

NEXT IAS

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(To be filled by candidate)

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Registration Number :	Date of Examination : <i>11 July '23</i>
Exam Centre : Old Rajinder Nagar <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Bhopal <input type="checkbox"/> Online <input type="checkbox"/>

MTS IGP Batch 2023

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

This Question-cum Answer (QCA) Booklet contains 56 pages. Immediately on receipt of the booklet, please check that this QCA booklet does not have any misprint or torn or missing pages or items, etc. If so, get it replaced by a fresh QCA booklet.

Candidates must read the instructions on this page and the following pages carefully before attempting the paper.

Candidates should attempt the questions strictly in accordance with the instructions specified in the question paper and in the space prescribed under each question in the booklet. Any answer written outside the space allotted may not be given credit.

Question paper will be provided separately and can be taken by the candidates after conclusion of the exam.

SUBJECT/PAPER GENERAL STUDIES	Invigilator's Sign. :
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(For filling by Examiners only)

Evaluator Code :

Q.No	PgNo.	Maximum Marks	Marks	Total
1	1			
2	3			
3	5			
4	7			
5	9			
6	11			
7	13			
8	15			
9	17			
10	19			
11	21			
12	24			
13	27			
14	30			
15	33			
16	36			
17	39			
18	42			
19	45			
20	48			
Grand Total				

Signature

MACRO COMMENTS



IMPORTANT INSTRUCTIONS

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DONT'S

1. Do not write your name or registration no. anywhere inside this Question-cum-Answer Booklet.
2. Do not write anything other than the actual answers to the questions anywhere inside your QCA Booklet.
3. Do not tear off any leaves from your QCA Booklet, if you find any page missing do not fail to notify the supervisor/invigilator.
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DO'S

1. Read the Instructions on the cover page and strictly follow them.
2. Write your registration number and other particulars, in the space provided on the cover of QCA Booklet.
3. Write legibly and neatly. Do not write in bad/illegible handwritings.
4. For rough notes or calculation, the last two blank pages of this booklet should be used. The rough notes should be crossed through afterwards.
5. If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it or write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be evaluated.
6. Handover your QCA Booklet personally to the invigilator before leaving the examination hall.

Q.1 भारतीय दार्शनिक चिंतन का ताना-बाना उत्तरी भारत का उतना ही ऋणी है जितना दक्षिण भारत का। स्पष्ट कीजिए।
(150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

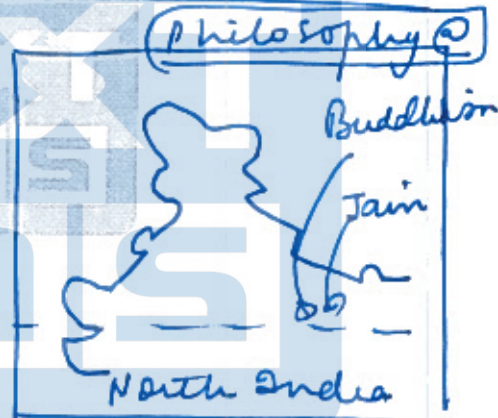
The fabric of Indian philosophical thought owes as much to Northern India as to Southern India. Elucidate.
(Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks

Indian philosophical thought are the backbone of several ideologies & religious believes that evolved over time & space.

ex- Advaitā philosophy visible in Jainism.

Indian philosophies owes to North India

① Buddhist philosophy finds heart in Magadha region of North India.



→ It propagated to other parts of India & the world.

② Jain philosophy also evolved around in North.

③ Kapil Muni's Sankhya philosophy on reason gained prominence too

④

owes to South India:-

- ① ~~Mr~~ Jaimini's Mimansa on 5 parts of universe evolved from South.

Mimansa
philo. ✓

- ② Bhakti & Sufi takes origin from Southern India

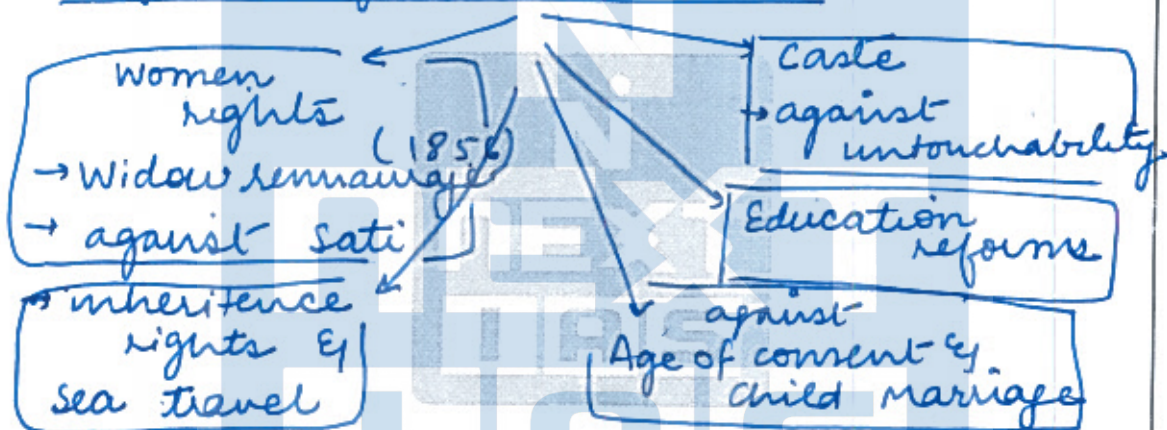
Hence, the final picture of Indian philosophy owes contribution to both region.

Q.2 सामाजिक परिवर्तन और सुधार के लिए भारतीय समाज का आवेग औपनिवेशिक शासन के प्रति इसके विरोध की एक प्रतिक्रिया थी। परीक्षण कीजिए। (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

The Indian society's impulse for social change and reform was a response to its opposition to colonial rule. Examine. (Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks

The Indian society is a constellation of several ideologies, traditions, caste, religion & practices evolving over years.

Reforms by colonial rule:



Indian society's impulse for social change as colonial opposition:-

- ① Seen as intervention in local practices & lifestyles by Indians
 ex- Tribal revolts against Sikhs
- ② affecting Rural setup in personal & professional spheres
 ex- Twin trouble faced by Indians

in family (widow ^{eg.} remarriage) &
farm (agriculture / land revenue policies)

- ③ seen as a propaganda by Indian
 [ex] ~~1883~~ 19th century Christian
 missionaries actions in North East
 → Rani Gaidenllu rose

Not as a response to colonial opposi-
 tion

- ④ It was rather to maintain status
quo. [ex] Brahmin upper class
 reacted to reforms as it diluted their
 status

- ⑤ To continue patriarchal setup
 [ex] - impulse against Women Education

- ⑥ obscurantism over rationality
 in name of religion
 [ex] in response to ban of sati

Hence, the opposition to social
 reforms was a result of mix of these
 factors: ~~both it and~~

- Q.3 रुसी क्रांति को प्रभावित करने वाले कारक कौन-कौन से हैं तथा इस क्रांति के क्या-क्या परिणाम हैं ? भारतीय राष्ट्रीय आंदोलन पर इसके प्रभाव की विवेचना कीजिए। (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

What are the factors that led to the Russian revolution and what are the consequences of this revolution? Discuss its influence on the Indian national movement. (Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks

Russian revolution in ^{20th century} ~~1905~~ was an outcome of October revolution & an ongoing discontent across economic, social & political spheres.

Factors of Russian revolution

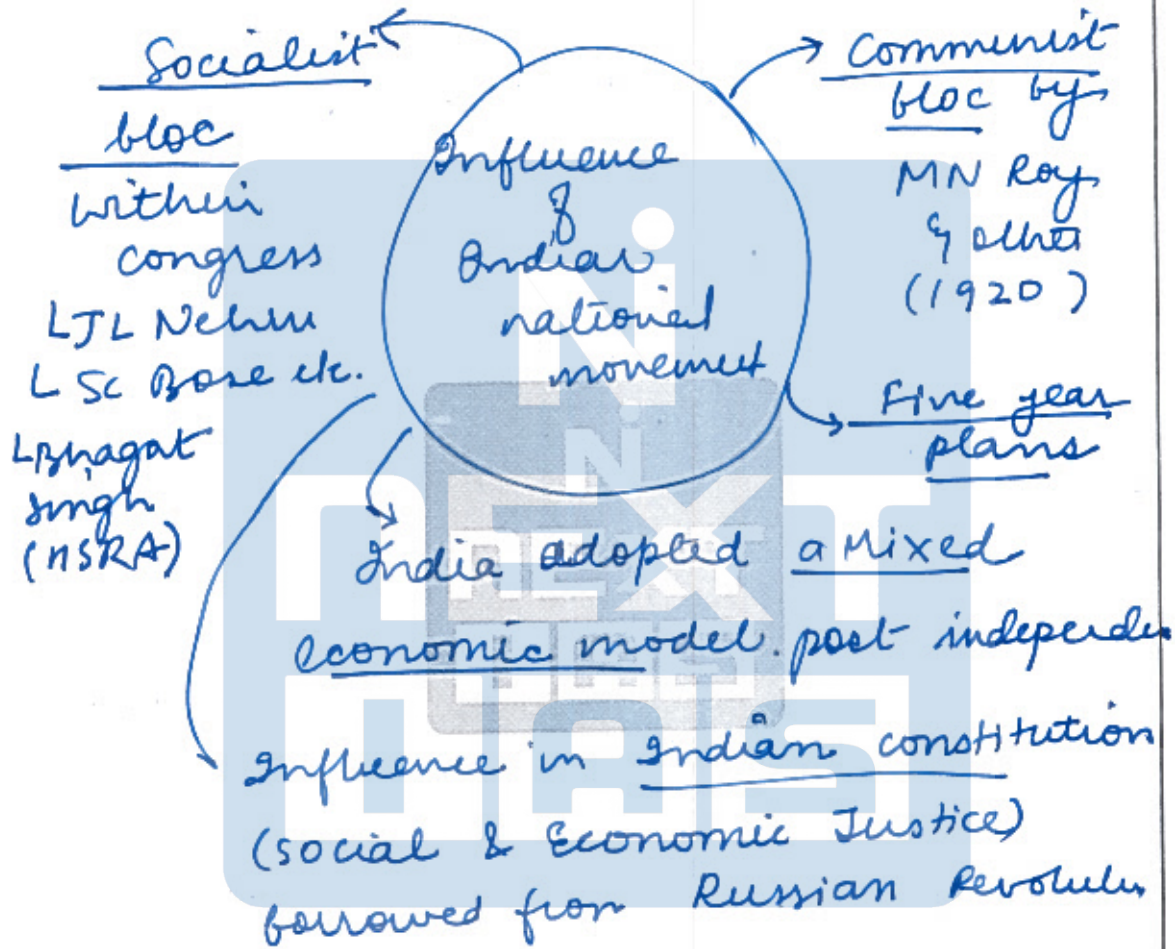
- ① Black Friday of 1905 (October Manifesto)
- ② Rise of taxes, inflation
- ③ Arcow's war adventures crippled Russian economy.
- ④ Political instability (Duma demand unmet),

Consequences

- ↳ ① Call for Justice
- ② Socialism & communism ideologies
- ③ Spread to several countries including India
ex- Jawaharlal Nehru - socialism

④ worker rights & trade unions rise (Marx)

⑤ Reaction from capitalists
ex- Rostov's non communist manifesto



The learnings from the revolution have been a guiding light for events afterwards & same is needed for the ongoing conflict in that theatre

Q.4 पृथ्वी की सतह पर तापमान के असमान वितरण के लिए उत्तरदायी विभिन्न कारकों की चर्चा कीजिए।

(150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

Discuss the various factors responsible for the uneven temperature distribution on Earth's surface

(Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks

Earth's heat budget, although uniform is unevenly distributed across regions, latitudes & altitude

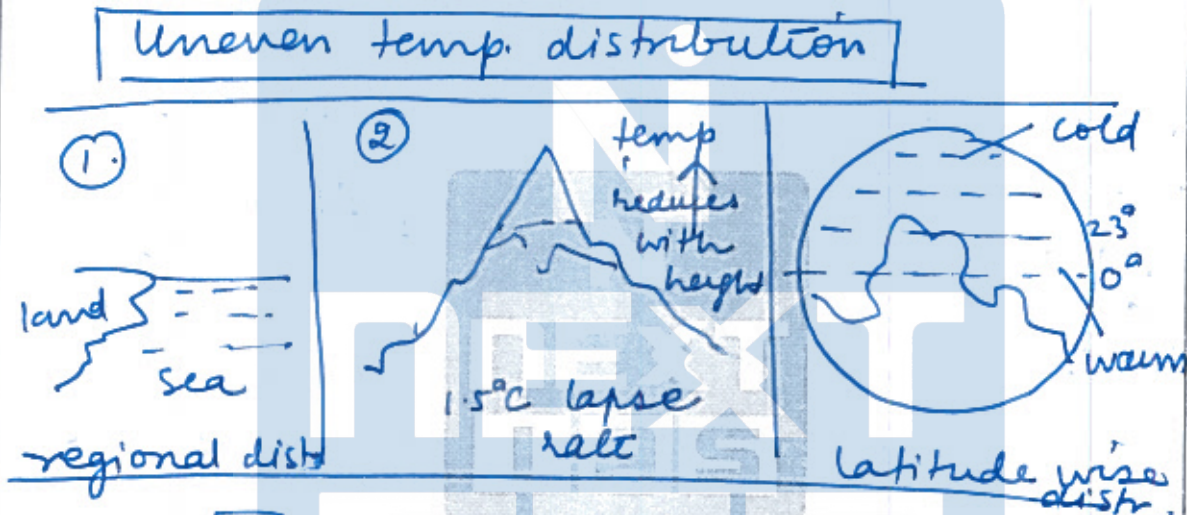


Fig. Uneven distribution on Earth's surface

— Factors —

① Land sea differential due to specific heat capacity of water

ex - Northern Hemisphere warmer due to more land.

② Altitude as a factor as density of air reduces with height

③ Insolation from sun causes differential in temperature distribution

Temp. at : Equator > Tropics > Poles

④ Tilt of earth at its axis also plays a role in differential heating



⑤ Anthropogenic factors

① Deforestation leading to poor albedo & higher absorption

[ex] Cutting of trees increase microtemp. across Amazon

② Disasters also play a role

[ex] Volcanic eruption reduces regional temp.
↳ forest fires (Bush fires)

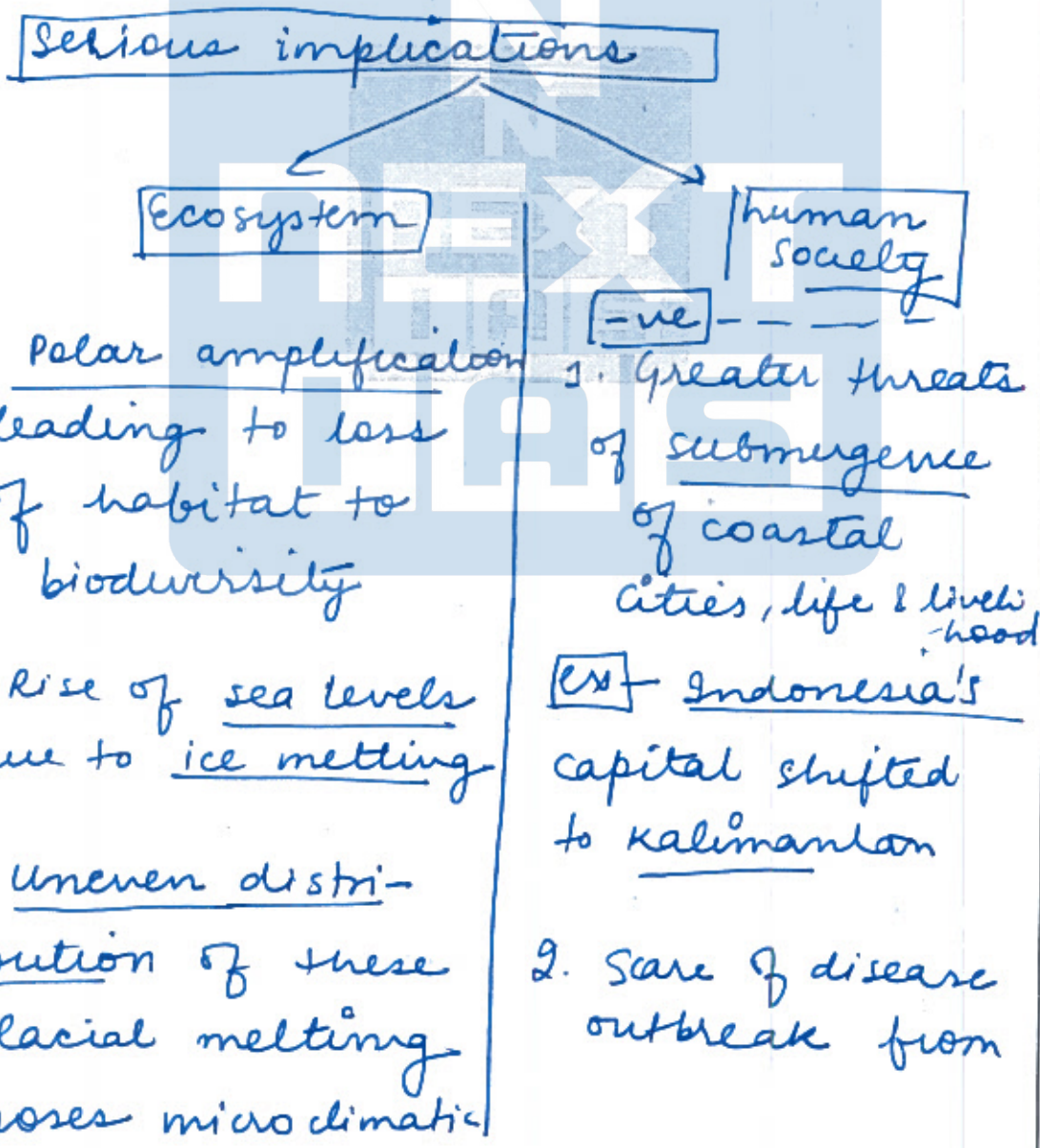
Climate change has led to major disruption in the heat distribution in recent years

Q.5 जलवायु परिवर्तन के कारण हिमनदों के पिघलने का पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र और मानव समाज पर गंभीर प्रभाव पड़ता है। हिमनदों के पिघलने के कारण पर्यावरण पर पड़ने वाले प्रभावों और इस मुद्दे के समाधान के लिए किए जा सकने वाले उपायों पर चर्चा कीजिए। (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

The melting of glaciers due to climate change has serious implications for the ecosystem and human society. Discuss the effects of melting glaciers on the environment and the measures that can be taken to address this issue. (Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks

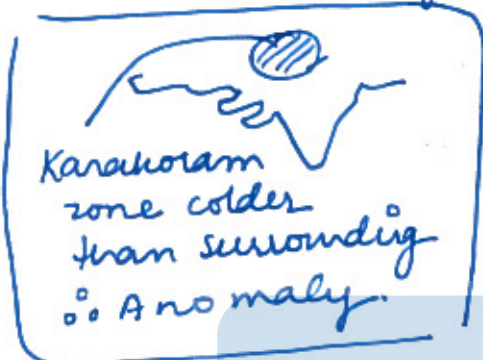
Melting of glaciers has risen by 2.5 times in the recent decades.

~ IPCC report
6th AR



theals

ex- Karakoram
anomaly



unknown virus (zombie)
under permafrost

+ve - - - - -

3. Access to resources in polar regions ex- Siberia

4. Opening of trade routes

Measure taken:-

- ↳ NAPCC (India).
- ↳ Paris climate goal of limiting temperature rise
- ↳ Arctic council formation to research & understand solutions

Needed :- 1) Adherence to the SOPs of climate agreements ex- Paris agreement

2) Inclusion of polar separate provision in 'treaties of high seas'

3) ~~Steps to~~

Q.6 श्वेत क्रांति भारत के पश्चिमी भाग में सर्वाधिक सफल रही। श्वेत क्रांति की इस क्षेत्रीय सफलता के कारकों की विवेचना कीजिए। (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

The White Revolution was most successful in the Western part of India. Discuss the factors for this regional success of the White Revolution. (Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks

White Revolution lead to India becoming self sufficient in milk production.

Most successful in western India

Factors

- ① Growth pole by AMUL at Anand village in Gujarat
- ② pre-existing wealthy class for impetus to the revolution
- ③ Replication of Green revolution model with better diffusion to poor class
- ④ Women in the region had greater freedom compared to other regions



5. Cooperative network was strong here
6. Infrastructure availability
↳ roads, etc. connected that led to quick dispersal of the movement.
7. Govt. efforts acted as a boost to provide philip to the movement
[ex] Subsidies on land & electricity
8. Presence of capitalist class in the region that sustained the model.

This movt. inspired several others like Sudha (Bihar) & Nandini (Karnataka) & caused a spread effect.

Q.7

पृथ्वी की आंतरिक संरचना की हमारी समझ में भूकंपीय अनुसंधान किस हद तक योगदान करता है? इसके महत्व का विस्तार से विश्लेषण कीजिए।

(150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

To what extent does seismic investigation contribute to our understanding of the Earth's interior structure? Analyze its significance in detail.

(Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks

Earth's interior structure can be analyzed by direct sources of seismic investigation via earthquakes

Contribution

① Variation in travel of seismic waves helped understand

Earth's structure

of a liquid core (as s wave doesn't travel through it) → tells about layers

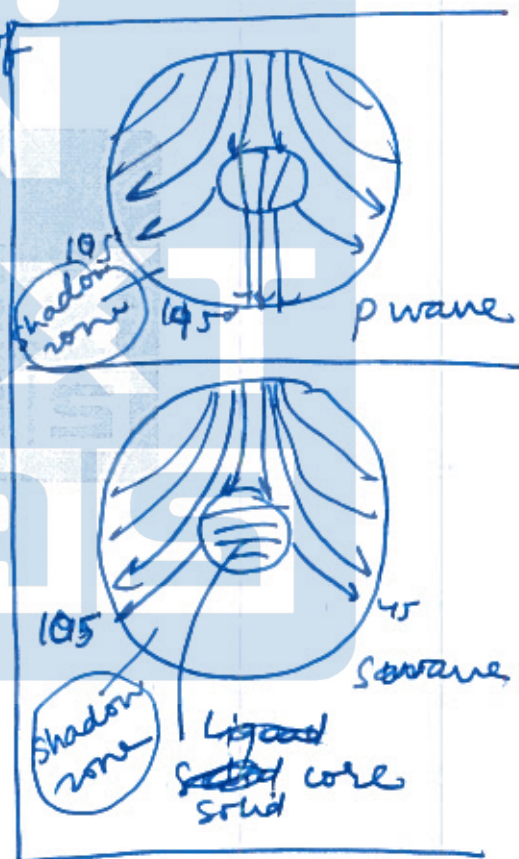
② Fault zones & plates

ex Turkey

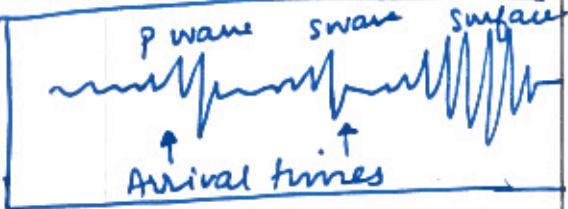
Earthquake at Anatolia plate thrust

③ Intensity → Mercalli's scale
Magnitude → Richter's scale

↳ helps understand seismicity



Variation across Earth's interior based
on time of arrival



Significance

- creation of Hazard zonation maps
- Understanding Earth's Geological composition
- Understanding level of destruction & thus taking preventive measures.
- ex Japan as it sits on Earth's highly seismic plate has created earthquake resistant houses

Additionally, surface waves like love & Rayleigh also contribute in systematic investigations

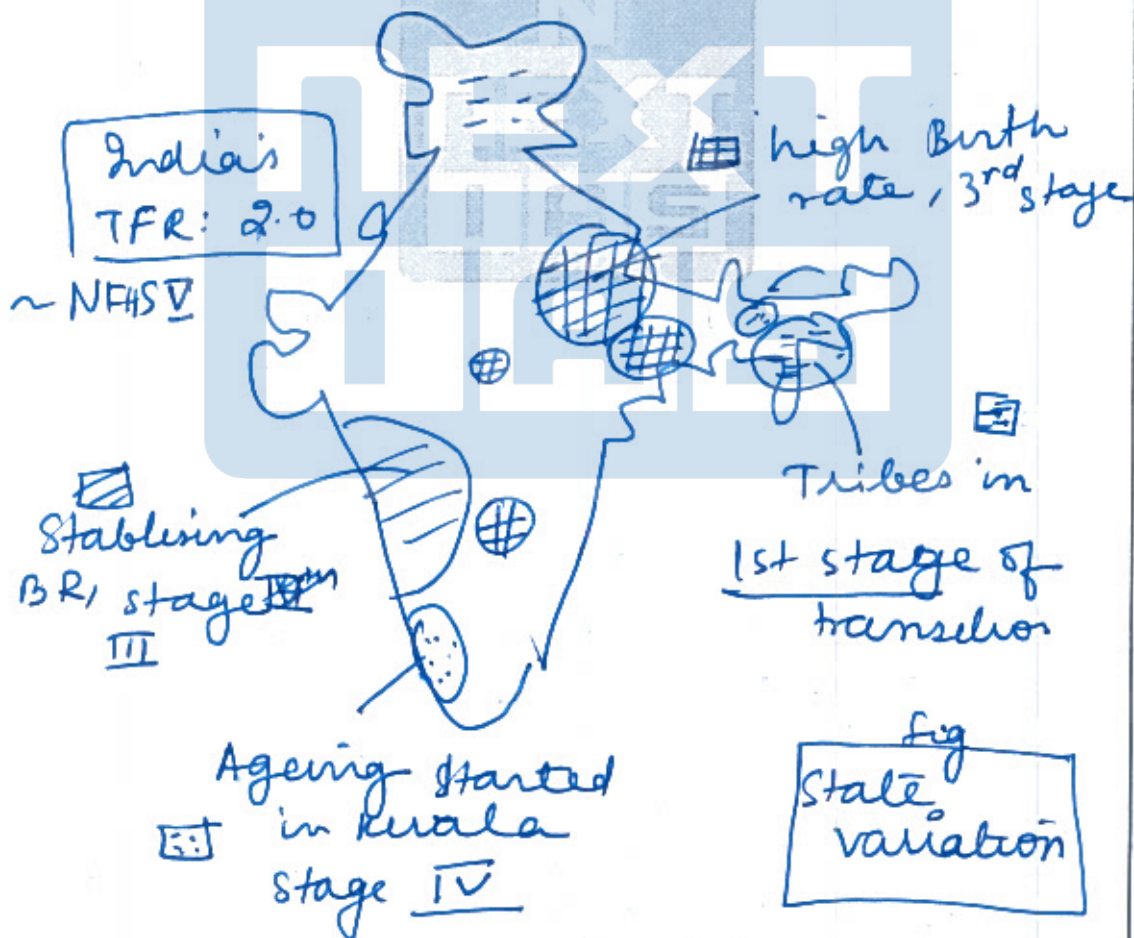
however, seismic investigations are limited in giving information about Earth's interior structure & its complexity

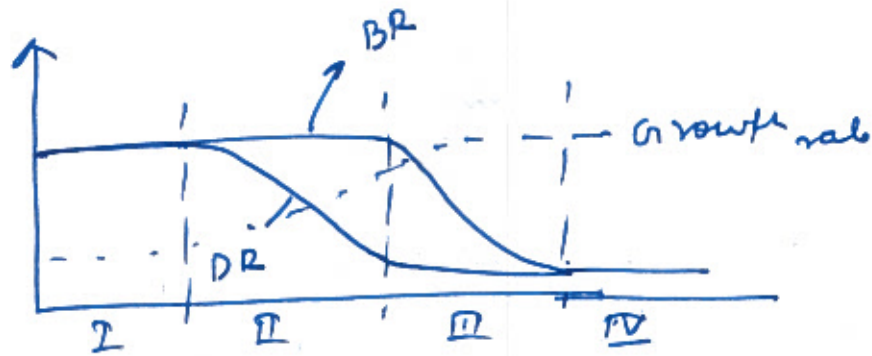
Q.8 जनसांख्यिकीय संक्रमण की गति भारत के विभिन्न राज्यों में भिन्न-भिन्न है, जिससे जनसंख्या वृद्धि दोधारी तलवार बन जाती है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

The pace of demographic transition varies across different states of India making population growth a double-edged sword. Comment. (Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks

India is currently reaping its demographic dividend that is expected to last till 2046. as per UNFPA.

Varied Demographic transition





DTT

Results in a double edged sword

- Positive edge

→

① when certain states facing aging, other younger states compensates with lower median age

② contribution to demographic dividend
- Negative edge

→

③ Regional disparity due to population pressure

④ gender issues

ex - ghost villages in Uttarakhand

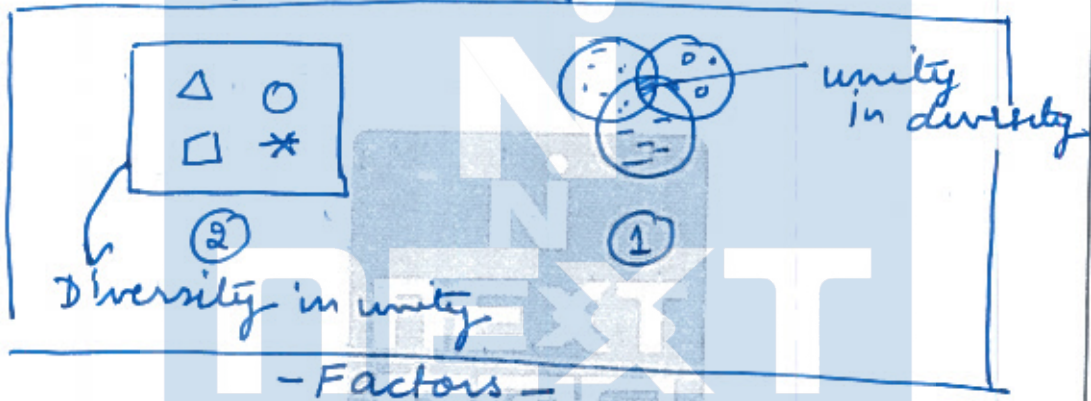
⑤ if unchecked, can become demographic disaster.

keeping this in mind, need is to plan FOR the population rather than just planning the population

Q.9 भारत में नृजातीय और सांस्कृतिक विविधता हमेशा से एकता के सूत्र में बँधी रही है। भारत की सांस्कृतिक एकता में योगदान करने वाले प्रमुख कारकों की चर्चा कीजिए। (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

The ethnic and cultural diversity in India has always been bound by the thread of unity. Discuss the major factors that have contributed to the cultural unity of India. (Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks

Diversity in India is a specification of its principle of 'samrasta' which promotes both unity in diversity (1) & diversity in unity (2).



Ethnic diversity bound by thread of unity :-

- ① United by common traditional believes & practices
 ex- worshipping sacred groves by Khari (North East) & Bhil (centre)
- ② bounded by primitive nature
 ex- slash & burn - Jhum (Meghalaya)
 ↳ Transhumance - Gaddi (Himachal)
- ③ Ecocentricity as uniting factor

Q.10 भारतीय समाज में विद्यमान सार्वजनिक और निजी जीवन में द्विभाजन जाति के उन्मूलन के लिए एक प्रमुख बाधा के रूप में कार्य करता है। औचित्यपूर्ण उत्तर लिखिए। (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

The dichotomy in public and private life in Indian society acts as a major barrier to the annihilation of caste. Justify. (Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks

"Caste is not a physical object like a barbed wire, it is rooted in ideologies." ~ M.K Gandhi

Dichotomy in public & private life



① Caste in defining social hierarchies in public life

② Occupation stratification
 ex - 90% safai karm-achari from specific caste (NKS K)

③ Situation of caste in public life post Globalisation

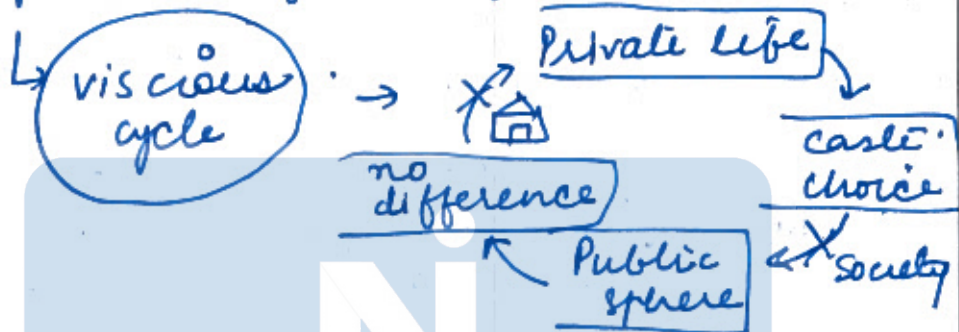
① Caste in defining marriage relation
 ex - even matrimonial platforms cater to this

② family system & traditions reinforce

ex - Brahmins as pujaris as messengers of Gods.

It acts as a barrier ~~to~~ to annihilation because :-

① while public life diffuses the differences, private life reinforces it



② Sometimes dualism of caste in two life rather than dichotomy prevents annihilation

However, when conformity in public & private life, caste annihilated

↳ Gandhiji's & Ambedkar's efforts

↳ Govt. laws to prevent atrocities

↳ Prevention of atrocities act 1955

As BR Ambedkar argued, annihilation of the negatives of caste in Indian society is needed for social cohesion.

Q.11 स्वतंत्रता के बाद भारत को कई युद्ध लड़ने के लिए विवश किया गया था। हमारे द्विपक्षीय संबंधों पर भारत-पाक और भारत-चीन युद्धों के कारणों और प्रभावों पर प्रकाश डालिए। (250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

India was forced into numerous wars post Independence. Highlight the causes and impact of the Indo-Pak and Indo-China wars on our bilateral relationships. (Answer in 250 words) 15 Marks

In post modern India, several wars with direct neighbours over territorial conflicts have been witnessed

- ex - 1962 Indo-china war
- ex ~~1965~~ 1971 Indo-Pak war on East & West Pakistan issue etc

India forced into numerous wars :-



Causes of wars

1. Indo-Pak wars

1. It was a result of intruders pakistani



disguised as local tribes into
~~Indo~~ Kashmir. in 1970s


- ② Underestimating India's power by
General Ayub Khan post Sino-Indian
conflict.
- ③ Liberation of Bangladesh from religious
persecution by state
- ④ To protect security of India's North
East, New Delhi intervened in 1975.

I. Indo-China

- ⑤ Chinese advances in Arunachal
over territorial claims (Mao's policy)
- ⑥ It was as a reaction to Tibet
Issue
↳ India sheltering Dalai Lama
- ⑦ Chinese non acceptance to pre-
Indian Independence treaty with
British
↳ cites it wasn't party to it
↳ rejects McMahon line as border

Impact on Bilateral relations

- I. with Pakistan

- (1) Border issues continue
 [ex] - Pakistan raised ^{removal} ~~deletion~~ of Article 377 in various forums
- (2) Strained bilateral trade
 [ex] - India withdrew Most favoured nation clause
- (3) Terrorist in backyard - Pakistan state sponsoring of terrorism affects India's security
 [ex] - 2000 Parliament Attacks
- II. With China
- (4) Tensions continue over Eastern boundaries.
 [ex] - Recent Jawang clashes
- 
- (5) No consensus on boundaries
- (6) Straining trade relations
 [ex] - India ban of Chinese apps over data security concern

even so, efforts continue to ensure peace & stability in the region - Recent SCO summit, hosted by New Delhi gives a platform for dialogue

Q.12 बंगाल के समेकन की प्रक्रिया, जो प्लासी के युद्ध के बाद शुरू हुई तथा बक्सर के युद्ध में समाप्त हुई। क्या आपको लगता है कि अंग्रेजों के लिए प्लासी की तुलना में बक्सर का युद्ध अधिक महत्वपूर्ण था?

(250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

The process of consolidation of Bengal, which started after the Battle of Plassey culminated in the Battle of Buxar. Do you think the Battle of Buxar was more important for the British than Plassey?

(Answer in 250 words) 15 Marks

The process of consolidation of British in 18th century India were finally cemented by the two decisive battles of Plassey in 1757 & Battle of Buxar in 1764.

consolidation of Bengal

① Started in Battle of Plassey (1757)

↳ ① Seize of power from Bengal ruler Alivardi Khan's descendant - Shuja ud Daulah.

↳ ② setting ^{up} of pseudo ^{puppet} ruler to control power [eg.] Mir Jafar & Mir Qasim

↳ ③ Gained access to vast resources of Bengal & helped in consolidation across other regions

[ex] In canatic wars, presence in Bengal gave British an edge.

- ④ → start of Dual governance that was concretised later by clive
- ⑤ → Gaining economic authorisation
ex - Sarkats issue.

II. Culmination in Battle of Buxar

- ⑥ → Credibility achieved by defeating Mughal ruler Shah Alam II
- ⑦ → Threats of other Europeans/colonists diffused.
ex - French wiped off by Treaty of Paris
- Death removed by Battle of Bedara (1759)
- ⑧ → Treaty of Allahabad legitimised British culmination over Bengal.

Battle of Buxar more important than Plassey?

Yes
① Acted as the final nail in

No
④ Battle of Plassey provided for

the coffin of
British adversaries

concrete foundation
for the consolidation

② Without Battle
of Buxar, English
would not have
emerged as an all
India power

③ Boosted English
confidence as
defeated the triad

↳ Shuja-ud-din
(Awadh)

↳ Mir Qasim

↳ Shah Alam II
(Mughal)

Both these wars have played a
major role in starting of British
colonial rule that added to the
plight of India & Indians in subsequent
years

- Q.13 संस्कृत साहित्य सामान्य रूप से और विशेषतः गुप्त काल में प्राचीन भारत के साहित्यिक इतिहास के लिए एक उच्च मानक स्थापित करता है। विवेचना कीजिए। (250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

Sanskrit literature in general and particularly in the Guptan age set a high watermark for the literary history of ancient India. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15 Marks

Sanskrit as the 'mother of languages' has been christened in Indian literature from vedic times, reaching a zenith during the 4th century Gupta era

Sanskrit literature as high watermark

① In General

① Vedic texts are written in Sanskrit that give passageway to Indian religious ideologies

ex- Manucharitam → "panusha"
& Dharma

② watermark to Nationalism

ex- Mundaka Upanishad's

"Satyamev Jayate" on Emblem.

③ Traditional & cultural information

ex- Jambavati Kalyanam by Krishna Dev Raya gives idea about medieval south Indian society

④ Several epics & mythologies.

[ex] Mahabharata & Ramayana

↳ also translated to other language from Sanskrit.

[ex] - In Tamil by Kamban.

⑤ Gupta age in particular.

⑤ Several poetry written during this time

[ex] - Kalidasa's Vikramadityam
Devchandragat

⑥ Insights into architecture via Sanskrit text

[ex] - Sanku's Mricchkatika
shudrak

⑦ Plays & dramas in Sanskrit also adorned the literature

[ex] - Bharbuti wrote several prose like Uttamcharita.

⑧ Spread from Sanskrit to other languages & regions

[ex] - Fa Hien who visited India during Gupta ~~era~~ era translated the Sanskrit works

9. Insights into society, social life etc also given by Sanskrit literary works

[ex] Samudragupta's works.

However, over a period Sanskrit started declining due to:-

- Difficulty in understanding
- Easier alternatives (ex-Pali)
- Dominance of Brahmins attracted shift
- Invasions (ex-Islamic rulers from North west).

Even so, the works & their richness are a source of information & pride even today.

Q.14 महासागरीय नितल का विन्यास उन भूगर्भीय प्रक्रियाओं के बारे में आवश्यक जानकारी प्रदान करता है जिन्होंने पृथ्वी की सतह को आकार दिया है। महासागरीय नितल की प्रमुख विशेषताओं और समुद्र विज्ञान के अध्ययन में उनके महत्त्व की चर्चा कीजिए। (250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

The configuration of the ocean floor provides essential information about the geological processes that have shaped the Earth's surface. Discuss the major features of the ocean floor and their significance in the study of oceanography. (Answer in 250 words) 15 Marks

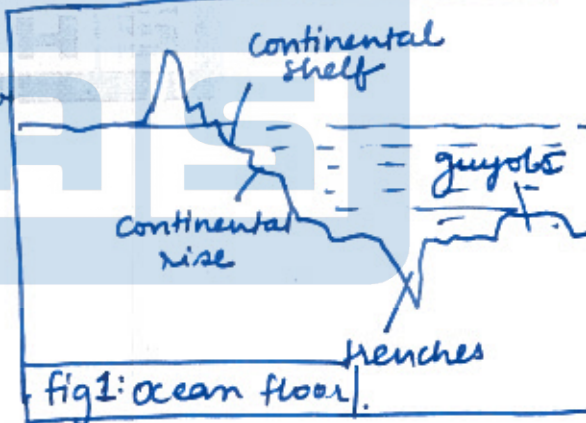
The bathymetric studies of the ocean floor in mid 20th century gave vast insights into understanding Earth's geological history

ex | Sea floor spreading (Harry Hess)

used these insights.

Configuration of ocean floor

↓
providing information about geological processes :-

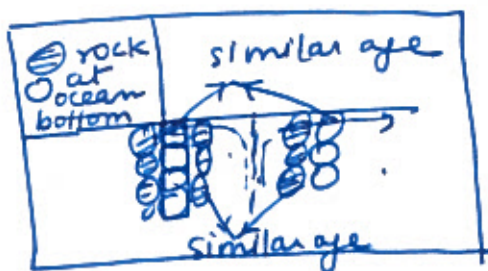


① Age of rocks

deciphered

↳ oceanic plate is of younger age

than continental plate



↳ rocks equidistant from mid-oceanic

Ridge are of equal age & margin

② Geological processes of formation

↳ subduction zones as trenches gives info about ocean-continent convergence processes

③ Proximity to Earth's interiors

↳ Ocean crusts are thinner & hence help understand Earth's geological composition better.

Major features of ocean floor (fig 1)

① Continental shelf

as transition from continents
↳ higher shelf determines availability of oceanic ports

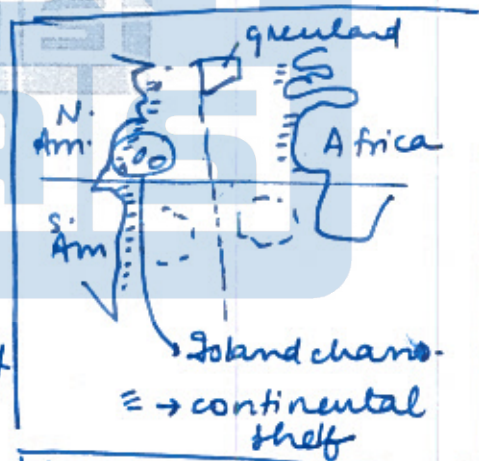


fig: Atlantic ocean bottom relief

② Sea mounts develop on ocean floor as eroded landforms.

↳ when goes above water, acts as atolls

③ Trenches are subduction zones

ex Mariana trench

Significance

- ① In demarcation of oceanic jurisdiction of nations using oceanography
ex - as done by UNCLOS
- ② Information about resource spread & availability
ex several expeditions of ocean bottom done for this in Pacific
- ③ Impacts ocean currents & Heat budget.

Hence, ocean floor studies continue to be a major focus in understanding earth's history & ongoing evolution

Q.15 दुर्लभ पृथ्वी तत्वों (दुर्लभ मृदा धातुएँ) की बढ़ती माँग के साथ, उनका वितरण वैश्विक अर्थव्यवस्था का एक महत्वपूर्ण पहलू बन गया है। वैश्विक स्तर पर दुर्लभ पृथ्वी तत्वों के वितरण, उनके उपयोग और उनके निष्कर्षण के पर्यावरणीय प्रभावों पर चर्चा कीजिए। (250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

With the growing demand for rare earth elements, their distribution has become a critical aspect of the global economy. Discuss the distribution of rare earth elements across the world, their uses and the environmental impact of their extraction. (Answer in 250 words) 15 Marks

(REE)
Rare Earth elements are a group of 17 elements (lanthanides etc.) that are widely available but called 'rare' as it is difficult to extract them

Growing demand for REE as:-

1. Used across sectors
 [ex] - Defence, semiconductors etc
2. Crucial for supply chain.
3. Strategically significant.
 [ex] - Yttrium used in laser manuf

Distribution of REE :-

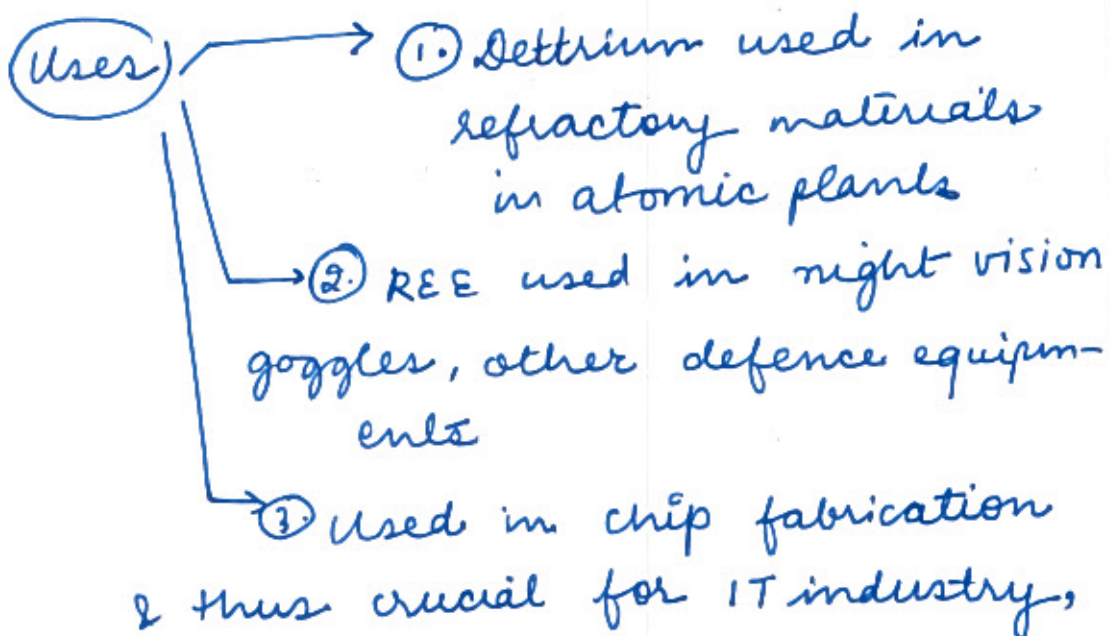
↳ ① 90% of world's rare earth elements are in China

↳ ② India comes second with ~1.5% distribution for light REM



Distribution as critical aspect for
global economy :-

- ③ Chinese dominance breeds fears
of monopolisation
- ④ Use of REE as a defence tool
 [ex] - China blocked exports to
Japan of REE over East China sea
disputes
- ⑤ Demand all time high due to
utility across sectors
- ⑥ Fears of global supply chain disruption
over regional disturbances
 [ex] Tensions over Taiwan, China
may block REE exports.



automobiles, consumer goods etc.

Environmental Impact :-

- ① The mining & extraction are very environmentally polluting



- ② Water ~~extraction~~ extraction & pollution -

Ex - ^{Baotou} Inner Mongolia province (China)

suffered desertification due to RE open cast mining

- ③ Soil eutrophication

Hence Rare earth Elements, although crucial for multivariate reasons pose major ~~strategic~~ geopolitical &

environmental threats. Need of the

hour is supply chain resilience

& new technology research

- Q.16 पहाड़ी राज्यों में पर्यटन, इस क्षेत्र की पारिस्थितिक बहन क्षमता से अधिक हो जाने का खतरा है। इस प्रवृत्ति के लिए योगदान करने वाले कारकों का विश्लेषण कीजिए और इस घटना के संभावित पर्यावरणीय प्रभावों का मूल्यांकन कीजिए। इन राज्यों में धारणीय पर्यटन को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए क्या उपाय किए जा सकते हैं?

(250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

Tourism in the hilly states is threatening to exceed the ecological carrying capacity of the region. Analyze the factors contributing to this trend and evaluate the potential Environmental impacts of this phenomenon. What measures can be taken to ensure sustainable tourism in these states?

(Answer in 250 words) 15 Marks

The ecological carrying capacity of a hilly region is its ability to sustain population with its available resources.

Tourism threatening to exceed the carrying capacity →

— factors —

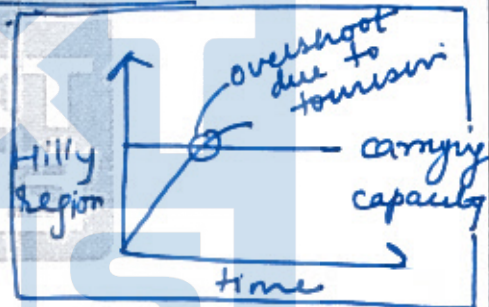
- ① Population influx at specific time

[ex] Rise of tourists from Delhi in Manali during summers

↳ causes extreme pressure on resources (overcrowding & jams).

- ② Disturbs natural ecology by infrastructure construction etc.
[Kasturirangan comm]

- ③ Geological mapping before tourism projects not followed



[ex]- Uttarakhand's Vishnuprayag
several constructions bypassed EIA

④ Excessive waste generation due to
tourism intoxicates the ecology

[ex]- ^{pictures of} Plastic bottles, chips packs
across Kedarnath trails became viral.

⑤ ~~Urban Heat~~ Affects microclimate of
of the hilly region

[ex] Urban heat islands leading
to cloudbursts etc in Chamoli (Uttarakhand)

⑥ Man-animal conflicts: to safeguard
tourists, biodiversity span of movement
shrinking

Environmental impacts

◦ detrance to local ecology
results in natural disasters

↓
loss of life & livelihood

↓
change in the ecological
makeup of the region

[ex]- Western Ghats cut across
for tourism infrastructure development

Steps for sustainable tourism :-

- ① Hill Area Development prog. (HADP) talks about such measures
↳ effective implementation & monitoring of these
- ② Hazard zonation ecological mapping before constructions
- ③ strict laws on waste generation in these ecosensitive zones
- ④ Promoting Rural tourism, Ecotourism in these regions.
- ⑤ Community engagement in planning.

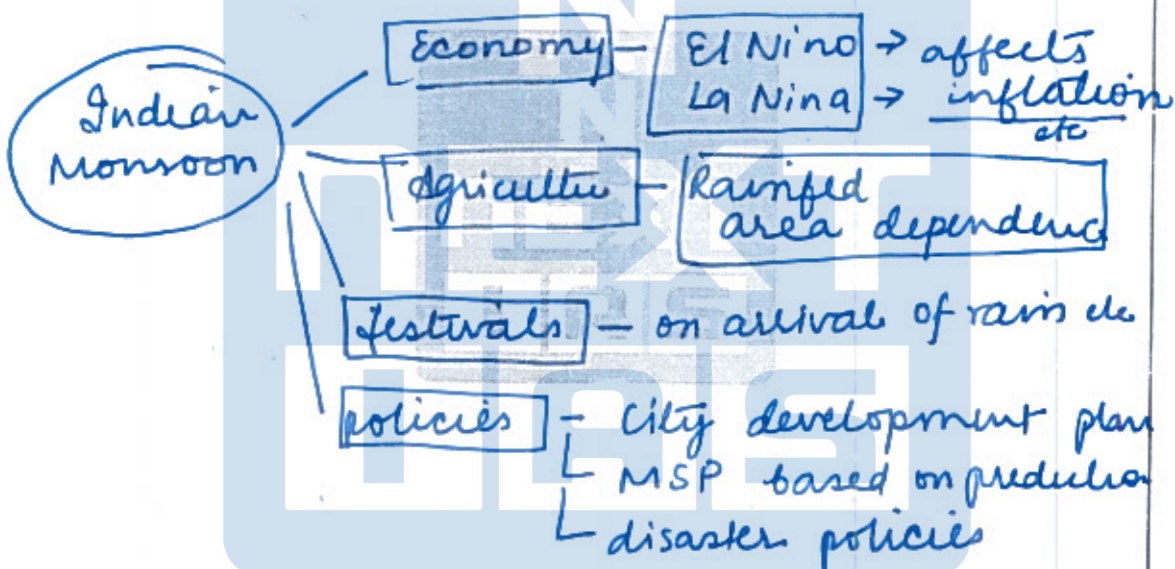
Government has taken several steps by incorporating Swadesh sarshan to sustainable goals. Further steps needs to be taken for same.

Q.17 भारतीय मानसून विभिन्न जलवायविक कारकों से प्रभावित एक जटिल परिघटना है। भारत में मानसूनी वर्षा की तीव्रता और वितरण के निर्धारण में महासागरीय और वायुमंडलीय कारकों की भूमिका का आलोचनात्मक परीक्षण कीजिए।

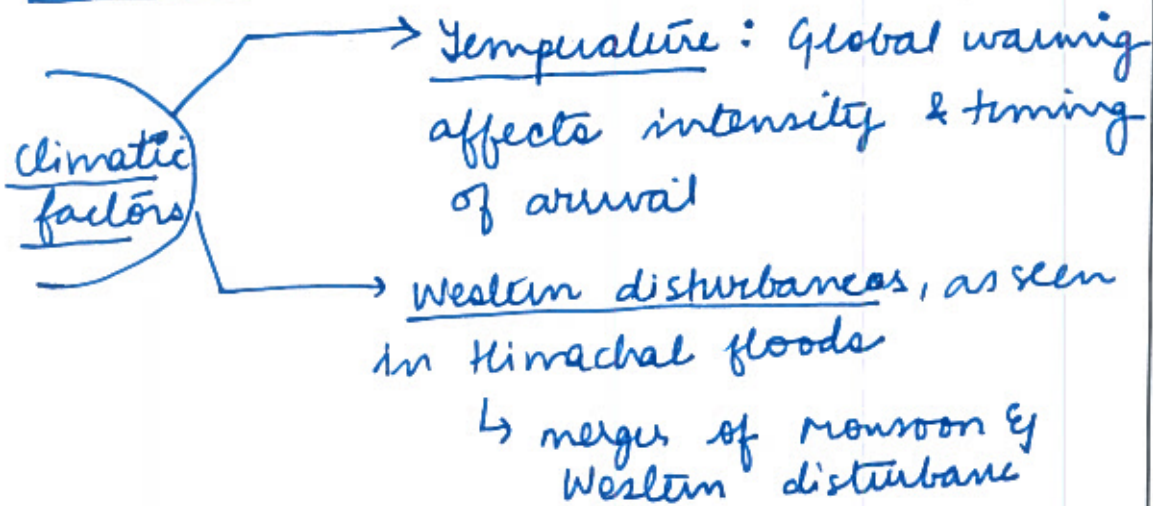
(250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

The Indian monsoon is a complex phenomenon influenced by various climatic factors. Critically examine the role of oceanic and atmospheric factors in determining the intensity and distribution of monsoon rainfall in India. (Answer in 250 words) 15 Marks

one of
Indian monsoon is the defining factors of India as a subcontinent affecting its economy, food security, festivals & policies



Complex phenomenon Influence by :-



→ winds → Trade wind { South Easterly Jet
Western Jet }
affect burst & breaks.

→ Cyclone → affects intensity by preexisting low/high pressure

Role of oceaning factors in

I Intensity

+ve role

-ve role

① warm ocean currents increase low pressure zone improving convectioanal precipitation of monsoon

② Weakening of walker cell



↳ directly affects monsoon

③ El Nino - poor monsoon

II Distribution

④ oceanic salinity & movement creates condition for monsoon arrival. (AMOC, Indian Ocean dipole etc.)

Role of Atmospheric phenomena

- ① Temperature & insolation variations affect both intensity & distribution.
- ② Presence of local cyclonic systems affects intensity
 [ex] - Kalbaisakhi in west Bengal

However — Apart from atmospheric & oceanic factors: —

- > Physiography plays a role in monsoon arrival, distribution [ex] — Rainshadow region behind Western Ghats
- > Climate change impacts monsoon as cited by IPCC report
- > Pollution & other local factors in distribution of monsoon spread.

IMD plays a crucial role in predicting & warning about any variation from set patterns of monsoon spread & intensity

Q.18 हमारे समाज में परंपराएँ परिवर्तन को क्यों बाधित करती हैं? प्राचीन रीति-रिवाजों पर आधारित मूल्य-मान्यताओं के विरुद्ध सामाजिक विधान किस सीमा तक सहायक हो सकते हैं? (250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

Why do traditions in our society impede change? To what extent can social legislation be instrumental against old customary practices? (Answer in 250 words) 15 Marks

Society's inertia to change has been visible from history to present times, whether removing Sati as a conformed practice to decriminalising 377 same sex marriage in present.

Reason for impeding change

① Stakeholder comfort as those benefitting from existing order prevent the change

↳ ex- Patriarchs were against Raja Rammohan Roy's widow remarriage or Sati end.

② Voicelessness of vulnerable as they may not have means or ability to raise voice against discrimination

③ Traditional obscurantism in

name of cultural religious practices

↳ ex controversy & cry after banning
of Jallikattu.

④ To preserve practices as tribals
culture, as primitive, they fear
dilution by foreign entry

↳ ex Andamania sentenalese killed
an American tourist

Instrumentality of social legislations

① social legislation create conformity
bias against wrong practices

ex child marriage considered evil
hence not practiced.

② fear of social exclusion makes
people give up negative customary
practices.

ex Polygamy in Hindu culture

③ Family as an agent of social legislation
can have both:

positive role → Women in Bihar

voicing issue of domestic violence
leading to liquor ban.

negative - sometimes family leads
to sanskritization of corruption & caste
bias

Non instrumental :-

↳ These social legislation have
no teeth to tail like laws.

↳ Not enough to develop fear
psychosis against old archaic customs

ex - menstruating women still
considered impure.

↳ social legislation sometimes strengthen
in favour of customs instead of
against it

ex - Sowry as stree dhan or
gifts are outcomes of social legislation

Need is for sensitisation, Education
& effective legislation & execution

while keeping intact positive
old customs, like G20 following
Vasudhaiva Kutumbham & Atithi Devo
Bhava

- Q.19 मलिन बस्तियाँ ऐसी 'समस्याएँ' नहीं हैं जिनका 'समाधान' किया जाना है - बल्कि वास्तव में, ये बुनियादी ढाँचे के प्रावधान और सामाजिक-आर्थिक मुद्दों को शामिल करने वाली असंतुलित और स्वार्थपरक नगरीय नीतियों का एक परिणाम हैं। विश्लेषण कीजिए। (250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

Slums are not 'problems' that have to be 'solved' - but are indeed a result of lopsided and vested urban policies covering infrastructure provision and socio-economic issues. Analyse.

(Answer in 250 words) 15 Marks

India ~~consists of~~ ^{consists of} 17% of world's slums.
These are dilapidated, poor housing regions which lack basic facilities of water, sanitation, safety etc

ex - Dharavi in Mumbai

Slums are not problems

1. Source of Urban economy.

ex - Shopkeepers, vendors, maids live here

2. Source of innovation & dividend

ex - Migrant population of a state lives here.

3. Talent pool resides in slum

ex - a girl from Dharavi signed a contract for 4 Hollywood movies

Result of lopsided urban policies :-

- ① High rent & land utilisation ignorance leads to squattering of slums
- ② Poor facilities provided to these region [58% have no drainage : census 2011]
- ③ Municipal failures on waste disposals & baseline sanitation
↳ breeding grounds for diseases.
- ④ Ghettoization leads to class divides within cities aggravating exclusions

Need of the hour is

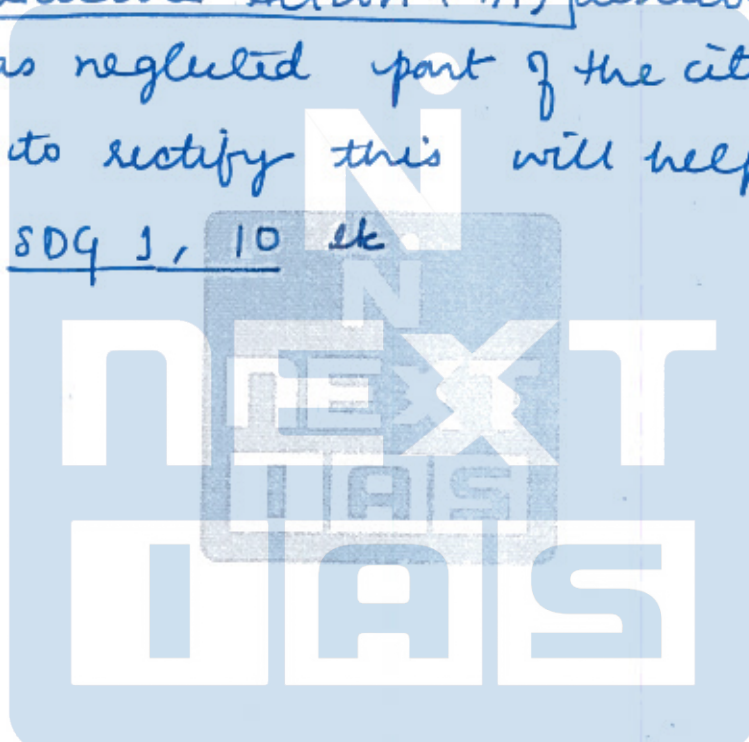
- ↳ provide basic facilities
[ex] PM Awas
- ↳ proper relocation when uprooted for development-
[ex] during G20 summit
- ↳ loss & damage fund as concluded in U20 summit

~~This will be key in achieving~~

↳ in situ opportunities for
overall growth.

↳ proper city planning to
accommodate expected rise in
population [Anjali Khosla.com]
[Shreya Tewari.com]

[Cities Alliance Action (CA)] describes
slums as neglected part of the city.
Efforts to rectify this will help
attain SDG 1, 10 etc



- Q.20 साम्प्रदायिकता आर्थिक अभाव से बल प्राप्त करती है, और सामाजिक बहिष्कार के वातावरण में फलती-फूलती है, जिससे असंतोष और विभाजन के लिए उर्वर भूमि तैयार होती है। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

(250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

Communalism gains strength from economic deprivation, and thrives in environments of social exclusion, creating fertile ground for discontent and division. Comment.

(Answer in 250 words) 15 Marks

Communalism is an ideology that pitches the beliefs of one group are different from the other. In its extreme form, these diverging views are considered antithetical to each other causing conflicts. ex to 1947 partition life.

Gains strength from Economic deprivation

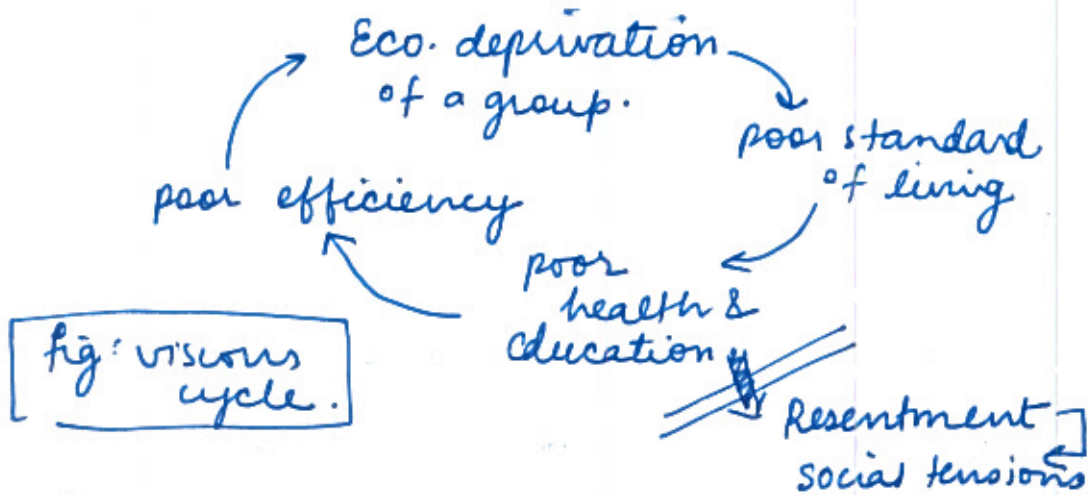
① Relative economic deprivation leads to in group solidarity & inter group exclusions

② creates apathy against group commanding resources

ex - utilized by British to mobilise Muslims under Syed Ahmed Khan.

③ Inclusivity ignored in job representation creating a vicious cycle.

eg - as alleged by migrants in Dharm & Bernaad



4) Economic deprivation can be utilised by miscreants to induct the deprived
 ex- Terror outfits, Naxal groups

Thrives on social exclusion

5) Creation of social class leading to isolation



ex- 'X' religion Mohallas across cities with dilapidated houses can act as centres of unrest-

6) ~~Discrimination~~ ~~in~~ ~~various~~ ~~ways~~ pans out in political exclusions as well ex- identity politics

Steps taken against discontent

Minority status given to several communities

(specific schemes (eg - Tryo Parst)
etc)

In this regard Sachar di Commission
recommendation can be adhered to.

Also, sometimes Economic develop-
ment leads to communal division

[ex] - Khalistan movement

Eq social inclusion can also cause
discontent on communal lines

[ex] - UCC creating huge dissents
from communities as a measure
of homogenization Eq social control

A balance of measures to ensure
the preamble's spirit of Equality
Eq Fraternity is the need.

Space for Rough Work

Candidates must not
write on this margin

