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(To be filled by candidate)

Code : TC071

Name of Candidate : POOJA MALANI

Roll No. : 1130703 (UPSC Roll No)

Registration Number : PTTP220889 Date of Examination : 18-7-23

Exam Centre : Old Rajinder Nagar ☐ Bhopal ☐ Online ☑

MTS IGP Batch 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.

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SUBJECT/PAPER
GENERAL STUDIES

Invigilator's Sign. : .....

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Evaluator Code :

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

Signature

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MACRO COMMENTS

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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

Diversity of India is not only manifested in external appearances of foods, dresses and festivals but also visible in internal thought process. Diversity of philosophical schools from various regions have shaped the present form of 'Indian philosophical thought'.

It has been always accomodative in nature to accept new realms of philosophical concepts.

Fig:-

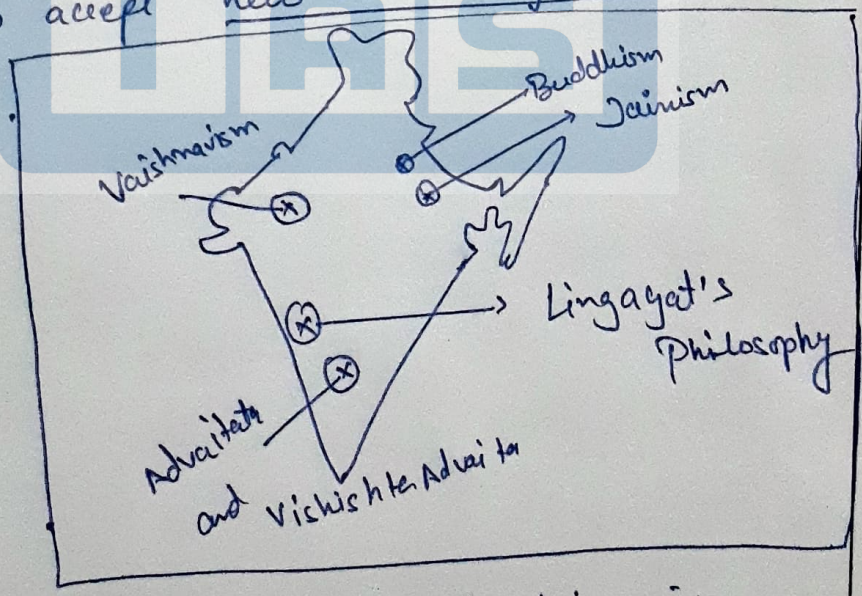


Fig:- Presence of different philosophies in different regions.

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Philosophical thoughts in Northern India

(1) Buddhism & Jainism ⇒ Adding elements of truth, non violence, right conduct and right livelihood to Indian philosophies.

(2) Prominent schools ⇒ Samkhya philosophy emphasising importance of Purush and Prakriti (consciousness) in reaching salvation had its roots in N. India.

Also Nyaya school (focusing on logic and knowledge) emerged from Sage Gautam of N India.

(3) Vaishnava philosophy ⇒ added elements of compassion and commitment and broaden realm of thoughts.

Contribution of Southern India

(1) Advaita School by Adi Shankaracharya asserting that - soul are Brahmin are not distinct to each other → added thought of looking inside

(2) Vishishtadvaita asserted that even though single entity, they are distinct soul and God are born from

(3) Jainism Philosophy added ideals of equality and broke shackles of Caste system philosophy.

Thus, it is the admixtures of Northern - southern India's knowledge which shaped Indian philosophies.

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

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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

Britishers justified their rule over Indians by falsified notions of -

i) backwardness among Indians due to their social practices (eg - sati)

ii) White man's burden theory.

In a zeal to restore pride in our identity and oppose colonial rule at ideological level, impulse for social change and reform was created.

AS Response to opposition of Colonial Rule

1) Reform in certain religious practices by religious organisations reflected spirit of rationalism inherent in Indians.

(Ex) - Arya Samaj denounced caste system.

2) To challenge colonial rule, it was necessary to make each section of society empowered. So that we can falsify their notion of backwardness of Indians.

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(Ex) - Women- education was promoted even by Dharma Sabha.

(3) Persons of tolerance and secularism were taught to masses to remove any possibility of communal tensions. So that, they can oppose divide and rule policy of British

(Ex) - Swami Vivekananda's concept of Universal and Humanistic religion.

However, these social reforms can be considered as result of colonial rule also:-

1) Spread of western education and ideas- liberty and equality shaped Indian intelligentsia who guided social reforms.

(Ex) = Raja Ram Mohan Roy's opposition to Sati

2) Scientific evidences were also given to refute age old social practices.

(Ex) - BM Malabari gave evidence how child marriage is dysfunctional for girl's health.

Despite influence of western education, it was pride in own language (Raja Ram Mohan Roy opened Sanskrit college) and rationality in our Scriptures (Vedanta and Quran principles) which made social reforms possible.

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

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

Russian revolution refers to series of revolutions popularly known as - October and February revolution. It was aimed at overthrow of Czarist regime and at establishment of people's rule.

Factors leading to Russian Revolution

(1) Rise in discontent among masses due to inflation and unemployment.

(Ex) Prices of bread were shot up by more than 10 times

(2) Over centralisation of power in single authority

(3) Faulty decision to participate in world wars without any concern for common people.

(4) Loss of wars were being recovered by high tax on people.

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Consequences of Revolution :-

(1) Establishment of Bolshevik government.
(2) Communist ideology became popular.
(3) Democratic decentralisation is needed for better functioning - principle was established
(4) Way ahead for written constitution with some rights.

Influence of Indian National movement

(1) Rise in trade unions and communist movements in India to oppose British rule.
(Ex) meerut Conspiracy case
(2) Young faction among Congress influenced by socialism. They wanted to think for a post independence development order.
(Ex)- JL Nehru, SC Bose wanted to end exploitation even by fellow Indians
Thus, Russian revolution have much influence over world affairs in general and over Indian national movement in particular.
Influence is more in terms of spirit rather than substance.

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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

Temperature distribution on Earth's surface depends on amount of heat it receives, atmospheric exchange of heat between air and winds and action by planetary winds. All factors which can regulate amount of heat to Earth are responsible for uneven distribution.

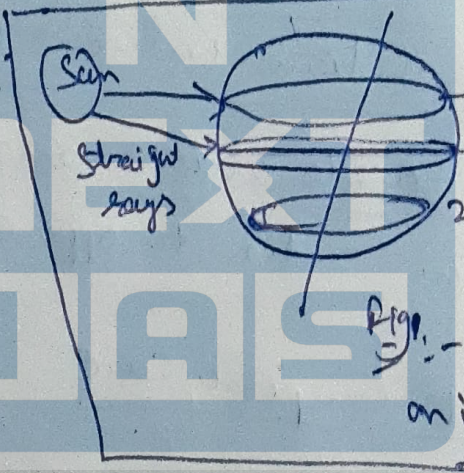


Fig:- Earth's tilt on it's axis towards Sun.

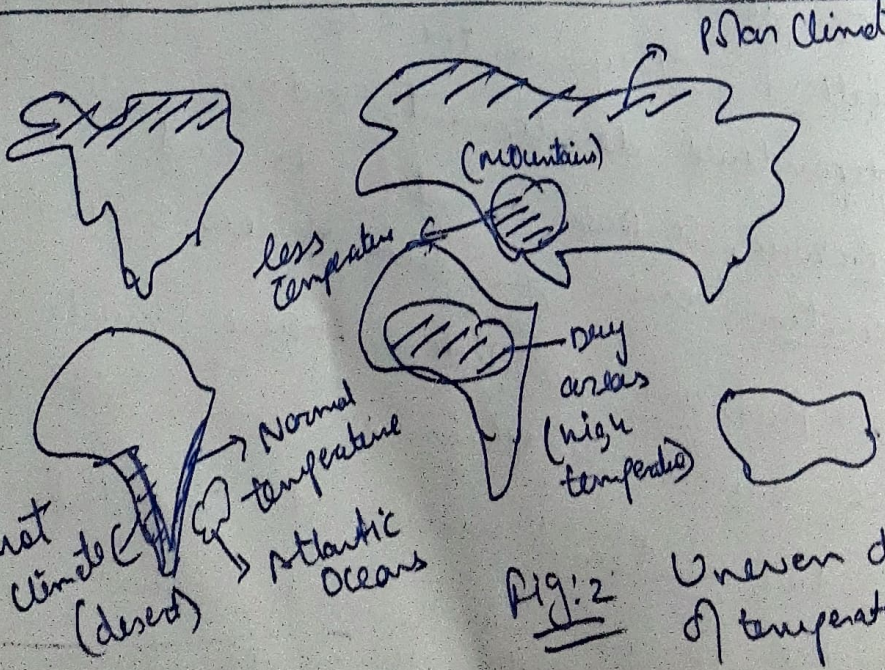


Fig:2 Uneven distribution of temperature

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factors (1) **Latitude** :- At 0° equator, Sun rays are straight ⇒ maximum insolation while rising latitude, ⇒ high temperatures. Slant rays ensures less insolation and temperature

(2) **Altitude** ⇒ At same place on reaching at height, temperature decreases. (Ex) - Top of Himalaya is with polar ⇒ Polar areas are at great heights vegetation while bottom has dense forests.

(3) **Proximity to waters**

↳ causes easy to heat exchange between air and water resulting in land and sea breeze

(Ex)- Coastal areas have regulated summer.

(4) **Physiological features** ⇒ Deserts are dry and have high temperatures due to rain shadow effect. Similarly, plains have fluctuates temperature according to seasons.

(5) **Amount of rainfall** → i) If high then can decrease temperature
ii) If low then heat (Ex) In northern India perpetuates (Ex)- Sahara region in Africa

(6) **Continentality** ⇒ It avoids heat exchange with nbd areas. causing extremes of climate (Ex) Gobi desert is cool due to continentality

Hence, result of these factors cause uneven distribution of temperature and climates on earth.

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

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

According to IPCC report, glaciers have been melting at almost a double rate under influence of climate change and global warming.

(Ex) - Arctic is melting at 4 times greater rate than other areas.

(A) Implications for Ecosystem and humans

(1) Floods in short term in low lying areas due to rising water levels in rivers.

(Ex) = Uttarakhand floods

(2) Sea level Rise causing inundation of coastal cities

(Ex) ⇒ Small island developing states facing this problem.

(3) Water scarcity in long term as permanent source of water will go away.

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(Ex) ⇒ Sikkim's villages face water stress

(4) Coastal Erosion ⇒ destruction of corals and biodiversity.

(Ex) 30% of corals in Indian Ocean destroyed

(5) Food security issue due to fish kill and lack of irrigation.

(6) Displacement of people due to disaster

(Ex) 1 Bn people will be forced to leave homes

(7) Ice Albedo feedback ⇒ Melting glaciers and ice (Global warming) → more melting → more exposure to more water

Measures to be Taken

(1) Adaptation Efforts
- ↳ construction of mangroves to protect from coastal floods
- ↳ Community involvement to ensure water harvesting

(Ex) - Spring shed harvesting by villagers in Sikkim

- ↳ Rising height of critical infrastructure to protect them from floods. (Ex) - Denmark

(2) Mitigation Efforts ⇒ Minimizing use of fossil fuel
- ↓
- 2) Less disturbances in Polar areas
- (Ex) Fulfilling INDC targets
- (3) Sustainable extraction of resources.

(4) To realise SDG 13 of reversing climate change, it is necessary to monitor melting glaciers

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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 was launched to achieve economies of scale in milk production and make India a leading producer of milk and dairy products.

The pioneer of this revolution - Amul cooperatives in Gujarat made it successful in other areas of western India.

(Ex) - Rajasthan, Maharashtra.

Success limited to western Areas

(1) Cooperatives were ~~not~~ stronger in Gujarat and Rajasthan as compared to that in Southern and Eastern India.

(2) Economies of scale - easy to achieve due to less diversity and easy terrain

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(2p) - Tribal diversity in North Eastern India inhibits collective efforts

(3) Rough terrain in Eastern India made problem of connectivity

(4) In Southern states, individuals were specialised in their domain ⇒ little incentive to pool production activities.

(5). Accessibility to formal credit as JS banks were established.

(6) Demand and popularity of milk is greater in Western Areas

(7) Northern states like Uttarakhand and Himachal Pradesh - more tilted towards floral cultivation and horticulture.

Despite it's success was limited to western areas, it prepared ground for other sector specific revolutions like - white revolution, Lavender revolution etc.

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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 study of distribution and location of tectonic plates. and also the movement of molten magma and mantle plume

Helps in understanding Earth's future

1) Study of plates reveals - fault zones, subduction zones. Helps in identifying hot spots of natural disaster.

2) 3 layers of earth - crust, mantle and core - gives important insights over mineral distribution.

→ silicon, aluminium, in crust

→ nickel, iron in core

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3) Tells about the historical movement of landforms and geological process associated with it

(Ex) - formation of Java Trench due to subduction

4) Also gives inputs on continuous movement of plates.

(Ex) - S. continuous movement of Eurasian plate.

However its significance is limited in certain aspects —

1) Less accuracy in giving information about minerals under earth

(Ex) - Hydraulic fracturing technique is needed for shale discovery shalegas

Overall, seismic investigation gives an opportunity to look and study beneath the earth's surface while being at top.

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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 changing age-character of population. More youth population will act as demographic dividend. However, in certain states elderly population is rising.

(Exp) - Kerala

Population Growth :- Double Edged sword

→ Population increased in Northern states like UP, Bihar. These have more no. of young people in demography as compared to certain Southern states.

→ Life expectancy in Southern states is rising ⇒ more elderly population. ~~They are~~ This puts pressure on existing working force which is already contracting.

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→ youth of Northern states forced to do low-pay jobs as skilled jobs in service sector are preset in Southern states.

→ So, demographic dividend of Bihar has less opportunities to work and demographic dividend of Kerala is overburdened.

=This shows how population acts a double-edged sword. making demographic dividend productive requires:-

↳1) Developing silver economy

↳2) Good opportunities to work for senior citizens.

(Ex) - SAGE PORTAL, Master trades in NEP

↳3) Skilling of individuals (young)

(Ex) - PM Kaushal vikas Yojana.

↳4) Extended social security benefits

↳5) Easy loan for startup

(Ex) Startup India scheme

Above steps must be taken to make population as an asset.

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Q.9 भारत में नृजातीय और सांस्कृतिक विविधता हमेशा से एकता के सूत्र में बँधी रही है। भारत की सांस्कृतिक एकता में योगदान करने वाले प्रमुख कारकों की चर्चा कीजिए। (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

The ethnic and cultural diversity in India has always been bound by the thread of unity. Discuss the major factors that have contributed to the cultural unity of India. (Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks

India' diversity can be best described as 'Thali Model' in which all entities are united despite retaining their diverse qualities.

'Unity in diversity' is being observed among different ethnic groups and their cultures.

(Ex) ⇒ Cross culture celebration among diverse groups.

Factors leading to cultural Unity

(1) Schedule 5, 6 of Indian constitution grants autonomy to tribal groups and ensures non interference in their customs ⇒ No suspicion ⇒ Unity

(2) Indian model of secularism — respects all religions and cultures and gives them equal protection.

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(3) Some ethnic culture forms part of intangible heritage of India. Thus, it shows they are part of a larger entity called nation ⇒ Unity

(Ex) – Mizoram's Khongjom Parba (flows festival)

(4) Three language formula which allows use of regional language for all official purposes. This makes sure that no group feels that culture / language is imposed on them.

(5) Programs promoting spirit of "Ek Bharat Shreshtha Bharat".

(Ex) Kashi-Tamil Sangam Initiative

Thus respecting diversities with values like tolerance and mutual respect – resulted in unity of India

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Q.10 भारतीय समाज में विद्यमान सार्वजनिक और निजी जीवन में द्विभाजन जाति के उन्मूलन के लिए एक प्रमुख बाधा के रूप में कार्य करता है। औचित्यपूर्ण उत्तर लिखिए। (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

The dichotomy in public and private life in Indian society acts as a major barrier to the annihilation of caste. Justify. (Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks

Caste is defined as stratification system based on ascribed status in which groups are arranged hierarchically on the basis of pollution and purity.

Caste has lost its significance in public life due to

↳ 1) Industrilisation → All people work together in factories, no restriction on occupation leaves less space of caste

↳ 2) Urbanisation ⇒ less space for residence ⇓ No place to practice segregation

↳ 3) Education ⇒ values of rationality, equality are inculcated

↳ 4) Structural intervention in terms of reservation helped in social mobility of lower castes. So their

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achievement over powered than ascribed status.

Dichotomy in private space

1) In rituals like marriage, caste endogamy is still prevalent

(Ex) ⇒ Caste based matrimonial advertisement

2) Dietic hierarchy based on purity-pollution still followed in personal sphere.

(Ex) - In Rajasthan, teacher beat dalit boy for touching earthen pot

3) Intolerance against inter caste marriages

(Ex) - Honor killing

Despite legal and structural intervention, behavioural change in people has not been achieved. Due to which, 'caste' still plays an important role.

Some efforts like - Influential people like District collector, Sarpanch organising interdining events with all caste and conducting Inter-caste marriages - help in persuading people to leave caste.

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

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

After independence, along with the challenges of maintaining unity in the country and removing poverty, India had a major concern. That was preserving national security. It was in this context that India as a nation engaged in multiple wars.

(A) Indo-Pakistan war ⇒ Two wars were fought - War in 1960s and War in 1971, popularly known as Bangladesh war of liberation. Prominent causes were :-

(1) Attack on India's borders by Pakistan despite borders delineation.

(2) Sending Arms to insurgent groups with objective of creating disturbances in Kashmir valley

(Ex) ⇒ Tribal insurgency by Pakistan soon after independence

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(3) Unrestricted aspirations of Pakistan of claiming India's territories.

(Ex) - Illegit occupation of area around Galwan valley

(4) Discrimination against Bengali population in Bangladesh

(Ex) - Little or no representation of Bengalis in Administration

(5) Neglect of Bengali's cultural heritage

(Ex) - Denying official status to Bengali language

(6) Rise in heinous crimes against people of East Pakistan (now Bangladesh)

(Ex) ⇒ Operation Searchlight ⇒ rapes & murders.

(B) Indo China wars ⇒ Neglecting India's friendship of "Hindi-Cheeni Bhai Bhai" (Indians and Chinese are brothers) ⇒ China went on to annex territories around Siachen Glacier. It created disturbances in Arunachal Pradesh by supporting insurgency.

Also the refugee of Dalai Lama after

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fleeing from Tibet, the following delineated Line of Control form the perceived reasons for 1962 Indo China war

Impact on Bilateral Relations

- Repeated wars in past has perpetuated a sense of danger and loss of mutual trust between countries. It is also reflect in present state of affairs.
  - (Ex) ⇒ Recent Uri Attacks by Pakistan.
  - ⇒ continued border tensions with China
- India has adopted a much clear and pragmatic stand in foreign policy. Rather than working on mutual rapport, we demand a concrete solution.
  - (Ex) Reactive foreign policy longing for permanent solution for border issues.
- India has gained trustworthy neighbours due to participation in war for humane & just causes. (Ex) - India - Bangladesh completed 25 years of friendship

Hence, it can be said that wars in past have shaped our bilateral relations today. We are having different treaties agreements in multiple sphere while preserving national security. As there is a commitment involved - learning from past mistakes.

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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

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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

Consolidation of Britishers in India started with Battle of Plassey of 1757. With this, they started participating in domestic rivalries and carving out benefits from these.

Consolidation of Bengal after Battle of Plassey

→ Defeat of Nawab Siraj-ud-Daulah removed the last objection to British rule in Bengal. Hence, paving the way for whole-sale colonisation by British.

→ Appointing Mir Jafar as new nawab with a British regent in his court, British authorities were ready to use him as puppet.

→ They issued 'dastaks' (permits) of trade to employees of company and got trade permit with or a meagre amount.

→ This caused consolidation of whole Bengal as a single entity to serve interests of Britishers.

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Soon, Mir Jafar turned rebellious due to lack of power and was removed by Britishers. Later, his son-in-law, Mir Kasim was appointed as new Nawab.

Events turning to Battle of Buxar

Mir ~~Jafar~~ Kasim was a man of wisdom. He ruled by keeping people's interest in his mind and not of British. He used to keep British agent away from court matters. He tended to make alliances with Nawab of Awadh and Mughal Emperor - Shah Alam

All these activities made British hostile resulting in Battle of Buxar of 1764. British defeated combined forces of Kasim, nawab of Awadh and Sha-Alam and emerged victorious.

From here begin a new form of domination of British power and territorial consolidation of their empire ended.

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Why Battle of Buxar was more important?

(1) Defeat of Mughal Emperor by British showed their supremacy. As Mughals were one of the longest rulers so their defeat signified - no objection to British power.

(2) Establishment of Dual government - Both Nawabi and Diwani rights were ~~ass~~ occupied by British. They got a ~~perennial~~ permanent source of revenue.

(3) By this, Britishers usurped greater Administrative and, political and economic power. They kept Shah Alam on pension and forced him to sign treaty of Allahabad. Getting Mughal territories in their control too.

Hence, it can be said that journey from advent of europeans as traders ~~on~~ to Consolidation and their establishment in Bengal was made possible by Battles of Plassey and Buxar.

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

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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

Gupta Age is referred as Golden Age for development of art and literature. Even though Sanskrit literature has it's roots in Vedic times but it got a great recognition during Gupta Age.

Sanskrit literature before Guptan age – setting high watermark for literary history

1) Vedas ⇒ All four Vedas are one of the best exemplification of rules of Sanskrit grammar. Their literary style reflects the depth of language.

(Ex) ⇒ SamaVeda contains rules how particular words should be pronounced and how hyms should be sung.

2) Arangukas ⇒ represented as complementaries to Vedas and were written in Sanskrit.

They signify the importance of forests for humanity.

3) Upanishads ⇒ representing explanation of Vedas remarked a departure from conventional prose style of writing in Sanskrit literature. They are written in conversational form making it more interesting.

(Ex) Brihadaranyaka - Upanishad containing "Gargi - Yagnavalkaya" dialogue and discourse.

Sanskrit literature during Gupta Era

→ Presence of prominent scholars of Sanskrit in Gupta Kings' court contributed in further enrichment of language. Their literary works ranged from religious scriptures to romantic novels.

(Ex) → KaliDasa during Chandragupta II reign wrote love story Malvikagnimitram' Malvikagnimitram'.

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→ Puranas were compiled in their final form and Epics like MahaBharata and Ramayana were written during Gupta Age. Further expanding scope of literature

→ Development of new languages and new literature shows never ending importance of Sanskrit.

(Ex) ⇒ Development of ApaBhrasha language from Sanskrit.

→ Inculcating knowledge of science, astronomy and biology, Sanskrit literature got new forms of secular and scientific literature.

(Ex) - 'Varaha Mihira' wrote Pancha Siddhantika known as encyclopedia of science.

Hence, it is a well established fact that Sanskrit has a different recognition as ancient language of India. And it's evolution in forms of types of literature is evident throughout the history of India.

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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

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Oceanography refers to study of Ocean floor, it's relief features and resources which it contains. It helps in understanding geological history of earth.

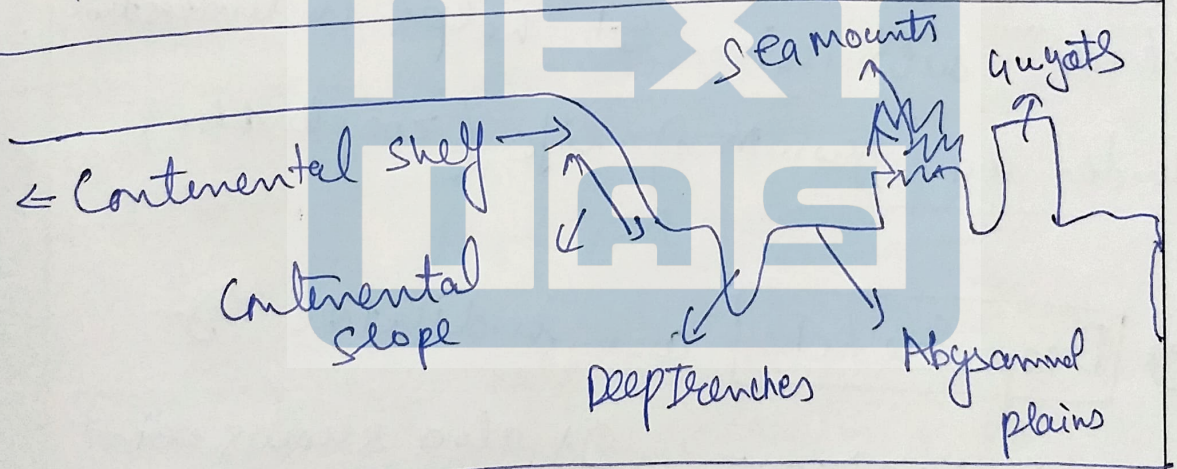


fig :- Cross section of ocean floor

Studying these features will give a glimpse of geological process like earthquake, volcanoes, etc.

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(1) Continental Shelf → explains from where ocean depth starts. It helps in understanding the distances at which fault was created and converted to oceans.

(2) Continental slope ⇒ Slope ensures flow of sediments down to floor and their submission. It helps in understanding under sea growth of life (zooplankton)

(3) Deep trenches are indicator of Subduction zone. It also shows evidence of volcanic eruption in which heavier plates subducts forming a trench.

(Ex) - Mariana Trench an convergence of Pacific Oceanic plate with Eurasian plate

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(4) Abyssal plains reflects the physiological diversity of ocean floor. It is formed by excessive submission of sediments. Shows signs of stability

(5) Sea Mountains are visible. & when their tops can be accessed from outside. They are an indication of divergence of plates and crust created out of that process. Two plates diverse, lava comes out and cools down → handforms shaped.

Ex - Formation of mid Oceanic Ridge

- These features help in identifying precise location of tectonic plates, hotspots of volcanoes and deep water Earthquake.

Systematic study of Oceanography using these features help in vulnerability mapping and taking preventive steps of prevention of disasters like Tsunami.

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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

With the quest of technology led development is rising along with efforts for sustainable development, rare earth minerals have achieved a significant place in economic system.

Most of economic partnerships are cornered around increasing access to rare earth elements. They comprises transition and inner transition metals along with some metalloids.

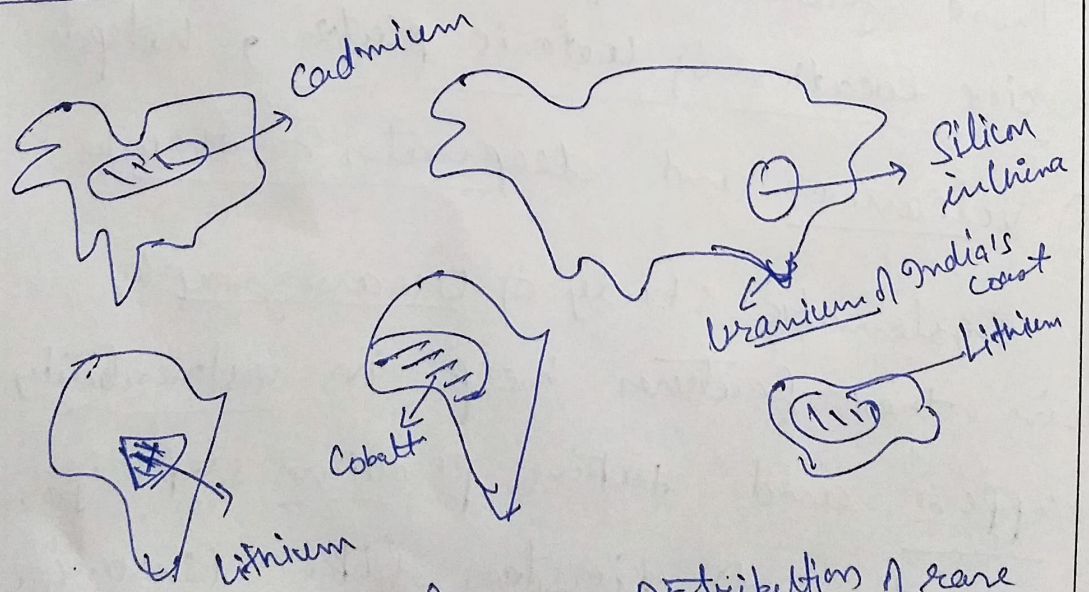


fig 1 => Distribution of rare earth elements

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along with continents, they are located beneath the oceans.

(Ex) - Hydrocarbon resources under Pacific Ocean.

- Polymetallic nodules in Indian Ocean

Use of Rare Earth Elements

(1) In making batteries for electric vehicles

(Ex) ⇒ Lithium and Cadmium

(2) Making semiconductor chips

(Ex) silicon and Germanium

(3) ~~Using~~ ~~CD &~~ CD storage devices

Used in ↑ manufacturing of ↑

(Ex) - Ceramics

(4) Opening avenues for non-fossil based energy

(Ex) Uranium for nuclear energy

(5) Clean Energy development process which is based on large scale carbon neutral power generation.

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(Ex) Use of Plutonium, Tritium in Nuclear fusion.

(6) Construction of ocean submarines needed for defence purposes.

(Ex) – Titanium used to make submarine's body

Environmental impact of Extraction

1) Threat to local biodiversity in region
   - Forest fires and
   - (Ex) fires in Brazil's Amazon rainforests
2) Vulnerability to earthquakes.
   - (Ex) – Mining in Himalayas cause seismic disturbance to tectonic plates.
3) Pollution to water sources
4) Large scale deforestation and soil pollution
   - (Ex) – Monazite sands in Kerala when mixed with other soils, made them infertile.
5) Air pollution and related respiratory diseases. (Ex) ⇒ Cadmium mining in Canada caused respiratory problems among people.

The need of the hour is to follow sustainable mining principles given by FAO so that we can fulfill our responsibility towards environment

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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

Ecological carrying capacity refers to capacity of region to sustain a given amount of population in it's normal state. However, when population or their pressure of needs is overburdened, negative consequences take place.

factors Responsible for this

1. (1) Use of mechanized cars running on fuels and batteries for recreational purpose.
   (ex) - Greenhouse gases will melt glaciers
2. (2) Creation of infrastructure without proper environment impact assessment.
   (ex) - Tapovan project in Uttarakhand started operations.

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(3) Unsustainable waste practices leading to irresponsible disposal of plastic.

(Ex) ⇒ Tonnes of plastic in hilly states like Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand.

(4) Natural disasters often caused by human causes.

(Ex) - Joshimath land subsidence.

(5) Impact of Global warming and climate change.

(Ex) - Melting of glaciers → Loss of habitat for polar animals.

Potential Impacts

1) Glacier melting → Immediate floods
→ water scarcity in long term.

2) Natural disasters are both cause and consequence of exceeding ecological capacity.

⇒ It decreases the potential to sustain lives, preparing ground for another disaster.

3) Soil and water pollution due to rising heaps of wastes. Due to which, agriculture suffers.

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(4) Land subsidence, land cracks will be caused by over creation of hotels, etc in seismically weak zone.

Measures for Sustainable Tourism

(1) Concept of Ecological tourism in which tourists are encouraged to take up
- local livelihood practices with locals
- Take care of their environment while enjoying.

(2) Environmentally responsible behaviour by 'LIFE' approach.

(Ex) - Not carrying plastic bottles with them.
- Putting garbage in dustbins.

(3) Proper waste management plans at district and block level under Clean India

(4) Proper Environmental Impact Assesment before starting large scale projects.

(5) Community involvement to ~~mitigate impacts of disasters~~ make Sustainable tourism appealing

Case study :- Ranakpur Rural tourism in Rajasthan
- locals encourage tourists to ~~celebrate~~ celebrate festivals with them

Hence to achieve SDG 15 of restoring territorial ecosy, we must follow sustainable tourism.

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Q.17 भारतीय मानसून विभिन्न जलवायविक कारकों से प्रभावित एक जटिल परिघटना है। भारत में मानसूनी वर्षा की तीव्रता और वितरण के निर्धारण में महासागरीय और वायुमंडलीय कारकों की भूमिका का आलोचनात्मक परीक्षण कीजिए।

(250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

The Indian monsoon is a complex phenomenon influenced by various climatic factors. Critically examine the role of oceanic and atmospheric factors in determining the intensity and distribution of monsoon rainfall in India.

(Answer in 250 words) 15 Marks

'Monsoon' word is derived from Arabic word - 'Mausim' which means - seasonal reversal of winds. India has a monsoonal climate - divided in 2 branches - i) South West Monsoon (ii) North East Monsoon. It's onset depends on multiple factors like heating of Tibetan plateau etc.

Role of Oceanic factors

(1) High pressure in Indian Ocean is needed so that moisture-laden winds move from South to North.

(2) El Nino - Ocean circulation event, when western pacific pool is less warm ⇒ weak monsoon and when it

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Is more ~~weaker~~ monsoon will be strong.

This impact intensity of rainfall

(3) Indian Ocean dipole :- when Eastern Indian Ocean is warm ⇒ positive dipole ensures more rainfall and negative dipole causes less rainfall.

(4) Reversal of Somalia ocean current - important for onset of monsoon

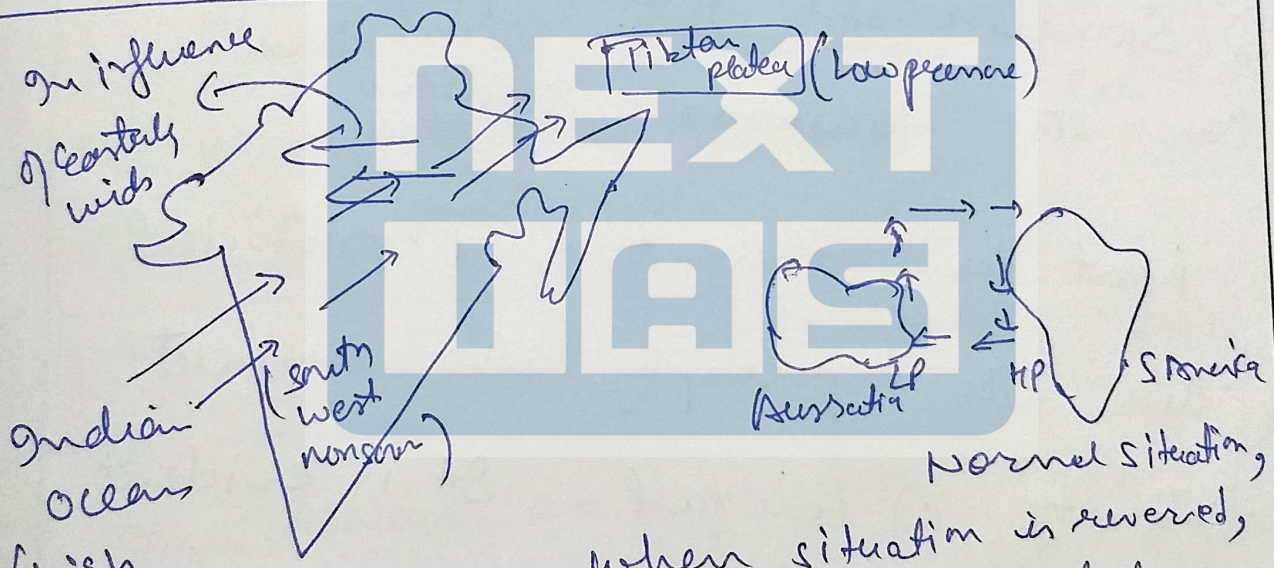


Fig 1 Monsoon mechanism

Normal situation, when situation is reversed, drought at Australia due to high pressure

Fig 2 El Nino circulation

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Role of Atmospheric factors

- It decides distribution of rainfall:-

1) Reversal of Sub Tropical Himalaya Jetstream is necessary to create low pressure conditions.

2) Tropical Easterly winds are necessary for rainfall over parts of Delhi, Haryana.

3) Somalia Jet Stream pushes Monsoon Cussrents towards India.

Apart from these two, physiological factors like topography also impact intensity of rainfall. It is evident from trapping of rain in Eastern hills.

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हमारे समाज में परंपराएँ परिवर्तन को क्यों बाधित करती हैं? प्रगतिशील विधान किस सीमा तक सहायक हो सकते हैं? (250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

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

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Indian society has a distinguishing feature of 'Continuity and Change'. Some of its traditions continue and some get changed under influence of humanity.

Tradition refers to established beliefs and certain practices are associated with them.

(Ex) - Tradition of touching feet of elders still continues while putting a veil has gone to some extent.

Why Traditions impede Change

→ Traditions are based on certain set of faiths, beliefs and rituals. These are strongly imbibed in communities way of life. Anything contrary to this is not acceptable to them.

(Ex) - Tradition of Sati was followed because it was considered the highest virtue for woman

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→ Some traditions derive authority from religious scriptures which are considered as infallible by people.

(Ex) - Untouchability had roots in Manu Smriti.

→ Socialisation of children takes place in family, they get exposure to these traditions from young age. So, they find difficult to refute them.

(Ex) Tradition of 'Pitra Shraddha' ritual will only be done by Boy

Instrumental Role of Social legislation

(1) Sati Abolition Act - Abolished Sati Pratha

(2) Widow Remarriage Act - allowed widow remarriage

(3) Child Marriage prohibition Act made it a punishable offence.

(4) Hindu Succession Act gave equal

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inheritance rights to girls.

(5) Article 17 of Indian constitution abolishes untouchability.

(6) Prevention of atrocities against SC, ST Act - making them empowered to complain against injustice.

Limitation of legislation

1) Behavioural change in daily life practices is not achieved.
(Ex) Despite equal status of son and daughter, 'Son' is considered necessary for conducting death rituals.

2) Prevalence of discrimination towards dalits and lower castes.
(Ex) - high proportion of them working as manual scavengers despite prohibition Act.

3) Certain places of pilgrimage are still a no go zone for some section.
(Ex) - Jagannath Temple in odisha is not opened for non-hindus.

The 'change' which has achieved till now shows that efforts should be directed at multipronged aspects covering behavioural aspects of people too. Information, education campaigns can play a big role in this

प्रावधान और सामाजिक–आर्थिक मुद्दों को शामिल करने वाली असंतुलित और [illegible] का एक परिणाम हैं। विश्लेषण कीजिए। (250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

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

(Answer in 250 words) 15 Marks

As per Census 2011, 61 million people resides in slums. With rising urbanisation due to more rural to urban migration, they are expected to increase.

Popular perspective views slums as extra growth on outskirts of city – which are creating problems. People with gated communities look at them with disinterested and insulting view. This perspective demands a solution to problem of slums.

However, slums are result of lopsided urban policies for infrastructure. This can be justified as:–

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(1) Lack of affordable rental housing complexes in city areas forces people to live at outskirts in temporary settlements (Ex) - Work under PMAY-ARHC not completed.

(2) Lack of livelihood opportunities in rural areas fuels migration to urban areas.

(Ex) - slums set up near construction work or any factory.

(3) No social security benefits are provided to them due to documentation issues

(Ex) → No free treatment → Rise in out of pocket spend

slum perpetuates ← Poverty continues

(4) No efforts for sanitation and waste management near these areas.

(Ex) - people dump garbage near slums causing health challenges for people

(5) Unplanned development → No proper rehabilitation → Forced displacement → forced to live in slums

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(6) Where living Quarters are constructed, they are too far from location of their work. Adding transport expenses to their budget → people choose to stay in slums.

What should be ideal Approach to deal?

(1) Asking big industries to use CSR funds and create living complexes for workers.

(Ex) — Tata township for TISCO workers

(2) Community involvement in redesigning slum areas

Case Study — Ahmendabad slum Redevelopment

People were asked to provide their requirements ⇒ open space, connectivity to work, space for cattles ⇒ all demands were accomaded ensuring best public service delivery

along with this implementing all social security schemes on lines of one Nation, one Ration Card help in accomodative policy making towards slums.

जिससे असंतोष और विभाजन के लिए उर्वर भूमि तैयार होती है। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

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(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 defined as feeling of Chauvinism and superiority attached with one's own religion. This ideology asserts that interests of other religious groups are contrary to those of one's own group.

In India, its roots lies in divide and rule policy of British.

Role of Economic Deprivation

→ Economic deprivation among members of a particular religious group due to lack of education, opportunities, etc. in such a feeling of rivalry towards other group. Other group is developed then it seems that they have cornered all of the resources.

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(Ex) =\ Poor state of development among Muslims due to less spread of western education was given a communal colour by Britishers. They promised jobs in administration if they remain loyal to British and oppose Hindus

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Environment of social exclusion

→ In response to rivalry, religious organisations are established by majority religion. They conduct certain social practices which are exclusionary to minority religion.

(Ex) — formation of Hindu MahaSabha in reaction to Muslim league

→ 'Shuddhi' movement by Arya Samaj targeted at conversion to Hinduism

→ Distorted view of history and failure to appeal all sections during freedom

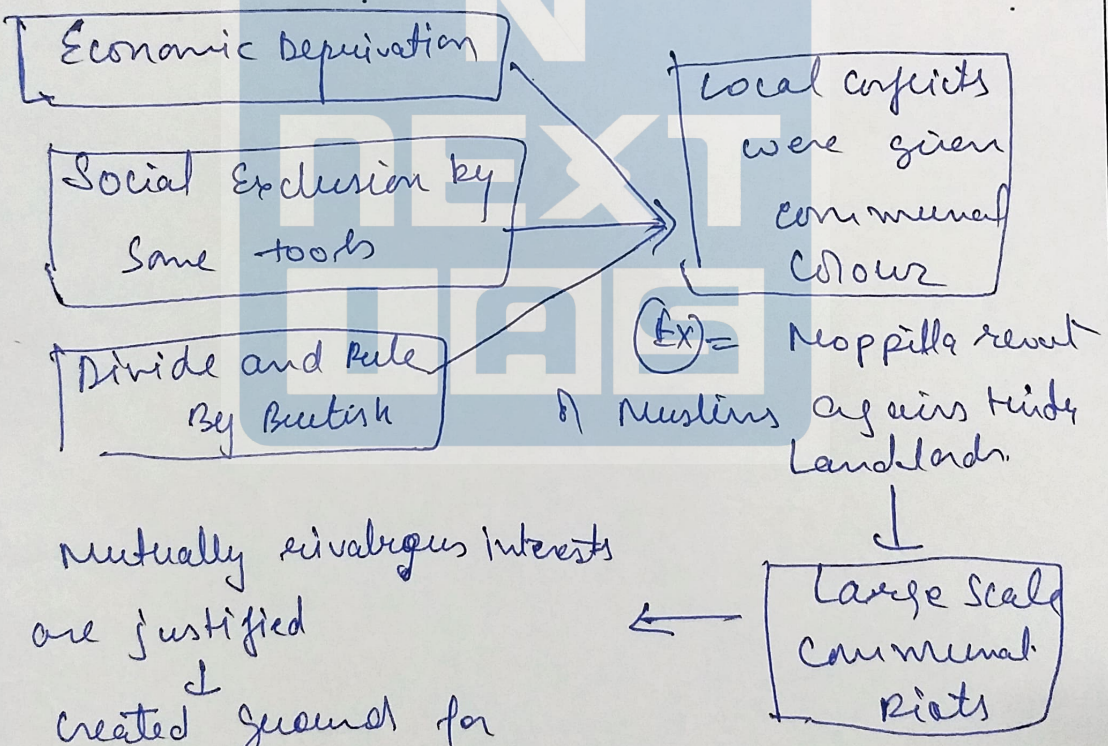
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struggle also made muslims feel excluded.

(Ex) => Some nationalist historians showed medieval age as dark past.

=> Appeal using 'Ganesh festival' by BG Tilak made some sectors feel excluded.

Fertile ground for discontent



Challenge of communalism still continues in contemporary times. To address this challenge, active intervention of state in address economic backwardness along with efforts to check radicalisation are needed.