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ADVANCED INTEGRATED MENTORSHIP

GEOGRAPHY + POLITY + MODERN HISTORY + A&C
ASSESSMENT TEST-11

(To be filled by candidate)

Test Code : TC312

Name of Candidate : RITIKA CHITLANGIA

NEXT IAS Roll No. : AIM24GCRA075 Date of Examination : 3/9/23

Exam Centre : Old Rajinder Nagar ☑ Bhopal ☐ Online ☐

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

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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. : .....

[To be filled by the STUDENT]

Student's Queries for the Evaluator (if any write them below)

[To be filled by the EXAMINER]

Evaluator's response

Start time - 12:30 End Time - 3:24

Total time Taken ⇒ 2:54 minutes

(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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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.
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6. Handover your QCA Booklet personally to the invigilator before leaving the examination hall.

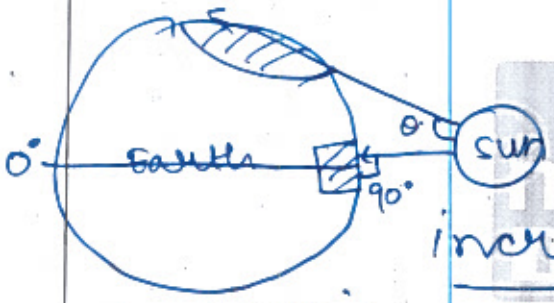
Candidates must not write on this margin

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

Temperature refers to the degree of hotness or coldness of any object.

Factors Responsible for uneven Temperature Distribution.

(1) Latitude & Angle of incidence ⇒ Insolation decreases polewards as the angle of incidence increases ⇒ more scattering of light & wider area. (energy intensity decreases)



(2) Seasons ⇒ During summers in Northern hemisphere, tropic of cancer experiences highest temperature. This is a result of tilt of Earth's axis.

(3) Altitude ⇒ due to concentration of Green House gases ⇒ decreases

with increasing altitude ⇒ less warming through terrestrial radiation in hilly areas.

④ Winds ⇒ responsible for horizontal re-distribution of heat.

⑤ Uneven distribution of land & sea ⇒ due to varying specific heat of land & water. Land behaves as a black body ⇒ heats up faster & cools down faster ⇒ more extreme variations.

⑥ Ocean currents ⇒ responsible for cold & warm currents.
Eg: Benguela current ⇒ cold current
Norwegian current ⇒ warm current.

⑦ Clouds & Precipitation ⇒ Equatorial records less temperature due to presence of thick clouds ⇒ dimming effect.

Therefore, distribution of temperature is influenced by various factors.
Global warming is causing an increase in avg. temperature.

Candidates must not write on this margin

2. "To what extent does seismic investigation contribute to our understanding of the Earth's interior structure? Analyse its significance in detail. (Answer in 150 words) 10 marks

Seismic waves generate as a result of release of energy inside the crust, due to movement and pulverisation of rocks.

& types of waves
- P waves (travels through solids & liquids)
- S waves (travels only through solids)

Details about Earth's interior

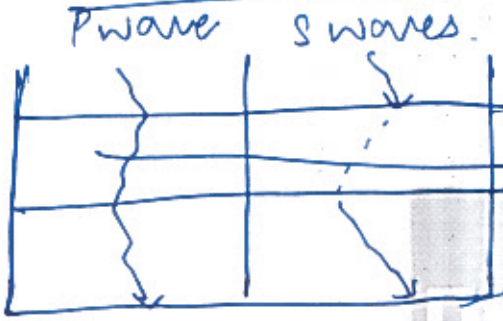
(1) Crust & Lithosphere ⇒ P waves travel & S waves travel through lithosphere ⇒ presence of solid crust.

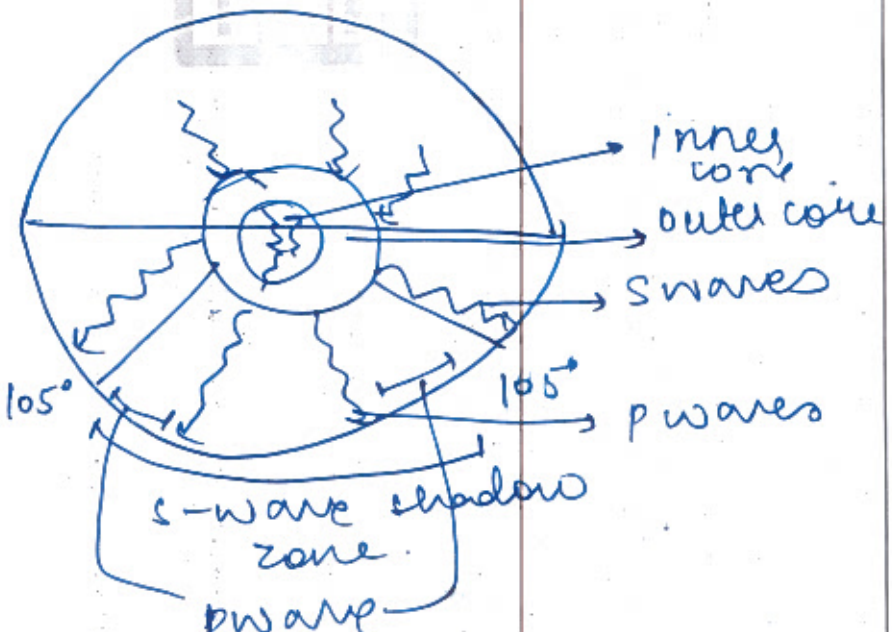
(2) Asthenosphere ⇒ S waves disappear & reappear after 200 km ⇒ indicates existence of molten magmatic layer.

(3) Core ⇒ consists of outer & inner core. Outer core is

marked by absence of P & S waves ⇒ shadow zones ⇒ liquid outer core.

(ii) Inner core ⇒ P-waves move towards centre with increased velocity ⇒ indicates presence of solid inner core, dense (NiFe).





Therefore, P & S waves, along with lava, meteors, drilling projects reveal important information about Earth's interior.

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

Glaciers are ice-giants, that store upto 90% of freshwater reserves and helps maintain heat balance of the atmosphere.

Implications of melting Glaciers

As per IPCC, most of the glaciers will retreat by the end of 21st century.

(a) Ecosystem impact

(1) Increased addition of freshwater ⇒ slowing down of density currents ⇒ disturbs marine ecosystems & surface temperature over oceans.

(2) The polar biodiversity ⇒ snow bears, wolves, seals, walrus ⇒ threat of extinction due to disappearance of glaciers.

(3) Release of GHG's through positive feedback mechanism ⇒

further warming of the climate.

④ Thinning of ozone side ⇒ UV radiation threat.

(6) Human Society impact

① Rising sea level ⇒ submergence of coastal cities like Mumbai, Jakarta, LA etc.

② Impact on agro production due to depleting fresh water reserves.

③ Increased intensity of hydrological floods and agricultural droughts.

④ Loss of drinking water reserves.

Measures

① Reduction of black carbon soot in hilly areas.

② Strict implementation of decarbonisation to reverse warming.

③ Use of geotextiles to maintain albedo of glaciers.

④ Hydrological management

There there is an urgent need to protect glacier

4. 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

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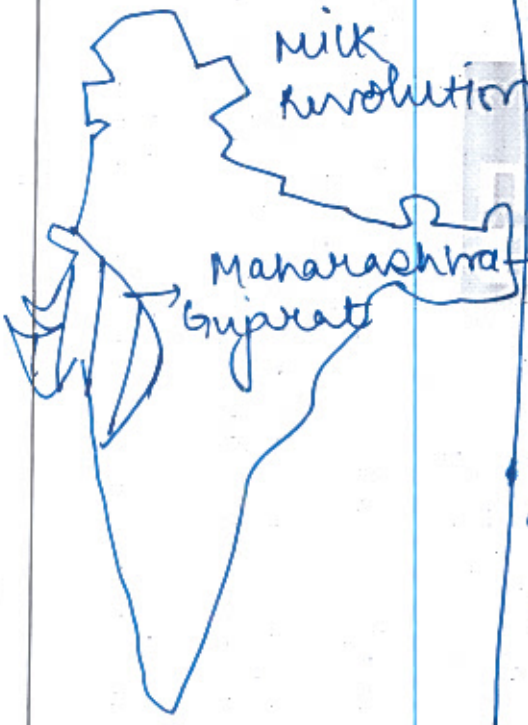
White revolution, occurred under aegis of Verghese Kurien in late 1970's, which increased per capita milk production availability from 113 gm to 141 gm.

Factors for Regional success



① Locational availability of livestock ⇒ The black soil areas of Deccan plateau are not agriculturally rich, so livestock farming is main economic activity ⇒ presence of buffalos, cows, sheep, goat ⇒ natural production of milk.

② Relative Failure of Green Revolution ⇒ This region did

not receive the benefits of Green revolution ⇒ growing discontent among farmers ⇒ ripe conditions for alternative.

(3) Presence of infrastructure for milk processing & distribution channels due to relatively better industrialisation of Maharashtra - Gujarat region.

(4) Prior existence of cooperative farming ⇒ initial inertia was present in west.

(5) Existence of capital & entrepreneurial spirit of Maharashtra - Gujarat belt.

Therefore, the western region of India utilised maximum benefit of Milk revolution. However, similar cooperative farming was also successful in Delhi Eg: Mother Dairy.

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5. How will the structural shift from coal-based power plants to renewable energy generation impact human development in coal-bearing states? (Answer in 150 words) 10 marks

Chota Nagpur belt comprising of Jharkhand, Bihar, Odisha, West Bengal & Chattisgarh house major coal-based power plants, due to availability of coal.

Impact on human Development

Positive impact.

(1) structural shift to renewables will lead to decrease in environmental pollution ⇒ Betterment of health of residents.

(2) The production of renewable is through de-centralisation of production ⇒ self-sufficiency in energy production.

(3) creation of alternate livelihood opportunities like solar PV cells manufacturing, biogas plants etc.

(4) Tribals & Naxalism threats is likely to reduce due to loss of natural resources.

Negative

① Loss of employment to most migrant labourers & industrial workers due to closure of thermal power plants.

② Lack of literacy & skills ⇒ generationally employed in power-plants ⇒ lack of human resource development.

③ Economic desertification ⇒ degraded landscape & out-migration of industries.

④ Resistance to adoption of renewables due to lack of awareness.

Steps like coal - biogas co-firing, improving energy efficiency of coal power plants, diverse upskilling of people, slow diffusion of renewables at low cost, are some of the measures that can ensure smooth transition.

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6. To what extent temperature and precipitation are the most important factors that determine soil properties? (Answer in 150 words) 10 marks

Soil refers to the upper layer of the surface, consisting of organic & anorganic constituents, having organic vitality & bio-productive capacity.

Soil Factors

- Dynamic
  - Temperature
  - Precipitation
- Static
  - Drainage
  - Relief
  - Parent rock
  - Time

Dynamic factors like temperature and precipitation are the most important determinants of soil structure and texture.

(1) Temperature – it influences:
(i) rates of erosion & weathering
(ii) level of organic activity and biological weathering
(iii) soil texture – proportion of

sand, silt & clay.

Eg: In high temperature conditions ⇒ ferralsolic soils are produces ⇒ sesqui oxides in upper horizon.

Similary, sandy soils in desert are a result of high temperature.

(2) Precipitation - influences water retention, leaching, organic matter etc.

Eg: In heavy rainfall/ humid climates ⇒ Podsolic soils ⇒ presence of silica oxides.

Heavily leached laterite soils are also found in heavy rainfall area.

Other factors like parent rock, relief, time etc. also determine soil characteristics, but are secondary to climatic controls.

7. Why are severe and intense cyclones becoming a regular phenomenon in the Arabian Sea? Substantiate with examples. (Answer in 150 words) 10 marks

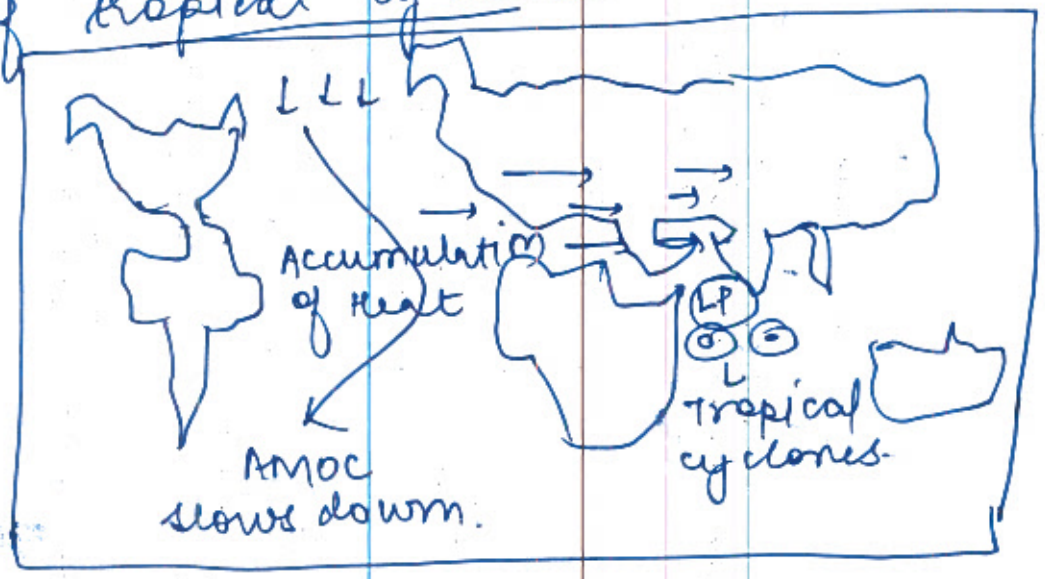
Candidates must not write on this margin

Recently, cyclone Biparjoy struck the coast of Gujarat, causing torrential downpour, high-velocity winds and widespread destruction.

Arabian sea cyclones

Recently, the frequency and intensity of cyclones in the Arabian sea are increasing:

(1) slowing down of Density current i.e. Atlantic Meridional Overturning circulation. ⇒ Accumulation of heat in Atlantic ocean ⇒ low pressure over Arabian sea attracts the moisture laden winds ⇒ formation of tropical cyclones



(2) slowing down of cold upwelling zone near Arabian sea ⇒ rise in sea surface temperatures upto 27°C ⇒ ideal for tropical cyclone formation.

(3) Low vertical wind shear over Arabian sea ⇒ Better facilitation for development of tropical cyclones.

(4) Supply of warm equatorial waters to the Arabian sea by Monsoon drift.

Thus, the frequency & intensity of cyclone in Arabian sea is a testimony of the catastrophic consequences of global warming. Urgent need to address the issue through mutual cooperation.

Candidates must not write on this margin

8. Numerous foreign travellers have vividly documented their observations of the Vijayanagara Empire over time, offering valuable sources for reconstructing its history. Elucidate.
(Answer in 150 words) 10 marks

Vijayanagar empire was founded in 1336 by Harihara and Bukka. It was one of the most flourishing civilizational cultures of south India.

Sources of information by accounts of Foreign travellers.

(1) Domingo Paes ⇒ Italian traveller, noted the presence of female participation in Vijaynagara in sports like chess and wrestling ⇒ indicates thriving social life and gender equality.

(2) Niccolo De conti ⇒ visited the Vijayanagara empire at the time of Tuluvas. ⇒ Explored the

foreign trade routes ⇒ import of horses and gun powder from central Asia by Vijayanagara empire.

(3) Abdur Razzaq ⇒ present from Uzbekistan, at the time of Krishnadeva Raya I. He elaborated upon the irrigational works of Hampi & the contribution of KD Raya in the securing water supply to the Raichur-Krishna Doab and literary evolvement of Telugu & Kannada.

Therefore, the works of foreign scholars present invaluable reservoirs in reconstruction of history of Vijayanagara empire.

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9. Do you agree that Dr. B.R. Ambedkar's view of the caste problem was more political than social? Also, highlight his efforts aimed at social reform.

(Answer in 150 words) 10 marks

Dr. B. R. Ambedkar was a revolutionary personality, immemorable due to his contribution in eliminating the evils of untouchability in India.

Ambedkar's view of 'caste problem'.

(a) Political View

→ He experimented with political view of 'swaraj' and viewed 'caste' as a result of political inequality.

→ He advocated for political representation of lower castes.

Eg: ~~sweet~~ Poona Pact with Gandhi ⇒ representation of lower castes in provincial governments.

→ Constitutional guarantee of equality

Eg: Article 17 → abolition of untouchability.

(b) Social ⇒ Ambedkar didn't limit his fight against annihilation of caste to political means.

Advocated caste equality through several social reforms:

① Inter-caste dining and marriages to remove caste barriers.

② Launched Mahad satyagraha to fight for access to public wells by lower castes.

③ Launched the Bahiskrit Bharat sabha ⇒ to raise voice against caste discrimination in the society.

④ Converted to Buddhism in Nagpur, to resist against Hindu practices of caste discrimination.

Therefore Ambedkar wanted to remove caste inequalities through political representation and societal change of attitude.

Candidates must not write on this margin

10. Discuss the mandate of the Central Administrative Tribunal(CAT). To what extent the jurisdictional tussle between CAT and High courts have been resolved by earlier SC verdicts? (Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks

Central Administrative Tribunal has been constituted as a result of an amendement, introducing Article 321A in the constitution.

Mandate of Central Administrative Tribunal.

(1) Disciplinary control over the civil services.

(2) Grievance redressal of complaints of civil servants.

(3) Review of conditions of service, terms of appointment etc. of bureaucracy.

(4) Dispute resolution between central and state governments over postings of all India services.

Jurisdictional Tussle

⇒ Between High courts and CAT

over resolution of disputes between centre & states.

⇒ supreme court verdicts.

① As per SC, the existence of CAT for dispute resolution in constitutionally justified.

② High courts and CAT are subject to judicial review by higher court.

Therefore, the constitution of CAT and lower administrative tribunals needs to be carefully studied, with suitable accountability checks, as the purpose of tribunals is not to supplant the judiciary, rather complement the judiciary.

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11. 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 bottom Relief plays a major role in understanding of evolution of Earth's surface feature.

Ocean Bottom Relief

(A) Major features

(1) continental shelf ⇒ Adjacent part of the continent. Interface between the continental & oceanic margins.

(I) Continental slope ⇒ higher slope gradient, covers 3% of OBR.

(3) Continental Rise ⇒ covered with marine and terrestrial sediments ⇒ important to understand the mineral composition of ocean floor.

(4) Abyssal Plains ⇒ vast, extensive plains that are marked by several other features.

(5) Oceanic Trenches ⇒ formed at zones of convergent plate boundaries. Validates Harry Hes's, sea floor spreading theory. Eg: Mariana Trench

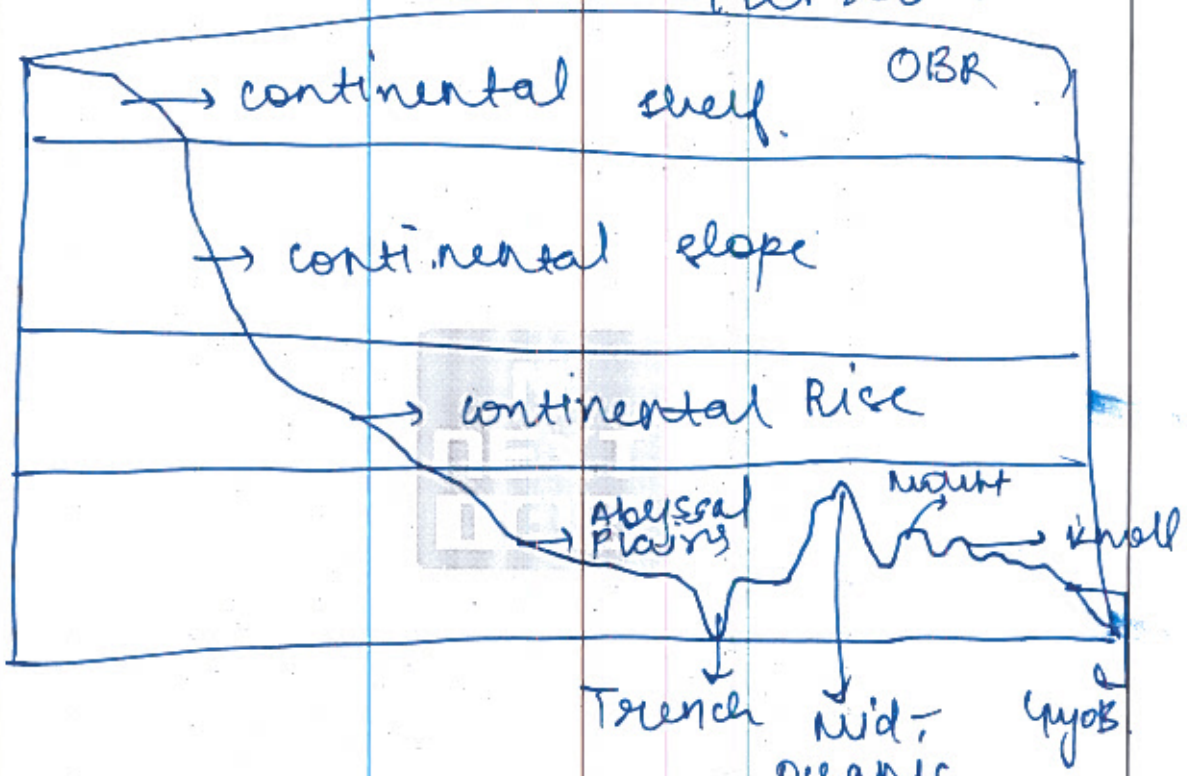
(6) Mid-oceanic Ridges ⇒ formed near divergent plate boundaries ⇒ basaltic cones of lava.

Eg: Azores Islands

(B) Secondary Features

(a) Guyots
(b) Sea Mounts
(c) Knolls

→ Formed due erosion of mid-oceanic trences.



Therefore, ocean configuration affects the surfacial and sub-surfacial movement of water. To explore the OBR, Matsya-6000 is scheduled to map ocean floor.

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12. 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

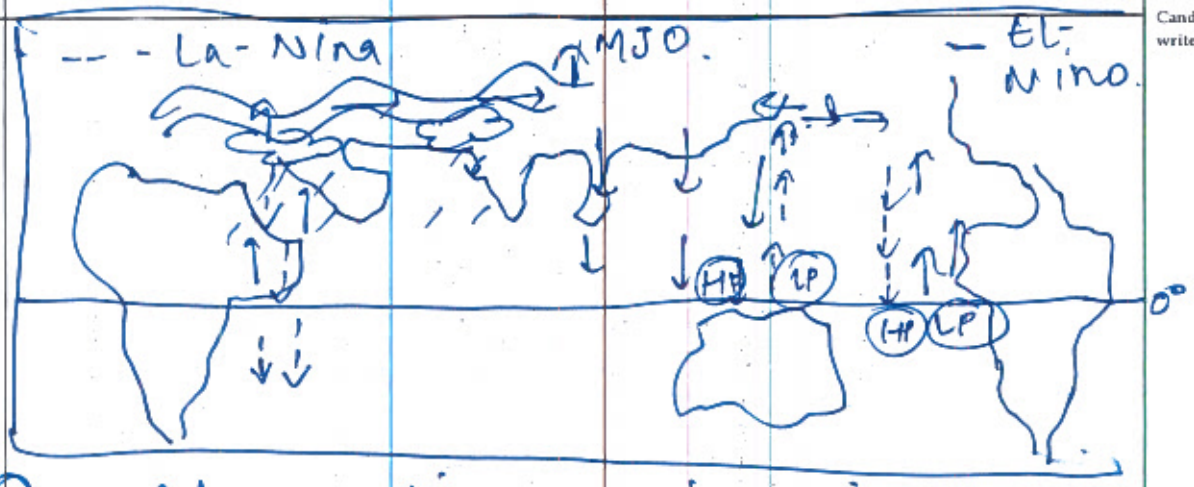
Indian Monsoon refers to the seasonal reversal of winds, summer concentration of rainfall, rythm of seasons & oscillating pressure differences over land and sea

Role of Ocean - Atmosphere

① El Nino southern oscillation

(i) El Nino ⇒ anomalous warming of Eastern Pacific ocean ⇒ Reversal of walker cell ⇒ Negative influence on Indian monsoon.

② La Nina ⇒ anomalous cooling of Eastern Pacific, strengthening of walker cell ⇒ positive influence on Monsoon.



(2) Madden Julian oscillation ⇒ oscillating pulse of thunderstorm clouds, moving from west to east ⇒ coincides with monsoon ⇒ Heavier than usual precipitation.

(3) Modoki phenomena ⇒ warming of central Pacific ocean ⇒ Negative influence on Indian monsoon.

(4) Jet streams ⇒ influences strength & distribution of rainfall.

(i) Appearance of tropical Easterly Jet ⇒ drives in moisture from bay of Bengal. causes heavy rainfall along N. gangetic plains. If it shifts northwards ⇒ monsoon break.

(ii) Disappearance of Sub-tropical Westerly Jet ⇒ causes ITCZ to move over N. India. Important for tropical depressions to cause rainfall over N-W & C. India.

Therefore, Indian monsoon is a complex phenomena. Recent climate change and global warming is influencing Monsoon.

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13. How does temperature inversion affect atmospheric conditions and what are its implications for local weather patterns and air pollution levels? (Answer in 250 words) 15 Marks

Temperature inversion refers to the condition marked by Negative lapse of temperature. It refers to disequilibrium in horizontal strata of vertical column of air.

Temperature Inversion & Affect on Atmospheric conditions.

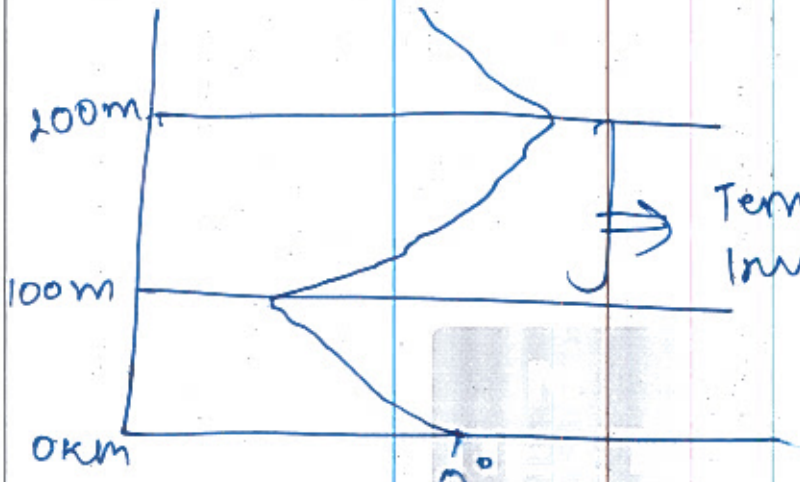
① Atmospheric stability ⇒ layer of warm air overlies layer of cold air. The cold air does not rise & reiterates high pressure on the surface ⇒ atmospheric stability.

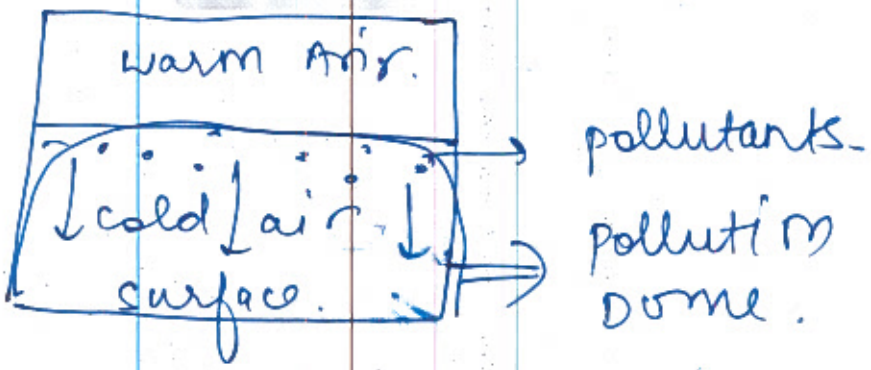
(2) Appearance of fog, dew and frost. ⇒ Since the air overlying the surface is colder, moisture condenses to form low stratus clouds called 'fog'. Dew & frost affect plants.

Impacts on local weather patterns & Air pollution.

(1) Capturing of pollutants ⇒ Formation of a pollution dome. As the colder air stays close to the ground & does not mix ⇒ causes the capturing of pollutants ⇒ ↑ pollution in urban areas. Eg: London smog (1952)

(2) Most of Rabi crops in India are negatively affected due to frost.





The concept of temperature inversion has accelerated & pollution becomes a persistent issue, causing urban smog. Proper adaptation & mitigation measures are needed.

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14. 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 belongs to group Lanthanum, which are found widely distributed as Rare Earth Oxides in Earth's crust.

Distribution of Rare Earth.

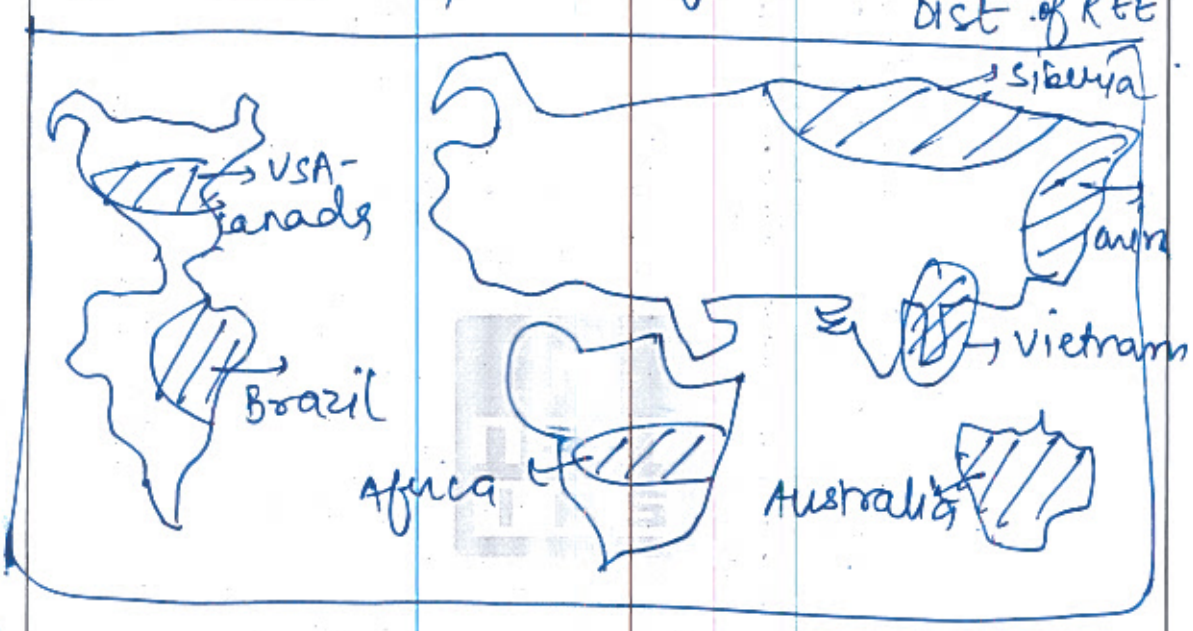
① China - Produces nearly 40,000 tonnes of Rare Earth Elements. ⇒ Mineral security partnership launched by USA to diversify exports of REE.

② Australia ⇒ India's largest exporter of REE, produces nearly 20,000 tonnes.

③ Brazil ⇒ famous for

yttrium & scandium.

(4) Russia ⇒ REE are found widely distributed in Siberian permafrost.



Uses of Rare Earth

(1) Telecommunication devices like satellite phones, chargers etc.

(2) semiconductor manufacturing

(3) glass industry.

④ Phosphors, paint, glass, laptops, EV's etc.

Issues with Rare Earth mining

① Identification of available reserves ⇒ demands geo-surveys, open pit mining etc ⇒ environmental degradation.

② Pollution due to resource extraction ⇒ water, air & land degradation.

③ Seismic Activity threats due to deep drilling & extraction.

④ Dutch disease ⇒ economic & ecological diversification.

Hence, rare Earths have become extremely precious in today's geopolitics. KHANIJ BIDESH Ltd. is exploring private sector involvement & bilateral agreements for India's security.

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15. What are the geographical and economic factors that influence the location of the sugar industry, and how do they contribute to the growth of the industry in India and different parts of the world? (Answer in 250 words) 15 Marks

Sugar is an agro-based industry dependent on regular supply of sugar cane. India is 2nd largest exporter of sugar.

Locational factors.

(a) Geographic

(1) Availability of raw material ⇒ primarily sugar cane. Once harvested, the sucrose content keeps decreasing ⇒ quick processing in mills.

(2) Availability of water ⇒ sugar cane is a water-intensive crop ⇒ huge

Water demand ⇒ either through irrigation or ground water.

③ climate ⇒ moist humid climate, 100+ cm rainfall, frost free days, well-drained soils.

(b) Economic factors

1) Availability of Fair & Remunerative price, provided by sugar mills.
2) Nearness to transport networks & ports for export
3) Availability of electricity
4) Availability of cheap labour.

Growth of industry

① North India ⇒ UP- Bihar- Maharashtra belts due to nearness to sugarcane producing areas ⇒ quick processing by mills.

(2) South India ⇒ sugar mills are shifting to southern parts like Karnataka, Tamil Nadu due to favourable climate for sugarcane production (higher sucrose content & less artificial irrigation required).

World.

(1) Brazil ⇒ largest exporter of sugar.

(2) Cuba ⇒ called 'sugar Bowl' of world, highest density of production due to favourable govt. policies & export orientation.

(3) Philippines, Malaysia, Vietnam.

Therefore, sugar is one of the most important agro-based industries, requiring attention of government.

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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? (Answer in 250 words) 15 Marks

Hilly states of J&K, Uttarakhand, Himachal Pradesh, N.E states contribute to 20% of tourism earnings of the country. (Eco-survey 2022).

Factors for Tourism

(1) Picturesque landscapes ⇒ snow-capped peaks, adventure tourism ⇒ waterfalls, skiing, valleys etc. ⇒ ideal get away.

(2) situated close to densely populated zones of Delhi, Haryana, Punjab, UP ⇒ Binaca ⇒ Heavy tourist traffic.

(3) Pilgrimage tourism ⇒ 'Dev bhoomi' ⇒ Char Dham,

Hemkund Sahib etc ⇒ huge pilgrim groups visit Himalayan shrines every year.

(4) Unsustainable infrastructure creation ⇒ ecologically fragile landscapes ⇒ seismic activity
Eg: Land subsidence in Joshimath.

Potential environmental impacts

(1) Frequent landslides & landslips due to slope destabilisation caused due to deforestation, infrastructure creation etc.

(2) Loss of Biodiversity ⇒ encroachment of forests, commercialisation of national parks & wildlife sanctuaries.

(3) Floods in Himalayan rivers due waste disposal ⇒ choking of rivers.

(4) Climate change ⇒ rising fuel emissions ⇒ melting of glaciers ⇒ release of GHG's etc.

Measures

(1) Staggered tourist flow, in light of carrying capacity.

(2) Scientific assessment of infrastructure projects, including technicians, economists, environmentalists.

(3) Exploration of sustainable eco-tourism options.

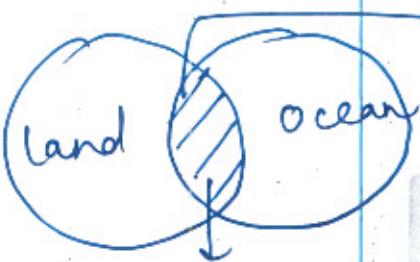
(4) Sustainable modes of transport like ropeways etc.

Parvatmala, National Mission on sustainably Himalayan Ecosystem are few steps for protecting tourism in hilly states.

17. What are the geographical factors responsible for mangrove vegetation in India? How does climate change pose a threat to mangrove vegetation in India?

(Answer in 250 words) 15 Marks

Mangroves are swampy vegetation, with thick leaves, buttressed roots and waterlogged soils.



→ Mangrove forests represent ecotone.

Mangroves

Geographical Factors.

(1) Ecotone climate & geographical conditions ⇒ intrusion of fresh and salt water ⇒ brackish water zones.

(2) Humid climate, with heavy rainfall.

(3) Deltaic areas, rich in terrestrial deposits carried by rivers & marine deposits carried by ocean tides.

(4) Water-logged soils.

Threat to Mangrove forests.

Climate change is threatening warming of atmosphere by 1.5°C (as per IPCC report). significant impact on mangroves.

(1) Rising sea level due to melting of glaciers ⇒ submergence of mangrove forests.

(2) Net carbon source ⇒ if wetlands & mangroves are disturbed, they have

potential to release 4000 tonnes of sequestered CO_2 ⇒ further warming of climate.

(3) Coastal erosion caused due to frequent tropical cyclones and storms.

(4) Rising salinity of oceans ⇒ extreme salt can lead to death of mangroves.

Way Ahead ⇒ Mangroves are critical to wealth of planet. Schemes like MISHTI, Magical Mangrove campaign, conservation and management of Mangroves etc. aim to protect the vital ecosystems.

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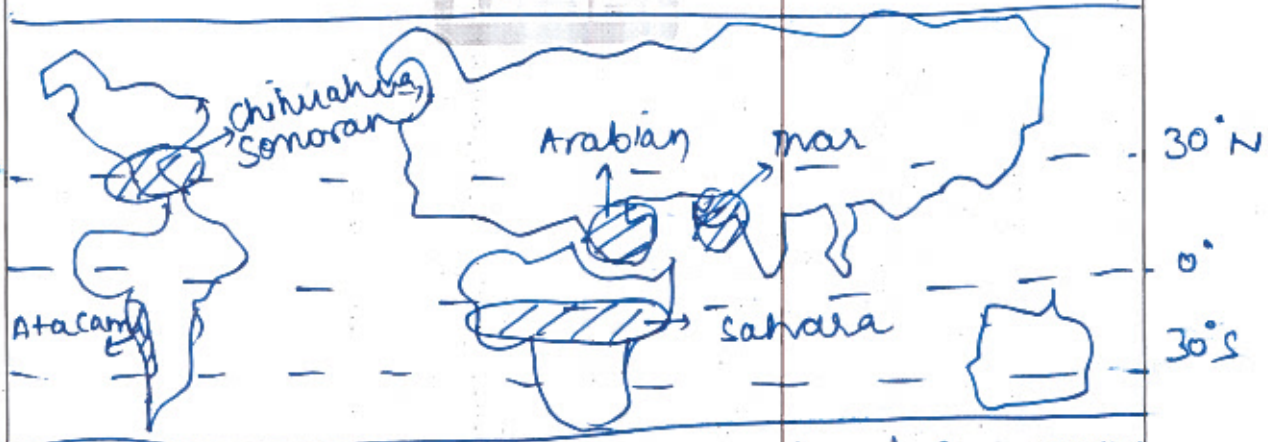
18. Although desert landscapes across the world reflect many similarities, the process of desertification is influenced by local factors. Elaborate with suitable examples.
(Answer in 250 words) 15 marks

Desert landscapes are characterised by rainless, cloudless conditions, high insolation, high pressure and negligible water resources.

Across the world, between 20-30° latitudes, in western parts of the continents, tropical deserts are found.



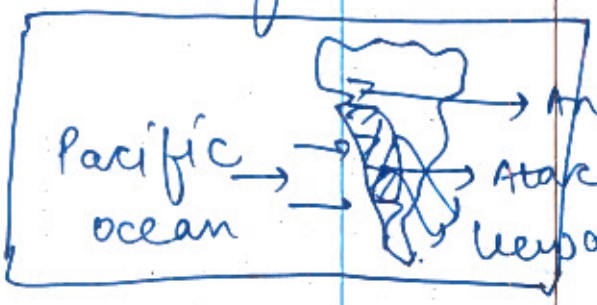
(i) 20-30°N ⇒ subtropical high pressure, causes atmospheric stability ⇒ rainless conditions.

(ii) Western margins ⇒ caused due to offshore trade winds.

Nonetheless, desertification also depends on several local climatic conditions.

(1) Atacama desert ⇒ located in Peru & chile. One of the driest places on Earth. Reason for desertification being Andes ⇒ acting as an orographic barrier.

. Atacama falls on leeward side, also influenced by La Nina.



(2) Thar Desert ⇒ located in Western Rajasthan, India. Receives less than 25 cm rainfall

because:

(i) Leeward side of Aravalli mountains.

(ii) Monsoonal branches become moisture less, once they reach western Rajasthan.

(3) Sahara Desert ⇒ located in Africa. caused because of dissipating conditions caused as a result of cold upwelling zones & Benguela cold current.

~~Thirdly,~~

Therefore, deserts are dynamic result of interplay of several conditions. Need to stop the expansion of deserts as a result of climate change.

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19. How has the 69th Constitutional Amendment led to Delhi's dual governance dilemma? Discuss its impact on cooperative federalism as envisaged in the Constitution.

(Answer in 250 words) 15 Marks

The 69th Constitutional Amendment Act introduced Article 239AA, responsible for setting up of dual governance in Delhi.

Article 239AA.

As per this article, the administrative matters of Delhi, except for land, police and law, are controlled by Delhi government. The exceptional subjects will be looked after Lieutenant - Governor, appointed by central government.

Dual-Governance Dilemma

(1) control over civil servants

As per SC verdict in 2023, the control over civil services in Delhi should be with elected state govt, but as per presidential ordinance, it rests with LG ⇒ conflict over administration.

(2) Matters of municipality elections ⇒ delays in elections due to vague understanding of power distribution.

(3) control over land & police ⇒ weapons under LG to subvert the power of democratically elected govt.

(4) legislations & hassle over approval of bills by Delhi LG.

Impact on cooperative federalism.

① strained relations between state and central government ⇒ encroachment of constitutionally mandated power distribution.

② Lack of coherent policy making for national capital.

③ Issues related to financial devolution of powers.

④ Delays in passing of bills ⇒ breakdown of constitutional machinery in the state.

Therefore, there is an urgent need to implement the Supreme Court verdict, cooperation between Delhi CM & LG and vertical power-sharing arrangement between union and state governments.

20. How did Mahatma Gandhi's participation in the Khilafat Movement illustrate his ability to connect diverse issues and mobilize different communities towards a common cause? To what extent did the Khilafat movement achieve its objective?

(Answer in 250 words) 15 marks

In August 1920, Mahatma Gandhi launched Khilafat - Non Cooperation Movement, the beginning of mass-movements in colonial India.

Mahatma Gandhi's Ability

(1) Hindu-Muslim unity ⇒ able to provide a common platform for joint energy of Hindus & muslims. By integrating the issue of khalifa, he managed to include muslim participation in the national movement.

(2) Participation of women &

untouchables ⇒ realised the importance of women participation & addressed the issue of untouchability by integration of dalits.

(3) Inspiration to youth ⇒ focussing on self reliance & 'swaraj', he ignited the power of youth

(4) Ability to ensure non-violence, led to integration of peasants, students etc. in Khilafat & Non-cooperation.

Critically Evaluating Khilafat movement

Positives

(1) First national mass movement.
(2) First time practically using swaraj & satyagraha.
(3) Provided a platform for the masses to 'act' to express their grievances.
(4) Addressed the rising communal tendencies in the society.

Negatives

(1) Limited impact on spread of Turkish rule due to emergence of Kamal Mustafa Pasha.
(2) Led to break out of communal violence ⇒ Moplah revolt.
(3) Chauri – Chaura incident ⇒ abrupt withdrawal of NCM – Khilafat.

Thus, Khilafat – NCM was a testimony to the beginning of Gandhian mass struggle.

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