NEXT IAS

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(To be filled by candidate)

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Roll No. : 2109356

Registration Number : PTTP220756 Date of Examination : 7/08/23

Exam Centre : Old Rajinder Nagar ☐ Bhopal ☐ Online ☐

Test - 1 **Code : TC703**

RCA Batch 2023

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

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

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.

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

The fabric of Indian philosophical thought is shaped by past Experiences, Scholars, rulers, Cultural interactions, literature art and architecture with Equal impact of North & South India.

Influence of North India on Indian phylosophical thought

(i) Religious harmony – Pala, Pratiharas patronized Scholars from various ~~scholar~~ religions.

(ii) Work of North India, worked to remove inequality and Create Egalitarian society

(iii) Kabir, Nanak promoted love, unity, Common brotherhood

(iv) Ashoka promoted Conquering ~~land~~ heart rather than Land

(v) Jainism & Buddhism preached

Candidates must not write on this margin

Caste System, fecunated Equality.

South India – influence on Indian philosophical thought

(i) Rashtrakutas allowed muslim traders fecunating unity and tolerance

(ii) Caves of Ellora, Eg Elephanta fecunates Co-Existence of religions peacefully

(iii) Bhakti originated in South, travelled to north tried to soften the rigour of Caste System.

(iv) Temples of Chola, Hoysalas & Vijayanagara. mark Excellence in Craftsmanship has influenced Indian Phylosophy.

Thus both has played important role and enriched India with Vast diversity.

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

Social change and reform movement arose in 19th & 20th Century due to Indian renaissance has been given a push by opposition to Colonial rule.

Social Change – a response to Colonial rule

(I) British degraded Indian Culture – this led to revival in Study of Indian Scriptures, & also to Raja Rammohan Roy & Ishwar Chand Vidyasagar launched reform movement on this background.

(II) British Called East as back ward and incapable for self-rule – lead to push by Tilak and Aurobindo Ghosh

(III) Theosophical movement arises and it takes route in Indian Culture & Civilisation, it opposed Colonial rule.

Candidates must not write on this margin

(iv) Indian leaders and masses get awareness that due to inherent weakness British had Colonized, this lead to push for reforms

(v) impulse for Education was due to opposition of Colonial rule

(vi) Gandhiji's call to use Charkha, & become self reliant was due to opposition to Colonial rule.

However, it was not only due to Colonial rule → it was due to influence of world. ④ ⑤ ⑥ ⑦ ⑧ ⑨ ⑩ ⑪ ⑫ ⑬ ⑭ ⑮ ⑯ ⑰ ⑱ ⑲ ⑳ ㉑ ㉒ ㉓ ㉔ ㉕ ㉖ ㉗ ㉘ ㉙ ㉚ ㉛ ㉜ ㉝ ㉞ ㉟ ㊱ ㊲ ㊳ ㊴ ㊵ ㊶ ㊷ ㊸ ㊹ ㊺ ㊻ ㊼ ㊽ ㊾ ㊿ ㋀ ㋁ ㋂ ㋃ ㋄ ㋅ ㋆ ㋇ ㋈ ㋉ ㋊ ㋋ ㋌ ㋍ ㋎ ㋏ ㋐ ㋑ ㋒ ㋓ ㋔ ㋕ ㋖ ㋗ ㋘ ㋙ ㋚ ㋛ ㋜ ㋝ ㋞ ㋟ ㋠ ㋡ ㋢ ㋣ ㋤ ㋥ ㋦ ㋧ ㋨ ㋩ ㋪ ㋫ ㋬ ㋭ ㋮ ㋯ ㋰ ㋱ ㋲ ㋳ ㋴ ㋵ ㋶ ㋷ ㋸ ㋹ ㋺ ㋻ ㋼ ㋽ ㋾ ㋿ ㌀ ㌁ ㌂ ㌃ ㌄ ㌅ ㌆ ㌇ ㌈ ㌉ ㌊ ㌋ ㌌ ㌍ ㌎ ㌏ ㌐ ㌑ ㌒ ㌓ ㌔ ㌕ ㌖ ㌗ ㌘ ㌙ ㌚ ㌛ ㌜ ㌝ ㌞ ㌟ ㌠ ㌡ ㌢ ㌣ ㌤ ㌥ ㌦ ㌧ ㌨ ㌩ ㌪ ㌫ ㌬ ㌭ ㌮ ㌯ ㌰ ㌱ ㌲ ㌳ ㌴ ㌵ ㌶ ㌷ ㌸ ㌹ ㌺ ㌻ ㌼ ㌽ ㌾ ㌿ ㍀ ㍁ ㍂ ㍃ ㍄ ㍅ ㍆ ㍇ ㍈ ㍉ ㍊ ㍋ ㍌ ㍍ ㍎ ㍏ ㍐ ㍑ ㍒ ㍓ ㍔ ㍕ ㍖ ㍗ ㍘ ㍙ ㍚ ㍛ ㍜ ㍝ ㍞ ㍟ ㍠ ㍡ ㍢ ㍣ ㍤ ㍥ ㍦ ㍧ ㍨ ㍩ ㍪ ㍫ ㍬ ㍭ ㍮ ㍯ ㍰ ㍱ ㍲ ㍳ ㍴ ㍵ ㍶ ㍷ ㍸ ㍹ ㍺ ㍻ ㍼ ㍽ ㍾ ㍿ ㎀ ㎁ ㎂ ㎃ ㎄ ㎅ ㎆ ㎇ ㎈ ㎉ ㎊ ㎋ ㎌ ㎍ ㎎ ㎏ ㎐ ㎑ ㎒ ㎓ ㎔ ㎕ ㎖ ㎗ ㎘ ㎙ ㎚ ㎛ ㎜ ㎝ ㎞ ㎟ ㎠ ㎡ ㎢ ㎣ ㎤ ㎥ ㎦ ㎧ ㎨ ㎩ ㎪ ㎫ ㎬ ㎭ ㎮ ㎯ ㎰ ㎱ ㎲ ㎳ ㎴ ㎵ ㎶ ㎷ ㎸ ㎹ ㎺ ㎻ ㎼ ㎽ ㎾ ㎿ ㏀ ㏁ ㏂ ㏃ ㏄ ㏅ ㏆ ㏇ ㏈ ㏉ ㏊ ㏋ ㏌ ㏍ ㏎ ㏏ ㏐ ㏑ ㏒ ㏓ ㏔ ㏕ ㏖ ㏗ ㏘ ㏙ ㏚ ㏛ ㏜ ㏝ ㏞ ㏟ ㏠ ㏡ ㏢ ㏣ ㏤ ㏥ ㏦ ㏧ ㏨ ㏩ ㏪ ㏫ ㏬ ㏭ ㏮ ㏯ ㏰ ㏱ ㏲ ㏳ ㏴ ㏵ ㏶ ㏷ ㏸ ㏹ ㏺ ㏻ ㏼ ㏽ ㏾ ㏿ 㐀 㐁 㐂 㐃 㐄 㐅 㐆 㐇 㐈 㐉 㐊 㐋 㐌 㐍 㐎 㐏 㐐 㐑 㐒 㐓 㐔 㐕 㐖 㐗 㐘 㐙 㐚 㐛 㐜 㐝 㐞 㐟 㐠 㐡 㐢 㐣 㐤 㐥 㐦 㐧 㐨 㐩 㐪 㐫 㐬 㐭 㐮 㐯 㐰 㐱 㐲 㐳 㐴 㐵 㐶 㐷 㐸 㐹 㐺 㐻 㐼 㐽 㐾 㐿 㑀 㑁 㑂 㑃 㑄 㑅 㑆 㑇 㑈 㑉 㑊 㑋 㑌 㑍 㑎 㑏 㑐 㑑 㑒 㑓 㑔 㑕 㑖 㑗 㑘 㑙 㑚 㑛 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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 revelution was violent movement in 1917 against the rule of monarchy, on backdrop of world war and rise of Communist ideas

Factors leading to Russian Revolution

(i) Poverty, misery of Common people
(ii) Czar not Concerned with people welfare
(iii) Corruption and bewildering mis governance.
(iv) Rise of Communist ideology in Russia Lead by Bolshevik and Lenin

Consequences of the revolution

(i) Russia withdrawing from world war.
(ii) Establishment of 1st Communist Country
(iii) division of world later into Capitalist and Communist block
Eg Cold war
(iv) Influence of Socialist ideas

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in Eastern Europe.

Influence of Russian Revolution on Indian National movement

(I) It generated the feeling of Nationalism

(II) It ~~strengthened~~ nurtured Socialism

Eg Rise of Socialist leaders like Nehru & Bose

(III) influence of Communism

Eg Communist party by MN Roy

Eg ~~Meerut Accused~~

(IV) Increasing support and scale of workers on Indian National movement

(V) Revolutionary terrorism was promoted

Eg Hindustan Republican Association

(VI) It lead to adoption of Socialism-mixed Economy model.

Thus, it contacted freedom movement & post Independent Indias policies & programmes.

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

(150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

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

(Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks

Earth is a one by planet, with varying nature and factors.

Factors responsible for uneven temperature distribution

(i) Latitude → high temperature at lower latitude and low temperature at higher latitude

(ii) Length of day and night → Long day enables more insolation, leading to more temperature

(iii) Influence of sea → Coastal areas have moderate temperature like Kerala, whereas Continentality leads to higher temperature.

(iv) Atmosphere cover → It leads to dispersion of heat

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(v) Ocean Current → It transfers heat across ocean, increasing or decreasing temperature on surface

Eg north Atlantic drift, reduces Cold in Europe

(vi) Clouds - They reflect incoming insolation

So temperature is influenced by a number of factors.

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

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Glaciers are frozen water containing 70% of world fresh water

Melting of glaciers
- → highlighted by IPCC report
- → due to global warming
- → less albedo, reinforces melting
- → human activities like deforestation, over grazing, black soot impacts melting

Effects of melting glaciers on Environment

(i) It can increase sea level, affecting coastal ecosystem

(ii) It can release pollutants stored in ice.

(iii) It can make survival of species difficult
- (+) Polar bear.

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(10) It can reduce ~~sea~~ sewer's flow, impacting Environment

(11) It can bring changes in monsoon cycle

Measures taken by Govt → Panchamrita target
→ Promoting Life movement
→ reducing Green house gases
→ promoting renewable Energy
→ passed Antarctica bill

Steps further need to be taken → Controlled tourism
→ Less use of Ice breaking Ships on Antarctica
→ Reducing impacts like oil spills in Colder areas
→ making people aware.

Thus, we need to shed the belief that someone else will protect the Environment and should act Collectively -

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

Candidates mus: no write on this margi

White revelution is the increase in production of milk on India, in 1960, 70s.

Reason of Sucess of White revelution in western India

(i) Guidance of Dr. Joseph Kurien - father of White revelution

(ii) western India being dry, agriculture was not ~~few~~ prominent.

(iii) Presence of AMUL - it effectively promoted milk collection by Cooperatives

(iv) Cooperative Culture more prevalent on western India.

(v) prevalance of trade and Entrepreneurship in western India.

Candidates must not write on this margin

(VI) Introduction of Iceberg Milch animal.

(VII) Government Stepchart

(VIII) Technological progress in western India

By Success of White revolution in west state like Bihar, Jharkhand are using Cooperative model and has substantially increased milk production.

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 is the study of movement of waves generated by Earthquake. It has advanced understanding of Earths interior structure.

Seismic investigation – helping to understand Earth's interior structure

(i) Inability of P waves to travel in gases zone, has to understanding of slab of material

(ii) S waves travel only in solid medium helps to understand nature of interior.

(iii) By their speed and movement, strength, movement, of plates can be found out

(iv) It helps us to understand faulting, folding of interior crust

(v) It has helped us to understand

Candidates must not write on this margin

the movement of tectonic plates

(VI) It has given information about composition of Asthenosphere and how crust glides over it

(VII) It help us to analyze the depth, temperature of interior Earth & its material.

Way forward ⇒ Strengthen seismic study
↳ It can lead to better predictibility of Earthquakes.
↳ It leads to better planning of development & infrastructure projects

Thus, needs to further study for better understanding..

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

Candidates must n
write on this marg

According to UNFPA, In 2023, India became the largest populous country. The mean age of population is 29 years, but is varies across states.

Pace of Demographic transition varying across different state

(i) Kerala's population has gone below TFR, while state like UP, Bihar, Jharkhand growing.

(ii) Population of states like Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka have better health, education facility as compared to North Indian state

(iii) State like Meghalaya are dealing under teen pregnancies

(iv) This has been called double Edged Sword.

Candidates must not write on this margin

Double Edged Sword – varying population transition

(i) Migration – leading to Xenophobia & slum issues

(ii) It can impact achievement of National goal of population stabilisation

(iii) It lead to rise of federal issues

(a) Conflict over Term of Reference – using 2011 population – resented by states.

Way forward → Need is to Empower women
→ Education & health to population to increase productivity
→ youth from north will provide labour force and drive demand of product of Southern state.

Inequality has been called a Cause of Revolution by Aristotle, needs to reconcile Equitable transition of demography

Candidates must no write on this margi

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 nation with great cultural diversity. 1600 languages are spoken, all religions of world are here, it has entailed identity of Unity and diversity, running on thread of pluralism and tolerance.

Factors that have Contributed to Cultural unity of India.

(1) Geography - towering Himalayas & Ocean on three sides gave India a sense of unity.

(Eg) Harvest festival Celebrated across Country

(2) History - 1 history of Colonial struggle, collectively fighting for rights, liberty, shared aspirations of prosperity, has bounded Country

Candidates must not write on this margin

(iii) Agriculture → It is not just Economy but Culture, a way of life, monsoon bound the Entire Country with shared prosperity and pain

(iv) Tolerance → presence of tolerance for different Culture, has led to unity

(v) Assimilation → Various invasions occured, all came, and formed a unified Indian Culture

(vi) Institutions of family & Society by promoting value of Compassion, love, pluralism has led to unity

But it is also source of discord → partition of country on religion line
→ Separatist demand due to different race
→ Linguistic formation of state

Thus, need to democratise development, meet aspirations of all people, reconcile regional autonomy needs to Unity and strengthen Country.

Candidates must no write on this margi

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

Public life is characterized by presence of constitution like government & Society, whereas private life is related to autonomous sphere of individual, least interference of govt.

Dichotomy — barrier to annihilate of Caste

in public life → Caste less prevalent
→ urbanisation led to autonomous identity
→ individualisation → lead to meritocratic society
→ Constitution bans untouchability

Candidates must not write on this margin

On Personal life → preference of inter-caste marriages

→ Less inter-dining

→ reduction on Social evils, ~~evils~~ mingling.

→ In personal sphere, Caste has lowered more resistant

Way forward → active campaign against Caste and prejudice

→ Effective Enforcement of Sc. ST act

→ development policies not caste politics.

Need is to incorporate value education to achieve Dr. BR Ambedkar's dream of Annihilation of Caste

Candidates must n
write on this marg

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 gained independence in 1947. Its foreign policy was based on Panchsheel principle and international peace (art 51). However, was forced into war by Pakistan & China

Causes of Indo-Pakistan war 1947-48

① Pakistan attacking J&K after it signed instrument of accession with India.

② It send military forces in the guise of tribes

③ India retaliated by sending Army to protect sovereignty and territorial integrity, thus forced into war.

Impacts → Natural distrust & suspicion in bilateral relations

→ Lack of trade, Connectivity, paralyzing SAARC

→ India strengthened its military

→ Internationalization of Kashmir issue

Candidates must not write on this margin

Causes of Indo Pak War 1965

1. Pak felt strengthened by India's defeat in 1962
2. It wanted to take away J&K

Impact → (i) It strengthened hostility

(ii) Tashkent declaration – returning back to pre-war position

(iii) Economic crisis – L.B. Shastri gave Jai-Jawan-Jai Kisan slogan

Causes of Indo-Pak war 1971

(i) Pakistan army's atrocities in East Pakistan
↳ humanitarian crisis

(ii) Refugee crisis, pressure on resources, security challenge in North East.

(iii) India framed Mukti Bahini

(iv) Pakistan attacked on western border

Impact → It Enhanced Indias standing in region

→ Boosted morale of forces

→ Shimla Conference – bilateral issues to be solved without others interference

→ Close relations with USSR

Candidates must n
write on this marg

Causes of Indo-China war 1962 & Galwan Crisis

(i) China's "Middle Kingdom" dream and Curb India's rise

(ii) Lack of clarity in borders. (iii) China not accepting MacMahon line

(iii) Wants India to bored up on South Asia (Raja Mohan)

Impact → (i) Huge mistrust between two asian giants

(ii) relations characterized by Cooperation & Conflict

(iii) China Emerged as biggest foreign policy challenge (S. Jaishankar)

(iv) Bilateral relation got strained. India following Congagement strategy — Containment and Engagement

way forward → Strengthen Economy & military Capability

→ alliance with like-Minded Countries

→ Continue dialogue with both neighbours.

Thus. India need to Effectively strengthen its Capability to deter any future threat

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) & Battle of Buxar (1764) marked a turning point in history of India. British defeated Indian rulers and consolidated hold over Bengal and India subsequently.

Result of Battle of Plassey and Consolidation of Bengal

(i) British under Lord Clive defeated Nawab of Bengal Siraj-ud-Daula

(ii) It lead to British gaining control over Bengal by Dual-government.

(iii) It got control over resources, finances of Bengal and placed puppet ruler Mir Jafar.

(iv) It Consolidated their hold over Bengal as further by British appointed Nawab

Candidates must no
write on this margi

Battle of Buxar & Consolidation

(i) It defeated Mir Qasim, along with Nawab of Awadh and Mughal ruler Considered as Sovereign rulers of India.

(ii) It removed practical obstacles and Consolidated rule over Bengal

(iii) It opened vast treasury of Bengal for British.

Battle of Buxar more Significant than Battle of Plassey

(i) In Buxar, British defeated not just ruler of Bengal province but an Indian ruler

(ii) It showed the military prowess & Capability, that no Combined force of any Indian ruler can challenge.

(iii) It started an Era of Consolidation and Expansion of British rule.

(iv) Emboldened by victory of at Buxar, they signed Treaty of Allahabad &

Candidates must not write on this margin

Accordingly Mughal ruler become their Vassal

(V) Britishers later introduced land revenue reforms which filled their coffers

(VI) Many historians Consider Battle of Buxar more significant than Plassey

(VII) They further due to their flattery & diplomacy Ended chances of any united Opposition from Indian rulers.

(VIII) Wealth gained after Buxar War, Enabled British to fight against Marathas, Mysore and Sikh Kingdoms.

Thus Battle of Buxar laid a strong ground for further Expansion and Colonialism by Britishers in India

Candidates must n write on this marg

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

Gupta age is known as 'golden age' due to high water mark on literary works.
Gupta Empire ruled from (4th to 6th Century AD)
Saw Extensive use of Sanskrit.

Period before gupta rule

(i) Jainism and Buddhism has led to less usage of Sanskrit
(ii) Jainism works were Compiled in Pali Language
(iii) Buddhist used Prakrit language
(iv) Ashokan inscriptions.

Sanskrit literature – high watermark in Gupta age

(i) Nav ratna of Chandragupta used Sanskrit language
(ii) They promoted Sanskrit Scholars
(iii) Kalidas Composed outstanding works

Candidates must not write on this margin

on Sanskrit like Kumar Sambhavam, meghadootam, ~~Sha~~ Abhigyan Shakuntalam, etc

(iv) Vrihatsamhita composed Brihat Samhita in Sanskrit

(v) Sanskrit became the vehicle of communication and higher thought in Gupta age

(vi) Official records were kept on Sanskrit.

Sanskrit ~~literary~~ literary history apart from Gupta age

(i) Panini Compiled grammar of Sanskrit

(ii) Kanishka patronized Sanskrit Scholars

Eg Buddha Charita on Sanskrit written by Ashwaghosh

(iii) Rudradaman issued first Ever long inscription on Chaste Sanskrit

(iv) Many books on Science and Maths were also Compiled marking zenith of Sanskrit literary work

Eg Charak Samhita by Charak
Ashtang hridaya etc

Candidates must n
write on this marg

(v) Puranas written in Sanskrit Compose a marked historical sense, giving information about rulers & and kings.

What were the Concerns?

(i) Clergy & Lower Caste were not allowed to use Sanskrit

(ii) Emergence of Bhakti & Sufi movement promoted use of Regional Language, marking decline of Sanskrit literary glory.

use in Tamil – Kamban's Ramayana

(iii) further invasion by foreign rulers marked decline of Sanskrit and used Languages like Persian.

Need today is to preserve the literatures of Sanskrit and make them available in digital format, so that people can get to know about Sanskrit literary works

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

Study of ocean floor after world wars, has provided ample knowledge about ocean floor configuration and geological processes that shaped the Earth's surface

Configuration of Ocean floor and major features

(i) It Contains Continental shelf, slope, rise and vast oceanic plane

(ii) It is marked by long mountain chain on ocean floor running across called ridges

(iii) It has deep branches, like Mariana trench

(iv) It Contains number of features like Sea mount guyouts, Volcanic arcs, etc

Information about geological processes

(i) oceanic floor Contains of Sima i.e. Silica and Magnesium and are lighter and thinner than Continental plates

Candidates must not write on this margin

(ii) Timely expansion and distruction proovides proof of ocean floor spreading, formation of new plate due to volcanoes.

(iii) Plate boundaries lead to Earthquakes.

(iv) heavy ocean plate subducts below lighter continental plates forming benioff zone (Eg) Ring of fire in Pacific.

Significance in study of oceanography

(i) It provides knowledge about tectonic plates

(ii) It help us to understand history of Evolution of life and Earth
(Eg) Paleo magnetism

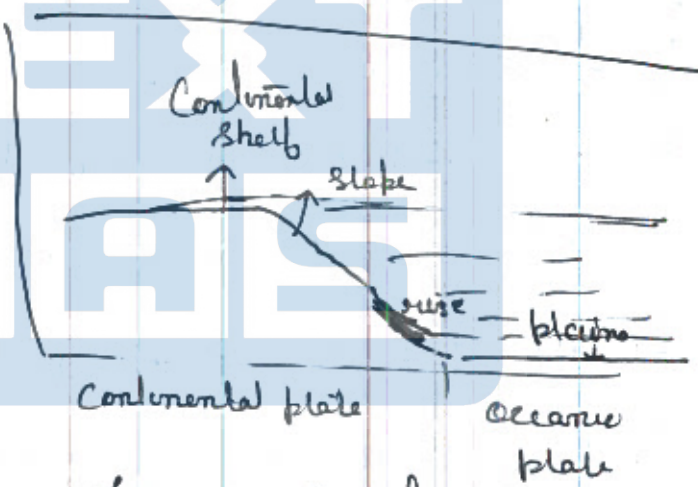


fig. oceanic features

(iv) It can help future prediction of plate movements and find out possible configuration of Continents.

Candidates must not write on this margin

(Eg) Breakup of Africa. near rift valley

(v) It help us to analyse Convectional Current present inside Earth

(vi) It help us to better navigate, by providing information about mounts & ridges

(vii) It help us to understand the movement of oceanic crust

Thus, it provide ample knowledge about Oceanography the need is to further launch Collaboration to study ocean Surface to have better understanding about Earth Surface.

Candidates mus: no write on this margi

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 minerals are group of 17 minerals like Lanthanides, in Periodic table.

They are not rare, found across the world but are not present in Concentrated quality, so extraction becomes difficult, making them rare.

Distribution of rare Earth Elements

→ Distributed across the world, but are not found in Concentrated quantity

→ Major chunk are found in Latin America.

Eg Argentina, Bolivia Chile forming lithium triangle, which is a rare Earth mineral.

→ they are also found in China, Central Asia, Australia.

Candidates must not write on this margin

→ In India, they are found in Coast of Kerala.

→ Rare Earth mineral like lithium was recently discovered in Reasi district in J&K

Uses of Rare Earth Minerals

(i) They are called 'heart' of modern Electronics

(ii) They are used in devices like mobile phones, Computer, electrical appliances, Etc

(iii) They are used in ~~Surveillance~~ defence like in missiles, impacting security of country.

(iv) They are important in Automobiles

(v) They are called for industrial Revolution 4.0 and technologies like AI, IOT, Etc

Environmental impact of their Extraction

(i) They require huge amount of water, leading to water stress

(ii) Polluted water with radioactive elements being released in land & sewers.

Candidates must n
write on this marg

(iii) It is leading to health concerns of marine biodiversity

(iv) They are entering food chains

(v) They take thousands of year to degrade.

(vi) They lead to cancer on to workers employed in extraction of rare Earth minerals.

Way forward
- Enhance R&D for better extraction techniques
- Cleaning water before dumping into sewers
- Forming resilient supply chains of rare Earth minerals.
  - Eg: SCRI, Critical mineral partnership.

Today, Economy and security have hyphenated due to weaponisation of Economy & supply chain. India must secure stable supply chains

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

Tourism in hilly states like Uttarakhand, Himachal pradesh Contributes to Economic growth, but is threatening Environment and fragile Ecosystems.

Tourism - threatening Ecological Carrying Capacity

(i) High population footfall exceeding Carrying Capacity

(ii) Promotion of tourism as source of Economic activity

(iii) Lack of Effective waste management by Municipalities

(iv) Building of Concrete structures, hotels, resorts have lead to ~~d~~ destruction of habitats.

(v) littering of plastic, water pollution, Cutting of forest has lead to this trend

Candidates must no write on this margi

Environmental impact of this phenomenon

(i) Release of Greenhouse Gas, melting of glaciers will lead to water, Scarcity and droughts / flood

(ii) It will destroy biodiversity, extinctions will lead to damaging food web

(iii) It will lead to land slides, glacial Lake outburst Eg Uttarakhand floods in 2013

(iv) It will threaten infrastructure projects, impacting national security Eg Highways.

(v) Land Subsidence Eg Joshimath

(vi) Forest fires → 2022 fires.

Measures to make Tourism Sustainable

(i) Afforestation to make for the lost forest

(ii) Controlled infrastructure projects, building as per Seismicity, Capacity of region

(iii) Responsible tourism, making people aware

Candidates must not write on this margin

(iv) Using technology for waste management

(v) Strengthening the Capacity of municipality.

(vi) Involving local Communities

(vii) Limiting the number of tourist

(viii) Stabilising the slopes prone to Landslides.

Thus, needs to make tourism Sustainable by combined Effort of Citizen, Civil society, Government.

Candidates must no write on this margi

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 the seasonal reversal of winds that brings around 70% of rainfall in Indian Continent



It is impacted by many factors
- oceanic
- atmosphere.
- Evaporation
- Tibet Snow melting
- Himalayas
- Somali Currents

Candidates must not write on this margin

Role of oceanic factor in intensity & distribution of Monsoon

(i) Monsoon winds gets Vapour for Condensation from oceans

(ii) low temperature over ocean as Compared to high temperature over Continent impacts monsoon movement

(iii) Coming of Cold ocean water from west pacific towards Indian ocean, impacts maritime high and determines intensity and distribution of Monsoon.

(iv) oceanic factors are reason for high rain in Kerala, Karnataka as opposed to absence of ocean in Delhi.

(v) Cyclones, Anticyclone on ocean also impacts monsoon

→ retreating monsoon impacted by cyclones in Bay of Bengal, leads to more rain in Tamil Nadu

(vi) Strengthened by Somali oceanic Current

Candidates must no write on this margi

Atmospheric factor impacting intensity & distribution of monsoon

(i) Monsoon results from atmospheric reversal of winds

(ii) Presence of Sub-tropic westerly jets steps advancing of monsoon

(iii) Strong anti-cyclonic upper atmospheric wind on Indian Sub continent, leads to high pressure at mascarene.

(iv) Low air pressure on Sub continents attracts movement of monsoon towards northern India.

Thus, as monsoon is important for agriculture and economy, we are witnessing Erratic behaviour. It may threaten Food security.

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

Traditions is the passing of Customs, Values, beliefs, way of life from generation to generation by institutions like family, Society, etc.

Traditions impede change

(I) It Considers ways of life followed by Elders as Sacrosanct

(II) It favours to protect the community. and changes may lead to disintegration

(III) To pass cultural legacy, preserve history, it impedes change

(IV) Cultures & traditions are ~~involved~~ Evolved after Centuries of Experience, Refining, so attempts to preserve it, by blatbory change.

Candidates must no
write on this ma-gi

(v) Tradition subordinates and violates to Community so impedes Change.

(vi) It aims to maintain uniqueness, distinctiveness, so impedes change, that may lead to homogenization

Social legislation changing Customary practices

(i) It does it by Educating and appealing and making people aware about pros and cons

Eg law prohibiting Child marriage, has promoted health & Education of women

(ii) It Creates fear of punishment, forcing people to change

Eg law against dowry demand.

(iii) It Can lead to activism by Civil society, bringing change

Eg Campaign against ~~Child~~ Child Labour

Candidates must not write on this margin

Ineffectiveness of legislations

(i) Laws ~~a~~ failed to curb domestic violence -
↳ 60% women consider domestic violence ~~is~~ normal.

(ii) Resistance from orthodox ~~the~~ elements further leads to strong prejudice & makes change difficult
Eg: Society not ready to accept homosexual marriages.

(iii) Laws effectiveness depends on social ~~effect~~ acceptance
Eg: Transgender act has not achieved its objectives

Way forward → active campaign against prejudice.
→ Educating and Empowering women
→ Sensitization of elderly.

Need is to evolve with changing times as well as her Constitutional morality.

Candidates must no write on this margi

Q.19 मलिन बस्तियाँ ऐसी 'समस्याएँ' नहीं हैं जिनका 'समाधान' किया जाना है – बल्कि वास्तव में, ये बुनियादी ढाँचे के प्रावधान और सामाजिक–आर्थिक मुद्दों को शामिल करने वाली असंतुलित और स्वार्थपरक नगरीय नीतियों का एक परिणाम हैं। विश्लेषण कीजिए। (250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

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

(Answer in 250 words) 15 Marks

Slums are Congensted areas on urban Landscape where people live on shanty houses. without proper amenities like water, health, Sanitation, Space, etc

Issues in slums → poor living Condition
→ Spread of disease.
→ Crime against women
→ affected by floods, heat Strokes
→ Lack of social safety net.

Slum- result of lopsided and vested urban policies.

(i) Neglect of rural areas - Nearly 2/3rd population live.

(ii) LPG reform and marked led urban growth, removed cushion of State support and Lead to people living on Slums.

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(iii) Municipalities failing to provide basic amenities like education, health forcing people to live in slums without social mobility.

(iv) Government failures marred by Corruption / leakages.

Eg NFSA – Leakage

(v) Failure to provide house in urban areas

(vi) Neglect of migrant worker, leading to exploitation, forcing them to live in slum

(vii) Lack of voting right to migrants makes them politically invisible.

Solution to slum areas.

(i) Food security → complementary one nation one ration Card

(ii) Health → under Ayushman Bharat Abhiyan.

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write on this marg

(iii) Education - under right to Education

(iv) Proper safety net - E-Shram portal

(v) Implementing Social Security Codes 2020

(vi) Ensuring provisions of Remote voting, etc

Thus, for achieving SDG goals, need is to provide Effective Health, Education and good living standards for people living on Slums.

Candidates must not write on this margin

Q.20 साम्प्रदायिकता आर्थिक अभाव से बल प्राप्त करती है, और सामाजिक बहिष्कार के वातावरण में फलती–फूलती है, जिससे असंतोष और विभाजन के लिए उर्वर भूमि तैयार होती है। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

(250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

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

(Answer in 250 words) 15 Marks

Communalism is a phenomenon. Either community coloredly - religious, social, Language, ~~ethnicity~~ ethnicity, take precedence over national or Country interest as a whole.

Communalism - due to Economic deprivation

(i) Roots after independence occured in urban centres like Mumbai, Pune, Delhi - highlighting scale of Economic deprivation

(ii) Competition for jobs, resources, lead to Conflict

(iii) Share on limited resources of government - leads to Communalism.

(iv) People living on poverty, without jobs can be Easily brainwashed,

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It Can lead to violence

Eg: riots in France due to poor Economic Condition of migrants

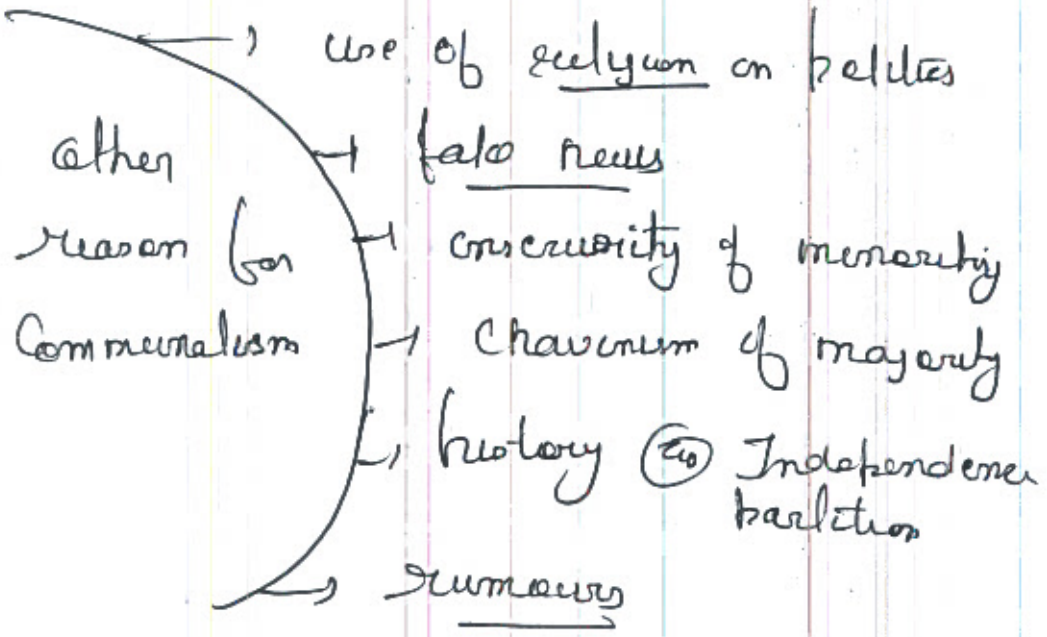
≠ Communalism & role of Social Exclusion

(i) It Creates mistrust, Suspicion among harmony

(ii) It leads to stereotypes and hatred, leading to Communalism.

(iii) Socially excluded face identity Crisis & lack of dignity, pushing them into violence.

(iv) Any rumour, Call mends into violence due to Exclusion and Lack of Communication.



Candidates must not write on this margin

Way forward

(i) follow 2nd ARC recommendation of pro-active administration to curb Communal violence

(ii) Implementing Ministry of home affairs Communal harmony guidelines

(iii) Equitable and inclusive growth

(iv) Separating religion and politics

(v) Inter-Cultural Interaction

(vi) Celebrating festival together.

Communalism can destroy Social fabric of society, need is to promote mutual trust, tolerance, pluralism and value based Education.

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Space for Rough Work