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(To be filled by candidate)

Name of Candidate : Syed Adeel Mohsin

Roll No. : PTTP221113

Registration Number : ..... 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.

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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. : .....

[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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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



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Candidates must not write on this margin

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

The colonial rule in India created conditions that facilitated social change in India.

This can be seen as follows :-

(i) western values → rationalism, humanism etc questioned Indian orthodoxy and obscurantism
(e.g) Raja Ram Mohan Roy.

(ii) opposition to westernisation
↳ revivalist movements
↳ like Arya Samajists

(iii) Ramakrishna mission highlighted historical greatness of Indian civilisation as

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against western description of India as backward.

(IV) Economic exploitation fostered a sense of deprivation
↳ started getting education
↳ developing industries.

(V) Missionaries → promoted christian values → to counter → religious reform movements
↳ tried to bring Dalits & Tribals into Hindu fold.

(VI) Wahhabi movement launched against western values coming into Islam.

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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

Factors

- ↳ despotic rule of the Tzarist regime
- ↳ inequality in the Russian society
- ↳ increasing hunger & poverty
- ↳ presence of Communist ideology of Lenin.

Consequences

- ↳ abolition of Tzarist regime
- ↳ establishment of govt of the workers
- ↳ establishment of first Communist state
- ↳ land reforms were undertaken
- ↳ equal distribution of wealth

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↳ focus on heavy industries.

Influence on Nehru

(i) revolutionary movements in 1920s

(ii) Kanpur Bolshevik Conspiracy Case

(iii) establishment of CPI in 1925

(iv) Labour movements during Non Cooperation movement.

(v) leaders like Nehru, Bose, Bhagat Singh was influenced.

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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

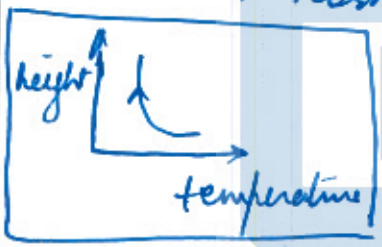
Discuss the various factors responsible for the uneven temperature distribution on Earth's surface.

(Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks

The earth's surface shows variations in temperature distribution across the latitude, longitude and its altitude.

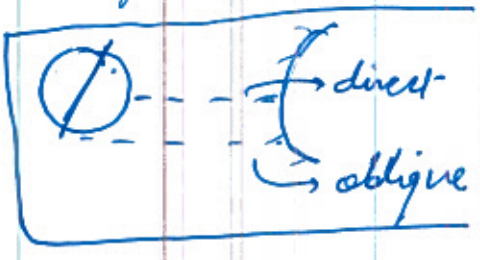
Various factors are

(i) Altitude : as we move up from the surface temperature declines → normal lapse rate – 6·5°C/km (upto the stratosphere after which it increases)



(ii) Latitudinal temperature distribution

↳ temperature increases towards the Equator due to angle of Sun's rays incidence



Candidates must not write on this margin

(iii) Continentality : temperature is more in the interior in the tropics.

(iv) ocean currents : warm ocean currents (eg) Brazilian Current raises temperature on Brazil coast

Canary Current → reduced temperature on Spanish coast.

(v) Rainfall : Rajasthan and west Bengal along the same latitude but Rajasthan has high temperature due to less rainfall → desert conditions.

(vi) land - water interface

↳ water → high specific heat → warms up slowly

↳ air → low specific heat warms faster.

⇒ difference in temperature.

Thus learning about these factors can help better understand role of global warming and temperature distribution.

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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

IPCC projections suggest than nearly 1/3rd of global glaciers may be lost forever by the end of century (2100). It has serious implications

Implication of Environment & ecosystem

(i) Rise in sea level → may damage coral reefs, inundation of coastal habitats (e.g Sunderbans)

(ii) increase in Albedo due to melting fall further fasten the melting.

↳ will also raise global temperature as less albedo → more absorption of heat.

(iii) May lead to flooding of rivers in the short term & drying in the long term

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→ impact on riverine ecosystem.

Social impact-

↳ flooding → disaster → loss of life & property.

↳ Economic loss → (e.g.) loss of fishing resources.

↳ loss in tourism potential

↳ may lead to flash floods & landslides

(e.g.) Chamoli disaster.

↳ climate refugees due to sea level rise

Measures that can be taken

(i) reducing Green house gases emissions

↳ decarbonising transport.

↳ renewable energy

↳ public transport

(ii) climate forcing → relasing chemicals to slow down cooling.

(iii) regulating ~~the~~ breaking Ships. and energy exploitation in polar regions

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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

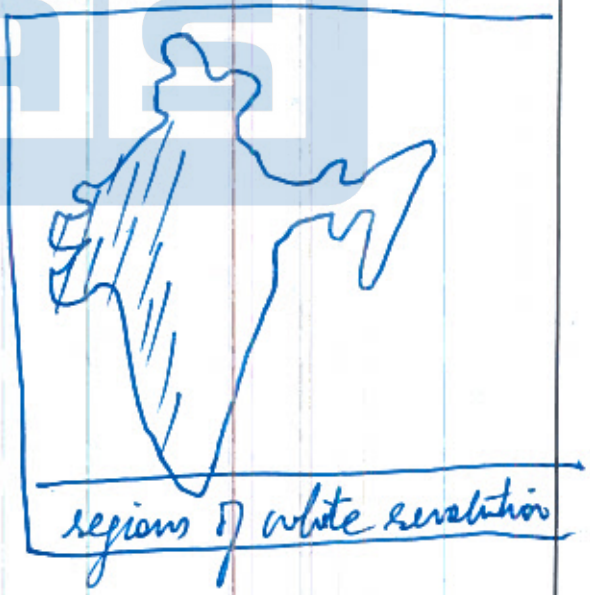
The White Revolution was most successful in the Western part of India. Discuss the factors for this regional success of the White Revolution. (Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks

White revolution refers to the unprecedented increase in milk production in India. specially in the last quarter of 20th century.

It was most successful in western Indian states like Gujarat, Rajasthan, Haryana, Punjab, Maharashtra etc

Factors responsible

(i) Cooperative movement
↳ was stronger in western India
eg Amul.



regions of white revolution

(ii) Historical factor
↳ Mahalwari System in this region promoted cooperatives

Candidates must not write on this margin

(iii) climate less suitable for farming due to aridity → dairy emerged as a viable alternative

(iv) Government policies → Rajasthan Gujarat etc actively promoted dairy sector → providing incentives
→ institutional support.
→ veterinarians.

(v) Green revolution in the region → brought better and more nutrient ~~foo~~ rich fodders.

(vi) Infrastructure → road connectivity, cold storage, transportation networks further promoted its growth.

(vii) presence of productive breeds like Mahirsal in Rajasthan.

Thus the lesson learnt from its success can be implemented elsewhere.

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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

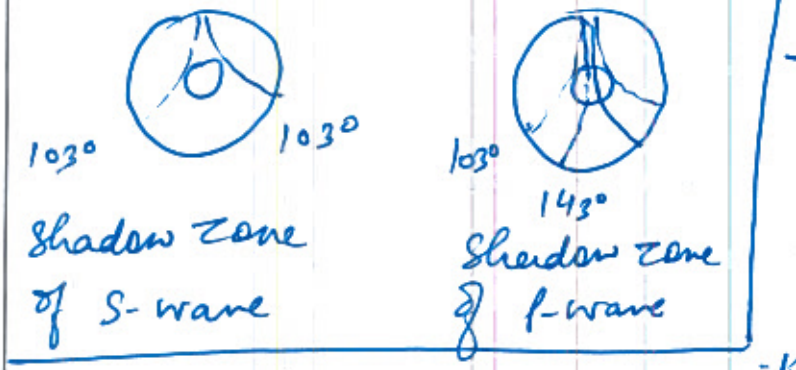
Seismic investigation refers to the science of studying earth interior through the analyses of Seismic waves

- Seismic waves
  - Surface waves
    - L-wave
    - R-wave
  - Body waves
    - P-wave
    - S-wave

} Provides information about Earth's interior.

It contributes to understanding as

(1) Tells about variation in density inside the Earth.



(e.g.)

P-waves

↳ travells through both solid liquid

↓↓

its shadow zone tells about the change in density i its path.

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(i) Shadow zone of S-waves tells us about the liquid outer core as it doesn't travel through it.

(iv) Tells us about discontinuities

↳ by measuring change in direction, discontinuities can be identified

(eg) Moho's, Gutenberg discontinuity

Significance

(i) Cost effective way to understand earth's interior

(ii) understanding its propagation can help reduce disaster risk and possibly predicting future earthquakes

(iii) Can tell about material distribution

↳ enable economic exploitation.

(eg) Oil deposits.

Thus this is an important field of study to expand our understanding of Earth.

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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 has outpaced china in its population growth becoming the country with largest population as per the world population report.

However this demographic transition varies across different states as :—

(i) Northern states like Bihar, U.P, Rajasthan Jharkhand have shown much higher growth rate and high total fertility rate (TFR)

(e.g) Bihar's TFR — 3.0

(ii) Southern states like Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka etc have shown declining & slow growth rate

(e.g) Kerala's TFR - 1.0 (approx)

(iii) Remote locations like Leh, valleys in Himachal

Candidates must not write on this margin

Islands of Andaman etc have shown dwindling population.

This has varied impact

Positive impact

↳ increase in working population

↳ youthful age profile of population (average age ~30 years)

↳ less dependency as more people in working age

↳ cheap labour supply.

Negative impact

↳ political disparity → North Indians sending more representatives.

↳ conflict over limited resources

(e.g. Inter State river disputes.

↳ rich southern states funding poor northern states.

Therefore policy measures such as incentives through finance commissions freeze on delimitation etc are steps in right direction.

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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

India is a land of diversity which has hues of all socio, religious, ethnic and linguistic colours.

Ethnic & Cultural diversity

- major religions and many minor ones (tribals)
- tribals group's diversity
- linguistic diversity more than 300 languages and dialects
- diverse festivals & rituals across India.

There diversity has always been bound a common thread of national & cultural unity.

The factors are:

(i) Shared history of Indian subcontinent
(eg) Ashoka's rule, Akbar's rule, etc.

Candidates must not write on this margin

(ii) Religion : Hindu religion has acted as a unifying force through Scriptures (Ramayana), shared mythologies etc.
- Also after Islam → Ganga Jamuni Tahzeed as a unifying force

(iii) Religious tourism : e.g. visit to Char Dham has unified different regions.

(iv) Role of Sadhus : since ancient times have spread common values, cultures etc.

(v) Indian constitution : by promoting equality & fraternity

(vi)

Furthermore government policies like EK Bharat Shreshtha Bharat, Hamari Dharohar etc have heralded into a more culturally unified India.

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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

Caste is a hierarchical system of social stratification most pronounced in Indian society.

Caste system → hierarchy
→ segregation (social)
→ purity pollution
→ occupational segregation etc.

Annihilation of caste was coined by **B R Ambedkar** who talked abolition of the caste system from Indian Society. It was attempted **through constitution** but dichotomy **between public & private life** has acted as a barrier due to following reasons.

Dichotomy

(i) family values continue to support caste hierarchy, even though public & constitutional morality prohibits it

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(ii) Religious sanction to caste system (through Shastras) prevent development of secular egalitarian consciousness

(iii) Marital preferences are dictated by private values of caste segregation
(eg Anulama allowed, but not Pratiloma

(iv) Private caste consciousness of Dalits themselves has strengthened due to Reservation → Caste in politics.

Thus ending this dichotomy where Private life continues to be hierarchically organised and public life is organised on the basis of modern values & meritocracy will be an important step towards assimilation of caste

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

Post independence India was forced into several battles starting from the first battle against Pakistan right after independence in 1949.

Numerous wars

- India - Pakistan
  - 1947-49
  - 1971
  - 1999
- India China
  - 1965 war.

Causes of Indo Pak wars

(i) unsettled boundary and rushed departure of Britishers.

(ii) Resentment of Pakistan

(eg) Jinnah said — we have got

Candidates must not write on this margin

moth eaten Pakistan.

(iii) uncertainty of princely states like Kashmir, Junagadh, Hyderabad

e.g. Hyderabad appealed for arms.

(iv) Kashmir → muslim dominated
→ Pakistan claimed as it's own
→ Captured regions like Balochistan etc.

(v) 1999 → War in the Kargil sector due to Pakistan's attempt to capture Indian territory

Indo-China

(i) disagreement over land boundary

eg disagreement over McMohan & Johnson line

(ii) China claim over Arunachal after capturing of Tibet.

Candidates must not write on this margin

Impact on Bilateral relations

India - Pak

- relations have been largely sour
- trade is very low
- very low connectivity
- Pakistan's fuelling of extremism in Kashmir.
- now diplomatic relations have been severed.

India China

- initially created hostility
- after 1990s → increased cooperation specially economic cooperation.
- recent territorial claims across Arunachal, Doklam, BRIs (CPEC) has further strained relationship.

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

Battle of Plassey was fought between english led by Robert clive and Shuja ud dawlah. The Nawab lost due to treachery of Mir Jafar, Omi chand etc

Consolidation of Bengal

(i) Mir Jafar was made nawab

(ii) lands and money given to english for their support
- eg 24 Pargana.

(iii) Nawab became puppet.

(iv) Started issuing Dastaks.

Candidates must not write on this margin

Battle of Buxar

- fought in 1761
- Mir Kasim had abolished dastaks and taxes → resentment among englishs
- Combined army of Mughals, Awadh and Bengal lost to englishs.

Battle of Buxar was more important as

(i) replaced Mir Qasim → ended any resistance → rest nawabs were complete puppets.

(ii) Diwani rights was secured along with Nizamat rights

(iii) Defeat of Mughals was a bigger event.

(iv) Shah Alam became englishs pensioner and resident at Allahabad

(v) Awadh became friend – used as Ring fence.

Candidates must not write on this margin

but Plassey was important too

(i) Bengal was most important kingdom

(ii) got access to rich trade and taxes

(iii) could issue dastaks freely.

(iv) revealed the weakness of Indian militaries and superiority of British forces.

Thus both Plassey and Buxar played a key role in shaping India's history.

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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

- ↳ Vedas, Upanishads, Shastras
- ↳ Kalidasa's Poetry
- ↳ Books like → Mudra Rakshasa, Mrichhakatika, Devichandraguptam etc.
- ↳ Scientific works like → Aryabhatam, Charaka Samhita.
- ↳ Chanakya's Arthshastra etc

They set a high watermark as

(i) literary quality was unmatched

Candidates must not write on this margin

(ii) they even set rules of for Sanskrit grammar

e.g Panini's Ashtadhyayi.

(iii) Covered various themes

fiction → Mudra rakshasa (Kalidasa)

Science → Aryabhatiam

Polity → Arthshastra

Medicine → Charaka Samhita.

(iv) Religious works helped popularise Sanskrit

e.g Ramayana

Candidates must not write on this margin

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

Post world war I several studies were conducted to study ocean surface which lead to broadening of our understandigg of several geological process.

The presence of various oceanographic features like ridges, trenches, sea mounts etc hers helped provide essential information about geological processes like volcanism, sea floor spreading, tectonic movements etc.

Major features of ocean floor

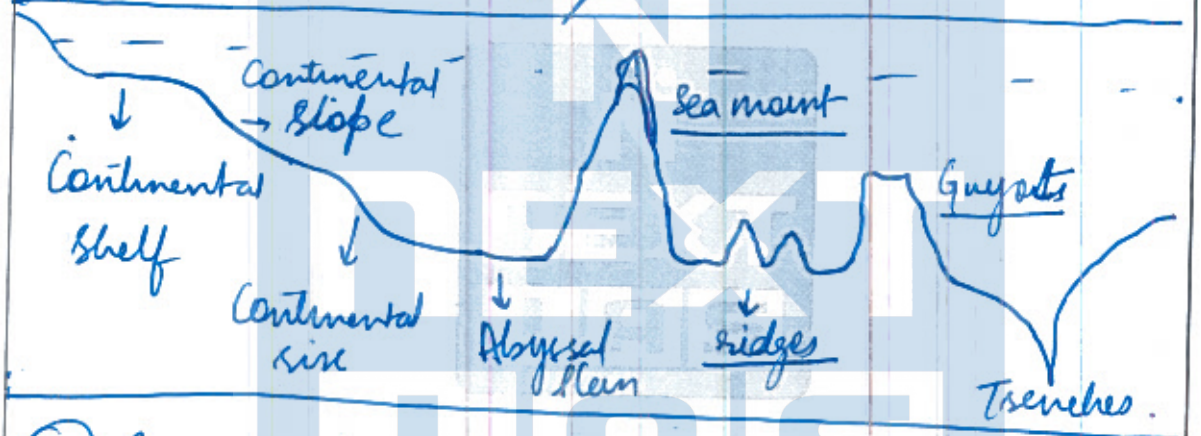
(1) **Continental shelf** - gently sloping extension of the continental landmas

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(ii) Continental slope → slope increases and it connects continental landmass to oceanic landmass.

(iii) Continental rise → rising landmass representing transition zone.

(iv) Abyssal Plane → flat surface at the oceans depth.



(v) Sea mounts → volcanic mountains rising above water (e.g. Hawaii)

(vi) Mid oceanic ridges → volcanic effusion happens here.

(vii) Trenches → region of subduction of one plate (oceanic) under another (oceanic/continental).

Significance in oceanography

(i) Ridges : formed where rising limbs

Candidates must not write on this margin

of convection currents meet → region of Crustal formation, sea floor spreading (as the eruptions pushes plates apart)

(II) Sea mounts → represent formation of islands and Island arcs

eg Indonesian Island arcs.

(III) Trenches → where one Plate subducts → zone of destruction → Plates goes into asthenosphere → Melts → becomes magma → rises to the surface leading to volcanism

↳ Trenches have deep seated earth quakes due to stress built up near Wadati Benioff zones.

Thus studying ocean relief features play a key role in explaining geomorphic processes and oceanography.

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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 elements refers to a group of elements in the periodic table that includes 17 lanthanides along with yittrium. They are abundant in Earth's Crust but present in discreet and unconcentrated amounts. Thus difficult to mine.

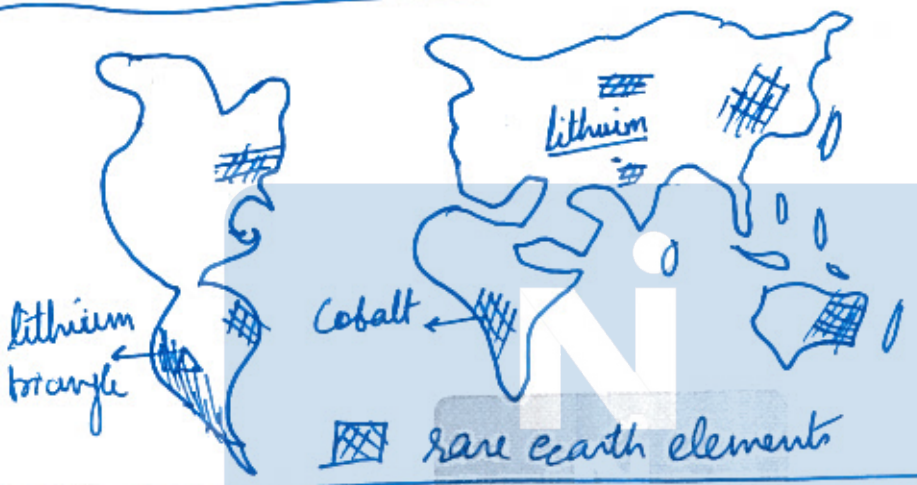
In recent times due to their use in electronic industry their distribution has become critical for global economy.

Destribution of rare Earth Elements

- They are present all across the Earth but only at few places in viable quantities

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• China, Australia, Congo, Brazil, Kazakhastan, Chile etc are regions of abundant rare earth elements.



uses of rare earth elements

(i) Semiconductor Industry requires rare earth elements for chips manufacturing

(e.g) lithium, scandanavium. etc.

(ii) E-vehicles → use in batteries

(e.g) Cobalt, lithium, Nickel.

(iii) Electronic Industry

↳ batteries → lithium, Cobalt

↳ LCD screens → Cobalt.

Candidates must not write on this margin

(iv) Medical industry → need of radio isotopes for radio therapy
→ use in medical instruments etc.

Environmental impact

(i) Causes pollution of air & water
(ii) Deforestation for clearing areas for mining.
(iii) may lead to heavy metal poisoning.
(iv) cutting of forest → loss of biodiversity & loss of habitat for animals.
(v) may lead to soil erosion

Therefore sustainable mining should be ensured. India's recent discovery of lithium reserves in Jammu & Kashmir is a positive development.

Candidates must not write on this margin

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

Recent mishaps in hilly states and tourist centres highlights the increasing burden on ecological capacities of these regions.

Tourism is threatening to exceed ecological carrying capacity as :—

(i) limited resources like water, food but rising demand.

(ii) pollution is creared, but the environment unable to process the increased load.

(iii) dumping of plastic wastes in sensitive zones.

(iv) Construction of resorts, roads etc damages the natural structures

Candidates must not write on this margin

leading to disasters.

(e.g.) recent floodings in uttarakhand.

Factors for this trend

(i) increasing per capital income

↳ increase in demand for leisure and tourism.

(ii) Post lock-down rush to visit tourist places → increased load.

(iii) Social media → popularising tourist destinations.

(iv) Government policies promoting tourism.

(v) Improved infrastructure → better roads, airports, hotels → greater ease in tourism.

Potential impacts on environment

(i) Air and water pollution

Candidates must not write on this margin

(ii) increase in local temperature → due to vehicular emissions → faster glacial melting.

(iii) Landslides due to unplanned road expension.

(iv) Biodiversity loss due to cutting forest, economic exploitation of Himalayan herbs

Measures

(i) Tourism quota like in Bhutan.

(ii) banning single use plastics completely

(iii) restricting heavy footfall in ecological sensitive zones

(iv) promoting e-vehicles & hybrid vehicles only → building charging infrastructure
→ high toll on petrol & diesel vehicles etc.

Thus sustainable tourism is the need of the hour.

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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

Monsoon refers to the seasonal reversal of wind which causes heavy precipitation in Indian Sub Continent as well as in China, South Asia, Australia etc.

climatic factors
- movement of ITCZ
- movement of Jet streams
- development of Tibetan low pressure region
- development of Mascarene high.

Role of oceanic factors

① El Nino → abnormal heating of ocean near the Peruvian Coast.
→ decreases intensity of rainfall in India.

Candidates must not write on this margin

→ overall distribution becomes sparse.

(ii) La Niña → strengthens monsoon in India. and enhances its distribution across various regions of India.

(iii) Indian ocean dipole (IOD) → a positive IOD event facilitates stronger South west monsoon, negative IOD restricts monsoon specially in eastern region.

(iv) Mascarene high near madagascar increases intensity and distribution of rainfall over India.

Atmospheric factors

(i) Jet streams

movement of sub tropical jet beyond Himalayas facilitates onset of monsoon.



Candidates must not write on this margin

(ii). Somalian Jet, and Tropical easterly Jet also enhances intensity and distribution of monsoon.

(iii) ITCZ → when it moves northward
↳ monsoon trough is located around it
↳ area of high intensity
↳ when it moves beyond Himalaya then monsoon break.

other factors include Spread of mountain ranges, Continentality, Maden julian oscillation etc.

Candidates must not write on this margin

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

Traditions are the set of practices & rituals that is rooted in past and its historical values & beliefs

e.g Tradition of Kanyadan.

Traditions provide a society with its identity and strengthens its culture, but it can also act as barrier to social change as follows:-

Traditions impede change

(i) Tradition by definition represents, static part of society in terms of its historical continuity

e.g Tradition of Ram Leela continuing for centuries.

(ii) → thus difficult to change.

Candidates must not write on this margin

(ii) based on value systems that justifies existing social order

(e.g) Pardah based on Patriarchal value system.

(iii) Religious sanction to certain traditions make it difficult to change.

(e.g) Caste system

(iv) Emotional attachment of people to certain traditions act as barrier to change.

(e.g) Jallikattu → people emotionally attached.

(v) some traditions benefit dominant groups who impedes its change

(e.g) Female genital mutilation → promotes control of men over women's sexuality.

Social legislations can be instrumental as

(a) Sati abolition act 1829 has abolished Sati altogether.

Candidates must not write on this margin

(ii) PCPNDT act has reduced the tradition of sex selective abortion.

(iii) Supreme Court's judgement on Triple talaq has led to its near abolition due to harsh punishments.

(iv) POCSO act has greatly reduced incidences of child marriage.

But limitations

(i) Dowry is still prevalent despite the act

(ii) India still has large number of child brides & missing women

(iii) Manual scavenging still continues despite ban.

Therefore alongwith social legislation changes in value systems, social attitude & social awareness should be brought. And above all empowerment of people at receiving end of these traditions should be done.

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

Slums are areas of very dense population, usually found in urban areas.

features of slums →
- lack of civic amenities
- poor sanitation
- low quality of houses
- habitated by poors, migrant labourers etc.

Slums are not problems as

↳ people forced to live in slums, not by choice.

↳ they are important contributor to economy.

↳ they are the symptoms of larger disease of poor urban planning.

Candidates must not write on this margin

They are the result of vested and lopsided urban policies as :-

Lopsided infrastructure development :-

(i) unplanned cities & towns give rise to slums
(e.g) East Delhi.

(ii) Gentrification (beautification and expansion of parks, pavements, roads etc) has reduced spaces for houses for poor

(iii) unplanned urbanisation has pushed cost of living in urban centres, pushing people to live in slums
(e.g) Dharavi in mumbai

(iv) failure to provide necessary amenities to slums has led to their further expansion
(e.g) lack of housing facilities for low income group.

Candidates must not write on this margin

→ lack of investment in roads
→ lack of water supply etc.

Also due to socio-economic issues

(i) urban Poverty & urban inequality pushes people to live in slums.

(ii) Migrant labours lack means, documents, etc to live in regularised colonies.

(iii) caste discrimination forces Dalits, Tribal etc to live in urban slums.

(iv) Minorities are often forced to live in Ghettos (e.g.) Batla house.

Therefore to resolve the Symptom of slums solving it's root Cause is a way ahead. Schemes like PURA, RURBAN, AMRUT etc can help reduce pressure on urban areas.

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 a situation where one group of people believes that its interests are different and often opposite to the interests of another group. leading to social conflicts.

(e.g) Hindu-Muslim Conflicts.

Economic deprivation strengthens Communalism

(i) Economic deprivation of majority group can create structural strain leading to communalism

(e.g) Jews were rich → fuelled communalism against them.

(ii) → leaders blame minority groups for their misery → Creates resentment.

Candidates write on thi.

(ii) Economic deprivation of minority groups
↳ they blame majority for their misery.
(e.g) Shias in Pakistan.
↳ it makes them powerless against majoritarianism → due to lack of resources.

(iii) Creates competition over limited resources
(e.g) Jobless growth in India fuelling conflict
↳ (e.g) Kuki-Meitei conflict due to reservation in jobs.

Thrives due to social exclusion

- Social exclusion: when people are deprived from participating in important arenas of society.
- Religious & ethnic ghettos (Residential exclusion) → Creates distrust and sense of otherness.

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- Political exclusion : may lead to voicelessness & discrimination against minorities leading to communalism
  (eg) Muslims under-represented in parliament.

- Economic exclusion creates economic disparity → discontent & economic division leading to conflict.

Way forward

- Promoting economic integration
  (eg) Surat → less bloodshed as both communities are economically dependent.
- Promoting shared living → will reduce distrust.
- Schemes like Ek Bharat Shreshtha Bharat → implement properly.

Thus recognising true cause of communalism is prerequisite for its resolution.

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Space for Rough Work

