

NEXT IAS

NEXT IAS (Head Office) : 27-B, Pusa Road, Metro Pillar no. 118, Near Karol Bagh Metro, New Delhi-110060

Bhopal Centre: Plot No. 46, ZONE-2, M.P. Nagar, Bhopal-462011

Ph: 8081300200, 8827664612 | **E-mail:** mts@nextias.com | **Web:** www.nextias.com

(To be filled by candidate)

Code : TC071

Name of Candidate : Prajnanandan Giri

Roll No. : PTPP220996

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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.

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



1. The fabric of Indian philosophical thought owes as much to Northern India as to Southern India. Elucidate.

Indian philosophical thought has been developed over a period of 3000 years or more with inputs from various regions including both north & south India.

Fabric of Indian philosophical thought

From northern India -

1. Vedic literature - developed over Indo-Gangetic plains.
2. Bhakti traditions like Kabir, Ramdas, Mirabai, Lalleshwari belong to northern India.
3. Sikhism originated in Punjab and spread across India through Khalsa.
4. Similarly, both Buddhist and Jain philosophy developed over present-day Bihar region and propagated into world.



From southern India +

1. The Sangam Literature shows the rich Tamil heritage and philosophical thoughts.
2. Bhakti traditions even originated in southern India → Alvars (Vaishnavism) and Nayanars (Shaivism)
3. Role of Sankaracharya (took birth in Kerala) to unite India with his establishment of 'Char Dhams' as well as proponent of 'Advaita' philosophy.
4. The various classical music and dance forms (Carnatic music, Bharatanatyam, Kathakali) etc. also enriched Indian philosophical thoughts.

Therefore, Indian philosophical thoughts itself shows a rich assimilation of ideas, thoughts and perspectives from entire India - that indicates 'Unity in Diversity' philosophy of today.

2.

The Indian society's impulse for social change and reform was a response to its opposition to colonial rule. Examine.

The 19th century witnessed an 'Indian renaissance' that led to transformation of Indian society. The impulse for this change & reform was response to colonial rule as well as other inherent reasons.

Impulse for social change →
A response to opposition to colonial rule ;

1. British initiative of top-down approach of social change through laws → viewed as interference
2. Role of British missionaries → conversion → created a impulse for internal change in society.
3. Counter to Whiteman's burden concept → Discovery of India's rich past and work to revive it.
4. eg → Revivalist movement like Arya samaj
4. Need for Social Unity to tackle British.

However, there were other
reasons as well →

1. Spread of education - Rise of middle class intelligentsia
2. Spread of rationality - led to questioning of traditions like Sati
↳ Ram Mohan Roy's efforts
3. Leadership provided by various organisations for reform →
[e.g] Arya Samaj by Dayanand Saraswati
Ramakrishna Math by Vivekanand.
4. Evolution of society through diffusion
of information

Due to combined efforts
of social-reformers in addition to
opposition to colonial rule led to the
impulse for social reform movement.



3. 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.

Russian revolution was led by Bolshevik party under leadership of Lenin in October 1918 to overthrow Czar regime from power.

Factors that led to Russian Revolution

1. Imperialism of Czar
2. Capitalism leading to class-divide
3. Poor conditions of labourers, farmers and underprivileged sections.
4. Rise of Youth for self-determination and self-governance

Consequences of the revolution

1. Change in power → Rise of Lenin and Soviet Union as major socialist country.
2. Alternative to capitalism was provided that inspired many colonies of European nations to fight.

Influence over Indian national movement.

1. Inspired many nationalist for a similar revolution eg Bhagat Singh Chandrarenka Azad
2. Creation of Hindustan Socialist Republican Association (HSRA)
3. Also establishment of Communist Party of India (CPI) by MN Roy in Tashkent.
4. Various revolutionary activities were seen in 1920s
 - ↳ Lahore conspiracy
 - ↳ Kakori rebellion etc.
5. Overall, socialism as a concept was adapted in India & by INC that later influenced economic agendas as well.

In this way, Russian Revolution had many direct & indirect influence over Indian national movement

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

Earth's average temperature is around 17.1°C , however it varies from -40°C to 50°C across various regions on earth surface.

Factors responsible for uneven temp distribution

1. Earth's tilt of 23.5°C → presence of various seasons and climate.
2. Latitudinal difference → Causing variability in insolation.
[e.g] Equator — highest insolation
poles — lowest insolation
3. Topographic factor → Higher the altitude, lower the temperature.
[e.g] Every 165 m from sea level, temperature decreases by 1°C
4. Global wind circulation → The presence of high pressure zones →

[e.g.] Creation of deserts due to lack of cloud formation over $30^{\circ} - 40^{\circ}$ latitude due to high pressure.

5. Ocean currents :- Cold ocean currents brings dry cold air mass → Lower temperature over the coastal region

[e.g.] Atacama desert near Peru current.

6. Atmospheric disturbances like formation of frontal rainfall, orographic rainfall as well cyclonic circulation also impacts temperature.

With anthropogenic activities, there is a rise of average global temperature, which is supposed to rise by 2°C by 2100.

5.

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.

According to IPCC 6th Assessment report, glaciers melting over poles and Himalaya - Hindukush region is one of the tipping point for global climate change.

Effects of melting glaciers on environment

1. Positive feedback loop creation -
Melting glaciers → Reduced albedo → Further global warming → more melting.
2. Rise in river level over short term & drying of rivers over long-term.
3. Changes in ground-water level → Depletion issues
4. Impact on local biodiversity
eg. Loss of snow leopard habitat in Himalayas.

5. Disasters like Glacial lake outburst
flood increases [e.g] Kedarnath
floods (2013)

Measures to address -

Short-term -

1. Limiting tourism and carbon emission over sensitive region.
2. Afforestation activity on high reaches of Himalayas

Long-term

1. To tackle global warming by adhering to Paris agreement.
2. Creation of artificial glacier
[e.g] Ice stupas of Ladakh to reduce dependence on natural glacier
3. Carbon sequestration activities

Melting of glaciers at large scale can have multidimensional issue like sea-level rise, floods etc.

Therefore, it must be tackled through global cooperation under UNFCCC.

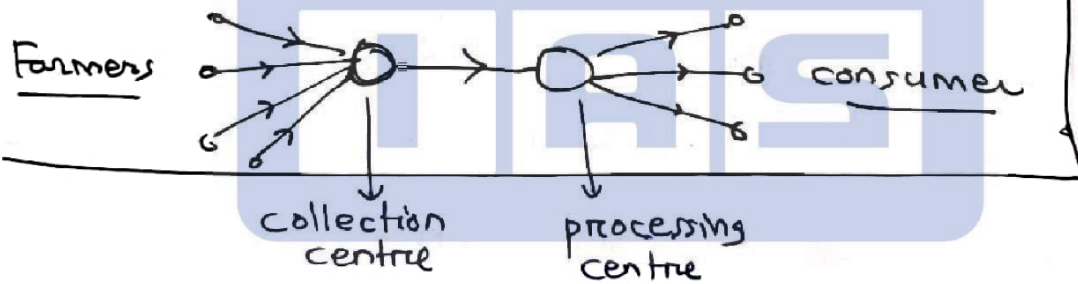
6.

The white Revolution was most successful in the Western part of India. Discuss the factors for this regional success of the White Revolution.

White Revolution refers to the transformation in dairy sector witnessed in India in late 20th century over Gujarat - Rajasthan region.

Factors for regional success :-

1. Cooperative model of development -
Creation of cooperatives at various level - village, Panchayat, District, State
2. Streamlining supply chain of milk. [eg]



3. Dedicated veterinary units for care and support to dairy farmers.
4. Coverage of maximum farmer → irrespective of small & large

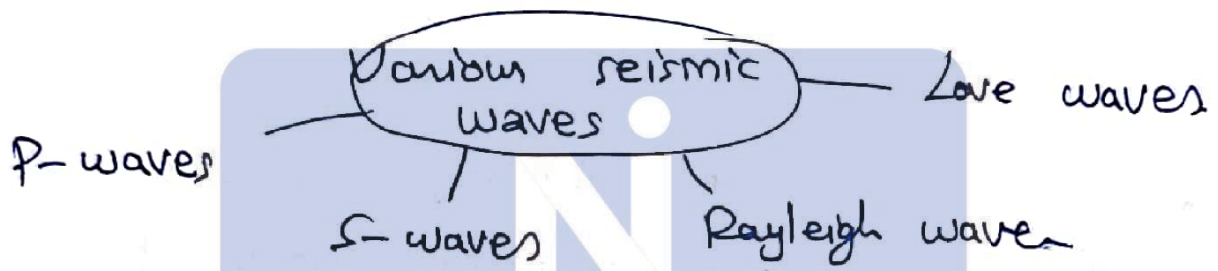
5. Government Support through incentives, subsidies, interest subvention.
6. Collaboration with private sector
7. Also, R & D efforts into higher productivity through cross-breeding of indigenous varieties.

The AMUL cooperative model of Anand, Gujarat shows the nature of success of white revolution.

However, India needs a White Revolution 2.0 that must include the eastern and southern India's dairy sector.

7. To what extent does seismic investigation contribute to our understanding of the Earth's interior structure? Analyze its significance in detail.

Seismic investigation refers to the study of earthquakes and the various waves generated by it to understand earth's interior.



1. By studying the refraction of various waves -
2. The blind zones of P & S-waves show that earth's centre is solid.

eg P-waves blocked by solid layer



S-waves

Blind zone

two blind zone

3. The interpretation ~~only~~ tells us the different density of various layers and the points where it change.

[eg] Lehmann discontinuity
Gutenberg discontinuity.

Limitation

1. It can't tell the exact constituents of various layer.

↳ Requires volcanic proofs or extra-terrestrial objects analysis

2. ↳ Accuracy level in terms of density is subjective.

8. The pace of demographic transition varies across different states of India making population growth a double-edged sword. comment.

Demographic transition varies across states is visible from the fact that states like UP and Bihar have Total Fertility Rate (TFR) of > 3.0 where as Kerala, Tamilnadu has $TFR < 1.7$.

This makes population growth a double-edged sword →

1. Will lead to faster transition to declining youth population in south India.
2. May lead to more migration from northern state to southern ones.
3. It may create son-of-the soil policy — division among regions.
4. Other socio-economic issues will arise like regionalism, conflict on linguistics etc.

5. Political challenges like distribution
of financial resources

[es] Southern states objection on demography
as a criteria for devolution by
15th Finance Commission.

Way forward -

1. Regional interventions in high TFR
states to control population.
2. Ensuring skill development with
employment opportunities in these states
to prevent distressed migration.
3. Proper Migration Policy at national
level need to be created.

The regional differences can
be addressed through investment in
human development initiatives with
a regional balance.

9. The ethnic and cultural diversity in India has always been bound by the thread of unity. Discuss the major factors that have contributed the cultural unity of India.

Indian society's uniqueness is its 'unity in diversity', where diversity is in terms of religions, languages, races, ethnicities, regions, culture etc.

Major factors that contributed to cultural unity of India →

1. Common civilisational history → Starting from Indus-valley civilisation to modern India.
2. Various ancient texts → describes India as one single unit → as Bharata and Jambudweep
3. Amalgamation of various Indic cultures with social evolution → Buddhism, Jainism, Sikhism, Hinduism etc.

4. Role of various rulers →
Ashokan empire till British rule →
India was ruled as a unit.
5. Strong cultural traditions since ancient period → pilgrimage
Like Char Dham, 12 Jyotirlingas,
51 Shaktipeeth, → Beyond regions and states.
6. Modern constitutional means →
single citizenship, Federal structure etc.
7. Social institutions also played a major role → Joint family, Marriage,
social values etc. helped in cultural unity of Indians.

The cultural unity of India should be leveraged for creation of soft power at international arena.



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10. The dichotomy in public and private life in Indian society acts as a major barrier to the annihilation of caste. Justify.



11. 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.

In the 75 years of Indian Independence, India has fought 3 major wars with Pakistan and one with China in 1965, 1971, 1999 -(Pakistan) & 1962 -(China).

Causes of Indo-Pak wars

1. 1965 war: It was due to Pakistan's claim on Kashmir, and advancement over western border after gaining confidence from Indo-China war of 1962.
2. 1971 war: India fought this war to liberate East Pakistan / Bangladesh, by supporting Mukti Bahini.
3. 1999 war: Known as Kargil war. It was a defensive battle fought by Army on Pa LOC due to Pakistan's infiltration and claim over Indian posts like tiger hill, Cololing post etc.

↳ More so, it was Pakistan's attempt to block Leh-Kargil-Srinagar highway to isolate Kashmir.

Causes of Indo-China war [1962]

Multiple reasons like —

1. India's providing refuge to Dalai Lama - the Tibetan Guru.
2. China viewed it as interference in its domestic issue over Tibet
3. Also, China wanted to show its dominance over India under Mao Zedang

Impact of the wars on bilateral relationships

India - Pakistan relations

1. Created a sense of mistrust forever,
2. Pakistan's defeat made it focus on non-traditional warfare tactics like Terrorism, support to secessionist etc
3. Stalled cross-border trade
4. Pakistan's relations with China improved as India - a common adversary.
5. ~~Currently~~ The three wars made national security — a key to bilateral relations → Led to Nuclear race between India - Pakistan.

India - China relations -

1. Post-1962 war, the bilateral relations stalled till 1980s, until Rajiv Gandhi's visit to China.
2. Militarisation of borders → high deployment and infrastructure push.
3. The issues of Aksai Chin in Ladakh, Tawang & Arunachal Pradesh remained major point of disputes.
4. Later on, it has impacted economic relationship, eg recent ban on Chinese apps.
↳ As the remnants of 1962 war seen in short-term clashes and confrontations → Galwan, Doklam, Demchok etc as major points

Therefore, diplomatic efforts must be needed to create confidence-building among India & neighbour with major focus to prevent any full-scale war in future.

12. 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?

Battle of Plassey was fought between Bengal and British in 1757 and Battle of Buxar was fought between British & combined forces of Mughal, Awadh and Bengal in 1764.

Consolidation process of Bengal by British -

1. Started from getting 'dastaks' from Farrukh Siyar in 1707.
2. However, misuse of dastak and alleged interference with Bengal's nawab Siraj-ud-dullah's interest led to Battle of Plassey.
3. Defeat of Siraj-ud-daulah gave British control over land revenue by formation of dual government.
↳ With puppet ruler Mir Jafar.

4. However, frequent disputes between Nawab and British forced Mir Jafar to gain support from Awadh and Delhi (Mughals) to fight British out of Bengal.

5. This resulted in Battle of Buxar in 1764. However, defeat of the three forces and Treaty of Allahabad (1765) officially established British paramountcy over Bengal.

Battle of Buxar more important than Plassey for British = **REASONS**

1. Plassey gave them control over few parts of Bengal, but Buxar gave diwani rights over Bengal, Bihar, Odisha.

2. Buxar ensured practical end to Mughal rule → the sole ruler of India → established British hegemony.

3. The revenue from Bengal-Bihar-Odisha further supported British conquest over Marathas, Mysores etc.
4. It gave British leaders like Munro, Robert Clive who further led British rule over India.
5. Buxar made Awadh a vassal state under British → Used in Ring Fence policy as buffer against foreign invasion.

Overall, it was Battle of Buxar that laid strong foundation to the British rule over India for the next two centuries, due to the morale, financial and political boost it gave to British.

13. Sanskrit literature in general and particularly in the Gupta age set a high watermark on the literary history of ancient India. Discuss.

Sanskrit literatures date back to the Vedic period of 1000 BC, which seen a continuation upto medieval era showing rich literary history of India.

Sanskrit literature -

1. Medic literature : The 4 Vedas, many Upavedas, Aranyakas, Upanishads etc show rich heritage of Vedic era.
2. Various subjects covered under these literature include astronomy, mathematics, medical science etc.
eg - Charaka Sanhita, ~~Sushruta~~ Sushruta Sanhita } medical science
- Brihad Sanhita } Mathematics
- Aryabhattacharya } Astronomy
3. Epics like Ramayana & Mahabharat have strong cultural influence over modern India as well.

4. Many poetries, stories, essays etc were written by various writers like -

- Mudrarakshasa - Visakhadatta
- Pedanna - Manucharitam

However, major contributions came from Gupta period (300 - 600 CE) →

1. The 'Navaratnas' under Chandragupta II consisted of major writers like Kalidasa who wrote -

- Vikramorvashtya
- Meghadutta
- Abhigyanashakuntalam etc.

2. Arnyabhatta belongs to this period, who wrote Arnyabhattiya - a seminal paper on astronomy & mathematics

↳ Discovery of 'Zero'.

3. Use of Sanskrit in coins, literature etc in these time reached its zenith.

In post-Gupta period also,
the use of Sanskrit literature continued.

For instance -

- ① Harshavandhana - translation of
Buddhist texts into sanskrit →
enriched Mahayana Buddhism.
- ② Kashmir region - Sarada script
was originated to write sanskrit
↳ Also Rajatarangini by Kalhana
shows Kashmir's history in sanskrit.
- ③ Vijayanagara empire - Krishnadevaraya
himself wrote various sanskrit texts
like Amuktamalayade.

Therefore, Sanskrit literature
shows a rich heritage and cultural
legacy of India that reflects even
today in G20 tagline of
'Basudhaya Kutumbakam' - derived from
Maha Upanishadas.

14.

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.

Ocean floor consists of 70% of total world surface, which include various features like continental shelf, c. slope, continental rise, trenchs, sea mounts, mid-oceanic ridge etc.

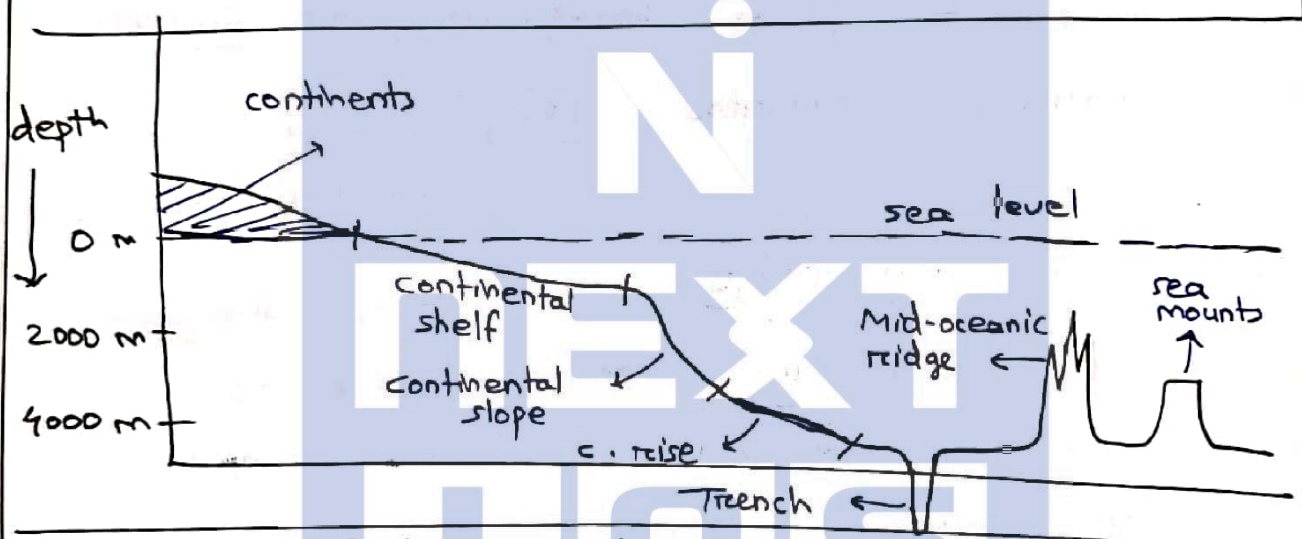


Fig: Configuration of ocean floor

Major features -

- ① Continental shelf - It shows continuation of continental plate. Depth upto 200 m to 1 km. And spread varies upto 100 - 500 km from coast.



- ② Continental slope :- Part of ocean floor with inclination more than 45° . Present next to continental shelf.
- ③ Continental rise - Formed due to deposition of sediments coming through rivers, that deposited after continental slope.
- ④ Trenches / Deep - There are convergent plate boundaries of ocean-continent margins. [eg] Sunda trench
Mariana trench
- ⑤ Mid-oceanic ridge - Part of divergent plate boundary, formed due to divergence of plate leading to upwelling of magma [eg] Mid-Atlantic ridge
- ⑥ Sea mounts - Formed due to hotspot activities [eg] Reunion hotspot.
- ⑦ Seaplains / Benthic realm - Vast plains under sea - ~~part~~ with inclination 0° to 5° only

Significance in study of oceanography

1. The age of ocean can be found through paleomagnetism — parallel band of rocks on sea-floor.
2. Helps study various ocean deposits — help to interpret bio-geography of oceans.
3. Helps in studying geological history
eg Gondwanaland separation along the ridges due to divergence
4. Help study marine resources —
eg Hydro-thermal vents → source of sulphides & polymetallic nodules.
5. Helps study the tides, ocean currents and how they are impacted by ocean configuration.

With development of new technology, the entire ocean floor is being mapped. This will further help understand various phenomenon under ocean.



15. 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.

Rare-earth elements refer to those critical minerals which are very rarely found on earth surface, but have huge economic significance. For example - Actinides, Radio-active elements etc.

Distribution of rare earth elements →

↳ Mostly concentrated in China, South America and parts of central Asia.

↳ However, more than three-fourth production happens in China.

Uses of rare-earth elements ↘

1. Semi-conductor manufacturing -
part of integrated circuits.

2. Electric vehicles - To develop batteries and charging infrastructure.
[eg] Lithium-batteries
3. Space technology - Important component of communication satellites.
4. Defence technology - To develop advanced weaponaries, missile defence system etc.
5. Green Energy - To produce solar and wind energy.

Environmental impact of extraction

1. Contamination of ground water → Harmful for human health.
2. Deforestation as most of the rare-earth metals are deposited / found along forested regions.
3. Transportation related pollution due to spill-over.

कृपया इस स्थान में प्रश्न संख्या के अनिश्चित कुछ न लिखें।



4. Radio-active elements - potential
cause of cancer for exposed
individuals.

5. Lack of regulatory mechanism
of such ~~type~~ production.

India is also striving
for domestic exploration of rare
earth minerals as well as to ensure
seamless supply chain with global
cooperation, to ensure faster
economic development.

16.

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?

Recent report by Wadia
Institute of Himalayan Geology has found that
tourism in the hilly states will exceed its
carrying capacity within few years with
rise in population.

Factors contributing to this trend:

1. Increasing population → More number of youths prefer to visit hilly tourist destinations. [eg] Manali, Zadakh etc.
2. Rapid growth of tourism infrastructure like hotels, connectivity → Attracts more people.
[eg] Auli in Uttarakhand
3. Tourism promotion by hilly states as major source of revenue.
[eg] Uttarakhand branding as Debhumi



4. Social media - playing major
role for information diffusion →
Attracting further more people.

Environmental Impact of this phenomenon

1. Leading to disasters like landslides,
Glacial lake outburst floods etc.

eg Landslides near Tapovan

2. Loss of biodiversity - Through
deforestation to enable infrastructure

eg Resorts on hill-top,
Char Dham project

3. Encroachment over river valleys -
Leading to interference with
natural path.

4. High carbon emission → Impact
on glaciers →

eg. Deposition of carbon particles →
reduced albedo → fast melting.



Measures required:

Sustainable Tourism

1. Limit on number of tourists , like Bhutan's tourism policy
2. Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) before any infrastructure project
e.g Flood Zonation mapping.
Landslide vulnerability assessment
3. Nature-based solutions → Ban on plastic use , houses made up of woods etc.
4. Community engagement through Home-stays , joint forest management etc
5. Shifting towards electric vehicle in Himalayan region → To limit carbon emission.

Sustainable Tourism is necessary for sustainable development under SDG Goals ,



17.

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.

Indian monsoon is the seasonal reversal of trade winds that brings rainfall over South Asia region through South-west monsoon and north-east monsoon.

It is a complex phenomenon due to involvement of multiple variable factors of ocean and atmosphere.

Role of oceanic factors

1. Mascarenes high → Presence of high pressure over Madagascaran region of Indian ocean → pushes SW monsoon.
2. Indian ocean dipole (IOD) → Positive IOD (warmer west Indian ocean) helps in more rainfall over India and opposite in negative IOD.

3. ENSO - or El-Nino Southern Oscillation over ~~south~~ equatorial pacific ocean impacts monsoon.

eg El-Nino → higher oceanic temp over Peru coast → Low monsoon rainfall
La-Nina → high temperature over Australia → High monsoon rainfall.

4. Other oceanic factors like →

(i) Pacific decadal oscillation

(ii) Eurasian snow cover

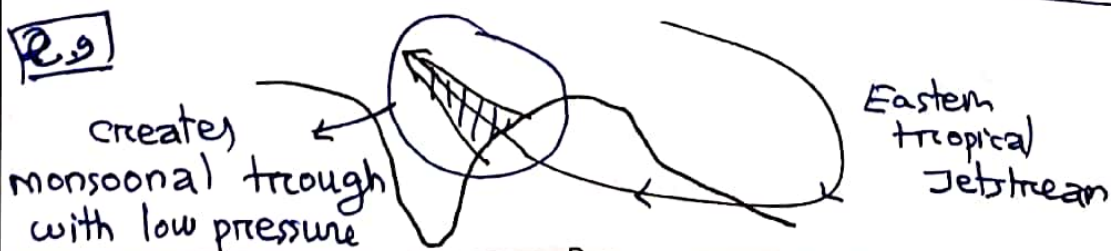
↓
Also impacts monsoon in complex way.

Role of atmospheric factors

1. Somali Jet stream, Eastern Tropical

Jet stream as well as Sub-tropical polar jetstream influences timing & intensity of monsoon.

eg



2. Madan-Julian oscillation → eastward moving moisture-laden wind on Indian ocean → Presence over North Indian ocean in monsoon → Higher rainfall

3. Western disturbances → Impacts rainfall intensity over north India.

[e.g] Recent Yamuna flood due to ~~mix~~ convergence of WD and SW monsoon.

4. Similarly, formation of cyclones also impact onset and movement of monsoon

[e.g] Cyclone Nisarga — delayed monsoon

However, apart from ocean & atmosphere, the Topography also decides the intensity of monsoon by shaping the direction of the wind and with lee-ward / wind-ward effect in orography rainfall.

18.

Why do traditions in our society impede change? To what extent can social legislation be instrumental against old customary practices?

Indian society is a multi-cultural, multi-lingual and multi-religious society with strong religious and cultural traditions, rooted in civilisational history.

Traditions → Impede change :

Reasons →

1. Strong religious centric society.
2. Collectivism over individualism.
3. Fear of social ostracisation due to non-obedience.
4. Resistance to reforms by elderly population.
5. Civilisational ethos are centre of cultural traditions.

eg Opposition to allow same-sex relationship, live-in / cohabitation, inter-caste marriages etc

Social legislation's role -

1. Promote transformation by law.
2. Forced implementation of reforms,
[e.g] Triple Talag laws.
3. Top-down approach
[e.g] Uniform Civil code (Article 44)

Limitation -

1. The efforts should come from within the society.
2. Need of bottom-up approach
3. Social legislation only focuses on peripheral values.
4. Core values remain same.
[e.g] Dowry practice still prevalent

Way forward -

1. Need of social education & awareness.
2. IEC campaigns regarding changes needed in society.
3. Facilitate discussions and deliberations on various social evils.
[es] Child marriage

Therefore, instead of social legislation, ~~as~~ the need is to bring mass awareness and to ensure a balance of culture and modernism within the society.

19. 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.

Slums refer to the unplanned unarranged development of habitation - mostly belong to poor and underprivileged section of urban areas.

In India, on an average 20 to 30% of urban population lives in slums.

Slums are not 'problems' that have to be 'solved' :→

→ Slums are not problems of the urbanisation, as they are not developed as part of voluntarily, but out of compulsion. This can be understood from the reasons of their development →

1. Unplanned urbanisation → focus on industries, real estates without addressing the social justice aspect.

2. Population explosion → Large scale rural to urban migration without adequate housing facilities available.
3. ~~Tap~~ Encroachment into various wetlands, agricultural lands by slums due to absence of adequate land for urban sprawl.
4. Lack of focus on satellite towns, ~~etc~~ → which could divert excess population from main city.
5. Poor urban mobility → congestion over roads, railways etc.
6. Lack of focus on sanitation, hygiene in slums → ~~it~~
Ex COVID spread in Dharavi, Mumbai

Way forward -

1. Investment in rehabilitation of
slum-dwellers
[eg] Dhanavi rehabilitation
plan in PPP model
2. Invest in urban housing
[eg] PMAY (U) scheme
3. Focus on rental housing.
4. Planned urbanisation with focus on
creation of satellite towns.
5. Sustainable Urbanisation with
proper land management.

Slums need to be
tackled through comprehensive policies,
which require multi-stakeholder
& multi-sectoral approach.

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

Communalism refers to the sense of antagonism towards other religious communities and strong attachment to one's own religious community.

Communalism -

Gains strength from economic deprivation.

1. Economic deprivation leads to unequal labour force participation with high unemployment among a community.
2. This supplies the required manpower for propagation of communal motives.
3. It creates a sense of jealousy towards relatively developed community.

e.g. British rule in 19th century kept Muslims economically deprived →
Led to demand for separate electorate →
Used as a tool for divide & rule.

Communalism thrives in environment
of social exclusion →

1. Social exclusion leads to faultlines
within various communities.
2. Creates a sense of enmity →
efforts to ~~to~~ demand more control
over social resources.

[eg] During freedom struggle, Tilak
and extremists focused on Hindu
symbols like Ganesh chaturthi, ~~Shrawj~~
etc → That excluded Muslims from
freedom struggle → Led to communalism

Communalism → Ground for discontent & division

1. Creates communal conflicts →
Recognition of the view that two
communities can not live together,
as their communal interest are different.

[eg] India's division on
religious line,

2. Leads to communal riots

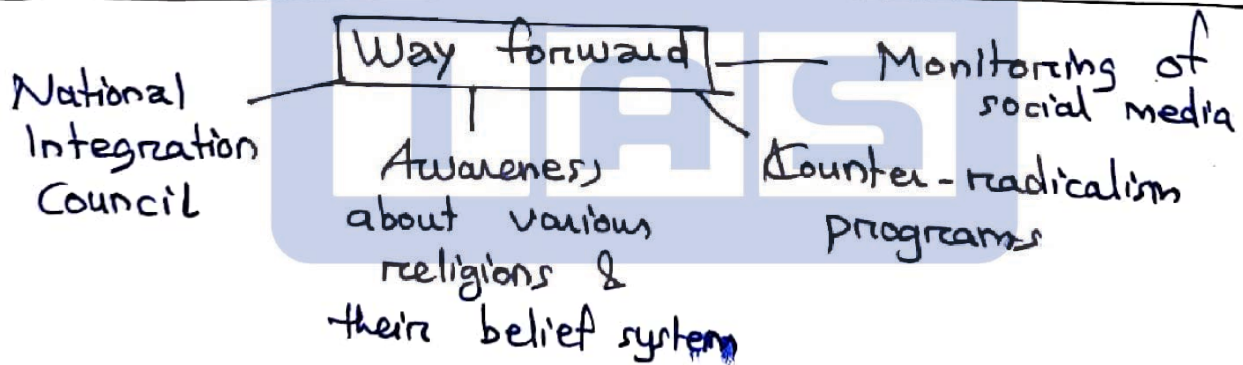
[eg] Muzaffarnagar riots ,
North-east Delhi riots.

3. Communalism gets converted to regionalism with secessionism . .

[eg] Khalistani insurgency

4. It keeps a society divided -
providing opportunity for external
interference

[eg] Pakistan's role in Kashmir
and Khalistani movement.



Communalism is the greatest
threat to a multi-religious society like
India. Therefore, it must be tackled
through multi-stakeholder approach .