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(To be filled by candidate)

Code : TC071

Name of Candidate : Madhav Agarwal

Roll No. : 6906479

Registration Number : PTTP220590 **Date of Examination :** 27th July '23

Exam Centre : Old Rajinder Nagar ☐ Bhopal ☐ Online ☑

MTS IGP Batch 2023

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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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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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MACRO COMMENTS

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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

The Indian Renaissance began during early 19th century was a movement to undertake various reforms in society.

How change was response to its opposition of colonial rule

(i) British considered Indian as White Mans Burden → this led to reforms such as Banning Sati under Wellesley due to work of Raja Ram Mohan Roy.

(ii) Reforming religions internally to oppose the role of Christian missionary for forced conversion

eg: Movements by Dayanand Saraswati :- (Arya Samaj)

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(iii) Movements of political awakening led by Dadabhai Naoroji, RC Dutt. to oppose the "Drain Theory" (Poverty and Unbritish Rule of India).

(iv) Revival of (ancient period's beliefs.) to counter the western scientific thoughts.

(eg.) Vedanta led by Swami Vivekananda.

(v) Similarly to stand add as a "united front" against British caste reforms were undertaken by Satya Shodak Samaj under Jyotiba Phule.

Thus various reforms we purified Indian society while opposing change which even Tilak said must come from within.

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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 (1) factors that led to the Russian revolution and what are the (2) consequences of this revolution? Discuss its influence on the (3) Indian national movement. (Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks

Russian Revolution (1917–18) is a major event in the history of world and Russia and Europe in particular.

Factors that led to Revolution

(i) The crisis of inflation, food shortages, unemployment due to World War I (1914–18)

(ii) The provincial government was created post February Revolution but it continued participation in war → to social unrest.

(iii) Autocratic policies of Czar Nicholas

(iv) Awakening led by Bolsheviks under Lenin to integrate Russia and establish communism.

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Consequences:

(i) Domestic Consequences:
- Centralised planning (5 year)
- Control over production.
- first time communist party came to power in world.

(ii) Global Consequences:
- Spread of Communism
- Russian emergence as a super power

Influence on Indian National Movement:

(i) Led to establishment of Communist Party of India (CPI)

(ii) Talk of worker rights, labour reforms eg: Trade Union Act 1926

(iii) Russian Nihilists inspired Indian revolutionaries.

(iv) Left thinking in congress: Congress Socialist Party under Acharya Narayan Dev; Subhash Bose Nehru influenced.

Russian Revolution was significant and sent ripple effects all around the world.

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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 Sun is the major source of insolation of earth and affects its heat budget

Factors responsible for uneven temperature on surface

(i) 23° Tilt of earths axis - leads to seasonality →

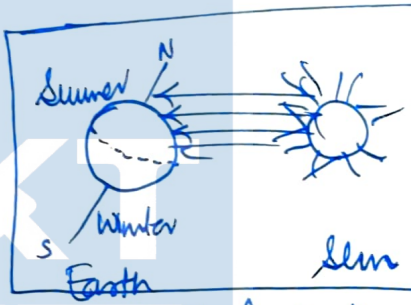


Fig: Tilt of Earth

(ii) Latitudinal changes: Insolation is higher between the tropics as compared to the poles on average.

(iii) Altitude: affects uneven heating of surface.

(eg:) Shimla colder than Ludhiana despite being on similar latitude.

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(iv) Precipitation: Due to high convective rainfall, equatorial area is cloudy and receives lower insolation compared to 5°N & 5°S zone.

(v) Albedo effect: Polar regions have higher albedo effect due to presence of cryosphere while other areas have higher absorption.

(vi) High specific heat of ocean:- makes the heat slowly as compared to landmass. Overall the heat budget is regulated also through thermo-haline circulation. Due to GHGs released by fossil fuels & industries Overall temperature change is being observed in earth's atmosphere.

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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

Latest IPCC AR6 Report, talked how cryosphere is melting fast, with pace of Artic melting 4 times faster than Antartica.

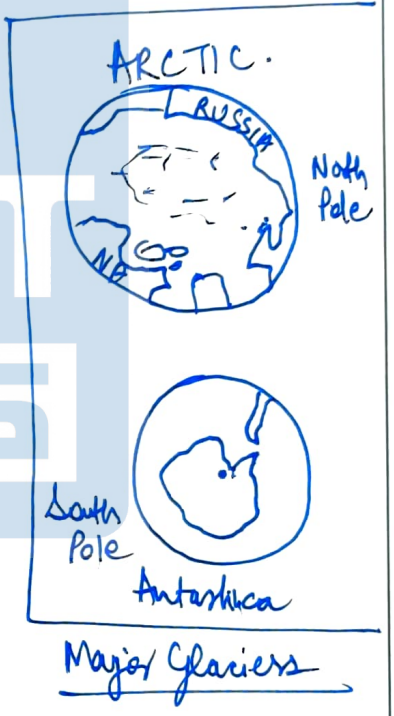
Serious implication of Melting:

(i) Melting of glaciers affect the Antartic Meridonal Overturning Circulation (AMOC)

(ii) The reduce space for habitat of Walrous, Polar bears.

(iii) Affect navigation due broken away ice shelf eg: Ross Ice Shelf

(iv) Affect the overall local climate by



Major Glaciers

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weakening the polar high pressure vortex (as thermally induced)

(v) Create ozone holes due to warming which promotes stratospheric clouds.

(vi) Sea level rise, threat of water security felt even at Himalayas (Third pole)

Measures to address the issue:

(i) Fulfillment of goals under Paris Deal by respective nations.

(ii) Transition to renewable energy, eg: lead by India International Solar Alliance.

(iii) Sustainable use of resources by Arctic Council

(iv) Study of Glaciology through scientific expeditions eg: Indian: Himadri, Ind-ARC.

We need global cooperation to save glaciers from crossing the tipping point.

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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

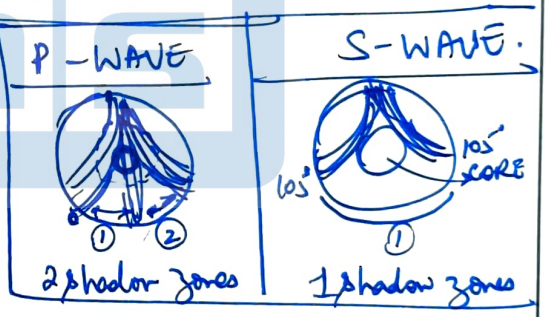
Seismic waves are created by sudden release of energy by due to radioactive decay and faulting in earth's surface.

These waves can either:

- BODY
  - → PRIMARY
  - → SURFACE WAVES
- SURFACE
  - → R wave
  - → L wave.

Understanding of earth's interior: —

(i) Different density of material can be studied



(ii) Composition of earth's structure by waves:

→ P-waves passes through liquid, soil, & gas

→ S waves deflected from liquid & gas at the mantle boundary.

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(iii) Composition of rocks can be deciphered through changes in waves and their movement.

(iv) Development of "different boundaries" of the interior of earth.

(eg:- Gutenberg Discontinuity between in Inner Mantle & Outer core

However, they do not provide us complete information of interior, which are then supplemented by study of mid oceanic ridges, volcanoes, etc.

Significance
- Predict future seismic gaps
- Analyse the intensity of earthquakes
- Plan drilling and extraction of minerals.

Greater research in this field can help us unravel more secrets of earth's interior.

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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

India has recently become the most populous country overtaking China, but internally different states are having a heterogenous progress.

Different pace of transition:

(i) 24 states have achieved the total fertility rate of 2.1 V/S Remaining states like Bihar, MP, UP have a TFR greater than 2.1

(ii) While society in Kerela is facing effect of "AGEING" V/S Still different parts of India are still young

Difference in Demographic Dividend.

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Double Edged Sword :-

(i) Double burden of State :

- create jobs and skilling for young
- Take care of elderly - pension & geriatric care

(ii) Cannot make uniform policies — need local model based on unique condition.

(iii) Reaping demographic dividend at grand level becomes difficult at each state will ripen at different time scale.

Benefits can be if prolong the transition and allow India some time to reap benefit rather than complete transformation as in Japan.

We need specialised local level planning by involving states to draft future course of action.

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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 has been known for its Unity in Diversity worldwide despite differences of languages, religion, race, political beliefs, etc.

Major factor Contributing to Unity :-

(A) Political and constitutional factors

(i) Single Citizenship for all, one person one vote, self determination

(ii) Constitution as a 'Binding thread'

(B) Economic factors :

(i) One Nation One Market brought by GST Law 2017

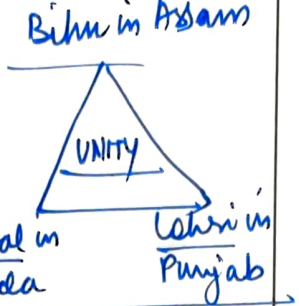
(ii) Free movement of goods and people under Article 301 of Constitution

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(C) Social factors:

(i) Festivals as a uniting force ⟹



(ii) Religions overlap through culture

eg: Ganga - Jamuna Tehzeeb

(iii) Syncretic cultural elements:

eg: Ajanta Caves = paintings of different religion

:⇒

(D) Geographical factors: Monsoons bind India together

(E) Other reasons: -

- Space to all cultures given
- Pattern maintenance by family
- Cultural lag = slow change of values.

India's Unity in Diversity is **Special**

as it promotes "Unity without Uniformity"

and "Diversity without differences"

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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

Dr. BR Ambedkar came forward with a book "Annihilation of Caste". Its complete irradication has however become a challenge.

Nature of Caste
- Endogamy
- ~~Ascriptive~~ By Birth.
- Social Satisfication
- Purity & Pollution

DICHOTOMY OF PRIVATE & PUBLIC LIFE

Class is taking a back seat in public life in few areas: ~~Hote~~,

- Occupational division of labour reduced by Industrialisation.
- Caste role reduced due to affirmative action
- Globalisation & Modernisation led to reformed knowledge system.

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But still prevalent in personal life:

(i) low rate of inter-caste marriages.
ie. 5.8% as per Census 2011

(ii) Still majority like friends from same religion and caste as conveyed by "Pew Research Centre survey" in India.

(iii) Still their are caste based voting and election candidates by parties.

(iv) "Dalit Identity" strengthening due to role of media → Sensational reporting

Caste system is not a divine institution and a human institution as said by Dr. BR Ambedkar. Hence it can be erradicated by profusion of blood, social mapping, fastening Justice Rohini Committee report etc. as fast as possible.

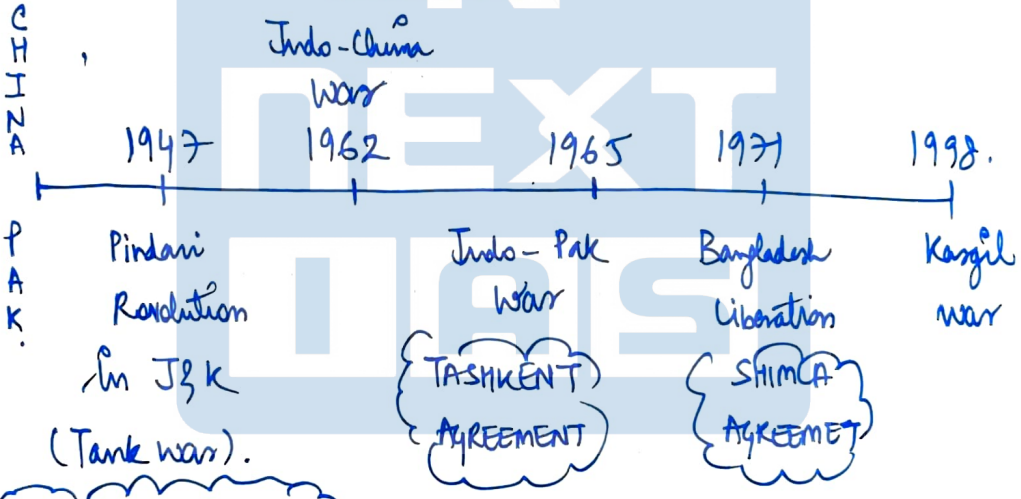
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Q.11 स्वतंत्रता के बाद भारत को कई युद्ध लड़ने के लिए विवश किया गया था। हमारे द्विपक्षीय संबंधों पर भारत–पाक और भारत–चीन युद्धों के कारणों और प्रभावों पर प्रकाश डालिए। (250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

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

Indian soil saw a lot of wars post independence in which India was never the "primary aggressor" rather a defender of its territorial Integrity.

TIMELINE.



Indo-Pak War:

(A) Causes:

(i) Hasty decolonization by Mountbatten via Radcliffe comission.

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(ii) Infiltration by Pakistan to claim J&K as its part (due to Muslim majority)

(iii) Third party oversight by UNMOGIP led to frictions bilaterally - internationalisation of issue.

(iv) Operation Searchlight by Pakistan in East Pakistan led to refugee crisis in India

(v) Surprise attack on Kargil peak post the Pokhran II Testings.

Impact on relationship:

(i) Historical suspicion and differences in narratives.

(ii) Pakistan sees it as unfinished business

(iii) Poor trade despite potential of $ 37 billion (World Bank)

(iv) Defunct regional bodies like SAARC, Opposition to Indus Water Treaty.

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Candidate write on

Q.1

Indo - China War :

Causes

(i) Unilateral annexation of area in Ladakh

(ii) Building roads and defense infrastructure.

(iii) India was occupied with nation building and elections. — less focus on borders.

Impact on Relationship :

(i) Sense of distrust in relationship

(ii) Unsettled borders even today

(iii) Militarisation & conflicts

eg: Galwan valley clash, etc

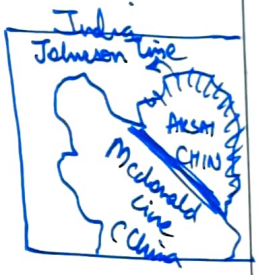


fig: J&K.

India learnt its lessons from war by strengthening its nation. It still upholds peace & being a land of "BUDDHA" rather than Yuddha.

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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

The conquest of Bengal laid [foundation] of British empire in India which remained as their capital seat till [1911].

[Timeline]

[Battle of Plassey] — 1757 — Sirajuddaullah (Bengal) v/s EIC + (Mir Jafar)

[Battle of Buxar] — 1764 — Combined armies of Awadh, Bengal & Mughal v/s EIC.

Yes, how Battle of Buxar was more significant:

(i) This was [real war] Unlike Plassey which was won after treachery of Mir Jafar

(ii) Larger force of India – [central power Mughal] was banished together by Hector & his forces.

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(iii) Huge Concessions from war:

↳ Grant from Mughal of Revenue rights over Bengal

↳ Awadh as a "buffer state" (Policy of Ring fence")

↳ Puppet ruler in Bengal. to control trade.

(iv) The Revenue of Bengal post Buxar was used to pump money into other Conquests of Mysore in 1799, Maratha ~~Maratha~~ in 1818, etc.

(v) Made EIC financially secure and a cash cow for British Empire.

(vi) Central seat of Bengal emerged - instead of western seat Mumbai or southern seat of Madras.

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However, Battle of Plassey cannot be considered insignificant:-

↳ Gave diwani rights to British too for few villages

↳ Gave political experience of governing.

↳ Avoid duties by blaming Nizamat to rulers of Bengal.

Thus Battle of Buxar was a watershed event in laying British supremacy in India.

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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

Sanskrit as a language is a classical language of India. It is known worldwide for its beauty to convey so much with very few words.

Sanskrit as high watermark for ancient India

(A) In General

Rose to prominence with the onset of 1500 BC and Vedic Age

(i) Development of Vedas:

- RIG VEDA
  - geographical & political description of Indian subcontinent
- SAMA VEDA
  - Treaty of Music
  - Gandharva Veda (Music Grammar)
- YAJUR VEDA
  - Yagya process
  - Chants & Spells
- ATHARVA VEDA
  - most exhaustive
  - Included Ayurveda

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(14) Later developments:

(a) Aryankas: talked of forest stage, magical spells.

(b) Upanishads:- literally sitting close to teacher.
↳ philosophical and moral lessons for people to live fruitful life.
eg: Vaisudeva Kutumbakam.

(c) Puranas: day to day rituals for a cultural life
↳ Included epics: Mahabharata, Ramayana.

(B) In Gupta Age:
Golden Age for Sanskrit literature.

(i) Poems & love work:
↳ Meghadootam by Kalidasa.

(ii) Grammar books for Sanskrit:
↳ Mahabhasya by Patanjali.

(iii) Erotic books: Kamasutra by Vatsyayana

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(iv) Medical field: Books by Vasah Mihir

(v) Mathematics :- Books by Bhaskaracharya, Sulabasutra by Baudhayana.

(vi) Astronomy: Books of Aryabhatta "Aryabhatika"

This shows how SANSKRIT acted like a prominent language in ancient India.

To cherish our glorious past and apply it in present, we must take urgent steps to revive the lost glory of Sanskrit 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

Ocean cover 70% of earth's surface. and within oceans, the ocean floor is a major structure that influences several geological processes.

Major features of Ocean floor:

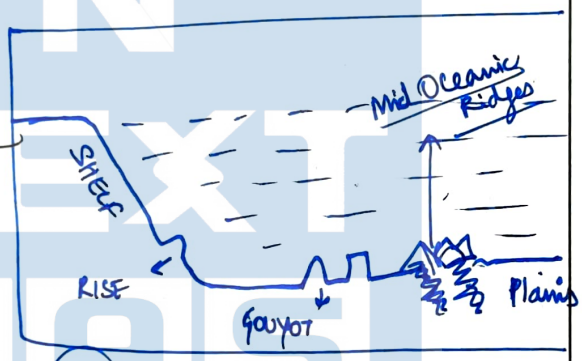


Fig Ocean Topography

(i) Different kinds of topography

(Guyots are sondal mountains)

Abyssal plains are the largest surface.

(ii) Deposits of Pelagic nature (eg: Ooze)

(iii) Young rocks due to frequent formation as seen in Atlantic Ridges.

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(iv) Divergence land form seen in Atlantic ocean due to Convective current.

↳ creates new oceanic ridges. in Atlantic as well as trenching in Pacific ocean.

(v) Contains minerals of different kinds such as phosphate, silica, & Manganese.

Significance in study of Oceanography

(i) Helped discover the movement of plates and acted as evidence of tectonic plate theory.

(ii) Helps alter the flow of sub surface Ocean currents (bottom relief).

(iii) Direct source to study the interior of earth through volcanism and study of rocks.

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(iv) Identify future mining spots to extract minerals. (eg: Polymetallic nodules.

(v) Understand the distribution of salinity and temperature vertically.

(vi) Discover new types of flora & fauna.

To explore the deep oceans, India is sending "Deep Sea Mission" of which Samudrayaan will be a major force multiplier for India's tech prowess.

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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 Minerals are a set of (17) elements in periodic table that have been regarded as "CRITICAL MINERALS" due to their pivotal role in geo-economy.

eg: Yttrium, germanium.

DISTRIBUTION OF RARE EARTH MINERALS.

(i) CHINA: as the major player in rare earth minerals, often controlling 100% sources of few minerals.

(ii) Other minor players :- Chile, Australia, USA, etc.

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Uses of Rare Earth Minerals:

(i) Develop "semi conductors" which are at the heart and brain of IT systems.

(ii) Battery development which has become significant due to electric vehicles. and renewable energy (eg: Solar plates).

(iii) Crucial role in defence technology - manufacturing of engines, other warfare.

(iv) Space technology:- construction of launch vehicles, satellite parts.

(v) Industrial sectors: Ship Building, Auto mobile industry, etc.

Given their economic significance it has triggered a crisis of their shortage due to hoarding.

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Environmental Impact in extraction:

(i) Water intensive process - using lot of water.

(ii) Byproduct generated is hazardous leading land & marine pollution.

(iii) Extraction from marine sources can disturb marine ecology and flora/fauna.

(iv) Require constant supply of electricity which can generate more GHGs if fossil fuel led.

Due to their strategic importance of supply chain, government of India has recently declared 30 elements as CRITICAL which includes these (17) rare earth minerals.

We must forge global partnerships and boost R&D to excel ourselves in this sector.

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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 denotes the maximum amount of population that can be sustained by an ecosystem in present level of resources. Tourism in hilly states like Uttakhand, Himachal Pradesh, etc have reached their capacities.

factors Contributing to trend :-

(i) Service / Tertiary industry is the main earning source in hilly region due to rough terrain.

(ii) favourable climate & geography attracts tourists from far away places.

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(iii) Infrastructure building like Atal Tunnel, cheap flights under UDAN scheme have made tourism in hills a year long phenomenon unlike before.

(iv) Religious importance of Chaar Dham, Buddhist monastery, etc.

Environmental Implication:

(i) Unscientific road construction can weaken soil due to use of explosives and lead to landslides.

(ii) High inflow of tourist vehicles contribute to yellowing of snow and reduction of albedo.

(iii) Made climate warmer due to release of GHGs.

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(iv) Affected biodiversity.

↳ Range of butterflies, leopards have reduced

↳ Deforestation has led to lower water percolation & ~~land~~ flash floods.

Measures for sustainable tourism:

(i) Levelling by promoting off season tourism through discounts.

(ii) Regulation of number of tourist vehicles in a season.

(iii) "Eco-tourism" through learning from local best practices.

(iv) Forum for Himalayan states to cooperate and build a actions.

Our economic policy have to consider the fragility of Himalayas to avoid incidences like recent flash floods, Joshimath subsidence etc

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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 are characterized by complete reversal of wind periodically, causing rainfall in early June and retreat in around October.

Oceanic factors influencing Monsoon's Intensity and distribution

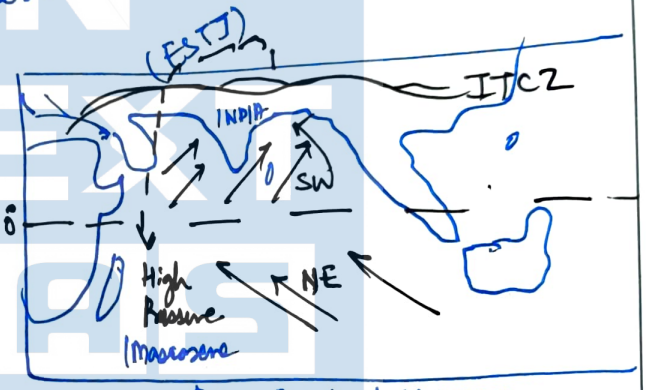


Fig: Onset of Monsoon

(A): Indian Ocean Dipole:

→ High Intensity of Rainfall in positive phase and vice-versa

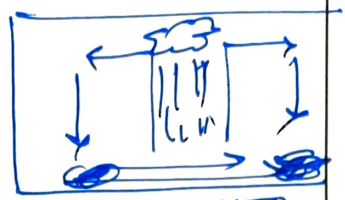
→ Concentration of Rainfall in Indian subcontinent.

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(B) Madden Julian Oscillation: (MJO) :-

↳ Shorter phase = higher intensity of rains.



East moving MJO

(C) ENSO (El Nino - & La Nina).

↳ El- Nino phase (~~cold~~) = droughts & low rainfall as Walker circulation weakens.

↳ La-Nina phase: Higher intensity of Rainfall.

(D) The coastal region of western side and North east region have higher rainfall compared to other landmass.

Atmospheric factors = influencing intensity & distribution:

(A) Northward shift of ITCZ leads to onset of monsoon due to shift of Sun on tibetan plateau

(B) Eastern Sub Tropical Jet Stream. (ESTJ) generates from Tibetan Heat Engine & create high pressure at "Mascarene High"

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(C) The rainfall reduces as we move from East to west in Northern region.

(D) Western Disturbances bring later stormic rainfall in northern India causing snowfall and lightning

The monsoon is undergoing rapid changes as seen from concentrated rainfall and frequent "breaks" in monsoon. Greater indepth study is required by IMD as still 50% of Indian agriculture is rainfed.

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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

Indian society has coexistence of both traditionalisms as well as modernism. The traditions are rooted in age old customs, beliefs of Indian civilizations.

Reasons why traditions impede change :-

(i) Traditions try to preserve power concentration in society.

eg: Male dominance through patriarchy.

(ii) Kept at higher pedestal, due to its linkage with religion and customs.

eg: No women-entry in Sabrimala Temple due to celebacy of deity.

(iii) Fear erosion of cultural beliefs and values.

eg: prefer "arranged marriages" = 85% respondents (CDS Lokniti Survey)

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(iv) Fear homogenization of their values and traditions due to globalisation.

(v) Belief of "Superiority" driven by vices such as "Ethnocentrism" - seeing other customs through own lens.

Effect of legislations on customs :-

(A) As a Harbinger of change:

It can be seen from success of various laws such as:-

→ Banning Sati via Regulation XVII, 1830s.

→ Reducing casteism through Constitutional "affirmative action" as well as SC ST (Prevention of Atrocities Act) 1989.

→ Banning untouchability → Article 17 (Part III)

→ However these only have a legal sanction and are limited because

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(i) Society still believes in principles of purity & pollution.

(ii) Undergoes only "behavioural conformity" and compliance rather than full acceptance.

Thus change has to also come from within the society for a long term acceptance.

(eg:- Signs of change in = He4She campaign, patriarchy Paternity Leave.

Gradually, caste taking a back seat in some spheres.

Traditional customs which are irrational and promote "obscurantism" must be shed to develop a "VIKSIT AND ADHYATMIK BHARAT".

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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

As per CENSUS 2011, almost 17% of urban population is living in slums.

The current approach has been to 'manage slums' rather than solve the underlying root cause of problem.

Seeing slums as 'problems' to solve leads to:
- Short term horizon and siloed vision to crisis.
- Cities continue to become "messy" as highlighted by World Bank

Slums due to lopsided & vested policies :-

(A) Infrastructure :

(i) Lack of city level urban plan leading to poor planning

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(ii) Infrastructure is concentrated in few posh regions.

(iii) Lack of 'transit oriented development' Instead piecemeal efforts.

(iv) Lack of delivery of utility services like water, electricity to all regions equally → leading to slums.

(v) Poor capacity of municipality to generate revenue and make infrastructure equally

	% of municipal revenue in GDP
India	3%
China	25%

(B) Socio-economic issues:

(i) Urbanisation led to class divisions due to unequal access to resources.

(ii) Rapid rise of urban housing rents led to "ghettoization" of weaker community

(iii) Inability of slum dwellers to raise

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their voices as "hidden voters".

(iv) Poor recognition due to general status of being a "MIGRANT".

(V) Approach is to "hide slums" as a shame when foreign dignataries visit. Shows their vulnerability.

The "National Urban Policy Framework" 2018 envisages Inclusive cities and provision of affordable housing. Additionally, we need to adopt Model Tenancy Act by NITI Aayog and "cascaded planning" to make slums a part of society and achieve SDG 11 "Sustainable cities".

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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 a chauvinism based on religion and marked by political trade in religion. It generates a feeling of intolerance which often breeds societal divide.

Economic deprivation fuelling Communalism:

(i) Poor representation in administration

eg: Sachar Committee highlighted Muslims only 2.5% in bureaucracy.

(ii) Feeling of "relative deprivation" due to concentration of assets/wealth by majority as compared to minority.

(iii) Regional imbalance can coincide religious divisions leading to fuelling communalism.

eg: Sikh Nationalism due to deprivation of Punjab.

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Social Exclusion fueling Communalism:

(i) Religious conflicts: emerge between groups due to exclusion.

eg. 2900 Communal ~~riots~~ riots between 2017-21 as per NCRB.

(ii) "Otherisation" of community by the majority.

(iii) "Majoritarianism": imposition of majority values on minority eg: vegetarianism.

(iv) Religious fundamentalism preached by hate speeches of those in power.

(v) "Ghettoization" of communities where different religions live together in different pockets of the city.

This fuels discontent and becomes a fertile ground for clashes.

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eg: Recent Khalistan movement to seek a separate nation for Sikh.

: Rising "cow vigilantism" breeding grounds for mob lynching.

Ways to mend ties between religion

(i) Protection of minority rights and ensuring welfare in inclusive manner.

(ii) "Inter-faith Committee" as suggested by Sachar committee can be constituted.

(iii) Control biased role of police in communal situations - Rajnath Mishra Committee

Constant communal bickering cannot be a sign of a "VISHVA GURU".

We need to learn from Gandhian values how soul of religion is 'one' encased in multitude forms.

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Space for Rough Work

