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(To be filled by candidate)

Name of Candidate : AFZAL ALI

Roll No. : 5919231

Registration Number : MT23RCA074 **Date of Examination :** 07/08/23

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.

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

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

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

.....

SUBJECT/PAPER
GENERAL STUDIES

Invigilator's Sign. : .....

[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.

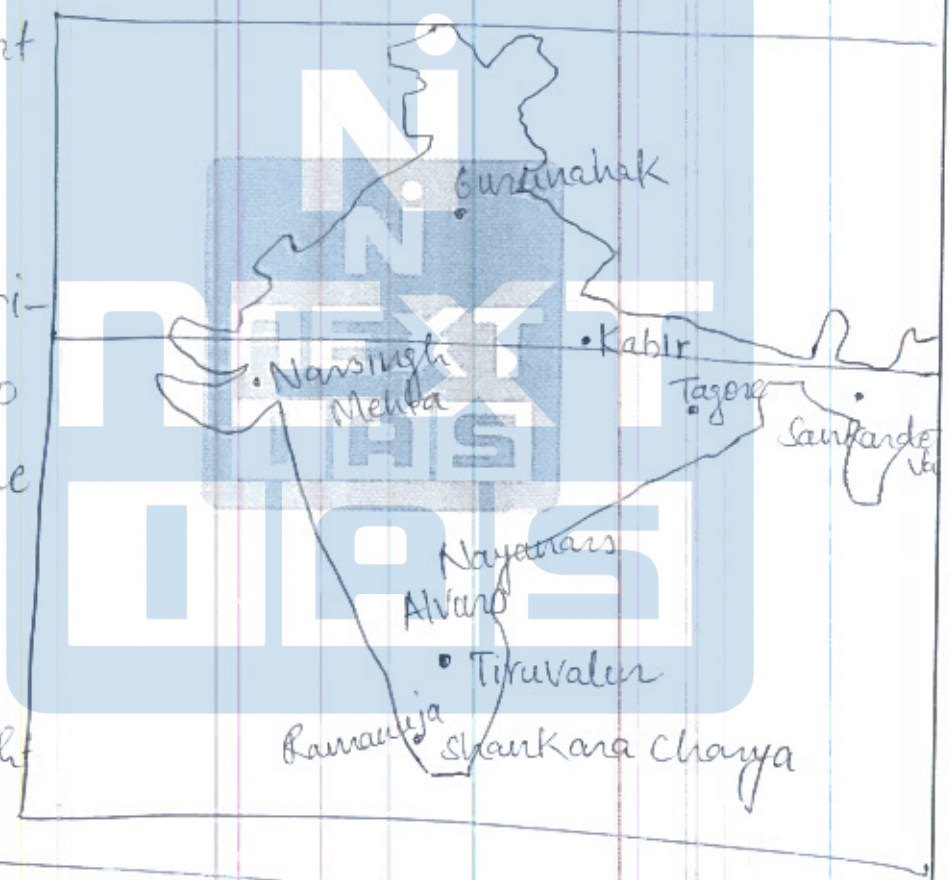
Candidates must not write on this margin

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 thought is the amalgamation of innumerous thinkers, preachers, philosophers, social reforms.

Every part of the country has contributed to enrich the Indian Philosophical thought



✱ North India

- Vedic philosophy developed around Indo-Gangetic plain region forms the bed rock of Indian philosophy

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- Bhakti and Sufi Saints of north India like Kabir, Mira bai Khwaja Moinuddini chisti, Guru Nanak
- During medieval time Persianisation enriched Indian philosophy.
  Dara Shikhoh wrote Majma-ul Bahrain. An amalgamation of Hindu and Islamic Values

[South India]

Tamil poet Trivalluvar, Nayanar and Alvar Saints. Sankaracharya and Ramanujans philosophy.

- Recently Held Kashi Tamil Samagam focus on the synthesis of philosophies of north and South India for the national integrity.

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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

→ Colonial exploitation forced Indian intelligentia to introspect about Indian social practices. European's sense of superiority (White mans burden) Civilising the natives) (Oriental despotism) forced Indian social reformers to weed out negative social practices from our society.

Opposition to colonial rule

→ British brought in progressive legislations like abolition of Sati, widow remarriage, abolition of child marriage. These were progressive change supported by many visionaries like Raja Ram Mohan Roy, Iswar Chandra Vidya Sagar. But a large segment was resentful.

Candidates must not write on this margin

Many revivalist movements started.

Ex - Dharma Samaj -
- Prarthana Samaj
- Brahma Samaj
- Deoband movement.

These social organisations were strictly against social reforms and wanted to continue with the old traditions.

Contrary to this many progressive change supporters like Derozians, Arya Samaj, Aligarh movement support social change. They realised that Europeans had enslaved us because of our social evils. So to ensure our liberation we need to reform our society.

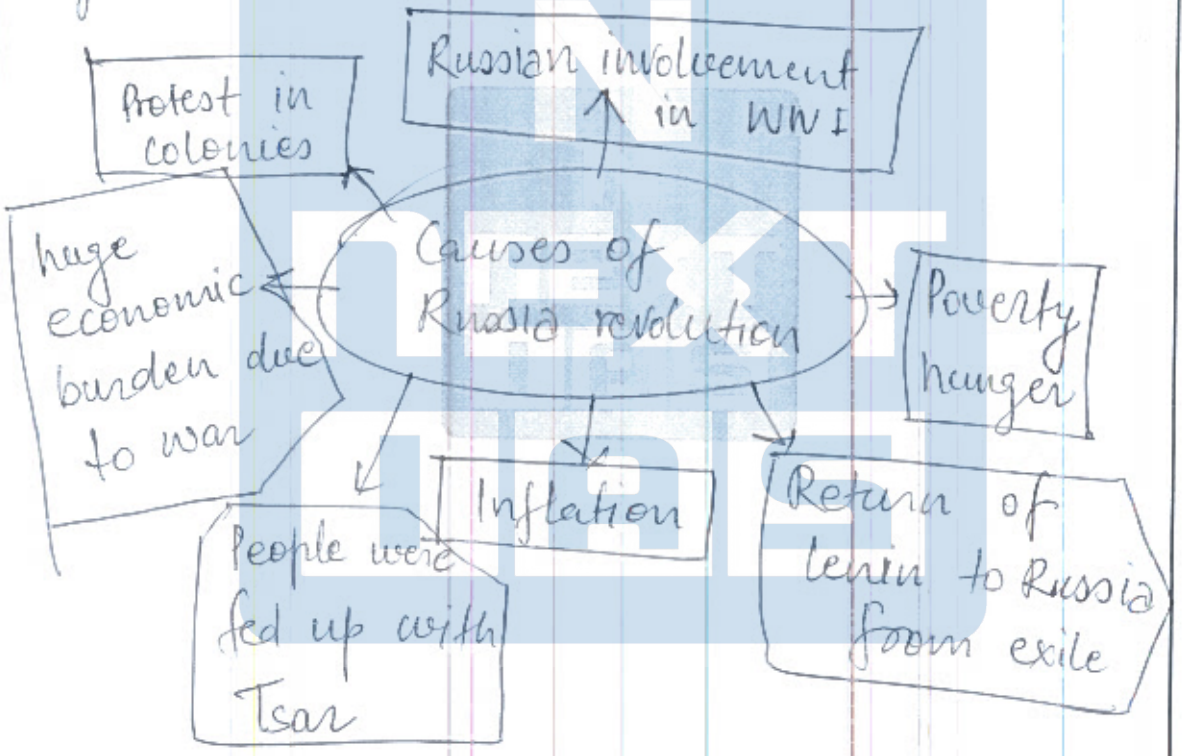
→ Vivekananda, Dayanand Saraswati GK Gokhale, Gandhi, Ambedkar were the beacon of such change.

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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 was the watershed movement in the history of modern world. It had far reaching consequences on the different parts of the world.



✱ Consequences of Russia revolution

1. Russian Socialist Bolsvik party came in power.
2. Russia liberated it's Colonies.
3. Russia exited from World war
4. fueled Socialist movements

Candidates must not write on this margin

all over the world.

* Influence on Indian national movement.

(1) Gave fuel to Socialist and Communist movements in India.

(2) Kanpore Conspiracy, Lahore Conspiracy against British regime were influenced by the Russian revolution.

(3) Communist party of India was ~~to~~ created which raised the banner of revolt against the British.

(4) Many of the leaders of INC were heavily influenced by Russian Socialism. Ex - Pt Jawahar lal Nehru, MN Roy, Acharya Narendra Dev, Ram Manohar Lohiya, Jay Prakash narayan.

* In the post independent India they shaped India's Socialist policies.

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

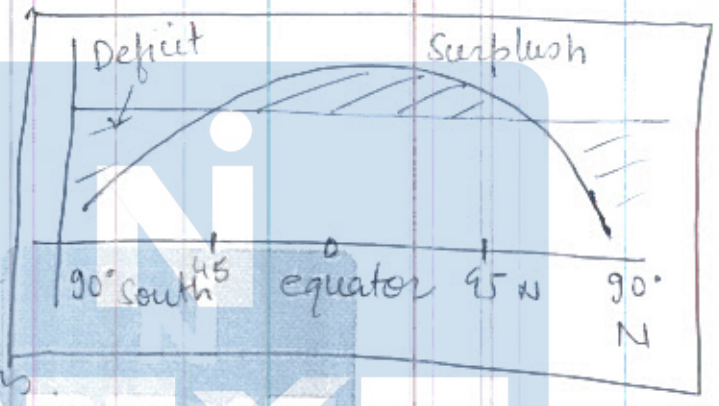
(150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

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

(Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks

☆ Uneven temperature distribution on the surface of earth support various life forms on earth.

- Tropical regions $23\frac{1}{2}°N$ to $23\frac{1}{2}°S$ are temperature Surplush regions.



- Polar regions - $66\frac{1}{2}°N$ to $90°N$ and $66\frac{1}{2}°S$ to $90°S$ are deficit regions.

☆ Various factors responsible

(1) Earth is tilted on its axis by $23\frac{1}{2}°$. Its rotation and revolution on this tilted axis leads to uneven distribution of Solar insolation.

Candidates must not write on this margin

(2) Apparent northward and Southward movement of Sun between Tropic of Cancer and Capricorn. Between Summer and winter Solstice causes uneven insolation.

(3) Thickness of atmosphere scatter incomming Solar radiation.

(4) Cloud Cover, impact on solar radiation.

(5) Permafrost influencing albedo

(6) Slope of Surface - Sun facing Slopes get more insolation

(7) Uneven distribution of land and Sea in northern and Southern hemisphere.

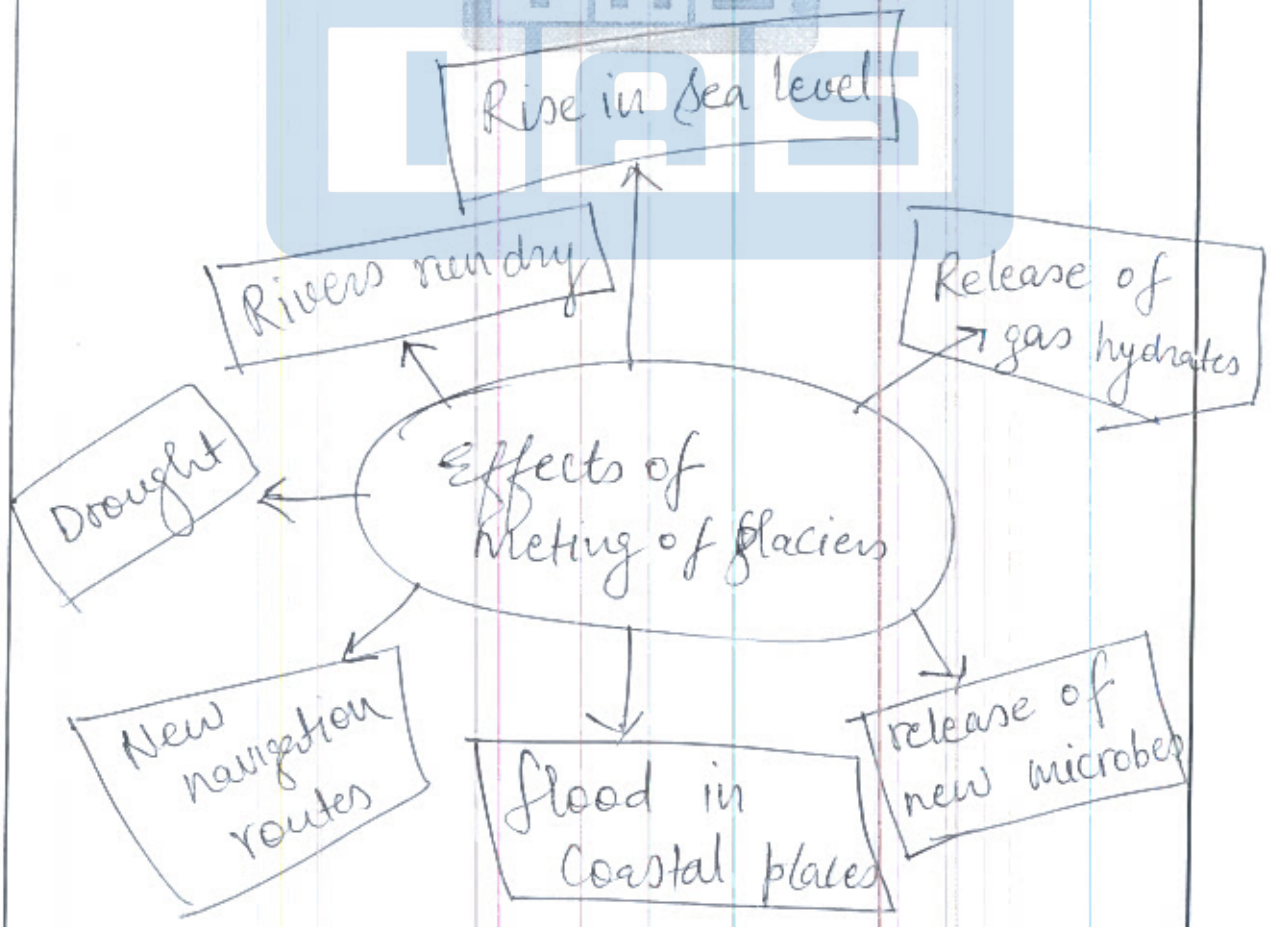
* Global warming and climate change is altering Solar insolation.

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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

→ Due to global warming and climate change glaciers all over the world are facing existential crisis. According to the report of world meteorological organisation by 2045 we will have ice free Antarctica in summers



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Melting of glaciers in Himalyas has seen frequent hydro meteorological hazards. Glof (Glacial lake flood out burst) Ex- Chamoli

* Measures needed to adress this issue

(1) Geo.engineering - Aerosol Spraying Cirrus cloud thining for reduced Solar insolation and reduced impact of global warming.

(2) Implementation of NDC goals of IPCCC.

(3) Energy transition to renewables.

(4) Kunming - Montreal protocol talks about global climate fund. ($200 billion) It has to be implemented for speedy recovery of deplating glaciers.

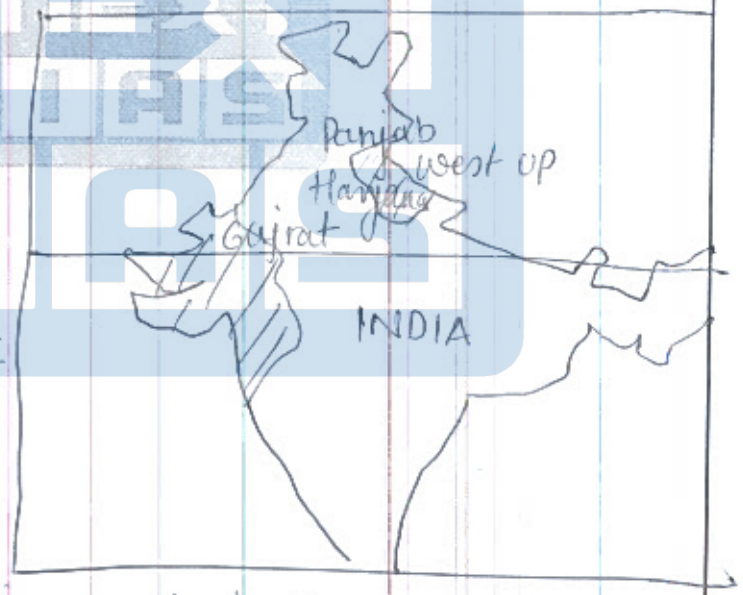
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Q.6 श्वेत क्रांति भारत के पश्चिमी भाग में सर्वाधिक सफल रही। श्वेत क्रांति की इस क्षेत्रीय सफलता के कारकों की विवेचना कीजिए।
(150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

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

Verguese Kurian is called the father of Milk revolution (white revolution in India) He set up AMUL (Anand Milk Union Limited) in Gujrat which became the model for Cooperative milk production in India.

- White revolution was successful in Gujrat, Panjab, Haryana some parts of Maharastra



- It couldn't bring desired change in the eastern states like Bihar, Jharkhand Bengal.

Candidates must not write on this margin

* Factors responsible for regional success of White revolution

(1) Strong Cooperative Culture in western India.

(2) Easy Credit Support (institutional)

(3) Capital investment in agriculture)

(4) Entrepreneurial Communities are present.

(5) Closer to market Centers provi-ded easy consumer market.

(6) Availability of Credit, private Investment

(7) ~~Sh~~ Self help groups helped to promote the growth.

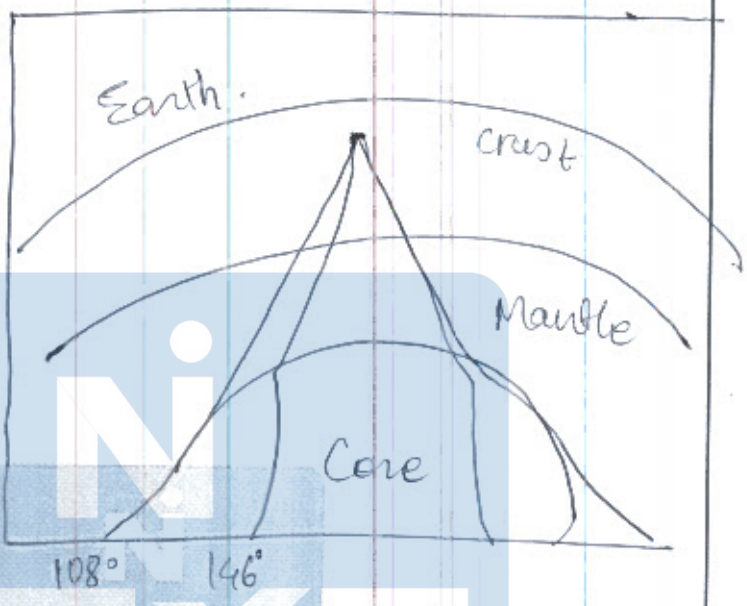
* Its the high time to ensure success of white revolution in rest of India.

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

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

- Seismic waves originating from the interior of earth help to understand the internal structure of earth up to the great extent.



(1) Longitudinal waves travel only through solid not through gas So they ~~exper~~ help to analyse Core of earth which es in liquid state.

(2) Transverse waves can travell through both solid and liquid. Study of Sadow zones of earthquake waves help to

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understand Structure, density, compositions of earths interior.

- Various irregularities like
  - Lehman irregularity
  - Kapity discontinuity
  - Conard discontinuity

Their study help us to realised changing density and temperature inside the earth.

* But it can be said that apart from Siesmic activities other factors also come useful in studying earths interior. Ex- Direct mining investigation at marine trenches

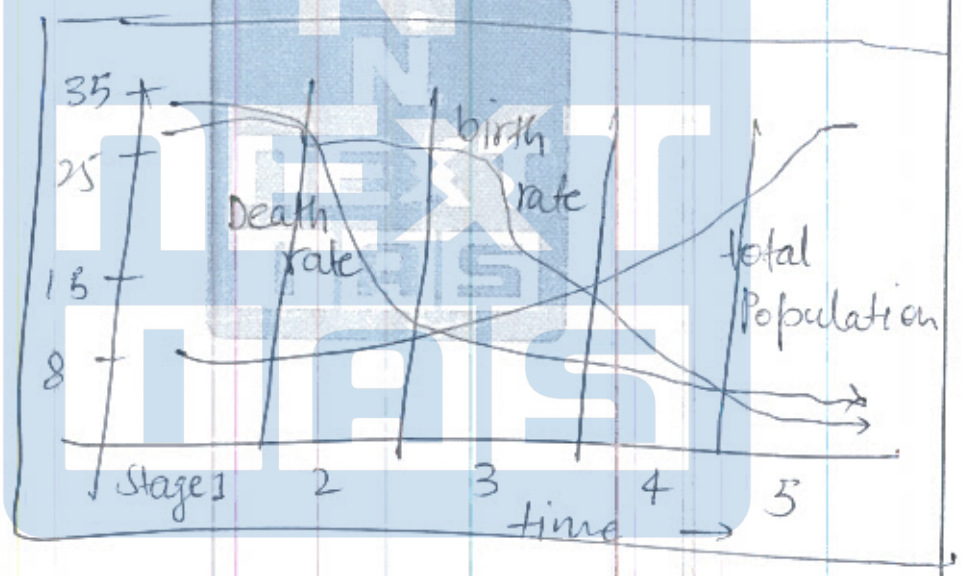
* Studying meteorites, extra-terrestrial debris.

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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

→ Demographic transition is the change in birth and death rate of a population as its changes from pre-agrarian society to the advantaged industrialist society.

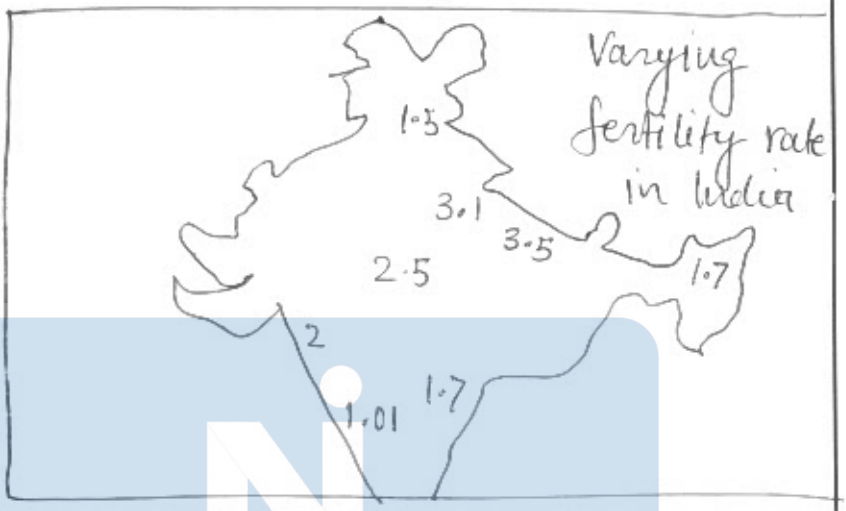


Pace of Demographic transition Varies across India.

(1) Southern states like Kerala Tamilnadu have reached in the 4th stage of demographic transition.

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States like Bihar, Jharkhand, Meghalaya are in 2 or 3th Stage.



Population growth as double edge swords

(1) Northern States have young demography.

(2) Southern States have old population.

(3) Aggravate immigrant crisis.

(4) Demographic liability in north in case of inadequate human capital formation.

(*) It's high time to go for judicious population policy.

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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



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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

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Candidates must not write on this margin

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 inherited many adverse colonial legacies in the post independence geopolitical scenarios of South Asia. It resulted into the hostile relations with its neighbours like China and Pakistan. Point of differences reached to the extreems at many instances and resulted in to the full fleged war.

INDO - PAK WAR

(1) 1948 :- When Pakistan army recruited tribals and launched attack on Kashmir. India retaliated and pushed them back.

(2) 1965 Indo Pak war - Pakistan tried to take undue advantages of political instabilities post death of Pt. Nehru. Multiple foont war at Rajsthan, Punjab, Kashmir border.

Candidates must not write on this margin

* 1971 - Bangladesh liberation war

Geopolitical compulsions forced India to take part in east Pakistans political turmoils. Bangladesh was created as a new nation.

* 1999 Kargil :- Pakistani soldiers had captured Kargil post as infiltrators. They were pushed back.

* Causes of these wars

(1) Nefarious motives of Pakistan over Kashmir.
(2) Military dictatorship in Pakistan
(3) Failure of peaceful agreements like Shimla agreements
(4) Colonial legacy

* Impact

(1) Reduced mutual trade, interaction,
(2) Loss of men and material
(3) Increasing defence budget

Candidates must not write on this margin

Indo - China war 1961-62

Nehru's forward post policy over Tibbet angered China and it launched full fleged attack on India.

* Causes -
  - India gave asylum to Dalai Lama
  - Perceived notion of china about India's involvement in Tibbet.

* Impact -
  India faced debackle and forced to rethink it's border safety strategies.

* India and it's conflicts with it's neighbours had reduced to economic and political integration of South Asia. Multilateral regional forums should be used to reach to an amicable solutions.

Candidates must not write on this margin

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

British Colonial expeditions met successful endeavors in their adventures in Bengal. From battle of Plassey to Buxar they emerged as the defacto ~~to~~ ruler of Bengal from a de-jure ruler.

Battle of Plassey 1756

Nawab Sirajudaula of Bangal was defeated by treachery and Mir jafar was made the puppet Nawab by the east India Company.

- EIC got free Dastak (Royal farman to carry duty free trade in Bengal.
- They consolidated their stronghold in Bengal.
- Other European rivals like french

Candidates must not write on this margin

Could not match with the British EIC.

Battle of Buxar 1764

This Victory of East India Company over Indian Combined forces of Mughal emperor Shah Alam II Sujaudau la of Awadh and Mir kasim of Bengal helped EIC to further Strengthen their control in India.

* Importance of Battle of Buxar

(1) Treaty of Allahabad was signed British EIC earned huge war booty is reperations to the war from the loosing parties.

(2) EIC became the Diwan (revenue Collecting rights) in Bihar Bengal.

(3) Duty free trade allowed.

(4) Established more factories.

(5) Mughal emperor was reduced to as puppet

Candidates must not write on this margin

(6) Combined defeat of Indian Princes sent a Strong message to rest of India about the arrival of a Strong power on the horizon of India.

(7) British EIC adopted ruthless policy to annex Indian Kingdoms afterwards.

(8) Resources acquired by British helped them to outcompete other European powers like French, Dutch, Danes.

∴ So it can be concluded that the battle of Buxar was more crutial for EIC to further its imperial interests in India.

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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

→ Sanskrit literature forms the fountain head of innumerous Indo-European Language System. It is one of the oldest languages of the world and enjoys the Status of the classical Language

☆ Sanskrit literature as the high watermark of Indian literary sources.

(1) Vedas, Purans, Aranyaks, Smrities Shrutis are in Sanskrit languages. The Shlokes, poetries, proses form the part of intangible heritage of India.

(2) Ashtadhyayi was written in 500 BC by Panini a Sanskrit gramarian. It was a treaty of Sanskrit grammer.

(3) Schollers like Charak wrote charak samhita, Sushrut - Susrut Samhita in Sanskrit.

Candidates must not write on this margin

④ The books on medicine, astronomy poetry, music, dance etc.. were extensively written in Sanskrit.

Ex - Natyashashtra by Bharat Muni
- Aryabhattiyam by Aryabhatta.

* Sanskrit literature during Guptas.

Guptas patronised art and culture. Sanskrit evolved and prospered during their time.

① Navratnas of Chandragupta Vikramaditya included Kalidasha. He wrote - Abhigyanshakuntlam Meghdutam, etc.. in Shanskrit.

② Play writters like Hastimala

③ Many of the classical Sanskrit literature like Mahabharat Ramayan were compiled during Gupta age.

Candidates must no: write on this margin

- Guptas kings and merchant guilds patronised temples, Ashrams, Pathsalas, Gurukul System. These places helped Sanskrit to flourish.
- Many regional literature emerged as the offshoots of Sanskrit languages.

✡ In the Contemporary times Sanskrit literature forms the part of intangible cultural heritage. They should be conserved.

✡ Recent govt. initiatives -

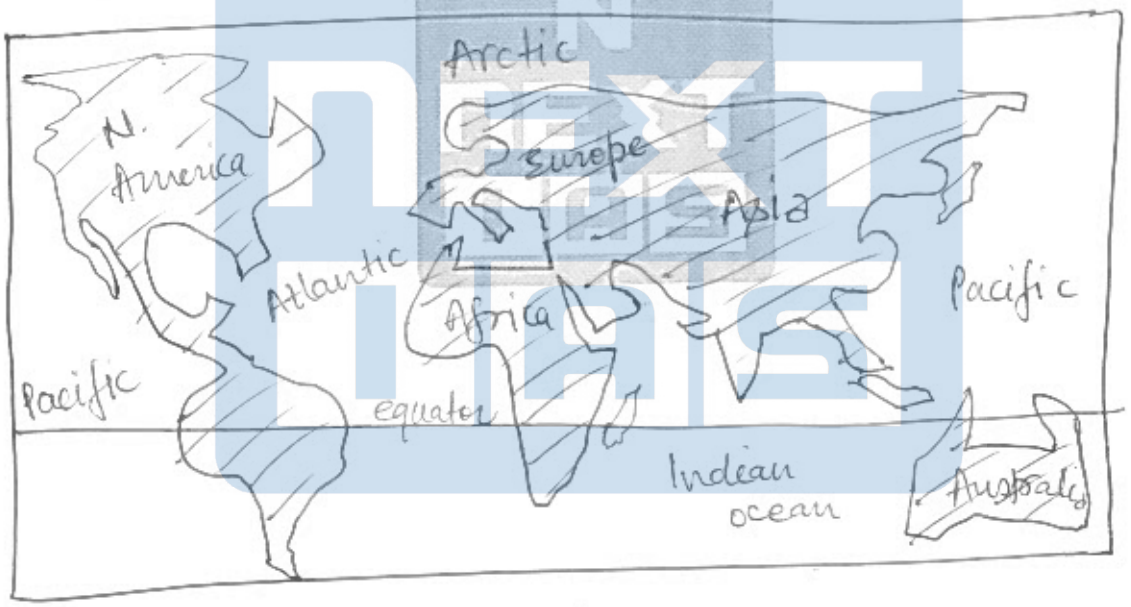
1. Bhasini platform
2. Archive Collection of Sanskrit manuscripts.
3. UGC gives grants for research in Sanskrit.

Candidates must not write on this margin

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

Oceani Surface Covers 71% of the total earth's crust. There is a diverse physiographic features present on the Oceanic Surface inside the deap waters.

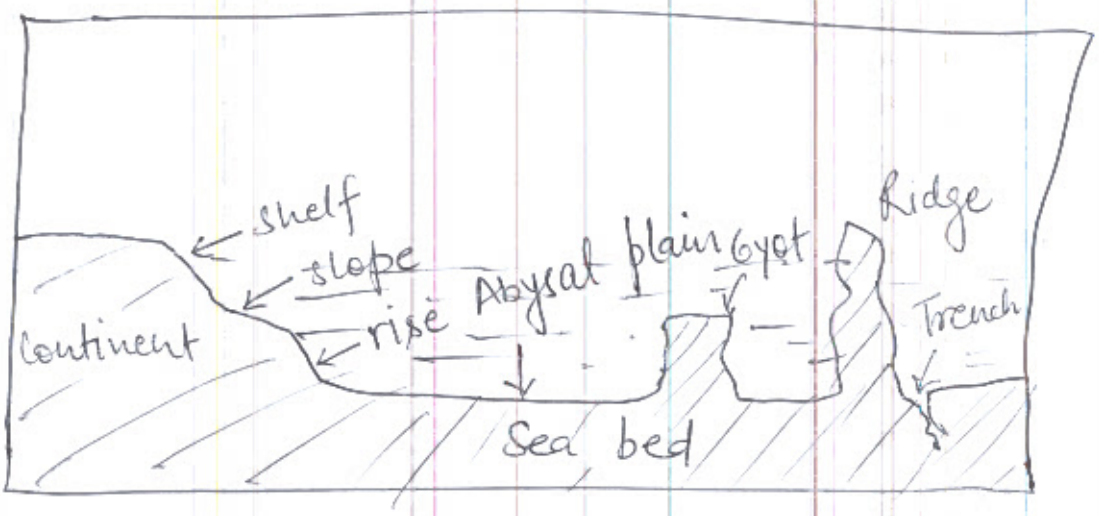


* Major features of oceanic floor.

(1) Continental Shelves -

Extensions of Continents inside ocean with 2-5° gradient. They are formed due to deposition of Sediments brought in by rivers

Candidates must not write on this margin



- Continental slope - After shelf they project towards ocean. Gradient 20°
- Continental rise - Abrupt slope up to 60°
- Abyssal plains - 90% of continental basin is covered with Abyssal plains. flat featureless
- Trenches - Deep depressions where plates Converge.
- Guyot - Submarine mountains
- Ridges - Oceanic mountains.

Candidates must not write on this margin

Significance in study of oceanography.

1. Help to study plat movements. Plate tectonics.
2. Study of sediments helps to ascertain their age.
3. Help in predicting tsunamis storm, Earthquakes, Volcanoes
4. Help to understand ecology of ocean like Corals, mangroves Kelps, Sea wildlife.
5. Coastal Communities and their livelihood can be better protected with in depth understanding of oceanography and oceanic features.

Candidates must not write on this margin

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

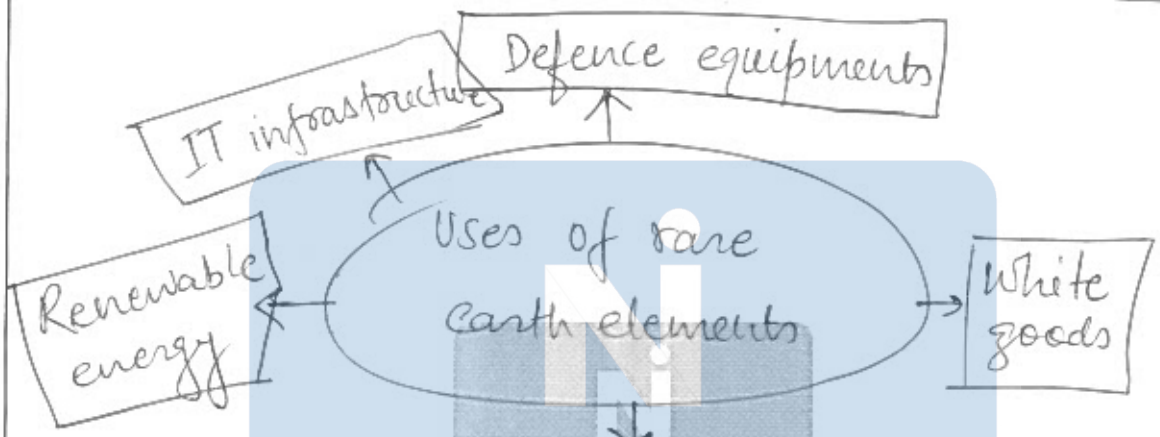
→ Rare earth elements are those critical minerals whose extraction process is tedious. They exist in abundance but their Concentration in the Ore is minuscule. Theire ores Contain a lots of impurities. So their extractions and refinning is rare and a few Countries have monopoly over their supply chain.



- Rare earth distribution in the world

Candidates must not write on this margin

Rare earth elements - Strontium, Osmium, lithium, lanthanoid series elements of Periodic table Ex- Platinum, Zirconium



Environmental impacts of their extractions

1. Pollution of ground water table.
2. Contamination and human health deterioration - Ex - Lead posioning ~~causes~~ Cadmium pollution, Mercury pollution causing Itai-Itai disease.
3. Deforestation through mining forced migration of indigeneous people.

Candidates must not write on this margin

- Rare earth elements are going to play a crutial role in 4th industrial revolution.
- It will further play a role in renewable energy transition.
- Countries like China - Taiwan have virtual monopoly.
- USA has launched critical mineral alliance of which India is a party.

✡ India's initiatives

(1) liberalised mines and mineral norms.

(2) Bharat Videsh Kanij Nigam limited is collaborating with foreign nations to search and explore rare earth

✡ India must strive for Atmnirbh-arta in Rare earth.

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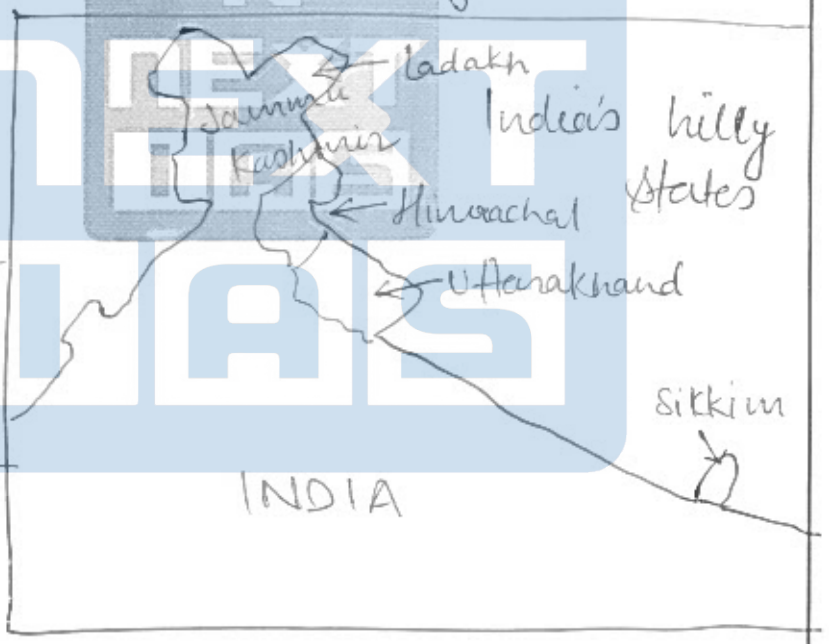
Q.16 पहाड़ी राज्यों में पर्यटन, इस क्षेत्र की पारिस्थितिक वहन क्षमता से अधिक हो जाने का खतरा है। इस प्रवृत्ति के लिए योगदान करने वाले कारकों का विश्लेषण कीजिए और इस घटना के संभावित पर्यावरणीय प्रभावों का मूल्यांकन कीजिए। इन राज्यों में धारणीय पर्यटन को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए क्या उपाय किए जा सकते हैं?

(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

Hilly states of India harbour huge tourism potentials. Ex- Ecotourism, Adventure Sports, Cultural tourism, Sightseeing etc. It can bring immense economic revenues if tapped properly.



Unfortunately unscientific and unregulated tourism is wrecking havoc on the ecology of Indian hilly states.

India's hilly States

☆ Factors responsible

(1) Lack of proper environment impact assesment of the

Candidates must not write on this margin

Developmental projects in the hilly states.
Ex- Resorts, restaurants, hotels, houses are built on flood plains, hilly tracts in unsustainable manner.
They attract disasters like Joshimath

(2) Hill stations like Shimla, Mashuri, Nainital lack proper city master plan.

(3) Over crowding and illegal encroachment, deforestation has breached the ecological carrying capacity.

(4) Revenge tourism - After Covid 19 induced lockdown people Crowded the hill stations in unsustainable numbers.

(5) Use and throw mentality

(6) Lackadiasical environmental laws.

Candidates must not write on this margin

* Measures needed for Sustainable tourism in hilly States

(1) Putting a threshhold limit of daily or monthly tourist arrivals

(2) Developing ecotourism.

(3) Sensiting locals people to be watchdog of environmental health

(4) Climate Smart infrastructure Build back better (Sendai framework)

(5) Strict implementation of environmental protection laws

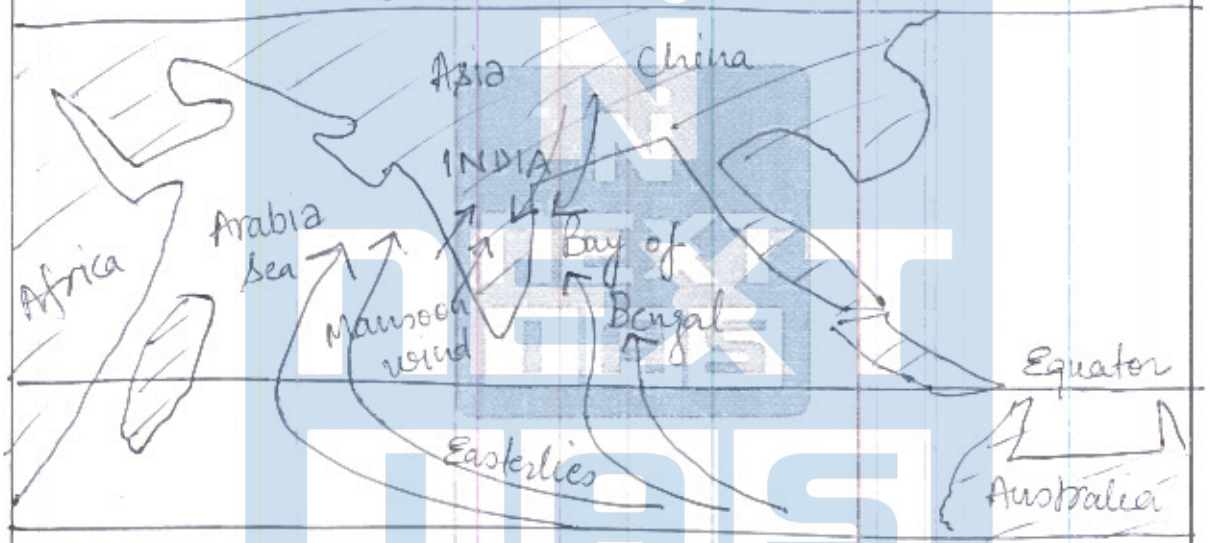
* Tourism industry if managed properly can create huge employment and economic avenues otherwise it may lead to disasters.

Candidates must not write on this margin

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

→ Mansoon is the seasonal reversal of wind over Indian Subcontinent and some other parts of the world which Causes heavy Concentrated rainfall.



* Multitude of factors play their role in origine and propogation of mansoon winds.

* Oceanic factors -

• EL Nino - Warm ocean current off the coast of Peru weakens mansoonal circulation

Candidates must not write on this margin

② La nina - A cold oceanic current helps to strengthen the mansoon.

③ AMOC - Atlantic Meridional Over-turning circulation originating from Atlantic ocean has far reaching Consequences on climate all over the world. So it also influences mansoon.

④ Thermohaline circulations help in origine of El Nino and La nina which subsequently influences mansoon

Atmospheric factors

① Wind pattern - Easterlies help in creation of Indian ocean Diapole, Walker circulation which ensures diverse facets of mansoon.

Candidates must not write on this margin

② Pressure gradient between Madagascar and Tibbetan plateau helps to attract mansoon wind from Indian ocean to Indian subcontinent.

③ Shifting of ITCZ (Inter tropical Convergence zone help in arrival of mansoon. Similarly easterly jetstream also influence mansoon

④ Southward shifting of ITCN and reversal of pressure conditions initiates retreating mansoon

✱ Mansoon is a complex phenemenon It influences the socio-economic and political aspects of billions of people all across the globe. They is need of global cooperation to ascertain its predictability.

Candidates must not write on this margin

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

Traditions are the amalgamation of values principles morals practices, cultures, conventions prevalent over a place. Traditions serve some socio-economic and political utility. They have evolved over time to provide harmony, order and progress in the society. Ex- marriages family, festivities, rituals, etc..

Traditions impeding change

(1) Many traditions have outlived their utility and must change for a better future but still societies clinge to them. Ex-
- Inter caste marriages, Inter religion marriages, Castism, Patriarchy
- Rigidities over food choices.

Candidates must not write on this margin

② Status coist nature of society.

③ Some Vested interests with political objectives, vote bank thwart progressive Change. Ex- Tripple Talaq Legislations were opposed. Sabrimala temple entry to women was protested.

④ Some still practice untouchability.

⑤ lack of education, Scientific temperament make people stubborn to their traditions.

⑥ Skepticism, threate perceptions to loose one's identity impede Change.

⑦

✱ Social legislations

① SC,ST atrocities prevention act 1989

② Protection of Civil Rights act 1956

③ Hindu Succession ammendment act 2005.

④ Criminalisation of tripple talaq

Candidates must not write on this margin

These legislations have had mixed rejuts in bringing social change. But, to a large extent legislations do bring positive change. Ex- Banning Slavery, indentured labourers has reduced the practice to the large extent. Although it is still practiced in some parts of the world.

* Social legislations with strong implementation, sensitisation, moral appeal can bring visible change. Ex- ~~Bus~~ Road safety act has brought change.

* Human being is a psycho-social animal. It's actions are precarious. Legislations for social change need diverse approach to meet their goals.

Candidates must not write on this margin

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 has the largest slum population of the world. Dharavi slum of Mumbai is the largest in the world. Slums situated just beside Indian metros like Kolkata, Mumbai, Delhi manifest the glaring naked example of inequality, cruelty and human exploitations.

✱ Slums: Result of lopsided and Vested Urban policies

(1) Developmental benefits doesn't reach proportionately to all. The rising wage gap forces daily wage earners to live hand to mouth in make shift shanties in slums.

Candidates must not write on this margin

(2) Real estate of cities are flooded with black money. Common people can't afford decent home.

(3) Gated Colonies are exclusivist. Caste, class, religion biases determine who live there. Poor disadvantaged sections of the society are forced to live in slums.

(4) New migrants to the cities are not welcomed, rather treated as outsiders, looked with suspicion. So they are forced to ghettoise in slums.

(5) Poor people of slums lack political power, administrative will power to bring positive change in the deteriorated conditions of their slums.

Candidates must not write on this margin

(7) Slums are located at the fringe outskirts of cities. Peri urban, Suburban locations away from the Central business districts of the cities. All the negative elements like waste treatments recycling, dumping of urban waste happen in slums.

(8) Law and Order is also not properly taken care off

* Recently Reliance industries signed an agreement with Bombay municipalities for rehabilitation of Dharavi slums. Its a step in right direction.

* Proper resolution of slum in Indian cities will help them to be the growth engines of the country.

Candidates must not write on this margin

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 the feeling of religious Chauvenism. It promote religious intolerence while harms the social fabric and Social Capital.

Economic deprivation fueling Communalism

(1) In a poor and developing society where Competition for limited resources happen. A percieved sense of other group getting more at the cost of one's own interest Communalism. Ex- Divide and rule played by British between Hindus and Muslims.

- Mateies and Kukis conflict over percieved threate of one's interest by other

Candidates must not write on this margin

③ Poor and empoverished group feel cheated, alienated. It's resentment against the rich, prosperous community increases. Ex- Regional and religious economic disparities fuel fueds.

[Communalism: thrives in Social exclusion]

① It strengthen biases, stereotypes prejudices about other community.

② Exclusion further devide the social cleaveges

③ Increases the economic gap.

④ Hate increases.

Ex- In Srilanka conflict between Tamilians and Singhlese reached the ~~te~~ threshhold under such policies of exclusion. (13th Constitutional amendment)

Candidates must not write on this margin

Communalism Fertile ground for discontent and divisions

1. Deterioration of social trust
2. Violent conflict taking toll on men and material.
3. Fuels seperatism, Ex - Civil war in Srilanka.
4. Non state actors aided by enemy nations can create internal security threates. Ex - ISIS of Pakistan faueled seperatism in Kashmir, Khalistan, terrorist attack.

* Communalism is a slippery slope which can take back countries progress and prosperity. Different antagonistic communities should be accomodated with adequate socio-political and economic representation.

Candidates must not write on this margin

Space for Rough Work