NEXT IAS

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Code : TC071

Name of Candidate : Jahnavi

Roll No. : PTTP221071

Registration Number : ..... **Date of Examination :** 21/8/22

Exam Centre : Old Rajinder Nagar ☑ Bhopal ☐ Online ☐

MTS IGP Batch 2023

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

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

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

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

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

.....

SUBJECT/PAPER
GENERAL STUDIES

Invigilator's Sign. : .....


NEXT
IAS

(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. Do not write anything other than the actual answers to the questions anywhere inside your QCA Booklet.
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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.
4. For rough notes or calculation, the last two blank pages of this booklet should be used. The rough notes should be crossed through afterwards.
5. If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it or write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be evaluated.
6. Handover your QCA Booklet personally to the invigilator before leaving the examination hall.

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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

Recently during G20 summit Indian philosophical thought has been at forefront with confluence centre in Delhi, 'Vasudhaiva kutumbakam', at centre.

Philosophical thought from north India

① Indus valley civilization (IVC) had mother goddess worship, pepal tree worship, etc.

② Nature worship, ancestral worship (shraada) from vedic culture

③ Universal brotherhood (Sarva Dharma sambhava) - practised during Akbar, by saints like Kabir, etc.

④ 'vasudhaiva kutumbkam' (all world is a family) concept from Maha upanishads.

⑤ Shad dharshanas (6 philosophical thoughts) during ancient times.

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Philosophical thought from south India –

(1) Bhakti – started by Ramanuja, Alwars & Nayanars of S. India.

(2) Integrated learning – incorporating art forms like dance in worship. Eg – Nataraj as Shiva form.

(3) 'Anubhava Mantapa' had discussions under Basavaraj – thus syncretic philosophical culture.

(4) Karma – Dharma – Moksha' philosophy of entire India.

Thus its this fabric that developed by intermingling of north & south India via puranas, vedas, upanishads etc. that has created a unity in diversity culture of India.

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

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Indian renaissance during mid 19th century created a social reform impulse, with attack on obscurantist thoughts, puratanical beliefs & regressive practices.

Developed as a response to colonial rule -

① Opposition to westernisation -

Eg - Swami Dayananda Saraswati's 'Back to Vedas' was to highlight progressive nature of past & oppose western culture.

② Rise of middle class - who was without any foothold → grabbed past & emerged as social reform leaders. Eg - Pandurang in Maharashtra

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(2) However, there was a section that got inspired by British rule and thus advocated change.

(1) western thoughts like freedom of thought, welfare state, humanism, rational thoughts etc. inspired many.

(2) opposition to women's oppression - like Sati (Raja Rammohan Roy), widow remarriage (Dayanand Saraswati)

(3) opposition to caste system, inspired by equalitarian western society. Eg - Jyotiba phule's movement in Maharashtra.

Thus it was a mixture of influence & opposition to British rule that sparked social reforms. Even today globalisation leading to changes like the TNO movement, etc

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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 of 1917 brought in first communist state in rule and was highlight of 20th century.

Factors that led to Russian Revolution

1. Presence of Marxian thought
2. Extreme hardships, poverty faced during world war I (WWI
   Eg - lines for bread
3. Loss of national prestige (failure in Balkan war, retreats in WWI)
4. Royal family prestige
   Eg - influence of Rasputin damaging King's authority
5. Promises of march revolution unfulfilled. Eg - elected Duma not allowed to work

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Consequences of revolution

① on Russia – several changes, civil war, famines, industrial development, rise of Lenin, Stalin, etc. Rise of 2nd pole of cold war.

② on WWI – immediate withdrawal from it. Due to harsh Brest Litovsk treaty between Germany & USSR, harsh ~~treaty~~ Versailles treaty.

③ On rest world – freed Russian occupied territories, inspired colonial states, spread of Marxist ideas, etc.

Influence of RR on Indian national movement –

① Development demands & philosophy of welfare state. Eg – Nehru's socialism.

② Rise of revolutionaries Eg – HRA in Kanpur.

③ Leaders like Bhagat Singh, Rajguru etc. inspired → suffered due to it & hanged Eg – Kanpur Bolshevik case

④ First national flag by Madam Bikhaji Cama in Suttgard, Germany during 1st communism

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

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Due to reports of failure of Gulf stream imminent by 2050s doing rounds, temperature distribution getting derailed is in news.

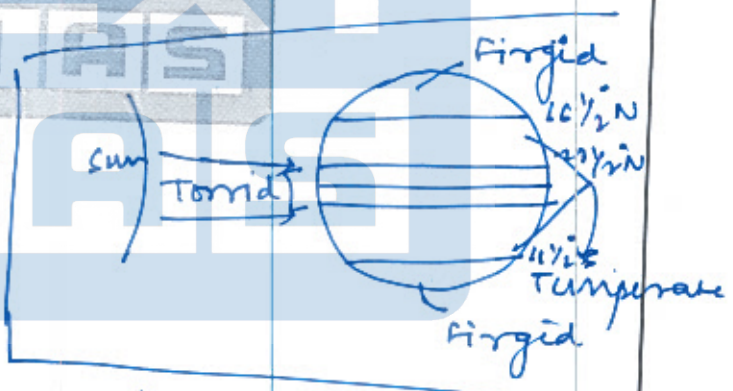
There is already uneven temperature distribution.

Factors for it -

① **Angle of sun's rays** -

Direct sun rays at equator raises its temperature.

As Earth is, rays have to travel more atmosphere thus ↓ heat & concentration ↓.



② **Geographical terrain feature** -

eg - mountains - temperature ↓
- Siberian plains → more snow → albedo affect ↓ temperature ↓

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③ **Ocean currents** redistributes heat.

Eg- Gulf stream → hot water from tropics to temperate → northern Europe remains ice free

④ **Inland Heat effect** - due to urbanisation, temperature there as concrete absorbs more, less evaporation etc

⑤ **Monsoon distribution**

↳ temporary relief to temperatures.



⑥ **Coastal - sea breeze effect**

↳ moderating influence on coasts than on continental interior.

⑦ **Tree cover**

↳ due to evapo-transpiration → ↓ temperature

Thus several factors contributing to differential temperature leading to variety of vegetation, culture, etc.

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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 IPCC report suggests, glaciers in Himalaya would melt completely by end of this century.

Impact on ecosystem & human society

① Source of rivers dries up

② Livelihood impacted

③ Terai formation stop.

④ Forest & wildlife's water source impacted.

⑤ Civilizations like Chinese, Indian's dependence.

Effect of melting glaciers on environment

① **On rivers** - initially will ↑ its volume but long term decrease & drying up of perennial rivers. Eg - Gaumukh glacier for Ganga.

② **On landforms** - formation of

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crevasses, bergschrund, etc. due to ice loss. will leave moraines, etc.

③ **On wildlife** – extinction of some like yaks, snow leopards, etc.

④ **On atmosphere** – global warming ↑s albedo effect, so temperatures ↑

⑤ Humans would exacerbate impact by extracting water from other sources → more energy use → ↑ warming

⑥ **On sea level** → will rise → many coastal areas will submerge.

Eg - SIDS countries

Measures to address these

→ ① stick to paris agreement (1.5°C cap) → ↑ NDCs

→ ② Afforestation → ↑ carbon sinks

→ ③ shift to renewable resources. Eg - using ISA, OSOWOG, etc.

→ ④ form market mechanisms to incentivise private sector for early shift.

This urgent measures needed as 'we do not have Planet B'.

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

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White revolution's success seen in India becoming largest producers of milk in world. It has become synonymous with Verghees kurien's success in Gujrat corperatives (eg- Amul) showing a western regional tilt.

Factors for regional success -

① Presence of strong cooperatives & **cooperative culture** -

Eg - sugar cooperatives too successful in Maharashtra but not in eastern India.

② **Presence of capital**

Eg - Patidars of Gujrat using their capital to provide technical support.

③ **Influence of technocrats high**

↳ study by Sujata Patil of milk

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cooperatives show, regions with technocratic dominance succesful.

④ Logistical support – near coasts
↳ connected to rest of India well → quick market access.

⑤ local government support

However succes in other regions like Nandini of Karnataka, seen as well.

Also challenges like poor credit culture, patriarchal norms (women's influence high in dairy farming), infrastructure issues, high logistic cost (12+% of GDP), etc. lack of procesing etc. creating disincentives in other regions.

Thus steps like easy credit access (kcc cards eligibility) schemes like National bovine breeding scheme, Gokul mission, etc. useful

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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

Sea floor spreading
Plate tectonic
polarity changes.
anamolies in gravity detected.
solid & liquid nature.

However



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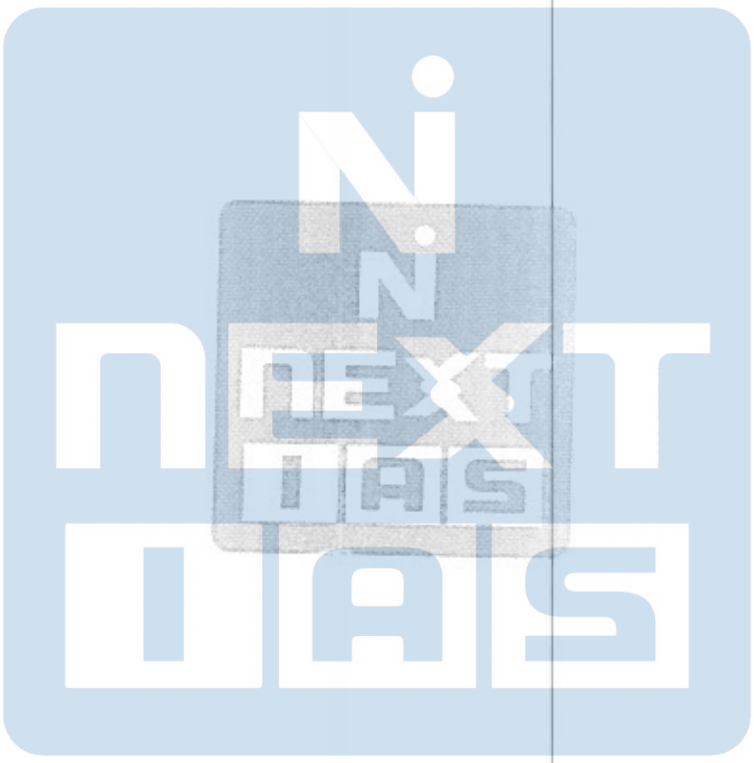
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Q.8 जनसांख्यिकीय संक्रमण की गति भारत के विभिन्न राज्यों में भिन्न–भिन्न है, जिससे जनसंख्या वृद्धि दोधारी तलवार बन जाती है। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

(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



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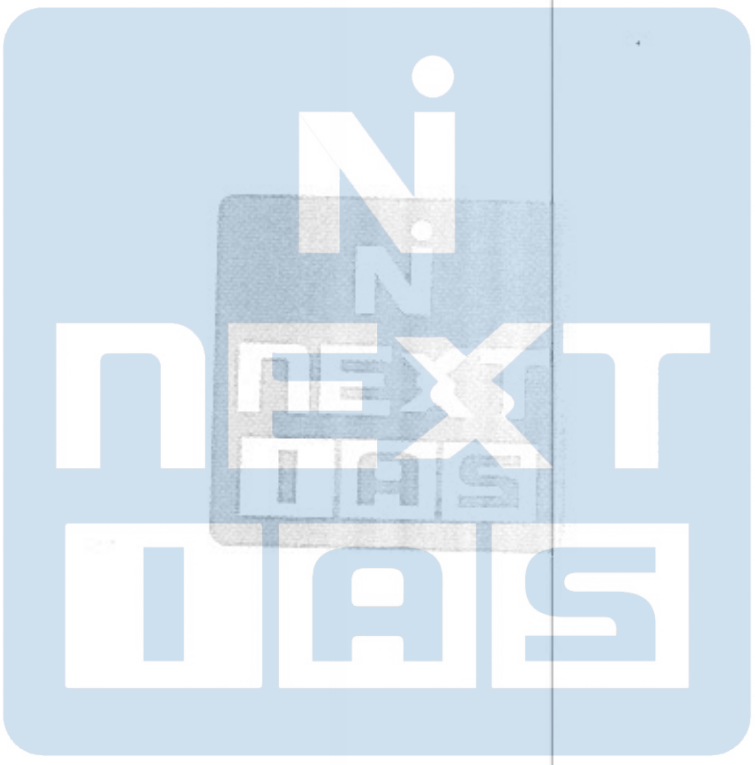
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Q.9 भारत में नृजातीय और सांस्कृतिक विविधता हमेशा से एकता के सूत्र में बँधी रही है। भारत की सांस्कृतिक एकता में योगदान करने वाले प्रमुख कारकों की चर्चा कीजिए।

(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



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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

Public life

→ Inter caste commensalism present.

→ Travelling together

→ occupational disengagement of caste.

Private life

→ Inter caste marriages ↑ to (11 5.7.) – IHDS study

→

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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

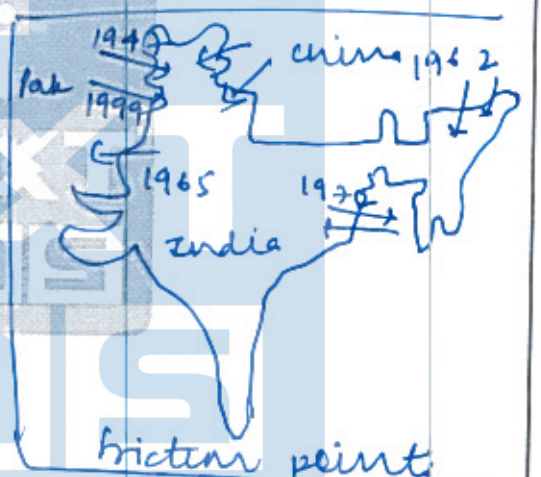
India was forced into numerous wars post Independence. Highlight the causes and impact of the Indo-Pak and Indo-China wars on our bilateral relationships. (Answer in 250 words) 15 Marks

India faced several wars such as Indo-Pak wars of 1947, 1965, 1972, 1999, and Indo-china wars of 1962 ~~war~~ post independence.

Indo-Pakistan wars –

causes –

1947 war – kashmir issue – tactic by Pakistan to forcibly occupy kashmir as Raja Hari Singh was unwilling to accede to either. post attack, he acceded to India & thus India mobilised forces in region.



1965 war – seeing India's defeat post 1962 war, death of Nehru, Pakistan army felt India weak & thus wanted to resolve kashmir issue.

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1971 war - Pakistan army's atrocities in Bangladesh, refugee influx in India, (then east Pakistan)
India's diplomatic appeal to world, led Pak to pre-emptively launch attack on western flank to which India attacked east pakistan.

1999 war - post attainment of nuclear state status, Pak embolden-ened to defy previous agreements.

Impact -

① LoC - in kashmir
- unsettled borders.
- perpetual cause of conflict.

② Bangladesh formed - post 1971 victory.

③ Pak's policy shift - to proxy war & 'death by thousand cuts' philosophy.

④ cause of mutual distrust.

⑤ Shimla agreement - issue of LoC a bilateral one now

⑥ Highest battlefield of kargil as unsettled borders.

Candidates must not write on this margin

Indo-China War 1962

Cause -

1. China's expansionist tendencies.
2. McMahon line not acceptable to China.
3. Tibetan support of India
4. Failure to recognise chinese activities
   - building of highway in Ladakh
5. Restive region of Xinjiang (for whose control – Aksai chin region of Ladakh provided direct route)
6. Failure of leaders → to recognise true nature of China (middle kingdom syndrome)

Impact -

1. Unsettled borders → salami slicing technique to gain further.
2. Humiliation of Indian army → restored only by 1970s. chinese skirmishes
3. No political contact till Rajiv Gandhi era.

With rising Indo-China axis, threat of 2 front war with their pincer strategy is at forefront to which India's alignment with west noticable (Quad membership)

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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 अंग्रेज़ों 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

Battle of Plassey between Robert Clive of East India company (EIC) and Sirajud daula of Bengal in 1757 was defining for EIC

Battle of Buxar (1760) between combined forces of Bengal, Awadh & Mughal and EIC consolidated rule.

Importance of B. of Plassey –

(1) Richest province Bengal went to British → money (17 lakh as reparation claimed)

(2) win against French
↳ 3rd anglo-french war won using resources of Bengal.
↳ establishment of British supremacy in India.

(3) Divide & rule tactic learned.
Eg – Amir Chand, Mir Jafar, etc. bought before war.

Candidates must not write on this margin

④ Access to Bengal ports
↳ continue free movement in region, passes distribution, etc

Battle of Buxar more important as :-

① Mughals, the symbolic supreme ruler of India defeated.

② Allahabad agreement
↳ ① zamindari of Bengal, Orissa etc got.
② Diwani rights secured
③ Mughal ruler, Shuja-ud-daula became pensioner.

③ gained Nizami rights over Bengal → Dual government started → ruling territory

④ Exploited vast Bengal resources directly.

Candidates must not write on this margin

(5) Awadh as ally – was a buffer state to Maratha for British, later joined ____ treaty.

(6) combined strength of 3 large kingdoms defeated.

(7) Exposed inability to work together
↳ always prone to divide rule

(8) Poor army modernisation, old techniques, indisciplined, inept leaders → all exposed.

After these wars, British supremacy over India became certain as resources of the region won and inabilities exposed were enough to be utilised by EIC in future

Candidates must not write on this margin

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

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

sanskrit literature by writers such as kalidas, vishwamitra etc. in both religious & secular form exposed the high culture of ancient india.

High watermark as -

(1) Beautiful compositions developed -

Eg - Abhigyanshakuntalam, Meghadoot, etc. by kalidas.

(2) Dealt with variety of issues -

Eg → villians introduced by Dandin

→ love vs duty of kalidas.

→ love & sex - kamsutra

(3) secular topics developed -

↳ astronomy by varahmura

Candidates must not write on this margin

↳ mathematics - zero by Brahmagupta
- trigonometry by Aryabhatta

↳ medicine by Charaka

Post Gupta age -

↳ support to writers, compositions, etc.

↳ focus on regional languages.
Eg - Ramacharitmas by Tulsidas in Awadhi

↳ Topics usually religious, with focus on critical thinking lost or reduced to conversions.

↳ fragmented polity - Eg - Rajputs, small principalities like Jats, Rohillas, etc.

↳ Delhi sultanate → destruction of Indian literature.
Eg - burning of Valanda by Bhaktiyar Khilji.

Candidates must not write on this margin

However

Sanskrit literature had -

① caste bias - sanskrit was seen as language of 'upper' caste. Thus limited access to it.

② class bias - literature for & to be understood by elites.

③ propogated brahmanical patriarchy
↳ Manusmriti in sanskrit.

Thus sanskrit literature was a high watermark & it reflected both the positives & problems in indian society well.

Candidates must not write on this margin

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 configuration explored through bathymetric surveys, thermal radiations, etc. provides crucial information about earth's shape and geological processes.

Major features of ocean floor –

① Undulating flat plains - 70% of ocean surface.

② Mountains, guyots, etc.
↳ formed from fault lines

③ Deep ocean valley, canyons
Eg - Grand canyon of USA

④ Trenches - Eg - Mariana trench showing continental - ocean or ocean - ocean plates convergence or divergence

Candidates must not write on this margin

Significance in study →

① change in polarity

↳ every few million years, it changes, leading to different alignment in rocks.

② location of trenches

↳ & ~~the~~ plates location.

③ Plate tectonic theory confirmed.

④ Sea floor spreading theory by Hess confirmed.

⑤ large mountains, etc. show gravity's influence.

⑥ new ocean plates - ~~the~~ help history of pangea formation decision.

Candidates must not write on this margin

② Evolution - several unknown creatures

However, recent ~~crash~~ accident in tourist-expedition to Titanic showcases that sea floor excavations not easy.

WF -

↳ R&D - ~~[illegible]~~ sea floor expedition

↳ new techniques use - virtual twin

↳ International collaboration.

Candidates must not write on this margin

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 those whose ~~presence~~ ~~it is~~ concentration is limited, even though they may be in abundance overall.

Growing demand of rare earth → in electronics like laptops, mobile, etc to make semiconductor chips

New technology like Blockchain, 3D printing, IoT; driverless car dependent on it.



Rare earth distribution

Candidates must not write on this margin

Uses of rare earth

↳ chip manufacturing → entire e^- technology (3rd & 4th IR dependent on it)

Environmental impact

(1) Large area - as not concentrated
↳ deforestation
↳ open mining → pollution.

(2) water use
↳ for 1kg ore extraction → 400 L water in Li.
↳ water scarcity ↑.

(3) Pollution
↳ slurry to water → water pollution → diseases.

(4) Energy intensive
↳ release of GHG → global warming.

Candidates must not write on this margin

WF

↳ Use latest technology to ↓ pollution.

↳ EIA before mining

↳ Compensatory afforestation.

NEXT IAS

Candidates must not write on this margin

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

Recent ~~de~~ ~~subai~~ subduction of Joshimath a prominent tourism hub (onto valley of flowers, kedarnath route) exposed threats of development in hilly region & ecological carrying capacity of them

Factors leading to tourism exceeding ecological carrying capacity of hills

① Tourism promotion
↳ Adventure tourism, religious tourism packages.

② Historical sites/religious tourism as culture
↳ Eg - kedarnath, Badrinath visit as part of Chardham visit

Candidates must not write on this margin

(3) Expanding accessibility

↳ & lane roads being developed

(eg) - Shimla - kalka Hw.

(4) Purchasing power of people rising

↳ expanding Middle class (-ve)

↳ spends on tourism.

(5) Weather extremes

↳ moderating influence of tourism

(6) Urbanisation ↑

↳ hills → closer to nature.

(7) Demographic dividend

↳ youths spending on tourism

Impact of this -

(1) Subduction - Joshimath

(2) water scarcity - Shimla

(3) pollution

Candidates must not write on this margin

(4) Landslides frequency ↑ — recent HP ones.

(5) Displacement ↑

Measures –

(1) Cap on tourist no.
↳ Eg – Amsterdam step to cap cruise ships.

(2) Urban planning keeping hilly terrain in view.

(3) Awareness & education.

(4) Bhutan policy – entry fee.

Candidates must not write on this margin

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's el Nino projections still ~~dott~~ highest rainfall in 40 years in Delhi region show erratic & multidimensional monsoon phenomenon.

Role of various factors

Ⓐ Oceanic

↳ el-Nino & la-Nina

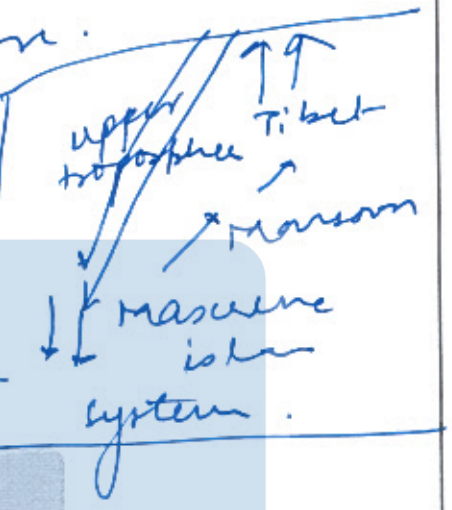
in Indo-pacific system.



Intensity ↑s → ~~el Nino~~ & la Nina &
↓s in el Nino.

Candidates must not write on this margin

↳ Mascarene high near equator (high pressure there) attracts trade winds from Tibetan & intensify monsoon.



Distribution

↳ Tropical jet stream

↳ cause burst of monsoon

↳ change in monsoon winds → change in ocean currents.

Candidates must not write on this margin

Candidates must not write on this margin

Q.18 हमारे समाज में परंपराएँ परिवर्तन को क्यों बाधित करती हैं? प्राचीन रीति-रिवाज़ों 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 impede change

(1) formed due to intergenerational transfer.

(2) maintain by preventing change

(3) Guardians of tradition benefit from it-

(a) - khap panchayat → dominant caste males.

(4)

social legislatures change

(1) setting moral standard.

(2) Dissonance as law vs ~~nat~~ ethics

(3) Eventual ~~change~~ changes.

Candidates must not write on this margin

However -

Candidates must not write on this margin

Candidates must not write on this margin

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

Slums – 34% of urban population
↳ 'dwelling unfit' for human residence (census 2011)

Reason for its formation.

Infrastructure
↳ policies keeping upper & middle class in mind.

↳

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Candidates must not write on this margin

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

(250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

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

(Answer in 250 words) 15 Marks

communalism is exclusion, discrimination against a section of society because of their group identity.

strength from economic deprivation. —

(1) class - community overlap
(2) ghettoization. → easy target
(3) unable to protect against state vagaries → bulldozer before completion.

social exclusion

(1) focus on disunity.

(2)

Candidates must not write on this margin

Candidates must not write on this margin



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Space for Rough Work

NEXT IAS