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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 2085)

Name of Candidate	ATUL TYAGI		
Medium Eng./Hindi	ENGLISH	Registration Number	
Center	ONLINE	Date	05/08/23

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
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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

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

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

10

Pala empire occupied the eastern part of India and was engaged in the tripartite struggle with contemporaries Rashtrakutas and Pratiharas. Their sanction of Buddhist art gave a significant shape to the same.

1 Contribution of Pala dynasty

① Paintings : Buddhist scroll-painting and miniature art developed in the reign. These often had lonely figures and carried calligraphy shlokas on the border.

② Architecture : formation of monasteries in tradition of chaityas and viharas. However, there

included local elements life:

- Bangla roof i.e. Tor Bangla and char Bangla
- Use of terracotta and bricks with stucco.

③ Establishment of universities for artistic studies centers.

i.e. Vikramshila and Odanturai

④ Synthesis of emerging Islamic influences

i.e. Ratra style mini shikharas and triple arch facades.

⑤ Patronage to artists by financial aid and court-exposure.

⑥ Public participation encouraged in the form of folk songs.

Pala empire thus contributed in the flourishing of art, attached to Buddhism. They made true the adage:
"Embody Art, Breathe India".

2. आदि शंकराचार्य ने अपनी महान क्षमता से हिंदू धर्म को पुनः स्थापित किया और उत्कृष्ट स्पष्टीकरण प्रस्तुत करते हुए वैदिक परंपरा को फिर से प्रतिष्ठित किया। चर्चा कीजिए।
It was Adi Shankaracharya's genius that reinvented Hinduism and re-established the Vedic tradition with excellent commentaries. Discuss.
(Answer in 150 words)

10

Adi Shankaracharya is a jewel of the Sanatana Dharma tradition. He gave an intellectual shape to the Advaita philosophy and led to a revival of Hinduism in medieval India.

Need for reinvention

- ① Ascent of Buddhism and Jainism since times like the Mauryan dynasty.
- ② Rigidity of Hinduism into ritualism.
- ③ Monopoly of the priestly class and lack of participation of masses.
- ④ Esoteric nature of the teachings, away from common language and common understanding: limited to Sanskrit.
- ⑤ Orthodox elements like caste system.

overpowering the spiritual element.

Adi Shankaracharya's genius in re-establishment

- ① Gave philosophical justification to the teachings of Hinduism:
- Darshanic prasthiti (philosophical proof)
- ② Propagated the same throughout his followers for further spread.
- ③ Engaged intellectual class to form a class of acharyas to carry forward vedantic philosophy like Ramanujanacharya and Madhavacharya.
- ④ Unified the country with his ideas like char-dhams across the length and breadth of the sub-continent.
- ⑤ Broke established stereotypes on grounds of reason : caste is against the idea of God and human being one.

It is due to this revival that the emerging trends of Bhakti gained stronger momentum. Acharya infused spiritual quest in its true sense.

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 Empire based its forest policies on principles of colonial mercantilism. In this, they saw forests only as a resource to exploit, regardless of the negative fallouts.

Colonial policies → need of the British

- ① Sought raw material from Indian forests like timber for ship-building.
- ② Capitalised infrastructure projects through forests
 ⇒ Railway track laying, furnace material etc.
- ③ Economic gains from the plantations
 ⇒ Tea in Assam, rubber, nuts etc.
- ④ Foreign policy driven by forest control
 ⇒ Opium trade to weaken China.

- ⑤ Need of British industry sourced by extension of agriculture from forest land
 → Cotton for Manchester mills

Colonial policies → No concern for locals

- ① Tribal community ownership was abolished in the name of patta.
- ② Practices like slash and burn was prohibited.
- ③ Even subsistence like grazing, foraging, water collection were denied.
- ④ Reserved and protected forests were made out of bounds.
- ⑤ Forceful evacuation with no compensation at all were made common practices.
- ⑥ No participation of locals in deciding the transfer of forests at wholesale as government property.

This were changed post independence with Indian Forests Act, 1960 and Forests (rights) Act. This balances development with ecology and tribal rights.

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

Cold War was an ideological tennis-match that engulfed the whole world post World War II. With USA and USSR emerging as two superpowers, India took the step of peaceful neighbourhood (from Panchsheel) and strategic autonomy (from Non-aligned movement : NAM).

Role of Panchsheel

- ① Ensured stability in the region to prevent cold-war play like in the Korean peninsula or Cuba crisis.

- ② Prevented interference in India's internal matters unlike in Pakistan where USA had a significant say.

- ③ Resolution and trust building mechanisms



→ High-level leader visits by PM
Nehru — Hindi Chini Bhai-Bhai.

1 Rule of NAM

- ① Strategic ambiguity, with India cooperating with both sides and conflicting with none:
→ Grain imports from USA,
Steel plants from Russia.
- ② Leader of the global south with other leaders: Egypt, Yugoslavia, Indonesia, Cambodia etc.
- ③ Soft power: voice against imperialism and arm twisting of Cold War.
- ④ Prioritisation of resources: for development rather than wastage in war.

China's aggression
couldn't be
checked: 1962 war
↓
Panchsheel

Limitations

→ Had to seek
Russian help
during 1971 war
↓
NAM

The two approaches however gave India manoeuvring space. Based on these, India now pushes for a multi-polar rule-based international order.

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

Ever since the French revolution of 1786, the 19th century Europe was filled with a ferour of nationalism. This is also seen in the unification of Germany.

National unification: Germany

- ① Was at the onset a vague collection of over 300 political units.
- ② The first step was taken by Napoleon, face of French revolution himself when Germany was formed in about 15 administrative units.
- ③ The next big stride was made under the leadership of Otto von Bismarck.

④ He used a policy of Blood and Iron to unify Germany :
Diplomacy + Warfare.

⑤ Made alliances against France with Russia and Britain to avert aggression from them.

⑥ Then embarked on wars to unify German provinces

⇒ Austrian war, war for Schleswig.

⑦ Formed institutions to unify German economic system like strengthening the erstwhile Zollverein.

⑧ Created a political structure akin to parliament but whose real aim was to prevent political outburst : safety-valve.

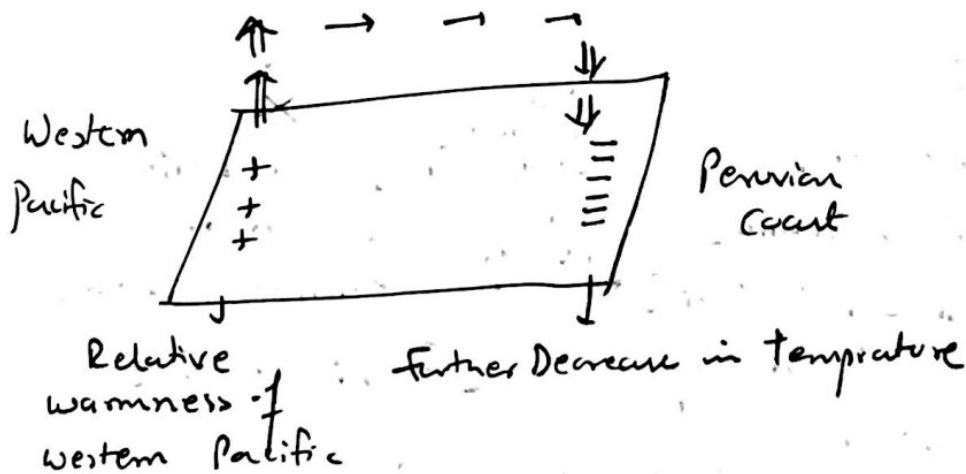
⑨ Gave a customary figure of Kaiser William as the unifying political symbol.

The nationalistic fervour however did disturb the balance of power. Further aggravated by race for colonies, it was a factor for World War I.

6. ट्रिपल डिप ला नीना परिघटना क्या है? विश्व के विभिन्न क्षेत्रों पर इसके संभावित प्रभाव की विवेचना कीजिए।
What is the triple dip La Niña phenomenon? Discuss its likely impact on different regions of the world. (Answer in 150 words) 10

La Niña is an oceanic-climatic phenomena that changes the temperature differences between eastern and western Pacific ocean, by amplifying the cold Peruvian current. This impacts atmospheric winds and the resultant phenomena.

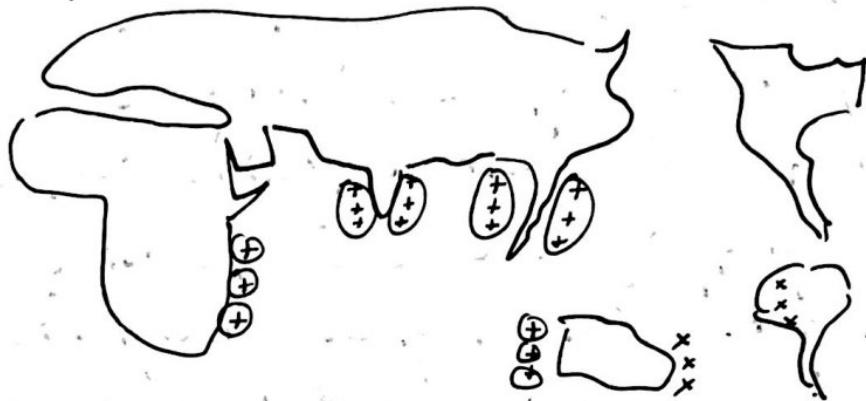
Triple dip La Niña



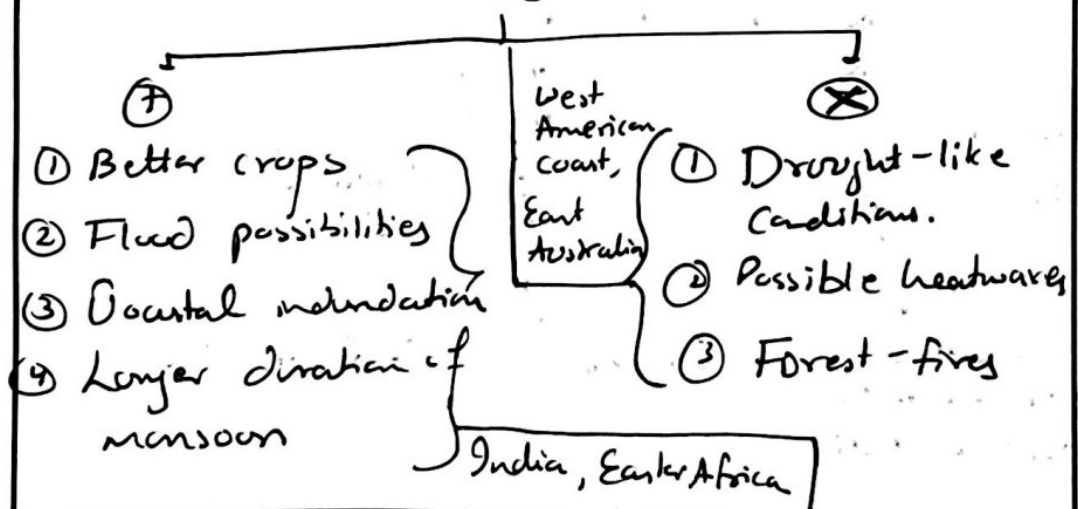
- ① Formation of colder current by upwelling at the Peruvian coast.
- ② Resultant high pressure vs low

pressure of the western Pacific.
 (3) Strengthening of the Pacific upper-air circulation.

Impact



(+) → Areas receiving high rainfall
 (X) - Areas receiving lower rainfall



Understanding such phenomena is thus crucial to forecast and mitigate their impacts accordingly.

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

India is the 5th most ranked country in the Renewable Energy country attractiveness Index. However, a major share of it is held by solar power (54%), while hydropower relatively lags behind.

Potential for hydropower

- ① Abundance of river systems: Himalayan and peninsular.
- ② Vision of Jams as the temple of modern India by Pandit Nehru
 ⇒ Bhakra-Nagar, Tehri.
- ③ Technical know-how and regional expertise
 ⇒ Aarun Hydropower with Nepal, Chuha with Bhutan.
- ④ 7,500 km coastline to take

Oceanic hydropower roots.

Reasons for limitations

- ① Ecological concerns of mega-dams
 i.e. Kasturba Committee advises against them in ecologically sensitive zones.
- ② Land acquisition and rehabilitation concerns : such as Narmada Bachao Andolan.
- ③ Viability of river systems
 i.e. perennial rivers have multiple lifts and falls.
- ④ Policy push towards solar power
 i.e. VGF funding, National solar mission.
- ⑤ Erratic nature and connection to main grid issues
 i.e. AT&C losses

A way ahead to promote decentralised hydropower production in line with rooftop solar plants or PM-KUSUM.
 This shall ensure a sure, pure, secure form of energy for 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

Turkey has been met with an earthquake of 7.8 richter scale, followed by multiple tremors again. This has led to devastation on account of the impact of severity.

Seismic gap: This refers to the difference between the intensity (Richter scale) and severity (Mercalli scale) of an earthquake. A well prepared disaster risk resilience strategy can bridge the intensity away, despite seismic strength.

Reasons for severity

- ① Underlying intensity of the seismic waves.
- ② Distance of the focal point from

the surface of the earth: the closer,
the greater intensity and severity.

③ Underlying terrain

⇒ Looser sedimentary deposits of
Himalayas are susceptible to cave-in
leading to more intensity.

④ Infrastructural strength:

⇒ Japan has earthquake resistant
buildings that can handle frequent
seismic disturbances in the Ring of fire.

⑤ Institutional preparedness

Prevention

① Hazard Risk
And Vulnerability,
Capacity Assessment
(HRVCA)

Preparedness

① Monitoring and
forecasting
② Zoning and mapping

It is thus necessary to integrate
Disaster Risk resilience in development
paradigm as per Oslo Policy forum. It is
important for India too as 56% of
India is susceptible to 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

"Change is the only constant."
With the rise of globalisation,
new ideas have shaped new
social institutions in India.

Marriage is one major institution as
the fundamental unit of family.

Recent trends

- ① Rise of equitable marriages: based on man-woman being equal.
→ Given touching bride's feet, giving up the practice of kanya-daan etc.
- ② Inter-caste and inter-religious marriages, breaking traditional barriers.
- ③ Giving up practices like dowry especially with educated women.
- ④ New ideas of family and marriage life. LGBT marriages.

- ⑤ Concept of self-marriage is also seen in an incident in Vadodara.
- ⑥ Destination-based weddings v/s simplistic private affair marriages as two emerging extremes.

1. Seminal importance of same-sex marriage

- ① Logical progress post decriminalisation of homosexuality.
- ② Absence of civil rights with LGBT couples at present
→ Adoption, inheritance, health insurance of spouse etc.
- ③ Principle of equality and freedom of choice: more aware citizenry of Article 19, 14.
- ④ Acceptance of non-binary concepts like gender-fluidity especially by younger generation.
- ⑤ Supreme court hearing for legal sanction.

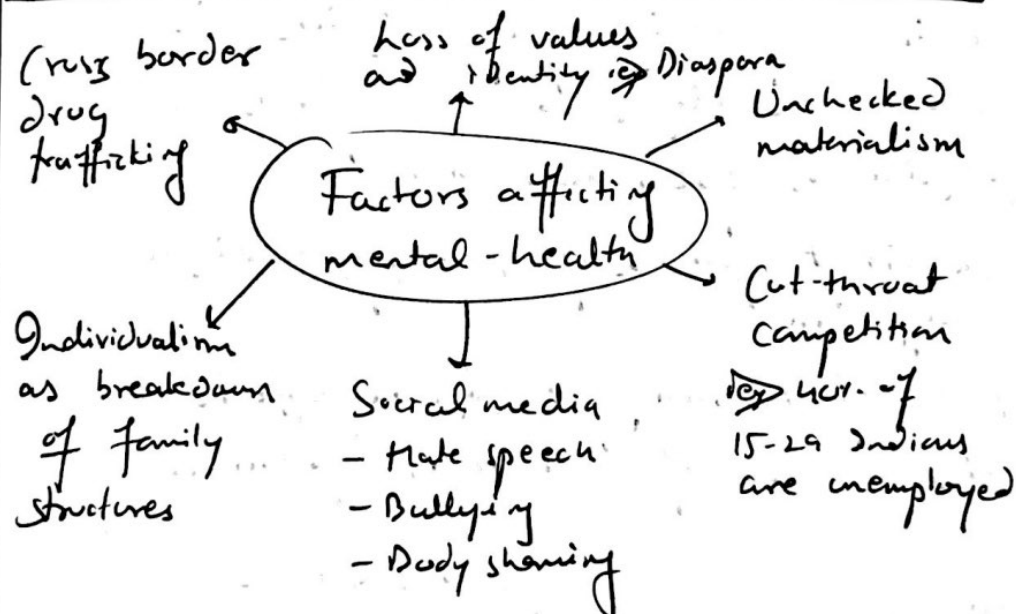
We can learn from our enlightened past of Arjunareshwar to go beyond the (ages) of patriarchal binary and prioritise human dignity and love.

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

As per WHO, every one out of seven Indians face some form of mental health issue. This is also acknowledged in a rapidly changing world by National Health Policy, 2017.



Consequently, many challenges arise:

- ① Stigma around mental health in Indian society
 (→ Pressure away students considered

normal and even desirable for success.

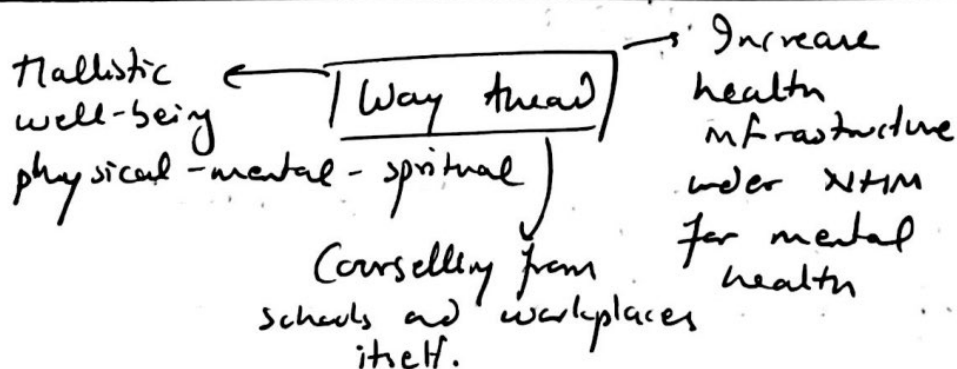
② Lack of familial support
 i.e. Nuclear families, urban living etc.

③ Lack of medical staff:
 India has 1 doctor by 1440 patients (WHO = 1:1000).

④ Limited quality psychologists in medical colleges - more focus on physicians, specialists etc.

⑤ Exorbitant prices of therapy, making it unaffordable.

⑥ Role of technology: unknown effects like lack of attention, depression.



"Health is wealth." Use of telemedicine is one way to achieve India's mental health in the long run.

11. प्राचीन काल से लेकर आधुनिक काल तक भारत में प्रमुख मुद्राशास्त्र चरणों का सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए। साथ ही, चर्चा कीजिए कि सिक्कों का अध्ययन किस प्रकार इतिहास को समझने में मदद करता है।

Elaborate upon the major numismatic stages in India from the ancient to modern times. Also, discuss how the study of coins helps in understanding history. (Answer in 250 words)

15

Numismatics is the branch that studies coins. These are essential to figure political, economic and even social realities of the times they represent.

Major numismatic stages

① Harappan civilisation:

① Primarily included coins from trading centers like Mesopotamia.

② Mostly in forms of seals, and not strictly coins → units of barter trade.

③ 600 BC : expected to be the first emergence of proper coinage for exchange in janapadas.

④ Mostly punch-marked coins.

② Varied across kingdoms.

③ Satvahanas (2nd BC - 2nd AD) :

① Use of precious metal like
Silver : karsapana

② Rulers names and visage engraved.

④ Guptas : ① highest number of
gold coins.

② Kings and arts such as Samudra-
Gupta's veena playing on coins.

⑤ Mughals : ① Use of calligraphy
and Arabic language.

⑥ Modern : Britishers with stampage
of the company, followed by the
British crown post 1857.

⑦ Post-independence : Government of India
as the sole issuer of fiat currency.

Use of study of coins for history

① Economic state :

→ In Harappan age, shows extensive
trade across the Arabian Sea.

Similarly during Cholas, coins from the Roman Empire show the vast economic network.

- ⑥ Political history : dynasties can be traced through their coins.
Relative power is also evident with same rulers being under suzerainty of others $\Rightarrow$ Later Rajputs under Mughals.
- ⑦ Art-forms : as seen in numismatic instruments of Gupta kings' coins.
- ⑧ Clothing especially of the royalty depicted.
- ⑨ Religious beliefs : such as Buddha and Shiva both were depicted in Kushana coins.
- ⑩ Chronology recreation by dating the coins unearthed.
- ⑪ Linguistic diversity : by numerous scripts and languages deployed.

Numismatics is thus crucial to gain a hallstic idea of ~~at~~ history.
It thus excites historians, archeologists and collectors alike.

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. Ambedkar, as the architect of India's constitution breathed India's spirit in the legally sanctified document. It was with many of his contributions that he shaped the future of the country.

As a champion of Dalit rights

- ① Intellectual rebuttal to proponents of untouchability
→ his lecture on Annihilation of caste.
- ② Manusmriti - burning as the root cause of discriminatory laws in Hinduism.
- ③ Education of Dalits as a priority :
"Educate and Agitate" as his motto.

- ④ Political justice with support to movements like Justice party.
- ⑤ Reclamation of public space such as water tanks.
- ⑥ Institutional mechanisms to unify and voice Dalit issues
 ⇒ Bahiskrita Hitakurni Sabha.
- ⑦ Affirmative action to promote real human development of the deprived sections.

1 Further contributions beyond

- ① Political sovereignty of India against the tyranny of British rule.
- ② Economic proponent of industrialisation and modernisation to enhance India's production, supporting export orientation to counter British.
- ③ Social justice for all, regardless of not just caste but also race,

religion, gender or place of birth
(Article 15).

- ④ Rule of law prioritised by Article 14,
as well as judiciary that was
strengthened to establish real democracy.
- ⑤ Checks and balances established
for the state such as:
Article 75 : Parliamentary responsibility
Article 32 : Judiciary to protect
civil rights
↓
prioritising liberty of the individual.
- ⑥ Exploring other religions like Buddhism,
Islam and Jainism to arrive on the
principle of secularism from enquiry.
- ⑦ Scientific temperament encouraged through
reason and logic
→ Against sati pratha, male-child
preferance etc

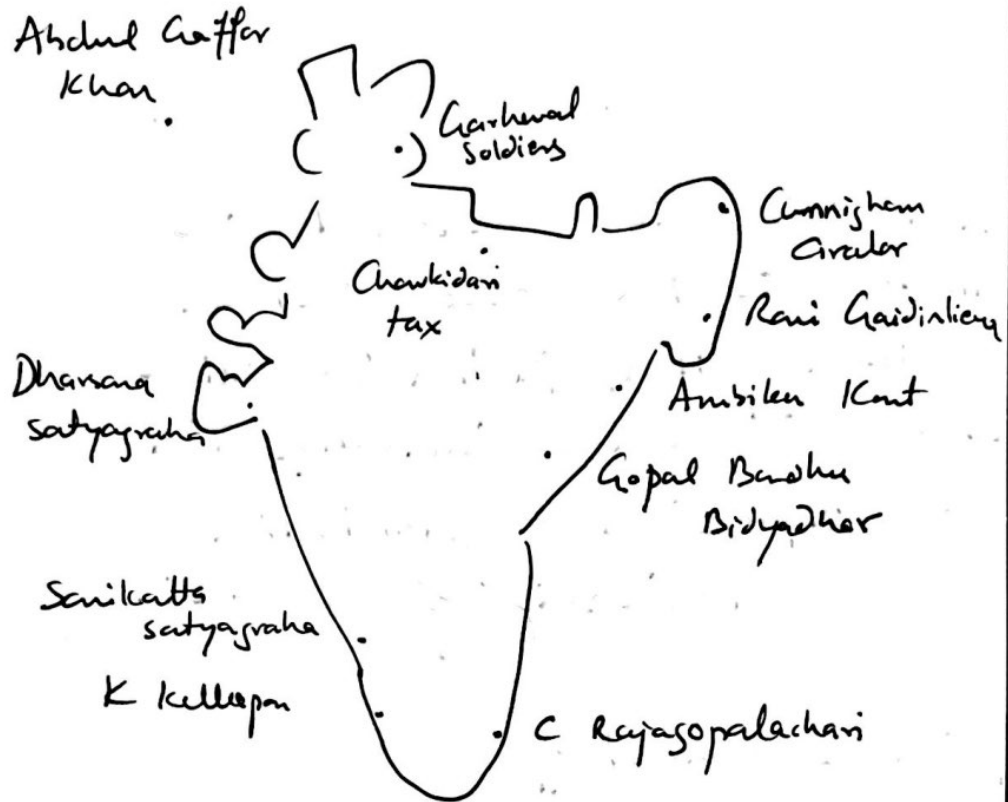
Dr. Ambedkar, was thus an erudite
foundation of modern India. His vision of
social, economic and political justice shall drive us forward.

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

Civil Disobedience movement was initiated in the wake of Simon Commission failure, Nehru Commission report and Lahore declaration. This saw unprecedented participation under the leadership of Gandhi Ji.

Unique character

- ① Use of disobedience as a passive resistance force over the earlier Non-cooperation movement.
- ② Participation of entirely absent sections of the society :
~~ie~~ Workers in Salapur, tribals in North-east, Chawkidar and peasants in Gangetic plains.
- ③ Use of Vanar senas to recruit youth.



Regional-spatial patterns of CDM

- ④ Commonality across regions:
 ↳ Salt satyagrahas in Dharsana, Tamil Nadu (Rajagopalachari), Kerala (K Kellapan etc).
- ⑤ North-west frontier participation
 ↳ Khudai-e-Khidmatgars.

Regional-spatial patterns

← As seen in the previous diagram:

- ① spread far or wide to all extremes of the subcontinent.
- ② Regional issues integrated in national issues ~~ie~~ Carhamal soldiers denying to shoot on Indians.
- ③ Frontiers also involved actively
~~ie~~ Brave Rani Gaidelies at Jharkhand Sunder

Mobilisation techniques

- ① Use of common but strong symbolism
~~ie~~ Salt in Dandi march.
- ② Secularism as a call for coming together
~~ie~~ Abdul Gaffar Khan as the Frontier Gandhi.
- ③ Involve students to resist institutional indoctrination
~~ie~~ Cunningham circular protests to strike free speech.
- ④ Involve fighting groups & underground activities like prabhat sewa.

CDM was a watershed movement which developed into Quit India movement about a decade later. These laid the last nail in the coffin for British Raj.

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

India is the 5th most vulnerable country in climate risk Index. Island regions and coasts are one of the most vulnerable areas due to fears of submergence, threatening the very existence.

Reasons

Natural

- ① Coastal location with oceanic bordering regions.
- ② Low-lying regions leading to timely inundation
⇒ Bhitarbika beach.
- ③ Calamities like cyclones, tsunamis etc.

Man-made

- ① Rising temperatures leading to sea-level

rise

→ 80% of raised temperatures are absorbed by Oceans (IPCC).

- ② Ecological encroachment on biological shields like mangroves.
- ③ Unsustainable activities like sand-mining, weakening bank stability.
- ④ Unsustainable development like unplanned urbanisation, destabilising the carrying capacity.
- ⑤ Enforcement regulation lapses such as CRZ norms and river regulation norms.

Impacts

Island communities

- ① Threaten the very survival in the long-run with survival submergence.
 - ② Loss of life and property in the recurrent disasters
- Cyclone Biparjoy killing 12 in Gujarat.

- ③ Loss of livelihood in absence of ecological services like mangroves, fishing habitat etc.
- ④ Distressed dislocation as a last resort.
- ⑤ Loss of cultural heritage : in absence of unique coastal lifestyle
eg Mandoris in Goa.

Nation

- ① Human capital loss : due to the aforementioned impact on coastal community.
- ② Economic loss : marine resource based industries to suffer.
- ③ Hindrance in urbanisation plans
eg from 32% to 40% by 2030 (MOTUA).
- ④ Further environmental loss : with creeping of inundation.

Disaster
Risk
resilience

Infrastructure : CDR

1 Way Ahead

LIFE:
pro-planet
lifestyle

Committed global
efforts towards
mitigation and
adaptation of
climate change.

Yokohama strategy is one way to prioritise disaster risk management. This aligns with SDG 13 and 14.

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

India's regional diversity holds unparalleled potential for tourism: deserts of Leh and Rajasthan, plains of north India, Himalayan ecology of northeast or peninsular block in the South - it has it all! However, sustainability is the underlying priority for its development.

1 Region-specific constraints

① North-Indian Himalayan tourism

- ① Connectivity: terrain.
- ② Fragile Himalayan ecology.
- ③ Prone to natural disasters
Key Flash floods in Uttarakhand.
- ④ Carrying capacity limitations
Key Tourism subsidise
- ⑤ Security measures: erstwhile militancy in J&K state.

② North-east

- ① Connectivity : chicken-neck corridor
- ② Insurgency and clashes
 ⇒ Present Manipur violence.
- ③ Topographic challenges : heavy forests, wildlife.
- ④ Lack of people-to-people connect.

③ Central India

- ① Left-wing extremism
- ② Service sector infrastructure limits
 ⇒ Hotel chains.
- ③ Digital connectivity limits.

④ Southern India

- ① Ecology ⇒ Western Ghats and backwaters. — limited carrying capacity : Kasturirangan committee.
- ② Impact of unchecked tourism on wildlife by Madhav Gadgil committee

However, there is large scope of sustainable tourism as..

① Eco-tourism in home-stays

1) Mangalajodi model in Odisha.

2) Managed tourist intake

eg) Amarnath yatra licenses.

3) Climate sustainability financing:

eg) Ecological
Service
payments to
upper riparian
areas in
Uttarakhand.

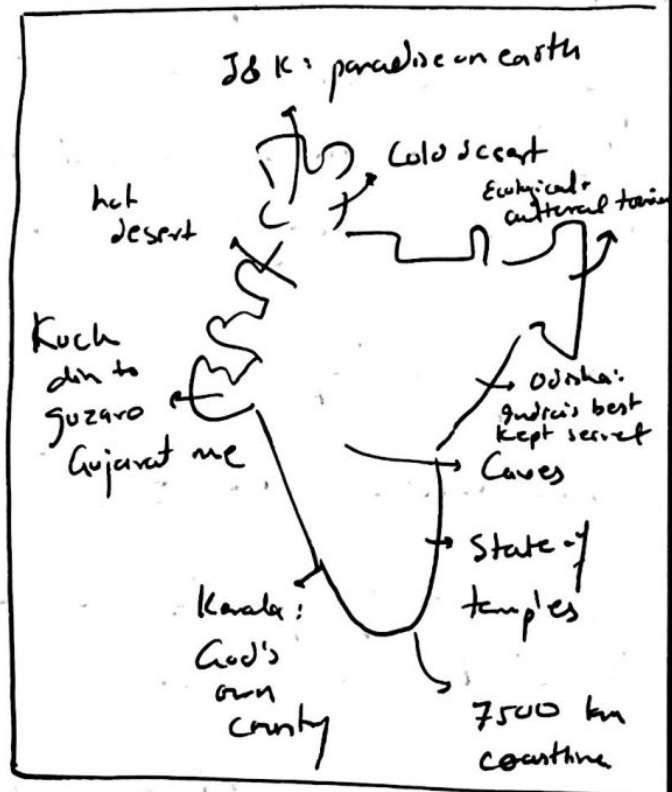
4) Consider
Sustainable
Development
Fees like
Bhutan.

5) Delineate
ecologically
sensitive areas

based on
carrying capacity.

6) Management of waste production by
Green-infrastructure eg) No plastic zones.

Sustainable tourism will enhance India's
economy as well as soft power. It will hold
the the vision of Incredible India!



India's sustainable
tourism potential

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 the soul of production."
It is a repository of nutrients in our ecosystem and thus plays a crucial role in providing ecological services, necessitating its sustainable management as well.

(Role of soil)

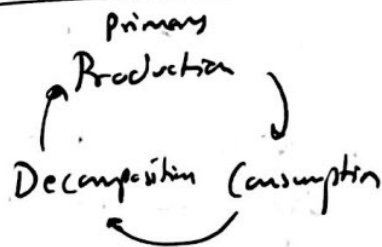
- ① Harnesses minerals and nutrients.
- ② Growth of plants as a centrality dependent on soil.
- ③ Recycling of nutrients post decay and decomposition of organic matter.
- ④ Avenue for recharging ground-water.
- ⑤ Provides habitat for organisms like earthworms and insects.

- ⑥ Niche ecosystem for decomposers in a symbiotic cycle.
- ⑦ Consequent continuance of the food cycle : as the primary producing source.

[Significance of soil management] is consequence of nutrient importance, considering the factors above :

Threats to soil management :

- ① Ecological encroachment life mangrate to destabilise soil structure.



Role of soil
in ecosystem

- ② Afforestation weakening root-held leading to run-off.
→ Loess or outwash plains.
- ③ Soil and river bed mining : compacting

adjoining soil along with sand too

- ④ Concretisation by unchecked urbanisation.
- ⑤ Use of pesticides and fertilisers in excess.

Way Ahead

- ① Afforestation to maintain ecological balance.
- ② Rationalise subsidies on fertiliser (Shanta Kumar committee).
- ③ Provide natural fertilisers like neem-coated urea and pesticides like crowned spiders for insects in cherry farms.
- ④ Ecological restoration on development projects $\Rightarrow$ CAMPA fund utilisation.

2021-2030 is the UN decade for ecological restoration. Aligning it with UNCBD vision will lead to greener future.

17. जेट धाराएं भारत और विश्व की जलवायु को बदलने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाती हैं। उदाहरण सहित चर्चा कीजिए।

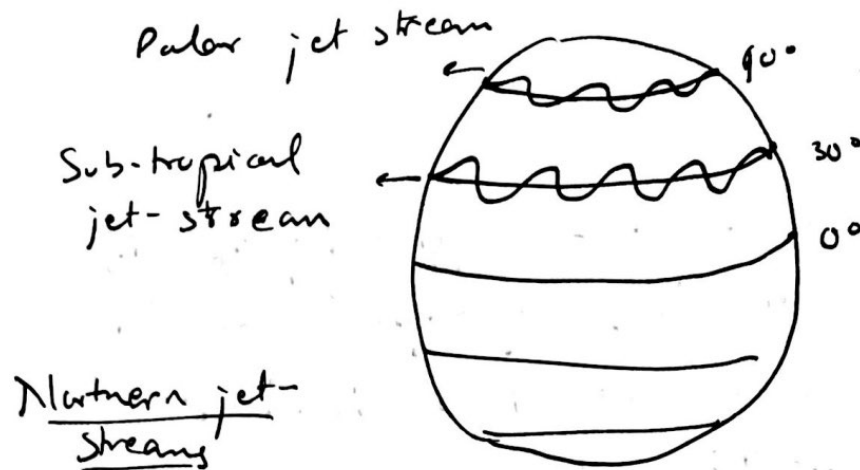
Jet streams play an important role in altering the climate of India and the world. Discuss with examples. (Answer in 250 words) 15

Jet streams are upper tropospheric, mid-latitude, high speed meandering winds. They are thus significant in controlling the upper-atmospheric circulations and consequent impact on climate.

Impact on India

Sub-tropical easterly jet-stream

- ① Essential in bringing rainfall to eastern coast of India by reversal of westerlies bound jet stream.
- ② Picks up moisture from the Arabian-sea and advances rainfall, augmenting the conventional monsoon rainfall.



Westerlies : ① Bring winter rainfall to northern India by bringing winds laden with moisture from the mediterranean.

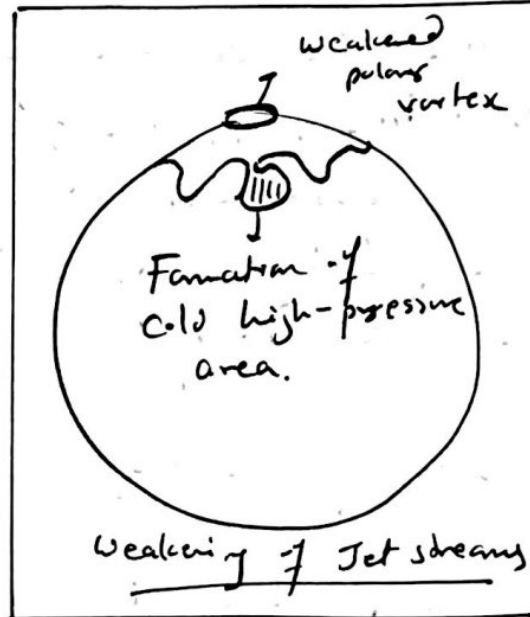
Impact on the world

- ① Formation of upper stratospheric clouds → trapping of ozone depleting substance → ozone layer thinning.
- ② Weakening of polar vortex

(3) Can form resultant cold
conditions in ~~sub~~ temperate and
sub-polar regions

→ Upper USA and Canada
as well as the British isles.

(4) Can lead to
Siberian winds
entering western
Europe when
weakened and
cause chilly
climate conditions.



Jet streams thus govern major
climatic patterns. Their careful
monitoring and forecasting is necessary
for prediction and prevention of
any floods

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

Indian urbanisation is induced with rural-migration to urban centers in search of better opportunities. However, the absence of preparedness to accommodate the burgeoning population density has led to formation of slums.

1 Factors for slums

- ① Rural-urban migration.
- ② Lack of urban-planning to accommodate new entrants in already over-burdened cities.
- ③ Conglomeration of :
 - Workers
 - Capital
 - Opportunities
 } Attracting more concentration in cities.

- ④ Lack of civic capacities of ULBs (Urban Local Bodies):
- Limited fund raising, tied grants from state.
 - Function devolution is voluntary discretion of states in 11th schedule.
 - Lack of equipped functionaries.
- ⑤ Proliferation of existing structures and difficulty to refurbish them
 ↳ Dharavi in Mumbai: huge human costs.
- ⑥ Capitalist model of inequality seen in sustaining cities:
 ↳ Rich localities functioning at the expense of labour from impoverished slums.

Resultant need to revamp ISSR

- ① Need to include low-cost alternatives in the form of mass-rental housing units.
- ② Prioritise integrating slum areas with

City - master plan rather than customary retrofitting.

- ③ Provision of civic amenities like water supply, electricity and sewage for functionality of the regions under slums.
- ④ Viability of licensing legacy of unregulated slums to be scientifically studied first.
- ⑤ Prior compensation and rehabilitation arrangements as a pre-requisite before going ahead with ISSR.
- ⑥ Data-base of dwellers aligned with Shramjivi portal.

PM - Awas Yojana aims to provide social security of shelter as a basic need. Same shall then be allocated for holistic spatio-temporal development of slum areas.

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

In the 1972 UNCHE conference, detrimental vicious cycle of poverty and environmental degradation was established. Based on that itself the 'right to develop sustainably' concept was formed.

Poverty $\rightleftharpoons$ Environmental degradation

- ① Vicious cycle of unsustainable extraction of resources in the wake of lack of them in the first place

→ Ground-water extraction in Delhi due to absence of municipal supply.

- ② Lack of greener alternative

→ Developing countries unable to

Switch to safer energy models in absence of finances.

③ Lack of waste management and treatment capacities

⇒ Unchecked sewage disposal in rivers from India's tier 2 and tier 3 cities.

④ Limited option of transition to healthier practices

⇒ Farmers forced to use more and more fertilisers as organic farming is unsustainable on subsistence land holdings.

Role of poverty reduction in sustainable and safeguarded environment

① Accessibility and affordability of healthier alternatives

⇒ LPG from Ujjwala scheme.

② Sustainable use of resources

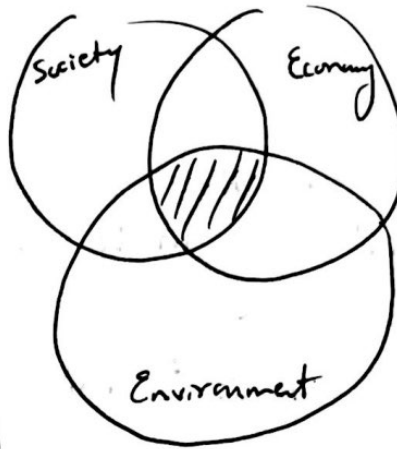
⇒ Treated water supply, as against groundwater extraction.

(3) Economic alternatives

⇒ Organic farming over slash and burn cultivation.

(4) Capacity-building for green infrastructure creation

⇒ Odanthurai village in Tamil Nadu made 100% solar electrification from state funds support.



⇒ Sustainable development through poverty reduction

(5) Education of cleaner and greener ways of LiFE: pro-planet-people

⇒ Switching off lights, taps closed if not used etc.

(6) Virtuous cycle: of better quality of living as well as optimised resource utilisation.

"Eradicating poverty is not a gesture of charity. It is an act of justice."

This ensures both human as well as environmental standards to rise in alignment.

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

"India is the home to all major religions." — Annie Besant.

This is true for the world over in a globalised inter-connected arena.

Religions across the world have come in mutual contact : in cooperation as well as conflict.

1 New possibilities

- ① Tolerance and understanding of the different metaphysical worldviews.
⇒ World religion conferences.
- ② Amalgamation of the best from different waves of religious thought.
- ③ Consequent syncretisation of commonalities of world religions —

love for humanity and peace.

④ Global inspiration from varied religious sources

⇒ Oppenheimer was an avid reader of Hindu spiritual philosophy.

⑤ Proliferation of Judean secularism which is : No discrimination, Equal celebration.

⑥ Multiculturalism to break traditional boundaries such as inter-religious marriages.

Challenges

① Counter-resistance in the form of religious assertion

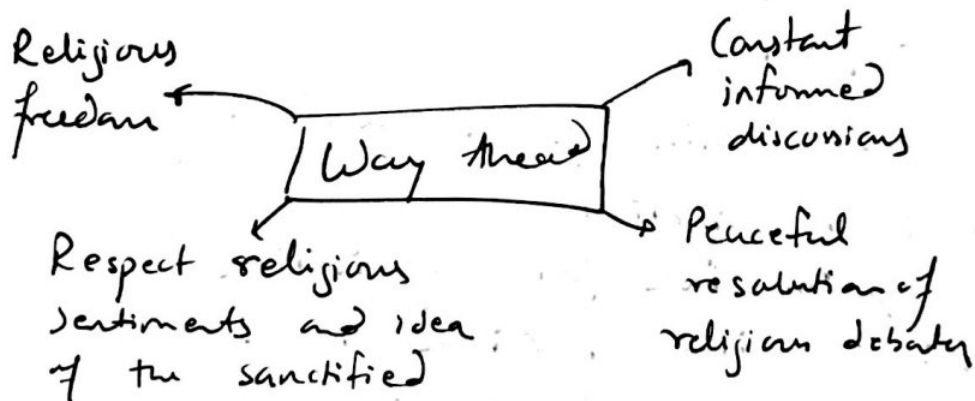
⇒ All Sikh youth organisation clashing with American Hindu organisation, a political spillage.

② Religious myopic fiction in the fear of losing identity.

⇒ Jewish orthodoxy prohibiting non-

Scriptural ideas.

- ③ Online domain deviating from debate to hate.
 ↳ Tralling, fake news, desecration.
- ④ Xenophobia and problems in integration
 ↳ Quran burning in Sweden.
- ⑤ Extremism on religious sentiments
 ↳ Charlie Hebdo beheading.
- ⑥ Terrorist organisations founding sophisticated routes for indoctrination
 ↳ Social media



India's Sarva Dharma Sam Bhava in the guiding light for the world.
Peaceful co-existence is the root learning from all religions.