

NEXT IAS

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(To be filled by candidate)

Code : TC071

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Roll No. : PTTP220724

Registration Number : Date of Examination : 13/8/23

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. :

(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



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

Indian philosophical thought. Comprises of whole gamut of 6 schools of Indian philosophy and other streams also.

Owes as Much to.

North India Contribution	South India
(1) Nyaya philosophy of Gautama. ↓ Logic driven.	(1) Advaita Vedanta of Adi Shankaracharya. ↓ Consciousness driven.
(2) Rishi Kanada theory of Atomism 'Anuvad'.	(2) Sangam literature on Ahimsa (Love) & Purusha (Valour).
(3) Ramayana & Mahabharata teachings.	(3) Thiruvalluvar's literature on Ethics & social life & Kambar Ramayana.

(4) Bhakti Tradition of.

[Kabir.
Mirabai
Ramanand.

(4) Bhakti Tradition of.

[Andal.
Madhavacharya.
Tamil Saints appar.

(5) Yoga vasistha as
anchor of philosophy.

(5) Tolkapiyam as base
literature.

(6) Gita govinda,
Bhaktamal etc. as
North India's collection of
Bhaktas life journey.

(6) Tevaram & others as
collection of thoughts & biographies
of Tamil bhakti saints

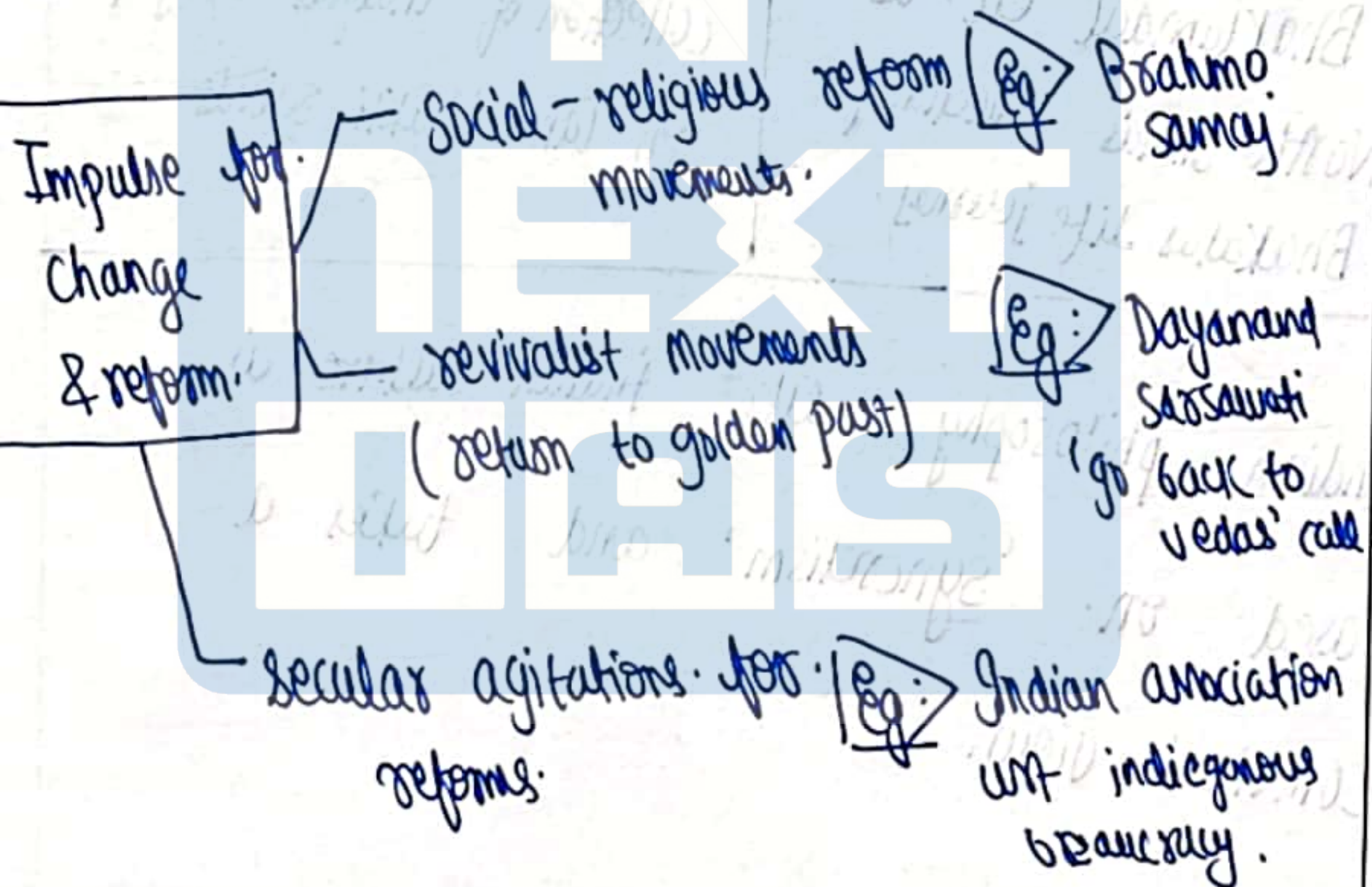
Indian philosophy like Indian culture is
based on 'Syncretism' and takes a
combined view.

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

According to Bipin Chandra, social religious renaissance in 19th CE was result of India's unease with colonial regime and cultural-social stagnation it was causing.



Response to colonial rule, as.

(1) Cultural erosion caused by foreign dominance.

(2) Decline of indian confidence in culture & practises. Eg: white superiority thesis

(3) Colonial 'drain of wealth.' → increased competition for limited resources

Eg: Hindu-muslim communalism.

social rivalries

(4) Degradation of position of women & shudras. due to state neglect in education & opportunity.

(5) however,

Colonial rule, which led to unification in laws, judiciary etc and gave modern ideas and rise of middle class.

Also served as a catalyst to social reform movements.

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

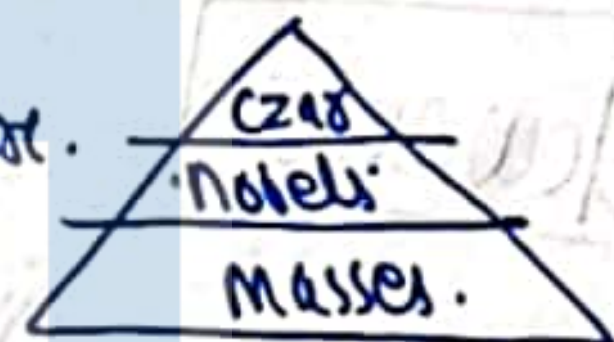
What are the factors that led to the Russian revolution and what are the consequences of this revolution? Discuss its influence on the Indian national movement. (Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks

Russian revolution (1917) refers to a bolshevik led movement which established socialism & USSR in world.

Factors.

(1) Social → rising inflation & war miseries due to WW-1.

unequal social structure.



(2) Political → whims of Czar to drag Russia in war.

(3) Economic → bankruptcy of Russian economy.

(4) Ideological → influence of French revolution.

& 1905 bloody Sunday.

Consequences.

- (1) Establishment of Socialist Union & end of Czar.
- (2) New Economic programme of Lenin.
- (3) Rise of USSR.
- (4) Pull Union out of WW-1.
- (5) Nationalization of land & enterprises.
- (6) 5 year planning regime start.

Influence on Indian National Movement

- (1) Impetus to revolutionary Terrorism.
- (2) Push to socialism. Eg: Communist leaders like MN Roy. influence by Union.
- (3) National Economic programme of INC (1931) inspired from Lenin NEP.
- (4) Help in gaining independence in 1947. (ideological support).

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

Insolation (Amount of heat received) differs on various latitudes, this result in uneven temperature distribution on earth.

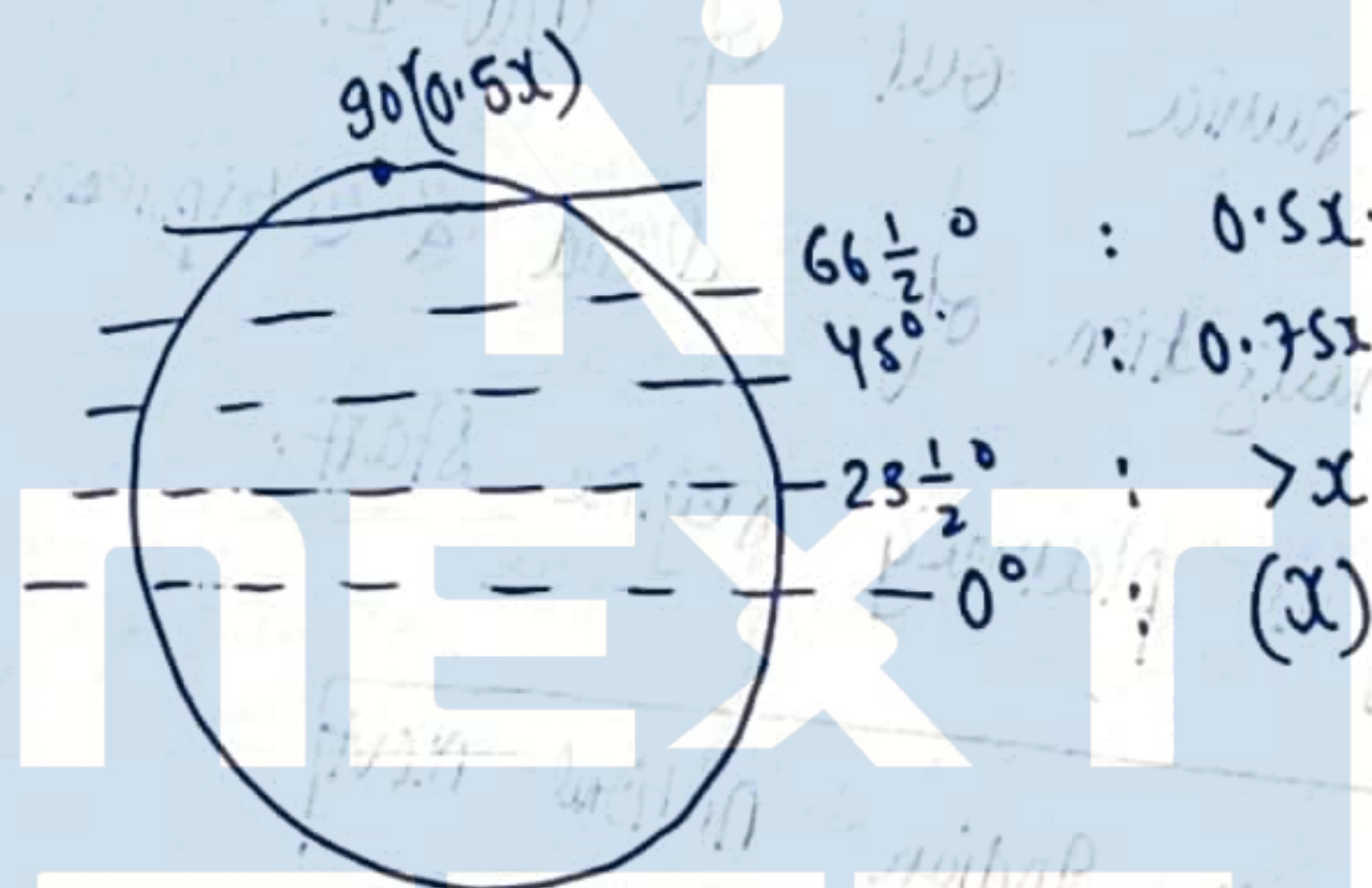


Fig: insolation distribution or Temperature.

Factors responsible.

- (1) Angle of inclination of sun rays.
- (2) Latitude. $\Rightarrow$ high latitudes $\rightarrow$ deserts.

- (3) Altitude. Eg: mountains
- (4) Albedo effect of the region. Eg: polar ice-caps.
- (5) dominance of land in Northern hemisphere.
- (6) Ocean currents. Eg: west coasts → cold OC.
- (7) Polar vortex events. Eg: cold wave in USA.
- (8) Vegetation density and soil reflectance.

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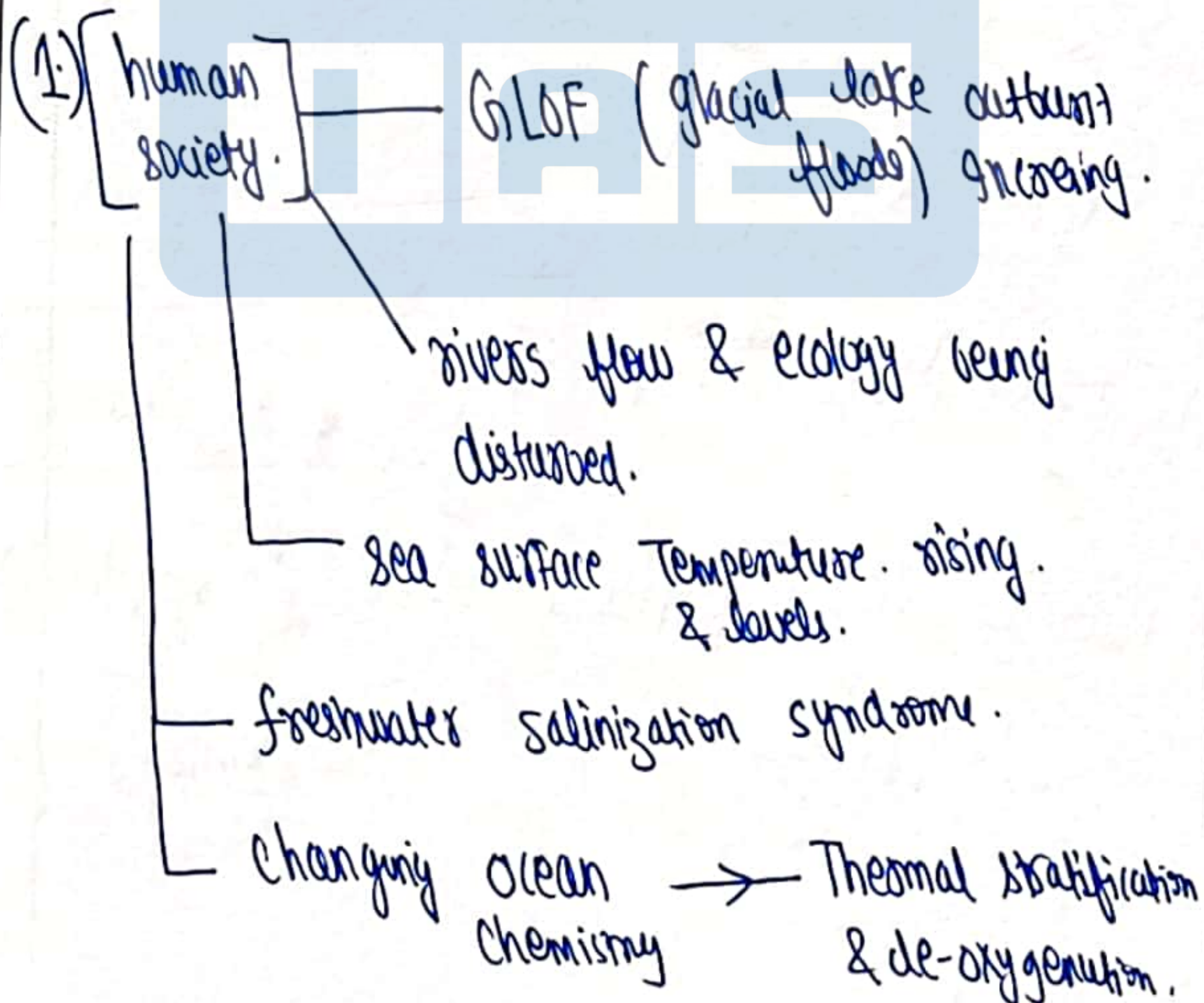
Q.5

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

Trends like arctic amplification, antarctic ozone hole and melting glaciers in hindu kush region highlight melting of cryosphere.

Serious Implications.



(2) Ecosystem & Environment

- (i) Arctic amplification & Zombie ice Trends.
Increasing.
- (ii) Death of krills → Whales deaths. (marine food chain breakdown).
- (iii) the feedback loop.
melting. → albedo decrease.
- (iv) Loss of vegetation. due to disasters.
- (v) methane reserves. let out. dangers.
- (vi) Zombie viruses. & zoonotic diseases.

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 led by Dr. Verghese Kurien.
refers to how india become No. 1
producer of milk today.

Factors for success.

(1) Presence of co-operative spirit in Gujarat.
↓
rise of AMUL @ anand.

(2) Milch productivity of region higher due to
better breeds. Eg Gir cow.

(3) Presence of fodder farms.

(4) Capital availability in farmers.

(5) National dairy development board.
Support.

(6) Banaskantha region. absence of other Jobs.

↓ lead to.

Concentrated efforts in this sector.

(7) Subsidy Utilization.

(8) village solidarity. present.

(9) Traditional culture of mixed farms.

White revolution, propelled India for 1st
generation, Today it need. another white?
revolution to make us in line of
New Zealand etc.

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 study of body waves of earthquakes reveal the earth's structural composition & various discontinuities present.

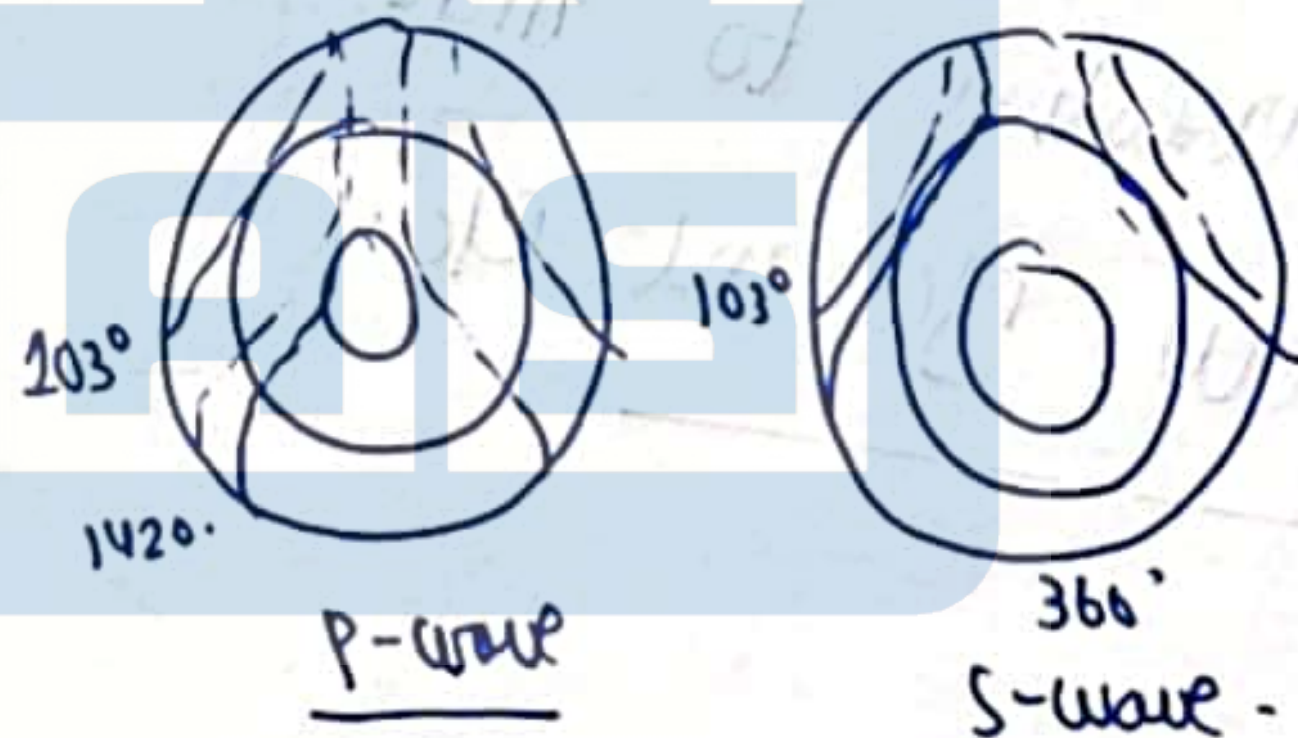
Seismic investigation.

(1) P-wave & S-wave study.

Speed analysis

(P-wave)
Travel all 3 mediums.
5 m/s.
6
6.5
11
5.5
6.

Shadow zone analysis.



(i) speed decline in inner core. → show liquid nature.

(ii) speed variations → show density of layers varies.

(iii) shadow zones. → show nature of layers varies. (solid, liquid).

(Q.) Seismic investigation Significance

- (i) understand nature of earth layers.
- (ii) role in explaining plate tectonics.
- (iii) explain magnetosphere of earth due to liquid inner core.
- (iv) explain mantle plume volcanoes & convectional currents (as asthenosphere is plastic zone)
- (v) Give an idea about isostatic equilibrium of earth surface.

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

North India has a demographic momentum whereas South India is facing a demographic slowdown.

Pace of Demographic Transition. (across states)

(1) UP & Bihar — TFR still high.
population load (Young) very high.

(2) Central & Western India. — TFR in control.
demographic momentum phase till 2041

(3) NE India. — Stable population.

(4) S. India. — falling population of Young.
Increasing Elderies.

double edged sword as -

(1) Demographic dividend utilization + Elderly care provisions. at same time.

(2) State resources - diversion required.

(3) N → S migration pattern & son of soil clashes.

(4) "Industrialized states are getting older & agrarian states getting younger," (Prof. Kaushik Basu).

↓
requires: Intra country movement & geriatric care ecosystem.
labour planning

(5) Pension burden & social security increase.

⊕
Unemployment allowance. (OR) Skill development subsidies

↓
create fiscal & monetary policy.
constraints.

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

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

India is diverse because it practices unity without uniformity & diversity without fragmentation.

Factors contributing to cultural unity.

(1) Thali model of Indian society.

"Each incoming group has acquired the Indian taste but retains own fragrance" also

[eg] Art 29 & 30 right to cultural preservation.

(2) Constitutional rights. (i) (Art 25-30)

(right to religious freedom) ←

(ii) Art 244, 5th & 6th schedule (Ethnic freedoms)

(3) Federalism :- Syncs centrifugal & centripetal forces.

(4) Common Ethos of vashudhaiva Kutumbkam.

(5) Space for all diversities as equality before

law (Art 14) exists.

(6) Principled distance model of secularism.

(7) Long history of mutual co-existence.

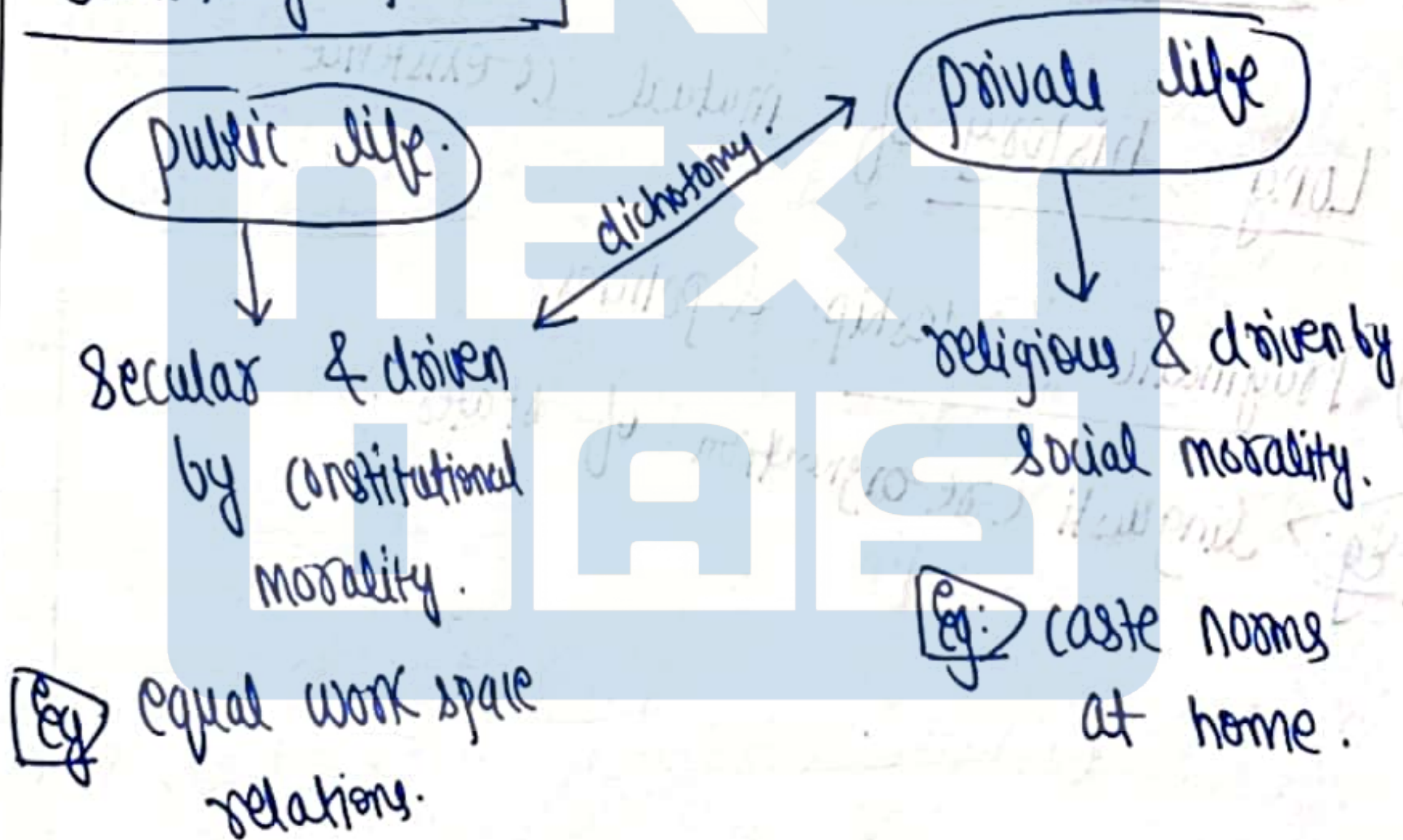
(8) Pragmatic leadership & policies.

[Eg:] linguistic re-organisation of states.

- 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

Dr. Ambedkar sees annihilation of caste as
erosion of caste as an system and
identity both.

Dichotomy present.



Major Barrier to caste annihilation as.

- (1) Keeps caste alive in Birth, death.
& rituals.

(2) Endogamy code. Strictly practised.

(3) Caste as system declining, but as an identity gets strengthened.

(4) Caste based personal interactions. (creates social cocoons).

Apart from this, Caste-politics linkage in public sphere is also leading to

Strengthening of Caste in India.

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Wang - China

Chinese government and
China's rising power

link of power to
manifest itself

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Pg 21

- 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

Indo-Sino war of 1962 and Indo-Pak wars in 1965, 1971, 1999 were important events of post independent India.

India was forced into wars as:

- Chinese aim of hegemony in world. pushed for 1962 war.
- Pak mischiefs in J&K required Indian intervention to protect sovereignty.

Causes of Wars.

- (1) Indo-China War.
- Nehru's misreading of Indo-China relations.
 - Chinese apprehensions w.r.t India's rising stature. at NAM, etc.
 - Lack of border fortification.

↳ Tibetan refugee scenario. angered china.

↳ India's silence over china's construction and
Salami slicing methods over region. Increased
China's confidence.

(2) Indo-Pak wars

(i) Mutual allegny & prisoners of partition
Syndrome.

(ii) Pak incursions along LOC.

(iii) 1971 bangladesh creation and cold war

divides in both sides.

(iv) Provocations in J&K — over ground support
network

extremism-violences.

(v) USA support to Pak in that era

emboldened it for wars.

Impact on Bilateral relations.

Indo-china	Indo-Pak
(1) dilution of 'hindi chini bhai bhai' and exposed real chinese state. (2) Pragmatism in foreign policy. <u>Eg</u>: Nuke Tests. (3) Border Infrastructure overhaul. <u>Eg</u>: Daulat beg ddie road. (4) exposed flaws in military doctrines & sync. (5) cautious admiration of china.	(1) foundational apprehensions in relations. (2) Evergreen disputes & shelling. (3) 3 wars shadow overloom in any current foreign policy intervention. <u>Eg</u>: Kartarpur corridor. (4) Trade relations not pick up. (5) POK a bone of contention.

These wars shaped the future planning course of India significantly.

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) and Battle of Buxar (1764) were the foundational wars which established colonial Territorial vision in India.

Process of consolidation of Bengal.

(1) James Charnock getting rights of 'Sutanuti' & adjoining areas → which later becomes Calcutta.

(2) Jagat Seth & Mir Jafar Treachery. With Bengal rulers led to British victory in Plassey.

(3) Mir Kasim rebellion. Along with.

rulers of awadh & mughal emperors
got suppressed in Battle of buxar (1764).

(4) Culmination as.

- imposed harsh treaties on all 3 parties.
- awadh under subsidiary alliance.
- Dual govt. rise in bengal.
system.
- decline of mughal power for life.

Importance of Battle of Buxar. | 1st Planey.

(1) Planey battle as per Shelkhar.

bandopadhyay., was the foundation of.

British Empire.. It gave them

Zamindari
rights.

puppet rulers.
in bengal.

(2) Whereas Battle of Buxer, served as.

final death nail
in Bengal's coffin.

no central
power to
challenge
British.

Bengal
systematic
loot
to finance
colonial
ambition.

(3) Battle of Buxer is more important as,

(i) Dual govt
system — diwani — concentrated on
British.
Zamindari/Jagirdari
rights.

(ii) moral decline of Bengal society. (No resistance
front left).

(iii) heavy Treaties. —→ war indemnity fund.
—→ Awadh as buffer state.
—→ Puppet Mughal rulers.

(iv) Base in India. established.

Bipin Chandra argues planey was the Trailer.

And Buxer battle was the real film.

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 refers to a body of poems, novels, epics, musical hymns, dramas, etc in Sanskrit language. Eg: Vedic literature.

High watermark in history. as:

(A) Sanskrit literature in general.

(1) Vedic literature serves as fountainhead of Indian philosophical framework.

Vedic literature gamut

- Upanishads. Eg: Taitrya, Katho.
- Aranyakas.
- Vedas. Eg: Rig, Sam, Yajus, Atharv.
- Shruti literature.
- 6 philosophical discourses. Eg: Nyaya, Vedanta.

(2) Sanskrit texts on music like Bharad muni
Natyashastra, source as origin of musicology.

(3) Sanskrit epics like Ramayana and
Mahabharat, form base of Indian ethos.

(4) Taxilla university. translations of various
Sanskrit old texts like Sulva Sutras.

(5) Kautilyas → Arthashastra, Saptang theory.
important in warfare.

(B) Particularly in Gupta age.

(1) Kalidas list — Abhigyan Shakuntalam:
in Sanskrit. — Meghadutta. etc.

(literary zenith in dramas.)

(2) Stalwarts like

Shudraka.
(Mrichakatika)

Vishnu Sharma
(Panchatantra).

Amarsimha.
(Amarakosh).

in Sanskrit. prose. & stories.

(3) Sanskritic scientific literature

- (i) Aryabhatta decimal & zero theories.
- (ii) Varahmihir. literature on Quadrilaterals.

(4) Sanskritic medical literature

- (i) Charaka - Samhita. (base of Ayurveda)

(5) Nalanda university professors thesis in

Sanskrit on various Topics.

Later on after Gupta's, Sanskrit traditions.

declined due to rise of vernacular.

Bhakti movement.

Thus Gupta's age is called.

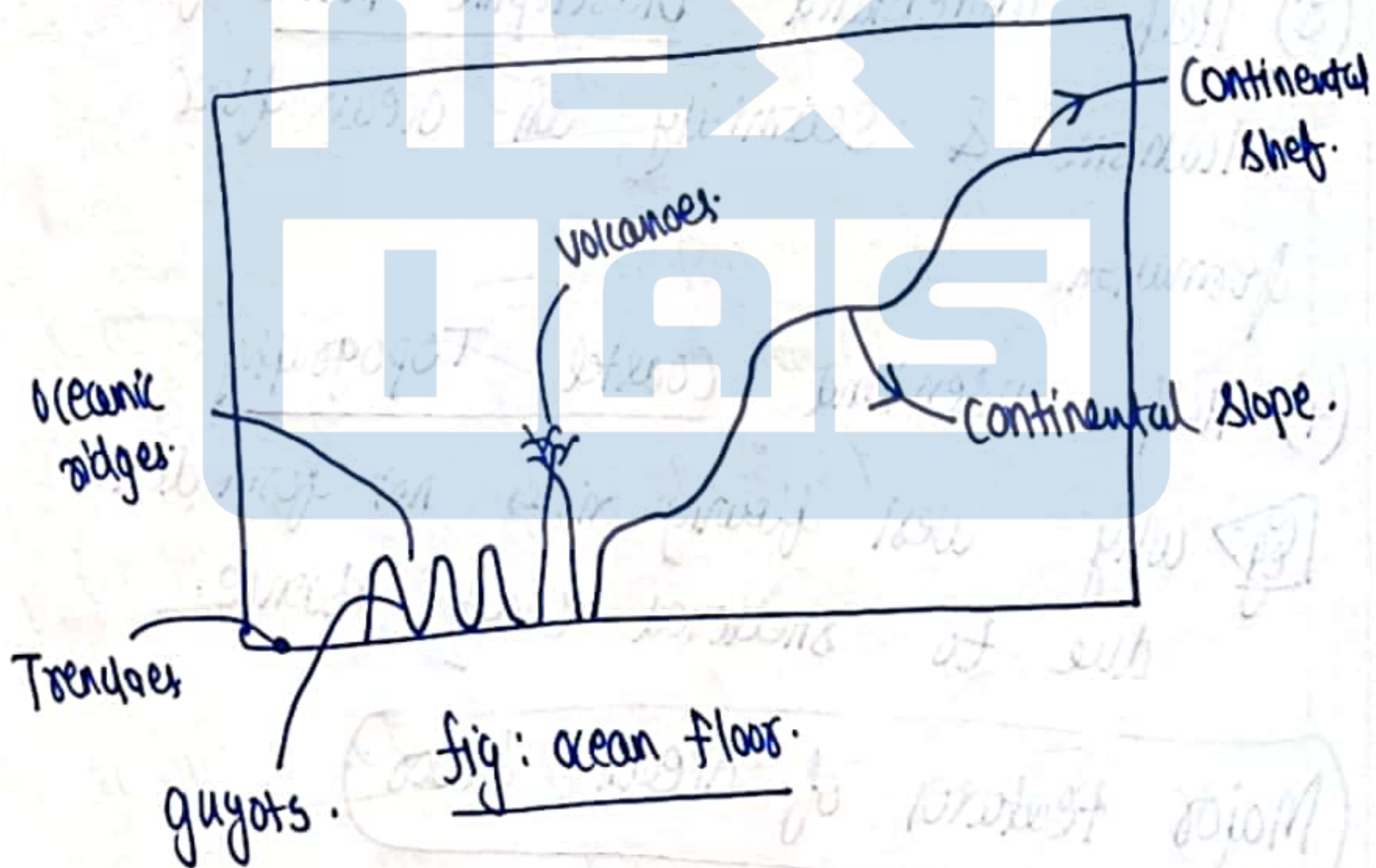
golden age for Sanskrit scholars.

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

Bathymetric studies which result in formation of hypsographic curve (a model of ocean floor and structures) is very significant in oceanography.



Configuration of ocean floor gives essential information

(1) Help understand Plate Tectonics movement

(2) Help in understanding Plate boundaries (PB) & resultant structures.

Eg: convergent PB. → Trenches formation & mid ocean ridge.
divergent PB → fissure eruption volcanoes.

(3) Help understand Diastrophic forces of Volcanism & Seismicity in ocean floor formation.

(4) Help understand Coastal Topography.

Eg: why west flowing rivers not form delta. due to sheltered coast absence.

Major features of ocean floor:

(1) Continental shelf :- it is a gently sloping area. & is often a zone of accretion.

(2) Continental slope :- depth goes on increasing.
and presence of canyons etc.

(3) Abyssal plains :- vast plain carrying.
various structures like mounds, guyots,
trenches.

Significance in Study of Oceanography:

(1) Role in Bathymetric modelling of ocean floor.
delta, estuary formation.

(2) Impact

(3) Impact on

- Coastal Tourism.
- Blue Economy.

Navigation: routes.

Ocean Thermal energy.

(4) Role in modification of ocean currents.

- Q.15 दुर्लभ पृथ्वी तत्त्वों (दुर्लभ मृदा धातुएँ) की बढ़ती माँग के साथ, उनका वितरण वैश्विक अर्थव्यवस्था का एक महत्वपूर्ण 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 (REE) refers to a group of minerals which are found in Lanthanide series, Yttrium etc. And present in Trace amounts generally.

Distribution:

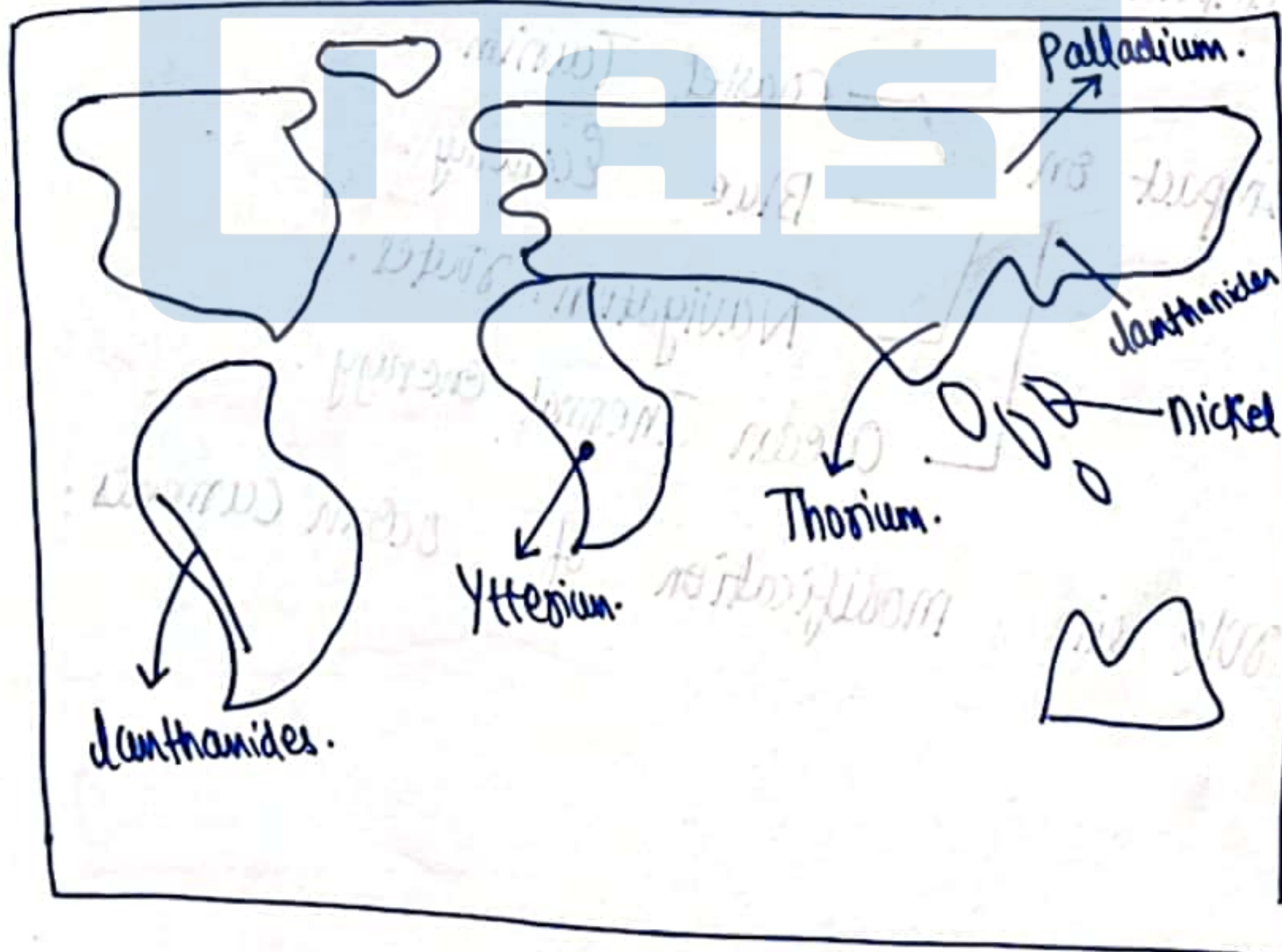


Fig: REE

(1) Distribution of REE is skewed.

China. (70%)
Control on
supply chain

India.
(17%)
Share but
less
enriched.

S. America.
Control on
Lithium &
Cobalt.

(2) Russia dominance with Palladium reserves.
(3) Indonesia holds 70% Nickel reserves.

Uses & Growing Demand.

(1) Semiconductor Industry. (heart of all modern electronics).

(2) Defence needs. in enrichment of nuclear weapons.

(3) Strategic. :- control of REE supply. → geopolitical leverage.

(4) Medical needs. [eg] Ytterbium, cobalt. Therapies.

(5) Space sector. : req. for less weight & efficiency.

(6) Quantum computing. , Battery Technology requires them.

Impact of extraction.

(1) Environmental harms.

- water pollution.
- radiation pollution
- soil capacity decline

Ex: china. death of workers due to long term exposure.

(2) Land subsidence due to deep mining

(3) flora & fauna impact & loss of biodiversity.

(4) Deforestation for mining

(5) Mining & logistical emissions. → global warming

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

Alpine & hilly Tourism has caused various crisis like Joshimath (2022), Kedarnath floods. (2013) etc.

Factors contributing

(1) Limited Economic avenues in the region

↓
over-dependence on Tourism sector. [eg] Shimla & Kullu Valley. 90% jobs in this sector.

(2) Govt. support in form of

infrastructure.

[eg] Char dham project.

subsidies.

[eg] religious circuit subsidies.

(3) Urbanization nearby. → weekend Tourism model.

[eg] Delhi — Nishiketh.
Shimla.

- (4) Religious events like Kumbh.
- (5) Modern day Trends of wanderlust & influences.

Environmental impacts of this

- (1) Isostatic Equilibrium disturb. leading to earthquakes. in region.
- (2) Frequent disasters.
 └─ Cloudburst floods.
 └─ GLOF
- (3) Deforestation & resultant landslides.
- (4) Aerosol load. → cloudbursts.
- (5) Plastic pollution.
- (6) Retreat of snow line & Tree line
- (7) Declining flow & integrity of Lakes, rivers.

(8) wetland encroachment.

Measures that can be taken

(1) Better Tourism Models like Matheran.

- Carbon neutral
- No plastic zone.
- No vehicle entry of petrol/diesel.
- Local led. Tourism.

(2) Control on Tourist flow in Peak season.

(3) Zonation of hilly states into Tourism zones & green vulnerable zones.

(4) Limit encroachment on water bodies.

(5) Behavioural awareness in locals & Tourists.
w/ plastic waste, etc.

Sustainable Tourism. is the only viable & long.
Term model.

- 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 refers to seasonal reversal in wind direction and subsequent rainfall in Indian sub-continent.

Role of Oceanic factors in

Intensity

Distribution

(1) Indian Ocean dipole

+ve phase

↓
good for monsoon in general

-ve phase

↓
bad

(1) Ocean currents in Pacific like

Humboldt determine

ENSO events

El-nino

La-nina

(2) Presence of low pressure in Indian ocean.

↓
make winds go to Indian peninsula.

(3) Median Julian oscillations. role in monsoon important.

Role of Atmospheric factors.

(1) ITCZ shifting to N. India, being low pressure in India.

(2) Tibetan plateau heating. (creates low pressure zone).

(3) Absence of STWJ (sub-Tropical westerly Jet).
& presence of TEJ (Tropical easterly Jet).

(4) Distribution of monsoon.

depends on branching & orographic effect of monsoon winds.
of mountains

(5) Presence of moisture in monsoon winds
determined by distance from sea.

(6) retreating monsoon (rain distribution in
coastal AP & TN).



(1) Distribution of monsoon
of monsoon

- 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 ¹impede change? To what extent ²can social legislation be instrumental against old customary practices? (Answer in 250 words) 15 Marks

Traditions refers to old age beliefs & customs which forms our social morality.

Traditions impede social change. as:

(1) Conflict between Constitutional morality and

Social Traditions.
 [Eg:] Art 17 and notion of purity.

(2) Decrease social dissemination of change.

[Eg:] Latent bias w.r.t LGBTQ+ even after Supreme case ruling & Transgender act.

(3) Demand status quo.

[Eg:] Patriarchal structure demand. docile women.
 Therefore prevent gender freedom changes.

(4) Traditions help. erstwhile dominant sections
to hold power.

[Eg:] Dominant caste. anti-reservation stance.

(5) Give regressive outlook. and. prevent initiative.

[Eg:] Patriarchal Traditions of past. → Sarpanch concept in Today's
Patri → prevent women leadership
rise.

Social Legislations Role:

(1) Instrumental as:

(i) Create punitive deterrence. [Eg:] Protection of
Civil rights act & untouchability.

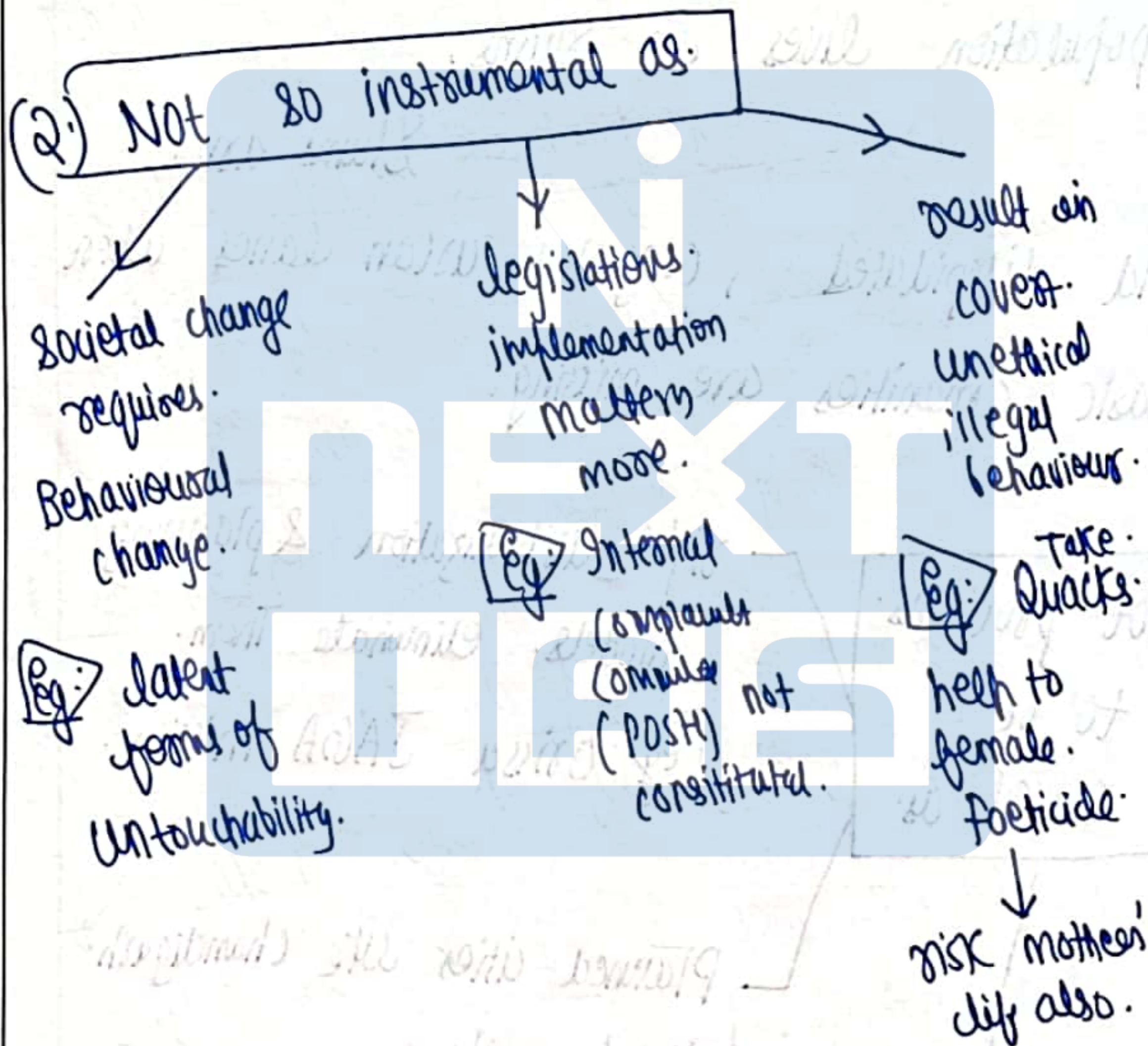
(ii) create socialization 2-0. [Eg:] gender continuum
based syllabus.

(iii) Give grievance redressed mechanism to victims
[Eg:] domestic violence act 2006.

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Candidates must not write on this margin

- (iv) Prevent overt social evils. [Eg:] Triple Talac
- (v) Gender emancipation. [Eg:] POSH act 2013.
- (vi) Vulnerable sections rights upheld. [Eg:] Elderly. Pranam act (Anam).



Thus social legislations combined with social will will create positive social change.

- Q.19 मलिन बस्तियाँ ऐसी 'समस्याएँ' नहीं हैं जिनका 'समाधान' किया जाना है - बल्कि वास्तव में, ये बुनियादी ढाँचे के प्रावधान और सामाजिक-आर्थिक मुद्दों को शामिल करने वाली असंतुलित और स्वार्थपरक नगरीय नीतियों का एक परिणाम हैं। विश्लेषण कीजिए। (250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

Slums are not 'problems' that have to be 'solved' - but are indeed a result of lopsided and vested urban policies covering infrastructure provision and socio-economic issues. Analyse.

(Answer in 250 words) 15 Marks

As per MOHUA data, 21% of urban population lives in slums.

Slums are old dilapidated, congested urban lanes where basic amenities are missing.

Not problems to be solved as right urbanization & planning models. Eliminate them. (eg) Orissa JAGA mission.

Planned cities like Chandigarh don't have slums.

result of lack of village opportunities

Result of Lopsided & vested Urbanization.

- (1) Result of inward migration to cities. due to Job opportunities.
- (2) Urban governance ignores them as lack of vote. due to migrant status.
- (3) Neighbourhoods of exile: show lack of equity perspective in city planning.
- (4) Serve as labour supply lanes for core city.
- (5) Peri-urban & sub-urban areas often become slum hubs.
- (6) Result of increasing land inflation and rent inflation due to over commercialization of cities.

Measure that can be taken.

(1) NITI 'new Urban Agenda'

create equal, livable, resilient cities.

via — Transit oriented development.
Eg: RRTS, MRTS.

Urban land use planning

(2) PM-awas (urban): to provide homes

(3) Slum upgradation projects Eg: Dharavi & Adani Infra.

(4) Amenities in slums for short term & permanent housing in long term vision.

Q.20

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

(250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

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

(Answer in 250 words) 15 Marks

Communalism refers to a phenomenon where a group develops feelings of 'in-group' and sees in-group and out-groups interest as antagonistic. (Eg: Jew - muslim communalism in Gaza strip.)

Gains strength from Economic deprivation.

(1) Root of communal violence always lie in Economics (Ashish Nandy)

(Eg: Nazi holocaust of Jews driven by economic superiority & wealth concentration of jews.)

(2) Economic deprivation → resource competition.

↓
Communal clashes

(Eg: Hindu-muslims in British India.)

- (3) Economic deprivation [leads to] marginalization.
Increased reliance on god & religion.

Thrives in Environment of social Exclusion.

- (1) Social exclusion leads to non-participation of some sections in social life.

↓ creates.
Majoritarian-minority complex.

- (2) Hate speech, hate crimes trends are manifestations of social exclusion.

- (3) Gives Communal colour to secular issues.

- (4) Increases role of orthodox elements in society. [Eg] Bhindrawala rise after 1984 riots.

- (5) Leads to formation of 'Neo-Tribes'.

fertile ground for discontent & division.

(1) British policy of divide & rule was driven
by. Hindu-muslim communalism.

↓ resulted in
division of Indian subcontinent.

(2) Communalism. $\xrightarrow{\text{leads to}}$ deprivation
marginalization.
social exclusion $\rightarrow$ generates
discontent in
some groups

eg: Yazidis of Syria.

rise of secessionism.
& violence.
[Divided society].

(3) Provides interest incompatibility of groups.

Communalism is neither pro-people or pro.
growth thus must be ended in society.

as per Randheer Singh.