Next IAS ID: PTTP221185, TC071, 30-07-2023 08:46 PM

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Code : TC071

Name of Candidate : KORAPOTHULA SREEKAR RAJ

Roll No. : PTTP221185

Registration Number : ..... Date of Examination : 29-July-23 (9AM-12:30PM)

Exam Centre : Old Rajinder Nagar ☐ Bhopal ☐ Online ☑

MTS IGP Batch 2023

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.....

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Evaluator Code :

Q.No	Pg No.	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

Next IAS ID: PTTP221185, TC071, 30-07-2023 08:46 PM

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Next IAS ID: PTTP221185, TC071, 30-07-2023 08:46 PM

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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

India is a vibrant culture with diverse thoughts, practice and norms that has rich history and wide acceptance in the larger public

Influence of Southern India on Indian philosophy:-

1) Literature:-

1.1) Vijayanagara - Nayakas (Allasani Peddanna) Usha Parinayam (Krishna Devaraya)

1.2) Panchatantra stories.

1.3) Contribution of Kalidasa poems, plays & Abhijnanashakuntalam,

2) Expansion of Carnatic Music originated in South India.

3) Development of Dravida architecture - Chola empire

4) Gupta empire showcased epitome of Indian art.

Next IAS ID: PTTP221185, TC071, 30-07-2023 08:46 PM

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Influence of Northern India on Indian philosophy

1) The invasion of Western rules has created a fusion of Indian philosophy and Western thought
   - Ex:- Hindustani Music, Music instruments

2) The literary works of Sri Chaitanya Mahaprabhu, Kabir Das, Alberuni

3) Development of Mughal architecture, with intricate detailings and paintings.

4) Mughal empire has brought varied painting styles
   - Foreshadowed technique, Pahari paintings

Thus, Indian philosophical thoughts finds itself as an amalgamation of from contributions of Southern India and Northern India.

Next IAS ID: PTTP221185, TC071, 30-07-2023 08:46 PM

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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

Indian societal norms were challenged with the introduction of colonialism in India, which received traditional backlash due to differences.

Reasons for Indian society's impulse to social change and reform by colonial rule :-

1) Authoritarianism - Indian society considered the colonial thoughts through top-down approach as dictatorial..

2) Generalisation. The exploitative colonial policies changed Indian's psyche as negative towards all reforms.

3) Social rules must be changed as per the needs of society in bottom-up approach and they resisted colonial influence.

Next IAS ID: PTTP221185_TC071_30-07-2023 08:46 PM

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Alternate viewpoints to Indian society's response

1) Traditional conservatists wanted to preserve the status-quo as they deemed it to be religious.

2) Religious practitioners believed that their sphere of influence being decreased and rallied against change

3) Patriarchal mindset evolved during late vedic period postulated in resisting change.

↳ Ex:- Sati, Child marriage

While there are several perspectives for India's impulse to social change, it is mainly due to opposition of colonial rule, which also resulted in Revolt of 1857 for bringing in social change

Next IAS ID: PTTP221185, TC071, 30-07-2023 08:46 PM

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Q.3 रूसी 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 was a watershed moment which altered the global power politics and promoted the thought of egalitarian development.

Factor leading Russian Revolution :-

1) Karl Marx ideology of Proletariat and Bourgeoisie gave an explanation to poverty.

2) Policy actions against peasants and solidifying the control over administration

3) Lack of representation among bourgeoisie to hear their grievances

4) Concentration of power in the aristocratic council, who are alienated from the reality of larger public.

Next IAS ID: PTTP221185, TC071, 30-07-2023 08:46 PM

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Consequences of Russian Revolution:

1) Rise of generational leaders - Stalin, Lenin

2) Prominence of socialism for egalitarian growth.

3) Improved access to social services such as health, education etc.

4) Enhanced redistribution of resources..

5) State controlled economic growth - ~~boosted~~

Influence on Indian national movement:-

1) Confidence among Indian masses improved with the success of Russian revolution.

2) Belief that colonial rule can be toppled and independence is achievable.

Thus, Russian revolution has profound impact on Russia and also on Indian national movement.

Next IAS ID: PTTP221185, TC071, 30-07-2023 08:46 PM

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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 surface due to non-synchronous and non-symmetric nature provides huge variance on the distribution of temperature across surface.

Factors responsible for temperature distribution:-

1) Exposure to Sun:- The exposure to Sun and the latitude influence the temperature on surface.

2) Rotation of earth. The periods of seasons establish varying temperature across surface.

3) Mountain structure - Presence of mountain restrict, deflect winds and affect temperature.

Eg:- Himalayan ~~Tibetan plateau~~ blocks cold winds generated through Tibetan plateau.

Next IAS ID: PTTP221185, TC071, 30-07-2023 08:46 PM

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4) Jet streams - They are circulated along 30°-60° N/S and their presence dictate the temperature.

5) Natural disasters - The incidence of volcanoes, landslides, floods, cyclones influence temperature.

(Ex.) Volcanoes (eruptions) bring down temperature in region

6) Continental distribution - The uneven distribution of continental landmass create uneven formation of temperature.

7) Formation of isotherms are in randomized manner, thus influencing temperature.

Therefore, Uneven temperature distribution on Earth's surface is due to several factors, including atmospheric, geographic factors.

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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

Recent studies on Polar amplification has caused a great concern on the effects of climate change and its potential repercussions to planet Earth.

Implications of glacier melting on ecosystems

1) Rising sealevel will lead to submergence of coastal cities → Ex:- IPCC warn submergence of Mumbai, Chennai due to sea level (AR6)

2) Loss of biodiversity - The polar glacier species will lose its niche and extinct.

3) Resurgence of worms as the permafrost melts, which might lead to disease outbreaks

4) Displacement - Environmental migrants will rise due to submergence of Islands.

Next IAS ID: PTTP221185, TC071, 30-07-2023 08:46 PM

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5) Water resources - The perennial nature of glacier resources will be threatened in long term.

Measures to prevent glacier melting:

1) Global consensus to prevent/restrict global warming fuelling climate change.
2) Geoengineering to promote ice-building through prevention of solar rays reaching polar caps.
3) Chemical combinations to protect ice from melting.
4) Enhanced focus on renewable energy to mitigate amplifying climate change.

As UN General Antonio Guitteres states, "it is time for collective action or collective suicide", which would decide the fate of humanity on Planet Earth.

Next IAS ID: PTTP221185, TC071, 30-07-2023 08:46 PM

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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 has brought a change in the consumption patterns of milk and enhanced in realisation of better livelihoods for farmers.

Factors for the success of White revolution.

1) Ownership model. - The farmers was given part of the profits, leading to sense of entitlement and responsibility.

2) Collective spirit. It increased bargaining power to capture higher revenue., marketshare.

3) Access to technology - To improve breed quality, feeding material.

4) Policy support. - Holistic policy actions promoted the success of White revolution,

Next IAS ID: PTTP221185, TC071, 30-07-2023 08:46 PM

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Reasons for Western India's success to White Revolution:

1) Base operations of the white revolution was started in western part of India.
2) Livestock presence. Western India had high prevalence of livestock, leading to proliferation.
3) Cooperative model was taken in Western India while tenancy model proliferated in other parts of India
4) Political will influenced the reach and potential of white revolution in India.

White revolution's success has paved the way for the development of cooperative society formation, and enhance revenue generation, and livelihood opportunity for farmers.

Next IAS ID: PTTP221185, TC071, 30-07-2023 08:46 PM

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Q.7 पृथ्वी की आंतरिक संरचना की हमारी समझ में भूकंपीय अनुसंधान किस हद तक योगदान करता है? इसके महत्त्व 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 has been developed over millions of years, that provide great insights of our path.

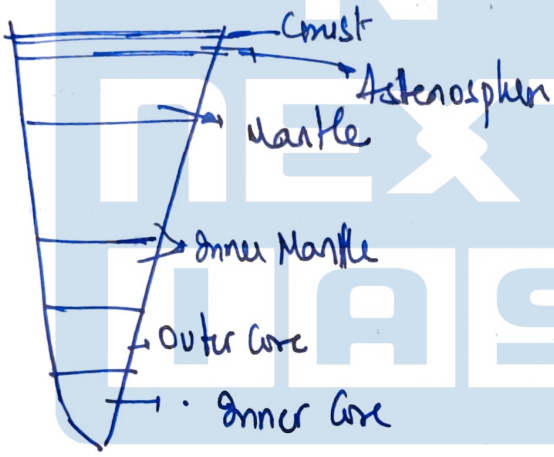


Fig- Interior structure of Earth.

Importance of seismic investigations

1) Understanding the presence of Earth's interior

2) Map the spread of rocks, materials.

Next IAS ID: PTTP221185_TC071_30-07-2023 08:46 PM

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3) Deciphering the stability of underlying structure

4) Estimating the movement of faults.

Significance of seismic investigation:

1) local level risk mapping due to incidence of natural disasters - Earthquakes, ~~tsunamis~~ Tsunami, Volcano,

2) Developmental activities can be planned according to the seismic investigation.

3) Potential economic opportunities can be understood through an understanding of Earth's interior.

Thus, seismic investigation of Earth's interior provide understanding of seismic structure, which must be promoted through government's facilities such as NIOT.

Next IAS ID: PTTP221185, TC071, 30-07-2023 08:46 PM

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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

According to UNDESA's World Population Prospects Report, India has surpassed China has the most populous country of the world.

Boon of Demographic transition:-

1) Family planning:- The carrying capacity can be sustained.

2) Allocation of resources.- Migration allows swift allocation of jobs, livelihood and access to services



fig:- TFR across India

3) Prosperity- Variation in demographic transition leads to development of state due to development prospects of employment across regions

4) Diversity and Unity: Prospects of strengthening India's

Next IAS ID: PTTP221185_TC071_30-07-2023 08:46 PM

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multicultural ethnic relations.

Cause of Demographic transition variation :-

1) Regionalism - The tribal instincts of us (v/s) them mentality against outsiders spur hatred.

2) Inequality :- Southern states have TFR < 2.1 and higher per-capita income than Northern states with high TFR.

3) Political complexities - Regional states take shallow policies to protect employment. ~~Ex. Re.~~

(i) Reservation for domiciles in AP, Haryana

4) Poor basic amenities due to congestion ~~of~~ caused by Migration. Ex:- Slums.

Parivar Vikas to manage TFR

Smart Cities

Government steps

Affordable Housing

Swachh Bharat Abhiyan (Sanitation)

Population should be considered as an asset and holistic policy measures are required to manage demographic transition across states.

Next IAS ID: PTTP221185, TC071, 30-07-2023 08:46 PM

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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

India has the rich history of preserving cultural and ethnic identity which solidifies the threads of unity in a diverse nation.

Threads of unity in India:

1) Public holidays - Citizens enjoy freedom to celebrate events irrespective of ethnicity. Ex:- Holi, Diwali, Bakrid etc.

2) Secularism - The Preamble dictates the secular status of India promoting unity among diversity.

3) Brotherhood - The intentions through fundamental duties (Article 51A) promote collectivism.

4) Harmonious culture - The non-condescending behavior towards ethnic diversities promote unity. (Ex:-) Sikhs providing Gurudwara for Muslims to pray

Next IAS ID: PTTP221185_TC071_30-07-2023 08:46 PM

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Factors contributing to cultural unity of India:

1) Constitution - Fundamental rights and defined role of state empowers cultural unity of India
2) Role of Media, Movie promote and strengthen the notion of cultural unity.
3) Tolerant behavior of citizens of accepting divergent beliefs promote cultural unity.
4) Social institutions promote unity through traditional behaviors and non-restrictive attitudes.

Thus, India is land of ethnic and cultural diversities that are bonded by the principles of unity, ensuring collective growth and spirit for citizens.

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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 defined as group of people bounded by the principles of endogamy and perennial in-group status bounding their presence.

Prevalence of caste in private life:

1) Marriage laws. Individuals are restricted to marrying individuals within their community.

2) Social groups and relations are formed along casteist lines. (Ex:- Dalit Sanghan)

3) Practice of archaic untouchability, pun and impun in consumer choices. (Ex:- Restaurant food

4) Family interactions are limited to people belonging to same caste.

Next IAS ID: PTTR231185, TC071, 30-07-2023 08:46 PM

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Prevalence of caste in public life:

1) factors such as globalisation, urbanisation have mitigated the influence of caste on occupation.

2) Social groups are expanding towards workplace without any influence of caste.

3) Migration patterns indicate expansion of marriage rules on the basis of consent

(Ex:- Export state witness inter-caste marriages on large scale

Thus, the dichotomy of public life and private life acts as barrier in annihilation of caste which must be fought unilaterally through behavioral change to establish egalitarian society.

Next IAS ID: PTTP221185, TC071, 30-07-2023 08:46 PM

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Q.11 स्वतंत्रता के बाद भारत को कई युद्ध लडने 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

India though championed the need for peace has been forced into numerous wars post-Independence. which had delirious impact on relationship with those countries.

Causes of Indo-Pak and Indo-China war :-

1) Boundary disputes - Differential interpretation of boundary lines leads to waging wars.

2) Establish hegemony - The need for Pakistan and China to establish their role led to wars against India.

3) Balance of power - Tilting the power dynamics in favor of Pakistan, China enabled them to wage war.

4) Under-estimating the power and influence of India in protecting its own borders.

Next IAS ID: PTTP221185, TC071, 30-07-2023 08:46 PM

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Impact on Indo-Pak relationship due to war:

1) Indifferences due to fractured relation limit levels of cooperation and integration

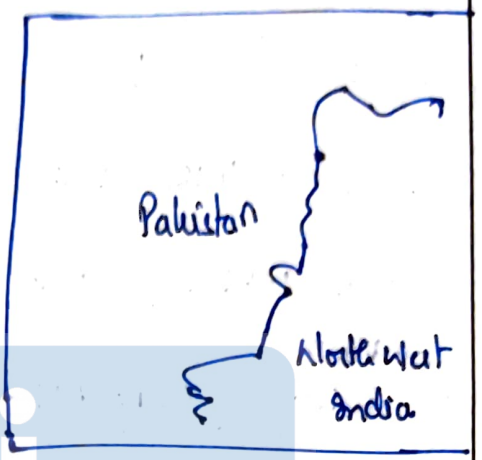


Fig- Indo-Pak Border

2) Limited trade ties - Blockade of trade due to wars and attacks limited economic of scale opportunity

3) Widespread isolation - The detachment spill over onto cricket, movies despite having cultural similarities

4) International debates - Indo-Pak have experienced scathing attacks on each other due to perception differences.

5) Border defense is built and high expense on patrolling and limiting movement along the border regions.

Next IAS ID: PTTP221185, TC071, 30-07-2023 08:46 PM

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Impact on Indo-China relation due to war:

1) Suspicion. The war dented the trust levels between nations, leading to enhanced scrutiny of every move.

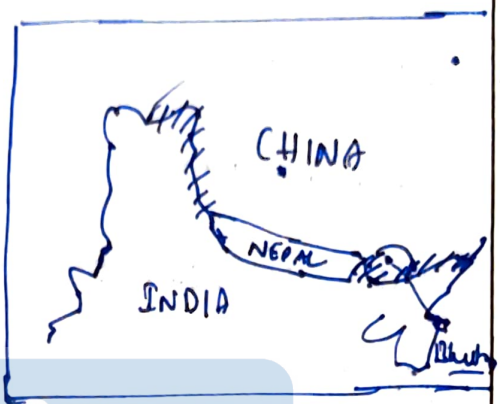


Fig. Indo-China border

2) Limited integration.- The lack of trust has made the levels of integration to limited scale
Ex:- India denying Chinese electronic items.

3) Heightened tensions have limited the neutrality status of India and increased alignment towards western nations for strategic interests

4) Lopsided trade- The dependency on Chinese imports and alienation of Indian exports elevate Balance of Payment crisis.

Thus, wars have had detrimental impact on the relations of Indo-Pak and Indo-China which continues to limit the integration.

Next IAS ID: PTTP221185, TC071, 30-07-2023 08:46 PM

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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 महत्त्वपूर्ण 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 colonial rule enhanced its presence and solified their role with their Consolidation of Bengal, which happened gradually through weakening administration and warping wars

Process of Consolidating Bengal by British:-

1) British were allowed to conduct trade through Bengal and were provided Dastaks.

2) British grappled the trade along the Bengal rivers and decided to takeover the administration.

2) The defiant rulers of Mughal had put valiant efforts to mitigate the influence of British

4) Through Battle of Plassey and Battle of Buxar, Britishers established their supremacy.

Next IAS ID: PTTP221185, TC071, 30-07-2023 08:46 PM

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Role and importance of Bengal battles:-

1) Battle of Plassey:-

1.1) The battle started in 1757 under the aegis of

1.2) Mughal rulers have put valiant effort but were no match to the established colonial fighters

1.3) Britishers placed nominal rules as the head of Bengal while they ran the administration

1.4) This had humiliating effect on the local rulers

2) Battle of Buxar:-

2.1) The battle started in 1764 under

2.2) Local rulers came together to fight the Britishers

2.3) This war led to complete disintegration of Mughals from prosperous Bengal region

Next IAS ID: PTTP221185, TC071, 30-07-2023 08:46 PM

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2.4) The battle established the presence of British and sent a warning sign across India.

Significance of Battle of Buxar:-

1) It enabled British to expand in all directions and gain complete foothold over India
2) Access to precious trade and resource through the regions of Bengal
3) Limited the role of foreign players like French and Dutch from gaining stronghold.

Thus, Battle of Buxar dealt a big blow to Indian rulers and proved to be more significant to meet the expectations of British in capturing and colonizing India.

Next IAS ID: PTTP221185, TC071, 30-07-2023 08:46 PM

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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

Gupta period was the inflection point in terms of literary growth in ancient India due to prominent scholarly writings and growth of literature

Gupta

Next IAS ID: PTTP221185, TC071, 30-07-2023 08:46 PM

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Next IAS ID: PTTP221185, TC071, 30-07-2023 08:46 PM

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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

Ocean floor which largely remains secluded and yet to be mapped provides intricate understandings of geological process and oceanography.

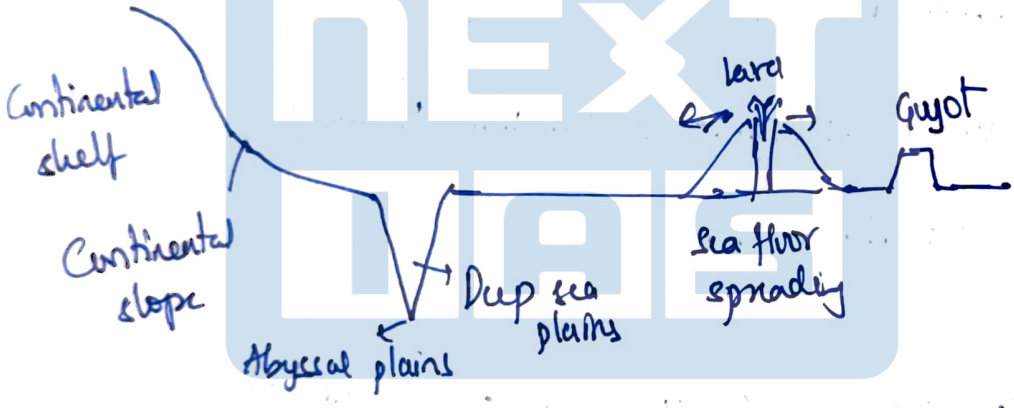


fig: Configuration of ocean floor.

Feature of ocean floor:-

1) Continental shelf - It is linkage between continental mass and oceanic mass, providing transitional space.

Next IAS ID: PTTP221185, TC071, 30-07-2023 08:46 PM

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2) Continental slope - It is often highly inclined and slope adjacent to continental shelf.

3) Abyssal plains - They are the bottom-most surfaces with manganese nodules and unidentified aquatic species.

4) Sea-floor spreading - Proposed by Hess. It explains the expansion of sea floor due to explosion of lava.

5) Ocean floor structure - It contains atolls, guyots, mid sea ridges etc.

Significance of ocean floor for Oceanography:

1) Ocean floor provides the development of ~~ocean~~ early continental mass.

2) Understand the expansion of continental mass and forecast the future events

Next IAS ID: PTTP221185, TC071, 30-07-2023 08:46 PM

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3) Deciphering the underground forms of mantle, crust, asthenosphere and subsequent changes as it is difficult to conduct experiments on land mass

4) Presence of critical minerals promote the renewable development.

5) Excavations of fossils, lost treasure, tourist spots and leading to economic opportunities.

Thus, ocean floor provides an intriguing opportunity to understand the oceanography and also establish the evolution of the past and through critical findings.

Next IAS ID: PTTP221185, TC071, 30-07-2023 08:46 PM

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Environmental impact of rare-earth extraction

1) Carbon emission - Utilising high grade equipment leads to emission of fossil fuels.

2) Air pollution - The rise of smoke dust during extraction and during processing deteriorates air quality.

3) Biosystem - Rare earths dislocate and endanger the terrestrial and oceanic system of biospecies.

4) Contamination of ecosystem due to discharge of waste, thus increasing BOD and COD.

5) Increasing disruption of earth structure could intensify the frequency of natural disasters such as Tsunami, landslides etc.

6) Human health could be deteriorated with avoidable diseases due to prolonged exposure during extraction.

Next IAS ID: PTTP221185, TC071, 30-07-2023 08:46 PM

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Way forward:-

1) Global norms to establish environmental standards to promote sustainable extraction.

2) Increased R&D to innovate mechanized productions of rare earths or its alternatives.

3) Judicious Consumption and friendshoring supply chains of rare earths. Eg:- USA's Critical Mineral Alliance

4) 3rd party audit mechanisms under the aegis of United Nations to understand environmental impact

Rare earths are considered to be critical for the development of future technologies and they must be pursued with environmental and sustainable norms.

Next IAS ID: PTTP221185, TC071, 30-07-2023 08:46 PM

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Q.16 पहाड़ी राज्यों में पर्यटन, इस क्षेत्र की पारिस्थितिक वहन 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 recent environmental disasters in Indian hilly states have raised the concerns about carrying capacity of the region and over-exploitation.

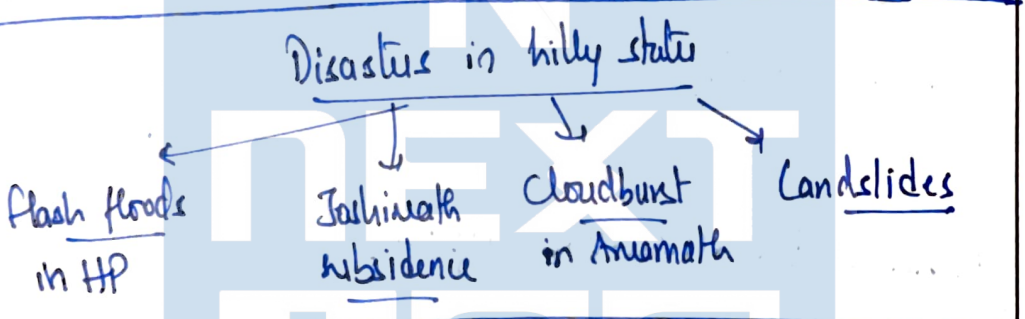


fig. Disasters in Indian hilly states

Factors contributing to threaten carrying capacity:-

1) Tourism - The picturesque locations of Indian hilly state prompted increased tumoral of people

2) Construction - To accomodate the tourist needs and develop adequate social infrastructure.

(Ex:) Hotels, Cottages, Hospitals.

Next IAS ID: PTTP221185, TC071, 30-07-2023 08:46 PM

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2) Deforestation - Subverting forest landscape to develop infrastructure. leads to destruction of natural barriers

4) Over-population with a hope of better livelihood Congests the carrying capacity of the region.

5) Waste management - prohibits the movement of sludge, discarded material leading to limiting Carrying capacity.

Potential Environmental Impact :-

1) Increased frequency of disasters in the region

2) Limiting access to avail resources - food productions due to overpopulation.

3) Landslides - Destroying infrastructure, lives, livelihoods

4) Thwarting environmental ambitions of India in generating hydro-electric power from hilly states

5) Accelerating glacial melt due to amplification of economic activities.

Next IAS ID: PTTP221185, TC071, 30-07-2023 08:46 PM

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6) Flooding of populated regions. Ex: Kedarnath (2021)

Measures to ensure sustainable tourism.

1) Madhav Gadgil Committee recommendations
   - Payment of Ecosystem Service (PES) as an additional charge to promote sustainable tourism
   - Citizen led Conservation Management Committee to promote bottom-up conservation measure
2) Local level carrying capacity estimation to validate and limit construction activities.
3) Promoting sustainable tourism through promotion of electric vehicles, recycled plastic etc

With increased promotion of Tourism, it is imperative that economy and environment are balanced to ensure growth and sustainability.

Next IAS ID: PTTP221185, TC071, 30-07-2023 08:46 PM

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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

Indian monsoon is a complex phenomenon due to the geographical location and varying climatic phenomenon acting influencing the patterns



Fig- Monsoons in India

Oceanic factors influencing Indian monsoon

1) El-nino- Warming of E-Pacific waters will have trickle down effects of low intensity

Next IAS ID: PTTP221185, TC071, 30-07-2023 08:46 PM

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and distribution of Indian monsoon

2) La-Nina:- Cooler E. Pacific water promote increased distribution and intensity of Indian monsoon

3) Indian Ocean Dipole:- The temperature difference between Western and Eastern Indian Ocean has its impact on Indian monsoons

- Positive IOD - Western > Eastern. This leads to increased intensity and distribution of monsoon.
- Negative IOD - Decreased Indian monsoon due to lower temperature in Arabic Sea region.

4) Incidences of cyclones (tropical) has an impact on the intensity of rainfall along coastal India.

Atmospheric factors influencing Indian Monsoons.

1) Tibetan plateau - The incidence of monsoon winds influence the Indian monsoon. arriving from Central Asia region.

Next IAS ID: PTTP221185, TC071, 30-07-2023 08:46 PM

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2) Mascarene high - The movement of Mascarene high establish the rainfall patterns in India

3) Inter-tropical convergence Zone (ITCZ) - The movement of ITCZ influences distribution.

Southwest Monsoon - ITCZ move north

Northeast Monsoon - ITCZ move south

4) Movement of jet stream along the temperate zones influence Indian monsoon winds.

5) formation of low pressure area and airmasses determine the intensity of Indian monsoon.

Thus, Indian monsoon is a culmination of several oceanic and atmospheric factors determining the intensity and distribution.

Next IAS ID: PTTP221185, TC071, 30-07-2023 08:46 PM

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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

Traditions are adherence to established norms and practices. Social change is evolution and adaptation of practices as per time and situation.

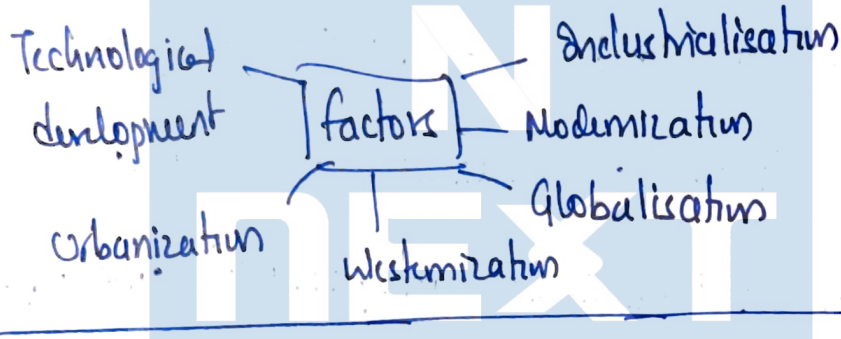


fig- factors influencing social change

Reasons for social change of traditions:

1) Development of science- Declining the utility of tradition. Ex- Sneeze is associated with soul attempting to leave body, science dismantled it as an omen.

2) Integration - The aspiration to integrate with large society changes traditions. Ex- Western clothes

Next IAS ID: PTTP221185, TC071, 30-07-2023 08:46 PM

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3) Cultur contact - Enables to share cultural practices leading to either exchange or extermination.

Ex:- Extermination - Sati, child marriages

Exchange - Halloween in India, Holi in USA

4) Evolution of tradition to satisfy the needs of humans and provide sense of relief. Ex:- Rise of Babas

5) Commodification of traditions lead to social change. Ex:- Yoga, Tibetan antiquities sold en-masse

Benefits of social legislation against old practices

1) Bottom-up approach - People who practice tradition change their action will lead to broader acceptance

2) Consensus - Social legislation will be on basis of consensus built by larger public

Ex:- Child marriages in South India and Eastern India.

Next IAS ID: PTTP221185, TC071, 30-07-2023 08:46 PM

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3) Allied social norms will see a natural shift in accordance to archaic practice changes.

↳ Ex:- Marriage → Couple moving to nuclear hamlet instead of ~~patriarchic~~ groom's family.

Impediments of social legislation against old practices:

1) Difficult to establish checks and balances as the quantum of punishment is arbitrary.

2) Social legislation has weak impact unless it has political and legislative backing.

3) Limitation in reaching consensus among parties.

↳ Ex:- LGBTQ and Marriage

As the saying goes - "Parivarthanamey Sthiranasti (Change is the only constant)" must be imbibed as cultures progress along with human and technological development

Next IAS ID: PTTP221185, TC071, 30-07-2023 08:46 PM

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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

The recent COVID-19 pandemic has provided a glimpse of dilapidated state of Indian slums as migrant labor left their hamlets and moved back to

Infrastructural issues leading to slum development:

1) Lack of affordable housing. to ensure housing for migrating labour.

2) Improper urban planning. to allocate zones for housing. Eg. NITI Aayog report states that 65% of cities don't have master plan

3) Inadequate provisioning of social infrastructure such as sanitation, health, education, water etc

4) Poor expenditure on urban development. Reports indicate that India spends $17 on urban infrastructure, while China spends $110.

Next IAS ID: PTTP221185, TC071, 30-07-2023 08:46 PM

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5) Lack of transparency in price discovery makes it harder to formulate a competitive market

Socio-economic issues leading to slum developments

1) Purchasing power of migrants is limited, thus restricting them to accomodate in slum dwellings.

2) Cost of living leads to minimal savings to upgrade lifestyle.

3) Wages aren't constantly revised, thus leading to impoverishment. Ex: Anoop Satpathy Committee on regulating minimum wages

4) Us (v/s) them mentality prohibit migrants in accessing certain properties. Ex:- Ghettoization of Muslims

5) Alienation of migrants as outsiders limit integration into broader society.

6) Prevalence of bonded labour and child labour through deemed unconstitutional.

Next IAS ID: PTTP221185, TC071, 30-07-2023 08:46 PM

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Way forward :-

1) Government should mandate companies to ensure adequate housing is provided to employees.

2) Municipal bonds to develop sound infrastructure such as sanitation, health, education.

3) Government should auction land parcels for development of affordable housing.

4) Model Tenancy Act 2021 should be implemented by state governments.

5) Engaging community to ~~provide~~ treat migrant employees with an integration perspective

To achieve egalitarian economic development, slums must be developed into housing communities. Recent step of Dharavi development by auction can be replicated in other regions.

Next IAS ID: PTTP221185, TC071, 30-07-2023 08:46 PM

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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 can be understood as basis of difference through the lens of religion, leading to generalised hatred over the community.

Economic deprivation leading to Communalism:-

1) Access to employment, leads to growth opportunities becomes limited, thus feeling exclusionary. Ex:- Muslims excluded from Mecca business

2) Poverty among certain communities.

   Ex:- 43% are Below Poverty line among Muslims

3) Provision to livelihood opportunities, limit to certain occupations and rise of Communal spirit.

4) Inequality across religions lead to tensions, due to development of zero-sum mentality.

Next IAS ID: PTTP221185, TC071, 30-07-2023 08:46 PM

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Social exclusion leading to Communalism:

1) Denying housing opportunities to certain groups alienate them from broader integration
   - Ex: Ghettoization of Muslims.

2) Marriage customs - The practice of marrying within community promote communal spirits
   - Ex: Parsis marriage customs

3) Emancipation of individuals for being in a relationship apart from their community
   - Ex- Ghar wapsi / Love Jihad

4) The polarizing views of Uniform Civil Code (UCC) provide the Communalism strife that can be dealt with detailed debate on issues and subsequent government actions to promote social ~~actions~~ cohesion.

Next IAS ID: PTTP221185, TC071, 30-07-2023 08:46 PM

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Way forward:-

1) NCMRC promoted the initiation of inter faith council under DPSP to promote harmony across religious ~~groups~~ groups

2) Government should promote non-partisan police promoting integration, collaboration.

3) Hate crimes on basis of communalism should be prosecuted on timely manner.

4) Enabling economic opportunities to all sections of societies

Communalism can be tackled only if all stakeholders come together and idealize the spirit of brotherhood, tolerance and equitable growth