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(To be filled by candidate)

Code : TC071

Name of Candidate : SHOLAB

Roll No. : PTP221500

Registration Number : NIA52300018576 Date of Examination :

Exam Centre : Old Rajinder Nagar ☒

Bhopal ☐

Online ☐

MTS IGP Batch 2023

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

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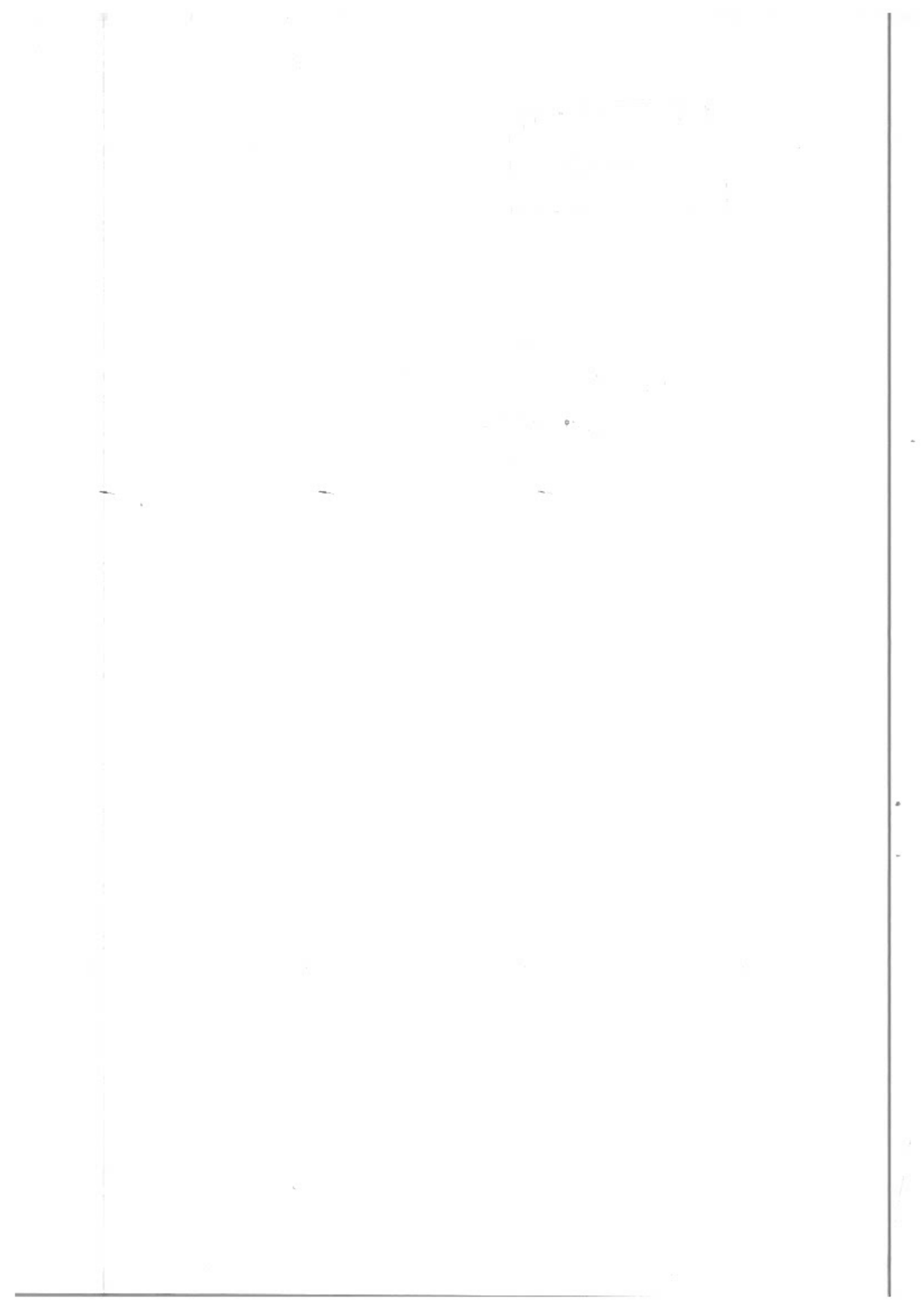
Candidates must read the instructions on this page and the following pages carefully before attempting the paper.

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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. :



(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

MACRO COMMENTS

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1. Read the Instructions on the cover page and strictly follow them.
2. Write your registration number and other particulars, in the space provided on the cover of QCA Booklet.
3. Write legibly and neatly. Do not write in bad/illegible handwritings.
4. For rough notes or calculation, the last two blank pages of this booklet should be used. The rough notes should be crossed through afterwards.
5. If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it or write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be evaluated.
6. Handover your QCA Booklet personally to the invigilator before leaving the examination hall.

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

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

Indian Philosophical Thought has been
assimilation of various philosophies
like of Vedas, Upanishads and
also from Atharva Veda, Sanyam
literature etc.

Contribution of Northern India.

- Vedic philosophy and philosophy
in Brahmanas, Upanishads, etc.
- Upanishadic & Vedantic philosophy
- 6 schools of Indian Philosophy like
Yoga, Ajivika, etc.
- Bhakti Tradition - devotion to god, etc.
- Sufi Tradition - show Islamic influence
on philosophy.
- Buddhist philosophy & Jain Philosophy

Contribution of South India

- Thiruvalluvar's code of ethics contributing to moral philosophy.
- Sangam age literature - provided philosophy of conduct, behaviour & way of life.
- Nayanars & Alvars - important figures of bhakti philosophy.
- Christian & Islamic influence came to create influencing philosophy.

⇒ G.S. Ghurye believes that Indian culture & philosophy is assimilation, diffusion and integration of various cultural, classical culture & Tribal culture.

- 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

Indian Renaissance period came under the British rule. Some of it was inspired from British life - sari, widow remarriage acts & politics. But majority of it was as opposition to British Rule

- ① Insufficiency of British rule
 - ↳ wid marriage was not prohibited.
 - ↳ sari law only in Bengal.
 - ↳ No property rights to women.
- ② most British changes were
 - ↳ evangelical
 - ↳ They were driven by Christian orthodoxy.

③ Reform in land Tenure

↳ as British policies were exploitative in nature.

↳ caused depeasantization & pauperization of agriculture labourers.

④ British policies remained averse from

social-cultural change

↳ because fear to lose support of upper class
change may empower people at large.

⑤ Unanticipated Results

↳ British introduced education, transport, etc. for own benefit.

But resulted in spread of ideas of equality, freedom, etc.

⇒ Therefore modern imperialism came from British rule & its actions to draw wealth & subordination.

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 was 1st revolution driven by communist ideology. It was happened in Jan October & November Revolution.

Factors for Russian Revolution

- ① Impact of world war
 - ↳ mass poverty & hunger
 - ↳ forced labour in Siberia.
 - ↳ loss to Japan [loss of strength]
- ② ~~was~~ leadership by Stalin & other communist leaders.
- ③ spread of Marxian ideology of Proletariat Revolution & class consciousness among commoners.
- ④ revolt against the Czar regime
 - ↳ incapable.
- ⑤ Economic deprivations for a decade.

Consequences of Russian Revolution

- Czar Regime was dethroned and new republic was created.
- communist leadership, state ownership of means.
- state led development model.
- spread of communist ideology inspired marxist movement in China & also a faction India National Movement (INM)

Impact on National Movement

- self-rule ideas propagated.
 - formation of CPI (1921) in Tashkent.
 - led by MH Roy.
 - socialist ideas inspired leaders like Dr. Nehru & Subhas Chandra Bose.
 - created movements like Kampani Conspiracy & Secret Conspiracy.
- ⇒ Thus Russian Revolution started movement across Russia & the world for socialist & communist ideology.

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

Earth temp. changes from $>50^{\circ}\text{C}$ in
deserts of africa to -75°C in Siberian
climate of Russia's far east.

These variations are caused by multiple
factors.

Factors for Uneven climate Distribution

(1) Revolution & Rotation of Earth.

↳ forms patterns of sunlight
falling on earth.

(2) Ocean Currents :- cause desert
formation in western margins but
high rainfall in eastern margins.

(3) Precipitation - helps as moderating
factor esp. in deserts.

Therefore climate mitigation & adaptation
has to be integrative under SDG 13.

- 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

Recently the famous "Doomsday Glacier" is reported to melting. This may cause existential crisis.

Implications for Ecosystem

- ① Threat to biodiversity e.g. Penguin, Beluga
- ② Threat to Glacier Ecosystem
↳ can completely vanish
- ③ Threat to Coastal Ecosystem
↳ Rise in sea level
↳ floods.
- ④ can halt AMOC - which will impact global rainfall, distribution of seasons.

Impact on Society

- ① Coastal cities e.g. shift of capital by indians.

- ② Food & marine diet will be
Impacted
- ③ Job & livelihood - for fishermen, etc.
- ④ Trade routes will be Impacted
- ⑤ Existential Threat - one of 4 tipping points
which will be irreversible.

measures can be Taken

- Stop the ongoing melting
↳ reducing climate change
 - (a) COPs under UNFCCC [Paris Agreement].
 - (b) International Targets [NDCs].

- mitigating actions
 - ↳ Protect coastal Population [shift to
inland areas]
 - ↳ Dams [like MRED Dam in North
sea].

⇒ meeting of G20 is serious climate
crisis, which needs coordinating action
for SDG 13 & 14 achievement.

- 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 described as
revolution in milk production in
dairy sector led by cooperatives and
government initiatives.
↳ It made India largest producer
of milk in the world.

Success in western part

- ① mostly in Gujarat, Rajasthan, Madhya
& Maharashtra.
- ② Lack of success in Eastern India.
- ③ Moderate development in South India.

Reasons for such uneven success

- ① Population of animals
↳ very high in Rajasthan (lots of goats)
& Madhya.

② Presence of corporations

↳ e.g. Amul led the movement in Gujarat.

↳ but such corporations were missing in eastern India.

③ Bureaucratic hurdles & Dutch ideas

↳ in eastern regions
esp. Bengal

[Noted by Ashok
Debnath, Committee]

↳ Minimal focus
in Thailand &
Russia.

④ Meat facilities - easy meat was
available in western India.

⑤ Latest Technologies like infestation
against disease, etc.

⇒ The government has renewed focus
on animal husbandry & sericulture [20-1. of agri. 2018]
with National Mission on Animal Husbandry, Swine
Mission, 10000 a for livestock infrastructure
development, etc.

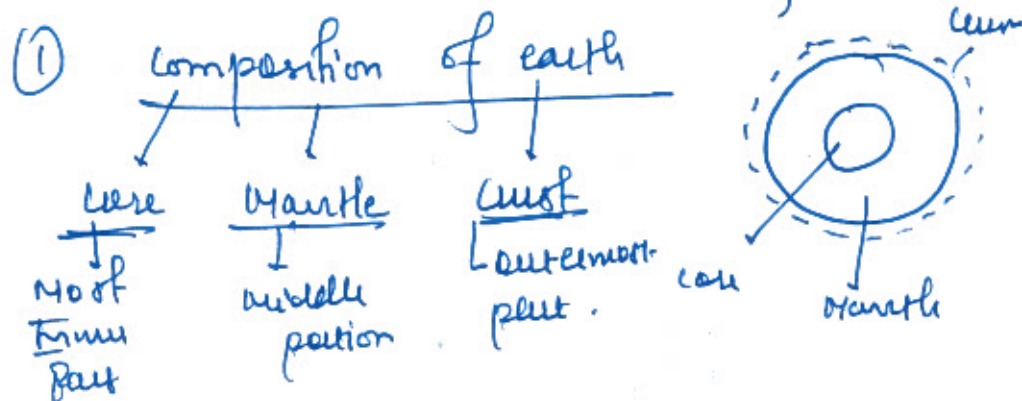
- Q.7 पृथ्वी की आंतरिक संरचना की हमारी समझ में भूकंपीय अनुसंधान किस हद तक योगदान करता है? इसके महत्त्व का विस्तार से विश्लेषण कीजिए। (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

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 → The analysis of Earth's structure & functioning from seismic activities.

- 2 Types →
- ① Direct Investigation - through magma & volcanic material.
 - ② Indirect - Temperature, Pressure, etc. earth

Contribution in Understanding



- ② Discontinuities in E/W 3 parts
↳ Mohorovicic, Reptiti, etc.
- ③ Movement of magma causing magnetic impacts

④ Natural disasters cause

↳ like earthquakes, volcanos, etc. Their cause & origin can be known.

⑤ materials of earth

↳ e.g. iron → Nickel + Iron.

↳ crust - Silicon & Aluminium.

But the understanding is limited

① can't predict the exact conditions

↳ all predictions are models of reality not actual reality

② Very inaccurate - in measuring impact

↳ of earth movements

↳ e.g. trying to predict earthquakes before happening.

③ Mostly indirect investigation &

Direct investigations limited to Atmosphere

⇒ Small scale investigations help us develop understanding & predict through early warning systems upcoming disasters.

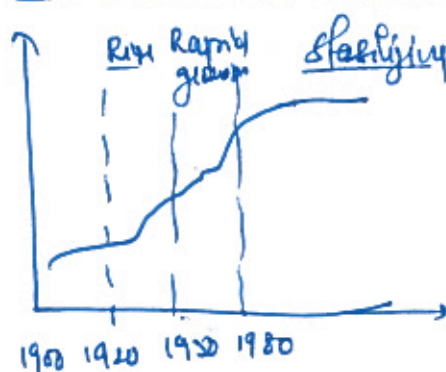
- Q.8 जनसांख्यिकीय संक्रमण की गति भारत के विभिन्न राज्यों में भिन्न-भिन्न है, जिससे जनसंख्या वृद्धि दोधारी तलवार बन जाती है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

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 has happened

Since 20th century began & now have opened up a window of

Demographic Dividend



Population growth in last century

Variation in Demographic Transition

- ① Different TFR (Total Fertility Rate)
 - National 2.0
 - Bihar → 3.4
 - Kerala → ~1.6.

- ② Higher population densities
 - Like some areas like cities
 - while low in urban areas

- ③ Migration - Rural to Urban leading to slums, etc.

- ④ Population variation is Super-Region
 - South low vs North high.

Variation as Double edged sword

- ① It will create population variation in
states
 ↳ (a) High or low working age population.
 ↳ (b) large scale migration.

- ② Overburden on city areas
 ↳ slums, poor socio-economic conditions

- ③ Political Issues
 ↳ Increase in pop-socio seats
 ↳ representation from low population areas.

- ④ Other Issues
 ↳ (a) crimes, culture of poverty at
large unskilled population.
 ↳ (b) clashes due to migration.
 ↳ e.g. Tamil Nadu rumours of
misdeeds.

⇒ Therefore Targeted approach at different
level is required to control TFR
 rate.

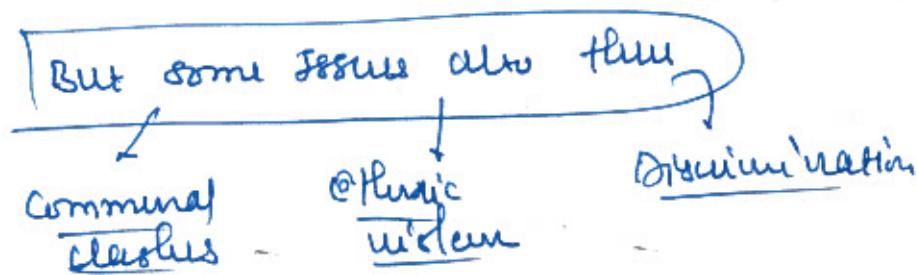
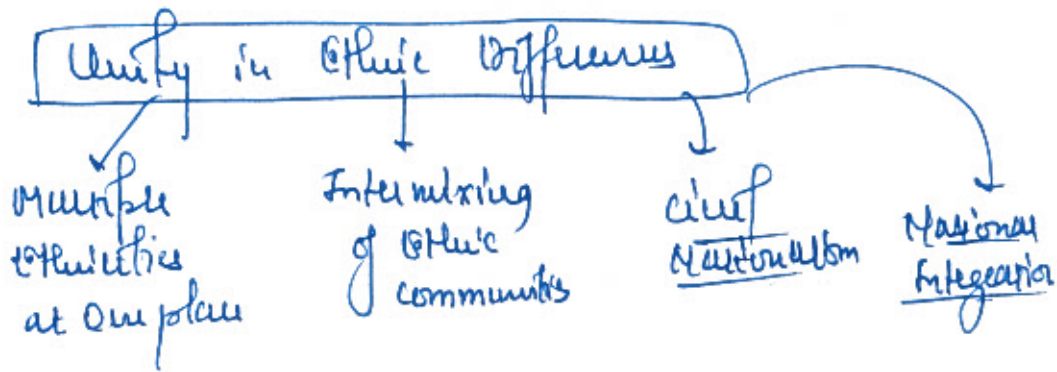
- Q.9 भारत में नृजातीय और सांस्कृतिक विविधता हमेशा से एकता के सूत्र में बँधी रही है। भारत की सांस्कृतिक एकता में योगदान करने वाले प्रमुख कारकों की चर्चा कीजिए। (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

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

Indian Society is based on the model of 'Unity in Diversity' i.e. multiple cultural paradigms have assimilated in culture of India.

Unity in Cultural Diversity

- ① constant contact & interplay
 ↳ e.g. Islamic cultural assimilated into Indo-vedic culture.
- ② Tolerance in Society
 ↳ from Buddhism, Jainism, etc India culture has seen many cultural renaissance & hence adaptable.
- ③ Nationalist Ideology & Equality
 ↳ from National Movement and shared history.



Factors of Cultural Unity

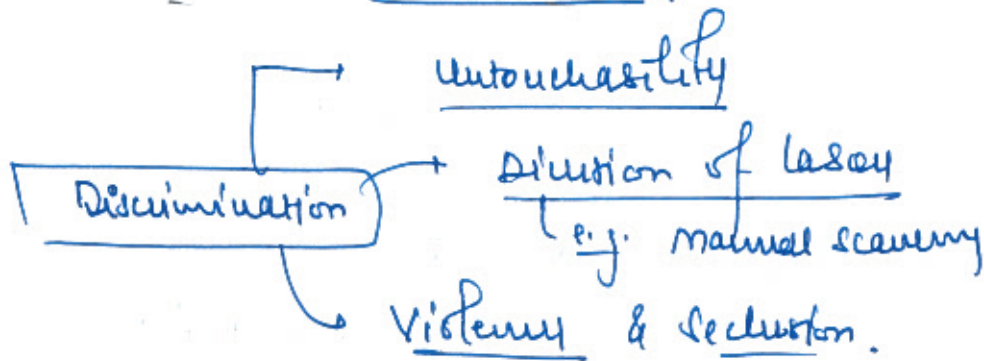
- ① Cultural Assimilation
- ② Constant Contact & Intermixing
- ③ Indian National Movement brought together.
- ④ Universal Television.
- ⑤ Unity in Diversity.
- ⑥ Government efforts e.g. Kashmir-Tamil Sangam.

⇒ Therefore, India's unity lies in
 is philosophy of Vasudhaiva Kutumbam
 & oneness of its people.

- 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" is idea of
Dr. B.R. Ambedkar who believed caste
system is unjust & unequal & therefore
must be annihilated.



Dichotomy of Private - Public life
as barrier to caste annihilation

- Public life is controlled by state
to its positive discrimination
→ e.g. article 17, Untouchability.
- But on the other hand private life
is still driven by caste
discrimination

Manifestation of such dichotomy

① Violence & Clashes

↳ e.g. Odisha Bandha clash 2018.

② Discrimination in 'day to day' life

③ Economic deprivation

↳ less jobs
↳ low jobs.

④ Private life to Public Life discrimination

↳ reflected in access to Public spaces

↳ Temple Entry Issues

↳ Discrimination for Reserves.

⑤ It also results in divisions in unity of India [A.S. Ghugre's argument].

⇒ Transfer, imitation of caste will lead to equality as well as development of Nation as a whole. It reflected in Idea of "Saska Sarkar Saska Vikas".

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

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

The post-Independence period started with Inherent Burdens which fell India into post-Independence wars.

These inherent burdens were due to the colonial rule.

Indo-Pakistan war

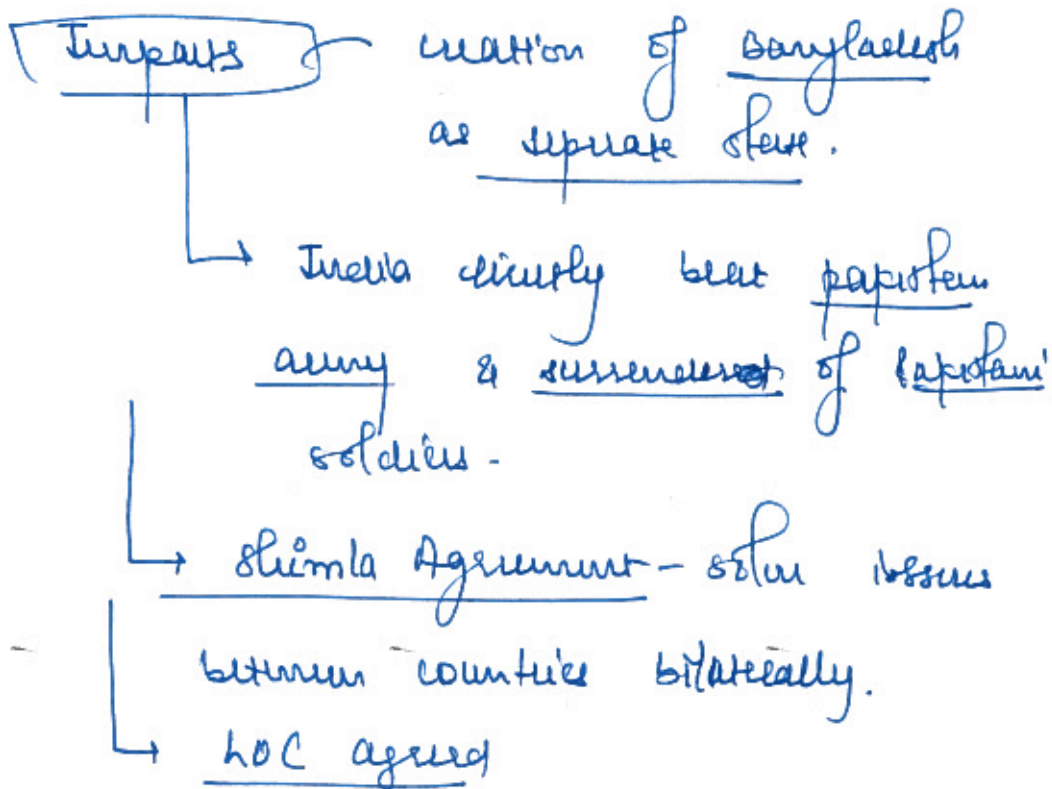
Causes → Balkan in 1947

→ Bangl Eastern Pakistan's language & representation concerns

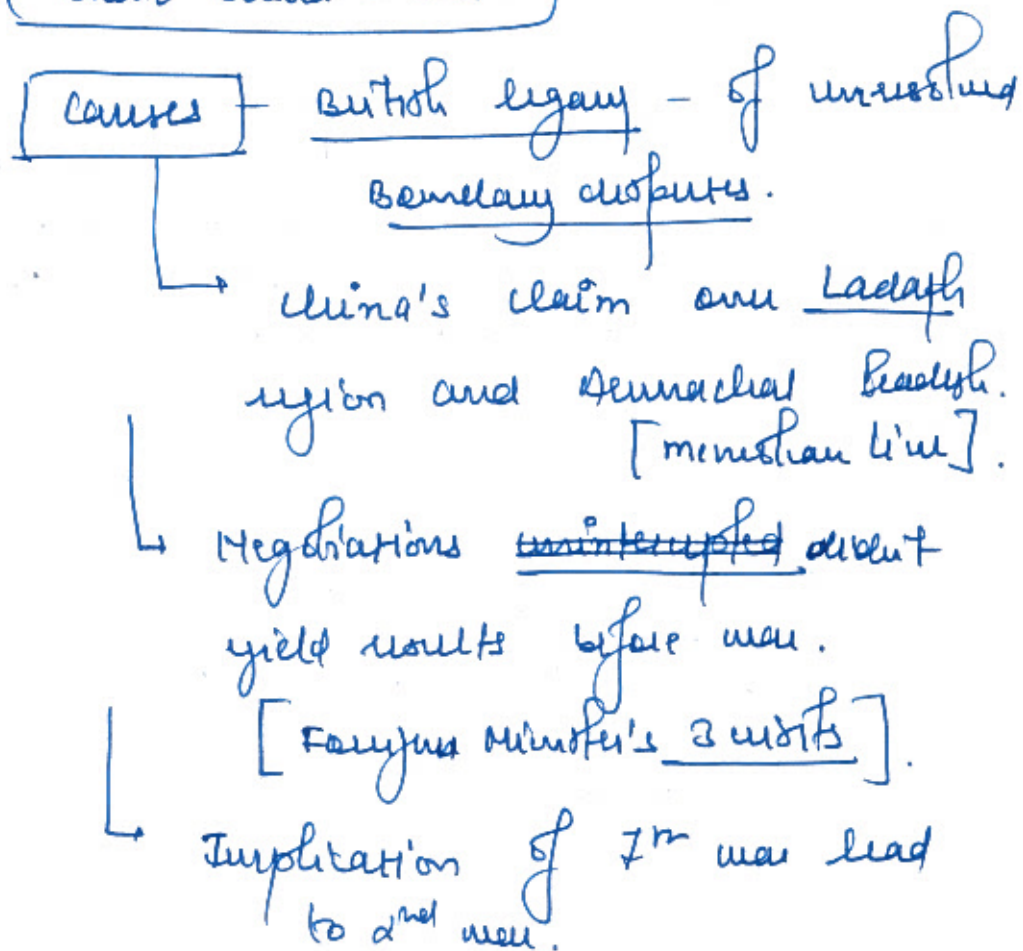
→ Eastern Pakistan won election but denied power.

→ India - Pakistan's stiff over Kashmir issue

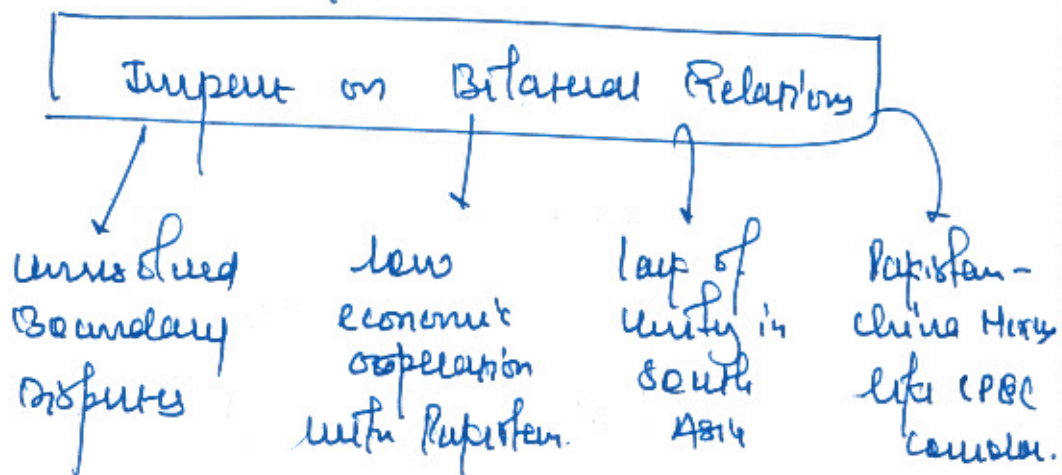
[Remained unresolved for 15 years]



India China - war



- Consequences
- ① India - China relation soured.
 - ② Occupation of Indian Territory by China.
 - ③ Negotiated LAC with Chinese military.
 - ④ still pursuing unresolved issues.



⇒ Birth policies shaped post-independence wars, which are shaping current foreign policies.

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

Consolidation of Bengal - Britishers

started trading in Bengal with factories from Mughal emperor. The consolidated themselves as Economic power but fiction of with Nawabs led to Battle of Plassey.

Battle of Plassey

- British force vs Sirajuddaulah [Nawab of Bengal].
- Reason increase of economic conditions of trade and Blatant tragedy.

How it led to Internal consolidation

- ① Sirajuddaulah was replaced by Mir Jafar, puppet ruler of Britishers.

- ② British given permission of free-trade
in Bengal areas
- ③ Real power came in British hands.
- ④ It completed the economic control
& started the political control.

⇒ But soon the Nawab was replaced
by Mir Qasim, who again planned
to ~~control~~ free ^{from} control of British.

Battle of Buxar

- British vs Mir Qasim, Nawab of
Rohilkhand, Shah-Alam II.

- Reason - rebellion of Mir Qasim
from British control.

- Results - British won & overthrew
Mir Qasim
↳ Bengal came under dual regulation

a administration

- British controlled all rights of dewani and revenue.

Battle of ~~the~~ Plassey v/s Buxar

- Historians have considered Buxar as more significant because of establishing them as all India power, defeated mughal rule, gave full control over Bengal territories.

But Battle of Plassey remains as first direct conflict of British with Indian rule.

So both hold its own significance.

- 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 Gupta age set a high watermark for the literary history of ancient India. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15 Marks

Sanskrit literature began with the Vedic age in India. But it remained aloof from the masses till the Gupta period and resurgence of Bhagwanism.

General contribution Sanskrit literature

- 4 Vedas laid the foundation of Hindu religion and Hindu culture.
[Rig Veda, Yajur Veda, Sam-veda, Atharva-veda]
- Brahmans, upnishads, upvedas, Ayankas, etc. were part of Sanskrit literature & formed Hindu literature's entire foundary.

- Smriti literature like Manusmriti, etc. also contributed to rules & regulations of early society.
- Also through history, Sanskrit literature rejuvenated cultural to development literary unity & philosophies.

Sanskrit During Gupta Period

- Resurgence to elaboration promoted by Guptas.
- Became court language of guptas.
- literary works of Kautilya & other court literatures wrote many texts.
 ↳ eg. → Manusmriti.
- Also many literary works were promoted through Inscriptions.

during Gupta rule.

⇒ - Common literature were also available in Sanskrit.

⇒ Sanskrit is considered as most ancient language in Indian culture.

Its Impact in present day

- ↓
- Hindi Borrowed from Sanskrit
- ↓
- Religious texts still in Sanskrit
- ↓
- still prevalent as prominent to Indian culture.

Government has set up various departments on Sanskrit literature seeing its significance in Indian culture.

- 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 महत्व 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

Ocean Floor - was first considered to
created in 'Sea Floor Spreading' Theory
by Harry Hess, which was supported
by 'Plate Tectonics Theory' by Alfred Wegener.

Ocean Floor providing Essential Information

- ① Information about Movements in
Asthenosphere.
- ② Information about plate tectonics &
movement of different plates.
- ③ Provides information on Volcanic
eruptions e.g. mid oceanic ridge.
- ④ Geo-morphological changes & formation
of geological features.

Features of Ocean Floor

- ① - Movements occur in the Ocean floor.

→ convergence

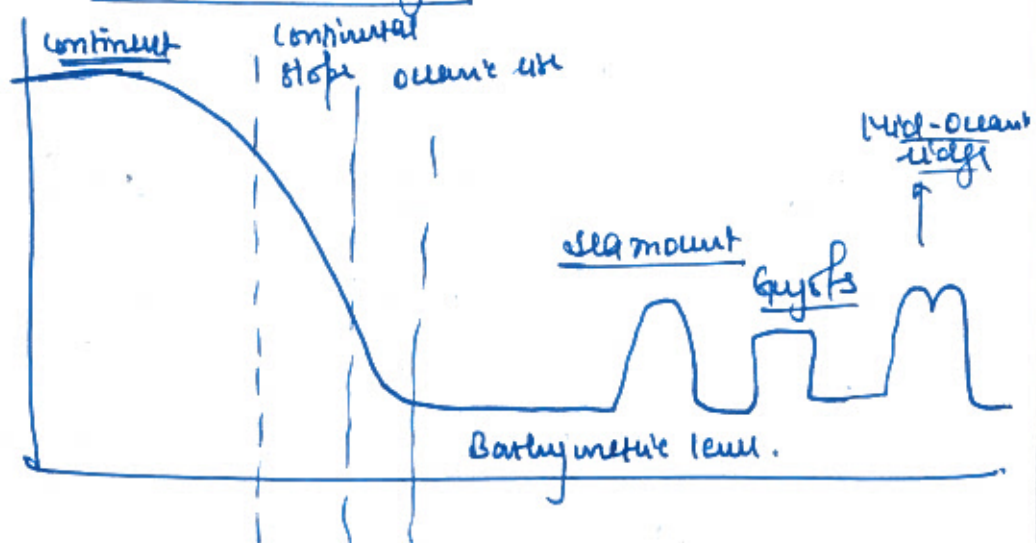
→ divergence

→ transform

}

3 types of movements in ocean floor
[Plate Tectonic Theory]
- ② - This leads to constant building creation and destruction of the oceanic floor.
- ③ - Various features like faults, rifts, Island archipelago, etc. are also result of these movements.

④ - Features Emerged



Significance of These features

- Mid-Ocean Ridge - shows place of inter-plate interaction. Important for understanding physiogeography.
- Guyots & Seamounts - were formation of volcanic eruptions. They highlight mafic material its density, silica content, etc.
- Slope & Rise of Continent - provides when & how movements started, i.e. history of emergence of plate movements.

⇒ Thus, plate tectonics provides important information about Oceanic Plates & its features which helps in study Oceanography.

- Q.15 दुर्लभ पृथ्वी तत्वों (दुर्लभ मृदा धातुएँ) की बढ़ती माँग के साथ, उनका वितरण वैश्विक अर्थव्यवस्था का एक महत्वपूर्ण पहलू बन गया है। वैश्विक स्तर पर दुर्लभ पृथ्वी तत्वों के वितरण, उनके उपयोग और उनके निष्कर्षण के पर्यावरणीय प्रभावों पर चर्चा कीजिए। (250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

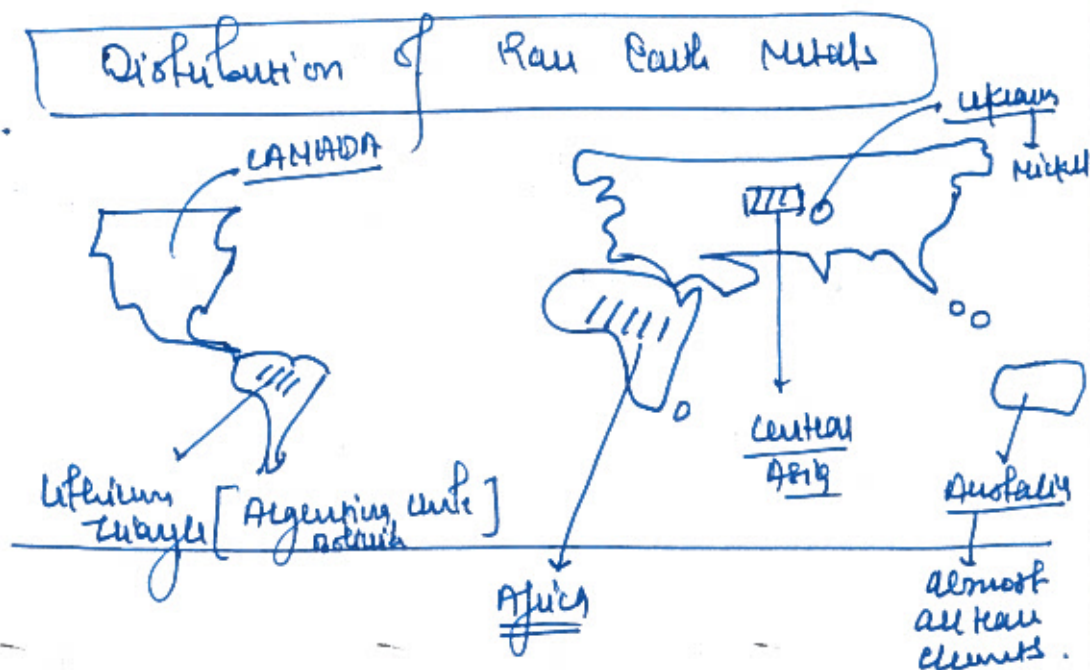
With the growing demand for rare earth elements, their distribution has become a critical aspect of the global economy. Discuss the distribution of rare earth elements across the world, their uses, and the environmental impact of their extraction. (Answer in 250 words) 15 Marks

Rare Earth Elements are elements
which are found in rare
quantities only.

- They are abundant but their
distribution is very fragmented.

Distribution is critical to Global Economy

- They are used in semiconductors
Industry
e.g. chip production.
- Key to defense manufacturing.
- They are important for nuclear
research & capabilities.
- They are also important for global
manufacturing & supply chains.



- mostly the concentration of rare earth metals is in Australia which is rich in reserves of rare-earth metals.
- Canada, Kazakhstan, etc. hold high Uranium reserves.
- South American Lithium Triangle holds maximum of rare elements.
- The Middle East have low low distribution concentrated in Kazakhstan & few reserves in South Sudan [Congo].

Demand - uses in various in industries
²
Uses like semiconductors, computer & IT hardware,
defense manufacturing and Nuclear reactors.

~~Uses~~ Environmental Impact for these
mining

- Threat to ecology & local biodiversity
- Biological Colonisation
 ↳ e.g. China in Africa.
- It can cause landslides & natural hazards.
- They are sacrificing also leading to harming employees.
- Deforestation → life in degenerating for lithium extraction.

⇒ Global Environment Convention needed
 to stop the harm of these critical
ear- earth- elements

- 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

carrying capacity is the resource that area can provide which can replenish.

Hill Tourism is threatening the carrying capacity due to following reasons

- ① Hill tourism focus on few areas
↳ few centres like Kasauli, etc.
- ② Regional Tourism attract large population.
- ③ Improper Infrastructure & unplanned settlement
- ④ Plastic waste in large amount.
- ⑤ Unsustainable development
↳ e.g. toilet waste, etc.
- ⑥ Rapid Increase in population.
↳ Malthusian Theory's burden on resources.

- ⑦ Factors like Himalayan Tourism, Cultural Tourism etc.

This may cause multiple Environmental
Impacts

- ① Disasters like Uttarakhand floods (2014)
and Wohimath land-sustenance.

- ② Degradation to Himalayan Ecology
↳ (a) Deforestation for development
↳ (b) Natural flow of rivers may
be disturbed.

- ③ Threat to Himalayan Biodiversity

- ④ High pollution in cities esp. like
Shimla - e.g. Recent landslide in
Shimla shows burden of
concentrated in Urban areas.

Effective measures can be Taken

- ① Promote Planned Tourism & Deconcentrate
from selective few areas.
 ↳ e.g. Rajasthan's Rural Tourism is
 tourism policy.
- ② Environment Impact Assessment (EIA)
of tourism infrastructure and hotels.
- ③ Promote lifestyle change approach
 ↳ zero waste [e.g. Himachal Pradesh's
 Plastic ban]
 ↳ Environment friendly activities
 (e.g. WFP)
- ④ PPP model of waste Management.

⇒ Hotly areas are important for
tourism as they provide economic growth
 but such growth should incorporate
climate challenges
 [Policy of Reduce, Reuse & Recycle].

- 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 the seasonal reversal of winds, which come under primary surface winds circulation. But it is very complex in its origin.

Factors Influencing Indian Monsoon

- ① Trade winds & ITCZ - low pressure areas shift which causes Indian monsoon.
- ② Lower Equatorial Current in the ocean
- ③ Castell's jet streams - picks up moisture from Indian ocean & strengthens monsoon.
- ④ Other factors
 - ↳ Anthropogenic factors & Climate Change
 - ↳ Teleconnections
 - ↳ EL-Niño, La-Niña,
 - ↳ Madden Julian Oscillation

Role of oceans in Monsoon

- Heating of ocean ~~pro~~ provide low pressure area.
- Temperature has to be high for creation of low pressure area.
- Oceans provide area to pick up moisture from the ocean surface.
- Oceans are as area of ITCZ zone of convergence.
- Impact on ~~water~~ Intensity - high ocean temperature means more rainfall.

Role of atmospheric factors

- ① Quick temperature provides high temperature that support but uneven distribution of rainfall.
↳ i.e. - extreme weather events recently seen.
- ② Barbely Jet streams - makes the monsoon strong - more rainfall.

② Teleconnections

- ↳ El-Niño - weakens the monsoon.
- ↳ La-Niña - strengthens the monsoon.

④ clear atmosphere promotes little evaporation & strengthens the monsoon.

But there are other factors

- Pollution & climate change - Impacted monsoon rainfalls [IPCC AR-6].
- Ocean currents & AMOC
- Topography & Physiography
 - ↳ western ghats - more rainfall
 - ↳ North-east - Arushal heavy rainfall.

⇒ Most of Indian agriculture ~ 75% depends on rainfall from Monsoon, so crop production from IMD becomes paramount.

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

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

Traditions are socio-cultural beliefs prevalent in the society. Indian society is considered as culturally driven.

How Traditions Impede change

- ① Provide division of Role
 - ↳ Result in patriarchal division of labour.
 - ↳ e.g. in some portions like Manual scavenging.
- ② Tradition are from centuries old
 - religious code
 - e.g. (a) marriage is heterosexual so against same-sex marriage.
 - (b) opposition to Triple Talak legislation.
- ③ Traditions on Moralities, ignore some rights. e.g. right to health [e.g. Right to health]

State Legislation: Intervent against Customary Practices

① Gender Equality -

- (a) ROTH act - ensures participation of women in labour
- (b) Domestic Violence act :- prohibit dowry, domestic violence, etc.
- (c) Transgender Rights act - gave right to self identification and safety for these persons.

② Caste Based Equality

- Untouchability act - prohibit discrimination
- Remission of atrocities against SC/ST
 - prohibit violence against them

③ Class Equality

- OBCs Reservation. & PWS reservation

④ Others

- Puttaswamy Judgment
 - Constitutional morality over social morality.
- Right to life (against violence).

But there are some apprehensions

① caste discrimination still persists

↳ (a) Dalit boy beaten to death for drinking water in Rajasthan

↳ (b) Rape against dalit women is comparatively high [NCAB].

② Gender Inequality

↳ Same Sex → Section 377 still used in some police stations
↳ legal right to marriage not given.

↳ Female
↳ Internal Complaint Committees not formed under PoSH.

↳ Transgender → >4 lakh but only ~6,000 registered to vote.

⇒ Souber Issues are manifestation of Traditions & Culture but only change culture & traditions can't overcome so fast actions should be continued.

- Q.19 मलिन बस्तियाँ ऐसी 'समस्याएँ' नहीं हैं जिनका 'समाधान' किया जाना है - बल्कि वास्तव में, ये बुनियादी ढाँचे के प्राक्धान 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 - The residential areas where conditions of living is below standard of basic survival.
 e.g. Dharavi slum of Mumbai.

- Slums are seen as problem.

- Rehabilitation of dwellers

- New Development models

e.g. Dharavi Reconstruction Project [worth 16000 cr].

- Providing basic amenities
 e.g. water, electricity etc.

But these solutions ignore the fact that slums were result of

improper planning & policies

Slums as Improper Infrastructure Policies

- Improper Urban development models.
 - ↳ No allocation of land for residential areas. [e.g. Chandigarh].
 - ↳ No city master plans [e.g. Mumbai].
- Infrastructure is not Inclusive
 - ↳ large migrant population not accommodated.
 - ↳ low class sections are not provided with shelter or permanent houses.
 - ↳ e.g. Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana.
- Policies not implemented
 - ↳ like smart city project is delayed.

Slums due to Socio-Economic Issues

- ① Issue of Poverty [argument by Oscar Lewis]
 - ↳ slums are manifestation of extreme of poverty.

② Discrimination & Exclusion
 ↳ to some caste & class.

③ working class & usually reside in slums
 (e.g. Domestic help, cleaners, etc.
 [Jean Drèze's study]).

These strategies should include both

Infrastructure Focus & Proper housing
 ↳ build a houses under PM Awas Yojna
 ↳ Sanitation & WASH
 ↳ Jan Jeevan Mission
 ↳ Swachh Bharat Mission
education [from their schools].

& Socio-economic issues & household
 ↳ to women [women entrepreneurship]
 ↳ provision for payments [MSPs & e-shaam]
 ↳ Inclusion of SCs / STs.

⇒ Better sanitation & human development
 are mechanism for the future.

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 - The philosophy which believes ~~in~~ religious as well as secular interests of the two communities are different & at extreme mutually exclusion

↳ e.g. Religious Communalism.

↳ It is based on various socio-economic factors

- Communalism from Economic Deprivation

① feeling of relative deprivation

② Need for promotion of own interests

↳ e.g. During partition, reservation in political representation.

- ③ Usually one community is economically deprived
- ↳ leads to
 - ↳ information
 - ↳ lack of opportunities
 - ↳ easily fooled
 - ↳ orthodox ideas
 - ↳ [Modernity missed].

Communalism from Social Exclusion

- ① Segregate Residences
- ↳ segregation patterns are seen
 - ↳ e.g. Muslims → Plain areas
 - ↳ Kypis → Hill areas.
- ② minority usually living in slums
- ↳ e.g. Muslim ghettos in metropolitan cities.
- ③ Discrimination leads to exclusion from Representation, public employment, etc.
- ↳ e.g. Sachar Committee - muslim representation below par.

Communalism from Discontent & Division

- ① opponent cultural & Religious ideas
 ↳ e.g. agreement on UCC.
- ② 'cultural chauvinism'
 ↳ belief that one's culture is
 superior to others.
- ③ Otherization & Exclusion
 ↳ stereotyping of communities based
 on beliefs.

⇒ Communalism though hides behind
the face of Cultural & Religious factors
 but actually driven by secular interests
 promoted by few [Ram Sharan].

Space for Rough Work