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Code : TC035

Name of Candidate : RAVI MEENA

Roll No. : NIAS 23000 18260 [UPSC ROLL- 1133033]

Registration Number : ..... Date of Examination : 11.07.2023

Exam Centre : Old Rajinder Nagar ☐ Bhopal ☐ Online ☑

MTS - Full Length Test (Plus)-1 : 2023

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

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.....

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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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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

Indian Philosophical Thought consist of both orthodox and Non-orthodox school of Philosophy.

Contribution of Northern India to Indian Philosophical Thought-

1. Major orthodox schools like samkhya, Yoga, Nyaya school emerged in Northern India.
2. Mimasa school of thought which focuses on vedic Ritual originated in India.
3. Non-orthodox school like Jainism, Buddhism and Charvaka evolved in Northern India.

Contribution of Southern Indian to Indian Philosophical of Thought

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(1). Vedanta Philosophy ~~by~~ was given by Shankaracharya.

(2) RAMANNUJA philosphy of qualified monoism

(3) Bhakti Movement which focuses on intense devotion to God evolved from southern India.

(4) The Philosophy of unity of God - Bike Lingayatism by Basavan emerged from southern India.

It can be concluded that Indian Philosophy is synthesis of both Northern and southern India.

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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

India society experienced Indian Renaissance in form of socio-religious reform Movement during 19th and 20th century.

Indian society's Impulse for social change and reform ~~response~~

(A) Response to its opposition to colonial rule

(1) Going back to Vedas by Dayanand Saraswati to trace roots to Aryan lineage and self-confidence.

(2) self-respect and self-determination Principle promoted Tilak, Aurbindo by going to glory of Ancient India.

(3) Swami Vivekananda called Hinduism as way of life for sense of self-respect in Indian culture.

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(B) As a result of colonial rule

- Modern Education values & scientific temper
  ↓
  Questioning Irrational and Inhuman Practice → Abolition of Sati [effort R.R. M. Roy]
- values of liberty, Equality, Freedom
  ↳ effort to eliminate caste Discrimination
  (e.g.) Jyotirao Phule – satyashodhak
- urbanisation and Industrialisation resulting in dilution of caste differences and more equal opportunities.

Hence overall it can be said that Impetus for social change & Reform was both response to colonial rules as well as result of colonial rule.

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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

Russian Revolution refers to February and October Revolution of 1917 against Czarist Regime

Factors that led to Russian Revolution

1. Non- Representation and non- Resolution of Grievances of Peasants & workers.
2. Ineffective working of Legislature
3. Domination of Aristocratic class.

Consequences of Revolution

1. Establishment of socialistic State.
2. Nationalisation of ~~Industrialisation~~ Industries.
3. Rapid Economic Development through Five Year Plan.
4. Russia becoming Industrialised & Developed Nation.

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Influence on Indian National Movement

(1) Establishment of Communist Party of India for workers interest

(2) Socialistic outlook of revolutionaries

(Eg) HRA name changed to Hindustan socialist republic association

(3) Socialist outlook & wing in Indian National Congress. [Jawaharlal Nehru & Subash chandra Bose]

(4) Karachi Resolution — National Economic Programme — Nationalisation Industrialisation.

The Russian revolution & impact also reflect in Indian constitution as well as policies of Indian Government after Independence [Five Year Plans].

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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 temperature on surface of Earth decreases as we move from Equator towards pole.

Factors responsible for uneven temperature distribution

1. LATTITUDE – Temperature decrease at higher latitude
   - Δ Fright Temperature at Arctic
2. Altitude – decreases with increase in height.
   - Hilly areas are cooler.
3. More temperature variation on sea surface than ocean surface, as latent heat of condensation of former is lower.
4. uneven distribution of Landmass: For higher amount of landmass in Northern Hemisphere

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result in High Temperature in Mid Latitudes & Lower Temperature in Polar Areas compared to Southern Hemisphere due to Continental effects.

5. Rotation of Earth on its axis : Higher Temperature during day time

6. Ocean Current also regulate temperature,
   (e.g.) Warm current higher temperature in cooler Areas of ⊙ West Europe.

7. ⊙ Wind Pattern of Planet also regulate Temperature of Earth.

However recently it has been noticed that it has ten an overall rise due to Anthropogenic climate change which needs to be addressed through Proper climate Action [SDG13]

Paris Convention

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Q.5 जलवायु परिवर्तन के कारण हिमनदों के पिघलने का पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र और मानव समाज पर गंभीर प्रभाव पड़ता है। हिमनदों के पिघलने के कारण पर्यावरण पर पड़ने वाले प्रभावों और इस मुद्दे के समाधान के लिए किए जा सकने वाले उपायों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

(150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

The melting of glaciers due to climate change has serious implications for the ecosystem and human society. Discuss the effects of melting glaciers on the environment and the measures that can be taken to address this issue.

(Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks

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As per Hind Kush Himalayan Assessment, Himalayas will loose 35% of Glacier by 2050 as per prevalent norms.

Effects of Melting glaciers on Environment

1. Decreased Albedo of Earth, which will further intensify Melting of Glaciers.
2. Loss of specific Biodiversity Living in Glaciers like Polar Bear, Himalayan Tahr
3. Increase in Pollutants Quantity and poisonous Material which are trapped in these Glaciers.
4. In short term there will be increase in River Flow, but in long term it will decrease disturbing River Ecology and species like Gangetic Dolphin.

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(5) Sea level rise, Coastal Area Submergency and salt water Intrusion in Ground water

(6) change in oceanic current circulation due to melting of Arctic & Antarctica
↳ Tipping Points
↳ catastrophic effects.

Measures that are needed to address Issue

(1) Achieving Net zero Neutrality adopted at Glasgow summit and achieve goals of Paris summit.

(2) use of carbon capture and sequestration Technique.

(3) Energy Resource usage Efficiency (ex) LiFe Movement - life style for Environment

(4) Protecting the Global Commons through Intergovernmental Efforts.

(5) rehabilitative and adaptation measure for vulnerable sections

In view of this immediate Emergency measures are needed to ensure sustainable Development. Both Planet & People needs to considered while focusing on Profit.

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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 refers to exponential rise in production milk and milk products

Factors for region success of White Revolution in western part of India

(1.) Working of cooperatives: The success of cooperatives like AMUL here.

(2.) Participation of women: Due to more equal society in Gender Horizon, much participation of women at every level from production to processing (e.g.) self Employed women Association.

(3.) Government Policy: State Government promoted cooperatives, provided Finance and knowledge support

(e.g.) setting up of Institute of rural management in Anand, Gujarat.

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(4.) Better Access to Technology import through ports on western coast.

(5.) Transformational leader like V. Kurhien for Milk revolution.

(6.) More focus on Animal husbandry as Green revolution was not implemented here

(7.) Better infrastructure in form of Road, cold. storage & Processing facilities.

Various steps taken to Promote in other Areas

→ National Dairy Development Board

→ Dedicated rail

Thus it can said that Milk revolution has made India self-sufficient in Milk Production ensuring Nutritional and Economic security.

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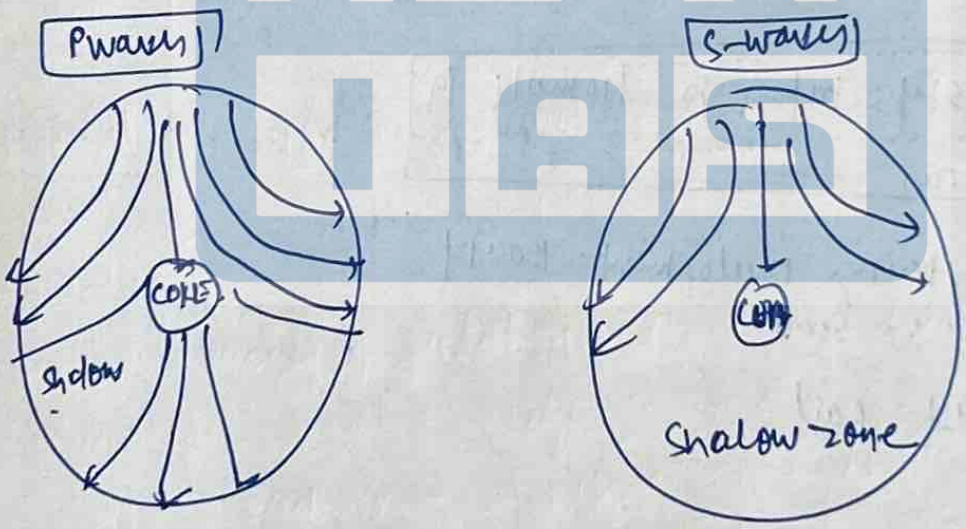
Q.7 पृथ्वी की आंतरिक संरचना की हमारी समझ में भूकंपीय अनुसंधान किस हद तक योगदान करता है? इसके महत्त्व का विस्तार से विश्लेषण कीजिए। (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

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

Earth's Interior structure knowledge is gathered by ~~Internal~~ & Direct and Indirect sources.

Seismic Investigation is indirect sourcy for inferring thy Earth's Interior structure.

Primary waves and secondary waves are majour sourcy of seismic investigation



Here shadow zone of s-waves is larg as it cannot pass through liquid which help us in determining

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Solid, liquid components of Earth's Interior.

- It also helps in determining various plate Boundaries and their movement as well as resulting Earthquake from them.
- Determining the rock structure under soil
- Determining and Predicting volcanic Activity.

However other sources like Direct [Drilling, volcanism] and Indirect [Magnetosphere, Gravity, Meteorite] are also important in determining & knowing Earth's Interior structure.

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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 recently achieved below replacement level Fertility rate [2.1] as per NFHS 5.

However this demographic transition was not uniform.

↳ Inter-state variation [Bihar, Meghalaya above replacement level TFR]

↳ Higher TFR in rural area in comparison to urban areas.

Population Growth a Double edged sword

OPPORTUNITIES

1. Higher younger population i.e. Media Age 28 years
   ↳ Low cost of Labour, Productivity ↑, Demand ↑
2. When world is Ageing, it is opportunity to become Factory of world [Make in India]

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Challenges

- Lack of opportunities in states with higher population [Northern states]
- Ageing population in southern states by 2050 which have potential for Economic Growth.
- Lack of skills with population
- concept of regionalism and inter-state migration issue for Labourers

WAY AHEAD

1. Movement of Labourers from surplus to deficit state with adequate social protection measures [Labour Code + E-shram portal]
2. Skill Mapping [NEEM portal]
3. Use of Technology to forecast demand and supply.

Hence it is must to prudently utilise Demographic Dividend to unlock its Potential [SAMARTHYA] of and to become VIKSIT Bharat [Developed India].

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

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

India is a Multi-cultural society where diverse ethnic and cultural groups live in Peaceful co-existence.

Major factors that have contributed to cultural unity of India

1. Indian National Movement which aroused the Feeling of sense of Nationalism.
2. Parliamentary form of Democracy where everyone is represented
3. Cosmopolitan Nature of urban cities like Bangalore, Mumbai, Delhi
4. Recognition of Linguistic Diversity by State of India strengthening unity of India.
5. Religious Unity across India
   - (e.g.) CHAR DHAM YATRA
   - (e.g.) HAJ YATRA.

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(6) Geographical unity : Monsoon type of climate brings similar culture

(7) Bollywood and regional cinemas going in synchronisation

(8) Cricket which is said to be common religion of all Indians.

(9) Traditional practices like Ayurveda, Yoga common to all.

SOME OBSTACLES

1. Inter-state dispute ← water, Border
2. Secessionist tendency
3. Language Riots.
4. Son of soils theory

However over 75 years India has witnessed more cultural unity and sustained as a successful nation. The schemes like Ek Bharat, shreshta Bharat are right step in this direction.

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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 system of social stratification consisting of closed endogamous group based flawed notion of purity and pollution.

Dichotomy in public and private life in Indian society acts as a major barrier to annihilation of caste

---

(A) Dilution of caste in public life

(i) Government services: Recruitment from all caste due to policy of Affirmative Action

(ii) Urbanisation & industrialisation leading to dilution of hereditary skill based occupation

(iii) Transportation system: You don't know who is sitting near you.

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(B) **Persistency in Private Life**

(i) Low Inter caste Marriages · [around 5% · Census - 2011]
↳ caste Based Marriage matrimonial

(ii) Social Gatherings & social Group still mainly based on caste (e.g. Khap Panchayat

(iii) Great Prevalence of caste and Bond Discrimination in Rural Areas.

This Dichotomy between both is acting as major ⅓ barrier for Annihilation of caste.

But other Factors are also responsible.

(1) caste Based reservation and more demand for same

(2) caste Based Grouping in Public spaces also

(3) Religious sanction of caste.

Hence more efforts in social, Political and Economic sphere are needed for annihilation of caste system.

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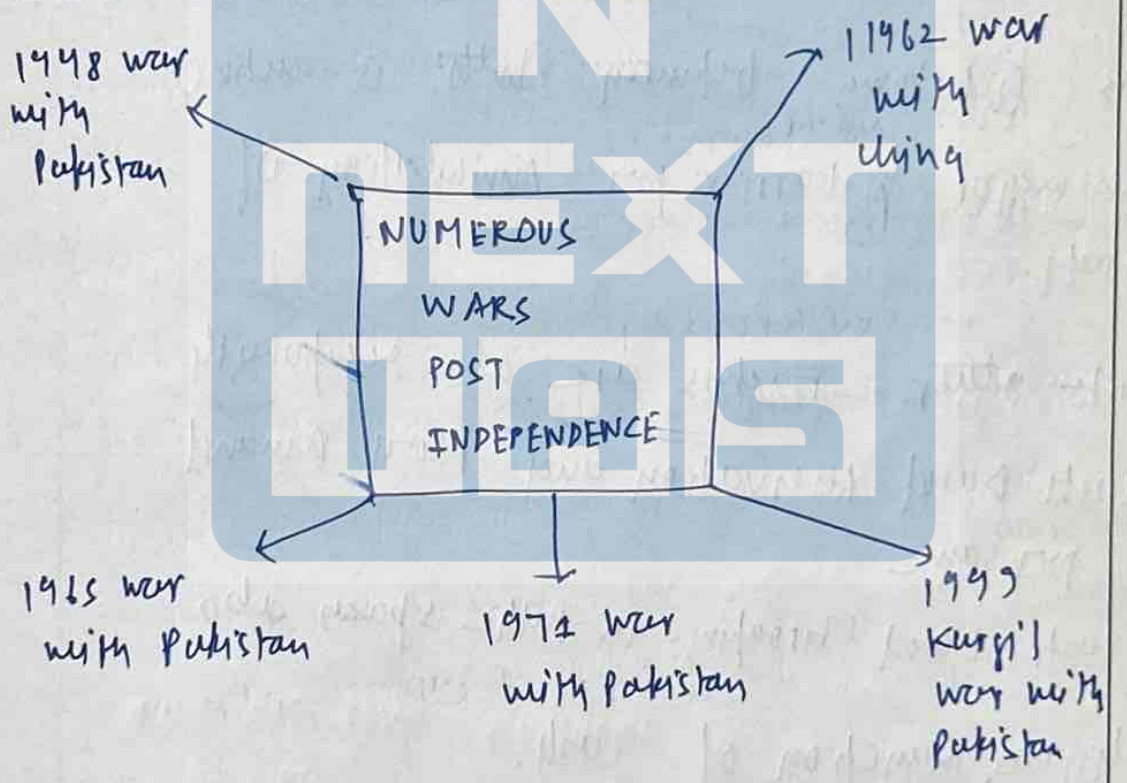
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Q.11 स्वतंत्रता के बाद भारत को कई युद्ध लड़ने के लिए विवश किया गया था। हमारे द्विपक्षीय संबंधों पर भारत–पाक और भारत–चीन युद्धों के कारणों और प्रभावों पर प्रकाश डालिए। (250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

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

~~After attaining Independence~~

At the time of Independence, India aspired for Rapid socio-economic development which was thwarted by continuous war with Neighbours.



CAUSES OF WAR

① First war between India and Pakistan in 1948 was due to :-

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- issue of Kashmir – which country would get it
  - Attack by Pakistan & then signing of Instrument of Accession by ~~Ranjit~~ Hari Singh with India.

② 1962 war with China was caused due to
- Neglect of China's Ill-Motive and Idealistic Foreign Policy of India
- Providing Asylum to Dalai Lama
- Minor Forward skirmishes by India but not strengthening army.
- Lack of communication channel

③ 1965 war with Pakistan
- unilateral attempt by Pakistan to occupy Kashmir through operation Gibraltar & Grand slam.

④ 1971 war for liberation of Bangladesh.
- Attack on North-West Border of India by Pakistan
- India's Aggressive and Pragmatic Stand to divide Pakistan as well as solve humanitarian crisis in Bangladesh

⑤ Kargil war with Pakistan, 1999
- occupation [illegal] by Pakistan Soldier of strategic hills which needed to be taken back

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Impact on Bilateral Relationship

(1) There has been mutual suspicion and Lack of Trust between India and China in Bilateral relation specially in resolving Border Disputes.
(e.g.) Recurrent clashes at Border – DOKLAM ISSUE, Galwan Issue.

(2) The 4 war with Pakistan resulted in permanent conflict between countries and lack of cooperation in other areas also like Trade, International summits [e.g. SAARC]
- Non-resolution of Issue of Kashmir
- Proxy war by Pakistan's Deep State on India
- Lack of regional Integration in Trade, Energy, etc.
- constant increase in Defence Expenditure

In wake of these happenings it is essential for India to follow double strategy – Strengthening Atmanirbharta in Defence Sector as well as guiding Foreign policy through Principle of Panchsheel – Mutual co-existence.

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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

Bengal Provinc was most important landmark in British colonial History of India as it was high prosperous to meet economic Interest.

Britisher started their track through Farukshiyar Farman in calcutta at payment of Rs.3000 and subsequently also lead to Fortification for security.

BATTLE OF PLASSEY [1757]

Nawab Sirajadullah was outraged at misdoings of britisher which ultimately resulted in Battle of Plassey.

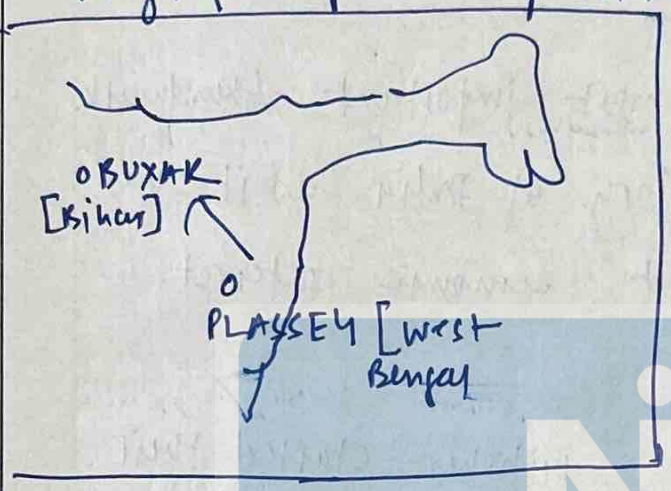
- with treachery of Mir Jafar and other notes - Battle was won by British even before it began.

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Battle of Buxar 1764

Defeat of Mir Qasim, Nawab of Awadh & Mughal emperor by British



Importance of Battle of Plassey

1. It paved way for British conquest of Bengal and revenue generating out of it
2. It showed British, how fractured Indian polity was & it can be overcomed by organised and disciplined army in lesser number
3. Establishment on Eastern coast of India

But in my view Battle of Buxar was more important due to following reasons:-

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① It not only defeated Governor of Bengal but also Mughal Emperor Bahadur Shah Zafar - symbolic head of Indian State.

② Larger Area was occupied by British, Awadh was conquered which was to further help in future annexation.

③ Small Army with Advanced technology can defeat Large Armies.

However it can be said that both Battle of Plassey and Battle of Buxar were important contributor to British success but 3rd Battle of Panipat was also equally important in which British were not participant.

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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

Literary history of ~~Ind~~ Ancient India was marked by Pali, Prakrit and Sanskrit mainly.

Sanskrit in General in Literary History of Ancient India

1. During vedic times, 4 vedas and upanishads, Aryankas etc were orally transmitted in sanskrit.
2. sanskrit was court language in various Mahajanapadas.

with Gupta Age, Sanskrit reach its zenith.

Sanskrit in Gupta Age set a High watermark for Literary History of India

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① Gupta rulers patronised sanskrit scholar and their works.

② Prayag Prashsti written by Harisena under samundragupta in sanskrit.

③ Kalidasa, [shakespeare of India] written his work during these time

PLAYS – Vikramovarsha, Abhigyaan shankantlam

POEM – RITU SAMHARA

④ ~~Mudrarakshas~~ Mudrarakshas work Devi-chandraguptam [History of chandragupta Maurya]

⑤ various Buddhist work in sanskrit were also written like Buddha ghosa.

⑥ These literary tradition were further carried forward during times of Harshavardhan times and satavahana Empire.

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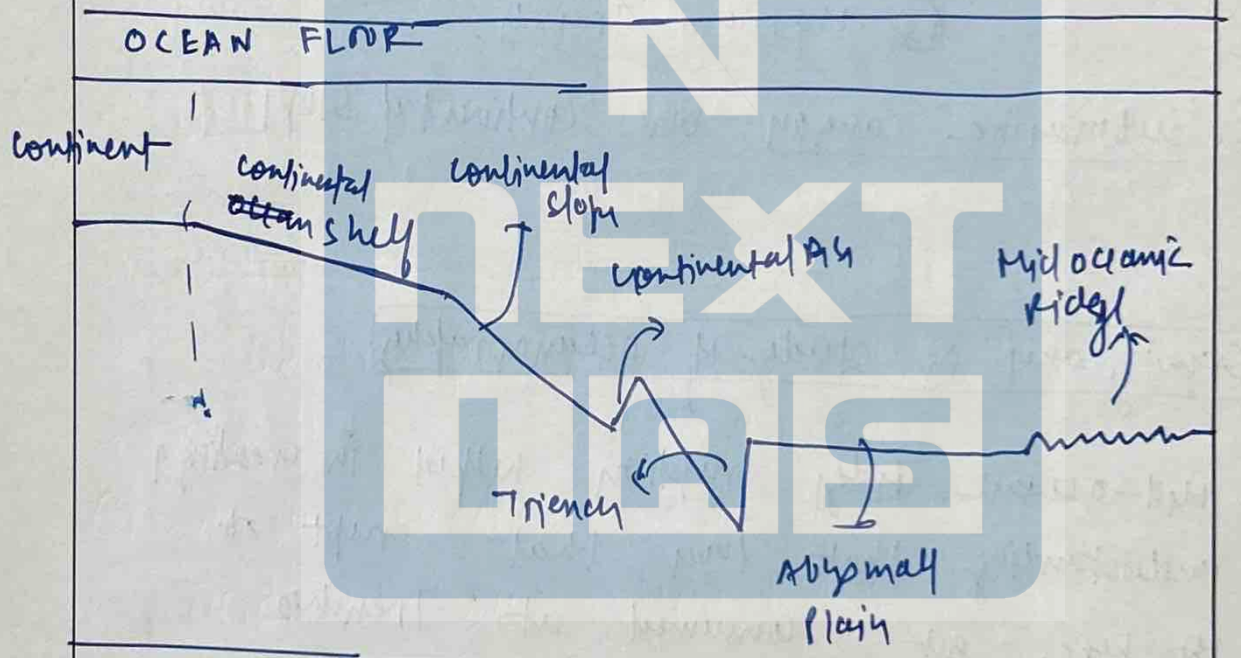
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Q.14 महासागरीय नितल का विन्यास उन भूगर्भीय प्रक्रियाओं के बारे में आवश्यक जानकारी प्रदान करता है जिन्होंने पृथ्वी की सतह को आकार दिया है। महासागरीय नितल की प्रमुख विशेषताओं और समुद्र विज्ञान के अध्ययन में उनके महत्त्व की चर्चा कीजिए। (250 शब्दों में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

The Plate Tectonic Theory and Sea-Floor spreading concept were result of mapping of Oceanic Floor in early 20th century.



Major Features of Ocean Floor

(1) Abyssal Plains — Long Plains in ocean extending from oceanic start hill mid oceanic ridge.

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② Mid Oceanic Ridges - Long Mountain chain produced by volcanic eruption.
(e.g) circum Pacific Zone - Ring of Fire

③ Sea Mounts and Guyots

④ Mountain sometimes overcoming sea level resulting in formation of Islands.

⑤ Trenches - Deep-seated hole in ocean
(e.g) Mariana Trench.

⑥ Submarine canyon on continental slope

Significance in study of oceanography

① Mid-oceanic Ridge eruption helped in creating & understanding that lava that erupt at here get consumed at Trenches or Plate-Plate boundary after abyssal Plains.

② continental crust is much thicker & older & compared to Oceanic crust

③ It also helps in study of many Minerals and material of Economic importance located (e.g) Polymetallic Nodules in

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central Indian Ocean.

(4) It also helps in understanding formation of Island. For example it is predicted after million years Japan will be a single Landmass due to continuous Island formation.

(5) Provides info about oceanic Biodiversity.

However due to increasing Marine pollution and increasing acidity of ocean due to Global warming it is affecting study of oceanography which needs to be checked.

India also has dedicated Ministry [Ministry of Earth sciences] for detailed research on Oceanography so as to maximise National Interest in work of SAGAR Policy.

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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

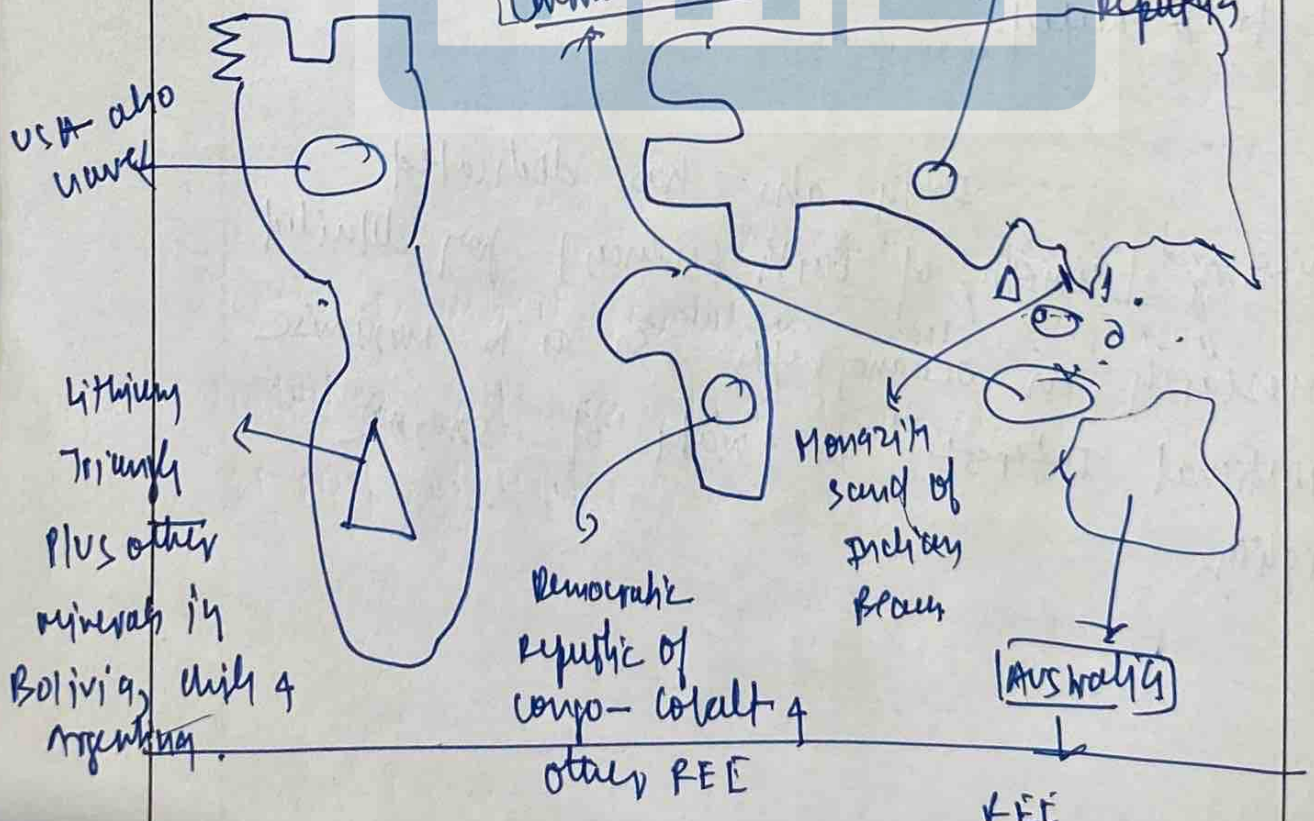
With the growing demand for rare earth elements, their distribution has become a critical aspect of the global economy. Discuss the distribution of rare earth elements across the world, their uses, and the environmental impact of their extraction.

(Answer in 250 words) 15 Marks

Rare Earth Elements are group of 17 minerals consisting of 15 Lanthanides, scandium and Yttrium.

Rare Earth Elements are Rare because they not exist in concentration in 1 mineral for their economic utilization but spread over vast lands.

DISTRIBUTION OF RARE EARTH MATERIAL



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Rare earth elements are known for their durability, rare dimension & size, Thermal stability, tensile due to which they have uses in :-

(1) Automobile Sector
(2) National security components.
(3) 4th Industrial Revolution and Emerging Technology.
(4) chip Manufacturing.
(5) Information Technology sector
(6) Medical Equipment
(7) Spay Equipment.

Environmental Impact of their Extraction

(1). Risk of Radioactive material gases and material during their mining.

(2) Large scale Land Acquisition which need clearance of Forest → Climate change, Biodiversity Loss

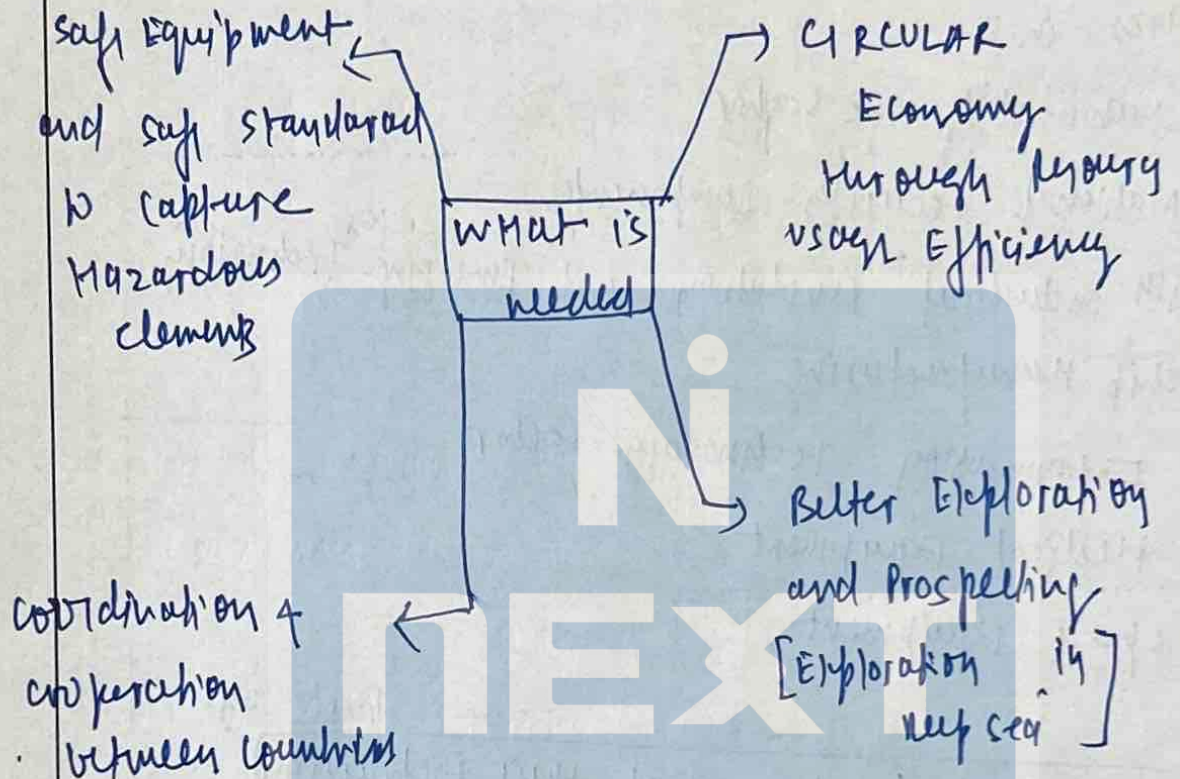
(3) Hazardous & poisonous gases threatening worker safety.

(4) Huge Amount of water is needed leading to ground water Exploitation.

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⑤ Abandoned Mines after extraction results in Land Degradation.



As REE are backbone of 4th Industrial Revolution, their Responsible Production and consumption [SDG-12] is the need of hour.

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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

The economy of Uttarakhand, Himachal Pradesh and Ladakh is thriving on Tourism Based revenue and Economy.

Factor contributing to increasing trend of Tourism in Hilly States

1. Better Infrastructure: Roads built by Border Road organisation, construction of Airport, Increasing Number of Hotels.

2. Increasing Global warming and Heat storm in Plains - attraction towards Hill Station in summer.

3. Policy of State Governments to attract Maximum Tourist without any substantial Regulation.

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(4) Location of various Pilgrimages and their spread among Masses.

(e.g) CHAR DHAM [MINI DHAM] Yatra of uttarakhand

(5) Social Media where People gets influenced by Vloggers and Pictures.

(e.g) Increasing Trips to Ladakh

Potential Environmental Impacts of this Phenomenon

SOME Positives

- Increasing Awareness about Role of Hills & Forest
- Increased Revenue for conservation
- New Programmes for conservation
  - (e.g) Snow Leopard Mission

Negative Impacts

(1) Increasing Pressure on Carrying Capacity

(e.g) Frequent Landslides in these areas.

(2) choking of Drainage and Pollution of Aesthetic Features as Plastic has reached here.

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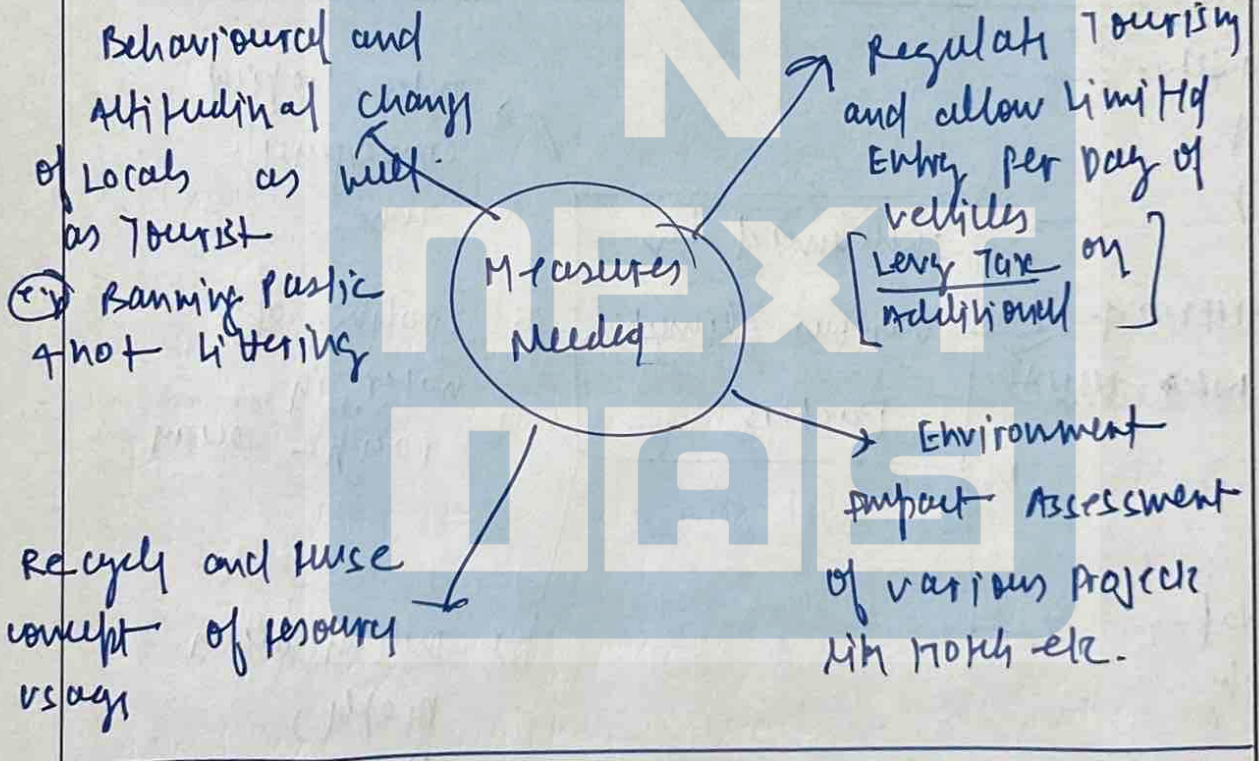
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(3) Building of Resorts & Hotels in Wetland, Flood plains etc causing irreparable damage to Ecosystem.

(Ex) Uttarakhand Flood of 2013.

(4) Increasing Temperature due to Pollution

(Ex) Shimla Hotter than Plain Area various time.



Hence ensuring sustainable Tourism is need of Hour which will help in preserving Hill Ecology as well as SDG 15 [Life on Land].

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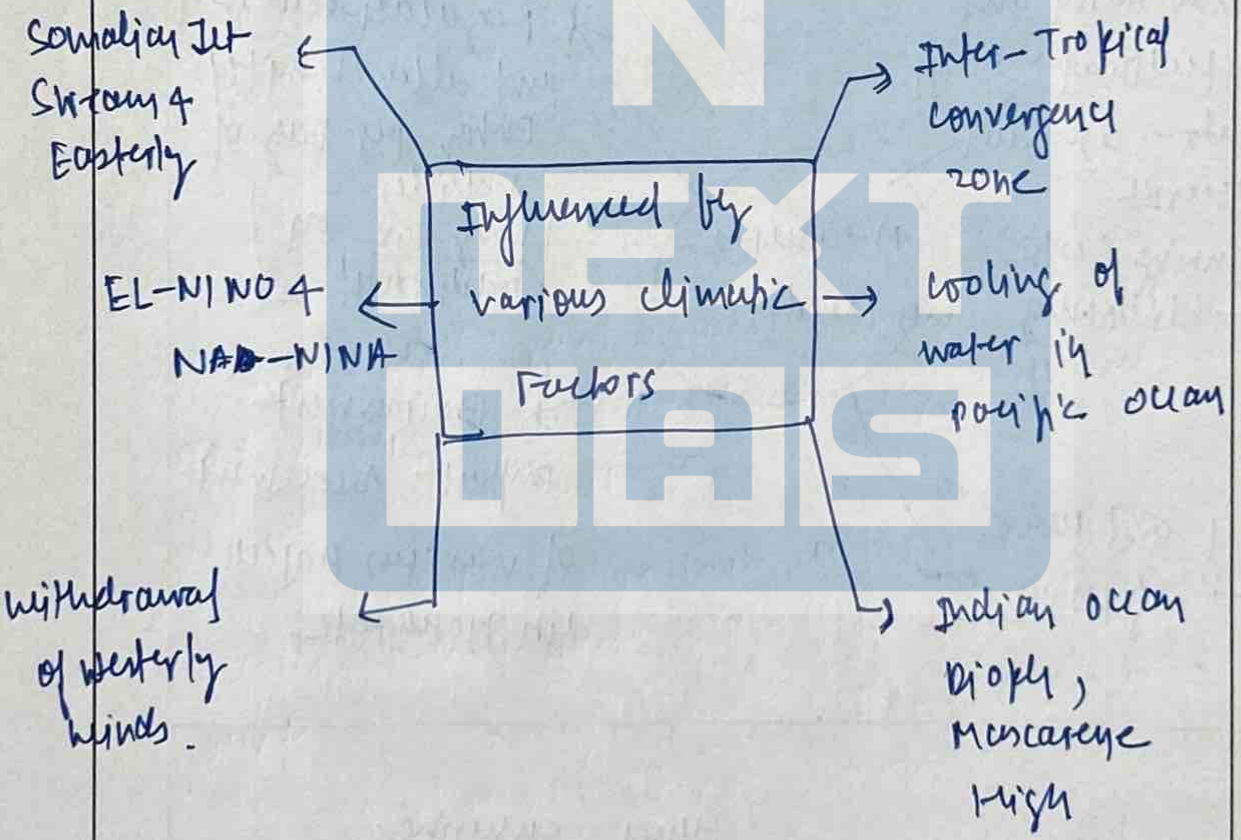
Q.17 भारतीय मानसून विभिन्न जलवायविक कारकों से प्रभावित एक जटिल परिघटना है। भारत में मानसूनी वर्षा की तीव्रता और वितरण के निर्धारण में महासागरीय और वायुमंडलीय कारकों की भूमिका का आलोचनात्मक परीक्षण कीजिए।

(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 characterised by seasonal reversal of winds which causes Rainfall in Indian sub-continent.



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Role of oceanic and Atmospheric factors in determining in Intensity and Distribution of Rainfall in India

(2) withdrawal of westerly winds, enable Low Pressure condition ~~with~~ around Tibetan Plateau with shift of ITCZ here [Intense Heating]

(2) High Pressure due to cool pacific ocean around chile helps, movement of winds from there to Indian ocean.

(3) Mascarene High around Madagascar which result in south west flow of wind towards Indian subcontinent [ITCZ in Tilt] causing Rainfall all over country.

(4) Easterly winds flow towards ~~which~~ India continent from Africa also aids in it

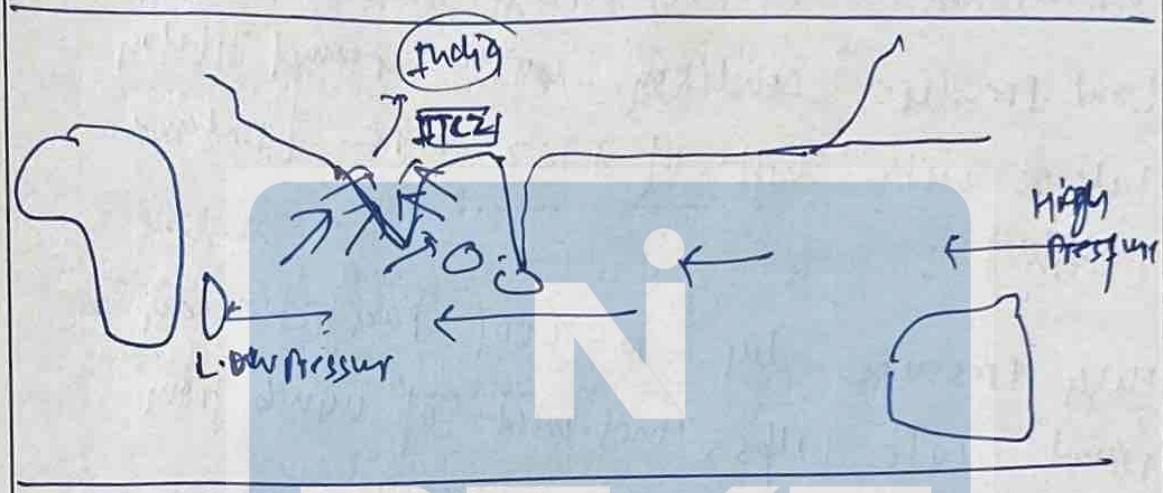
(5) La-Nina years where Indian ocean Dipole is more Robust result in more Rainfall.

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⑥ EL-NINO years - increase in temperature around west Pacific, resulting less rainfall in India.

Mechanism



① Rainfall distribution is also affected by them as South West wind causes greater rainfall over western ghat but lower by South East wind at Eastern Ghats.

② More rainfall Eastern part compared to North western India from Bay of Bengal chain of winds.

Hence it can be said that Monsoon is 'cultural Bond' which unites the whole Indian subcontinent.

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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

Traditions are ancestral practices, customs and ritual which carries forward from generation to generation.

TRADITIONS IMPEDE CHANGES IN OUR SOCIETY

① Rigidity with Traditional Mindset and lack of attitude to flexibility with New Ideas.
(e.g) Patriarchal society where women are oppressed.

② Irrational Thinking and Pseudo-Scientific perceptions
(e.g) Believe in superstitions like Black magic

③ Stakes of Particular section with status quo.
(e.g) upper castes & its Privileges associated with caste System.

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④ Lack of culture of acceptance and Herd mentality. (E.g. working of Khap panchayats in Northern India.

⑤ Lack of revolutionary character and person with zeal to challenge.

⑥ Sometimes Tradition help in preserving good social Practice which can be eroded by westernization. (E.g. Group Behaviour in Joint Family system.

Role of social Legislation against old customary Practices

---

① Helps in Bringing in change from outside.

(E.g. Prevention of Sati Regulation, 1829
↳ changed social outlook towards it.

② Creates a deterrent Factor behind these practices.

(E.g. Prevention of child Marriage Act
– resulted in dip in child Marriage all over country

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(3) Equality between Girl & Boy child through Act like PCPNDT Act

However Legal steps alone are not sufficient other measures are also needed:-

(1) Strict Enforcement of Law. with certainity.

(2) Internal change through Attitudinal change by persuasion and social influence
(e.g.) Portraying Bcnd campaign for use of Toilet under SBM

(3) Information, Education and communication campaigns to affect the cognitive component of Attitude.

(4) Role of civil society, NGOs need to encouraged.

Hence Multi-Dimensional efforts are needed to bring change in our society where BANCH PRAN given by our P.M. can be effective tool for right direction

by allegating colonial mindset

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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

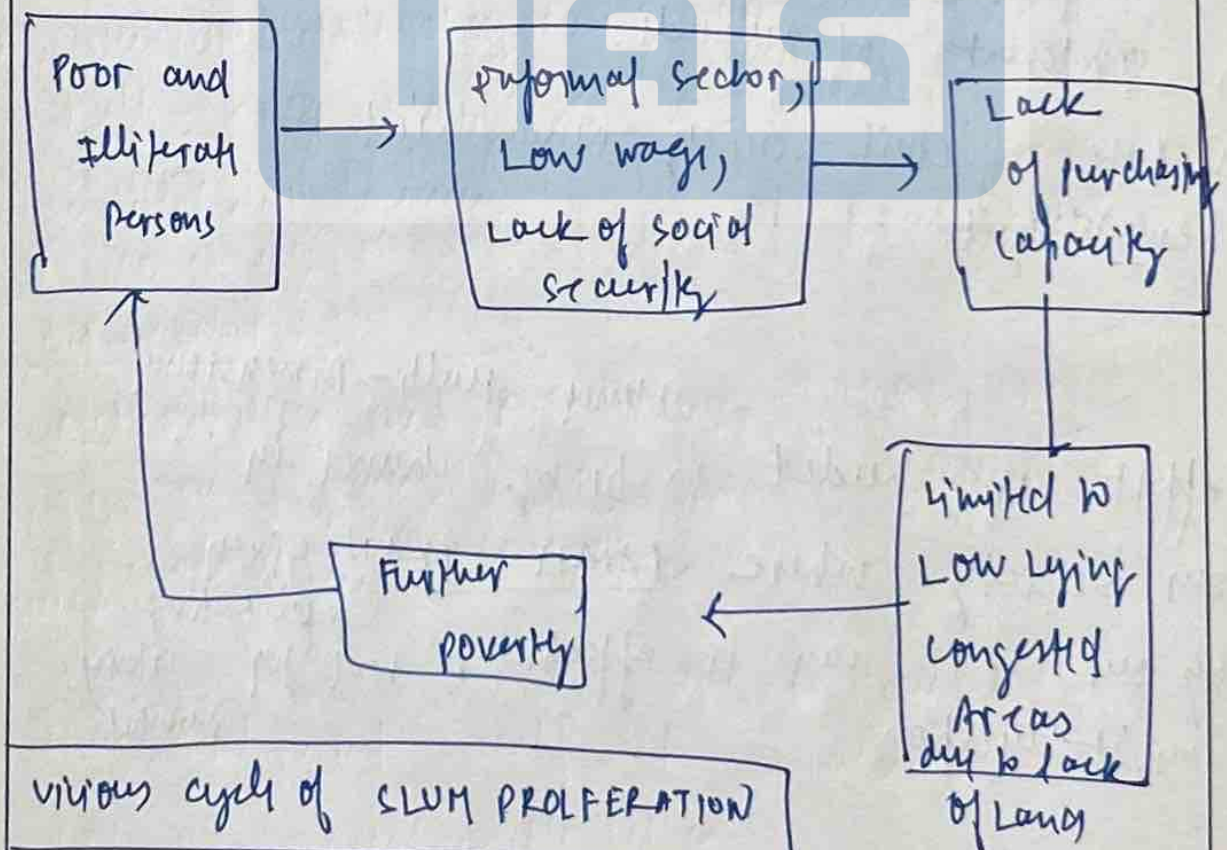
Slums are not 'problems' that have to be 'solved' – but are indeed a result of lopsided and vested urban policies covering infrastructure provision and socio-economic issues. Analyse.

(Answer in 250 words) 15 Marks

17.1. of urban population lives in SLUMS as per census 2011.

Slums are not Problems as ~~Be~~ people living in them are backbone of urban Economy

- Majority of informal sector
- Home helps
- Labourers of urban Areas.



Vicious cycle of SLUM PROLFERATION

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Result of Lop sided and vested urban policy

Infrastructure Provision

1. Lack of Dedicated Land Pool for workers from Informal sector.
2. Non-implementation of Nation urban Policy [minimum reservation for Lower Income Group]
3. Lack of supply of regular Tap water or Pipelines as they are not customer with paying capacity.
4. Improper Planning and congested road, due to Neglect of road Management by Municipal Bodies or as they are situated in unauthorised colonies.

Socio-Economic Issue

1. Lack of Purchasing of power of these People to having Basic Amenity due to lower than minimum wages.

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(2) Artificial Inflation in Increase of Price of Land due to Involvement of Black Money in Real Estate sector

(3) Land Grabbing by Big Builders

(4) They generally constitute of vulnerable section like SC/ST, Transgenders, Disabled which are neglected socially

(5) Lack of focus on WASH aspect of these areas by Municipalities.

(6) Lack of Education and Awareness for opportunities for upliftment.

Measures Needed

(1) Slum Rehabilitation Policy and Building Multi-storey Building ~~with~~ with LIG Flats through PPP Plan.

(2) Responsibility of State to provide Basic Amenity on Regular Basis.

(3) Authorization and Inclusion of these area in Town Planning

(4) Formalisation of Economy.

The Resiliency of slum development will help in achieving 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 an ideology where interest of different religious communities are perceived to be different from one another.

Communalism Gains Strength from Economic Deprivation

1. The socio-economic realities in 1870s were such that it coincided with religious identity where muslim lagged behind their Hindu counterpart
   ↳ It result in ground for deprivation and division in our freedom struggle led by luminaries like Syed Ahmed Khan.

2. competition in Government Jobs by asking for reservation.

3. Demand for separate Electorate during Freedom struggle

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4. It result in creation of communal Politics which is threat to secular Fabric of country

THRIVES IN ENVIRONMENT OF SOCIAL EXCLUSION

(1) Result in Boycott of particular section Recently - Demand for Boycott on social Media for purchasing from particular sections.

(2) Lack of inter-mingling between different Faith resulting in lack of receptive attitude.

WAY FORWARD

(1) Inclusive development should be the focus, reduction of poverty and equal opportunities to all.

(2) Implementation of report sachar committee and Ranganath Mishra committee ↓

Inclusive urbanism

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(3) Promotion of Inter-religious Harmony through peace committees.

Hence communalism needs to be checked for national Integration.

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Rough Work