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Code : TC071

Name of Candidate : PRAJWAL CHAURASIA

Roll No. : 0409901

Registration Number : PTTP220258 Date of Examination : 25/07/23

Exam Centre : Old Rajinder Nagar ☐ Bhopal ☐ Online ☑

MTS IGP Batch 2023

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

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.....

SUBJECT/PAPER
GENERAL STUDIES

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Evaluator Code :

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

Signature

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MACRO COMMENTS

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3. Write legibly and neatly. Do not write in bad/illegible handwritings.
4. For rough notes or calculation, the last two blank pages of this booklet should be used. The rough notes should be crossed through afterwards.
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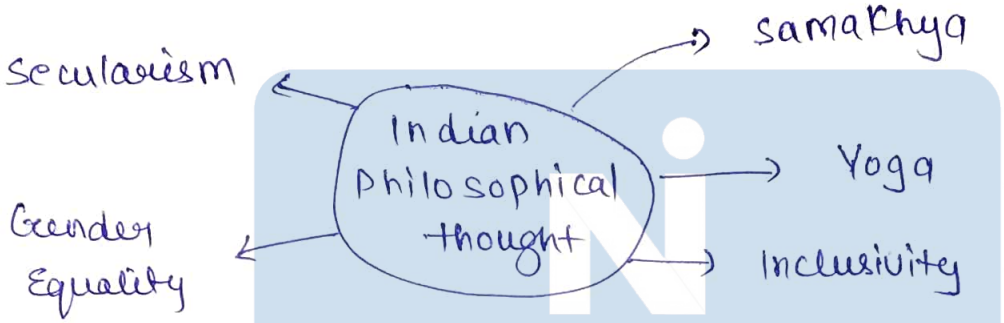
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Q.1 भारतीय दार्शनिक चिंतन का ताना–बाना उत्तरी भारत का उतना ही ऋणी है जितना दक्षिण भारत का। स्पष्ट कीजिए। (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

The fabric of Indian philosophical thought owes as much to Northern India as to Southern India. Elucidate. (Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks

Indian philosophy is a blend of contributions ~~duuu~~ since ancient times till modern times.



Indian philosophy → Northern India

① Samakhya & Yoga → focus on evaluation of life & on body control – mind
by Kapil muni
by Panini

② Vedanta → focus on vedic texts and thought process

③ Heterodoxism → Buddhism, Jainism that promoted non-violence, enlightenment, anekantavada, shunya siddhata etc.
Buddhism
Jainism

Candidates must no write on this margi

(4) Mirabai bhakti and dedication also showed gender equality

Indian philosophy → Southern India

(1) Ramanuja → Vishista-advaita (Qualified monism) → existence of soul & matter both.

(2) Lingayat philosophy → by Basvanna means human body itself a temple.

(3) Tevaram (Tamil Veda) and Nalayira divya prabandham of Alvars.

(4) Philosophy through temples architecture like Descent of Ganges (Mahabalipuram) and Purushasha

Thus the philosophy finds its route to Indian Constitution in form of welfare state, Equality etc. that enriches India's rich heritage.

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Q.2 सामाजिक परिवर्तन और सुधार के लिए भारतीय समाज का आवेग औपनिवेशिक शासन के प्रति इसके विरोध की एक प्रतिक्रिया थी। परीक्षण कीजिए। (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

The Indian society's impulse for social change and reform was a response to its opposition to colonial rule. Examine. (Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks

The Britishers imposed colonical rule broadly from (1764-1947) during which various social reforms taken place.

Impulse → social change

→ Rise of educated middle class intelligentia which questioned the status-quo

Ex: Raja Rammohan roy challenged evil sati practice.

→ for progressive society, social change was inevitable.

→ Gaining positions in British administration

Ex: Law member in Indian councils Act 1909

Reform → Response to opposition to colonial rule

① Indian saw it as interference in their

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religious & traditional culture

Ex: General services Enlistment act for soldiers

(2) Discriminatory policies against Indians

Ex: Lord Lytton decreased max. age for Indians in civil services Exam

(3) Colonial policies of dividing Indian society on religious lines

Ex: Swadeshi movement -> teeing rakhi -> against Bengal partition.

(4) Deferring in giving due representation & power to Indians

Ex: Nehru Report 1928, civil disobedience movement

(5) Threatening unity in society

Ex: Separate electorate for depressed classes and then Gandhiji's fast.

Thus social reform remain an integral part of Indian freedom struggle.

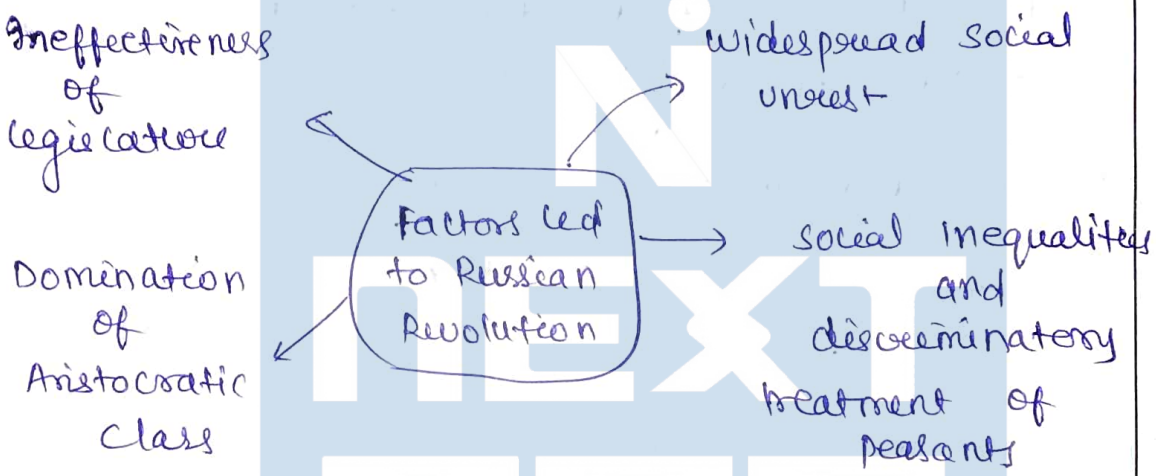
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Q.3 रूसी क्रांति को प्रभावित करने वाले कारक कौन–कौन से हैं तथा इस क्रांति के क्या–क्या परिणाम हैं ? भारतीय राष्ट्रीय आंदोलन पर इसके प्रभाव की विवेचना कीजिए। (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

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

Russian Revolution refers to October Revolution of 1917 against Czarist regime.



Consequences → Russian Revolution

- Socialistic state establishment
- Nationalisation of industries
- Economic development through Five year plan
- Growth & Rise of Russia in global order.

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Influence on Indian National movement

(1) falling of belief of superiority of colonial rule

↓

that a revolution can bring end to oppressive British rule in India

(2) Labour Union formation & mobilisation of labour class in national freedom struggle

Ex: 1920 All India Trade Union Congress

(3) socialistic outlook in national struggles

Ex: JL Nehru & S. Bose favoured these principles.

(4) formation of Communist Party in India

(5) Growing Home rule league movement

↓

belief of self-governance by Indians

Thus Russian Revolution provided new outlook to freedom struggle in India & in future - the constitution drafting.

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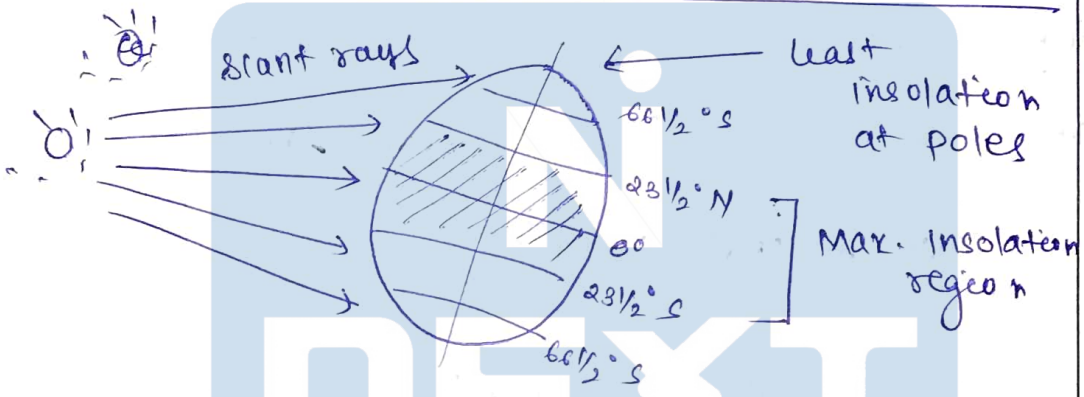
Q.4 पृथ्वी की सतह पर तापमान के असमान वितरण के लिए उत्तरदायी विभिन्न कारकों की चर्चा कीजिए।

(150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

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

(Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks

The amount of insolation varies as we more across latitudes. It is highest at Equator while least at poles.



factors → responsible → uneven temperature distribution

① Angle → perpendicular rays at Equator whereas slant (bent) rays as we more towards poles

② Earth's tilted axes → reason for seasonal variation and thus distribution of temperature

Ex: summer in Northern while winter in southern

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③ **Planetary winds** → They transport heat through trade winds, westerlies etc.
Ex: Hadley cell, ferrel cell.

④ **Oceanic currents** warm & cold oceanic currents transport heat through coasts across coastal areas.
Ex: Desert along cold current in coast

⑤ **Polar vortex** → It binds the cold air mass around the poles → that's why very low temperature at poles.

⑥ **Differential heating of land and oceans** leads to circulation of local winds like sea & land breeze.

⑦ Others include Jet streams, atmospheric rivers, monsoon etc.

Thus this uneven temperature distribution helps in making biodiversity more enriched on Earth.

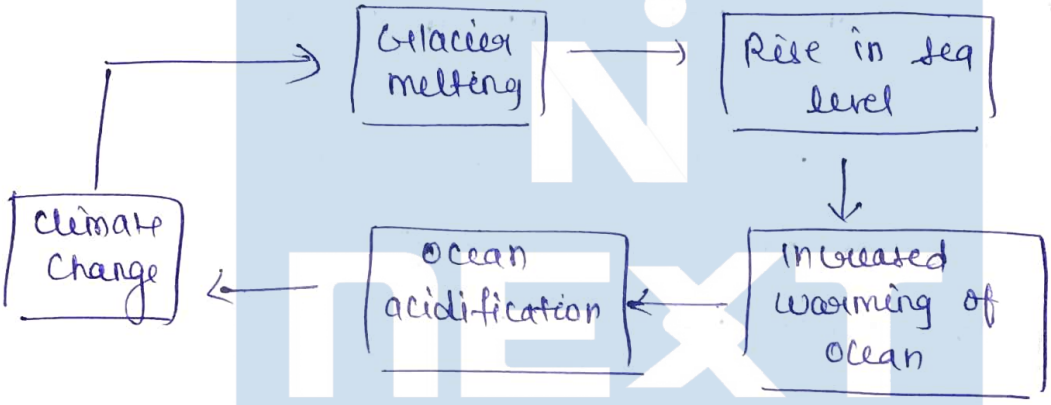
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Q.5 जलवायु परिवर्तन के कारण हिमनदों के पिघलने का पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र और मानव समाज पर गंभीर प्रभाव पड़ता है। हिमनदों के पिघलने के कारण पर्यावरण पर पड़ने वाले प्रभावों और इस मुद्दे के समाधान के लिए किए जा सकने वाले उपायों पर चर्चा कीजिए। (150 शब्दों में 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

As per IPCC reports, Himalayan Glaciers could disappear by 2100 if melting of glaciers continued.



Implications of Glacier melting

Ecosystem

(i) Change in albedo (Reflecting power)

(ii) Biodiversity loss
Ex: Polar bear ~~tiretihoo~~ habitat

(iii) Release of trapped CO_2 under glaciers
↓
fuel global warming

Human society

(i) sea level rise
↓
submergence of Island nations like mauritius

(ii) Droughts in long term

(iii) Tourism → coral bleaching incident

(iv) Risk of salinisation of fresh water.

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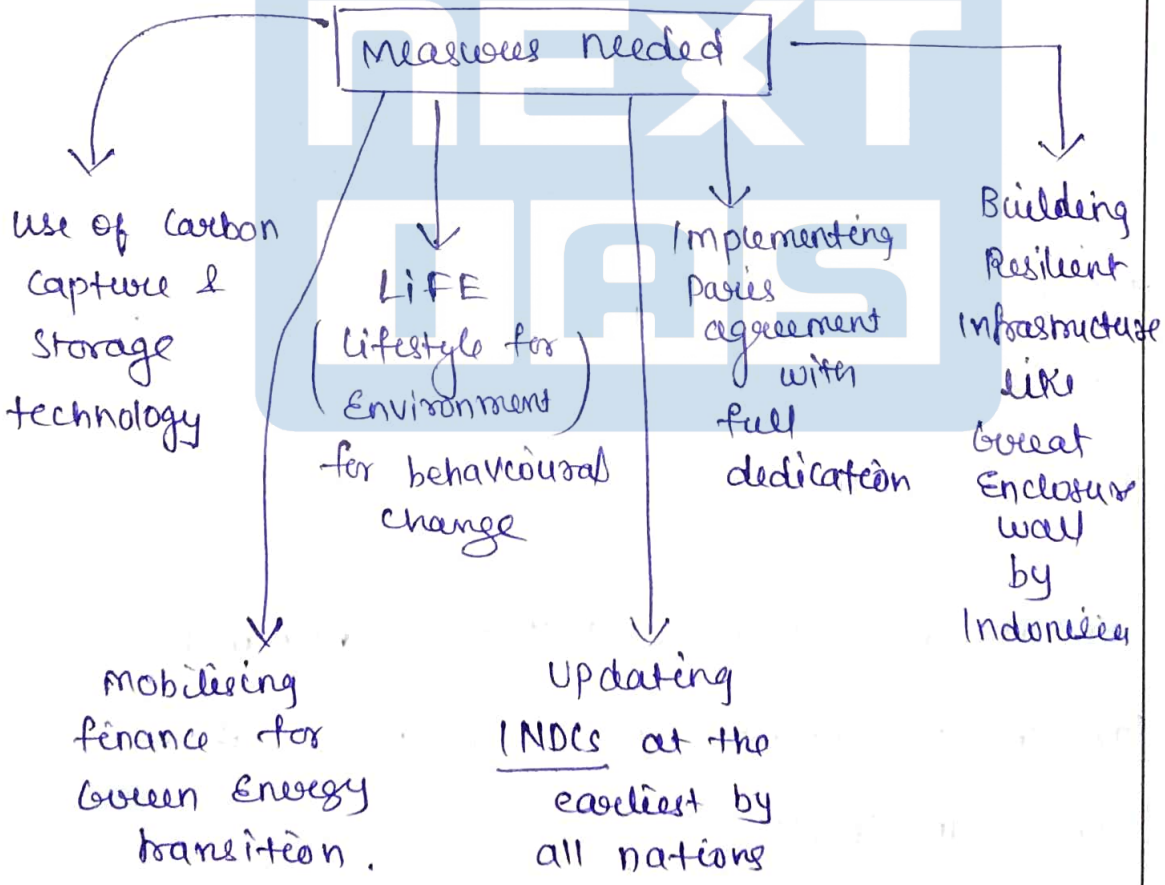
Glacier melting effect on Environment

(i) Disturbing AMOC (Atlantic meridional overturning circulation) → thus heat & nutrient transportation cycle.

(ii) Rise in CO_2 in atmosphere due to release of trapped GHGs → global warming follows

(iii) Affects monsoon pattern.

(iv) Triggering of Tipping points



Adopting People-Planet approach is needed

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Q.6 श्वेत क्रांति भारत के पश्चिमी भाग में सर्वाधिक सफल रही। श्वेत क्रांति की इस क्षेत्रीय सफलता के कारकों की विवेचना कीजिए। (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

The White Revolution was most successful in the Western part of India. Discuss the factors for this regional success of the White Revolution. (Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks

White Revolution simply means to the exponential rise in production of milk and its products.

Dr. Verghese Kurien often remembered as architect of White Revolution in India

White revolution – successful more in western India



(1) Co-operative success played a decisive role

Ex: AMUL in Gujarat.

(2) Enhanced women participation increased labour productivity while keeping labour cost at check.

Ex: woman labourers helped in processing of milk products.

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(3) State Government policies and incentives in form of cheap loan, and labour helped small forms to grow bigger and take benefits of Economies of scale.

(4) Large cattle population and breeding centres helped in improving productivity

(5) Ease of transportation to other market areas and even for exports through nearby ports.

(6) Leadership qualities and mass movement helped western India to sail ahead in White revolution.

Thus this model can be replicated to turn white revolution into pan-India level. Here Rashtriya Gokul mission will further help.

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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

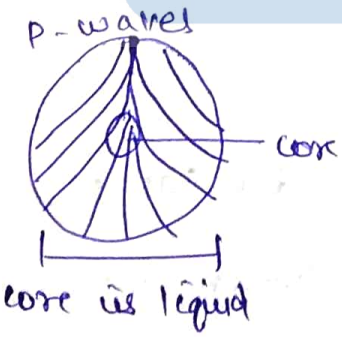
To what extent does seismic investigation contribute to our understanding of the Earth's interior structure? Analyze its significance in detail. (Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks

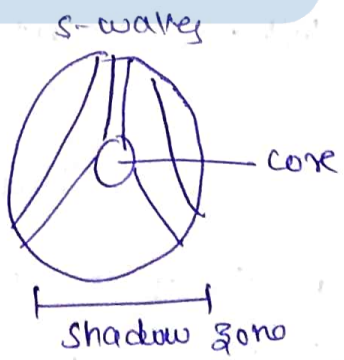
Seismic investegation employs both direct and indirect methods to study Earth's Interior Composition.

- DIRECT
  - Deep mining
  - Volcanic Eruption
- INDirect
  - seismic waves
  - magnetic field
  - meteorites

Seismic Investegation

(i) Study of Primary (P) and secondary waves
- P waves like sound waves → travel through solid & liquid
- S wave only from solid medium





(ii) Tectonic plates – movement highlights that

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upper mantle layer (asthenosphere) also moves. Hence mantle not pure solid.

③ Volcanic hot spots → helped in locating localised magma storage → followed from Earthquake related activities.

Significance

- Earthquake mapping → zones II to V (vulnerability assessment)
- Building resilient structures and adoption of Building codes in such areas
- Determining nature & polarity of rocks as well as presence of other minerals like Diamond.
- Prospect for Geothermal energy

Thus these investigation will help in revealing more about core of the Earth.

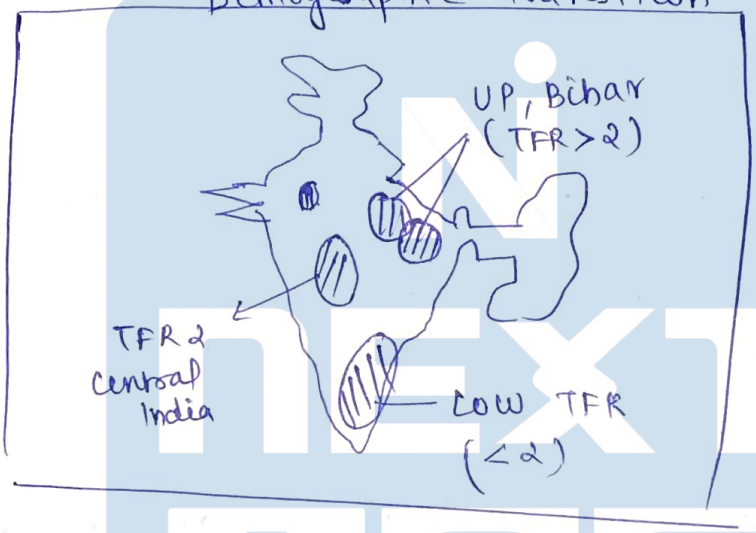
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Q.8 जनसांख्यिकीय संक्रमण की गति भारत के विभिन्न राज्यों में भिन्न–भिन्न है, जिससे जनसंख्या वृद्धि दोधारी तलवार बन जाती है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

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

with India surpassing china as most populous nation (UNFPA 2022), its demographic transition varies across states.



Northern Indian States → higher TFR (>2) → means young population

Southern States → achieved Population Stabilisation → Rising old age persons → shrinking working age Population

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Benefit → Demographic transition

① Higher younger population → higher labour productivity → Low labour cost → fuel growth of India

② Reaping demographic dividend → labour exports to western economies like Europe, Japan

③ Inter-mingling of migrants with other cultures thus enriches diversity

Challenges

- skewed distribution of seats in Lok Sabha (more to North than South)
- Rise in conflicts → over resources
- Lack of skilling → demographic disaster
- Higher burden of pension over few states

Thus reaping population through PM Kaushal Vikas Yojana and better Education (NEP 2020) can helps India to utilise ~~reap~~ golden sweat spot 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 often referred to as the melting pot of diverse cultures throughout the ages.

Factors → Cultural unity of India

① Since historical period, foreigners adopted and assimilated in Indian culture

② Adoption & acceptance to learning from outside

Ex: Domes in Indian architecture.

③ Constitution → Incorporation of values from 30+ nations

④ Recognition of linguistic and cultural diversity

Ex: Article 30

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(5) Strong centre with federal states helped in acting like one nation → weeding out secessionist beliefs.

(6) secular and tolerance values practiced by Indian society

Ex: Ganpati festival now celebrated with joy in Northern India

(7) Respecting one's values and principle of co-operation

Ex: co-operative federalism

(8) learnings from Indian Philosophy & epics

Ex: mahabharata

Thus, India's unity in diversity & diversity in unity is being followed to remain united.

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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 hierarchy that divides the society into numerous divisions since ancient time.

Dichotomy in Public & Private life

Public life	Private life
◦ Dilution of caste in government service through reservation	◦ Still people were reluctant / opposition to inter-caste marriages
◦ Through urbanisation, caste has becoming less associated to work	◦ Still certain works show attachment of caste Ex: Manual scavenging
◦ fear of punishment through legislation Ex: SC/ST atrocities act	◦ No such fear in personal life & belief

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Barriers to annihilation of caste

① Half-hearted attempt leads to perpetuity of castes.

② Division of labour → rising inequalities.

③ Use of caste for polarisation of votes

Ex: Distribution of political tickets based on caste.

④ Barrier to social upliftment of the downtrodden in society.

Thus to remove dichotomy behavioural change is required.

As Gandhiji said

"The development of any society is judged by how it treats the most downtrodden / backward in society."

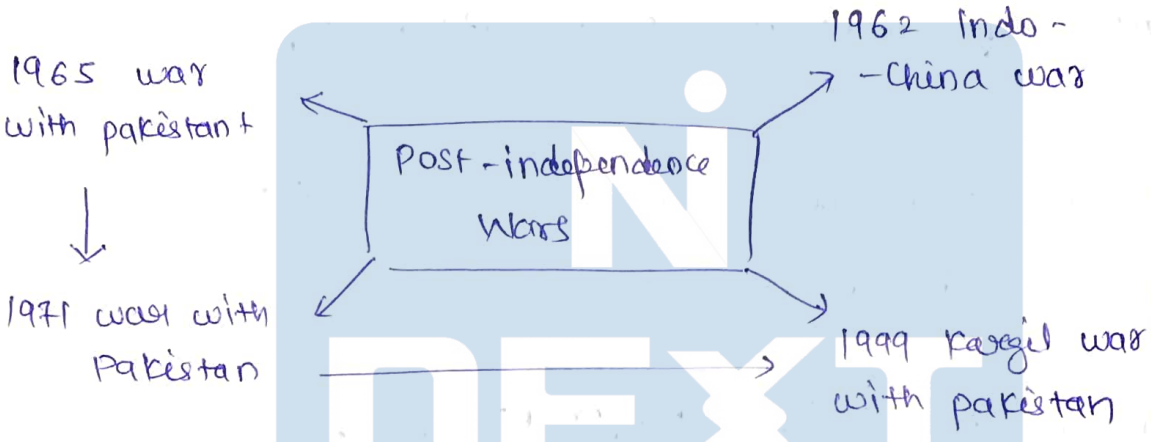
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Q.11 स्वतंत्रता के बाद भारत को कई युद्ध लड़ने के लिए विवश किया गया था। हमारे द्विपक्षीय संबंधों पर भारत–पाक और भारत–चीन युद्धों के कारणों और प्रभावों पर प्रकाश डालिए। (250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

India was forced into numerous wars post Independence. Highlight the causes and impact of the Indo-Pak and Indo-China wars on our bilateral relationships. (Answer in 250 words) 15 Marks

After India got independence in 1947, unsettled boundaries at Northern frontier led to wars.



Causes for War

① 1962 Indo-china war

- Chinese anger for providing asylum to Dalai lama by India
- Miscommunication between the two nations
- Idealistic foreign policy of India (Panchsheel approach by India)
- Brewing border skirmishes for the time being.

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② 1965 Indo-Pak war

↳ Unilateral attempt by Pakistan to occupy Kashmir - operation Gibraltar.

③ 1971 Indo-Pak war

↳ Pakistan attack on North-west Indian border.

↳ Humanitarian engagement on East Pakistan (Bangladesh) - angered Pakistan

↳ Liberation of Bangladesh

④ 1999 Kargil war

↳ Illegal infiltration of Pakistan troops into Indian territory of Kargil. (mountain regions)

Impact of Indo-Pak war on Bilateral relations

① Deteriorating trade relations and other commerce activities

② Downgrading of diplomatic relations.

③ use of Proxy wars by Pakistan to derail further negotiations in ensuring peace.

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④ creating deadlocks in other mechanism like Indus river water treaty - water sharing.

Indo-china war impact → on bilateral relations

---

① Break of Panchsheel doctrine (Hindi-chini bhai-bhai attitude).

② Pro-western stance of India in multi-polar world.

③ Non-settlement of border issues and further confrontation risk.

Ex: Violent ladakh clash in 2020.

④ Decreasing bilateral engagement and use of cyber wars by China.

Thus, regional forums like SCO, BRICS can help in weeding out miscommunication and further deepen peace and security with India.

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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) and Battle of Buxar (1764) were remembered as watershed moment for British rule establishment in India.

Battle of Plassey → process of consolidation started

---

① Defying rule of the day for trading establis-hed by local leaders.

Ex: Misuse of dastaks provided by leader siraj-ud-daula.

② setting up of fortified ~~in~~ factories against the will of ruler.

③ Breaking the loyalty of leader's (kingdom) ministers.

↓

following its own rules by defying authority of the ruler.

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Battle of Buxar → culmination

(1) Acquired Diwani rights in favour of EIC of Bengal, Bihar & Odisha.

(2) parallel set-up, i.e, Dual form of Government by company.

(3) Defeat of local rulers for 2nd time → thus established supremacy of EIC.

Battle of Buxar > Battle of Plassey

→ Decline of Mughal Empire came to a possible end → rise of British EIC governors

→ Through humiliating treaty - Treaty of Allahabad 1765 - EIC was made supreme power and authority that no one dares to challenge.

→ Learned from Divide & Rule policy on

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how to win against local rulers in India

Ex: ✓ Mir jafar vs Siraj-ud-daula
✓ Chanda Sahib as traitor

However, Battle of Plassey also played a decisive role.

* first direct confrontation of EIC with ruler and that too won by them - moral boost
* Largest area - Awadh, Bengal - was already under EIC before Battle of Buxar in 1764.
* Small army can also won war in India

Thus both battles laid foundation of British Empire in India. following these divise policies helped them to rule till 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 literature can be traced back to Vedic period (1500 BCE) but its golden era received with Gupta period (5th century AD)

Sanskrit literature → in general sense

① Vedas → Rig veda & Brahmanas, Aryanakas, Upanishads etc. were orally transmitted.

② Astaadhyaya of Panini → grammar book which provided boost to Sanskrit literature

③ Buddhacharita by Asvaghosa → on life of Gautam Buddha in early 2nd century BCE.

④ Literature like Arthashastra by Kautilya and epic like Mahabharata by Ved Vyas also show rich heritage.

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Sanskrit Literature in Gupta Age

(1) Epics and poems gained momentum

Ex: Raghuvansham, Kumarsambhawam } by Kalidasa poet

(2) Dramas were also propogated through Sanskrit literature

Ex: Swapnavasavadatta and Urubhanga } by Bhasa

(3) Scientific Sanskrit literature was the most notable theme during Gupta period.

Ex: Charak samhita and Pancha Siddhantika

(4) Secular ~~seen~~ Sanskrit literature also sets up a higher watermark.

Ex: ~~Abhijnanashakuntalam~~
Vishakadatta's Mudrarakshasa work

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⑤ sanskrit literature also highlighted due to inscriptions on pillars.

Ex: Allahabad prashasti pillar inscription of samudragupta.

⑥ Stories telling

Ex: Panchatantra works.

Thus sanskrit literature gained momentum which is still making India's rich heritage culture more diverse.

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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।

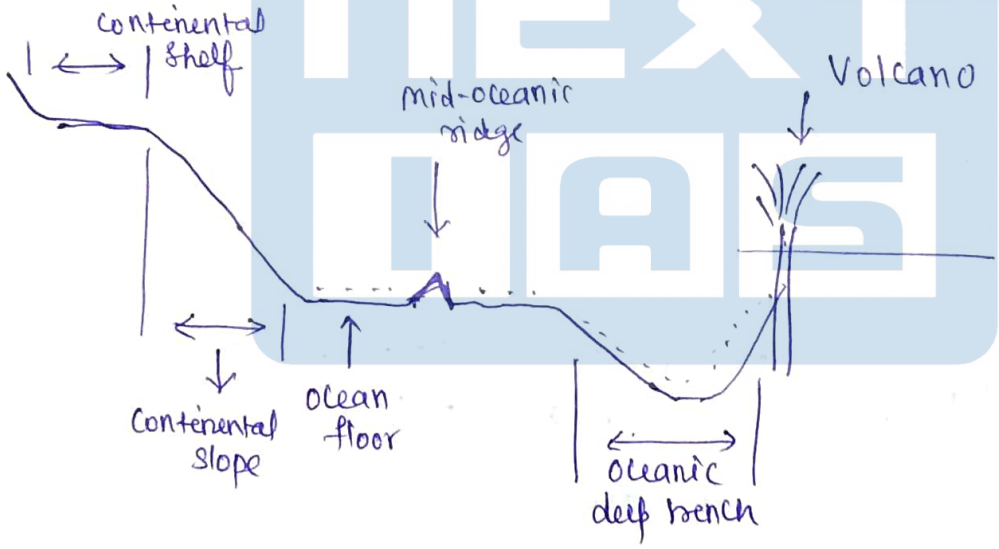
(250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

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

Theory like sea floor spreading by Harry Hess and its relation with Plate tectonics theory (Alfred Wegner) gives us information about ocean sea floor configuration.

Ocean Sea floor configuration



① mid-oceanic ridge → site of active volcanism on ocean floor

Ex: sea floor spreading theory by Harry Hess.

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(2) Trenches – deep depression under the ocean floor → indicating oceanic plate destruction

Ex: Marcana trench in Atlantic ocean

(3) Rocks – polarised rocks show Earth's geomagnetism & its polarity through ages

(4) Sea mounts & Guyots

(5) Submarine canyons along continental slopes.

Ocean floor features	significance in Oceanography study
continental Shelf →	• Sediment collection & transportation • gradual deeping of ocean floor
continental slope →	• study of submarine canyons • Phenomenon of thermocline and halocline

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Mid-ocean ridges →	• Site of volcanic activities • new age rocks (coolified magma) tells about Earth's interior • Rate of sea floor spreading (Divergent plate action
Sea mounts & Guyots →	• Denudation of old ocean landforms through action of waves (oceanic)
Trenches →	Understanding Earth's crust activities more clearly than ocean floor
Islands →	• Their submergence or Emergence due to oceanic-land plate interaction

Thus mission like Deep Ocean Mission will further helps in gaining more insights about ocean floor in futures.

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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 are the group of (17+2) metals which includes Lanthanum, Cerium among others.

Why Rare-Earth metals

→ Difficult to extract in metal form despite found in large quantities on Earth

→ Occures in very small concentration in an area

Rare Earth metal distribution



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China, Australia → largest producers

S. Africa, Central Asia → huge reserves of Rare Earth metals (yet to explore)

USA, Russia → hard deposits discovered

Rare Earth metals → Uses

① Batteries → specially in electric vehicles and their components

② Electronics → chip fabrication industries, transistors etc.

Ex: laptops, mobile phones, Automobiles.

③ Weapons → Neodymium used in weapon system (nuclear weapons)

④ medical Equipments and space-tech equipments to carry out research activities

Ex: atomic clocks.

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Environmental impact of Extraction

(1) Release of Radioactive waste (materials) during mining activities.

(2) Destruction / Deforestation of forest → due to clearance of land for mining

Ex: Leading to Biodiversity loss.

(3) Water pollution due to release of untreated water from mining operations.

(4) Groundwater pollution due to leaching of chemicals

Ex: Rising arsenic in groundwater

Thus, the need of the hour is to follow Circular Economy principle. Also initiative like critical mineral partnership should focus on sustainable mining practices.

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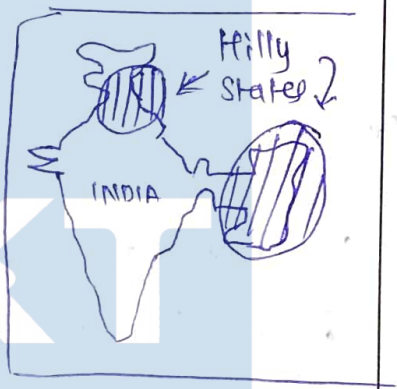
Q.16 पहाड़ी राज्यों में पर्यटन, इस क्षेत्र की पारिस्थितिक वहन क्षमता से अधिक हो जाने का खतरा है। इस प्रवृत्ति के लिए योगदान करने वाले कारकों का विश्लेषण कीजिए और इस घटना के संभावित पर्यावरणीय प्रभावों का मूल्यांकन कीजिए। इन राज्यों में धारणीय पर्यटन को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए क्या उपाय किए जा सकते हैं?

(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

Recent incidence of subsidence of Joshimath highlight the impact of unsustainable tourism in hilly areas.



Responsible factors

① Increasing infrastructural push in form of roads, airports, hotels etc.

② Increasing tourist numbers year by year leading to resource crunch
Ex: Shimla's water crisis.

③ fast cutting of slopes and clearance of forests leading to soil remain unbounded
Ex: Char dham project for connectivity

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④ Necessary evils → like hydropower projects (dams) to fulfil electricity production.

Potential Environmental Impacts

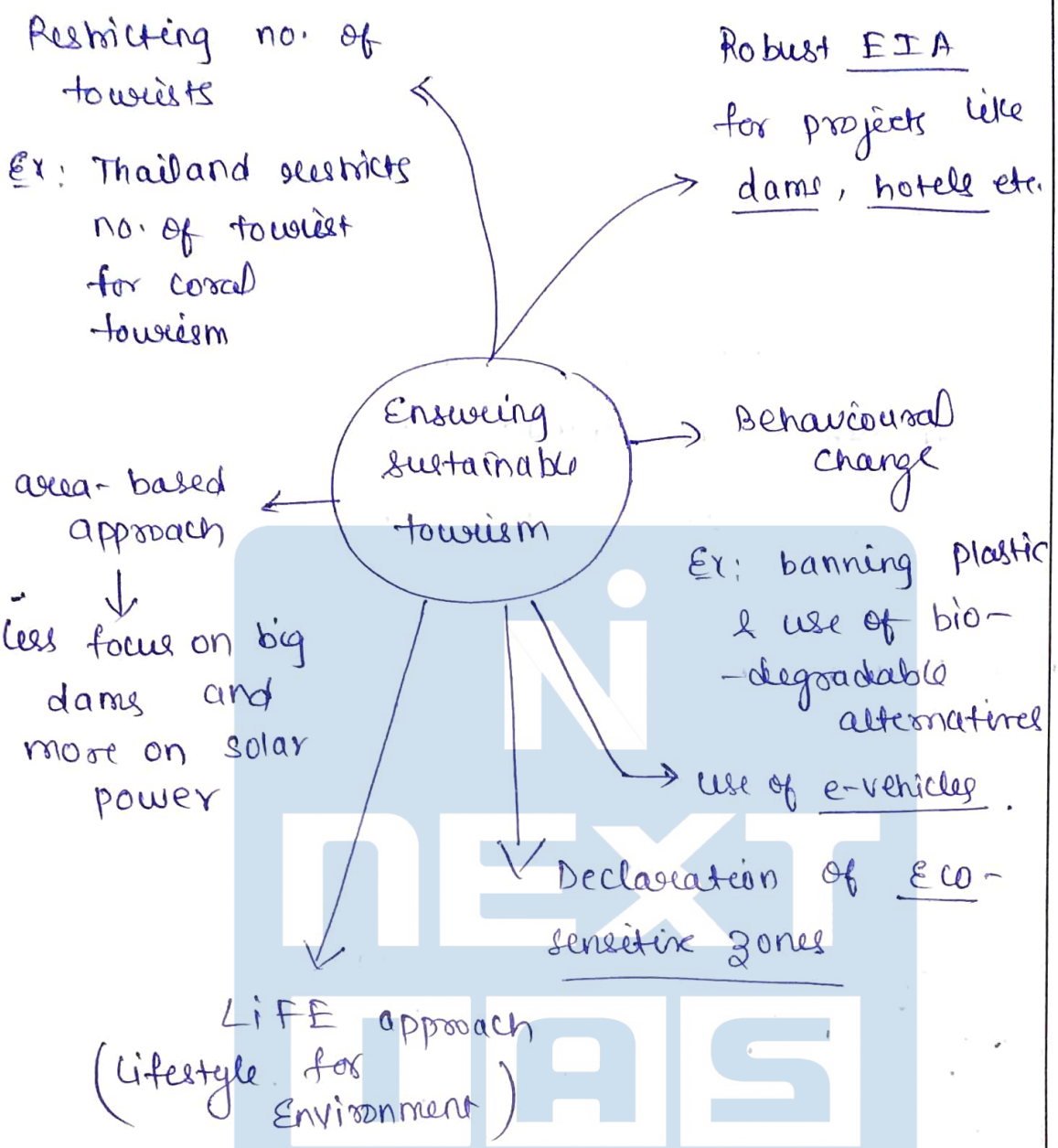
Ⓐ positive → increased revenue means more fund for conservation
→ new conservation strategies for wildlife

Ⓑ Negatives

→ Biodiversity loss
→ decreasing forest cover → leading to slope unstabilisation
(Ex: 1976 Mishra Committee report)
→ paucity of resources like water, and ecological services by forests
→ Plastic pollution in hilly areas
Ex: Mt. Everest → plastics found on top.
→ Encroachment of wetlands
→ flash floods like Chamoli disaster 2021.

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Thus fulfilling India's Panchamrit goals will further help in achieving sustainable tourism in hilly states

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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

Monsoon is simply the reversal of seasonal winds. India gets its 70% rain-fall through monsoon.

Moonson phenomenon



factors affecting Indian monsoon

- Western Disturbances
- Differential land-ocean heating
- Indian ocean dipole
- ENSO oscillation
- Prevailing Planetary winds

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Role of oceanic + Atmospheric factors

① withdrawal of westerly winds (originated from mediterranean sea) → shift of ITCZ over Tibetean Plateau.

↓

Incoming of Tropical Easterly winds

② Mascarene high around African coast result in S-W wind movement.

③ EL Nino → warm water accumulation off the Peru coast

↓

Reversal of trade winds

↓

fall in intensity of Indian monsoon

Ex: 1998-2000s El Nino drought phenomenon.

④ La-Nina → warm water accumulation in ~~Eastern~~ western pacific → Indian ocean region → more rainfall in India.

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(5) Indian ocean dipole - Positive IOD due to warmer Arabian sea surface temperature relative to Bay of Bengal

↓

more rainfall in monsoon

(6) Atmospheric factors

- Stronger pressure gradient → means larger depression → high monsoon intensity
- movement of oceanic currents
- cyclonic movements also aids in augmenting rainfall intensity.

Thus, Indian monsoon is an interplay of complex - interlinked factors that is difficult to predict.

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Q.18 हमारे समाज में परंपराएँ परिवर्तन को क्यों बाधित करती हैं? प्राचीन रीति–रिवाज़ों पर आधारित मूल्य–मान्यताओं के विरुद्ध सामाजिक विधान किस सीमा तक सहायक हो सकते हैं? (250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

Why do traditions in our society impede change? To what extent can social legislation be instrumental against old customary practices? (Answer in 250 words) 15 Marks

Traditions are simply the practices and norms that developed and being followed in a society over the ages.

Traditions → Impede societal changes

(1) Sometimes goes against rationality and follows conservative mindset

Ex: female genital mutility by Bohra community

(2) Deep rooted beliefs & practices are very difficult to change.

Ex: Opposition against inter-caste & inter-faith marriage.

(3) Belief in superstitions & Black magic

Ex: Kerala's woman death due to superstition

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④ Lack of acceptance and unwillingness to adopt to new changes in society.

Ex: Perception about transgender still remains the same.

⑤ Preserving culture and belief that change may led to threatening traditions

Ex: Nuclearisation of joint families.

Social Legislation → Needed

① providing policy framework

Ex: Banning sati in 1828 through legislation.

② Act as a deterrence and fear of punishment.

Ex: Prohibition of child marriage Act 2006 resulted in child marriages declin



(NFHS-5 data)

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(3) Changing society and ensuring dignified life for all as under Article 21

Eg: Abolition of slavery in USA.

(4) putting forward the deprived sections and vulnerable persons.

Ex: Reservation in jobs & education for SC/ST/OBC/EWS and women in some states.

(5) To make society progressive.

There a beautiful blend of traditions like vasudev kutumbakam with changing times can make our society truly inclusive as we reach Amrit kaal by 2047.

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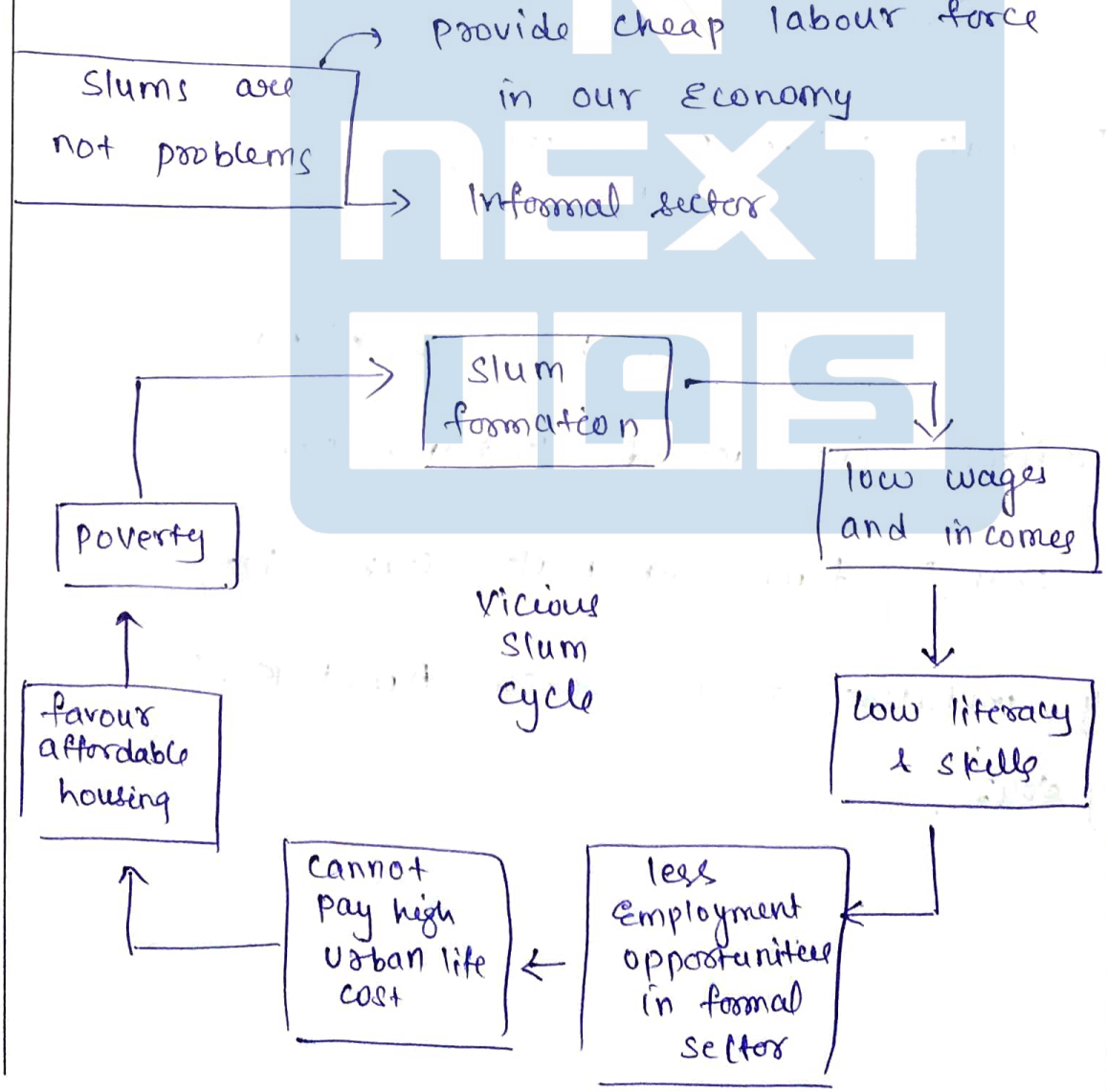
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Q.19 मलिन बस्तियाँ ऐसी 'समस्याएँ' नहीं हैं जिनका 'समाधान' किया जाना है – बल्कि वास्तव में, ये बुनियादी ढाँचे के प्रावधान और सामाजिक–आर्थिक मुद्दों को शामिल करने वाली असंतुलित और स्वार्थपरक नगरीय नीतियों का एक परिणाम हैं। विश्लेषण कीजिए। (250 शब्दों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

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

(Answer in 250 words) 15 Marks

As per report, around 65% of Indian cities have adjoining slums where people live in small houses with inadequate facilities.



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Slum → result → lopsided & vested urban Policies

① Lack of supply of adequate clean water and sanitation policies by municipalities

② Improper & unplanned urban area expansion led to formation of slums

③ Issue in implementing social security schem in case of need for medical

Ex: Medical poverty → high out-of-pocket expenditure.

④ Rising wage inequality between workers

~~[illegible] provision~~

⑤ Lack of affordable housing schemes for poor and further poor implementation

⑥ Migrant issue → they need to be better protected

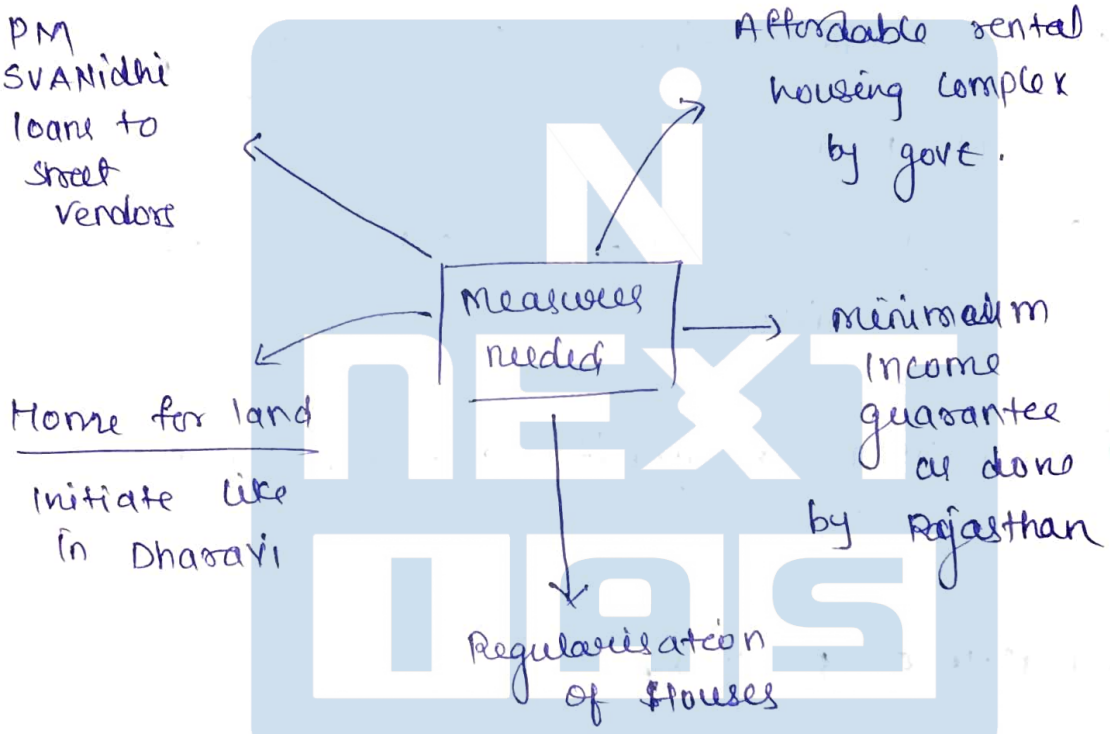
Ex: Attack on migrants in Mumbai.

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⑦ Urban bodies need to better manage things like Garbage, sewage facility, drainage

Ex: Ghajipur land fill.



Thus, State has a role of welfare state to secure its citizens a decent livelihood especially in urban areas which hosts 32% of Indian population.

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Q.20 साम्प्रदायिकता आर्थिक अभाव से बल प्राप्त करती है, और सामाजिक बहिष्कार के वातावरण में फलती–फूलती है, जिससे असंतोष और विभाजन के लिए उर्वर भूमि तैयार होती है। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

(250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

Communalism gains strength from economic deprivation, and thrives in environments of social exclusion, creating fertile ground for discontent and division. Comment.

(Answer in 250 words) 15 Marks

Communalism is a belief that one's religious identity is superior and result in violent suppression of other's belief.



Communalism → Strength from Economic deprivation

① Economic deprivation creates paucity of resources

↓

Creates perception of lagging behind

↓

fuels hatred towards prosperous groups

② Sachar Committee too highlighted that

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Muslim Committee facing economic deprivation and thus communalism takes place.

(3) Unequal distribution of resources leading to wrong perception about religious identities.

Social Exclusion → Theires

↳ promotes fundamentalism and hence demand for separation

↳ lack of participation in social changes due to religious identity

Ex. Boycott Campaign in twitter

↳ lack of communication → means threat of fake news.

Ex. Riots over morphed Video.

Fertile ground for discontent & deivision

(1) promotes separatist tendencies and succession ist movements.

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Ex: Khalistan movement for sikh liberation

(2) Creates an environment that endures hatred & distrust amongst society members

Ex: India - Pakistan partition in 1947.

(3) Leads to polarisation and creating a divisive line in society ⇒

Suggested measures:

- Ranganath mishra committee suggested peace committee and promoting deprived sections
- Combating fake news
- Celebrating diversity through festivals etc.

Thus Ek bharat Shreshtra bharat campaign helps India to achieve the maxim of Sarva Dharma Sambhava principle in eternity.

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write on this margi

Space for Rough Work