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(To be filled by candidate)

Name of Candidate : Vishvjeet Singh Holkar

Roll No. : PTTP220305

Registration Number : NIAS2300018758 **Date of Examination :** 11/08/23

Exam Centre : Old Rajinder Nagar ☐ Bhopal ☐ Online ☐ Yes

[redacted] Test 1 [redacted] 071

MTS IGP Batch 2023

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

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

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

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

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

SUBJECT/PAPER [redacted]

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MACRO COMMENTS

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(For filling by Examiners only)

Evaluator Code :

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

Signature

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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Indian philosophical thought evolved with diffusion from varied and diverse school of thoughts.

Contribution of Northern India

(i) Vedic school provided base of Hindu philosphy with concepts like purushartha. and

(ii) Jainism provided for asetism way of life

(iii) Buddism provided madhyam marg and egalitarian order

(iv) Lokayatta provided hedonism the philosphy

(v) Sufi's provided blend of inter religious worship and freedom from religious dogmas

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Contribution of South India

(i) Rise of Bhakthism in form of Alvars and Nayanmara which reduced importance of priests.

(ii) Rise of Advaita (non-dualism) philosophy of Adi Shankara

(iii) Rise of Anti Caste philosophy in form of SNDP movement of one god one religion one mankind.

(iv) provided for rise of Nationalism based bhakti movement.
E.g. Saint Tukaram of Maharashtra

(v) Rise of Sangam literature and secular philosophy

Indian philosophy contains diverse Cost contribution from vast geography.

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Q2 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 colonial India witnessed huge social reforms and Indian Reinassance.

Social Change in response to colonial rule

(i) Rediscovery of Past of India with well laid polity and social institutions

(ii) Western Education provided rationality which helped evaluating social norms.

(iii) In opposition to christian proselytising activities.

E.g. Arya Samaj reform movements

(iv) To provide Unity of India to fight colonial yoke.

E.g. Anti caste movements like Vaikom Satyagrah, Pure Pact, etc

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(v) In response to British critique of women status led to rise of women education, widow remarriage and Anti-Sati.

(vi) To promote swadeshi and empower rural masses against British. Eg. Promotion of Khadi

---

Role of Foreign nations

E.g. Annie Besant

Learning from other nations

Other causes

To fulfill British need of clerical staff

Effort of Britishers themselves Eg. Regulation against infanticide

---

Social reforms had multi-causal origin in India.

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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 of 1917 led to rise of communist movement and government.

Causes

(i) Excess of ~~autocracy~~ autocracy under Czar

(ii) Defeat of Russia against Japan in 1905

(iii) Bloody sunday where guards shooted on peasants.

(iv) Repressions under Czar Nicolas II

(v) Ill effects of world war I with devasted economy.

(vi) Poor working condition with low wages

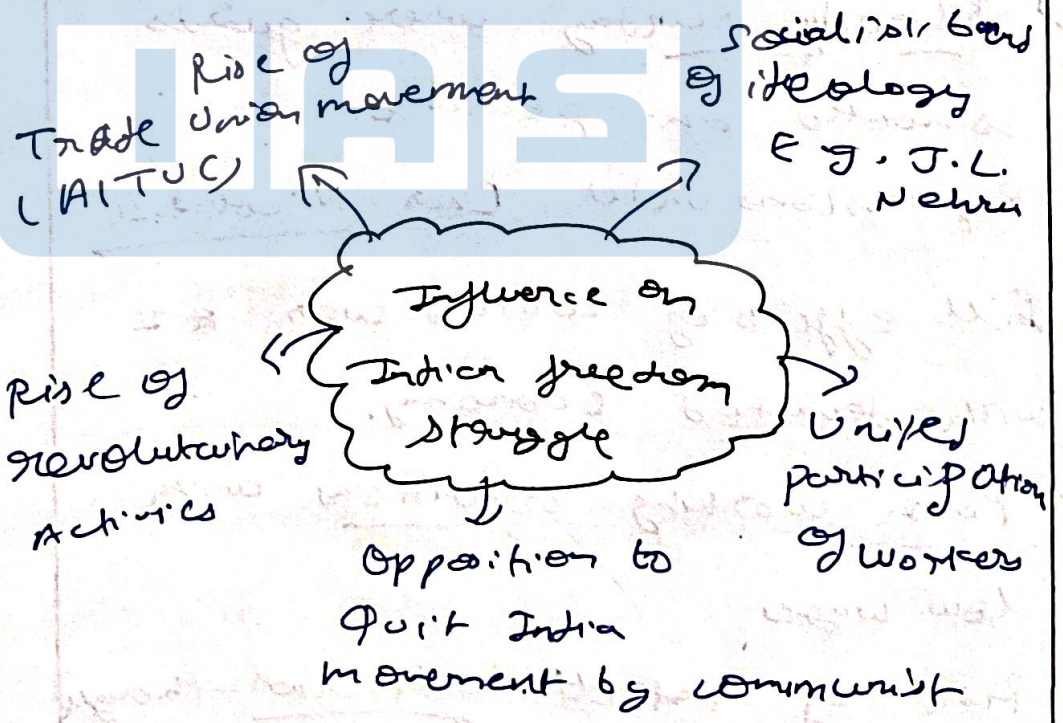
(vii) Rise of ~~intell~~ intellectual thought of Marxism

(viii) Outdated agriculture and limited access to land

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Consequences of Russian revolution

(i) ~~Form~~ End of Aristocracy in Russia
(ii) Establishment of first communist government
(iii) Promotion of workers rights across nation. and trade union formation.
(iv) Rise of communist ideology
(v) Promotion of egalitarian order
(vi) Challenge to imperial powers.



Russian revolution laid foundation of modern welfarist society

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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

Temperature varies on Earth surface both seasonally, ~~and~~ diurnally and geographically

E.g. ~~Russia~~ ~~Seasonal~~ maximum ~~diurnal~~ seasonal range → 60°C in Eastern Russia

Factors responsible for distribution

(i) Latitude: higher the latitude lower the temperature due to change in angle of incidence of sunlight.

(ii) Altitude: with increasing height ~~temperature~~ temperature decreases.

(iii) distribution of Land and sea: ~~land~~ due to different heat absorption E.g. Northern hemisphere is warmer

(iv) Role of Air Ocean current: warm current increase ~~temperature~~ temperature

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(5) Position of Sun with respect to tilt of Earth. E.g. Winter solstice have lowest temperature

(6) Distance from sea: sea creates moderating effect.

(7) Vegetation: It reduces temperature of place locally.

(8) Role of cyclone formation which brings precipitation and reduces temperature.

Solar insolation and physical ~~geo~~ geomorphic events impact temperature distribution.

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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

IPCC report indicate that 1.4°C temp. rise from pre industrial era. This leads to melting of polar ice caps at rapid pace.

Effect of Melting glacier on environment

(1) Rise of sea level leading to submergence of coastal land.

(2) loss of polar biodiversity.

(3) loss of coral reefs as they are found only in shallow depth.

(4) Expansion of polar winds to North America.

(5) Increased occurance of Cyclones and El Nino

(6) Reduced Albedo of Earth

(7) Impact of Ocean current and Air currents.

(8) Destruction of Mangroves.

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Measures needed to Address it

(1) Promotion of Carbon capture and sequestration methods.
Eg. Re afforestation

(2) Promotion of ~~non-po~~ renewable sources of energy

(3) Promotion of LiFE (Lifestyle for Environment)

(4) Active fund and technology transfer by developed nations

(5) Building artificial Dams like ~~real~~ Proposed in North sea.

(6) Use of Bioshield of Mangroves

(7) Tech geo-engineering solutions like use of Gaint Mirror or use of aerosol to reduce temperature

Climate change is biggest Catastrophe ahead of humanity.

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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 revolutions refers to increased production of Dairy Products.

India is largest Milk producer in world.

Factors for regional success

(1) Historical factor of livestock rearing in the region

(2) Promotion of cooperative societies. Eg. Amul.

(3) Huge market due to higher population.

(4) Government policies : like subsidy for Dairy plants.

(5) Initiative of local entrepreneurs like Dalmia Dairies

(6) Use of foreign Breed of

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livestock for increased yields.

(7) Provision of Adequate capital due to other flowing business.

(8) Agriculture productivity provides fee fodder for livestock.

(9) Green revolution provided increased income which led to diverse investment in dicry.

(10) SHG - NABARD linkage provides adequate credit.

(11) Cultural factors like worship of cow led to increased care of livestock.

Dairy White revolution increased per capita milk Availability in India.

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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 investigative ~~record~~ refers to study of earthquake waves.

Seismic waves and Earth interior

(1) Shadow zone of 'S & P wave provides that
1.1. Outer core is liquid
1.2. Inner core is solid.
as S wave cannot travel through liquid ~~and~~ & and hence have larger shadow zone

(2) Density difference due to varying speed of waves ~~of~~ e.g.

(3) Provides information of position of tectonic plates

(4) Provides information of fault zones and earthquake ~~to~~ epicenters and hypocenters

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(5) reflects up on asthenosphere (due to reduced speed) and about Moho & Gutenberg discontinuity.

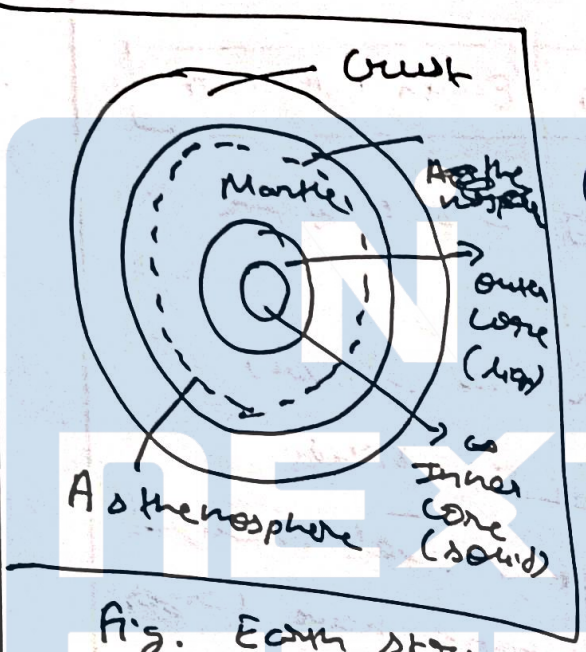


Fig. Earth structure

Limitations

(1) Cannot predict movement of tectonic plate

(2) Cannot be used for earth quake prediction.

(3) ~~Cannot provide for mineral~~ Can highly dependent on interpretation of result

(4) Prone to effects of external disturbances.

Seismic waves have increased understanding of earth 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

Demographic transition refers to change in Age - sex structure of population.

India has Total fertility rate of 2.0, with Bihar having 3.4 and Kerala around 1.7.

Benefits of population growth

(1) Provides economic growth via demographic dividend.

(2) Increases market size and demand

(3) Reduces dependency ratio of population.

(4) It is difficult to revive ~~d~~ birth rate. Eg. Japan.

(5) Provides for migration to ~~less~~ across states. Eg. U.P. to Maharashtra, fulfilling human resource needs.

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(6) ~~Geopolitical~~ economical Advantage of reduce reduced cost of production
Eg. IT BPM of India.

Challenges

(1) leads to prassure of Economic resources

(2) In absence of skills it can lead to demographic disaster
Eg. Unemployment.

(3) Rise of regionalism to reduce migration. Eg. Maharastra

(4) ~~Strain~~ limitation to pursue environmental goals due to poverty pressure

(5) Rise of slums in Urban areas.

Hence variation in demographic dividend is a concern of both economically, ~~&~~ and ecologically

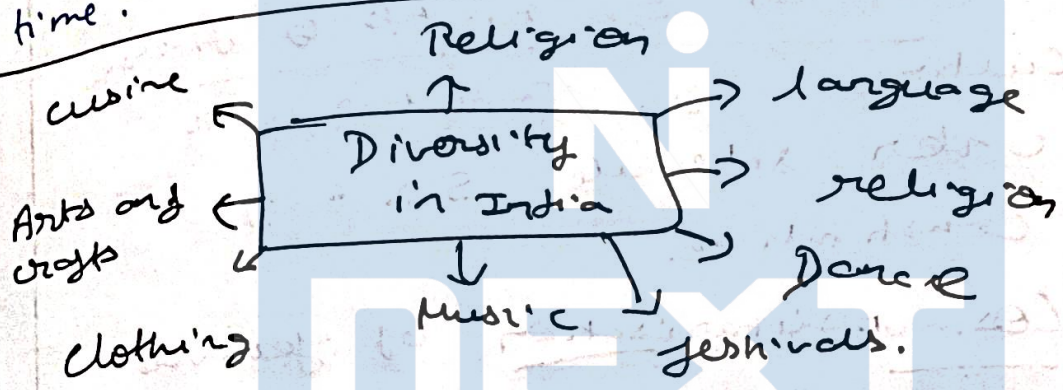
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Q.9 भारत में नृजातीय और सांस्कृतिक विविधता हमेशा से एकता के सूत्र में बँधी रही है। भारत की सांस्कृतिक एकता में योगदान करने वाले प्रमुख कारकों की चर्चा कीजिए। (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

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

The Indian culture & ethnicity have been continous from ancient time.



Factors contributing to cultural unity

(1) Culture of Accomodation and assimilation : Eg. Jainism Persons called Jain Tirthankar Avatar of Vishnu

(2) Diversity provides acceptable view to all

(3) Role of socialisation works around deep cultural roots.

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(4) Nationalism woven around cultural culture. Eg. Tilak's Ganapati festival.

(5) Acceptance of cultural demands such as formation of Tamil Nadu based on language

(6) Protection of rights of diverse cultures. Eg. Tribal rights under schedule 5 & 6 of Constitution.

(7) Cosmopolitanisation of festivals and inter religious celebration

(8) Shared philosophy. Eg Bhakti movement and Sufi system

(9) Nature of Indian secularism in Indian society, truly promotes Unity in diversity.

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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 refers to social stratification based on Birth.

Public life → casteless society

(1) Decline of Jajmani system in rural areas

(2) Dec Achievement and skill based employment, different from caste norms, Eg. Indian President is from tribal background.

(3) Commensality (interdining) among co-workers and students.

(4) Expansion of social circle beyond caste & group.

This led to Decline in caste system.

Private life → promotion of Caste

(1) Endogamy of caste marriage

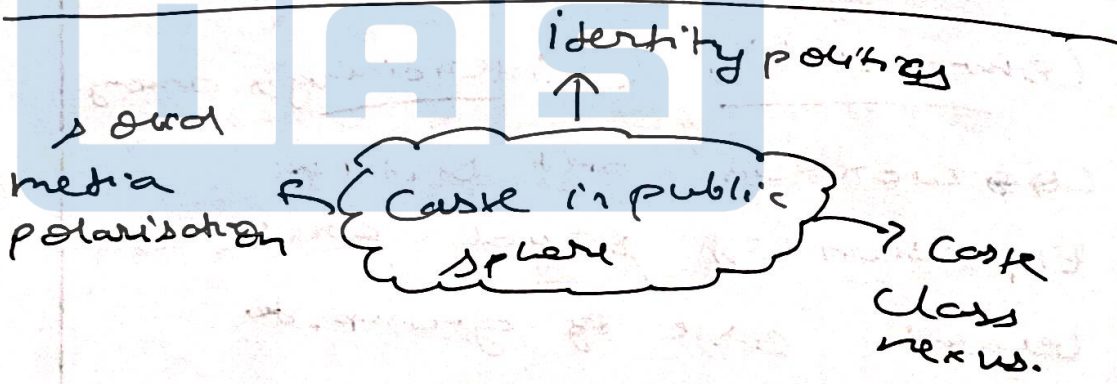
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Protects the caste system

(2) following rituals which promote Varna structure and promote casteist philosophy.

(3) latent form of discriminations such as not renting house to a Schedule caste.

(4) Rural areas still follow Varna distinction of civic disabilities such as priest eating only 'Pakka' food (cooked on Pan) from lower caste.



Caste has transformed itself in modern India from and today we have competition among caste for scarce resources

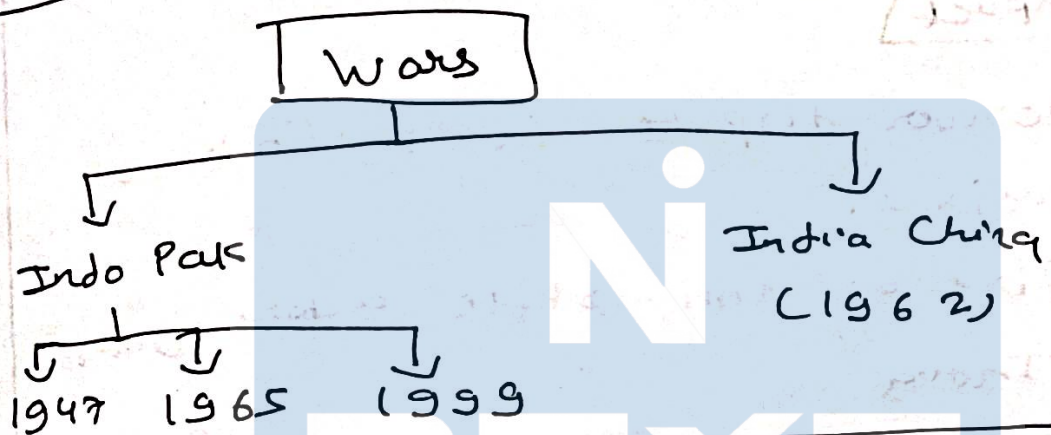
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Q.11 स्वतंत्रता के बाद भारत को कई युद्ध लड़ने के लिए विवश किया गया था। हमारे द्विपक्षीय संबंधों पर भारत–पाक और भारत–चीन युद्धों के कारणों और प्रभावों पर प्रकाश डालिए। (250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

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

India fought wars from Independance till the end of this century.



Indo Pak wars

Causes

(1) 1947 war was caused over Accession of Kashmir. to ~~India~~ Upon Signature of Instrument of Accession India fought Pakistani infiltration.

(2) 1965 → Pakistan claimed area of Sir Creek (~~Rann of Kutch~~ Gujrat), and attacked India on western front.

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(3) 1999 → Pakistan infiltered Kargil region and India launched Operation Vijay to take back militant occupied area.

Impact

(1) Border dispute in Kashmir and Gujrat.
(2) Rise of non-state actors against India
(3) Promotion of terrorism by Pakistan
(4) Increased expenditure on border safety.
(5) Mutual distrust among nations
(6) limited trade relation.

India China

Cause : 1962 war was caused due to forward policy of Nehru and lack of acceptance of mac-mohan line by Chinese government.

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Impact

(1) Increased focus on Armed forces consolidation and modernisation.

(2) mutual distrust among nations

(3) Gave encouragement to Pakistan to launch 1965 war.

(4) Border disputes and skirmishes till now
Eg. Galwan valley.

Wars have shaped the bilateral relations among neighbours across the world.

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

(250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

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

(Answer in 250 words) 15 Marks

Battle of plassey (1757) is often called as begining of British Empire in India.

Significance of Battle of Plassey.

(1) Challenged directly the orders of local ruler against digging retrechment.

(2) led to first successful placement of change of guard by Europeans (Siraj was replaced by Mir Jafar) after failure of Dupleix in 2nd Carnatic war

(3) Provided British military supremacy where Clive defeated bigger army of Siraj-Ud-Daula

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(4) Promoted economic prosperity by getting dewani rights of Bengal

(5) Provided trade concessions which made economic ~~prospe~~ progress possible

Battle of Buxar

(1) Defeat of Mughal ruler, and sending Shah alam to Allahbad.

(2) Introduction of System of dual government provided British with Administrative powers

(3) Provided for road map for subsidiary alliance by placing British resident.

(4) Provided British with Dewani and Nizamat functions of Bengal..

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(5) Direct control over much of Eastern India and ~~pa~~ North India.

(6) Military supremacy.

Battle of Buxar over Battle of Plassey

(1) Impact and challenge to central authority of Mughal

(2) Direct Vs indirect control over administration by British.

(3) Although Both war provided for military and economic supremacy of British, ~~Impact~~ impact of Battle of Buxar was more profound.

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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 literature provides for huge diversity across sectors and time period.

Sanskrit literature ~~providing~~ ki setting high water mark

(1) Vedic literature provide for various ~~hymns~~ hymns and Prayers

2) 1.1. Upnishads provided for philosophical text.

1.2. Aryankas provided for mysticism

(2) Epics like Mahabharat and Ramayans along with Puranas provided ~~with~~ diverse stories and culture

(3) Rise of scientific text like Aryabhati, Surya siddhantika

(4) Rise of medicinal text by

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Charak Samhita and Sushruta Samhita

(5) Dramas and Poems like Megha-duta by Kalidas

(6) Rise of other philosophical texts like Yogasutra, Samkhya sutra, etc.

Sanskrit literature during Gupta ages

(1) Promotion by state: Navratna of Chandragupta include Kalidas

(2) Use of Sanskrit by Buddhist monks

(3) Rise Plays indicating rise of gupta's like Mudraksha

(4) Tulsi's Culture of Sanskrit writing Eg. Tulsidas Ramayan during Gupta age

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Importance of other literatures

(1) Tamil literature contributed in form of Sangam literature

(2) Rise of Kannada literature later in Medieval India

Q. there was rise of Urdu literature as well.

Ancient India's pre literary history is dominated by sanskritic texts.

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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 floor mapping and Bathymetric surveys are providing key insights about ocean floor.

Major features of ocean floor

(1) Continental Margins: These include area from coast to abyssal plains.

1.1. Continental shelf: This is immediate to land & coast.

1.2. Continental slope: This has gradient of 4-5°.

1.3. Trenches: These are 4-5 km deep.

(2) Abyssal Plains: These are vast plains in the ocean grounds.

(3) Mid oceanic ridges

These are under water

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mountain ranges.

(4) Seamounts : These are under water mountains.

(5) Guyots : These are flat top seamounts.

(6) Rift valleys : These are formed on divergent plates.

(7) Hydrothermal vents : release hot water, lavas.

(8) Atoll : These are found at centre of corals

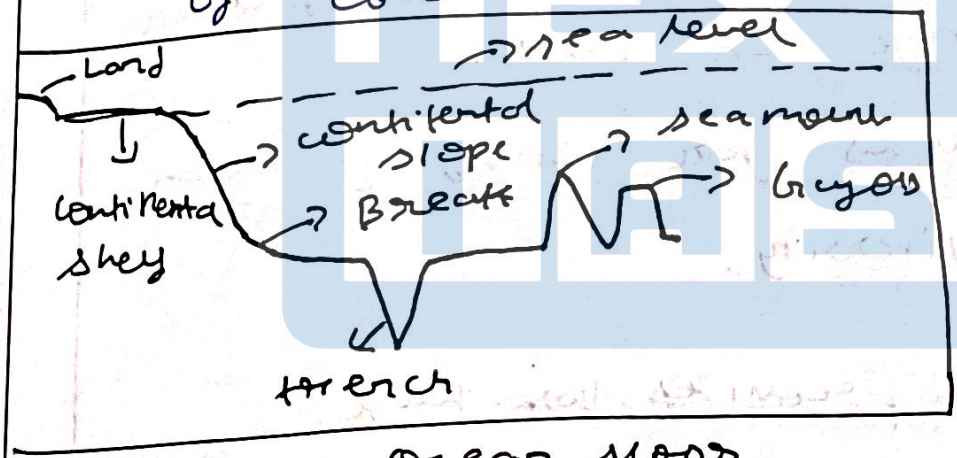


Fig. Ocean floor

Significance in Ocean geography

(1) Helps in study of sea floor spreading & calculating age of ocean floor.

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(2) Provides for movement of tectonic plates.

(3) It provides insights in volcanic eruptions and formation of volcanic islands.

(4) Helps provide for fishing grounds

(5) Provide for suitable design of shipping vessle

(6) Helps in finding impact of climate change on earth.

(7) Provides for study of ocean biodiversity.

Ocean provides ~~for~~ huge huge knowledge repository.

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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 metals include the 14 elements of F block of periodic table which are crucial for electronics.

Distribution of rare earth metals

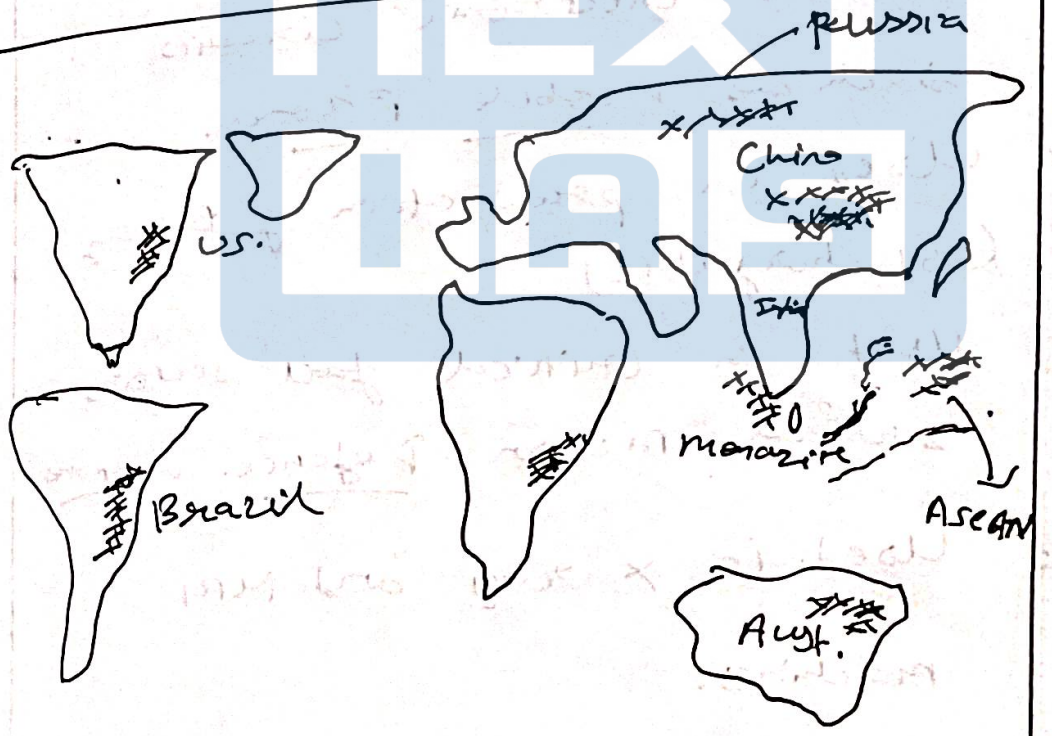


Fig. Distribution of REE

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(1) China has largest reserves followed by Australia.

(2) Indian Monazite sand also contain REE.

(3) Brazil and South Asia has next highest reserves

(4) U.S. and Russia are other significant producers.

Uses of Rare earth metals

(1) Used in electronic circuits such as mobile phones.

(2) Used in production of Battery (rechargable)

(3) Used in critical ~~fool~~ sectors such as modern Defence weapons

(4) Used in X ray and MRI machines.

(5) Used in Nuclear power generation

(6) Used for production of equipment related to renewable

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energy sources

Environmental impacts

(1) Deforestation during mining and extraction.

(2) Loss of Biodiversity as these are present in Biodiversity rich areas.

(3) Energy intensive processing leads to higher carbon footprint.

(4) Water contamination as well as huge consumption

(5) ~~Cause~~ of release of toxic gases during processing.

(6)

Rare earth metals are crucial in the age of industrial revolution 4.0.

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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 of environment to carry maximum population load without permanent ecological damage

Factors contributing to reduced ecological carrying capacity

(1) Increase in the number of tourist. Eg. Chardham yatra.

(2) Increased infrastructure development and reduced forest and natural habitat.

(3) Unsustainable tourism Eg. excessive use of plastic on treking.

(4) Fragile Ecosystem of hill areas

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due to historical low population load and rough terrain.

(5) pollution of rivers and streams reduces self cleaning capacity.

(6) reduced river flow by dams

Potential environmental impacts.

(1) loss of bio diversity among both flora and fauna

(2) increased disasters such as cloud burst and landslides

(3) Deforestation and increased habitat fragmentation

(4) Increased pollution of Hill ecosystem

(5) Reduced air and water quality to downstream cities as well

(6) Bioaccumulation of heavy metals in the food chain of hill animals

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Measures to be taken

1) Promotion of eco tourism
   e.g. Sikkim rural tourism
2) Infrastructure after proper assesment.
   E.g. Joshimath built after even after concerns of M.C. Mishra report.
3) Limiting number of tourist
   Eg. Bhutan
4) Hazard mapping for landslides and disasters
5) Promotion of Biodegrable goods among tourist.
6) Sustainable life (lifestyle for environment / nudge for tourist.

Ecology and development must go hand in hand for sustainable development.

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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 refers to the seasonal reversal of rain bearing winds to the Indian subcontinent.

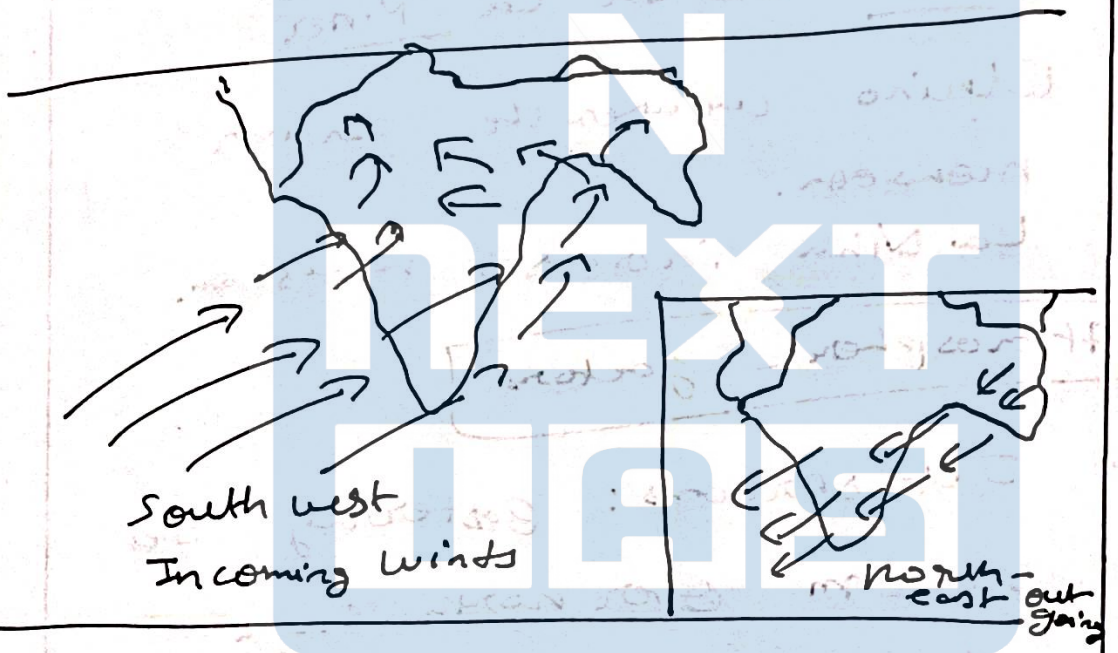


Fig. Indian monsoon.

Role of Oceanic factors

(i) Indian Ocean dipole : positive phase increases the rainfall in India.

(ii) Sea surface temperature :

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High SST promotes higher evaporation and higher rainfall

(3) Oceanic current : influence coastal rainfall

(4) Madden Julian Oscillation

(5) Elnino and ~~El~~ La-Nina

Elnino weaker the Indian monsoon.
La Nina increases monsoon.

Atmospheric factors

(1) Jet streams: Easterly Jet stream over north India brings monsoon.

(2) Inter tropical convergence zone (ITCZ) brings monsoon winds to India.

(3) lower pressure system over north India brings monsoon
higher pressure delays it.

(4) Presence of cyclonic depression accelerates

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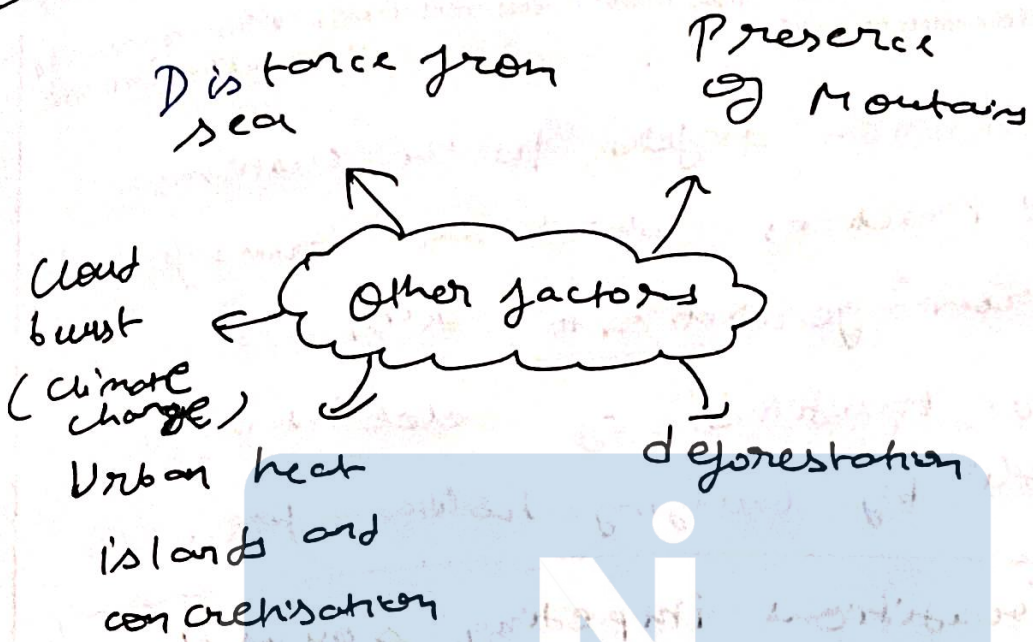
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Higher pressure delays it.

(4) Presence of cyclonic depression

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Monsoon rains are life blood into rain fed nation like India.

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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

Tradition refers to the customs and practices which are transferred from generation to other

E.g. tradition of celebration of holi by bringing holika fire.

Traditions impeding social change

(1) Change goes against old traditions and norms

Eg. Challenge to caste ~~Endogamy~~ Endogamy in marriage

(2) Deep rooted socialisation which promote ever lasting norms.

Eg. Patriarchy

(3) Patriarchal Bargain to extract benefits from system.

E.g. Mother in law promoting Patriarchal norms

(4) Against the ~~Divine~~ Divine

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order.
E.g. Sabarimala temple for female worshippers.

(5) To serve vested interest of powerful groups
Eg. Caste panchayats in Haryana, Ranbir Sena in Bihar.

Legislation as social change instrument

(1) It can legitimise the social change: Article 17 prohibits Untouchability.

(2) It can provide momentum to social change.
Eg. Prevention of Child marriage Act raised age of marriage

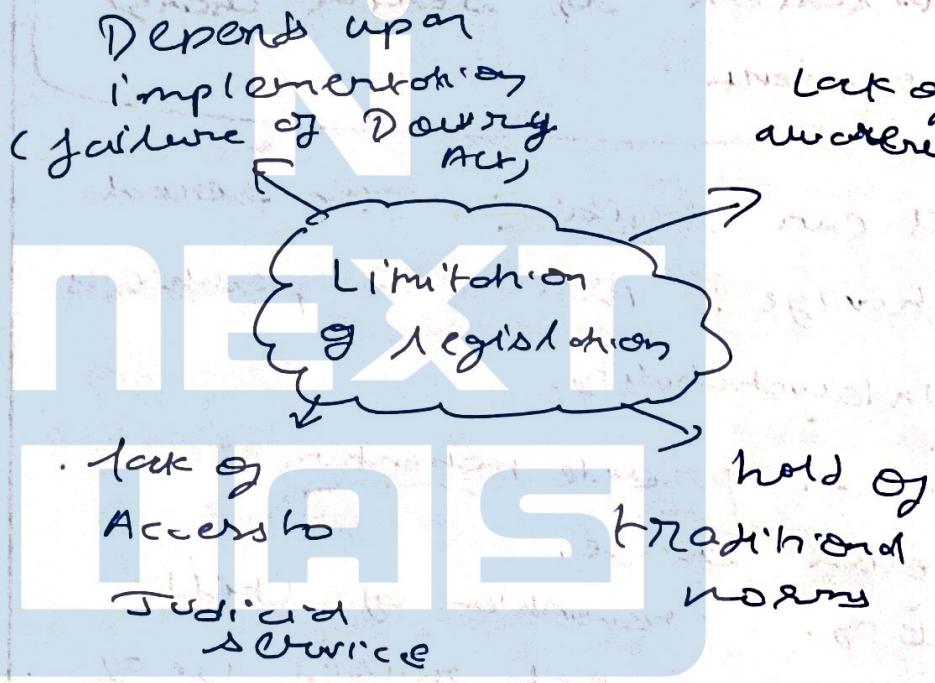
(3) It can prevent negative social change.
Eg. female foeticide by PCPNDT Act.

(4) It can initiate social change
Eg. decriminalisation of section 377 of IPC provide

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legitimacy to LGBTQI+.

(5) Other changes : Promotion of intercaste marriage, promotion of female education (RTE) and employment (POSH Act)



"Indian society is bound more by tradition than by constitution"

— Andre Bethic.

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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

Niti Aayog estimates slum population to be around 65 million in India.

Slums a result of lopsided polices

(1) Higher cost of land and lack of Urban rental market.

(2) Limited reach of government ~~policies~~ to facilities to ~~unauthorised~~ unauthorised colonies

(3) Increased migration due to limited opportunities in rural areas.

(4) Limited focus on infrastructure creation in slums areas ~~due to~~ such as PHCs, schools

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and roads.

4) Limited jobs due to migrant population and lack of vote bank impact.

5) No law for contractor provided accomodation

Socio-economic causes of Slums.

1) Poverty among migrant, and labours in big cities like mumbai.

2) Rise of culture of poverty which promotes lower education and skill development among children

3) Provides services to the richer section at low cost due to low cost of living

4) Rise of criminals in slum culture reduces development of slums as any development

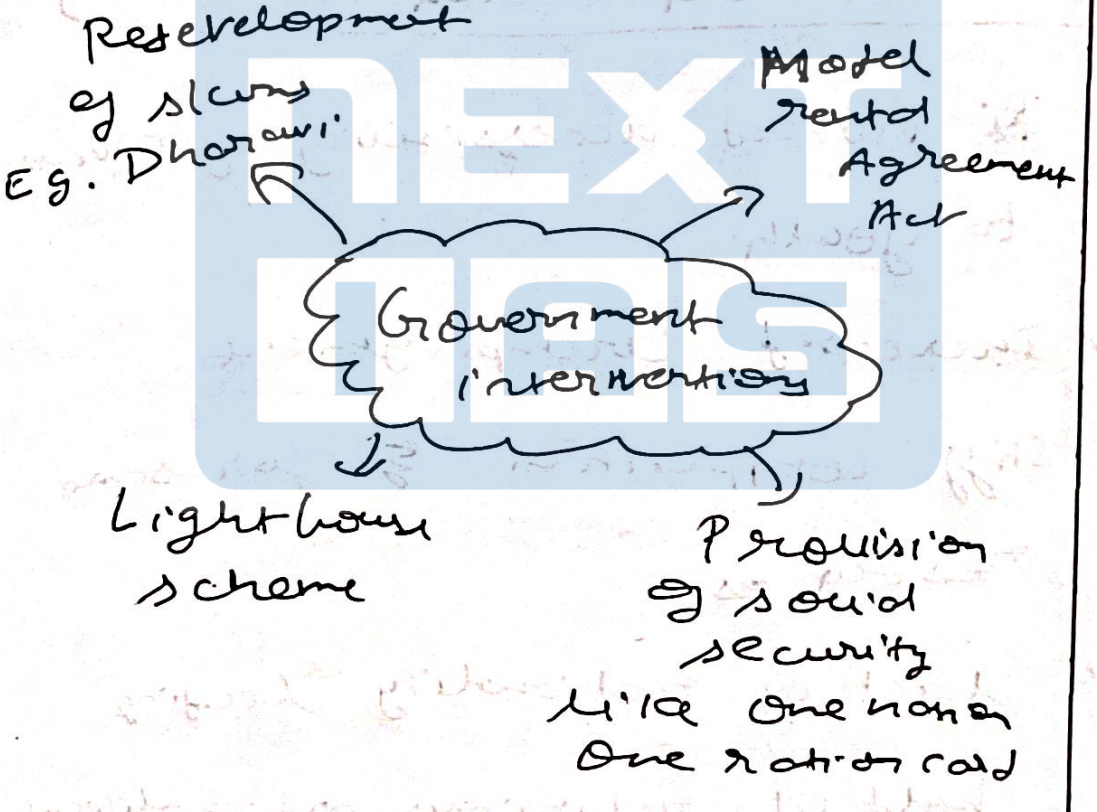
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reduces hold of criminals

(5) Segrecated caste wise as migration is usually as Chain migration.
Eg. Mochi Maulla of Agra.

(6) Segregated based on occupation and class wise.
~~Eg.~~



Slums are the reality of explosive Urban growth.

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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 refers to strong sense of loyalty to interest of own community rather than whole society

Communalism gains strength from economic deprivation

(1) Reduced accessibility of Education to youth

(2) Increased Unemployment.

(3) Stiff competition for scare resources

(4) lack of rationality leading hold of religious and political leaders

(5) ~~Threat of radicali~~

(5) Increased feeling of relative

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deprivation, leading to growing discontent.

Thriving in social exclusion

(1) Reduces chances of mutual cultural sharing and reducing stereotypes. Eg. Manipur Kuki and Meitei

(2) Promotes polarisation of society. Eg. Echo chamber on social media.

(3) Promotion of social Boycott. Eg. Haryana Panchayat boycott of Muslim Shop keepers.

(4) Increased hold of radical politicians

(5) Increased chances of radicalisation of youth.
Eg. recruitment by ISIS to promote Ghawa-i-hind.

P.T.O.

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Fertile ground for dis content and division.

(1) Lead to increased violence
E g. Non violence

(2) Increased feeling for revenge in society
E g. Gujrat violence 2002

(3) Increased communal politics

(4) Polarisation of society

& increased cross cultural engagement

increased understanding and tolerance

To promote national harmony

Equitable Development

reduce politicisation of communal elements.

Communalism is biggest threat to Indian society.