

NEXT IAS

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(To be filled by candidate)

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Roll No. : MT 23 RCA PA 113		
Registration Number :	Date of Examination : 7/8/23	
Exam Centre : Old Rajinder Nagar <input type="checkbox"/>	Bhopal <input type="checkbox"/>	Online <input type="checkbox"/>

Test - 1

Code : TC703

RCA Batch 2023

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

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

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

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

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

SUBJECT/PAPER
GENERAL STUDIES

Invigilator's Sign. : 

[To be filled by the STUDENT]

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

[To be filled by the EXAMINER]

Evaluator's response

(For filling by Examiners only)

Evaluator Code :

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

Signature

MACRO COMMENTS



IMPORTANT INSTRUCTIONS

CANDIDATES SHOULD READ THE UNDERMENTIONED INSTRUCTIONS CAREFULLY. VIOLATION OF ANY OF THE INSTRUCTIONS MAY LEAD TO PENALTY.

DONT'S

1. Do not write your name or registration no. anywhere inside this Question-cum-Answer Booklet.
2. Do not write anything other than the actual answers to the questions anywhere inside your QCA Booklet.
3. Do not tear off any leaves from your QCA Booklet, if you find any page missing do not fail to notify the supervisor/invigilator.
4. Do not leave behind your QCA Booklet on your table unattended, it should be handed over to the invigilator after conclusion of the exam.

DO'S

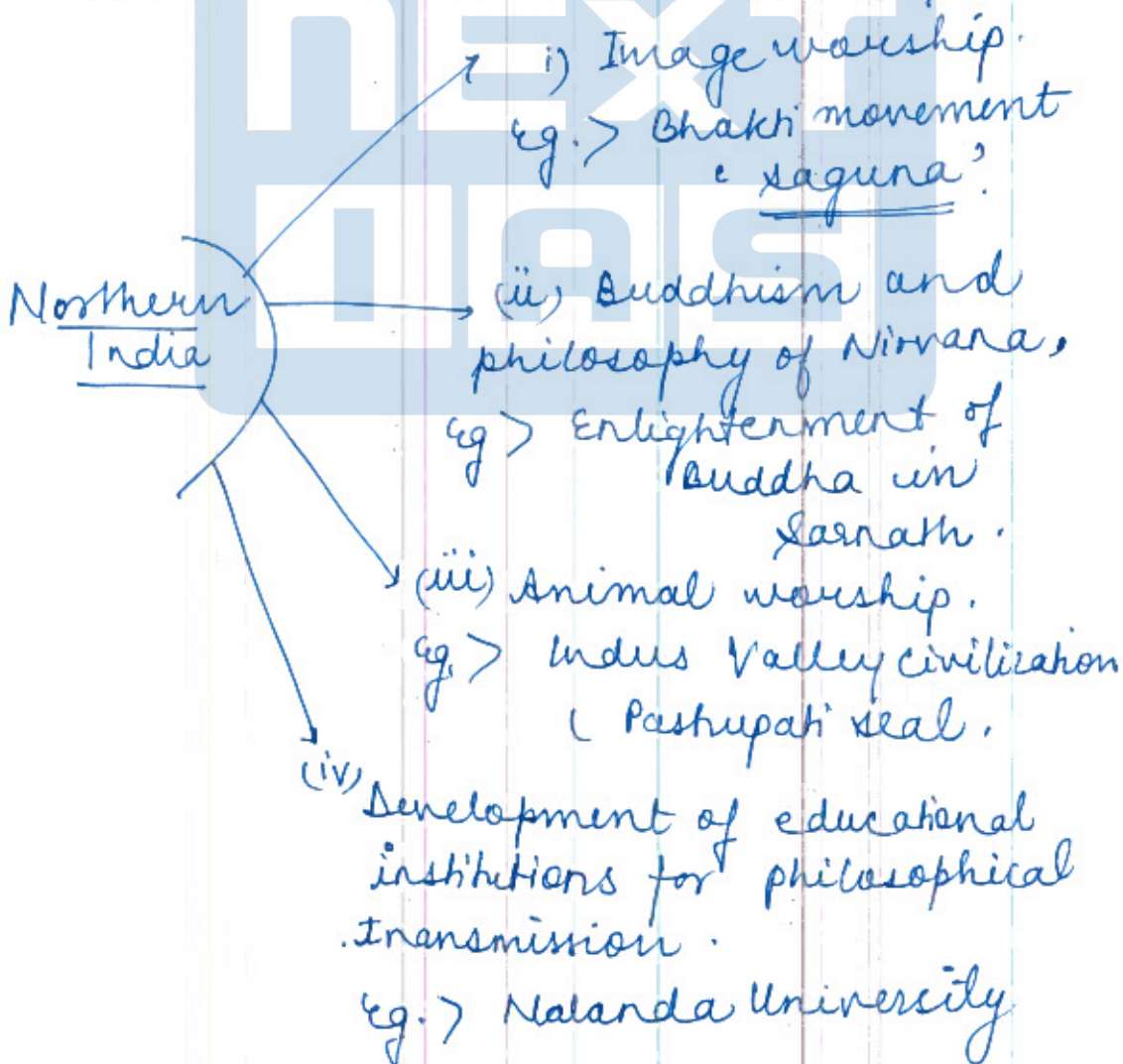
1. Read the Instructions on the cover page and strictly follow them.
2. Write your registration number and other particulars, in the space provided on the cover of QCA Booklet.
3. Write legibly and neatly. Do not write in bad/illegible handwritings.
4. For rough notes or calculation, the last two blank pages of this booklet should be used. The rough notes should be crossed through afterwards.
5. If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it or write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be evaluated.
6. Handover your QCA Booklet personally to the invigilator before leaving the examination hall.

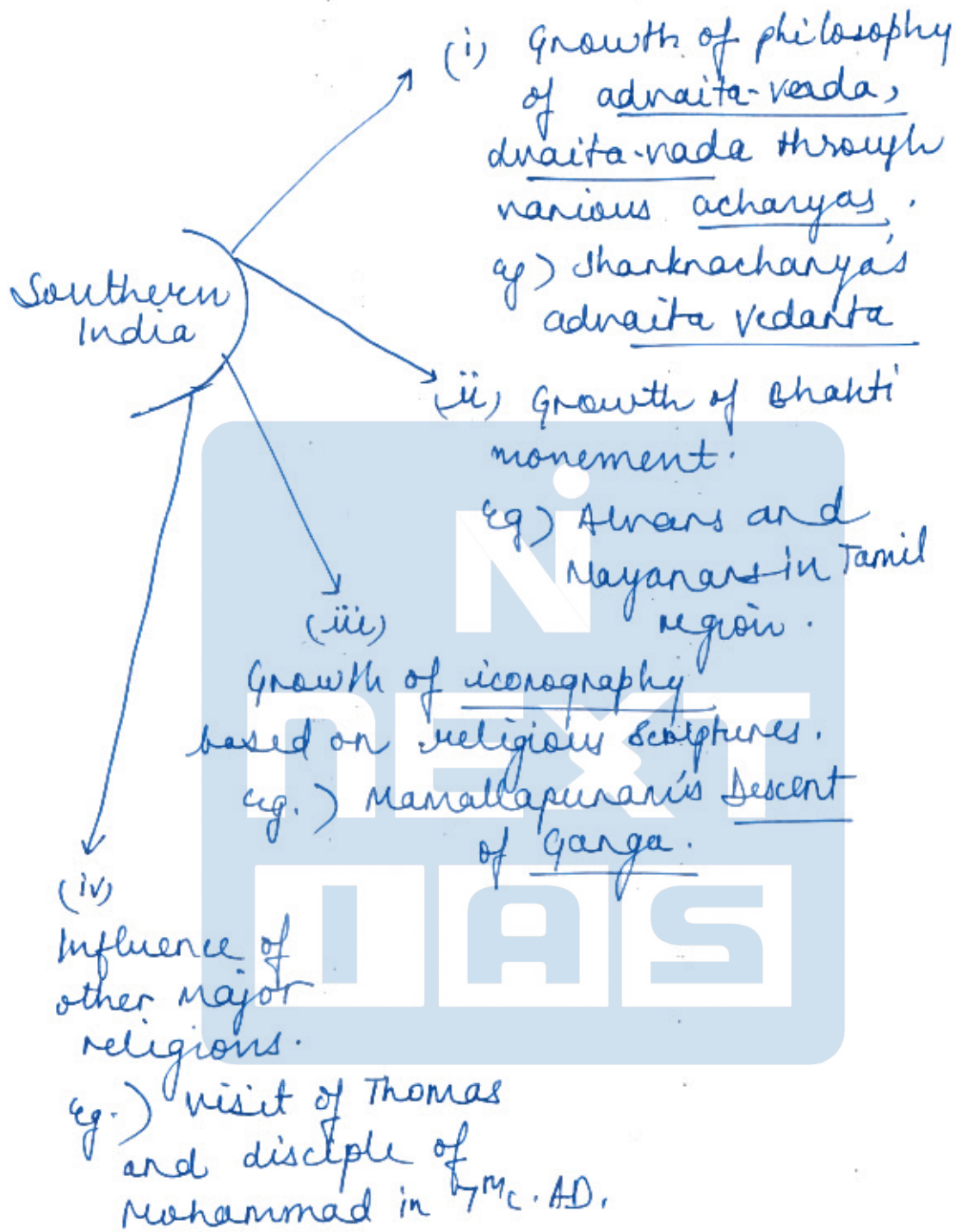
Q.1 भारतीय दार्शनिक चिंतन का ताना-बाना उत्तरी भारत का उतना ही ऋणी है जितना दक्षिण भारत का। स्पष्ट कीजिए।
(150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

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

Indian philosophical thought can be seen as a culmination of various events and cultural processes that took place both in north and south Indian states.

Indian Philosophical thoughts and their basis



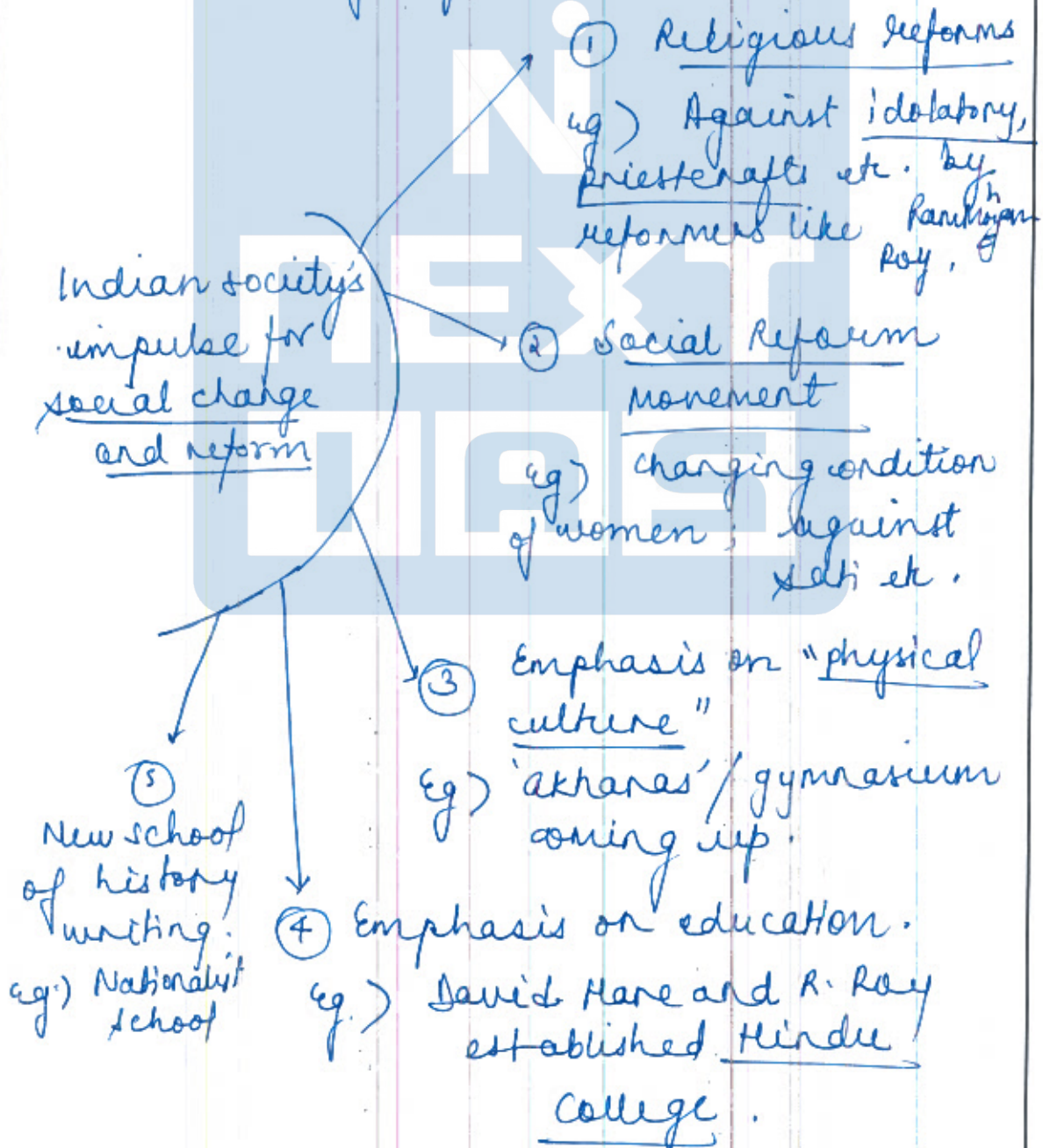


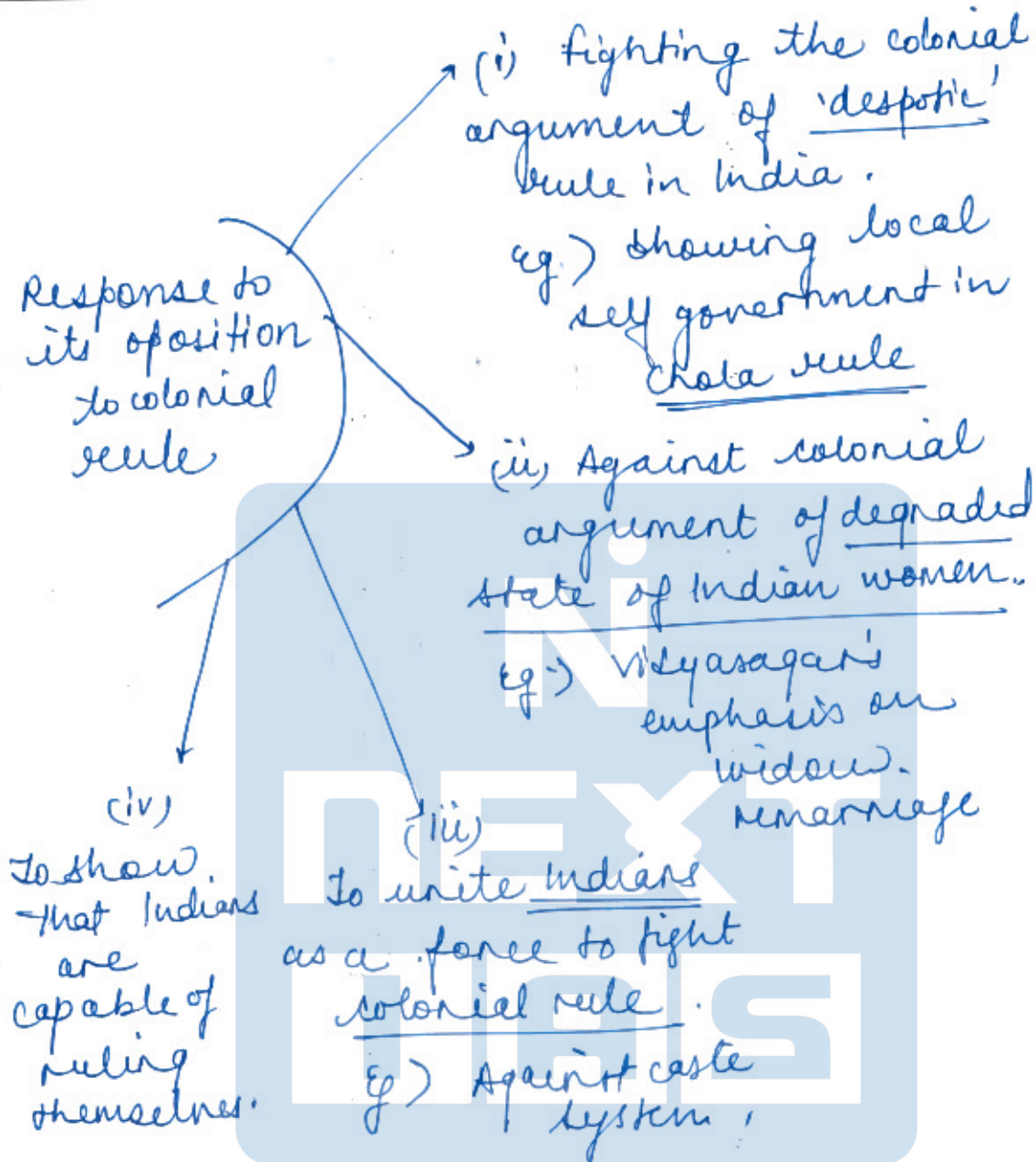
With these major influences, Indian philosophical thoughts are vibrant and inclusive. Recent Tamil-Kashi Samagam, also points to North-South connection

- 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

19th c. in Indian history is known as the period of social change and reform thus culminating in an age of Renaissance.





However, the response was not limited to reform and revivalist forces led to growth of communalism. too.

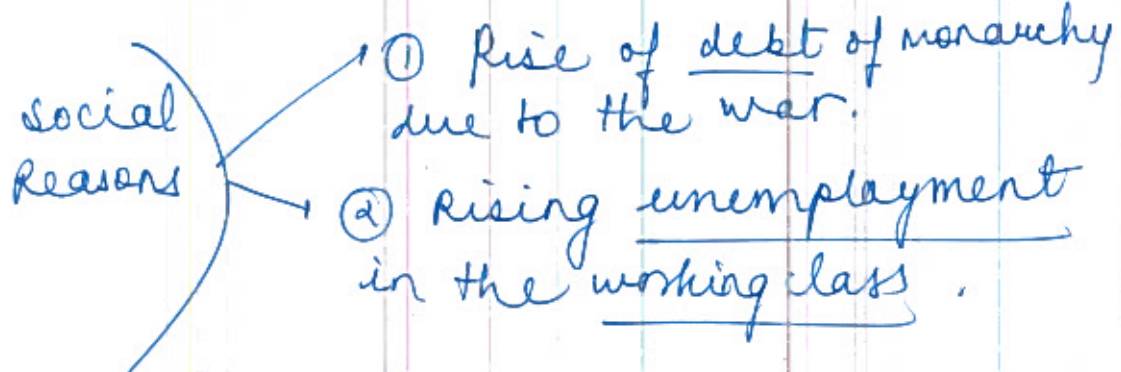
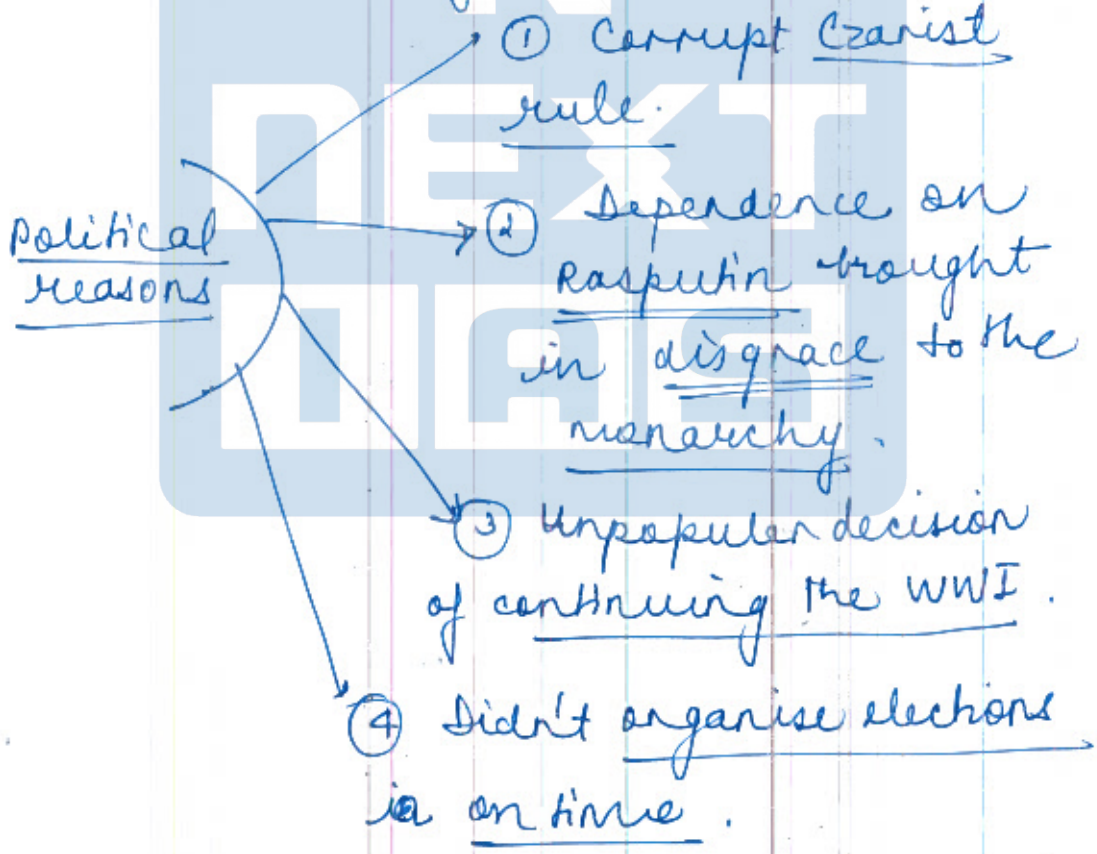
Q.3 रूसी क्रांति को प्रभावित करने वाले कारक कौन-कौन से हैं तथा इस क्रांति के क्या-क्या परिणाम हैं ? भारतीय राष्ट्रीय आंदोलन पर इसके प्रभाव की विवेचना कीजिए। (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

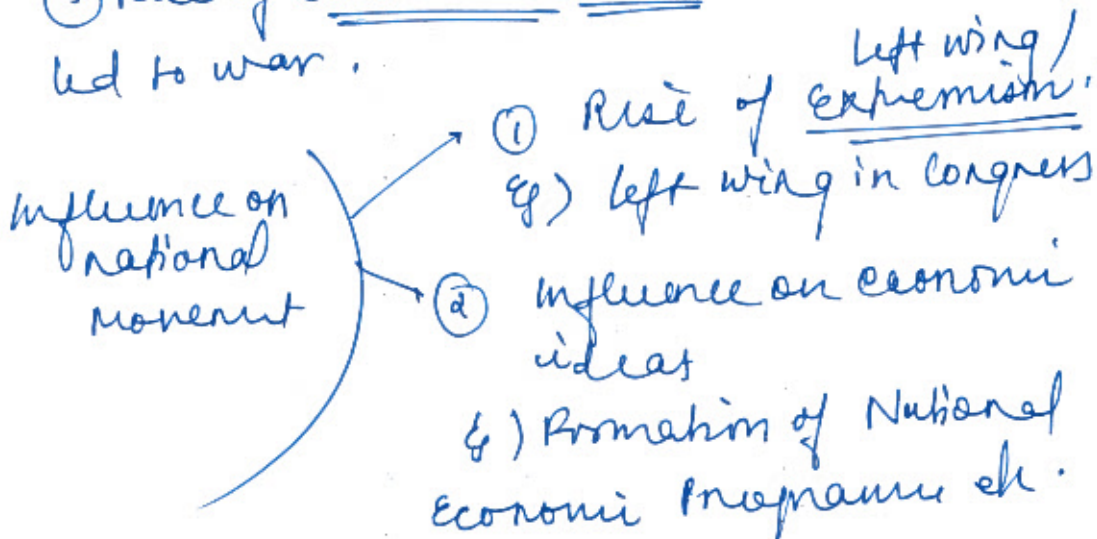
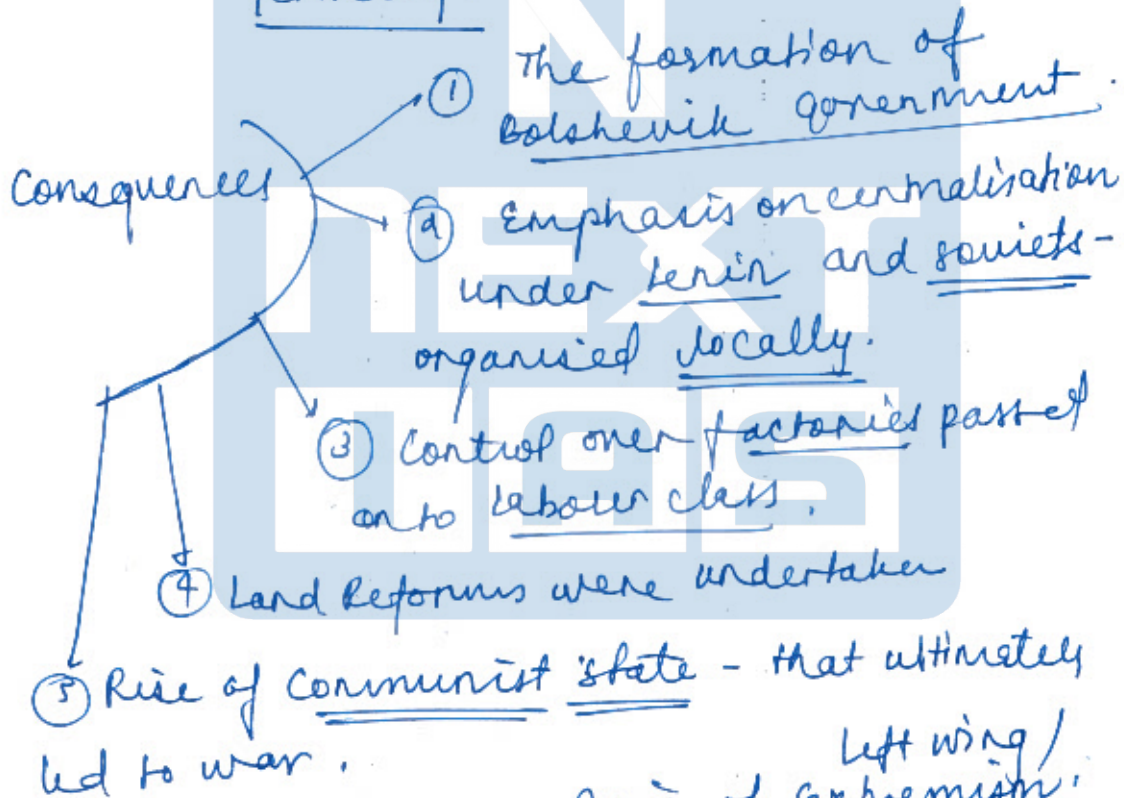
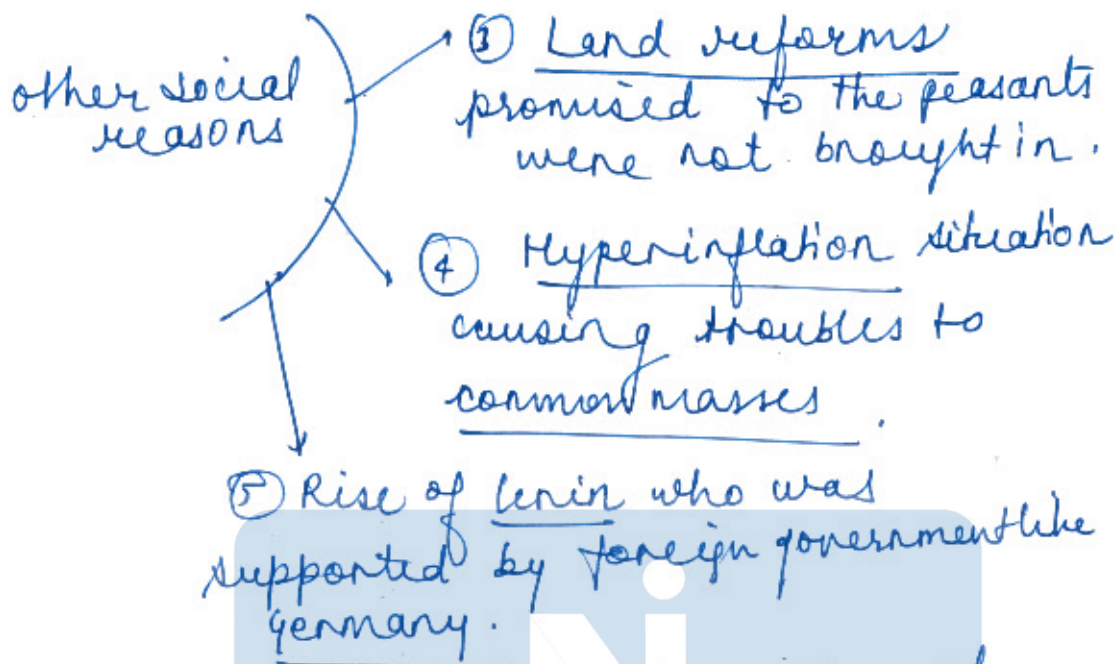
What are the factors that led to the Russian revolution and what are the consequences of this revolution? Discuss its influence on the Indian national movement. (Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks

Ans (3)

Russian Revolution was a series of two consecutive revolutions that led to the rise of Bolsheviks in Russia.

Factors leading to Russian Revolution





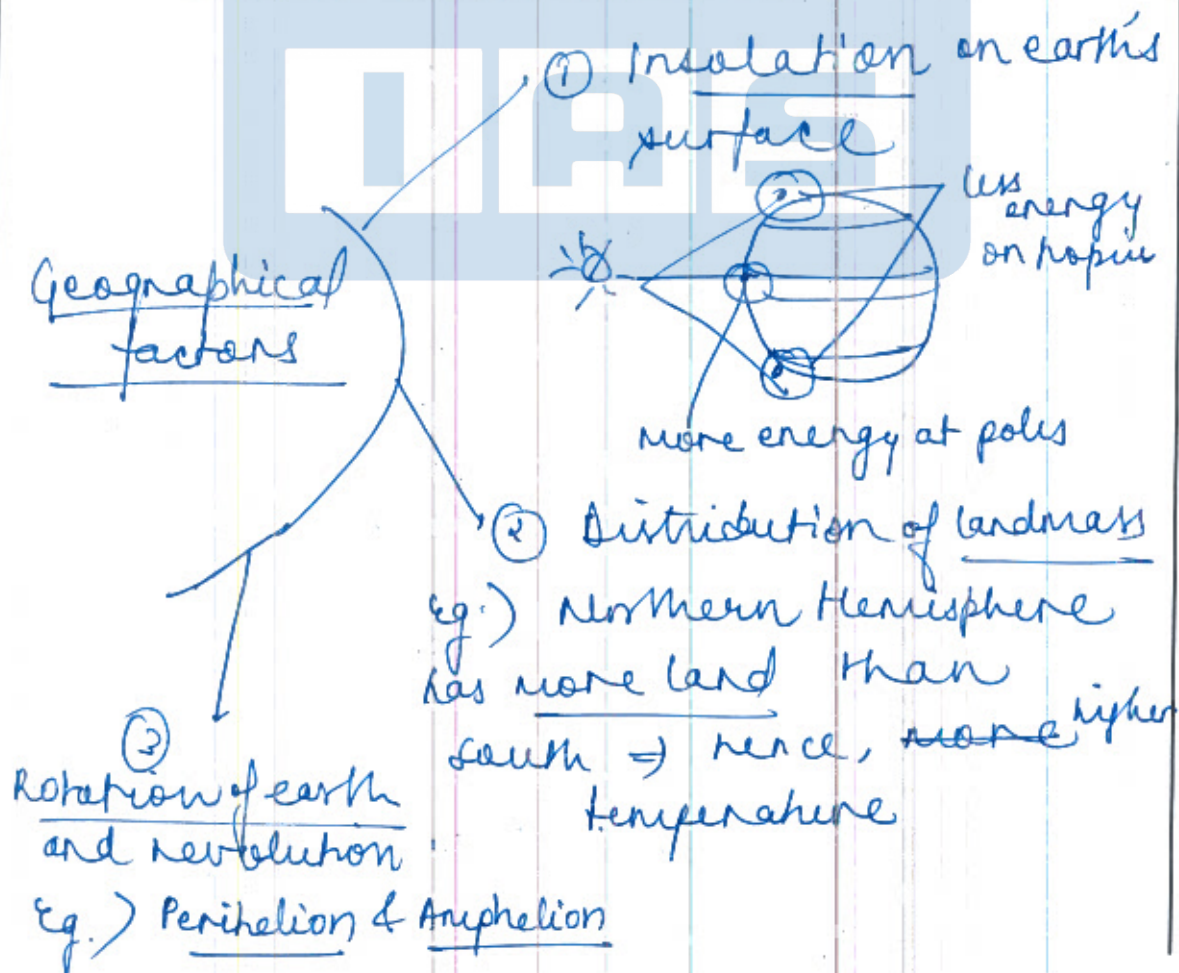
Q.4 पृथ्वी की सतह पर तापमान के असमान वितरण के लिए उत्तरदायी विभिन्न कारकों की चर्चा कीजिए।
(150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

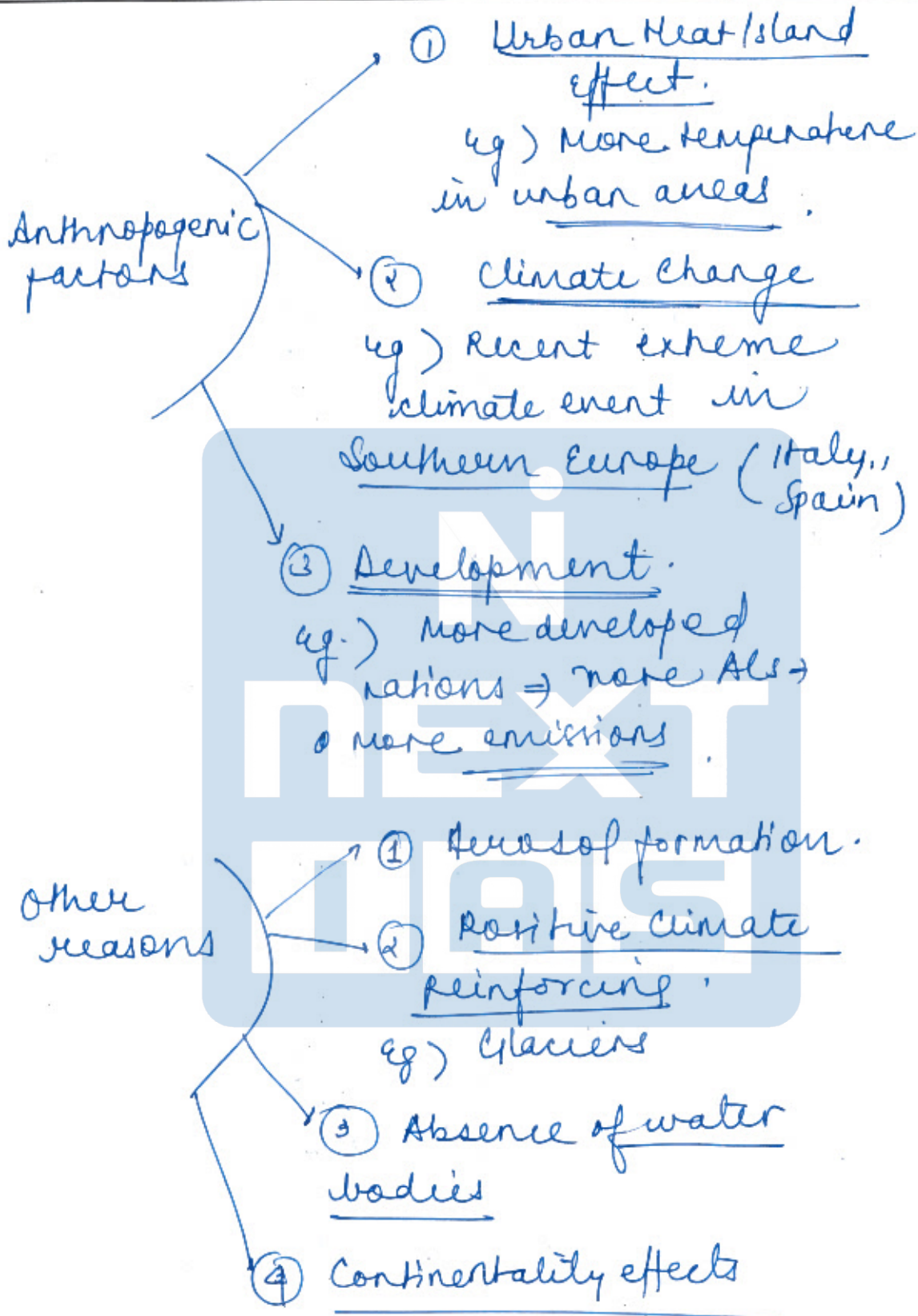
Discuss the various factors responsible for the uneven temperature distribution on Earth's surface.
(Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks

Ans (F)

Uneven temperature distribution on earth's surface causes various phenomena like movement of oceanic current, planetary winds and air mass formation and thus is important to the atmosphere.

factors responsible for uneven distribution of temperature:-





All these factors are responsible for uneven temperature distribution.

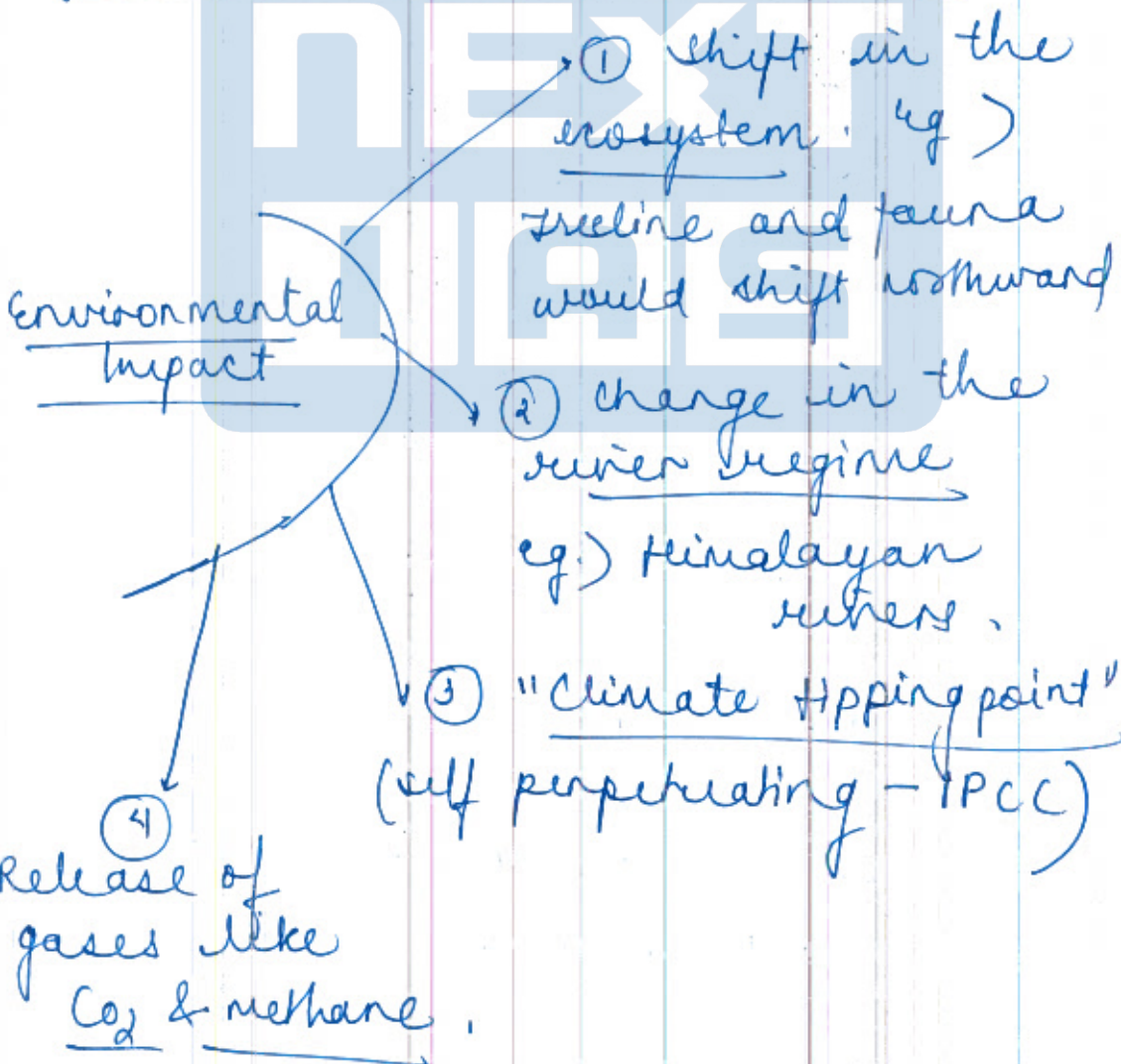
Q.5 जलवायु परिवर्तन के कारण हिमनदों के पिघलने का पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र और मानव समाज पर गंभीर प्रभाव पड़ता है। हिमनदों के पिघलने के कारण पर्यावरण पर पड़ने वाले प्रभावों और इस मुद्दे के समाधान के लिए किए जा सकने वाले उपायों पर चर्चा कीजिए।
(150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

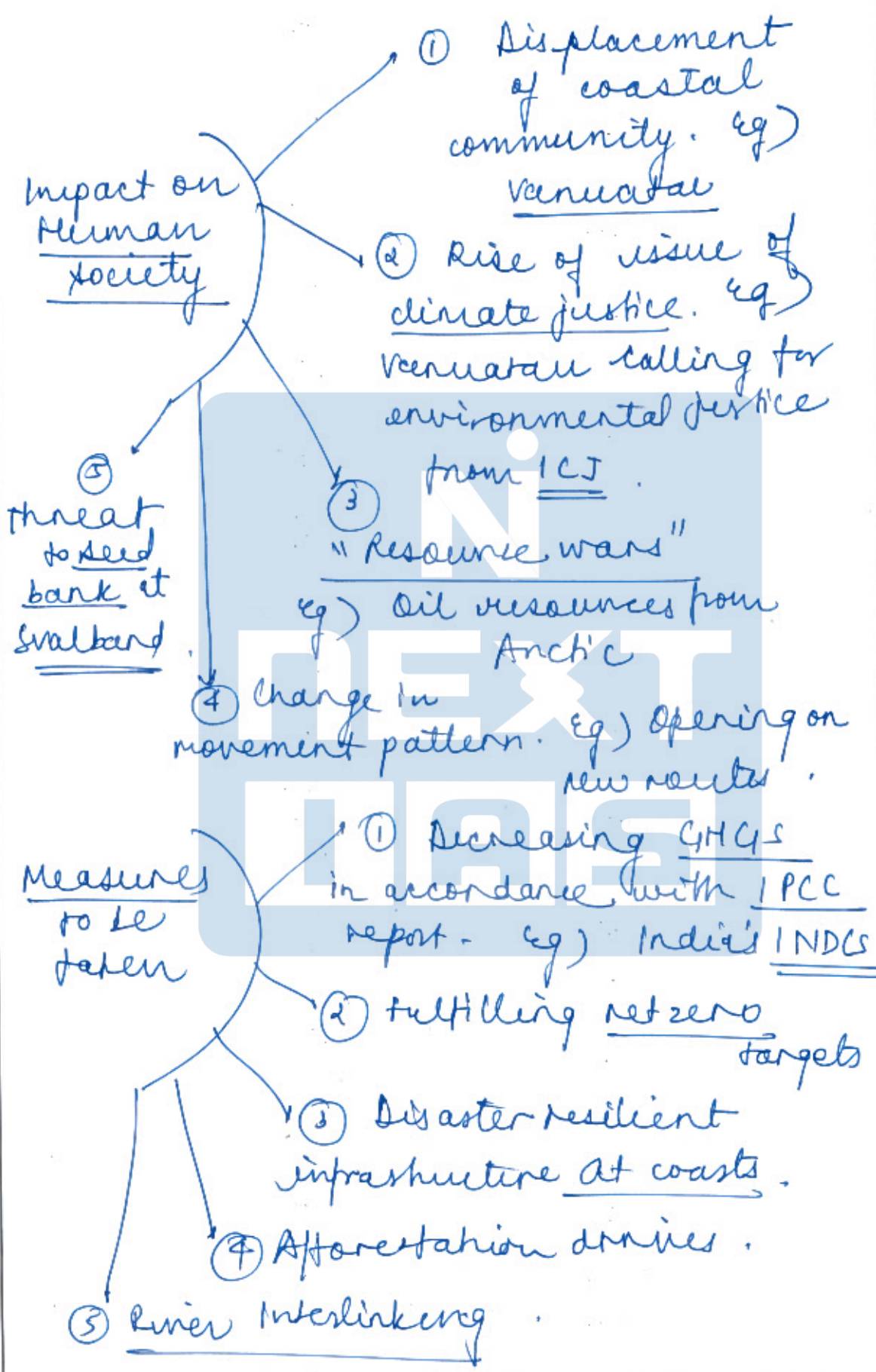
The melting of glaciers due to climate change has serious implications for the ecosystem and human society. Discuss the effects of melting glaciers on the environment and the measures that can be taken to address this issue.
(Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks

Ans 5

According to IPCC, global environment would lose $\frac{1}{2}$ of its glaciers by the end of this century.

Implications on ecosystem and human society





India and the world need to adopt "Pro Planet People" approach.

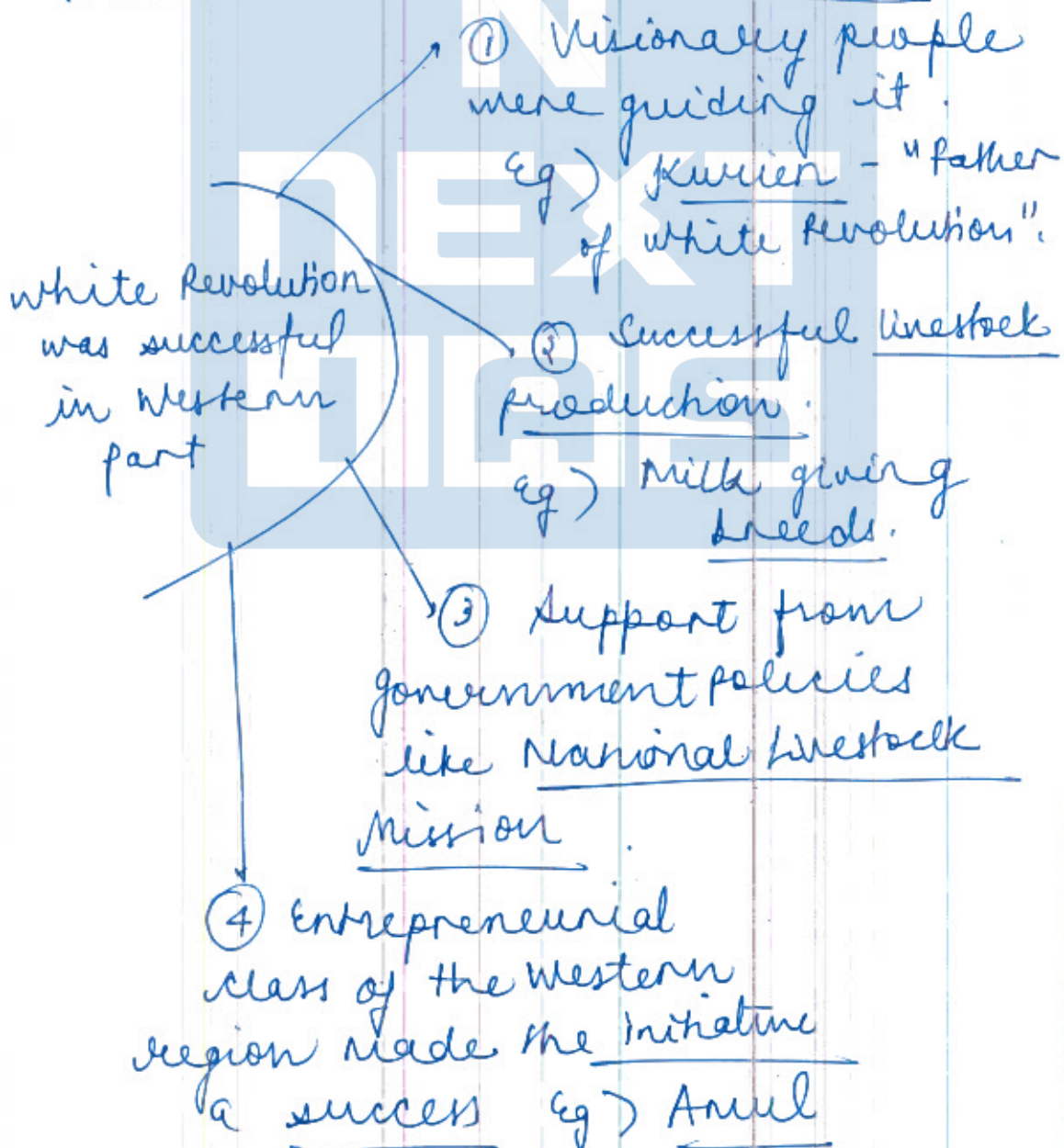
Q.6 श्वेत क्रांति भारत के पश्चिमी भाग में सर्वाधिक सफल रही। श्वेत क्रांति की इस क्षेत्रीय सफलता के कारकों की विवेचना कीजिए।
(150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

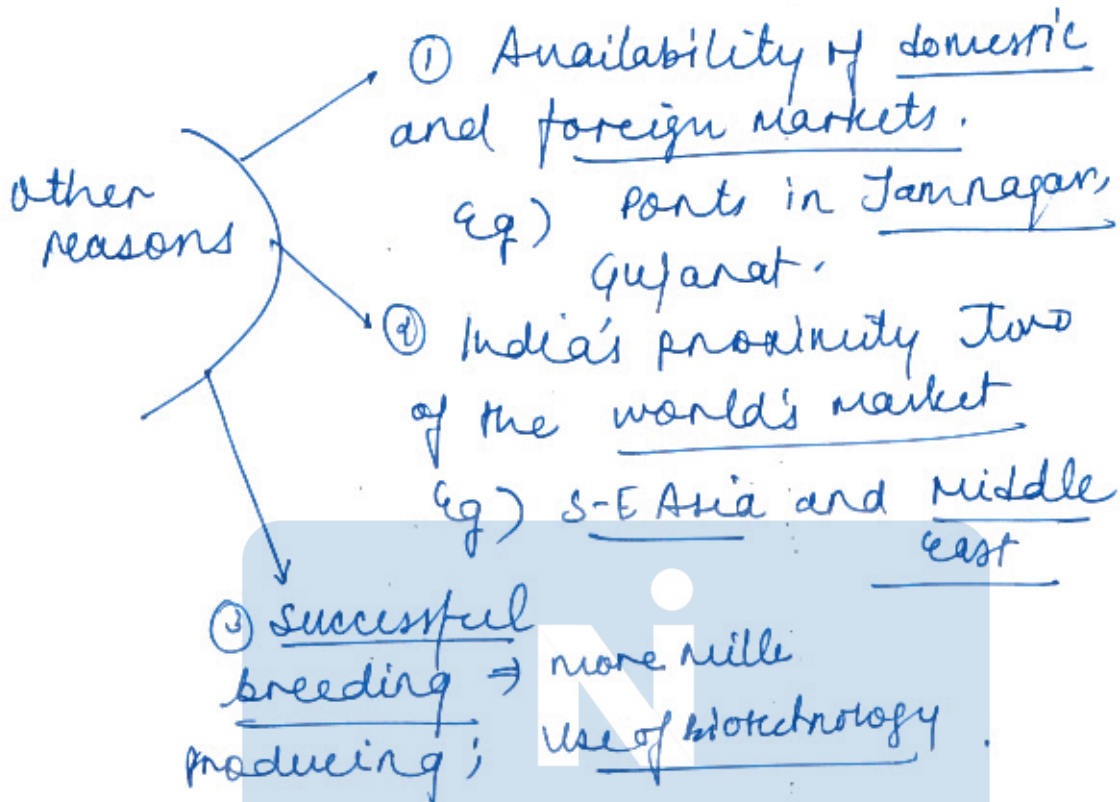
The White Revolution was most successful in the Western part of India. Discuss the factors for this regional success of the White Revolution.
(Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks

Ans 6

White Revolution is a term for excessive milk production for domestic use and export.

White Revolution and its success





This white Revolution and its success are carried forward through government initiatives like not joining RCEP (major woolstock producing countries New Zealand & Australia) and Budget initiatives. like Animal Husbandary Infrastructure, fund ^{Development} (AHIDF)

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

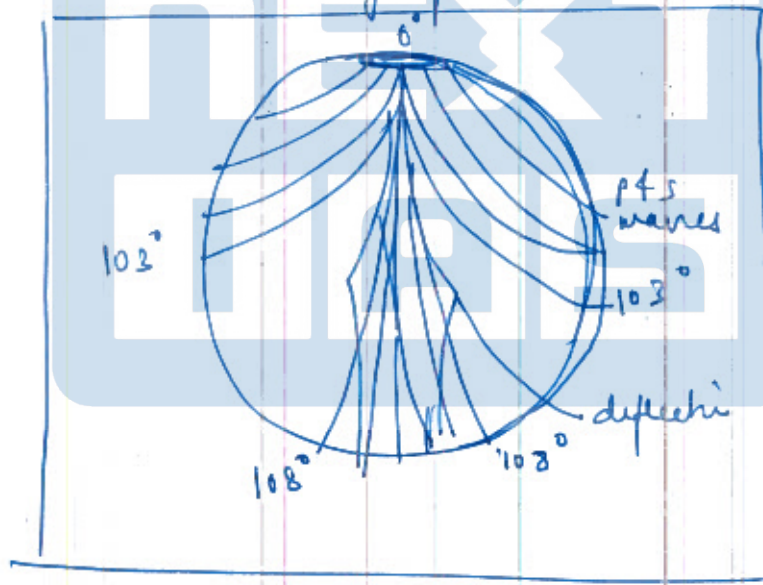
To what extent does seismic investigation contribute to our understanding of the Earth's interior structure? Analyze its significance in detail. (Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks

Ans (7)

Seismic investigation forms an indirect source for reconstruction of earth's interior structure.

Seismic investigation and earth's interior structure

i) Monitoring of seismic waves.



There are 3 kinds of earthquake waves : S waves ; P waves and surface waves

- S waves can travel through all kinds of matter - solid, liquid, gas.

- p waves can travel only through solid state.

upon analysis it was found that;

- ① Till $103^\circ \rightarrow$ both s and p waves were received.
- ② between 103° and $108^\circ \rightarrow$ shadow zone for both the waves.
- ③ beyond 108° only s-waves were received.

Inference on interior structure

- ① Most of the earth's internal structure is hollow \Rightarrow crust.
- ② core part of the earth is made up of solid layer.
- ③ deflection in the s-waves tell about the density difference between crust - mantle - core.
- ④ It also helps in analysing
 - density of different materials.
 - eg) Nife layer.

This model has successfully provided an insight into earth's interior and help to predict earthquakes impact.

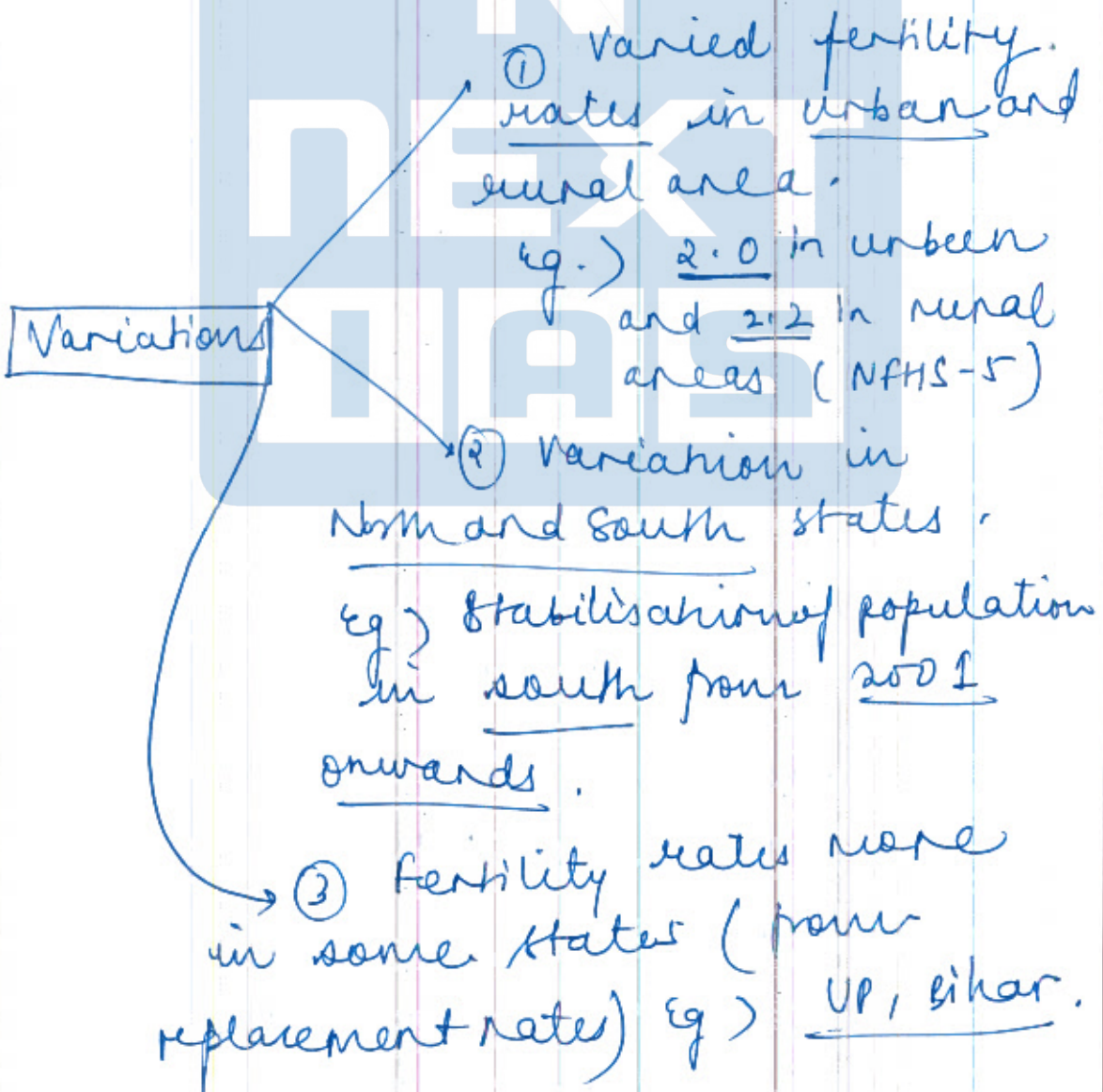
Q.8 जनसांख्यिकीय संक्रमण की गति भारत के विभिन्न राज्यों में भिन्न-भिन्न है, जिससे जनसंख्या वृद्धि दोधारी तलवार बन जाती है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

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

8.

According to UN estimates, India is now the most populous region of the world.

Demographic transition varying across state in India



Population growth a double edged sword

+ves

④ Availability of labour. eg) Bihar migrant force in Maharashtra.

② Favorable demographic dividend, (Niti Aayog - this window is open till 2050)

③ Less burden on pension and healthcare burden due to younger population eg.) 4% of budget expenditure on pensions.

-ves

① Federal issues over distribution of resources.

eg) Finance Commission - ^{15th} formula - 15% on population

② Skewed distribution of infrastructure.

eg) Healthcare in southern states

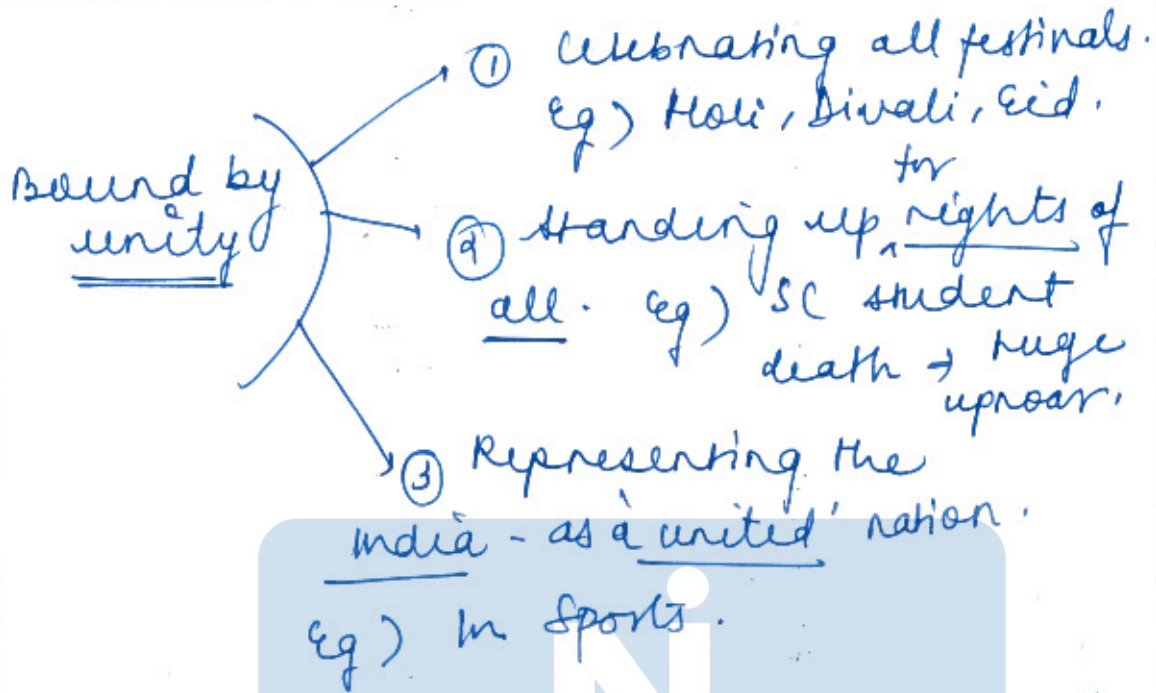
Q.9 भारत में नृजातीय और सांस्कृतिक विविधता हमेशा से एकता के सूत्र में बँधी रही है। भारत की सांस्कृतिक एकता में योगदान करने वाले प्रमुख कारकों की चर्चा कीजिए। (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

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

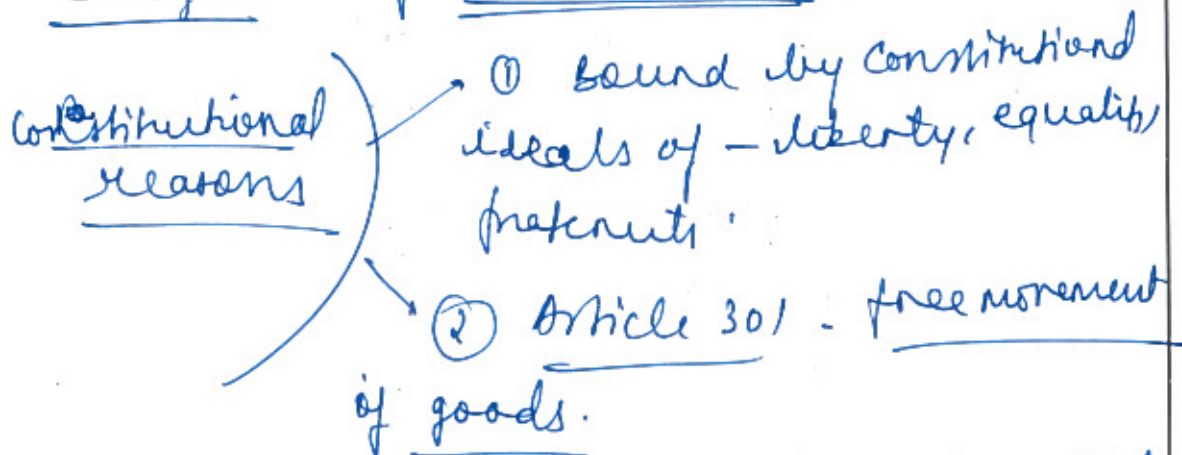
5.

India is known for its "unity in diversity" right from the times of Mark Twain who remarked India to be such.





Major factors that have contributed to unity in India



Thus, India is a vibrant and unrainy - "salad in plate" model.

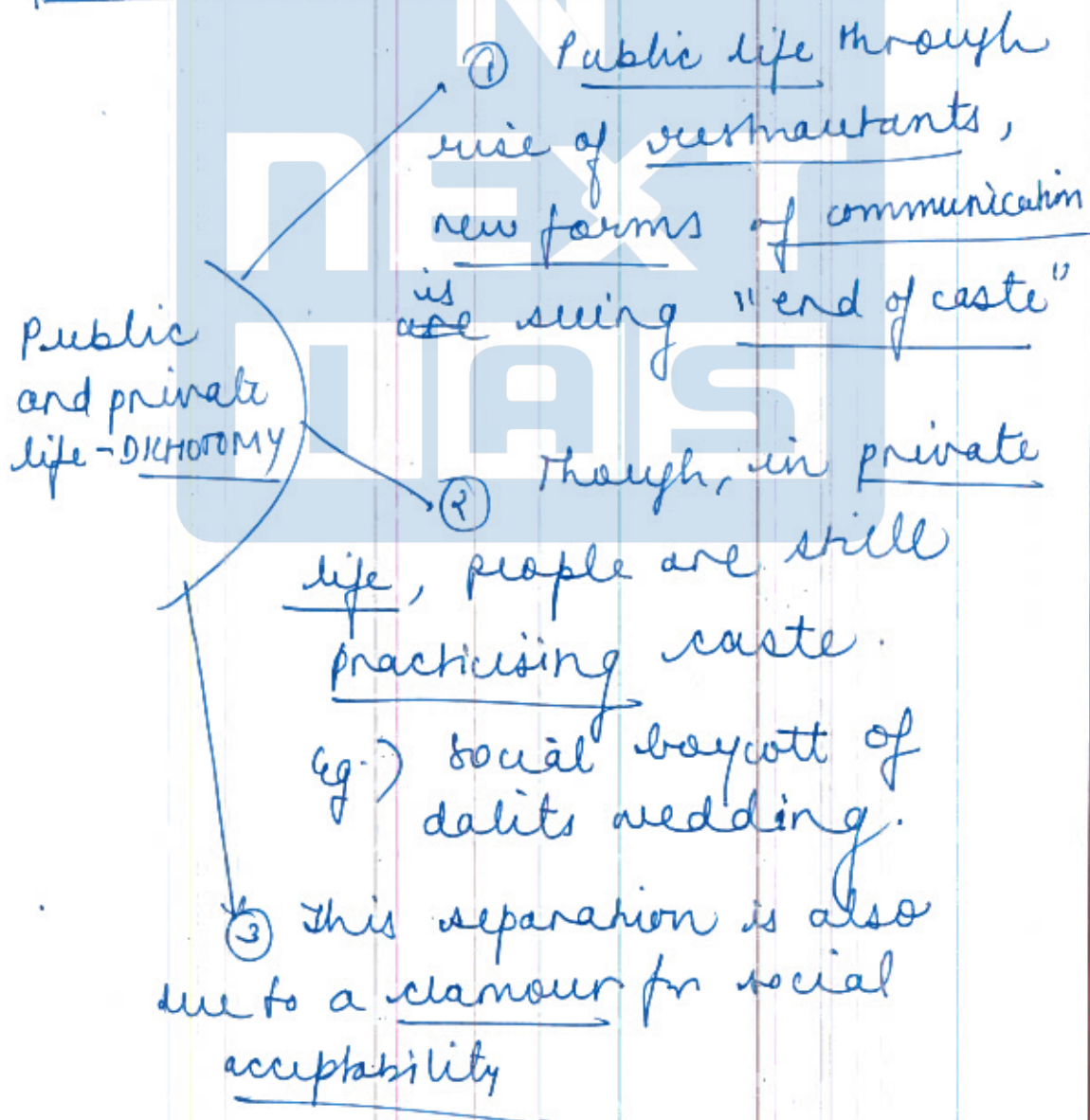
Q.10 भारतीय समाज में विद्यमान सार्वजनिक और निजी जीवन में द्विभाजन जाति के उन्मूलन के लिए एक प्रमुख बाधा के रूप में कार्य करता है। औचित्यपूर्ण उत्तर लिखिए। (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

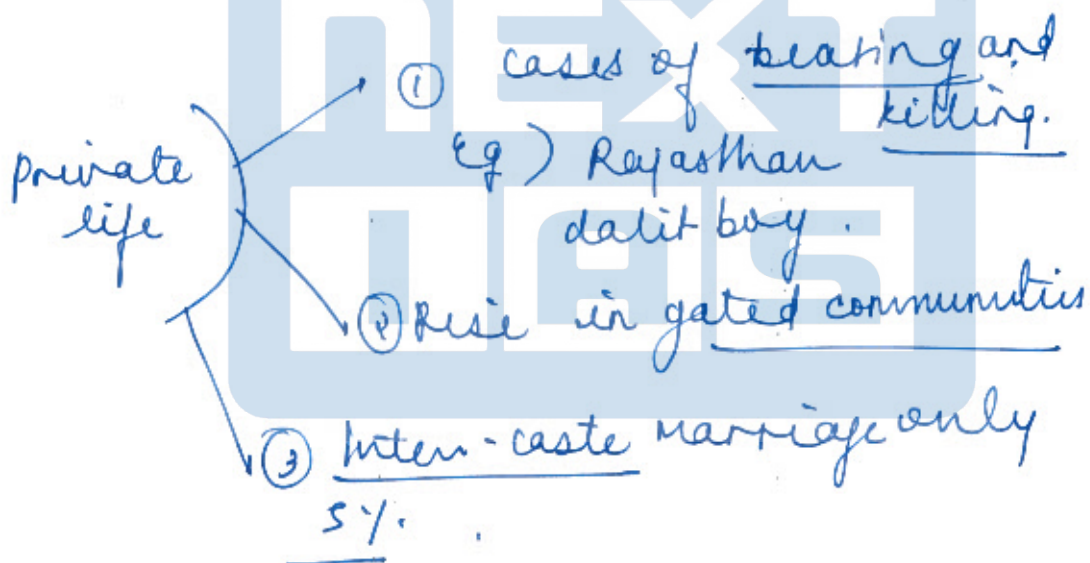
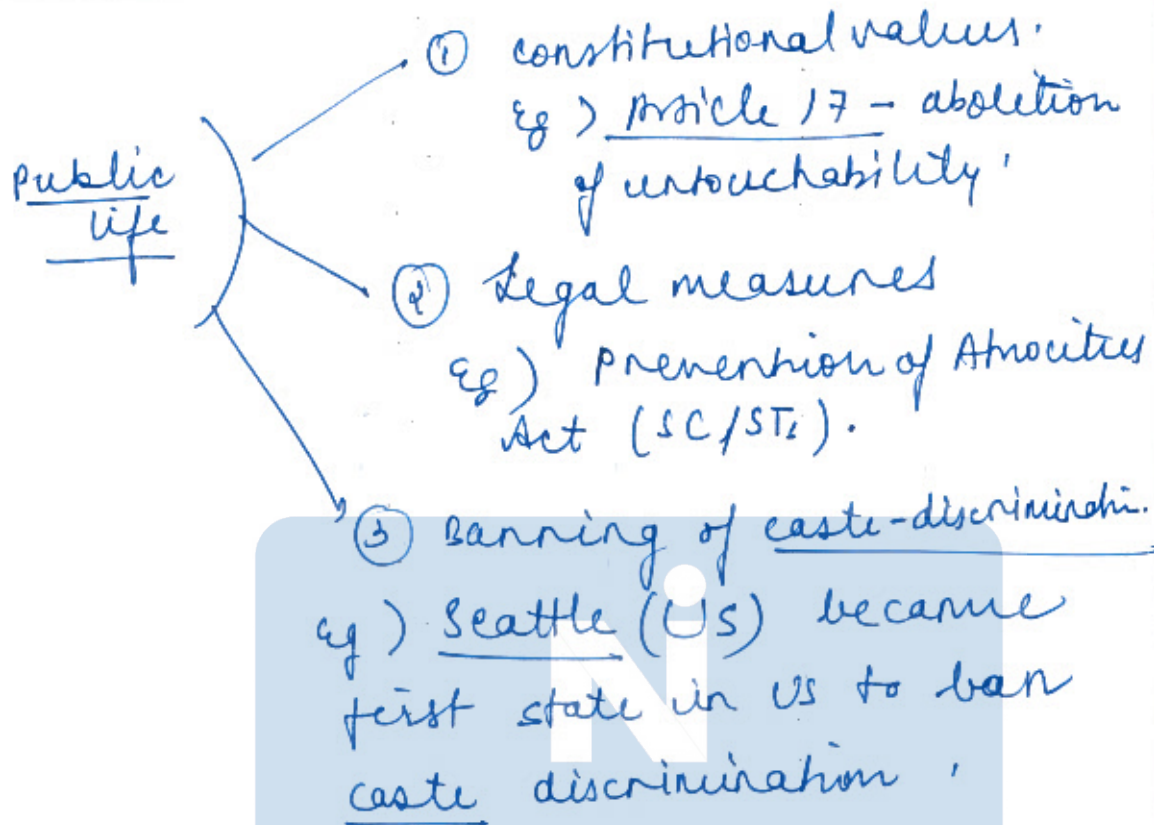
The dichotomy in public and private life in Indian society acts as a major barrier to the annihilation of caste. Justify. (Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks

(10)

According to Kundu Report, around 70% of SLs in India have faced some form of discrimination.

Barriers of Annihilation of Caste





Public life also though unintentionally propagate caste. eg) "Reification" of caste in movies.

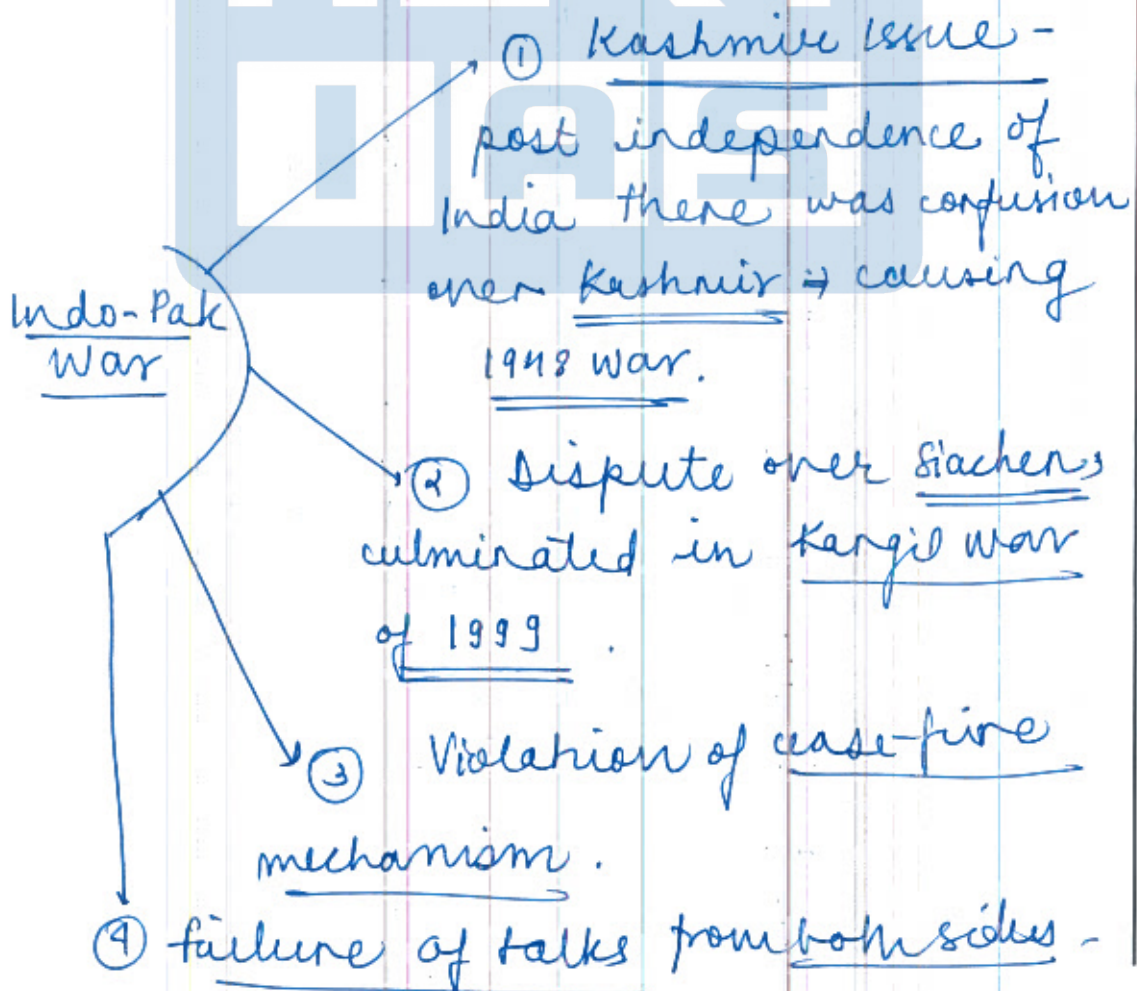
Q.11 स्वतंत्रता के बाद भारत को कई युद्ध लड़ने के लिए विवश किया गया था। हमारे द्विपक्षीय संबंधों पर भारत-पाक और भारत-चीन युद्धों के कारणों और प्रभावों पर प्रकाश डालिए। (250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

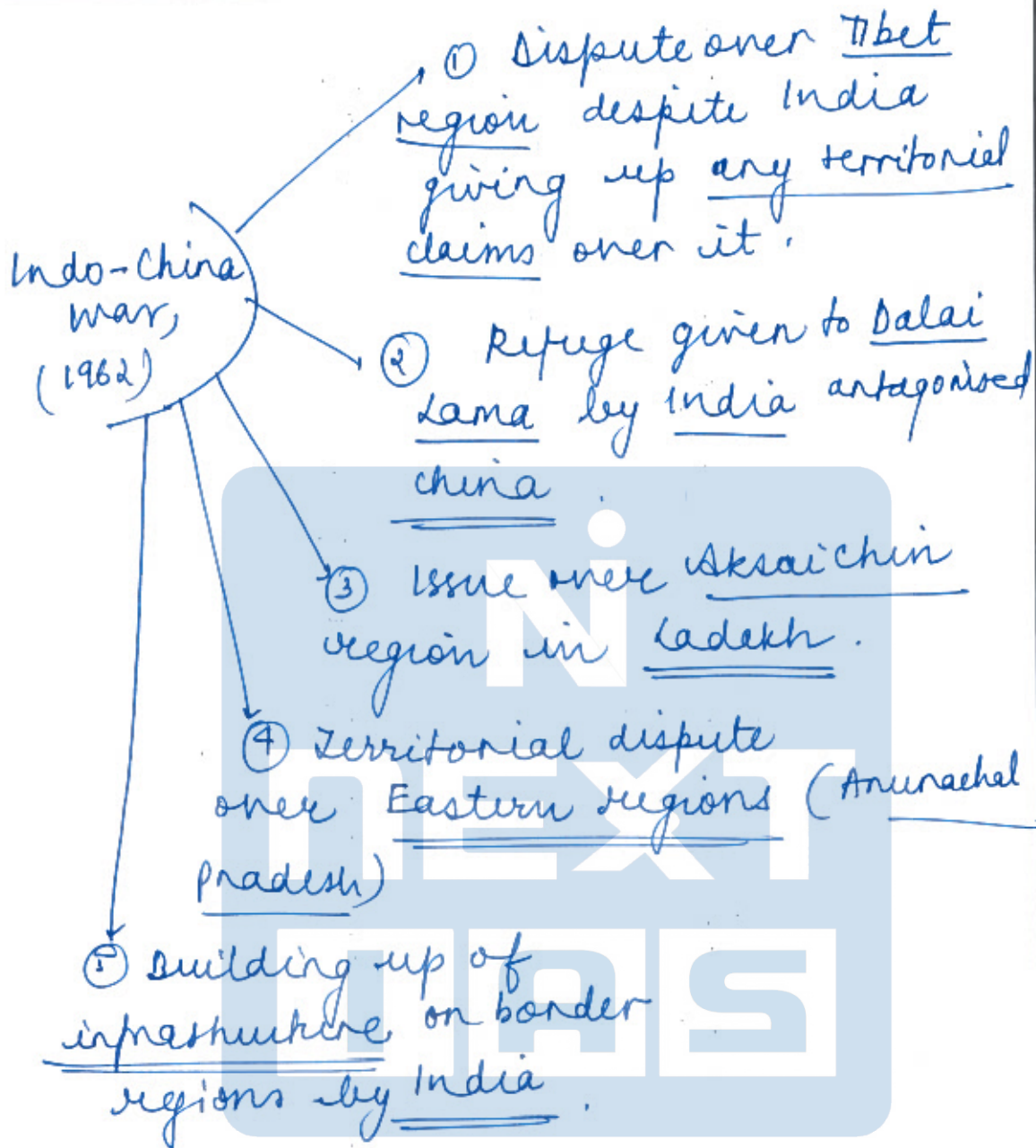
India was forced into numerous wars post Independence. Highlight the causes and impact of the Indo-Pak and Indo-China wars on our bilateral relationships. (Answer in 250 words) 15 Marks

(11)

Post independence consolidation of India as a nation has been difficult due to various internal (Language issue) and external wars. (Indo-Pak, Indo-China)

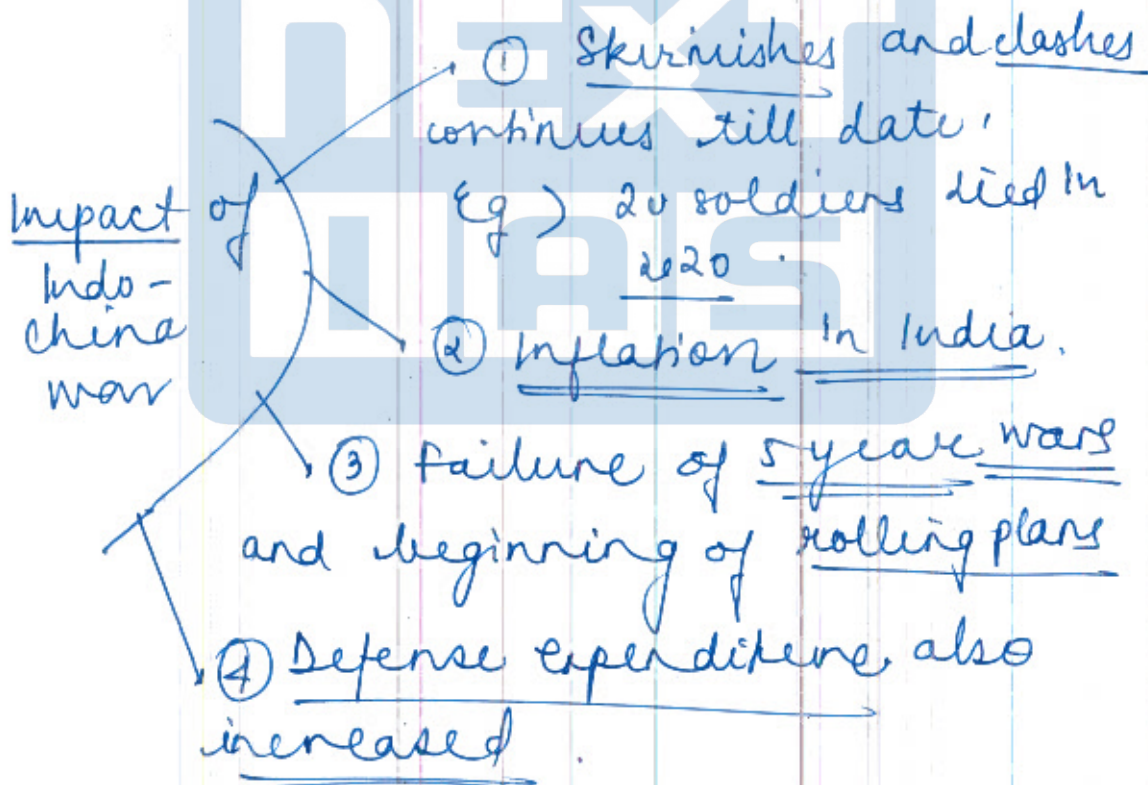
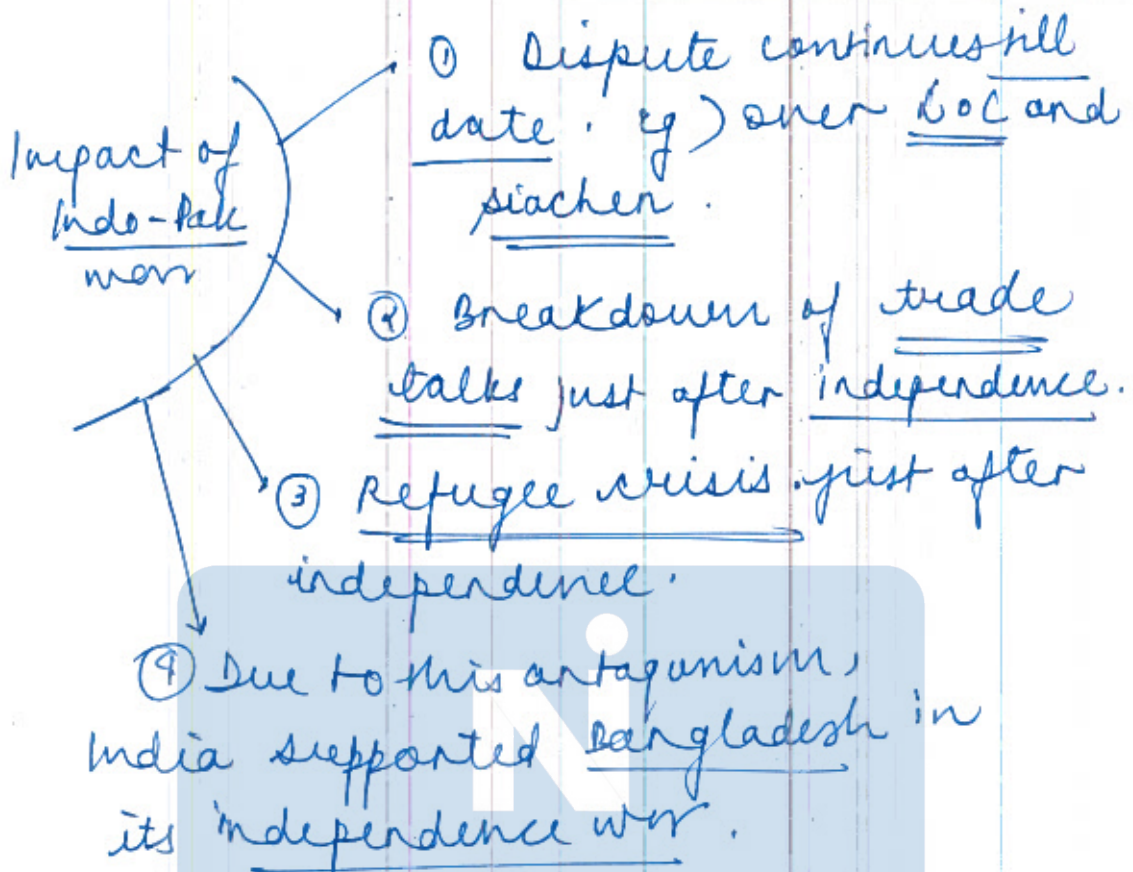
Causes of Indo-Pak and Indo-China War





Impact of wars on our Bilateral relationship :-

The impact of both these wars have been far-reaching for both the countries.



India, despite, starting NAM faced these wars @ that led to "hostile" neighbour environment. fill date

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?

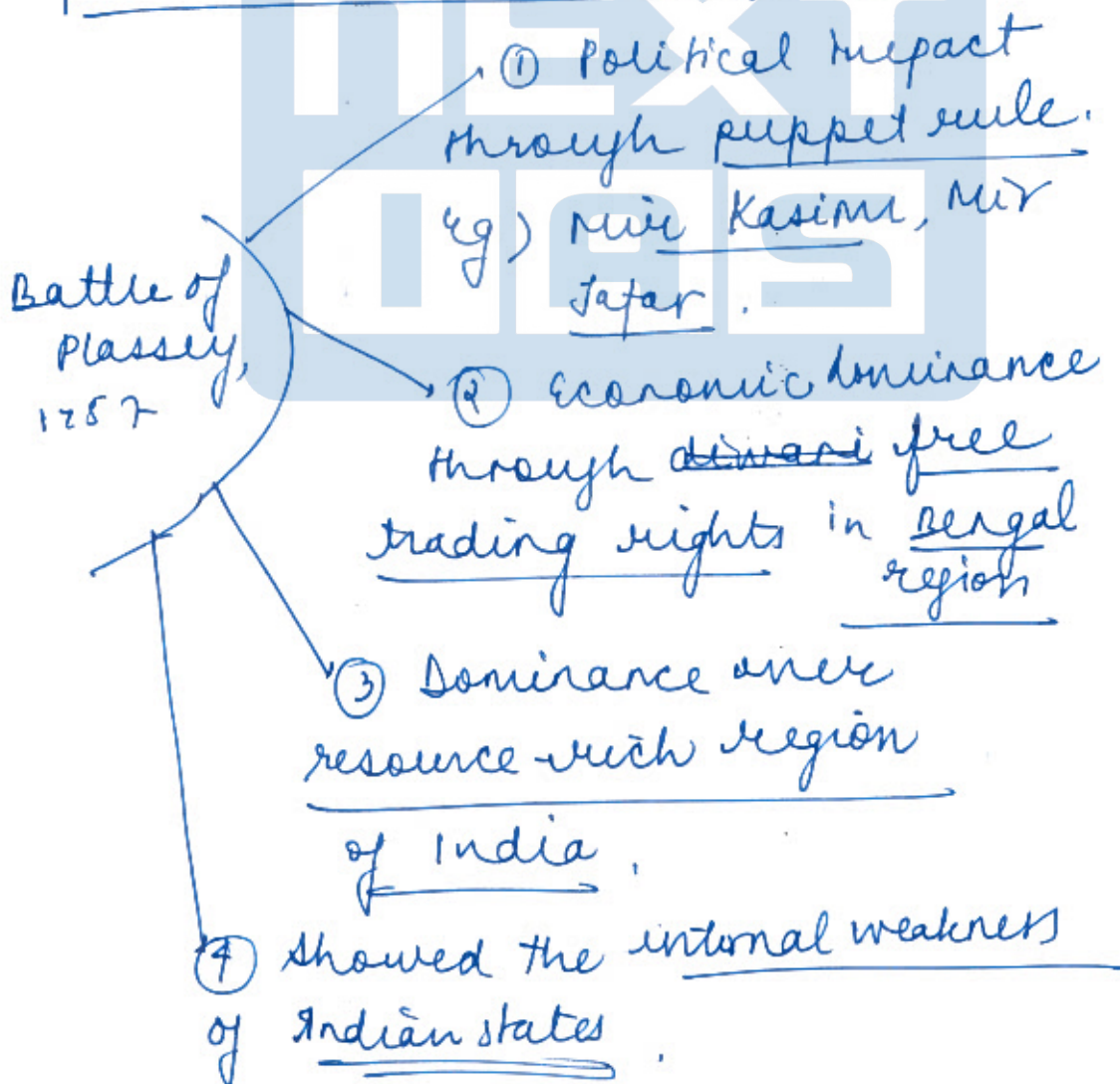
(250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

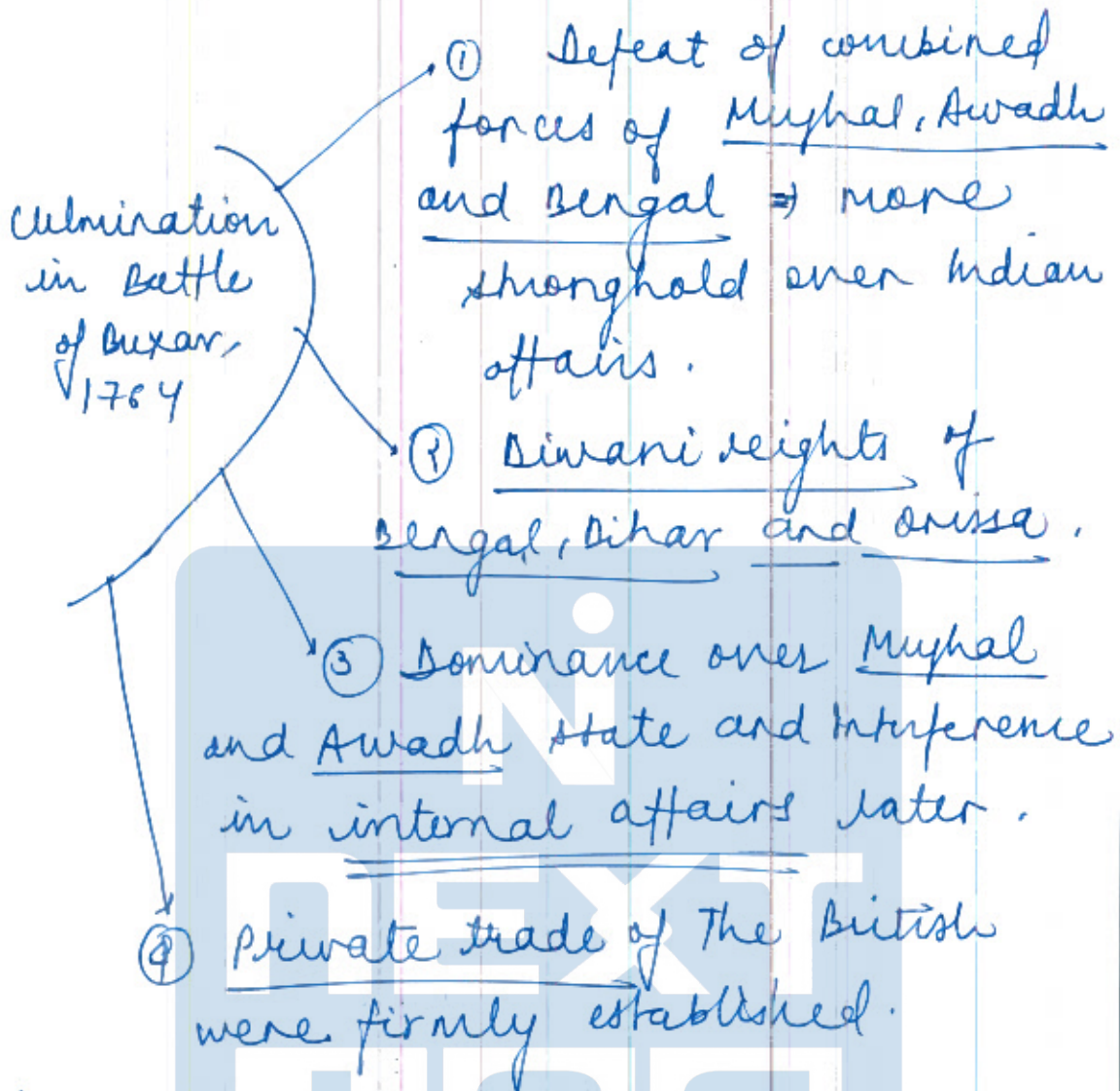
The process of consolidation of Bengal, which started after the Battle of Plassey culminated in the Battle of Buxar. Do you think the Battle of Buxar was more important for the British than Plassey?

(Answer in 250 words) 15 Marks

Battle of Plassey (1757) and Battle of Buxar (1764) were the two wars against British that changed the course of history of India.

Consolidation of Bengal





Battle of Buxar more important than Battle of Plassey

① Battle of Plassey was won by Clive through intrigues and conspiracy -

eg) Clive made bankers of the Bengal state with him.

↳ ② Militarily, Battle of Buxar proved British dominance as the Plassey war was mere skirmishes.
eg) Mir Jafar troops did not fire.

↳ ③ Sivani rights gained by British after the Buxar war gave them control over foreign trade as well.

↳ ④ After Battle of Buxar, there were no major challenge from any Bengal ruler, which emerged in form of Mir Kasim after Plassey.

However, Plassey war helped British win over French in Carnatic through revenue resources and connectivity. Hence, its importance cannot be undermined.

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

Literature in India grew and flourished throughout the history phases. Sanskrit literature during ancient times depicts that glory.

Sanskrit literature in India

① Various scriptures both religious and secular were written in it.

eg. > Vedas

② It formed the language of inscriptions as well.

eg. > Sadami inscription of Aihole
in Sanskrit; Kannada script. I

③ Various poetries were composed in Sanskrit during ancient period. eg. > Juragadh inscription-poetry
of Audradaman I

↳ ④ It also flourished under medieval rulers.

eg) translation of Vedas, Upanishadas under Akbar, Jana Shikoh, Zain-ul Abidin.

↳ ⑤ It formed the basis of emergence of other languages.
eg) Urdu, Hindi, etc.

Sanskrit literature under Gupta rule :-



scientific
literature

- ① Aryabhata's Aryabhata
Sidhantika for astronomical
sciences & mathematics
- ② Varahamihira's - Brihatsam
hita
and compilation of 5
astronomical schools was
another major achievement.
- ③ Advancement in medical
sciences, (eg) Charaka Samhita
and Sushruta Samhita
- ④ Progress in veterinary.
eg) Hastyaayurveda for horses.

In addition to above literary
accounts, Sanskrit was present
on coins, inscription (Allahabad
praisasti by Harisena) and common
masses as well.

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

4) After the World War-II, major advancements were made in oceanographic studies that challenged the origin of earth studies prevailing at that time.

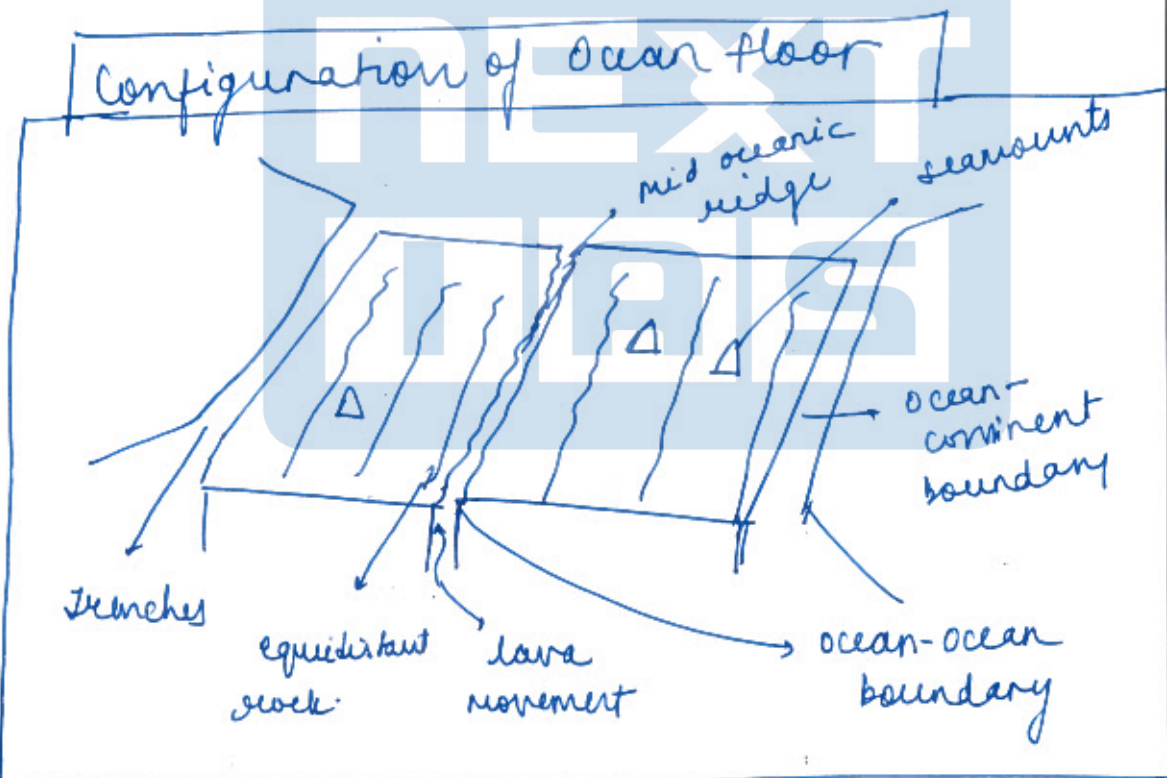


fig. oceanic floor

Major features of oceanic floor

- ↳ ① Volcanism at the centre, over ocean-oceanic boundary.
- ↳ ② trenches are present at the ocean-continent boundary.
- ↳ ③ Presence of seamounts, atolls, etc features, thus oceanic surface is not smooth.
- ↳ ④ Spread of basaltic volcanic lava all over the oceanic surface.

Significance in the study of Oceanography

- ① challenging the previous notions
 - ↳ ① Rocks at the centre were new and continents were old. Thus, both were not formed together (Continental drift theory)

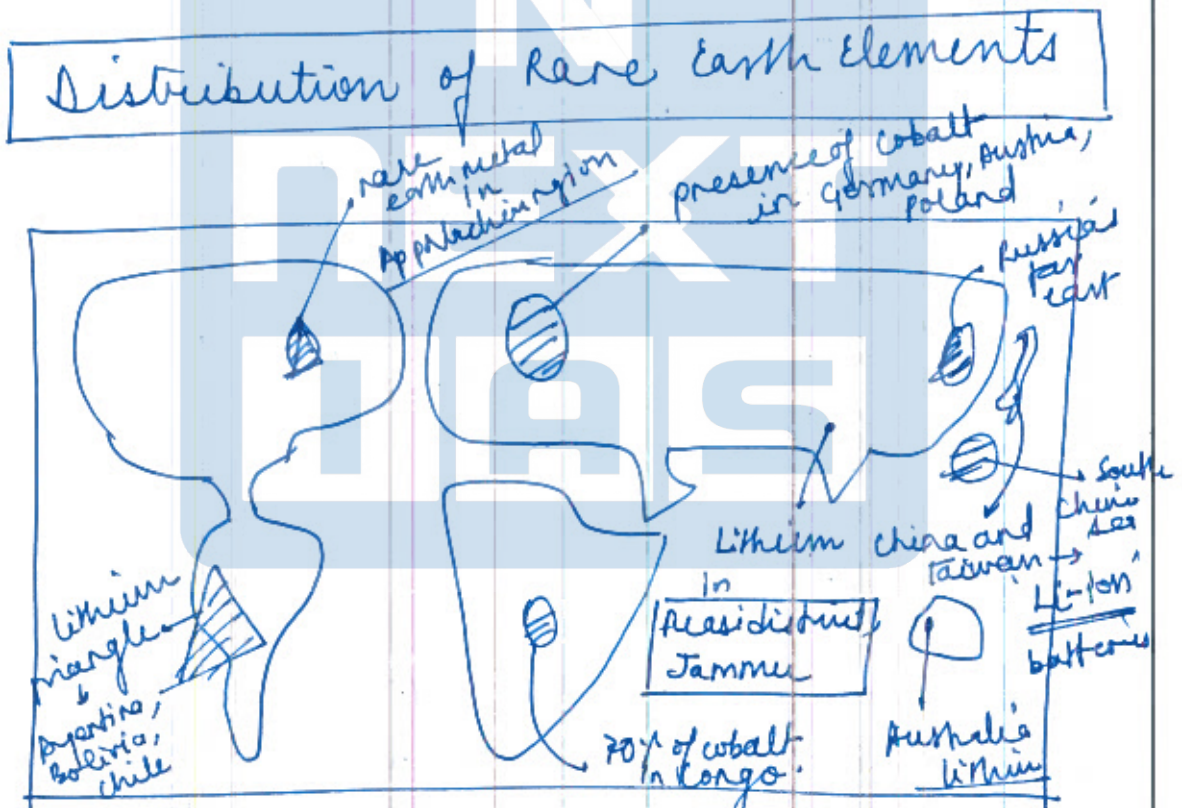
- ② Explaining emergence of features
- ① Volcanism promotes basaltic formation at mid oceanic ridge
- ↓
- ② the movement of oceanic plate pushes the basaltic lava over the 'tranches' → forming continent boundaries
- ③ Both these processes take place simultaneously, thus seas do not expand.
- ③ It provided the basis for understanding Plate tectonics.

Thus, oceanic floor configuration forms an important part of our understanding of origin of earth.

Q.15 दुर्लभ पृथ्वी तत्त्वों (दुर्लभ मृदा धातुएँ) की बढ़ती माँग के साथ, उनका वितरण वैश्विक अर्थव्यवस्था का एक महत्वपूर्ण 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, as the name suggests are rare in its occurrence and difficult to mine, thus making it a critical resource of earth.



distribution of rare minerals

Recently lithium reserves have been discovered in Reasi district and Mandya region of Karnataka in India. (JK)

Uses of Rare earth Mineral

- ① Production process in semi-conductor industries
- ② In Li-ion batteries and other battery-energy storage infrastructure
- ③ Manufacture of electric-vehicles
- ④ Production of solar panels & modules
- ⑤ Use in computers, robots, mobile phones etc.

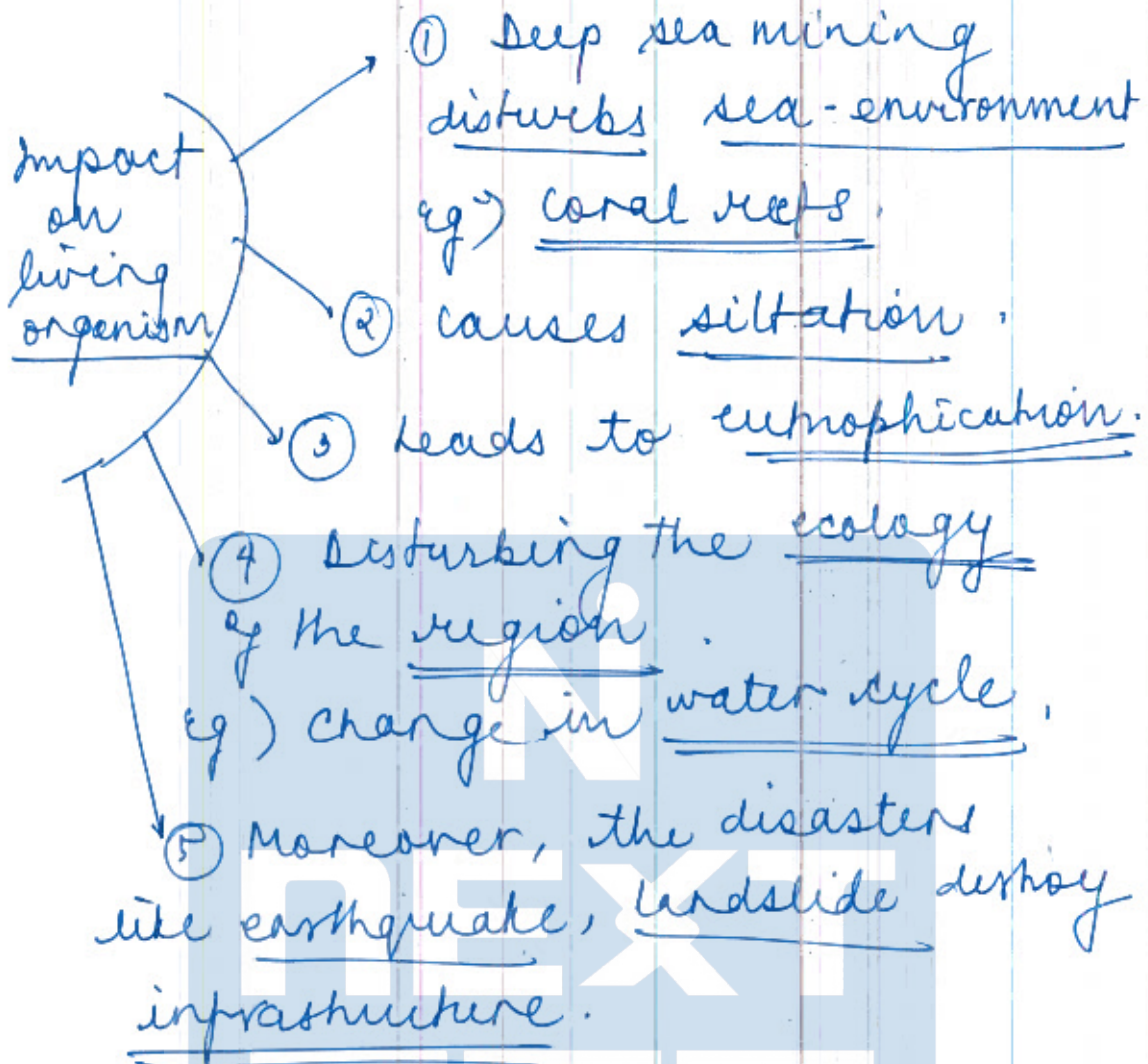
Environmental Impact of its extraction

Impact on surroundings

① Disasters can take place.
eg) Hard rock extraction technique require open-cast mining ⇒ landslides

Change in landscape.

eg) land degradation.



Therefore, proper environmental impact assessment must be taken over by the mining industries before mining. Also, in Reasidishit of India, border security angle can also emerge.

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?

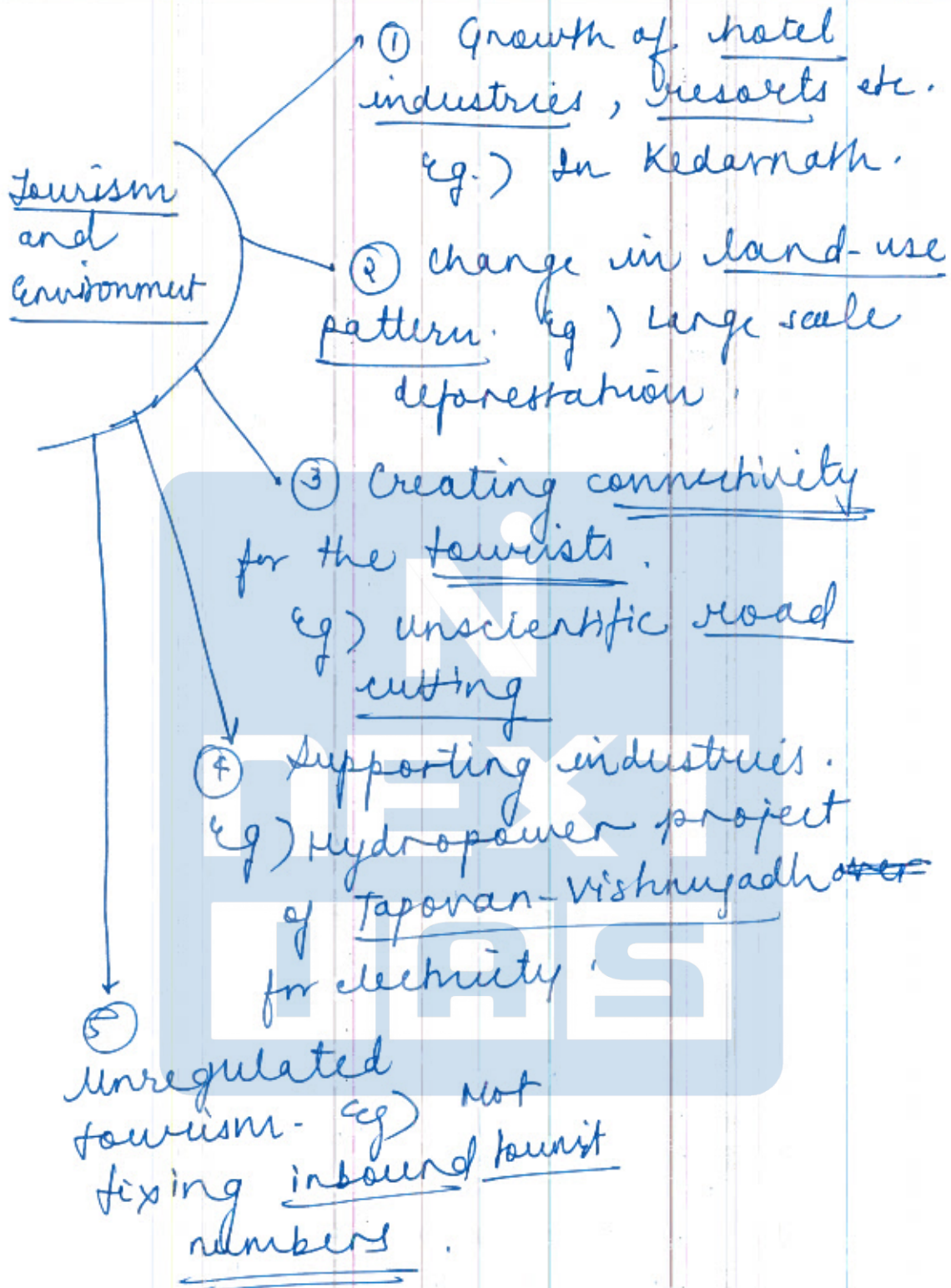
(Answer in 250 words) 15 Marks

Ans (16)

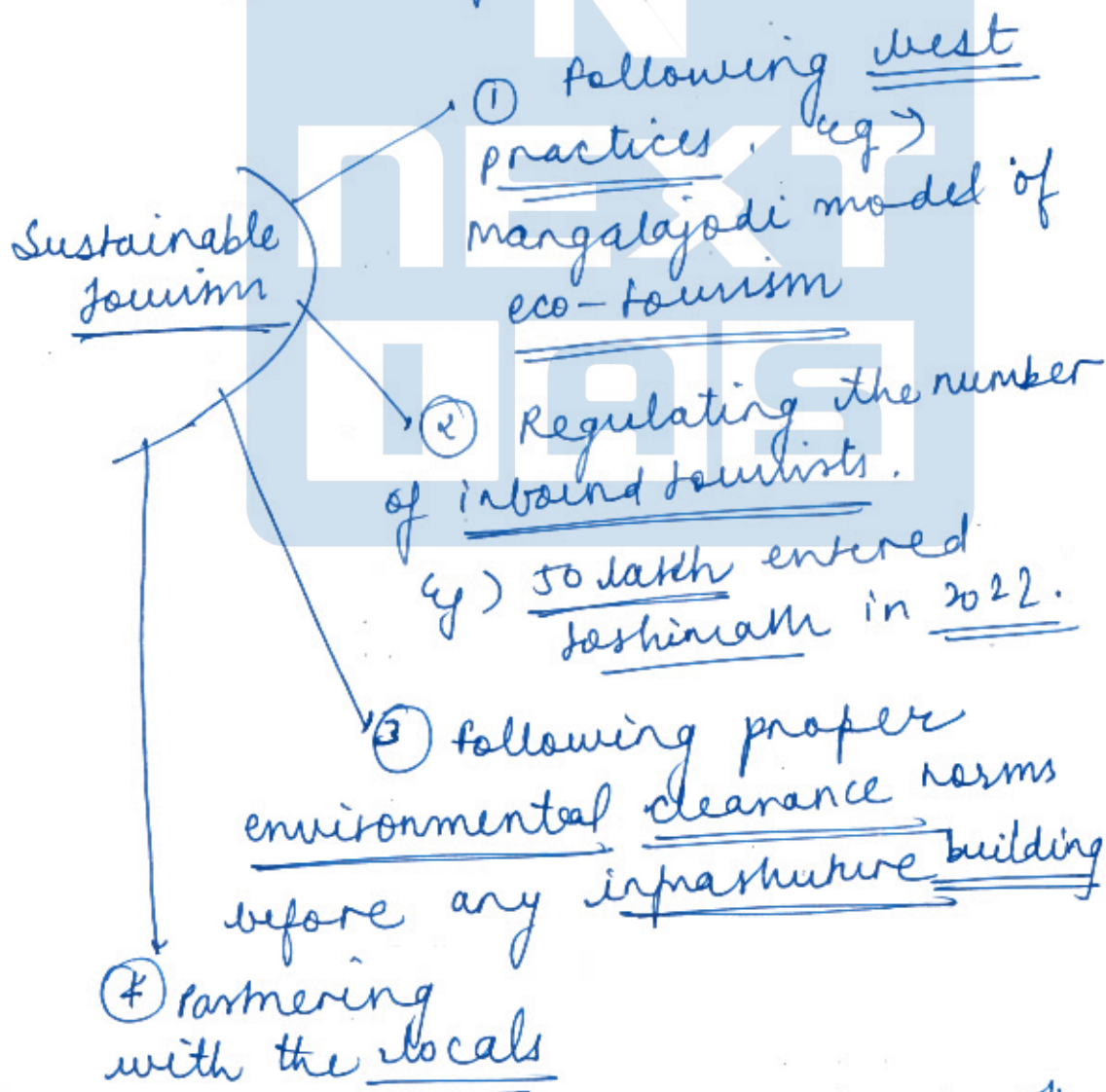
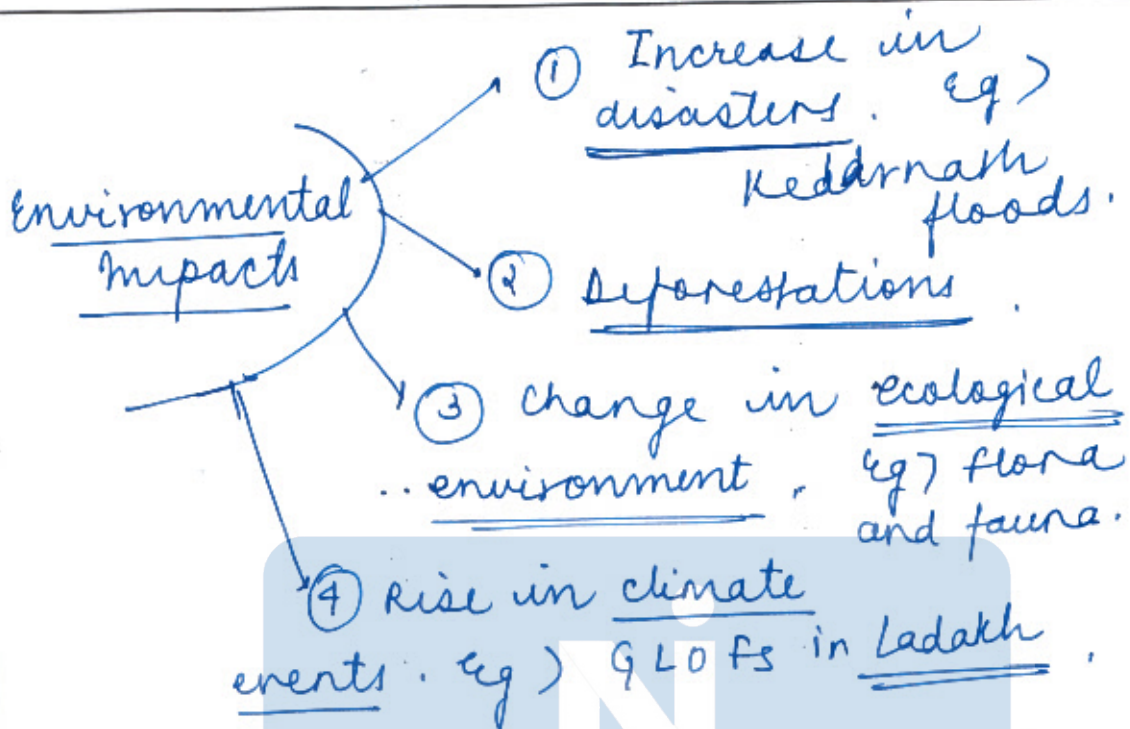
Recent Jashimath landslip points to the problem of unsustainable tourism in India.



Tourism threatening ecological carrying capacity of region



Environmental Impacts of the tourism phenomena:-



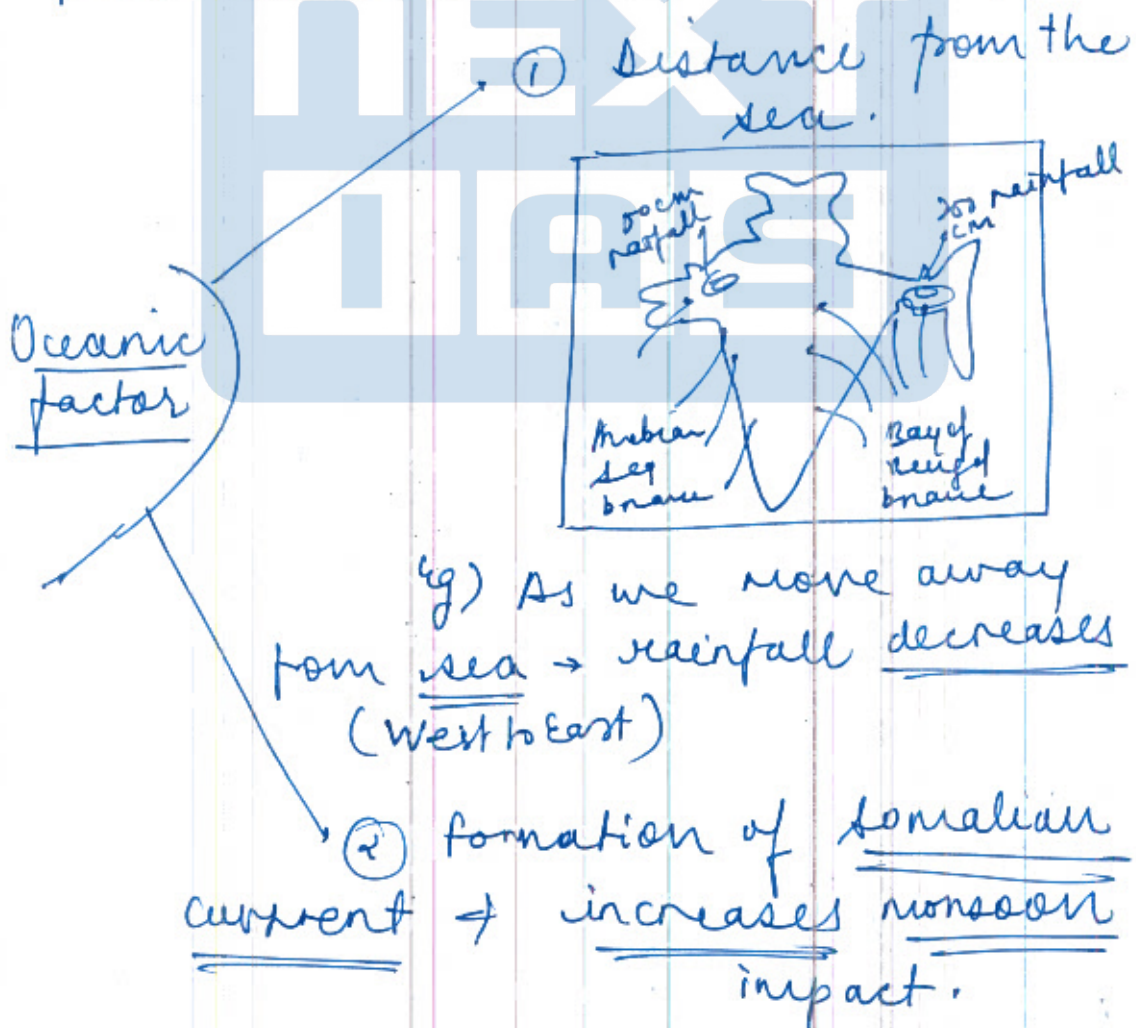
Thus, we need to maintain the 'pristine' environment for us and next generation.

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 - the basic climatic factor governing India is complex in its working and consequences.

Indian Monsoon - oceanic and atmospheric factor



Other oceanic factor

i) Phenomena of El Nino → (less rainfall)
La-Nina → (more rainfall)
eg) Triple Dip La-Nina
in India (till 2022)

(ii) formation of Indian Ocean Dipole.

+ive → more rainfall
-ive → less rainfall

(iii) Merging of oceanic cell with inter-tropical convergence cells → beginning of monsoon.

Atmospheric factors

(i) Removal of southern branch of westerlies from India ⇒ onset of monsoon

(ii) Climate change

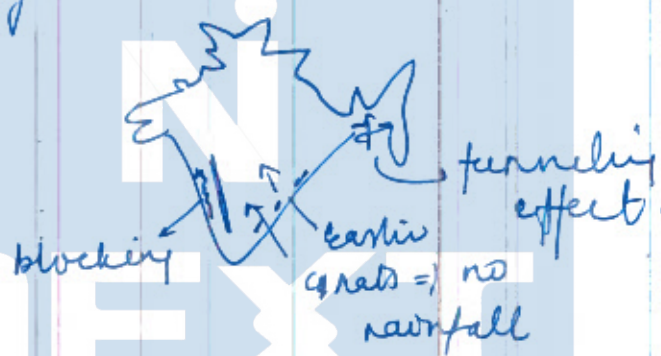
eg-) Bihar droughts in 2022.



other atmospheric factors

(i) Urban Heat Island effect
eg) urban floods

(ii) Blocking of the rain-branch
eg) western ghats block →
heavy rain in Kerala (S-W monsoon)



However, the impact of climate change has led to the alteration of entire climate pattern of India based on monsoon.

- 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

Indian society is based on the values of modernism and traditionalism, with greater emphasis on the latter. Social legislation, thus, are instrumental in changing the traditional norms

Traditions impeding change

- changes are impeded by traditions
- ① changes are seen as a threat to cultural practices. eg) Akshardham temple doesn't allow carrying mobile phone.
 - ② They are rigid in nature. eg) familial structure
 - ③ They are mostly preserved by the elderlies who are resistant to changes. eg) Acceptance of digital technology.

Other reasons

(i) Traditions are based on religion which is again based on scriptures which is fixed.
eg) Sharia laws.

(ii) They are seen as an integral part of society.
eg) Jallikattu

Social Legislations
in changing
age old
practices

(i) Women empowerment,
eg.) women's entry
in Sabrinjala,
Haji Ali Dargah by
SC.

(ii) Legislations by
personal religious
boards.

eg.) All India Muslim
Law Board recently
announced access to women
to masques.

(iv) Banning of
Triple Talaa,
Section 377
etc.

(iii) Bringing equality.
eg) Madras HC ruled that
temple priest need not
necessarily be a Brahmin
(secular function)

social legislations are instrumental

- ① Brings in change in legal space. (eg) Criminalisation of untouchability.
- ② Political will is shown. (eg.) clamour for VCC.
- ③ Persuading and forcing people to bring in a change. (eg.) Equality to women.

they aren't instrumental

- ① creates rigid opposition → causing instability. (eg) tribal groups opposing VCC.
- ② They might change their ways. (eg) discrimination in personal space.
- ③ No change in emotions towards particular class. (eg) continuation of manual scavenging; suicides by UT students.

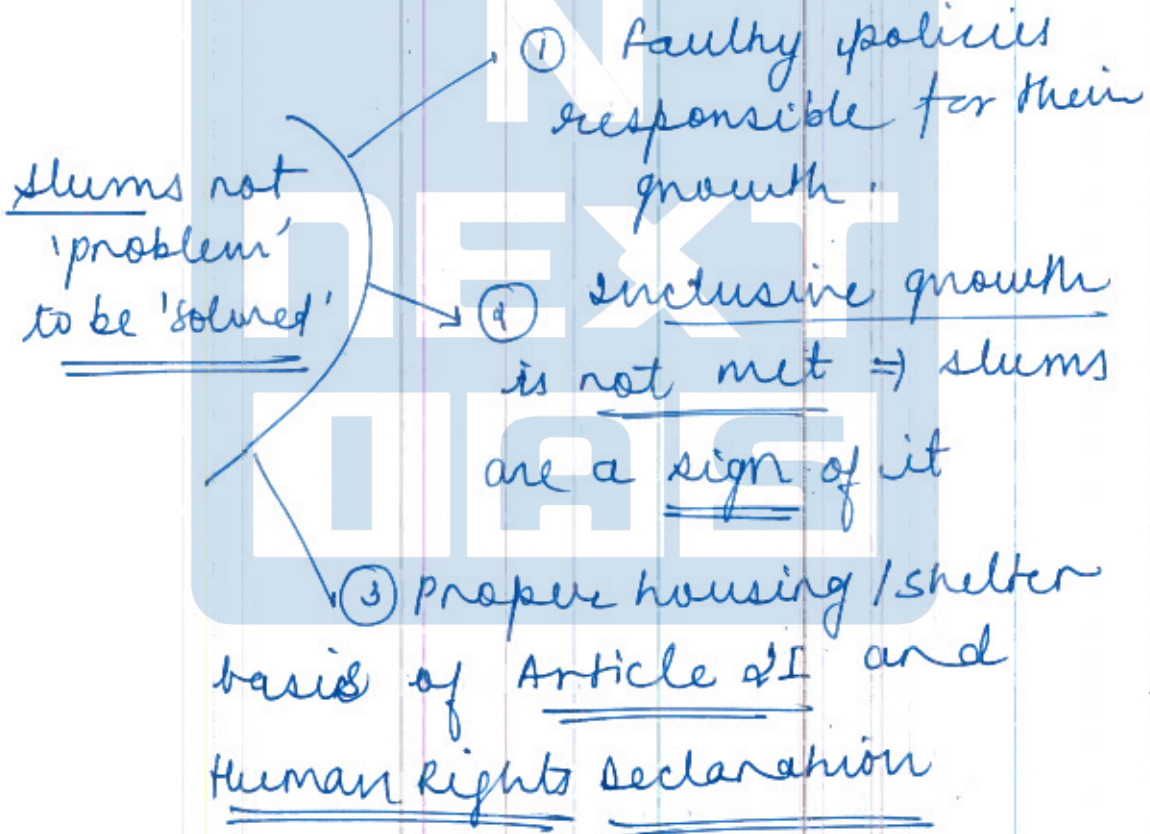
Therefore, social legislations needs to be merged with persuasion for bringing in change in society.

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

According to Census 2011, around 21% of people live in slums in India.



Slums results of lopsided and vested urban policies covering infrastructure and socio-economic issues.

Lopsided and vested infrastructure provisions

- ① Amenities are provided to urban areas only.
eg -> Jal Sevan Mission lopsided towards urban areas.
- ② Absence of housing structures. eg) High ^{affordable} house rents.
- ③ Lack of government shelter homes and "rain-baseras" (night homes)
- ④ Absence of drainage and electricity.
- ⑤ Lack of funds availability to urban local bodies. (municipal Performance Index)

Socio economic issues

- ① Migration from rural to urban areas
eg) 450 million internal migrants. (census 2011)
- ② Absence of provisioning of foods.

Other socio
economic
issues

- ① Poverty and 'powerless' society. Eg) migrants during COVID.
- ② Absence of employment opportunities in rural areas.
Eg) disguised unemployment in agriculture.

In order to solve the problems of slums, we need a political will. JAGA MISSION of Orissa that has won UN Habitat Award can be used. Under this mission, slums are provided basic amenities at par with urban areas.

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

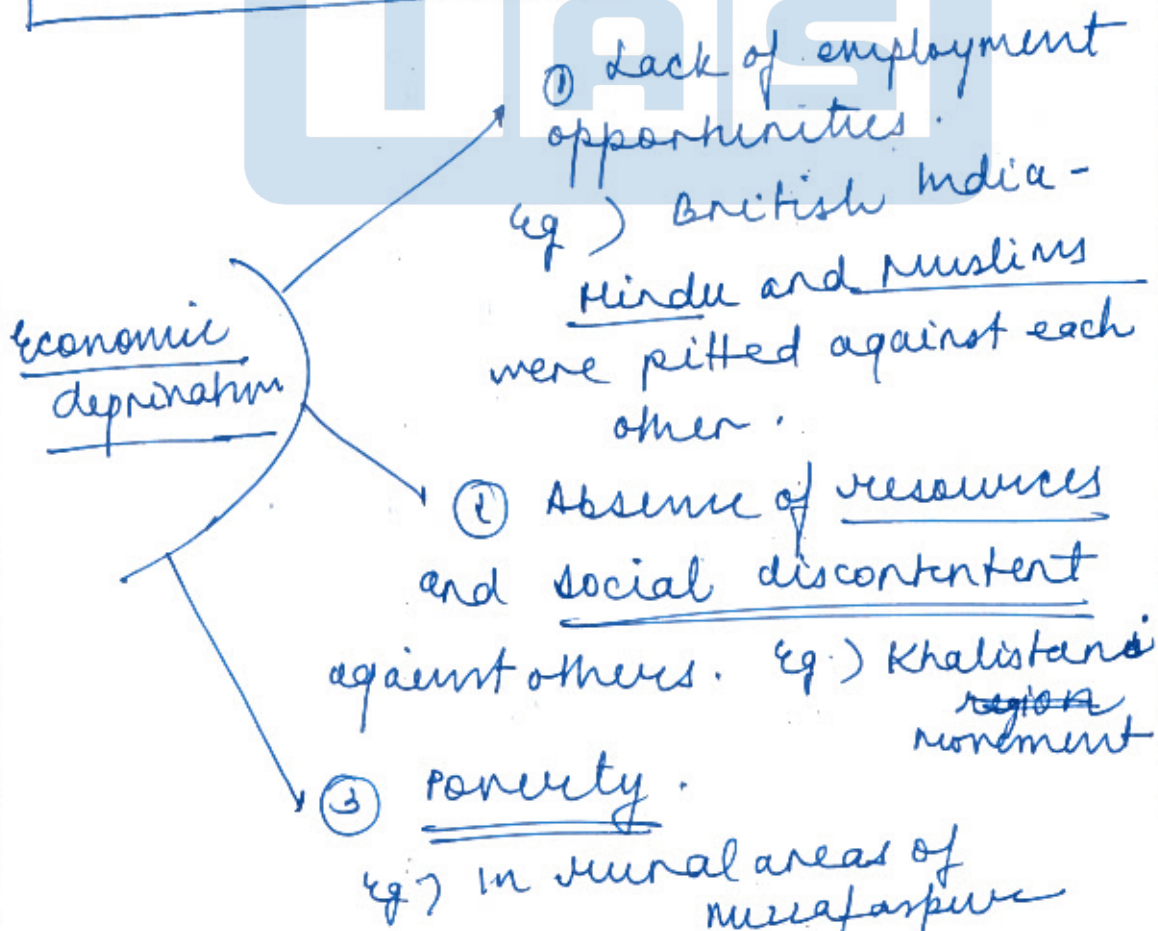
Communalism gains strength from economic deprivation, and thrives in environments of social exclusion, creating fertile ground for discontent and division. Comment.

(Answer in 250 words) 15 Marks

Communalism, according to Dipan Chandra, is the phenomena in which different religious community start to feel that their interests are antagonistic to each other.

eg.) 1992 Babri Masjid case

Communalism and Economic deprivation



social exclusion

- ① Hate speeches by political leaders against other community.
eg) Delhi Riots.
- ② threatening their religious practices and presence. eg) Bodo movement against Bangladeshi Muslims.
- ③ 'Othering' of the community.
eg) Nuh-Mewat riots.
- ④ Pitting one religious practice over other. eg) Ram Navami riots in 2023.

creating fertile ground for discontent & division

- ① Against the state.
eg) Khalistanis threatening ~~to~~ Indian embassies in Canada.
- ② Against other religious community.
eg) Gujarat riots.

for communalism to not gain ground in India, we need following approaches :-

- ① Good governance. eg) Sharad Pawar lied about a 13th bomb in Muslim locality during riots in Maharashtra.
- ② Equitable distribution of resources. eg) following recommendation of Finance Commission.
- ③ Providing employment opportunities. eg) MGNREGA.
- ④ Social harmony through festivals. eg) Phool Walo in Sair in Delhi - communal harmony from past 200 years.

All these would allow emergence of a "bright and beautiful India" with "Sabke Sath, Sabke Vikas".

Space for Rough Work

Candidates must not
write on this margin

