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NEXT IAS (Head Office) : 27-B, Pusa Road, Metro Pillar no. 118, Near Karol Bagh Metro, New Delhi-110060
Bhopal Centre: Plot No. 46, ZONE-2, M.P. Nagar, Bhopal-462011
Ph: 8081300200, 8827664612 | E-mail : mts@nextias.com | **Web:** www.nextias.com

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Code : TC071

Name of Candidate : KOSHINDER

Roll No. : PTTP220149

Registration Number : ..... **Date of Examination :** 23/8/2023

Exam Centre : Old Rajinder Nagar ☐ Bhopal ☐ Online ☑

MTS IGP Batch 2023

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.....

SUBJECT/PAPER
GENERAL STUDIES

Invigilator's Sign. : .....

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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

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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 known for its rich philosophical thoughts which helped in making its rich tradition. These thoughts emerged from across the country.

Philosophical Thoughts

→ About life-death.
→ About ethics, morality.
→ About god.
→ About spirituality.

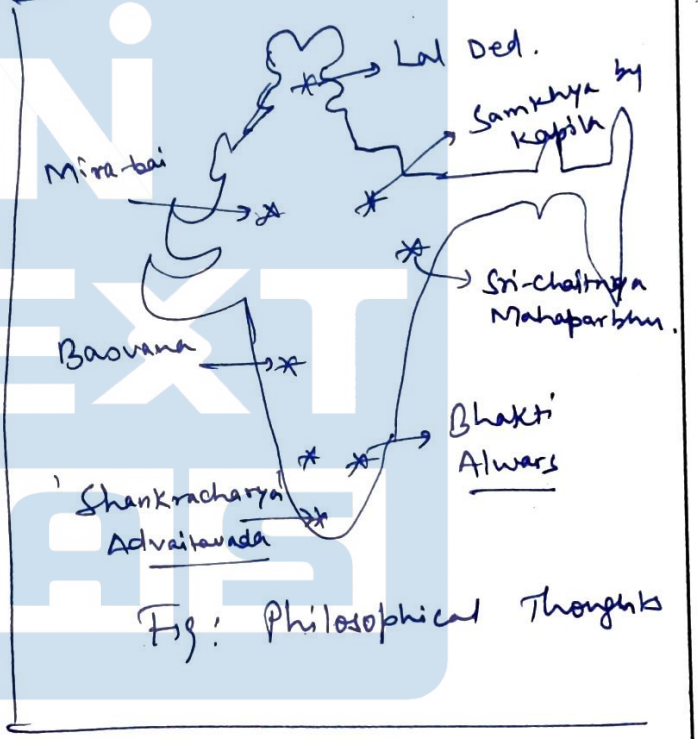


Fig: Philosophical Thoughts

Various philosophies emerged from South India :–

(1) Philosophers like 'Jankarcharya' from Kerala helped in revivalising Hinduism through philosophy of 'Advaitvaad'.

(2) Leaders like 'Ramanuja' helped in spreading path of 'Bhakti'.

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③ 'Basavanna' of Karnatka helped in spreading philosophy of Oneness and humanity.

④ Chola Empire led to spread of Bhakti saints philosophies of 'Nayanars' and 'Alwars'.

⑤ 'Sangam Literature' is known for its rich tradition of spirituality in form of 'Murugan'.

Various Philosophies from North India

1) Moksha, Upanishads etc. emerged from Vedic Culture of north-India.

2) Bhakti Philosophy was promoted by Surdas, Mirabai,

3) One-ness of religion by Kabir-daas.

4) Sankirtana from Bengal region by Chaitnya - Mahaprabhu.

5) Orthodox schools and Buddhism, jainism, ajivika philosophy emerged from gangetic plains.

Hence, Indian philosophy has participation from north as well as south India.

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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

Soon after subjugation of vast India from handful of Britishers led to thinking of possible reasons for it. In this process, educated middle class found several reasons including social backwardness thereby brought several social reforms.

Various Social issues of Colonial period
- Extreme Casteism.
- Huge divide in society.
- Lack of literacy rate.
- Subjugation of women
- Superstitions, Sati, Child marriage etc.

Response to Colonial Rule

1) To stand against the policy of divide and rule of Britishers leaders started movements to curb dividing practices.
Eg: Gandhiji – Harijan movement.

2) To emancipate women, Lord William Bentick was forced to ban Sati through efforts of Raja Ram Mohan Roy.

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(3) To raise age of child marriage efforts from Keshav Chandra Sen led to Native Child marriage act which enhanced minimum age of girl to 12.

(4) Widow remarriage was allowed due to efforts of Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar in 1856.

(5) Raja Ram Mohan Roy, focussed on rational thinking, logical reasoning, monotheism etc. through various initiatives like Brahmo Samaj.

(6) Arya Samaj to act against caste, religion by 'Swami Dayanand Saraswati' to promote One-ness so as to counter British policies of divide and rule.

Issues
- These reforms remained confined to limited regions.
- Not effective against deep rooted social evils.

Hence, various social changes were because of policies of Colonial rulers so as to counter their efforts to rule and subjugate India.

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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

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Russian revolution started in 1905 against the autocratic rule of Tsar and ended in 1917 with arrival of VLADIMIR LENIN.

Factors responsible for Russian revolution

1) Existence of medieval institutions like autocratic monarchy which was not accountable to common masses.

2) Issue of huge burden of taxation on common masses whereby nobility and clergy was exempted.

3) Huge privileges to clergy and nobility leading to exploitation of common masses.

4) Continuous defeat of Russia from Japan, Germany etc led to nationalism.

5) Issue of huge inflation, lack of grievance redressal mechanism.

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Consequences

→ It led to formation of Duma in 1905 whereby limited democracy was promoted.

→ 1917 revolution led to end of autocratic monarchy.

→ Rise of ideology of socialism and Communism.

→ White men's superiority myth got busted due to defeat of Russia from Japan.

Impact on India

→ Rise in Communist and sociologist ideology in India. Eg: MN Roy SC Bose.

→ Idea of 5 year plan was copied from idea of STALIN 1928.

→ Nationalism busting of white men's superiority due to defeat from Japan.

Hence, Russian revolution had significant impact on Indian movement too.

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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 surface receives uneven solar insolation from sun thereby causing several atmospheric phenomenas like pressure system, wind pattern etc.

Factors responsible for uneven temperature

(1) Shape of Earth is geoid whereby sun-rays distance as well as angle causes uneven heating.

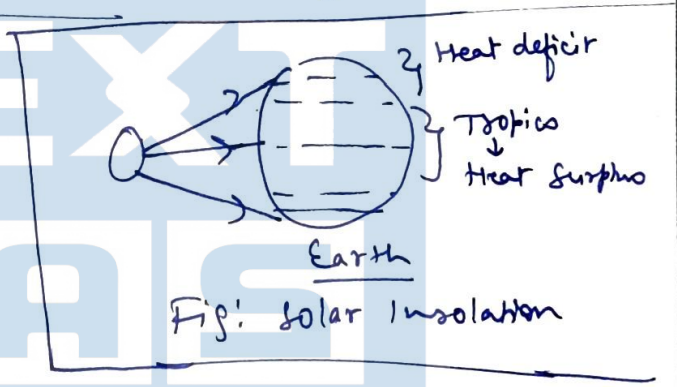


Fig: Solar Insolation

(2) Proximities to ocean causes thermal or heat balancing because of specific heat of water is 4 times of land.

(3) Creation of pressure belts leads to wind which distribute heat and causes balance.

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④ Existence of warm and cold oceanic current leads to differential heating of landmass.

Eg: Gulf of Mexico – Hot

Sahara → Cold

⑤ Weather and climatic events also changes temperature of region.

Eg: Equator → Daily rainfall reduces temperature.

⑥ Topography also impacts temperature.

Eg: Hills → Height → less temperature.

⑦ Geographical region also leads to temperature differentiation.

Eg: Coastal region v/s Continentality.

Hence, various factors are responsible for various in temperature over Earth.

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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

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With the growing challenge of Climate change, glacier melting is also rising which is causing severe impact on ecological and human society.

Impact of glacial impact on Ecosystem :-

1) Destruction of glacial ecosystem due to melting causing destruction of Cryosphere thereby reducing albedo and further increasing global ~~atm~~ temperature.

2) Melting of glacier will lead to ecological imbalance due to extinction of several species.
Eg: Polar Beer.

3) Glacial melting will change regional ecosystem by change in weather of that region.

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(4) Shift or change in ecosystem will impact local biodiversity.

Impact on Human ~~Biodiversity~~ Society.

↳ Destruction of habitat of several human societies like inuites of Eskimo.

↳ Food Chain destruction due to extinction of several species.

↳ Rise in instance of flood in short term and drought in long run.

↳ Increased global warming due to increased albedo.

Measures

→ Sustainable development should be followed (IPCC report)

→ Green technology and mission Life should be followed.

→ Focus should be on protection and Conservation rather than exploitation. Eg: Arctic Council.

→ Global cooperation. Eg: UNFCCC.

Hence, Collabrated and effective measures are needed for dealing with issue of glacial melting.

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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 refers to revolution brought in dairy sector. This is also referred as Operation Flood which made India as the largest producer of milk.

Factors for success of Western India

1) Cooperative movements in western India led to success of operation flood.
Eg: Amul in Gujrat.

2) Visionary leaders like Sardar vallabh Bhai Patel (Kheda), Dr Verghese Kurien, Shri Morarji Desai etc created awareness.

3) Proactive Involvement of farmers and dairy owners.

4) Affirmative action by these cooperatives in terms of Cattle insurance, better milk price, vaccines, insemination etc.

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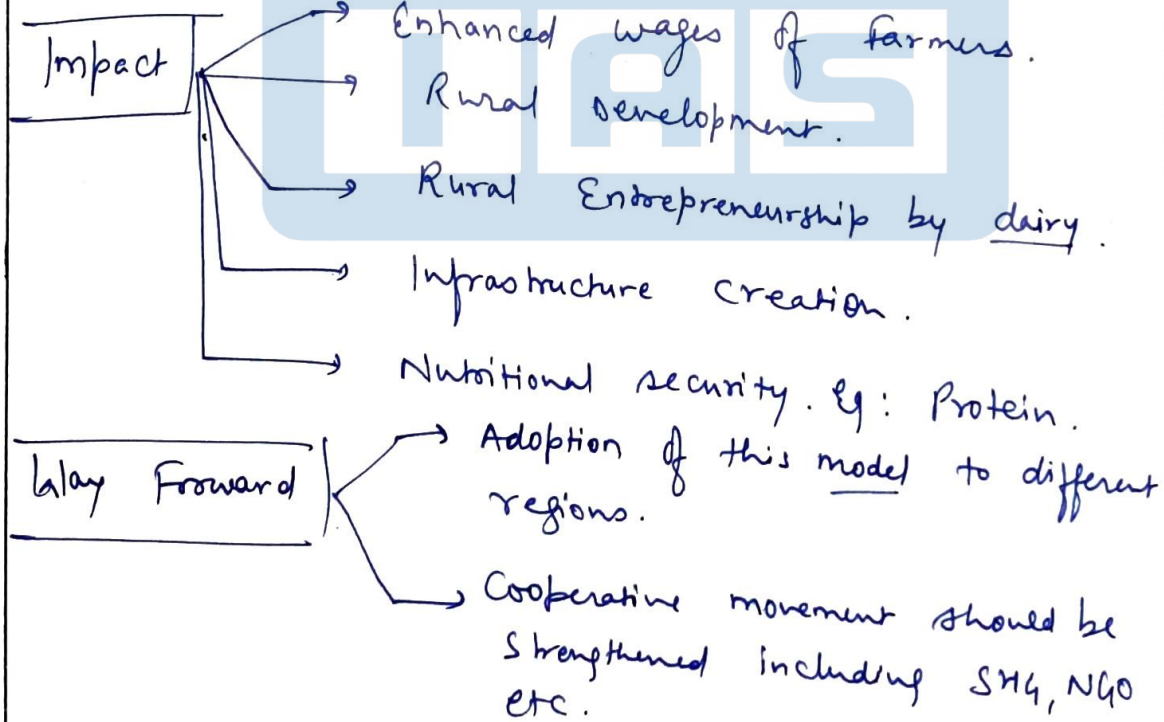
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5) Infrastructure development through roadways railways by Gujarat government and Maharastra further strengthend white revolution

6) Availability of Capital through Banks helped timely and cheap credit which further enhanced its success.

7) R & D also played crucial role in success of White revolution.

Eg: Cheese, milk powder.



Hence, White revolution is one of the most successful cooperative movement. Therefore such models should be replicated to achieve $ 5 trillion economy.

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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

Seismic investigation helped in understanding the geology and Earth interior upto significant extent which has several significance too.

Role of seismic waves

→ The property of seismic waves helped in identifying internal structure of Earth.

→ P waves have characteristics of passing through all mediums with varied speed like solid > Liquid > Gas.

→ S waves ~~ted~~ passes only through solid state.

→ Thus on passing these waves through Earth leads to formation of shadow zones.

→ These shadow zones analyses gives information about Earth's interior.

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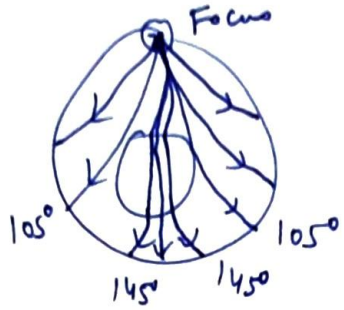


Fig: P-waves

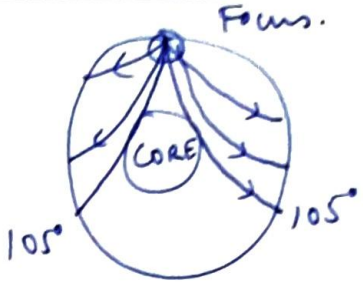


Fig: S wave shadow zone.

Analysis

→ Bending of P & S-wave shows Earths entirior is not of uniform state.

→ Shadow zones shows core is of liquid state.

→ However change in speed of P-wave shows outer core as liquid and inner core as solid.

Significance

→ It helped in understanding Earths interior

→ Promoted R&D about Earths interiors

→ Helped in understanding events like Volcano.

Hence Seismic waves played critical role in understanding Earths interior.

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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

Demography refers to study of population, its pattern and various changes. Recently NFHS V survey highlighted several variations across states.

Variations

(1) Total Fertility Rate declined to 2.0 but it varies across region.
Eg. North > South.
West < East

(2) Median age of North is lesser then South a ~~east~~

(3) Sex ratio of South is better then northern states.

(4) Elderly proportion is more in southern states.

These variations are like double edged sword which have both positives and negatives outcomes.

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Positive outcomes of such demographic transitions

(1) Reduction in TFR will lead to less burden on limited resources and hence better socio-economic development.

(2) Variation in north-south will lead to migration for demand-supply will Enhance unity in diversity and national integration.

(3) Reducing population shows impact of positive socio-economic development.

(4) Eastern India will need more social programming.

Negatives

→ Reducing TFR will enhance population of elderly hence less economic growth.

→ Migration leads to various unsocial activities. Eg: Rumors in Tamil Nadu about lynching.

→ Rising elderly, need to invest in geriatric health care.

→ Industrial establishment may get impacted.

Hence, need of the hour is to plan effectively so that these demographic transition can yield more boons.

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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 is known for its rich cultural and ethnic diversity. This diversity is also known for 'Unity in Diversity' as highlighted by Shri 'JL Nehru' in his book 'Discovery of India'.

~~Reasons~~ Factors for such Cultural Diversity

(1) Our Cultural values like peace, harmony, tolerance etc promotes acceptance of diverse thoughts, ideas, cultures etc.

(2) Constitutional values like secularism whereby each religion has equal right to spread.

(3) various national festivals like independence day promotes one-ness in all.

(4) Geographical identity of One-nation i.e. India acts as uniting factor in such diversity.

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(5) Promotion of diversity by government like 3-language formula etc.

(6) Focus on integration rather than assimilation. Eg: Tribal Panchsheel.

However

- There has been several instances of divisive actions like Delhi communal riots of 2020.
- Secessionist activities like Nagalim, Khalistan.
- Various linguistic issues like Dravidanadu.
- Politics of hate speech etc.

Way forward

- Promoting our rich culture of tolerance and brotherhood.
- Promoting value education along with sensitisation.
- Taking strict action against divisive forces.

Hence the spirit of unity in diversity should be further strengthened through programmes like 'Ek Bharat Shreshtha Bharat'.

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Q.10 भारतीय समाज में विद्यमान सार्वजनिक और निजी जीवन में विभाजन 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 refers to a group of people characterised by common name, common traditional occupation, having common mythical ancestor and following endogamy.

Although it was expected that with modernisation the factors like caste will lead to annihilation but these are still prevalent.

Role of Dichotomy in Public and Private life for caste :—

1) Although in public life people may not be supporting caste but in ~~her~~ private life still caste plays major role. Eg: Marriage — Endogamy.

2) Role of political factors like reservation have kept caste alive in private life.

3) As per 'Rajni Kothari', politicisation of caste and casteisation of politics

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lead to caste based mobilisation. Hence, in personal life caste is still prevalent which enhances such mobilisations.

④ Role of technology :- In private life various social media groups, caste based matrimonial websites leads to attachment with caste.

⑤ Economic factors like caste based specialisation still acts as a potent factor to perpetuate caste.

Ex :- Jajmani system in Rural Areas

However

- There has been significant shift from caste to class.
- With rise in globalisation, inter-caste marriage are rising.
- Caste based rigidity are declining.
- Practice of commensality changed due to macdonaldisation of Indian food.

Hence, the institution of caste is facing several changes but still due to dichotomy of public and private life caste is a reality in India

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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

Soon after independence, India faced various challenges not only internally but externally too including its war with Pakistan and China.

Causes of war

(A) **With Pakistan**

→ Soon after independence, Pakistan with tribal militia attacked Kashmir whereby Raja Hari Singh signed instrument of accession with India that forced India to retaliate. Thereby full-fledged war happened. ~~with UN into~~

→ In 1965 also Pakistan attacked India to occupy Kashmir because of changed leadership in India (PM Lal Bahadur Shastri) and after war with

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China (1962), Pakistan thought that India is not in position of war.

→ In 1971 too, Pakistan attacked India to safeguard its territory of East-Pakistan.

Impact On Bilateral relations

(1) In 1948, UN declared Ceasefire, which remained a bone of Contention, thereby bilateral relations remained strained due to frequent ceasefire violations along with terrorist infiltration.

(2) War of 1965 led to defeat of Pakistan which further strained bilateral relations.

(3) In 1971, formation of Bangladesh took place along with Shimla Conference between India and Pakistan whereby both countries will resolve their disputes bilaterally.

(4) Thereby bilateral relations remains strained with lack of trust and people-

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to people contact.

Cause of war with China

- Lack of territorial agreement.
- Rising Stature of India due to NAM
- Refugee to Dalai-Lama.

Impact on Bilateral relations

- Bilateral relations remained strained.
- Although [PM Rajiv Gandhi] started state visit but still mutual trust is lacking.
- Still boundary disputes remain frequent.
  Eg: Galwan clash.

Way forward

- Diplomatically resolving disputes.
- Enhancing people to people ties.

Hence, India is facing two front war which is not of recent but soon after independence such threats started to emerge.

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Q.12 बंगाल के सनेकन 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

In the year 1757, Britishers decided to fortify Bengal which was challenged by young and energetic ruler of Bengal, Siraj ud-daulah which led to Battle of Plassey. Thereafter Britishers through Nawab Controlled Bengal which later on resulted into Battle of Buxar in 1764.

Battle of Buxar important then Battle of Plassey :-

(1) In Battle of plassey only outcomes were ~~political~~ economic in nature which was not so in Buxar where by through Diwani rights even political conditions too got altered.

(2) Battle of Plassey reach was limited to Bengal only whereby in

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Buxar, whole India got impacted due to Shah Alam II was turned into Pensioner.

(3) Battle of Plassey was more a result of deceive by Britishers through luring Nawab Zafar but in Buxar Britishers fought which gave them self confidence to Conquer further.

(4) Economic strength and drain of wealth was more after Buxar because of diwani rights and war indemnity from Shah Shuja of Oudh.

(5) Battle of Buxar led to dual government of Bengal whereby Britishers enjoyed authority without responsibility.

Eg: Appointment of Nayab subedar.

(6) Nominal head of India became subordinate to Britishers which gave a political message of Britishers as real

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masters of India.

However,

↳ Battle of Plassey was also decisive, because defeat of Nawab gave Britishers confidence to interfere in regional affairs.

↳ From Battle of Plassey, Britishers acquired permanent control of 24-Pargana which helped in strengthening of their base.

↳ Economic monopoly because of tax free trade through Dastaks led to economic empowerment of Britishers.

Hence it can be said that Buxar was more decisive for Britishers than Plassey but Plassey also contributed into strengthening of roots of Britishers.

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Q.13 संस्कृत साहित्य सामान्य रूप से और विशेषत: 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 is considered as 'Golden age of ancient period' because of vast contribution in field of art and culture including Sanskrit literature.

Role of Sanskrit language in literature of ancient India :-

1) Sanskrit has remained an important language of ancient India which even got support of various rulers like Mauryas, Gupta, Vardhan dynasty.

2) Various plays written during ancient India led to development of sanskrit literature.
   Eg: Mrichhkatika by Atula.

3) Even Mahayana Buddhism adopted Sanskrit as their ~~titra~~ language leading to high watermark in literary

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history.

4) Greater rulers of ancient history like 'Kanishka' patronised Sanskrit as their Court language.

Eg: Buddhacharita – Ashvaghosh.

5) Even several rulers themselves wrote several texts in Sanskrit.

Eg: Harsha – Ratnavali.

Role of Sanskrit during Gupta period

→ Sanskrit was adopted as State language.

→ Various literary contribution in Sanskrit took place during Guptas.

Eg: Brihadsamhita – Varahamir.

→ Great 'Navratna' of Gupta period used Sanskrit to enhance overall contribution in literature.

Eg: Kalidasa.

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→ Great dramas and plays were wrote in Sanskrit during Gupta period.

Eg: Kalidasa - 'Meghdutam'

→ Even several scientific books got compiled during this period in Sanskrit.

Eg: 'Arya bhatia'

Hence, Sanskrit literature contributed a high watermark in ancient India including Gupta period which can be witnessed even through universities like Taxila and Nalanda.

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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

Soon after world war I, there had been advancement in maritime technology whereby Countries like Germany invented submarine which led to advanced studies of Ocean floor which is marked by its huge diversity.

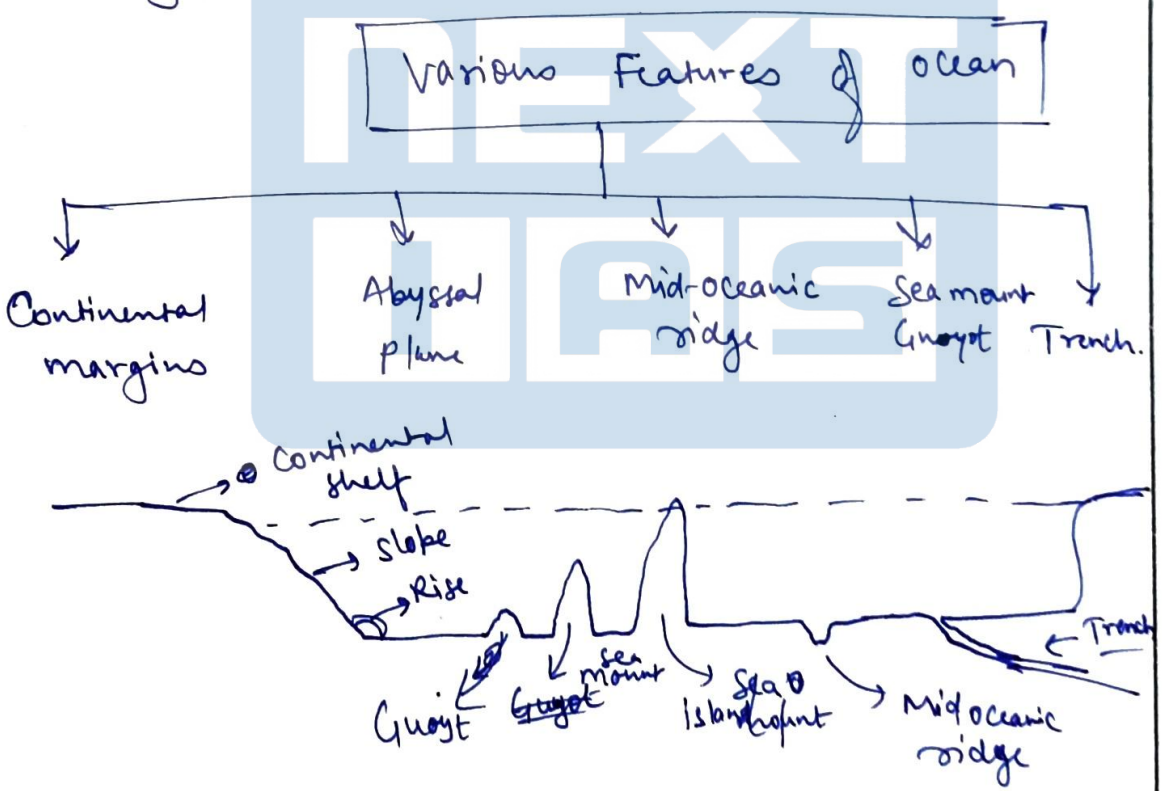


Fig: Oceanic floor

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Various oceanic configurations shows various process of Earth formation: —

(1) Existence of mid-oceanic ridge forms Volcanic eruption from where crust gets formed.

(2) Volcanoes eruption causes formation of Guoyts, sea mount and even islands.

(3) Interaction of plates causes various oceanic features.

(4) Destruction of oceanic crust near trenches.

(5) Age of oceanic floor is not before mesozoic era which shows continuous formation and destruction of oceanic floors.

Various Oceanic Features

(1) Mid-oceanic ridge

↳ It shows the eruption of Basalt which leads to formation of oceanic crust.

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② Trenches :-

↳ Here destruction of oceanic floor takes place.

↳ Continental volcanoes erupts.

③ Guyots, sea mounts shows that oceanic floor is not smooth.

④ Existence of Continental rise, slope and shelf shows interaction of oceanic and continental surface.

Hence, oceanic floor has huge diversity with various features which have their own significance.

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Q.15 दुर्लभ पृथ्वी तत्त्वों (दुर्लभ मृदा धातुएँ) की बढ़ती माँग के साथ, उनका वितरण वैश्विक अर्थव्यवस्था का एक महत्त्वपूर्ण पहलू बन गया है। वैश्विक स्तर पर दुर्लभ पृथ्वी तत्त्वों 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

Rare earth elements are one of the most critical and strategic minerals in present times because of their huge applications.

Rare Earth Elements Use
- → Defence Technology including missiles.
- → In Nuclear energy.
- → In Space technologies including satellites
- → In electronics gadgets like phone laptops.
- → In electric vehicles etc.

Because of their vast applications these are in huge demand.

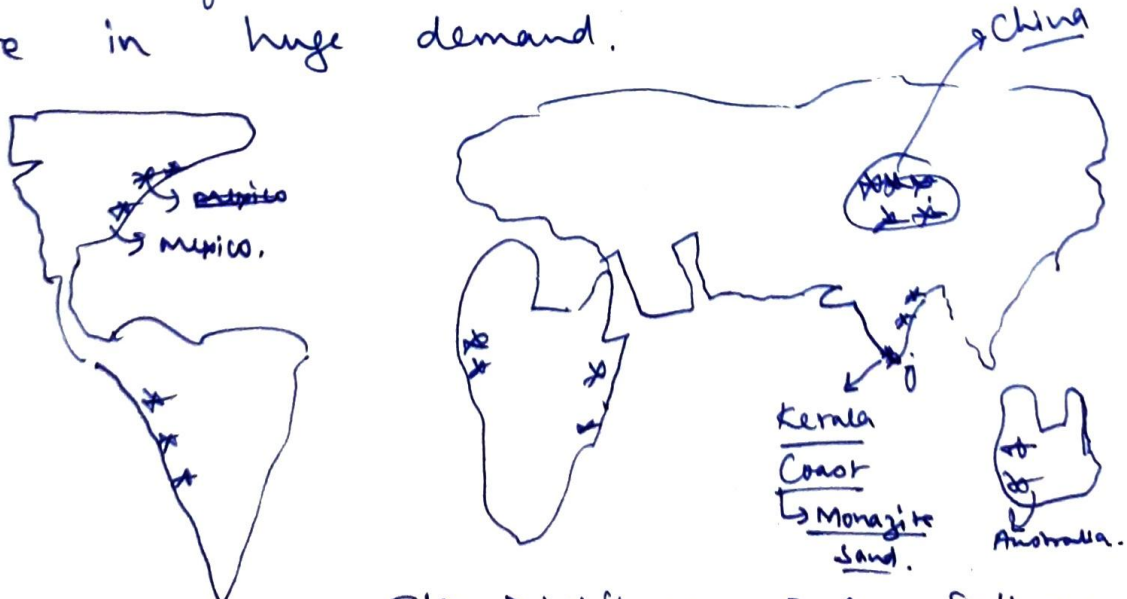


Fig: Distribution of Rare Earth Minerals

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Because of huge demand are difficulty in production and refining, rare earth minerals are contributing significantly in economy along with geopolitical relations.

Eg: Japan-India contributing to produce rare-earth minerals.

Contribution to Economy

→ Contributes in growth and development of mining industry.

→ Huge FDI because of its huge demand across globe.

→ Job Creation.

→ restriction on its exports by China is causing electronics end product making companies to manufacture within China.

→ Huge exports potential.

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However it has ecological challenges

→ Mining itself leads to land degradation, emision of toxic gases.

→ Refining of rare earth minerals is complex process which involves use of GHGs.

→ Toxic minerals come out as by-product of rare-earth minerals rocks.

→ Huge wastage of water in refining.

→ Destruction of forest land, marine ecosystem etc.

Eg: Corals destruction due to monazite sand mining in coastal regions.

Hence, rare-earth minerals are of huge importance but they cause severe impact on ecology too. Therefore sustainable mining practices are need of hour to develop this sector sustainably.

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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

Tourism sector is rising significantly again after easing of lockdown. Although it is good for economy but its unsustainable nature is causing several impacts including hilly regions.

Factors responsible in exceeding ecological Carrying Capacity :-

1) Haphazard growth of tourists thereby causing burden on limited resources.

2) Unplanned construction activities is leading to ecological disasters.
Eg: Flash floods - Kedarnath.

3) Huge deforestation in tourist sites reduces ecological carrying capacity.

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4) Emission of vehicular and other industry is furthering ecological degradation.

Eg: Melting of ice in himalayas.

5) Lack of adoption of circular economy or mission Life is also agravating the issue.

Potential Environment Impact

1) Loss to forest areas due to Construction activities like hotels.

2) Loss to geological balance due to haphazard construction and footprint.

3) Ecological disasters will become more frequent.

Eg: Land Subsidence of Joshimath.

4) Frequent incidence of flood, landslides, avalanche due to unsustainable tourism.

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5) Loss of Cryosphere due to melting of glacier will further enhance global warming thereby leading to huge Climate change.

Measures

→ Adopt to sustainable tourism planning.

→ Implement environment friendly practices like Circular economy, Mission life.

→ Set limits on tourists as per ecological Carrying Capacity.

→ Create environmental awareness in the region as well as at global fora.

→ Promote sustainable tourism.

Hence, there is a need to balance ecological Carrying capacity with human activities. Therefore environment friendly activities should be promoted.

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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

Monsoon came from the Arabic word Mausam which means season. It includes seasonal reversal of winds. Various climatic factors are responsible for it.

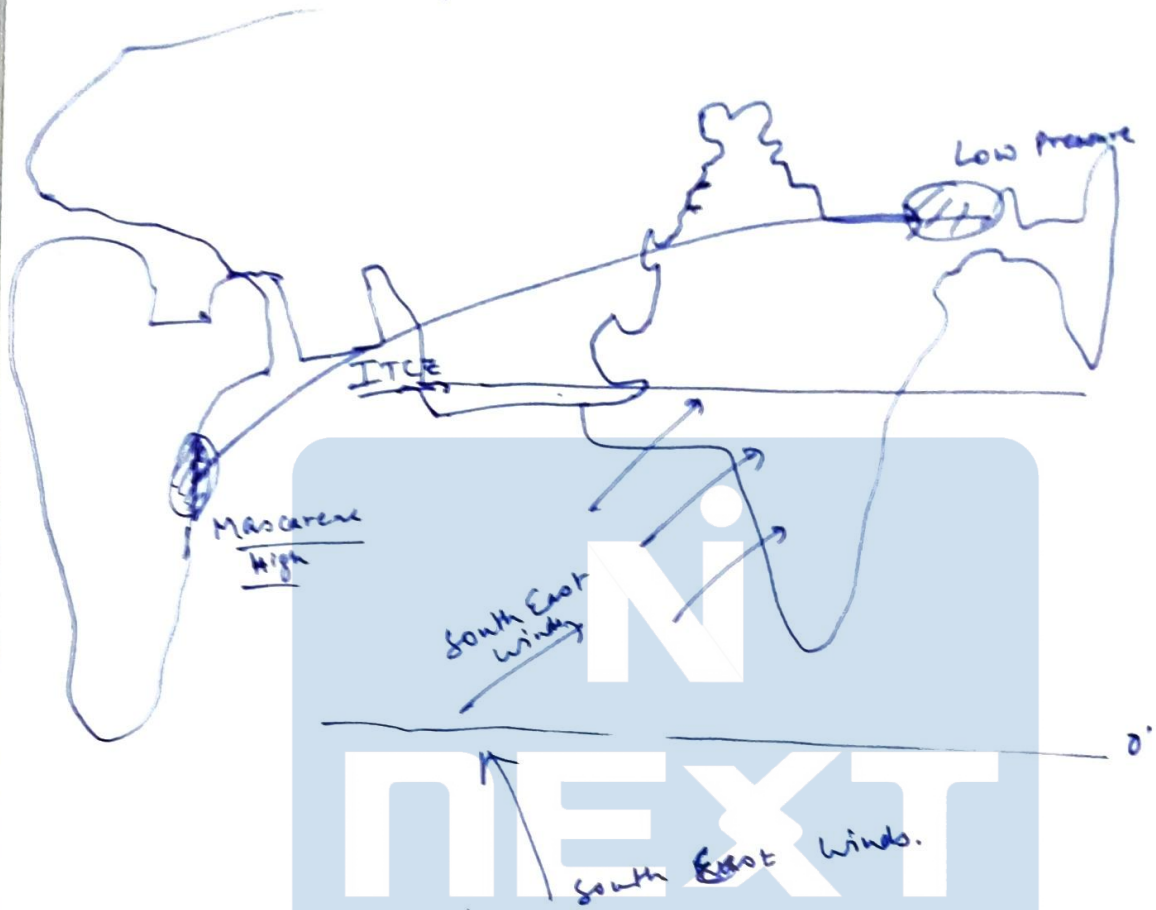
Responsible climatic factors

1. Arrival of summer season which leads to shift of ITCZ over India.
2. Significant heating of Tibetan plateau leads to upliftment of south tropical westerly jet.
3. El-Nino and La-Nina factors also contribute to arrival of monsoon winds.
4. Development of significant low pressure over Indian mainland.

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(5) Formation of tropical easterly jet stream.



Role of Oceanic and atmospheric factors

(1) Attraction of various maritime winds towards India Intensifies rainfall.

(2) Shift of ITCZ and Upliftment of South tropical westerly jet from Himalayas decides the intensity of low pressure which attracts monsoon winds.

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③ Global atmospheric conditions in form of La-Nina and El-nino also impacts rainfall.

Eg: El-Nino – less rainfall.

④ Setting up of Somali Current over Mascarene High and Tropical Easterly Jet over Tibet guides rainfall intensity.

⑤ Oceanic temperature also decides formation of dipole which further influences monsoon winds.

Eg: Positive Indian dipole → More rainfall.

Hence, various oceanic and climatic factors are responsible for overall rainfall over Indian mainland.

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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 refers to values, morals, actions which are being carried out since generations. Indian societies is known for its traditionality along with modernity.

Tradition impede Change

1) People want to protect their culture and because of their cultural consciousness wants to impede any change.
   Eg: Against new festivals like New Year.

2) Negative perception that new changes will dilute the present and next generation.
   Eg: Growing consumerism.

3) Having pride in our tradition thus wants status quo.
   Eg: Belief of rich tradition of values.

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4) Global trends seems unfavourable to traditional norms.

Eg: live-in relationship over marriage.

5) Rather than modernisation, westernisation happens more in reality which makes people apprehensive to adopt new changes.

Eg: Macdonaldisation of food.

Effectiveness of Social legislations

(1) Social legislation depends on compliance of people.

Eg: Dowry is still rampant.

(2) Rather than imposition, willingness should come from inside.

Eg: Domestic violence cases.

(3) Lack of sensitisation and awareness regarding issue enhances compliance failure.

Eg: Protection of civil rights act 1955.

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(4) Effective implementation of laws.

Eg: Child marriage act.

(5) Involvement of NGO's, CSO, local people etc in legislation process enhances legitimacy.

Eg: Beti Bachao - Beti Padhao.

However

(1) Social legislation brings some changes too.

Eg: Rising literacy rate of women.

(2) People's awareness and sensitisation towards an issue gets strengthened.

Eg: Prevention of atrocities (against SC/ST) Act 1989.

(3) Effective implementation of law creates detterence. Eg: Assam — Child marriage act.

Hence, social change needs both social legislation along with people's willingness then only traditional practices which are detrimental can be eradicated.

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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

As per Economic survey 2022, near 17% of habitats in urban areas are slums thereby causing a great concern.

Issues in slums →
- Lack of basic infrastructure.
- Health issues due to poor sanitation.
- Socio-economic deprivation.

Slums as a result of lopsided and vested urban policies :-

① Lack of effective housing caused development of slums.
Eg: PM Awas Yojna.

② High rents and cost of houses leads to construction of slums.

③ Lack of planning by the local and national government led to slum dwelling.

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(4) Ineffective space for residence led to slum formation.

(5) Haphazard migration to cities led to slums proliferation.

(6) Lack of basic amenities in rural areas led to push factors for migration caused slum dwelling.

(7) Low paying jobs in urban areas caused slum dwelling.

(8) Ineffective education, skilling led to poverty which enhanced slum dwelling.

(9) Lack of strong urban policies to deal with slums causes issue of poor sanitation.

(10) Failure or ineffective implementation of schemes like JNNURM led to slum proleferation.

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Way Forward

→ Planning along with creation of affordable housing.

→ Lop sided development should be plugged to discourage push-factor.

→ Implement schemes like PM-Awas, MGNREGA, PURA etc.

→ Include NGO's, CSO to enhance Urban governance.

Hence, need of the hour is to take proactive affirmative steps to deal with the issue of slums and thereby improving overall standard of living.

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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 refers to belief that the secular interest of one religion are same. However in extreme sense, these secular interest may be even hostile to others interest.

There are several factors for Communalism.

- Historical
  - Divide and rule policy of Britishers
- Ideology
  - Monotheism v/s Polytheism
- Economic
  - Depriviation
- Social
  - Boothood
- Political
  - Policies

Economic Deprivation

→ It enhances vulnerability to radicalisation thereby may strengthen Communalism.

→ Unemployment leads to suspicion regarding deprivation from their economic rights.

→ Hampers development activities by spreading hate speech, fake news.

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→ Inequality further enhances feeling of hatredness.

Role of social Exclusion

→ Leads to hatredness towards other.

→ Decline in values of brotherhood, peace and harmony.

→ Leads to suspicion about others leading to me v/s them feeling.

→ Radicalisation vulnerability increases

→ Rise in mental problems which leads to hate speech etc.

→ Lack of participation in social activities causes feeling of discontent and division.

→ Easy target of religious leaders who may further create communalism for their vested interests.

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Way Forward

→ Adequate focus on education, skilling to enhance employment rate.

→ Social programmes of religious bondings, national festivals etc to enhance social cohesion.

→ Effective check on radicalisation, hate speech, fake news etc.

→ Adequate welfare programmes like MGNREGA, PDS etc.

Hence, Communalism needs to be tackled to strengthen our rich social fabric and to uphold its our tradition of unity in diversity. Therefore adequate measures should be taken to tackle challenges of communalism.

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Space for Rough Work

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