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(To be filled by candidate)

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Roll No. : MT23RCAPA111

Registration Number : ..... Date of Examination : 07/08/2023

Exam Centre : Old Rajinder Nagar ☐ Bhopal ☐ Online ☐

Test - 1

Code : TC703

RCA Batch 2023

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

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

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

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

.....

SUBJECT/PAPER
GENERAL STUDIES

Invigilator's Sign. : .....

[To be filled by the STUDENT]

Student's Queries for the Evaluator (if any write them below)

[To be filled by the EXAMINER]

Evaluator's response

(For filling by Examiners only)

Evaluator Code :

Q.No	Pg No.	Maximum Marks	Marks	Total
1	1			
2	3			
3	5			
4	7			
5	9			
6	11			
7	13			
8	15			
9	17			
10	19			
11	21			
12	24			
13	27			
14	30			
15	33			
16	36			
17	39			
18	42			
19	45			
20	48			
Grand Total				

Signature

MACRO COMMENTS

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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.

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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

"When I go to other places I go as a tourist, when I come to India, I come as a pilgrim" – Mark Twain

This quote shows the rich philosophical tradition of India across the landscape.

Philosophical thought from :—

NORTHERN INDIA	SOUTHERN INDIA
(•) Philosophy of Dharma, ashramvyavastha emerges from Vedas, Puranas, Upanishads. Eg : Purushukta in Rigveda.	(•) Philosophy of love, courage and valour from Sangam literature held in Tamil Nadu
(•) Philosophy of 'real knowledge', manushya and prakriti owes to Sankhya propounded by Kapila.	(•) philosophy of Alvars and Nayars regarding love and non discrimination Eg : Godadevi, Akkamadevi.
	(•) Bhakti movement

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(•) values of 'Sarva Dharma Sambha' of Ashoka and Din-e-ilahi of Akbar emerges in north.

(•) teachings of Sufi saints and preachers regarding oneness of all, casteleseness, compassion.

Eg: Kabir and Guru Nanak.

(•) philosophy of non-violence of Buddha and 8-fold path.

teachings of respect, tolerance by Tukaram, Eknath, Pandharpur Movement

(•) Pattini cult of Kerala preaches value of women.

(•) Advaita philosophy of Adishankaracharya

(•) Pushtimarg of Vallabacharya emerges in South.

Thus, philosophical thought of India flow from all directions North, South, East & west which makes GREAT SYNCHRETIC CULTURE of India.

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

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

The 19th century Indian Renaissance or reawakening movement was aimed at social change, reform and opposition to colonial rule.

Response to opposition to colonial rule

1) Raja Ramohan Roy's Brahmo Samaj aimed at weeding out evils like Sati, child marriage etc and also to oppose British rule in India.

(2) Young Bengal Movement of Derozio aimed at educating masses and at same time making them ready to object foreign rule.

(3) Satyashodhak Samaj of Phule worked at two edged swords → reform caste system; → withdraw foreign rule.

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(4) Arya Samaj by Dayanand Saraswati wanted to reform Hinduism by prohibiting idol worship, caste discrimination etc, at the same time opposed foreign rule.

(5) Gandhiji's anti Untouchability league and improvement of women status also catered to expulsion of foreign rule.

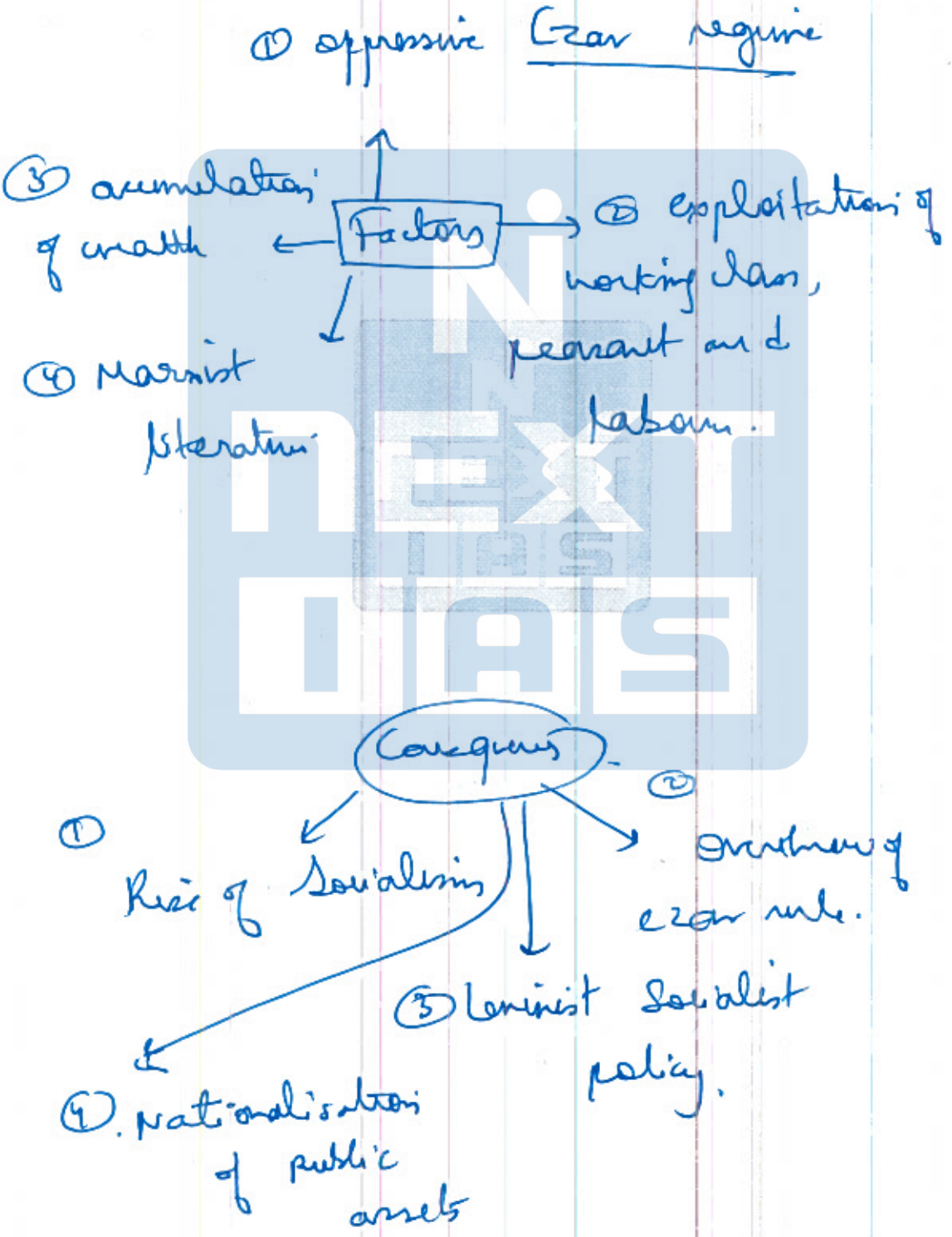
(6) Swami Vivekanand Ramkrishna mission formed on dynamic Hinduism and reform, also to espouse materialistic and individualistic approach of foreign rule.

Thus, it had multidimensional impact.

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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



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① Rise of left / socialist ideas.
Eg: CPI in 1925 in Kanpur.

Influence on Indian

② Congress Socialist Party in 1934.

③ Leadership of leftist leaders like Nehru and Bose in INC

④ National Planning Committee promoted socialist ideas for peasant class, working class, nationalisation of public assets.

⑤ ~~Soviet~~ Soviet economic Policy also had huge impact.

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

(150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

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

(Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks

Earth's surface

Expresses uneven temp across time and space.

Factors responsible for uneven temp. distribution

(1) varying insolation from sun due uneven relief.

Eg : deep rainforest versus deserts.

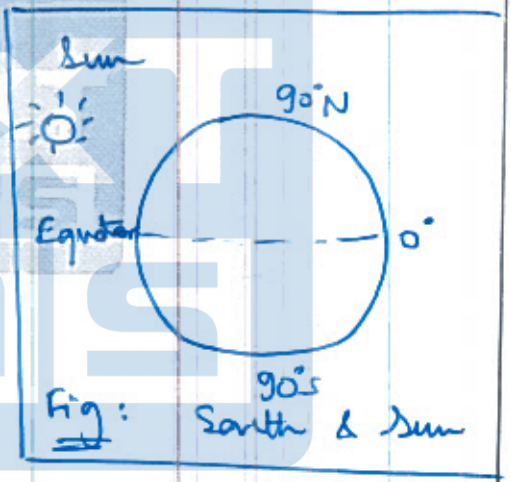


Fig: Earth & Sun

(2) varying latitude and longitude which determine intensity and duration of sunlight Eg : variation between Research versus Africa

(3) uneven outradiation by earth – Environmental lapse rate

Eg : high temperature on land as compared to hills

Candidates must not write on this margin

(4) Land-water mix also determines temperature

Eg: Northern hemisphere versus Southern Hemisphere.

(5) 'Albedo effect' of different regions.

Eg: Albedo of snow is high versus landmasses.

(6) 'Continentality effect' → landmass away from oceans / sea are generally warmer.

Eg: Gobi desert of china

(7) spheroid shape of earth with bulge at equator also determines temperature.

(8) revolution and rotation of earth on tilted axis.

Thus multiple factors leads to variation in temperature on earth.

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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

The recent IPCC report on "Oceans and Cryosphere" emphasises on dangers of unprecented glacier melt in Himalayas, Antartica and Alps

Effect of melting on environment

1.) exposure of barren rocks decreases Albedo hence vicious cycle of melting.
Eg: Thwaits glacier of Antartica

2) leads to change in natural flow of rivers and lakes.
Eg: Kedarnath 2013 disaster

(3) biodiversity adapted to glacier loses habitat.
Eg: decline of Polar Bears and Penguins

Candidates must not write on this margin

(5) leads to change in chemical and physical characteristics of soil, flora and fauna.

(6) extreme events like Polar vortex, ozone hole etc

Measures taken :

1) abiding by Paris climate Agreement and India's Panchamrit to reduce greenhouse gases

(2) continuous monitoring and research by agencies like IPCC, Institute of Himalayan studies.

(3) reducing reliance on fossil fuels by switching to renewable energy

Eg: One Sun One World One grid.

(4) reducing black and brown soot, aerosol which adversely impacts glacial melt.

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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 during 1960, focussed on increasing milk and dairy production.

Objectives :

1. Inc. milk production, livestock health
2. nutritional value
3. remunerative income to farmers

Factors for success in western part :

1) Dr. Verghese Kurien established a board and institutional mechanism in Anand, Gujarat

2) Availability of good quality animals both indigenous and hybrid
(Eg) : Sahiwal in Punjab.

(3) availability of large tracts of land, less fragmented lands.

Candidates must not write on this margin

4) remarkable cooperative culture in Western parts.

(Eg): AMUL model which works on cooperation.

5) good quality fodders and veterinary doctors.

6) merger of wisdom of rural India and professional skills of urban India.

7) strong political will to uplift small and marginal farmers.

8) strong demand for domestic consumption in Punjab, Rajasthan etc.

AMUL model is now being replicated across country. National Livestock Mission, National Dairy Development Board are steps in right direction.

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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

Several attempts have been made to study complex Earth's interior and seismic investigation is one such approach.

Contributions in studying interior structure

(1) Primary waves (P-wave) travels through both solid, liquid and gases with decreasing speeds respectively.

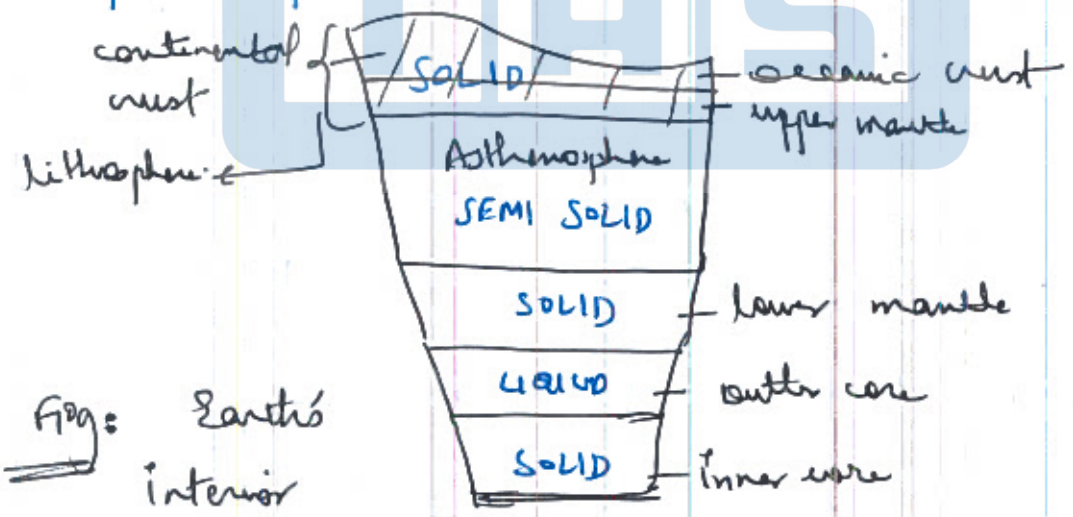


Fig: Earth's interior structure

Thus it shows high speed in lithosphere which is inferred solid, reduces in Asthenosphere and again increases in

Candidates must not write on this margin

have mantle inferring it is solid. Moreover, in core it shows variation from liquid to solid state.

(ii) Similarly Secondary waves (S-wave) only travels in solid. Thus shows outer core is liquid, asthenosphere is semi solid.

However, seismic investigation is not enough. Therefore other sources are also used:

1. studying meteors
2. volcanic eruptions
3. Deep Drilling Project in Kola, Arctic.
4. gravitational force
5. magnetic variations

Combined study has revealed ~~accurate~~ more accurate picture of earth's interior.

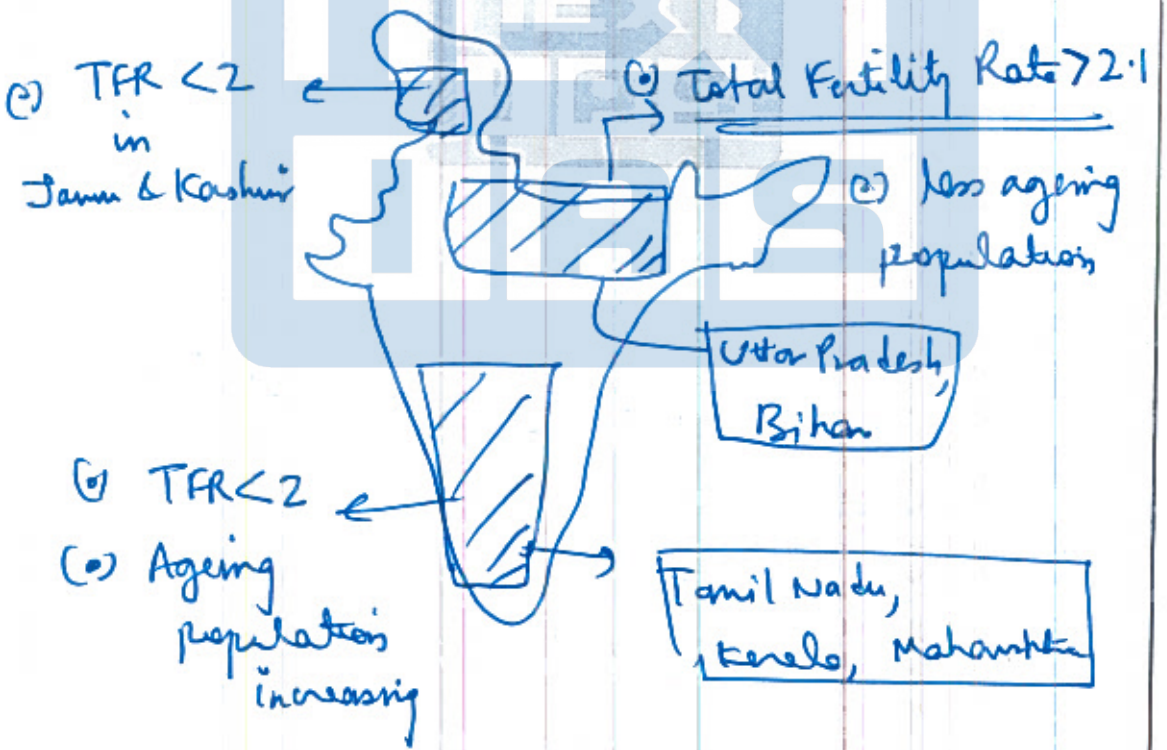
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Q.8 जनसांख्यिकीय संक्रमण की गति भारत के विभिन्न राज्यों में भिन्न–भिन्न है, जिससे जनसंख्या वृद्धि दोधारी तलवार बन जाती है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

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

UN World Population Prospect suggests that India has surpassed china in population in 2023. However, this growth is not uniform

Demographic transition varies across state



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Making a double edged sword :

Positives

- increasing working age population.
- 2/3 population less than 35 years.
- improving economic measures like tax collection, demand and consumption.
- more hands to look for ageing
- rising entrepreneurship startups

Negatives

- Young North and ageing south - regional disparity.
- increasing migration leads to 'son of soil' feeling
- increasing ageing population in south needs care economy
- increasing pension demand, welfare measures like PM Vaya Vandana Yojana.

Comprehensive National Population Policy is required to cater this mismatch and utilise both demographic dividends from young and old population.

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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

In the book: "A Wonder that is India" A.L. Basham propounds civilisational ethos of acceptance behind unity of India

Factors contributing to cultural unity:

(i) **democratic religious ofairs**: Eg: Diverse gods and philosophies across without hierarchy — Rama, Krishna, Durga, Murugan etc.

(ii) **culture of tolerance**: space for various ideologies to flourish since ancient.

Eg: Advaita, Dvaita,

(iii) **geography unites**: Eg: River Ganga unites all the riparian states as holy river; Himalaya unites the states

(iv) **pilgrimages and sacred tours**:

Eg: Char Dham yatra; Kumbh Melas

Candidates must not write on this margin

(v) Tolerance among kings and leaders: Sama Dharma Vijaya of Ashoka, Din-i-Ilahi of Akbar

vi) Constitution: U/A 25, 26, 27, 28 etc gives religious freedom and coexistence

v) secularism / Panth Nirpekshta according to Dr. Radhakrishna is the biggest uniting factor.

vi) government policies: like Van Mahotsav, Azadi ka Amrit Mahotsav etc helps in cultural exchange

Through cross cultural communications we need to strengthen Unity and diversity in 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

According to **Dr. BR Ambedkar** : democracy doesn't lie in laws and public spaces it is visible in private lives.

In India there lies dichotomy between two.

Dichotomy

Public life	**Private life**
(•) Constitution protects under article 14, 15, 17 etc.	(•) 98% manual scavengers are Dalit.
(•) laws like SC, ST Atrocities Act.	(•) ideological justification to caste
(•) National Commission for SC, ST protect vulnerable sections; Supreme Court	(•) religious sanctions to caste discrimination
(•) zero tolerance against discrimination in schools, jobs etc.	(•) only 2-3% inter caste marriages
	(•) existence of Khap Panchayats

Candidates must not write on this margin

Acts as major barrier to annihilation of caste

(•) dichotomy in preaching and practice creates role conflict.

Eg: students learn equality at schools and see discrimination at home.

(•) endogamy is prevalent with only 2-3% intercaste marriage. Thus doesn't let caste die.

(•) feeling of minority complex and otherness among lower castes leads to caste based associations.

Eg: Bhim Sena.

(•) political parties utilise this dichotomy for vote bank. Eg Bahujan Samaj Party

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 has been reeling under two front wars since independence.

Indo Pak war : ~~1965~~ 1965

Causes :—

(1) capture of Kashmir region from tribal militants of Pakistan.

(2) communal disharmony post independence.

(3) mistrust between the two governments

Impact :—

(1) disputed status of Kashmir region.

(2) state sponsored terrorism.

Candidates must not write on this margin

(3) loss of lives, livlihood, infrastructure.

(4) mistrust between neighbours.

(5) Nuclear arms race in region

(5) : operation Smiling Buddha.

Indo china war - 1962

Causes :—

(1) territorial disputes in western and Eastern sectors.

(2) rising aggression on chinese sides.

(3) frequent violations of international boundary.

Impact :—

(1) ~~loss of~~ Aksai chin became disputed area.

(2) loss of lives, livlihood.

(3) ceasefire line.

(4) Mistrust among neighbours.

Candidates must not write on this margin



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 Siraj-ul-Daula and British officer Robert Clive during 1757. in Bengal.

It was the first step towards consolidation of Bengal and British rule in India.

Battle of Buxar more important than Plassey

(1) it was the first major defeat of Indian rulers on Indian soil. It gave huge moral loss to other rulers also.

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(ii) it revealed the fault lines in Indian society.
(Eg): corruption by Amichand, Mir Jafar.

iii) It paved way for divide and rule policy of British.

iv) under preparation and unorganised army of Indian rulers got exposed.

(v) lack of proper arms, strategy gave confidence to British.

vi) it lowered the confidence of Indian and self belief.

Candidates must not write on this margin

However, Battle of Plassey is also of huge importance. : ↳ 1764 b/w Hector Munro and Shah Alam.

(i) establishment of dual govt of British.

(ii) transfer of Diwani right made Indian rulers financially weak.

(iii) loss of Nizamat proved out disastrous of for common people.

(iv) lack of responsibility on part of British.

Thus, both the wars were of huge importance but Buxar was certainly the Pandora Box.

Candidates must not write on this margin

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 in India can be traced to ancient times till today.

Sanskrit literature in general :

① **Vedas** like Rigveda contains hymns, Samveda contains lyrics etc which tells us about ancient Hindu roots.

② **Smritis** like Manusmriti give legal codes, code of conduct.

③ **Upanishads** like Mundaka Upanishad throws light on philosophies, values etc.

④ First Sanskrit literature during

Candidates must not write on this margin

Kanishka period by Ashwaghosha :

Buddhacharitra is an epitome of principles and dharma of Buddha in Sanskrit language.

Sanskrit literature in Gupta Period :

(1) Kalidasa's epic works like "Abhijanashakuntalam" narrates beautifully the socio-economic life of that time.

(2) Sudraka's : Mrichhkatika is also an epic in history of literature.

Later, the sanskrit literature also influenced works of Harsha in Ratnavali, Priyadarshika etc

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Even, foreign invaders, Mughals etc translated Sanskritic works in Persian etc. (Eg): upanishads by Dara Shikho

works of Tulsiram, Valmiki in Mahabharat and Ramayana sets high watermark in Indian history.

Sanskrit is today loosing its significance hence "Centre of Excellence" in universities, scholarships, employment opportunities are required.

UNESCO, Intangible Heritage of Vedic literature must be preserved and other such work must be promoted.

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

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

During world war 2 and afterwards ocean configuration intrigued geographers from all across.

Ocean floors are not flat rather few of highest waterfalls are inside ocean.

Major features of ocean floor :

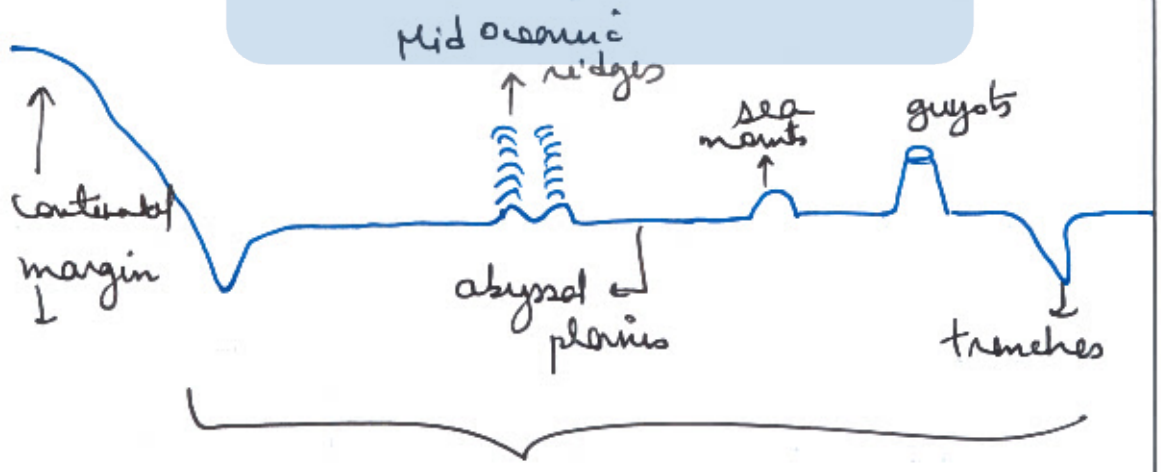


Fig: ocean floor

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(1) Mid oceanic ridges (MOR) ~ long chain of mountains seperated by huge depressions

Significance :

(a) Seafloor spreading theory — suggest that oceans gets formed at MOR and destroyed at trenches by divergent plate boundaries

(b) Paleomagnetism — shows alternate polarity of rocks across MOR i.e. earth reverses its polarity (N/S) from time to time.

(2) Abyssal Plains — finest plains in world.

Significance : treasure of polymetallic nodules, terrigenous & biogenous deposits. — Deep Ocean Mission

Candidates must not write on this margin

③ Trenches : deep depressions at ocean and continent margins.

Significance : deepest water falls exists, fossils deposits, minerals etc

④ Sea mounts and guyots : shows volcanic activities under oceans.

⑤ : Hot spot activity ~~which~~ at Reunion Island which created Deccan Traps

Thus, ocean floor gives knowledge about composition of earth's interior and also socio-economic - strategic benefits

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 (REE) are called so because of difficult extraction and varied distributions of all these elements. Eg: Lithium, Iridium etc.

Critical aspect of global economy

1. usage in semi conductors industry
2. usage in renewable energy products like solar panels
3. digitalisation of economy: AI, Robotics etc → 4th I.R

Candidates must not write on this margin

Distributions of these elements :



Fig: Areas rich in REE.

Uses of REE :

1. semiconductor industry.
2. renewable energy equipments like solar panels, electric vehicles.
3. chip industry.
4. computer systems, quantum and supercomputers
5. telecom industry, power distribution
6. sensors.

Candidates must not write on this margin

Environmental impact :

1. deforestation of large scale.
   (Eg) : Amazon forests in Brazil.
2. soil degradation and desertification
   (Eg) : Cobalt from Congo by China
3. leaching to ground water and pollution, soil pollution : heavy toxic elements
4. negative impact on biodiversity of the region
5. water intensive exploitation leads to water scarcity

Thus, a global framework is required to cater to the emerging issue of REE usage.

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 landslides and cloudburst in Himalayas, western ghats etc suggest that unsustainable tourism has aggravated the problem of ecological ~~energy~~ carrying capacity.

factors contributing to this trend :

(i) Unsustainable infrastructure creation.

Eg: six lane highways in Parvati Valley, Himachal Pradesh.

ii) Reservoir induced landslides in order to cater growing needs of tourist.

iii) improper management of tourist areas in terms of parking, roads etc.

Candidates must not write on this margin

iv) over footfall of tourist beyond the capacity of hills.

v) increased consumerism and 'throw away' culture is also contributing.

Eg: plastic heaps in Ladakh.

vi) mindless tourism and adventure spree.

Eg: huge queue of Mount Everest climbers in 2019.

Potential environmental impacts:

(i) leads to mass movements like avalanche, landslides.

Eg: Tapovan Dam.

ii) destructs natural course of water bodies.

Eg: Kedarnath disaster

iii) exploitation of wildlife and pristine environment.

Eg: $ 1000 Billion illegal trade in wildlife busted in North East

Candidates must not write on this margin

iv) melting of glaciers, soil degradation and deforestation leading to irreparable loss.

Measures for sustainable tourism:

(1) Policy level
- (a) → data driven estimation and limit on footfall.
- (b) → creation of satellite towns near major tourist spots.
- (c) → renewable energy, E.V.s

(2) proper Environmental Impact and Social Impact Assessment: (ई) : Gadgil Committee report for Western Ghats.

(3) circular economy : bamboo plates, jute bags etc as in Kalga village of H.P.

(4) awareness campaign to use optimum resources, use solar energy, electric vehicles etc

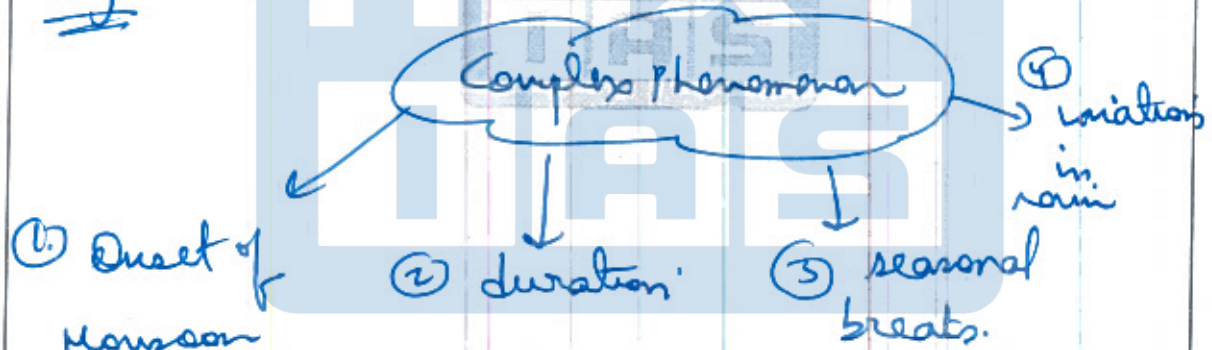
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Q.17 भारतीय मानसून विभिन्न जलवायविक कारकों से प्रभावित एक जटिल परिघटना है। भारत में मानसूनी वर्षा की तीव्रता और वितरण के निर्धारण में महासागरीय और वायुमंडलीय कारकों की भूमिका का आलोचनात्मक परीक्षण कीजिए। (250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

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 'seasonal reversal of winds'. India is a monsoon dependent country with majority area as rainfed.

Fig: issues related to Monsoon.

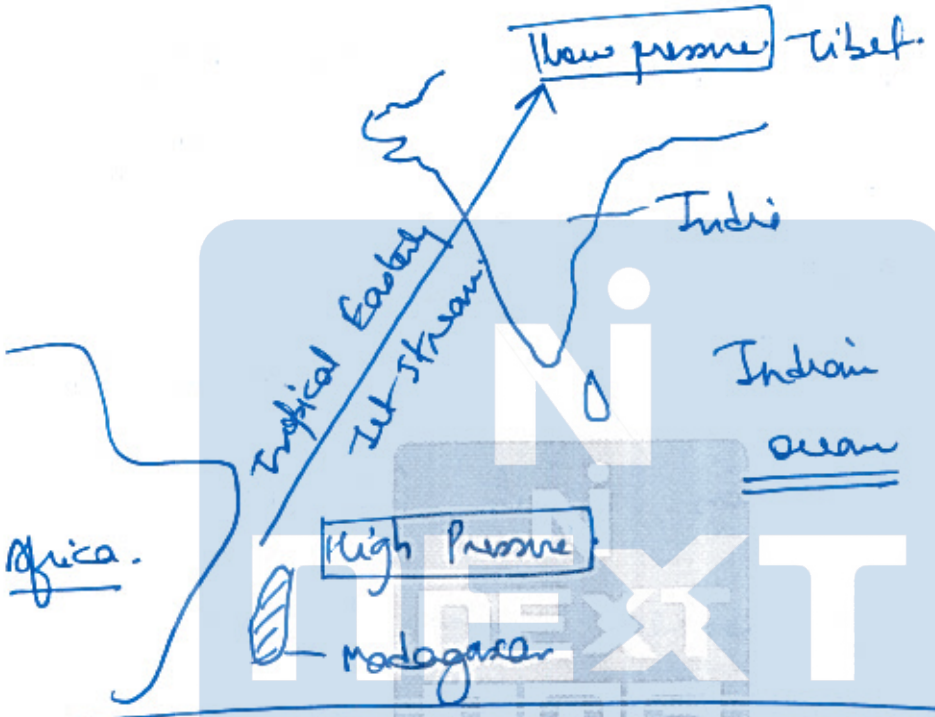


Role of oceans in determining intensity and distribution:

(1) low and high pressure areas affect monsoon onset and breaks.

Candidates must not write on this margin

Eg: variations in Indian ocean dipole, Madden Julian Oscillations affects monsoon



(ii) El Nino and La Nina emerging in ocean also affects monsoon.

Eg: Droughts in 2014-15 due to El Nino.

(iii) reduced low pressure due to cyclonic conditions in ocean can also affect intensity and distribution of monsoon.

Eg:

Candidates must not write on this margin

Atmospheric factors :

(i) Jet streams play key role in onset of monsoon.

Eg: withdrawal of Subtropical westerly jet stream from north of India.

(ii) western disturbances from cyclones in Mediterrain region affects intensity.

(iii) prolonged winters also leads to variations in distribution of monsoon.

Eg: Delhi and Punjab gets less rainfall.

Thus, various models have been prepared by IMD and other organisations to study monsoon properly.

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

It is said that India is a traditional society and a modern state. Thus, modernity and traditions coexist here.

Traditions impede change :

(1.) makes and promotes status quoism and conservatism.

Eg: conservative gender role has led to meagre 20% female labour participation rate.

(2) they emerge from ideology and thus are difficult to change.

Eg: caste based discrimination exist inspite of prohibition

Candidates must no: write on this margin

(3) traditions force rationality to take a back seat.

Eg: genital mutilation in Bohra community.

(4) they inhibit socio-economic progress and productivity.

Eg: orthodox Muslim do not allow women education as in Taliban regime

(5) they inhibit potential development of a society.

Eg: IMF study shows 27% GPP increase in India if full gender participation

Role of social legislations:

(i) they promote change by changing cognitive capacity and behaviour.

Eg: Swachh Bharat abhiyan against open defaction

Candidates must not write on this margin

ii) they help in making change a mass movement. Eg: Beti Bachao Beti Padhao

(iii) social legislations nudge change and open mindedness Eg: Sukanya Samridhi Yojana.

iv) they make change catalyst:
Eg: Right to Education Act.

Not enough:

(i) only change superficially, internalisation doesn't come easily. Eg: failure of PNPNDT Act.

ii) only short term compliance.

Thus, along with social legislations, bottom up reforms are also required for long term changes in traditions

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

As per the reports around 25% of urban population lives in slums and illegal colonies. They are marked by conditions like less ventilation, poor drainage, over congestion etc.

Result of lopsided - vested urban policies

I) Infrastructure provision :

(a) planned infrastructure developed is missing in urban areas. leading to slums.

Eg : Dharavi in heart of Mumbai.

(b) priority is given to gated community, high and middle class population

Eg : huge golf course and race course.

Candidates must not write on this margin

(*) functional school thought says slums serve the dead end jobs of upper class. hence are intentionally created.

(*) they emerge around MNC, industrial areas due to high property rates which poor can't afford.

III) Socio-Economic issues :

(*) policies don't cater to their livelihoods, unemployment, skills etc.

(*) they reduce the labour cost in labour surplus economy.

Eg : textiles, garment industry.

(*) they suffer from social-cultural erosion and exclusion.

which policies don't favour poor.

Eg : less representation in private schools, recreation spaces.

Candidates must not write on this margin

Slums are not menace :

(i) 50% contribution to GDP by informal sector mostly living in slums.

(ii) urban economy is mostly run by labour from slums.

(iii) innovation coming from Dharavi slums regarding recycling and circular economy.

(iv) demographic dividend if reped well.

Policies taken :

(1) PM Swanidhi for street vendors.

(2) JAGA Mission of Odisha.

(3) PM Kaushal Vikas Yojana for skilling.

(4) Ayushman Bharat Yojana.

(5) EWS 25% reservation in private schools under RTE '05.

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 an ideology that propounds "otherness of others", majority – minority divide and works for betterment of own community even going against interest of other communities.

Communalism gains strength from economic deprivation:

(i) lack and scarcity of resources like unemployment, social security etc.
Eg: Sahar community shows poor economic parameters of Muslim community

(ii) lack of income, adequate basic necessities like food and shelter.
Eg: frequent communal issues in U.P. and Bihar due to poor economic condition

Candidates must not write on this margin

Environment of Social Exclusion :

(i) exclusion of minority from policy making.

Eg: less representation of Muslims, Dalit Christians etc in administrative services.

ii) exclusion from cultural and social spaces. Eg: exclusion of Dalits from religious affairs

iii) exclusion from education, employment healthcare etc

Creates fertile ground for discontent and division :

(i) rather than acceptance it creates rejection.

Eg: Godhara riots 2002

Candidates must not write on this margin

(ii) leads to politisigations of issues.

Eg : Babari Masjid case over land dispute

(iii) vigilantism against minority

Eg : Christians were attacked in Kerala, Karnataka.

iv) large scale violence due to feeling of insider - outsider complex.

Eg: Manipur crisis between Kukis and Meteis.

1. integrated development approach

Eg PM Jan Vikas Program

way forward

2. cross cultural communications

Eg: Adi Mahotsav

3. legislative protection and implementations

Candidates must no
write on this margin

Space for Rough Work

NEXT IAS