

NEXT IAS

NEXT IAS (Head Office) : 27-B, Pusa Road, Metro Pillar no. 118, Near Karol Bagh Metro, New Delhi-110060

Bhopal Centre: Plot No. 46, ZONE-2, M.P. Nagar, Bhopal-462011

Ph: 8081300200, 8827664612 | E-mail: mts@nextias.com | Web: www.nextias.com

(To be filled by candidate)

Code : TC071

Name of Candidate : ANSALI THAKUR

Roll No. : 8704716

Registration Number : Date of Examination :

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



IMPORTANT INSTRUCTIONS

CANDIDATES SHOULD READ THE UNDERMENTIONED INSTRUCTIONS CAREFULLY. VIOLATION OF ANY OF THE INSTRUCTIONS MAY LEAD TO PENALTY.

DONT'S

1. Do not write your name or registration no. anywhere inside this Question-cum-Answer Booklet.
2. Do not write anything other than the actual answers to the questions anywhere inside your QCA Booklet.
3. Do not tear off any leaves from your QCA Booklet, if you find any page missing do not fail to notify the supervisor/invigilator.
4. Do not leave behind your QCA Booklet on your table unattended, it should be handed over to the invigilator after conclusion of the exam.

DO'S

1. Read the Instructions on the cover page and strictly follow them.
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.

Q.1

भारतीय दार्शनिक विचार 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 thoughts are very old and date back to the times of Adi Shankaracharya, Ramanuja etc.

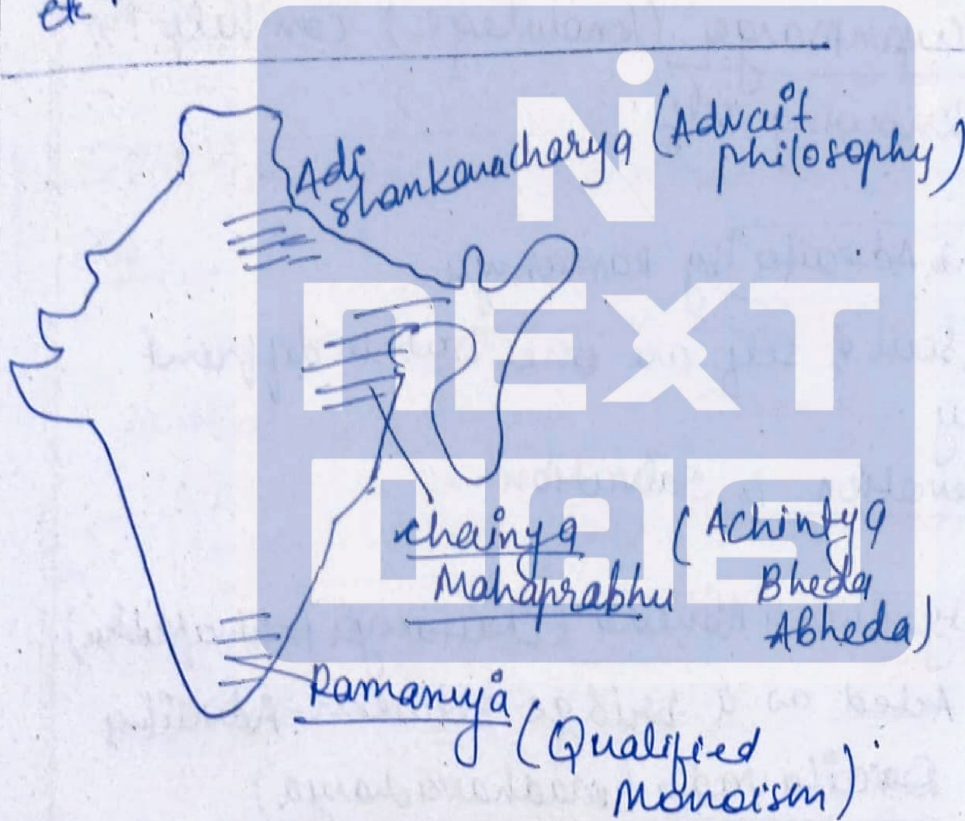


fig: showing North-south contribution in philosophy.

The Bhakti movement (7th-12th cent AD) induced emergence of many philosophy.

Philosophy from North & South

Advaita vada (Adi Shankaracharya)

↳ Atman & Brahman are purely one unit and not separate.

↳ Bhaktimarga & devotion is path to salvation.

↳ Gyanmarga (knowledge) can help in knowing self.

Vishisht Advaita by Ramanuja

↳ soul & self are one but in different way.

↳ Devotion is salvation.

Achintya Bheda Abheda (Chaitanya Mahaprabhu)

↳ Acted as a bridge between Advaita & Dvaita vada (Madhavacharya)

Thus philosophy emerged from North & South also. "Statue of equality"

shows how these philosophies promoted notion of equality.

Q.2

सामाजिक परिवर्तन और सुधार के लिए भारतीय समाज का आवेग औपनिवेशिक शासन के प्रति इसके विरोध की एक प्रतिक्रिया थी। परीक्षण कीजिए। (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

The Indian society's impulse for social change and reform was a response to its opposition to colonial rule. Examine. (Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks

The social reforms and actions are said to be both as a result of British policy as well as a response to British policy.

Social change as a Resonse to colonial Rule

① Important to unite people/masses so that can oppose effectively.

Ex: Henry Vivian Derozio started promoting western education among youth.

② Promotion of women education by Jshwarband Wdyasagar

③ Western education and Renaissance was promoted by Rajaram Mohanray

④ In response of the colonial policies Reforms were taken by Grandhi.

↳ Participation of women in movements
↳ Eradicaton of untouchability.

⑤ changes like coming together as a political group and demanding constitutional reforms
↳ GNC in 1885.

However colonial forces also helped in reforms.

↳ William Bentick passing law of Sati Abolition (1829)

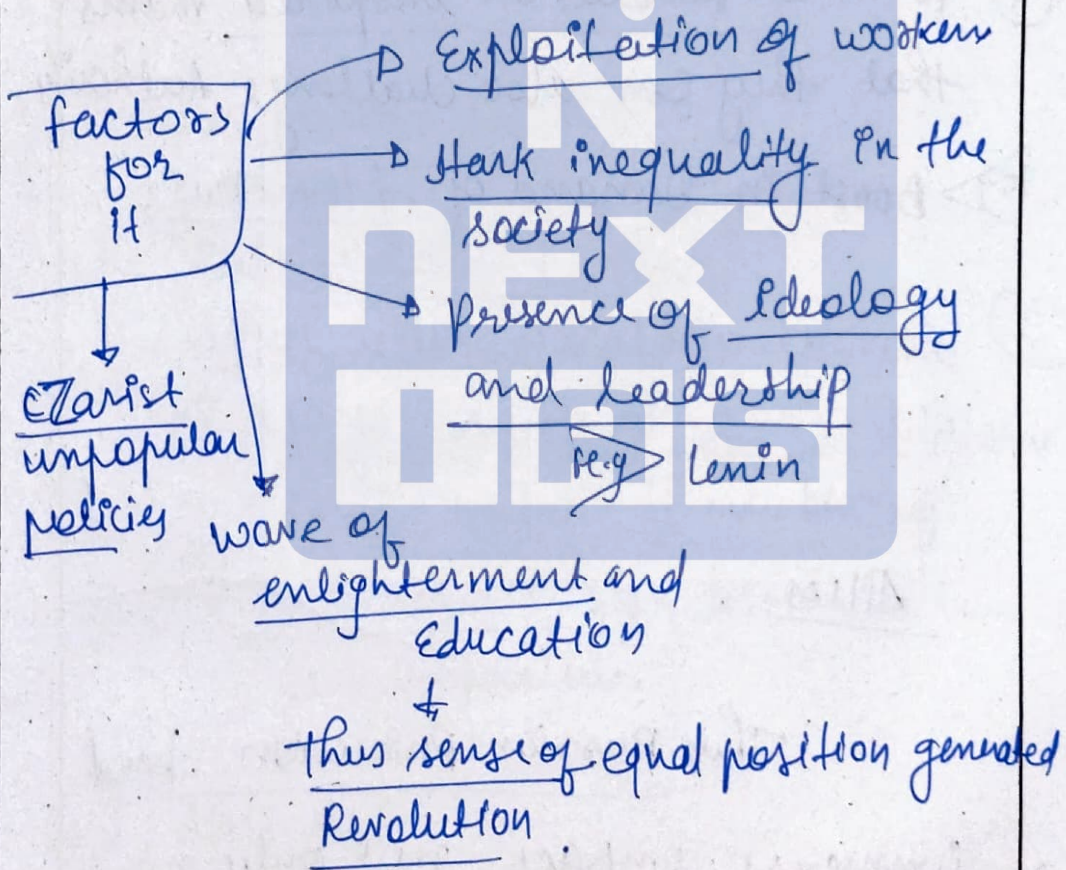
- Dalhousie passing widow Remarriage Act 1856

Thus the role of social reformers like Raja Ram Mohan Roy, Ashwar Chand vidhyasagar etc are immense

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) was significant and historic for communism and impacted Indian movement also.



Consequence of Revolution

→ Establishment of Communism

later created some conflicts and destabilization

Influence on Indian national movement

① Wave of Communism came to India too.

↳ Communist party was created in 1925 (M.N. Roy)

② Russian Revolution inspired masses that they can also challenge Authority.

↳ Boost in Demand of Home Rule.

③ Communist forces later supported Britishers in their efforts in World War II when Russia joined Allies.

Thus Russian Revolution had an immense impact not only on Russia but also in India.

2.4

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 plays an important role in various atmospheric ~~and~~ phenomena

Fe.g. Monsoon & Global warming effect

But is distributed unevenly.

Various factors for it

① Latitudinal Reason.

↳ Regions on equator receive more insolation and thus a temperature is high.

↳ Polar regions / high latitudes have low temperature.

② Altitude

↳ Going higher, temperature decreases.

Fe.g. 1°C reduces after every 165 m

③ Insolation

↳ The direct rays on equator keeps temperature high.

↳ Slant rays on polar regions

↳ eg Arctic

④ Winds & Jetstreams

↳ Helps in heat balance

⑤ Coastal environment

↳ Sea Breeze keeps cooling

↳ Ocean currents influence temperature
(cold & warm currents)

↳ eg Oyashio (cold) current in polar regions

These are some factors, apart from it, forestation, Green environment, soil cover and less concretization also keeps temperature cool.

Q.5

जलवायु परिवर्तन के कारण हिमनदों के पिघलने का पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र और मानव समाज पर गंभीर प्रभाव पड़ता है। हिमनदों के पिघलने के कारण पर्यावरण पर पड़ने वाले प्रभावों और इस मुद्दे के समाधान के लिए किए जा सकने वाले उपायों पर चर्चा कीजिए। (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

The melting of glaciers due to climate change has serious implications for the ecosystem and human society. Discuss the effects of melting glaciers on the environment and the measures that can be taken to address this issue. (Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks

IPCC's 6th report clearly warned that climate change will have more impact on glaciers. And glaciers are melting fastly.

[Serious Implications]

[Ecosystems]

- Temperature disturbance in Oceans
- Reduced albedo
- change temperature adaptations of fishes.

[Human Society]

- Sea level Rise
- Cyclonic Activity
- Drowning Islands
e.g. Tuvalu
Vanuatu
- Disasters frequency has risen

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| Effects on Environment |

- ① Disturbs Heat Budget by reducing Albedo
↳ as ice reflect more ray than water.
- ② sea level rise
- ③ Wildlife Habitat
Feq → Polar bears losing their home.

| Measures |

- ① Containing increasing temperature.
- ② Green Infrastructure and Green Building should be promoted.
- ③ climate friendly Agriculture & Tourism should be done.
- ④ Global support and Research is needed.

Melting glaciers will have a far reaching impact thus needs to be curbed.

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 mainly highlights increase production of milk and that mainly took place in western region. eg → Gujarat's AMUL model.

Factors for it

① Ideology and leadership available for such revolution

eg → Dr. Verghese Kurien and Tribhuvandas Patel played a major role.

② Availability of huge milk producing & cattle rearing community

eg → Rabari, Maldhari etc.

- (3) They adopted professionals and managerial model

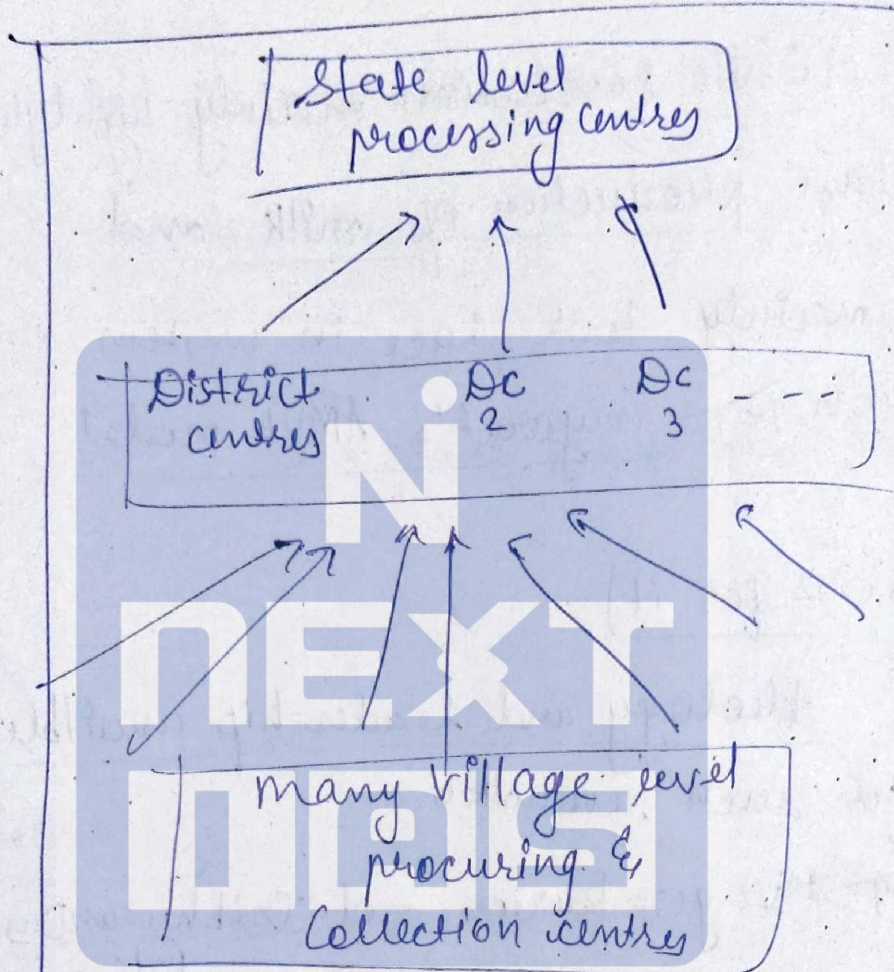


Fig: AMUL model of development.

- (4) Direct involvement of community
 ↳ Awareness to women who directly sell their milk to village collection centres.

- (5) Low/No intermediary

Thus AMUL (Anand) and SUMUL (Surat) and other cooperatives in Banaskantha are great example

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।

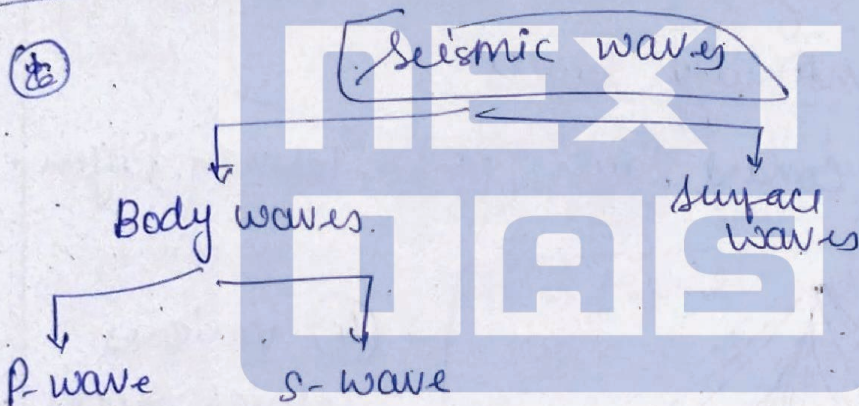
(150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

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 Activity can be defined as the activity due to waves generating from plate & tectonic activities.

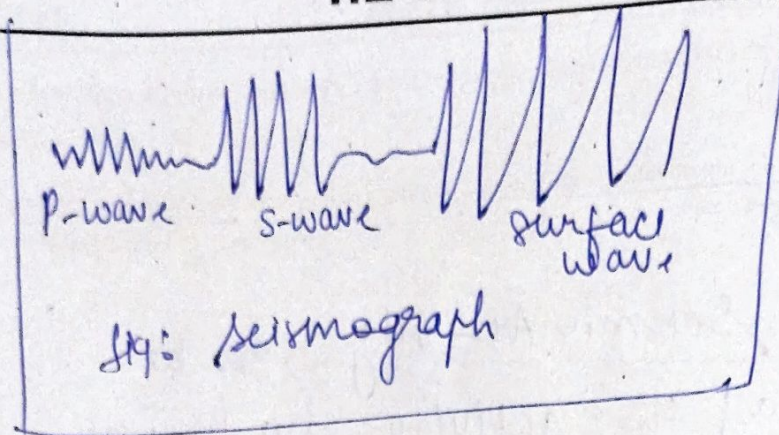
To understand earth interior, seismic activities and waves are important.



① → P-wave only passes through all, solid, liquid and gas.

whereas S-wave only passes through solid and not from liquid

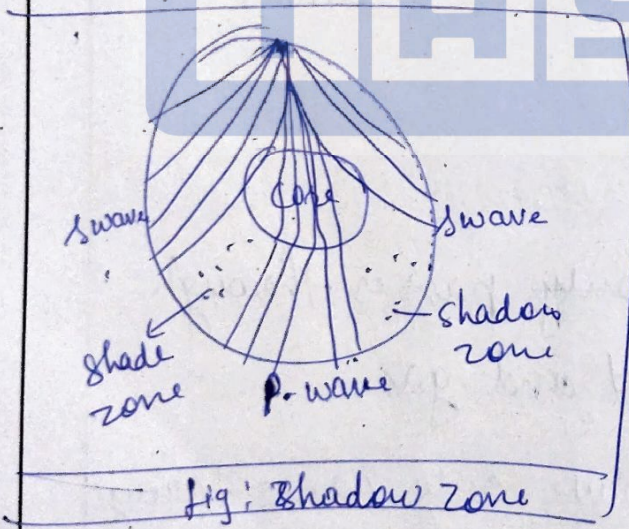
This gives an idea about solid and liquid layers of earth.



② P wave comes first followed by S wave & surface wave showing the interior.

③ shadow zones created by these waves gives idea about various Discontinuity layers

eg → Conrad layer, Moho, Lehman layer



④ various interior rocks like Dyke, Sill etc are identified

Fig: Shadow zone

Thus seismic activities help in knowing the interior of the earth and thus important for geological studies.

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

According to UN prospects Report
India's population surpassed China in
2023 becoming of 142 crore.

Pace
in
different
States

▷ Northern states like Bihar, UP etc having TFR more than 2.5

▷ Southern states like Kerala, Tamil Nadu have stabilized their population rate (TFR 2.1 or less)

Benefits/significance of population growth

① Increased working age population
eg. Budget said 65% Indian population is with 35 yr. of age.

② More productivity for nation if harnessed well.

- (3) Demographic Dividend for the Nation to harness the economy.
- (4) social mobility and they can help in bringing social change in society.
- (5) Human Capital is the biggest resource.

A Double Edged sword

- (1) Less education, less skills create problems like mob lynching, intolerance etc.
- (2) social injustice, Discrimination, Atrocities in society prevent the benefit of Dividend.
- eg → low labour force participation of women
- (3) malnutrition and femur
- (4) Pressure on scarce resource and
eg → Environment pollution
- plastic pollution.

To achieve the SDG and Socio-economic goals it's important to provide education, skill & health in order to prevent so-called demographic dividend from becoming Demographic Disaster.

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 said to be the mosaic of different cultural, Religious, linguistic & ethnic identities thus said as "Unity in diversity".

Major factor in cultural unity

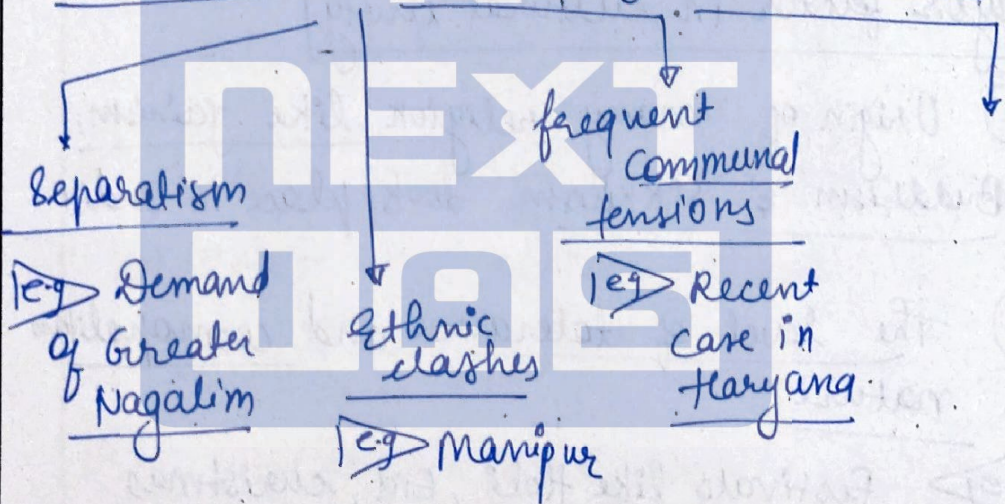
- ① Origin of many religion like Jainism, Buddhism & Sikhism took place in India.
- ② The level of tolerance and cosmopolitan nature
 - ↳ Festivals like Holi, Eid, Christmas etc are celebrated by all.
- ③ Increased literacy level and awareness
- ④ Accommodative nature of governance
 - ↳ Peace talks, address of dissent
 - Art 371A to 371J → protection to customary rights.

(5) Special regard to cultural practices and Affirmative actions

↳ Art 29 & Art 30

(6) Secularism & Principled distance of State

However some of challenges are also there

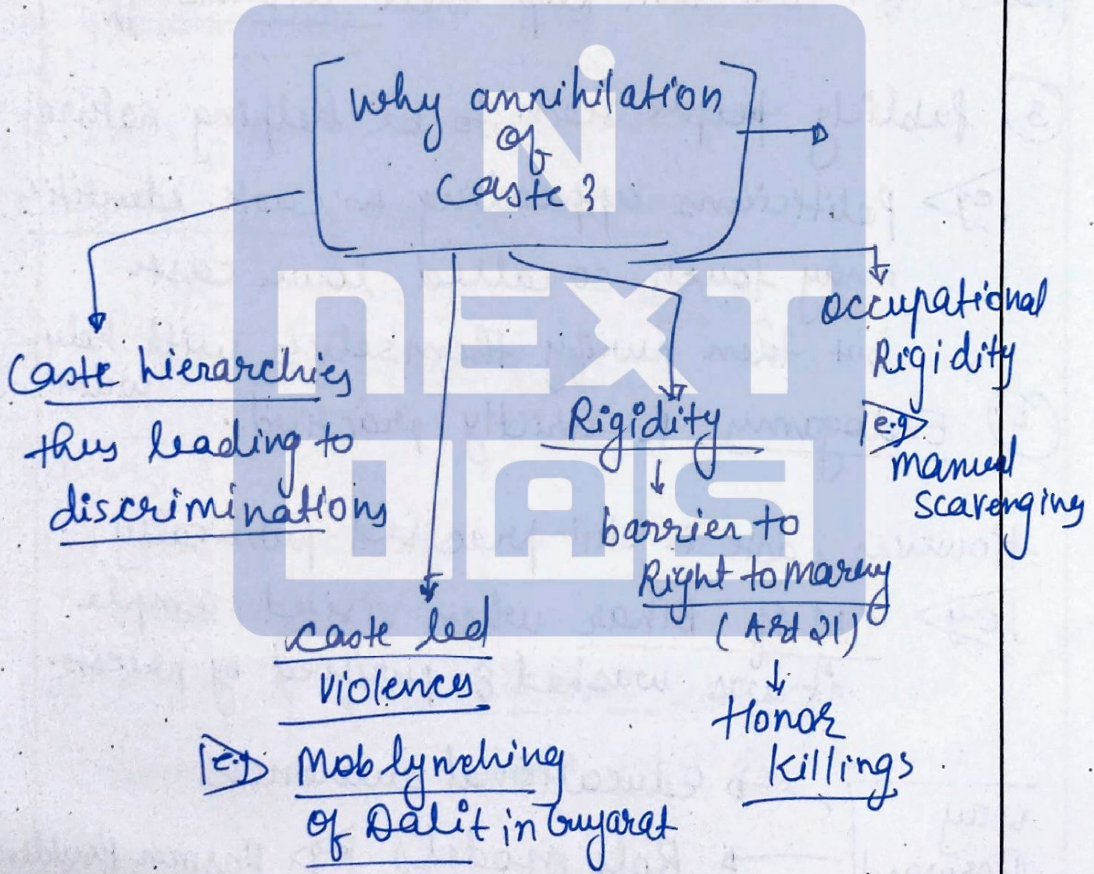


Apart from these criticism, India is known for its cultural & ethnic diversity in the world.

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 can be defined as a group mainly characterized by hierarchy, occupational identity, endogamy etc.



Dichotomy in Public & Private life as a barrier

- ① Caste practised in personal sphere
 e.g. Study on some Rickshawalas of

lucknow showed that they interacted with everyone in public sphere. But used to practice caste in personal sphere.

(2) Caste is practiced in covert forms

↳ People don't deny to give water to their maid but will keep their utensils different.

(3) Publicly people seem to be helping nature

↳ Politicians appealing to caste identities may touch so called lower caste but then purify themselves with holy water.

(4) Endogamy is strictly practiced.

However caste is still practised publically

↳ CM of Bihar when visited Temple it was washed & purified by priests.

way forward

- ↳ Educational awareness
- ↳ Role models ↳ Former Presidents
- ↳ Better implementation of SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act 1989.

Annihilation of caste was advocated by B.R. Ambedkar. But cast is also a factor in solidarity among people.

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 faced many internal & external issues.

Internal being migrant crisis, Restructuring of Indian states etc And external security threats from China & Pakistan

↳ Annexing Pok by Pakistan

Indo-Pak war (1965 & 1971¹⁹⁹⁹)

Cause

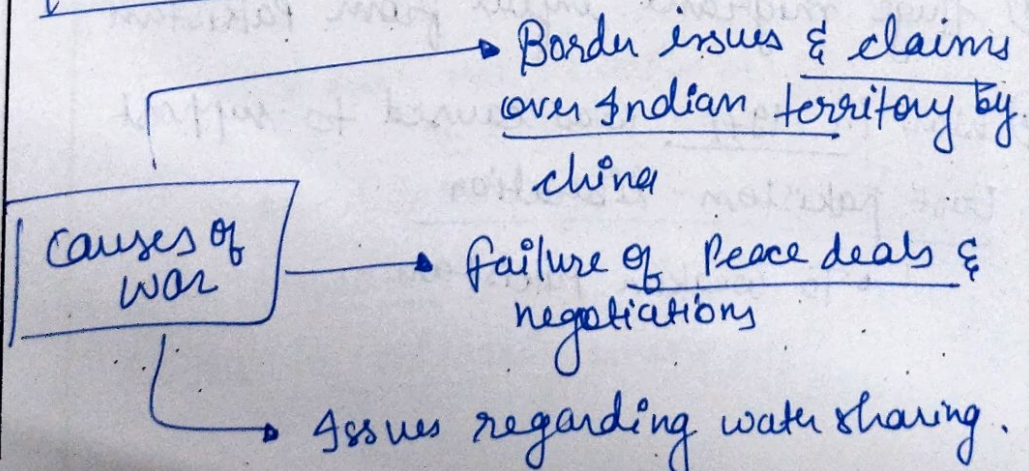
- ① Frequent infiltration was a major challenge
- ② claim of Pakistan over Kashmir and annexation of some part of Kashmir
- ③ Huge migrant influx from Pakistan
- ④ War in 1971 was caused to support East Pakistan liberation
↳ To weaken Pakistan

- ⑤ Wars due to breaching cease fire
 ↳ Kargil war (1999)

Impact on Indo-Pak Relation

- ① Sour relations due to frequent wars
- ② Less avenue for peace →
 ↳ frequent terrorism activities & infiltrations.
- ③ Weaponization & Nuclearization due to insecurities.
- ④ Going to UN imposed ceasefire & thus Pok remained with Pakistan
 ↳ Now building CPEC breaching India's sovereignty.
- ⑤ New country Bangladesh → more cooperative to India.

Indo-China war



Impacts of Indo-China war

① Negotiations were freed
↳ Drawing boundaries

↳ Mac Mohan line

② China is still not satisfied and its ~~a~~ insatisfaction manifest in many forms

↳ Salami slicing

↳ claims over boundary villages

↳ Galwan valley clash

↳ CPEC with Pakistan

Way Forward

↳ India should assert its National interest & sovereignty firmly

↓
Use of soft power

↳ At the same time using multilateral forums like SAARC, BIMSTEC, SCO etc try to negotiate.

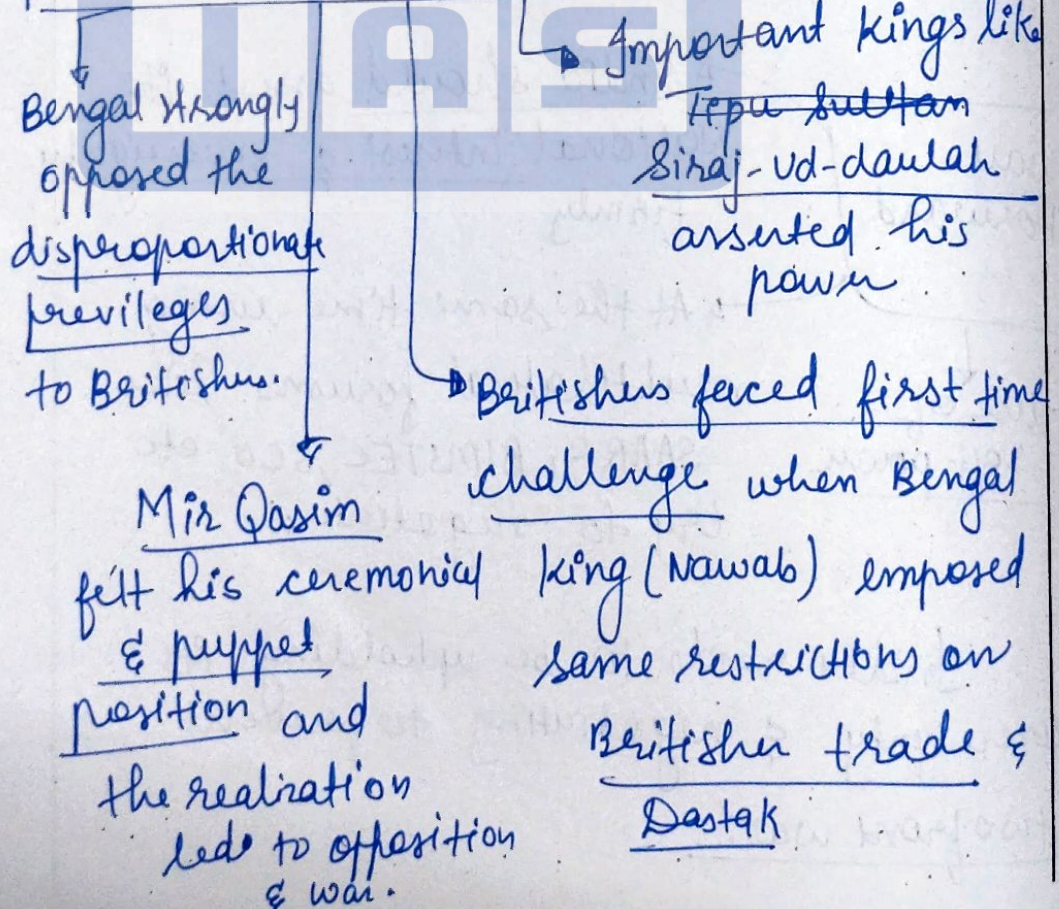
India needs to be upholding its sovereignty & negotiating to prevent 'two front war'.

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

It is said that role of Bengal in British era is immense. Britishers lightened their hold when won Battle of Plassey (1757) & which culminated into Battle of Buxar (1764).

Consolidation of Bengal started in these wars



Battle of Buxar more important than
Battle of Plassey

① Battle of Buxar gave Britishers
the Diwani Rights over Bengal
Bihar & Orissa.

② It was Battle of Buxar which
strengthened their hold in India

↳ Defeated alliance of Qasim, Shah Alam & Shuja-ud-daulah.

③ Many other benefits were availed
by Britishers

↳ Treaty with Shuja-ud-daulah
and Shah Alam

↳ war indemnity

↳ Areas like Awadh which

will be later used as buffer

However it can't be said that battle of
Plassey (1757) was less important

① Siraj-ud-daulah was very
powerful & capable king who
opposed Britishers unfair trade
in Bengal.

② He was defeated & killed by British deception and alliances with people of his Army who later denied to fight leaving him alone.

③ Plassey can be said as the starting point of Bengal's consolidation and Britisher's arrival in the area more strongly (not only trade but Administration through puppets like Mir Jafar)

Thus both the battle played very crucial role in Indian history but its the Battle of Buxar which was game-changer for British East India Company

13

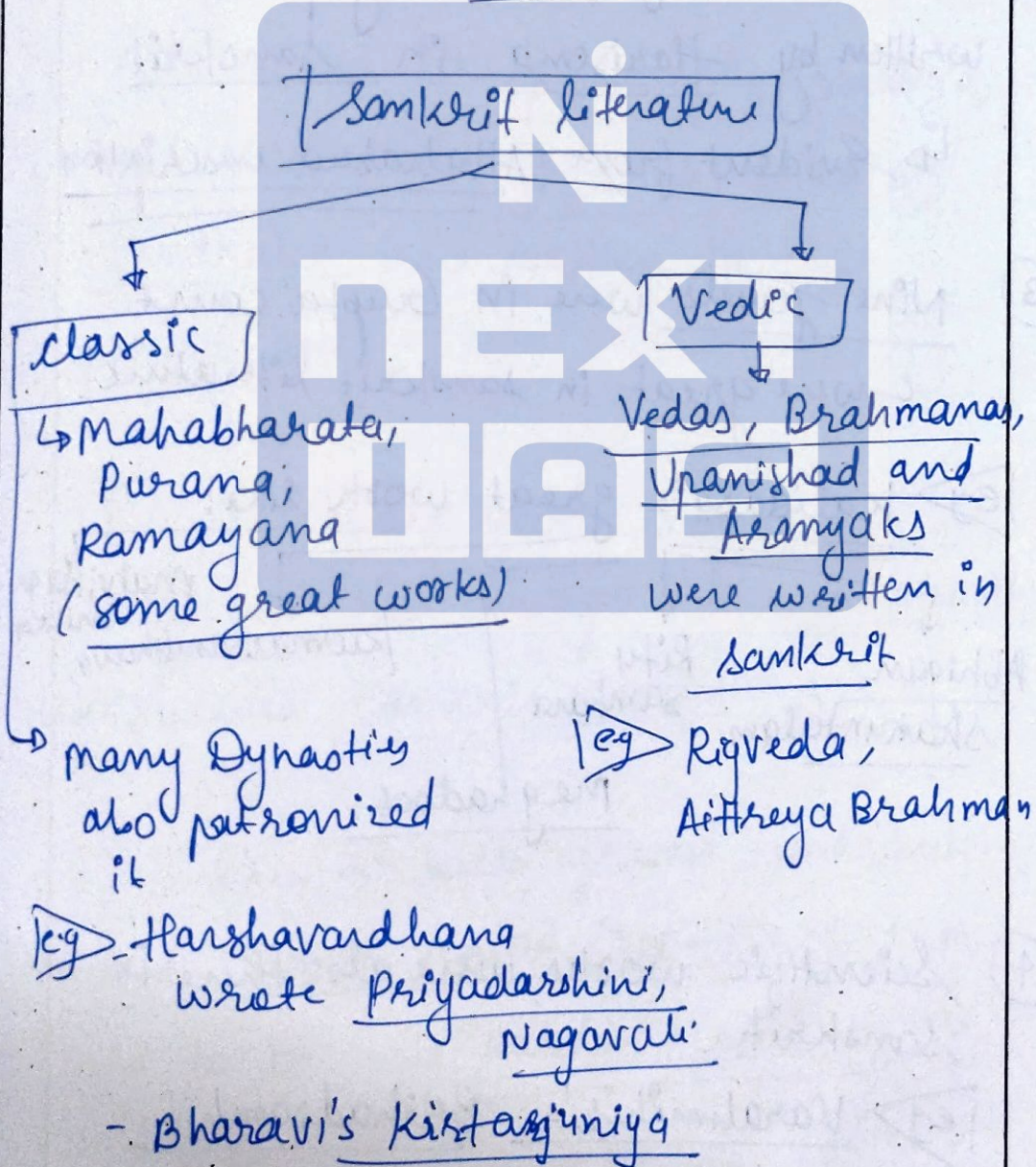
संस्कृत साहित्य सामान्य रूप से और विशेषतः गुप्त काल में प्राचीन भारत के साहित्यिक इतिहास के लिए एक उच्च मानक स्थापित करता है। विवेचना कीजिए।

(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 dates back to the history of Rigved i.e. the vedic era (1500-1000 BC)



Sanskrit literature in Gupta period

- ① Gupta period characterized by Brahmanism and Bhagvatism thus making Sanskrit its main language
- ② Prashasti of Samudragupta written by Harisena in Sanskrit
 - ↳ Evident from Allahabad inscription
- ③ Nine jewels were in Gupta court
 - ↳ were great in Sanskrit literature
 - e.g. Kalidasa's great work like:
 - ↳ Abhigan Shakuntalam
 - ↳ Ritu Samhara
 - ↳ Meghadoot
 - ↳ Kumarsambhava
 - ↳ Malvikagnimitra
- ④ Scientific works were also there in Sanskrit
 - e.g. Varahmihir's Brihad Samhit and Panchyiddhantika written on Astronomical knowledges

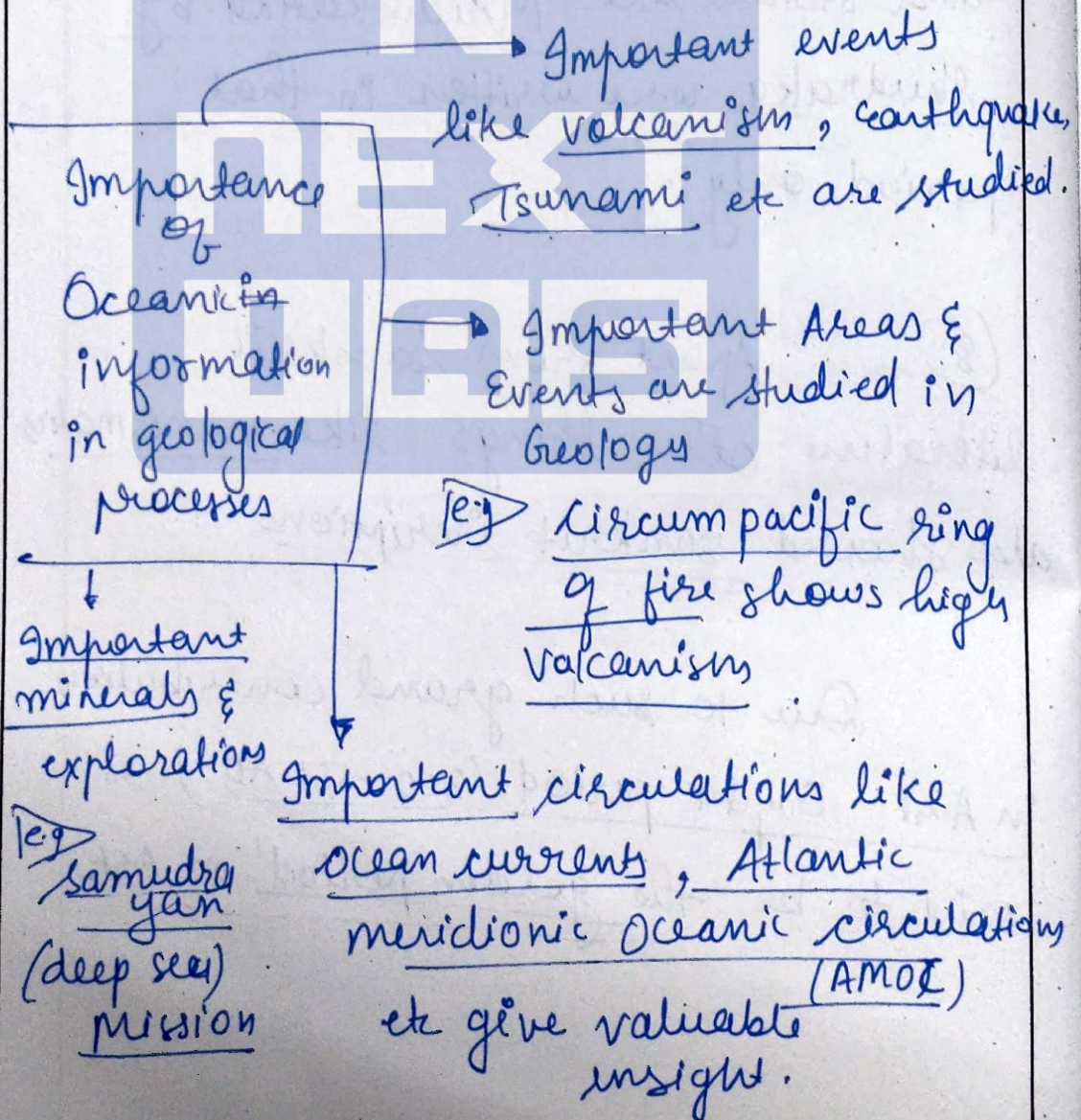
- ⑤ Sanskrit grammar by Amarasimha
i.e. Amarkosh.
- ⑥ Gupta Also associated with
establishment of Nalanda university
↳ there too many (KUMARGUPTA)
Sanskrit works were done.
- ⑦ Other works like philosophy (sankhya)
and stories like Meidhkatika by
Shudraka were written in that
period only.
- ⑧ Apart from Sanskrit
literature other things like numismatics
also showed Sanskrit inscriptions

Due to such grand contribution
in Art Gupta period (300-550 AD) is
said to be the 'golden period' of Art.

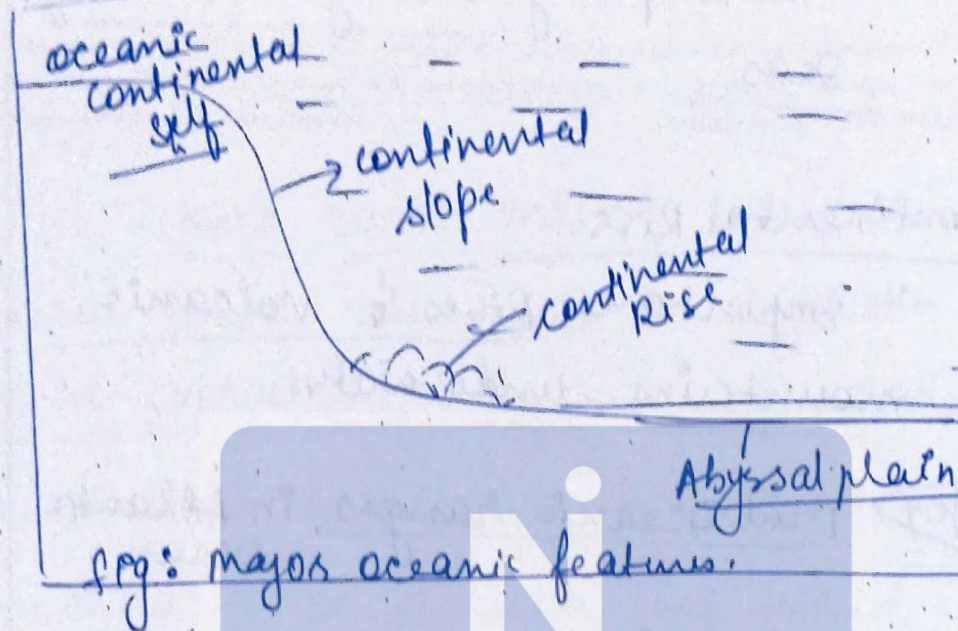
Q.14 महासागरीय नितल का विन्यास उन भूगर्भीय प्रक्रियाओं के बारे में आवश्यक जानकारी प्रदान करता है जिन्होंने पृथ्वी की सतह को आकार दिया है। महासागरीय नितल की प्रमुख विशेषताओं और समुद्र विज्ञान के अध्ययन में उनके महत्त्व की चर्चा कीजिए। (250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

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

70% of the earth surface is said to be ocean & water thus becomes important to study evolution of earth and geological history of earth.



Major features of ocean floor



Significance in oceanography

① Continental shelf

↳ Repository of many minerals, important oils & natural gases.

↳ shale gases on continental shelf.

↳ Erosional & Depositional Activities

↳ This the area where many fossils and life-specimen can be found to study about it.

↳ Placer Deposits

↳ Exclusive Economic Zone is here only.

(B) Continental slope

↳ The slope gives way to the high seas

(C) Continental Rise

↳ Important Rises & volcanic mountains underwater

↳ Mid oceanic ranges in Atlantic Ocean.

(D) Abyssal plains

↳ Are getting studied for knowing about different species living there

↳ Bioluminescent species can be found.

Thus oceanic relief & features hold great significance in knowing India's Earth's geological processes.

Q15 दुर्लभ पृथ्वी तत्वों (दुर्लभ मृदा धातुएँ) की बढ़ती माँग के साथ, उनका वितरण वैश्विक अर्थव्यवस्था का एक महत्वपूर्ण हिस्सा बन गया है। वैश्विक स्तर पर दुर्लभ पृथ्वी तत्वों के वितरण, उनके उपयोग और उनके निष्कर्षण के पर्यावरणीय प्रभावों पर चर्चा कीजिए।
(250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

With the growing demand for rare earth elements, their distribution has become a critical aspect of the global economy. Discuss the distribution of rare earth elements across the world, their uses, and the environmental impact of their extraction.
(Answer in 250 words) 15 Marks

Rare earth metal are those metal which are rare or difficult to be extracted. They are not so rare in amount or placewise but the extraction method is so difficult that termed as Rare metals. (e.g.) Lithium, lanthanides etc.

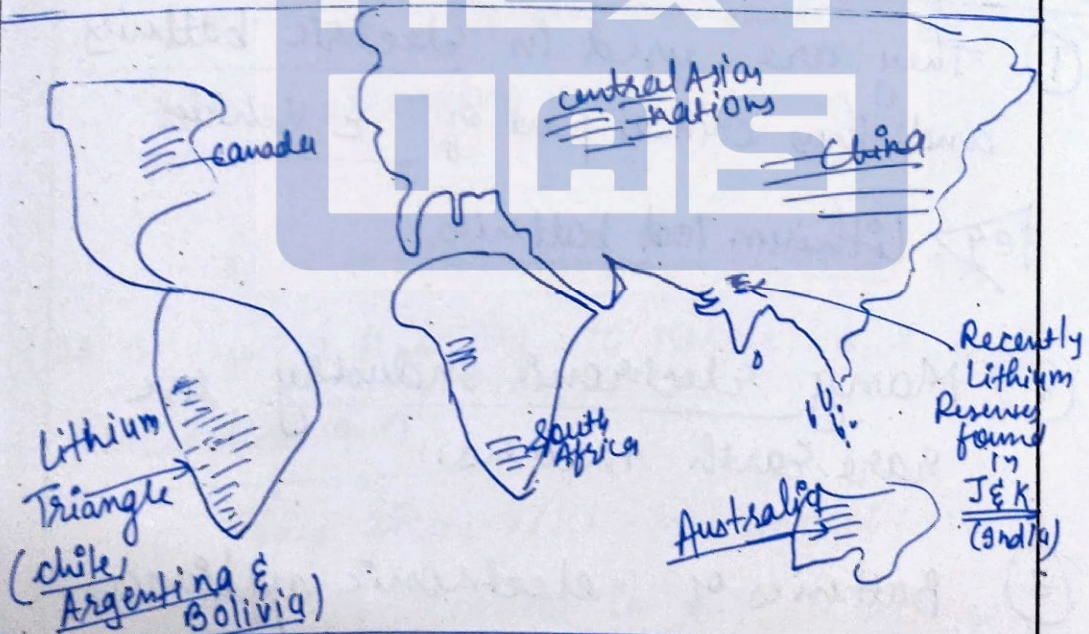


Fig: Distribution of rare earth metals.

Distribution

- As shown in figure majority China holds rare Earth Reserves and also the extraction capabilities.
- Lithium triangle and Australia also hold amounts of lithium.
- within India, J&K & Ladakh → we found some lithium reserves.

Uses of Rare Earth minerals

① They are used in electric batteries and thus critical part of E-vehicles.

↳ Lithium ion batteries

② Many Electronic Industry use rare Earth matters.

③ Batteries of electronic appliances are made

Environmental Impact of Extraction

- ① Create pollution in extraction
- ② Water usage remains high
 T.e.g. hydraulic fracturing like methods
 needs tons of water.
- ③ Chemical leachings
 ↳ Pollute ground (soil pollution)
 ↳ May leach into water (ground water pollution)
- ④ Displacement and wildlife habitat destruction is also challenging.

Rare metals become critical in
 Era of world moving towards Industrial
 Revolution 4.0.

This steps like enhanced
 technologies, Roping in private sectors
 expertise is needed (indian context)

- 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

Ecological carrying capacity of any ecological system (mountains/hills) can be defined as the bearing capacity i.e. what no. of people it can bear without harming the ecological process.

Tourism threatens the carrying capacity by increasing the footfall in these areas.

- Factors Contributing the Trend of Tourism in Hill states
- ① Increasing modernization and Alienation ⇒ people need peace find in these hill areas.
 - ② closer to Nature provide peace of mind (scientific study by IIT Madras)
 - ③ States also attract tourist as it adds their revenue immensely.

④ New social media trends also creating hype about tourism thus attracting many people.

Potential Environmental Impact

① Environmental pollution

↳ throwing plastic bags in rivers, jungles etc.

② Human-Animal conflicts

↳ Jungle Safaris

↳ encroachment to habitats of wildlife for earning profits from tourism

↳ Resorts in jungle.

③ Construction Activities harms pristine environment

↳ Hotels & Resorts for stay

④ Disturbing lives of wildlife animals & indigenous people

↳ A tourist captured video of a Jarawa women dancing was criticised.

However if done positively it can have positive impact also.

↳ Involving local people to conserve forests, hills and local environments.

Measures

① Eco tourism should be promoted

↳ Home stay

② Participation of local indigenous people in conservation activities.

③ Restrictions on no. of tourists at one time

↳ Bhutan has restricted the no.

④ No concretization or hotel construction

↳ Camps should be promoted

↳ Home stay should be offered.

⑤ As Beaches are given 'Blue flag', Mountain & Hill ecosystem & also should be given recognition of cleanliness.

Hills & Mountain Ecosystems are fragile (Himalayas) and Biologically hotspot of diversity thus should be conserved.

Q.17

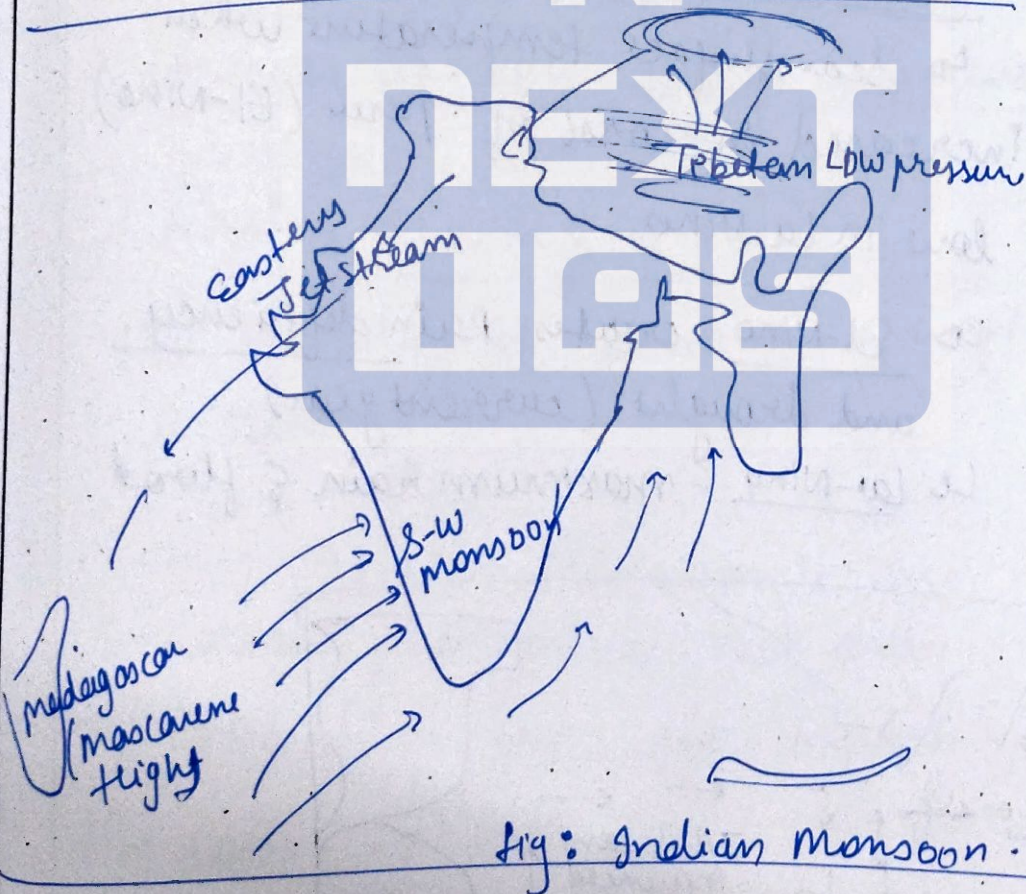
भारतीय मानसून विभिन्न जलवायविक कारकों से प्रभावित एक जटिल परिघटना है। भारत में मानसूनी वर्षा की तीव्रता और वितरण के निर्धारण में महासागरीय और वायुमंडलीय कारकों की भूमिका का आलोचनात्मक परीक्षण कीजिए।

(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 is a complex phenomena involving many factors like, Jet stream (polar easterly), oceanic temperature, interplay between oceanic & atmospheric pressure etc.



Role of oceanic factors

① Indian Ocean Dipole i.e.
Difference in sea surface temperature
 of Indian ocean (west & east)

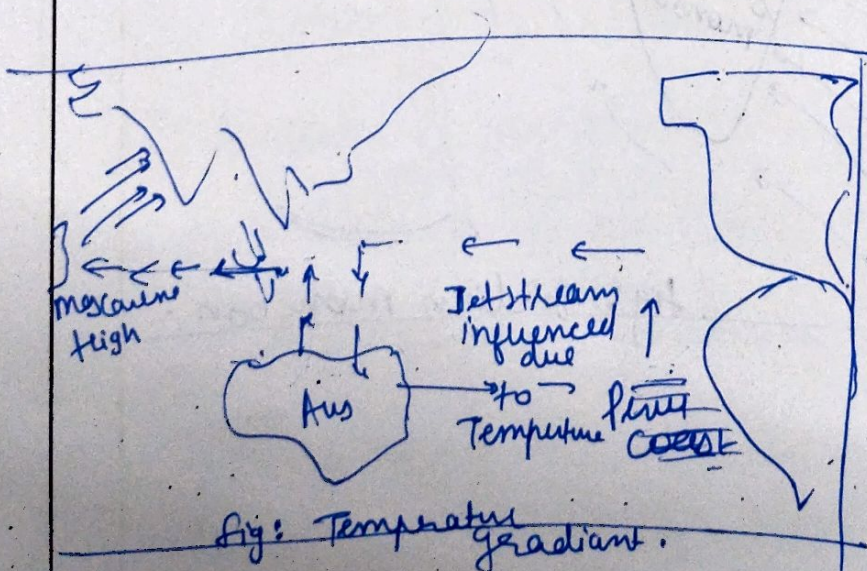
↳ Positive Indi.IOD facilitates Indian
monsoon

② La-Nina & El-Nino

↳ sea surface temperature when
 increased in coast of Peru (El-Nino)
 & low in La-Nina

↳ El-Nino creates Rain deficiency
 and drought. (current year)

↳ La-Nina - maximum Rain & flood



Atmospheric factor

- ① South Easterly Jet stream when delayed Tibetan plateau heat produces (SEJS → southern side of the jet stream if remained in Indian continent (Himalaya) ↓ Hinders Monsoon.
- ② Somalian Jet stream from Mascarene High brings SW Monsoon
- ③ During El-Nino & La-Nina too the interplay of ocean & atmosphere is seen.

Indian Monsoon is an important phenomenon not only geographically but also impacts the socio-economic life.

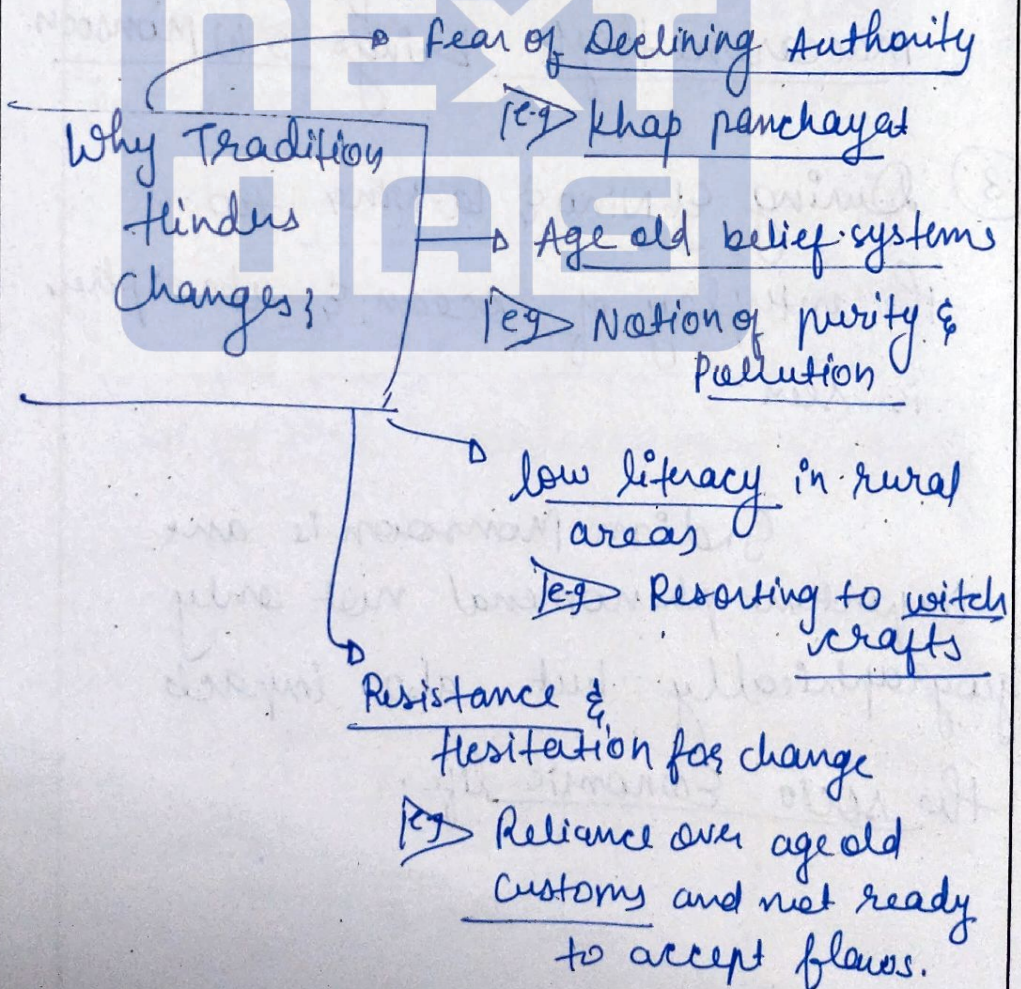
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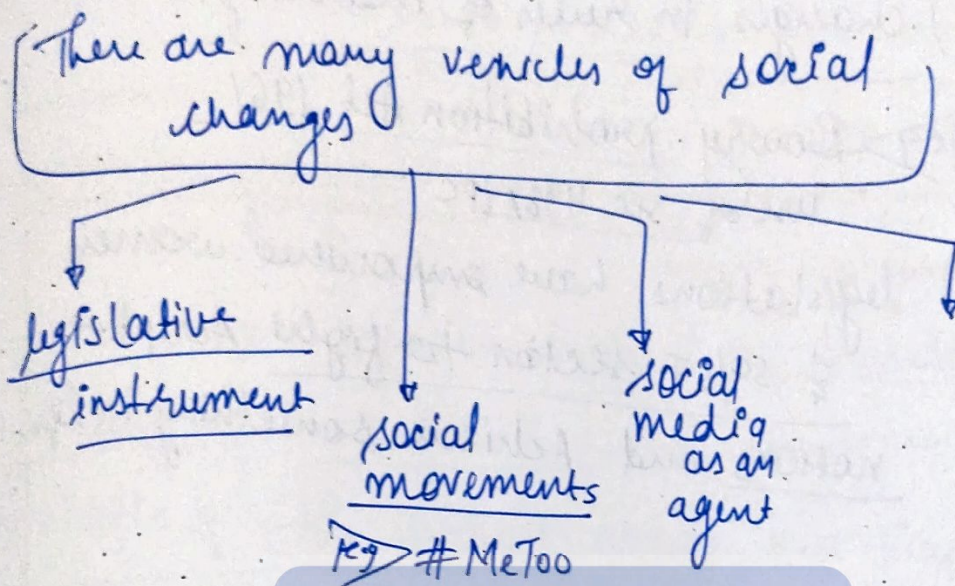
Q.18 हमारे समाज में परंपराएँ परिवर्तन को क्यों बाधित करती हैं? प्राचीन रीति-रिवाजों पर आधारित मूल्य-मान्यताओं के विरुद्ध सामाजिक विधान किस सीमा तक सहायक हो सकते हैं? (250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

Why do traditions in our society impede change? To what extent can social legislation be instrumental against old customary practices? (Answer in 250 words) 15 Marks

Social change is simply changes brought in the social, cultural, economic & political aspects of society.

These change currents are often hindered by traditions





Legislations as an instrument

① Protection of human rights from customs & traditions

e.g. Right to marry is now under Art 21 (Right to life & personal dignity)

② social mobility / sponsored mobility

e.g. reservation for SC/ST & women in Panchayat (73rd CAA, 1992)

③ Removing atrocities and increasing inclusiveness

e.g. SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act 1989

NEXT IAS

④ changes in rules of marriage

Te.g → Dowry prohibition Act, 1961
- use of sec 498A/IPC

⑤ legislations have empowered women
& SC/ST section to fight Acriptive
notions and Achieve something in life.

However there are limitations

① Proxy representation

Te.g → Sarpanch pati
- Reserve

② Government will is lacking many times

Te.g → Reservation of women in parliament
bill is still pending.

③ very less conviction and sometimes
misuse

Te.g → misuse of 498A(IPC) by some women

④ still manual scavenging, mob lynching
of Dalit and Discrimination prevail.

Despite ~~or~~ some flaws, legislations
and constitution has secured right of people

- 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

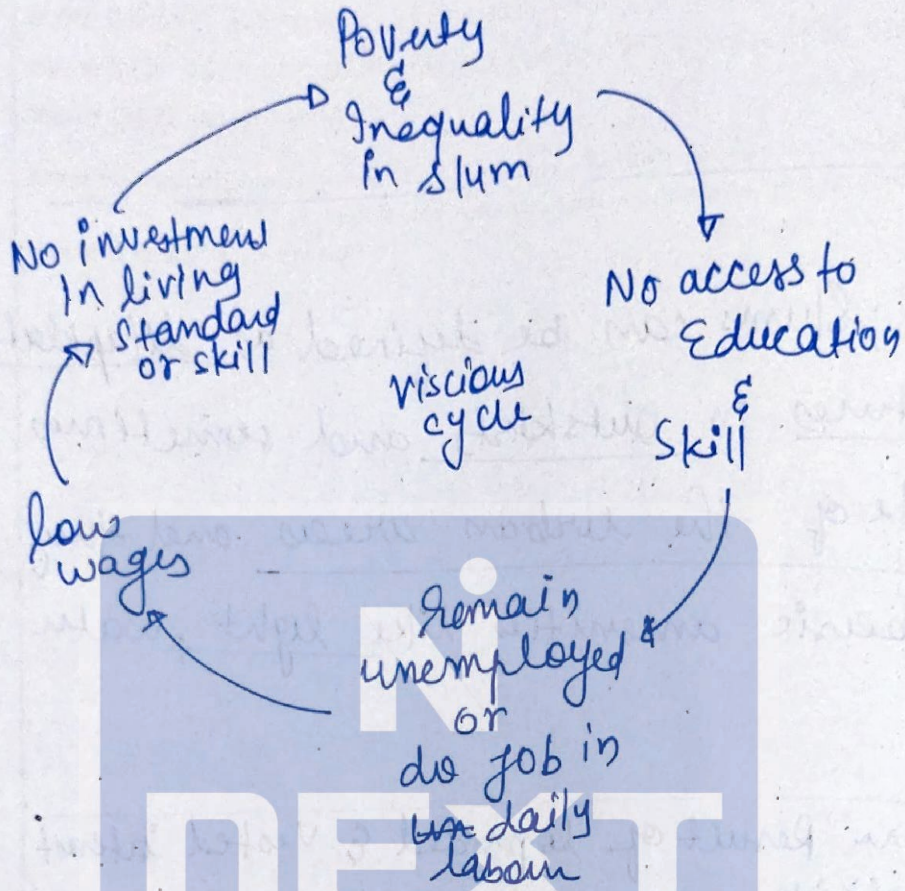
Slums can be defined as dilapidated structures in outskirts and sometimes middle of the urban areas and they lack basic amenities like light, water etc.

They are result of lopsided & vested interest policies

① Slums emerge due to huge inequality prevailing in the country

↳ Oxfam says 1% population hold 40% of wealth while bottom 50% hold 6%

② stark inequality restrict mobility and creates a vicious cycles & culture of poverty



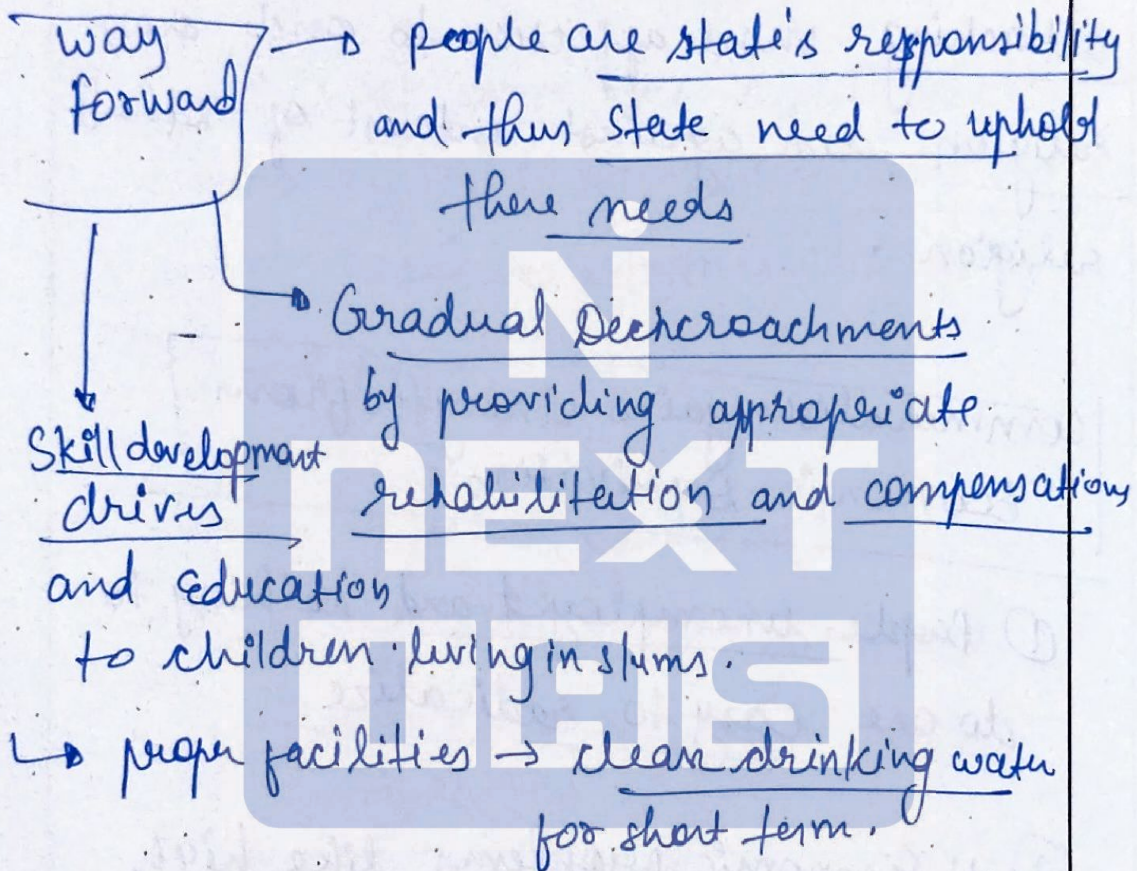
③ structural challenges like no equality in opportunity, further discriminations & exploitation by contractors

④ flaws in policies

eg → PM Awas Yojana - houses are appropriated by ~~cream~~ lower class urban people.
↳ No benefits to slum dwellers

⑤ In sensitive stances of deencroachment

↳ Bulldozer policy adopted in some
stances .



In long Term, government needs to provide
better job creation and skills and
also Affordable Housing to All.

social contract theory says
that they are state's responsibility.

NEXT IAS

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 can be defined as
attaching more affection to one's own
religion even against interest of other's
religion.

Communalism gains strength from
Economic Deprivation

- ① People unemployed and nothing to
do are easy to radicalize
- ② Economic problems like high
unemployment (7-8%), poverty etc
create discontent and dissent

↳ these dissents are easy for
anti social or communal elements
to harvest & create clashes.

(3) Even educated people when face economic challenges protests even if its communal.

↳ Sir Syed Ahmad Khan in Aligarh (1887) did same.

(4) Sachchar Committee highlights the economic plight of Muslim community which leads to communal clashes

↳ Delhi Riots

It thrives in social exclusion

↳ Ghettoisation prevent cultural exchange and thus create intolerance

↳ social Exclusions breeds isolation and Alienation which also breed dissent (highlighted by Sachchar Committee)

↳ less accessibility and rigidities

↳ Jagmohi Temple allows not other Religion to enter the Temple

However there are other reasons like vandalism, personal grudges etc which can be seen in many cases.

What
to
be
done?

→ Sachar committee says enhancing education and employment can reduce such notions.

→ Cultural events and sharing ideas will enhance tolerance

Using social media to counter communal notions

Communalism disturbs the social harmony and threatens social

capital thus we need to keep it in check.