

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)

<u>GS-I</u>		Code : TC071
Name of Candidate :	RUHANI	
Roll No. :	PTTP 220870 (IGP 2022 student)	
Registration Number :	Date of Examination : 22-07-2023	
Exam Centre :	Old Rajinder Nagar <input type="checkbox"/>	Bhopal <input type="checkbox"/> Online <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

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.

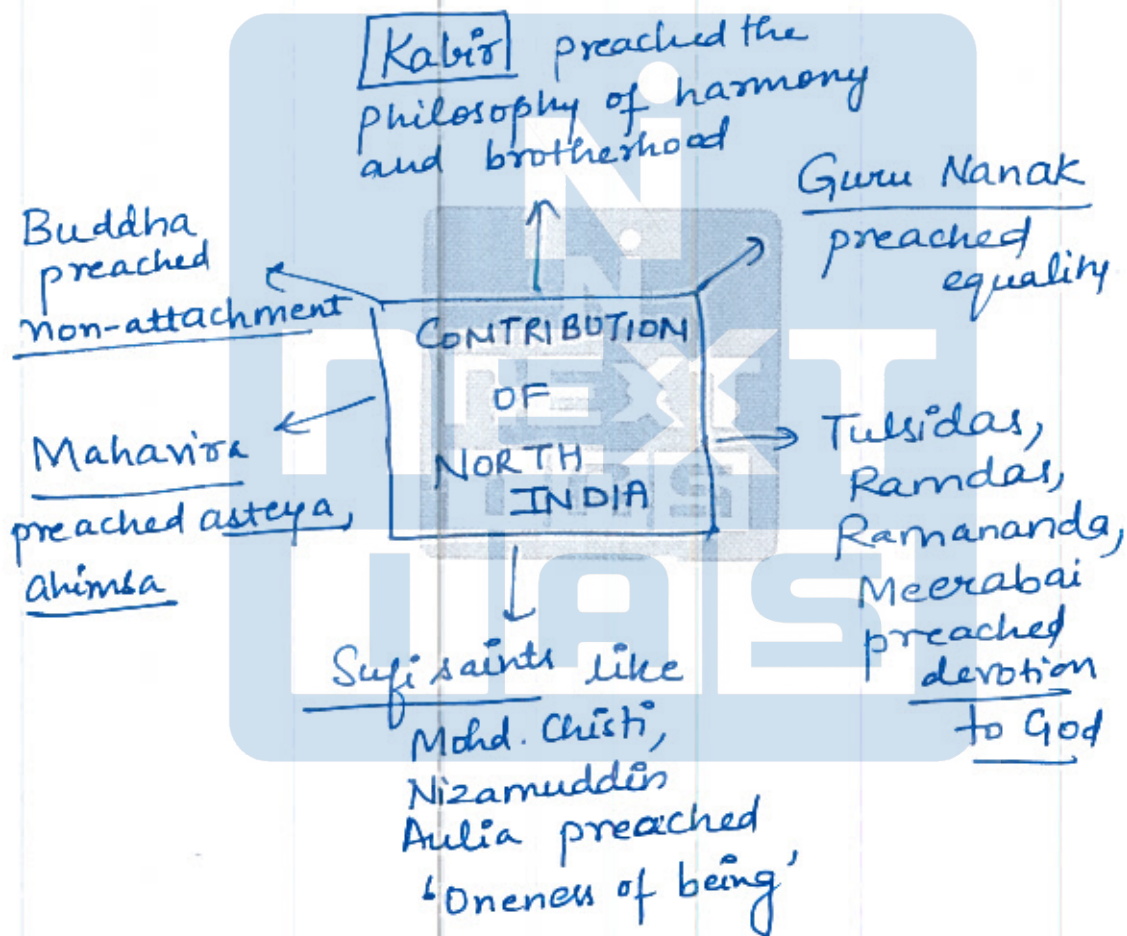
DO'S

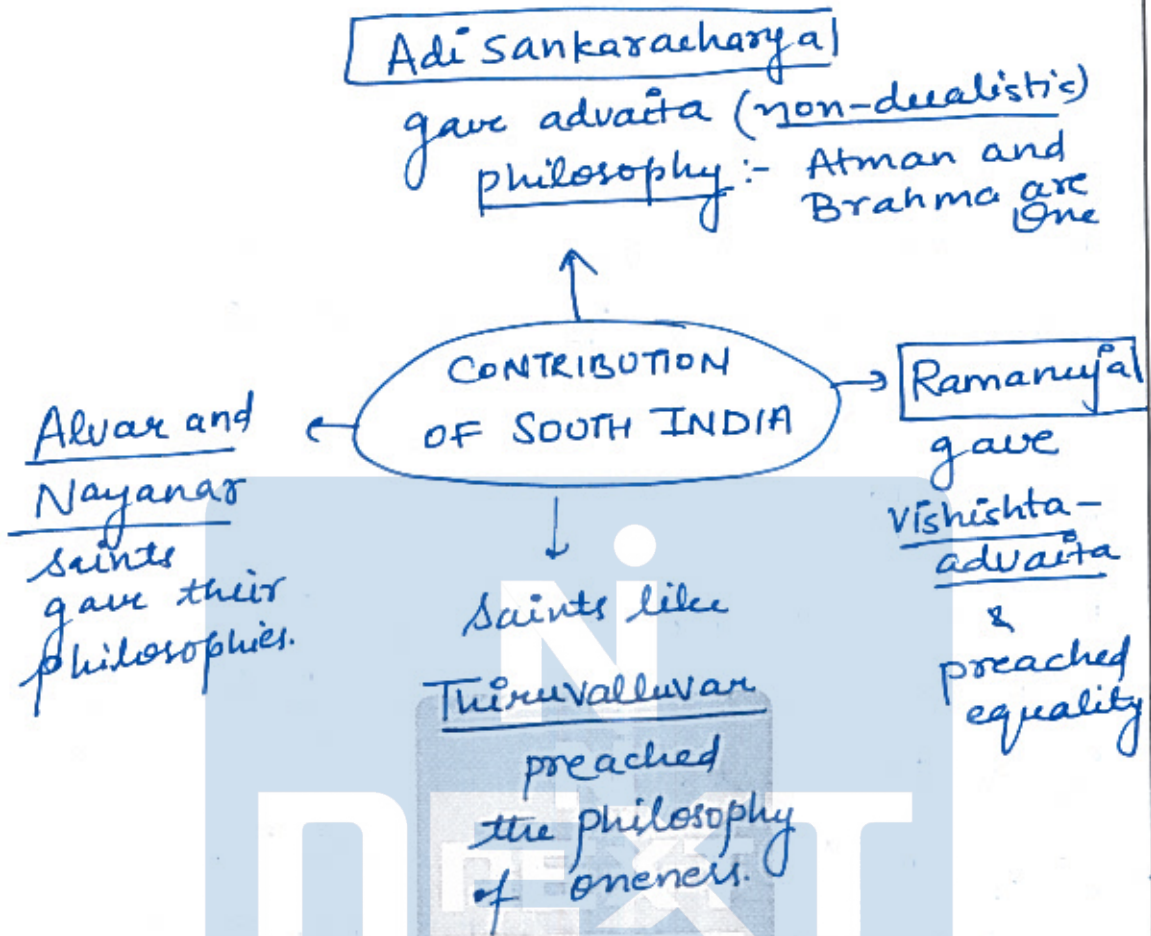
1. Read the Instructions on the cover page and strictly follow them.
2. Write your registration number and other particulars, in the space provided on the cover of QCA Booklet.
3. Write legibly and neatly. Do not write in bad/illegible handwritings.
4. For rough notes or calculation, the last two blank 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 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

Philosophical thought of India owes its origin to both North as well as to South India.





Thus, the fabric of Indian philosophical thought is a combination of North as well as South Indian elements.

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

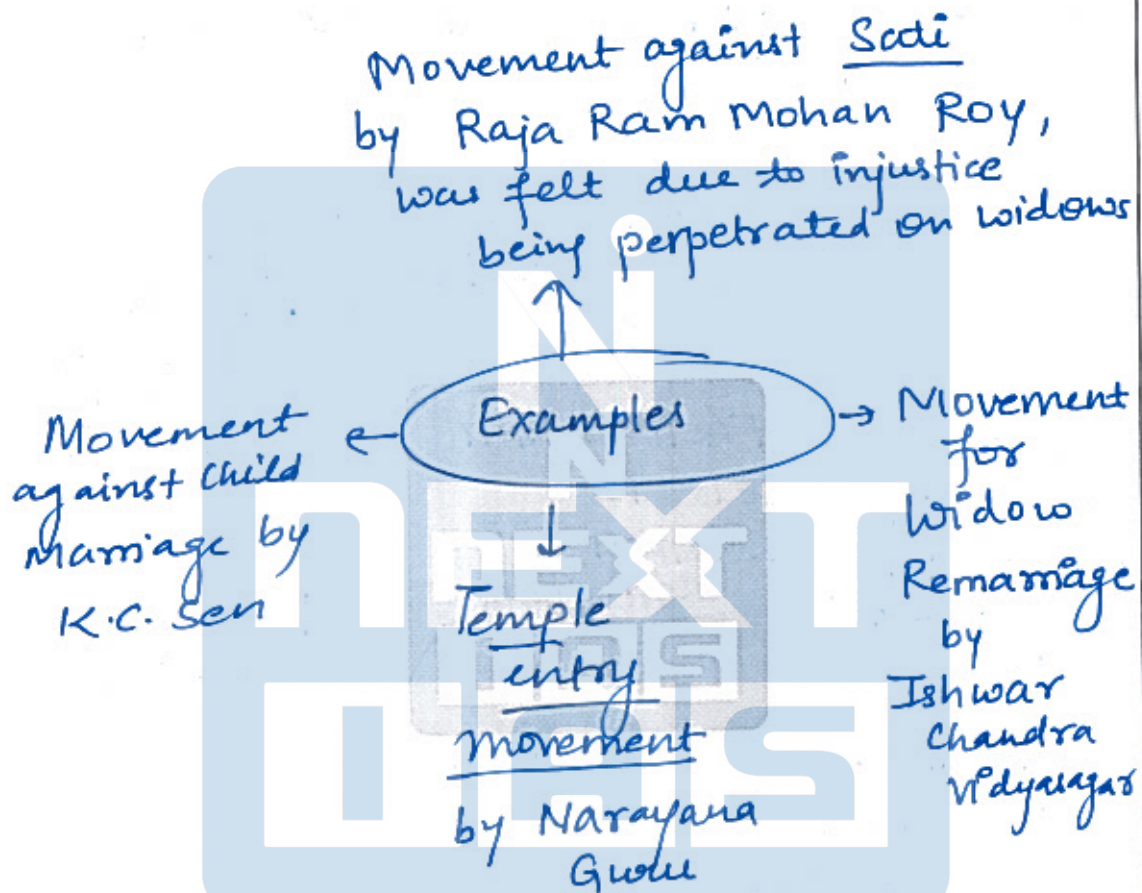
The Indian society's impulse for social change and reform was a response to its opposition to colonial rule. Examine. (Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks

The social reform movements were a response to opposition to colonial rule.

REASONS :-

- Due to western education, Indians had forgotten to take pride in their past.
- Thus, Swami Vivekanda glorified India's past so that Indians change and help each other to unite against the British.
- Women were earlier confined to their homes.
- But Mahatma Gandhi counselled women and thereafter, women also participated in nationalistic movements.
- There was widespread untouchability.
- Gandhiji preached the need to change this and treat each man equally.

However, all social reform movements were not a response to opposition to Colonial rule. Examples are :-

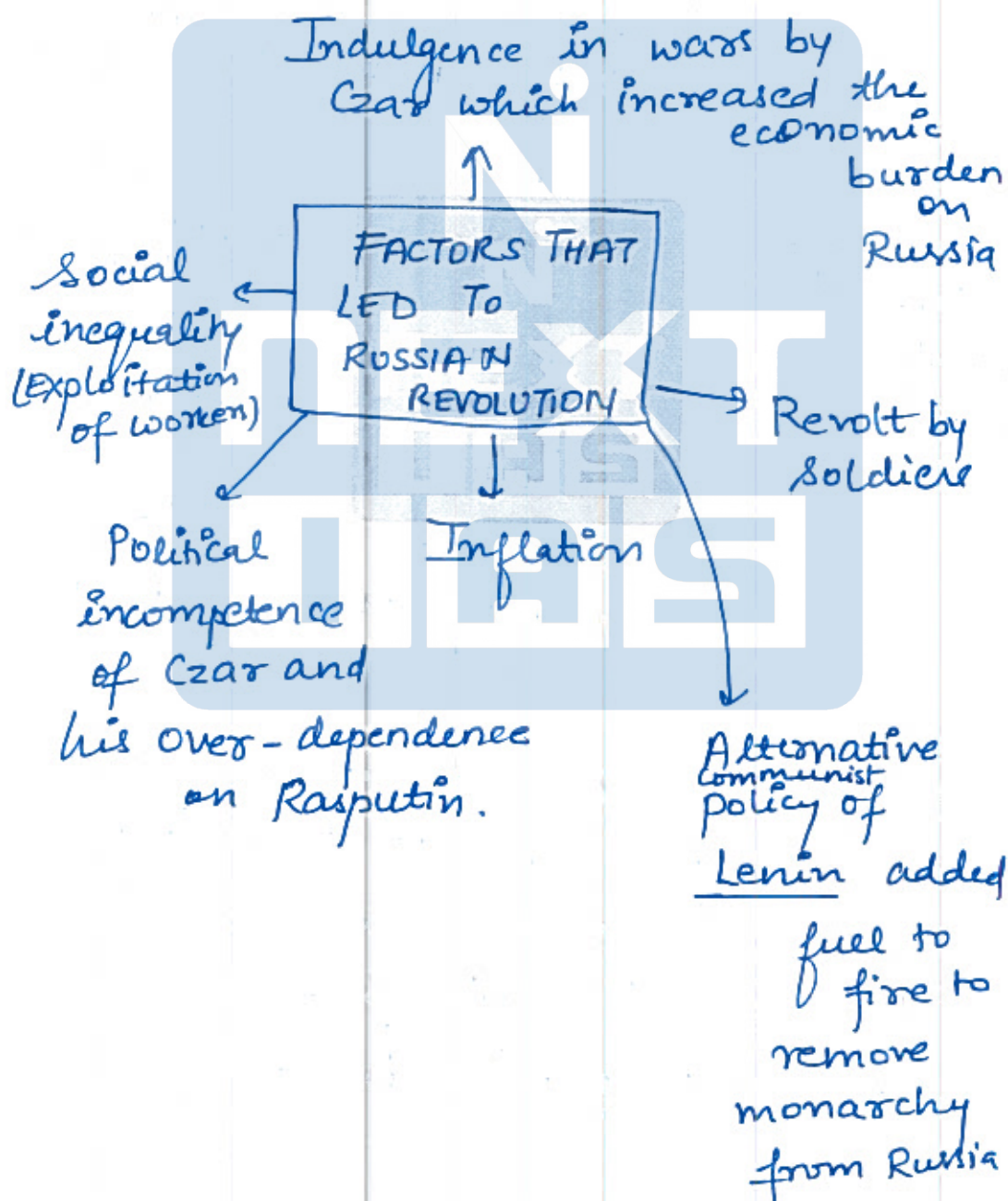


Thus, all social reform movements were not due to opposition to Colonial rule but were due to inherent desire of reformers to bring equality in society.

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 occurred due to policies of Nicholas Czar.



INFLUENCE ON INDIAN NATIONAL MOVEMENT :-

- Lenin's ideals inspired leaders like Bhagat Singh to adopt revolutionary terrorism to drive out British from country.
- Workers in Indian industries began to clamour for their rights.
- Communist parties got strengthened in India.
- Industrial regulations ^{were passed} and strikes became a regular feature in India.

Thus, the Russian revolution inspired the Indian nationalists to oppose the British for their exploitative policies and seek justice.

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

The uneven temperature distribution of Earth's surface is due to factors like:

1. → AXIS of the earth is inclined at $23\frac{1}{2}^\circ$ N from the equator.

Due to this, the solar rays fall directly on equator, making equator the warmest portions on earth and the poles, the coolest portion.

2. → ROTATION of earth causes day and night, which leads to different temperatures.

3. → REVOLUTION of earth around the sun leads to sun's rays falling directly on Tropic of

Cancer in the summers. Hence,
deserts are found there.

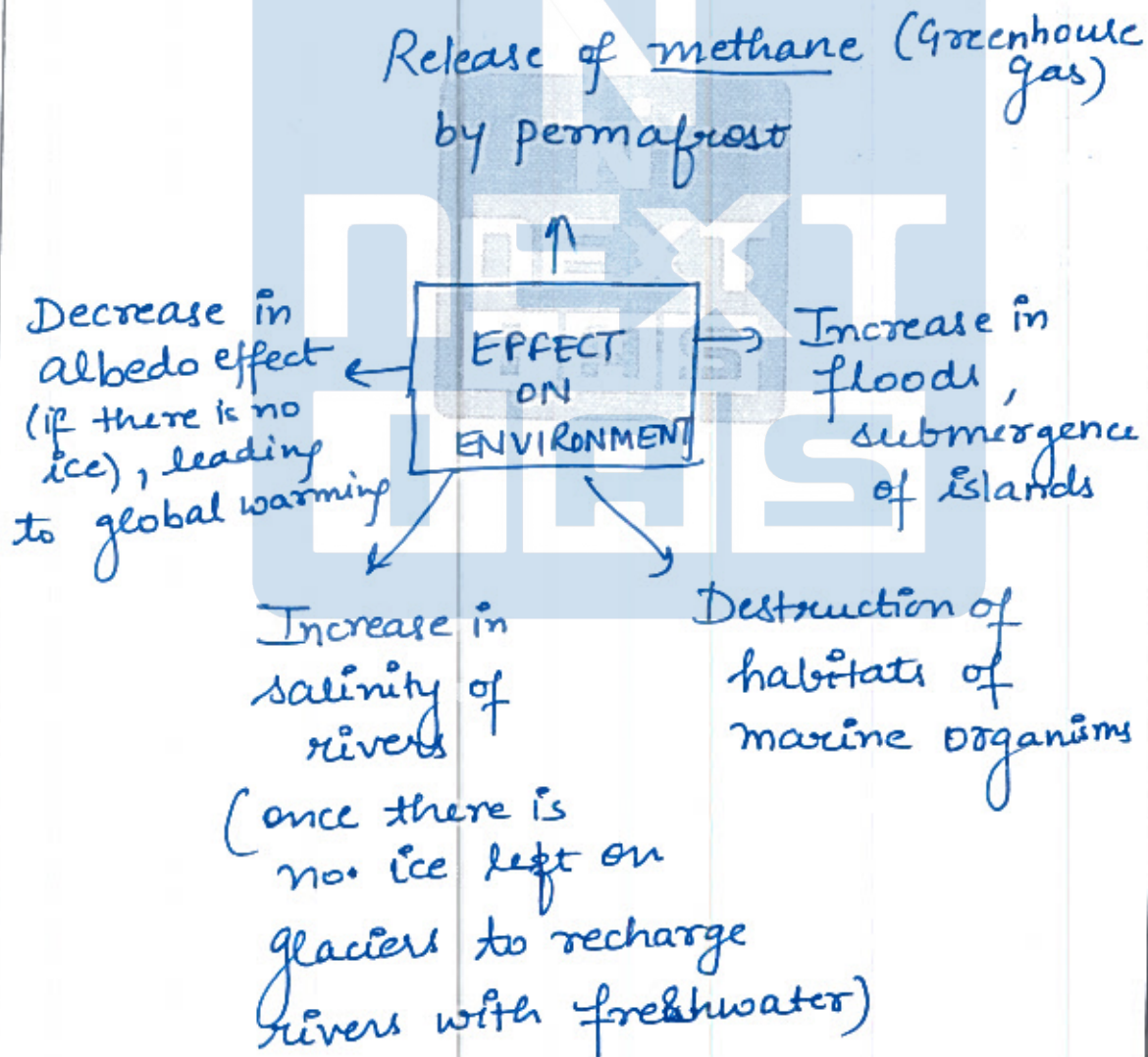
→ In winters, sun's rays fall
overhead on Tropic of Capricorn
and hence, deserts are also found
here.

Thus, the latitudes, axis, spin and
revolution of Earth determines
distribution of temperature on Earth's
surface.

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

The glaciers are melting at a fast rate due to climate change. This has serious implications.



MEASURES TO ADDRESS THE ISSUE OF MELTING GLACIERS :-

- Reducing pollution and GHG emissions
- Carbon sequestration
- Afforestation,
- Carbon capture
- Climate geoengineering
- Research in Arctic and Antarctica
- Capacity building of researchers
- Increasing funding of studies in glaciers.

These steps can be taken to address the issue of melting glaciers.

Q.6

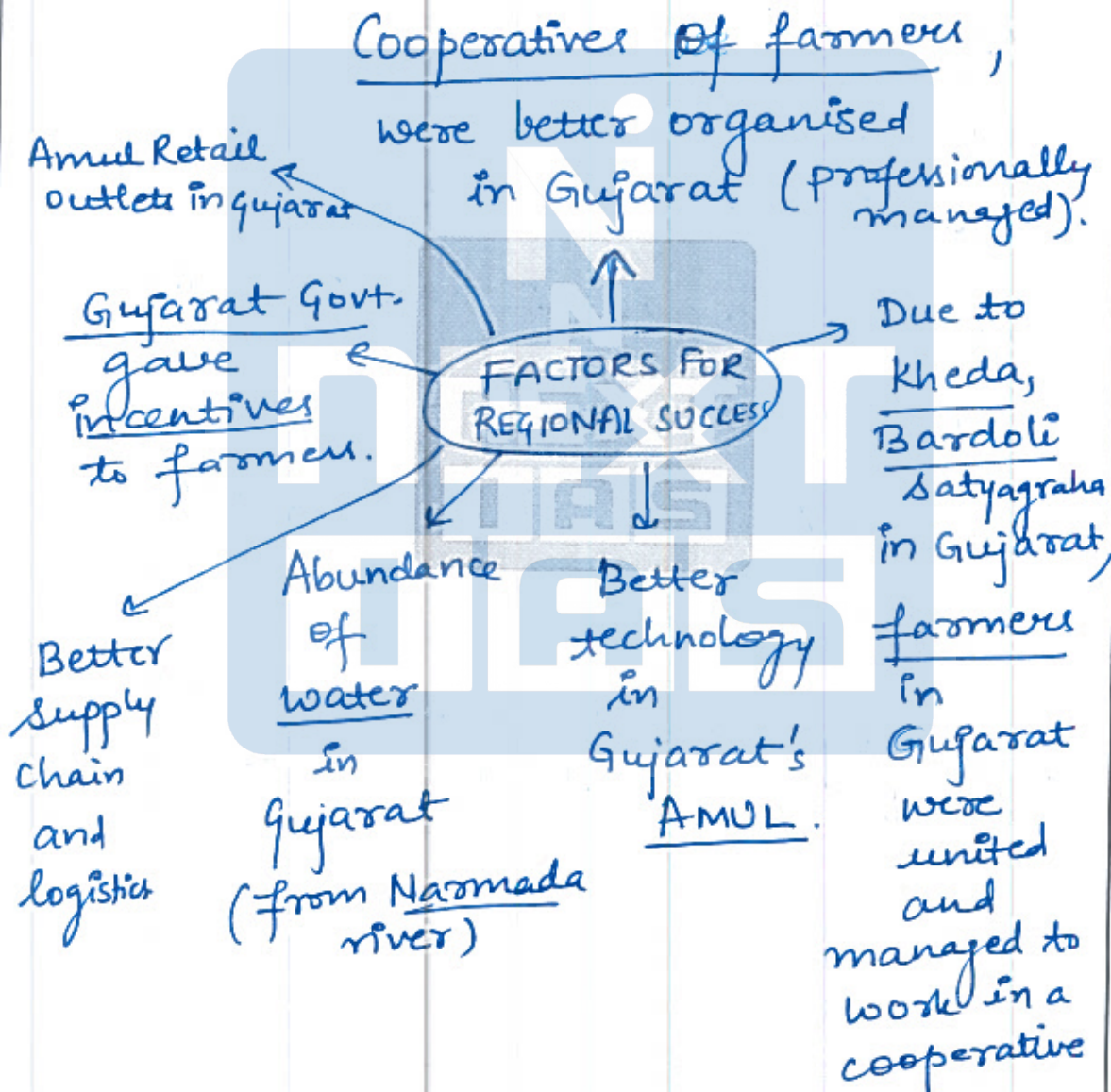
श्वेत क्रांति भारत के पश्चिमी भाग में सर्वाधिक सफल रही। श्वेत क्रांति की इस क्षेत्रीय सफलता के कारकों की विवेचना कीजिए।

(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 engineered by Dr. Verghese Kurien in Gujarat.



Due to these factors, white revolution could succeed in west India and not in other regions.

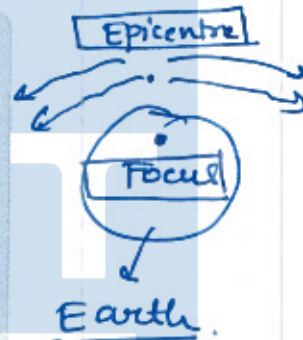


Q.7 पृथ्वी की आंतरिक संरचना की हमारी समझ में भूकंपीय अनुसंधान किस हद तक योगदान करता है? इसके महत्त्व का विस्तार से विश्लेषण कीजिए। (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

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 sends P and S-waves to understand Earth's interior structure.

→ It helps in understanding the focus and epicentre of the earthquake.



→ ~~It~~ wherever the waves travel the fastest, that region is a solid and constitutes earth's crust.

→ wherever waves travel slowly, that region constitutes mantle as it is semi-solid.

Thus, waves help us determine the depth of the crust and the mantle.



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

The pace of demographic transition is the fastest in southern states like Kerala, Tamil Nadu.

Whereas, transition is slowest in states like Bihar and UP where total fertility rate is still high.

This makes demographic transition a double-edged sword as it has both pros and cons.

FAST DEMOGRAPHIC TRANSITION

PROS

- less children (less dependents)
- more workforce (more skilling, higher incomes).

CONS

- increased elderly people
- less working class
- more burden on state for pensions
- geriatric care facilities to be provided

SLOW DEMOGRAPHIC TRANSITION

PROS

- ~~more~~ less elderly population
(less pension pressure on government)

CONS

- less working age population
(less skills, less income)
- More children
(more creches needed)

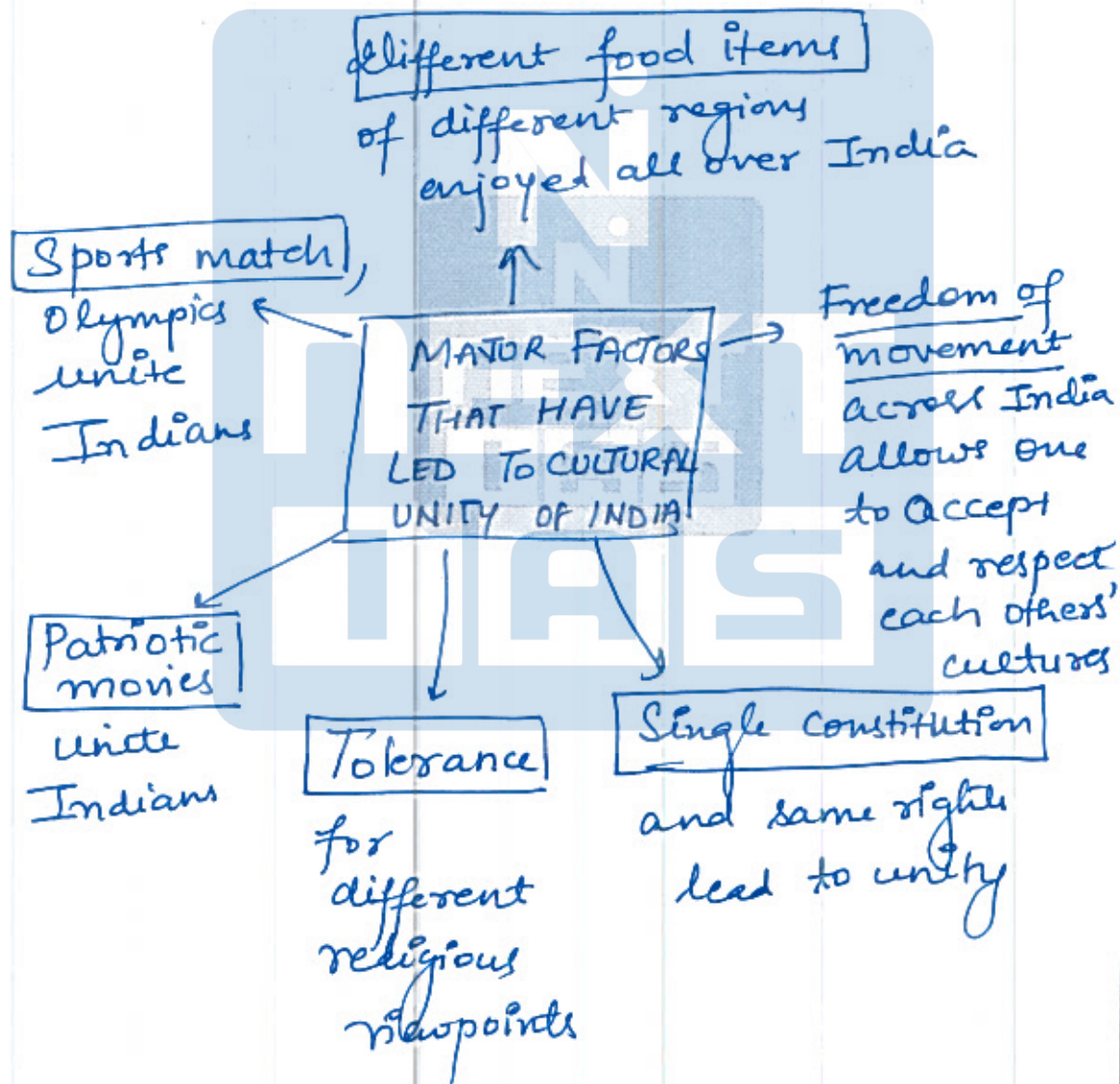
Thus, different strategies need to be adopted by different states for a smooth demographic transition.

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

Thread of unity has always held the ethnic and cultural diversity together.



However, the cultural unity gets threatened due to communalism, regionalism, lack of tolerance. Thus,

India must guard against these
evils and remain culturally united
as 'United we stand, divided we
fall.'



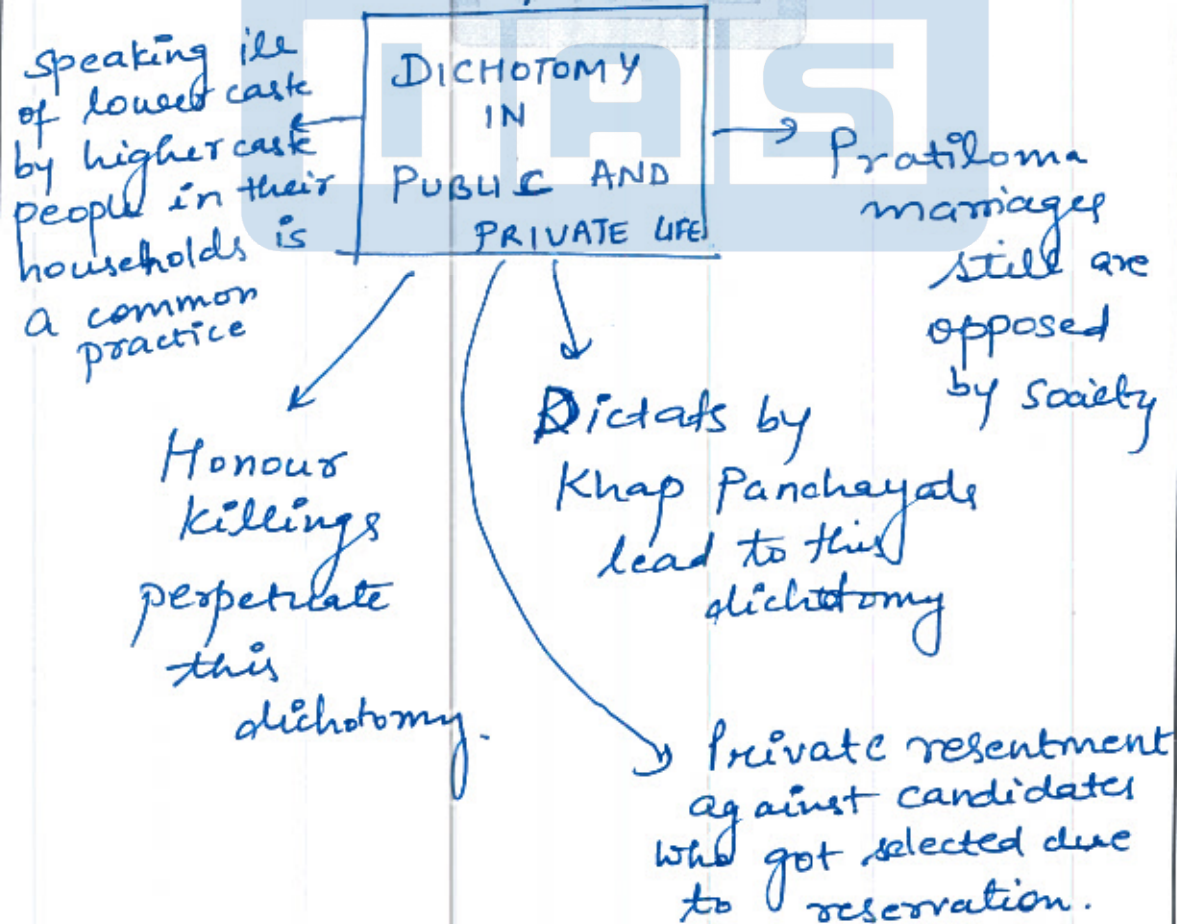
Q.10 भारतीय समाज में विद्यमान सार्वजनिक और निजी जीवन में द्विभाजन जाति के उन्मूलन के लिए एक प्रमुख बाधा के रूप में कार्य करता है। औचित्यपूर्ण उत्तर लिखिए। (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

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

Untouchability was abolished by the Indian constitution in 1950.

However, untouchability and caste discrimination still exists in covert forms due to dichotomy in public and private life in Indian society.

In public life, a person may treat a Dalit equally as others. But in cases of marriage, caste becomes an issue.



Thus, unless this dichotomy between public and private life is resolved, caste discrimination will continue to be a problem for Indian society.



- Q.11 स्वतंत्रता के बाद भारत को कई युद्ध लड़ने के लिए विवश किया गया था। हमारे द्विपक्षीय संबंधों पर भारत-पाक और भारत-चीन युद्धों के कारणों और प्रभावों पर प्रकाश डालिए। (250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

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

Post-independence, India had to fight 2 wars with Pakistan in 1965 and 1971.

India had to fight a war with China in 1962.

CAUSES OF :

- INDO-PAK WAR, 1965 :- to annex Kashmir and Kargil (Tiger Hill)
- INDO-PAK WAR, 1971 :- for liberation of Bangladesh (East Pakistan) from West Pakistan
- INDO-CHINA WAR, 1962 : China had occupied the Aksai chin area of India. This led to the war.

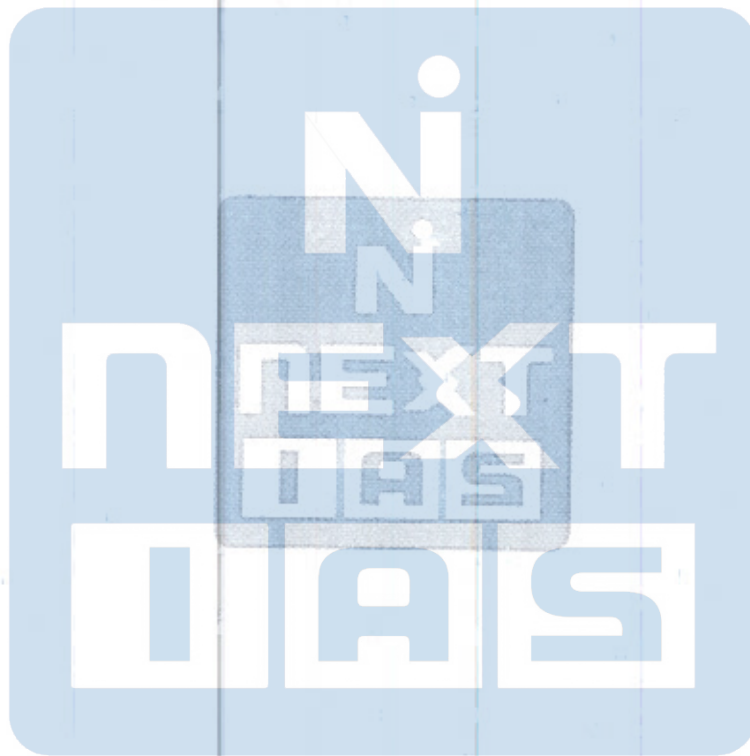
IMPACT OF WARS ON OUR BILATERAL

RELATIONSHIP :-

- Pakistan and China both became enemy nations.
- Line of Control (LOC) disputes.

- China refused to accept LAC (Line of Actual Control).
- China refused to recognise Arunachal Pradesh as integral part of India.
- Disputes between India and China in Gyalwan Valley.
- Regulation of FDI coming into India from China became more stringent.
- Political negotiations with Pakistan came to a standstill.
- SAARC has become inactive due to presence of Pakistan.
- Terrorist attacks like Pulwama, Uxri and Mumbai attacks happened, taking lives of many people.
- Trade with Pakistan has reduced substantially.
- China is planning to gain maritime dominance through its 'String of Pearls' strategy in Indian Ocean.

Thus, the bilateral relationship has sunken to a new low after the wars.



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

The Battle of Plassey fought in 1757 between the British and Siraj-ud-Daulah, was won by the British through treachery.

However, it gave the British access to economic resources of Bengal.

The Battle of Buxar fought in 1764, was more important than Battle of Plassey because:-

- It led to the defeat of Mughal emperor Shah Alam II
- Thus, British gained access to resources of the entire country through the Treaty of Allahabad signed in 1765.
- The British gained political control over the entire India as the Mughal ruler was defeated.

- Since the Nawab of Awadh, Shuja-ud-Daulah was also defeated, the British gained access to Awadh.
- Since the Battle of Buxar was a hard-fought battle between the British and the joint army of Shah Alam II, Shuja-ud-Daulah and Mir Qasim, hence Battle of Buxar was more important than Battle of Plassey.

N
NEXT
IAS
D
IAS



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

Literary history of ancient India is characterised by many texts, plays and poems in Sanskrit.

Gupta age promoted Sanskrit literature. For instance, Kalidasa wrote Meghdoot, Abhigyan Shakuntalam and Vikramaditya wrote Vikram-uvashyam in Sanskrit.

→ Kalhana wrote Rajatarangini in Sanskrit.

→ Bhaskaracharya wrote a mathematical text 'Lilavati' in Sanskrit.

→ Aryabhatta wrote 'Suryasiddhanta' in Sanskrit.

→ Brahmagupta wrote 'Brihatsamhita' in Sanskrit.

→ Many inscriptions and Ashokan edicts had texts in Sanskrit.

Thus, Sanskrit was widely popular among the masses and reached a high watermark during Gupta age.



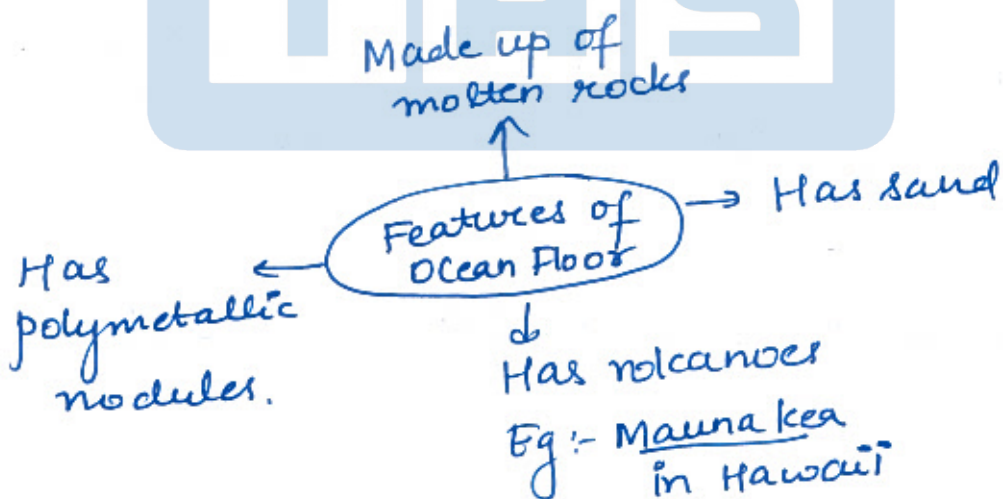


Q.14 महासागरीय नितल का विन्यास उन भूगर्भीय प्रक्रियाओं के बारे में आवश्यक जानकारी प्रदान करता है जिन्होंने पृथ्वी की सतह को आकार दिया है। महासागरीय नितल की प्रमुख विशेषताओं और समुद्र विज्ञान के अध्ययन में उनके महत्त्व की चर्चा कीजिए। (250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

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

The ocean floor provides significant information about the geological processes that shaped the earth's surface.

For example, ocean studies have shown that oceanic crust is made of SiMa (Silicon and magnesium)



SIGNIFICANCE :-

- Ocean floor is formed by seafloor spreading.
- Eg:- Atlantic Ocean is formed due to divergence of American and Eurasian Plate.
- Red Sea is formed due to divergence between the Arabian Plate and the African Plate.
- Thus, Oceanography is important to study as it explains the formation of structures in ocean floor.
- It also helps in deep sea mining for exploitation of minerals.

Thus, studying ocean floor is essential.

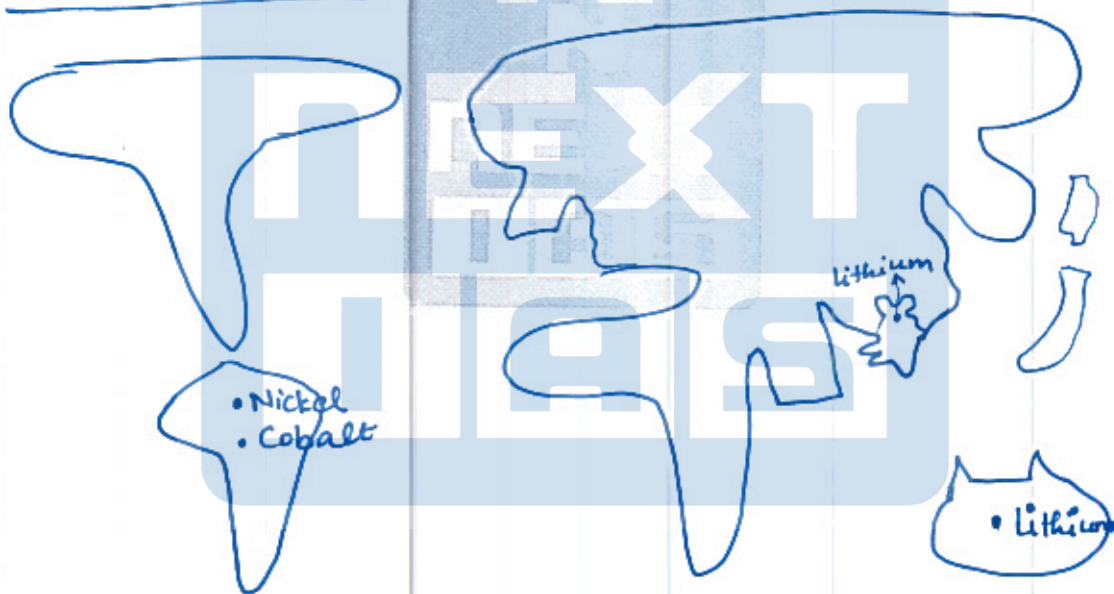


- Q.15 दुर्लभ पृथ्वी तत्वों (दुर्लभ मृदा धातुएँ) की बढ़ती माँग के साथ, उनका वितरण वैश्विक अर्थव्यवस्था का एक महत्वपूर्ण पहलू बन गया है। वैश्विक स्तर पर दुर्लभ पृथ्वी तत्वों के वितरण, उनके उपयोग और उनके निष्कर्षण के पर्यावरणीय प्रभावों पर चर्चा कीजिए।
(250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

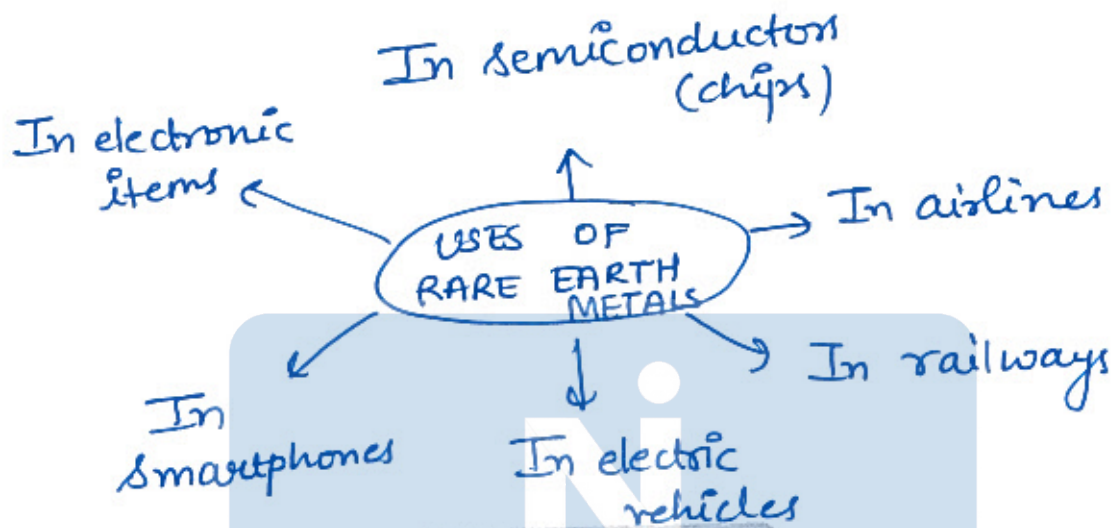
With the growing demand for rare earth elements, their distribution has become a critical aspect of the global economy. Discuss the distribution of rare earth elements across the world, their uses, and the environmental impact of their extraction.
(Answer in 250 words) 15 Marks

Rare earth metals are in huge demand across the world due to their usage in chips of semiconductors and in batteries of electronic vehicles.

DISTRIBUTION OF RARE EARTH METALS



- Rare Earth metals like Nickel and Cobalt are found in South American countries like Bolivia, Peru and Argentina.
- Lithium is abundantly found in Australia.
- Recently, lithium has been discovered in J&K, India
- China also has reserves of rare earth metals



ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT OF EXTRACTION

- Mining requires huge amount of water. This leads to water scarcity.
- Dust pollution also happens due to mining.
- land degradation and soil quality degrades due to mining.
- Air pollution due to use of mining vehicles.
- Habitat of flora and fauna gets disturbed, causing imbalance in the environmental ecosystem.

Thus, extraction of rare earth metals
must happen in a sustainable manner.

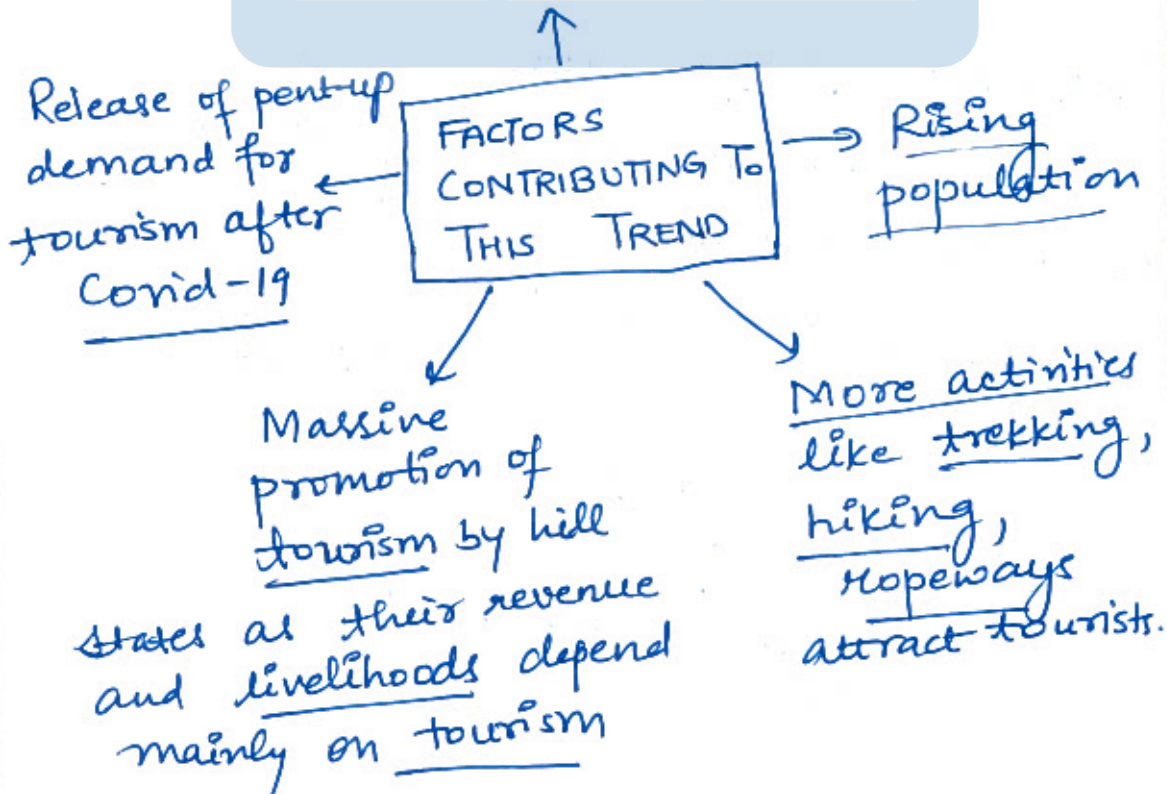


Q.16 पहाड़ी राज्यों में पर्यटन, इस क्षेत्र की पारिस्थितिक वहन क्षमता से अधिक हो जाने का खतरा है। इस प्रवृत्ति के लिए योगदान करने वाले कारकों का विश्लेषण कीजिए और इस घटना के संभावित पर्यावरणीय प्रभावों का मूल्यांकन कीजिए। इन राज्यों में धारणीय पर्यटन को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए क्या उपाय किए जा सकते हैं?
(250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

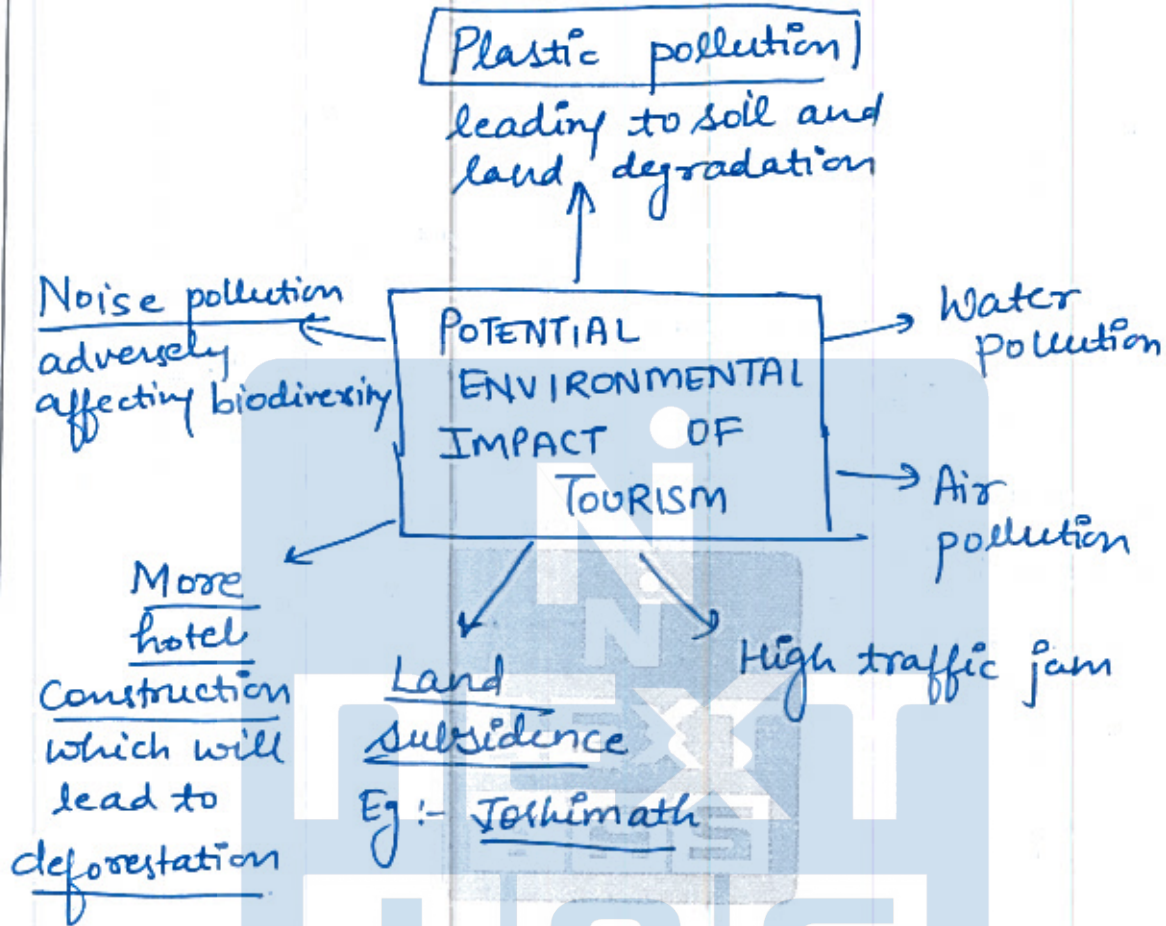
Tourism in the hilly states is threatening to exceed the ecological carrying capacity of the region. Analyze the factors contributing to this trend and evaluate the potential Environmental impacts of this phenomenon. What measures can be taken to ensure sustainable tourism in these states?
(Answer in 250 words) 15 Marks

Tourism in hilly states has increased substantially, especially in hill stations like Mussoorie, ooty. However, these regions have not been planned to accommodate the high amount of tourists. Thus, tourism is exceeding the ecological carrying capacity of the region.

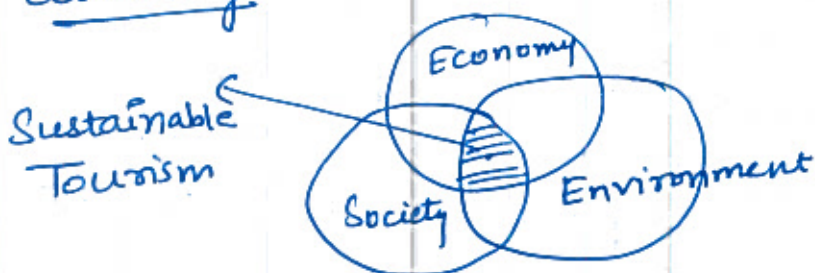
Global warming necessitates tourists to visit cooler region



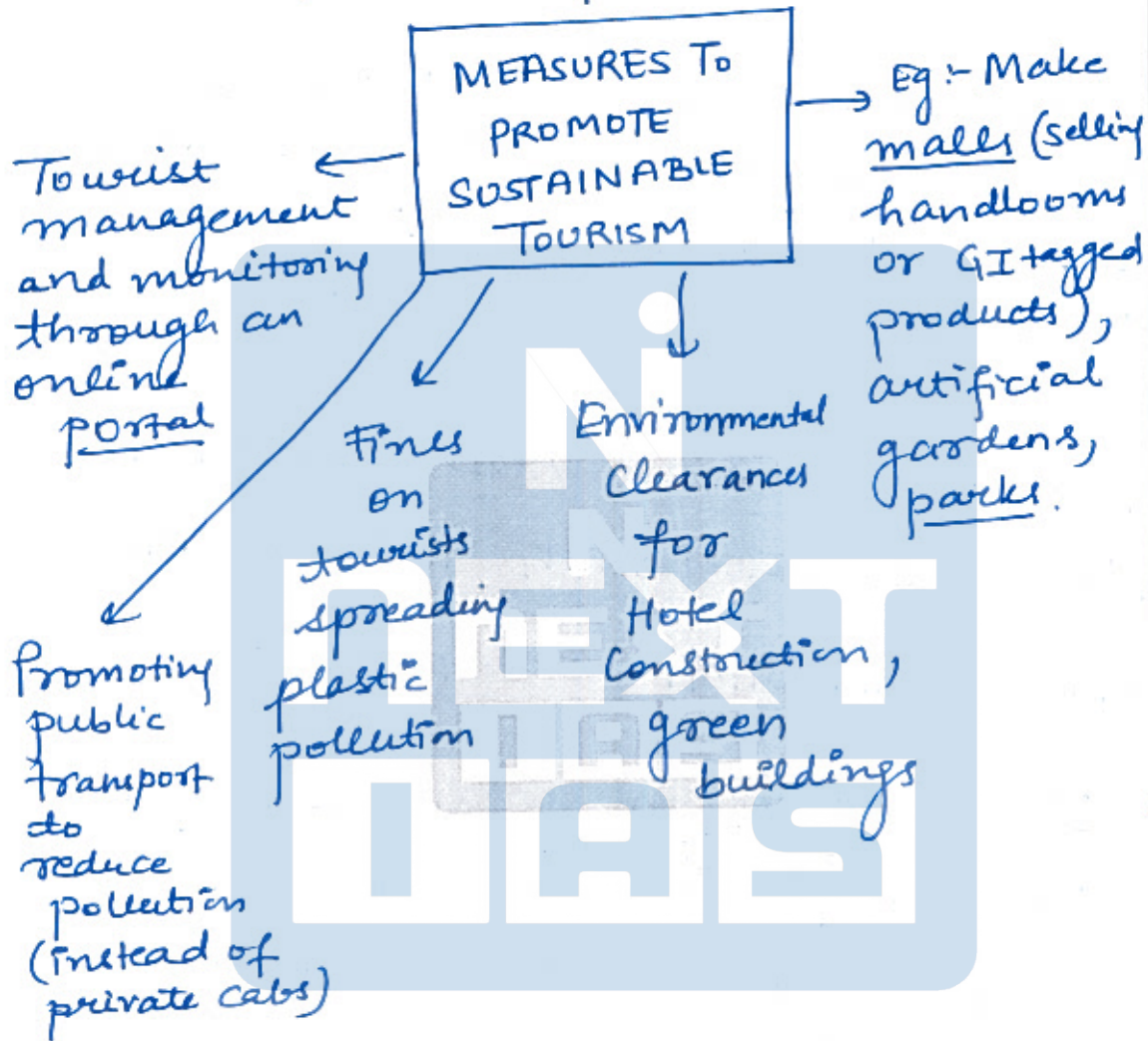
Po



~~MEASURE~~ Thus, ~~subt~~ due to adverse environmental impact, we need to tourism economy which promote sustainable benefits the society, as well as environment.



Make tourist circuits at different places in the state, to divert the traffic away from one main tourist site



Thus, we must make efforts towards greening our tourism. For this, we must take the above measures for sustainable tourism practices.

- 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

The Indian monsoon is influenced by climatic factors like temperature, ~~the~~ oceanic and atmospheric pressure and presence of systems like El Niño.

ROLE OF OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC FACTORS IN DETERMINING THE INTENSITY AND DISTRIBUTION OF MONSOON :-

- EL Niño : is an oceanic-atmospheric interaction, ^{in Pacific ocean.} that affects monsoon.
It is caused due to weakening of South East Trade winds.
- In Normal Year, the South East trade winds pull water towards the Australian Coast.
→ Thus, Darwin (in Australia) develops low pressure (LP) and due to upwelling of cold water, Tahiti (in Peru)

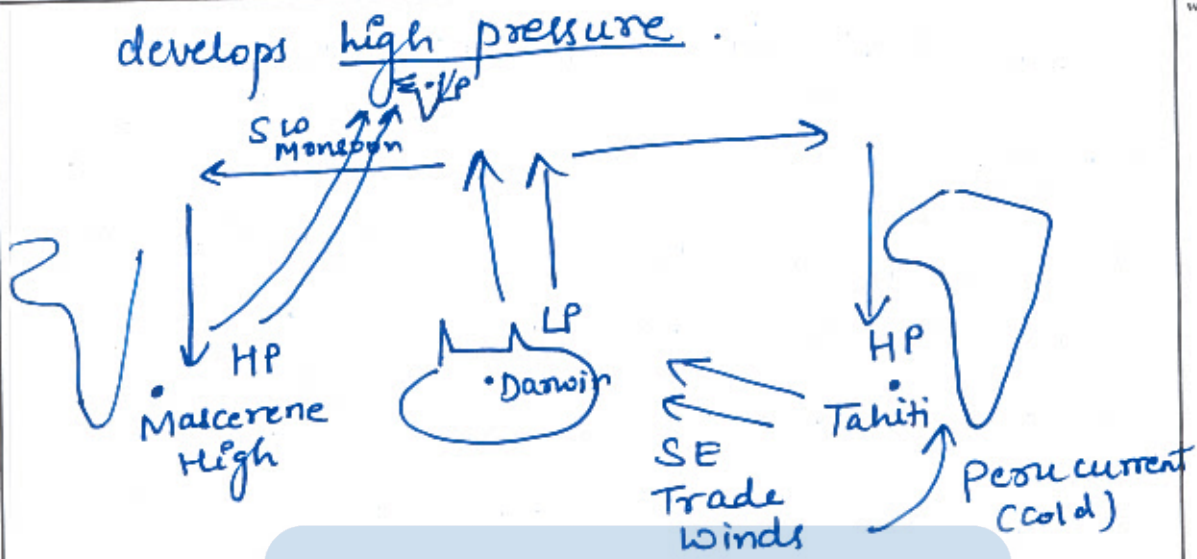


Fig 1: Walker Cell circulation
in a Normal year.

- However, during El Niño, the South East trade winds weaken.
- Hence, warm waters are not pushed as much towards Australia and there is little upwelling of cold water in Peru. Thus, Peru remains warm.
- Thus, low pressure (LP) develops in Peru and HP develops in Australia.
- The normal Walker cell circulation gets disturbed and thus, there is little South West Monsoon in India.
- Thus, El Niño has a negative impact on Indian monsoon.

DISTRIBUTION OF MONSOON RAIN IN

INDIA:

→ due to temperate cyclones in Mediterranean sea, western disturbances cause monsoon in North India during winters.

→ In summer, due to South west Monsoon winds, rain occurs in North India and East India.

→ ~~For~~ However, due to western Ghats, Pune lies in rainshadow area.

→ Similarly, during winter, Tamil Nadu gets maximum rain due to North East trade winds.

Thus, monsoon is unevenly distributed across India.

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

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

Traditions refer to the practices being followed by the society in consonance with their religion, caste or other social beliefs.

Traditions impede change because of the following reasons:

- RELIGIOUS REASONS :- A change may violate some religious principles or beliefs. Eg:- Women of menstruating age should not enter Sabrimala Temple as the deity is a celibate.
- SOCIAL RIGIDITY :- Social norms to protect girls might prevent change. Eg:- Girls unwilling to give up hijab in Karnataka as they fear that boys would stare them if they don't cover their face with hijab.
- HISTORICAL LEGACY :- Since a long time, Hindu women have been applying sindoor and observing 'Karna chauth' for the health of their husbands.

- ECONOMIC COMPULSIONS :- to collect revenue prevent the state governments from exiting from the business of liquor.
- LACK OF ACCOMMODATIVE SPIRIT :- prevent the society from accepting new norms like same-sex marriages, inter-faith marriages.
- LACK OF INCENTIVES :- to switch to crop diversification makes the farmers grow crops like paddy and wheat for which MSP is given.

To change these customary old practices, a social legislation can be instrumental.

REASONS :-

- When society itself develops a framework to bring changes in its practices, the new framework is then well-deliberated and more acceptable to the members of the society.
- Violation of social legislation can lead to social boycott.

→ However, since social legislation is not enforceable by law, hence it is not binding on public as per law.

→ At max, social boycott can occur for disobeying social rules but no legal punishment can be given to farmers if they do not stop growing paddy, for example.

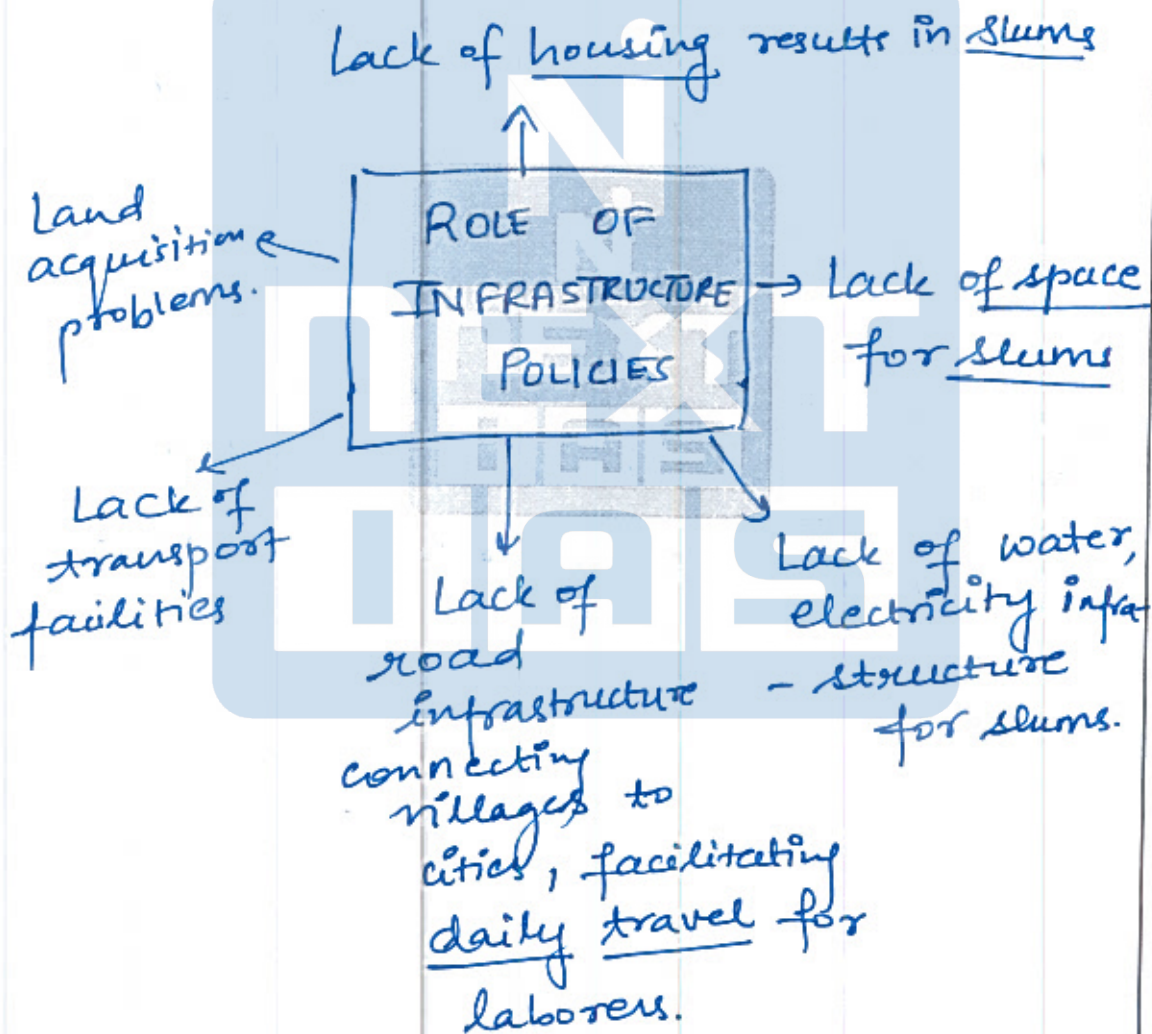
Thus, social legislation works well only if it is accepted by all members of society and accommodates everyone's needs.

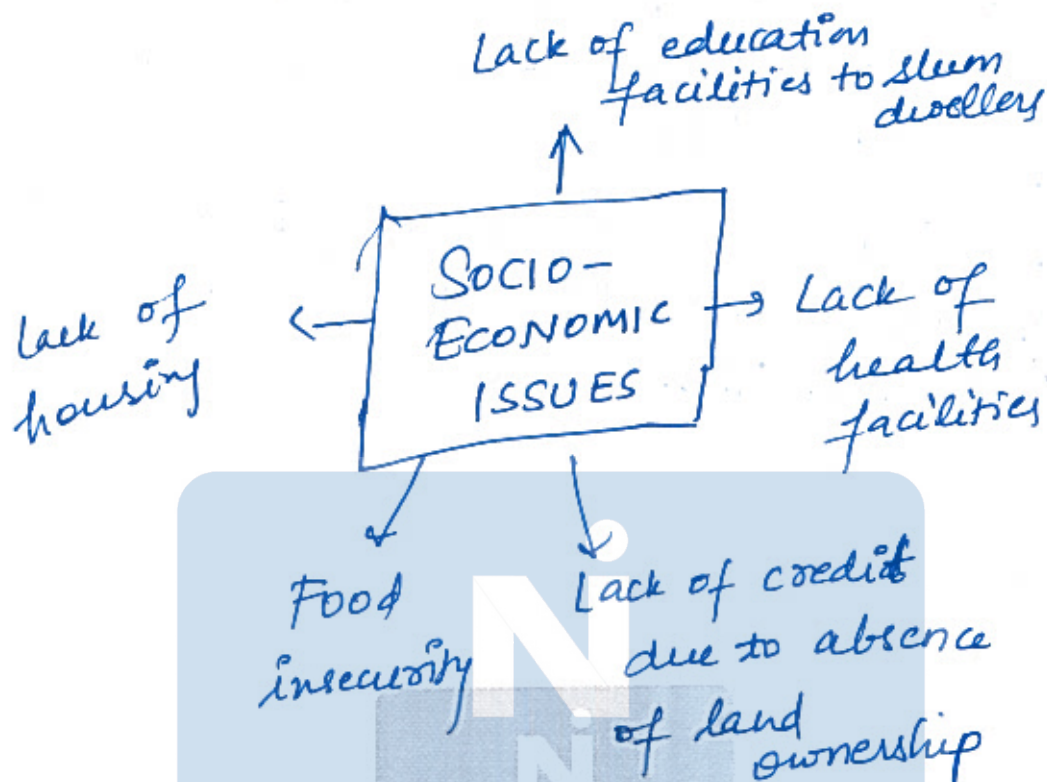
Q.19 मलिन बस्तियाँ ऐसी 'समस्याएँ' नहीं हैं जिनका 'समाधान' किया जाना है - बल्कि वास्तव में, ये बुनियादी ढाँचे के प्रावधान और सामाजिक-आर्थिक मुद्दों को शामिल करने वाली असंतुलित और स्वार्थपरक नगरीय नीतियों का एक परिणाम हैं। विश्लेषण कीजिए।
(250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

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 a result of lopsided and vested urban policies related to infrastructure.





SOLVING THE SLUM PROBLEM

- Provide shelter to slum dwellers and housing to them under PM-AWAAS Yojana.
- Strengthen road and transport infrastructure ~~to~~ connecting the village to the city so that labours do not feel the need to settle in the city and are able to travel daily to their villages.
- Providing Urban amenities to the

Rural Areas (PURA) is another way to prevent migration and slum problem in cities.

→ Creating more rural jobs is the way forward to solving the slum problem in cities.



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 ~~occurs~~ is a phenomenon which occurs when the religiosity of an individual or a group becomes antagonistic to another.

Communalism gains strength from economic deprivation.

For eg:- Muslim peasants organised Moplah revolt against the rich Hindu landlords in 1919.

Also, according to Sachar Committee report, Muslims are a backward community and are economically deprived. This deprivation strengthens the communal feelings due to feelings of discontent due to lack of good educational opportunities and lack of jobs.

Social exclusion results in thriving of communalism. When Muslims are excluded from certain events or are lynched due to consumption of beef or are forced to chant 'Jai Shree Ram', that results in their alienation and gives rise to communal feelings.

Thus, the nation needs to reduce the economic deprivation of the minorities and foster feelings of harmony to nip the rise of communalism in the bud.



Space for Rough Work

Candidates must not
write on this margin

