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(To be filled by candidate)

Code : TC035

Name of Candidate : C. SIVASAKTHIVEL

Roll No. : 7501764

Registration Number : NIAS230001950I Date of Examination : 13.08.2023

Exam Centre : Old Rajinder Nagar ☐ Bhopal ☐ Online ☑

MTS - Full Length Test (Plus)-1 : 2023

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

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

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

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

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

.....

SUBJECT/PAPER
GENERAL STUDIES

Invigilator's Sign. : .....

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(For filling by Examiners only)

Evaluator Code :

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

Signature

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MACRO COMMENTS

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

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

The civilisational maturity of India is reflected in its quest for philosophical ideas

Both north and south contributed equally

Northern India

① Orthodox schools: that followed vedas and expounded vedic philosophy.

② Heterodox: 1) Charvaka – as per karma/fate
2) Lokayata – money/merry,
3) Buddhism and Jainism

③ Other schools like: Samkhya/ nyaya [logic], vaisheshika [physical universe], mimasa [vedic ritual], Yoga [meditation] and vedanta [by upanishads]

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(B) Southern India:

(1) Tamil: Thirukkural → morality

Sangam: Silappathigaram, Purananooru

Epics – like Seevaka Sinthamani

Jainism, philosophy

(2) The works of Pampa Ponna and Ranna.

(3) Burning Bakthi

↳ Basavanna and their equality principle

↳ Alwar and their devotional to God principle.

Thus, both northern and southern India have equally contributed.

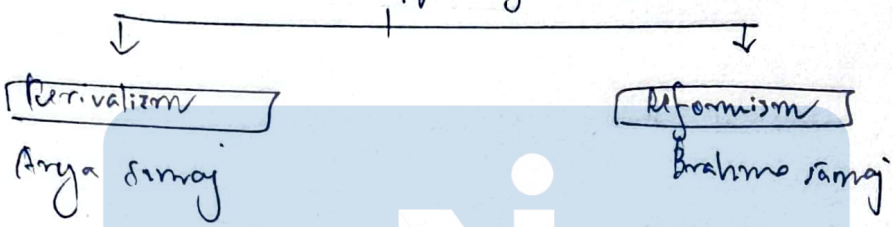
Efforts are needed to infuse their ideas/ Teaching in the new educational policy for moving towards value based population.

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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 social reform movements are a watershed in the Indian struggle for Independence.



Reform was a in opposition to colonial rule:

1) As Colonial power considered our culture inferior,
2) they wanted to weed off ill practices - (Ex) Arya samaj.
3) This would unite various people groups.
   (Ex) Tilak.
4) missionary activities: to counter spread of Christianity → Wahabi/ Kuka/ Shuddhi, Sangathan.
   ↓ ↓
   muslim Sikh

However, not always in opposition

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many west educated intellectuals actually learned from the colonial power.

- Rajaram mohan Roy: monotheism and humanitarianism
- Mahatma Phule: Rights of man and annihilation of caste.
- The concept of equality: propounded by western intellectuals. → Anti caste movements. [Ezhava, Mahar]
- Science and rationality: source for Countering Superstition - (Ref: Paragraph.
- Women advancement: by abolishing inhumane ones like Sati

Thus, the colonial rule both inspired and stimulated (in opposition) social reforms that unleashed intellectual revolution.

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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

The soviet revolution that took place in 1917 Russian ~~control~~ empire took place in 2 phases.



Factors:

1) The imperial policy of Russian Tsars
2) the WW I and toll on Russian men
3) Hyperinflation/ famine
4) Undemocratic rule
5) ~~as~~ undermined state Duma

Consequences:

1) First communist republic of the world
2) Foothold to left ideology: communism/ socialism.

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3) ~~Fut~~ Future Cold war

4) promoted decolonisation, supported Anti-colonial movements. [Lenin, etc].

5) Workers rights, Trade unionism get strengthened

6) Independence : Baltic countries.

India:-

- promoted left ideology: MN Roy / Meerut and Kanpur conspiracy.
- Lenin praised Indian masses for their movements.
- The revolutionary / militant nationalism phase (II) had - socialist tilt]. Ex: HRSA, Bagat singh.
- INC and national movement: adopted labour struggle [eg Dow]. AITUC, etc formation.

Thus, the Russian revolution remained the north star for decolonisation and evolution of worker rights.

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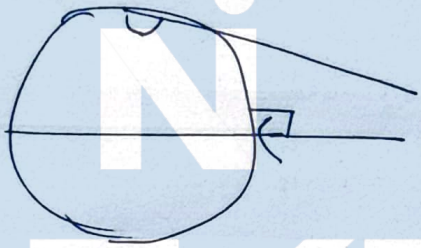
Q.4 पृथ्वी की सतह पर तापमान के असमान वितरण के लिए उत्तरदायी विभिन्न कारकों की चर्चा कीजिए।
(150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

Discuss the various factors responsible for the uneven temperature distribution on Earth's surface.
(Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks

The temperature distribution of earth is ~~easy~~ complex, but the latitudinal heat ~~dath~~ distribution ~~aided~~ aids in maintaining it.

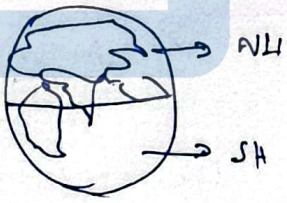
Factors :

(1) latitude:



(2) Altitude: The outgoing infrared heats mor more than the hill stations.

(3) land/water ratio : As specific heat capacity of water >> land

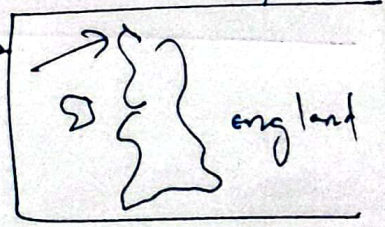


(NH) - more heat/ variation

(SH) - less diurnal/ seasonal variation

(4) ocean currents: They reduce or increase by Cold/ warm currents

North Atlantic drift - warmth in (↑) Europe.



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(5) Planetary winds: → critical role in temperature distribution.

(Ex): The 30-60°c – more variations due to hot/cold mass intermixing,

(6) Local winds: Loo, Foehn, sirrocco – hot.

mistral, Bora, pampero – cold

(7) Day and night duration: → due to ~~differen~~ distance from sun, revolution and rotation of earth and seasons

Thus, the temperature at a place is determined by multitude of factors, – that's tough to predict.

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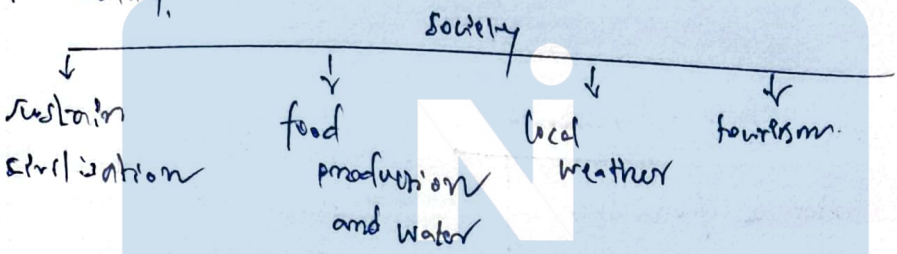
Q.5 जलवायु परिवर्तन के कारण हिमनदों के पिघलने का पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र और मानव समाज पर गंभीर प्रभाव पड़ता है। हिमनदों के पिघलने के कारण पर्यावरण पर पड़ने वाले प्रभावों और इस मुद्दे के समाधान के लिए किए जा सकने वाले उपायों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

(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

Glaciers are the * streams of melted icecaps that feeds rivers and are the reason behind perinniality.



Effect of melting glacier on environment:-

① Loss of Albedo : thereby vicitously reinforcing global warming

② ~~Reduces~~ Impact on fauna: → those in rivers

→ in the seas. - due to rapid cooling water addition,

③ Leads to land degration, landslides and avalanches.

↳ disturbing ecosystem integrity.

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(4) affects food production → more pressure on land
→ more fertilizer

(5) Water shortage: - more underground water depletion and water contaminants like uranium

(6) Temperature pollution.

Measures:
- Immediate → carbon capture and utilisation
  ↓ innovative - like large scale cooling.
- Long term: carbon climate neutrality [paris goals]
  - Green growth
  - sustainability - phasing out fossil fuels.
  - promoting circular economy
  - growth regulation - close to glacier areas.
- Adaptation: → DRR in such areas.
  → climate insurance
  → water recycling.

The third pole and pristine glaciers are vital for human survival (Sbq - 15).

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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 is the rapid increase in milk production that propelled it to #1 spot. by Varghese kurien.

It was more successful in Gujarat - MH region than elsewhere.

Reasons for success :

(1) Presence of urban demand - megacity of Bombay

(2) Anand cooperative: → cooperative set ups in GJ/MH:

(3) capital due to the financial culture of marwaris/ Bombay

(4) The role of Varghese kurien at Anand
↓
The creation of Brand Amul
↓
that rapidly expanded and assimilated the capacity of other districts.

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(v) Technology adoption due to the entrepreneurial spirit of the people

Eg. In other regions
- lack of Cooperative Societies
- lack of adequate capital
- Technical gap.

→ dampened entrepreneurial spirit.

India can expand this by revolution to other regions.

- boosting private capacities. → FPI/ sampada
- native breed [Rashtriya Gokul mission].
- deeper cooperatives. - new ministry
- infra - Animal husbandary infra development fund

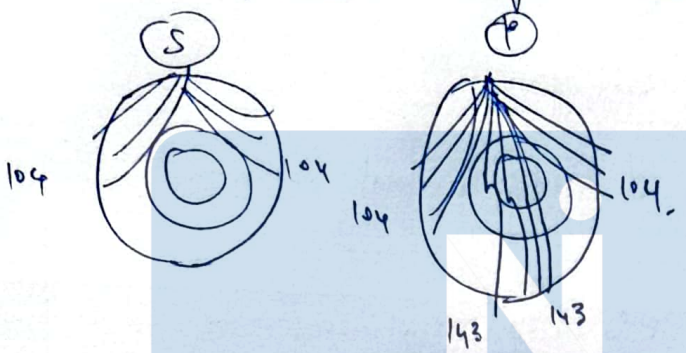
Thus can export more, reduced hidden/ protein malnutrition and supplement farmer income.

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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 investigations are only evolving - the new addition of semi-solid layer to inner core.



The study of (S) and (P) waves:

→ An outer liquid core: due to the shadow (S) area > 104° - to

→ An inner solid ~~core~~ core: due to shadow of (P) - 104 - 143°

→ This shows p changes in the density.

→ The first arrival of (P): has helped in using (P) to guess earthquakes.

→ The relative speed difference of P/S: is due to density and wave characteristics.

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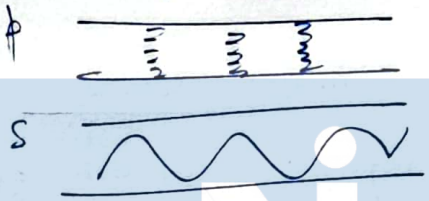
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The structure of earth interior:

Significance:

- Solid crust/lithosphere
- mantle
- outer liquid/inner solid core

deciphering wave forms of (P) (S)



This helps in determining impact

Predictive value of (P) wave.

But there are gaps

→ unable to predict - early warning system is NOT there.

→ learning continues: even layer of core

↳ Tough to ascertain the components accurately

Deep earth studies are vital for India as

> 50% land is (V) seismic zone.

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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

The demographic dividend of India is 37 years long that began in 2018.

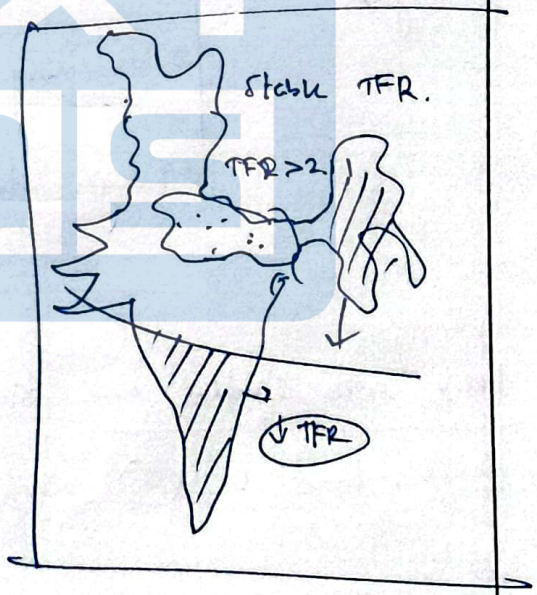
Still, there are more income earning → savings → investment → growth
Benefits → less dependency.

still, there are worrying concerns – due to interstate variations.

↓ owing to interstate variations,

(1) policy making is challenging
- there is no uniformity in policy space.

(Eg): TN – more geriatric conc
North – AN conc.



(2) There are states – that already entered demographic dividend – KL / TN / MH.

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3) This alters the patterns of migration - challenge in service. prioritising

(ex): TN - opposition to IMPDS.

4) unpreparedness for the social security/ geriatrics of the ahead-the-curve states.

(i) The federal challenges in managing this conundrum

measures. → federal council for policy coordination
→ fiscal space - for state led planning.
→ tackling societal crisis - form of soft/ demographic changes

sociological, political, economical and anthropological coordination needed to prevent this dividend from becoming disaster.

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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

As per Mark Twain, India is the cradle of civilization and a melting pot of pluralism.

Ethnic cultural diversity
- 6 major religions.
- 30+ major languages.
- Thousands of caste
- All (4) Races.
- tribalism, caste ethno culturalism.

Factors for cultural unity:

(1) The political structure: → multiparty democracy
→ special provisions in constitution
→ positive secularism
→ Two language formula

This accorded safe political space for multicultural expression

(2) The history of tolerance: → invasions and settling down
→ National movement.

that gradually welded diverse groups into one country, (Ex: INC.

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③ geography: -> the tropical climate by the himalayan barrier

↳ protected from rapid assimilation from outsiders.

④ LPG: the globalization | liberralization

↓ → liberal values.

Spread of culture (bollywood in North) retained local flavours. (~~Tikka~~ panipuri in south),

thus, the tolerant society and (political) social and cultural maturity has enabled in India maintain its regional flavours yet forming a sumptuous ~~Fat~~ Thali.

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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

Annihilation of caste has long been the aim of religio/social reform movements from Ambedkar to periyar, -

Yet it has remain elusive

Ex: Bhima khoregaon, TN - youth honour killing

The dichotomy in these:

1) Individual:

→ being casteist - Internally - hierarchy, purity

→ But public - laws of state restrain them.

2) Family:

↳ modern values - like cohabitation in plural colonies.

↳ Caste endogamy - using matrimonial sites.

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3) Institutions:

↳ Public: They are created by secular constitution

↳ manned by humans who have their own bias. (Ex: TTV- teacher and CEO who made casteist remarks.

(4) Politics:

↳ where parties espouse egalitarianism

↳ but field candidates based on winnability / caste equation.

This dichotomy didn't spare the (1st) tribal president of Puri Temple.

measures: → secularisation
→ de-casteisation of politics.
↳ value based education.

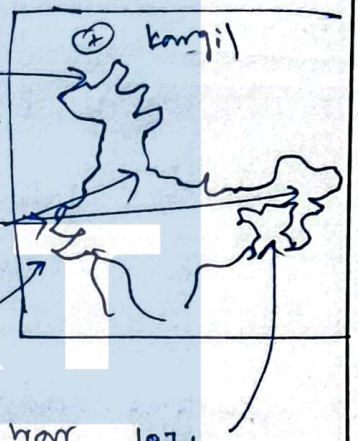
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Q.11 स्वतंत्रता के बाद भारत को कई युद्ध लड़ने के लिए विवश किया गया था। हमारे द्विपक्षीय संबंधों पर भारत–पाक और भारत–चीन युद्धों के कारणों और प्रभावों पर प्रकाश डालिए। (250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

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

The infant Indian nation was forced upon a war immediately after existence, even though our constitution provides for conducting good ~~ext~~ relations - by Art 51.

Wars by India:
- Indo pak war 1948
- china war 1962
- Pakistan war 1965
- Bangladesh liberation war 1971 [v pakistan]
- Kargil war (1999) v pakistan



CAUSES:

Pakistan war	chinese war
1) The question of kashmir	- violation of territorial integrity
2) The dispute at sir creek	- Non acceptance of Johnson line, Mcmahon line, etc.
3) The policy of pakistan to bleed India.	

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- To reduce the development trajectory of India
- for internationalising Kashmir.
- providing safe haven for (NG) insurgents in erstwhile East pakistan.

- The assertiveness and expansionism of china.
- Pacifist and idealism of indian leadership.
-

Both the wars are due to strategic/ hydrological and geopolitical significance of himalayan peaks.

Impact on bilateral relationships.

Pak

china

Parity of Time

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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 British started their power consolidation by series of wars in the carnatic, bengal, mysore and maratha regions. The Battle of plassey and Buxar are vital events.

The Battle of plassey 1857:

The nawab of Bengal Vs East India company [EIC]

Brits won → by treachery → help of mir Jafar

↓ superior arms.

Their strategic victory :

- eliminated their rival siraj
- got a friendly nawab in Bengal [m. Jafar]
- saved their economic fortunes of magna carta by Farukhsiyar
- Revenue of [24 paraganas]

Timeline

Battle of plassey 1757

↓

Battle of Bidra — Dutch

↓

Battle - 3rd with carnatic. — French

↓

3rd panipat battle - 1861 [maratha lost]

↓

Battle of Buxar 1864

decisive victory by the Brits.

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By the time: the battle of Buxar happened

(1) External competitors like French and Dutch were decisively defeated

(2) Internal threats like marathas were given a deadly blow.

(3) Consolidated power in carnatic.

In the battle of Buxar, 1764:

(1) They defeated the combined forces of Bengal/ Awadh and Mughal

(2) They achieved Diwani of (3) provinces Bengal/ Bihar and Orissa

(3) The Nizamat functions were paid by the Nawab and mughals.

(4) Through it this they consolidated their Bengal and prepared for dual governance

While the battle of plassey did give an early start to the British,

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Battle of Buxar

⇒ moral blow to the monarchy in North India

→ got many favourable economy and revenue concessions.

→ by providing nizamat functions- control over the armed forces in the region.

→ Treaty of Allahabad: reduced the role of the mughal emperor Shah Alam 2 to puppet.

Also, they had strategically eliminated many power contenders elsewhere.

Thus, the Battle of Buxar was temporally and strategically more important, that officially marked the beginning of the EIC's rule over India.

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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

India was an ancient cradle of learning from many celebrated literary works like Arthashastra to centres of learning like the Taxila and university.

Though literature originated in many languages like Pali/ Prakrit/ Dravidian languages./

Sanskrit literature bears a unique watermark

Sanskrit in General:

① Grammar: dedicated volumes for the grammar part like Panini's Astadhyayi and

② Celebrated theatrical literature:

like Bhasa's urubhanga and karnabharam that deals with villains like Duryodhana on a positive note

③ Royal touch: by Harshavardana's

Auth Contribution - Ratnavali, Priyadarsika

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④ Across geographies: even in the south

↳ Krishnadevaraya's Jambavadi kalyanam
~~Usha~~ usha parinayam,

⑤ Celebrated poetic works: like kalidasa's Meghadhuta.

⑥ Scientific literature: ↳ Brihatsamhita and Aryabhattiga → kindling scientific temper

⑦ Others: medical → Charaka Samhita
mathematics → Ganitha visthara

Gupta – The golden age!

Not only for art and architecture, but for literary works.

① political history: like Devi chandraguptam and **mudrarakshasa** by ~~Kisa~~ vishakadutta

② life memoris: **Devi chandraguptam.**

③ poetic marvels: like **Raguvamsa** and Ritu samhara by kalidasa

- Considered a literary marvel in translation

all the best

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④ Chandragupta II: had celebrated poets and sanskrit scholars in his courts.

Sanskrit literature also formed the base for

- treaties
- philosophical schools. like vedanta
- inspired regional ones like malayalam literature

Thus, a fitting classical status has been given to sanskrit and its writers are being felicitated by the sahitya academy awards.

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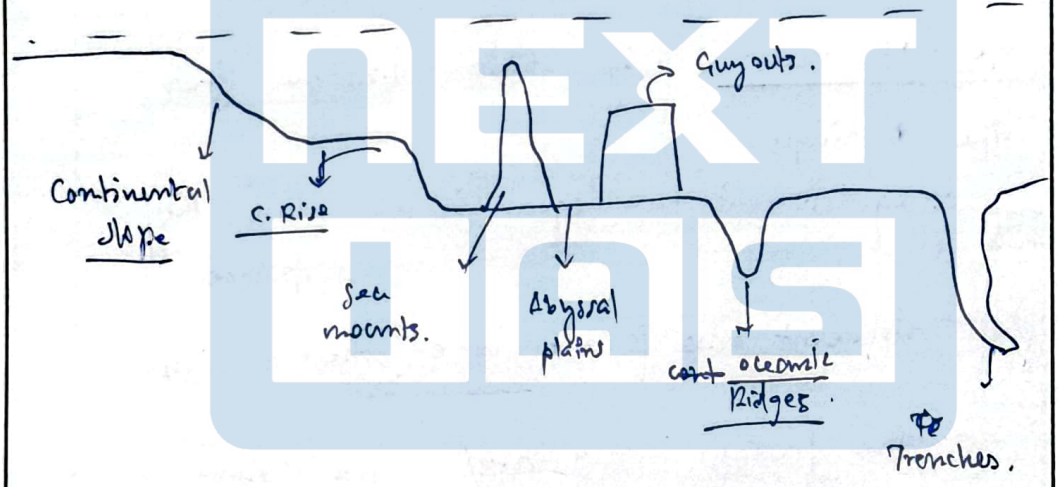
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Q.14 महासागरीय नितल का विन्यास उन भूगर्भीय प्रक्रियाओं के बारे में आवश्यक जानकारी प्रदान करता है जिन्होंने पृथ्वी की सतह को आकार दिया है। महासागरीय नितल की प्रमुख विशेषताओं और समुद्र विज्ञान के अध्ययन में उनके महत्त्व की चर्चा कीजिए। (250 शब्दों में 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 launching of the Samudrayan mission by India brings out the importance of deep ocean studies.

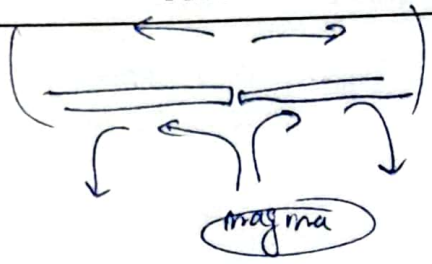
Features of deep ocean studies



Features and their significance:

1) oceanic ridges: That formed in the diverging boundaries → gave sea spread hypothesis. Harry H. Hess
   - validated plate tectonics.
   - understanding of continent and sea formation.

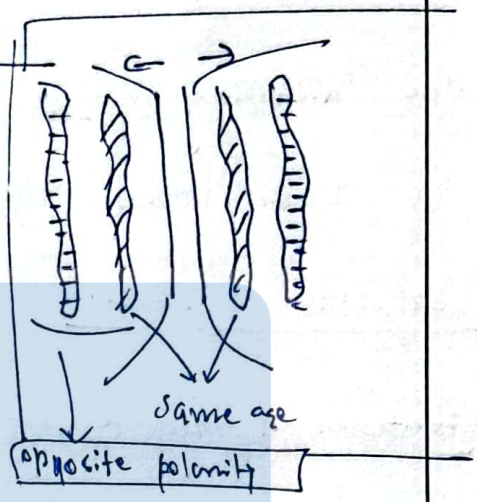
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diverging oceanic plates

(2) Geomagnetism and paleo studies:

- by studying the polarity of rock formation
  ↓
  guess the polarity changes of the geodynamo.



(3) Age of rocks: by their distance from the ridges.
- equidistant are equal in age when they formed
- Adjacent ones are have different ages.
- the farther they are - the older

(4) Volcanic activity: by the presence of guyots/ seamounts
↳ bringout acidic strato volcanism due to hotspot and magma plumes

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① ~~the~~ Plate tectonics: has been confirmed by this ~~the~~ oceanographic studies.

↓

They confirmed sea floor spreading
- formation of new seas
- movement of continents.
- continent ocean formation } in future

They also help correlate extinction events and geodynamo's polarity. Thus play critical role in our understanding geomorphology.

Samudrayaan - step in right direction

↓ understand Indian ocean region

↓ Resource extraction.

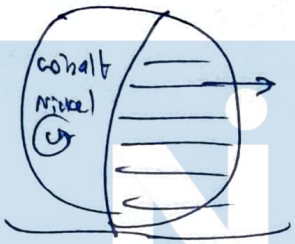
↓ climate change

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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 earths are the 17 elements [lanthanides and Actinides]. that are critical for a country's development.



Critical minerals.

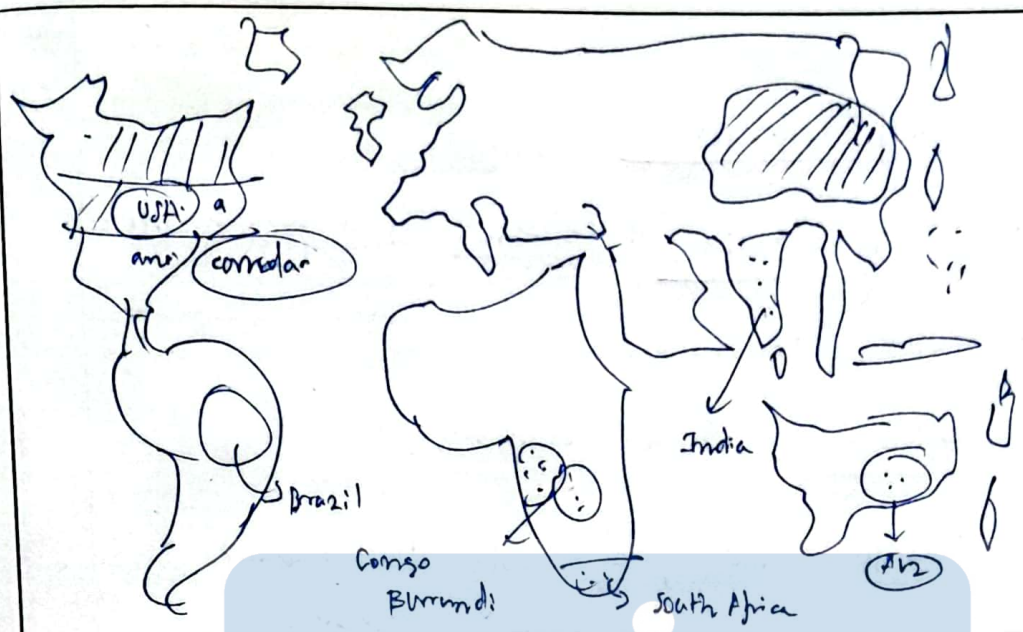
They are called rare earths.

- Their extraction is challenging
- uneconomical forms / ores :- or even though higher than gold, etc
- criticality in supply chains - lopsided to china
- less tech and app in extraction.

India, despite being 5th in reserves - imports majority.

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40% by rest of world — 60% by china

supply chains

Users:
- Medical : Yttrium
- Space – Cesium
- electromagnetic – Neodymium
- electric vehicles.
- Green tech – solar, etc
- glasswares, etc. – lanthanide

Almost all are needed in varying proportions.

These rare earths play vital role in our quest for 4th IR, green and carbon neutral development, Biomedical and nano.

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Environmental impacts:

- Energy intensive & extraction → carbon emission
- Water contamination
- Refinery - related emissions.
- Transport and global supply chain induced emissions.
- land degradation
- biodiversity - blasting / etc

To secure the supply chains. [Critical mineral partnership] and in accessing minerals.

[KABIL, new critical mineral divisions] are being taken. [Circular economy norms] are needed to curb the pollution.

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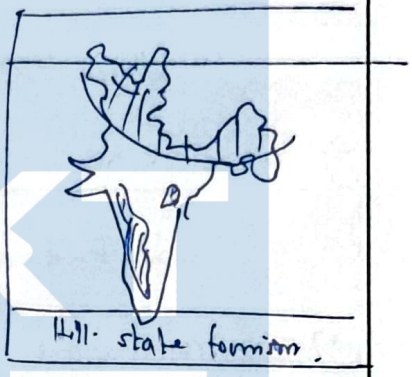
Q.16 पहाड़ी राज्यों में पर्यटन, इस क्षेत्र की पारिस्थितिक वहन क्षमता से अधिक हो जाने का खतरा है। इस प्रवृत्ति के लिए योगदान करने वाले कारकों का विश्लेषण कीजिए और इस घटना के संभावित पर्यावरणीय प्रभावों का मूल्यांकन कीजिए। इन राज्यों में धारणीय पर्यटन को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए क्या उपाय किए जा सकते हैं?

(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 recent Himachal floods hugely impacted tourists and studies say that unmindful tourism was the cause.



Hill. state tourism.

Factors for this trend :

1) unregulated by government:

As this sector compensates the challenges to other manufacturing constraints.

2) poverty and unemployment: in the hill states due to lack of industries/ viable jobs.

3) global warming: that creates more heat waves → more tourists flock.

Ex: Delhi → Manali/ Leh.

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(4) corporatisation of tourism

(5) government tourism push:- Amarnath/ Chardham w/o scientific carrying capacity analysis.

Environmental impacts:

1) Threat to local biodiversity: human animal conflict, disaster generated

2) more water extraction: more subsidence and land degradation.

3) environmental pollution: Air/ water and land - due to use dispose culture

4) deforestation and blockage of natural streams - due to unregulated construction

5) light pollution - affecting biological fauna.

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Measures needed :-

- Regulation: → with scientific carrying capacity
  - → permit system
  - ↓ ecofriendly development.
- construction: → ecofriendly,
  - → pre fabricated ones.
  - ↓ built in circular and waste management.
- GIS and GPS: for incorporating ecosensitive policy making.
- Cooling solutions for cities: will reduce demand.
- Alternative employment for hill people

Sustainable tourism is at the heart of SDG-13 (responsible consumption) and Paris climate agreement.

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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

Though discovered by the medieval arab merchants and observed by various scientists, the Indian monsoon is complex and remains elusive to forecast.

Differential heating theory → Jet stream theory → multifactorial ITCZ shifting theory

complexity

Influenced by

- Oceanic:
  - El nino / La nina
  - Indian ocean dipole
  - Surface sea temperature (SST) of Arabian sea,
- Atmospheric
  - Jetstreams → somali, Sub tropical
  - ENSO / Equino
  - madden Julian
  - Tibetan low

IOR - high

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The intensity of monsoon: depends upon

① the intensity of insolation and formation of low in Tibet.

② Strength of high in the trade - TOR off Africa.

③ The somalia jet.

④ IOD → positive IOD - Strengthens monsoon
→ negative IOD. - weakens monsoon.
↓
difference of Arabian sea and bay of bengal SST

⑤ ENSO weakens monsoon
La nina strong monsoon.

The monsoon distribution :-

1) The onset is heralded by the shifting of subtropical jet north of himalayas.

2) The onset of Tropical easterly jet. that favours uniform spread.

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3) el cyclone formation over India - reduces monsoon. (ex: fani delayed monsoon).

4) other atmospheric factors: like less western disturbances, madden Julian - determines, spread.

This complexity shows the importance of paris goals. A⇒ the worsening of climate only makes the monsoon more weak and erratic.

More attempts to understand — like ALROSS scheme is vital.

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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

Our Indian society is always a society in transition. Guided by a modernist constitution but being led by a traditionalist societal norms, is equally a paradox.

Eg: The opposition to same sex marriage even after decriminalisation by transformative constitution.

Traditions – impediment :-

(1) Fear of losing monopoly: over the lives of individual.

Eg: Ambiguity in triple talaq.

(2) Religiosity: due to the deeper interaction and binding effect of religion.

Eg: Polygamy in at many religions.

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③ Fear of homogenisation: expressed by tribals of north east for uniform civil code

④ Alien concept: As many reforms are top down [Hindu reforms], rather than bottom up

↳ leading to more rigidity to change.

Social legislations.

- Dowry Prohibition
- Hindu Succession Act
- prevention of child marriage

→ very ~~evils~~ inhumane were given up.
(Eg: Sati.

→ Deterrence: ↓ in child marriage from 27 → 21! in 10 years.

Success

→ favourable ecosystem,

→ educate about rights: & Anti dowry, domestic violence. & etc.

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But they fall short in following aspects

- age old practices need community participation
- The challenge of stronghold of traditional khap panchayats / priests / ulemas.
- They are often complex : (eg child marriage in Assam)
- They are intersectional :

  thus, one faceted approach is failing (ex: more criminalising down)

We need
- women empowerment.
- (Eg) : Community participation
  - education and employment.
  - secularisation of society keeping away communalisation of politics

Women

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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

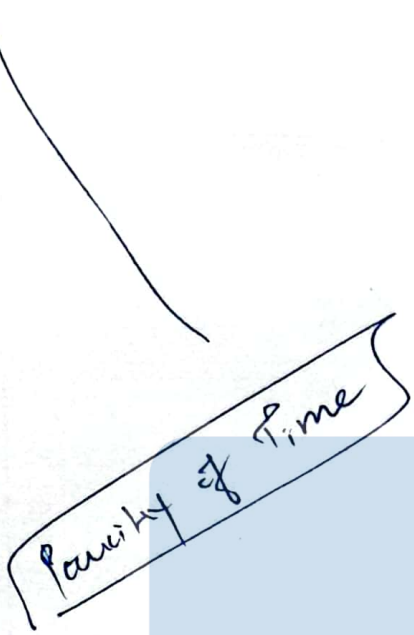
Cities are the growth of engines of economic development, confluence point of anti poverty, pro equity measures, = Even though 31% of Indians live in cities and expected to reach 50% by ~~2050~~ 2050, → the services are abysmal

slums. → 20% of urban populations
↓ → poverty and social exclusion
↓ disease incidence [Dengue and covid].
more anti social activities.

But there are not causalities of problems or holders of poor & indicators, rather they are the result various factors plaguing urban governance

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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 often defined as the ~~expr~~ chauvinistic identity where one community keeps itself in a higher moral pedestal and discriminates another.

- historically, Indian communalism, - that culminated in partition - was not ~~as~~ merely due to religious hatred.
- But due to other factors that fermented and consolidated the religious identity and divide.

(A) economic deprivation :

- The moderate communalism of syed Ahmad khan originated when he felt

↓ muslims were backward ↓ lacked jobs. ↓ lacked education

poor socio economic status.

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Thus, he organised for 4 separate sessions that culminated in separate electorates and later into nation.

In today's India.

→ less communalism among parsis - due to wealthy

→ more resentments among muslims/ tribals due to as 1/3rd of muslims are poor.

↓

This forms seeds of discontent/ disillusion

↓

Radicalisation

(3) social exclusion :-

→ like separate ghettos - for minorities.

→ discriminatory food practices. → beef issue → pure veg

→ separate colonies for dalits in villages.

→ marital purity and pollution [love jihad, etc]

→ questioning one's allegiance to the nation.

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All these acts as fertile ground for

- Vulnerability
- moral crisis.
- discrimination
- Radicalisation.

When such members join — there is more communality → Reinforcing communalism

Still → not always fomenting communalism

→ there are other factors: → social hatred

→ communal politics

→ institutional bias. (Sachar Committee)

Our Commitment to a plural nation will sustain only if there is equal opportunity [Sachar] and tolerance. This inclusivity will aid in strengthening India.