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(To be filled by candidate)

Code : TC071

Name of Candidate : MRINAL KUMAR

Roll No. : PTTP221190

Registration Number : .... Date of Examination : 26 Aug.

Exam Centre : Old Rajinder Nagar ☐ Bhopal ☐ Online ☑

MTS IGP Batch 2023

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

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SUBJECT/PAPER
GENERAL STUDIES

Invigilator's Sign. : ....

(For filling by Examiners only)

Evaluator Code :

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

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Signature

MACRO COMMENTS

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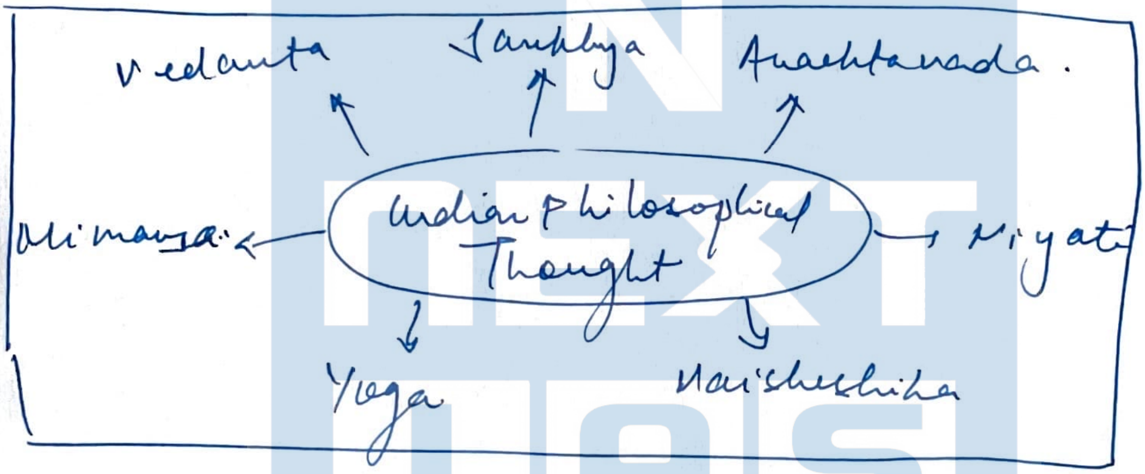
5. If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it or write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be evaluated.
6. Handover your QCA Booklet personally to the invigilator before leaving the examination hall.

Q.1 भारतीय दार्शनिक चिंतन का ताना–बाना उत्तरी भारत का उतना ही ऋणी है जितना दक्षिण भारत का। स्पष्ट कीजिए।
(150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

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

The Indians have a rich tradition of philosophy which has created the feeling of Indianness that influences our traditions even today.



Philosophical Thought of Northern India

① The idea of Tolerance promoted by the philosophy of Dharma.

② The Ideas of Dharma and devotion to the God had been outcome of Vedantas.

③ The philosophy of Sarva Dharma Sambhava that is based upon unity in diversity

④ Tradition of Buddhism based upon karuna, karma and Eight fold path has ~~lao~~ laid foundation of non violence

Tradition of South India

The Thirukkural of Thiruvalluvar also called the Bible of Tamil and other Sangam literature like Ettutogai & patthu pattu provides the basis of philosophical thought → the ideas of Good life, the duty of man, the ethics and morality in society.

Thus, a rich tradition of India makes it far ahead of its contemporary philosophical tradition which reflects even today.

③ The philosophy of Sarva Dharma Sambhava that is based upon Unity in diversity

④ Tradition of Buddhism based upon karma, karuna and Eight fold path has ~~lao~~ laid foundation of non violence

Tradition of South India

The Thirukkural of Thiruvalluvar also called the Bible of Tamil and other Sangam literature like Ettutogai & pattu pattu provides the basis of philosophical thought → the ideas of Good life, the duty of man, the ethics and morality in society.

Thus, a rich tradition of India makes it far ahead of its contemporary philosophical tradition which reflects even today.

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 19th century India is marked by period called Indian Renaissance where reformers took Radical social reforms.

Social change & Reforms

① Abolition of Sati in 1829

② Widow Remarriage Act 1856

③ Age of consent Act.

④ Harijan Campaign by Gandhiji.

⑤ Women education efforts by Savitribai Phule.

⑥ Awareness about abolition of Untouchability

Social Change → Response to colonial Rule.

① Indian society was perceived backward compared to enlightened Europeans.

② Indians subjected to disabilities and discrimination (eg) → White Man's burden.

③ Exposure to western liberal thought and western philosophies of Hobbes Lock. & Russoe & Montesquieu, etc.

④ Reformers understood, for Indian to be free of colonialists, they themselves needed their own renaissance.

Social Change due to other factors

① Change from old order to new order after Revolt of 1857.

② Rise of middle class & intelligentsia → they grew apart from traditional practice.

③ Western education led to at reduction of social evils & led liberalization among women

④ Progressive Outlook of Reformers (eg) Raja Ram Mohan Roy.

Thus, the social Reforms proved to be the foundation of future National Movement

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 happend in 1917 as an outcome of complex factors which had wide ranging impact till India.

Factors of Russian Revolution

① Autocratic rule of Romanov Dynasty
→ Tsar were seen as corrupt and unpopular.

② Ineffective leadership of Nicholas II → unable to deal with Russia-Japanese War

③ Rise of industrialization and working class → increase in poverty

④ Influence of ideas of Karl Marx through his Communist Manifesto.

Consequences of Revolution

① Establishment of Soviet Union under Bolsheviks, led by Lenin.

② Rise of communism in other parts of world like China.

③ Cold war → against the ideology of capitalism.

④ End of Russian Empire.

⑤ Rise of nationalism.

Impact on Indian National Movement

① Gave confidence to people to rise against Tyrant rulers.

② Rise of socialist ideology within Congress - Nehru & Bose.

③ Inspired revolutionaries like Bhagat Singh & HSRA

④ Grassroot reorganization of Congress Committee inspired by Russian Revolution

Thus, Russian Revolution was a symbol of changing world order which inspired others too.

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

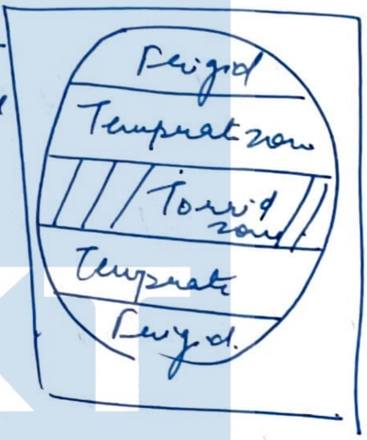
(150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

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

(Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks

The ~~pausse~~ presence of various climatic and Oceanic process is outcome of differential heating of earth.

Factors for uneven Temperature Distribution



① Tilt of axis → this leads to progressive decrease of Insolation with increase of latitude.

② Distribution of land and water → The land gets faster heated compared to ocean due to different heat capacity

③ Continentality → The land locked region often have extremes of Temperature compared to coastal (eg) → Delhi v/s Kerala.

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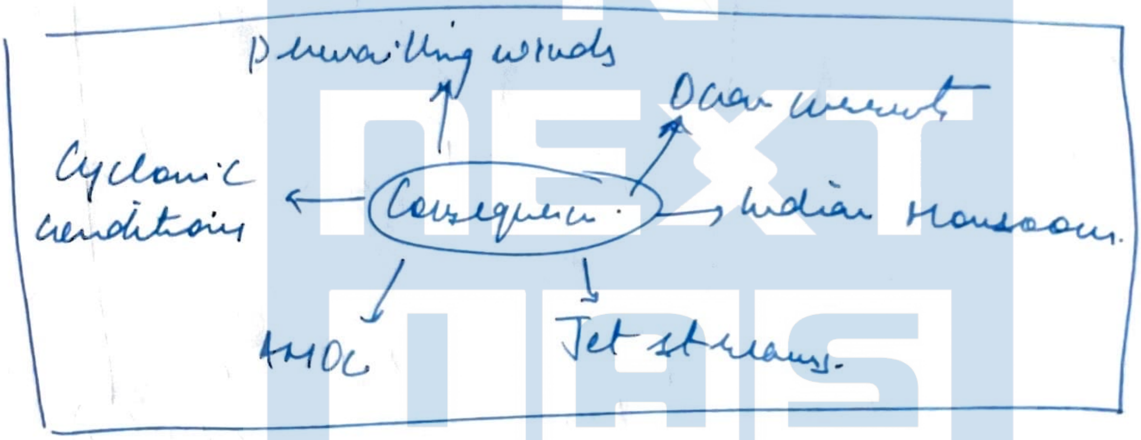
④ Orientation of Mountains → With increase in ~~Temperat~~ altitude, Temperature decreases due to Normal lapse rate. eg- Snow at Mt. Kilimanjaro even in Tropical areas.

↳ The mountains act as barrier to winds and cause differential Temperature.

eg- Himalayas — Barrier to cold Siberian and Monsoon winds.



Under the current impact of climate change, the established pattern of Temperature are being disrupted causing erratic consequences.

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 पडने 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

According to recent IPCC Assessment Report 6, We are bound to reach 1.5°C by 2030, which is going to accelerate melting of glaciers.

Implication of Melting glaciers

Region undergoing Melting

① Ecosystem.

↳ Migration of species. such as Polar bears and penguins → also lead to their extinction

↳ Disruption in Tundra and Boreal ecosystem.

↳ Change in rivers regimes due to melting of ice caps.

② Human society

↦ Issues of floods and drought.

↦ low freshwater availability → lead to food security issue.

↦ Submergence of coastal areas due to sea level rise (eg) → IPCC = 4 mm/yr.

Measures to address the issue.

① Clean fuel Technology like solar and wind → minimize fossil fuel

② Afforestation and Carbon sequestration.

③ Fulfilling Panchamrit and global pledges.

④ Global cooperation to address issue of climate refugees.

⑤ Climate smart Agriculture for food security.

Thus, we need accelerated & focused efforts towards mitigation and adaptation of Melting of Glaciers.

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, like Green Revolution was launched to improve the milk productivity and efficacy by Verghese Kurien.

Factors for Regional Success.

① Technology intensive → It focused on using latest technology of bovine breeding, cattle rearing and health of cattle.

② Community driven → The entire model was bottom up unlike Green Revolution which was tops-Bottom.

③ Cooperative Based Revolution - The emergence of Cooperatives like AMUL helped people to pool Resources and improve bargaining power.

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Outcome of White Revolution

① Increase in milk production

- 1950 → 28 million Tonne
- 2020 → 288 million Tonne.

② Increase in per capita consumption of milk.

- 1950 → 134 g/day
- 2020 → 380 g/day.

③ India became largest producer and consumer of milk.

Limitation of White Revolution

① It led to regional disparity → Concentration of Development in west India.

② Lack of Processing Capacity of Organised Sector.

③ Cheap foreign Imports of milk products

Thus, there needs to be another White Revolution that is based on Regional Parity.

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

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

Seismic investigation refers to methods of studying the earths interior to understand the structure and seismic activities.

Methods of Seismic Investigation
- ① Seismograph.
- ② Satellite Remot sensing
- ③ Direct evidence through volcanic eruption
- ④ Drilling into earth.
- ⑤ Deep ocean inspection
- ⑥ Meteorites.

Significance of Seismic Investigation

① Provides the ~~St~~ evidence of internal composition.

② Help to track the movement of plates.

③ Predict the occurrence of earthquakes.

④ Help in urban/ settlement planning to settle in safe zones.

⑤ Helps to explore and identify minerals and underground resources.

Limitations of Seismic Investigation

① Limited Technology for investigation → due to very hot nature at depth.

② Complex nature of earth's interior

③ Unpredictable nature of internal movement.

Thus, seismic investigation and more research and development for better understanding the Geomorphology of earth.

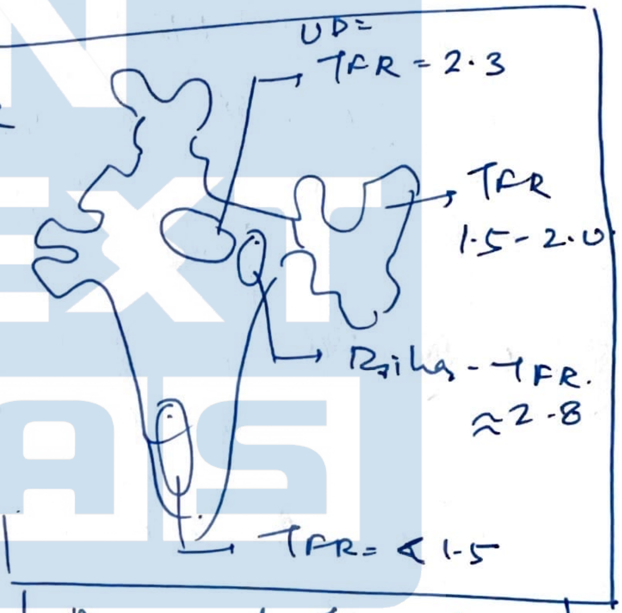
Q.8 जनसांख्यिकीय संक्रमण की गति भारत के विभिन्न राज्यों में भिन्न–भिन्न है, जिससे जनसंख्या वृद्धि दोधारी तलवार बन जाती है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

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

Currently, India has achieved TFR of 20 Transitioning India to point of popula-tion stability. However, there are regional disparities in Trends.

Differential Demographic Transition in India

① The UP and Bihar has TFR >2 and are responsible for population growth.



Regional Trends

② The states like Kerala and Tamil Nadu have TFR of <2 → leading to a rise in ageing population.

Impact of differential Demographic Transition

① may lead to transition in state GDP growth rate.

② Disparities in Dependency ratio, geriatric ratio and burden on state for pensions

③ Could lead to lack of coordination in population policy and issue of desired outcome of stability.

As a way forward, we need coordinated state policies and robust and regular data collection about population change and form the policies appropriately.

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 idea of Unity in Diversity is a unique phenomena in world that India possesses and is also its strength.

Major factors for cultural unity

① Constitutional morality → The shared ideas of justice, equality, fraternity and brotherhood through preamble.

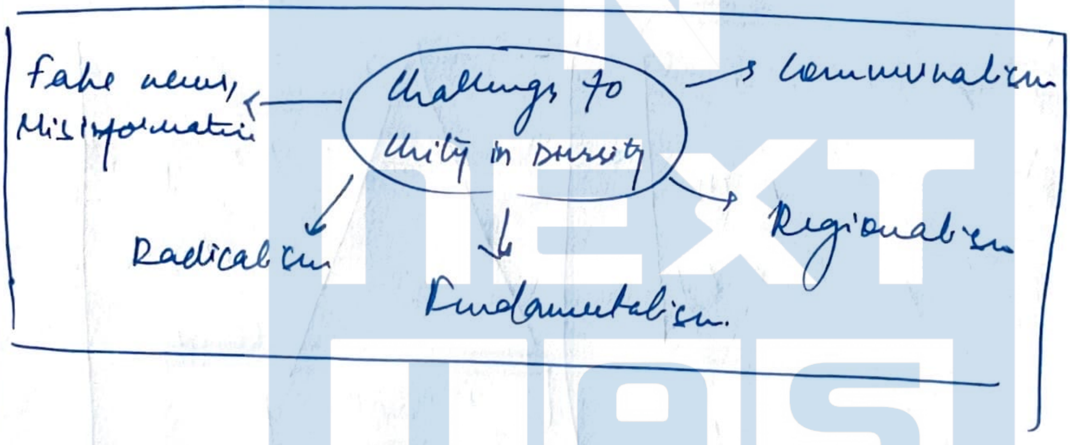
② Cultural freedom → Through Article 25 to 30 helps diverse culture to preserve their traditional values.

③ Cultural Autonomy → Through 5th, 6th schedule, Forest Rights Act, etc helps to manage and pass down traditions.

④ Philosophy of Tolerance. → The teachings of Dhamma, Sarv Dharma Sambhava have deep roots.

(e) Historical factors. → of Assimilation of culture, peaceful co-existence and movements such as Sufi and Bhakti have left their mark in form of present unity.

~~(f)~~ (6) High focus on Diaspora & their well being.



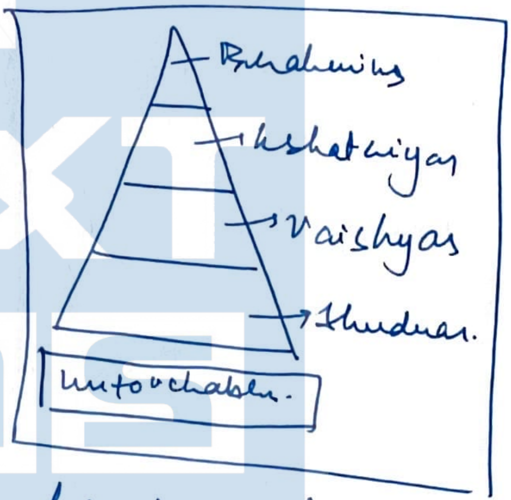
Thus, there needs to be a constant effort to maintain this unity in diversity as it is also a source of India's soft power.

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

The caste system India is a system of ritual based hierarchy creating a rigid and socially immobile structure with untouchables at bottom.

Barrier to Annihilation of caste → Dicotomy in public and private life.



① strong association to caste identities act as a binding force to caste.

② The efforts by legal system to reduce the impact of caste are focused upon public life only
(eg) Art 15 & 16.

③ There is a lack of grassroot sensitization and behavioural change towards the caste.

Way forward

There needs to be a foo close of dichotomy of public and private life for holistic impact of Annihilating the caste.

① Need greater social sensitization

② proactiveness by enforcement authorities, and civil society organisation.

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

The post independent India has seen 3 wars in its first two decades that brought a sense of realism that shaped our current bilateral policies.

Wars post independence

→ ① Indo Pak Wars.
↳ 1947
↳
↳ 1971

→ ② Indo Sino War – 1964

Causes of Wars.

① Indo Pakistan Wars.

↳ 1947 → Caused due to unilatral action by Pakistan to annex the Jamu & Kashmir region. It resulted into signing of Instrument of Accession.

↦ 1971 war → Caused due to Pakistan's atrocities in East Pakistan causing India's intervention leading to creation of Bangladesh

↦ Impact

- Pakistan not attacking directly thereon, engaging in non conventional battles like Terrorism.
- Deterioration of relationship due to hostile attitude of Pakistan. (eg) → Rejection of India's humanitarian aid during recent floods.

(2) Indo Sino war.

↦ Causes → due to China's allegation of India's interference in China's internal affairs by giving shelter to Dalai Lama.

- Also due to disagreement over line of Actual Control → China occupied illegally the Aksai Chin Region.

↳ Impact

- Hostile relations with zero contact until PM Rajiv Gandhi resumed the Bilateral talks by visiting China in 1980s.
- India has mixed bilateral relations due to constant Border conflicts (Galwan, Pangong Tso & Doklam) but good economic relations with high level of economic dependence.

Thus, the historical context has largely shaped India's Neighbourhood Policy. However, India seeks Cooperation and coordination by putting the past behind.

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 अंग्रेजों के लिए प्लासी की तुलना में बक्सर का युद्ध अधिक महत्त्वपूर्ण था?

(250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

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

(Answer in 250 words) 15 Marks

The Battle of Plassey which was outcome of British's attempt to interfare in internal Affairs in 1757 gave them a Large Control of Bengal, the Battle of Buxar was the nail on the coffin of Nawab of Bengal.

Process of Consolidation after Plassey.

① The British Ousted Mir Qasim and put Mir Jafar on the throne as the Puppet Nawab to dictat policies.

② The Consolidation included demand of large war bounty, Diwani of Bengal, Bihar, Orissa and authority to trade without restriction

However the British needed more direct control which the puppet nawabs rejected.

Battle of Buxar – 1764.

① It was between →
- Mir Qasim – Bengal
- Shah Alam II – Mughal Emperor
- Nawab of Awadh
- Britishers.

② Outcome: → The British defeated the combined forces of the 3 and completely subordinated the Bengal.

Significance of Battle of Buxar.

① It greatly boosted the confidence of British.

② The get complete control of Bengal

③ Instituted Dual Govt and dictated the financial policies.

④ They got complete support and indirect control of the Mughal Emperor to control the Nawab.

⑤ They secured the frontier of their rule by Treaty of Allahabad & keeping Awadh as buffer against Afghans and Marathas.

Thus, there were deeper implications than Battle of Plassey as it marked the beginning of Indian Conquest which greatly strengthened the foothold of British and provided the experience to deal with Indian Princes while weakening the Central Authority at the same time.

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

The Gupta period, also called the Golden age in Ancient India between 3-5th AD has provided with rich literary Traditions

Sanskrit literature of Gupta Age

① The poets got a royal patronage

② several legal books such as Manusmriti, Dayabhaga and Mitakshara were written during Gupta → reflected the complexity of society.

③ literary Tradition of Kalidasa like Abhijnana shakuntalam, Ritusamhara, Kumar Sambhava and Malvikagnimitra Reflected the level of understanding

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of literature

→ They provide the account of society, Geography, polity and economy of the period.

④ Scientific Tradition of Aryabhatta and Barabhatta in form of Aryabhattia, Suryasiddhantha reflected the high watermark of scientific Tradition in Sanskrit.

Sanskrit literature other than Gupta.

① The religious books such as Rigveda, Yajurveda, Puranas and Upanishads are valuable literary sources.

② The Arthashastra of Chanakya, Patanjali's Mahabhasya are books of other period that set a high watermark.

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However the the literary history of Ancient History can be accounted by books other than Sanskrit Tradition such as:-

① Tripitakas of Buddhist written in Pali

② Angas of Jains written in prakrit.

They too provide a rich literary account of ancient India citing the local tradition, philosophies and ~~trad~~ teachings.

Thus, the current philosophies of vasudhaiva kutumbakam and other such ideas are outcome of our Sanskrit legacy.

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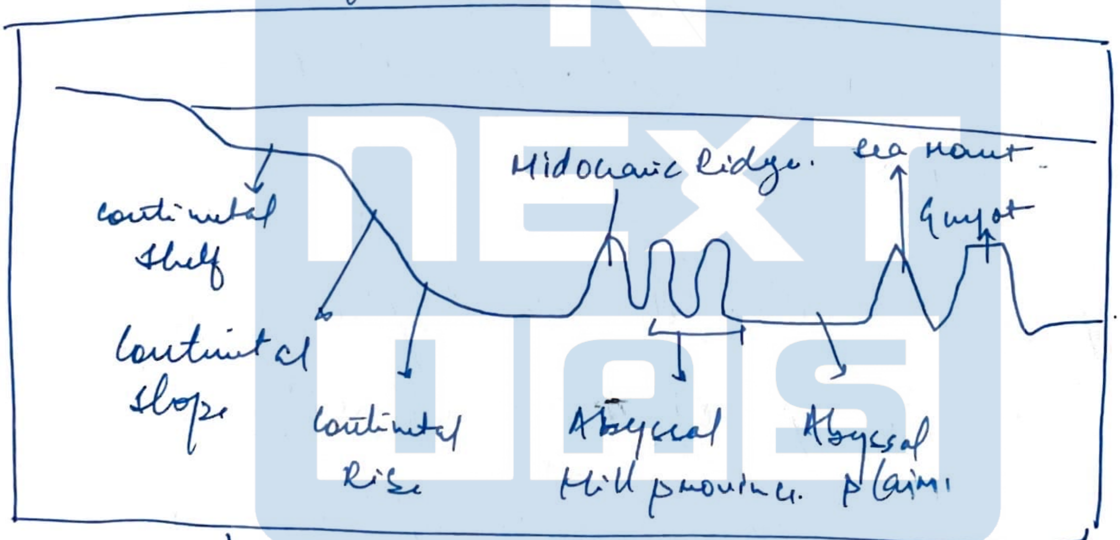
Q.14 महासागरीय नितल का विन्यास उन भूगर्भीय प्रक्रियाओं के बारे में आवश्यक जानकारी प्रदान करता है जिन्होंने पृथ्वी की सतह को आकार दिया है। महासागरीय नितल की प्रमुख विशेषताओं और समुद्र विज्ञान के अध्ययन में उनके महत्त्व की चर्चा कीजिए। (250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

The configuration of the ocean floor provides essential information about the geological processes that have shaped the Earth's surface. Discuss the major features of the ocean floor and their significance in the study of oceanography. (Answer in 250 words) 15 Marks

The sea floor spreading hypothesis provides evidence that Ocean floors are younger than continents and this study provides information about Geological History.



Ocean Bottom Topography

Major features of Ocean-floor.

① Continental shelf → The submerged and extended part of continent upto 20-500km. They are highly productive parts of ocean.

② Continental break. → The point where the shelf stops and slope begins.

③ Continental slope. → steep gradient of 5-30° having features like submarine canyon. They are last edge of continent

④ ~~A~~ Continental slope. → The base of slope which has graded material deposit much like an alluvial fan at bottom of mountain.

⑤ Abyssal plain. → The vast featureless plain made up of very fine deposits of Terrigenous & biogenous clay covering most part of Ocean bottom.

⑥ Mid Oceanic ridges. → Formed due to divergence of Tectonic plates and eruption of basaltic lava along axis of divergence.

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Significance in Study of Oceanography

① They give information about interior of earth.

② They provide evidence of marine resources like Oil & Gas (Gulf of Mexico), Polymetallic nodules and biotic resources like fishes (grand Banks)

③ They provide evidence of seismicity and activity of Tectonics → help to predict earthquakes and Tsunamis.

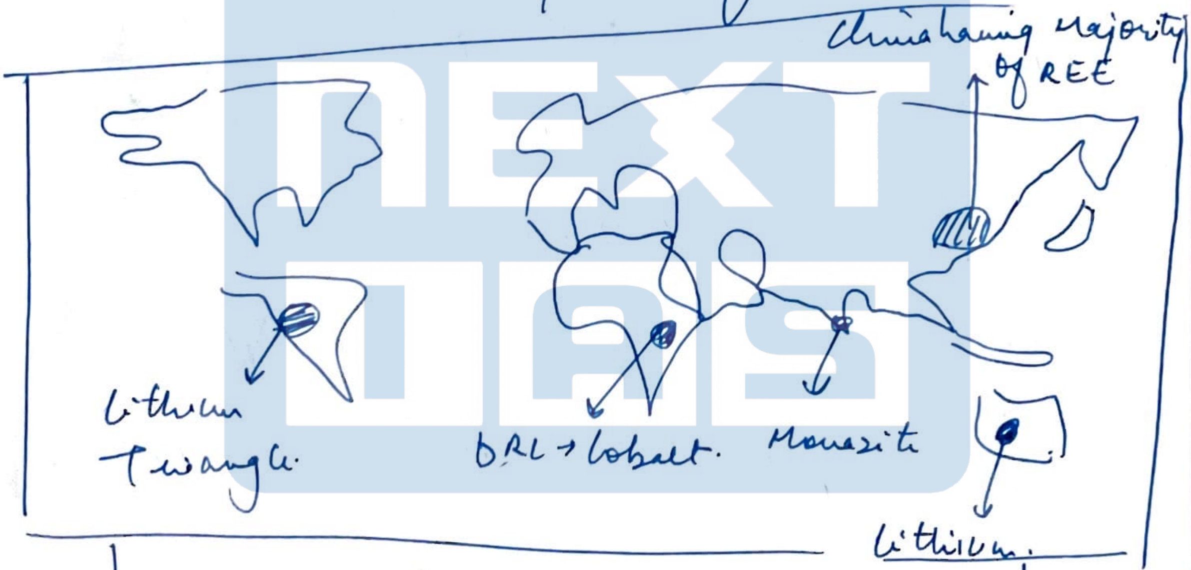
④ The study helps to understand complex ecosystem and Marine lifeform.

In order to study Oceanography in detail Govt. has launched Mission Samudrayaan under Ministry of Earth Sciences.

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 like Manganese, Cobalt, Lithium, Copper, etc are found in very little quantities and are essential in electronics manufacturing.



Distribution of Rare Earths

Reasons for Growing Demand in Global Economy.

① Industrial Revolution 4.0.

② Heavy dependence upon imports

③ Monopolization of production. (eg) Taiwan for Semiconductor

Uses of Rare Earths

① Used in Battery Energy storage systems.
② used in Electric vehicles.
③ Semi conductor chip manufacturing
④ Infrastructure such as Critical Information infrastructure, bullet trains, etc.

Environment Impact of Extraction

① Usually open cast Mining → acid mine drainage and deforestation.

② Displacement of thousands of Tribals

③ Habitat fragmentation and biodiversity loss.

④ large scale Greenhouse Gas emissions.
⑤ pollution of water bodies like rivers, aquifers and surface run off to oceans.

Thus the rare earth minerals pose significant ecological threat.

Way forward.

① Sustainable development practices.
② Community participation in Resource extraction
③ Diversification of supply chains & resilience.
④ Finding sustainable alternatives
⑤ Global regulation for equitable sharing of resources

Therefore, the rare earths, very essential for economic growth must be used sustainably to balance economic efficiency with social desirability.

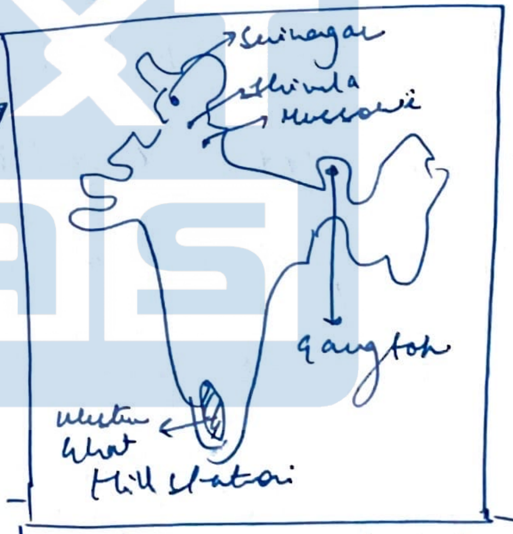
Q.16 पहाड़ी राज्यों में पर्यटन, इस क्षेत्र की पारिस्थितिक वहन क्षमता से अधिक हो जाने का खतरा है। इस प्रवृत्ति के लिए योगदान करने वाले कारकों का विश्लेषण कीजिए और इस घटना के संभावित पर्यावरणीय प्रभावों का मूल्यांकन कीजिए। इन राज्यों में धारणीय पर्यटन को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए क्या उपाय किए जा सकते हैं?

(250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

Tourism in the hilly states is threatening to exceed the ecological carrying capacity of the region. Analyze the factors contributing to this trend and evaluate the potential Environmental impacts of this phenomenon. What measures can be taken to ensure sustainable tourism in these states?

(Answer in 250 words) 15 Marks

The recent incident of land subsidence in Joshimath create debate about negative impact of Tourism and ways to minimize it as these regions are highly vulnerable.



Vulnerable Hill station

The ecological carrying capacity refer to the maximum population a region can sustain given its resources like Topogr-aphy, soil, productivity, etc.

Factors threatening carrying capacity

① Large scale urbanization → in hill stations

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like Manali, Mandi → Construction of Multistory buildings on steep slopes.

② Infrastructure expansion → like Char Dham project creating 4-lane roads by cutting mountains.

③ Deforestation → to accomodate the infrastructure — leading to low soil and slope stability.

④ High rate of Immigration → In order to fill the economic opportunities of Tourism.
↳ Creating higher demand of social amenities like food, water, health, education.

Potential Environmental Impact

① High vulnerability of disasters → The floods and landslides in Himachal especially in Hill stations.

② Man Animal Conflict → due to destruction of forests and habitats

③ Pollution of air and water → due to sewage disposal in rivers and underground.

④ ~~[illegible]~~ Change in climatologic aspect like high frequencies of flash floods due to cloud burst.

Measures for sustainable Tourism

① Strict Environment Impact Assessment.

② Hazard Zone Vulnerability assessment to demarcate no-go zones.

③ Putting limits on urban expansion

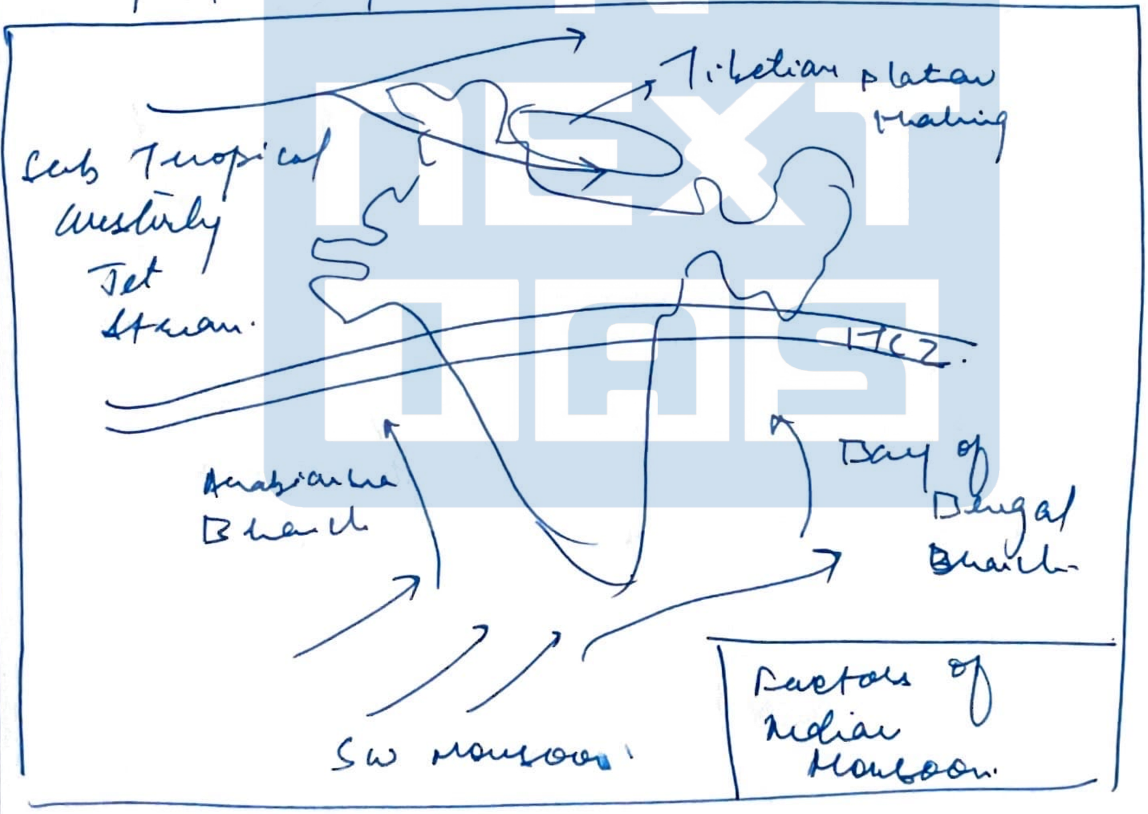
④ incentivizing Eco Tourism and Circular Economy.

Thus, in order to preserve the beauty of this station, accelerated actions need to be taken immediately.

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 Monsoons are rain bearing wind system that cause rainfall to Indian sub continent in months from July to september.



Role of Factors of Monsoon.

Oceanic factors.

① Sea surface Temperature over Mascarene →

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It determines the level of High pressure

② Pacific Ocean Condition → The Warm Pacific pool in most often interferes with ENSO ~~cir~~ cycles.

③ AMOC → They help in heat distribution across Indian Ocean ~~Ocean~~ and Atlantic Ocean.

Atmospheric factors

① Tibetan plateau heating → A low pressure pulls the ITCZ towards Tropic of Cancer and determines intensity.

② Sub Tropical Westerly Jet stream – Establishment over India create breaks in monsoon.

③ Inter Tropical Convergence Zone → It determines the time intensity and amount of rainfall by level of shift

④ Tropical Easterly Jet stream → A strong Jet stream ensures strong and intense monsoon.

⑤ Somali Jet Stream → Though not very well understood → it helps to drive the winds of monsoon and creation of Mascarene High pressure.

⑥ ENSO → They are result of Walker cell interaction & El Nino may often reduce the intensity of rainfall.

⑦ Indian Ocean Dipole → The change in Western & Eastern Indian Ocean. A positive IOD strengthens the monsoon.

⑧ Madden Julian Oscillation → periodic rain bearing clouds in Tropical areas increase the intensity of rain.

Thus, the present climate change has added to the complexity of Indian monsoon making it even more erratic.

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Q.18 हमारे समाज में परंपराएँ परिवर्तन को क्यों बाधित करती हैं? प्राचीन रीति–रिवाजों 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 based upon customary morality and evolve over a long time with greater social acceptance, often becoming hurdle to social change.

Reasons for Tradition impeding change

① Tradition create a social bond among community (eg)→ people of same caste

② They provide a sense of identity → which is lost to change (eg)→ people don't associate with their village after urbanization

③ Traditions in society evolve with changing society (eg)→ Manual scavenging in urban areas.

④ There is a strong trust in tradition and

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suspicion with changing values (eg) → Not sending daughters to cities due to fear of crimes.

⑤ Lack of rationality and blind acceptance of tradition (eg) → Child marriage 25% according to NFHS -5.

Effectiveness of social legislation

Merits of social legislation

① They create awareness among people.
(eg) → people understanding importance of education after RTE.

② They provide a legal right and provide remedy for violation (eg) → Domestic Violence Act → imprisonment.

③ It create a deterrent effect due to fear of penalty.

Demerits / Limitation of social legislation.

① They do not address the root cause of issue → High cases of Dowry and Acid attacks despite legislation.

② Lack of proper enforcement by authorities often lead to ineffectiveness.

③ Issues of weak Criminal Justice System and high pendency of cases.

Way forward.

① Focus on awareness through media campaign, NGOs, SHGs, etc.

② Greater emphasis on behavioral change. (eg:- Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao.

③ Create incentives eg:- Sukanya Samriddhi Yojana.

④ Increase effectiveness of institution like NCST/NCSC/NCW, etc.

⑤ Improve education and health infrastructure and make it more accessible.

Thus, there needs to be a holistic effort with cooperation of all stakeholders to bring positive social change.

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 है। विश्लेषण कीजिए। (250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

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

(Answer in 250 words) 15 Marks

According to Census 2011, currently 4% population lives in ~~urba~~ slum and the issue is only aggravating with rising urbanization.

Reasons of slum problem due to lopsided policies.

① Poor infrastructure provision

↦ Lack of adequat housing and shortage of ~~to~~ land to settle.

↦ High rates of land → unaffordable by migrants

↦ Inadequate social infrastructure of school and hospital to provide basic services.

↦ Amenities like Sanitation and clean water are inadequat which lead to growth

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of health problems like Anaemia, Typhoid, etc.

↦ lack of adequate roads which lead to traffic congestion and bad roads in those areas.

(2) Socio Economic Issues.

↦ Large scale in migration from rural areas due to agrarian distress.

↦ ~~Pto~~ Poor social indicators like Underweight, stunting, low literacy → get into vicious cycle of poverty.

↦ Discriminatory attitude of middle + upper class that creates social divides.

↦ Lack of adequate enforcement of rules + regulation → become haven of criminals and Traffickers.

↦ High incidence of poverty due to Informal workforce.

Way forward

- Rental Housing under PMAY
- Development of Tier 2 & Tier cities
- Development of counter magnet and satellite cities
- Focus on Rural Development to reduce migration
- Creating buffer zones to accommodate the slum population
- Slum Rehab policies.

Thus, there needs to be redressal of root cause of narrow developmental approach and slum issues need to be incorporated into urban planning.

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 the conflict of interest among communities having a common religious sentiment as a disguise to further social, political or economic objective.

Communalism and Economic deprivation

① Lack of ownership of resources creates a sense of discontent

② It ~~leads~~ leads to poverty and inequality which create social divides.

③ ~~A~~ A commonality of deprivation in a community acts as a unifying force.

④ The sense of unity is then disguised ~~as a com~~ and portrayed as religious interest.

Communalism and Social Exclusion.

① The **social divide** often create a sense of **alienation, frustration** and anger.

② The religious and regional sentiments **fill** that **void of exclusion** → they give a sense of identity and ideology.

(eg) Radicalization of Kashmiri Militants by proxy groups.

③ The socially **excluded individuals** become targets of indoctrination.

Communalism and Discontent & Division.

① The difference **in common regional** & religious groups are **pitted against** in backdrop of divides.

② The general **lack of tolerance** and anger is blamed on the opposite

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groups.

③ Issues such as fake news and misinformation tend to act as a spark to instigate violence among division.

eg:- Manipur violence.

Way forward.

① There needs to be platform for dialogue and grievance redressal of communities.

② Interfaith faith & interregional councils could encourage people for greater societal participation.

③ Adequate safeguards by Govt to prevent spread of Communalism Online through social media.

Thus, Communalism threatens the idea of Unity and Diversity. Hence we need to stand against it in spirit of "Sarva Dharma Sambhaav".