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(To be filled by candidate)

Code : TC071

Name of Candidate : AMIT MEENA

Roll No. : 0619715

Registration Number : NIAS22000126 13 Date of Examination : 22/07/23

Exam Centre : Old Rajinder Nagar ☐ Bhopal ☐ Online ☑

MTS IGP Batch 2023

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

This Question-cum Answer (QCA) Booklet contains 56 pages. Immediately on receipt of the booklet, please check that this QCA booklet does not have any misprint or torn or missing pages or items, etc. If so, get it replaced by a fresh QCA booklet.

Candidates must read the instructions on this page and the following pages carefully before attempting the paper.

Candidates should attempt the questions strictly in accordance with the instructions specified in the question paper and in the space prescribed under each question in the booklet. Any answer written outside the space allotted may not be given credit.

Question paper will be provided separately and can be taken by the candidates after conclusion of the exam.

.....

SUBJECT/PAPER
GENERAL STUDIES

Invigilator's Sign. : .....

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MACRO COMMENTS

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(For filling by Examiners only)

Evaluator Code :

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

Signature

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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

The Indian philosophy that developed during ancient times continues to guide us in the present times in various aspects like development, environment conservation or governance.

Indian Schools of Philosophy
- Astika eg Yoga, Vedanta
- Nastika eg Buddhism

Contribution of Northern India

① Vedic philosophy → foundation of the Hindu social system.

② Buddhism → Life is a cycle of suffering and rebirth.
↳ achieve Nirvana to escape.

③ Jainism → Right Faith, Right Knowledge & Right Action.
↳ 5 doctrines eg Ahimsa, Satya.

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④ Vedanta → Brahma chorrya
↳ ideal of soul as god.

⑤ Bhakti movement → devotion to god through songs & prayers.
↳ eg Kabir, Mirabai.

⑥ Charvaka → materialism, enjoy pleasure

Contribution of Southern India

① Shaivism → union of soul with supreme.
↳ devotion, rituals.

② Vaishnavism → Alvars, worship of Lord Vishnu.

③ Ramanujacharya → duality, prakriti & soul

④ Bhakti → originated in South India
eg Basavanna

⑤ Siddha → philosophy, medicine & spirituality

This diversity and ✱ intellectual richness forms of basis of modern India like Antyodaya, Vasudev Kutumbakam

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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

Socio-religious reforms movements of the early 19th century also known as the Indian Renaissance acted as a base for reforms which opposed the colonial rule.

Response to its opposition to colonial rule :-

① Revival of past glory → to build self confidence and self respect.
eg Arya Samaj

② Reforming religious orthodoxy → to fight idea of religious backwardness
eg Raja Ram Mohan Roy → monotheism, removal of priestly domination.

③ Status of women → removal of social evils and upliftment of women.
eg Sati, girl school by I.C. Vidyasagar

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④ Education → to further spread propaganda and mass mobilisation against British.

⑤ Unification of all → advocating against caste and untouchability
eg Jyotiba Phule

⑥ Common consciousness → need for self reliance, social cohesion.

⑦ Economic exploitation → promotion of indigenous goods.

⑧ Revolutionary movements →
eg Wahabi movement - jihad against Britishers.

Restricted in scope → to middle class intelligentsia and a sense of opposition by common people.

Yet, this played a crucial role in shaping the national movement.

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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

The Russian Revolution occured in 1917 during the ongoing World War I with the overthrow of the Czar rule by masses.

Factors leading to Russian Revolution

① Economic hardship in form of inflation, huge debt and food shortage.

② Anti-war sentiments → huge casualities

③ Rise of Communist & Socialist
- social & intellectual awakening

④ Denial of basic civil liberty and political rights.

⑤ Rise of Lenin and Borshevik party.

Consequences

① Formation of the Soviet Union (USSR)

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(2) Lenin → rise to power
   └ New Economic policy (1921)

(3) Inspired revolutions in other countries. Eg China, Cuba

(4) Started the process of decolonisation

(5) Influence on Indian National Movement
   - → Spread of socialism and communism. Eg CPI (MN Roy)
   - → Revolutionary Activities → Kakori conspiracy, Bhagat Singh
   - → Formation of Trade Unions
     Eg AITUC (1920)
   - → Socialist leaders. Eg SC Bose, JL Nehru

Thus Russian Revolution provided the world, an alternate ideology which became basis of Cold War, post WW II.

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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

The distribution of temperature across the Earth's surface is not uniform and is affected by various factors.

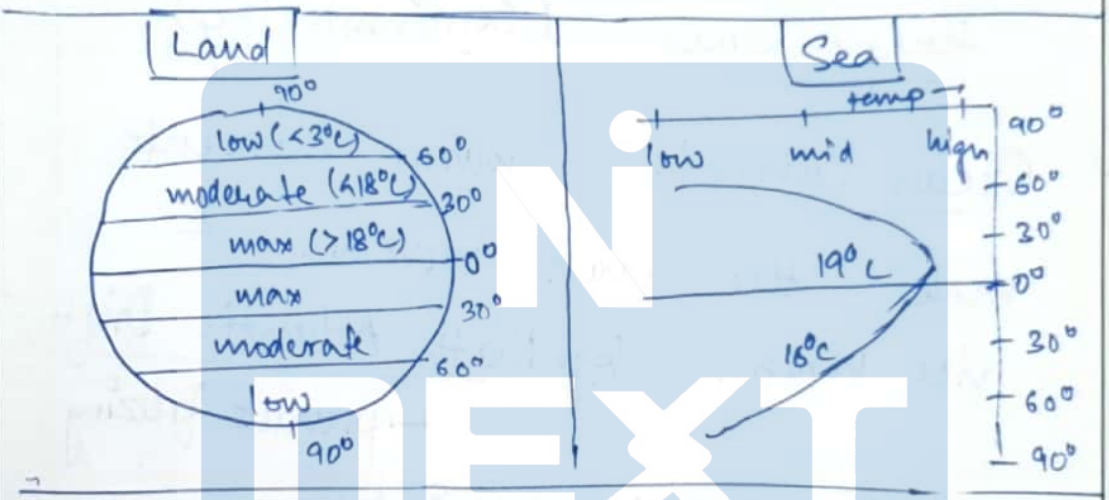


Fig. Uneven Temp. Distribution

Factors responsible for uneven distribution

① Latitude → angle of incidence changes.

↳ ↑ Latitude → Temp ↓

② Solar insolation

- → rotation of Earth
- → duration of day light
- → cloud cover.

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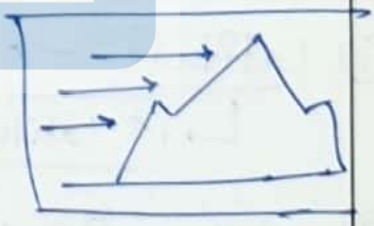
③ Altitude → higher altitude is cooler
↳ normal lapse rate = 6.5°C / km

④ Distance from sea → sea gets hot and cools slowly, so land near sea has moderate temperature (Continentality)

⑤ Ocean Currents → warm currents & make the coast warmer vice versa. eg North Atlantic Drift
↳ prevents freezing

⑥ Air masses & local winds
eg Loo → hot

⑦ Relief → mountains act as a barrier.



⑧ Other factors → vegetation, soil, slope, heat waves etc.

These factors along with the current global warming help us understand the weather phenomena and thus we must move towards "Net zero".

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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

The recent IPCC 6th Assessment Report, mentions that the ice cover has been lowest since 1850 and Arctic will become ice free by 2050.

Effects of melting glaciers

- On Humans: water scarcity, loss of livelihood and shelters, climate refugee etc.
- On Environment

① Rising sea level → due to increased runoff
   - WMO (2022): 4.5 mm/year

② Change in river regime → overflow leading to flooding.

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③ Reduced Albedo

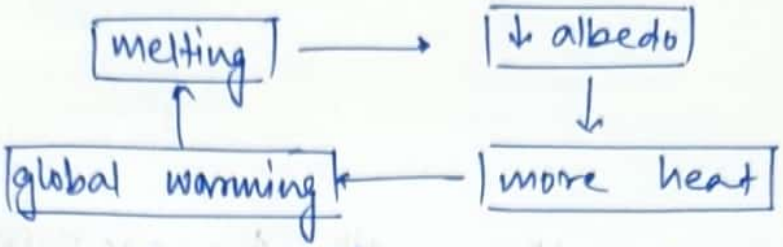


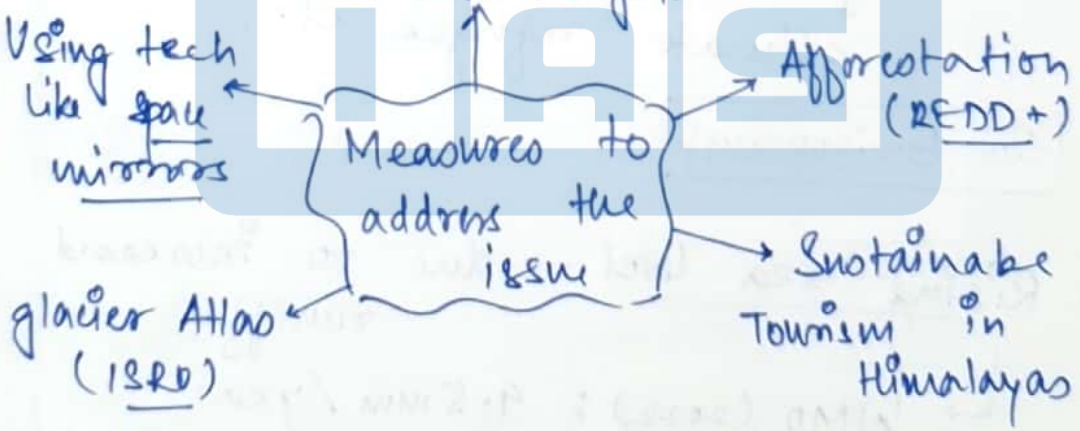
Fig. positive feedback loop

④ Coastal erosion and habitat destruction

⑤ Changing weather patterns and increased disasters.
Eg glacial lake outburst, weakening AMOC

⑥ Release of toxins and micro-organisms from the permafrost. Eg zombie virus.

"Net zero" targets



Therefore, to prevent the cascading effect of glacier melting, a community based approach should be taken up.

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

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

White Revolution or Operation Flood was launched in 1970s by Dr. Verghese Kurein and the National Dairy Development Board (NDDB) to increase milk production.

Factors for Regional Success

White Revolution was most succesful in the western part of India because

1. Already existing cooperatives, which played an important role.
2. Large no. of farmers due to agrarian economy.
3. Availability of capital to invest since western states were relatively prosperous.
4. Dependence on dairy
   - small land holdings
   - dry climate & poor soil

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⑤ Port accesibility and better connectivity. Eg exports to Middle East

⑥ Use of hybrid breeds

Result

- culmination of a multimillion dollar enterprise AMUL and
- India : world's leading milk produce,
- increased farmer income
- women empowerment
- regional development.

While white revolution's success is unquestionable, there is an urgent need to share the learnings with other underdeveloped regions of the country to achieve the cherished goals of doubling farmer income and $5 trillion economy.

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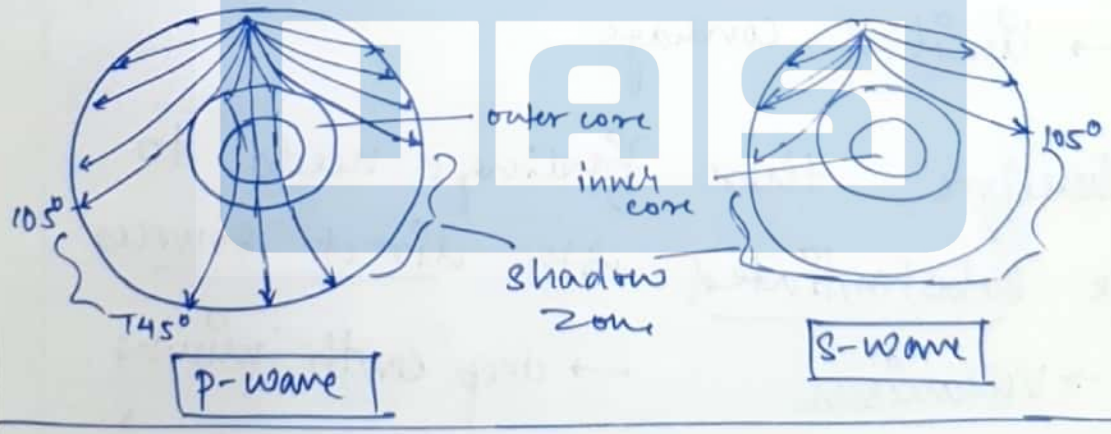
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Q.7 पृथ्वी की आंतरिक संरचना की हमारी समझ में भूकंपीय अनुसंधान किस हद तक योगदान करता है? इसके महत्त्व का विस्तार से विश्लेषण कीजिए। (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

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

Seismic investigation is the study of the energy waves generated inside the Earth due to the movements in the Earth's crust.

Types
- surface waves
  - Love
  - Rayleigh
- Body waves
  - P-waves
  - S-waves (can't travel through liquid)



Understanding Earth's interior :-

① S waves → unable to travel through liquids → shadowzone helps in identify the (outercore → liquid)

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② P-waves → undergo variations in speed while travelling through different mediums.

③ The time taken, reflection as well as refraction of waves help in understanding the medium.

④ Discontinuities can be identified.

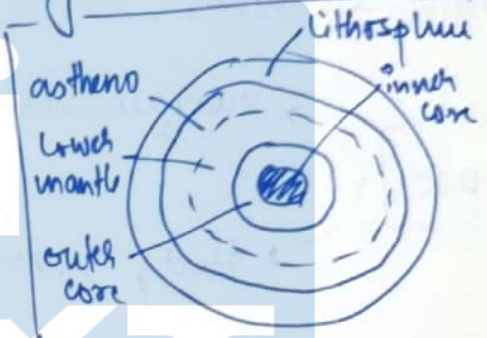


Fig. Interior of Earth

Limitations

- indirect source
- limited coverage

Therefore, these findings needs to be substantiated with direct sources
→ volcanism → deep earth mining.

Nevertheless, seismic investigation is an invaluable source of not just geological study but also disaster management

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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

According to the UN World Population estimates ~~Report~~ 2023, India has overtook China to become the most populous country despite TFR declining to 2.0 (NFHS 5)

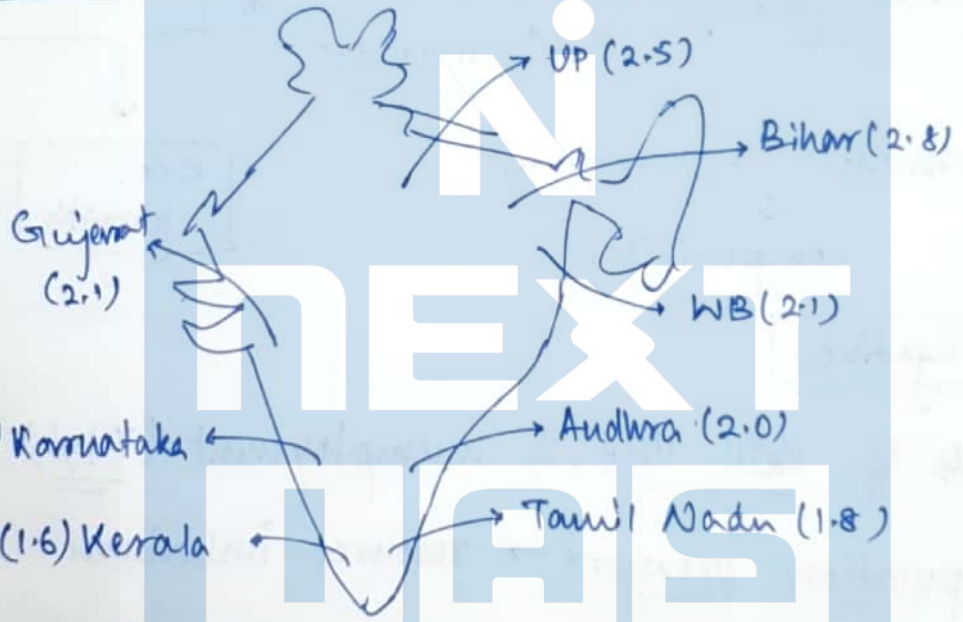


Fig. Regional variation : different pace

Reasons for variation
- Literacy rate
- health indicators (IMR)
- family planning
- economic development

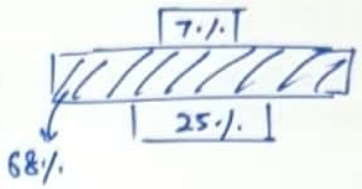
Double edged sword

(a) Positives ⇒ (1) Huge demographic dividend

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② High working age population (68% ⇒ 15-64)



Poph pyramid

③ large domestic market

④ Low dependency ratio (32%)

⑤ Increasing labour force → ↑ productivity, ↑ demand → ↑ investment → eco. growth

⑥ Innovation & creativity → competition

⑦ Negatives

① Lack of skill dent. & unemployment (7.1%)

② Population pressure → resource imbalance

③ Huge migration & unsustainable urbanisation eg slums.

④ Issue of parliamentary representation & fiscal federalism (delimitation).

To reap the benefits of the demography, we must focus on increased capital expenditure and private investment.

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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

According to Dorothy Simpson, to ensure unity in a diverse country like India, there is a need for creating mindset which promotes loyalty, collective identity and love for the nation.

Ethnic & Cultural Diversity
- multi-ethnic (Mongoloid, Aryans etc.)
- multi-religious
- multi-linguistic (780 languages ↳ PLSI)
- cultural (different traditions, festival)

Factors contributing to Cultural Unity

① Shared values & philosophy → tolerance, non-violence, compassion.

② Intermingling leading to a sense of inclusivity and mutual respect

③ Constitution → Art 25-28 : secularism
↳ Art 16 & 17 : social justice.

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Q10 भारतीय समाज के पर्वों में [illegible]

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④ Geography → India as a subcontinent.
- Monsoon defines the culture.
  - Eg Agrarian festivals → Baisakhi (Punjab)
    - Vishu (Kerala)

⑤ Rich cultural history & integration
- freedom struggle, ancient, medieval
- Indo-Islamic, Urdu, Ajanta etc.

⑥ Nation and its symbols
- national flag, anthem etc. evoke sense of pride and identity.

⑦ Universalisation & Parochialisation of culture. Eg Durga Puja

⑧ Other factors → federalism
- emotional unity (cricket, bollywood)

Thus, we must ensure "Unity without Uniformity and Diversity without fragmentation," to sustain our cultural identity.

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

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

Caste is a hierarchical social construct based on the idea of occupational segregation, purity & pollution, endogamy etc.

Dichotomy in Public & Private Life

	Private	Public
1.	Caste based discrimination	Art 15 → ensuring no discrimination
2.	practice of endogamy	Art 21 → right to marry person of their choice
3.	Menial jobs & sanitary work	Art 19 → practice profession of choice
4.	Separate utensils for lower caste	Interdining and urbanisation

Acts as a Barrier

① Hinders government schemes & policies. Eg Manual scavanging.

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② Discourages and disempowers vulnerable groups like SC, STs.

③ Leads to social confrontation.

eg Bhima Koregaon case.

④ Creation of parallel centres of power & dominant caste.

eg Khap panchayats.

⑤ Politicisation of caste & casteisation of politics.

"In India, people don't caste their vote, they vote their caste."

Thus there is a need to bring in behavioural reforms while also empowering the vulnerables through proper skilling, so as to ensure inclusive development.

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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

Despite adopting the policy of peace and harmony and not joining any alliances, India was forced into 4 major wars with Pakistan and one with China.

Post - Independence Wars

- First Kashmir War (1947): Pakistan tried to intrude into Kashmir to capture it.
- Sino-India War (1962) → China didn't accept McMahon Line.
- 2nd Indo-Pak War (1965) → claim over Rann of Kutch.
- 3rd Indo-Pak War (1971) → Liberation of Bangladesh
- 4th Indo-Pak War (1999) → Kargil

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Impact on

Causes

(a) Indo Pak:-

(a) Historical → policy of divide & rule

(b) Hastily partition & demarcation

(c) Refugee crisis in North East

(d) Proxy wars and terrorism.

(b) Indo-China:-

(a) claims of China on Tawang & Aksai Chin

(b) Policy of Expansionism & salami slicing

(c) Tibet issue → support to Dalai Lama

(d) Undemarcated borders.

Impact on bilateral relations

(a) Indo-Pak:-

→ lack of mutual trust → suspicion.

→ poor trade & economic integration

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- secessionist tendencies
  - Eg Kashmir, Khalistan
- State sponsored terrorism.
- Armed attacks: Pulwama, Uri
- Defunct SAARC.

(iv) Indo China:

- Transactional relationship
- Non-cooperation
- Constant skirmishes on borders
  - Eg Doklam, Tawang etc.
- Hindrance to ~~India's glo~~ India's global position (UN membership)
- Impact on sovereignty Eg CPEC.

Thus India must focus on resolving these issues, As EAM S. Jaishankar has said — "A nation can't become a leading power with unsettled borders, un-integrated region and under-exploited opportunities."

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

(250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

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

(Answer in 250 words) 15 Marks

Battle of Plassey (1757) and Battle of Buxar (1764), were both important battles in the colonial history as they paved the way for consolidation of British power.

Battle of Plassey

① Allowed British to establish their influence over Bengal.

② Gained economic concessions and Diwani rights.

③ Started entering the day to day administration of Bengal.

④ 1st battle in direct confrontation with Indian ruler

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(5) Useful as a lesson for future fights.

However, it was fought mainly for an economic reason and not for seizing the administration.

Battle of Buxar

(1) Defeated the Mughal emperor Shah Alam II → proving them as a powerful contendor.

(2) Treaty of Allahabad → Diwani rights of Bengal, Bihar and Odisha → political authority.

(3) Huge revenue due to control over major prosperous regions.

(4) Armed Supremacy → more disciplined and superior weapons.

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⑤ Administrative control
- → control over Naib-subadar
- → Dual government
- → Power but no responsibility

⑥ Paved way for land revenue policies. Eg Revenue farming.

Hence, Battle of Plassey led the foundation, but it was the Battle of Buxar which was more important as it made the British masters of Bengal and its resources and showed their military might. Battle of Buxar transformed them from traders to contenders of power.

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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

Being one of the oldest languages in India, Sanskrit provides us with huge crucial information about Indian Art & Culture along with society & polity of those times.

High watermark in literary history:-

① Vedic literature
- Rig Veda: hymns & philosophy
- Upanishads: spirituality

② Epics
- Mahabharata: duty, justice
- Ramayana: victory of good over evil.

③ Drama
- Natyashastra: performing arts by Bharat Muni

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④ Lyrical poems → Meghaduta by Kalidasa.

⑤ Historical
- Rajatarangini by Kalhana : about Kashmiri rulers
- Harshacharita by Bana

⑥ Prose & Philosophy
- Yoga Sutras by Patanjali
- Arthashastra (Kautilya) → governance, economics, statecraft.

⑦ Science
- charak Samhita (Ayurveda)
- Sushruta Samhita (surgery)

Gupta period → golden age of Sanskrit Literature

① Patronage by Gupta rulers

② Mahakavyas → epic poetry
Eg> Raghuvamsha (Kalidasa)

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③ Kavyas → artistic brilliance
- Meghaduta (Kalidasa)

④ Plays & Dramas → Swapnavasavadatta by Bhasa : love story of King of Avanti (Udayin)

⑤ Science & Philosophy
- Aryabhatiya
- Nyaya Sutras (Gautama)
- Brihat Samhita (Astronomy)
- Kamasutra by Vatsyayana

⑥ Grammar & refinement
- Chandragomin's "Chandra Vyakarana"

Thus Sanskrit literature since ancient times especially Gupta period has captured not only the poetic culture but also the socio-political life.

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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

Oceanography helps better understand the geological features of the ocean floor which are an evidence to understanding the history of Earth.

Configuration of Ocean Floor



Provides essential info. about geological processes such as:-

1. Sea floor spreading (Atlantic Ocean)
2. Hydrothermal vent (methane hydrates)
3. Tectonic movements (subduction)

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④ Submarine canyons → explains diastropic process under ocean

Major features of ocean floor

① Continental shelf, continental slope & continental rise part of continental margin.

② Oceanic trenches (eg - Mariana)
↳ deepest part of earth.

③ Mid oceanic ridges (result of volcanic eruption due to divergent plate boundaries)

④ Sea mounts → mountain range which emerge out of sea. Eg Iceland.

⑤ Others → Abyssal hills, guyot, etc.

Significance

① Sea floor spreading & origin

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of continents & oceans.

↳ age of rock increases away from ridge.

(2) Study of ocean deposits

(3) Marine resource mapping

- oil & gas
- fisheries
- polymetallic nodules.

(4) Understanding of coral reef formation

(5) Current, tide & waves formation.

(6) Salinity & temperature.

Thus, India's Deep Sea Mission (Samudrayaan) will help us better understand and oceanography is thus quite useful in blue economy, climate change etc.

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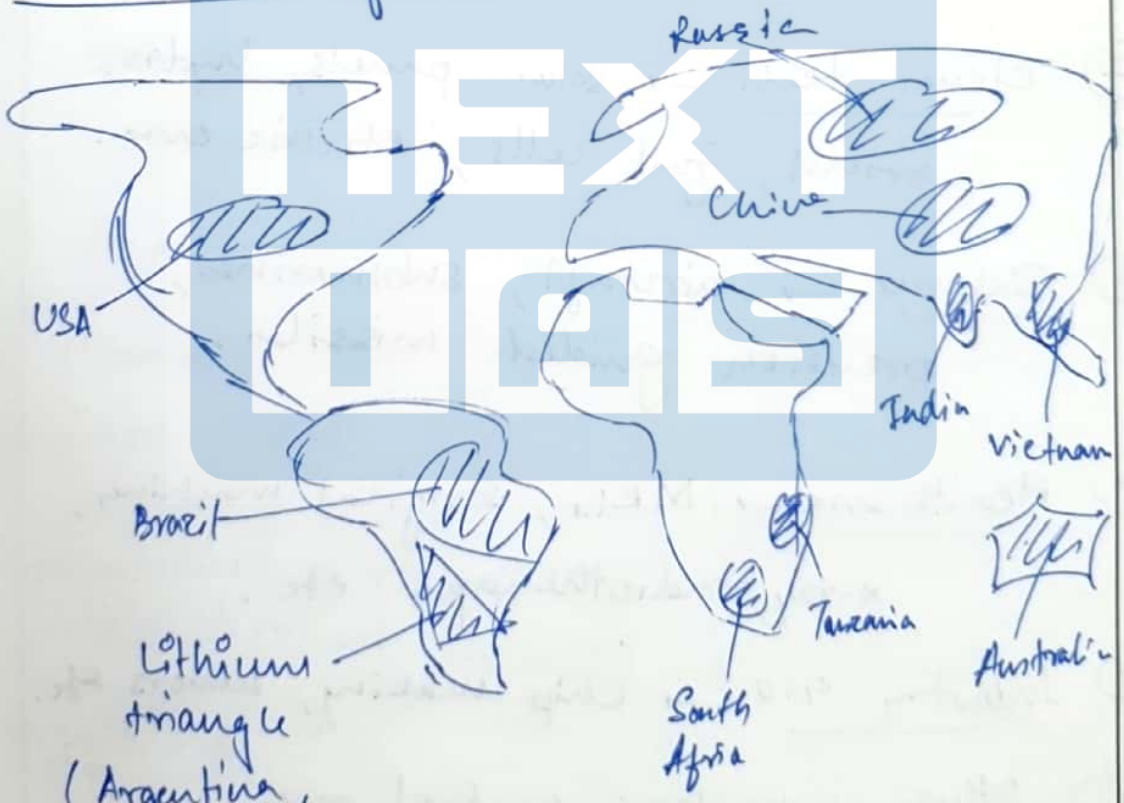
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Q.15 दुर्लभ पृथ्वी तत्त्वों (दुर्लभ मृदा धातुएँ) की बढ़ती माँग के साथ, उनका वितरण वैश्विक अर्थव्यवस्था का एक महत्त्वपूर्ण पहलू बन गया है। वैश्विक स्तर पर दुर्लभ पृथ्वी तत्त्वों के वितरण, उनके उपयोग और उनके निष्कर्षण के पर्यावरणीय प्रभावों पर चर्चा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

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

Rare earth elements are set of metallic elements, that have unique properties for industrial use like magnetic, electrochemical etc.

Distribution of Rare Earth Elements



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① China → 50% reserves (huge dominance)
└→ 60% production (earlier 90%)

② Vietnam & Brazil → 2nd & 3rd reserves

③ India → 5th largest (mostly imports)
└ mostly light rare earth elements.

Usage of Rare Earth Metals

① Electronic industry → mobiles, LED, optical fibre, display

② clean tech → solar panels, hydro, wind, fuel cells, electric cars.

③ Defence → aircraft, submarines, precision guided missiles.

④ Healthcare → MRIs, surgical machines, x-ray, radiotherapy etc.

⑤ Industry 4.0 → chip making, sensors etc.

⑥ Other → nuclear control rods, space crafts, alloys etc.

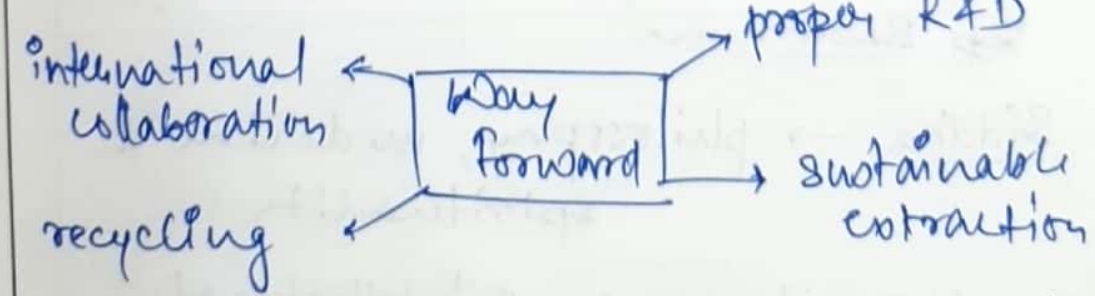
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Environmental Impact

1. Release of greenhouse gases
2. Contaminate environment
   - ↳ waste water ponds.
3. Huge water consumption → over-exploitation of ground water.
4. Eutrophication → excess minerals
   - ↳ algal bloom and hypoxia
5. Radiation & Toxins → radioactive & biomagnification.
6. Acidification of soil
7. Human induced earthquakes due to blast mining.



Thus, India needs to be a member of Minerals Security Partnership to ensure a resilient supply.

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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

Ecological carrying capacity is the maximum number of people that can occupy the particular area without destroying the productive capacity.

Tourism in Hilly States
- Religious Tourism (Kedarnath)
- Eco Tourism (Jim Corbett)
- Adventure Tourism (Gulmarg-ski)
- Medical & Wellness Tourism (Rishikesh)

Factors threatning carrying capacity

1. Increase in tourism → CAGR of 7.9% over last decade.
2. Huge population pressure
3. Deforestation and land use changes
   - eg hotels, etc. → Joshimath.

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④ Increased vehicular density → cars, trucks, bus ⇒ pollution.

⑤ Ill planned urbanisation and poor solid waste management.

Potential Environmental Impact

① Rise in natural disasters like landslides. Eg Himachal (2022)

② Loss of biodiversity due to habitat destruction.

③ Soil erosion and agricultural losses due to landslides.

④ Subsidence of land.
Eg Joshimath (2023)

⑤ Glacier melting (Hindukush melting rapidly ⇒ 2/3rd melt by 2100)

⑥ change in microclimate due to pollution & global warming

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Measures to ensure sustainable tourism :-

1. Regulated number of visitors at a time. Eg least during monsoon
2. Disaster resilient infrastructure
   - Bamboo houses, geotextiles.
3. Nature based soln → increase forest cover.
4. Promote ecotourism & hazard mapping
5. Help of NGO/CSO → Waste warriors (Dharamshala)
6. Global Sustainable Tourism Council

Plan → implement → monitor

(Agile Approach)

7. Best practice : Sikkim model

As can be seen, tourism can be a tool of regional development in hilly states and thus sustainable and green tourism should be promoted.

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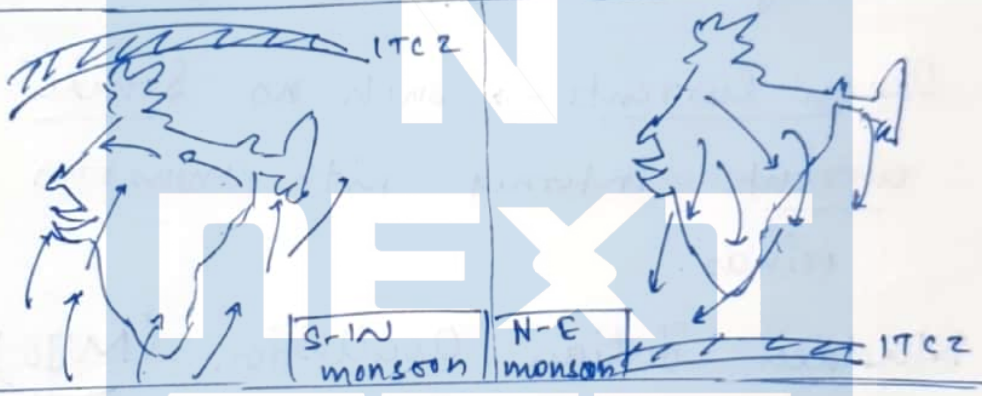
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Q.17 भारतीय मानसून विभिन्न जलवायविक कारकों से प्रभावित एक जटिल परिघटना है। भारत में मानसूनी वर्षा की तीव्रता और वितरण के निर्धारण में महासागरीय और वायुमंडलीय कारकों की भूमिका का आलोचनात्मक परीक्षण कीजिए। (250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

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

Indian monsoon is a complex interplay of various climate factors and thus is variable in terms of intensity & distribution.



Features
1. Reversal of wind
2. Onset & burst of monsoon
3. Monsoon breaks
4. Withdrawal

Role of Oceanic factors

1. Sea surface temperature → higher temperature leads to more evaporation and more rainfall.

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(2) El Nino & La Nina → El Nino leads to decreased rainfall except for Tamil Nadu in retreating monsoon.

(3) Indian Ocean Dipole → warming of Arabian Sea creates (+ve) IoD leading to intensive rainfall.

(4) Ocean Currents → such as Somali current interact with monsoon winds.

(5) Madden Julian Oscillation (MJO)

Role of Atmospheric factors

(1) low pressure on Indian land leading to sea-land differential

(2) Positioning of ITCZ → determines the northward progression of monsoon.

(3) Jet Streams → north movement of sub-tropical westerly jet.

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④ Movement of wind & land and sea breeze
↳ gradual decline in moisture leading to less rainfall in western Indo-gangetic plain.

⑤ Aerosols → affect the solar radiation and thus temperature.

Other factors

- Cyclonic storms ⇨ Cyclone Biparjoy (delayed monsoon)
- Orographic → higher on windward slope.
- global warming & climate change.

With 70% of rainfall in India from south-west monsoon and 52% rainfed agriculture, proper factors must be taken into account for better forecasting.

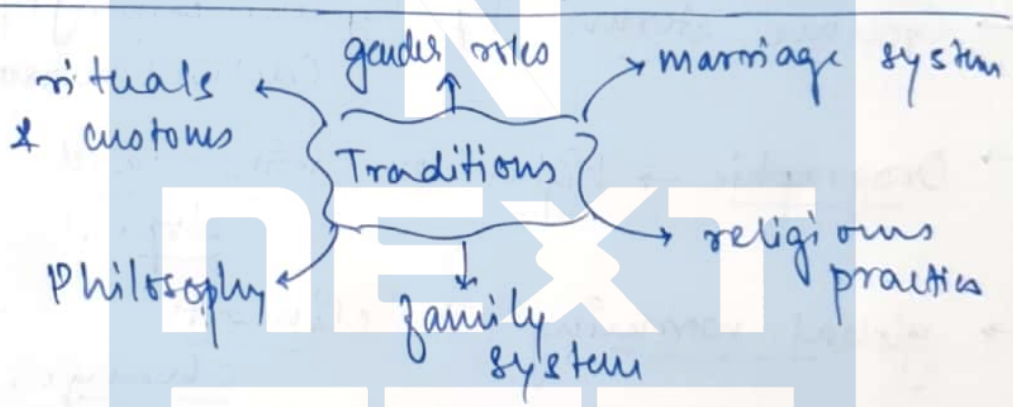
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Q.18 हमारे समाज में परंपराएँ परिवर्तन को क्यों बाधित करती हैं? प्राचीन रीति–रिवाज़ों पर आधारित मूल्य–मान्यताओं के विरुद्ध सामाजिक विधान किस सीमा तक सहायक हो सकते हैं? (250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

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

India as a society is known for its diverse culture and traditions. However, these traditions are sometimes against human dignity and equality.



Why traditions impede change?

(1) long history → eg caste system exist since the later Vedic period.

(2) Socialisation → part of our value system & thus difficult to change.

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③ Social control → mechanism of punishment for going against tradition.
eg social boycotts - Khap panchayats

④ Religious sanctions → drive blind adherence to traditions.
eg lower caste entry in temples.

⑤ Cultural preservation → against threat of globalisation.
eg same sex marriages.

⑥ Obstructs rationality & propagates superstitions. eg female genital mutilation → Dawoodi Bohra.

⑦ Protect vested interests & maintain status quo eg Brahmanical supremacy & untouchability.

Social legislation against customary practice

① Untouchability (Art 17) and other Acts yet many instances.
eg Rajasthan → Dalit school boy beaten to death.

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② Caste based occupation → Art 19 allows any profession and Manual Scavenging Act prohibits. Yet, [97% manual scavengers → Dalit]

③ Child marriage → prohibited under Act, but NFHS-5 shows 23.3%.

④ Inter caste Marriages → allowed under Art 21, but 8HU cases of honour killings.

⑤ Other → Transgenders Act, Hindu Succession Act etc.

Thus social legislation have had limited success and there is a need for behavioural changes.

[Ways] → NGOs, dramas/plays, local leaders
→ Socio-political sensitisation.

Thus the Swach Bharat Abhiyan model can be followed to relieve India of the old dogmas.

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

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

(Answer in 250 words) 15 Marks

According to Census 2011, around 15 million people lived in slums, due to haphazard urbanisation & neglect of rural development.

Slum → any area or dwellings which are detrimental to safety, health & dignity of a person.

Not problems to be solved

- → self sufficient systems
- → community living (social cohesion)
- → circular economy (hubs of recycling)
- → low carbon intensive.

Result of lopsided urban policies

① limited employment opportunities & skills → cheap housing.

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② National Institute of Urban Affairs

- demographic dynamic attracting more people (migration)
- incapacity to meet housing demands
- existing urban land policies prohibit access of poor to land market

③ Poor reach of governance
↳ isolated ≠ alienated.

Result of socio-economic issues

① "Culture of poverty"
eg Dharavi (low income)

② Poor agricultural remuneration and unskilled labour.

③ Lack of social security → 90% of workforce is informal.

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④ Limited access to basic facilities.
↳ drinking water, sanitation.

⑤ Social Exclusion → transgenders and sex workers.

⑥ Limited social mobility.

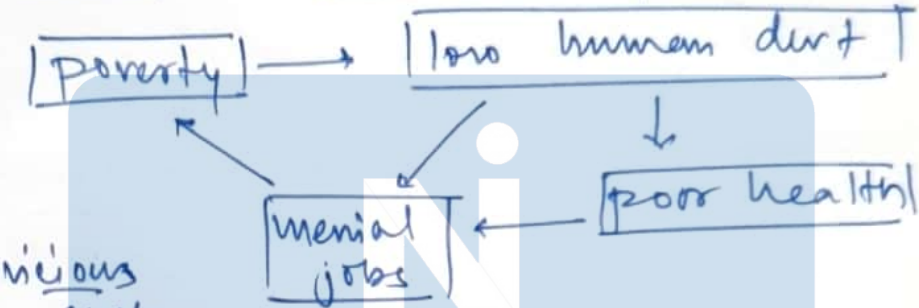


Fig. vicious cycle

ToI Report → 33% Indians live in space less than what American prisoners get.

Way forward

- upliftment of Rural areas (Rurbanisation)
- Decentralisation of urban areas (proper urban planning)
- Best practice : JAGA Mission (Odisha)

Through these, India can solve the issue of slums and achieve SDG-11.

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

(250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

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

(Answer in 250 words) 15 Marks

Communalism is defined as strong attachment to one's own community & feeling of antagonism, hatred & hostility towards other communities.

Strength from Economic Deprivation

1. Competition for scarce resources
   - ↳ eg British divide & rule policy
2. Relative poor standard of living
3. Unemployment (7% → PLFS)
   - ↳ breeding ground for radicalisation
   - ↳ vote bank politics based on fear and anxiety.
4. Ghettoisation → leading to due to lower income and resources.

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⑤ Regional disparity → Hilly & forested regions economically backward.

⑥ Creates mutual hostility amongst groups.

Trends in environment of social exclusion

① Ghettoisation in urban areas ↳ leading to sense of differences.

② Hate speeches by religious, political leaders further lead to rising communal ~~tentio~~ tensions.

③ Mob lynching. Eg Cow vigilantism cases.

④ Lack of mutual trust and rising suspicions

⑤ Illiteracy: Sachar Committee report mentions that poor education status of Muslim youth is a big factor behind radicalisation

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Way Forward

① Inclusive development following Capability Approach (Amartya Sen)
   - Eg PMKVY etc.

② Strengthening law and order → against mob lynching, violence etc.

③ Regulation of social media → curb spread of fake news (Fact checker)

④ Counter speech Eg Bengaluru Police

⑤ Inter-faith coalitions and practices

⑥ Upliftment of minorities
   - → Sachar Committee: equal opportunity commission
   - → Schemes
     - Nai Manzil
     - USTAAD
     - Naya Savera

Thus, India being a ~~dem~~ secular democratic country, it is our fundamental duty (Art 51A(e)) to promote harmony & brotherhood.

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