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(To be filled by candidate)

Name of Candidate : Borkar Suresh Liladhorrao

Roll No. : MT23RCAPA058

Registration Number : ..... Date of Examination : 7 Aug. 23

Exam Centre : Old Rajinder Nagar ☐ Bhopal ☐ Online ☐

Test - 1 **Code : TC703**

RCA Batch 2023

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

This Question-cum Answer (QCA) Booklet contains 56 pages. Immediately on receipt of the booklet, please check that this QCA booklet does not have any misprint or torn or missing pages or items, etc. If so, get it replaced by a fresh QCA booklet.

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Candidates should attempt the questions strictly in accordance with the instructions specified in the question paper and in the space prescribed under each question in the booklet. Any answer written outside the space allotted may not be given credit.

Question paper will be provided separately and can be taken by the candidates after conclusion of the exam.

.....

SUBJECT/PAPER
GENERAL STUDIES

Invigilator's Sign. : .....

[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

(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.
4. For rough notes or calculation, the last two blank pages of this booklet should be used. The rough notes should be crossed through afterwards.
5. If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it or write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be evaluated.
6. Handover your QCA Booklet personally to the invigilator before leaving the examination hall.

Candidates must not write on this margin

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

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

Indian philosophical tradition is full of different ideologies coming from different time and region

eg Syadwad, Sankhya

X

Contribution of Northern for Indian philosophical India thought

1) Thinkers like Charvak, Buddha, Mahavira came from Northern India

2) They contributed in regional languages like Buddhan used Prakrit

3) Led to plebianisation of spirituality, religion and knowledge

eg Jainism and Buddhism

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4) Shaped life of people and future course of philosophy

eg Yoga by Patanjali - in both its aspect - theory and practical

II Contribution of South in field of Philosophy

1) Thinkers like Thiruvallalar through their work influenced philosophy

2) Shaivite and Vaishnavite contributed for the bhakti and spiritual growth in southern India

3) Bhadrabahu - (Bahubali) could ~~not~~ take school of Jainism in the southern Region.

4) Lingayatism under Basavanna gave direction of equality and harmony to society.

Hence Property of Indian philosophical thoughts have its root in norther and southern region of India

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Q.2 सामाजिक परिवर्तन और सुधार के लिए भारतीय समाज का आवेग औपनिवेशिक शासन के प्रति इसके विरोध की एक प्रतिक्रिया थी। परीक्षण कीजिए। (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

The Indian society's impulse for social change and reform was a response to its opposition to colonial rule. Examine. (Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks

Indian National movement was a meta-narrative based movement which had - peasant, social, worker, economic movements subsumed in it

Indians society's impulse for social change

1) Swaraj - Rule by own people

2) Against modification of land use patterns by British

3) British intervention in customs and cultural of people was opposed by people

4)

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

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

Russian Revolution is one of the significant milestone of History which shaped course of development in various countries including India

(eu) socialistic principles

Factors for Russian Revolution

1) Growing inequality among classes – lords and serfs
2) Excessive concentration of power in the hands of Nobles.
3) larger population was ~~under~~ living in substandard condition
4) Development & impact of New ideas like – Communism, socialism
5) Growing feeling of ~~inj~~ injustice among masses because of sovereign policies
6) Economic deprivations & poor state affair

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Consequences of Russian Revolution

(I) Internal

1) led to formation of Communist government in Russia under Lenin

2) led to formation of socialistic Confederation of European countries

3) Implimentation of socialistic policies for egalitarian society's goal

4) Improved state control — led to state led, ~~planne~~ state-planned economy (inward looking)

(II) External

1) ~~It~~ Influenced national movements in ~~other~~ colonies like India

2) Inspiration for militant nationalists who called for bloody revolution

3) long term impact on policies of national development — like socialistic principles

theme Russian Revolution was located in region as an event but wide spread as consequence

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Q.4 पृथ्वी की सतह पर तापमान के असमान वितरण के लिए उत्तरदायी विभिन्न कारकों की चर्चा कीजिए।

(150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

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

(Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks

~~Earth consist of 2/3rd of water and 1/3rd of landmass~~

Factors Responsible for uneven temprature Distribution

1) Axial tilt of earth : makes it variably available for sunlight.

eg Polar Region Vs. Tropics

2) Land - water Distribution

1/3 of earth is land and 2/3rd is water - affects temprature due to different in heating capacity of land & water.

3) Seasonal winds, westerlies etc

The flow of wind across the globe perform intermixing of Hot air and cool air on the globe

eg Cool air from Polar regions in central Asian Regions

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(4) Ocean Currents : Both ~~surface~~ surface and deep ocean current perform intermixing of water of different ~~temprature~~

eg Kuroshiyo Current and Oyashio Current.

(5) Industrial development and Urbanisation :

This lead to phenomenon called "urban heating" - creating heat islands, also concreatisation of land impacts heating capacity

(6) Forest, Desert, Mountain presence affects temprature since all have different impact on atmosphere

eg Forest - Cooling Effect

(7) Albedo Capacity of a region also affects temprature distribution

eg Glaciers have high albedo capacity.

∴ Distribution of temprature is affected by Geographical, Atmospheric and Ecological factors.

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

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

According to IPCC report 2/3rd of ~~Artict~~ Arctic glacier will be vanished by the end of 2100.

Effects of Melting Glaciers

1) Sea level Rise — making the countries on island vulnerable to floods.

2) decreasing Albedo effect → leading to temprature rise & global warming

3) Possibility of floods in river due to melting can hamper countries around the world

4) ~~Real~~. Release of toxic guses, captured CO_2, methan etc in atmosphere, accentuating global warming and climate chaye

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5) Opening of new sea routes and ports for exploration

6) Possible exploration of minerals, gases from difficult and remote areas like- eastern Russia

7) Can damage global infrastructure like Svalabard ~~sea~~ seed vault

8) Damage to Research & development infrastructure like Himadri, Maitri etc in Artic.

Measures required

(1) Global efforts on climate change with utmost urgency (Paris INDC committment)

(2) Changing idea of 'Development' from industry centric to environment centric

(3) Minimal exploration and intervention in such sensitive and fragile regions.

(4) Work on Reuse-Reduce-Recycle, Sustainable development approach and Life approach.

Hence Balance between ~~ecology~~, environment and economy and efficiency is the way ahead



Q.6 श्वेत क्रांति भारत के पश्चिमी भाग में सर्वाधिक सफल रही। श्वेत क्रांति की इस क्षेत्रीय सफलता के कारकों की विवेचना कीजिए।
(150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

The White Revolution was most successful in the Western part of India. Discuss the factors for this regional success of the White Revolution.
(Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks

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White Revolution means the tremendous growth in production of milk in country. In post independence era, ~~with~~

Factors of Regional Success

1) Developed Co-operative movement in western ~~part~~ part of country like Maharashtra, Gujrat.

2) Eminent scientists like V. Kurian and his efforts in establishing AMUL.

3) Availability of raw material required.

4) Developed supply chains with proper forward backward ~~bad~~ linkages

5) Proximity to market ~~to~~ center of urban areas like Mumbai, Surat

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6) Better climatic conditions

7) Social cohesion and low social cleavages could boost co-operative movement in region

8) Balance of supply and demand in region led to prevention from market risk

9) Availability of Capital and Infrastructure for sustainability of business

Hence White revolution became successful due to already existing and newly developed opportunities through co-operatives

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

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

Seismic activities are activities happening in ~~the~~ below the upper mantle of the earth.

How seismic investigation helps

1) Tells about the faults, tectonic movements
2) Tells about the interior movement

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

The pace of demographic transition varies across different states of India making population growth a double-edged sword. Comment. (Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks

India is going trough phase of demographic dividend with 67% population is in 15–59 yrs of age.

Variation in population across state

1) State like Kerala have birth rate even below replacement level.

2) State like UP and Bihar has very high population to cater to.

3) The population density in states like Arunachal pradesh is very low where as in state like Haryana it very high.

4) Population in state is also a Asset for state which has regional variation

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Concerns with this variation

1) Lack of states capacity to manage huge population

2) Constant allegation by southern state for contribution in north's development through tax devolution

3) Regional disparity and tax devolution turns federalism into confrontational federalism.

4) More population requires employment opportunities, economic activities for turning them into human capital.

5) More population creates more demand, but without supply would lead to inflation. in market

6) Problem like 3-3-3 puzzle - Richest 3 states in India are 3 times richer than 3 poorest one.

7) Outmigration and Uneven development

Hence without Human development Demographic dividend can turn into demographic ~~shift~~ disaster

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

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

Factors contributed for Cultural Unity in India

1) National festivals and warmth of National movement

2) Social Reformers and leaders Role in Indian Society

(eg) Kabir, Meera, etc

3) Globalisation leading to exchange of ideas and culture at various levels

4) Cosmopolitan cities : celebrations of different cultures in same areas improves acceptance

5) Philosophy of toleration, Vasudhaiv Kutumbakam and ~~Unity~~ acceptance to all

Candidates must not write on this margin

6) Universities, education institute as a center of cultural exchange.

7) Movies, music etc connecting various culture into thread of Unity

(eg) Mohd. Rafi Singing Bhajans.



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

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

25% of Indian population follow Untouchability ~~casteism~~ in personal sphere according to studies

Public - private dichotomy as a barrier

1) ~~No~~ less possibility of scrutiny by law in personal sphere

2) Public acts are not immune from social scrutiny and legal actions

3) ~~No~~ Public - private dichotomy gives space for dual morality to people

4) State intervention in personal spheres is against constitution like (in) Right to marriage. - most striking example of caste endogamy.

5) Practice of casteism in the name of tradition and Custom

Candidates must not write on this margin

~~5) Public life~~

Here there is need for building morale and ethics along with scientific temperament in Indian society to annihilate curse



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

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

India, post independence followed policy of Non-Alignment and Panchsheel in its foreign policy to remain in harmony with all countries in general and neighbours in particular.

However India was forced into numerous wars post independence due to/due to

1) Chines aggression on territory of India
2) Pakistan's Gorilla warfare around Kashmir region
3) Geopolitical reasons of Block power politics

as USA was very close to Pakistan, and India was inclined towards USSR around 60s and 70s.

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Causes of Indo-Pak War

1) Incursion on Indian territory near Kashmir region
2) Gorilla warfare and foiling of terrorist activities around Kashmir
3) Disturbance in internal matters of then East Pakistan → and its after effects on Indian soil
   - influx of refugees in India from East Pakistan
   - Or Illegal migration in country → pressure on Indian resources
4) Recent history of bloody and violent partition with thousand of killings on religious basis.

Causes of China-India War

- Chinese policy of Salami slicing
- India's refuge to Dalai Lama

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Impacts of Indo-Pak War

- 1) Long term impact on bilateral relationship from brother to brother enemy

2) led to

On Indo-China War

1) Non Support of China in ~~USNS~~ UNSC permanent seat for India
2) Constantly heated relationship - both on ground & diplomatically
3) Chinese closeness to Pakistan hampered Indian interest
4) Eastern border got never settled Completely

   ⇒ Recent chinese dual village construction on Arunachal land

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

(250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

The process of consolidation of Bengal, which started after the Battle of Plassey culminated in the Battle of Buxar. Do you think the Battle of Buxar was more important for the British than Plassey?

(Answer in 250 words) 15 Marks



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Q.13 संस्कृत साहित्य सामान्य रूप से और विशेषतः गुप्त काल में प्राचीन भारत के साहित्यिक इतिहास के लिए एक उच्च मानक स्थापित करता है। विवेचना कीजिए। (250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

Sanskrit literature in general and particularly in the Guptan age set a high watermark for the literary history of ancient India. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15 Marks

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Q.14 महासागरीय नितल का विन्यास उन भूगर्भीय प्रक्रियाओं के बारे में आवश्यक जानकारी प्रदान करता है जिन्होंने पृथ्वी की सतह को आकार दिया है। महासागरीय नितल की प्रमुख विशेषताओं और समुद्र विज्ञान के अध्ययन में उनके महत्त्व की चर्चा कीजिए। (250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

The configuration of the ocean floor provides essential information about the geological processes that have shaped the Earth's surface. Discuss the major features of the ocean floor and their significance in the study of oceanography. (Answer in 250 words) 15 Marks

Ocean floor is the vast landmass under the oceans containing various features - geographical & environmental like eg: Geyser, volcanos, ridges, kelp forests, ~~not~~ polimetalic nodes etc

Major features of Ocean floor

1) Vastness of Ocean floor itself makes it ground for various features (geographical)

2) Zone of No light : ~~Ocean~~ The permeability of light drops so much so that light does not reach to the ocean floor. yet. Many ~~floora~~ types flora and fauna is visible on Ocean floor.

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3) Faults and ridges.

Ocean floors contains many ridges, mountains and ~~faults~~ tectonic faultlines.

4) Volcanos.

There are active volcanos under the oceans which sometimes leads to events like Tsunami as well.

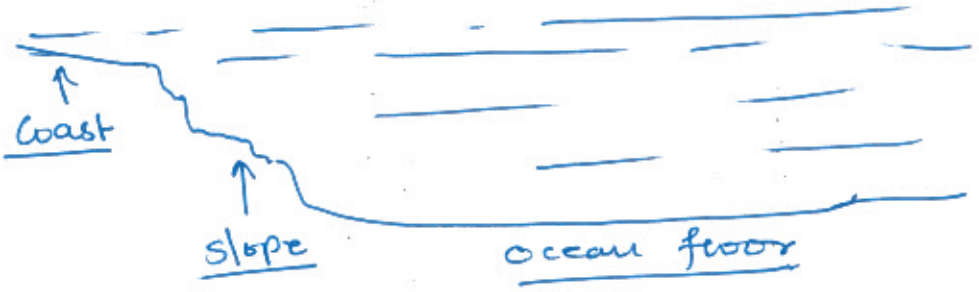
5) Ocean floor also contain various minerals, like polymetallic nodes, shale gas reserves, flora and fauna as well.

Significance in studying Oceanography

1) Features of Ocean floor provides evidences about the geological developments

2) These features ~~contri~~ helps in understanding the biodiversity under the ocean and functioning of ecosystem under water.

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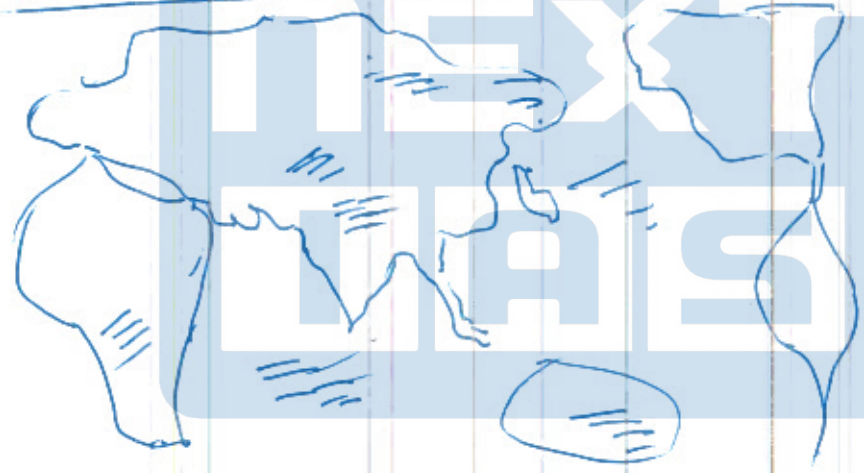
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Q.15 दुर्लभ पृथ्वी तत्त्वों (दुर्लभ मृदा धातुएँ) की बढ़ती माँग के साथ, उनका वितरण वैश्विक अर्थव्यवस्था का एक महत्त्वपूर्ण पहलू बन गया है। वैश्विक स्तर पर दुर्लभ पृथ्वी तत्त्वों के वितरण, उनके उपयोग और उनके निष्कर्षण के पर्यावरणीय प्रभावों पर चर्चा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

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

Rare Earth ~~Metals~~, ~~are~~ Elements are those elements which are available in abundance but their extraction is ~~so~~ difficult making it "rare" in utilisation.

Distribution of Rare earth ~~and~~ elements



- Himalayan region
- Central Asian region
- East Russian region
- Indian Ocean Region
- Africa and Australia

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Environmental Impact of their Extraction

1) Disturbance to the ecosystem – flora and fauna and their biological functioning.

2) Disturbance in food chains and food pyramid in region of extraction

3) Air pollution, water pollution and land degradation

4) Disturbance in geological stability → leading to other disasters like land subsidence and land slide.

Uses of Rare earth Elements

1) In development of electronic devices and gadgets

2) In understanding geological studies and research about earth.

3) In exploration of new sources of energy.

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Q.16 पहाड़ी राज्यों में पर्यटन, इस क्षेत्र की पारिस्थितिक वहन क्षमता से अधिक हो जाने का खतरा है। इस प्रवृत्ति के लिए योगदान करने वाले कारकों का विश्लेषण कीजिए और इस घटना के संभावित पर्यावरणीय प्रभावों का मूल्यांकन कीजिए। इन राज्यों में धारणीय पर्यटन को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए क्या उपाय किए जा सकते हैं?

(250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

Tourism in the hilly states is threatening to exceed the ecological carrying capacity of the region. Analyze the factors contributing to this trend and evaluate the potential Environmental impacts of this phenomenon. What measures can be taken to ensure sustainable tourism in these states?

(Answer in 250 words) 15 Marks

Recently, Manali a famous tourist destination in India faced extreme water crisis leading to chaotic situation in and around cities.

Factors contributing to this trend.

1) Work culture: The mental health and wellness is often disturbed by heavy workaholic culture leading people for making "weekend tourism"

2) Social Media and Information:

Everything is getting advertised on the social media which pulls attention of people – leading to rush in such places

3) Geographical proximity from Urban regions

and populated region also improves flux towards these places.

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eg More tourist go to Himachal and Uttarakhand than North East. because of proximity to Delhi NCR region

4) Ease of travelling and transport : by road & air makes easy for tourist to visit hilly areas.

5) City administration also allows and promote tourist visit indiscriminately without understanding ~~Cap~~ Carrying capacity of place for economic teaching & activity in region.

Potential Environmental Impacts

1) Can lead to unplanned development in order to cater to growing tourism

eg Building of Resorts, Homestays, Hotels etc.

2) Excessive pressure on natural resources like water can lead to over extraction from ground

eg Manali water non-availability issue recently

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3) Excessive and Unmanageable generation of waste and hence → Plastic pollution
→ water pollution
→ air pollution
→ E-waste

4) Undue pressure on land and geogsaphical capacity of the region leading to possibility of disasters

eg Joshimath land subsidence occurred recently.

Measures needs to be taken

1) As suggested by MISHRA comittee, there should be check on any new construction activities in region

2) Hazard - Risk - Vulnerability - Capacity Mapping should be done regularly

3) Need to have regional tourism plan to accomodate sustainable no. of tourist during particular time.

4) Model code of Conduct for tourist and ~~plan of Act~~ Capacity building of regional administration

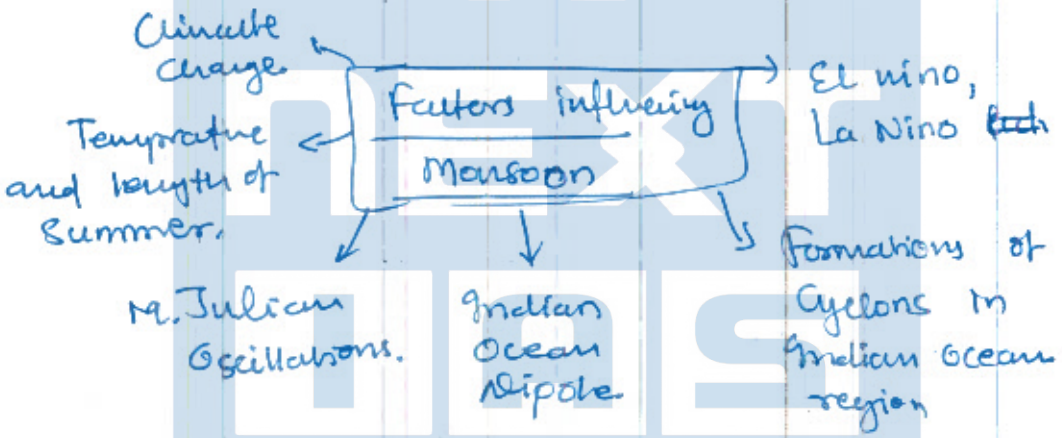
Here with multiple stakeholder approach tourism can be balanced in Economy Ecology and efficiency.

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Q.17 भारतीय मानसून विभिन्न जलवायविक कारकों से प्रभावित एक जटिल परिघटना है। भारत में मानसूनी वर्षा की तीव्रता और वितरण के निर्धारण में महासागरीय और वायुमंडलीय कारकों की भूमिका का आलोचनात्मक परीक्षण कीजिए।
(250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

The Indian monsoon is a complex phenomenon influenced by various climatic factors. Critically examine the role of oceanic and atmospheric factors in determining the intensity and distribution of monsoon rainfall in India.
(Answer in 250 words) 15 Marks

Indian monsoon is the seasonal winds moving across Indian subcontinent which contributes for more that 50% of rainfall in the country



Role of Atmospheric and Oceanic factors in intensity and distribution of monsoon

1) Atmospheric and oceanic condition change the quantity / amount of rainfall by Arabian branch and Bay of Bengal Branch

(Ex) This year Arabian Sea was 1.5° warmer than Bay of Bengal

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2) formation cyclone in Indian Ocean created ~~the~~ low pressure zone delaying Indian monsoon this year

3) El nino conditions creates flood like situation in southern america and drought like condition in India and ~~aut~~ australia due to warmer temprature on eastern paufic ocean

4) La-Nina conditions favours Indian monsoon ~~by heating water~~ due to warmer western paufic ocean

5) Regulur movement of M. Julian oscilation can change intensity and distribution of Indian monsoon.

6) Positive Indian Ocean Diapole (i.e. warming of Indian Ocean ~~to the~~ favors and improves Indian monsoon

7) Negative Indian Ocean Diapole (i.e. lower warming of Indian ocean) reduces intensity of Indian Monsoon

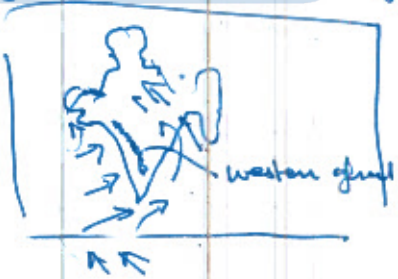
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5) Due to oceanic and atmospheric conditions, the moisture carrying capacity of monsoon winds changes, then

1) If sufficient moisture is there, northern India receives enough rainfall

2) If moisture is less then while travelling from North east side (Bay of Bengal Branch) to northern India ~~less~~ carry less moisture → less rainfall in northern region

3) If Arabian branch is is less moisture ladden → leads to low intensity ~~and~~ monsoon on the region around ~~Sahya~~ western ghats.



Hence, Intensity and distribution of Indian monsoon is extremely complex phenomenon - affected by several factors

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

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

Indian society is a mosaic of caste, religions, tribes, custom and traditions with features of modern political culture as well like laws, Constitution, legislative bodies etc.

Tradition in our society impede change because

1) Traditions are deep rooted in religion, culture and customs of Indian people

2) Sensitive in nature: Due to its sensitivity it becomes difficult to question or ask for rational scrutiny

Ex Patriarchal family (Men led family)

3) Change is often associated with western values or western imitations hence people resist such change

4) Traditions have their sanction in religious texts and scripture hence difficult to amend

Ex wearing Burqa, wearing turban, keeping Kirpan

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5) Cultural Anxiety: People fear that they will lose their identity with homogenisation or dominance other culture.

(ex) Practice of Bali (saenfice) in tribes

~~Practice of Dowry even when it~~

Extent of Social legislation to change them

(I) Success

1) legislation could change practices like sati and untouchability in country

2) Gender-Equality: legislation could narrow down the gap ~~and~~ between gender in society

3) Recognition & Benefits by state

Recognition of other genders like LGBTQ beading gender binary & giving them required support

(ex) Abrogation of Art 377

4) legislation could ban certain cruel and ~~practices~~ superstitious practices

(ex) & Prevention of Superstitious practices Act – Maharashtra

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5) Homogenisation and Equality : Social discriminatory practices and identity based violence is countered with law

(eg) Special marriage Act - for inter-Caste inter faith marriages.

(eg) Prevention of Atrocities on SC/ST act.

However shortcomings exist

1) Still certain practices continues in society even with law

(eg) Caste atrocities and Untouchability (25% of population follow untouchability in some or the other way)

2) Some practices are still prevalent in society

(eg) Virginity Test in Kanjarbhat Community of Maharashtra

Hence there is need of education and awareness to build scientific temper along with legislative procedure for bringing change

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Q.19 मलिन बस्तियाँ ऐसी 'समस्याएँ' नहीं हैं जिनका 'समाधान' किया जाना है – बल्कि वास्तव में, ये बुनियादी ढाँचे के प्रावधान और सामाजिक–आर्थिक मुद्दों को शामिल करने वाली असंतुलित और स्वार्थपरक नगरीय नीतियों का एक परिणाम हैं। विश्लेषण कीजिए। (250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

Slums are not 'problems' that have to be 'solved' - but are indeed a result of lopsided and vested urban policies covering infrastructure provision and socio-economic issues. Analyse.
(Answer in 250 words) 15 Marks

India is 3rd largest economy in the world at the same time it has biggest slum in Asia — Dharavi Mumbai

Slums are not problem because

1) Slums are also center of local economic activities
   (Ex) Dharavi is manufacturing hub of bags, and clothes for local market.

2) Even slums have ~~have~~ sufficient human resource which can be utilized

3) Slums are examples of 'minimal lifestyle' and Reduce - Reuse - Recycle mode of use

4) If well directed, potential can be used for ~~region~~ development.
   (Ex) Slum football league in Nagpur.

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Slum — Result of lopsided & vested Urban Policies

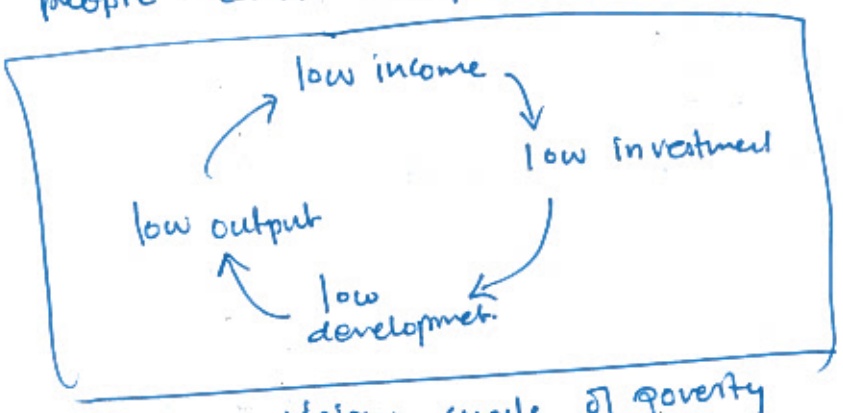
1) Uneven Regional development : This leads to indiscriminate migration from rural areas to urban regions.

(eg) Mumbai, Delhi are concentration of development vis a vis other nearby regions

2) Weak law and order implementation in clearing encroachments and illegal construction led to growth of slums.

3) Poor implementation of welfare policies like slum Rehabilitation leads to continuance of slum

4) low employment opportunity and income support leads to vicious cycle of poverty, which people can't escape



Vicious cycle of poverty

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5) Builder - Politician - ~~Bureau~~ Criminal Nexus

As also pointed by Vohra Committee such nexus does not allow proper transfer of benefit to the poor.

6) Us - Vs - Them : Even with rehabilitation the social acceptance to people from slum is low in our society leading to "Ghettoisation" and feeling of Us Vs Them

However there are certain way ahead

1) Boosting Health & education opportunity

2) Pilot project based Basic income support in slum

3) Proper recognition of beneficiaries for government schemes and policies

4) ~~A~~ Creating centers and clusters of development around city

5) Creating employment opportunity in rural areas to tame migration

Engaging private player (6)

(eg) Adani company working Dharavi

Hence, Slum management has to be bottom up and multipronged approach to achieve its desired goal. leading to Sabka Sath Sabka Vikas

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Q.20 साम्प्रदायिकता आर्थिक अभाव से बल प्राप्त करती है, और सामाजिक बहिष्कार के वातावरण में फलती–फूलती है, जिससे असंतोष और विभाजन के लिए उर्वर भूमि तैयार होती है। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

(250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

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

(Answer in 250 words) 15 Marks

Communalism is a tendency of an individual or group of individuals who considers interests based on his/her communal identity and assume that interests are different & antagonistic to other communities.

Communalism : Causes :

1) Economic deprivation : It leads to feeling of weakness and powerless vis a vis others sometime other communities

2) Lack of income and economic capacity leads to frustration and psychologic effects on people.

(ex) All criminals in Nirbhaya Case were found to be frustrated in their life.

3) Politicisation : Individuals without economic, employment engagment are more to mis information and politicisation easily

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4) With Economic dependence and lack of financial autonomy - Individuals or group of individuals focus on his other identities to assert his/her rights than just financial criteria.

Communalism : Ground for thriving : Social Exclusion

1) Social Exclusion : It creates and accentuate feeling of Us vs them (born out of economic deprivation)

2) ~~Strengthens~~ Social Exclusion strengthens the social identity along with physical seperation like ghettoisation

3) Social exclusion ~~from~~ of a community or individuals leads to weakening of social fabric and harmony.

3) Social exclusion strengthens feeling of antagonistic interest & mutually exclusive of each other

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Factors ground for Discontent & division

1) Economic deprivation and social exclusion lead to uneven development of communities

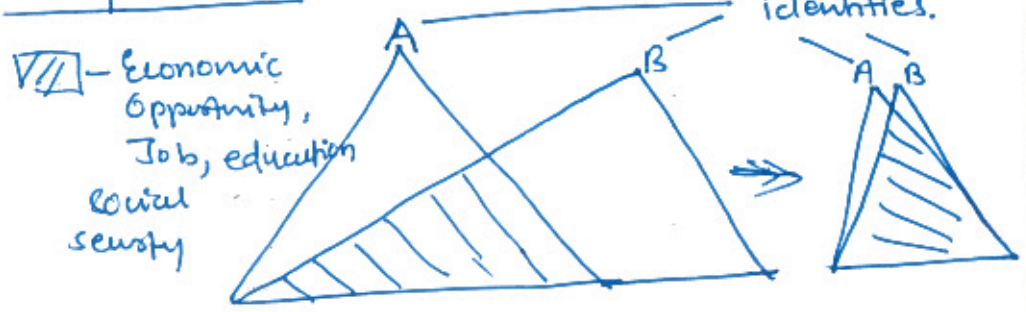
2) It can also lead to regional and ~~gett~~ ghettoised development

eg Area dominated by (A) group is less developed than (B) group dominated Area

3) With relatively less development - creates accumulated discontentment among group of people

4) Collective discontent leads to collective division in society - where groups consider them as mutualy exclusive

Way ahead : Model of Cofluit resolution identities.



more is the overlapp achieved less is the tension.

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Space for Rough Work