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(To be filled by candidate)

Code : TC035

Name of Candidate : Nitin Choudhary

Roll No. : ID = MT23MACEN006

Registration Number : ..... **Date of Examination :** 01/08/23

Exam Centre : Old Rajinder Nagar ☐ Bhopal ☐ Online ☑

MTS - Full Length Test (Plus)-1 : 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
GENERAL STUDIES

Invigilator's Sign. : .....

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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

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MACRO COMMENTS

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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

The indian philosophical thought has a pan India contribution hence making it more vibrant and powerful

Contribution of North India and South India

① **Buddhism**
- ↳ Started his teachings in North India
- ↳ Later followers took it to South India as well

② **Jainism**
- ↳ Digambara and Shwetambaras shows the contribution of South & North India

③ **Bhakti Movement**
- ↳ Started in 7th CE from South India
- ↳ Later came to North India in 12-13th CE

④ **Literature**
- ↳ Vedas were mostly the contribution

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of North India
↳ whereas Sangama literature, Tolakkapeyam etc were from South India

(5) Saints
↳ Both Male and Female Saints were there from North & South India
* Lalleshwari, Mirabai (North India)
* Andal, Akk Mahadevi (South India)
* Ramanujacharya (South India)
* Kabir, Guru Nanak (North India)

(6) Worship of GOD
↳ In both areas we see Idol worship
↳ Main deities were Shiva, Vishnu, Krishna etc.
↳ Idea of Dualism and Non dualism have touched both sides.

Hence Indian philosophical fabric is so strong leading to making of Ek Bharat Shreshtha Bharat.

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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

Indian Social reform movements started in early 19th Century and were mainly targeting Social issues like caste, education, marriage etc.

They were in response of its opposition to colonial rule As

① White Men's burden Theory by Britishers made Indians realise the need for internal reforms

② To awaken Indian masses regarding the ideas of freedom, liberty, equality so that they can demand this from britishers
* eg Swami Vivekanand a's Ramkrishna Mission

③ Self empowerment in fields of education, women was needed to fight against mighty Britishers

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④ Vernacular teachings were promoted by reformers as Britishers focused on English education.

* eg DAV schools, Gurukul, Vedanta College

But there were internal reasons also for these reform movement

① Enlightened minds like Raja Ram Mohan Roy etc stood against the evil social practices like Sati

② Stagnation of Indian Society due to lack of knowledge of Sciences & western education

③ Bad condition of women and lower caste led to reform movements like Satya Sodhak Samaj, Prathana Samaj etc.

④ Influence of western ideas on the newly educated middle class.

* eg Young Bengal movement

Hence Indian Social reform movement had its own reasons to be started but Britishers came and ignited the fire of Reform movements

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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 had two phases - (I) February revolution [uprooting of Czar] and (II) October revolution [end of Provisional government]

Factors of Russian Revolution

① Feudal Polity
- ↳ Europe was having democratic - republic government
- ↳ Russia was under feudal lord Czar

② First world war
- ↳ led to loss of many people
- ↳ Economic slowdown and huge inflation

③ Administrative failure
- ↳ Rampant corruption
- ↳ No grievance redressal

④ Economic backwardness
- ↳ due to lack of innovation and new technology.

⑤ Role of intellectuals like Karl Marx

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Consequences of Russian Revolution

- Set up of 1st Socialist govt in the world
- All private property became State owned in Russia
- Idea of Communism came to counter the capitalism
- Start of the formation of Soviet union

Influence on Indian national Movement

(1) Inspired freedom fighters to overthrow the British government the way Bolshewiks did

(2) Addition of Socialistic agenda to the National movement

(3) Revolutionary national movement was a result as seen in formation of Hindustan Republican association

Russian Revolution was land mark event in world history which had far reaching consequences.

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Q.4 पृथ्वी की सतह पर तापमान के असमान वितरण के लिए उत्तरदायी विभिन्न कारकों की चर्चा कीजिए।

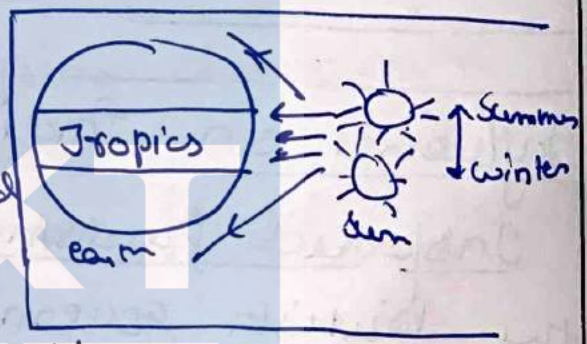
(150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

Discuss the various factors responsible for the uneven temperature distribution on Earth's surface.

(Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks

Earth has uneven temperature distribution in form of tropical, temperate, Polar climate. On top of this we see regional variations.

Factors Responsible for Temperature Unevenness on Earth



① Solar Insolation

Tropics have higher insolation as compared to Polar.

② Land Sea distribution

Due to more land mass in northern hemisphere we see more unevenness in Northern hemisphere as compared to South.

③ Sea Moderating effect as areas near oceans have mild temperature

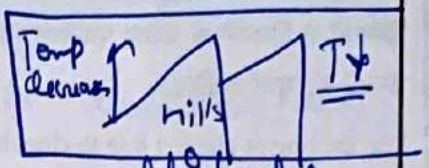
*. eg Mumbai

④ global pattern of wind and ocean circulation

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* eg Gulf Stream take warm water to european ports



(5) Altitude
↳ As we move to higher altitude we see lower temperature

(6) Impact of Mountains
↳ Himalayan mountains have glaciers making local climate colder

(7) Landmass like rocky terrain, sandy have high temperature variation in a day. * eg in Deserts

(8) Vegetation like forest cover, grasslands also affect the local climate

(9) Human interference in form of GHGs emissions can also impact the local climate.

Overall we are seeing a ~~fall~~ rise in global temperature and thus needs to be curtailed by following the path of Sustainable development.

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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 reports said that in 2000-2019 period average rate of glacier melting was 267 Billion metric Tonnes per year. If this continues we will loose himalayan glaciers by end of 21st Century.

Effect of Melting glaciers

1. Global sea level rise - IPCC reports say 0.74 mm rise per year due to glacier melting.
2. Drying of Rivers as glaciers are source of river water
   * If current heating continues then himalayan rivers will dry by 2050
3. Disasters
   - 3.1) in form of floods initially
   - 3.2) in form of droughts
   - 3.3) glacial lake outburst

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(4) Threat to coastal community due to rising water level.
* Indonesia shifting its capital city from Jakarta

(5) weakening of ocean circulation due to disruption of thermohaline circulation
* eg. weakening of AMOC

(6) Threat to biodiversity and ecosystem

Measures Needed

- Decreasing GHGs Emission
- Global law on Arctic glacier
- Treaty on 3 poles of earth [Arctic, Himalaya, Antarctica]
- Following global conventions and Protocals eg- Paris climate deal
- Switching to Renewable alternatives - eg solar

Overall a combined effort by humanity is needed to prevent the catastrophe.

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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

The white Revolution which increased the milk production in India, started in 1970's, and was more successful in western India because

(1) Traditionally western states like Haryana, Panjab were huge consumers of Milk.

(2) Focus on cattle rearing was more in States like Rajasthan as agricu-ture was not that much favourable

(3) Green revolution success in these States led to good availabi-lity of fodder for cattles.

(4) Setup of food processing indus-tries and cold chains in western India further boosted white revolution.

* eg Amul in Gujrat, Mother dairy

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(5) Culture & tradition of bodybuilding, wrestling encreased the demand of milk, ghee etc in Haryana, Punjab.

(6) Availability of water for cattles by canals and river system

(7) Support of local governments in form of loan, insurance etc to cattle farmers.

As time has progressed we know need White revolution to become Ran India by doing following steps

→ Subsidy and Policy support
→ Backward - forward linkages
→ Breed protection of Quality breeds
→ Setting up of collection centres at village level
→ Availability of Veterinary services

government has taken steps like Gokul Patra, artificial insemination facility etc to have for India white Revolution

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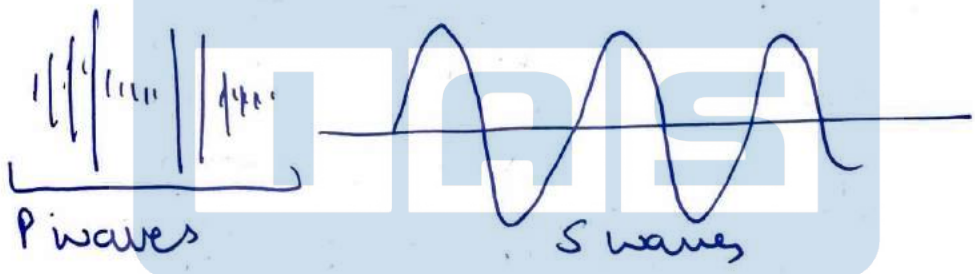
Q.7 पृथ्वी की आंतरिक संरचना की हमारी समझ में भूकंपीय अनुसंधान किस हद तक योगदान करता है? इसके महत्त्व का विस्तार से विश्लेषण कीजिए। (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

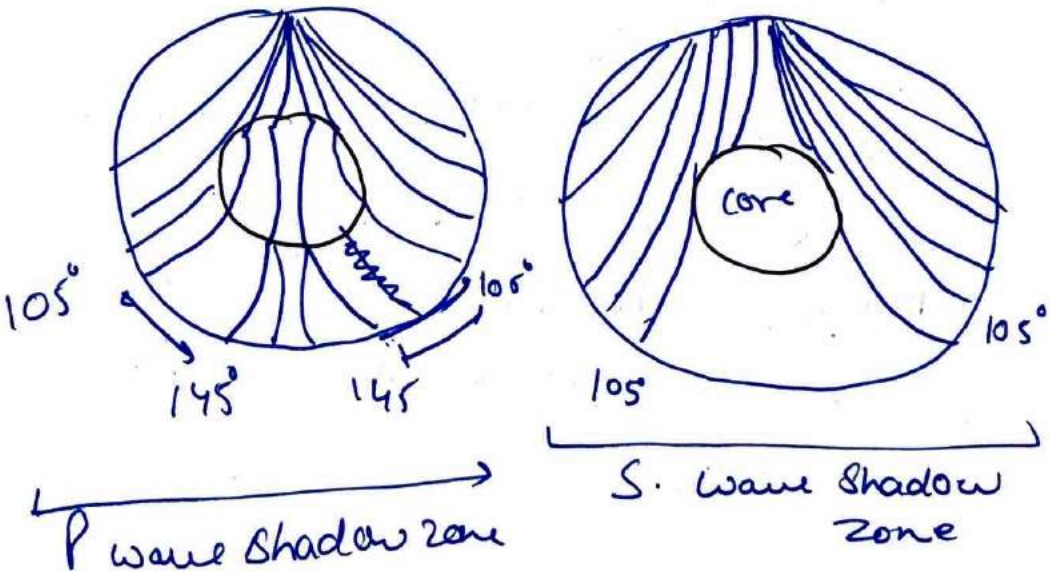
To what extent does seismic investigation contribute to our understanding of the Earth's interior structure? Analyze its significance in detail. (Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks

Seismic waves are energy waves generated due to material movement inside the earth.

- Seismic waves
  - Body waves
    - P waves
    - S waves
  - Surface waves
    - Rayleigh
    - Love

Body waves are important to understand earth's interior





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Role in Understanding Earth's Interior Structure

① Thickness of layer as P and S waves have different travel speeds [P is faster] - we can gauze thickness using this.

② Material of earth as P waves can travel in both solid and liquid and S can only travel in solid medium

③ composition - Structure of earth is using property of waves to change angle of propogation as the switch from one material to other

Apart from seismic waves, we use other sources like volcanic rocks, meteors, magnetic fluctuations etc to know the 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

NFHS 5 data shows that India has a TFR of 2.0 in which some States have TFR < 2.0 [Kerala, Assam etc] whereas states like Bihar [3.0] Meghalaya [2.9] have higher TFR

This varied pace of transition has made population growth a double edged sword because.

I Positives of Population growth with Varied pace

1) Averageng out the effect.
* eg High population of UP - Bihar help Southern States to overcome demand of Labour.

2) Longer demographic dividend as different States will have peak population at different time.

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3) Lower pressure on resources as rate of population increase is moderated

4) Economic advantage in form of higher Labour force, demand etc

Negatives of Varied Pace Population growth

1) Mismatch of Political Power as States like UP, Bihar etc would have higher seats in Parliament

2) Punishment to Southern States in devolution of funds by Finance commission ⇒ May lead to rift between North-South India

3) Overpopulation in Bihar may lead to developmental challenges and overburdening of resources.

4) Kerala is already facing challenges of ageing population

We need a decentralised approach population control and steps in direction of health, education to reap the benefit of demographic dividend.

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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 land of diversity, having many cultures and ethnicities, which are held together by various unifying forces like.

(1) Indian all citizens are Indian and this unifies all of us.

(2) Common Religion as 80% population follow Hindu religion

(3) Migration - as people travel across India, they form cultural pockets of small India

(4) Language most of the regional language are drived from Sanskrit which forms a unifying factor

(5) Festivals are on common date -like Onam, Pongal, Baisakhi celebrated in different regions but on same date.

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(6) Lunar importance for festivals unites us across religion
* eg) Karva Chauth & EID both celebrated by Lunar Calendar

(7) Food habits unite local people across religion and Caste.
* eg. Bengali Hindu might be Non vegetarian as a Muslim

(8) Clothing pattern of Dhoti kurta, Saree, Suit etc unites us across India

(9) Religious Shrines in form of Char dham or Masjids - that are present all over India.

(10) Indian Constitution talks about equality and cultural protection of minority (Art 29, 30)

All these factors have Contributed to the making of Akhanda Bharat

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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 a social stratification based on birth which is hierarchial and non mobile. This caste has continued till now due to our dichotomy in public and private lyes as seen in following ways

(*)

Public life	Private life
1) Showing equality and kindness	giving food in different utensils to domestic help
2) Progressive and scientific	Traditional and bound by customs eg. low inter caste marriage (only 8%)
3) 21st century modern values in public life	Caste based matrimony used in private life eg. Brahmin Matrimony

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Public life	Private life
4) Using same public facilities like Bus, Park etc	giving different living space - like servant quarters - or Slums in big cities to low caste
5) Enjoying societal commons in Public life	Sending own kids to private schools.

But now we see discrimination in both public and private life also

(1) Casting our votes in election
(2) Manual Scavenging > 58,000 manual Scavengers in India
(3) Caste based associations like Jat Sanay, Saini Sanay etc
(4) Caste basted political parties.

Hence we see that caste is more strong and resillient, instead of annihilating it we should try to Empower lower caste [Dalit Capitalism]

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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 post independence with its neighbours Pakistan & China mainly on the issues of border disputes and territorial disputes

Major Wars & Causes

1. Indo Pak War 1947-48
   - Due to Pakistan armed attack on Kashmir
   - Ceasefire brokered by U.N.
2. Indo China War - 1962
   - Due to dispute over MacMahon line
   - China attacked and caught India off guard
   - China had decisive victory and India's humiliation

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③ Indo Pak war 1965

- On border dispute in regions of Rann of Kuchh and Punjab Sector
- India had upper hand

④ Indo - Pak war 1971

- Due to India's support to Bangladesh liberation war
- India had decisive victory and signing of Shimla agreement

⑤ Kargil war 1999

- Due to Pakistan misadventures in Siachen Sector
- India was able to push back Pakistan

⑥ Other minor skirmish

↳ Doklam (Indo - China)
↳ Pangong Tso lake (Indo China)
↳ Surgical Strike (Indo-Pak)

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Impact on Bilateral Relations

I Indo Pak

1) Limited bilateral engagement
2) Trade is very minimal
3) low cultural connect
4) Effects on other fields like
   e.g.- No cricket (Bilateral).

II Indo China

1) Post 1965 war Relations got revived during Rajeev Gandhi Era
2) Economic relations are guiding bilateral relations. (>100$ bn Trade deficit)
3) India adopting the policy of Atmanirbhar Bharat to become Self Sufficient

India has a troubled neighbourhood through which we have pass delicately using diplomacy for better development

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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) which gave indirect control of Bengal via Mir Jafar culminated to direct control in form of double government after battle of Buxar (1763)

Battle of Plassey - 1757

↳ Defeat of Siraj Ud-daula

↳ Mir Jafar became the king who was British puppet

After that Mir Kasim made king who shifted capital from Murshdabad to Munger and fought Battle of Buxar along with King of Awadh

Battle of Buxar. 1763

↳ Defeat of Indian Side

↳ Led to treaty of Allahabad (1765)

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I think battle of Buxar is more important because

1) Treaty of Allahabad (1764) led to British government getting policing and Revenue rights of the Bengal

2) Treaty with Son of Mir Jafar led to administrative control of Bengal in Subedar who was appointed by Britishers

3) Dual government was set up where Britishers had all powers but no responsibilities

4) Complete control of Bengal came as seen in future legislations of Charter Act of 1772, 1784 etc

5) Bengal become the epicentre of British administration and

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remained till capital transfer to delhi in 1911

But Battle of Plassey was also important as

① It gave Britishers the idea of using divide and Rule.

② Small experiment using around 60 soldiers led to success

③ Gave entry to colonisation of India - [first step]

Overall Battle of Buxar was culmination of Bengal consolidation and start of British colonisation in India. This ended by Indian war of independence where India got freedom in 1947.

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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 is one of the oldest languages in India and has its impacts on all parts of India through its literary works.

Sanskrit literature in General

① Religious history
- ↳ Can be traced through books like Dharmashastra
- ↳ Vedas (Rig Ved, Samved, Yajurved, Atharvaved)
- ↳ Upanishads

② Public administration
books like Kautilya's Arthashastra written in Sanskrit

③ Science
- Charak Samhita (Medicine)
- Shushrut Samhita (Surgery)
- Aryabhatiya etc

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But Gupta period is known for big developments in Sanskrit literary works in form of Maha kavya and Kavyas.

Gupta Period

① Poems

↳ Kalidasa's - Raghuvans, kumar - Sambhava, Meghadoot, Ritusamhara

↳ Bharavi's - kiratarjuniya

② Plays - Dramas

↳ Kalidasa's = Malvika agnimitra Abhijana Shankuntala ek

↳ Visakdatta = Mudraraksasa

↳ Sudarak's = Mricchakatika

③ Other Sanskrit works

↳ used on Inscription

↳ Smriti books

eg Manu Smruti, Narada Smriti ek

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Impact of Sanskrit literature

- Religious beliefs got strengthened
- Epics got written
  eg - Ramayana, Mahabharat
- used as administrative language
  eg. Mehrauli Iron pillar inscription
- Poets and dramatics use of Sanskrit language

But also we see that common connect got missing due to Sanskrit. Hence later we see use of Regional language to percolate the ideas to the common people.

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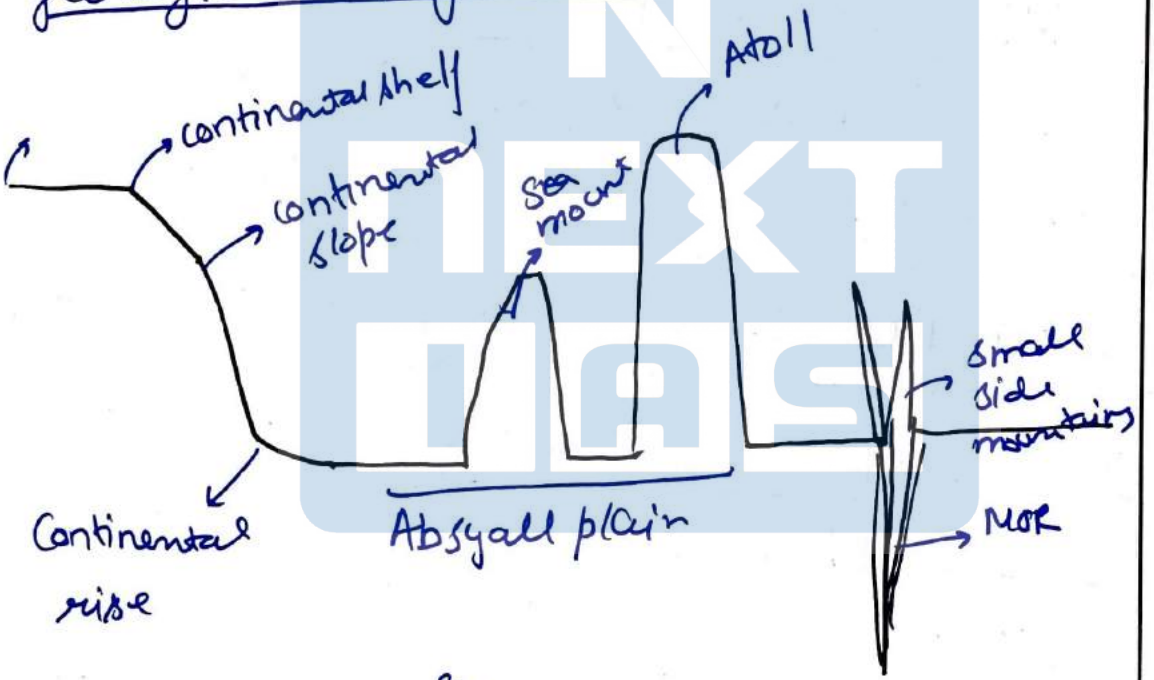
Q.14 महासागरीय नितल का विन्यास उन भूगर्भीय प्रक्रियाओं के बारे में आवश्यक जानकारी प्रदान करता है जिन्होंने पृथ्वी की सतह को आकार दिया है। महासागरीय नितल की प्रमुख विशेषताओं और समुद्र विज्ञान के अध्ययन में उनके महत्त्व की चर्चा कीजिए।

(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

Oceans have huge diversity in form of living beings and these living beings are present on different ocean floor types which provide geological information.



Ocean floor

Major features of ocean floor

① Continental shelf

- Rich in biodiversity
- Polymetallic nodules are found.

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② Continental Slope & Rise
↳ Connection between continent floor and oceanic floor
↳ less bio diversity

③ ~~Asyll~~ Abyssal plains
↳ Vast plains with features like guyots, Atolls, seamounts

④ Mid oceanic Ridge
↳ Constant magma coming out
↳ Deepest part of Ocean

Significance in study of oceanography

① Sea floor spreading Theory is authenticated by studying ocean floor.
↳ Same age of rocks across MOR
↳ Paleo Magnetism
↳ Composition of rocks ~~Smallest~~ same at equal distance from MOR
↳ formation of Trenches at

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ocean boundaries

(2) Resource location of natural resources can be traced by studying ocean floor.
eg> Presence of Polymetallic nodules

(3) Under water currents are influence by rocky features of ocean floor. [Hyeon]

(4) origin of earth, formation of oceans etc these doubts are cleared using ocean floor analysis

(5) Interactions of convergent-divergent and convergent-convergent plate boundaries can be studied using ocean floor.

Ocean floor has huge importance not only scientifically but also for its natural resource potential.

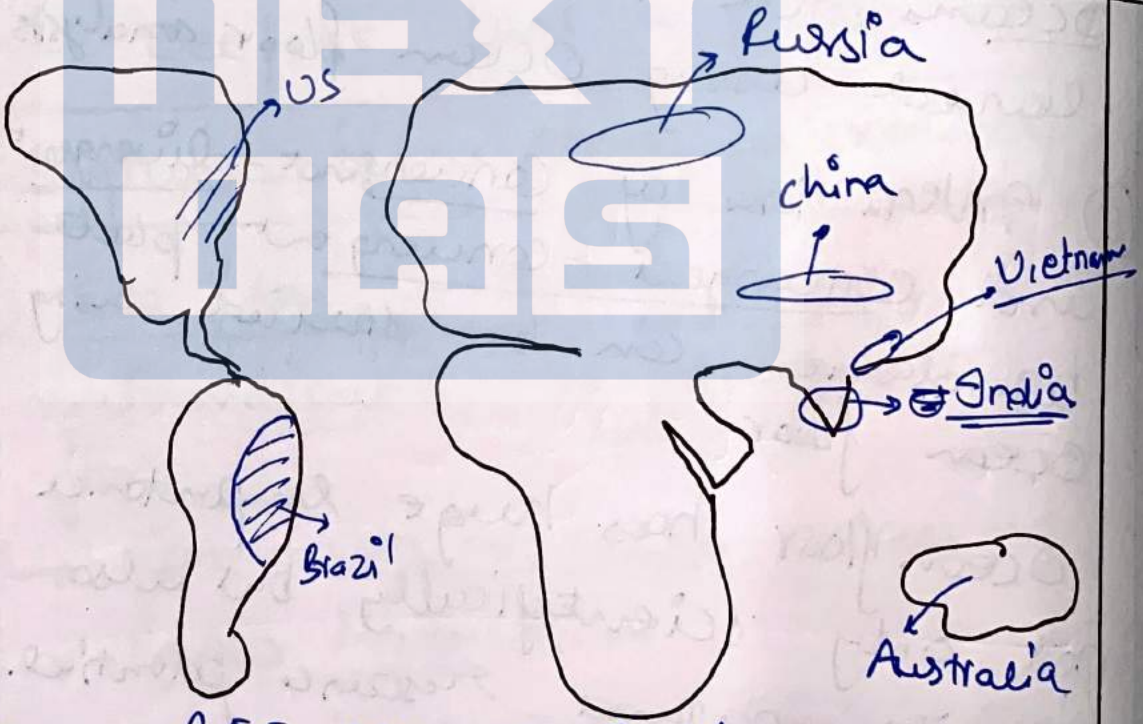
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Q.15 दुर्लभ पृथ्वी तत्त्वों (दुर्लभ मृदा धातुएँ) की बढ़ती माँग के साथ, उनका वितरण वैश्विक अर्थव्यवस्था का एक महत्त्वपूर्ण पहलू बन गया है। वैश्विक स्तर पर दुर्लभ पृथ्वी तत्त्वों के वितरण, उनके उपयोग और उनके निष्कर्षण के पर्यावरणीय प्रभावों पर चर्चा 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 17 metals which include 15 lanthanides that are found in oxide forms making them very difficult to extract

Distribution of REE



Major REE reserve nations

* India has 5th largest REE reserves but is mostly dependent on imports from China for REE

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Uses of REE

- Networking equipments
- Computers
- Magnetic appliances
- Semiconductors
- Electronic appliances

Emerging Technology

- Superconductor making
- Storage of liq. Hydrogen
- Magnetic levitation
- Quantum Computing
- Renewable Energy.

Environmental impact on extraction of REE

1. Heavy use of water
2. water pollution
3. Electricity extensive - having indirect impact due to fossil generated electricity

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(4) Radio active leakages due to active radio activity found in these oxides

(5) Air pollution in nearby region

(6) Change of land use pattern in mining area

(7) ground water pollution in the mining area

(8) Coastal erosion due to mining done on coasts

For future technologies use of REE is inevitable. We have to mine them sustainably to reduce our dependence on china

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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

Continues news of desasters in hilly states [landslides in Uttrakhand], [Joshimath land subsidence] etc shows how tourism have exceeded the ecological carrying capacity of the region.

Factors contributing to this trend

① Pollution due to waste litter, vehicles etc.
↳ eg. Particulate matter → leading to glacier melting → glacial lake outburst

② Infrastructure development in form of Rail, Road, hotels etc. It put more pressure on fragile ecosystem

③ Fragile himalayan ecosystem
↳ Earthquake zone V
↳ Weak sand stone rocks ⇒ landslide

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④ Rivers and Mountains leading to frequent events of floods.

⑤ Unsustainable tourism in form of overcrowding, use of non green material etc.

Impact on Environment

① Melting of Glaciers - we might lose himalayan glacier by 2100.

② Frequent environmental desasters in form of Avalanches, floods, landslides etc.

③ loss of biodiversity and ecosystem services

④ Pollution of water and air

⑤ Change of coarse for rivers leading to floods in some area and droughts in other.

⑥ Rising cases of Smog formation and related accidents

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Measures to ensure Sustainable tourism

1. Keeping a daily cap on number of tourist
2. Use of religious sentiments of people to nudge them towards sustainable tourism
3. Ban on plastic and facilities of public water, toilet etc.
4. Strict implementation of building code and other guidelines
5. Developing infrastructure according to geological study of that area.
6. Alternative to religious tourist in form of live darshan etc
   * eg Mandir App
7. Strict vigilance by administration & civil society.

Hilly areas are important source of water and temperature regulation and hence their preservation is critical for our survival.

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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

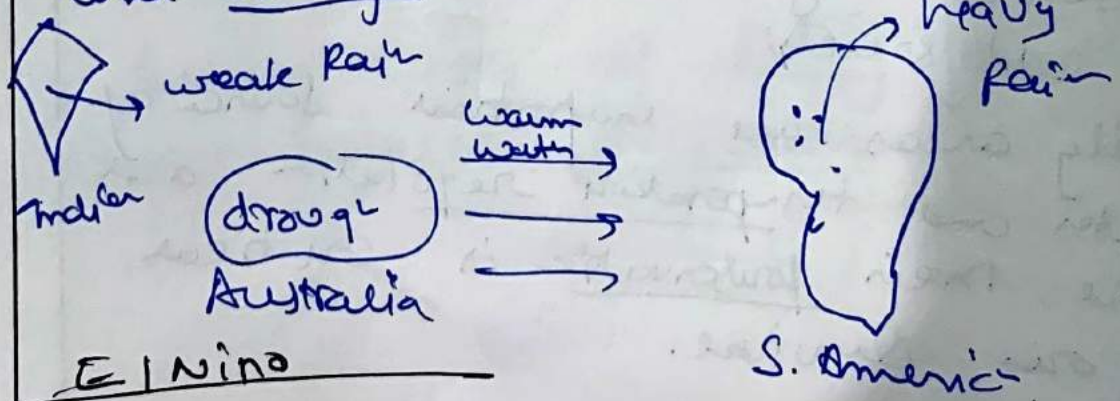
Indian monsoon is a phenomenon of reversal of wind and ocean currents which leads to rainfall in the Indian sub continent.

Important climatic factors influencing Monsoon
- Oceanic
- Atmospheric
- Relief - mountain
- Jetstreams
- Pressure differential etc

Role of Oceanic factors

① EININO- ENSO

Heating of pacific ocean leads to weakening of Indian monsoon and delayed.



EINino

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② Lalina - Its opposite of El Nino and during this time we have more than average rainfall.

③ Indian Ocean dipole

Positive ⇒ more Rainfall

-negative ⇒ less Rainfall

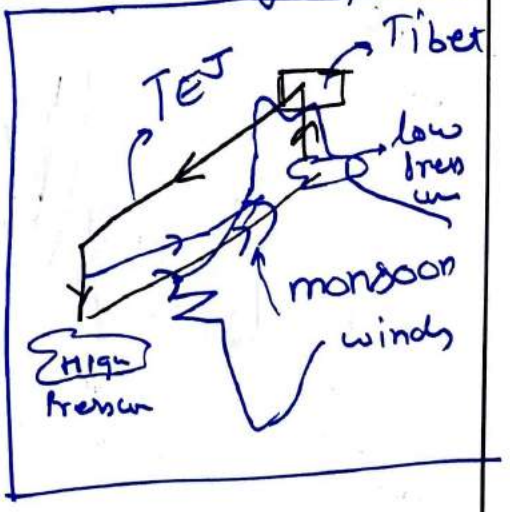
④ Somalia Current - This current reverses its direction during monsoon and aid it

⑤ Formation of high pressure at Mascarene area in Arabian sea

Role of atmospheric factors

① Tropical easterly Jetstream

↳ This intensifies low pressure in North India and high pressure in arabian sea

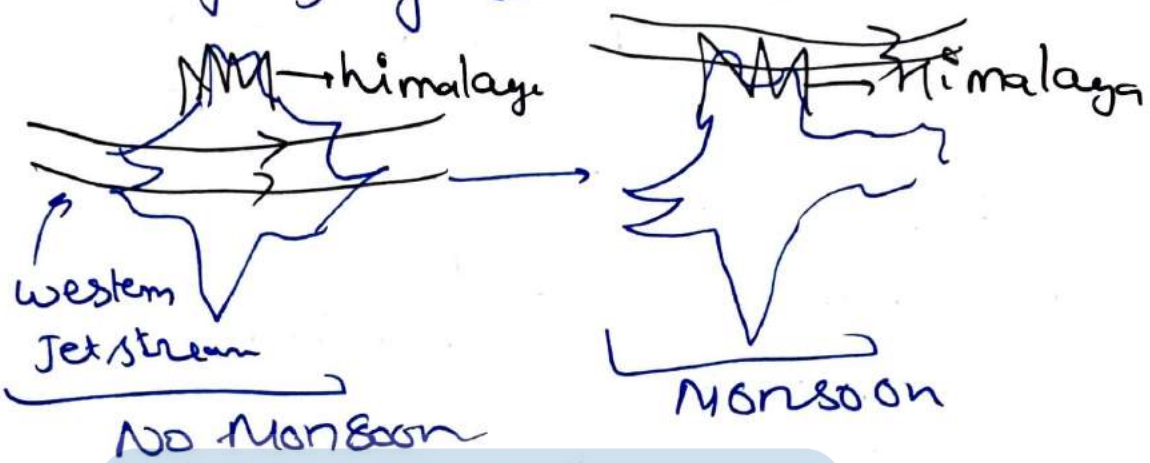


② Madden Julian oscillation

The Stop and Start of monsoon is due to MJO

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③ Shifting of western Jet stream



* Jet stream shifts to south of Himalayas

Role of other factors



Hence Monsoon is a complex phenomenon impacted by many factors.

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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

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Traditions are practices are rituals done by a society and carried on from one generation to other

Traditions impede change because

① Clash of values

* Eg Traditional value of collectivism favours Joint family and not nuclear family

② Social pressure don't allow a person to do rational thing.

* Eg Pressure of Khap Panchayat for Child marriage.

③ Institutions like family and its members don't allow change to happen.

* eg, Same caste marriage due to family pressure.

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④ Patriarchy in our traditions like [Role of wife as child bearer] etc didn't allow liberation of women

⑤ continuity of tradition - ~~is~~ is strengthened by fairs & festivals which stops changes.

* eg Non stop burning of firecrackers during Diwali

But sometimes Traditions can help in changes like

* Environment protection - due to our tradition of worshipping tree
  eg Bishnoi community
* Global leadership in times of crisis due to our value of Vasudhva Kutumbkam
  eg? Vaccine diplomacy

Role of social legislation against old customary practices

1) change in social practice
   eg. ban on Sati law in 1829

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(2) Change in Action – leads to change in attitude

* eg Ban on fire crackers can help in environment care.

(3) Awareness generation can be done by Law

* eg. Anti child marriage law

(4) Empowering women and cutting down patriarchy.

* eg. Sexual harassment at workplace Act 2013

But law has limited reach as it is a top down approach. We also need social grass root changes which can be brought by leaders, influencers, saints and by lightening the collective conscience of our society.

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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

Slums are densely populated areas of cities which lacks basic facilities like clean water, electricity, drainage etc. eg> Dharavi - Mumbai

They are result of rapid urbanisation without proper policy making.

Infrastructural issues

① Lack of affordable housing in the city area leads to development of illegal localities

② Transport facilities from nearby regions are not good leading to people living closer to cities.

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(3) Drainage System is poor and old leading to frequent drainage issues and flooding
* eg Recent Delhi floods due to Yamuna

(4) Infrastructure of Clean water is not available wrt. to both source of water and its distribution

(5) Waste management challenges still remain in big cities.

Socio economic issues

(1) Lack of Political representation to people of Slum

(2) Lack of Social Security to migrants

(3) Lower wages to migrants Labours hence can't afford decent house

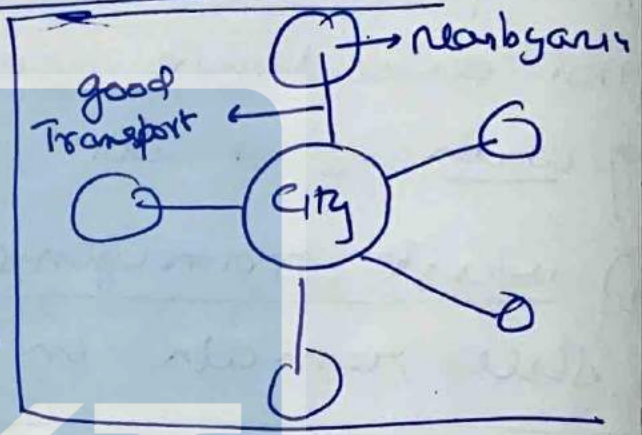
(4) Rampant Poverty leading to low skill and poor wage [Vicious cycle]

(5) Vulnerable sections like old age, women are worse hit.

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⑥ Lack of education and health facilities perpetrates slum people to live there and not come out of poverty

Steps needed to be taken



① Hub and spoke model of city development

② Transit oriented development (TOD)

③ Social support to Migrants

④ One Nation One Ration Card

⑤ PM - Awas yojana to shift slum people to good houses.

⑥ Development of rural areas so that less migration

Slums are big problems in 21st century India. For inclusive development we need overall development and not unequal development of few at the cost of many.

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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 phenomenon in which religious beliefs clash against each other and in extreme cases it can lead to survival of one community at the cost of others.

Communalism gains strength from economic deprivation because

① Poverty leads to low education and hence low rationality ⇒ easier to brainwash such people

② Feeling of relative deprivation further widens the divide

③ Poverty leads to fight for resources which can lead to communal clashes.

* eg> Street vendors fighting for area leading to communal clash in Alwar Rajasthan

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4) Poverty leads to more free time which when meet with whats app university knowledge can lead to communalism.
eg> Tabligh Jamat issue in Corona

Role of Social Exclusion

① It leads to further alienation of particular community
② Hatred increases as people are not meeting and sharing each others problems & happiness
③ Social exclusion also leads to ~~Anti~~ threat to cultural identities

All these factors have created a fertile ground for communalism as seen in
* Muzaffarpur Riots
* Godara killings
* Punjab - Khalistan movement
* Sikh Riots

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* Manipur Violence

Hence we need to counter this by

(1) Economic empowerment of all by using schemes like Standup India, MUDRA, PLI etc

(2) Role of ECI to stop use of religion in politics

(3) Role of religious leaders to Maintain social harmony

(4) Inclusive development - having spirit of Sabka Saath Sabka Vikas

(5) Minority welfare schemes like USTAAD, Nai Roshni etc

(6) Strengthening our Secularism by implementing UCC

We need a socially united India to tackle the 21st CE challenges and become a global super power