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(To be filled by candidate)

Name of Candidate : MD BURHAN ZAMAN

Roll No. : MT23RCAPA083

Registration Number : ..... Date of Examination : 08·08·2023

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.

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. : .....

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[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

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(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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Candidat write on

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 as a civilisational country has been a cradle of various philosophical thoughts since time immemorial.

The ~~the~~ contribution to philosophical thought has been from both North and South India

Contribution to philosophical thoughts

1. A. **North India**

1. Nastika thoughts → Buddhism – North Indian plains by Gautam Buddha
   ii) Jainism – by Vardhoman Mahavira
   iii) Charvaka

2. Astika thoughts → i) Sankhya –
   ii) Yoga
   iii) Nyaya.

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3. Bhakti Contribution — i) Guru Nanak — founder of Sikhism

ii) Kabir

iii) Chaitanya Mahaprabhu.

B. South India

1. Astika thoughts — i) Vaisheshika

ii) Purva Mimamsa

iii) Uttar mimamsa

2. Shankaracharya — Advaita ~~philo~~ philosophy

3. Ramanujacharya

4. Vallabhacharya

5. Bhakti Saints: i) Alvars and Nayanars

ii) Jnandev

Thus the Indian philosophical thought is a blend of North and South Indian Contributions

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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 nineteenth century India saw a number of social change and reforms movement. with Bengal ~~at~~ as the pioneer

---

Impulse for social change and reform was response to opposition to colonial rule

---

1. Introspection of India: that why have been colonized by a foreign power.
2. Urge for development and progress of society.

However the real picture was just the opposite. The social reform was induced and favoured by the colonial rule

---

Social reform in favour of colonial rule

---

1. Relation of early social reformers with British

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were very cordial. eg Raja Ram Mohan Roy, Iswar Chandra Vidyasagar

2. British Concept of White Man's Burden -

3. Role of European missionaries: eg D.W. Bethune, Serampore Trio.

4. British attitude towards Indian customs was not receptive since initial days.

However later revivalist reformers like Swami Dayanand Saraswati, M.G. Ranade were ~~more~~ anti-Colonial and called for reform ~~to~~ to create a Society which can take on the mighty ~~Br~~ Colonial power.

Thus the Social reform created a pool of leaders and informed citizenry who agitated for and finally gained independence from the Britishers.

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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

Russian revolution refers to the mass movement by the Bolsheviks in the Tzarist Russia through popular rebellion to gain the power ~~dur~~ amidst World War-I in 1917.

Factors led to Russian Revolution

1. Acceptance of Communist ideology among labour class
2. Sufferings of the World War I : high inflation, huge casualty
3. Defeat of Russia during course of war brought national shame
4. Leadership provided by Lenin
5. Rampant inequality present in the society

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Consequences of the revolution

1. Foundation of first Communist State in the world
2. Export of ideology
3. Formation of COMINTERN
4. Establishment of USSR

Influence of Indian National movement

1. Growth of Communist ideology in India
2. Formation of Communist Party of India in Tashkent (1921) and Kanpur (1925)
3. Internationalisation of Indian National movement
4. Boost to Labour politics and Labour movement in India - eg Carnatic mill strike
5. Government repression of Communist eg ~~Kanpur~~ Meerut Conspiracy
6. Rise of Socialist ideas in INM

Thus ~~Rev~~ Russian revolution helped in adding a voice to Indian National movement and enriched it

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

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(उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए) 10 अंक

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

(Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks

Sun is the only independent source of energy for Earth. However various factors are responsible for the uneven temperature distribution on Earth's surface

---

Various factors responsible for uneven temperature distribution on Earth's surface

---

1. Latitude: General trend is that the temperature decrease as we go from equator to poles with maximum temperature at the tropics as equatorial have receives more cloud cover

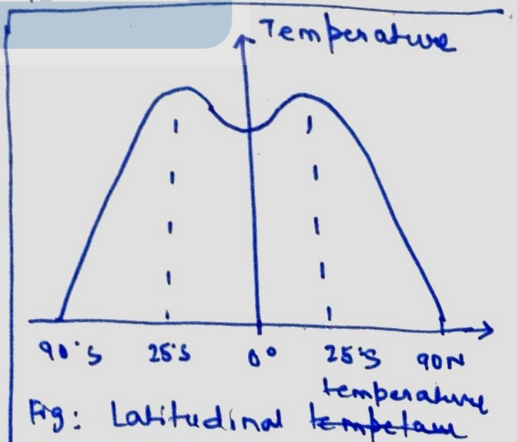


Fig: Latitudinal temperature

2. Distance from the Sea

Sea has moderating effect on climate

3. Altitude: Temperature decreases with increasing height in the troposphere.

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4. Slope of the mountain: the Southern slope of himalayas receive more insolation than its northern counterpart

5. Continentality increase the extremities in the climate. eg Delhi.

6. Ocean currents: affects climate of the coast. eg North Atlantic Drift keeps the western Europe warm through out the year.

7. Air mass: Warm and Cold air mass ~~the~~ turns an area warm and cold respectively.

Thus the temperature distribution is a factor of number of variables which make the distribution uneven.

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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

Recent report of IPCC ~~Hnt~~ has indicated alarming rate of melting of glaciers around the ground. It has serious implications for ecosystem and human society

Effects of melting of glaciers

A. **On ecosystem**

1. Loss of biodiversity. eg Coral bleach.
2. Change in nature of water bodies - eg salinity, temperature disrupting geolog oceanographic processes
3. ~~Distu~~ Disturbing global atmospheric circulation
4. Rise in sea level
5. Contribute to Climate change

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B. On human society

1. Submergence of coastal areas. eg Mumbai, New York
2. ~~Unsustainab~~ Affect water security - melting of third pole glaciers
3. Disasters - eg Rampant flooding, GLOF
4. New disease emergence - due to exposure of permafrost

Measures needed to be taken

1. Adaptation and Mitigation to climate change
2. Banning materials leading ~~to~~ to melting glaciers. eg Black carbon
3. Research on the melting pattern of glaciers across globe
4. Check on human activities in the glaciers eg - Himalayan glaciers

Saving the melting glaciers is pertinent to save the planet from exhausting its fresh water source and also its very ~~existen~~ existence.

Q.6 श्वेत क्रांति भारत के पश्चिमी भाग में सर्वाधिक सफल रही। श्वेत क्रांति की इस क्षेत्रीय सफलता के कारकों की विवेचना कीजिए। Next IAS ID: MT23RCAPA083, TC703, 08-08-2023 11:56 PM (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

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

White revolution refers to the large scale production milk and dairy products on a commercial scale under the leadership Dr. Verghese Kurien

White revolution was most successful in ~~westpard~~ Western part of the country

Factors for regional success of White revolution

1. Access to credit - in western India - Gujarat, Maharashtra
2. Presence of Farmers Cooperatives - provided extension support eg AMUL
3. Presence of forward and backward linkage in dairy sector.

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4. Huge market — to consume the product
5. Investment in Cold storage and ware-housing
6. Better transport and infrastructure facilities
7. Better economic status of farmers - they could afford the initial costs.
8. Leadership and vision : provided by Dr. Verghese Kurien channelised the efforts of farmers in right direction
9. Presence of Supply chain

Thus all these factors led to the success of white revolution and made dairy sector a profitable enterprise in Western India

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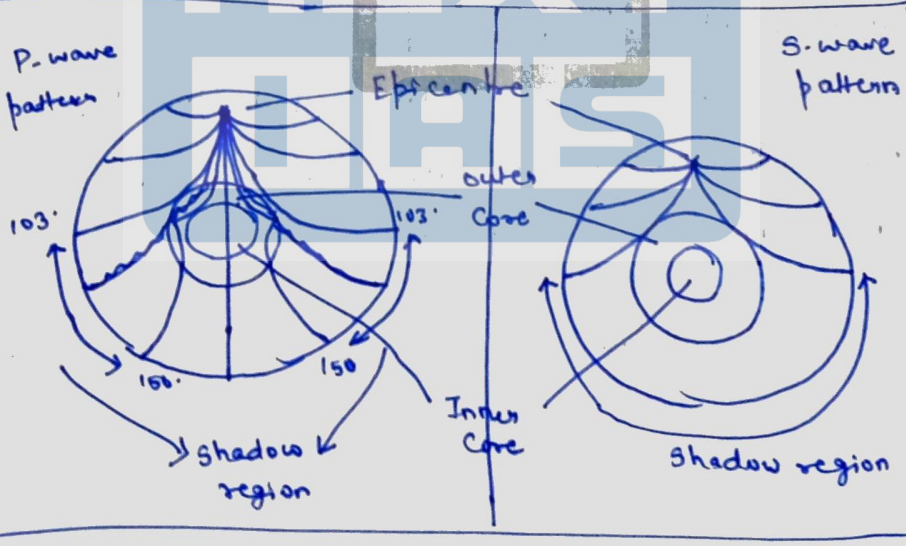
Q.7 पृथ्वी की आंतरिक संरचना की हमारी समझ में भूकंपीय अनुसंधान किस हद तक योगदान करता है? इसके महत्त्व का विस्तार से विश्लेषण कीजिए। (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

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

Seismic investigation refers to the analysis and study of seismic waves which are generated during Earth-quakes.

Seismic waves
- P-wave – pass through solid, liquid
- S-wave – pass through solid
- L-wave.

Seismic study to understand Earths interior



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S-wave ~~patter~~ pattern

From the shadow region and calculation of angles of S-waves, it is discovered that at a depth of 2900 km, the outer core is in liquid state, as S-wave cannot pass through liquid ~~me~~ medium

P-wave pattern

From the shadow region and calculation of angles of P-waves, it is discovered that at a depth of 5100 km, the inner core is in solid state

Thus seismic investigation ~~on~~ helps in understanding the depth and state of inner and outer core.

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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

World Population Data, 2023 States that India has become world's populous country ~~supars~~ surpassing china.

However, NFHS-5 shows India already below replacement level (2.1) with total fertility rate (TFR) of 2.0

Difference of demographic transition varies across State

A. Advantages 1. Huge youth population in certain states – eg Bihar, Uttar Pradesh.

2. Low Fertility rate in a ~~m~~ number of States below Replacement level of 2.1

3. Decreasing rate of population growth at all places.

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4. Sex ratio above 1000 – 1020 females for 1000 males

However it presents its own challenges challenges

B. Challenges 1. Internal migration: From youth surplus to youth deficit states

2. Ageing population in states like Kerala, Tamil Nadu

3. Skewed & TFR among North and South Indian state

4. Political implications of skewed population

5. Financial Conflict on sharing of resources based on population

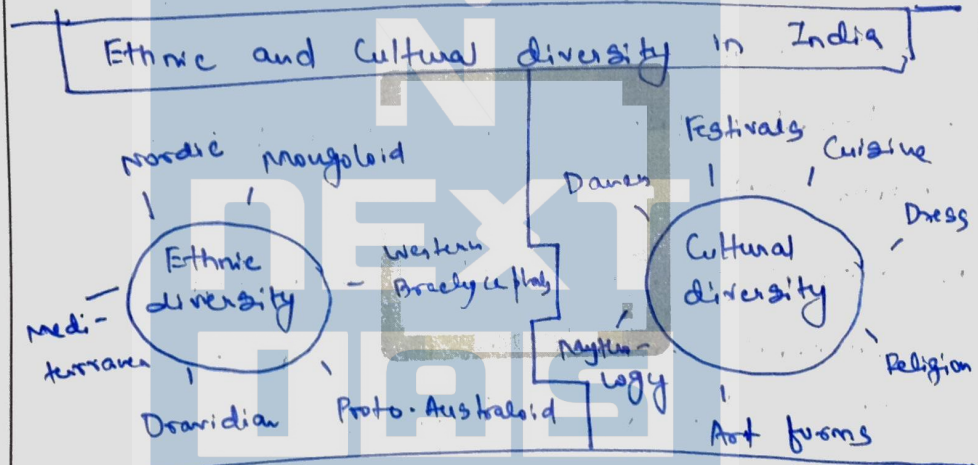
Thus the population policy requires a more-balanced approach to achieve inter-regional parity in demographic ~~stee~~ transition.

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

The ethnic and cultural diversity in India has always been bound by the thread of unity. Discuss the major factors that have contributed to the cultural unity of India. (Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks

India is a land multi-cultural, multi-ethnic, an multi-religion and multi-lingual diversity where its diversity adds to its beauty.



Major factors that have contributed to Cultural unity of India

1. Religion: Hinduism being the dominant religion. eg is Kashi-Tamil Samagam.

ii) Tribals absorbed into Hindu-fold. eg Halbi tribes, chhattisgarh.

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2. Festivals: are common throughout the country although with regional tinge. eg Diwali, Holi, Christmas, Eid

3. Dance forms: development of different gharanas, Temple dance. eg Devadasi System

4. Constitution of India: being a common thread of unity among ~~es~~ India.

5. Colonial rule under British: helped in creating ~~a~~ a united cultural identity of India. eg Bharat mata painting by Abhanendranath Tagore

Thus the above factors were instrumental in creating cultural unity of India where "One for all and all for one" feeling is ~~s~~ cherished.

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

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

Caste System is a reality of Indian society which is still practised despite active efforts by the State to eliminate it since independence.

The dichotomy in public and private life acts as a major barrier of annihilation of caste due to divergent Status and role in the two life

Status and role in public and private life	
A. Public life	1. Following Law and Constitution of the land
	2. Working in MNCs - require adherence to organizational values.

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3. More awareness due to social media, globalization

4. Merit-based nature of the modern world

B. Private life

1. Societal norms and traditions

2. Marriage rules - Caste endogamy

3. Commensality rules

4. ~~St~~ Settlement pattern based on caste in villages

5. Caste emerging in new arenas - eg whatsapp group, ~~Students Unio~~

Such a dichotomy is bound to create cognitive dissonance in an individual. Thus there is a need for alignment of Public and private life with regard to Caste so that it is annihilated in letter and spirit.

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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 an ardent supporter of non-violence and mutual respect to its neighbour since its independence. However, the nation has been forced into war by its neighbours a number of times.

Causes of wars imposed on India	Wars imposed on India
A. Indo-Pak war 1. Pakistan interference in India's internal matter – ~~1947~~ Attack by Pakistani tribesmen on Kashmir in 1947. 2. Kashmir Issue – Flash-point for major confronta-tions.	A. By China • 1962 war • Frequent border class clashes B. By Pakistan • 1947 war • war of 1965 • Bangladesh libera-tion war, 1971 • Kargil war, 1999

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3. ~~Mattoot to~~ Reminescence of partition — which saw bloody pictures on both side

4. Taking advantage of India's apparent weakness — in 1965 by Pakistan

5. India's involvement in Bangladesh Liberation War (1971)

6. Frequent infiltration attempts ~~by~~ from Pakistni side — Kargil War, 1999

7. Border disputes

B. Indo-china war

1. Border issues — Mc Mohan line not recognised by china as International boundary

2. Regional assertion of China

3. Salami slicing strategy of china

These wars are having a negative Consequences on the bilateral relations.

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Impact on bilateral relationships

A. India - ~~Rstit~~ Pakistan

1. Strained relations — diplomatic engagement till charge de'affairs level
2. Mutual hostility
3. Continuance of extraordinary dispute issues
4. Lack of economic integration of the region
5. Affect People to people contact
6. Proliferation of Cross-border terrorism

B. India - China

1. Mutual apprehensions - after recent border clashes
2. Affect ~~trade~~ bilateral trade - eg banning of Chinese apps.
3. Mutual distrust in foreign policy - creating dilemma for common neighbours - eg Bangladesh

Pakistan, an all-weather friend of China, together can create a two-and half war situation.

~~Thus there is a need for~~

Thus there is a need to realise the potentials of the region through dialogue and diplomacy to achieve the vision of "Asian Century"

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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

The Battle of Plassey in 1757 between the British East India Company (EIC) and Nawab of Bengal Sirajuddaulah resulted in the victory of EIC forces and proved to be a watershed moment in India's history

Battle of Plassey opened the gate for Consolidation of Bengal under the British

How Battle of Plassey Started Consolidation of Bengal

1. ~~Apporintm~~ Appointment of Puppet Nawab — Mir Jafar, thus controlling Bengal indirectly
2. Access to revenue of Bengal.
3. Using Resources from Bengal against French in Anglo-Carnatic wars.

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4. Control over other European powers in Bengal

5. Directly challenging the authority of Mughal rulers at Delhi.

6.

However the consolidation process ended only with EIC forces decisive victory in the Battle of Buxar (1764), ~~for th~~ which proves the ~~importance~~ importance of the battle over Plassey battle.

Why Battle of Buxar was important for British than Battle of Plassey

1. Total Subjugation of Indian powers — by defeating Confederacy of Mir kasim, Shuja-uddaulah and Shah Alam II

2. ~~Gain~~ Acquisition of Diwani — rights over revenue and Civil Justice over Bengal, Bihar Odisha

3. To Absolute Control over the territory of Bengal.

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4. Policy of Double government — revenue with no responsibility

5. Subtle message to other powers regarding British Supremacy.

6. Bengal acting as a base for further territorial expansion for British.

However, Battle of Plassey ~~is~~ holds significance as it paved the way for ~~exp~~ exponential growth of EIC in Bengal.

This Battle of Buxar proved to be the Jewel in the British Crown ~~with~~ by getting Bengal as the gateway to further expansions across India

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Q.13 संस्कृत साहित्य सामान्य रूप से और विशेषतः गुप्त काल में प्राचीन भारत के साहित्यिक इतिहास के लिए एक उच्च मानक स्थापित करता है। विवेचना कीजिए। (250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

Sanskrit literature in general and particularly in the Guptan age set a high watermark for the literary history of ancient India. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15 Marks

Sanskrit is one of the six classical language with rich history and large corpus spanning across centuries. It has set a a high watermark for the literary history of India.

Sanskrit literature setting high watermark for ~~literar~~ literary history of India

1. Antiquity: throws light on the India of ancient times.
2. Reflection of Society — in Sanskrit text eg: ~~Ma~~
3. Promotion of Sankrit grammar: eg Astadh-yayi by Panini
4. Political structure of the time — gets highlighted

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5. Patronage by the rulers eg Kanishka, Pushyamitra Sunga

6. Development of different Literary forms eg Poem, Prose, etc

7. Cultural development of the age — as Sanskrit is considered an elite language

8. A way of Indianisation of foreign rulers — Kanishka having central asian origins promoted Sanskrit.

However the Gupta age in particular has seen tremendous development in Sanskrit language literature

Gupta age and development of Sanskrit Literature

1. Presence of Great Scholars — like Kalidas, Amar Simha, Vishakdutta

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2. Histography of past rulers - eg Malavika-agnimitram depicting story of son of founder of Sunga dynasty

3. New genre in Sanskrit literature: eg. Meghdootam of kalidas is a Doot kavya

4. Place in numismatics - Coins bearing Sanskrit texts.

5. Compilation of Sanskrit grammar: Amar-kosha by Amar Simha.

Thus the Sanskrit literature, particular during Gupta, forms a glorious part India's ancient literary history.

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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।

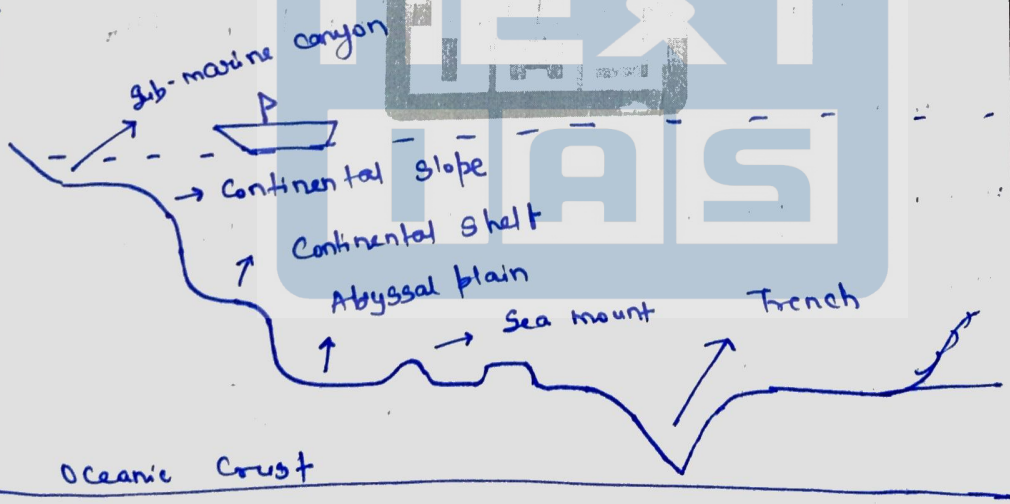
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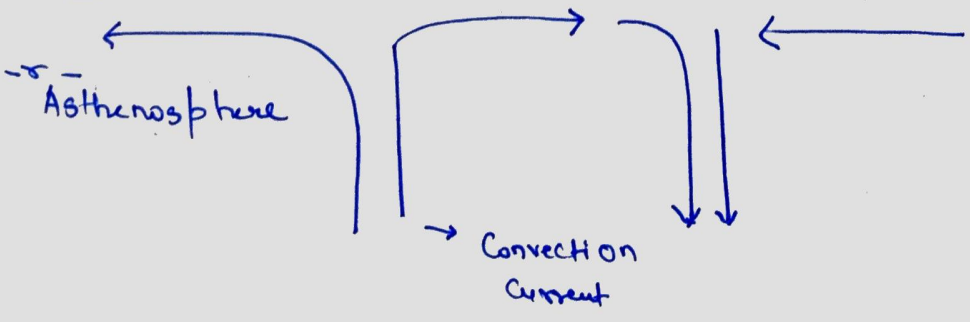
The configuration of the ocean floor provides essential information about the geological processes that have shaped the Earth's surface. Discuss the major features of the ocean floor and their significance in the study of oceanography.

(Answer in 250 words). 15 Marks

Earth's ocean cover nearly 71% of the earths crust. thus the ocean floor contains the mystery of geological process that have shaped the Earth's surface

Major feature of Ocean floor





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1. ~~Sub-canyon~~ 1. Sub-marine canyon: river-bed like structure near sea coasts.

Significance: Imply the effects of rivers, sea waves, etc on coastal landscape

2. Continental slope: After the sub-marine canyon, a slopy plain with increasing depth

Significance: Support marine life due to its presence in the photic zone.

3. Continental shelf: plain topography after Continental slope.

Significance: provided habitat to marine flora and fauna

4. Abyssal plain: a large plain on the floor of the ocean.

Significance: resemble plain-like topography structure on the ocean floor.

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5. Sea mount: hill top at intermittent space in the abyssal plain

Significance: formed due to erosion of oceanic mountains or ~~volcano~~ undersea volcanic activity

6. Trench: deepest point in the ocean floor

Significance: The place at which distance between crust and mantle is least

Thus the configuration of ocean floor provides essential information about geological process of Earth surface which will be study in depth by India's undersea mission of Samudrayaan.

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Q.15 दुर्लभ पृथ्वी तत्त्वों (दुर्लभ मृदा धातुएँ) की बढ़ती माँग के साथ, उनका वितरण वैश्विक अर्थव्यवस्था का एक महत्त्वपूर्ण पहलू बन गया है। वैश्विक स्तर पर दुर्लभ पृथ्वी तत्त्वों के वितरण, उनके उपयोग और उनके निष्कर्षण के पर्यावरणीय प्रभावों पर चर्चा कीजिए। (250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

With the growing demand for rare earth elements, their distribution has become a critical aspect of the global economy. Discuss the distribution of rare earth elements across the world, their uses, and the environmental impact of their extraction. (Answer in 250 words) 15 Marks

In the era of Industrial revolution 4.0 and the dominance of Emerging technologies, rare earth minerals have assumed a huge significance and it is termed as the "new oil".

Distribution of rare earth elements	Rare earth minerals
1. South America: the ABC (Argentina, Bolivia, Chile) contains the Lithium reserve, Silicons	1. Silicon
2. Central Asia: Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Afghanistan Contains reserves of Lanthanides, Silicon at varying degrees	2. Lanthanides
	3. Actinides
	4. Many transition elements
	5. Lithium

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3. Africa: is ~~be~~ a treasure house of rare-earth minerals in regions like Congo basin, Niger, Chad, Tanzania.

4. Australia: witnessing deposits of Actinides & Silicon and Transition metals.

Uses of Rare earth metal

1. Creation of Chip: from silicon, a prerequisite in almost all sphere.

2. Use in Electric batteries - Lithium.

3. Developing Super conducting materials

4. Developing equipments required for Industrial revolution 4.0. - eg Hardware, Computers.

5. Chip diplomacy: Countries have reserve of rare earth mineral are having leverage at diplomatic table.

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Environmental Impact of their extraction

1. Energy-intensive process
2. Stress on water resources – as they require high quality water in huge quantity.
3. Open cast method – affecting regions biodiversity, soil quality.
4. Affecting geological balance in seismically unstable regions. eg Himalayas.
5. Causing irreversible damage to the ecosystem.

The rare earth elements are essential in the development process and technological advancement, thus the extraction must be carried out in a sustainable manner.

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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

The recent landslides in Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand are a testament to the impact of Tourism in Hilly region above its carrying capacity

Factors Contributing to the trend

A. **Natural factors**

1. Topography – steep slopes with less carrying capacity
2. Seismically active region
3. Climate-change induced – Glacial lake outburst flow, Cloudburst. etc

B. **Anthropogenic**

1. Unsustainable practices – by the tourist. eg Littering of waste blocking

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water flow

1. Rampant construction activities: like infra-structure, hotels

3. Settlements at vulnerable areas: eg steep slope as happened in Joshimath

Potential Environmental impacts

1. Destruction of Hill ecosystem – biodiversity.
2. Inducing instability – making it prone to disaster eg Landslide, Earthquake.
3. Subsidence of land – as happened in Joshimath
4. Threatening downstream population: those living near the slope.
5. Affecting hydrological cycle: by causing melting of glaciers.

The issue requires certain measures

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to promote sustainable tourism in these states.

Measures needed to be taken

A. **Structural** 1. Enhancing the capacity of present infrastructure through retro-fitting

2. Developing Disaster resilience infrastructure.

3. steps to reduce vulnerability to disaster

B. **Non-structural** 1. Restricting unabated flow of tourist through Environment tax as done by Bhutan.

2. ~~Error~~ Environment Impact Assessment (EIA) be made mandatory for ~~any~~ major construction activity

3. Capacity building of the local population.

4. Controlling flow of tourist based on real time scenario in the region

Thus the above measures can strike a balance between Tourism and Ecological Sustainability.

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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।

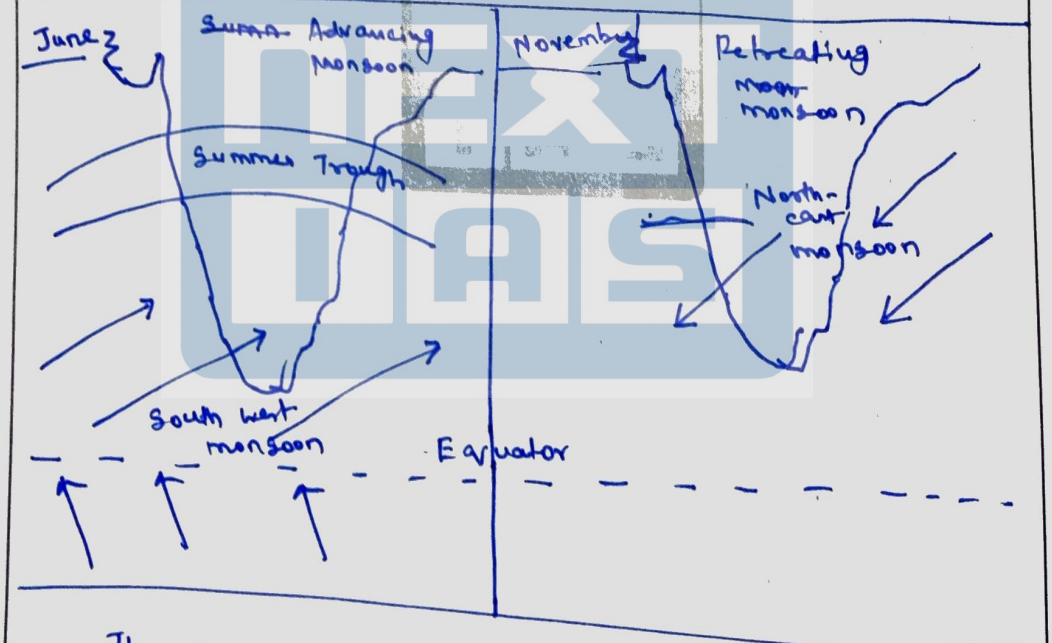
(250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

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

Seasonal reversal of winds over the course of a year is known as Monsoon. The Indian monsoon is influenced by a number of ~~the~~ climatic factors affecting its intensity and distribution.

Indian Monsoon



The Oceanic and atmospheric factors are

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as follows

Oceanic and Atmospheric factors

A. Oceanic factors

1. North equatorial (warm) ocean Current - brings water from the Indonesian Coast to African Coast via Indian Coast.

2. (Relative cool nature) warming of the Indian Ocean during Summer and subsequent development of (high) low pressure.

3: Climatic events of other oceans: like El-Nino and La-Nina affecting of Pacific Ocean.

4. Other ocean-based climatic events: Madden-Julian oscillation, Indian Ocean dipole, Interdecadal Pacific oscillation.

B. Atmospheric factors

1. Formation and of High and Low

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pressure at Indian Indian ocean (Mascarenes Basin) and Indo-gangetic plain respectively.

2. Role of Tropical Easterly Jet stream: from Tibetan plateau to Mascarenes Basin explaining Sudden Burst of Monsoon

3. Sub-tropical westerly Jet: creating breaks in monsoon.

4. During winter ↑ relative hot Indian ocean — leading to North-eastern monsoon winds.

5. Walker circulation of Pacific ocean affecting ~~it~~ intensity of Indian monsoon

6. Western disturbance during winters causing rainfall in North-west India

Thus the phenomenon of Indian monsoon is an interplay of oceanic and atmospheric factors, influencing the lives of over a billion population in Indian subcontinent.

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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

Traditions refer to the part of Culture which are practised by the people as an integral of Culture and continued since time immemorial

Traditions have a characteristics of impeding change in the society

Why traditions impede change

1. Continuity an integral part of tradition thus change is seen as an aberration.
2. Outside influence considered attack on tradition. eg Jalikattu protest
3. Inertia of the masses – ⅌ of following old age - old practice.

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4. Old-age people as protector of traditions — they are least receptive to change.

5. Absence of logic and rationality in matters of tradition. eg Cockfight in Andhra Pradesh.

6. Traditions seen as the culmination of Culture and values. eg child marriage

~~However~~ Social ~~to~~ legislations are thought to change old customary practices which are detrimental to society. ~~How~~

Social legislation against old Customary practices	Traditions harmful to society
~~1. Child marriage~~	1. Dowry
1. Outlawing the regressive practice. eg child marriage prohibition act	2. Child marriage
2. Creating awareness	3. Purdah
3. A method of Socialisation of the masses	4. Polygamy
	5. Patriarchal set-up
	6. Domestic violence
	7. Honour killing

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4. However, changing regressive old customary practices require other steps too.

Other steps required

1. Creating social awareness — seminars, plays, etc
2. Involving Community leaders
3. Empowering women through incentives eg. women as Head of family in PDS
4. Creating a class of rational and modern youth leadership.

In order to have a sustainable change, the change must come from within and and the State should facilitate in the process so that the process become decentralized and as more acceptable on the ground

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Q.19 मलिन बस्तियाँ ऐसी 'समस्याएँ' नहीं हैं जिनका 'समाधान' किया जाना है – बल्कि वास्तव में, ये बुनियादी ढाँचे के प्रावधान और सामाजिक–आर्थिक मुद्दों को शामिल करने वाली असंतुलित और स्वार्थपरक नगरीय नीतियों का एक परिणाम हैं। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

(250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

Slums are not 'problems' that have to be 'solved' – but are indeed a result of lopsided and vested urban policies covering infrastructure provision and socio-economic issues. Analyse.

(Answer in 250 words) 15 Marks

Slums ~~refers~~ refer to the ~~res~~ spaces in urban areas which are devoid of basic infrastructure and facilities required for a decent standard of living.

Nearly one-sixth of India's urban population live in slums.

How slums are result of lopsided and vested urban policies

A. Issues in infrastructure provision.

1. Lack of Housing to urban poors
2. Devoid of ~~affordable~~ access to source of Livelihood
3. Poor infrastructure of government schools — Educational poverty

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4. Lack of access to universal Health Service — Out of pocket expenditure nearly 48%. (2019-2020)

5. Poor infrastructure in rural areas — pushing people into cities.

B. **Socio-economic issues**

1. Poverty: Slums dwellers have very low per-capita income

2. Hunger: both food security and nutritional security is not up to the mark. eg 57% women are anaemic in India

3. Low skill development — Slum dwellers gets low paying jobs — labours, manual work.

4. Rampant inequality — a hallmark of Indian cities — eg Mumbai having Dharavi, largest slum of India.

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Steps required to ~~tackle~~ tackle the issues

1. Housing for All — PMAY - Urban, MD
2. Livelihood opportunities: DDU + NULM, Svanidhi for credit support
3. Government School development based on Delhi model
4. Universal Health Coverage — Ayushman Bharat.
5. Developing Counter magnet areas
6. Skill development — PM Kaushal Vikas Yojana, Skill India.

Thus to issue of the issues in Slum-areas by undoing the historic injustice will lead to realisation of SDG 11 of Responsible Cities and Communities

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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 refers to excessive adherence to one's own religion or sect and a feeling that the interest of two groups are mutually exclusive

Factors from which Communalism gain Strength	Incidence of Communalism in India
A. Economic deprivation	1. Partition riots, 1947
1. Prosperity differential between Communities create hostile feelings eg. Bhiwandi riots.	2. 1984 Sikh riots.
2. Change in economic Structure — post-1991 resulted in Communal feelings. eg Gujarat riots, 2002.	3. Babri demolition riots
	4. Anti-christian riots, Odisha
	5. North-east Delhi riots

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B. Environment of Social exclusion :

1. Exclusion from different aspects of life eg Residential society, ~~Soc~~ Private enterprises

2. Segregated settlement pattern : witnessed in ~~maj~~ many areas in Gujarat post-2002 violence

3. ~~Exclus~~ Exclusion from power-sharing arrangement - eg politics, ~~Giving~~ denying tickets to candidates

However in recent times, other determinants have also come up which fuel Communalism.

Other determinants in Communalism

1. Fake news and propaganda - eg Muzaffarnagar riots

2. Misuse of social media - eg North-east delhi riots.

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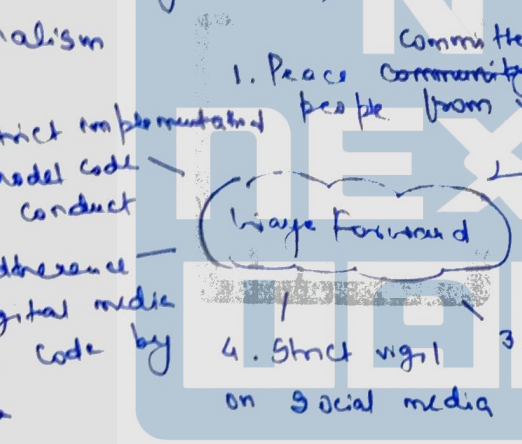
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3. Yellow journalism - sensationalising the events based on communal angle

4. Irresponsible political leaders - giving hate speech

5. Use of Communalism in politics and political polarization

However it requires collective effort of the society to fight the menace of Communalism



Thus, eliminating Communalism will result in achieving to the idea of "Ek Bharat Shreshth Bharat"