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Test 1

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Question No. प्रश्न संख्या

For Practice Use Only सिर्फ अभ्यास के लिए

1. Indian philosophy is age old and have continuously evolved with views of various philosophers till date.

Indian Philosophy and Southern India

(i) Bhakti Philosophy → It relied in devotion as path of salvation.
It started in Southern India and later spread all across.
Many philosophers like Ramajunacharya (Visita Advaitvada), Adishankracharya from Kerala were prominent.
→ others were Alwars (Vishnu Bhakti), Nayanars (Shiv Bhakti)

(ii) Cholas, Pandyas, Chalukyas, etc. provided patronage to philosophical intellects of Southern India.

(iii) Sangam Assemblies (200-600 AD) concretize tamil literature and different philosophies of that time.

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Indian philosophy and Northern India

(i) Philosophy of Buddhism (Siddharth Gautam) and Jainism (Mahavira) emerged in Northern India in its early phases.

(ii) Gupta Kings took initiative to consolidate Hinduism philosophy

- via writing puranas.
- getting rid of obsolete rituals.

(iii) Orthodox philosophies like SAMKHYA, YOGA, NYAYA, VASESIKHA, PURVA MIMANSA originated in North and were patronized by different rulers.

(iv) Rulers like Kaniska, Chandragupta II, etc. provided patronaze to saints and intellects related to different philosophies.

All in all Indian philosophy originated over different regions initially and later spread and evolved all arcross India adding diversities.

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2. During 19th and 20th Century a lot of religious reform movements emerged across India led by reformers like Ram mohan Roy, Ambedkar, etc.

Social change as opposition to colonial rule

(i) Revivalists were strictly against British idea of civilizing mission and wanted to revive age old social customs and traditions. eg- Arya Samaj

(ii) Nationalists try to use religion to organise masses against British.
eg → Tilak celebrating Shiva and ganesh festivals.

(iii) when British imposed reform legislation on Indians, many sections as opposition to it started social reforms to show rationality wasn't only preserve of elite and can be found embedded in Vedas, etc.

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social change with support of British Rule

Reformists were inspired by British society ideals of rationality, equality, etc. etc via exposure to western education.

They then tried to analyze all of Indian customs in light of such ideals and bring out positive reforms. They took help of British government to implement social legislations like Sarda Act (1928), Widow Remarriage Act (1856).

They also talked about abolition of untouchability, education of women and promotion of non-idolatory.

Many among them were Rammohan Roy, Ishwar Chand Vidyasagar, Keshub Chandra Sen, etc

In 20th century with more exposure to ideas of westerner like JS Mill the spectrum of social reform movement widened..

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3. After the February Revolution of 1917 Czar was ousted from power and cadets majority government was formed.

However it was also not able to satisfy everyone especially Bolsheviks which led to another revolution in October 1917.

Reasons → Severe inflation and food shortages due to war effort in WWI. There were bread riots

→ Provisional government didn't conduct elections.

→ Peasents situation was very poor and government did nothing to improve it.

→ Land redistribution demand was not conceded.

All these led to October Revolution 1917.

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Consequences → Bolshevits come into power.

→ Russia out from world war I (Treaty of Brest Litovsk)

→ Land redistribution (Small peasants took away lands of larger ones → Lenin supported it)

→ Led to rise of socialism in Europe with first socialist country.

Influence on Indian movement

→ Rise of militant nationalism by leftist freedom fighter eg. Azad, Bhagat Singh.

→ Congress Socialist Party and Communist party created.

→ Gave Indian idea to be a socialist country after independence as Nehru, Bose and other Leaders were influenced.

→ Rise of peasant and labour issues in national movement.
eg → AITUC under Lala Lajpat Rai

These events also motivated Indian freedom fighters in their fight against imperial Britain.

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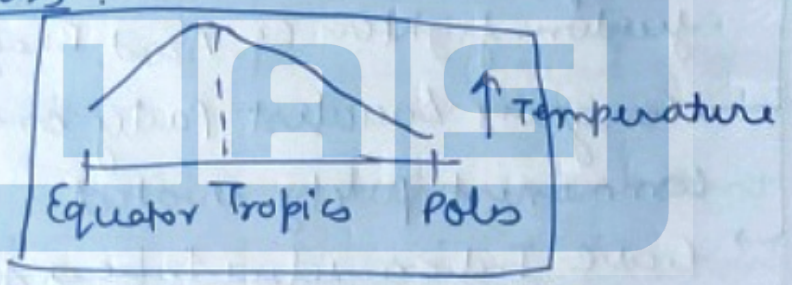
4. The mean temperature of Earth is 15°C but there are huge variations in its across the Earth.

Factors responsible for uneven temperature distribution on Earth

(i) Latitude → Higher the latitude more distance sunlight has to pass through atmosphere. Leads to more scattering.

⇒ Also at higher latitudes intensity is less.



(ii) Tilt of Earth (23.5°) → As the ~~sun~~ Earth revolves around the Sun the location of Sun in sky changes causing more/less insolation to reach Earth.

On 21st June → Sun over Tropic of Cancer.

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⇒ Also due to tilt higher the latitude long hours of day/night are observed.

(iii) Altitude → with increase in height temprature decreases at lapse rate (1°C/165m)

(iv) Slope, Aspect

Sloping surfaces has less intensity of sunlight as it gets distributed over large area.

Aspect → side of slope facing sun receives more insolation than the other. eg → Southern slopes of Himalays receive more sunlight.

(v) Airmass and Ocean current effect local temperatures.
eg → Western Europe warm due to warm North Atlantic drift

(vi) Continentality and maritime effect

continentality → extremes of temperature. eg. Siberia

maritime effect → Moderates temperature eg. Seaside.

Due to these variation horizontal heat budget is balanced by ocean currents and primary air circulations.

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5. As per recent study by University of Leeds Himalayas glaciers have melted at 10times the normal average pace in recent decade.

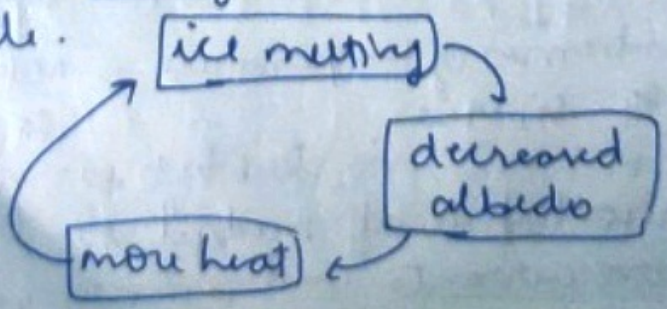
Effects of glaciers melting on environment

(i) Short Term

- Huge flooding ⇒ destruction of vegetation and threat to life of fauna. eg. Snow leopard, Polar bear.
- Displacement of animals from forests due to inundation → Man-wildlife conflicts.

Long Term

- Release of stored carbon in glaciers ⇒ More CO_2 in atmosphere and climate change
- ice melting will create vicious cycle.



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- Scarcity of water → flora → fauna
- disappearances of natural dense forests.
- Draught
- May lead to emergence of new local climates
- Increased sea level ⇒ Threat to coral reefs (Rainforests of Ocean) and Mangroves

Measures needed to address it

(i) Move toward cleaner fuels → Solar → Wind → Nuclear.

(ii) Move towards e-vehicles.

(iii) Afforestation in critical zones.

(iv) Sustainable development in fragile ecosystems. eg. Himalayas.

(v) Curbing of anthropogenic emissions
- Making maritime industry green
- green hydrogen as fuel

(vi) Consensus on greater climate goals and quick adoption of Paris goals.

India has taken a right step in clean energy via International Solar Alliance, OWOSOG initiatives but we need to continue movie forward.

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6. White revolution refers to quick increase in milk production and related products over a period of time.

It was most succesful in states like Gujarat, Maharastra, some parts of Rajasthan.

Reasons for Regional Success

(i) Here the success was led by farmer led cooperatives to drive increment in productions. eg. AMUL

(ii) Large variaties of milk producing poultry in western part. eg→ Rajasthan, Gujarat are among major states with lot of cow, buffalo numbers.

(iii) Relative literacy rates in this region are also high.

Also cooperative like AMUL focussed on poultry related information

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Sharing to farmers.

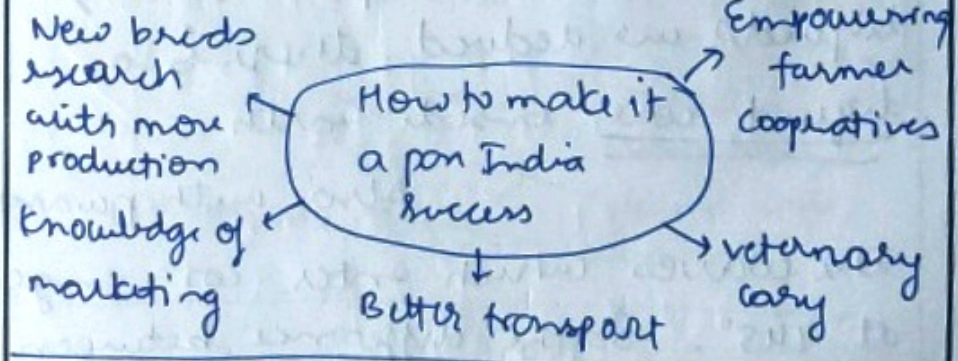
(iv) Being a relative dry region poultry was one efficient source of increasing farmer's income which was utilized was government with focus.

(v) Increase in technology adoption to increase milk production.

eg → milk milching machines.

(vi) Better transport infrastructure ⇒ Lead to less losses in transportation.

(vii) Trading community is prevalent in this region ⇒ Knowledge about branding, marketing, etc.



Despite being such a success most of its coverage is regional we need to take steps via quality regulation to make it a global product.

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7. Seismic waves are waves produced when intense energy is released inside Earth along the plate margins and fault zones.

Seismic activity and Earth Interior

(i) Shadow zones

S wave shadow zone

P wave shadow zone

As S waves can't pass through liquids we deduced there is a liquid core inside Earth

Also with P waves the waves which enter core emerge at 145°. So the difference between not entering (105°) and 145° can be used to determine its density.

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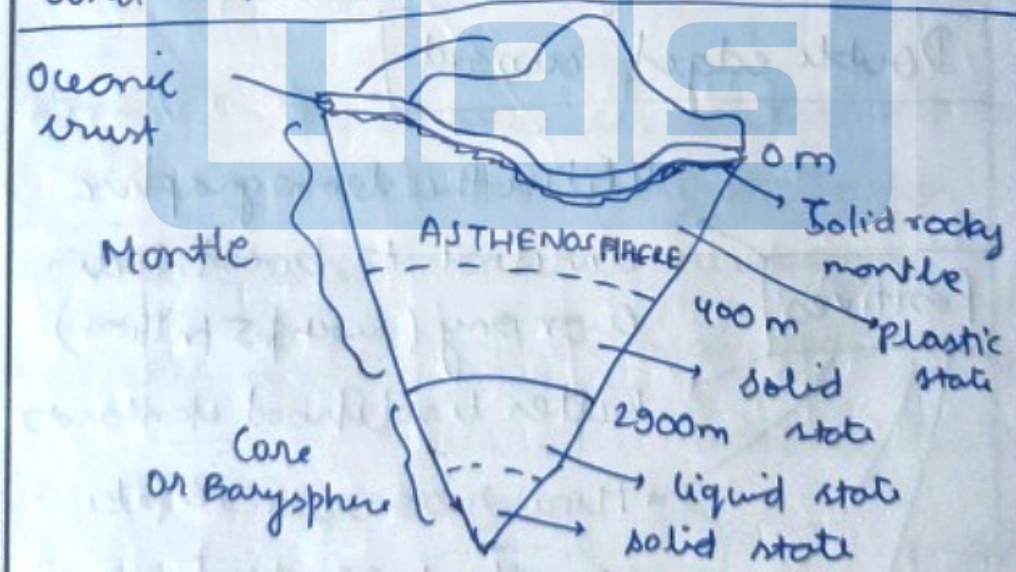
(ii) Also S wave shadow zone remained same (105°–110°) on both sides irrespective of position of hypocentre

So we deduced Earth's core is spherical and using angle 105° we determine its depth to be 2900 km.

(iii) The variations in arrival of seismic waves on different locations on Earth help us get idea about upper layers and their depth and densities.



Over a period of time with seismic as well as gravitational, magnetic anomalies, volcanic eruptions, etc. we come up with full indepth structure.

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8. As per recent UN report India has already surpassed China as the most populous nation in 2023.

Variation in demographic transition

- Northern states like UP, Bihar have TFR of around 3 while southern states have TFR below 2.
- Population growth and dependent population also vary across regions

Double edged sword

Positives

- Utilize the demographic dividend to boost India economy (reach $5 trillion)
- Better livelihood standards
- More resources to take care of dependent population
- Serve as huge market ⇒ More investments
- International positive effects

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Negatives

- Federal disputes (Seat distribution between North vs South) Now frozen since 1971
- Lack of skill, education, health among population ⇓ Demographic disaster.
- Will lead to more crime rates, unemployment as not enough job created
- Lop sided development (Increased inter state variations)
- More resources investment in population heavy states for social security ⇒ lack of investment for productive capacity
- Women health low in high TFR states ↳ low LFPR

We at a national level need to adopt a policy for skill development, education and health (family planning), taking in account regional variations to turn demographic divident as resource which will peak in 2041.

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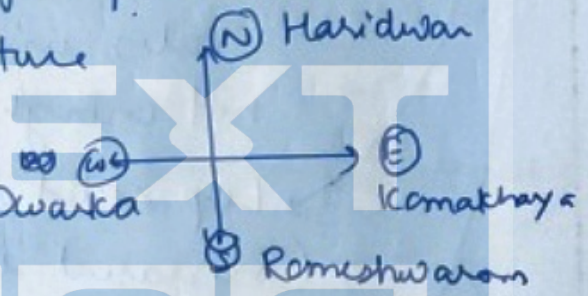
9. Despite India being a multi-religious, multiethnic, multilinguistic, multi racial country there exists unity among Diversity.

Bonds of Unity Among Diversity

(i) These diversities are located and dispersed all across India rather than only in few pockets.

eg. Temple culture



(ii) Despite division in four varnas

Region I		Region II
Brahmin		Brahmin
Kshatriya		Kshatriya
Vaishya		Vaishya
Shudra		Shudra

Inter regional contact of some varnas via ties of marriage, etc.

In some regionall are united by some language, region, etc.

(iii) We all live in a country 'India' which is bounded by Himalayas on North and Indian ocean on South.

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(iv) Some education institutes (eg. IIT) caste neutral jobs due to globalisation have brought bonds of unity
eg. IT industry Banglore

(v) Due to migration in urban areas common culture is being developed.
eg. Holi community together celebrating all festivals as Holi, Diwali, etc.

(vi) In every state bound by some government and administration where different people exist.
eg → in Rajasthan → Hindus, Islam, Jain, Christain, etc.

(vii) Common food culture, cinema, dressing habits in a region and also cross regional.
eg. MacD, KFC popular across India
Bollywood is seen all over India.

So we can safely say in India there exist many different pockets where each pocket represent mini India and have unique bonds of unity.

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10. Caste system refers to a hierarchical arrangement where people are divided into different strata as per their birth.

Dichotomy between public and private life impacting caste system

Private life	Public life
⇒ ~~Instead~~ In societal jobs still governed by caste system (Occupational division of labour)	⇒ Due to industrialization caste neutral jobs have emerged.
⇒ Tickets are given on basis of case. Also representation of every caste in govt. is ensured for their vote.	⇒ Often political parties talk about non importance of caste and secularism.
⇒ But at homes interpersonal relations are still governed by parochial idea.	⇒ Due to modern value system, urbanisation people don't differentiate between caste in public.

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⇒ Using reservation benefits for progress. Also many supporting reservation movements.

⇒ ~~Those Also~~ Non discriminated castes start their own internal groupings.

⇒ Benefit of onsely and gain power.

⇒ Talks of caste neutral society, no discrimination.

⇒ Caste Based organisations for welfare of caste. eg. Dalit Matrimony, Dalit sahitya

⇒ Caste Based political parties ~~for~~ eg. SP, BSP

Now with Mandalization of caste there is a fight for backward status. Also lower caste has now turned in lower class.

We need to inculcate value education, strict punishment for discrimination so that this caste based evil can have out society.

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11. India has had turbulent and conflict ridden relationship with western neighbour Pakistan and Himalayan neighbour China.

Indo-pak wars

(i) Kashmir Issue

Cause

Just after independence Pakistan sought a tribal invasion to capture Kashmir.

The king of Kashmir signed Treaty of accession with India and Indian went inside Kashmir and driven away the tribal infiltrants.

Impact → Line of ceasfire (LoC) are recognised and kashmir issue went to UN.

(ii) Indo-Pak war of 1965

Cause – Pakistani leadership thought that India was weak and there are ineffective leadership

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due to failures of 1962. So they though it as an opportune movement to capture Kashmir.

Course → After Pakistani attack on Kashmir India opened a second front from Punjab. Ultimately it ended in ceasefire agreement with help of Russia.

Impact → Pride and prestige of India restored
→ India made gains and captured some strategic Pakistani posts (Haji Peer)

(iii) Indo-Pak war of 1971

Causes → Infiltration from Bangladesh due to Pakistani atrocities in East Pakistan under Operation Liberation

~~Impact~~ Course → Indian army entered East pakistan in 11 days
West pakistan army surrendered

Impact → India's closeness with Russia increased (Indo-Russia Friendship Treaty) of

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→ Refugee issue solved.
→ Independence of East Pakistan as Bangladesh.

(iv) Siachen War in 1999

Causes → Both sides tried to capture strategic Siachen glacier over difference in boundary after NJ9842.

Impact → Siachen become integral part of India.

Indo China War of 1962

Causes → Border disputes
(As per China → Aksai Chin belonged to them (Macdonald line)
As per India (MacMohan Line) → Aksai Chin belonged to us.

Impact → Defeat caused huge blow to India's rising status at international level.
→ Modernisation of military after this.
→ Loss of Aksai Chin (~42,000 km²)

In recent times again at Pangong Tso, Gogra springs, Doklon we have seen standoffs but no large scale conflict has occured.

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12. With the intense diplomacy in Bengal court, Britishers used internal conflicts to win over Shiraj-ud-daulah in Battle of Plassey in 1757.

Consolidation of Bengal after Battle of Plassey

(i) ~~Dual system of gover~~ Puppets were placed by Britishers on Bengal Nawab seat and removed when disobeyed.

Initially Mir Jafar tried to build own Army but was outsted and replaced by Mir Qasim.

Mir Qasim → tried to modernise army by taking help from ~~Portu~~ Dutch.

→ He shifted capital from Murshidabad to Munger to be away from British influence.

→ He also removed custom

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duty on Indian traders to make them equal to British traders.

These consolidations angered Britishers and they challenged the Nawab.

The Nawab ran to Awadh and formed Grand Alliance with Shujaud auloh of Awadhand Mughal emperor Shah Alam.

The alliance was defeat in Battle of Buxar in 1764.

Battle of Buxar and Plassy

Importance of Battle of Plassy

- → Opened revenues
  - → war indemnity
  - → corrupt nawabs
- → Made them defeat French and other European powers.
- → Rose their prestige in single stroke.

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Importance of Battle of Buxar

→ For first time with Treaty of Allahabad they were given diwani rights of Bengal, Bihar and Orrisa (Made them equal to Indian powers)

→ Symbolic defeat of greatest power of Mughals.

→ Reputation of strength of army and leadership ⇒ Many small states surrendered

→ Cleared their risi to become next pan Indian empire power.

→ Revenue rich and resource rich Eastern India under them

⇓

Helped them defeat other Indian power easily.

Although both Battles were important but It can be said Battle of Plassey ~~[illegible]~~ brough them on national scale for first time and Battle of Buxar cleared their path for pan Indian empire.

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13. Sanskrit language was brought by Aryans to India. But it soon become the main language of the region itself.

Sanskrit literature and literary History of ancient India

(i) Compilation of Vedas (Rigveda, Samveda, Yajurveda, Atharveda) in Sanskrit during Vedic times.

(ii) Commentary on Vedas like Brahmanas, Upanishads, Aranyaks, etc. are written in Sanskrit explaining the core philosophy and different aspects of Vedas.

eg → Aranyaks → about charms and spells

(iii) Buddhist literature like Lalitvistara → Holy text of Mahayan Buddhist are written in Sanskrit.

(iv) Panini → "Astadhyayi" grammar literature.

(iv) Scientific Books.

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- Nagarjuna → Book in metallurgy 'Rastratnakar'
- Charak → 'Charak Samhita' book of medicine
- Shushrut → 'Shrut Samhita' ↓ Book of surgery
- Aryabhatika by Aryabhatt

But with guptas this reached a whole new level :-

(i) Amarsimha (Biography of Budha) written by Ashwaghosh.

(ii) Vishtha Dutt → court poet of Chandragupta 2 wrote
- Mudra Rakshas → about Mauryas
- Devi chandraguptam → history of Chandra gupta II

(iii) 'Kalidasa' one of astaratna of Chandra gupta II poet wrote
- Vikramo-Urvashi
- Malvika agnimitra → Love story of Malvika and Shungaking Agnimitra

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Poetry → Meghdootam (Love letter through clouds)

(iv) Puranas were written by Brahmical class at this time

- SARGA → ~~destruction~~ creation of universe
- PRATISARGA → ~~creation~~ destruction of universe
- MANVANTARA → story of Manu and Ela
- VAMSANUCHARITA → dynastic history of India.

(v) Vastushastra or temple manual was written. More sanskritic inscriptions were often found on Temple walls.

Sanskrit become the core language and was used by different dynasties of India.

Moreover it was spread to areas like Japan, East Asia, China, etc. where it still resides in tracks.

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14. Ocean surface which was thought to be lifeless plain ~~the~~ is rich with high rising mountains, deep valley, volcanoes and many other relief features.

Features on Ocean Floor

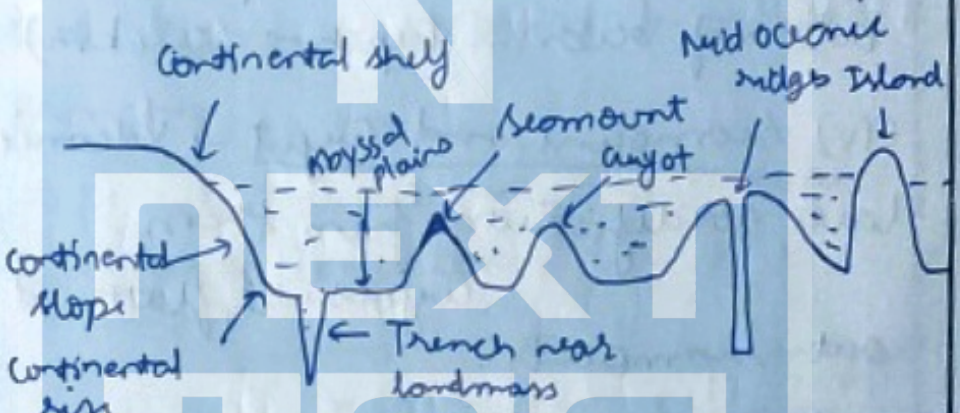

Fig: Ocean surface

(i) Continental Margin → part of continent below water

- Continental shelf
  - slope of less than 1 degree
  - extend upto depth of 600m
- Continental slope
  - slope of (2°-5°)
  - extend upto depth of 3000m.
- Continental rise → where continent start rising above ocean floor.

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(ii) Trenches → Depth upto 11km
These are narrow deep valleys.
Near continents → due to continental oceanic convergence
in mid oceans → due to ocean ocean convergence.

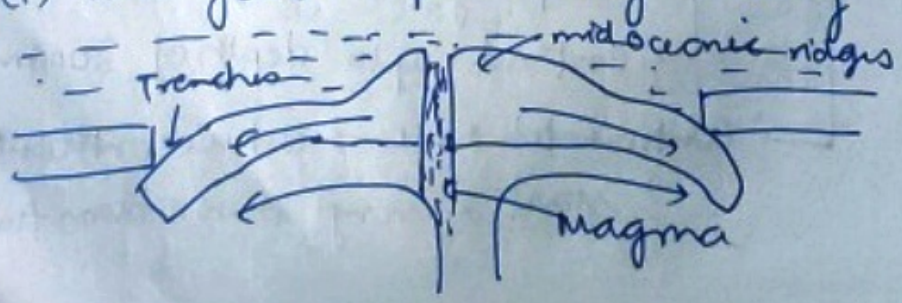
(iii) Abyssal plain → flat plains at bottom of ocean. Depth → (3-6km)

(iv) Seamount and Guyot → Volcanic lava solidification form them.
Guyots are flattened out seamounts.

(v) Midoceanic ridges → These are places where lava erupts from deep inside earth and form oceanic plates.

Significance of these features in oceanographic study

(i) Sea floor spreading Theory



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Observing the features this ~~study~~ theory proved many of these formations

As per it due to convections in mantle divergent convection is created. This causes eruptions and formation of mid oceanic ridges.

Also the plates move away and subduct deep into mantle at trenches.

⇒ It also explained the nature of rocks on ocean floor.

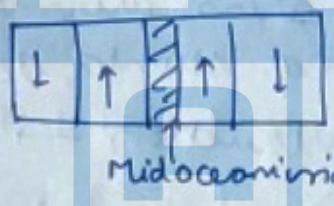

Fig: Magnetic polarity of rocks at ocean floor

(ii) These features also help us understand why sediments on ocean floor are no longer than 250 million years (As plate subduct)

(iii) Widespread volcanism in deep oceans ⇒ creation of shield volcanoes, islands, etc. eg. Reunion

These observations from ocean gave way to large plate Tectonic Theory which gave us insights in all formations on Earth surfaces.

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15. Rare Earth elements are those which although exist in nature in large quantities but their extractable amounts from per unit ores are very less. eg → lanthanides and actinides, etc.

Distribution of rare earth metals

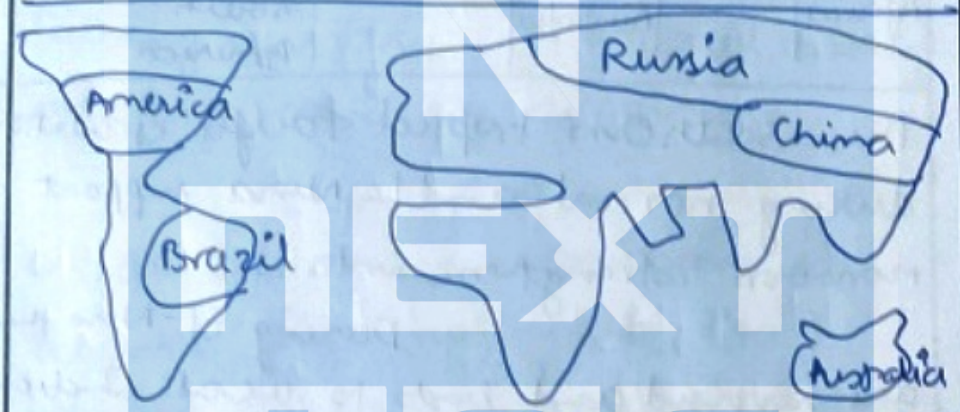

Fig: Major rare Earth producing Nations

However around (55-60)% of world supply of world rare Earth metals come from China.

Uses of rare Earth Metals

- → manufacturing of cars, mobiles, computers
- → precision equipment eg. atomic Clock.

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→ defense technology. eg. guided missiles.
→ lithium ion Batteries
→ pharmaceuticals → development of new medicines
→ polymer industry
→ silicon chip manufacturing.

Environmental Impact of their extraction

(i) Nearby areas at mining sites.
→ Pollution of water bodies
→ deforestation.
→ displacement of local wildlife.
→ CO_2 and other gases from deep mining

(ii) Extraction → lot of water required
→ Environment pollution with SO_x, NO_y emissions
→ Acid rain
→ Global warming.

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↳ groundwater heavy metal pollution.

(iii) Usages

- → Often lie in dumps and cause pollution (e-wastes)
- → can lead to bioaccumulation and biomagnification
- → lot of maritime pollution in transport as in huge demand.

National Policies to manage rare Earth mining sector

Solution

- Afforestation near mines
- Use of abandoned mines for green energy eg. solar
- Involving local tribal communities in mining development

With growth of ICT, 4th industrial revolution the demand of rare Earth metal is only going to increase. We need to be vigilant to manage its harmful effects.

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16. In recent times Tourism emerged as a very important industry as much as it has become part of mainstay of many economies like Sri Lanka, Maldives, etc.

Tourism in Hilly states as threat to ecological carrying capacity

Factors contributing to the trend

- with rising income and connectivity ⇒ More tourists
- unsustainable development in hilly areas around tourist sites. eg. Shimla, etc.
- More construction → widening of roads
  - New roads, railways, ropeways, etc.
    - eg. Char dham road
    - Jammu-Katra rail link
- Penetration deep into hilly regions.
  eg. More visitors in Ladakh.
- Climate change ⇒ reduced the carrying capacities of hilly ecosystems
- Deforestation and overgrazing by locals on mountain slopes.

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Environmental Impacts

- Adverse weather conditions.
  eg. Cloudburst, glacial lake outburst floods
  - Uttrakhand Tragedy, 2013
  - Rishigonga
- Frequent landslides and land subsidence.
  eg. Joshimath.
- Pollution. eg. Plastic pollution
  - Water pollution
  - Noise pollution
- Impact on local wildlife of the region ⇒ Have to move away from these busy regions.
- Deforestation for more infrastructure creation and amenities.
- Melting of glaciers.
- Increased population pressure on fragile areas.

Measures for sustainable tourism

(i) Fixing the limit on number of tourists on important hilly destinations.

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(ii) Environmental Impact Assessment for every project in the region.

(iii) Measurement of carrying capacities of and tourism and development allowance as per these.

(iv) Afforestation and stabilization of mountain steep slopes.

(v) Allowing only degradable-ecofriendly products (No plastic)

(vi) National level Hill Developmental Council with scientific inputs.

(vii) Inclusion of local inhabitants in developmental and tourism planning → use traditional knowledge.

(viii) Check dams instead of mega hydro projects.

Developmental projects for tourism and negative activities of tourist can severly harm this fragile ecosystem.

Tourist awareness can also help us ensure sustainable tourism.

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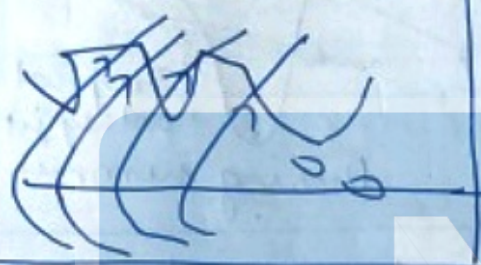
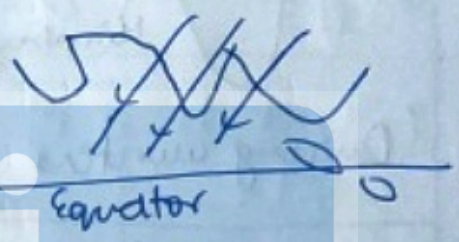
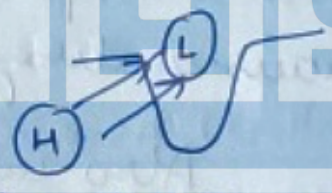
17 Monsoon refers to seasonal reversal of winds associated with the Indian Ocean region.

South West Monsoon	North East Monsoon
	

Atmospheric factors on Indian Monsoon

(i) More warm the land ⇒ More strong is the low pressure and subsequent attraction of winds.



(ii) Movement of ITCZ upto the foothills of Himalayas

- → Tropical easterlies of Southern Hemisphere cross the equator and reach as South West monsoon
- → it determines the extent or reach of monsoon.

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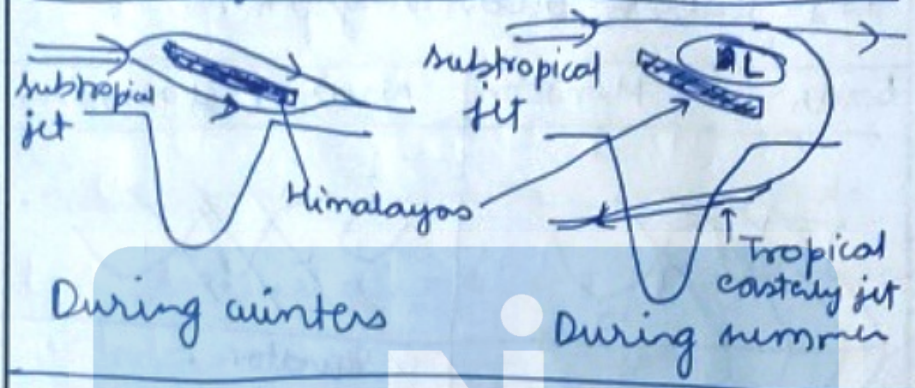
(iii) Role of Tibetan Plateau, Himalayas and subtropical Jet stream



During winter → subtropical easterly jet bifurcates by Himalayas.

And with arrivals of late summers sometimes it doesn't shift northwards (as it should due to sun's position shifting north) ⇒ causes delays in monsoon

Also when it shifts north of Himalayas due to low pressure Tibetan plateau it leads to formation of Tropical easterly jet (June - September) which flows over Indian subcontinent and strengthens high pressure of West Indian Ocean.

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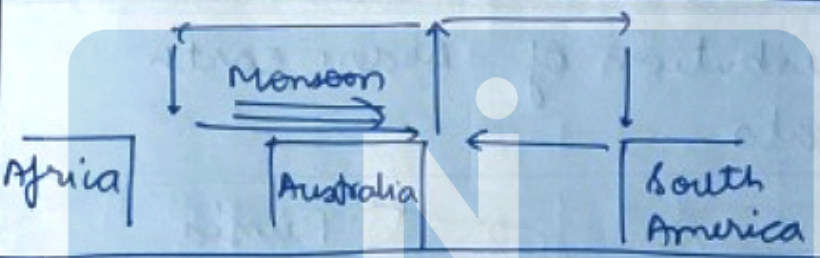
(iv) Somali jet ⇒ Brings Monsoon towards India

Oceanic Factors

(i) Cools the Indian ocean strengthen monsoon winds due to high pressure.

(ii) Walker circulations



These southern tropical Pacific circulation during normal and La Nina support monsoon strengthenement.

During El-Nino they are reversed and leads to weak Indian Monsoon.

(iii) Indian Ocean Dipole → Positive phase ⇒ good rainfalls for India
negative phase ⇒ Bad rainfall

Fig: IOD Positive phase.

Monsoon is very unpredictable, IMD uses 8 main parameters in its MMSF Model but still variation remains

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18. Traditions are age old practices which have been followed by particular community for generations

eg → celebrating Rakhi by tying a thread around brother's arm by sister

Traditions ⇓ why they impede social change?

→ As they are rigid.

Non following ⇒ ostracization, ridiculed in that community

eg → Removal from caste by caste councils for inter caste marriages

→ Sentimental value associated as being followed for generations

Lack of acceptance of deviant behaviour among community.

Associated with religion in one way or other which is sacred.

eg → Caste Varna system. rooted in Rigveda

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People who followed are praised and set as examples.
eg → women who suffer from domestic voilence and yet continues ⇒ Pativrata Nari

How traditions impede social change?

(i) Lack of progressive ideals.
eg → Abortion not considered in Catholics despite it being cause of death of mother.

(ii) Untouchability, caste system are perpetuated despite they being discriminatory and oppressive.

(iii) Lack of participation of women in economy (LFPR ~ 20%) as they are restricted to domestic chores (their primary duty)

(iv) Regressive practises like Devdasi system, Female genital mutilation, etc. in name of religion and tradition.

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Social legislation ~~for~~ against old customary practises

Effectiveness
- → Punishment for those still performing.
- → Fear ~~eg~~ (deterrence) among perpetrators.
- → spread the idea of such practises being non desirable.
- → Oppressed sections can seek justice under such acts.
- → Reforms in traditions.

However as government as already implemented SC & ST prevention of Atrovracies Act, Dowry Prohibition Act, Domestic Voilence Act, etc. but their effect on ground has been limited.

eg → Dowry cases increased from 40% → 1930s to 90% in 2000s.

So for effective societal change along with social legislation there is need for value and moral education and drive by ground level workers and NGOs to spread the positive message.

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15 Slums are residential areas with high population density characterised by lack of basic facilities like sanitation clean water, clean environment and full of people with extreme poverty.

Q → Dharavi in Mumbai

Slums as a result of lop sided and vested urban policies

Infrastructure

- → High costs of living in the city centre.
- → Improper and insufficient residential/accomodation facilities.
- → Lack of proper roads, railways, mass urban transits inside cities.
- → Improper coverage of drinking taps, toilet facilities under various schemes like SWATCHH Bharat, AMRUT to these slums.
- → Corruption and red tapism in housing schemes like PM Awas Yojana.

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Socio-economical

- Lack of provision to education, health ~~of~~ to childrens in these slums ⇒ CYCLE of poverty
- Diversion and misappropriation of food, cash, etc. for these poor people. eg → PDS system
- Still urban MNREGA not being implemented in majority urban centres.
- Lack of opportunities, jobs across all the urban areas equally. {Lead to migration to metropolitans like Delhi, Mumbai}.
- Lack of coverage under social security benefits {As most are employed in informal sector}.
- Inadequate expenditure on human capital formation

Not only these there are pan India issues which cause proliferation

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of slums
- → Migration { Due to differential development of states }.
  eg. Migration from UP, Bihar to southern states.
- → Agricultural distress
- → Lower castes in villages ⇒ Lower class in cities living in SLUMS.

Solution
- Investment in education, health, etc.
- Urban employment schemes. eg. Rajasthan has done it.
- Roads, mass urban rapid transit systems.
- Affordable accomodation via diversification and equal distribution of industries in urban areas. eg → Noida, Gurugram towards Delhi
- Making agricultural productive. eg. Technological inputs awareness
- Decentralization of industries in rural areas
- Coverage be provided under social security schemes.

With India already being close to ~~the~~ being ~~most~~ nation with most population and having huge demographic dividend we need to overcome these problems soon.

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20. Communalism is an ideology as per which society is divided into different religious communities with different secular interests.

Reasons for Communalism

Strength from economic deprivation

- Creates apprehensions about other community who is economically prospering.
- Creates demands for protecting economic interests of community. eg→ Reservations
- Religious fundamentalists find more audience for their voice.
- Feeling that they would never prosper unless they are given separate administration eg→ Muslim community during 1940s. {⇒ Demand for Pakistan}

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Thrives in environment of social exclusion

→ Decrease cross cultural contact {⇒ Increases apprehensions about other community}

→ Blame game → Ghettoization to survive → social exclusion

→ often leads to exclusion from politics, economy and society

→ lack of voice

→ Poverty

→ discrimination

Stereotypes proliferate → Clusterization of different communities.

eg → separate living colonies with vast and striking differences

All these create fundamentalism within the communities so as to fight for their own rights and entitlements

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It leads to

- → violence against symbols and people of other communities
  eg → Bengal violence in 1947.
- → Demands for separation nation, state, etc
  eg → Kukis in Manipur.
- → Churn a cycle of violence between communities. eg → Kukis and Meitis in Manipur
- → separatists, armed divisions within community.
  eg → NSCN in Nagaland.

Solution

- Help of NGOs, civil society to spread message of PEACE
- Increase cross cultural contact.
- Development of backward regions eg. J+K
- Safeguards for religious minorities
- value of Tolerance via value education

India being a multireligious community needs special care in this regard. We need to make sure we don't suffer another trauma of partition like 1947.