

NEXT IAS

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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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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. : [Signature]

[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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3. Write legibly and neatly. Do not write in bad/illegible handwritings.
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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.

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

Ans

The foundation of Indian philosophical thought is based on the confluence of different philosophical ideas that originated from north and south India and also from outside the subcontinent.

Elements from South

(1) Bhakti Uages and their philosophy

⇒ Bhakti Uaints like Sri Ramanujar and his disciples Ramanarda belong to South

propagated "Vishishtadvaitavade" (qualified non dualism)

⇒ Bhakti movement originated in the South and later spread to North India

Ex) Nayanmars and Alvars of South India.

- (2) Literatures added to the overall philosophy → Jangam Literature propounded ideas of Bhakti, i.e. devotion of human towards God.

Elements from the North

- (1) Pantrism → developed in north as a parallel to Bhakti movement
- (2) Sufism → with advent of Islamic empires in north India, Sufism came to the country. (ex) Chishti silsila, Baba Faridduddin.
- ⇒ it brought the monotheistic ideas of God and values like equality, fraternity.
- (3) Buddhism → Originated in north in Bodhgaya, propagated the middle path and other values.
- (ex) desire is the cause of human suffering.

Therefore, a confluence of all these ideas from north and south contributed in development of Indian philosophy.

Q.2

सामाजिक परिवर्तन और सुधार के लिए भारतीय समाज का आवेग औपनिवेशिक शासन के प्रति इसके विरोध की एक प्रतिक्रिया थी। परीक्षण कीजिए।

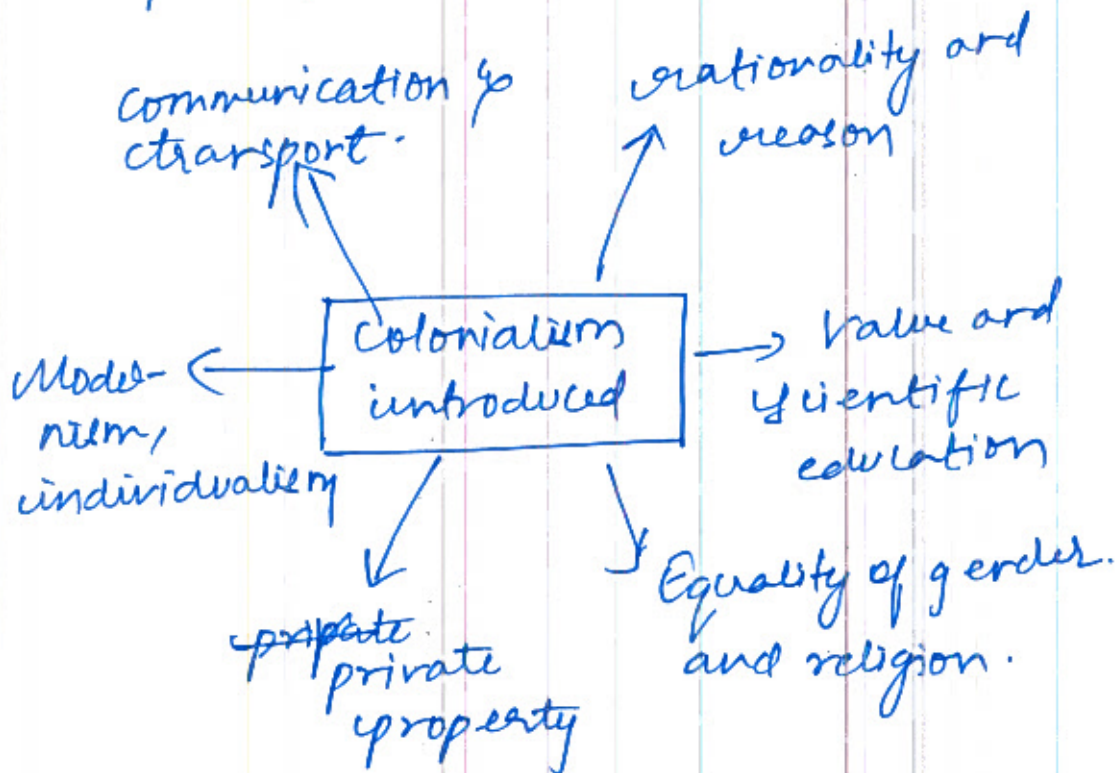
(150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

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

Ans

Colonial rule in India started officially after the Battle of Plassey in 1757. Since then it continued for over 200 years and had significant impact on Indian traditional society.



The colonial culture was in clash with the traditional social

superstructure of the Indian society
that provided an impetus to social
change.

clashes that led to social change.

➤ Gender equality vs second class status
of women

Two women education, employment,
abolition of sati, opposite to
purdah.

Ex) Raja ram Mohan
and Roy widow
re-marriage
cishway chandra
vidya sagar.

➤ Scientific
education vs religious education

vernacular language based modern
education.

➤ Private property vs community ownership

cooperative societies and enterprises.

➤ Rationality vs superstitions

promoted logical and reason based
thinking.

Hence, clashes led to reforms and thus
brought in social change.

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

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

Ans.

Earth's surface has uneven temperature distribution owing to many factors. They are:

① Insolation:

↳ different latitudes receive various amounts of insolation from sun due to earth's "titled axis" [$23\frac{1}{2}^\circ$ tilted] this causes temperature differences.

Ex $\rightarrow$ 90° latitudes receive no insolation for over '6' months in a year.

② Topography

↳ complex topography features also result in temperature differences

③ temperature decreases with altitude. Hence, temperature is low in top of the mountains.

④ Vegetation: → trees act as a shelter and reflect the insolation back to atmosphere. Areas with dense forest cover hence have relatively lower temperature.

⑤ precipitation → rainfall on the surface is not even. windward & coastal areas ⇒ low temperature.

⑥ Ocean currents: cool currents → relatively lower temperature
warm currents → higher temperature.

⑦ Complex mixture of land and oceans: land heats and cools down more quickly than oceans.

The above factors act interdependently and contribute to temperature differences.

- 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

Ans

Global warming is increasing the global temperatures that is causing in melting of glaciers. $\Rightarrow$ Arctic glaciers

Effects of melting glaciers

(1) Increasing sea level:

$\hookrightarrow$ may lead to submersion of islands $\Rightarrow$ Kiribati islands are the first landmass to be lost by 2030.

(2) Changing in climate: $\rightarrow$ melting glaciers can influence the local weather conditions.

$\Rightarrow$ Δ temperature in northern Europe.

(3) Loss of marine Biodiversity $\rightarrow$ life under the sea.

(4) unleashing of trapped microorganisms that could have potential health challenges. (ex) Zombie virus.

(5) Floods → urban floods due to overflow of rivers, coastal floods - etc.

Measures needed to address the issue

(1) prevent rising global temperatures.
↳ ↓ Green house gas emissions.

(2) Adopting climate friendly lifestyle.
(ex) India "Life" campaign.

(3) preventing marine pollution.
(ex) oil spills and plastic.

(4) preventing drastic changes in glacial landscapes (ex) Avoiding invasive research & excavations.

Therefore the above measures can help in tackling the issue. However fulfilling the targets of Paris agreement is a more effective solution.

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

Ans

White revolution in India
refers to the increase in production
in the dairy sector, especially milk
and products.

However, the revolution had
a profound success in western India
Ex) Karnataka → Nandini.
Gujarat → Amul

Factors for regional success

(1) presence of cooperative societies
among producers that enabled
large scale production through
economies of scale

(2) Strong rural economy

↳ western India had a prosperous rural economy, hence it was easier to channel the power from it

(3) deeper impact of green revolution

↳ farmers were ready to diversify towards dairy sector unlike punjab & UP (success green revolution)

(4) Climate conditions

↳ moderating effect of oceans led to better environment for growth of cattle.

(5) Implementation

→ farmers producer organizations
→ cooperative societies.

Therefore, better institutional support and the above reason were responsible for uneven success of white revolution.

Q.7

पृथ्वी की आंतरिक संरचना की हमारी समझ में भूकंपीय अनुसंधान किस हद तक योगदान करता है? इसके महत्व 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

Ans

Seismic investigation refers to the study of seismic waves that are received from the earth's interior during earthquakes, volcanic eruptions and also otherwise.

Ex) P waves, S waves.

Importance of seismic waves in investigation of earth's interior

May provide information about the structure of earth interior based on the differences in intensity and frequency of waves.

▷ information about composition

↳ Electromagnetic waves may be helpful in deciding the nature of material.

(ex) hard rock vs soft rock.

▷ Vibrations → provide information about density differences.

Limitations

▷ fails to provide the exact composition information

▷ Only indirect sources, hence information cannot be validated without direct evidence.

Though useful in initial analysis of the Earth's interior, they are not as much effective as the direct sources.

- 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

Ans

Demographic transition refers to the change in the composition of age structure in the society and it varies across different states in India. Because.

① Correlation with economic growth.
⇒ difference in growth rates in various states

② Unbalanced development:

⇒ Lack of education, employment and basic facilities leads to difference in fertility rates.

③ Historical reasons

↳ Momentum due to

previous population trends

Ex) Bihar historically has higher population.

④ Cultural reasons

↳ certain cultures refuse transition by advocating higher birth rates.

Problems due to difference.

① pressure on resources due to higher population

↳ Land fragmentation of land holdings.

② poverty and hunger

↳ due to lack of enough employment opportunities.

③ reinforces inequalities → higher population growth makes it difficult for the distribution of income

Hence, population growth is a boon and also a bare-making it a double edged sword.

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

Ans

India is the land where different cultures live, meet, exchange and sustain together, making it a "Salad bowl" or "melting pot" of cultures.

Factors that have contributed to the Cultural unity

⇒ Historical factors:

laid emphasis of
 harmony and
 co-living.

- ← Bhakti and Sufi movements
- ← Freedom struggle
 - ← Non cooperation movement
 - ← Charkha pact

 developed a sense of unity.

⇒ Cultural factors

Language: Hindi acts as a lingua franca

Art and architecture: reflects the cosmopolitical nature of Indian society.
 (ex) Islamic monuments display Hindu motifs.

⇒ Constitution → fundamental rights
Article 14, 15.
Cultural rights - Article 29, 30.
Preamble: declares India to be secular.

⇒ Religious factors: Hindu scriptures like Vedas, puranas and Bhagwadgita promote tolerance and equality.
(ex) philosophies like Buddhism, Jains.

The unity of India, hence, lies in its diversity which acts as its strength and soul.

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

Ans

Despite various social, religious and legislative efforts, the present society is still not free of caste.

social:
 {Lawrence
 { reforms during 19th and 20th century.
constitutional
 { Article 17
 { Article 14, 15, 16.
 } affirmative action.

Major barriers to annihilation of caste in India is the dichotomy of public and private life.

Justification

⇒ private life of the people is not

the concern of state. Hence, they may act according to the laws in public places but still continue discrimination in their private matters
 (ex) honour killings.

⇒ Dichotomy prevents exchange of ideas from office to home. why?

⇔ The nature of family politics is still dominated by patriarchy.

⇒ Dichotomy promotes endogamy: How?

↳ alienation of private life leads to prevalence of traditional ideas that restrict spread of ideas from public life (ex) intercaste marriages still a Bare.

⇒ Public officials and politicians

↳ Though they represent their efforts towards annihilation in public life but do not enforce in private this leads to "caste based politics".

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

Ans

Post independent India faced numerous challenges in matter of economy, political unity and social harmony.

↓ integration of princely states. border issue	↓ Communalism Caste based violence. maroot struggle	↓ poverty, hunger, inequalities
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In face of these challenges, it was difficult for India to manage its bilateral relations as the high interrelation between external and internal challenges.

This led to wars with Pakistan in 1961, 1971 and with China in

1960s. and also the Sino-Indian border
Kargil conflict.

Causes of the war

Border dispute → at armyachal prodeh
and northern jammu &
kashmir with china.

Partition → inefficient partition and
problem of integration of prin-
ceple states, especially, jammu-
and-kashmir led to war with
pakistan.

Terrorism and ceasefire violations

↳ Pakistan and carried out
the infiltration drive into Jammu
and Kashmir. (proxy war through
terrorism)

Territorial integrity → India's claim of
pakistan of occupied Kashmir and
china were always the

most contentious issues

Impact on bilateral relations

⇒ restriction of trade

▷ revocation of most favoured nation's status.

▷ import restrictions on Chinese products.

⇒ Disunity in international forums.

▷ India's strategy of isolating Pakistan on bilateral forums.

▷ China's opposition to India's UNSC membership

⇒ closing of channels of communication and also transport routes, especially with Pakistan.

⇒ loss of lives on both sides.

▷ recent Doklam stand off and the conflict with China

▷ constant attacks on Indian forces by Pakistan backed terror outfits.

▷ Uri, Pathankot.

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 अंग्रेजों के लिए प्लासी की तुलना में बक्सर का युद्ध अधिक महत्वपूर्ण 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

Ans

The rule of East India company

started in India, officially, after the conquest of Bengal. Two major battles that were fought are Plassey and Buxar.

Implications of Battle of Plassey - 1757

- (1) it displayed the weakness of Indian rulers, especially, Miran-ul-daula who was the Governor of Bengal.
- (2) reflected lack of unity among Indian leaders, especially, due to

the acts of treason by Mirjaffar and others.

(3) Granted many trade concessions to the EIC and also heavy amounts as way indemnity.

(4) Mirjaffar was made the Nawab, who was forced to resign in favour of Mir Qasim → displayed ~~clear~~ resistance towards British interferences.

However, despite the profound impact caused by Battle of Plassey, the Battle of Buxar was more important for British and had a decisive blow to the Indian rulers. Because.

(1) Unlike Plassey, Battle of Buxar ~~was~~ involved the forces of imperial Mughal empire directly and Emperor

Mohammad Shah Alam participated in the war.

(2) Defeat caused a serious blow to the Mughal authority of India

→ Shah Alam was made a pensioner of EIC.

(3) Treaty of Allahabad: it led to the establishment of dual rule in Bengal.
"Indian Nawabs had responsibility of administration but lacked powers"

(4) Buxar battle was fought with the alliance of Mughal and Awadh Kingdoms.
The defeat hence was more crucial for British.

Both the Battle mark significant watershed in Indian History as they lead to the Beginning of colonial rule in the Subcontinent.

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

Ans

Gupta age is considered as the golden age in literature and it set a high water for the literary history of ancient India.

Apart from Gupta, the age of Vargam and the post Gupta period also contributed significantly to the classical literature.

Gupta Age.

⇒ Kalidasa

known as the Shakespeare of India
pioneer of Sanskrit plays and dramas.

Ex) Abhijana Ushakuntala.

Harivara.

the court poet of Samudra
gupta wrote many commentaries
and biographies in Sanskrit

Ex) Amogavarsha

Panini → this grammar is considered
as the classical source of Sanskrit
literature.

Post Gupta

Harsanodhara → was a writer and
poet himself. Authored many
Sanskrit plays.

Bhaskara → Lilavati → scientific Sanskrit
literature

Aryabhatta → Siddhanta

Chakrasamithi →
book on
surgery.

Chargam Literature

→ it refers to the group of poets who lived in Pandyam kingdom.

⇒ Chargam poets lived in the Tamil land but also wrote in Sanskrit.

Bhakti Literature

→ The initial Bhakti literature from the South India was written in Sanskrit.

Therefore, contributions based on made by different writers and in different periods resulted in development of Sanskrit classical literature that adds and sets a high watermark on India's literary history.

- 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 महत्व 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

Ans Ocean topography is more complex than the physiography on the land. due to the presence of boundaries of major tectonic plates. The ocean floor has many relief features which are tectonic in origin.

Major features of Ocean floor

① Deep sea trenches:

↳ formed on the convergent plate boundaries.

(2) Mid oceanic ridge

↳ chain of mountains formed on the divergent plate boundaries

(3) Deep Oceanic plains

↳ the most stable landscape that has minimum relief variations

(4) Guyots and Seamounts

↳ volcanic in origin. that are formed either isolated or in chains

(5) Continental shelf

↳ marks the boundary between continental shelf and deep sea plains

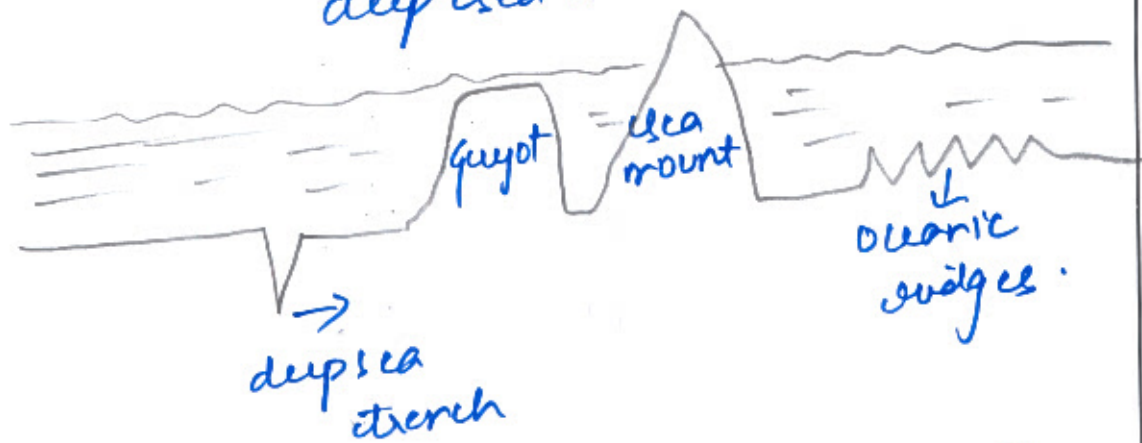
Importance in study of Oceanography

(1) Helps in studying the formation of world's largest physiographic

features

Ex: Blue oceanic pacific hole.

- (2) Helps in studying the composition of ocean floor's soil
↳ chemical composition as soil is formed due to deep sea volcano eruptions.



- (3) helps in analysing the movements of tectonic plates and their impacts
(4) Helps in studying differences in salinity, temperature and the distribution of natural resources in the deep the marine life.

Therefore, ocean floor's composition makes study of oceanography simpler and easy.

- Q.15 दुर्लभ पृथ्वी तत्वों (दुर्लभ मृदा धातुएँ) की बढ़ती माँग के साथ, उनका वितरण वैश्विक अर्थव्यवस्था का एक महत्वपूर्ण पहलू बन गया है। वैश्विक स्तर पर दुर्लभ पृथ्वी तत्वों 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

Ans

Rare earth minerals are crucial in fueling the fourth industrial revolution as they are useful in critical technological applications.

Ex: Semiconductors,
electric vehicles.

Examples of rare earth minerals

→ Lithium → used in
electric vehicles
→

Distribution of rare earth minerals

Almost 60-70% of rare earth minerals are concentrated in China

- ▷ Ladakh region in India.
- ▷ The arctic coastal region of northern hemisphere.
- ▷ Siberia and Alaska.
- ▷ The northern coasts of Canada, and Russia.

Uses of rare earth minerals

- ▷ Medicinal uses
 - ↓
 - ↳ critical pharmaceutical products
 - ↳ vaccines, essential drugs.
 - ↳ manufacturing of APIs.
- ▷ Semiconductors
 - ↳ smartphones manufacturing
 - ↳ solar panels
- ▷ Mobility:
 - ↳ Electric vehicles.
 - ↳ Drones.

Environmental impact

- ▷ extraction may require melting of glaciers as they are trapped beneath the ice sheets
- ▷ threat to Biodiversity: many species may be dependent on these minerals (ex) corals.
- ▷ threat to health due to pollution
(ex) concentration of rare earth minerals in food chains may threaten survival of species.
- ▷ Global warming — as extraction requires use of carbon intensive process.

Rare earth minerals are crucial for economic development and growth, but an equal importance must be given on the effects of environment

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

Ans

Tourism in hilly states is attractive due to the presence of beautiful valleys, rivers, springs, mountains, unique species and other aspects of aesthetic beauty. However, increasing tourism is threatening the ecological balance of those states.

Factors responsible

(1) Increased frequency of tourists:

↳ due to availability of technology that can maintain suitable environment for all seasons.

(2) Increased presence of tourism enterprises

↳ they have encroached ecologically sensitive areas.

↳ hotels, resorts & the chemical products etc.

(3) Lack of concern for pollution.

↳ disposal of plastic in sensitive areas has caused concentration in certain species.

Potential environmental impacts

(1) Contamination of rivers

↳ from plastic pollution

(2) threaten survival of species that are endemic to those regions.

(3) floods and sinking of landmass

↳ Uttarakhand in 2022

(4) Landslides, and other man made natural disasters.

Measures to promote Sustainable Tourism

- ① Restricting tourist inflow through proper rationalization.
- ② Imposition of strict environmental regulations on tourist enterprises.
- ③ Creating awareness among tourists about the importance of Biodiversity preservation in that area.
- ④ Involvement of local community in protection of tourist sites and ecologically sensitive areas.

Sustainable tourism is possible if everyone recognises the importance of a lifestyle that is in compatibility with environment

- 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

Ans

Indian monsoon is caused due to the seasonal reversal of winds flowing westwards in the equatorial region towards the subcontinent due to difference in pressure.

Monsoon has direct relation with the distribution of rainfall as more than 60% of India receive rainfall only during monsoon. The intensity and distribution of monsoon in turn is affected by various oceanic and atmospheric factors.

Oceanic factors

- ▷ Ocean currents
 - ↳ A strong clockwise ocean current results in strong monsoon.
- ▷ Indian ocean dipole (IOD)
 - ↳ a positive IOD is beneficial for monsoon intensity.
- ▷ El-Niño → reduces the intensity on rainfall.
- ▷ Walker circulation
 - ↳ a simultaneous Walker circulation influences the monsoon positively

Atmospheric factors

- ▷ Western disturbances (WD)

Occurrence of WP leads to sudden cloud bursts in India and causes urban flooding. ^{North} Western India: Delhi, HP.

▷ Easterly winds

↳ responsible for break of monsoons
↳ a strong easterly winds leads to shortage of rainfall in eastern regions.

▷ Tumarrice — simultaneous occurrences may increase rainfall in coastal regions.

★ Therefore, the distribution and intensity of monsoons in India is effected by various factors. Hence it is always not possible to forecast the rainfall accurately.

Q.18 हमारे समाज में परंपराएँ परिवर्तन को क्यों बाधित करती हैं? प्राचीन रीति-रिवाजों 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

The preference of traditions in society impede change. This is due to the presence of conservatism in the society. (ie) love for the past.

Reasons why traditions resist change.

- (1) Change is often considered as an attack on traditions rather than a reform.
- (2) The presence of patriarchy resists changes related to women.
 - women employment & education.

(3) politics

↳ politicians often appease the voters on the basis of traditions which re-enforce them.

(4) Religious backing

↳ Many traditions in the society are backed by religion. Hence difficult to initiate reform.

↳ ex → purdah → Muslims.
female genital mutilation
↳ Bohras

Role of social legislation

(i) trial

① state may force change on the people by making them a

crime. ↳ ex → abolition of untouchability
Article 17.

Triple talac abolition.

② A change in mindset

↳ might be possible if the legislation is widely discussed before introduction

↳ discussions on UCC

③ -ve

① legislations may prove ineffective due to the dichotomy of private & personal life

↳ honour killings

② may be considered as attack on personal laws and may lead to violent protests.

③ Social legislations may fail to balance the concerns of all communities and different groups within.

- 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

Ans

Slums in India are result of urbanization. They are the consequences of unplanned and haphazard growth.

Urbanisations as a cause of slums

① Increase in migration to Urban areas in search of employment and better facilities

↳ leads to Ted population density.

② Development of Urban Cities

↳ increases attractiveness and invites more migration

③ unbalanced growth

↳ negligence of agricultural sector rural areas cause people to migrate.

④ failure of government

↳ failure to provide proper and adequate opportunities for employment.

⑤ failure of welfare scheme

↳ ↳ due to error of exclusion large section of population living in urban areas lacks access to schemes like. Mudra, Pm Garib Kalyan yojan. etc.

⑥ Economic policies:

↳ failure of economic policies to recognise the informal employment markets has led to sustainability of slums.

⑦ Lack of housing infrastructure and Basic amenities

Urbanisation without a balanced rural development is the cause of slums.

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 चर्वर 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

Ans

Communalism is a modern phenomena that based on the concept of two nation theory propounded by Muslim league during the freedom struggle.

Causes of communalism

① unbalanced development

↳ Muslims in India have high illiteracy and low representation in employment

(2) politics based on identity increases the communal tensions.

(3) presence of communal forces that perpetrate communalism.

(4) poverty

↳ leads to radicalisation of youth towards violence

(5) religious factors

↳ lack of proper regulation of religious organisation often leads to radicalizations.

(6) Hate speech

↳ lack of proper legal
frame

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Space for Rough Work

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