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(To be filled by candidate)

Code : TC071

Name of Candidate : SHIVAM

Roll No.: RD: PTTP221000

Registration Number : ..... **Date of Examination :** 19/07/23

Exam Centre : Old Rajinder Nagar ☐ Bhopal ☐ Online ☑

MTS IGP Batch 2023

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

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

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SUBJECT/PAPER
GENERAL STUDIES

Invigilator's Sign. : .....

(For filling by Examiners only)

Evaluator Code :

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

Signature

MACRO COMMENTS

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6. Handover your QCA Booklet personally to the invigilator before leaving the examination hall.

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 from Ancient to Medieval and Modern times have received contribution from North as well as South India.

Ancient times

North

↳ Vedic traditions, Upanishads creation etc.

↳ rise of Buddhism and Jainism under Shramana tradition

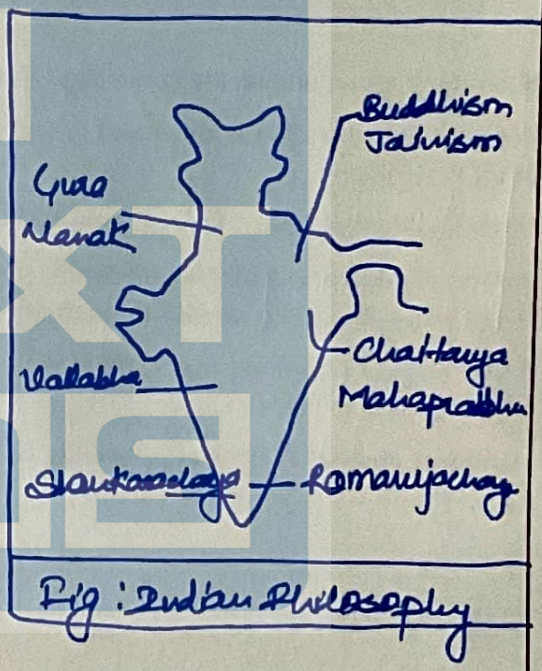


Fig: Indian Philosophy

South

↳ rise of Bhakti movement as Alwars and Nayanars

↳ Shankaracharya's Advaitvada

Medieval times

North

↳ Ramanuda's Bhakti movement

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↳ Sufi movement in Islam
↳ Saint Kabir, Nimbarakacharya etc.

South

↳ Ramanujacharya's Vishishtadvaita
↳ Vallabhacharya's Shuddhadvaita
↳ Chaitanaya Mahaprabhu's Achintyabhedabhed

Modern times

North

↳ Swami Vivekananda's Neo-Vedanta
↳ ~~Sri~~ Sri Ramkrishna Paramhansa's Mysticism

South

↳ Sri Aurobindo's Purna-advaita
↳ Dr. Sarvapalli Radhakrishnan's commentaries on Indian philosophy.

Thus, Indian philosophy is a confluence of the philosophical traditions of both North and South 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

Socio-Religious reform movement is also considered as Indian Renaissance of 19th and 20th century. There have been internal as well as external factors for such movement.

A response to opposition to colonial rule

① Women Empowerment through abolition of Sati, Education, etc. considered important for National movement.

E.g. Sarojini Naidu served as president of Congress

② Caste reforms Gandhiji believed that liberation from Britishers is meaningless if there are

Candidates must not write on this margin

exploitation of man by other man within country.

e.g. Harijan movement, Temple Entry movement etc.

③ Religious Reforms Activities of Christian Missionaries and need to protect Indian religions

e.g. Swami Dayanand's Arya Samaj, Swami Vivekanand's criticism of dogmatism

④ Spreading Education in vernacular through Nationalist schools.

e.g. Wardha declaration

⑤

Thus opposition to colonial rule was also one of the factor for social change and reform in Indian Society.

Candidates must write on this mar

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 of 1917 [October] has been a water-shed moment in world history, also termed as Bolshevik Revolution.

Factors that led to Russian Revolution

① War time (1st World War) shortage of food and inflation.

② Spread of communist propaganda
Eg: Lenin's thoughts

③ Anti-monarchist movements even in 1848 revolution.

④ Influence of French revolution, American revolution and socialist, communist thought.

⑤ Impoverished populations

⑥ Setbacks of Russians in World War.

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Consequences of Revolution

1. Civil war in Russia between Bolsheviks and White Army.
2. Withdrawal of Russia from World War.
3. Spread of communist thought and encouragement to other countries.
   e.g. China, later Cuba etc
4. Persecution of Aristocracy in Russia

Influence on Indian National Movement

1. Influx of communist thoughts
   e.g. Meerut Conspiracy etc
2. Demand of Peasant and Industrial workers rights.
   e.g. Tebhaga, Telangana movement
3. Socialist block in Indian National Congress led by Mr. J.P. Narayan.

Thus Russian Revolution had far reaching implications for world and India also.

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

Temperature on Earth's surface varies during day and throughout year in form of seasons.

Factors responsible for uneven temperature distribution

① Solar Insolation
↳ diurnal variation (day - Night)
↳ seasonal variation due to revolution of earth.

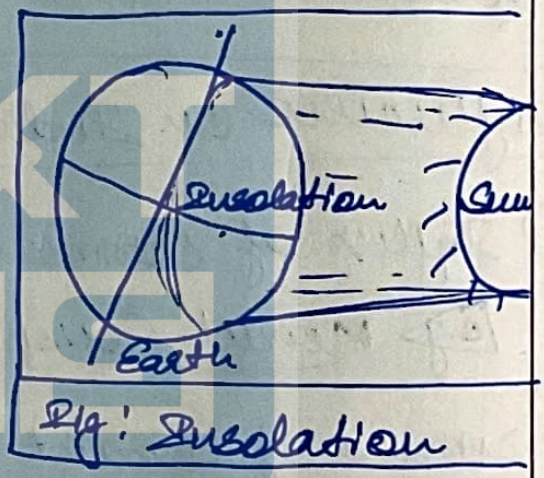


Fig: Insolation

② Rainfall
↳ Equator (Doldrums) cooler because of continuous rains.

③ Coastal regions
↳ coasts having moderating effect due to oceans.

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④ **Ocean currents**

↳ Eg Gulf Stream and North Atlantic drift increase temperature in U.K.

↳ Desiccating effect of cold currents

⑤ **Mountains**

↳ Himalayas protect India from Siberian cold waves.

↳ local winds of Mediterranean changes weather patterns.

⑥ **Plateau**

↳ Tibet receiving high insolation

⑦ **Monsoon winds**

↳ Being rain to India, South-East Asia.

Though, climate change is affecting these weather patters and sustainable development should be adopted on priority.

Candidates must write on this mar

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

Climate change has been due to 1.1°C rise in temperature of Earth from Pre-Industrial levels. [IPCC report]

It has led to melting of glaciers in Arctic, and Antarctica and continental mountains also.

Implication

Ecosystem

① Marine Ecosystem
↳ Walruses finding less ice sheet in Arctic.

② Biodiversity
↳ Migratory patterns of whales changing

③ Ocean current weakening

④ Extreme weather events
e.g. Heat waves.

Human society

① Increasing intensity and frequency of disaster
e.g. Tropical cyclones

② Climate Refugees
↳ Rise in sea level

③ Infrastructure vulnerable

④ Need of adaptation and mitigation finance

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Effects of melting glaciers on environment

① **Zombie Ice** → Ice sheets separated from main glaciers and increase glacier melting.

② **Reduced Albedo** ⇒ More surface heating.

③ **Meandering Rossby Waves**
↳ cold waves in North America

④ Weakening Atlantic Meridional Circulation

⑤ **Biodiversity** → Polar Bears face extinction.

Measures required
- → Disaster Resilient Infrastructure
- → Reducing Emissions
  - e.g. Carbon Tax etc.
- → Global cooperation
  - ↳ achieve Paris Targets
  - ↳ update NDCs.

Montreal Protocol serves as the best practice for international cooperation and should be emulated.

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 the efforts to increase the production of Milk in country for food security.

It has led to India becoming ~~Hgtv~~ biggest producer of Dairy in world.

Factors for the success in Western India

① Cooperative movement more successful.
Eg Amul cooperative etc.

② Limited Agricultural opportunities
↳ led farmers to move towards animal husbandry.



Big white rev.

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③ Leadership of grass root leaders and Varghese Kurien.

④ Market of Mumbai and major urban centres like Ahmedabad.

⑤ Capital from Mumbai, Ahmedabad was available.

⑥ Cheap labour for processing of dairy.

⑦ Robust Transport connectivity with hinterlands (upstream) and urban centres (downstream)

⑧ Government support in form of land and credit.

Eg Priority sector lending.

Thus, ✱ White Revolution became a major success in Western India, other Indian regions could not take off because of lack of incentives and other sources of livelihood available to farmer.

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

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

Seismic Investigation in form of Primary and Secondary seismic waves provides us information about Interior of Earth.

It is Indirect source of Information.

Primary waves

↳ longitudinal

↳ refraction on encountering medium of different density.

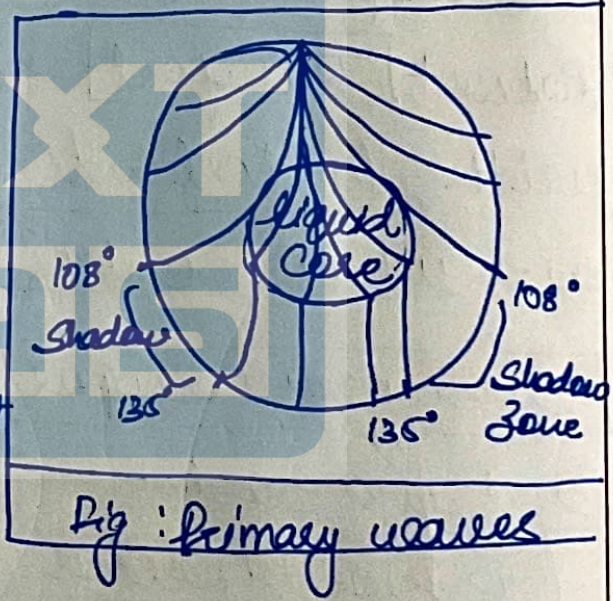


Fig : Primary waves

Information

↳ Shadow zones between 108° and 135°.

↳ presence of varying density interior layers, because P-waves can travel in both liquid & solid

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But, the core in liquid or not cannot be established yet.

Secondary Waves

↳ cannot ~~~~ travel through liquid medium

↳ Shadow zones, from 108° to 108° on both sides.

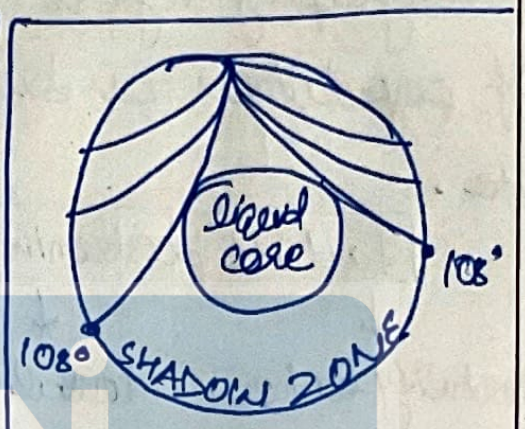


Fig. Secondary waves

Thus, it is established that Earth has a liquid inner core.

Except seismic waves there are other methods for knowledge of Interior of Earth also :-

- Meteorites
- Deep mines.
- Volcanoes
- Ocean floor etc.

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

Demography refers to the distribution of population on basis of age, gender etc.

Factors determining demography

- Fertility rate
- Mortality rate
- Gender ratio.

Variation of demographic transition among states

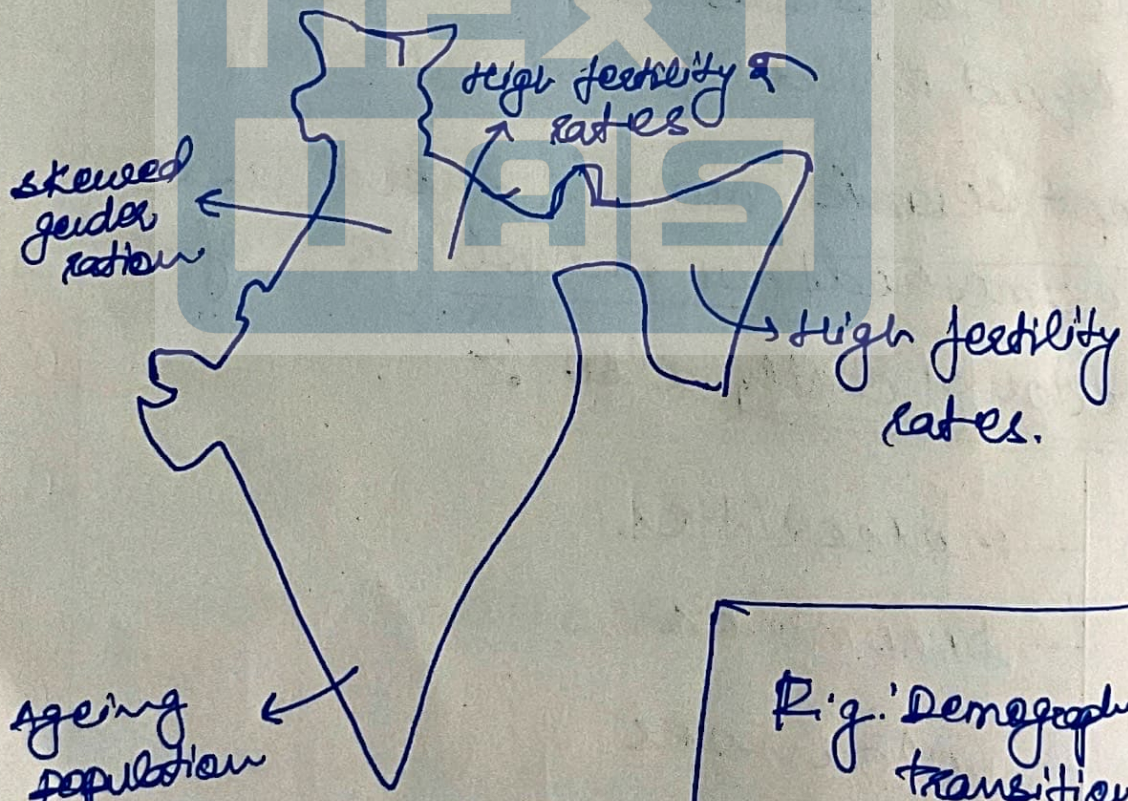


Fig. Demographic transition

It can be observed that development indicators correlate with demographic

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indicators in India leading to different pace of demographic transition.

Why it is making population growth a double edged sword?

① **Fiscal Imbalance**
States with poor demographic performance receiving higher share of revenue.

② **Political reforms** like increasing parliamentary ~~seats~~ seats became contentious

③ Give rise to **Regionalism** mindset.

④ Danger to **Inclusive development**

⑤ **Demographic Dividend** need to be reaped before 2050.

⑥ **Migration** of labour from North to South India.

⑦ Thus, it is imperative that population control through incentives and development in poorly performing regions should be done at war footing.

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 land of Unity in Diversity, have persisted like this since ages and will be persisting for eternity.

Ethnic and cultural diversity bound by thread of unity

1. Visiting shrines for religious merit in all religions
2. Geographical boarders from Himalays to oceans.
3. Single constitution, citizenship etc.
4. Tradition of Bhakti found in Hinduism as well as Islamic traditions (Bhajan)
5. Celebration of festivals at same time though different names.
   e.g. Makar Sankranti, Bihu, Pongal etc.

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Factors that contributed to cultural unity

① Political Unification during ancient times by Ashoka and Akbar.
In contemporary ancient times : single constitution and citizenship.

② Spread of Bhakti movement by Vaishnavites.
Eg Sri Krishna traditions everywhere

③ Presence of caste hierarchy, though regressive.

④ Rule of law applied uniformly throughout India.

⑤ Geographical unity

This, cultural diversity also comes with a responsibility and inculcation of Tolerance is important for its preservation.

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

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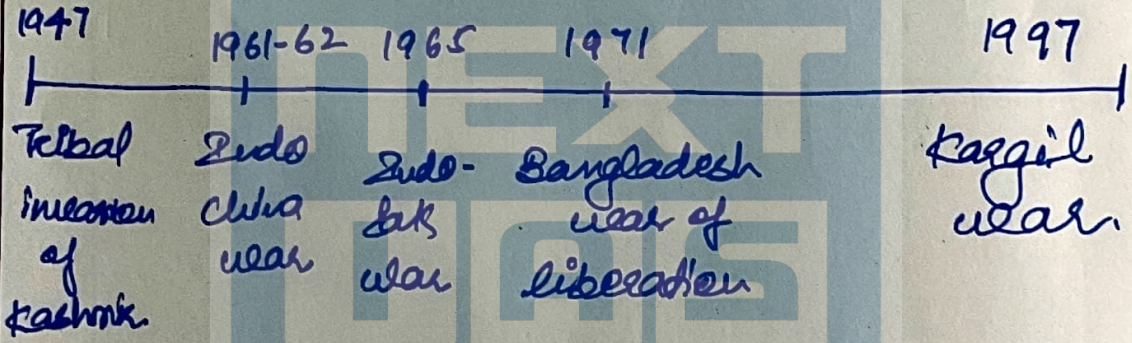
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Q.11 स्वतंत्रता के बाद भारत को कई युद्ध लड़ने के लिए विवश किया गया था। हमारे द्विपक्षीय संबंधों पर भारत–पाक और भारत–चीन युद्धों के कारणों और प्रभावों पर प्रकाश डालिए। (250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

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

Post Independence the newly independent India faced danger on its unity and integrity, from across the border.

Post Independence Wars



Indo-China War (1962)

Causes

① Border dispute with China
↳ McMahon line

② Perception of China of weak India

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Impact on Bilateral Relations

① India antagonistic to china and frequent border skirmishes.

e.g. Galwan Valley clash.

↳ close partnership with Bhutan

② Pak - china nexus.

e.g. Pak gave part of occupied Kashmir to china.

③ Contemporary times

↳ India increasing cooperation with USA.

e.g. QUAD.

↳ India joinded SCO.

Indo-Pak War (1965, 1971, 1947)

Causes

① Jammu and Kashmir dispute.

② Bangladesh Independence movement.

③ Illegal influx of Pakistani Army in Kargil.

Impact on Bilateral Relations

① India's close partnership with Russia
↳ supplied technology and arms during time of need.

② Anti-terrorism convention brought by India in UN.

③ Antagonistic relations with Pakistan.
eg Terror attacks of 26/11, Pulwama etc.

④ Close partnership with Bangladesh

⑤ Increasing partnership with western nations in contemporary times.

In conclusion, Indian bilateral relation-ships and foreign policy have been majorly impacted due to wars with Pakistan and China, and continues to impact even today.

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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 victory of English East India Company in Battle of Plassey led to the beginning of British Indian Empire in 1757.

Process of Consolidation of Bengal leading to Battle of Buxar

① **Dual Government in Bengal**

↳ Nawab with responsibility and no powers.

↳ Company without responsibility with all financial and political powers.

② **Discontent of Nawab Mir Qasim**

↳ Governor of Bihar refusing to obey orders with British impunity.

↳ reducing state's revenue due to company's activities.

③ **Corruption** in company.
↳ Private trade of company employees.
↳ demand of gifts from nobility.

④ **South Indian wars of Company**
↳ wars with French and Haider Ali needed financing.
↳ Exploitation of Bengal to finance these wars.

⑤ **Payment of Dividend and bribes in Britain**
↳ Company paid huge dividends to British shareholders from Bengal revenues.
↳ High payments to parliamentarians in lieu of less regulations.

Candidates must not write on this margin

Why Battle of Buxar was more important?

① **Combined forces** of Nawab of Awadh, Mughal Emperor and Mir Qasim were defeated
↳ Bolstered English Supremacy.

② **Mughal Emperor** himself part of defeated forces.

③ **Treaty of Allahabad**
↳ Diwani of Bengal given to Company.

④ Limited powers of Nawab of Awadh
↳ **Policy of Ring Fence** of Warren Hastings.

Thus, Battle of Buxar resulted in the legitimacy of Company rule, by Mughal Emperor himself and was a pivotal moment in Indian History.

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 literature serves as the foundation over which Indian literature build its edifice.

Sanskrit literature as High watermark in general

① Ancient India: Vedic traditions and rituals preformed in Sanskrit.

② Upanishdic Traditions and Vedanta were culmination of Vedic philosophy.

③ Subsidiary Vedic texts like: Aranyaka, Brahmana etc.

④ Philosophical traditions created

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their commentaries.

e.g. Nyaya Vaisesika, Mimamsa, Samkhya, Yoga etc.

⑤ Scientific books

Charak samhita - Charak

Aryabhattak, discoveries.

Bhaskaracharyak, mathematics.

Further,
Sanskrit literature was particularly flourishing in Gupta Age. :-

① literature of Kalidas

e.g. Meghadutam, Abhigyanshakuntalam, Raghuvamsa, etc.

② discoveries of Varah-Mihira

e.g. Cloud-formation theory etc.

③ Samudragupta was a great patron of art and literature.

④ Vikramaditya I considered one of most enlightened rulers of India.
↳ provided patronage to Kalidasa, Varah-Mihira.

⑤ Susruta created his practices of surgery during this period.
↳ Susruta Samhita

Even in contemporary times, Sanskrit was used by Sri Aurobindo, Dr. Sarva-palli Radhakrishnan for creating their teachings.

It has been claimed that it is most scientific language and best suited for computer programming.

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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 floors constitute more than 70% of earth's surface, and houses many geological features like volcanoes, trenches etc.

How configuration of Ocean floor provides information about geological processes

① Sea floor spreading theory (Harman Hess) took evidence from Paleo-magnetism found near oceanic ridges. and,

presence of older rocks near ridges, younger rocks near continents.

② This led to Plate Tectonic Theory of Mackenzie

③ Trenches information about plates convergences.

④ Volcanism information about interior of earth.

Major features of Ocean floor

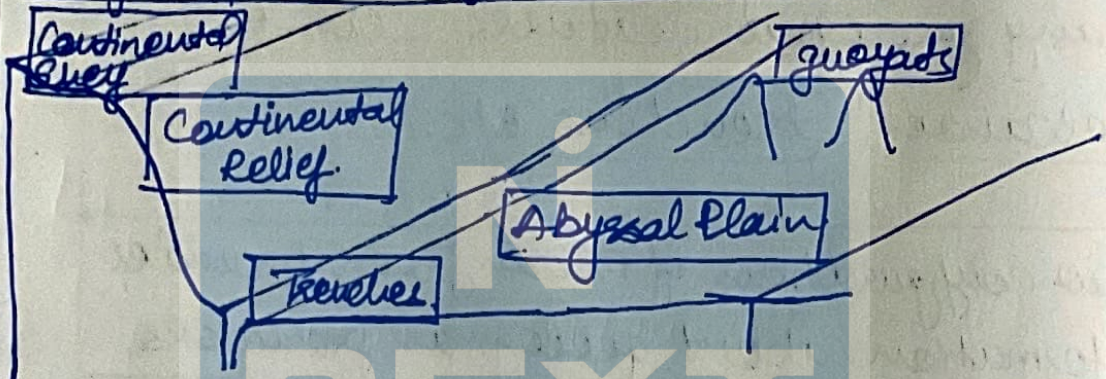


Fig: Ocean Floor.

Significance in Study of Oceanography

① Continental Shelf

↳ Study of Tides, upwelling - downwelling etc.

↳ Major resources found here.

Eg Petroleum of Persian Gulf.

↳ Majorly Biodiversity lives here (>80%)

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② Continental Relief → Steep slope
↳ presence of canyons due to rivers.
↳ Transition of shallow waters to deep waters

③ Abyssal Plains
↳ presence of volcanoes, mid oceanic ridges etc.
↳ Resources like Poly-Metallic Nodules.

④ Trenches
↳ presence of lithospheric plate boundaries

Oceans are also instrumental of phenomenal like Cyclones, Tsunamis etc. Hence their study becomes important and ocean relief helps in that direction

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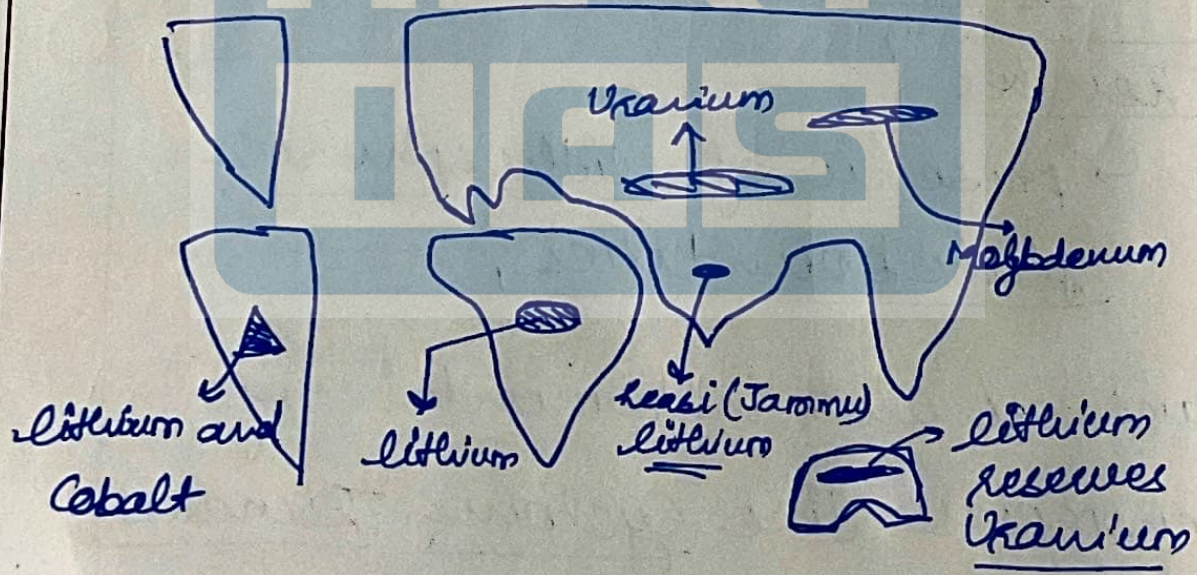
Q.15 दुर्लभ पृथ्वी तत्त्वों (दुर्लभ मृदा धातुएँ) की बढ़ती माँग के साथ, उनका वितरण वैश्विक अर्थव्यवस्था का एक महत्त्वपूर्ण पहलू बन गया है। वैश्विक स्तर पर दुर्लभ पृथ्वी तत्त्वों के वितरण, उनके उपयोग और उनके निष्कर्षण के पर्यावरणीय प्रभावों पर चर्चा कीजिए। (250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

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 regarded so, because they are found in small quantities, .

Eg lithium, Molbdenum, etc.

Fig : Distribution of Rare Earth Elements



Recently, in India also lithium reserves are found in Reasi district of Jammu and Kashmir.

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Uses of Rare Earth Elements

- Electric vehicle components
- Electric Batteries — lithium, cobalt
- Wind Turbines : Molybdenum
- Electronics :
- Solar Panels
- Nano-technology.

Environmental impact of their extraction

① **Air pollution** extraction and processing leads to increased concentration of **PM 2.5 and 10**

② **Water pollution** effluent from processing plants contaminates water bodies and ground-water

③ Degradation of soil due to use of chemicals during extraction

④ Radioactivity some elements like Uranium are radioactive.

⑤ Products made from these elements results into solid wastes

Eg. e-waste, solar panel waste, batteries discarded etc.

⑥ Adversely impact biodiversity of the source area and area where products are used.

Eg. extinction of species.

Thus, it is important that sustainable and environment friendly methods should be adopted with adoption of LiFE principles by consumers.

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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 refers to the ability to replenish the consumed natural ~~peeee~~ resources by ecological processes.

Tourism is threatening to exceed this, because it further burdens the already burdened natural resources through increased demand.

Factors contributing to this trend

① Increasing disposable incomes of people

↳ more expenditure on travel and leisure activities.

② Attitude of tourists : consider place of visit as not their own.

③ Tourist destination lacks :-
- planning of resource consumption
- sustainable development practices
  - eg Joshimath sinking
- poor solid waste management

④ Social Media trends leading to desires among people for tourism.

This has led to following potential environmental impact :-

① Air pollution in hilly areas due to traffic emissions
- eg Darjeeling is not fulfilling NAAQs.

② Natural Disasters exacerbate.
- eg Kedarnath floods killed thousands of devotees

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③ Instability in Topography

eg reports of Dharmashala town sinking.

① ~~Bio~~ Biodiversity faces extinction.

eg Himalayan Snow leopards decreasing population

Measures for sustainable tourism

Case study: Mawlynnong village of Meghalaya considered cleanest village of Asia.

① local revenue generation through tourism

② utilisation of revenue for resource management

③ locals holding tourists accountable for their actions.

eg fines, CCTV cameras.

④ Sustainable means of transport for visit.

Though, Tourism promotes local economy, it is a double-edged sword and might result into disaster also, Thus its management becomes paramount.

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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 vital for India, because,

- NITI Aayog, Composite Water Index: India - water scarce.
- more than 60% of net sown area is rainfed.

Role of Oceanic factors in intensity and distribution :-

① El-Nino and La-Nina in Pacific Ocean

El-Nino
- → negatively affect monsoon
- → draught in Northern India

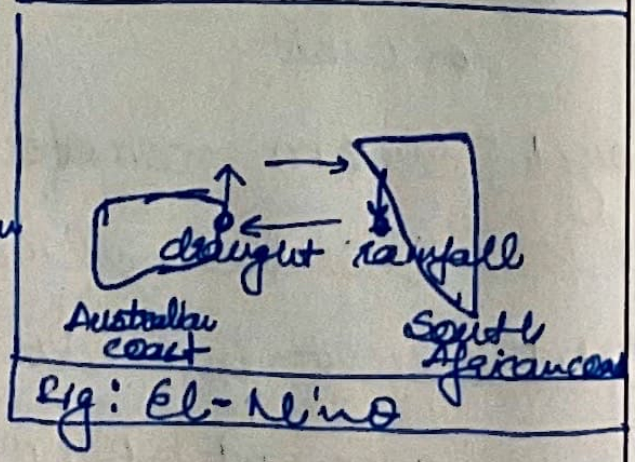


Fig: El-Nino

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La-Nina → positively affect monsoon
↳ floods in North India, Kerala etc.

② Indian Ocean Dipole

Positive → boosts monsoon
↳ may even neutralise El-Nino.

Negative → poor monsoon.

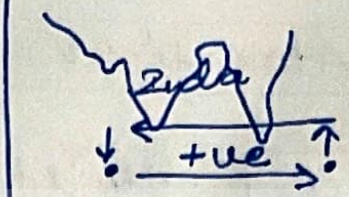


Fig: Indian Ocean Dipole

Atmospheric factors in intensity and distribution

① Sub-Tropical Jet Stream
↳ creates High Pressure area over North-India
↳ ITCZ must move northward from Tibet to facilitate onset of monsoon

② Somali Jetstream
↳ Induces South-East Monsoon
↳ flow from Mascarene high towards subcontinent

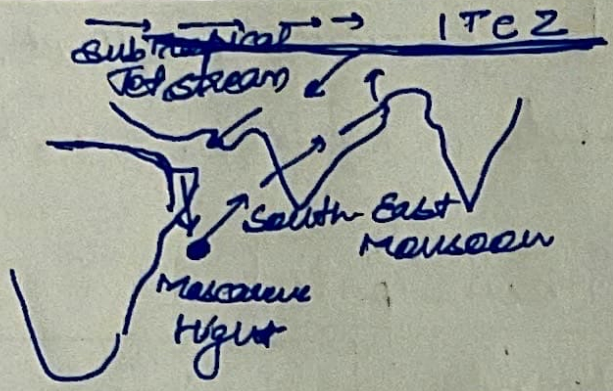


Fig:- Atmospheric factors

③ Cyclones formation in Arabian Sea may delay onset of monsoon.

It has been found that Climate Change has been affecting all these factors and negatively affecting Indian Monsoon resulting in Floods & Draughts.

Thus, to preserve this lifeline, mitigation and adaptation efforts should be increased for Climate Change.

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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 and customary practices are age-old rituals or activities performed by social groups and delegated from generation to next generations.

e.g. celebration of festivals, performing religious practices etc.

Why traditions impede change

1. Socially Resilient due to generations of practice.
2. Individuals have emotional-attachment to such practices.
3. Make social life predictable.
4. Provide social security to

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members of group.

(5) Threatening them results into feeling of existential threat among members.

(6) Protects Traditional knowledge practices.

Social legislations are parliamentary or judiciary decrees which might change the traditional social practices.

Extent to which they can be instrumental against customary practices.

(1) When customary practices are regressive

e.g. Caste discrimination, Sabarimala temple entry for women.

(2) Difficult to change attitude of practitioners through legislations

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eg still scheduled castes are stopped from entering temples.

③ Exploiting loopholes by practitioners.

④ Implementing machinery itself refuses to implement because they are also practitioners.

How they can be made more effective?

① Awareness generation through civil society, NGOs etc.
eg SHG - women empowerment

② Clear guidelines and rules for implementation

③ Continuous monitoring of progress.

It is said that, "law determines the direction in which society should move, but it is ~~actually~~ society and culture which determines the direction in which society actually moves". Thus legislation should be supplemented with capacity-building efforts.

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

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

(Answer in 250 words) 15 Marks

According to Census 2011 more than 10% of urban population lives in Slums.

It is indeed a reflection of lopsided and vested urban policies covering :-

Infrastructure Provisions

① Lack of coherent policy for infrastructure development.

② lack of Affordable housing for Urban poors and low-income groups.

③ Legalisation of illegal colonies for vote bank politics.

④ Middlemen and property dealers

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and corrupt administration needs

⑤ Lack of basic facilities for slum inhabitants.

Socio-Economic Issues

① Slum inhabitants not participant in decision making process

Eg No voter id.

② Treatment as outsider and restricted economic opportunities

③ Mostly belong to vulnerable ~~and~~ Caste and religious groups

⇒ Prone to discrimination and abuse.

④ Menace of human trafficking and child labour.

⑤ Distressed Rural Migration due to Agriculture distress.

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How these problems can be solved?

① Development of in-situ Affordable Rental Housing complexes.

② Covering them under social security schemes.
Eg. Ayushman Bharat etc.

③ Providing Basic amenities
Eg. Jal Jeevan Mission and Swacch Bharat Mission.

④ Capacity building and social infrastructure support through:-
Eg. Right to Education (Art. 21A), NGOs, SHGs etc.

Though a difficult but manageable problems of slums should be addressed to fulfill SDG 1 (Poverty), SDG 12 (Inclusive Infrastructure) etc.

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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 the ideology where a religious group considers its secular interests (socio-economic, political) different from other groups.

It is majorly of 3 types

- **Minor**: same interest of a group
- **Medium**: different interests from other groups
- **Extreme**: antagonistic interests to other groups

Communalism gains strength from economic deprivation

---

① Members are more dependent on groups for support.

⇒ Group ideology becomes paramount.

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② Easy to induce people in lieu of financial incentives.

③ Vacuum of support can be filled more easily by religious groups than State.

④ Individual's affinity to group increases for survival.

Communalism thrives in environment of social exclusion

① Creation of feeling of "Us" vs "them"

② Subjective realisation of Relative Deprivation through religious groups.

③ Lack of communication between

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groups breed feeling of alienation and estrangement.

④ Creates a vacuum of narrative which is filled by communalist forces.

How diversity can be maintained?

① [Tolerance] should be promoted among all individuals.

② Protection of minority interests.
[eg] [Art. 25 to 28 and 29 to 30.]

③ [Outreach Programs] to counter narrative of ~~sec~~ secessionist forces.
eg Nai Manzil etc.

④ Employment opportunities and development
eg Roshni scheme.

Thus, proactive approach of government and society can decrease the effect of communalism from ~~Indian~~ society.