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(To be filled by candidate)

Code : TC035

Name of Candidate : Kaanchi Singhal

Roll No. : MT23FLTPN007

Registration Number : ..... Date of Examination : 11/8/23

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

Even while geographical diversity creates differences in culture and lifestyle of Northern & Southern India, the Indian philosophy weaves the land into unity.

Contribution of North & South

(1) Six schools of Indian philosophy
↳ 'Shadangas' with contribution of sages from both areas:

→ eg:- Vedanta theory by Sankaracharya of South India. (Advaita)
- theory of advita vedanta practiced & propogated by Ramkrishna Paramhansa from Bengal in 19th century
- Further Vedanta theory diversified by Madhava-charya and Ramanuja

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(2) Bhakti movement :

eg :- i) Alwars & Nayanars in South India with similar practices of Jogis & Nathpanthis in North.

ii) Ramananda acted as bridge to spread Bhakti philosophy to North India.
↳ further developed by Kabir, Guru Nanak from North India.

(3) Buddhism & Jainism philosophy

eg :- i) Jainism contribution of Stulabahu & Bhadrabahu - patronised by dynasties from both areas.

ii) Buddhism spread & patronisation to south India.

Hence Indian philosophy of 'one-ness' and values of dharma, moksha band. These give India the soft power to spread the message of Vasudeva Kutumbkam in world.

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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 socio-religious reform movements of the 19th century were driven by various factors one of them being opposition to colonial rule.

Factors of colonial rule:

1. **Imposition of religion:**
   - activities of Christian missionaries created resentment.
2. **Attempt to find confidence in own culture:**
   - that could make people proud (eg: Arya samaj)
3. **challenge to cultural practices by British:**
   - ↳ eg in — clothing & sense of inferiority creation

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Other factors :

① Liberal ideas of west :
eg- Humanism by swami Vivekanand

② orthodox elements in own culture
↳ opposition to idol worship & monotheism that crept (eg: Atmiya sabha)

③ opposition to own social evils of India (eg: sati & child marriage)

Hence while opposition to colonial rule acted as a spark to make Indians look within their own culture for confidence; nonetheless having found need for reforms in own practices formed a critical base for these reforms.

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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

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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 temperature distribution on earth is influenced by various geographical features creating diversity in climate patterns and local weather.

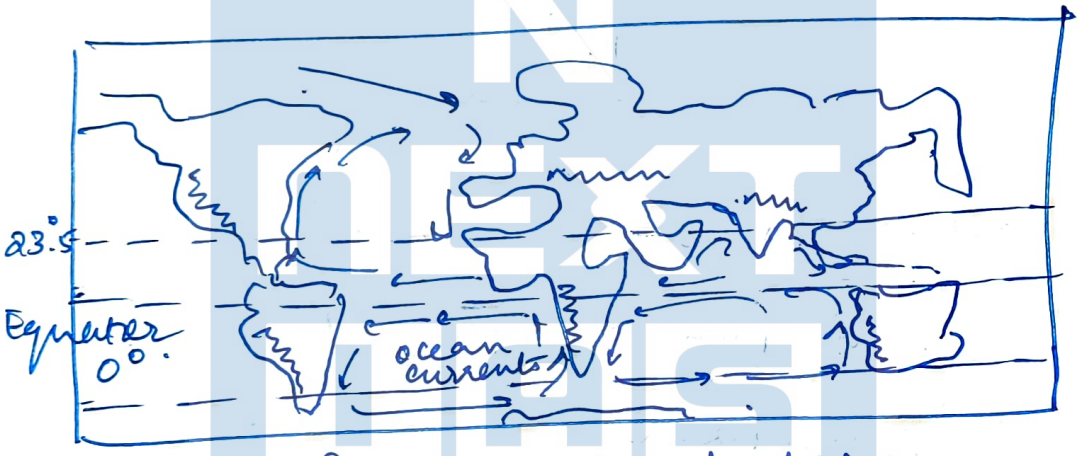


Fig: various factors affecting temperature.

Factors:

(1) **Latitude:**
- places near equator receive direct insolation
- decrease in temperature towards poles.

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(2) Ocean currents:

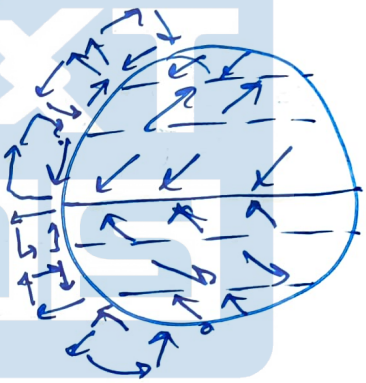
↳ - Warm ocean currents lead to rain &
- Cold ocean currents lead to deserts (eg: Atacama)

(3) Mountains: temperature & altitude

↳ • act as a barrier for winds & have glaciers

- eg: • Rocky mountains as barrier for Chinook
• Orographic rain caused due to mountains on west.

(4) Wind Patterns:



eg: ↳ • trade winds responsible for Indian monsoon.
• mediterranean climate in europe due to offshore winds in summer.

(5) Local winds: eg: land & sea breeze

Hence multiple factors influence the temperature distribution

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Q.5 जलवायु परिवर्तन के कारण हिमनदों के पिघलने का पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र और मानव समाज पर गंभीर प्रभाव पड़ता है। हिमनदों के पिघलने के कारण पर्यावरण पर पड़ने वाले प्रभावों और इस मुद्दे के समाधान के लिए किए जा सकने वाले उपायों पर चर्चा कीजिए। (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

The melting of glaciers due to climate change has serious implications for the ecosystem and human society. Discuss the effects of melting glaciers on the environment and the measures that can be taken to address this issue. (Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks

Climate change refers to heating of earth's surface due to greenhouse effect of carbon dioxide & other gases concentration.

This heating has led to melting glaciers

↳ Eg: - Decrease in Antarctic area
- melting of Arctic landmass.
- Himalayan glaciers melting.

Effects:

1) Ecosystem & environment:

(i) Sea level rise:

(ii) Affect on biodiversity of polar areas (eg: polar bears)

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(iii) Threat of ecosystem imbalance : due to connected food chains.

(iv) Reduced albedo : pushes further greenhouse effect

v) Ocean acidification.

vi) Harm to peatlands.

2) on human society :

i) Disasters : flooding & coastal erosion

ii) zoonotic Diseases : due to thawing of permafrost

Measures :

(1) Mitigation for climate change : • net zero carbon goals
• transition to renewable energy

(3) Adaptation to melting glaciers :

- policies for small island states.
- embankments etc for coastal areas.
- policies for disaster management

Hence holistic 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 refers to the ~~the~~ increased milk production due to success in dairy farming and cooperative models.

Regional success of west India:

(1) **cooperative model of Gujarat:**

i) Inclusion of all stakeholders & citizens

ii) professionally elected board of directors.

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(2) Social networks further enhanced → community partnership

(3) Use of women as a critical stakeholder.

(4) Specialisation of Gujarat in dairy farming
↳ Traditional knowledge of dairy farmers utilised.

(5) Successful model as alternative to ~~as~~ crop production

(6) Roots in rural economy

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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 investigation refers to measuring of magnitude & intensity of earthquakes.

Understanding of earth's interior:

(1) Helps understand the structure of rocks in crust

(2) Gives the depth of earth's interiors

(3) Helps analyse the nature of ~~wa~~ body and surface waves

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— Body waves travel throughout interior (P & S waves)
— surface waves on earth — these are more destructive

(4) Further helps predict changes in rock structure due to changes in land.

(5) Gives key to prevent pressure on land and which areas are more vulnerable

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

The pace of demographic transition varies across different states of India making population growth a double-edged sword. Comment. (Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks

Demographic transition refers to change in population structure.

Varies across states:

1) Northern states have higher population and low pace of transition.

2) South states (eg: Kerala) have more population in middle & old age.
— higher pace of transition.

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Double edged sword!

↳ 1) Difference in policy making needed

2) Difficulty in analysis of change (eg: TFR reduction below to 2.0 is for entire India)

3) Promotes migration to lower populated state.

4) creates issues in adopting a uniform policy

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

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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

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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. I highlight the causes and impact of the Indo-Pak and Indo-China wars on our bilateral relationships. (Answer in 250 words) 15 Marks

Post Independence India witnessed wars on massive scale even when India was still building itself economically & socially.

Causes & Impacts :

(1) Indo – Pak war :

Causes ⟹ Impact

(i) The 1947 war :

due to Pakistan's sending of tribal groups & accession instrument

led to border demarcation issues & LOC

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ii) The Bangladesh war:

due to Pak's intervention in Bangladesh's cause for independence

→ - created further strain
- signi of Shimla agreement
- brought Bangladesh closer.

iii) Kargil war

due to crossing of LOC by Pakistan

→ - led to further strain
- promoted use of proxies and non-state actors to defeat India.

(2) Indo China war:

Cause:

↳ skirmishes across border
↳ going of patrol

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of Pakistan occupied Kashmir to China

Impact:

↳ established LAC

↳ strain in friendly relations.

↳ impact on economic relations due to already dominance of China.

Hence both mars led to huge backlash for India's bilateral relations with its neighbours.

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

(250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

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

(Answer in 250 words) 15 Marks

The Battle of Plassey & Battle of Buxar both in the 18th century India led to beginning of political colonisation of India.

Consolidation of Bengal:

→ The beginning of British hold in India was from Bengal province.

Battle of Plassey

Reason:
- trade permits exploited by British merchants

led to:
Puppet rulers in Bengal

Battle of Buxar.

Reason: Puppet ruler did not like interference of British

led to: Permanent British hold.

Battle of Buxar was more important

① **Permanent capture of Bengal:**

— End of Bengal govt. control's over finances.

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and establishment of British control

(2) Dual government in Bengal:
- Nizamat was controlled by puppet Indian ruler while Diwani by British
- Government with responsibility on Indian ruler without power

(3) End of Mughal power:
- with the war & Treaty of Allahbad Shah Alam -2 accepted British suzerainty

(4) Blow to Awadh: conditions imposed by treaty

(5) showcase of British power: for other provinces.

(6) Confidence to British:
- because traitors in Bengal helped British
- hence they could use Indians as puppets to achieve aims.

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Battle of Plassey more important:

(1) Established puppet ruler:
- a strategy British would adopt further

(2) End of actual control by Bengal government:
because of Puppet ruler.

(3) Began the interference of British in political matters.

(4) Helped gain economic control of Bengal trade.

(5) British proved their military and strategic might.

While both battles have their significance in start of British colonisation of India, yet Battle of Plassey was the watershed which began the process. Nonetheless, the Battle of Buxar was a consolidation of that effort with complete control of Bengal. In this way both battles were significant in own sense.

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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

The Literary history of India is marked by diverse languages across political kingdoms and geographies

Eg: → Tamil (sangam)
→ Pali
→ Prakrit
} North India

Sanskrit literature saw its zenith in the Gupta period marked by works that still hold relevance.

Sanskrit literature in Gupta Age

→ Sanskrit developed as a classical language that was for royals and court work.

→ Restricted for usage by royals and religious pursuits.

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→ Significant works in this period by Kalidasa:

- Meghduttam
- Raghuvamsam
- Vikramorvasi

Why matter mark?:

① → with various plays & poetry these works showed:

i) The social life of period
ii) Economic and political workings of courts referred
iii) creative & imaginative works on love (eg: Meghdut)

② → These works became basis for Sanskrit Theatres and other visual arts of period

③ → they hold relevance for style of writing and give a life's perspective for today's world

Sanskrit literature in General:

→ the other literary sources

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Of Sanskrit include the religious text like:
- Vedas
- Puranas
- Mythologies (Ramayana & Mahabharat)

Why matters mark:

i) Spiritual questions of the time
ii) Texts formed basis for religious beliefs, rituals & practices.
iii) Modern time relevance for philosophical basis of Indian thought. (eg: Upanishads)

- Hence Sanskrit literature in ancient period marked a high watermark.
- However being restricted to ~~commons~~ royals its usage couldnt be transmitted.
- The New Education policy 2020 attempts to promote classical language in the right direction.

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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।

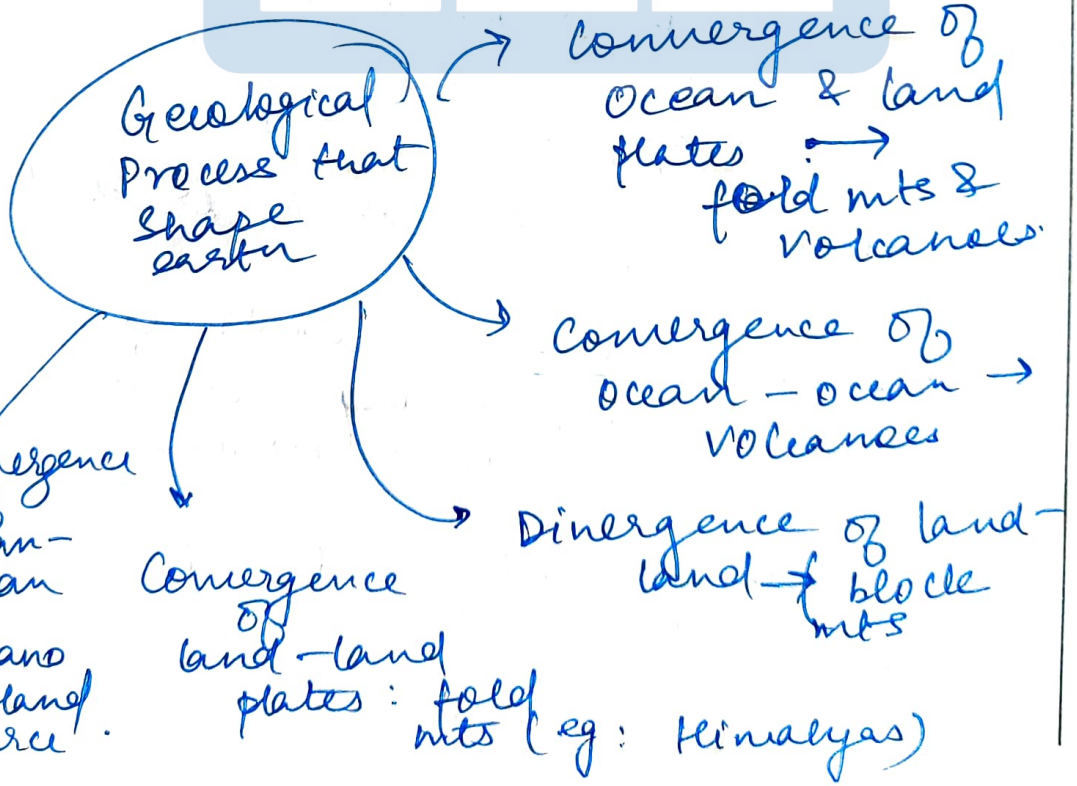
(250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

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 geological processes of the earth's interior have shaped the earth's crust alike in ocean and land.

The sea floor spread theory by Hess was a significant contribution that explained ocean's landforms and formed a basis for plate tectonic theory.



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Configuration of ocean floor

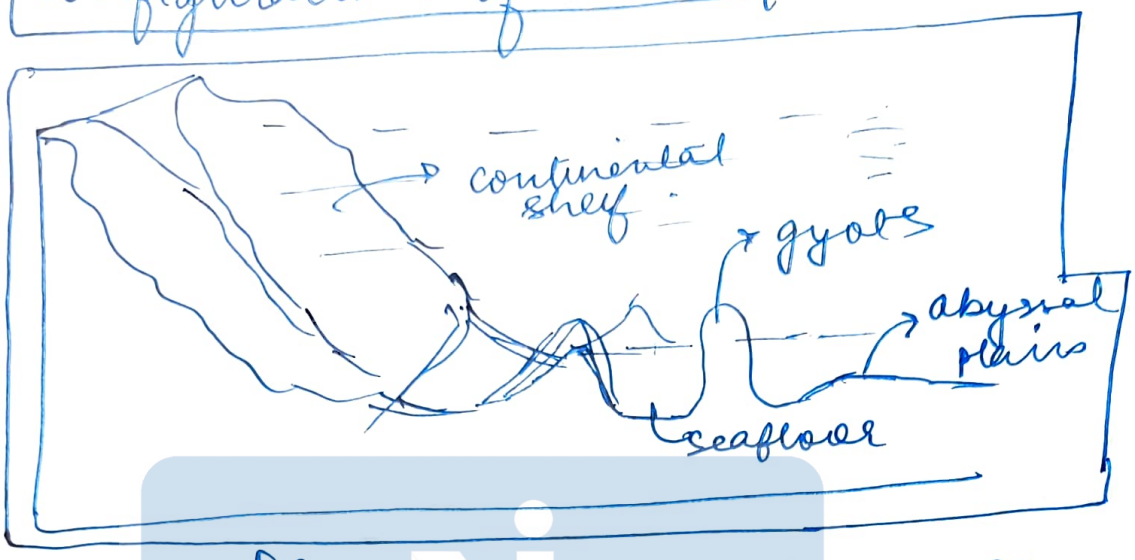


Fig: configuration of ocean floor.

Major features:

1) **continental shelf**: connects the land to ocean floor.
   - length varies as per convergence or divergence.
2) **ocean volcano & mountains**:
   - result of convergence & divergence.
3) **gyots**: residual & eroded mountains
4) **abyssal plains**: areas with sea bed deposits like manganese nodules.

Information of geological process: How?

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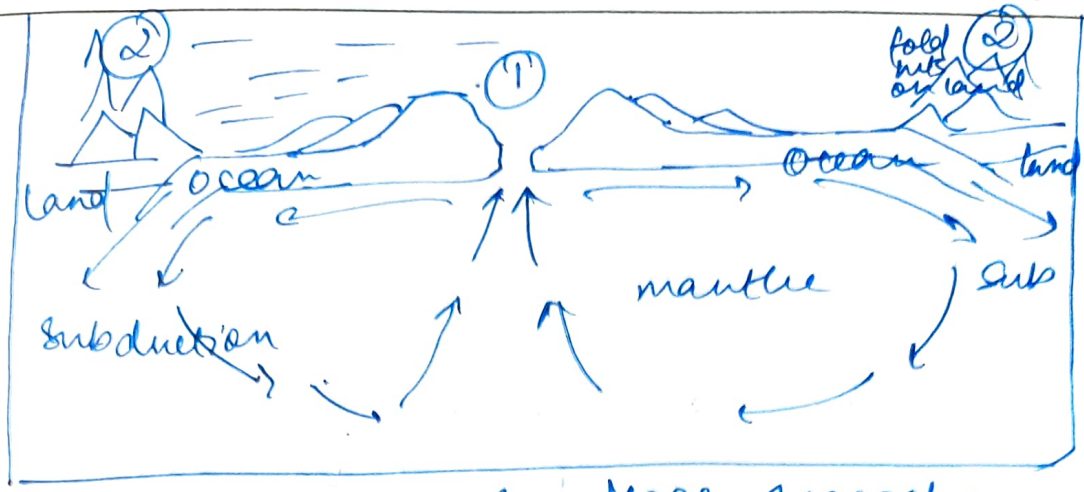


Fig: Hess sea floor spread.

With reference to above figure:

① → indicates the divergence of sea floor leading to ocean mountains

② → indicates ocean & land plate convergence leading to fold mountains with volcanoes on land (eg: Andes)

Hence the theory of plate tectonics is clear by studying that:

- mountains from diverging ocean boundary have same characteristics.
- How volcanoes on land are shaped

Therefore these help in study of oceanography with minerals and the width of continental shelf indicates the intensity of tides.

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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

The rare earth elements ~~range~~ are concentrated in some regions across the world, however their extraction process is highly specialised leading to a reduced access in light of their growing demand for energy transition.

Elements from lanthanide & actinide series of periodic table are included in this category

Distribution :



fig: Major Distribution of rare earth

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→. Major areas of distribution are China, Australia, Africa and South America with China being one of the largest producer.

Major uses:

1) Use in electric vehicles for battery manufacturing.
2) Use in new technology infrastructure for 5G & 6G.
3) Application for new electronic products with applications in ~~to~~ various sectors like renewable energy

Critical for global economy.

→ With the pattern of world trade based on "specialisation of resources and processes" and thereafter linkage of supply chains, some areas have gained advantage.

→ China's advantage in

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distribution and specialised in extraction it has gained strength in electronic supply chains

Environmental impact of Extraction:

1. Heavy water pollution :
   - the process involves specialised method for high purity.
2. Toxic discharges leading to land pollution.
3. ~~Defor~~ degradation of earth surface.

While India also has some distribution of rare earth's the specialised process for extraction is not available.

In order to prevent a hegemony in resource supply & distribution a global order of cooperation & clean disposal of wastes in extraction is needed

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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

The geographical diversities of land in India offers unique opportunities for eco-tourism and economy for these states.

However it is critical to analyse whether a balance exists to conserve special geography

Ecological carrying capacity → It is the potential of an ecosystem to allow resource utilisation without negative impact.

Excess tourism
↳ more people in same piece of land.

Factors for exceeding carrying capacity for hill states

① Pressure on land:

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- more resorts, hotels built
- more population density

(2) higher resource extraction:
- ~~limited supplies~~ more resources like water etc. extracted

(3) limited supplies in hill areas
↳ eg: lack of groundwater access
- dependance on springs & glacier (eg: unique geography of Ladakh)

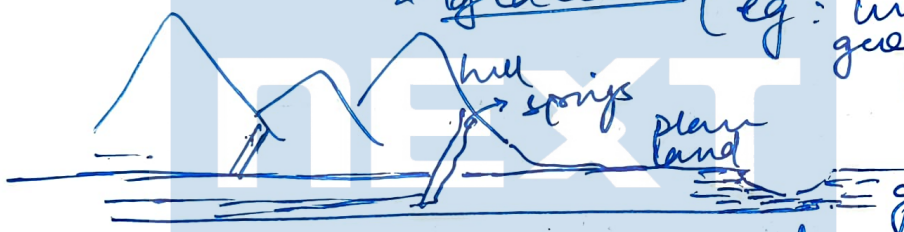


Fig: lack of ground water access to hill.

(4) More transport & infrastructure for facilities
eg: roads & heavy vehicles.

(5) Lack of policy for controlled tourism in hilly areas.

Environmental impacts:

(1) water stress: - Recent studies suggest drying of springs
- also aggravated with climate change

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② Unplanned land use : Disasters
↳ pressure on land
↓
- Land subsidence (eg : Joshimath)
- Landslides.

③ Deforestation : for infrastructure like roads & hotels

④ Pollution :
↳ air pollution : traffic & congestion
↳ water & soil pollution.

⑤ Unsustainable waste disposal :
↳ excess waste generation & lack of technology & policy

Measures for sustainable tourism :

① Regulation in peak season :
↳ policy like permits for limited vehicles.

② Planned land usage : for infrastructure

③ water harnessing structures.

④ (Traditional knowledge & structure)

⑤ Policies on waste disposal

⑥ Promote digital & armchair tourism

Hence a balance is to be sought between economic & environment.

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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 result of action of trade winds and differential temperature & pressure conditions that drive their shift to Indian subcontinent

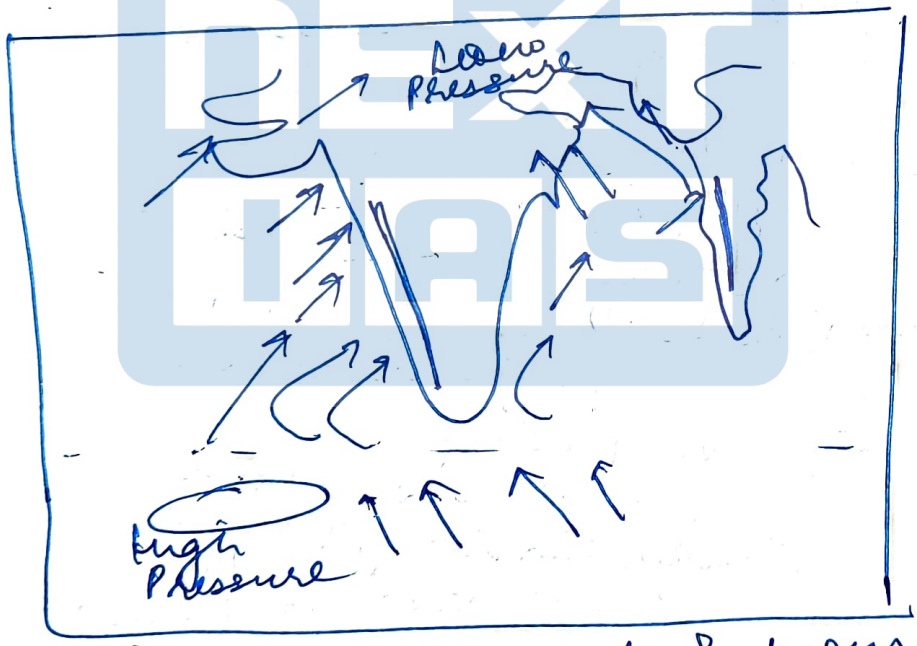


Fig: Trade winds & monsoon.

Role of Ocean & Atmosphere:

① Oceanic factors:

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① Warm ocean current —
↳ create ideal condition for monsoon.

② Provide necessary moist supply : the coastline of India with Arabian sea & Bay of Bengal provide favourable conditions.

Influence:

→ Intensity : cyclone formation in Bay of Bengal.

→ Distribution :
— Kerala first receives rainfall due to location & coastline & direct facing of monsoon winds.
— Areas away from ocean remain drier (eg: central India like Maharashtra & Vidarbha)

II) Atmospheric factors :

1) High temperature of North India → shifting of pressure belts

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2) Low pressure : attracts winds from Mascarene High.

3) Trade winds : shift to right due to coriolis force.

4) Geostrophic winds :
- The western disturbance shift north.
- The easterly jet stream brings rain.

Influence :

→ Intensity : - Extreme low pressure due to dry regions of North India.

→ Distribution : winds travelling upto North get drier and hence bring lesser rain

It is critical to note that climate change has led to change in ocean & wind patterns increasing the intensity of monsoon in shorter duration and affecting earlier dry areas (eg : Rajasthan). Steps for adaptation are needed.

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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 in Indian society are shaped due to their habitual obedience and acceptance over a period of time with origins in past.

Why impedes change:

(1) **Acceptance by majority:**
- this leads to resistance of a wider intensity.

eg: tradition of fire crackers in Diwali practiced irrespective of religion.

(2) **Tradition integrated with caste identity:**
- eg: occupation of manual scavenging

(3) **Integration with religions:**
- eg: concept of pollution & purity of

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menstruating women and temple entry in Sabrimala

(4) Integration with lifestyle:

↳ eg: Clothing of women promoting purdah system furthers patriarchy.

(5) Integration in value system:

↳ eg: Tradition of 'Pati Parmeshwar' (value of obedient wife) leading to difference in age of marriage. or promoting child marriage

Role of social legislation:

1) Can be instrumental:

i) Law can lead to a social change (eg: practice of untouchability reduced)

ii) Constitution as a social revolution:

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- Affirmative action has improved position of castes.

iii) women rights:
Judicial activism in areas of sexual harassment at workplace, etc has helped changed patriarchy attitude.

2) How it can fail:

i) Non-acceptance of judicial decisions
eg: Sabrimala

ii) Occupation of manual scavenging still by majority castes.

iii) Prevalance of child marriage in rural areas.

iv) New ideas of homogenous marriage, criminalising marital rape have received backlash.

The idea of transformative constitutionalism aims to make law as a weapon of social change. However it can be a work in progress & needs work of citizens themselves in acceptance.

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NEXT IAS

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 have emerged as a result of infrastructure crisis and a negative externality of urbanisation. (eg: Dharavi in Mumbai Asia's largest slum)

Result of policies :

Unplanned dimensions of policies lead to slums as temporary housing infrastructure for migrants in urban areas.

(I) **Infrastructure Provision in Policies :**

1) **Lack of housing plan for migrants :**
   - due to excessive density and temporary nature

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2) Unplanned land use distribution:

↳ with development activities and resultant housing needs.

— Stress on land resources

3) Governance & corruption:

↳ nexus leading to easy land access to real estate developers & industrialists.

II) Socio-economic issues addressed in policy:

1) Migrants from rural areas belong to lower economic class.

↳ social stratification.

2) Inequality of economic resources

↳ cities with wealthy having maximum resources.

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3) No account of resource utilisation & infrastructure access with equity.
↳ eg: water stress & waste issues in slum areas.

The Road ahead :

The above analysis shows slums are a result of policy issues.

Need :

1) Evidence based policy
↳ eg: Data on migrants by e-shram.

2) Housing rental concept : for slum areas — (temporary nature)

3) Implementation of PM Awas Yojana.

4) Transparency in land distribution

Hence a holistic approach is needed

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

(250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

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

(Answer in 250 words) 15 Marks

Communalism refers to a sense of a common interests and identity of a social group that are antagonistic to the beliefs and practices of others creating a sense for separate identity -

Economic Deprivation as cause

(1) Idleness and joblessness
↳ channelises youth energy in this direction

(2) common sense of injustice
↳ due to more poverty in a religion
(eg: Sachar committee report on poverty in a religious group)

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(3) Inequality in infrastructure access :
↳ furthers lack of opportunities & poverty.

(4) Perceived dominance of majority or minority for own issues.
↳ ~~economic~~
eg: Muslims in colonial era were lesser educated & economically weaker

Theories in Social exclusion

(1) Differences in religion beliefs :
↳ aggravates division of identity.

(2) outsider & insider perception —
↳ furthers economic & political dominance theory

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(3) social exclusion is further used for political mobilisation.

(4) Social exclusion of more concentration of minority population in certain pockets.
↳ increases unity for cause.

Hence it is clear that both economic & social factors cause a feeling of discontent

Economic + Social

↓ deprivation & inequality

↓ difference in cultural identity.

Both give a cause to resort to political mobilisation for cause leading to communalism.