



# VISION IAS

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## GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 2085)

Name of Candidate	Rajath R		
Medium Eng./Hindi	Eng.	Registration Number	1433221
Center	ONLINE	Date	

INDEX TABLE			INSTRUCTIONS	
Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained		
1	10		<p>1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code). उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं करना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।</p> <p>2. There are <b>TWENTY</b> questions printed in <b>HINDI &amp; ENGLISH</b>. इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी में छपे हैं।</p> <p>3. <b>All questions are compulsory.</b> सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।</p> <p>4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it. प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।</p> <p>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. 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।</p> <p>6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to. प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।</p> <p>7. 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।</p>	
2	10			
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<b>Total Marks Obtained:</b>				
<b>Remarks:</b>				
			<b>Is student recommended for One-to-One mentoring?</b>	
			<b>Recommended</b>	<b>Strongly Recommended</b>

## 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

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

The Pala Empire was a medieval kingdom in the eastern part of India formed during 8th century AD. It was founded by Gopala.

It was primarily a Buddhist kingdom & made contribution to art; especially Buddhist art, that included.

- ① Chaityas and Viharas in places like Bengal, Assam for residence of monks and for prayers
- ② Buddhist manuscripts: They produced manuscripts like Ashtasahas Pragnyaparamita
- ③ Miniature paintings: on the

manuscripts was a crucial part of the Pala Paintings

- ④. Mahavihasas : Gopala, Dharmapala set up Odantapuri, Vikramshila Mahavihasas where works of arts, metallurgy etc were produced.
- ⑤. Hymns : Pala Vajrayana worship incorporated hymns that gave rise to literary traditions
- ⑥. Bengal school of architecture : has influence from Pala style.

The Pala art were also responsible for cultural ties with outside nations through the art and literary traditions

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 Shankara was a Vaishnavite Bhakti Saint, hailing from Kerala. He was the founder of Advaita or monism philosophy.

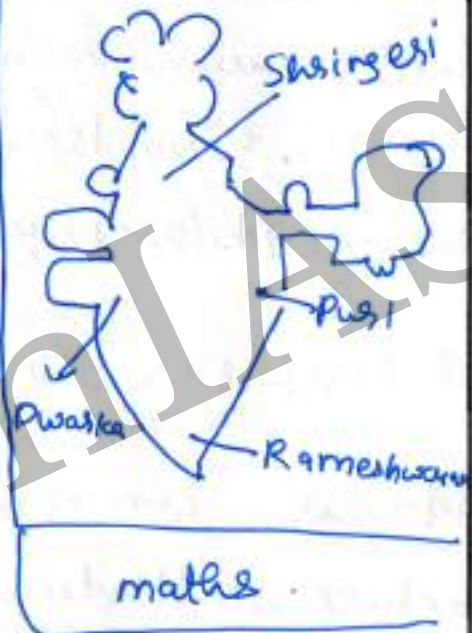
Adi Shankara: reinvented Hinduism

- ① Advaita: gave a new philosophical backing to Hinduism with his advaita, or interconnectedness of Brahman and Atman
- ② Philosophical enrichment: wrote commentaries on Vedas, and Vedangas that enriched philosophy and made religion accessible to masses
- ③ Literature: his works like

Uvek Chudamani & Saundarya Lahari  
Simplified religion

④ Travelled length

and breadth of country  
& established  
maths in various  
regions of the  
country



⑤ He opposed  
exaggerated  
rituals, caste  
system, idolatry etc.

His works continue to inspire  
and generations. The Gita Pras,  
that received Gandhi Peace Prize,  
was instrumental in popularising  
his work.

3. औपनिवेशिक वन नीतियां स्थानीय लोगों के कल्याण और पर्यावरण की चिंता किए बिना ब्रिटिश साम्राज्य की जरूरतों से प्रेरित थीं। भारत के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए।  
The colonial forest policies were driven by the needs of the British Empire with no concern for the well-being of the locals and the environment.  
Discuss in the context of India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

The British introduced several forest policies with the aim of exploiting forests for timber and for obtaining the forest produce.

Main laws include the Forest Acts during 1850s and 1870s, the Indian Forest Act, 1927, The Criminal Tribes Act, 1878/1871 etc.

Policies - disregarded the locals

- ① Forest laws didn't recognise the tribals who lived in the forests
- ② They also imposed fines on the collection of forest produce and for petty crimes.

- ③ Indian Forest Act, 1927 established a powerful bureaucracy that blatantly tortured the tribals.
- ④ The local villagers, businessmen were also denied access to forests
- ⑤ The Scheduled Areas introduced in Government of India Act, alienated tribes from mainstream.

Colonial policy: disregarded environment

- no provisions to address disasters like forest fires, landslides etc
- led to indiscriminate tree cutting and reduction of forest cover
- led to commercialisation of forest produce that destroyed local biodiversity

Thus colonial policies proved to be a bane rather than a boon.

4. पंचशील और गूढनिरपेक्षता 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

During the 1960s, at the peak of the Cold war, USA and USSR was using smaller nations for proxy wars and power politics.

In this context, the Panchsheel and Non Alignment helped India navigate cold war politics.

- ① Helped India gain support from similar recently emerged nations of Egypt, Indonesia
- ② Boosted Global Image as a peace loving and principled nations of UN. appreciated India for Korean war efforts
- ③ Helped Balance relation between

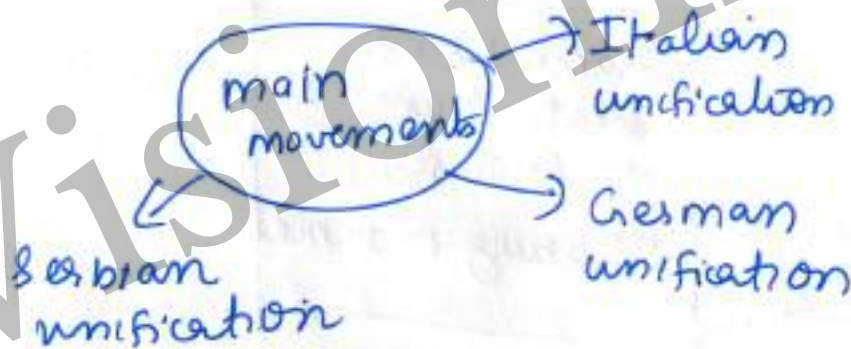
USSR and US, both a source of grants and imports.

- ④ created no war zones - where the 2 powers could not engage in proxy wars and conflict
- ⑤ partnership for development: peace helped India develop, along with like minded nations of Indonesia, Yugoslavia
- ⑥ Panchsheel managed to build trust among South Asian nations and build regional partnerships.

These principles continue to be manifested in India's global relations in its status as leader of global south.

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 marked by struggles for unification. This was fuelled by the policies of Napoleon that tried to bring units together for easier administration.



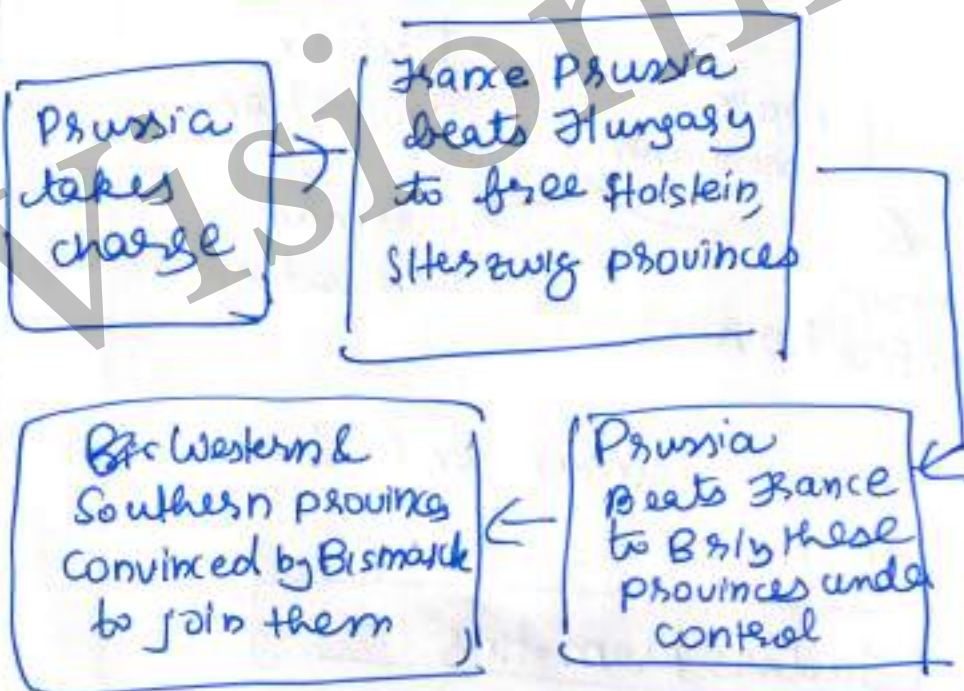
Out of them, German unification is predominant.

Factors promoting it

- + Napoleon: Brought 300 provinces to 39 provinces
- + Role of Prussia: Prussia undertook

- initiative to bring the nations together
- Able leaders: eg. Bismark, Kaiser Wilhelm took initiative
- Wars: between France and Austria liberated various provinces
- strong army of Prussia

### Stages of unification



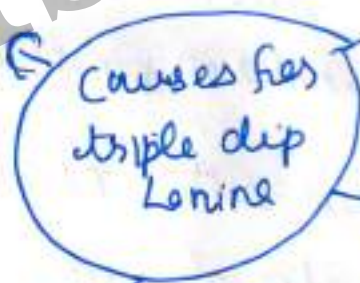
It lead to ~~the~~ new power balance in Europe with emergence of Germany and weakening of Austro-Hungary.

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

Triple Dip La Niña refers to 3 continuous years of La Niña across the globe.

La Niña is a phase of the Walker cell circulation characterised by cooling around Peru-Chile and hotter waters on the western Pacific.

Role of prevailing winds



climate change induced

change in patterns of jet streams

ocean temperature differences

Impacts on different regions

- ① India : is likely to receive.

more rain fall patterns

- ② Cyclones : are likely on the western Pacific due to warmer waters
- ③ Dryness in South America : The cold water may prevent moisture laden winds and cause dryness
- ④ Marine upwelling in Peru, Chile :  
The sinking of cold water may cause upwelling of nutritious water and may create fishery conducive zones
- ⑤ Coral Bleaching : due to warmer water along the western Pacific
- ⑥ Change in ocean currents : Normal patterns of equatorial current and counter equatorial current are affected.

Initiatives like Deep Ocean Mission and better global cooperation help in better understanding of such phenomena.

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, which comprises large hydro plants ~~and~~ (46 GW) and small hydropower (5 GW) account for ~50 GW of our total energy mix (~400 GW). This is low, in comparison to global standards.

### Reasons

- ① Seasonal nature : of Peninsular rivers hampers the potential
- ② Displacement created by major projects lead to protests against them
- ③ Environment damage created by them
- ④ Water sharing dispute between state and at international level.

lead to implementation delay  
by Rattle, Kishenyanya project and  
Mullaperiyar project (Kerala-Tamil Nadu)

- ⑤ huge upfront costs and investments of projects involved
- ⑥ Coal is still considered the viable, economical source by many states.
- ⑦ expertise required in dam management is lacking in many areas

In order to reduce impacts of displacement, a transition to small hydro power is advisable, especially in North East, which brings the potential of regional development

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 refers to the delay in the occurrence of the next earthquake after the earlier occurrence.

It is an indication for an earthquake to occur soon in the future and points to pressure accumulation in Delhi region, Himalaya region, seismic gaps have been identified. It was also cited as reason in the recent Turkey earthquake.

Other major reasons for Turkey quake

- ① Situated at Fault : Turkey is located near Anatolian, Asian and European plates. Their rupture triggered the earthquake.

- ② The coastal location contributed to erosion and weakened soil, that accentuated the severity
- ③ Deep location of fault led to higher degree of subsidence
- ④ Being trade centre, large agglomeration, poor zonation and hazard mapping, and weak land use planning aggravated the intensity of the quake.

In this context, the efforts of India, to lead the rescue operations in the Golden Hours have received world wide acclaim.

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

Recently the Supreme court has decriminalised section 377 of IPC which provides a legal backing to the same sex marriages

Need to legalise same sex marriage

- ① In line with constitutional morality (Article 21 - Right to Life)
- ② Protects, dignity, choice, autonomy and right to self determination of the individual
- ③ It is in line with other global nations like US, France etc and projects India's image as a liberal and inclusive democracy.



A few issues like lack of recognition under Special Marriage Act, unacceptance by religious community, families and societal stigma continues to exist.

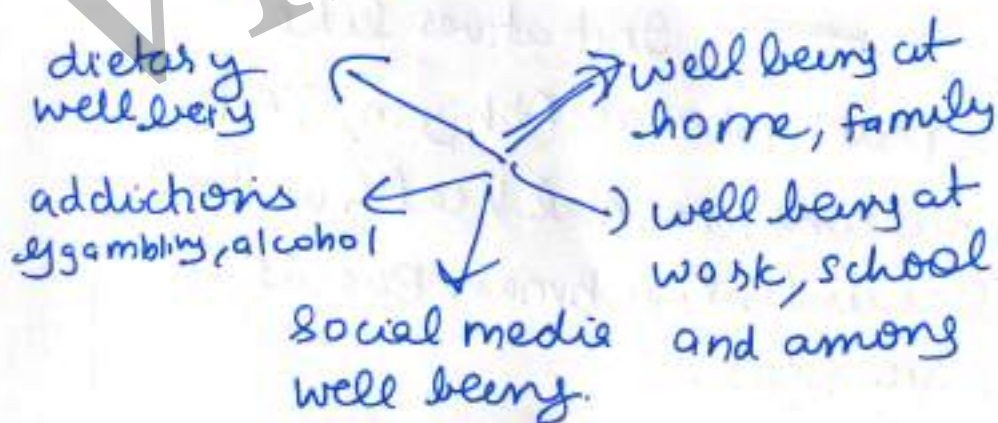
These need to be enforced by stricter law implementation, promotion of diversity in education system etc.

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

India has been recognised as the suicide capital of the world & registers upto 1/3<sup>rd</sup> of people as suffering from some kind of mental lack of mental wellbeing

mental wellbeing is shaped by variety of factors that include



Challenges in achieving mental healthcare

- ① stigmatisation by community
- ② lack of early detection & diagnosis
- ③ use of superstition and dogma  
eg: seen as possession by spirit
- ④ lack of trained professionals  
(upto 10,000 doctors short)
- ⑤ lack of regulation and standardised  
treatment
- ⑥ controlling addiction - eg drug, alcohol  
having security and strategic implication

~~Way Forward~~ Initiatives like  
Nasha Mukta Bharat Abhiyan, Tele  
Counselling, mental health wellness  
centres under Ayushman Bharat are  
positive steps.

In addition there needs to be proper  
training, from school itself to  
adequately address this global challenge.

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

India has one of the earliest numismatic histories stretching from the Indus Valley times. It has seen coinage of various forms from seals to punch marked coins to minted coins.

Various stages are:

- ① Indus valley: used seals as coinage and for transaction. Barter system was also prevalent.
- ② Mausyan: saw use of punch marked coins on a large scale for transaction.
- ③ Gupta: Gupta kings had flourishing gold trade. Several coins featuring kings eg. Samudragupta - ashwamedha

series, veena player series etc  
were released

4. Indo-Greeks: They were 1st to issue gold coins. They had names of kings, pictures of gods, kings on them
5. Kushans: They issued the finest quality of gold coins, by virtue of advanced metallurgy
6. Satavahanas: famous for copper coins
7. Sultanate period: Issued copper, silver coins. Examples include Tanka, mohur, dam etc. Sher Shah introduced the rupiah currency
8. Mughal period: witnessed the issuance of rupiah on lines of Sher Shah
9. British: issued the Victorian series. They also introduced commemorative coins.

## Significance

- ① help study of Religion: The prevalent religious practise can be identified  
e.g. goddess worship of Indo Greeks
- ②  tracing, inheritance & descent:  
 Gupta lineage could be traced
- ③ Political condition: The form of government, wars etc can be identified
- ④ Trade: Roman trade was identified due to such coins found in Rome
- ⑤ Script, language: could be deciphered on the coins e.g. Bowtophedon.
- ⑥ art, culture: e.g. Gamudragupta  
veena series identifies him as veena player

Thus, the study of coins has multifaceted utility. National centre for numismatics seeks to advance this

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

15

Dr. B.R. Ambedkar is the father of the constitution and has had multidimensional contributions on various issues.

Ambedkar: Champion of Dalit Rights

- led the Mahatma movement
- fought for separate electorate and reservation of seat
- conducted studies on untouchability
- advanced education and social reform among Dalits
- criticised Manusmriti and Brahminical exploitation.

### Other contributions

- ① Makes of the constitution: He was I chair of the Drafting Committee in charge of framing the constitution
- ② Women Rights: fought for women education and women franchise
- ③ Political activism: He formed parties like ~~the~~ Revolutionary party for political mobilisation
- ④ Social Reform: was one of the factors behind the Hindu Code Bill that aimed to reform Religion
- ⑤ Education: Organised education drives, set up schools for education

Q6) Literary contribution: He wrote various episodes on religion, society that contributes to societal understanding.

The contributions of DR Ambedkar still continues to be relevant and have far reaching contributions on society.

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

The Civil Disobedience movement was a reaction to the denial of purna swaraj and unacceptance of Gandhiji's demands before viceroy. It was special on various accounts.

① unique character

① peaceful nature: showed resolve and political socialisation of masses

② large scale participation: women, peasants, tribals, lower sections, hitherto not found came into the movement.

③ combined wide issues: including the agrarian, industrial issues.

### ③ Regional spatial patterns

The movement had contributions throughout India

#### ① Salt marches

- ↳ Gandhiji
- ↳ Das Shana Salt March
- ↳ Gopal Bandhu Chowdhari in Odisha
- ↳ Nakhos Pond issue in Bihar.
- ↳ Rajagopalachari in Tamil Nadu

② Forest tax agitation in landlocked, forested areas in Madhya Pradesh

③ protest against Cunningham circular in Assam

④ No Tax, anti eviction campaigns in Maharashtra, labour movement in Sholapur, Anti chowkidara issue in UP etc



- ⑤ new mobilisation techniques
- ① usage of prabhat pheris and maju vanis to raise awareness
- ② vanas: series to create mobilisation using children
- ③ salt marches to display strongest discontent in most peaceful way
- ④ Mobilisation of tribals using the forest tax campaigns.

These led to the CDM becoming one of the strongest phases in the national movement, repercussions of which ~~ex~~ wa led to the Govt. of India Act of 1935.

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

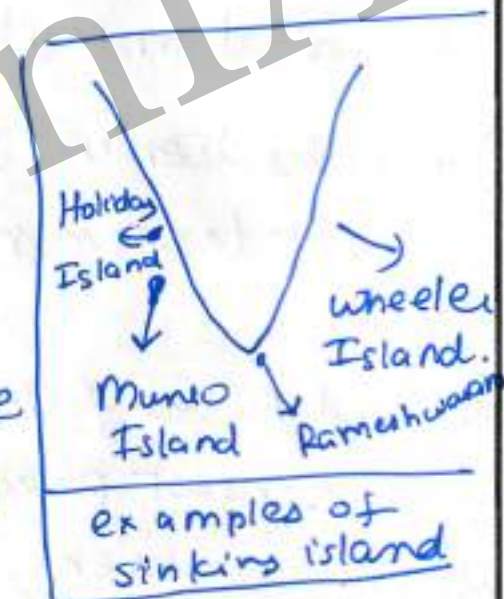
Several coastal Islands like  
Wheeler Island, Munso Island  
are under threat of submergence

Causes behind the  
sinking include

- ① Rise of sea level  
due to climate change  
inundating islands

- ② Coastal erosion  
effect of waves and tides eroding  
the islands

- ③ Cyclones, sand : The storm surge



brought by cyclones sink the islands

- ④ Torrential Rain: due to monsoons also submerge the islands
- ⑤ unsustained urbanisation: exploitation for tourism, deforestation, encroachment for agriculture cause the susceptibility for erosion
- ⑥ Ineffective land use planning and lack of preparedness - e.g not buildy ~~g~~ groynes, sea walls etc
- ⑦ Large scale projects - e.g Great Nicobar project.

### Implications

- ① Tourism potential harmed - The islands attract tourists worldwide
- ② Space sector issues: They often serve as launchsites and observatory e.g Wheeler Island.

- ③ Impact for local community - tribals, indigeneous communities etc are affected.
- ④ fisheries potential: The islands also serve for fisheries that is compromised.
- ⑤ They are first line of defense against storm surge, tsunamis which is lost
- ⑥ coral: They host biodiverse corals which get destroyed
- ⑦ strategic significance: Stationing of army troops for maritime security is compromised.

Implementation of CRZ Rules in spirit, land use planning, zonation, using bioengineered solution (e.g mangrove artificial corals) could help to alleviate the distress.

15. भारत में संधारणीय 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

India has more than 40 also climatic zones and is part of at least 4 geographic realms that contributes to its tourism potential.

In this regard sustainable tourism is the form of tourism that focuses on limiting pollution and damage to environment, while empowering the local communities and earning revenue.

Region specific constraints include

- ① North East Region : Geographic isolation along with cultural differences may sustainable tourism efforts.

- ② Himalayan Region : Issues include
- a) lack of planning - as the demand estimation, lack of waste management, exploitation of resources led to unsustainability
  - b) Natural disasters: e.g. floods, cloudbursts, landslides
  - c) unsustainable urbanisation leading to environment exploitation and natural resource exploitation.
- ③ Western Areas : Encroachment by communities into tourist places for agriculture, lack of involvement of local communities, desertification contribute to loss of potential.
- ④ Eastern Areas : security threats (Naxalism), poor development

indicators and lack of technological advancements deter tourist inflow.

- ⑤ South: overexploitation of resources, natural disasters (floods, landslides), regulations etc, ~~deter tourists~~ waste management all cited as issues

### Suggestions for Betterment

- Involving local communities
- ensuring better connectivity
- Technological use - for Better disaster management.
- Regulation of sectors to be efficient
- Better waste management practices

These would lead to better conservation and management of environment, in addition to income realisation.

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

In India, more than 40% of soil is degraded as per estimates of the Ministry of Earth Sciences

This raises alerts on importance of soil

### Role of soil

- ↳ agriculture: provides condition for crops to grow
- ↳ construction: sand is used as Building material
- ↳ carbon sequestration: reduces climate change impacts
- ↳ Recharges ground water via permeation
- ↳ source of minerals of monazite Sands have Thorium.

- ↳ Biogeochemical cycles : It recycles nitrogen, sulphur, phosphorus etc
- ↳ sustains microbial life eg : amoeba, earth worms etc .
- ↳ specific crops eg : rice on clayey soil, cotton on black soil are sustained

### Need for sustainable soil management

- ① Threats of salinity, alkalinity reducing soil productivity eg. Punjab, Haryana
- ② Soil degradation due to erosion eg : wind erosion carries away soil
- ③ Application of fertilizers is disturbing the soil balance eg : ~~so~~ required NPK ratio is 4:3:2 which has become 8:3:1
- ④ Agriculture yield reduces due to poor soil which results in hunger, agrarian distress etc .

## Strategies for soil management

- ↳ government initiatives
  - Palampuragat Krishi Vikasojane
  - Soil Health Card
  - National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture
  - PM PRANAM scheme

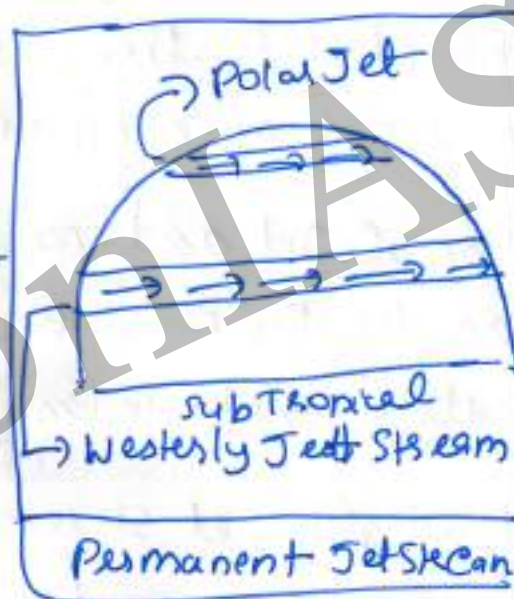


In addition, technological solutions like soil sensors, drones etc can be leveraged to check soil productivity and soil health.

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 refer to a mass of fast moving air in the upper atmospheric Realm.

There are permanent jet streams and non permanent ones like the Easterly



Jet Streams in tropical regions, Somali Jet, Rossby waves etc.

Jet Stream plays a huge role in climate of the world, including that of India

## Jet streams & Indian climate

- ① Sub-Tropic westerly jet stream cause pressure differences in Tibetan region that pulls monsoon winds
- ② Their fluctuations causes burst or break of monsoon winds
- ③ Somali Jet and Mascarene High. accelerates monsoon and increases its strength, intensity
- ④ Easterly Jet stream creates the dip' low pressure disturbances that pulls the tropical cyclones to India
- ⑤ W Jet streams are also responsible for bringing the Western Disturbance into India causing winter rain.

## Jet Stream and global climate

- ① Walker Cell circulation : Jet streams impact Walker cell circulation yielding ENSO phenomena
- ② Heat waves : They were behind the Omega block that caused heatwaves all over Europe in 2022.
- ③ Cold waves : The fluctuations in jet stream also create cold waves.  
↳ Polar vortex phenomena
- ④ . They have the ~~tends~~ tendency to alter global permanent wind system by influencing atmospheric cells.

Efficient monitoring, via international cooperation is required to better understand and predict the impact of this phenomena.

18. 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

Almost 20% of urban population in India live in slums as per 2011 census. They have issues in water (45%) and in health (60%), due to inadequate resources.

Factors for slum formation and proliferation

- ↳ high cost of housing in urban
- ↳ unsustained migration to urban area
- ↳ improper urban planning
- ↳ growth of informal industries
- ↳ inequality in urban jobs.

- ↳ social exclusion of lower castes
- ↳ ghettoisation of communities
- ↳ developmental displacement

In this context the In situ Slum Redevelopment Scheme (ISSR) is a progressive step to undertake development in slums without displacing the local communities, while ensuring them decent standards of life.

### Need to Revamp ISSR

- ↳ Promoting sustainable livelihood options for slum dwellers
- ↳ Providing land titling and other social security measures to prevent eviction.

- ↳ provisions of school, hospital facilities for better developmental indicators
- ↳ making the inhabitants part of formal economy via upskilling and employment.
- ↳ Reducing prime Rates and through better policy and reforms.

Thus ISSR should try to go beyond infrastructural development to a more holistic form of development.

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

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

15

Poverty is inextricably connected to the environment degradation in India.

- ① land degradation affects the poor farmers dependent on land productivity eg suicides in Vidarbha
- ② pollution of water is harmful on poor without access to piped water supply. They also suffer disease burden disproportionately
- ③ Air pollution harms poor without access to air circulation systems
- ④ forest degradation harms the tribals. Tribals are also 40% of total displaced population due to dams, disasters etc.

## Poverty alleviation: sustainable development

- ① Efforts like MUDRA loan promote gender justice (SDG-5)
- ② Agriculture extension and food processing can reduce waste and reduce pollution (SDG-13)
- ③ PM-KISAN can increase farm income, reduce poverty and increase farm productivity
- ④ Nutrition schemes by PM AASHA reduce hunger and give better indicators like IMR, MMR.
- ⑤ DBT and cash transfers increase investable income in education & reduces vicious cycle of poverty.

## Poverty alleviation: environment development

- ① MGNREGA, a poverty alleviation scheme builds water storage structures to better water management and environment protection
- ② LPG and DBT for gas connections reduce air pollution. Ujjwala yojana facilitates transition to cleaner energy. (LED adoption)
- ③ Van Bandhu Kalyan yojana facilitates Tribals to better use forest produce and safeguard forests

Thus poverty alleviation, builds capability and yields better socio-economic indicators

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 the cross border flow of people, ideas, goods and values. It has had a profound impact on religion.

Complex relation between globalisation and Religion

Transfer of new religious values of Judaism has supporters in southern states

Spread of ideas across border e.g. Sanathana Dharma - gaining popularity

Evolution of new sects and cults e.g. Dea Sacha Sauda in Canada.

emergence of multi religious  
plural communities of New  
York declaring Diwali a holiday

emergence of revivalism <sup>as</sup>  
~~due~~ <sup>reaction</sup> to global culture

Fundamentalist groups emergence  
due to globalisation

### Possibilities

- ① Globalisation helps to gather  
more followers for religions
- ② Globalisation and cosmopolitan  
outlook helps to reform  
dogma and superstition
- ③ Religion provides values and  
philosophy to navigate fast  
paced, globalised world.
- ④ It helps promote tolerance,  
acceptance and curiosity

## Challenges

- ① usage of internet for religious fundamentalism, terrorism
- ② hate speech and hate crimes can be easily spread  
eg: anti-muslim campaigns on whatsapp
- ③ religious indoctrination and conversions eg: ISIS recruitment
- ④ promotion of communalism  
eg. during Antic AA protests, non state actors tried to influence

Hence, <sup>by</sup> carefully measured policies ~~and~~ communal harmony needs to be preserved <sup>by</sup> to foster a secular nation in letter & spirit.