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(To be filled by candidate)

Name of Candidate : ATIF

Roll No. : MT 23 RCA PA 069

Registration Number : ..... **Date of Examination :** 7 | Aug | 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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.....

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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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

~~India is called as dar~~

It is said that nowhere in the world human soul has been so extensively discussed and examined as India.

This is reflected in Indian philosophy of Vedanta, Mimasa, Yoga.

Fabric of Philosophy in North India

① Buddhism: and concept of Dhamma given by Gautam Buddha originated in Bihar

② Jainism: and its tripitaka on philosophy of non violence and connect with nature. started in North India (Varanasi).

③ Sufism: Came from North West India earlier Ajmer was centre. Eg Chishti silsila later spread to South

④ Yoga: philosophy was consolidated in himalayan mountais.

Candidates must not write on this margin

Philosophy in South India

(1) Vedanta: Shankaracharya was from South India, given philosophy of Advaitvad.

(2) Sangam literature: reflect philosophy of South India.

(3) Tiruvalluvar: Created and gives virtues of Good life was from South India

(4) Bhakti: Movement originated from South India later spread in North

Other parts

(1) North East → Shankaradeva in Assam
Ambubachi Mela.

(2) Tribal philosophy of Egalitarians

Here we can say India is culmination of all region which makes it unique.

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

Raja Ram Mohan Roy is called as father of Indian social renaissance

Reform due to opposition to colonial rule

(1) Racial Superiority: of Englishmen was not easily accepted by Indians especially extremist-

(Eg) Tilak against ~~so~~ racial Superiority Tagore emphasises on greatness of Indi

(2) Western Education: and intellectuals brought from west.

(Eg) ~~RB~~ Raja Ram Mohan Roy

(3) ~~Chris~~ Christian Missionary: forceful or literature conversion

(Eg) Arya Samaj - Shudhi Movement

(4) ~~Racial~~ Discrimination: in form of better access and favouritism.

(Eg) Ilbert bill controversy

Candidates must not write on this margin

(5) Legislations : like Abolition of Sati 1929 and widow remarriage act.

Here we can see that society's impulse for social change & reform was response of colonial rule opposite.

However, there were some self motivated reform also like

- Gandhi for poors.
- Ambedkar & Phule for untouchables.
- Periyar for anti Brahmin

So, social reform was combination of both external and internal factor

Candidates must not write on this margin

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

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

Russian revolution took place during 1910's (1917) due to Marxist influence and establishment of rule of proletariat by leaders like Stalin and Lenin.

Factors led to Russian Revolution

1. **External**
   a) Marxist expansion of Communism as ideology.
   b) World war created due to western countries.

2. **Internal**
   a) Internal instability in political & Social sphere.
   b) Food inflation leading to hardship

Consequences

1. Topple of Government and established of Communist government.

Candidates must not write on this margin

(2) End of Monarchy.

(3) Spread of Communism to other parts of world

(4) lead to one of the cause of Cold war ie. Ideologically battle Capitalism Vs Communism

Influence in Indian movement

(1) Leftward orientation to Indian national movement.
   (Eg) Congress Socialist party.

(2) Influence revolutionary activity
   (Eg) Bhagat Singh → Hindustan Socialistic republic

(3) Support to (for short time) to S.C. Bose

(4) leadership like M.N. Roy, Jai Prakash.

(5) Establishment of Communist Party of India 1925.

Here, Russian revolution had Global impact leading to India Constitution turning into Socialistic (Preamble)

Candidates must not write on this margin

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

There is horizontal and vertical temperature differnn in Earth leading to differnt Geophysical phenomenn like Cyclone. and Monsoon.

Various factors for uneven temperature distribution

① Insolation of Sun:

a) Direct ray on tropical region Slanting on Poles → leading to differnn in insolation and temperatn

~~b) Horizontal variation~~

b) Vertical variation: due to more heating of surface and differential absorbtion of clouds.

② Landforms

lands heat up quicky but oceans heat up slowly leading to variatn in temperatn

Candidates must not write on this margin

(3) Cloud: in tropical areas are more ~~leading~~ as compared to temperate region leading to variation in temperature.

(4) Glaciers and poles: have low temperature due to stored ice, It also leads to low poler ocean temperature.

Vertically: Along Mountains as we go up temperature decreases due to distan from land and low heat reflection.

(5) Ocean current: Warm and Cold current changes temperature of region where they blow.

Here, Temperature is variable across earth leading to complex geographical phenomenon. But chief source of heat is Sun for all parts-

Candidates must not write on this margin

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

Recent, IPCC report highlighted that we are heading towards 2°c rise of temperature and it will lead to increased melting of Glaciers.

Implication for ecosystem & human

① Changing migration pattern of animals
② Sea level rise → Submergence of coastal area
③ Release of trapped CO_2.

Effects on environment

① Sea level rise: leading to coastal erosion.
② More ↓ Albido: leading to more temperature rise.
③ Emission of trapped CO_2 in Glaciers leading to more Green house emission.
④ ↑ Vulnerability to Polar ecosystem
Eg Polar bear northward migration.

Candidates must not write on this margin

Measures to address issue

1. Global partnership: in fora like Paris deal and COP summit.
2. Behavioural Change: by incorporating mission LiFe (lifestyle for environment)
3. Enhanced emission targets: of climate change.
   - Eg: India enhanced its targets Panchamrit @ Glasgow
4. Technology transfer
5. Helping Small Islands Nations in mitigation
   - Eg: FIDIC Summit by India
     G20 leadership by India

This will help us realise Paris Deal goal to limit Global temperature to 1.5°C pre industrial level and realise SDG goal 13 of Climate change resolution

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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 is the drastic increase in Milk production lead by Scientists like Varghese Kurien

Factors for success of white revolution in western part of India

(1) Co-operative Culture: more promised in western state like Rajasthan, Gujrat Eg Ananda.

(2) Better investment: Zone in west state like Gujrat & Maharashtra.

(3) Cluster based development: in western region.
(Eg) Amul → Strong supply chain.

(4) State government: hand holding role in form of Credit access, insurance facility etc.

(5) Scientific approach: to livestock development and Vaccines

Candidates must not write on this margin

Non success in other parts

1. low co-operative culture.
2. Non-diversification of livestock.
3. Monopolistic use of animals for only agriculture
4. lack of support from State Govts

Way forward

1. Promote co-operative culture
2. Cluster based development
3. Better Credit, insurance, tech support
4. Better supply chain & Cold Storage

Ministry of Co-operative will help India to realise white revolution in other parts and also shift towards evergreen revolution

Candidates must not write on this margin

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 analysis of plate movements and earthquake activities in Earth plates

Virtues of seismic investigation in understanding of Earth interior

① Seismographs: helps in tracing the pattern of seismicity.

~~Eg In Gujarat use~~

Eg In Maharashtra we have seen hundreds of small vibrations in last 3 years of low intensity

② Plate techtonics: Study helpes in knowledge about past and future moments of plates.

Eg European & Indian plate convergence leads to possibility of Earthquake

Candidates must not write on this margin

③ Sea floor spreading! traces the movement of plates
(Eg) Nazca plate Movement.

④ Volcanoes: gives knowledge of interior configuration.

⑤ Seismic waves: have let us understand the layers of Earth crust
- Core ← liquid / solid.
- Mantle
- Crust

Still not answers many questions

① Frequency of Seismicity
② Intensity of Seismicity.
③ Timing of Seismicity
all are still not easily predictable

leading to loss of life
(Eg) Syria and Turkey Earthquake.

Hence, it is lot to learn from movement of plates to develop better understanding.

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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

According to World Population report 2023, India is the most populous country with 1.8 billion populat

Benifits of Population Growth

① Demographic dividend: India's median age is 29 whereas China is 39. and Japan 48. When World will be ageing, India will supply manpower.

② Innovation: more minds, more innovat

③ Market: size will increase with more consumption.

④ Economy: will rise due to more production, consumption and investment.

Candidates must not write on this margin

Challenges to population rise

1. Demographic bomb: if proper skill and employment not given.
2. Resources: of nation are limited and scarce
   - Eg: One-third India faces water crisis of severe nature
3. Old age population: will also rise,
4. Unemployment: to needs to be addressed
5. Expansion limited to industries leading to Jobless growth

Way forward

1. longevity dividend to old age via better geriatic care
2. Focus on skilling and human resource development
3. Global Collaboration for Mode-4 Service Export.

This to will help India avoid double edge sword and realise full potential of Amrit Kaal.

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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

Diversity is the difference and variation in population across gender, ~~cast~~ race, ethnicity, religion, etc.

Factors contributing to Unity

(1) Constitution: promotes unity
Preamble: Unity and Fraternity.
Fundamental right: Equality Article 14, 15
Equity Article 29, 30.

(2) Civilisational Values: of inclusivity, tolerance and compassion.
(Eg) Sarv Dharm Sambhav.
Dharm Nirpekshta.

(3) Ideologies: of Gandhi of tolerance, unity, M.N. Roy – Cosmopolitand union of liberated Men

~~(4) Contradicting~~

(4) Federation with strong Centre:
(Eg) Only Centre can alter state boundary

Candidates must not write on this margin

(5) No toleration to violence and secession.

(eg) ULFA , NCIM (K) → no tolerance to violence, only talks.

However few threats are there like

(1) Regionalism
(2) Communalism
(3) Economic disparity betwn North and south.
(4) Left wing extremism

We need policy of tolerance and compassion advocated by Gandhi coupled by strict no toleration by Govt towards coercive force.

This will help us realise value of Ek Bharat Shreshth Bharat

Candidates must not write on this margin

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

B.R. Ambedkar called for annihilation of Caste against social exclusion of Untouchables in society.

Dicotomy of Public & Private life

- In private sphere we follow caste based values like intra caste marriage (Shadi.com caste filter) non dining, caste based Panchayats, sacred thread (Janeu), etc.

Caste is ingrained inside the Indian society.

But in Public sphere due to superficial regulation by state in form of laws, constitution, we portray ourself as against caste like enjoying public festivals together,

Candidates must not write on this margin

giving speech against non tolerance to caste based violence, etc.

However many State (Public) policies also help in perpetuation of caste like:

1. Caste based reservation
   - Eg Article 16.
2. National Commission on SC, ST
3. National Safai Karmchari Corporation

Here, we see dual role of State and Public institution where on one hand we talk about equality (Article 14) whereas in next article 15 we give caste based reservation in educational institution

This limit the annihilation of caste aspired by Ambedkar.

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

Kautilya, in his Mandal theory has called that a countries neighbour is always a natural enemy.

This is reflected in multiple wars of India post Independence like.

- 1949 - Kashmir insurgency
- 1962 - China war.
- 1972 - East Pakistan.
- 1999 - Kargil war.

However, these wars were not originated by India, rather it was forced upon us due to factors like.

- Disputed bordess → Colonial legacy.
- Expansionist China - 1962
- Unstable East Pakistan.

Causes of Indo pak war

① historical: reasons like disputed bordes
   (Eg) Radcliff line.

② Insurgency: in Western & Northern front.
   (Eg) Kashmir, 1949.

Candidates must not write on this margin

(3) Disputed region: due to independence of princely states to choose.
(Eg) Kashmir, Junagarh.

(4) Terrain: mapping and guarding difficult
(Eg) Sir Creek line.

Impact on Bilateral relation

(1) Economic: South Asia least economic integrated region of world - Happymon Jacob
(Eg) less than ~~20~~ 10 billion trade with Pakist

(2) Strategic: disconnect with ~~mar~~ central Asia
(Eg) INSTC halt in development.

(3) Political: poor/no diplomatic engagement.

Causes of Indo-China war

(1) Historical: nonagreement to boundaries
(Eg) MacMahon line.

(2) Expansionist nature of China.
(Eg) Salami Slicing technique.

(3) Strategic dominance of China in South Asia.
(Eg) Arunachal Pr. as fingers of Tibet as palm.

Candidates must not write on this margin

Impact on bilateral relation

① Economic : trust and ties are poor.
   (Eg) Nearly 100 billion trade deficit.

② Political : low convergence on issue of conflict.
   (Eg) Pangong Tso lake standoff.

③ Global : Spill over effect in Global Multilateral fora.
   (Eg) Pulling back of China's support in Naming terrorists. (Eg) SCO.

Ways to resolve it

① Use of Multilateral fora of region.
   (Eg) SAARC for Pak.
   SCO for China, BRICS.

② Bilateral Diplomacy via negotiation

③ Panchsheel for South Asia.

Atal Vihari Bajpayee, out former Prime Minister said we can change our enemy but we cannot change our neighbours. So we need to figure out ways to resolve disputes for ushering Asian Century.

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 1757, is called as showing off of diplomatic power of British.

whereas Battle of Buxar 1764, was display of military might where British defeated combined army of Nawab of Awadh, Nawab of Bengal and Mughal army.

The process of consolidation of Bengal started after Battle of Plassey 1757, as British got the power to trade free having farman with them. later on they expanded the stronghold through Dual government where they had power, revenue rights but no responsibility.

later on in Battle of Buxar 1764 the completed the consolidation process by getting Diwani rights of Bengal, Bihar and orissa, along with monetary compensation Now, they have completely integrated Bengal and later on brought Zamindari Sys to further consolidate revenue

Candidates must not write on this margin

Reasons why Battle of Buxar more important than battle of Plassey.

① Economic : Now (1764) they got full revenue collection right. ~~and it~~

② Political : In Battle of Buxar they got Diwani, ie to rule also and make laws. Therefore became Sovereign.

③ Agriculture : was not being reformed to increase revenue.
(Eg) ~~Zamin~~ Parmanent Settlent 1793.

④ Strategic : Bengal was a port city and most prosperous from where British can expand Maritim power.

Reason why Battle of Plassey more Important for Britishes

① Policy of Divide and rule : was best tested here and was later used for other princiley states.
(Eg) Maratha.
So, Bengal was test run.

Candidates must not write on this margin

(2) Diplomatic reach: was showcased and its impact was seen. which became ground for later expansion
(eg) Settlement with Nepal.

(3) ~~Army is~~
Importance of negotiation over Army was reflected later on use ~~of~~ by Dalhousie.

Here, we can say that both wars had their own significance and virtues, but one thing which is not disputed is that both battle were the most significant battle in British consolidation.

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 originated as Indo-Aryan group of languages and consolidated and reached its peak during Gupta age calling it as Golden phase of literary Art.

Sanskrit as high watermark in General Indian

1. Sangam literature: origin finds its trace in Sanskrit.
2. Other languages: like Apbhransh, Hindi, Marathi, is sourced from Sanskrit.
3. Vedic text: were written in Sanskrit. Eg Veda
4. Hinduism rituals: are read out and determined in Sanskrit.
   (Eg) Marriage Mantra

Sanskrit literature in Gupta age

Poems

1. Kalidasa's works are mostly in Sanskrit
   Eg Abhijana Shakuntalam

Candidates must not write on this margin

(2) Shushrut: written book Sushrut Samhita on health in Sanskrit.

(3) Harisena: was a court poet ~~Samudra~~ used Sanskrit.

Epics and drama

(1) Writing of Mahabharat, in Sanskrit.
(Eg) Valmiki.

(2) Vishnu Sharma wrote Panchtantra.

(3) Kalidas: drama → Meghadoot.

Pillars

inscriptions were in Sanskrit.
Eg Prayag Prashasti.

Coins

used were having description in Sanskrit.
Eg Gold coins of Samudra Gupta.

Due to these reasons we call Gupta age as high watermark of Sanskrit in Ancient India. This was carried forward by local/regional kings as offshoot of Sanskrit. Like sculptures & inscription in Vitthal temple-

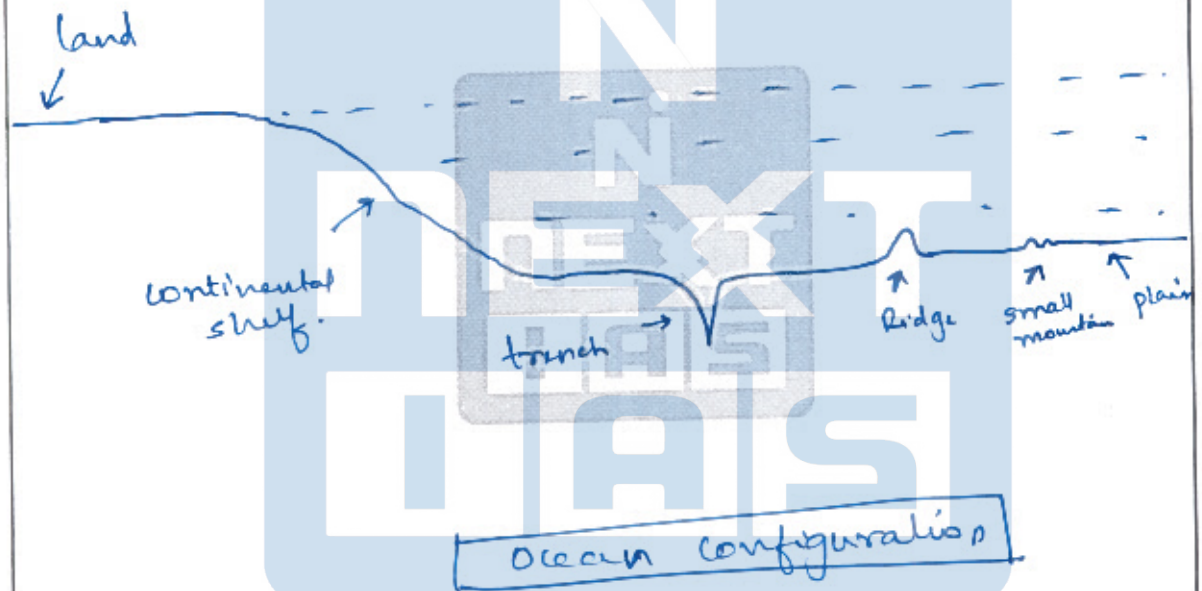
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Candidates must not write on this margin

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

India is planning to send Mission Samudrayan to study ocean configuration.



Ocean configuration

Geological processes which shape ocean surface

① Volcanoes → They create Guyots, seamounts
Eg Mt. Mouna Kea.

② Earthquakes → ruptures the surface.
Eg Tsunami 2004.

③ Sea floor spreading : expands sea floor.

④ Plate tectonics : movement of plates leads to interaction of ocean & continent plate.

Candidates must not write on this margin

Major features of Ocean floor

(1) Abyssal plain: are large horizontal surface in ocean plain.

(2) Sea mounts: are mountains inside ocean created mostly due to volcanic activity

(3) Guyots: are mountain which reach outside ocean.
Eg Islands in Pacific.

(4) Trenches: are deep valleys inside ocean surface. created due to subduction zone
Eg Mariana trench.

(5) Ridges: are like chain of mountains created due to sea floor spreading and creation of new floor.
Eg Ridge at mid of Atlantic.

(6) Continental rise: where deposits of continent settle.

Significance in Study of Oceanography

(1) Trenches: helps identify pattern of plate of ocean - continent subduction.

Candidates must not write on this margin

(2) Ridges: pattern help to identify age of plate.
(Eg) Atlantic ridge.

(3) Pattern of movement: of plates is studied after looking at Mountain hotspots.
(Eg) Hawai island.

(4) Economic significance: Oceans are called as future reservoirs of minerals
(Eg) Ind poly metallic nodule extraction in Indian ocean.

Here, Oceans are ~~the~~ one of the most unexplored region of Earth which needs to be explored to truly realise SDG 14 goal of sustainable life below sea.

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 have multiple defination but broadly they are group of lanthanides, actinides element with some other elements Eg Yettrium.

Reason for growing demand

1. Electronics chip
2. Defense manufactury.
3. 4th Industrial revolution (Eg) Robotics.

Distribution of rare earth across Globe

1. **Asia**. Majorly located in China, Korea, parts of India, Central Asia (Kazakasthan)
   (Eg) Monazite Sands of Kerala.
   Singhbhum region.
2. **Australia**: has huge reservoir of rare earth in its western part of continent

Candidates must not write on this margin

③ **Africa**

In regions of Mozambique, Sudan, Chad and along Sahara, Sahel region we find rare earth metals.

④ **South America**

has golden triangle of Argentina, Bolivia and ~~Colombia~~ for ~~Silicon~~ Lithium which is foundation of electronic batteries.

⑤ **North America**

Regions in USA like Mohave desert, California.
Region of Canada in central Canada and Eastern part.

Uses of Rare earth

① Electronic: chip making requires diverse rare elements.
Eg Lithium, Yettribium.

② Defence: industry need it for critical weapons like Missile and gadgets like night vision tools.
due to its high durability, light weight.

Candidates must not write on this margin

(3) Industry: require it for 4th IR infra of Robotics, Supercomputers.

(4) Health: various diagnosis devices (Eg) CT scan machine.

Environmental impact on Extraction

(1) Pollution: created due to mining.

(2) Contamination: of ground water

(3) Deforestation: in already established forest. (Eg) Singhbhum.

(4) Sensitive zone: like recently found lithium in Kashmir (Eg) Himalaya sensitive technically.

Here, ~~Ext~~ Rare Earth mineral is crucial for development. India needs to secure its supply chain to reach $5 trillion economy.

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

Britishers has ~~to~~ created/dev cities like Mussoorie in himalayas as Summer Capital ~~due~~ to its scenic ~~beauty~~ beauty and cool weather.

Why threatning → ① as it exceeds the carrying capacity of region.

② Himalayas ~~or Indo~~ are tectonically instable and Ecologically fragile

factors contributing to tourism in hilly area

① Population Expansion : people want to go out of crowded space for tourism

② More disposable income; due to ~~long~~ growing economy.

③ Recreation : away from work.
Eg Bangalore silicon valley → workers go to Munnar for short trip.

Candidates must not write on this margin

(4) Better connectivity: via road, airport.

(Eg) UDAN Schem.
Himalayan circuit tourism

Potential environmental impact

(1) Ecological disturbance: in form of sound, vibration of vehicle; jet planes.

(2) Deforestation: for tourist infrastructure

(Eg) Hotels.

(3) Pollution: due to littering.

(4) Green house emission: due to more carbon footprint, vehicle emission.

(5) Unsustainable tourism: like building structures in fragile zone.

(Eg) Kedarnath

Measures for sustainable tourism

(1) Policy: for seperate hilly tourism by analysing carrying capacity.

(Eg) Follow ~~the~~ Gadgil recommendation on western Ghat.

Candidates must not write on this margin

(2) CAMPA: for reforestation.

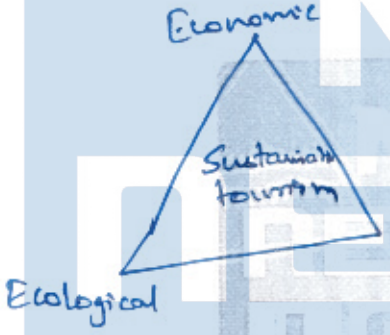
(3) Planned tourism expansion.

(4) Licensing of tourist dealers and hotels for sustainable practice.

(5) Ban on heavy vehicle and young must

(6) Strict oversight by Ministry of tourism

~~We need planned tourism~~



We need planned tourism to realise the expansion of tourism and Incredible India program.

Candidates must not write on this margin

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

(250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

The Indian monsoon is a complex phenomenon influenced by various climatic factors. Critically examine the role of oceanic and atmospheric factors in determining the intensity and distribution of monsoon rainfall in India.

(Answer in 250 words) 15 Marks

Monsoon is a periodic reversal of wind from Indian ocean to Indian subcontinent and vice versa.



Summer Monsoon

Why Complex phenomenon

because dependent on multiple factors like

- Jet stream
- heating of surface
- ITCZ
- El Nino
- Himalays.

Candidates must not write on this margin

Role of Ocean in Monsoon rainfall

intensity

(1) Monsoon gains latent heat of vaporisation from Indian ocean.
More heat leads to more intensity

(2) Sea surface temperature: difference with land temperature changes intensity.

distribution

(1) More the energy due to vapourisation of ocean, more distance it will travel
(Eg) Sometimes it reaches regions of Pakistan.

Role of atmospheric factors in Monsoon

intensity

~~(A) Trade winds~~

(1) Insolation of Sun: depends on cloudiness, which in turn leads to low pressure creation and high intensity.

(2) Speed of winds: ~~depo~~ leads to either staying of clouds or speed hitting in mountain leading to rain (Eg) Mawsynram

Candidates must not write on this margin

Distribution

(1) Speed of wind: leads to range of spacial distribution.

(2) High insolation: leads to more low pressure and high incoming monsoon and more spacial distribute

(3) Jet stream: break and sudden onset of monsoon.

Here, Monsoon is a complex process, needs to be studies in multilayer and multidisciplinary to trace its movement, which affect indian economy and society.

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

India is a civilisational state having values deeply ingrained in mosaic of Indian Society

Reason why traditions impede change

(1) Contradictory values.

(a) Collectivism	Individualism
(b) Spiritualism	Materialism
(c) Welfare	Profit centric

(2) Resistance from Orthodox Sects to preserve culture.

~~(3) Go back to Vedas~~

Candidates must not write on this margin

Can Social legislation result?

(Yes)

a) State needs to act as catalyst
   (Eg) Sati law 1829.

b) Triple talkak lead by State Judiciary.

(No)

(1) Needs to come from Society
   (Eg) Ambedkar for untouch

(2) Can backfire in form of unrest

(3) Social evolution is time taking and evolutionary phase.

State needs to act as catalyst and trigger change not to be meant by

Candidates must not write on this margin

forceful legislation which cannot not be accepted socially

(3) Sabrimala.

laws are ~~not~~ accepted/valid to the extent society accepts otherwise it will fail.

Law needs caution approach of State.

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

Recently, India is witnessing a parallel phenomenon of Urbanisation and Slumanisation of India.

Causes of Slums creation due to issues like

① Infrastructure provision

a) Not planned urban development.

b) Expensive lands leading to poor living in slums.

c) No economic viable houses for poor.

d) Poor rehabilitation for urban expansion.

(Eg) Ghaziabad for NCR expansion

e) Poor access of water and electricity

Candidates must not write on this margin

d) low ~~eqtion~~ education infra and health facility

Socio-economic issues

(1) Health: facilities virtually non existential.
expensive out-of pocket expen

(2) Education: expensive in cities leading poor literacy.

(3) Sanitation: poor water and hygiene.
(Eg) Dharavi slum

Way to resolve it

(1) Planned Urbanisation
(Eg) Tokyo expands plan on sustainable line

(2) 2nd ARC recommendation to include Locals & poor in Panchayati Raj & Urban local bodies

Candidates must not write on this margin

(3) Global collaboration:

(Eg) sister cities Japan.

(4) Equitable housing & lifestyle.

This will help us realise SDG goal 11 of sustainable cities and DPSP of equitable development

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

Bipan Chandra defines Communalism as a stage where two Communities believe that their is huge difference in their values and it is no longer feasible to live together.

Communalism gains strength from economic deprivation

Communalism is a chain process where on factor leads to other. The most basic factor is economic deprivation, where a group of people ~~the~~ do not get equitable economic opportunity and they make a particular community as reason for Over exploitation of Resources (Eg) Minority appeasement through freebies and minority Scholarships.

It is a perceived economic disparity. However there is real economic deprivation ~~where if~~ like unemployment where youths are mobilised for anti Social element due to no/low economic opportunity

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Communalism thrives on environment of social exclusion

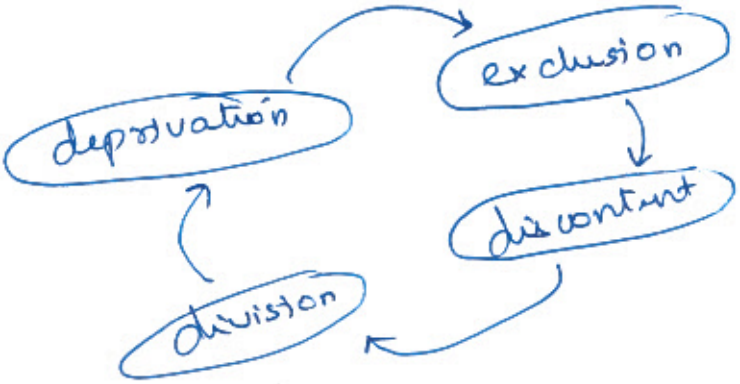
The next level comes when communities don't want to live together and they create social ghettoes in society. They neglect and exclude other community from social gathering. (Eg) During Durga Puja, Muslim boys not allowed due to threat of conversion - 2022.

Similarly, other community also excludes other one from social gathering leading to greater distance and disharmony.

Fertile ground for discontent and division

This exclusion leads to increased distrust and division in society. leading to even not exclusionary act as exclusionary. Even small differences are not tolerated (Eg) School girls wearing hijab. This increases social cleavage leading to communal clash (Eg) Nuh violence

Candidates must not write on this margin



Means to tackle it

1. 2nd ARC recommendation to create Social harmony Committee at Panchayat level
2. Strengthening Secular institutions Eg School and Judiciary
3. Build Social harmony via inter sect cherishing of festivals Eg Cricket.

Then only we will truly cherish the goal of Ek Bharat, Shresth Bharat by being a Vishwa Guru

Candidates must not write on this margin

Space for Rough Work

NEXT IAS