

NEXT IAS

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(To be filled by candidate)

Code : TC035

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Bhopal ☐

Online ☐

MTS - Full Length Test (Plus)-1 : 2023

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SUBJECT/PAPER

GENERAL STUDIES

Invigilator's Sign. :



(For filling by Examiners only)

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

MACRO COMMENTS



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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.
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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

Our composite philosophical history has been enriched over thousands of years with significant contribution from every corner of India.

- ↳ for e.g. (i) Vedic literature developed in northern gangaic plains
(ii) Sangam literature in Tamil
(iii) Nath literature in Bengal etc.

Contribution of Northern India to Indian philosophy:-

- ↳ Harappan civilisation, ^{scriptures} yet not deciphered completely, has been primary source.
- ↳ Vedic literature in upper Gangaic region -
viz. Vedas - Rigveda, Yajurveda etc.
- ↳ Post Vedic literature - middle Gangaic plains -
viz. Upanishads, puranas etc
- ↳ Maukya's contribution such as Atharvashra, Upanishads, and Ashokan edicts etc
- ↳ Ullandapanho by Harisena. & Rajatrangini by Kalhana in Kashmir region.

↳ Gupta literature such as epics by Kalidasa, Sudraka, etc. ~~such as~~ VR. Abhigyanashakuntalam, Daskumaracharya etc

↳ Harsha's literary works VR. Ratnavali, Priyadarshini

Apart from these, many medieval works VR. Abu-1-Abbasi, Rizunama, and Bhakti literature too have contributed to the same.

Contribution of Southern India —

↳ Sangam literatures VR. Cilappatikaram, Mammukallai etc are rich source.

↳ Kannada epics by Pampa, Ponna & Ranna have made significant contribution.

↳ Dana-Paya-II and his Ashatadhyaya such as Pingala and Peddanna also have made contribution to Telugu philosophical development.

These philosophical treatise has been shaping our composite Indian culture even till date.

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 surge in renaissance movement during mid 18th century and early 19th century was largely propelled by the exploitative and oppressive colonial administration.

These reforms swept various sections of Indian population and each had their own issues —

(i) Peasantry : — (i) Exploitative land settlements.
(ii) Eviction from lands.
(iii) Oppressive taxation regime
↳ Tinkathia system in Bihar

(ii) Middle class : (i) Increasing literacy level and limited scope of employment.
(ii) Improved awareness about global happenings as a result of education.
(iii) Increased awareness about forced westernisation by colonial organisations

(iii) Women : (i) Continued oppression & exploitation.
(ii) No socio-political rights
(iii) No educational rights.
(iv) Existing ill practices of child marriage.

* Reform undertaken :-

- (i) Abolition of Sati (1829) :- due to continued efforts of Ram Mohan Roy.
- (ii) Widow Remarriage Act (1856) :- due to efforts by Iskcon Chandra VPdyasagar.
- (iii) Age of Consent Act (1891) :- steered by Bohrampalbari and others.
- (iv) Satyakodhak Samaj :- by Jyoti Ba Phule, for widow remarriage and women empowerment.
- (v) Bharthna Samaj :- By Atmaram Pandurang to meet any westernisation of Indian culture.

The series of reforms continued well upto 20th century in the form of establishment of Harijan Sevak Sangh by Gandhi, Bahichkrit Hikarn Sabha by B.R. Ambedkar etc.

- 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





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

Temperature distribution refers to the stark difference in average temperature of various geographical regions on Earth's surface.

for eg. perennial snow presence & sub zero temperature of polar regions while temperature crossing 50°C in hot deserts $\rightarrow$ Sahara.

Factors responsible for uneven distribution -

- (i) Axial tilt of Earth of its axis - leads to greater insolation at equator and tropics and lesser at poles with resultant effect on temperature.
- (ii) Revolution of Earth - results in change in seasons and solstices in northern and southern hemispheres.
- (iii) Uneven topography & Altitude variation :- Hills and mountains are relatively cooler than plains and plateau regions.
- (iv) Continentality :- Area in the interior of continent experiences more variation in temperature.
 $\hookrightarrow$ Temperature in Delhi vs. Mumbai.

- (vi) Seasonal reversal of wind :- bring moisture fed air to coastal regions with abundant rainfall and subsequent effect on temperature.
- (vii) Presence of mountain ranges - such as Andes in South America, Himalayas in Asia; have moderating effect on temperature.
- (viii) More landmass in Northern Hemisphere vs. more Ocean in southern hemisphere means more temperature variation in North Hemisphere.

The variation in temperature distribution over Earth's surface has given rise various climate-specific agricultural and livelihood pattern all over world.

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

IPCC Report on Status of Climate Change has identified melting of glaciers as one of the potential avenues that may fuel extreme climate events in future.

Effects of melting glaciers

- Ecosystem**
- (i) Gradual rise in sea water level.
 - (ii) Escaping of numerous ancient microbes
 - (iii) Change in the ocean biodiversity due to decreased salinity.
 - (iv) Changing ocean character may jeopardise ocean food web.
 - (v) Reduction in albedo of earth fuelling more extreme climate events.

- Human Society**
- (i) 600 million people globally prone to coastal hazards due to increased sea-level
↳ 400 million in India alone.
 - (ii) Greater influx of climate refugees & related security issues.

- Human society —
- (iii) Increased incidence of pandemics due to escaping microbes from glaciers
 - (iv) Extra investment required for mitigation, preparedness and rehabilitation.
 - (v) likelihood of coastal dwelling communities to be affected.
 - (vi) Mapcity of cities — needing under danger of floods vr. Chennai, Mumbai, Tokyo etc.

→ Measures required to stop glacier melting —

- UNEP has suggested a few measures —
 - (i) Increased investment in renewables to cut on fossil fuel induced emissions.
 - (ii) Political support to long term plans for substituting coal and oil in developing nations.
 - (iii) Switch to Green mobility, Green Infrastructure and green building with tech support from developed nations.
 - (iv) More legislations on lines of Green Deal (EU), Green New Deal (USA) and Zero Carbon Act by New Zealand by developed nations.

IPBES in its likelihood of future pandemics has warned of glacier melts as code led to humanity.

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 the concerted effort to increase domestic production of milk in India. It was spearheaded by 'Varghese Kurian' - father of white revolution in India.

* Factors causing regional success :-

- ↳ Presence of strong co-operatives in Gujarat & Andhra.
- ↳ State government concerted effort to strengthen dairying - Gujarat government created dedicated department for co-operatives very early.
- ↳ Infrastructural investment by in PPP mode to set up milk storage and processing centre.
- ↳ Easy export facilities for the milk produce.
- ↳ Investment in creation of strong supply chain to boost marketing of dairy product.

The above factors ultimately led to massive success of white revolution with India becoming global leader in milk production.



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 is composed of three continuous layers — crust, mantle and core. Most of our knowledge about the Interior structure comes from rock study, volcanic eruption, magnetic field study, gravitational anomaly.

Yet, seismic investigation is the most important source of ~~the~~ our understanding about Earth's Interior.

Significance of seismic activities in ascertaining details about Earth's Interior —

- (i) The movement of P-waves & S-waves give details about the type of material present in crust and upper mantle.
- (ii) P-waves can pass through all three mediums. Solid, liquid, gas while S-waves only through solid — gives true picture of ~~the~~ lithosphere.
- (iii) P-waves create pressure density while moving help identify material type.

- (iv) S-waves are transverse waves and create repeated crests and troughs in media.
- (v) The shadow zone of waves also classifies the material type present in Earth.

The study of seismic waves over a period of time has resulted in detailed understanding of Earth's interior.

- 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





- 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





- 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





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

Post Independent India has witnessed series of wars starting right from Independence upto as recent as Kargil War (1999).

The major causes of Indo-Pak and Indo-China war can be compared as follows —

CAUSES	
INDO - PAK WAR	INDO - CHINA WAR
(i) <u>1947</u>: - ↳ <u>Kashmir issue</u> was the prime cause. ↳ Relative ambiguous position of <u>Maharaja Hari Singh</u> about integration of with India. (ii) <u>1965</u> war: - ↳ Recent <u>setback</u> in Indo-China war was seen as opportunity moment by Pak. Generals ↳ India was <u>devoid</u> of her <u>man</u> and <u>resource</u>. (iii) <u>1972</u> war: ↳ <u>Pr</u> of <u>Mujib-ur-Rahman</u> in East Pakistan for <u>free</u> nation (Bangladesh)	(i) <u>1962</u> war - ↳ <u>Misinterpretation</u> of boundary agreements. ↳ <u>Comparative</u> weak position of India in defence. ↳ Contradicting demands of Chinese on <u>Arunachal</u> and <u>Ladakh</u> region. (ii) <u>Clash</u> of 1980s: - ↳ Failure to establish common understanding on LAC. ↳ <u>Misinterpretation</u> of patrolling points.

↳

(ii) Kargil war (1999) -

↳ supported by Pak Army and ISIS.

↳ Empty posts/bunkers of Indian Army in forward areas.

(iii) Gulwan Clash (2020)

↳ over patrolling points jurisdiction.

↳ No clear communication at DGMO level.

* Impact of War on Bilateral Relations

INDO - PAK (i) Suspension of diplomatic relationship.

(ii) Suspension of cross-border trade.

(iii) Souring of relations has affected progress of regional groupings viz. SAARC - almost defunct for now.

(iv) Ban on participation of sportmen and athletes including marbles in each other countries.

(v) Impediments in humanitarian assistance to Afghanistan by India - have now to take long Chabahat route.

(vi) No across to airways means increased time and abeyance for international travellers.

- INDO - CHINA — (i) Decreasing diplomatic engagements
on area of common interest viz. trade,
tourism, etc.
- (ii) Diversification of supply chains for critical
supplies viz. API, electronics etc.
- (iii) Frequent skirmishes along LAC.
- (iv) No clear cut doctrine on International
border region.
- (v) Increased investment in infrastructure along
northern border villages viz. VIBRANT
VILLAGE programme.
- (vi) Repeated blocking by China on India's bid
to modify UNSC terrorist list.

The void created in bilateral relations as a result
of these wars has negatively impacted every
player, with each of India, China, and Pakistan
missing out on benefits that may accrue due to
greater regional integration.

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

Battle of Plassey (1757) marks the formal beginning of English long 200 year rule in India. It made the English the only supreme power of Bengal.

* Major outcomes of Battle :-

- ① Robert Clive defeated Siraj-ud-Daula - Nawab of Bengal and Bengal passed into hands of British.
- ② Raja Duple was declared Nawab of Bengal by British.
- ③ With it started gradual meddling by British in the internal affairs of Bengal.

However, it was Battle of Buxar (1764) which truly made the British the rulers of Bengal and considerable part of Northern India in the coming years.

↳ The right to collect revenue was transferred to British - they became paramount power.

- ↳ The general day to day administration was left of hands of puppet ruler of Bengal.
- ↳ The Battle led to the "Dual Rule" in Bengal wherein Britishers enjoyed power but no responsibility while Nawabs don all responsibility without any substantial power.
- * Battle of Buxar, thus, is a step ahead than that of Plassey as —
- (i) British got the power to levy revenue as per their wish and modify existing systems.
 - (ii) Mughal Emperor - Shah Alam-II - symbolic head of India - brought under British.
 - (iii) Entire area of Bengal, Bihar, Orissa as well as Oudh came under direct control of Company.
 - (iv) Law and order, justice, revenue, security - all became prerogative of Company officials.
 - (v) Marked the beginning of long drawn process of annexation, subjugation and consolidation of British Empire in India.

Although Buxar battle made Britishers the real authority in and around Bengal, it was Battle of Plassey which paved the way for the same.



- 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

Ancient Indian history is rich with classical works
in various languages viz. Tamil, Telugu, Prakrit.
Yet Sanskrit stands out of the crowd in many ways.

* Major Sanskrit works of Ancient India:

- (i) Ashtadhyayi by Panini is classic work on grammar
- (ii) Yoga-sutra by Patanjali and commentaries on Panini's work.
- (iii) Sulvasutra by Baudhayan - regarding construction of fire altars for vedic sacrifices.
- (iv) Vedic literatures viz. Yajurveda, Samveda are important source of Sanskrit work.
- (v) Arthashastra & Nitisastira by Kautilya are classics of Mauryan period.
- (vi) Milind Panho by Nagasena, Buddhacharita etc shed light on Indo-Greek society.

* Major Sanskrit Literature of Gupta Age:

Gupta Age is considered as "Golden period" of Sanskrit literature due to massive amount of work produced. Some of them are:-

- ↳ Raghwansha, Mahabharata, Abhigyan - Shakuntalam etc. by Great poet Kalidasa.
- ↳ Jyotishshastra by Vasubandhu.
- ↳ Panchatantra by Vishnu Sharma.
- ↳ Murchhakatika by Sudakota and Dashkumara - Charita.
- ↳ Indra-Rakshasa - describing account of Chandra Gupta Maurya as an Emperor.
- ↳ Aryabhatyam - about astronomy and mathematics by Aryabhatta.

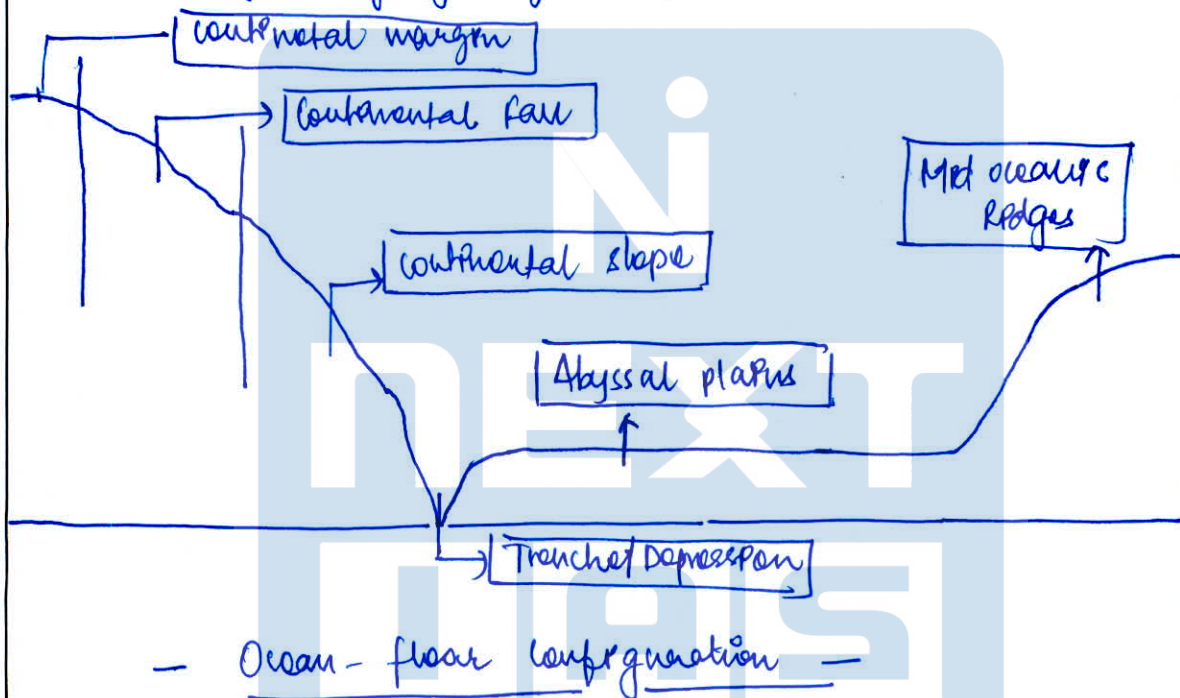
The richness of Sanskrit literature has resulted in it getting the status of 'Classical language' by Government of India after Independence.



- 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 महत्व 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

Oceans occupy 75% of Earth's surface and present a labyrinth of geological features in them.



Major features of ocean floor:

- Continental margin — extended part^{of} continental landmass containing sea shores and coasts.
- Continental fall — slight drop in depth between continental margin and slope.
- Continental slope — steep fall in slope leading to abyssal plains through trenches.

Trenches — Deepest parts on the Earth's surface, found between continental slope and abyssal plains. e.g. Mariana Trench.

Abyssal Plains — Vast spread of ocean floor covering greatest part of ocean surface.

Mid Oceanic Ridges — long chain of mountains running all across oceans. Contain some of the highest mountains (submerged) on Earth e.g. — Atlantic MOR, Pacific MOR, Hawaii Islands

* Significance in Oceanography —

- (i) The rocks on edges of MOR are used to determine the age of ocean crust.
- (ii) Ocean floor throws light on evolution of Earth's surface and formation of oceans.
- (iii) Contain various elements, minerals and other substance viz. polymetallic nodules, bricks, cobalt etc.
- (iv) Study of MOR provides insight on volcanic & seismic activities and prediction of Tsunamis well in advance e.g. Tonga tsunami was due to underwater volcanic eruption.

- (v) Species belonging to particular region help in study of composite biodiversity of ocean.
- (vi) Study of oceanic configuration is also useful in world climatology and pattern.
- (vii) Ocean floor configuration also provide insight to study of plate tectonics and island movement.

Ocean floor are not only rich source of information about geological evolution of earth, but they are also storehouse of vast unexplored mineral resources that can be a potential answer to emerging power energy needs of mankind.

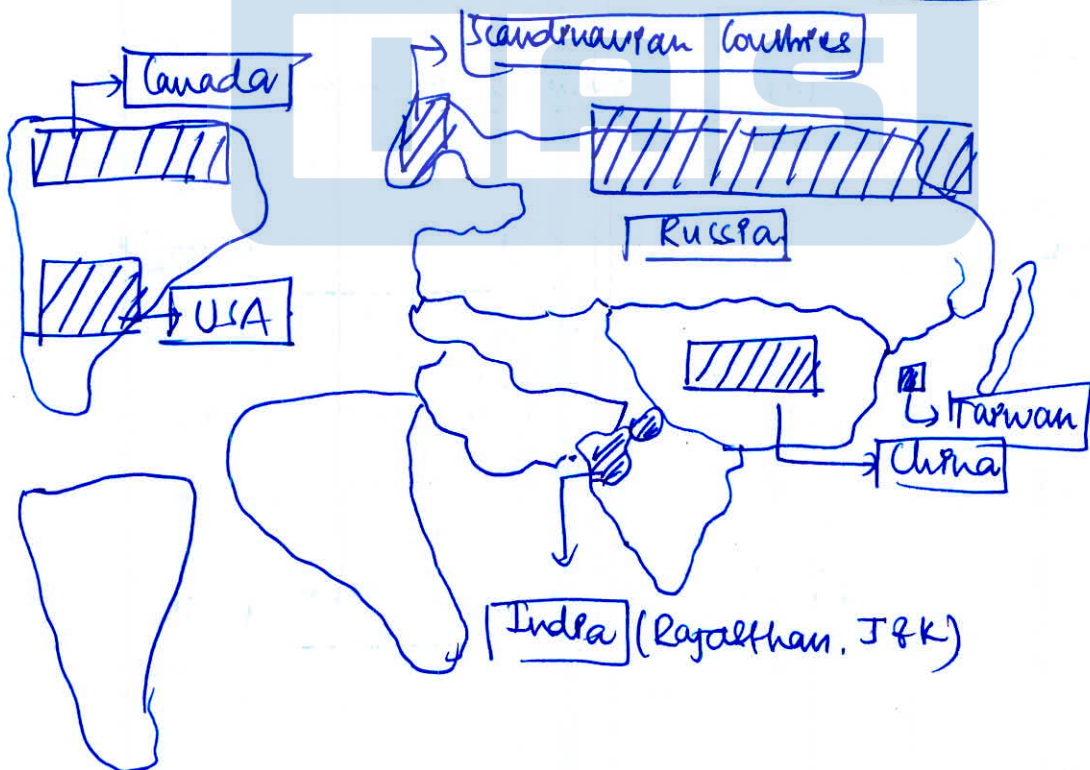
- Q.15 दुर्लभ पृथ्वी तत्वों (दुर्लभ मृदा धातुएँ) की बढ़ती माँग के साथ, उनका वितरण वैश्विक अर्थव्यवस्था का एक महत्वपूर्ण पहलू बन गया है। वैश्विक स्तर पर दुर्लभ पृथ्वी तत्वों के वितरण, उनके उपयोग और उनके निष्कर्षण के पर्यावरणीय प्रभावों पर चर्चा कीजिए। (250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

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

Rare Earth minerals are group of 14 lanthanoids
belonging to f-block in periodic table e.g.
scandium, terbium, vanadium etc

They are rare, not because of their limited abundance but because of increasingly hard to extract nature.

* Distribution of Rare Earth Minerals (REM) :-



* Countries with REM deposits *

↳ Globally, Russia is the largest producer of REM, followed by China, Taiwan, Norway, Sweden, some parts of Canada and USA also have deposits of REM.

Recently,

* Uses of REM :-

- (i) Electronics :-
 - (1) In semiconductor making
 - (ii) Chip-making for mobiles.
 - (iii) Transistors, fuses, etc. manufacturing
- (ii) Medical :-
 - (i) In production of Implants, knee caps, etc.
 - (ii) In production of certain drugs.
 - (iii) In making of nano-bots.
- (iii) Defence & Security :-
 - (i) Production of bulletproof jackets, vests, shields.
 - (ii) In production of arms and ammunitions.
- (iv) Industrial application :- Includes manufacturing of robots, computers, LED screens etc.

Environmental Impact :-

- (i) Require huge amount of water during extraction and refining process.
- (ii) Pollute nearby water table, water sources, and air quality.
- (iii) Very Energy-intensive extraction process adding to carbon emissions.
- (iv) Land and soil pollution due to mining.
- (v) Increased disease burden to communities nearby the mining site.
- (vi) Contamination of water, food and soil with mining leftovers.

From the increasing demand for critical metals, the mining & exploration is going to expand. But, investment in Research & development is required to find out more economical way of extraction.

This will balance the development demand with that of sustainability and help fulfill SDG-15 (Life on the land).

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 Competitiveness Index by WEF puts India
among top-50 nations with potential to bring
sustainable development of sector. Yet, the
overloading of hills by tourists demand a
concerted effort to balance the demand for
tourism and ecological health of hills..

* Factors contributing to increasing footfall to hills:

- ↳ Increased period of hotter days in plains,
specially Delhi NCR and surrounding areas
- ↳ Relatively pleasant climate region at shorter
distance from plains. e.g. Nainital is just 270
km from Delhi, Dhaulagiri only 170 from
Pithampur.
- ↳ Improved income of Indian middle class and
affordable holiday packages by agencies.
e.g. makemytrip offers for hill stations

- ↳ Overcrowding of megapols like Delhi, Jammu and Chandigarh due to in-migration of students, professionals etc.
- ↳ Improved means of transport to these hills viz. Chardham project by Uttarakhand govt.

* Potential Environmental Impact :-

- ↳ Decrease in carrying capacity of hills & stress on its natural resources.
- ↳ Increased instance of congestion & pollution
 - ↳ recently National H.C ordered for decreasing permits to 4-wheelers entering hill-station.
- ↳ Increased burden of limited natural resources viz. water, food & resultant externalities.
- ↳ Proliferation of pollution of all forms - air, water, noise etc.
- ↳ Danger of landslides, earthquakes and other natural hazards e.g. Joshimath sinking incident

Measurements that can be taken in this regard:-

- ↳ Follow the recommendation of Chopra Report set up in the aftermath of Kedarnath floods on hilly area development.
- ↳ Gadgil committee report on western ghats can be suitably modified to the needs of hills.
- ↳ Restricted entry of tourists - on a daily basis and only after negotiation like - Chardham pilgrimage and Amarnath pilgrimage.
- ↳ Strict ban on private vehicles into hills and only state regulated CNG - running vehicles for tourists.
 - ↳ Narmada HC advisory must be followed.

Tourism offers a great chance for revival of service and hospitality sector in the aftermath of pandemic. However, the ecological perspective must be kept in loop while developing any policy.

- 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 - refers to seasonal reversal of wind that brings moisture laden winds and clouds to continental parts resulting in good rainfall.

Indian monsoon period begins in June & ends upto September.

* Factors affecting Indian monsoon:

- (i) Differential heating of Tibetan landmass during month of March-May
- (ii) Movement of monsoon trough towards north
- (iii) Withdrawal of easterly jet streams from subcontinent
- (iv) Circular forces deflecting monsoon wind towards Indian subcontinent.
- (v) El-Niño - episodes and resultant southern Oscillation (ENSO)
- (vi) Indian Ocean Dipole - either positive (good rain) or negative (drought).

* Role of oceanic factors in determining intensity

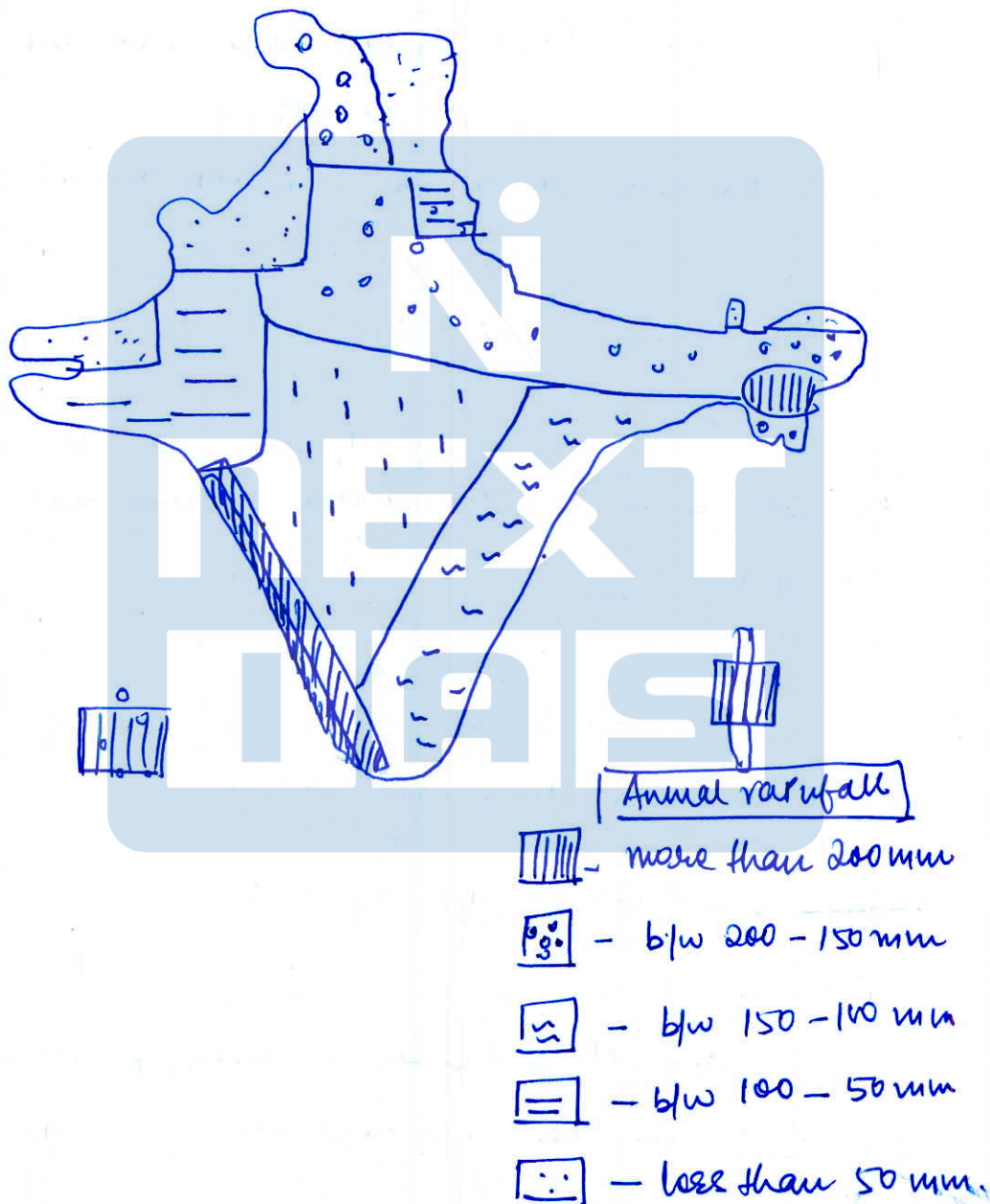
- ↳ Indian Ocean dipole - relative warming and cooling of water off-coast Africa and Australia plays important role in determining intensity.
 - +ve IOD - good rainfall.
 - ve IOD - deficit rainfall.
- ↳ ENSO period - the period of El-Nino is generally associated with low intensity of rainfall.
- ↳ LA-NINA period - Brings in above average rainfall to India → recently India witnessed triple Dip LA Nino for 3 consecutive years.
- ↳ El-Nino-Modoki phenomena - when it passes through Indian Ocean - it brings abundant rainfall in interior part of India.

* Role of Atmospheric factors in determining intensity:

- ↳ Cereals forces deflect the monsoon winds to the north of equator into Indian subcontinent.
- ↳ Apparent shift of ITCZ north of Tropic of Cancer. aligning parallel to

↳ Differential heating of inner continental part during month of march to may.

* Distribution of rainfall in India :



A good monsoon is vital for sustenance of Indian economy as more than 50% of population depend on agriculture for their wellbeing.

- 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 customary rituals and habits being practised by a population for time immemorial. It is part of their composite culture.

e.g. eating on banana leaf in Kerala.

serving a part of harvest to deities in hills.

* Traditions:- stumbling block to change —

↳ Traditions are generally considered sacrosanct by its followers even among educated mass.
e.g. putting 'tilak' by South Indians.

↳ It is associated with personal pride of a large swath of population.

↳ Ganapati celebration in Maharashtra

↳ Change is tradition tantamount to change in person itself and hence dismaged.

↳ The norms are strengthened by generation after generation and thus are deep seated into life habits.

However, not all rituals and practices are progressive. Hence they need periodical rectification such as —

- (i) Abolition of Sati Act, 1831 - abolished practice of Sati.
- (ii) Widow Remarriage Act, 1856 - allowed widows to marry again.
- (iii) Age of Consent Act, 1891 - increased the age of marriage from 12 to 14 for girls and from 14 to 18 for boys.
- (iv) Special Marriage Act, 1954 - allowed inter-faith marriages
- (v) Prohibition of Dowry Act - made taking or giving dowry punishable act
- (vi) Sabarimala verdict (2019) by SC - allowed menstruating women to offer prayers too.

There have been more such social legislations to eradicate the hegemonic cultural practices.

However, a closer scrutiny highlights some concerns -

- (i) Practice of dowry still continues - higher the post of groom → more the demand
- (ii) Inter-faith marriages are not yet fully acceptable by Indian society
- (iii) Women accessing various temples are yet subjected to social taboos
- (iv) Widow remarriage is still ~~not~~ looked down upon.

Hence, social legislation and state actions alone are not sufficient to eradicate the ill-effect of regressive traditions.

A renewed awareness on the part of citizenry is more likely to have a long lasting impact.



- 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







- 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







Rough Work

