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# NEXT IAS

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(To be filled by candidate)

**Code : TC071**

**Name of Candidate :** SAMEER GOEL

**Roll No. :** .....

**Registration Number :** ..... **Date of Examination :** 22/07/23

**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. :** .....

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*(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**

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## MACRO COMMENTS

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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 has a rich heritage of philosophical thought. The contribution of North and South India were both important.

Contribution of North India:

1. Ramananda: Important Bhakti Saint from North India. He mentored Kabir.
2. Kabir: He stood for Hindu Muslim unity and also harmony for all.
3. Guru Nanak: He advocated Simple living. Gave 5 important characteristics: Ishwar compassion, charity, contentment, non-enmity and chastity.
4. Vallabhacharya: He propounded the Pushti marg.
5. Chaitanya: He gave the philosophy of Radha marg. Also gave Achint Bhed Bhed
6. Nivabai: Known for Krishna Bhakti,

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Contribution of South India:

(1) Shankaracharya: He gave philosophy of Advaita. As per this God and soul are identical.

(2) Ramanujacharya: He propounded Vishitadvaita. As per this, God and soul are different. God is main and soul & matter are its attributed.

(3) Nimbarka: Dvaitadvaita was given by him.

(4) Madhvacharya: He propounded Dvaita. As per this, God and soul are different.

(5) Vishnuvardhana: Shuddhadvaita given by him.

Thus, contribution of both North & South India is significant.

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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

Social change refers to the significant alteration in the structure of the society.

Indian society's impulse for social change and reform was response to colonial rule. This can be seen from following:

(1) Colonial idea of Racial arrogance: British followed a policy of racial supremacy and practised racism against Indian.

(2) Agrarian Reforms: The British Land and revenue system brought exploitation to large sections. These led to creation of classes in agriculture and also resulted in peasant and agrarian reform.

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(3) Colonial Administrative Police: Indians were not denied significant share in administration. Attempts were made to keep Indians in the subordinate position.

(4) Communal divide: British continued the divide and rule policy. This gave the Indians to fight the British.

(5) British system of Education: It helped Indians to get access to modern ideas of equality, liberty, status of women etc.

(6) Administrative Police: British introduced railways which allowed people to come together.

Thus, British policy had a significant impact on reforms and change in 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

Russian Revolution was a significant event of 20th century. It occured in the year 1917.

Factors which led to the Russian Revolution:

1. The feudal rule of Russia. This caused exploitation of people.
2. The growth of industrialisation was slow in Russia.
3. Russian participation in world war 1.
4. Bloody sunday Event: In this, there was firing on a group of people who were protesting against the price rise.
5. The rulers and bureaucracy were well off but the masses were deprived under a high burden of taxes.

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The first revolution occurred in March 1917. The rule of Tsar came to an end. A new government was formed by Kerensky.

But this government could not be sustained. In October 1917, there was another revolution and the government of Lenin was formed.

1. It showed that great strength lies with people and they can bring a revolution through combined effort.

2. Communism as an idea: Their formation of communist party was which advocated rights of workers and peasants.

3. Idea of state planning to achieve economic growth was document.

Thus, Russian revolution had far reaching impact.

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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.

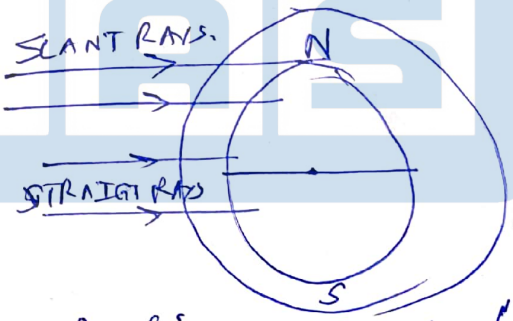
(Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks

Temperature is used to determine the hotness or coldness of a particular place.

Factors responsible for uneven distribution is:

1. Angle of Inclination of the Sun Rays or Latitude effect:

Earth's axis make an angle of 66½° with its plane of orbit of rotation around sun.




The place at highis latitude have to face slant rays from sun. These rays travel longer distance and are spread over larger area so they give less heat as compared to vertical rays at Equator.

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2. Altitude: The heating of atmosphere happens from below. So areas near to earth surface have higher temperature as compared to those at higher altitudes.

3. Distribution of land and sea: Areas near to water bodies are known moderating influence as compared to those away or Air.

4. Ocean currents and winds: Warm ocean currents bring warm conditions where they travel. Similarly, the influence of cold and hot air masses then.

5. Shelter, slope: Areas having steep slopes have higher temperature difference than those at gentle slopes.

6. Natural vegetation and soil.

Thus, multiple factors contribute to temperature difference.

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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

Glaciers are huge masses of ice which travel as sheets on land or travel downslope valleys. Due to events like global warming, there has been increase in melting of glaciers.

Effects of climate change on melting of glacier:

1. Increase in global temperature.
2. change in rainfall pattern.

effects of melting glaciers on environment:

1. Rise in sea levels: melting of glaciers can cause rise in sea level. This could lead to flooding of low lying areas. This will bring difficulty to humans living in coastal areas.

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2. Variation in Atmospheric pattern.
- melting of glaciers can add fresh water to the seas and oceans. This can lead to change in pattern of movement of ocean currents and leading to change in climate.

3. Loss of habitat of species.

4. Release of pollutants that have been trapped in glacier.

measures to reduce/address the issue are:

1. Decline in Green House gas emissions - especially from anthropogenic factors

2. Creation of storage capacity to take the surplus water.

3. Monitoring of glaciers should be there to check the changes.

4. Coastal infrastructure should be made resilient.

Thus, only the concerted effort can stem the rapid melting of glaciers.

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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 was the period of high production of milk that was there due to operation flood.

It was most successful in the western part of India; that is in states of Gujarat and Maharashtra. There was establishment of 'AMUL' brand in Anand, Gujarat. It was set up by Dr Verghese Kurien.

Factors for this regional success of White Revolution were:

1. Cooperative model: There was a strong cooperative movement in the western India. There was a multi-tier cooperative.

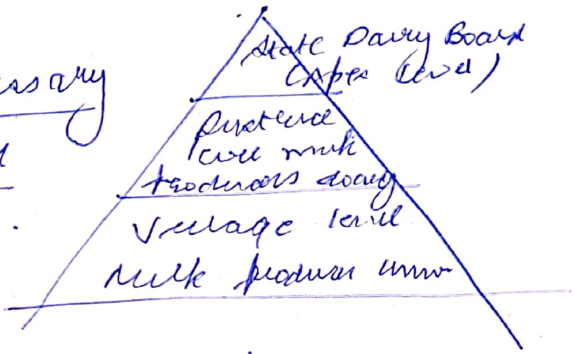
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This helped in provision of necessary input and credit to dairy farmers. Also their products also got a guaranteed procurement.




7. Geographical factors:
   1. closeness to coast for export.
   2. better infrastructure.
3. Higher industrialisation in western states. This helped in getting machinery.
4. Higher demand in these areas.

This, the white revolution showed the power of cooperative model. The democratic and autonomous model helped in making India largest producer of milk in world.

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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 is very important to understand the structure of Earth.

The importance can be seen from following:

1. During an earthquake, P waves and S waves and also surface waves are released. P waves have their shadow area only for a narrow band of 105° - 145° from the focus of earthquake. But S waves are not recorded after 105°.

2. P waves can travel through solid, liquid and gas. While S waves can travel only through solids.

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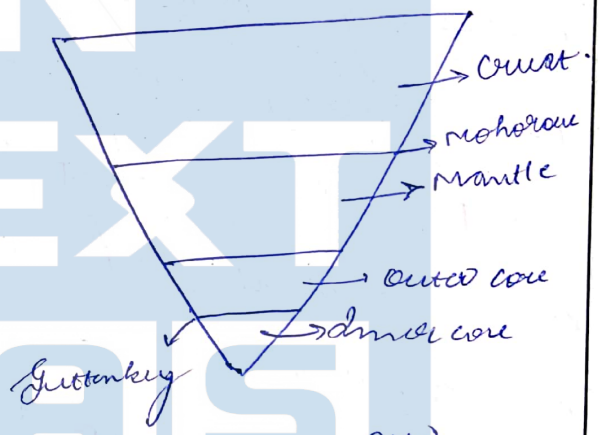


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This helps in understanding the distribution of solid, liquid and gas in the earth's interior.

3. Tectonic Activity : This helps in determining the extent of faults and the nature of plate boundaries.

4. The nature of material erupted due to volcanoes is used to understand the interior of earth. This, in turn helps in improving our understanding of earthquakes also. Hence volcanic investigation play an important role.




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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

Demographic transition refers to change in age structure of the population.

There has been variation across different states.

Population growth has following advantage:

1. Reduce the Dependency Ratio of young population is now
2. Potential of economic growth.
3. India can become the skill capital of world.
4. Large labourforce can adopt new innovation.

But the variation of population growth in states varies. States like Kerala, Tamil Nadu have reached the replacement rate of 2.1. But northern states like UP.

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Bihar etc have still higher growth rates.

This can have following ramifications:

1. Increased migration from states with high population to low population.
2. Reduction in grants of finance commission to Southern states based on population. There may be reduction by them.
3. Increase in seats in Lok Sabha for states with higher population can reduce the political clout of southern state.

way forward:

- Population planning especially in high fertility states
- Incentivising demographic dividend in F.C grants.

Thus, population growth needs to be socially and economically desirable.

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

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

India has been seen as a land of languages, culture, religion etc.

ethnic and cultural diversity has been major thread of unity in India.

major factors that have contributed to cultural unity of India are following:

1. Constitution: It guaranteed equality of all irrespective of caste, creed, religion etc.
2. Secularism.
3. Language:
   - 3 language formula
   - 8th schedule: Recognition of 22 languages is there.
4. Celebration of festivals of each other by different communities.

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5. State declaring holidays on major festivals of different communities.

6. Cooperative federalism.

7. Special protection to certain groups in order to preserve their culture.
Ex: Tribals.

8. National integration cannot

Threats to cultural unity.

1. Increasing communal violence.
use of religion in politics.

2. Done of dot policy: It promotes districts against
outsiders

3. Secession movements in
north-east.

Thus, Idea of India as nation of diverse culture needs to be preserved.

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

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

Caste is a homogenous endogamous group of people having a same name and following a common occupation.

Annihilation of caste was predetermined by Dr Ambedkar But the major barrier to caste annihilation has been dichotomy in public and private life. This can be seen from following:

1. Marriage: Although inter-caste marriages are allowed, still marriage is endogamy presently.

2. Occupation: Caste based division of work is prohibited by constitution. But still become occupation

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are seen reserved for lower castes only. Ex: Jobs of Manual scavengers.

3. Habitation: Urbanisation has prevented division on basis of caste. But still there are caste based societies.

4. Politics: There is equal right of political participation. But still caste-based parties are there.

5. Caste-based discrimination: Despite presence of PoA, 1989, civil right Act, 1955, lower caste have to face discrimination and exploitation by upper castes in day to day lives.

Thus, reformation of caste as propounded by Gandhi is need of hour.

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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

After Independence, India was looking for progress and development. But they were halted due to different wars.

Wars India was forced to after Independence were:

1. India - China war 1962:

This was the 1st war of India with any country.

Causes:

1. Chinese incursions in the Indian territory -

Impacts:

1. Border conflicts have occured between the 2 nations.
2. China claiming Arunachal Pradesh and Aksai Chin -

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(2) Indo Pak War in 1965.

(3) Indo Pak War in 1971:

Causes:

1. India supported the movement in East Pakistan.
2. Pakistani attacks on Indian territory.

Impacts:

1. India won the war. This resulted in creation of Bangladesh.
2. Shimla Agreement: The nations agreed to solve their disputes bilaterally.

(4) Indo - Pak War in 1999 (Kargil war).

Causes:

1. Pakistani Incursions in Kargil Area of Jammu and Kashmir.
2. India activated

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Impact:

- India won the war.
- Line of control was established.
- ceasefire agreement came into force.

The wars with Pakistan and China had impacts on not only on bilateral relationship but also our relationship with rest of the world.

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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 (1757) and Battle of Buxar (1764) were important events in the consolidation of Bengal.

Battle of Plassey:

- It was fought between the forces of British and the Bengal army of Siraj ud Daullah.
- British won the war easily due to the treachery of Mir Jafar.
- British made Mir Jafar as the nawab of Bengal.
- This was 1st achievement of British. They got duty free passes to trade.

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## Battle of Buxar (1764):

- Mir Qasim was unhappy with British. He was replaced by Mir Qasim.
- Mir Qasim was against the British for misusing the duty free passes.
- As a result there was a battle. The Army of Bengal, Nawab of Awadh, Shah Alam on one side and the British army under Robert Mir on another side.
- British won the war and concluded two separate treaties.

Battle of Buxar was more important than the Battle of Plassey because.

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1. It helped British complete revenue and administration rights of Bengal

2. British started the system of Rural government: In this, British has all the rights, but no responsibility.

But at the same time, the Battle of Plassey laid the foundation on which British built their rule in Bengal.

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

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

Sanskrit literature has been one of the most important of culture of ancient India. Some of the facets of this are:

(1) Gupta Age: This period was a golden age for the growth of sanskrit literature:

1. Kalidas: He wrote Abhigyan Shakuntlam, Kumarsambhava, Malvika-Agnimitra, Vikramorvashey a, Meghadootam etc.
2. Sudraka wrote Mrichhakatkam
3. Aryabhatta wrote Aryabhatiya.
4. Varahmihira works were Pancha Siddhanta.
5. Vagabhatt wrote Ashtangsangraha; It was about science of medicine.

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(2) Kanishka Reign: Mahayana Buddhism initiated by him. has great focus on Sanskrit. Vasumitra and Nagarjuna were important here.

(3) Harsha Age: Harsha wrote Ratnavali, Nagananda. Bhanudatta wrote Harshacharita Kadambari in Sanskrit.

(4) Mauryan Age: Kautilya wrote Arthashastra in Sanskrit.

(5) Satavahana Period:

(6) Parmara: Raja Bhoj wrote Abhinav Bhoja in Sanskrit.

(7) Vijayanagara period: Krishnadev Raya wrote Jambavati Kalyanam and Usha Parinayam in Telugu.

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Thus, Sanskrit literature grew in ancient India and was a rich heritage.

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

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

Ocean floor is an important relief to understand the geological processes that have shaped the earth's surface. Ocean floor spreading was given by Hess. It showed that ocean crust is destroyed and new crust is formed.

Major features of ocean floor are:

1. Continental shelf: They are extensions of the continents. They contain materials deposited from the continents. They help in understanding the evolution of continent.

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2. Continental slope: The continent shelfs end at a steep slope which has a high gradient. This is continental slope.

3. Mid ocean Ridges: They are the integrated chain of mountain systems found beneath the oceans. They consist of a central crater and flanked by plateau.

4. Oceanic plains (Deep sea plains): They are the most flat parts of the ocean. They have canyons.

5. Ocean Deeps: They are narrow and deep regions and can have a depth upto 15,000 feet.

6. Seamounts: They are hill like features with pointed tops that do not reach the ocean surface.

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7. ~~Guyots~~: They are like the seamounts but have flat-top.

Importance in study of oceanography are:

1. Understanding the study of mineral resources available in the ocean
2. making predictions of the ocean climate conditions.
3. understand the pattern of ocean currents.
4. Getting an idea of the evolution of earth and the internal process.

Thus, ocean floor is an important component in understanding about oceanography

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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 minerals are generally referred to the 15 minerals present in the Lanthanoid series plus 2 minerals (Scandium & Yattrium)

Reasons for growing demand:

1. use in strategic industries like defence and energy
2. Unequal distribution
3. Absence of alternatives.

Distribution of Rare earth minerals are:

1. China: It has the highest concentration of these.
2. Africa: countries like Congo, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Malawi etc. are been in news for discovery of these mineral.

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3. Pacific ocean: There are known deposits of rare earth minerals in the pacific.

4. North America: Mexico, Alaska (U.S.A).

5. South America: Chile, Peru, Bolivia have shown deposits of rare earth elements.

1. Use in manufacture of solar panel, wind turbine components.

2. Battery manufacture and other storage system.

3. Electronic manufacturing: Like semiconductor and chip manufacturing.

4. Used in defence equipments.

But there are environmental concerns due to their extraction.

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1. High amount of water is used.
2. Land displacement can also happen due to underground mining.
3. Release of harmful pollutants and chemicals during mining.

Way forward:

(1) Mineral Supply partnership (MSP) by USA needs to be broadened.

(2) Recycling through circular economy to be promoted

(3) Sustainable mining processes.

Thus, it is important to extract these while keeping in mind the environmental hazards.

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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 is an important component of India's GDP and contributes around 5% to country's GDP.

Hilly states are one the highest tourist attraction. As a result of this, tourism is threatening to exceed the ecological capacity of these regions.

Reasons for such trend are:

1. High number of tourist visits, especially during particular periods of year.
2. Unplanned construction in these areas.

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highways have been built. This lead to instability in regions.

Potential Environmental Impacts are:

1. Land subsidence: Sinking of land can happen. Ex: In Joshimath there was land subsidence.
2. Earthquakes: These can happen due to tremors caused due to construction activity.
3. Landslides: Due to construction on slopes, the risk of landslides has increased.

measures for sustainable tourism in these states are:

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1. Construction of infrastructure should be as per Hazard mapping. The carrying and load bearing capacity to be ascertained -

2. Limiting the number of tourists at a particular time

3. Use of transport infrastructure should be sustainable -

This, it is necessary to protect hilly states like Himachal Pradesh, Uttrakhand and also promote tourism -

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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 has large role to play in lives of Indians. It is complex phenomenon

~~rain~~ x - Role of oceanic and atmospheric factors in distribution of monsoon are

(1) El-Nino: The presence of hot waters on the west of Peru, replacing the cold Peruvian current. This causes a change in atmospheric pressure conditions in the pacific. El-Nino causes reduced rainfall in India.

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(2) La-Nina: It is characterised by strengthening of normal pattern of circulation of currents. It leads to increased rainfall in India.

(3) Indian ocean Dipole: A negative Indian ocean Dipole is favourable for India

(4) Western Disturbances: These are depressions that originate in Mediterranean and bring rainfall in India in the winter months

(5) Formation of Inter Tropical convergence zone (ITCZ): It is a low pressure zone. A strong ITCZ is necessary

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to bring rainfall in India by attracting the South West monsoon.

(6) Jet streams: The arrival of Easterly Jet streams and withdrawal of Westerly Jet stream is responsible for onset of monsoon. Thus, monsoon is a complex phenomenon.

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**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

Change refers to the significant alteration in the structure of society, both in behaviour patterns and culture.

Traditions in our society impede change:

(1) Importance of religion in lives of people.

(2) culture norms and practices.

(3) uncertainty about modern values and custom.

Traditions impeded change in following way:

(1) caste system: It still prevail due to sanction of religion text.

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(2) occupations being linked to caste.

(3) Ensuring among marriages

(4) Preference for sons.

(5) Subordinate status of women in the household.

Social legislations can be helpful in breaking old customary practices.

(1) Private change: The Right to education Act helped in education of both boys and girl.

(2) Harsh the breaking of customs: like PCMA, 2006 helped to deal with child marriages.

(3) Legitimate the modern values: like Article 17 helped in abolition of untouchability.

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Para foo only legislation to be effective, it has to be internalised by the people. only then the degraded customary practices can be challenged.

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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

Slums are habitations characterised by unplanned conditions which are not suitable for healthy development of mind-body and soul. Slums are a result of lopsided and vested urban policies:

1. unplanned development.
2. Preference to Big townships and lack of proper rental housing market.
3. Absence of basic amenities like sanitation and water.
4. uneven development leading to migration from

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from more developed to less developed regions.

Socio - economic issues:

1. Middle and upper class see slums as functional as it provides them necessary services

2. Apathy and ignorance of bureaucracy towards problems of slums.

① Developing urban Rental market

② Affordable housing eg Awas yojana.

③ Rural Marginalisation to Urban migration -

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Ex: The new Bharatmala project aims at provision of new infrastructure

Thus, aims issue require holistic solution —

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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 is a exaggeration of certain traditions for political mobilisation.

Reasons for growth of communalism

(i) economic deprivation.

- Inequality of wealth and poverty in society.
- Lack of employment opportunities. Ex: Low percentage of muslims in govt services.

(ii) ~~Ex~~ social exclusion

- ghettoisation of certain communities in certain localities -

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(2) Denial of access to resources and opportunity to participate in social processes.

(3) Fear and suspicion: Issue of identity, equity and security.

Impact of above:

(1) Social unrest and conflict.

(2) Rise in communal violence

(3) mobilization on religion grounds.

(4) Rise in separatist and secession forces.

Ex: Khalistan and Kashmir issue.

Thus, end to communalism requires coordinated efforts on economic, social and political front.

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