

GENERAL STUDIES 2020 (PAPER I)

SECTION I

1. Write a critical note on major Sepoy Mutinies before 1857 Revolt.

Answer:

Understanding of question:	Critical means you need to write down in brief the reasons for the Mutiny and the characteristics of mutiny with examples	
Introduction	The sepoys shared all the discontent and grievances—social, religious and economic—that afflicted the civilian population. Over the years, the upper caste sepoys had found their religious beliefs in conflict with their service conditions.	
Keywords	Mutiny, predisposed, sepoy	
Main Body	<p>There was rising discontent of the sepoys against the British rule due to the following reasons: (i) discrimination in payment and promotions; (ii) mistreatment of the sepoys by the British officials; (iii) refusal of the government to pay foreign service allowance while fighting in remote regions; (iv) religious objections of the high caste Hindu sepoys to Lord Canning's General Service Enlistment Act (1856) ordering all recruits to be ready for service both within and outside India. EXAMPLES ARE</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The mutiny of the sepoys in Bengal in 1764. 2. The Vellore mutiny of 1806 when the sepoys protested against interference in their social and religious practices and raised a banner of revolt unfurling the flag of the ruler of Mysore. 3. The mutiny of the sepoys of the 47th Native Infantry Unit in 1824. 4. The revolt of the Grenadier Company in Assam in 1825. 5. The mutiny of an Indian regiment at Sholapur in 1838. 6. The mutinies of the 34th Native Infantry (N.I.), the 22nd N.I., the 66th N.I. and the 37th N.I. in 1844, 1849, 1850 and 1852 respectively 	
Conclusion	However, all these mutinies did not spread beyond their locality and were ruthlessly crushed by the British Indian government	

2. Highlight the social contribution of Behramji Malabari.

Answer:

Understanding of question:	Write about his social contributions without touching other areas	
Keywords	Age of consent bill, parsi poet, western India, social reformer , women empowerment, Rukmabai case, advocate	
Main Body	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Behramji Merwanji Malabari was born in Baroda, Gujarat on 18 May 1953 2. He penned his thoughts on issues plaguing Hindu women in a long document named Notes on Infant Marriage and Enforced Widowhood. 3. He sent it to over 4,000 Englishmen and Indians in positions of authority, including then Viceroy Lord Ripon and other members of the British government. In it, he detailed the social evils of 'Child marriage', the prohibition on widows to be remarried (blaming the "priestly class", i.e, the Brahmins, and "social monopolists" for their "vulgar prejudice), and the superstitions that prohibited women from leading lives of freedom and agency. 4. He advocated for the rights of Indian women for most of his life, especially in the case of Rukhmabai. His efforts led to the passage of the Age of Consent Act, 1891. 	

3. Write a critical note on- "The Charter Act of 1813".

Answer:

Understanding of question:	It is asking critical note hence write the outcomes with 1813 provisions as examples in light of positive and negative aspect.	
Introduction	Charter Act of 1813 or East India Company Act 1813 was passed by the British Parliament to renew the charter of British East India Company and continue the rule of the same in India for the next 20 years.	
Keywords	Charter, money, education , Christian missionaries	
Main Body	POSITIVES :- <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. It marks the ending the monopoly of EIC in trade with India. 	

	<p>2. Provision for Investment in Education: The Charter Act made a provision for the company to take up a greater role in the education of the Indians under them by setting aside Rs.1 Lakh.</p> <p>3. Uplifted the spirit of <u>laissez-faire</u>.</p> <p>NEGATIVES</p> <p>1. Constitutionalisation of British territories were done hence fixing the fate of Indians for years to come</p> <p>2. Christian missionaries were allowed hence christianisation of tribal India in wake of mainstream was thrown open.</p> <p>3. Company shareholder were given fixed dividend of 10.5 per cent hence a legally defined burden on Indian exchequer.</p>
Conclusion	The Charter Act of 1813 reasserted British sovereignty over British possessions in India.

4. Give an account of three important events of Viceroy Lord Chelmsford period.

Answer:

Understanding of question:	Directly write 3 important events in chronological order	
Introduction	Lord Chelmsford served as Governor General and Viceroy of India from 1916 to 1921.	
Keywords	Time period, non-cooperation, constitutional reforms , Independence freedom struggle , white paper. GOI act	
Main Body	<p>It is an exhaustive list candidate can enlist any three and write just 1 line for each of them.</p> <p>Lord Chelmsford served as Governor General and Viceroy of India from 1916 to 1921.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Lucknow Session and Lucknow Pact 1916 2. Montagu Declaration 1917 3. Montague-Chelmsford Report 4. Government of India Act 1919 {Mont-ford Reforms} 5. Rowalt Committee 1918 and Rowlatt Act, 1919 6. Jallianwalla Bagh tragedy, 1919 7. Disorders Inquiry Committee {Hunter Committee} 8. Khilafat Movement 9. Non-Cooperation Movement, 1920-22 	

5. What is hazard mapping? Why is it essential?

Answer:

Understanding of question:		
Introduction	Brief definition hazard mapping and the Role of NDMA and other agencies for Creating Hazard Map of the country.	
Keywords	Hazard mapping, disaster management, NDMA, IMD, CWC, National Center for Seismology, Ministry of Earth Sciences, Geological Survey of India under Ministry of Mines for Landslides, Disaster Preparedness, Prevention and Mitigation strategy.	
Main Body	Importance of Hazard mapping: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identifying vulnerable areas 2. Relocation of human settlement 3. Creating awareness 4. Capacity building 5. Prevention and Mitigation of Disaster by Increasing Preparedness 6. On Map mention the hazard profile of the nation 	
Conclusion	Disasters and their consequences are still a great problem for many countries, particularly in India due to rapidly increasing populations. For this reason, hazard zonation mapping serves as one of the many components in an integrated disaster management planning.	

Hazard is associated with the processes that have the potential to inflict social, economic or environmental losses. It can be natural or anthropogenic. A **hazard map** is a **map that highlights areas that are affected by or are vulnerable to a particular hazard**. They are typically created for natural hazards, such as earthquakes, volcanoes, landslides, flooding and tsunamis. Hazard maps help prevent serious damage and deaths.

Hazard mapping is essential because of the following roles played by it:

- **Identifying vulnerable areas:** Zonal mapping of hazards will allow authorities to identify those places that are vulnerable and be prepared to handle sudden crises.
- **Example:** Mountain slopes with no vegetation are the most vulnerable to landslides. In addition, high rainfall aids landslides.
- **Relocation of human settlement:** Saving human lives is at the core of disaster mitigation exercise. In this regard, the role of preparedness becomes of utmost importance. The human population vulnerable due to one or the other natural hazards can be relocated to safer regions.
- **Example:** Houses present in flood prone areas need to be relocated.
- **Creating awareness:** The threat of disasters like landslides, earthquakes, floods etc. cannot be handled by authorities alone. The citizen participation will ensure that they will not be immediately affected by the disaster. In this regard, authorities have to make people aware of the threat and also techniques to protect themselves.

- **Example:** Mock drills for different areas in accordance with the hazard mapping.
- **Capacity building:** The infrastructure needs to be built well in advance in order to tackle any sudden disasters. The people handling operations must be trained to handle any kind of crisis. Example: Rescue operation training.
- Disasters and their consequences are still a great problem for many countries, particularly in India due to rapidly increasing populations. For this reason, hazard zonation mapping serves as one of the many components in an integrated disaster management planning.

6. Write a geographical note on effect of Jhuming on soil.

Answer:

Understanding of question:	Write a short note: it is a straight forward direction by examiner and one has to elucidate in detail.	
Introduction	Brief definition of Jhumming	
Keywords	Jhum cultivation, shifting cultivation, slash and burn agriculture, North-Eastern states and forested areas, Laterite soil, Tribal Practice, Soil Degradation and Erosion.	
Main Body	Method used in jhum cultivation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Different geographical location where jhum is practiced • Different names of shifting agriculture • Ill effects of jhumming • On Map Locate the regions of Jhumming in India 	
Conclusion	The farmers could be given financial assistance for terracing the hill slopes where jhumming is practiced now. So, the jhumias would gladly shift to permanent farming. This should be complied with to put an end to the socio-ecological curse that shifting farming has virtually turned into.	

- Jhumming is predominantly practiced in the northeastern states of India. Jhum cultivation also called slash and burn agriculture is a type of shifting agriculture. In the North-East states, agriculture is primarily based on Jhum cultivation. It is an agricultural system where a farming community slashes forest on a planned location, burns the slash and cultivates the land for a limited number of years. The land is then left unused and the farming community moves to the next location to repeat the process till they return back to the starting point. Geographically, this type of cultivation is found by different names in different states and countries.
- It is found in the northeastern states of Assam, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Manipur, Chhattisgarh's Bastar district, and a few other places
- In Madhya Pradesh, it's known as "Bewar" or "Dahiya."
- 'Podu' or 'Penda' in Andhra Pradesh
- In Odisha, this is known as 'Pama Dabi,' 'Koman,' or 'Bringa.' 'Kumari' in the Western Ghats.

- In Mexico and Central America, it's known as Milpa, Conuco in Venezuela, Roca in Argentina, Ladang in Brazil
- North eastern forest are major carbon sinks, home to biodiversity This mode of farming has ill-effects on ecology, biodiversity, habitats and other natural features. It also causes loss or deterioration of forest cover leading to soil erosion and degradation of catchments of rivers and other water bodies.
- The farmers could be given financial assistance for terracing the hill slopes where jhumming is practised now. So, the jhumias would gladly shift to permanent farming. This should be complied with to put an end to the socio-ecological curse that shifting farming has virtually turned into

7. Write a geographical note on Mantalai Lake.

Answer:

Understanding of question:		
Introduction	About Mantalai lake	
Keywords	Mantalai lake, Pin Parvati Pass and Valley, Parvati river, Kullu District, Glacial Fed lake,	
Main Body	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Source of Parvati river • Pin Parvati valley • Associated legends. • Locate on the map of Himachal with district and ranges. 	
Conclusion	Conclude accordingly	

- Mantalai Lake, situated at an altitude of 4100m, is located in the Parvati Valley in Kullu District. Parvati valley is one of the most beautiful valleys of Himachal Pradesh. This lake is the source of the Parvati River which meets river Beas at Bhunter. One can reach Mantalai Lake after several days of trekking. In fact, Mantalai trek is one of the popular and famous treks in Himachal Pradesh. It is a beautiful water body surrounded by frozen glaciers in the foothills of Himalayas.
- There is a legend associated with a stone crossing at Mantalai and a shrine lined with tridents has been built to this effect. The Parvati River is crossed on Pandu Pul, which marks the route that the Pandava brothers took in an earlier age. There are two natural boulder on river, one being on the Parvati river named Pandu Pul/bridge, and the other one on a side stream called as Chhota Pandu Pul.
- The trail comprises boulder and moraine stretches, icy cold river crossings and crevasse filled glacier round the pass. Mantalai lake trek fall on the way to Pin Parvati Pass, The pass connects the luxuriant and lush Parvati valley on the Kullu side with the Pin valley on the Spiti side. The Pin Parvati valley trek is one of the most captivating and challenging trekking trails in India. It was first transverse in 1884 by Sir Louis who was looking for an alternate route to Spiti. The imposing view of the Pin Parvati Pass is full of adventure and thrills.

8. Mention the philosophical basis of public service.

Answer:

Understanding of question:	Need to mentioned the Philosophical background of Public Service as a concept and what values derived the genesis of Public Service.	
Introduction	What is Public Service	
Keywords	Equality, common good, Equity, Justice, Quality Life	
Main Body	Write in detail about the philosophical background of public service.	
Conclusion	Why public service is required on philosophical plane.	

Public services include services provided by a government to people living within its jurisdiction like **Law and Order, Defence, Basic amenities** like water, electricity, food, **Education, health care**, transport etc.

Philosophy of Public Services is about commitment to the **welfare of the downtrodden**, compassion, **Justice - Social, political and Economic** and promoting **Common good**.

Philosophical basis of Public Service is to **promote an environment of equality** in which dignified life could be realized and to create **equality of opportunity** and to **promote equity** so that inclusive development could be reached and each one could be empowered.

In such scenario a person can lead a fulfilled and **quality life so that an** individual can spiritual evolve **and peace and harmony** will prevail in the society.

9. How technology is helpful in bringing the transparency and objectivity?

Understanding of question:	Need to mention the recent initiatives on the part of government to promote the ideals of Transparency and Objectivity.	
Introduction	Transparency and objectivity are the core values Good Governance therefore, must be promoted for empowerment of citizenry and citizen centric government could be made. With the use of Information and Communication Technology the working of government could be observed by a larger group of citizen from any where in real time. Therefore, with the increase in Transparency, corruption could be diminished and effective and efficient governance could be reached.	
Keywords	Website, mobile app, good governance, corruption, citizen centric, ICT, NeGP	

Main Body	<p>Cite examples how it is realized with the use of technology - With the Passage of Time government is Investing on Technology to create Website, mobile based app and social media pages to bring Transparency and Objectivity in its function and making citizen aware about it internal processes.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Publishing marks of the selected candidate on website with detail 2. Improves delivery and efficiency of government services eg MyGov app 3. Citizen empowerment through access to information eg Online Citizen charter, RTI 4. Less corruption in the administration eg Online Audit Management. <p>The <u>National e-Governance Plan (NeGP)</u>, provides a holistic view of e-Governance initiatives across the country to use technology for objectivity and transparency Around this idea, a massive countrywide infrastructure reaching down to the remotest of villages is evolving, and large-scale digitization of records is taking place to enable easy, reliable access to the internet.</p>
Conclusion	Hence technology is boon if used properly for betterment of public services in the country.

10. How rights of differently-able persons have able to improve the quality of life for themselves?

Understanding of question:	Correlate what are the outcome of the rights, how rights have helped Differently abled person in enhancing their quality of life with examples.
Introduction	Differently abled is an umbrella term, covering impairments, activity limitations, and participation restrictions. Put data of differently abled persons.
Keywords	Judicial pendency, activism , society
Main Body	<p><u>HOW THE RIGHTS HAVE HELPED TO IMPROVE QUALITY OF LIFE</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It increases the quantum of reservation for people suffering from disabilities from 3% to 4% in government jobs and from 3% to 5% in higher education institutes. <u>Hence differently abled persons have been empowered with social equity</u> • Every child with benchmark disability between the age group of 6 and 18 years shall have the right to free education. Government funded educational institutions as well as the government recognized institutions will have to provide inclusive education. <u>Hence a step above Article 21 has been given to them</u> • Stress has been given to ensure accessibility in public buildings in a prescribed time frame <u>along with Accessible India Campaign.</u>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Chief Commissioner for Persons with Disabilities and the State Commissioners will act as regulatory bodies and Grievance Redressal agencies, monitoring implementation of the Act. Hence <u>differently abled persons have been saved from long pending judicial processes.</u> <p><u>SOME LIMITATIONS</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> The health sector especially in rural India has failed to react proactively to disability Even though many disabled adults are capable of productive work, disabled adults have far lower employment rates than the general population 	
Conclusion	Negative attitudes held by the families of the disabled, and often the disabled themselves, hinder disabled persons from taking an active part in the family, community or workforce. Hence more sensitization is required	

As per Census 2011 of India, there are 2.68 crore persons with disabilities who constitute 2.21 per cent of the total population. Out of the total disabled population of 2.68 crores in Census 2011, 1.46 crores (54.5%) are literates and the remaining 1.22 crores (45.5%) are illiterates.

State-wise data shows, Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa and Jammu and Kashmir have more than 2.51 per cent disabled population. Over 5.4 million people have some kind of physical disability, followed by hearing impairment affecting 5.07 million and 5.03 million who have problems with their vision. Just about 2 million have speech disability, and 2 million are affected by mental retardation and other mental illnesses.

Differently abled people in India are facing sundry of problems because of the disabled infrastructure and policies in the nations. These **problems are ranging** from health, education, employment, social exclusiveness/discrimination and inaccessibility. Therefore, to **promote social justice** in the nation intervention from the part of government is very important here.

11. Discuss how cultural tourism is a tool for socio-economic development in Himachal Pradesh?

Understanding of question:		
Introduction	Culture of a tourist destination represents a hybrid of different aspects namely belief, art, morals, dialect, music, dances and cuisines etc. Himachal Pradesh Tourism Development Corporation has divided the State into four interesting circuits.	
Keywords	Culture, beliefs , knowledge, core values, temples, employment	
Main Body	Cultural tourism promotes socio-economic development in Himachal through	

	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Promoting the local economy by generating income and employment eg Bed and Breakfast scheme of HP govt. 2. Brings parallels of other culture which in turn promotes cultural diffusion and boost socio-economic development eg jwaliji temple gets international tourist footfall 3. Preservation of National Heritage and Environment eg Bhuri singh museum for coins 4. Developing Infrastructure: Tourism tends to encourage the development of multiple-use infrastructure that benefits the host community eg multilane highway from chandigarh to Solan for free flow of tourist vehicles . 	
Conclusion	Hence Himachal Pradesh is a major tourism destination and tourism is contributing greatly to the growth, development and economy of the State.	

12. Discuss the beliefs and practices during birth and death among Kinnaur tribe.

Understanding of question:		
Introduction	Kinnaur tribes form part of schedule tribe in the state of HP, their customs as to birth and death are as follows	
Keywords	Tribe, ceremony , child birth ritual, rites of passage	
Main Body	<p>Birth – local ladies or family members act as midwives and help in child delivery. After the birth of a child in the Kinnaura tribe, the naming ceremony is performed by a Buddhist Lama (For Hindus also in majority cases, as due to absence of Brahmins in Kinnaur the Lamas are given that status). In most areas when the child is of one or two years his head is shaved and this ceremony is called karachogmig. An auspicious date is taken from the Lama for removing the child's hair, during that time the Lama also performs the ceremony of hom after which a feast is held and khura, luchi and chhoma is cooked and distributed.</p> <p>Death - Concerning death, again the Lamas are consulted, and advice is taken from them concerning the method to be followed for the disposal of the dead. There are three methods prevalent among Kinnauras for the disposal of the dead i.e., Dubant (drowning), Phukant (burning), Bhakhant, (eating by vultures and birds). However due to rapidly increasing contact with the mainland, they are abandoning these old customs concerning death and are mostly burning the dead bodies.</p>	
Conclusion	Hence it is a unique amalgamation of ceremonies	

13. How far do you agree that recreation and amusement are becoming part of cultural tourism in Himachal Pradesh?

Understanding of question:		
Introduction	Himachal boast of various categories of tourism and recreation and amusement have increasingly become part of cultural tourism now as	
Keywords		
Main Body	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Kinnaur, Kangra, Chamba, Mandi (Janjehli, Barot Valley), Kullu, Shimla (Chansal), they bring out various recreational sports specially in sync with eco-tourism. 2. Shimla (Narkanda and Chanshal), Kinnaur, Lahaul-Spiti, Chamba) take pride in cultural tourism with focus on amusement activities related to snow. <u>SKI festival in kufri</u> 3. Lahaul-Spiti, Kangra, are now aggressively working on lake tourism and other recreation activities along side cultural tourism. <u>Eg boat rides offered at NAKO jheel</u> 4. Major projects like <u>Jhaku ropeway, mata Sholini complex development</u> etc have shown that amusement and recreation are increasingly becoming part of hp tourism 	
Conclusion	Hence it is a unique amalgamation of ceremonies	

14. Discuss the changing pattern of family among tribes in Himachal Pradesh.

Understanding of question:	Family as an institution in tribal areas are changing , mentions this changing pattern from previous to now	
Introduction	The tribe-caste interaction and the process of acculturation is found among many tribes in different districts of himachal. And this interaction has refluxed on family pattern also .	
Keywords	Westernisation, sankritisation, influence, change	
Main Body	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Now the families are more neo and nuclear as compared to past ones eg pangwal tribe 2. Due to job opportunities we have seen dismantling of orthodox affinal lines in family eg kinnaur tribemen working in other states 3. Earlier families choose residence on matriarchal lines, but now residence is influenced by work pattern 	

	4. Families now due to globalisation have taken to modern means in their culture.	
Conclusion	Hence families due to westernisation have been influenced to change their pattern.	

15. Discuss the structural and functional view of caste system in Himachal Pradesh.

Understanding of question:	Define caste and write down structural importance. mentions in points regarding functional and structural aspects	
Introduction	Caste is a form of social stratification characterised by endogamy, hereditary transmission of a style of life which often includes an occupation, ritual status in a hierarchy, and customary social interaction and exclusion based on cultural notions of purity and pollution. In Himachal caste forms the basis of society, in the state caste and clan membership is diffused as literacy rate is high hence the boundaries between them is not clear.	
Keywords	Segmentation. Linear hierarchy,	
Main Body	<p>Structural view</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Segmental Division of Society: The society is divided into various small social groups in Himachal Endogamy: Endogamy is the chief characteristic of caste Restriction on Food and Drink: Usually a caste would not accept cooked food from any other caste that stands lower than itself in the social scale, due to the notion of getting polluted. <p>Functional view</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> It continued the traditional social organization of Himachal. Eg Chharmi natta in Kinnaur It has accommodated multiple communities by ensuring each of them a monopoly of a specific means of livelihood. Chhang (wine) making art in tribal areas. 3. Provided social security and social recognition to individuals. It is the individual's caste that canalizes his choice in marriage, plays the roles of the state-club, the orphanage and the benefits society. Besides, it also provides him with health insurance benefits. It even provides for his funeral. Eg Batta-satta system 	
Conclusion	Caste is unique to Indian setup and Himachal state also reflects the age old traditional setup through its caste segmentation. Though due to education and westernisation	

	caste belief and rigidity has relaxed but still it is prevalent in customs of high importance.
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SECTION II

16. Examine critically the boundary settlements after the First World War.

Understanding of question:		
Introduction	Time period of 1ww , just mentioning the parties involved	
Keywords		
Main Body	BOUNDARIES settlement with examples What were the outcomes of these settlement	
Conclusion	Repercussions and how ww2 became inevitable. Finally formation of UN for future aversion , Social Trauma caused by ww1	

World War I began after the assassination of Austrian archduke Franz Ferdinand by South Slav nationalist Gavrilo Princip on June 28, 1914. Four empires collapsed during World War I – the German Empire, the Russian Empire, the Austria-Hungary Empire, and the Ottoman Empire. After the armistice of Nov. 11, 1918, the victorious Allies redrew the maps of Europe, Africa, Asia and the Middle East to replace these fallen empires.

REDRAWAL OF BOUNDARIES

- Austria-Hungary was divided into several countries: **Austria-Hungary-Czechoslovakia**
- Poland was created from portions of Germany, Austria-Hungary and Russia. The **Polish corridor** was provided to grant Poland access to the Baltic Sea. As a result, the German province of East Prussia was divided from the rest of the country.
- Three Baltic countries, **Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia** came into existence after World War I. However, these were not part of the post-war treaties. Instead, each country used the chaos following the Russian Revolution and end of World War I to declare independence.
- German colonies in Africa were forfeited at the end of the War. These colonies were converted into **League of Nations 'Mandates'** and split between the United Kingdom, France, Belgium and South Africa.
- Germany had a sphere of influence on the eastern coast of China, the Shandong province. Both China and Japan were members of the Allies opposing the Germans. The **Treaty of Versailles** awarded Shandong to the Japanese even though it was part of mainland China.

- The Ottoman Empire was broken up into several pieces including modern day Turkey. The secret '**Sykes-Picot Agreement**' of 1916 between England and France split the remaining Ottoman Empire between them. The French were granted a mandate over an area that eventually became Lebanon and Syria. The British were granted mandates over land that later became Iraq, Jordan and Israel.

CONCLUSION

- The social trauma caused by unprecedented rates of casualties manifested itself in different ways, which have been the subject of subsequent historical debate. The war gave birth to fascism and Bolshevism and destroyed the dynasties that had ruled the Ottoman, Habsburg, Russian and German Empires

17. Make a comparative study of the islands of the Bay of Bengal and Arabian Sea.

ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLAND	LAKSHWADEEP ISLANDS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • They were formed due to a collision between the Indian Plate and Burma Minor Plate and are a southward extension of the Arakan Yoma range. • The Andaman islands are divided into three main islands i.e. North, Middle, and South. • Duncan passage separates Little Andaman from South Andaman. The Great Andaman group of islands in the north is separated by the Ten Degree Channel from the Nicobar group in the south. The Grand Channel is between the Great Nicobar islands and the Sumatra islands of Indonesia. The Coco Strait is between the North Andaman islands and the Coco Islands of Myanmar • The BARREN and NARCONDAM Islands, north of Port Blair, are volcanic islands. Saddle peak (737 m) in North Andaman is the highest peak. • These Islands have a tropical marine climate influenced by the seasonal flow of monsoon winds, dense tropical rain forests and the coastal regions have mangrove forests. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • They are an example of atolls. It is a group of 36 islands. These islands were earlier known as Laccadive, Minicoy, and Amindivi Islands. • Minicoy Island, located to the south of the nine-degree channel is the largest island among the Lakshadweep group. Eight Degree Channel separates islands of Minicoy and Maldives. Nine Degree Channel separates the island of Minicoy from the main Lakshadweep archipelago. • The entire Lakshadweep island group is made up of coral deposits. Mount Thuiller is the highest peak found in Great Nicobar. • In the Lakshadweep region, there is an absence of forests. Fishing is the main occupation. There are storm beaches consisting of unconsolidated pebbles, shingles, cobbles, and boulders.

18. 'Natural vegetation is the outcome of climate.' Explain the statement with reference the natural vegetation of India.

Understanding of question:		
Introduction	Definition of natural vegetation and its relation with Climate with examples	
Keywords	Climate – Temperature and Precipitation, Latitude and Altitude, Himachal, Tropical evergreen, Tropical deciduous, Tropical thorn, Montane forest.	
Main Body	Types of natural vegetation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tropical evergreen • Tropical deciduous • Tropical thorn • Montane forest • Varieties found in different Climatic zones 	
Conclusion	Forests are the most biologically diverse ecosystems on land, home to more than 80 % of the terrestrial species of the animals, plants and insects. They also provide shelter, jobs and security for forest dependent communities. The preservation of forests could directly be related to the sustainable development.	

- Conclusion Forests are the most biologically diverse ecosystems on land, home to more than 80 % of the terrestrial species of the animals, plants and insects. They also provide shelter, jobs and security for forest dependent communities. The preservation of forests could directly be related to the sustainable development.
- India is bestowed with a wide range of flora and fauna. The natural vegetation is the endowments of nature. They grow naturally by following the climatic variables. Due to a diverse geographical and climatic condition, an extensive range of natural vegetation grows in India. The types of natural vegetation differ according to precipitation, soil, climate and topography.
- Natural vegetation or forest is the second largest land use in India next to agriculture. According to State of Forest Report 2019, total forest and tree cover rises to 24.56 % of the total geographical area of the country ranging from the Himalayan Temperate to Dry Zone forests. Area wise Madhya Pradesh has the largest forest cover in the country followed by Arunachal Pradesh, Chhattisgarh and Odisha. In terms of forest cover as percentage of total geographical area, the top 5 states are: Mizoram (85.41 %), Arunachal Pradesh (79.63 %), Meghalaya (76.33%), Manipur (75.46 %) and Nagaland (75.31 %).

Tropical Evergreen and Semi Evergreen Forests

- These forests are found in the western slope of the Western Ghats, hills of the north eastern region and the Andaman and Nicobar Islands .They are found in warm and humid areas with an annual precipitation of over 200 cm and mean annual temperature above 22 degree celcius. Tropical evergreen forests are well stratified, with layers closer to the ground and are covered with shrubs and creepers, with short structured trees followed by tall variety of trees. In these forests, trees reach great heights upto 60 m or above. There is no definite time for trees to shed their leaves, flowering and fruition. As such these forests appear green all the year round. Species found in these forests include rosewood, mahogany, aini, ebony,

etc. The semi evergreen forests are found in the less rainy parts of these regions. Such forests have a mixture of evergreen and moist deciduous trees. The undergrowing climbers provide an evergreen character to these forests. Main species are white cedar, hollock and kail

Tropical Deciduous Forests

- These are the most widespread forests in India. They are also called the monsoon forests. They spread over regions which receive rainfall between 70-200 cm. On the basis of the availability of water, these forests are further divided into moist and dry deciduous.
- **The Moist deciduous forests** are more pronounced in the regions which record rainfall between 100-200 cm. These forests are found in the northeastern states along the foothills of Himalayas, eastern slopes of the Western Ghats and Odisha. Teak, sal, shisham, hurra, mahua, amla, semul, kusum, and sandalwood etc. are the main species of these forests.
- **Dry deciduous forest** covers vast areas of the country, where rainfall ranges between 70 -100 cm. On the wetter margins, it has a transition to the moist deciduous, while on the drier margins to thorn forests. These forests are found in rainier areas of the Peninsula and the plains of Uttar Pradesh and Bihar. In the higher rainfall regions of the Peninsular plateau and the northern Indian plain, these forests have a parkland landscape with open stretches in which teak and other trees interspersed with patches of grass are common. As the dry season begins, the trees shed their leaves completely and the forest appears like a vast grassland with naked trees all around. Tendu, palas, amaltas, bel, khair, axlewood, etc. are the common trees of these forests. In the western and southern part of Rajasthan, vegetation cover is very scanty due to low rainfall and overgrazing.

Tropical Thorn Forests

- Tropical thorn forests occur in the areas which receive rainfall less than 50 cm. These consist of a variety of grasses and shrubs. It includes semi-arid areas of south west Punjab, Haryana, Rajasthan, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh. In these forests, plants remain leafless for most part of the year and give an expression of scrub vegetation. Important species found are babool, ber, and wild date palm, khair, neem, khejri, palas, etc. Tussocky grass grows upto a height of 2 m as the under growth.

Montane Forests

- In mountainous areas, the decrease in temperature with increasing altitude leads to a corresponding change in natural vegetation. Mountain forests can be classified into two types, the northern mountain forests and the southern mountain forests.
- The Himalayan ranges show a succession of vegetation from the tropical to the tundra, which change in with the altitude. Deciduous forests are found in the foothills of the Himalayas. It is succeeded by the wet temperate type of forests between an altitude of 1,000-2,000 m.
- At many places in this zone, temperate grasslands are also found. But in the higher reaches there is a transition to Alpine forests and pastures. Silver firs, junipers, pines, birch and rhododendrons, etc. occur between 3,000-4,000 m. However, these pastures are used extensively for transhumance by tribes like the Gujjars, the Bakarwals, the Bhotiyas and the Gaddis.
- The southern mountain forests include the forests found in three distinct areas of Peninsular India viz; the Western Ghats, the Vindhyas and the Nilgiris. As they are closer to the tropics, and only 1,500 m above the sea level, vegetation is temperate in the higher regions, and subtropical on the lower regions of the Western Ghats, especially in Kerala, Tamil Nadu and Karnataka. The temperate forests are called

Sholas in the Nilgiris, Anaimalai and Palani hills. Some of the other trees of this forest of economic significance include, magnolia, laurel, cinchona and wattle.

19. Describe the changing morphology of rural settlements in India.

Understanding of question:	Directive Describe: provide a detailed explanation as to how and why something happens.	
Introduction	Explain the concept of morphology of rural settlement and reasons influencing it in the contemporary times.	
Keywords	Morphology, ground plan, built up area, Recent Government policies – Bharat Nirman, MNREGA, IWMP etc., Social Change, Population surge.	
Main Body	Traditional Factors affecting morphology of Rural Settlement Recent Factors contributing for the change in the Morphology.	
Conclusion	Either of the two models is not capable of explaining the present socio-spatial structure of the villages independently. It is their joint pull which gives distinct pattern to the village morphology and under the stresses of new socio-economic orders the old system is gradually losing its importance. The rise in the socio-economic conditions of the Dalits due to improvement in their education level has made them conscious about their rights as a result of which the traditional barrier is breaking down.	

Morphology refers to the **internal structure or the constructional plan** of a village which includes the layout of streets and roads, arrangement of houses, pattern of housing, geometrical size and shape of village and agricultural fields, location of either the water body, religious site, or the house of the village headman.

Factors affecting Morphology of Rural Settlement

1. **Geographical Factors** - Nature of Topography, Local Conditions like Soil, Climate, Pattern of Land Holding
2. **Socio-Economic Factors** - Land Holding Size, Caste System

Factors responsible for changing Morphology of Rural Settlement now – Government Schemes, Social and Behavioural Change and Population Increase.

1. **Bharat Nirman** - National Water Mission and Water Supply, Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana, Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana, Jal Jeevan Mission.
2. The National Rural Health Mission (NRHM)
3. Swachh Bharat Abhiyaan
4. Integrated Watershed Management and Rainwater Harvesting system

5. **Increasing population** --> new houses are built in the vacant places of a village not towing the caste clustering.

20. Analyze the distribution of population in India with special reference to areas of very high and very low densities.

Understanding of question:	Directive Analyze: in this we have to break the question into parts and carefully examine their details and interrelationships	
Introduction	About population density and distribution	
Keywords	Distribution and density of population, Geographical, economic, historical and social factors, Spatial Distribution.	
Main Body	Factors affecting Population Distribution with Examples and Diagram Physical, Economic, Social, Historical, Political	
Conclusion	In fact, the distribution & density of population is affected by the combination of all the previously mentioned factors. What can be noted is that in most of the areas of the world both are increasing	

The national population density is 382 persons per square kilometer. But the population is unevenly distributed. There has been a steady increase of more than 200 persons per sq km over the last 50 years as the density of population increased from 117 persons/ sq km in 1951 to 382 persons/sq km in 2011.

Population density is low in mountainous and desert areas like in Ladakh, western Rajasthan etc. Such an uneven spatial distribution of population in India suggests a close relationship between population and physical, socioeconomic and historical factors.

PHYSICAL FACTORS

CLIMATE

- Regions with harsh climate are sparsely populated.
- Example: Western Rajasthan has low density of population owing to the arid climate.
- Example: Coastal areas from Gujarat to West Bengal are densely populated due to moderate climate.

TERRAIN

- People avoid rugged and harsh terrains. Plain areas with minimal relief are favored by the people for settlements.
- Example: North Indian Plains, deltas and Coastal Plains have higher proportion of population than the plateaus and hills of southern and central Indian States & Himalayan States.

AVAILABILITY OF WATER

- River plains, coastal areas and areas around lakes and ponds are densely populated.
- Example: Development of irrigation canal (Indira Gandhi Canal) in western Rajasthan have resulted in greater density of population in the region.

AVAILABILITY OF MINERAL RESOURCES

- Mineral wealth of a region attracts settlers.
- Example: In spite of rugged terrain, large number of people reside in mineral rich plateaus of Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh and Odisha.

SOCIO-ECONOMIC FACTORS

AVAILABILITY OF FERTILE FARMLANDS

- One reason for high population density in the North Indian plains is presence of large tracts of fertile plains where subsistence agriculture can feed a large population.

DEVELOPED TRANSPORT SYSTEM

- Development of transport facilities is easier over plains.
- Limited scope for transportation in hilly regions deters large population density in these areas.

INDUSTRIALISATION & URBANISATION

- The density of population is crude measure to study the population pressure on land.

21. Discuss how fair and festivals are true exhibitor of cultural heritage and tradition?

Understanding of question:	how cultural continuity is maintained by festivals and fairs , answer appropriately	
Introduction	Cultural Heritage' indicates 'the practices, representations, expressions, knowledge, skills – as well as the instruments, objects, artefacts and cultural spaces associated therewith – that communities, groups and, in some cases, individuals recognize as part of their Cultural Heritage' (UNESCO, 2003). Hence fairs and festivals are the true reflection of a society mind-sets. There are many ways through which fairs reflects the culture and tradition	
Keywords	Festivals, customs, universalization, parochialisation, continuity , great and little traditions, geographical determinism, westernisation, modernity	
Main Body	FAIRS AS EXHIBITOR OF CULTURAL TRADITION AND HERITAGE	

	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Fairs like <u>BAISAKI</u> reflects the <u>agricultural tradition and heritage of farming community</u>. People carry village deity with music procession from one place to another. In upper hills, people perform 'Mala Dance' by joining hands to form a large circle. During day time, some games like archery and wrestling are also played. Hence local traditions gets exhibited here. 2. The <u>MINJAR fair</u> which is held in the month of August on second Sunday. It continues for a week. Minjar (maize flowers) festival is celebrated in district Chamba at a place 'Chowgan' in Chamba town. Maize flowers, a coconut, a rupee or a smaller coin, a fruit and a few paddy tentacles are offered to Varuna, the god of rain. Hence the <u>cultural tradition of belief in supernatural</u> is shown in these type of fair. 3. "SHOOLINI MATA pooja", reflects the <u>culture of diety worship and the respect for women in the society as cultural tradition</u> <p>FESTIVALS AS EXHIBITOR</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Festivals like Diwali, EID etc promote the <u>culture of traditional clothing</u>. They also signifies the stories of legends behind them. The <u>believe of win of good over bad</u> is promoted in these festivals. It reflects the thinking of the society 2. Festivals like <u>GOVERDHAN pooja</u> celebrates the <u>practice of historical continuity</u>. 3. Festivals act as agent where family members meet and pass on tradition folk lore which is famous in their community 4. Many festivals like <u>ponngal</u> are also helpful in keeping the traditional sports aline like boat racing 5. Tribal festivals like <u>The great Hornbill</u>, are helpful in passing on traditional culture despite the integrative approach as done by mainstream.
Conclusion	Hence fairs and festivals reflect the outlook of group and is a result of continuous and ever changing traditions .festivals reflect the ideologies of a group at large as it is result of <u>synchronised mental figures</u> of social system at large. Many have said that due to westernisation as a result of colonial rule on indian subcontinent festivals have undergone <u>Universalisation and parochialisation</u> but still they reflect the cultural heritage and tradition of the society

22. How do the rules of descent and alliance of kinship differ from each other? Illustrate.

Understanding of question:		
Introduction	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Define kinship system. 2. Link the definition of descent and alliance with kinship 	

Keywords	AFFINAL, CONSANGUINIOUS, BILATERAL , AVANCULOCAL,	
Main Body	Rules of descent Rules of Alliance	
Conclusion	How ythese rules are changing in modern times.	

Kinship is universal and represents one of the basic social institutions. Kinship is a method which provides the framework of social relationship. Kinship means relationship of the individual with the other members based either on marriage or blood-ties. Kinship bonds are very strong and such ties are of fundamental importance in every society all over the world.

RULES OF DESCENT

- There are two basic descent systems: **corporate and cognatic**. Cognatic descent is also referred to as non-unilineal descent and there are two types of **cognatic descent: bilateral and ambilineal**.
- In **bilateral systems**, children are equally descended through both parents. People from both sides of the family are considered relatives. This is the form of descent practiced in the United States
- **Ambilineal** systems require children to choose either the mother or father's side of the family to be reckoned relatives.
- In **corporate descent** cultures only one family line is recognized as kin. The group typically owns property together.

RULES OF ALLIANCE

- Restricted Exchange: This exchange takes place between two groups for example one group is wifegiver; the other is wife-taker. The exchange of women takes place between these two groups only.
- Generalized Exchange: It involves various groups and the exchange takes place in a circular fashion.
- The positive and negative rules of marriage can be understood in Indian context. In Northern India the marriage rules can be called as negative rules, as there is prohibition on marrying cousin up to several degrees. One cannot marry a person up to seven degrees on father's side and up to five degrees on mother's side. Clan exogamy and hypergamy is practised. One has to avoid his own gotra also while marrying.
- While in Southern India, the rules of marriage are positive as one can marry his elder sister's daughter, he can also marry his father's sister's daughter. Here the family which takes a daughter returns back a daughter to the former.

CONCLUSION

- Kinship is the social recognition of the bonds a person share with his blood relatives and affinal relatives. Kinship recognizes the ties of blood ties of marriage. • Kinship acts as a basis for social groups principle. • The status and identity is recognized by the means of kinship relations.

23. Throw light on the emergence and growth of early medieval state of 'Kangra'.

Understanding of question:	Evolution of Kangra from 1000 ad to 1800 ad.	
Introduction	Kangra was a historical princely estate (Jagir) of British India located in the present-day state of Himachal Pradesh. In 1947, the estate comprised 437 villages, encompassing an area of 324 km ² . It had with a Privy Purse of Rs 70,000/- and enjoyed a revenue of approx. Rs.1,76,000/-.The rulers of the estate belonged to the ancient Katoch dynasty which had ruled the former Kangra State. Kangra is credited with being the oldest and largest state in the Punjab Hills	
Keywords	Katoch , dynasty , medieval times	
Main Body	<p>THE EMERGENCE AND EVOLUTION OF MEDIVAL KANGRA STATE CAN BE UNDERSTOOD THROUGH FOLLOWING TIME LINE:</p> <p>Mahmoud Ghajnavi attacked KANGRA Fort in 1009 and defeated Anandpal and Bhrampal. Jagdish Chand was king of KANGRA at that time. Kangra was under Turk until 1043. Tomar king help kangra to free from Turk. In 1051-52 KANGRA was again under Turk. In 1060 King of Kangra again conquered Kangra Fort</p> <p>Mohd. Bin Tuglaq attacked KANGRA in 1337. Prithvi Chand was king at that time. FIROJ SHAH TUGLAQ took 1300 books from jawalaji to France to translate them in Faarsi(French). Firozshah Tuglaq's son Nasirudin Shah had taken shelter in kangra in 1389, Sansar hand was king at that time. During reign of Megh Chand in 1398 Taimur Lang looted Shivalik and Dhameri.</p> <p>King Hari Chand lost his way during a hunt and went missing for days. There his brother Karam Chand was named the new King. After several days, when Hari Chand returned back, brother karamnd offered him the crown but Hari Chand refused and founded Guleir Riyasat in 1405.</p> <p>Sansar Chand, son of Karam Chand became king in 1430. As per Tabakat-e-Akbar Khan Jahan conquered Kangra Fort in 1620.</p> <p>Akbar sent Todarmal to measure hilly region. Vidhi Chand in 1589, revolted against Mughal with the help of other kings but lost</p> <p>Trilokchand (1605-12) and Hari Chand II (1612-17) were the Kings at the time of Jahangir.</p> <p>Nawab Ali Khan was first Mughal Killedar of Kangra Fort. Jahangir made mosque in Kangra Fort. Nawab Saif Ali Khan was last Killedar of Kangra Fort. Abhay Chand (1747-50) built fort at Thakurdwara and in Teehra in 1748. Ghamand Chand laid the foundation of Sujampur town in 1761.</p>	

	<p>At the time of Ahmad Shah Durani attack over Mughal Ghamand Chand took advantage and recovered all the territory that had been lost by his ancestors to Mughals.</p> <p>Jassa Singh Ramgarhiya was the first Sikh to attack Kangra, Chamba and Nurpur. Jai Singh Kanhaiya defeated him in 1775.</p> <p>Sansar Chand kept Ishwari Sen, Ruler of Mandi Rasat in jail for 12 years. Amar Singh Thapa freed him. In 1794 he attacked Bilaspur which is responsible for his decline. Amar Singh Thapa defeated him in Mahalmoriya in 1805. After Jawalamukhi treaty between Sansar Chand and Ranheet Singh in 1809 Raja Ranjit Singh defeated Amar Singh Thapa. Sansar Chand gave Kangra fort and 66 villages to Maharaja Ranjit Singh. Maharaja Ranjit Singh made Dassa Singh Majithiya as governor of KANGRA FORT and areas of Kangra. Sansarchand died in 1824.</p>	
Conclusion	Kangra state has seen long drawn battle even after getting ceded to Britishers in post medieval times. Kangra and most of the other hill areas of Punjab were merged with H.P. on 1st November, 1966 and now Kangra is one of the most popular tourist destination in the state ..	

24. Highlight the cultural heritage of Himachal Pradesh with special reference to popular temples.

Understanding of question:		
Introduction	<p>The predominantly mountainous region comprising the present-day Himachal Pradesh has been inhabited since pre-historic times having witnessed multiple waves of human migrations from other areas. Hence with immigration wave many cultural diffusion phenomena have been witnessed in HP. Temple architecture is one of the great way to understand the cultural traditions of HP. Usually we find 6 different types of temple architecture in HP :-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. SHIKHAR 2. FLAT ROOFED 3. DOME 4. STUPAS 5. TIMBER 6. PAGODA 	
Keywords	Temple architecture, dome, pagoda ...	
Main Body	1. The PALA art influence is reflected in the cultural art form especially in temples like BAJAURA in district KULLU.	

	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. JAWALAMUKHI temples show about the mythical story of how Vishnu saved the world from fury of SHIVA after demise of sati mata. Hence it shows the DEVTA culture of himachal 3. The cultural tradition of MONOLITHIC ART FORM is being shown at MASRUR TEMPLE COMPLEX. Hence NAGARA rock cut architecture cultural style is present here 4. Cultural heritage of belief in SHAVISM is very diligently crafted in BHOOTNATH temple and BHATUK BHAIKAV TEMPLE at MANDI. 5. BHUDDIST cultural heritage influence is shown in the monasteries of DANKAR, KYE, KANAM, KARDANG etc 6. The respect towards females as a part of cultural heritage is represented in SHOOLINI MATA temples at SOLAN 7. PAONTA SAHIB gurudwara reflects the great Sikh traditions and heritage and its historical ties with himachal mainland. 8. Jakhu Mandir forms the part of cultural story of Ramayana where in Lord hanuman visited it while bringing medicinal herb for laxamana. 	
Conclusion	Most of the architectural remains that survive from Ancient and Medieval India are religious in nature. They reflect the evolution of society and the rule which was prevalent over the area.	

25. Define the term 'Reet.' Discuss the attitude of hill states towards 'Reet' custom.

Understanding of question:	Reet custom is old and hence is not that prevalent today, address the question by defining Reet and its attitude taken by hill states towards it.	
Introduction	Reet has many variations in definitions. To some it was a form of marriage but to others, it was the payment usually made on the occasion. Therefore, Reet may be defined as a form of marriage without any ritual or ceremony and was contracted by paying a price. Under this custom, girls and young women were allowed to go for sums usually ranging from Rs. 100 to Rs.500 but sometimes going up to Rs.2,000 by the parents or other guardians in the case of unmarried girls and by husbands in the case of married ones. Thus, the amount paid was known as Reet money	
Keywords	Women , prostitution, money , system	
Main Body	After the payment of this money, the first marriage was, ipso facto annulled and concubinage with the second man became a marriage. There was no limit to the number of women, that one might get under Reet nor any restriction as to leave any of them again, and in this they might change hands any number of times. Therefore, the marriage under Reet; could be dissolved as easily as it was	

	<p>contracted. From this it is clear that woman was treated as a chattel, a commodity to be bought and sold time and again.</p> <p>ATTITUDE OF HILL STATES</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Dalip the Rana of Baghat issued an order for the;Abolition of Reet Custom; and it was enforced with effect from 23 July 1917However, it may be observed that in the Baghat state, the decree against the &#8220;Reet&#8217; custom was not enforced with strictness; the order in this respect, therefore, remained a dead letter 2. Some Hill states imposed a tax on the Reet; marriage. Sirmaur, for example, levied 5% levy on the;ReeT money in 1855. Even this did not deter the would-be parties to the;Reet; marriage and there was no mitigation in the custom. 3. However, in the case of the other states, the chiefs themselves exerted some money at the time of Reet marriage. 4. In 1859, Devi Singh Thakur of Delath, took money when a married woman deserted her husband and married another 5. By 1927in Baghat, Bushahr and Jubbal the custom of Reet was prohibited on paper. 6. Nalagarh Mahlog and Kuthar had agreed to adopt the rules framed by the Sub-Committee of the chiefs. 7. Further, Baghal and Bhajji had also agreed to introduce the draft rules but they were under the minority management. In a nutshell, the position, therefore, was that in eight of the Shimla Hill States out of twenty seven, the Reet custom was illegal, or the states were prepared to make it illegal, at any rate in theory by 1927. 	
Conclusion	<p>The Reet was prevalent among Kolis, Chanals, Chamars and other tribes which formed the lowest rung in social stratification. In most of the hill states, if not at all, it was also prevalent among the Kanets. However Reet was not observed among the high caste Brahmans and Rajputs. There were many evil results of Reet custom, domestic ties became loose and marriage came t have very insignificant position in the stability of society. Indiscriminate relations of a woman with many men often resulted in her catching syphilla (sexual transmitted disease) and in return, she transmitted the disease to many persons.</p>	

SECTION III

26. Examine critically the Major Famines falling in India during the period 1858 to 1947 A.D. Also highlight the recommendations of Major Famine Commission during this period.

Understanding of question:	Analyse why famines occurred in British raj and what where the recommendations	
Introduction	Indian agriculture is heavily dependent on climate: a favorable southwest summer monsoon is critical in securing water for irrigating crops. Droughts, combined with policy failures, have periodically led to major Indian famines, including the Bengal famine of 1770, the Chalisa famine, the Doji bara famine, the Great Famine of 1876–1878, and the Bengal famine of 1943.	
Keywords	BENGAL, MONSSON, AGRICULTURE DISTRESS, FINANCIAL LOSS	
Main Body	<p>WHY FAMINES OCCURRED DURING COLONIAL RULE</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. British famine policy in India was influenced by the arguments of Adam Smith, as seen by the non-interference of the government with the grain market even in times of famines. Keeping the famine relief as cheap as possible, with minimum cost to the colonial exchequer, was another important factor in determining famine policy. 2. Another possible impact on British policy on famine in India was the influence of the English Poor Laws of 1834, with the difference being that the English were willing to "maintain" the poor in England in normal times, whereas Indians would receive subsistence only when entire populations were endangered. 3. Colonial policies implicated include rack-renting, levies for war, free trade policies, the expansion of export agriculture, and neglect of agricultural investment. 4. Export crops displaced millions of acres that could have been used for domestic subsistence and increased the vulnerability of Indians to food crises <p>SOME OF THE MAJOR FAMINES DURING BRITISH RAJ 1858-1947</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Upper Doab famine of 1860–61, Region: Upper Doab of Agra; Delhi and Hissar divisions of the Punjab Consequences: Around 2 million people were died 2. Orissa famine of 1866 Region: Orissa and Bihar Consequences: Around 1 million (814,469 in Orissa, 135,676 in Bihar) people were died 3. Rajasthan famine of 1869 Region: Ajmer, Western Agra, Eastern Punjab Consequences: Around 1.5 million people were died 4. Bihar famine of 1873–74 Region: Bihar 5. Southern India famine of 1876–78 Region: Madras and Bombay Consequences: Around 6.1 to 10.3 million people were died 	

	<p>6. Indian famine of 1896–97 Region: Madras, Bombay Deccan, Bengal, United Provinces, Central Provinces. Consequences: Around 5 million people were died</p> <p>7. Indian famine of 1899–1900 Region: Madras, Bombay Deccan, Bengal, United Provinces, Central Provinces. Consequences: Around 5 million people were died</p> <p>8. Bengal famine of 1943 Region: Bengal Consequences: Around 1.5 million from starvation; 2.1 million including deaths from epidemics</p> <p><u>MAJOR FAMINE COMMISSION RECOMMENDATIONS</u></p> <p><u>First Famine Commission:-</u> It was set up in 1878 under the Chairmanship of Sir Richard Strachey. The commission recommended state interference in food trade in the event of famine. India witnessed another major famine in 1896-97.</p> <p><u>Second Famine Commission:-</u> It was constituted in 1897 under the Chairmanship of Sir James Lyall. This commission recommended the development of irrigation facilities.</p> <p><u>Third Famine Commission:-</u> It was set up in 1900 under the Chairmanship of Sir Anthony (Later Lord) McDonnell to re-evaluate and recommend changes in report of the previous commission, based on the findings of the recent famine. This Commission recommended that the official machinery dealing with a famine must work around the year so that the scarcity of food grains could be controlled well in time.</p>
Conclusion	<p>Though, three Famine Commissions were constituted, but the British Government was never serious in dealing with the welfare plans for the masses. Famines continued to occur and the Famine of Bengal (1943) was the most horrifying. This was one of the worst gifts of the British Rule to India. Famine had been perennial feature of Indian sub-continent during British Raj. The agrarian system as evolved from the British had a built-in system of destruction of agriculture. Apart from the traditional reasons of famine like a monsoon failure, natural calamities etc. the Economic Policy of British created a situation so that scarcity of food and recurrent famines became very frequent in India.</p>

27. Why is gender dimension of Social stratification? How does gender intersect other dimensions of inequality based on class, race and ethnicity?

Understanding of question:		
Introduction	<p>1. Define social stratification</p> <p>2. Link it with gender studies</p>	

	3. How gender plays part in social stratification	
Keywords		
Main Body	1. Class 2. Race 3. Ethnicity	
Conclusion	1. Summarize the points with modernity influence 2. How India looks at gender stratification and way forward	

Social stratification refers to a society's categorization of its people into groups based on socioeconomic factors like wealth, income, race, education, ethnicity, gender, occupation, social status, or derived power (social and political). As such, stratification is the relative social position of persons within a social group, category, geographic region, or social unit. Gender is considered a major **dimension of social stratification** since the responsibilities of both men and women are different which can be traced since old times. The society provides more power to men rather than women resulted consider gender as an important dimension of social stratification. Women are denied to **highly public resources** since the society point out that the role of women as mother and wife are devalued even though women's roles are vital to the well-being of society. Women are moving from being traditional wife facing new challenges of new corporate and **societal responsibilities**. When roles of a woman are thought to require male direction in an organization, the unequal treatment is directly related to gender roles. The roles of men and women are settled to amounts of income, prestige and power; these inequalities contribute to the system of stratification.

GENDER INTERSECTION ON CLASS

- Gender has a role be it in any dimension of the society, even when it comes to **class stratification the gender** orientation plays a significant role. Gender studies done by **Leila dube** has shown that in lower classes people gender discrimination or stratification is that very prominent but when it comes to higher class the gender sensitization is not yet present to it **full optimisation**. In higher classes women are subjected to more oppressive measures resulting in the gender stratification.

GENDER AND RACE

- Racially the human beings belong to same species as **UNESCO** as demystified racial ideology as a parameter. But gender stratification and race are not directly linked as it is more of a social conundrum

GENDER AND ETHNICITY

- Gender stratification is somewhat related to **ethnic divisibility** as ethnic culture groups decide what kind of society whether matrilineal or patrilineal they will be adopting.

Conclusion

- Hence stratification on gender terms is natural but due to extreme flares of stratifications sometimes the outcome is not worthy. India has followed the policy of gender neutrality when it comes to many concepts. Indian constitution also guarantees some perks to women.

28. The development of tourism industry in Himachal Pradesh has generated multifold employment opportunities. Explain the statement with example from various geographical regions of state.

Understanding of question:	H.P. being tourist destination has great tourism potential and hence it employment generation potential in its geographic areas should be narrated here.
Introduction	Himachal Pradesh is a major tourism destination and tourism is contributing greatly to the growth, development and economy of the State. The contribution of the tourism sector to the State GDP is about 7 per cent which is quite significant. Himachal Pradesh is famous for its towering hills, enchanting valleys, beautiful landscapes and popular hill stations. Many outdoor activities such as rock climbing, mountain biking, paragliding, trekking rafting, ice skating and heli-skiing are popular tourist attractions in Himachal Pradesh. According to HP economic survey there were a total of 32,13,379 tourists (31,70,714-Indian, Foreigner42,665) in comparison to 1,72,12,107 (1,68,29,231- Indian, Foreigner3,82,876) who visited Himachal in 2019- 20.
Keywords	Circuit, tourism, recognised state, rcs udaan, state gdp
Main Body	<p>EMPLOYMENT OPPERTUINITIES AS GENERATED BY TOURISM IN THE STATE AS PER GEOGRAPIC REGIONS ARE:-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> The Sutlej Circuit derives its name from the ancient river Sutlej. It passes through snow covered majestic Himalayas, forests of pine, oak and deodar, across stone fruit and apple orchards and through the Shiwalik foot hills. This circuit covers Parwanoo – Kasauli – Barog – Solan – Chail – Hatkoti – Rampur – Sarahan – Narkanda – Naldehra – Tattapani – Shimla – Kiarighat – Delhi. This circuit also includes Renuka, Paonta Sahib and Nahan. Hence the local population gets employment. The Beas Circuit derives its name from the ancient river Beas. It passes through the highly picturesque Kullu – Mandi regions. The main attractions are the flower filled meadows, terraced fields of paddy, maize, apple orchards and the sparkling Beas river. This circuit covers Delhi – Swarghat – Bilaspur – Mandi – Rewalsar – Kullu – Manali – Rohtang – Naggar – Manikaran The Dhauladhar Circuit derives its name from the Dhauladhar peaks of Western Himalaya. It passes in the shadow of the mighty and majestic snow clad Dhauladhar ranges, which dominates the beautiful Kangra valley, dotted by flower filled meadows, temples, tea gardens and flocks of sheep. This circuit covers Delhi – Chintpurni – Jwalamukhi – Kangra – Dalhousie – Khajjiar – Chamba – Dharamsala – Chamunda – Palampur – Jogindernagar

	<p>4. <u>Tribal circuit</u> as Passing through a spectacular terrain of River Valleys, Cold Desert Mountains, High Passes, Snow Capped Peaks, Icy Lakes, Mighty Glaciers, an exotic tribal country dotted by monasteries, yaks and lamas. This circuit covers Shimla – Sarahan – Sangla – Kalpa – Nako – Tabo – Dhankar – Pin Vally – Kaza – Losar – Kunzum – Koksar – Sissu – Tandi – Udaipur – Trilokpur – Rohtang Pass – Manali</p> <p>5. The regions of Kullu , Mandi are famous for for RENUKA FAIR, DUSSHERA FAIRS, SHIV RATRI FAIRS hence they contribute for <u>religious tourism</u> along with employment generations in the region</p> <p>6. Kinnaur and lahual spiti are famous for trekking and adventure sports hence this region has generated employment in these bases</p> <p>7. <u>Heritage tourism</u> like RANG MAHAL in chamba WAR MEMORIAL in Dharamshala etc have contributed employment in these regions</p>	
Conclusion	Govt of Himachal have entailed various schemes like nai raheen nai manzil , rcs-udaan 2.0, etc to attract high end tourist in its geographical regions. Himachal is recognised tourist destination hence it should further strengthen its potential but in a sustainable manner.	