



# VISION IAS

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## GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 2085)

Name of Candidate	RITIKA RATH		
Medium Eng./Hindi	ENGLISH	Registration Number	1213334
Center	ONLINE	Date	31-07-2023

### INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
4	10	
5	10	
6	10	
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9	10	
10	10	
11	15	
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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।

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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.

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All the Best



- Q1. 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
- Q2. 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
- Q3. 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
- Q4. 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
- Q5. 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
- Q6. 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
- Q7. 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
- Q8. 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
- Q9. 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



- Q10. परम्पर संवद्ध 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
- Q11. 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
- Q12. 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
- Q13. 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
- Q14. 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
- Q15. 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
- Q16. 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
- Q17. 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



- Q18. भारत में मलिन बस्तियों के निर्माण और इसके प्रसार के लिए उत्तरदायी कारकों पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, प्रधानमंत्री आवास योजना के तहत इन-सीटू स्लम पुनर्विक्रम 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
- Q19. 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
- Q20. वैश्वीकरण और धर्म के बीच का संबंध जटिल रहा है, साथ ही दोनों के बीच की अंतःक्रिया के परिणामस्वरूप नई संभावनाएँ और चुनौतियाँ 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

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Ans1. The Pala Empire played a crucial role in the development of Indian art and architecture especially in Buddhism.

## Contribution by the Pala dynasty towards art

⊙ Pala art is characterised by terracotta, sculpture and painting.

⊙ Sculptures were made of stone and bronze and included Buddha and Bodhisattvas.

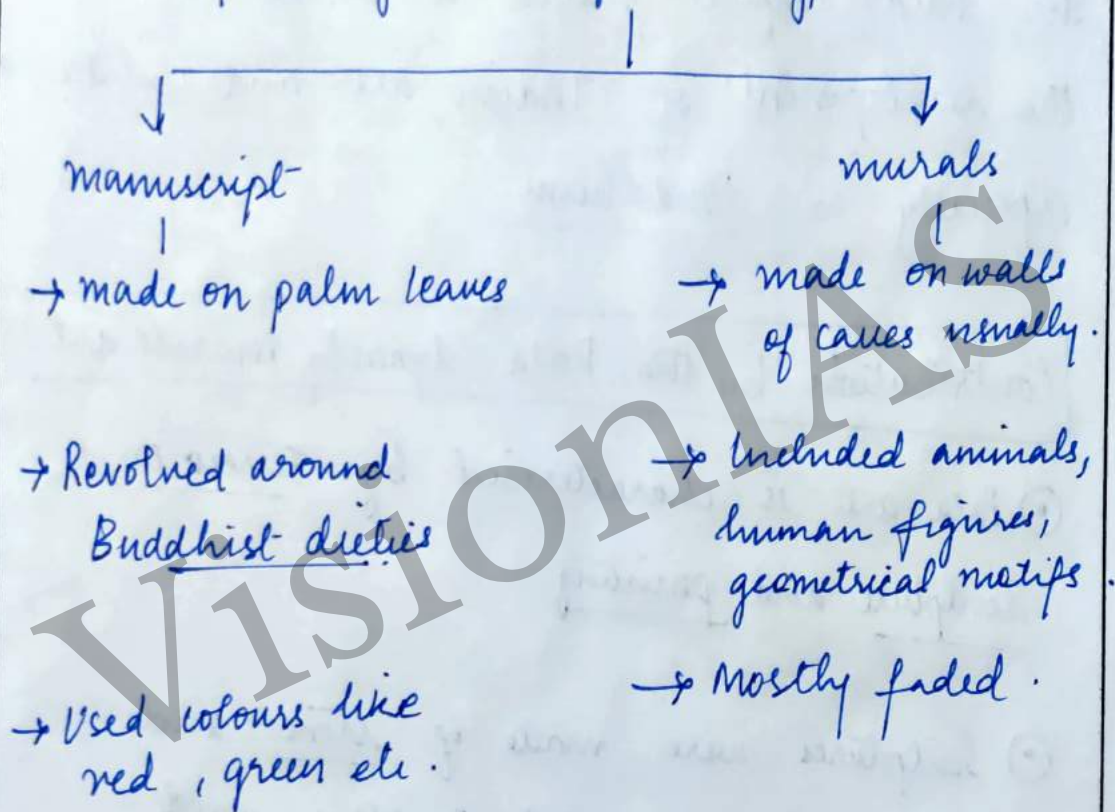
⊙ The origin of Bengali roof has been credited to the Palas.

⊙ Pala artists also manufactured terracotta plaques which could be used as a wall

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decoration.

① Pala paintings are of two types



② Pala art could also be seen in the construction of viharas like Nalanda, Odantpuri, Vikramstila etc.

The influence of Pala art can be seen in Bengal and Behar and is symbolic of India's rich heritage.

Ans 2.

Adi Sankaracharya was an Indian philosopher who propounded the theory of Advaita i.e. non-dualism.

## Re-invented Hinduism

⊙ Shankaracharya put forward the theory of non-dualism wherein the jiva (or individual follower) was considered the same as Brahm. (The divine Supreme Reality).

⊙ He propounded - "Brahma satyam, jagat mithya, jivo brahmaivanaparah" which brings out the essential unity between all people:

⊙ This was in contrast to other philosophies like dualism (Madhva), qualified non-dualism (Ramannya)

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① He advocated for Gyan marg as means to attain liberation.

② He thus helped rid Hinduism off its dogmatic & superstitious rituals as well as caste discrimination thereby re-inventing Hinduism.

Re-established the Vedic tradition

③ Shankaracharya derived his philosophy by interpreting the 4 Vedes the 4 Mahavakyas.

④ His philosophy is part of Vedantic school of thought and through this Advaita philosophy, he re-established the Vedic tradition.

Adi Shankaracharya's philosophy is often considered the climax of Indian philosophical thought and it had a tremendous impact on other philosophical systems.

## UPSC

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Only write question number in this margin.

Ans 3. British colonial <sup>forest</sup> policies were exploitative, oppressive and repressive policies which sought to tighten and strengthen their control over India.

Driven by needs of the British Empire

① Railways were introduced in 1853 and subsequently expanded which led to excessive clearing of forests to aid British transport of goods (especially cotton).

② Large tracts of forest land were cleared and tribals evicted to make way for development of British towns, agricultural expansion and timber production.

③ Tribals were forbidden from accessing forests and had to show a pass to enter

# UPSC

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to even collect forest produce as forests were kept reserved for British needs.

④ The British forcibly converted nomadic tribes into agriculturalists as they desired for a settled population (which they saw as more conducive to law & order) and more raw material for its feeder industries in England.

① did not generate alternate sources of livelihood.

② Forcibly evicted large no. of locals

No concern for locals & environment

③ did not create mechanism to check excessive deforestation

↳ unsustainable developmental practices which increased reliance on the British -

Thus, the British systematically exploited the populace & land/natural resources of India through its forest policies.

Candidate must adhere to the word limit specified in the question.  
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Ans 4. India's foreign policy during the Cold war era was guided by the Panchsheel and Non-Alignment principles.

## Panchsheel

① India put forward the 5 principles of Peace in its Panchsheel philosophy -

① Mutual non-interference

② Peaceful coexistence

③ Resolution of conflicts through peaceful negotiations

④ Policy of mutual non-aggression

⑤ Equality and co-operation for mutual benefit.

These showcased India's message of peace and brotherhood and enabled it to stay away from power rivalries & proxy wars.

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## ④ Non-alignment

① Non-alignment was India's policy of not joining any power blocs and assessing each issue on its merit.

② It was not neutrality or isolationism as India actively participated in World affairs and took sides but independently.

③ This enabled it to coordinate, collaborate and cooperate with both the sides.

④ India thus provided a "third-way out" for many African & Asian countries which did not want to indulge in the great war.

By responding innovatively and sensitively, India was able to carve a niche of its own during the cold war through the principles of Panchsheel and Non-alignment.

# UPSC

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Ans 5.

National unification in Europe was started and inspired by the French Revolution. The consequent victories of the French army under Napoleon spread these ideas throughout Europe including Germany.

Germany

- ① One of the earliest attempts at German unification was a loose confederation of 39 states established by Napoleon who had ~~a~~ <sup>two</sup> common currencies for ease of trade.
- ② Following Napoleon's defeat in 1815 and the restoration of Monarchy, the confederation was not successful in true German unification.

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① However, with increasing spread of romanticism & establishment of democracy in France a new wave of nationalism swept over Germany.

① In 1848, liberals <sup>from middle-class</sup> came together in Frankfurt to set up a New National Assembly and met at St Paul Church to draft a new Constitution. This, however, was rejected by Prussian Ruler & the Assembly broke down due to <sup>internal differences</sup> <sub>influence of army</sub>.

① However, conservatives led by German minister Bismarck later on set up a unified nation-state in 1871 in 7 year through wars with <sup>Austria</sup> <sub>Denmark</sub> <sub>France</sub>.

Thus, was the nation of Germany unified and established.

Candidate must adhere to the word limit specified in the question.  
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Ans 6. Triple dip La Nina phenomenon refers to the occurrence of La Nina event three times in a consecutive manner.

① La Nina (and El-Nino) form two phases of the global <sup>oceanic</sup> atmospheric circulation.

② During La Nina, the cold Peruvian current off the coast of Peru, is intensified leading to effects on global climatic and weather systems.

Likely impact



① It would intensify rains in India and heavy floods in Australia.

② It leads to development of hurricanes, tornadoes in Northern America in higher

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Frequencies .

③ It causes a drought and low rainfall in  
South Africa America .

④ It is important to note that a triple  
dip La Nina extends the duration of  
these weather conditions .

⑤ This ~~is~~ has significant effects on food  
security, health & epidemics, flooding,  
wild fires etc .

⑥ Additionally, ecological ~~eco~~ and natural  
ecosystems are hampered wherein some  
species thrive while many suffer .

A triple dip La Nina is a rare occurrence with  
the latest one ~~ending~~ <sup>ending</sup> in 2022 . 6

Candidate must adhere to the word limit specified in the question.  
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Ans 7. Hydropower forms a small share of 22% in India's total electricity generation which is low in comparison to India's potential.

## Reasons for low share

① Heavy reliance on coal-powered thermal plants.

→ India generates 65% of its total electricity from coal.

② Inter-state river disputes which stall the development of many projects.

③ Hydropower projects cause large-scale displacement of people which has social, environmental and financial ramifications.

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④ Even existing hydropower plants are not being utilised to their fullest capacity as upgradation of the infrastructures requires financial resources.

⑤ ~~Also~~ Some plants have become old and there is an urgent to replace them.

⑥ Lack of incentives by govt to encourage private sector to build hydropower plants.

There is a pertinent to change the energy mix of India to reflect its commitment to Sustainable Development Goals especially SDG-7 and SDG-13.

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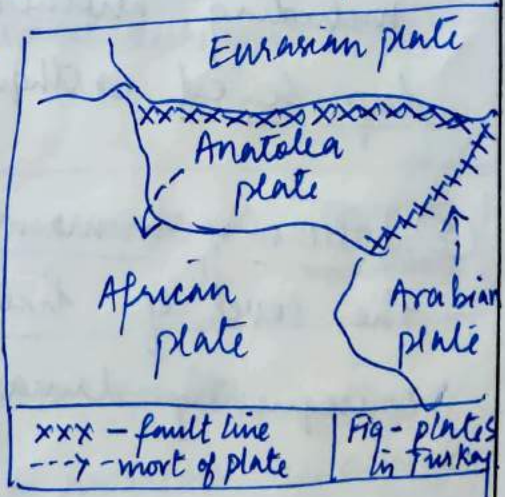
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Ans 8.

Seismic gap refers to a region where tectonic plates meet and can cause earthquakes but which has not seen <sup>any</sup> activity for the past few years.

This usually is the result of a build-up of pressure along the fault line which one day becomes manifests as a devastating earthquake.

The recent 7.8 earthquake in Turkey is one such example which erupted after almost 90 years (the last one being 1939).



The earthquake in Turkey caused wide-scale destruction.

Candidate must adhere to the word limit specified in the question.  
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## Reasons behind severity

- ① The existence of a strike-slip <sup>faults</sup> contact region leading to a "strike-slip quake"
- ② The impact of adjoining Aegean sea plate as a source of seismic activity.
- ③ Geographical vulnerabilities like soil type.
- ④ The distance of the site from the epicentre including whether it was a shallow or deep seated earthquake.
- ⑤ Pattern of human development determines the level of human casualties and consequently damage to infrastructure etc.

Earthquakes are a natural calamity whose effects may be intensified due to human factors.

Candidate must adhere to the word limit specified in the question.  
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Ans 9. Marriage is a socio-religious institution which recognises the union of two individuals & families.

With the rise in globalisation and world interconnectedness, marriage is undergoing changes in India.

→ Rise in new types of marriages / relationships like live-ins.

Recent trends in marriages → Same-sex marriages  
→ demand for greater personal autonomy.

legal backing of same-sex marriage ⇔ seminal importance

⊙ Same-sex marriage is in contrast to the traditional notion of marriage as a union of a female & male.

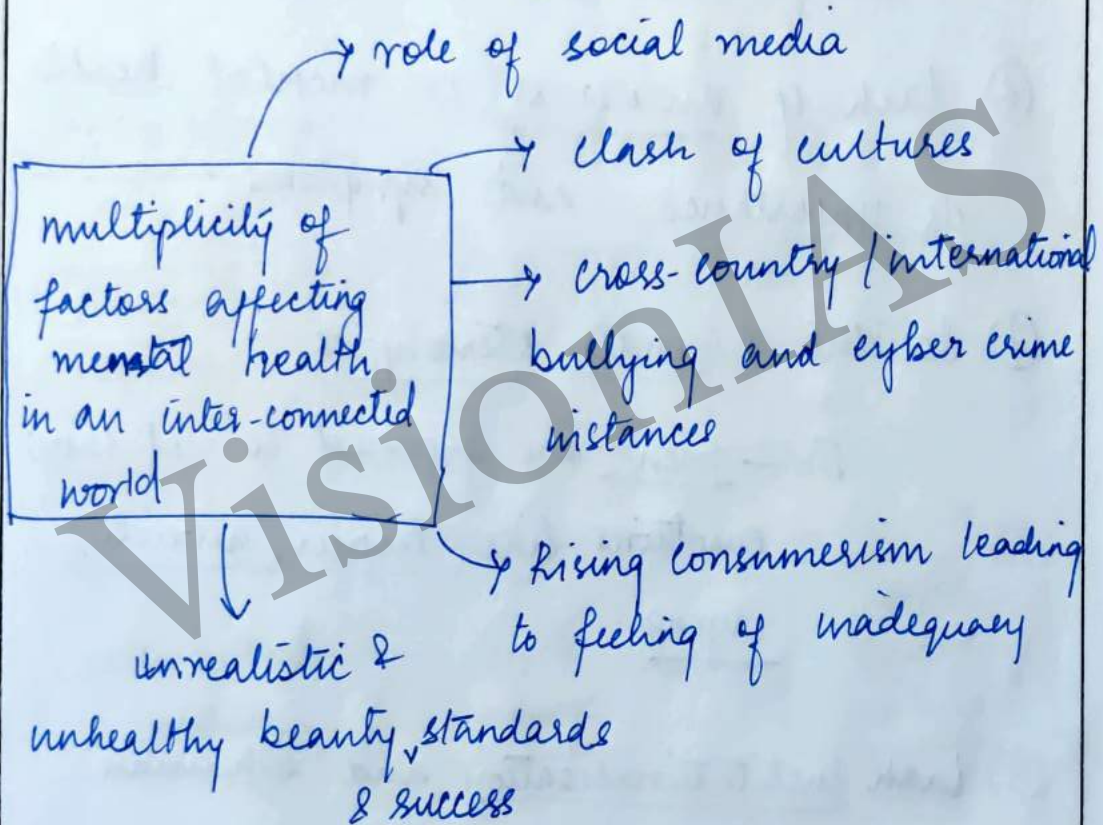
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- ① It raises questions on the main basis of marriage — procreation or companionship.
- ② It brings forth issues regarding child adoption, the need for both male & female for appropriate upbringing of <sup>the</sup> child etc.
- ③ A legal backing leads to recognition of same-sex marriage which has its religious, social and cultural impacts.
- ④ It also raises questions on social security benefits like maternity leave etc.

Same-sex ~~marriage~~ marriage is an issue which must be handled sensitively and in a manner that the concerns of all stakeholders are factored in. The solution must adhere to the constitutional values of equality, privacy and right to life & personal liberty.

Ans 10.

Mental health is an emerging concern which has been affected by globalisation as well.



Challenges in achieving sound mental healthcare

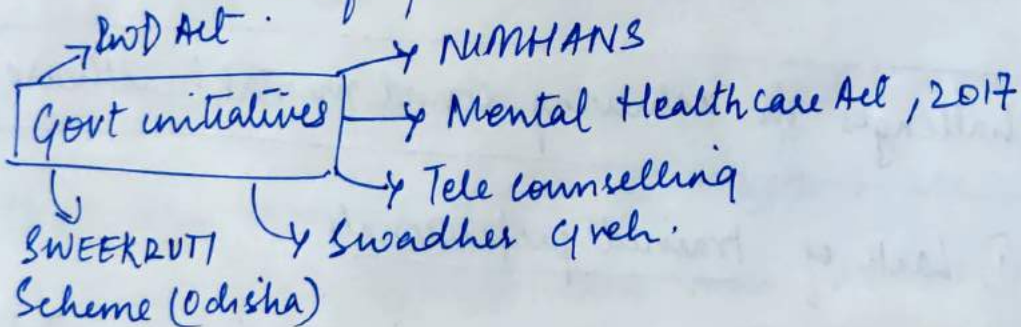
- ① Lack of trained professionals.
- ② Lack of adequate and extensive research in the field.

Candidate must adhere to the word limit specified in the question.  
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- ③ Invisibleness of mental health concerns
- ④ Societal perception of mental healthcare.
- ⑤ Lack of diagnosis at appropriate time.
- ⑥ Lack of awareness on mental health,  
its importance and symptoms.
- ⑦ Societal & Gender stereotypes.

Ex— men are groomed to not show  
emotions like despair, anxiety  
crying.

- ⑧ Lack Institutionalisation and inhuman  
treatment of patients.



There is a need to urgently recognise mental health & take pro-active measures to deal with it.

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Ans 11. Indian coins are a representation of India's rich historical tradition and cultural heritage.

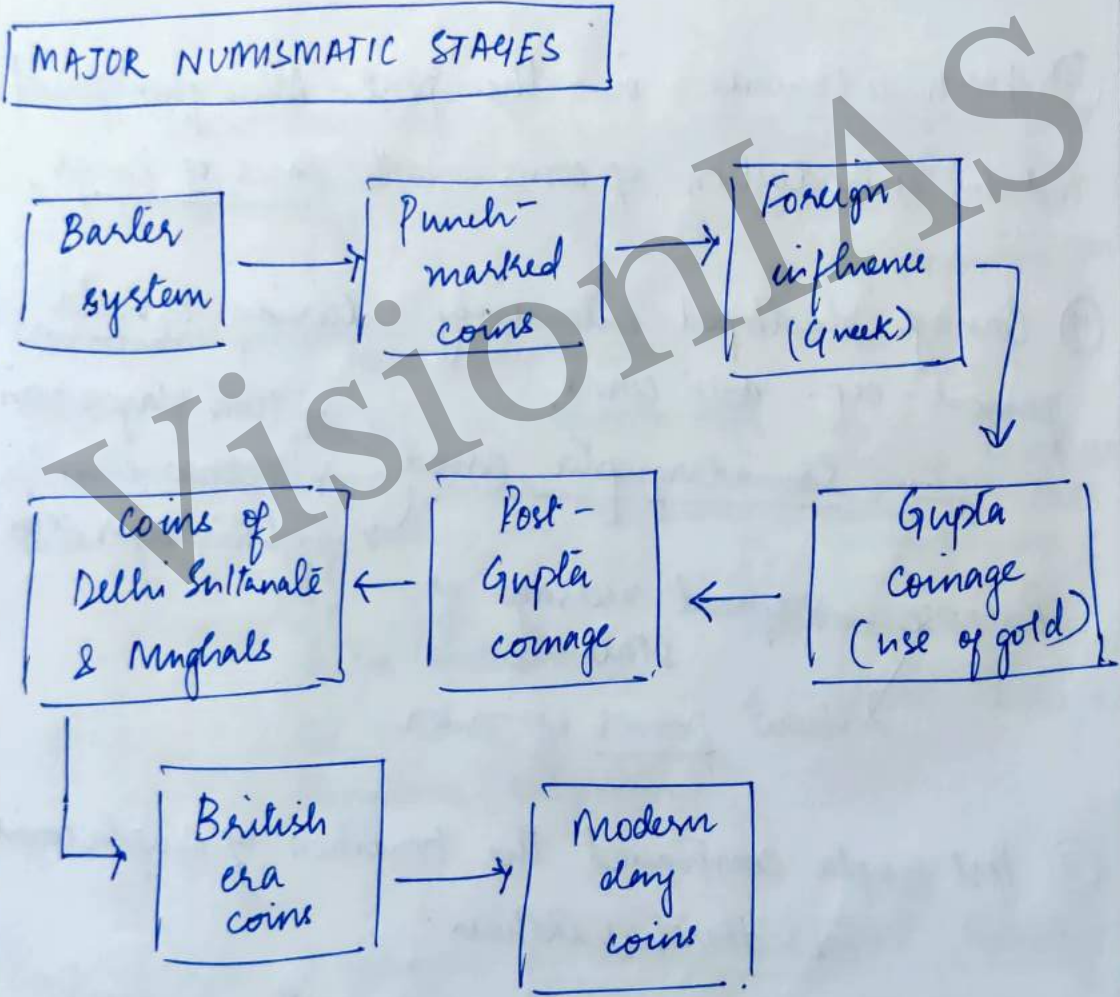


Fig - evolution of Indian coinage system.

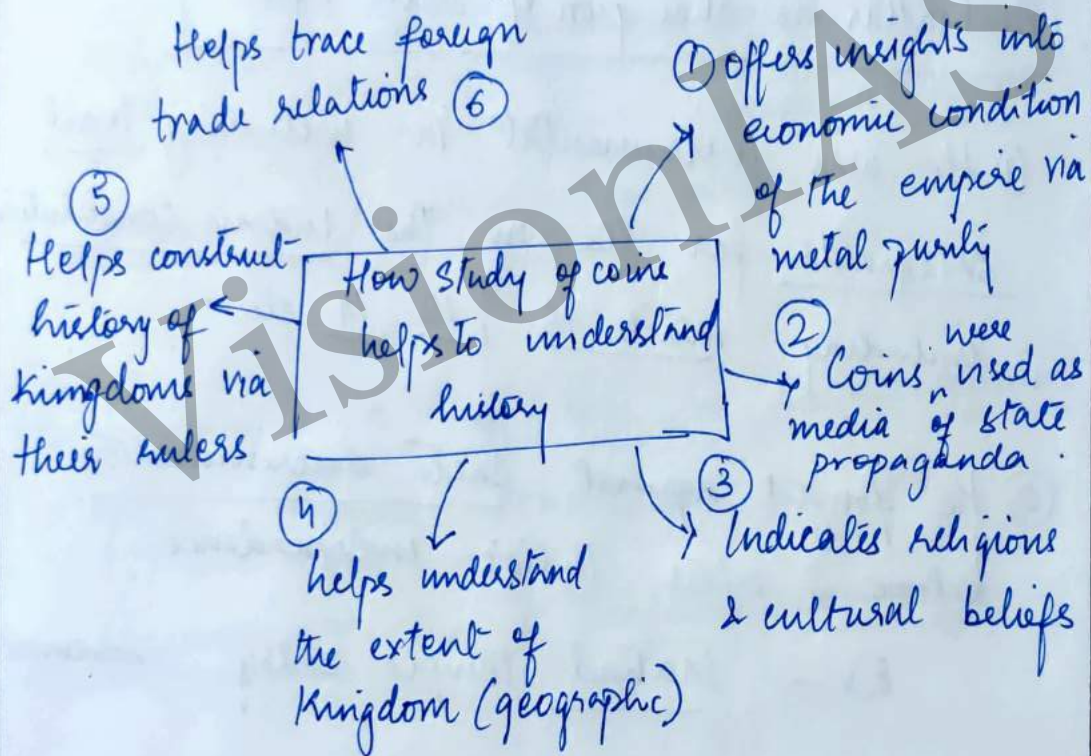
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- ① Rudimentary form of trade earlier was carried out via cowrie shells . .
- ② One of the first coins to be minted were punch-marked coins during the Mauryan period
- ③ Greek influence in the post-Mauryan period led to introduction of coins with faces of kings .
- ④ Coinage developed extensively during Gupta period . ex. gold coin .  
Ex. Samudragupta issued → lion slayer coin  
→ Veena coin  
→ fighting tiger coin  
Purpose → spread message of state  
→ show power of ruler .
- ⑤ Post Gupta continued the tradition of Gupta coins  
Ex - Harshavardhan .
- ⑥ Islamic rulers issued coins with Koranic verses as iconography was forbidden in Islam
- ⑦ British era coins were more standardised and bore Queen's face

Candidate must adhere to the word limit specified in the question.  
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⑧ Modern day coins are mostly made of metal instead of gold or silver.  
Commemorative coins are also issued.



Thus, India harbours a rich cultural history in numismatics, which illustrates its development over the years.

Candidate must adhere to the word limit specified in the question.  
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Ans 12. Dr. BR Ambedkar was an Indian political thinker who represented the voice of the down-trodden.

Ambedkar as champion of Dalit rights

- ① He was instrumental in including legal safeguards for SCs in the Indian Constitution including Article 18, 15, 14 etc.
- ② He fought against caste discrimination before & after India's independence  
Ex - Mahad temple entry movement
- ③ He instilled consciousness among Dalits regarding the unfair treatment meted out to them and their ability to fight against it.

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Specimen Booklet

# UPSC

For Practice Purpose Only

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④ He supported the annihilation of the caste system as a means to liberate Dalits.

However, his contributions went far beyond that.

① Dr. BR Ambedkar fought for women rights including their political rights. He was a supporter of granting universal adult franchise to women all over the world.

② He played a key role in the development of the Indian Constitution as the Chairman of the Drafting Committee.

③ In the political sphere, he was a strong supporter of granting more powers to the centre as a means to ensure unification of the country.

④ Ambedkar believed that issues & problems plaguing Indian society can be addressed genuinely only if there is a change in the hearts of the people and worked hard towards achieving this goal.

⑤ He was a great supporter of rationality especially in the field of religion.

Ex - condemned portions of traditional texts which supported discrimination.

Thus, Dr. BR Ambedkar was an incessant supporter of human rights & equality & his contributions go far beyond ensuring Dalit rights.

Ans 13.

The Civil Disobedience Movement (CDM) of 1930-34 was a mass-movement which was spearheaded by Mahatma Gandhi with his Dandi March.

Unique character of CDM

- ① It saw mass participation of women.  
Sarojini Naidu convinced Gandhi to extend the movement to include women.  
Women began protesting in large numbers.
- ② It was addressed at an issue which affected all sections of the Indian society - Salt. It thus ensured participation from across classes & social groups.

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③ It was unique also in the way that the British had not anticipated the importance of Gandhi's Dandi march as a result of which it took them long time to respond to it.

## Regional spatial patterns in CDM

- ① Since every district was not adjacent to sea, CDM ~~took~~ adapted to local conditions.
- ② In Bihar, people protested by ~~making~~ <sup>refusing</sup> salt ~~from~~ <sup>factories</sup> ~~to~~ <sup>and attacking salt</sup> factories to pay chaukidari taxes.
- ③ In tribal areas, tribes violated forest laws.
- ④ Many peasants refused to pay taxes.

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## Employment of new mobilisation techniques in CDM

- ① New methods of protest spring up.
- ② Women attacked and picketed salt & liquor factories.  
Ex - Sarojini Naidu raided Dharsana Salt works in Gujrat.
- ③ People openly violated British laws including forest laws.
- ④ Satyagraha, mass marches and protests were carried from Tanjore to Punjab & J&K, from Gujrat to Assam.

The Civil Disobedience Movement was a collective voice of the Indians against British exploitation, oppression and repression.

Candidate must adhere to the word limit specified in the question.  
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Ans 14. The phenomenon of sinking islands refers to the rising instances of <sup>loss of</sup> islands due to their disappearance / sinking, especially in coastal regions.

## Underlying Causes

- ① Rise in sea water due to global warming - induced melting of glaciers in the Antarctic & Arctic.
- ② Fragile base or structure of these islands.
- ③ Natural causes include tsunami, earthquake, volcanic eruptions etc.
- ④ Extensive urbanisation and population pressure.

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## Possible implications for India

- ① Loss of land and consequently national territory
- ② Increase in internal migration & displacement.
- ③ Loss of biodiversity which may cause a chain reaction of effects.
- ④ Loss of economic development & infrastructure related to the sunken island.
- ⑤ Increased budgetary ~~exped~~ expenditure & pressure to provide social and economic security to the affected.
- ⑥ It might lead to regional tensions owing to rise in migration and anti-migration feelings.

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⑦ It can lead to security threats like cross-border Terrorism and drug trafficking through exploitation of vulnerable people.

Possible implications for island communities

- ① Loss of material and economic assets & development.
- ② Displacement & migration → loss of home.
- ③ Loss of culture, traditions and way of life.
- ④ Mental health problems including anxiety, stress, depression etc.
- ⑤ Might induce anti-national feelings if the state fails to respond adequately & timely.

It is important for the government to take pro-active, sensitive and decisive actions so as to ensure people's welfare thereby fulfilling the SDGs - 1 (No poverty), 2 (No hunger) & 13 (climate action)

Candidate must adhere to the word limit specified in the question.  
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Ans 15

As a place with rich cultural, geographical and traditional diversity, India has tremendous potential in sustainable tourism sector.

## Region specific constraints

### ① Coastal regions

① These areas are ripe for tourist activities like boating, river rafting, scuba diving etc. which are centred on coastal life. Ex-Goa.

② Coastal cuisine is known for its distinctive flavour and taste

Ex → West Bengal - fish especially hilsa fish  
→ Maharashtra & Goa - Konkan food

③ Beaches are major attraction for domestic & foreign travellers

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The concept of "Blue beaches" has further  
boosted this

Ex → Golden beach (Odisha)

## ① Hilly regions

① These areas are a hotspot for adventure  
tourism

Ex → Rishikesh river rafting

② Many hilly states harbour religious  
sites thereby leading to cultural tourism

Ex → Uttarakhand  
→ Himachal Pradesh  
→ J&K.

③ They are crucial as ecological &  
environmental gateways as well.

## ① Interior India

① These areas are known for their  
traditional art and handicrafts

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② Many of these regions house urban metropolitan cities like Hyderabad, Bengaluru, Pune etc. which are sites for urban tourism.

① Islands - Lakshadweep & Andaman & Nicobar

① Famous for coral tourism, snuba diving etc.

② Hotspot for natural biodiversity.

① North-East India

① Cultural diversity reflected in cuisine, dance, music.

② Treasure trove of natural biodiversity.

Due to geographical constraints, certain activities can only be carried out in specific locations. For instance, snuba diving cannot be done in hilly regions.

It is crucial to study the potential of each region & make targetted & localised plans for developing sustainable tourism.

Ans16.

Soil is the uppermost layer of the Earth's surface which is key to human civilisational development.

Important role played by soil for the ecosystem

- ① It provides the ground for agricultural development and trees.
- ② It houses millions of micro organisms who play an important role in the food chain as detrivores.
- ③ Soil is a crucial factor for making life possible on earth.
- ④ It is a reservoir of minerals.
- ⑤ It regulates bio-geo-chemical cycles.

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## Significance of sustainable soil management

① In the light of increasing soil degradation, sustainable soil management can ~~not~~ prevent this degradation.

② Soil pollution can be tackled through appropriate measures.

③ Unbalanced use of fertilizers without regard to nutrient profile of the soil leads to soil infertility.

Ex - Indian farmers excessively use urea.

Govt intervention → soil Health Card.

④ Unscientific urbanisation weakens the binding property of soil leading to soil creep, soil flow etc.

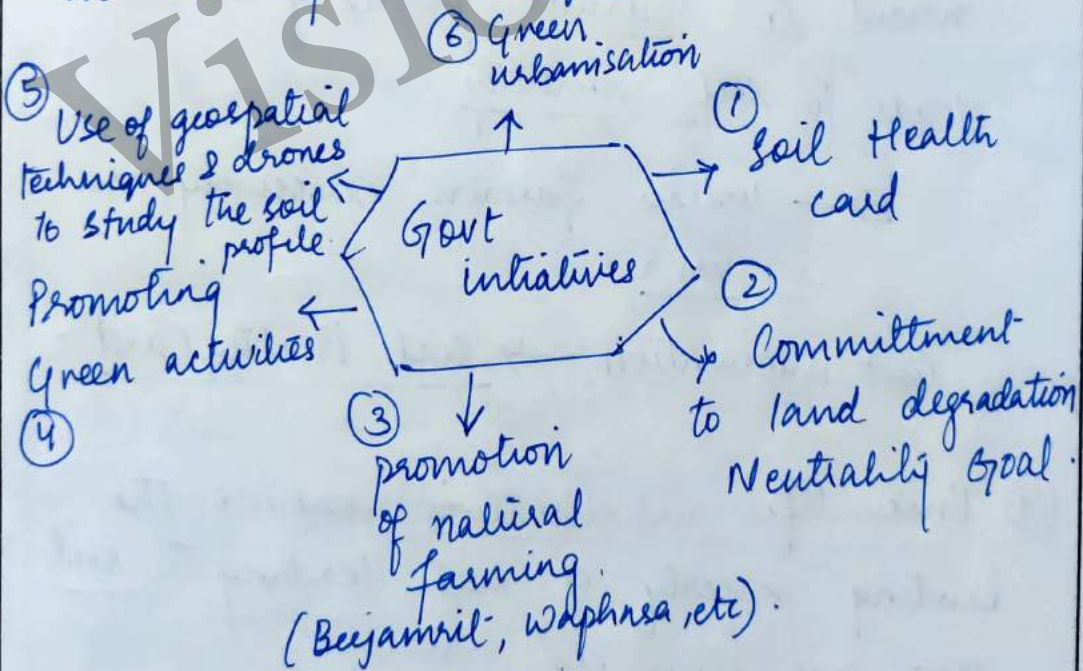
⑤ Soil erosion can be checked via sustainable

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soil management practices like afforestation, terrace farming etc.

⑥ Scientific soil management can also increase agricultural and ecological productivity

⑦ Soil management which is sustainable can also save budgetary revenue spent on dealing with degradation effects.



Soil is the backbone of life on Earth & thus must be conserved to fulfil the SDGs - 15.

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Ans 17.

Jet streams are strong currents of air flowing in the upper troposphere usually about 3-5 km above the surface.

They play a crucial role in determining global climate.

Role in altering climate of India

① Jet streams, especially westerlies, influence the weather conditions during the winter season.

Ex - In India, the westerly jet stream steers in western cyclonic disturbances from the Mediterranean region.

These disturbances cause rainfall thereby reducing the temperature. They are, however, helpful for rabi crop in India.

② The Eastern jet stream flowing in June over the Indian peninsula influence the summer season in India

Ex - these the jet stream brings in cyclonic disturbances or cyclones in Eastern India

- Odisha
- Andhra Pradesh
- West Bengal.

These cyclones cause rainfall, floods and widespread destruction if containing high speed winds.

③ The Eastern jet stream is also linked with the Indian monsoon season.

Ex - the jet sets in at 15°N only

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after the Western jet stream has completely withdrawn:-

It is held responsible for the burst of monsoons.

Role in altering climate of the world

- ① These jet streams affect global climate conditions including temperature & moisture distribution.
- ② They aid in the movement of cyclones in tropical and sub-tropical regions.
- ③ They sometimes transport ozone-depleting to the stratosphere leading to ozone depletion.

Thus, jet streams have profound impact on Indian & world climate.

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Ans 18.

Slums are clusters of unorganised and informal habitations which are characteristic of urban area.

Factors responsible for formation of slums

- ① Lack of low-cost housing in urban areas.  
Ex- Delhi; Bengaluru.
- ② Rising rural to urban migration leading to over-population.
- ③ Lack of adequate and balanced employ-ment opportunities in all areas.
- ④ Unplanned urbanisation which does not account for future slum-development-potential.

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### Factors responsible for proliferation of slums

- ① Lack of employment opportunities in urban areas leading to economic compulsion.
- ② Lack of adequate government intervention due to financial constraints.
- ③ Lack of urban space in slum areas leads to encroachment on public land thereby increasing the size of slums.
- ④ Public and citizen apathy for the situation.
- ⑤ Vote-bank politics.

### Need to revamp ISSR under PM Awas Yojana

- ⊙ In-situ slum development is an innovative way of restructuring existing slums by developmental efforts.
- ⊙ However, it leads to problems of managing slum population during the process of redevelopment.

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① Additionally, it does not address the key problems leading to the development of slums in the first place like unemployment, rural-urban migration, high-cost housing etc.

② It is more of a curative response rather than a preventive solution.

③ ISSR should be complemented with schemes to develop gainful employment, promoting self-employment, skilling, developing economic potential of rural areas etc.

Slums are a prime hindrance to ~~do~~ fulfilling the SDGs of 11 (Sustainable cities), 1 (No poverty), 3 (Good health & well-being) and 6 (water & sanitation).

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Ans 19. Poverty and environmental degradation are inter-linked concepts ~~whn~~ with one re-inforcing the other.

Relationship between poverty & environ. degrad.

① Poverty makes it difficult for people to afford environment-friendly technologies like solar power.

② Many poor people still rely on biomass and firewood and cowdung as sources of fuel both of which are highly polluting.

③ Lack of money makes education inaccessible to the poor. Education is key to learn about environmental

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degradation, it causes 2 effects.

④ Innovation in the field of green techno-  
-logies requires research and creative  
thinking. Many brilliant minds remain  
untapped due to lack of education owing  
to poverty.

⑤ Many times, environmental degradation  
leads to poverty ~~as~~ as when the main  
source of income is lost due to excessive  
exploitation.

Ex— Excessive de-logging of trees can lead  
to forest degradation and shortage  
of good quality timber in the future.

Role of poverty reduction efforts in environmental  
degradation

① Rising incomes can increase accessibility &

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affordability of new renewable technologies

② It will promote education which will generate awareness and innovation.

③ By adopting green and clean technologies in poverty reduction initiatives like Green building codes (in PM Awas), Green schools (in PMSHRI), Miyawaki technique in urban development, Govt can ~~promote~~ reduce carbon footprint.

④ Poverty reduction will also reduce budgetary expenditure on measures taken to combat the effects of ~~the~~ environmental degradation.

It is pertinent to tackle poverty (SDG-1) so as to fulfill the objectives of SDG-13, SDG-14 & SDG-15.

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Ans 20. Globalisation is a process of rising  
inter-connectedness between countries. It  
has impacted every sphere including  
religion.

New possibilities

- ① It has ensured collaboration and connection  
between followers of same faith who  
might be citizens of different countries
- ② By increasing exposure to diverse  
religions faiths, it has increased the  
possibility of greater tolerance, respect  
and acceptance of religious diversity.
- ③ It has allowed the spread of religion  
from beyond the national boundaries.

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Ex- Hare Krishna movement in the USA

④ Some thinkers put forward the possibility of emergence of a "global religion" as people begin to see the universal similarities in the basic beliefs of all religions like love, care, brotherhood etc.

⑤ It has enabled religions to become dynamic by adapting good practices of other religions.

Ex- wider acceptance of law of Karma in other religions

## Challenges

① It might lead to religious fundamentalism if other religions are perceived as threats to one's own religion.

② Certain practices of religions are fundamentally opposed to each other which makes it difficult to encourage collaboration.

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③ Globalisation can lead to spread of religious discrimination in other countries.

Ex - caste discrimination in USA (Seattle)

④ Globalisation promotes <sup>the development of</sup> a culturally-rich <sup>and diverse</sup> society which might it difficult to cope with religious differences

⑤ Many thinkers fear the possibility of religious homogenisation which advances a dominant religion at the cost of local religions

Religion being integral to the personality development of theists, the negative effects of globalisation must be tackled sensitively, decisively and in the spirit of

"Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam" - one world, one family which encourages inclusion & respect for diversity