



GS-I

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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 2085)

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Medium Eng./Hindi	English	Registration Number	995991
Center	Online	Date	27-08-23

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।

Is student recommended for One-to-One mentoring?**Recommended****Strongly Recommended**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 & Sind Bank), Dr. Mukherjee Nagar, Delhi- 110009

EVALUATION INDICATORS

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

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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

The Pala Empire is known for a distinctive form of Buddhist art. In this context, discuss the contributions made by the Pala dynasty towards art. (Answer in 150 words)

10

After the decline of Guptas and Pushyabhuti dynasty several regional Kingdoms emerged in India. Among them Pala Empire led by stalwarts like Gopala, Dharampala were stalwarts of Art, literature, architecture particularly Buddhist art.

Contributions

- ① led to establishment of new universities like Vikramshila with patronage to Buddhist learnings and art form
- ② led to fusion of Hindu Tantric elements to Buddhist school of thought which led to emergence of Vajrayana Buddhism.

- ③ Through this, new form of Buddhist art and new centers of art were promoted which attracted scholars & artists from around the world (especially Asia)
- ④ New form of miniature painting was introduced with name of Pala miniature painting that were distinguished from earlier mural & fresco art during Gupta period
- ⑤ It led to standardisation of art form with characteristic size norms and other features like borders etc.

Thus, Pala Empire left an unforgettable mark on the history of art and culture in general and Buddhist art in particular. With Government planning construction of Yuge-Yuge Bharat museum, it will help to promote it at international level.

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

Recently, Government announced that the Kaladi Ghat (crocodile ghat) to be declared as national monument in remembrance to Adi Shankaracharya. Dr. Pawan Khera calls him as humanity's greatest thinker.

Reinvented Hinduism

Hinduism at the time was marred with superstitions and vedic ritualistic practices under Mimansa. There were atrocities against outcasted people like Chandalas and materialistic sense of living (eg: Mandan Mishra)

↳ He gave doctrine of Advaita
↳ Espoused Gyaan mag for liberation

↳ Created 4 maths at all parts of India (Puri, Sringeri, Joshimath, Dwarka)
↳ Established Dashanami Sampradaya

- ↳ Espoused equality among all
("Na Jaati, Na Bheda, Chidanand Rupam,
Shivoham, Shivoham" — Nirvana Shatakam)

Reestablished vedic traditions

- ↳ Gave birth to vedanta practise
as new school of thought emphasizing
on Upanishads (against Purva Mimamsa)
- ↳ New traditions like pilgrimage,
Sampradaya among monks were
established

Excellent commentaries

- ↳ He commented on Brahma Sutras
written by ved vyas
- ↳ He gave commentaries on Upanishads,
Bhagavad Gita & other prominent
Hindu texts.

The teachings are relevant not
only from religious point of view but also
individualistic spiritual reform that espouses
caring the divine inside everyone

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 saw India as a mere Cash cow. Years of deprivation and loss was evident in all spheres that Britishers so called wanted to reform under the white man's burden. Colonial forest policies was one such example.

Colonial needs of Empire

British saw vast forest resources as a reserve of important minerals like wood, raw materials to be exploited for purpose like export to Britain for fuelling its industries or serving interests of investors in Railways.

It provided cheap resources for the colonial rulers and also consolidated their control over hinterland. For example, Forest Act was passed to legitimize the same.

No concern for local & tribals

Britishers failed to understand the traditional forest rights of tribals. Their access to forests was thus barred by forest officials. In many cases tribals were notified as criminals & habitual offenders.

Their traditional practices were controlled and outside people were forced to settle in (eg: Paharias vs Santhals in Santal Pargana)

Disregard to environment

Deforestation was done at massive scale and tribals who earlier regarded forests with divinity (sacred groves) were prevented from procuring the same.

This was evident in several tribal revolts like Rampa Rebellion which sought to establish Swaraj. Post independence, government tried to rectify this & gave rights to tribal people.

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

Post second world war, a cold war erupted between the capitalist and communist bloc & their allies. It was a war of ideology and fight for global hegemony fought through proxy wars in other countries.

Independent India under Article 51 gave mandate to state to promote peace and secure international justice. Our leaders were clear that to do the same, we had to steer away from bloc politics and stay neutral in side of peace.

Non-Alignment

The Bandung Conference and Non-Alignment Movement gave the principles for third countries to stay independent

- ↳ sovereignty be respected
- ↳ mutual respect for countries

↳ other countries not to be used for advancing war

This helped India in maintaining contacts with both US and USSR and also act a voice of other countries in the phase of decolonization.

Panchsheel Principles

Both India and China were rising after their independence from colonial rule. Through panchsheel principles were established to deal with bilateral relations and assert mutual respect.

However, China violated it in 1962 through unilateral aggression and even worst alleged hostility towards India by declining technologies & supporting Pakistan.

Yet India remained firm on its principled ground of respect for sovereignty & strategic autonomy.

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

Post French Revolutionary wars of Napoleon there was rise of nationalism in Europe and struggle for unification. This was evident in 1870 German and Italian Unification.

Council of Europe was formed which aimed to prevent future wars and expand the interests of monarchy by preventing revolutionary & nationalistic ideas to proliferate. But the seeds of nationalism, equality, liberty sown during 1789 revolution were now widespread in Europe.

German Unification

Germany sought its unification many times. It was divided into several Prussian kingdoms and many parts

of modern Germany were with Austria-Hungary, France, Denmark

Earlier, people revolted and asked the monarchy for reforms but they were not successful. Later with Bismark policy of Iron & Blood Germany was unified

This was evident into Prussian wars with France, Austria, Denmark that led to unification of Germany by 1870.

This was followed by other countries like Italy and led to emergence of neo-imperialism with Scramble for Africa and heightened nationalistic fervours.

Unfortunately this was the beginning of tensions among European nations that culminated into world war I.

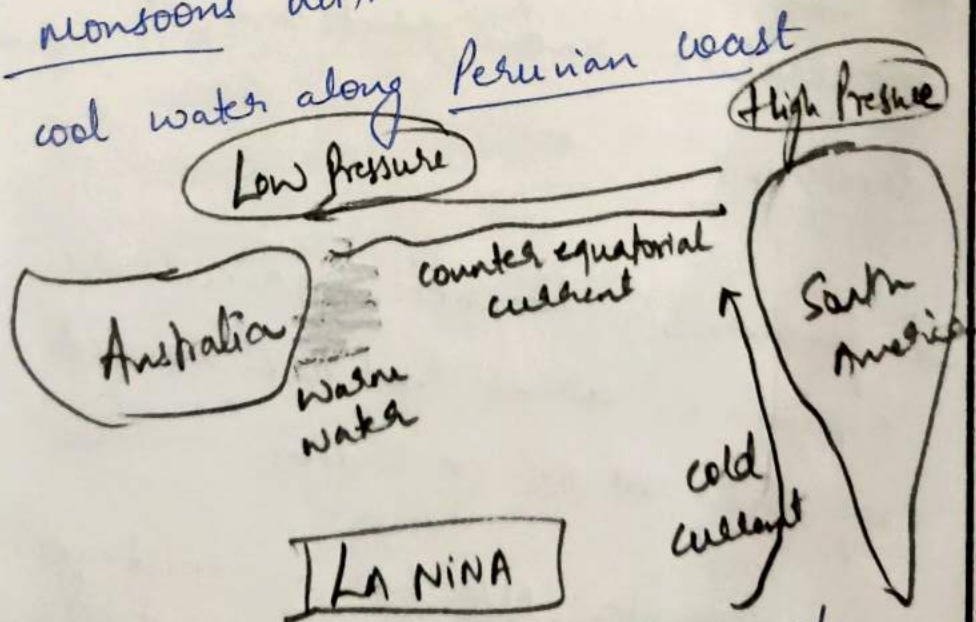
6. ट्रिपल डिप ला नीना परिघटना क्या है? विश्व के विभिन्न क्षेत्रों पर इसके संभावित प्रभाव की विवेचना कीजिए।

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

World oceans witness oscillations in their temperature influencing nearby and global climates like ENSO, Madden Julian oscillation, Indian ocean Dipole.

La Niña and its triple dip

La Niña is the positive cycle of ENSO which leads to strengthening of monsoons with more intermixing of cool water along Peruvian coast.



Triple dip refers to strengthening of La Niña that sends low temperature across South American coast.

Impact on different regions

1. La Nina leads to strengthening of Indian monsoon
2. It causes better fish availability across South American western coast and thus sustain local fisheries & aquaculture economy
3. It reduces impact of rising sea surface temperature and protects against deadly bio
4. It favourably impacts agriculture especially in areas that are ^{under} rainfed irrigation (about 50% in India)

However, IMD has warned against setting of El Nino which is opposite of La Nina which calls for Indian policymakers to be careful about decline in rainfall.

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 energy is harnessed through large dams and small hydropower plants.

It's a major renewable source of energy across the world. In India it's share in total energy generation is about 40GW (even lower than solar power) out of total 375GW.

Potential as low-carbon energy supply

↳ It's renewable source and non-exhaustible

↳ Alternative to polluting coal, gas, petroleum energy sources

↳ Though it doesn't release carbon directly, but cutting of forests or submergence makes it effectively low carbon in effect

(potential energy $\Rightarrow$ mechanical energy $\Rightarrow$ electrical energy)

Challenges for India

- ① Indian rivers in youthful stage are in fragile Himalayan ecosystem.
Ravi Chopra Committee has warned against big hydropower projects
- ② Several times dams are destructed due to cloud bursts or glacial lake outburst flood (Eg: Vishnugad dam)
- ③ In areas of high potential like North-East it's not fully utilized due to franktonic political conditions
- ④ Opposition by local people's (Example in Jashimath against Tapovan project)
- ⑤ Huge displacement costs leads to added burden & slow landacquisition process

Thus, provisions like LARR, EIA

Should be used for consensus on hydro projects.
We should also consider small hydro & run of rivers for increasing hydropower in India

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

In Turkey, fault in Anatolian plate led to massive earthquake with its effect felt in Syria as well causing massive destruction of life & property.

Seismic Gap

Experts found that stress in the fault lines in Anatolian plate was developing in Turkey. When the sudden energy was released which had piled up for several time led to huge Earthquake.

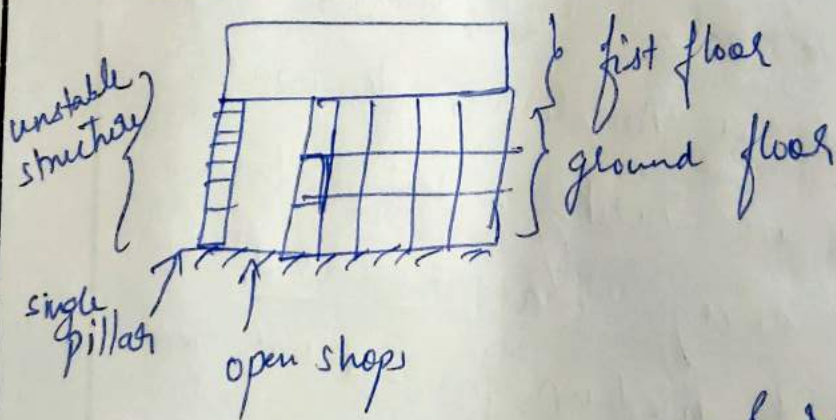
Reasons

- ① Natural → It was a massive quake with high value on Richter scale and several after shocks.

② Man-made

- The guidelines for building construction was not followed
- There was corruption and building inspections not done

③ Poor Civil Engineering



④ Poor investment in rescue & relief facilities & disaster risk reduction (Sendai Framework)

Thus, it should be a warning for India which has huge area under high risk zone and we should implement NDMA guidelines for earthquakes.

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, Supreme Court is hearing the petitions for legalizing same-sex marriage.

Marriage as an institution is an age-old tradition with both religious & social sanction with legal approval (since emergence of nation states). With globalization many new trends are seen in marriages in India

- ① Purpose of marriage being shifted from Dharmic & one of 16 sanskritas to finding life partner
- ② Religious significance reducing with emergence of court marriages
- ③ Divorce rate is increasing and single parent household emerging
- ④ Marriage is no longer for purpose of procreation with technologies like surrogacy

⑤ Marriage has emerged as business in consumerism age (eg: destination wedding, match-making startups)

Same-sex marriage issue

- ↳ It would be against traditional notion of marriage and thus needs more social approval & acceptance
- ↳ It should be backed by changes across multiple laws and marriage affects areas like inheritance, adoption, divorce
- ↳ It will alter the institution of marriage and take away its religious characteristic
- ↳ Lastly, it should be done with proper discussion in Parliament and not judicial intervention for more acceptance & holistic debate)

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

According to Mental Health Survey 2017, atleast 10% people need active intervention. NIB reported rise in suicides in 2021 with total cases crossing one hundred & fifty thousand.

Factors

- ① Social media & rising age of consumerism
- ② Societal pressures and fear of missing out (information available in inter-connected world)
- ③ Lack of connect to one's culture & family & rising individualism
- ④ Economic stresses due to multiple crises & fear of unknown (eg: AI, climate change, war)
- ⑤ COVID has exacerbated the crisis with prolonged lockdowns & huge deaths
- ⑥ proliferation of regional & global network

Challenges

1. Administrative / Institutional

- ↳ Lack of investment in mental health institution
- ↳ low number of therapists, psychologists
- ↳ lack of access & affordability

2. Societal

- ↳ stigma of mental health issues
- ↳ huge pressure & expectations

3. Others

- ↳ loss of ancient practices like yoga & spirituality
- ↳ consumerist & capitalist mentality with no satiation of resources

Government efforts like MANAS APP, Suicide Prevention Strategy are step in right direction which should be complemented with more awareness among societies.

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

Recent discussions on having images of our Gods & Goddesses on coins has renewed interest in numismatic history of India.

Major stages

① Ancient India :-

↳ It was started with Punch marked coins in the Mahajanpads and Kingdoms like Mauryan Empire (though NC had seals but it's not sure if they were only for economic purpose as coins)

↳ Gold coins were introduced by Indo-Greeks

- ↳ ~~the~~ Kanishka released gold coins of purest quality and it had images of rulers and gods of various regions
- ↳ Later Gupta empire rulers like Chandragupta released coins in large numbers
- ↳ with Gupta empire decline, gold coins with images of gods got lost

② Medieval India

- ↳ with advent of Sultanate rulers images on coins replaced with secular elements & texts and calligraphy design
- ↳ Standardized coins like Rupaiyya, Tinka were issued by Sher Shah Suri
- ↳ with Mughals, copper & silver coins were prominent

③ Modern India

- ↳ Britishers passed India Coinage Act
↳ replaced coins with images of Queen Victoria

- ↳ Post Independence, Indian Government publishes coin with symbols of national importance like emblem
- ↳ Commemorative coins are issued on special occasion like 75th year of independence

Significance of coins & their study

- 1) It corroborates other areas of historical evidences like inscriptions
- 2) Provides details of ancient rulers & their economic significance (eg: Gupta age was golden age)
- 3) It provide details of culture of the time like coins that rulers playing instruments like veena
- 4) It showcase contacts with nearby empire like Greece, Roman

Thus numismatic history provides a window into ancient Indian history. And should be preserved as it is our duty under Article 31A(f) to preserve our heritage.

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

15

Dr. B.R. Ambedkar was a polymath. His contribution is eminent across sectors and areas that impact human life.

He was champion of Dalit Rights. He represented the scheduled Castes in the Round Table Conference and claimed to be their leader. He wanted separate electorate so that Dalits could truly get social & economic justice.

He created the Republican Party for voicing their issues and even before independence he led several associations and all India movement for abolishment of untouchability.

Contributions in other areas

- 1) Father of Indian Constitution - Dr Ambedkar
was the head of
the drafting Committee and worked
with Dr B.N. Rau to draft the constitution.
He debated exhaustively on each & every
article which provides guidance to our
judiciary & legal experts even today.
- 2) Economic contributions - Dr Ambedkar
was a PhD in economics
from eminent foreign universities.
His research paper provided inputs on
economic problems like Problem of Rupee
which exposed colonial policies of
one way trade and remittances which
exploited our economy.
- 3) Religious contribution - He propounded
new School of Buddhism

under Navyana Buddhism which inspired many people to adopt it and gave new boost to Buddhism especially in Maharashtra

4) Social contribution — He called for annihilation of caste system and said that nation's morality can't be build on foundation of caste

5) Champion of social & economic justice

He remarked that political justice alone will not be sufficient and there should be social & economic justice

He famously gave three warnings

that we should use constitutional measures for protest and discard hero worship and adopt constitutional morality which provides guidance to everyone today

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

After Viceroy Irwin failed to meet the eleven demands of Mahatma Gandhi, Civil Disobedience Movement was launched with Salt Satyagraha.

Unique character

Different from earlier non-cooperation movement that called for peaceful & nonviolent measures like resigning from government jobs, picketing etc., this was about disobedience to government laws and diktats.

Eg: salt law was broken and disobedience shown against revenue officials and Zamindars.

Regional Spatial Pattern

Civil Disobedience spread across length and breadth of nation :-

- ↳ At Sabarmati, it was led by Gandhiji himself
- ↳ At Dharsana, it was led by Sarojini Naidu
- ↳ In Northwest frontier province, Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan led Khudai Khitmatgar
- ↳ In south India, Chelariar and other leaders broke salt law
- ↳ In North-East, Silyhet and regions in Assam saw massive participation
- ↳ In Nagaland, Rani Gaidenlin led the movement (who was arrested by Britishers)

New Mobilization Techniques

- ↳ Women participated in large numbers (Eg: Kamladevi Chattopadhyay)
- ↳ Industrialists & Capitalists supported civil-disobedience movement (Eg: G. L. Bajaj actively supported Gandhi)
- ↳ salt was used as symbol for british oppression
- ↳ March technique and going to hinterland attracted massive crowds

In middle, with Gandhi-Irwin Pact, CDM was called off but with failure of talks at 2nd Round Conference in London, Gandhiji relaunched CDM.

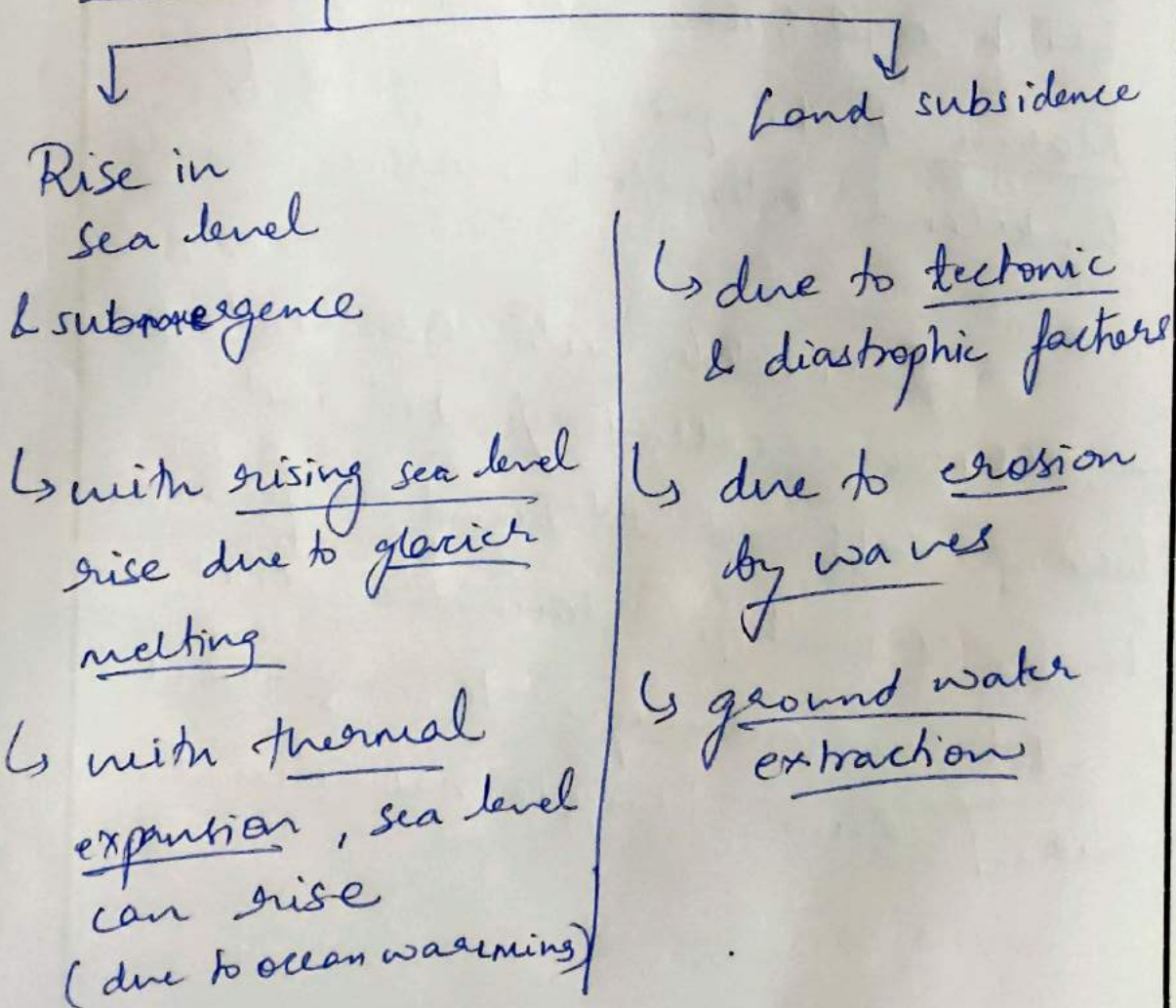
It was a unique turning point in our freedom struggle movement.

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

Recently, ~~most~~ islands across the Kerala coast witnessed the phenomena of sinking.

Causes



Recently, WHO published a report on unprecedented rate of rising sea levels (~~cm~~^{mm} per year) and total rise of few meters since 1970s.

Implications

① on Nation

- change in coast line adding to sea based maritime challenges
- loss of economic resources (like minerals, aquaculture)
- loss of biodiversity
- loss of life & property (along sea line)

② on Island communities

- huge displacement & concerns for resettlement
- impact local economy & aquaculture
- new disease & zoonotic concerns

This calls for adaptation across coastal communities to better adapt to challenges & also mitigate them effectively.

- Strengthen implementation of Coastal Regulation Zone Guidelines & shift to integrated coastal zone management
- Build local capacity of coastal communities
- More research & impact studies through (INCOIS)
- Consider detailed social impact assessment of projects like ports construction (Eg: Great Nicobar Project on Transshipment Container facility)
- Collaborate with Small Island & Developing Islands countries for best-in-class practices that can be implemented in India.

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

Recently Tourism working group meeting of G20 at Kashmir it was reemphasized that tourism has potential for sustainable development and can contribute to its localization.

India has huge tourism potential, however to fully realize it we should overcome region specific constraints :-

- 1) North Indian Himalayan states (like Uttarakhand & Himachal Pradesh)

↳ they need to emphasize on ecotourism
 ↳ with rising pollution
 ↳ demand is more than carrying capacity (eg: Jashimath land subsidence)
 ↳ challenges like land slides, cloud burst affect tourism potential

2) Uttarpradesh & Bihar (northern plains)

↳ They have huge potential owing to presence of ancient empires & kingdoms but they lack infrastructure

↳ poor connectivity and lack of promotion of ancient heritage
(Eg: Bascilly has fort at Ramnagar of Mahabharat age but not developed)

3) Rajasthan & Gujarat (west India)

↳ they too have infrastructure & connectivity issues

↳ lack of tourist guides

4) Southern India

↳ many heritage sites need to be revamped and need more recognition (Eg: Ramappa temple now given UNESCO recognition)

- ↳ Stepwall in Hyderabad now being developed by Government shows historical neglect
- 5) Challenges in left wing extremist areas, north-east insurgency areas and terrorism in Kashmir prevent tourist to come due to safety concerns

Way Ahead

- 1) Infrastructure development (UDAN 5.0)
- 2) Use digital technologies (eg: National Digital Tourism Mission)
- 3) State Government should bring dedicated policies (like UP Tourism Policy incentivize hotel creation)
- 4) Shift to eco-tourism in fragile areas.

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

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

15

Soil is an important resource and has huge contribution given its wide ecosystem service potential.

- 1) It provides essential nutrients for growth of food crops, thus provide conditions for agriculture growth
- 2) It recycles nutrients like nitrogen, carbon, phosphorus & sulphur through their respective cycle
- 3) It provides minerals like silicon
- 4) with soil animals cannot graze
- 5) It contribute to groundwater recharge (by seepage through soil)

Significance of soil management

1. Contributes to food security
2. Important for economic security
(like agriculture, livestock all directly dependent on soil)
3. Soil degradation could lead to zoonotic diseases
4. Poor soil conditions leads to migration & subsequent social & political unrest (due to displacement)
5. Land degradation reinforces climate change & global warming
6. It ^(poor managements) ~~exacerbates~~ exacerbates disasters like floods, droughts etc.

Therefore, UNCCD (Convention to Combat desertification) puts impetus on effective soil management and

Decrease land degradation and transition to land neutrality principles. As per Land degradation atlas, 29% area is degraded in India.

Way Ahead

1. Measures like soil health card be effectively implemented for monitoring soil conditions
2. Shift to natural fertilizers (PM-PRANAM) and increasing fertiliser use efficiency (nano urea)
3. Adopt Delhi Declaration in letter & spirit & implement Bonn Pledge
4. Civil society organization like Save the soil campaign should work to create awareness

This will help for achieving target in SDG 15 for sustainable soil management

17. जेट धाराएं भारत और विश्व की जलवायु को बदलने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाती हैं। उदाहरण सहित चर्चा कीजिए।
Jet streams play an important role in altering the climate of India and the world. Discuss with examples. (Answer in 250 words) 15

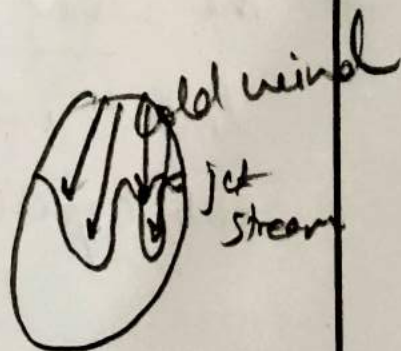
Jet streams are upper atmospheric wind circulation. They play a huge role in impacting the climate.

1) Polar Jet stream

It is a jet stream that influence the climate conditions in and around polar regions (Eg: weakening of polar jet stream caused cold waves in Texas in 2021)



strong jet stream



weak jet stream

2) Jet stream in temperate regions

→ It leads to formation of temperate cyclone as high pressure anti-cyclonic upper atmosphere wind lead to frontal formation in temperate region

3) Sub-tropical jet stream

→ It is related to monsoons in India and impact its arrival in mainland

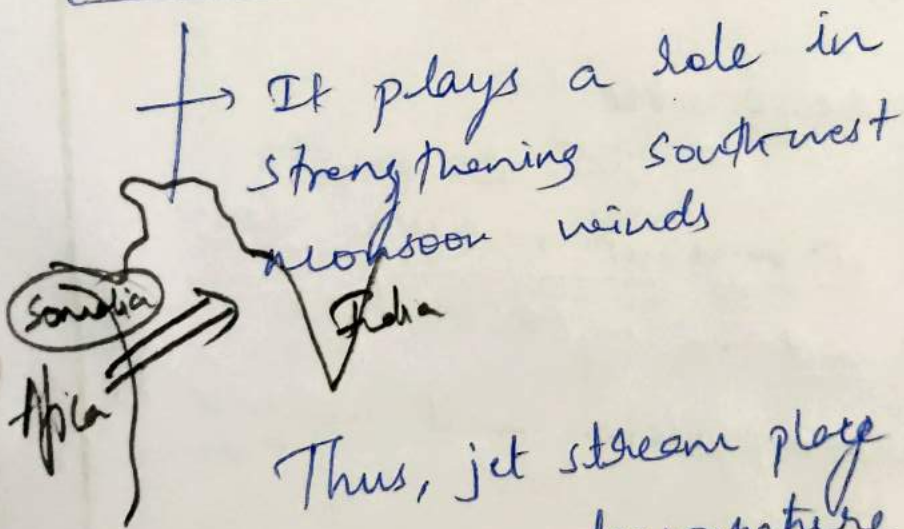
→ The setting up of ITCZ is intricately linked with withdrawal of sub-tropical jet stream

→ It bring western disturbances to India & bring rainfall in winters in Northern India

1) Tropical Easterly Jet stream

- It steers tropical cyclones in Indian ocean (Bay of Bengal to mainland)
- It strengthens monsoon

5) Somali Jet stream



Thus, jet stream plays a role in influencing temperature, rainfall and even formation & movement of extreme weather events like cyclones.

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

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

15

Slums are areas of high density in urban areas with poor living standards & lack of proper sanitation & wash facilities. (Eg: Dharavi slum in Mumbai)

Factors responsible

1. High urbanization with low investment in infrastructure
(Eg: urban population will increase to 40% by 2030)
2. Huge demand-supply gap in housing facilities
3. Sky-rocketing prices of real estate
4. Lack of transport connectivity due to

which many people build slums nearby office areas (they start as tents and develop to full fledged slums)

5. Lack of holistic urban planning

6. Lack of political will as many slum dwellers are migrants who don't vote in local elections (thus there is no political incentive)

Slums are not cause of poor urbanization but an effect which means it can be resolved.
Government scheme of PM-AWAS (G) has 4 components, one of them being in-situ slum development

↳ It provides for construction of better houses in slum areas

↳ It provides better infrastructure & health & sanitation facilities

↳ It has provision for PPP

Revamp the scheme

- Integrate scheme redevelopment into holistic urban planning approach (that provides connectivity to workplace as well)
- Mere house construction will not suffice and it should be linked with healthcare & education services (GATI - Shakti can be used)
- Need for cheap houses in outer city areas with regional rapid connectivity facilities (Eg: Delhi Metro RRTS)

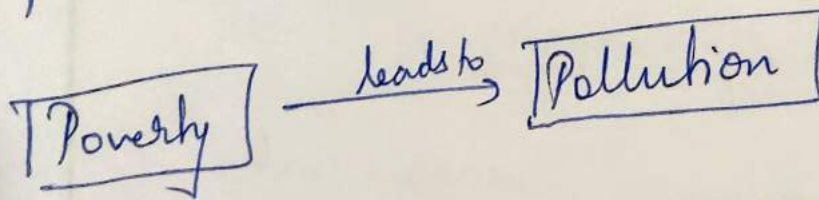
Thus, a holistic approach is needed that aims to create sustainable cities (SDG 11) and promote inclusive growth.

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

World bank defines poverty as a multi dimensional condition of lack of access to basic services & opportunities to live a life of dignity. UNDP and OPHI in MDP Index include factors like Cooking fuel usage to measure poverty.

Thus, there is a link between poverty & environment degradation



- usage of cheap fuel like woodling cakes, coal, wood
- unable to afford green energy
- poor sanitation
- more carbon emission
- more polluting gases are released
- water pollution (as waste is directly released to water)

Environment degradation $\xrightarrow{\text{leads to}}$ Poverty

As ecosystem services are reduced, poverty will increase. Eg: if mangroves are destructed then more deaths & destruction to property in cyclones.

Eg: If air pollution increases then more healthcare expenditure on lung diseases

Need for poverty reduction

- Help transition to cleaner fuels
- Bring affordability for environment friendly products (like jute bags)
- Adopt sustainable waste management practices
- Shift to LIFE movement

It thus promotes sustainable developments and reduce environmental degradation.

SDG Goal One thus calls for elimination of poverty. Indian efforts like 10 crore Ujjwala, 12 crore tap connections, promotion of millets (for farmer economic security) tackle twin challenges of poverty & environmental degradation.

For long term success, we need climate finance and technology transfer to truly pass-on benefits to local communities and ensure SDG localization.

In this context Think 2D has provided suggestions like conversion models, 'energy as services', blended finance etc.

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 rising interconnectedness and interdependence of both economies and societies through free flow of not only goods & services but also people, information and ideas.

It has also impacted religion and led to complex relationship.

Possibilities

→ Help promote peaceful ideas and religious tenets (Eg:ISKCON movement creating Krishna consciousness across world)

→ Buddhism is being adopted by many in newer forms

like Nichiren Buddhism

- Provides a platform for discussions and reduce prejudices and stereotypes with more cross cultural interaction
- Act as tool of soft power for the nation
- Promote bilateral relations (Eg: Ramayana circuit in India-Nepal relations)

Challenges

- Rising protests in Iraq due to burning of religious textbook in Norway, Sweden
- (Conflict between religion and fundamental rights provided by state)

- Rising extremism and proliferation of terrorist groups (eg: Al-Qaeda branches in Bangladesh, ISIS in Asia)
- social media used for radicalization
- Revivalist culture used to fight consumerist and western ideologies (eg: communal incidents, hate speeches)

This calls for more nuanced effort at national & international level
 eg: Religion 2.0 aims to address these challenges. Indian Secularism model also provides the right direction as balance between state & religion which others can emulate.