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Code : TC071

Name of Candidate : KRISHAN TIWARI

Roll No. : 6302355 (UPSC Roll no.)

Registration Number : PTTP221317 Date of Examination : 14 August 2023

Exam Centre : Old Rajinder Nagar ☑ Bhopal ☐ Online ☐

MTS IGP Batch 2023

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

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.....

SUBJECT/PAPER
GENERAL STUDIES

Invigilator's Sign. : .....


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Evaluator Code :

Q.No	Pg No.	Maximum Marks	Marks	Total
1	1			
2	3			
3	5			
4	7			
5	9			
6	11			
7	13			
8	15			
9	17			
10	19			
11	21			
12	24			
13	27			
14	30			
15	33			
16	36			
17	39			
18	42			
19	45			
20	48			
Grand Total				

Signature

MACRO COMMENTS

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5. If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it or write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be evaluated.
6. Handover your QCA Booklet personally to the invigilator before leaving the examination hall.

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Q.1 भारतीय दार्शनिक चिंतन का ताना–बाना उत्तरी भारत का उतना ही ऋणी है जितना दक्षिण भारत का। स्पष्ट कीजिए।
(150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

The fabric of Indian philosophical thought owes as much to Northern India as to Southern India. Elucidate.
(Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks

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Q.2 सामाजिक परिवर्तन और सुधार के लिए भारतीय समाज का आवेग औपनिवेशिक शासन के प्रति इसके विरोध की एक प्रतिक्रिया थी। परीक्षण कीजिए। (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

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



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Q.3 रूसी क्रांति को प्रभावित करने वाले कारक कौन–कौन से हैं तथा इस क्रांति के क्या–क्या परिणाम हैं ? भारतीय राष्ट्रीय आंदोलन पर इसके प्रभाव की विवेचना कीजिए। (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

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



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Q.4 पृथ्वी की सतह पर तापमान के असमान वितरण के लिए उत्तरदायी विभिन्न कारकों की चर्चा कीजिए।

(150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

Discuss the various factors responsible for the uneven temperature distribution on Earth's surface.

(Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks

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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



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Q.6 श्वेत क्रांति भारत के पश्चिमी भाग में सर्वाधिक सफल रही। श्वेत क्रांति की इस क्षेत्रीय सफलता के कारकों की विवेचना कीजिए। (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

The White Revolution was most successful in the Western part of India. Discuss the factors for this regional success of the White Revolution. (Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks



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

To what extent does seismic investigation contribute to our understanding of the Earth's interior structure? Analyze its significance in detail. (Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks



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Q.8 जनसांख्यिकीय संक्रमण की गति भारत के विभिन्न राज्यों में भिन्न-भिन्न है, जिससे जनसंख्या वृद्धि दोधारी तलवार बन जाती है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

The pace of demographic transition varies across different states of India making population growth a double-edged sword. Comment. (Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks

As per United States Population Fund report, India has Outcompeted China as the nation with largest number of population. But the total fertility rate variation across different States talks of different states in different Stages of demographic transition.

* Total fertility Rate:-

→ less than Replacement Level of 2.1.

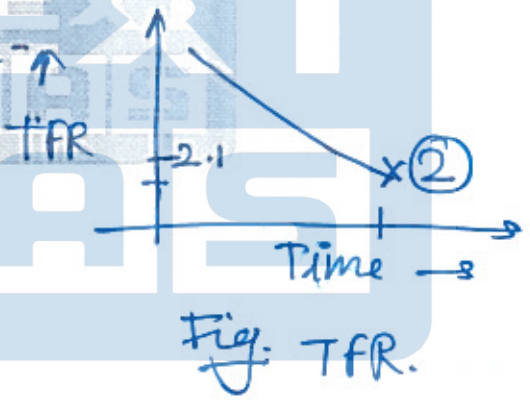


Fig. TFR.

* Double Edged Sword:-

(1) Higher population Growth:-

→ States like U.P, Bihar has TFR above 2.1.

→ So, the population of Younger age group (< 65 years) is higher

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leads to :- ① higher opportunities of demographic dividend ⇒ less no. of dependants.

② Increased demand for - Education, Skilling, employment ⇒ If not provided, can be "demographic bomb"

→ law and order issues

② Lower population Growth :-

→ ~~Stock~~ States like Tamil nadu, Kerala, Karnata ⇒ TFR is much below Replacement level.

~~Stock~~ → So, In mean time dependent old population will be higher in number.

leads to :- ① higher dependents.

→ demand for pensions,

→ facilities for Non communicable diseases eg:- Diabetes, hypertension

② Migration of Working force from ~~India~~ North India

③ Fear of less representation in coming parliamentary delimitation

④ Decreased devolution of fund by Finance Commission

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

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

India is a melting pot of different cultures. It proudly describes itself a nation with "Unity and Diversity".

* Factors Contributing to cultural Unity in India :-

(1) Culture of Tolerance in history :-

→ India has no "Western concept of Religion"

i.e. → One God.
→ One Religious book etc.

while it's religion ⇒ dharma ⇒ duty.

"Every Religion is Good"

→ Ekam Satam Vipra Bahuda Vadanti

(Truth is One, people tells it through various ways).

(2) Tolerance in people's behaviour :-

→ No religious Oppression to anyone

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→ every religion came and Assimilated in diversity.
eg:- Parsis, muslims, Christians etc.

"India is only country where jews were never persecuted"
Netanyahu Israel president

(3) Respect of legitimate demand of regionalism
→ linguistic States (in contrast to pakistan, Srilanka).
→ Schedule 6 states → rights to ethnic tribes
→ Schedule 5.
→ Schedule ~~Caste~~ Tribe Status.
→ Panchsheel principles
→ Xaxa committee, Bezbaruah committee recommendations
→ forest rights act.

(4) Constitutional rights:- → Right to equality (Article 14, 15, 16, 17, 18).
→ Religious and cultural rights (Art 25 - 30).

(5) Single citizenship

(6) Fundamental right of residence anywhere in country.

(7) Quasi federalism

Most of All the thriving of Indian democracy and trust of all in it makes the India as one and promote sense of Fraternity.

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

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

Anhelation of caste as a concept given by Dr. B. R. Ambedkar refers to a society where Caste will be having no relevance.

* Dichotomy in Public life in Indian society as major barrier and private life

(A) Practices in Public life :-

→ In Public life :- Urban Areas
↳ Less discrimination at Schools, Jobs.

Villages → People from lower castes acts as helper in the Ceremonies of people of So called upper caste.

- During elections ⇒ People of upper caste ↳ fight elections

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On tickets of political parties formed on principle of caste annihilation (BSP).

→ asks votes ~~for~~ from lower caste.

→ even touch their feet.

Doctors → sees ~~[illegible]~~ patient irrespective of caste.

So, it Appears that in Public life, the society is Considering Caste as Irrelevant.

(leading to upper caste questioning the relevance of Cast based Reservation)

But (B) in ~~Pub~~ Private Life:-

(1) Intercaste marriages are not accepted.

(2) People don't keep Cooks from lower caste (practicing untouchability) Article 17

(3) Avoid dalit elements.

(4) ~~Pra~~ Drawing room discussions of Lower caste reservation against marriage.

(C) As per Gandhiji, "A person can't be right in one department of life and wrong in other!! So for caste annihilation this dichotomy must annihilate.

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

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

When India got independence, it came with principle of "universal brotherhood", "Non violence", "Anti war stand" etc. But soon, India had to go pragmatic with realities of it's neighbourhood.

* Causes of Indo pak war.

(1) Kashmir issue :- → ~~War~~ 1st war Indo pak war 1947
↳ Pakistan sent it's army to Kashmir.

↳ 2nd war 1965 → pakistan considered India vulnerable after defeat from China in 1962.

↳ 4th war 1999 - Kargil Incursion

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Q East pakistan issue :- 1971 Indopak war on support of India to Cause of Bangladesh.

* Cause of India China War - 1962

(1) Boundary dispute :- → misinterpretation and differential interpretation of → MacMohan Line.
→ MacDonal line.

(2) India's refugee for Dalai lama

* Impact on Relation :-

(1) Lack of trust and mutual suscpicion

(2) International border with 3 Nuclear power countries

(3) India preparation for 2½ front War (General Bipin Rawat).

(4) I_2 policy of Pakistan China

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I → Infilteration (Pakistan)

I → Incursions (China)

Pincer strategy

⑤ Bleed through thousand cuts by pakistan

→ terrorism → Mumbai Attack

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Q.12 बंगाल के समेकन की प्रक्रिया, जो प्लासी के युद्ध के बाद शुरू हुई तथा बक्सर के युद्ध में समाप्त हुई। क्या आपको लगता है कि अंग्रेजों के लिए प्लासी की तुलना में बक्सर का युद्ध अधिक महत्त्वपूर्ण था?

(250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

The process of consolidation of Bengal, which started after the Battle of Plassey culminated in the Battle of Buxar. Do you think the Battle of Buxar was more important for the British than Plassey?

(Answer in 250 words) 15 Marks



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

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

India has a traditional heritage of classical Indian languages. Sanskrit is one of them along with Tamil, Telegu, Malayalam and Odiya. Sanskrit's name as "Mother of all languages", "language of computer" etc. speaks loud of its importance.

* Sanskrit - high water mark in literary history.

(A) Gupta Age :- → Gupta's were known as reviver of Brahminism and so Sanskrit got upliftment in comparison to prakrit and pali.

(I) Poems :- → Kalidasa → (1) Meghadootam. (2) Vikramurvashiy

(II) Grammer :- Ashthadyayi → Panini.

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(iii) Medicine:- Charak Samhita → Charak Muni.

(iv) Surgery:- Sushrut Samhita → Muni Sushrut.

(v) Astronomy:- Aryabhatiyam → Aryabhat.

(vi) Pillar inscription:- Allahabad pillar inscription → About Samudragupta conquest.

(vi) Mathematics:- Bhaskaravarman.
- Goladhaya.
- → Books on Pi, Algebra, Trigonometry

(vi) Engineering.

(B) In General:-

(1) Religious and moral books:-
- (1) Vedas:-
  - Rig Veda,
  - Samveda.
  - Yajurveda.
  - Atharva Veda.
- (2) Upanishadas.
- (3) Aryanakas.
- (4) Ramayan by Maharishi Valmiki

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⑤ Mahabharat → by Ved Vyas.
⑥ Puranas.

Buddhist:- Mahayana traditional books.

eg:- ~~Aswagosh~~ Ashvaghoshas → Buddhacharita

② Political :- → Manu smriti
Social → Arthasashtra by Chanakya.

③ Moral:- → Panchatantra by Vishnu sharma.

So, Sanskrit is the language with huge contribution in Indian cultural heritage. The "Satyameva Jayate" from "Mundaka upanishads" below national emblem and "Vasudhaiv ~~Kutumba~~ Kutumbakam" ~~Below~~ G20 as motto speaks loud of it's teaching still today.

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

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



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

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

With the changing global order and the recent Russia-Ukraine war showed "Weaponisation of anything and everything". Rare earth elements are no exception.

* Rare earth metals:- → These are the minerals not having cosmopolitan wide distribution but increased demand for the world economy.

→ Include 17 lanthanides and 2 non lanthanides

Yttrium | Scandium

* Distribution of Rare earth elements:



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Maximum Amount available with China

* Indian position :- → lack of it.
  → depends on import.
  → collaborating with international players to search semiconductors in India -

* Uses of Rare earth elements :-

① Semiconductors :-

① Digital technologies :- → Mobiles → Laptops → loudspeaker. } World going for Industrial Revolution 4 ⇓ so high demand.

② Instruments of Clean Technology.
→ Solar cells
→ Hydrogen energy.

③ Space technology :-
→ Cameras.
→ Space crafts.

④ Energy :-
→ Uranium.
→ Helium-3 energy extraction

* Environmental Impact of their extraction

① Carbonization :- Eg :- India found a

Candidates must not write on this margin

high reserve of Uranium in Jammu Kashmir
⇓
but to extract it, India will use energy from burning Coal!.

(2) Increased water wastage ⇒ ground water depletion.

(3) Toxic gases in Atmosphere.

(4) Increased radioactive and toxic elements in ground water. eg:- NITI Aayog report on increasing uranium in Ground water.

(5) Soil pollution.
- (1) Crops pollution
- (2) Allelopathy chances.
- Bioaccumulation and Biomagnification

(6) loss of Biodiversity :-
- The mining site will lead to:-
  - (1) deforestation,
  - (2) Habitat loss of Animals.

So, Rare earth elements are the elements of future and they have high potential of Carbon-free future atmosphere. So it is needed that we go for Sustainable mining of these minerals otherwise it is a loss to us.

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

(250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

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

(Answer in 250 words) 15 Marks

Recently, Bhutan government is taking measure to prevent excessive tourism in it's region. The demand of Schedule 6 by ladakh to stop excessive tourism in fragile area too calls out loud to understand threat of tourism in hilly areas.

* Ecological Carrying Capacity :-

L> It signifies the population it can support at given point of time with it's available resources.

→ denoted with K.

* Factors contributing to trend of tourism exceeding ecological carrying capacity.

(1) Increased Globalisation :- Ease of transport, Visa lead to India one of foreign tourist destination.

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② Increased economic capacity of Indians :-

→ India ⇒ uplifted considerable number of people from poverty (Only 15% poor in India - NITI MDP Index 2023)

→ Engel's law ⇒ As people's income increase ⇒ there spending on non-food item increases

③ Growing tourism industry :-

→ Tourism has one of high employment generating potential ⇒ large hotels, adventure companies, number of travell buses - trains ⇒ ease of tourism to hill areas.

* Environmental impact :-

① Increased plastic pollution.

② Increased deforestation :- → to make hotels etc.

③ Destruction to natural virgin atmosphere :- people burning bonefires.

④ Habitat loss of indigeneous fauna.

⑤ Introduction of invasive alien species.

⑥ Increased chances of landslides.

⑦ Mountain cuttings → Road construction, → tunnel construction

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Measures to be taken to ensure sustainable tourism:-

(1) Following International Principles:- International Tourism Union

(2) Increasing Awareness among tourists of their actions

(3) Banning single use plastics ⇒ strict enforce ⇒ promoting culture of cyclical circular economy

(4) Punishment & fines and blacklisting of polluters.

(5) Responsible Industry:- ⇒ System of licensing and permits

(6) Encouragement to tourist unions that they themselves make certain regulations on themselves.

(7) Following Inner line permit and protected area permit in North eastern states

(8) Reserve certain areas prohibited for tourism eg:- Virgin forests, places on endangered fauna.

(9) Participation of local communities.

(10) Rejuvinate the forests.

Floodings in Kedarnath and recent land Subsidence in Himachal pradesh, Uttarakhand are Warning to mankind to adopt responsible tourism

Candidates must not write on this margin

Q.17 भारतीय मानसून विभिन्न जलवायविक कारकों से प्रभावित एक जटिल परिघटना है। भारत में मानसूनी वर्षा की तीव्रता और वितरण के निर्धारण में महासागरीय और वायुमंडलीय कारकों की भूमिका का आलोचनात्मक परीक्षण कीजिए।
(250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

The Indian monsoon is a complex phenomenon influenced by various climatic factors. Critically examine the role of oceanic and atmospheric factors in determining the intensity and distribution of monsoon rainfall in India.
(Answer in 250 words) 15 Marks

Monsoon means "reversal of Winds" (Arabic word Mausam). It signifies change in wind direction during Southwestern and Northeastern Monsoon which occurs due to changing Atmospheric and oceanic factors.

* Role of oceanic factors :-

(1) Sea surface temperature :-

- More Sea temperature ⇒ low pressure over Sea.
  low Sea temperature than land ⇒ high pressure over Sea.

⇒ Sea breezes.

⇒ movement of Winds from Southern hemisphere during Southwest monsoon.

(2) El nino :- decrease the Rainfall. ⇒ drought.

(3) La nino :- increase the rainfall ⇒ condition of flood.

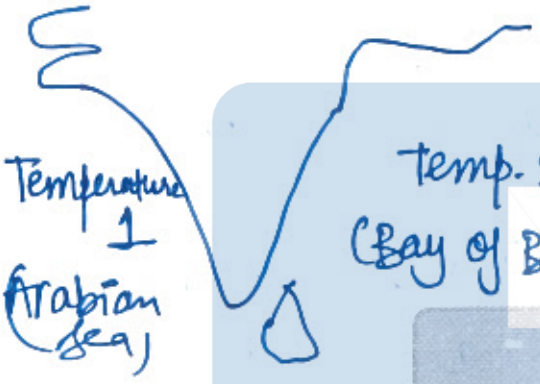
Candidates must not write on this margin

(4) Maddian jullian Oscillations:- → Clouds bearing rain move around pacific and Indian ocean ⇒ Rainfall.

(5) Indian ocean Dipole:-

positive dipole → high Rainfall.

Meaning:- Arabian sea → more temperature than Bay of Bengal



T1 > T2 ⇒ ⊕ve dipole

T1 < T2 ⇒ ⊖ve dipole.

(6) Ocean Salinity :- Bay of Bengal has lesser salinity than Arabian ocean (due to more river drainage) ⇒ Water do no sink

higher cyclonic rainfall ← higher temperature

(7) Ocean currents:- → Southwestern monsoon current
→ Northeastern monsoon current
→ Somali current.

* Role of Atmospheric factors:-

(1) Pressure:- low pressure over tibetan plateau.
+
high pressure over madagascar

Candidates must not write on this margin

Onset of monsoon.

(2) ITCZ (Intertropical Convergence Zone) :-
- → move with movement of sun.
- → Convergence of Winds due to zone of low pressure.

(3) Easterlies :- brings monsoon

(4) ~~Western disturbance~~ → Opposes monsoon.

(5) Western disturbance :- → brings Winter rainfall in north India especially Delhi from mediterranean and Caspian sea.

(6) Jet streams.

(7) Stability and Instability of Atmosphere.
- ↳ Stability → Opposes rainfall,
- → Instability → brings rainfall.

So, the monsoon is multifactorial leading to its unpredictability. Climate change occurring will further leads to it's unpredictability affecting a nation with 50% of agricultural land - rainfed. A nation with 49% of population agriculture based and 16% of GDP agri based truely calls monsoon its Finance minister.

Candidates must not write on this margin

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

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

Indian constitution is a "transformative constitution" which plays important role in changing the society.

* Traditions in Society impeding Change :-

① High Sense of Patriarchy :- → Seeing man as "superior" to woman.

Eg :- Equal job opportunities to women, Education of the girl child.

② Wrong sense of masculinity :-

→ Considering "Homosexuals" as less masculine following the Victorian british tradition as Indian tradition (Justice D.Y. Chandrachud)

leads to → ① Discrimination of Transgenders (only 7% in formal economic sector >65% forced in prostitution).

② Opposition to homosexual marriages.

③ Woman as property of man :- → ∞ adultery.
→ Marital Rape.

Candidates must not write on this margin

(4) Feeling of "Superiority" and "Pollution Concept" to other groups :-

eg:- Inter-religious marriages. (Hindu- muslim marriages avoided as both believe them to be more superior)
Inter-caste marriages (marriages with Dalits, pasmanda muslims) etc.

* Traditions do not always impede change only their interpretation do

(1) Kamakhya temple tradition :- → Worship of menstruating Goddess. ⇒ lack of discrimination to menstruating girl.
→ Tulunni Bihah :- Tradition of Assam to celebrate menarche

(2) Same-sex unions :-
→ India has tradition of respecting same sex marriages eg:- Shiva married Vishnu's women form to give birth to Lord Aayappa.

— Mukul Rohtagi
Former Attorney general in Supreme court.

(3) Tradition of "Phul Waalo ki Sair"
→ In delhi's mehrauli district.
→ leaf fans carried from kamakhya temple

Candidates must not write on this margin

to tomb of Bhaktiyar Kaki.
→ inter-religious harmony.

④ ~~Vedas~~ Vedic traditions :- Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar persuaded people that Vedas give permission to "widow remarriage"

* Social legislation - Effectiveness against old customary practices:-

Effective :- ① Prohibition of Sati Act, 1829.
② Prevention of Atrocities to SC, STs.
③ Atrocities against Aboriginal people Act.
④ Triple Talaq act.
⑤ Hindu marriage act → against polygamy.

⑤ Less effective :- ① Dowry prohibition Act.
② Child marriage Act → In certain parts eg:- Assam man arrested in Child marriage case.

So, legislature is the "Will of Collective Indians" It is duty of legislature to come with Social legislature and try to both persuade and punish those involved. "But effectiveness will be in preparing the mass, so that Change comes from within the society" (Tilak)

Candidates must not write on this margin

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

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

(Answer in 250 words) 15 Marks

In the Olgee Tellis case, the Supreme court prohibited the municipal corporation of Mumbai to remove slums as "Right of employment" ingrained in Article 21.

→ Slums are [unauthorised] settlement of government land.

* Slums – Result of Policies covering Infrastructure provision.

① lack of unauthorisation:- → Delhi has one of the highest unauthorised colony.
→ Centre and State government are yet to authorise colony through law.

② lack of space:- → City development planning authority → not able to provide space to new migrating population.

Candidates must not write on this margin

* Slum - Result of socioeconomic issues.

① Regional Disparity of development :- → Indian migration is due to Push Factors.

- Poverty
- Unemployment
- lack of educational opportunities

leading to people migrating to cities.

② Higher cost of living :- → when an immigrant arrives in city ⇒ lack of money to buy houses or pay rent → live in slums.

③ Social exclusions :-

→ migrants seen with sense of outsiders

eg:- Mumbai → protest to north indians

Delhi → people avoiding rooms to people from Bihar, Eastern U.P.

Forced to live in slums.

→ Caste and religious discrimination.

Candidates must not write on this margin

* Slums are not problem but the Result of above problems which needed to be solved.

* Solution :- ① Homogeneous development of nation as a whole :- (every region)

eg :- Heavy industries set up in marginal areas.
- One District one Product scheme.
→ GOI's Scheme of "112 Aspirational backward districts"

② Development of Satellite cities :-

eg :- NCR in Delhi NCT → Development of Noida → UP
↳ Gurgaon, Faridabad → Haryana

↓ decreased slums ⇐ Availability of infrastructure ⇐

③ Authorisation of Unauthorised colony.

④ Economic upliftment :- → Social security Code 2020
↳ GOI's → PM Aaway Yojana (Rural & Urban.)

⑤ Social upliftment :-
↳ Article 17, 25 to 30.
↳ 15 point programmes for minorities.

India prouds itself as a welfare State. The liberation of Indians are not possible if they live in worst conditions of slums.

Candidates must not write on this margin

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

(250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

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

(Answer in 250 words) 15 Marks

India is a Secular country with positive notion of secularism. It believes in cross cutting identity with philosophy of "Ekam Satam, bahuda vadanti"

→ So it is important for India to protect its fraternity by Wealing "communalism curse".

* Communalism gains strength from economic deprivation

Economic deprivation leads to :-

① Sense of Exclusion from Others :-

→ "Otherisation" ⇒ Sensitivity to Radicalisation

→ Sachchar committee talks of economic conditions of minorities in India. ⇒ need to work on (Schemes like Nai Roshni & Haat in delhi.

② Access to easy money :- → money for stone pelting. (Jammu Kashmir).

Candidates must not write on this margin

* Thriving in environments of social exclusion

Social exclusion arises from → Discrimination.

(1) Separate settlements :- → India doesnot have concept of "Ghettoisation" like Israel but Social exclusion like
- Landlords not giving rooms to muslims tenants.
- Abscence of Interreligious marriages.

⇓ leads to separate settlement.

→ Separate settlements leads to "Difference in sense of identity"

Easy to Radicalise

* Fertile ground for discontent and division

Economic deprivation → Feeling of discrimination

Social Exclusion → Isolation

Feeling of discrimination + Isolation → Radicalisation

leads to :-

(1) Sense of Injustice ⇒ Asking for more

Candidates must not write on this margin

rights.

(2) Feeling of separate nation:- → Rohingya's struggle for separate nation from myanmar.

(3) Terrorism :- Communalism leads to people assorting to terrorism.

eg:- PFI (People's Front of India).

* Steps to take :-

(1) Integration within the System. → Belief in Constitution. (Article 14, 15, 16, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30).

→ Belief in law and order (Recent Amendment proposed in IPC ⇒ death penalty on mob lynching).

(2) Increase economic opportunities :-

- Skilling eg:- SANKALP, STRIVE schemes
- Scholarships eg:- Nai Roshni Scheme.
- Employment generation eg:- Delhi Haat etc.

It is not just the duty of minority that it considers itself the part of a national identity but the majority section too to develop environment of safety, equality and growth for our minority brothers-sisters.

Candidates must not write on this margin

Space for Rough Work

NEXT IAS