

NEXT IAS

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Registration Number : Date of Examination : 7 Aug/2023

Exam Centre : Old Rajinder Nagar ☐ Bhopal ☐ Online ☒

Test - 1

Code : TC703

RCA Batch 2023

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

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

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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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DONT'S

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

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

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

Indian philosophical thought formed as a result of various schools of philosophy, bhakti and sufi movements which originated in south India & spreaded to North India.

Indian philosophy owing to Northern India

- ①. Ramnanda acted as bridge b/w south India & north India.
- ②. Kabir in his Bijak talks about egalitarian society free of discrimination.
- ③. Chaitanya Mahaprabhu's → Gaudiya Vaishnavism
↳ emphasised upon kirtanas & devotion.
- ④. women like Mirabai, Andal
↳ selfless devotion and bhakti.
- ⑤. Nirguna sect formed by Guru Nanak
↳ focus on "One God".
- ⑥. Vedanta sects like bhedabheda
↳ Nimbarka.

- ⑦. Evolution of music, song & philosophy of dualism & non-dualism. (eg) Aknath, Namad - eva.

Philosophical thought due in Southern India

- ①. Vishishtadvaita by Ramaneuja.
- ②. worshipping Shiva and Vishnu
↳ Nayanas & Ushas.
- ③. Unity of soul and universal soul
↳ Advaita philosophy of Vedants.
- ④. Salvation through Karma and unification with Shiva after death.
↳ Basarava sect — Lingayats
- ⑤. Pushti marga by Vallabhaacharya.
- ⑥. emphasised upon devotion, love, humanism.
(eg) Vedanta philosophy.

Thus, Indian philosophical thought is an amalgamation of various schools originating, assimilating with each other making Ek Bharat Shreshtha Bharat.

- 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

Socio-religious reform movements were on rise in 19th Century in order to remove evils of Indian society and awaken conscience to eliminate the common enemy.

Social Change as a response to colonial rule

- ①. To get rid of various evils dividing Indian society → Casteism, Communalism, etc.
- ②. To propel progressive thoughts.
↳ liberalism, rationalism
- ③. To overcome the racial superiority of British
↳ e.g. Festivals by Tilak.
- ④. To boost confidence of folks.
↳ past glory's pride by Vivekananda.
- ⑤. To educate Indians particularly women
↳ Gopal Ganesh Agarkar & so on.
- ⑥. To remove gender discrimination.
↳ M.G. Ranade & widow remarriage

Socio - religious reforms initiated

- ①. various orthodox & exploitative practices eliminated
 - ↳ sati Abolition Act, 1829.
 - ↳ widow Remarriage Act, 1855
- ②. Education through publications, libraries.
- ③. Reform of Hinduism
 - ↳ focus on monotheism by Ram Mohan Roy
- ④. Raising age of Marriage
 - ↳ Sarda's Act, Pledge against child Marriage.
- ⑤. Social service like hospitals, education
 - ↳ Ramkrishna Mission.
- ⑥. Education of dalits & women
 - ↳ women schools opened by Vidyasagar
 - ↳ Savitribai Phule for Dalits education.

Socio - Religious reforms caused a wave of renaissance in Indian society, and prepared the masses for future struggle against imperialism.

- 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 occurred in 1917 which led to overthrowing of Czarist regime by Bolsheviks ushering in an era of rule by workers & people.

Factors leading to Russian Revolution

- ①. Losses caused due to involvement of Russia in WW-I.
- ②. Maladministration by the Czarist regime.
- ③. Wide inequalities prevalent in Russian society.
- ④. wave of Communism.

Consequences of revolution

- ①. Democratisation of polity.
- ②. Redistribution of resources among various sections of society.
- ③. Inspiration for colonies like India.
- ④. Advocated the values of liberty,

equality and Fraternity .

Influence on Indian National Movement

- ①. An inspiration for Home Rule Movement
↳ Annie Besant & Tilak .
- ②. Instilled faith in national leaders
- ③. wave of Communism & socialism in India
in 1930s → workers Movement, Peasants
Movement .
- ④. Acted as an inspiration for advocates
of liberalism & democracy
↳ J.L Nehru, S.C Bose .

Thus, Russian Revolution's impact was not limited only to Russia but helped in propagating a mass struggle in India and the world.

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

(150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

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

(Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks

Earth's surface has diversity of physiography, differential rates of climate leading to varied temperatures on different parts of earth.

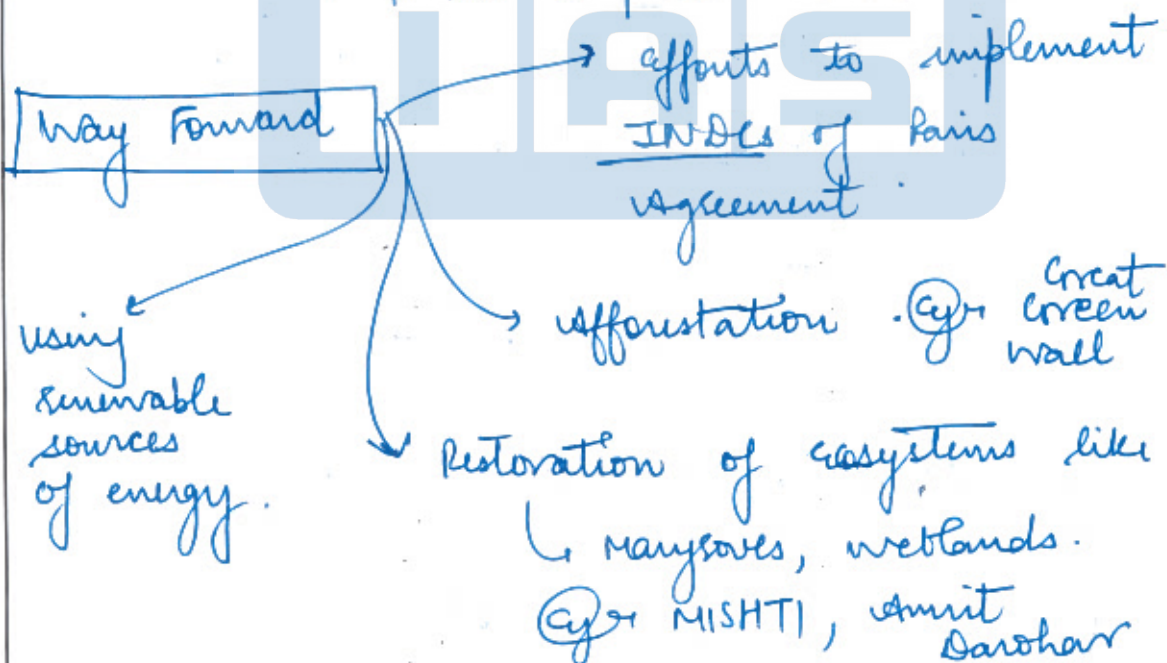
Factors causing uneven temperature distribution

Natural Factors

- ①. Differential solar radiation received in different latitudes.
 - ↳ surplus within tropics ($0^\circ - 23.5^\circ$)
- ②. Differential rates of moisture
 - ↳ sea water / mainland
- ③. Phenomenon like volcanoes, etc.
 - ↳ aerosols help in cooling of atmosphere
- ④. moderating effect of sea.
 - ↳ uniform range of temperature in Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, etc.

Anthropogenic Factors

- ①. Global warming $\Rightarrow$ heat waves
 $\hookrightarrow$ Europe, Kerala, etc.
- ②. Melting of ice, glaciers
 $\hookrightarrow$ high temperature in hills.
- ③. Pollution leading to high temperature
 $\hookrightarrow$ @ Delhi, Bengaluru, etc.
- ④. Climate Change $\Rightarrow$ extreme weather events
 $\hookrightarrow$ Droughts, Rainfall, etc.
- ⑤. Deforestation & Desertification
 $\hookrightarrow$ $\uparrow$ in temperature



Anthropogenic alteration in heat budget has to be stopped by global community's efforts.

- 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

Climate change is causing huge melting of glaciers due to global warming leading to sea level rise and scarcity of drinking water & attenuation of climate.

Effects of Melting glaciers on Environment

- ①. Increase in temperature
↳ Decline in albedo
- ②. Adverse effects on biodiversity.
↳ shifting towards poles. Ex. polar bears.
going in deeper waters.
- ③. Extreme weather events
↳ glacial lake outbursts, Avalanches.
- ④. Fragmentation of wildlife's habitat

Impact on Human Society

- ①. loss of livelihoods
↳ fisheries due to decreasing

freshwater

- ②. water stress
↳ decreasing drinking water.
- ③. ↓ in productivity
↳ due to heat waves.
- ④. Submergence of coastal areas
↳ internal displacement ⇒ climate Refugees.

Measures needed to address this issue

- ①. Rationalisation of human activity in colder regions and fragile areas. (Kasturirangan Committee)
- ②. Limited use of fossil fuels.
↳ 50% energy from renewable sources.
- ③. Afforestation & Reforestation.
- ④. Eco-Tourism needed to be sustainable.
- ⑤. In-situ preservation
↳ declaring as Biodiversity Reserve.

Cryosphere has to be protected (as these are the indicators of climate change) in order to limit the temperature rise to 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels.

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 refers to the increase in productivity of dairy products leading to benefits for producers and society as a whole.

Factors for success in Western India

- ①. Formation of Cooperatives
↳ Anmol, Nandini.
- ②. Non-interference of politicians in Cooperatives.
- ③. economies of scale $\Rightarrow$ enhanced productivity.
- ④. state policies.
↳ availability of institutional credit.
- ⑤. Independent working of cooperatives -
- ⑥. Moderate climate
↳ good health of livestock.
- ⑦. Innovation by producers of Anmol.
↳ Varied dairy products $\begin{cases} \text{Cheese} \\ \text{Butter} \\ \text{Ice-cream} \end{cases}$

Measures needed to make it successful all-over India

- ①. Formation & Democratisation of Cooperatives
(Art. 43B)
- ②. Increasing sources of credit.
↳ Banks, Primary Agri Cooperative Societies.
- ③. Increasing Bank-SHG linkage.
↳ Budget 2023-24.
- ④. Policies to check health of livestock.
↳ National Animal Disease Programme.
- ⑤. Check on inflation.
↳ to curb prices of feedstock.
- ⑥. extension services for livestock farmers.

White Revolution has twin potentials—
Increasing farmer's income and securing
^{nutrition}
~~protein~~ needs of Indian society.

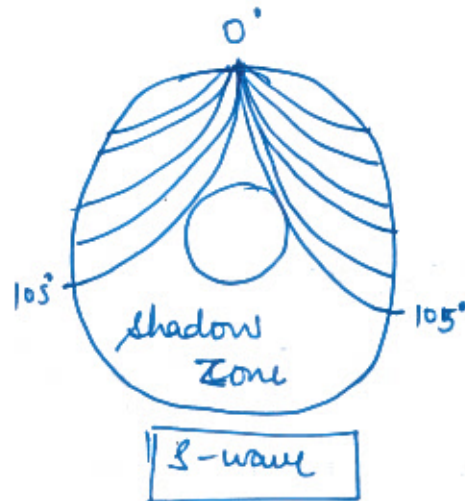
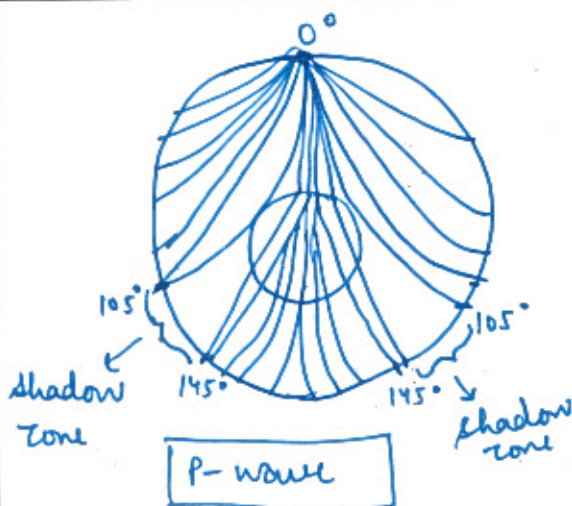
- Q.7 पृथ्वी की आंतरिक संरचना की हमारी समझ में भूकंपीय अनुसंधान किस हद तक योगदान करता है? इसके महत्व का विस्तार से विश्लेषण कीजिए। (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

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

Earth's interior structure is made up of crust, mantle and core and seismic investigation can help to study this through P-waves & S-waves.

Role of seismic studies in understanding earth's interior

- ①. Seismicity leads to different waves
↳ Primary & Secondary.
- ②. P-waves, S-waves have different traits
↳ P-waves passes through liquid. S-waves doesn't pass through liquid.
- ③. Seismicity occurs due to movement of lithospheric plates.
↳ part of crust and upper mantle.
- ④. S-waves & P-waves study location of core of earth. (shadow zone)



Significance

- ①. help in understanding density differences.
- ②. study of core $\begin{cases} \text{inner} \\ \text{outer} \end{cases}$ & its composition $\downarrow$ Ni, Fe.
- ③. origin & cause of Earth Quakes
- ④. study of Volcanicity due to Asthenosphere
- ⑤. Endological sources causing formation of earth's surface $\begin{cases} \text{Himalayas} \\ \text{Islands} \end{cases}$.

Seismic studies are very helpful in gaining understanding about various geological phenomenon due to geological structure of earth.

- 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

Demographic transition refers to the theory of changes in population structure due to development of social infrastructure i.e. health, education & so on.

Variation across states -

- ①. Total Fertility Rate differences

↳ below 2.1 in southern states
↳ above 2.1 in states Bihar
Jharkhand
UP.

- ②. Rural - Urban variation → $TFR (rural) > TFR (urban)$

- ③. variation in IMR, MMR rates

↳ lower in Kerala due to robust health infra.

- ④. Variation due to migration

↳ skewed sex ratio in Bihar due to male migration.

- ⑤. son-male preference still prevalent in various cultures.

Population Growth - Double Edged Sword

Positive - due to check on population

①.

①. Less Burden on resources
↳ land, water

②. Effective allocation of budget for social infrastructure.

③. Turning into Demographic Dividend
↳ BANKALP, STRIVE.

④. More employment opportunities.

⑤. Gender Divident due to high Female LFPR.

Negative → Distribution of Proceeds by Finance Commission
→ Representation in Parliament

Population Control has to be a comprehensive approach in order to develop the social and economic capabilities of society.

- 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

Indian society is the best example of Unity in Diversity where several cultures co-exist in harmony.

Ethnic & Cultural Diversity bound by thread of unity

- ①. Various cultures existing
↳ multiple languages, religions, etc.
- ②. Universal values
↳ donation & charity
 ↳ e.g., Daan, Zakat.
 ↳ feeding the poor.
 ↳ e.g., Bhandara, langar.
- ③. Familial values
↳ e.g., Coordination & cooperation.

④. Factors leading to Cultural Unity

- ①. Value of tolerance in Indian society
↳ e.g., During - Revolt of 1857.
- ②. Constitutional morality → Secularism & freedom of Religion (Art. 25-28).
- ③. State Policies ↳ e.g., Atal Bihari Vajpayee

Bharat, Meri Mati Meri Desh Campaign.

④. Role of Shakti & Sufi Movements

↳ instilled love, humanism.

⑤. strong feeling of regionalism.

⑥. cultural mixing & assimilation.

↳ e.g. melting pot in Delhi

⑦. Nature worship → Tribals → both
Hindus.

Various Challenges

④. Displacement
of Tribals

③. ethnic
clashes. e.g.
Kuki-Meitei

wave of
①. Communalism
e.g. mob lynching,
Nuh violence

②. Conflicts related to
caste.

⑤. Secessionist
tendencies e.g. Khalistan.

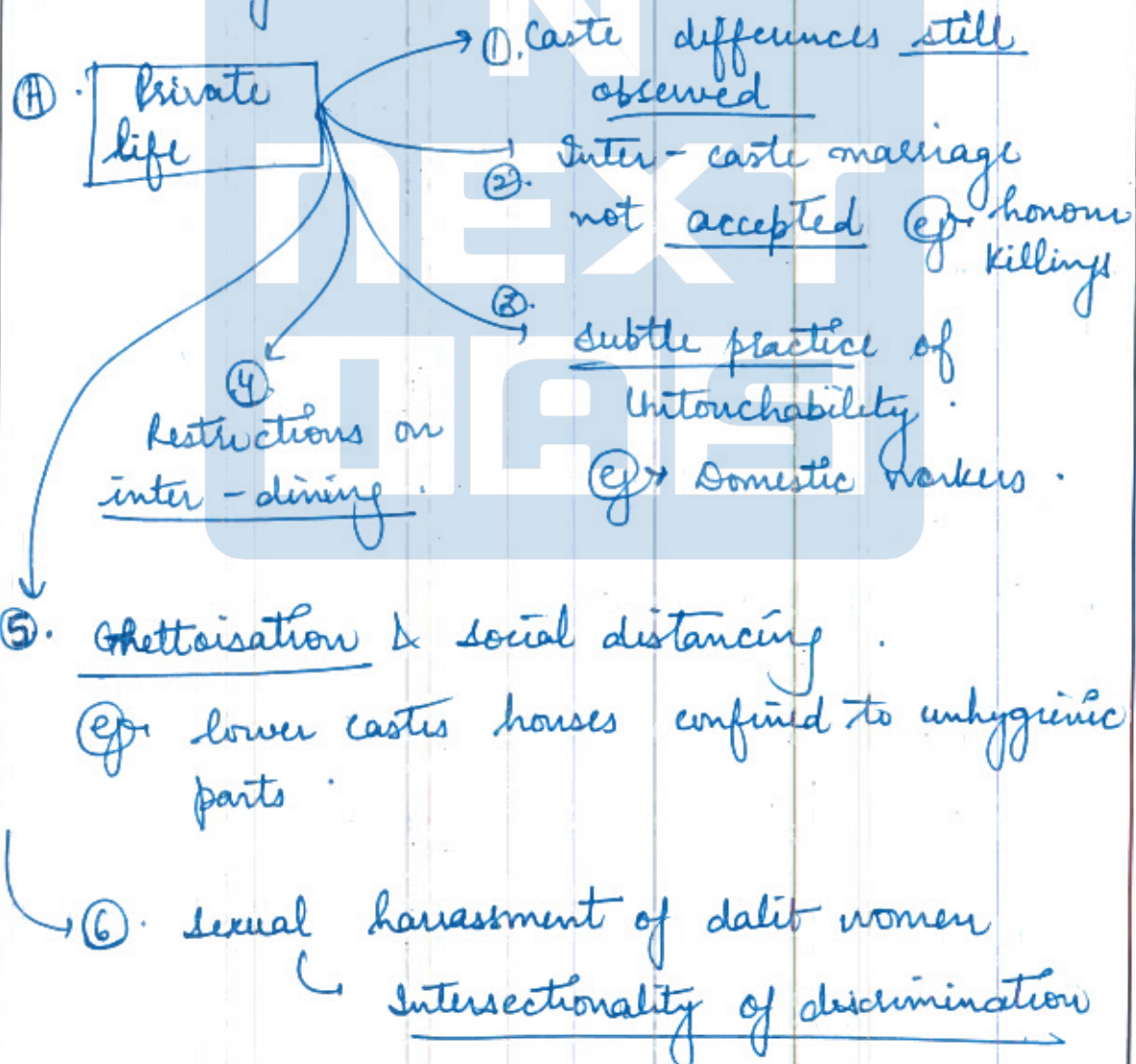
Various hurdles in maintaining
fraternity have to be resolved by
community participation as per Fundamental
Duty (Art. 51A).

- 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

Indian society has various castes and sub-castes based on varna framework mentioned in Rig Veda leading to caste-conflicts and injustices.

Dichotomy in private and public life



- ④ Public life
- ①. Caste differences are muddled & not strongly observed.
 - ②. Urbanisation ⇒ fusion of castes
eg travel in metro
 - ③. Universal relations in market
↳ customer - supplier
 - ④. Reservation ⇒ Representation in public services.
 - ⑤. Democracy ⇒ Caste based political parties. eg BSP, SP.

Barrier to Annihilation of Caste

- ①. Caste consciousness still prevalent.
- ②. Not practiced due to fear of law.
↳ Prevention of Atrocities Act.
- ③. Notion of purity & pollution exists.
- ④. Description based judgement
↳ over representation in Manual scavenging.

Caste discrimination is a stigma on Indian society and has to be removed to secure the position of Global leader.

- 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

Partition of 1947 and haphazard demarcation of borders by Britishers due to haste in absolving their responsibility led to post-Independence woes in form of wars.

Causes of Indo-Pak & Indo-China wars

Indo-Pak war — 1965 war

- ①. Due to encroachment on Kashmir
- ②. Claiming Kashmir as part of Pakistan
- ③. Attack on Indian Territory.

1971 war

- ①. India took active participation in helping eastern Pakistan.
- ②. ethnic sub-nationalism
↳ due to jingoistic policies of west Pakistan Govt.

1999 war → Kargil.

- ①. illegal occupation of Kargil — Sitachen Glacier.

- ② Clashes b/w the two armies to claim their status on Kargil.

Indo-Ching war, 1962

- ①. Due to differences on demarkation of boundary.
- ②. Ching claimed Aksai Chin as its territory.
- ③. Occupation by PLA on Indian territory.
- ④. Boundary disputes related to LAC.

Impact on Bilateral Relationships

India - Pakistan Relations

- ①. Not involved in active diplomatic relations
- ②. Cross-Border Terrorism by Pakistan
 - ↳ Policy of 1000 cuts & bleeding.
- ③. Terrorist attacks & Retaliation
 - ↳ 26/11 Attack, Balakot strike.
- ④. Decline in economic relations.
 - ↳ withdrawal of MFN status by India.

- ⑤. Regular illegal infiltration in Indian territory → drones, drugs, terrorists.
- ⑥. India's demand to list Pakistan
↳ on FATF grey list.

India - China Relations

- ①. Boundary disputes & sporadic clashes
↳ (eg) → Galwan valley clashes.
- ②. Policies of China ⇒ Undermining India's sovereignty
↳ (eg) → stapled visa for Arunachal Pradesh.
- ③. Decline of Confidence Building Measures.
- ④. Lows of Economic relations → 200 Chinese Apps banned
↳ govt to keep check on Chinese investments.
- ⑤. Participation of India in multilateral forums → QUAD
- ⑥. VISION SAGAR to tackle assertionist China.

India has to ensure active Diplomacy to avoid thin border wars and ensure peaceful Asia.

- Q.12 बंगाल के समेकन की प्रक्रिया, जो प्लासी के युद्ध के बाद शुरू हुई तथा बक्सर के युद्ध में समाप्त हुई। क्या आपको लगता है कि अंग्रेजों के लिए प्लासी की तुलना में बक्सर का युद्ध अधिक महत्वपूर्ण था?
(250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

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

(Answer in 250 words) 15 Marks

Britishers were smart in occupying & strengthening their rule in Bengal to exploit its riches and gain gradual control over whole of India.

Consolidation of Bengal through Battle of Plassey and Battle of Buxar

- ①. Battle of Plassey, 1757 led to toppling of Bengal crore.
↳ Siraj-ud-daula.
- ②. Rule over trade policies such as passes & duty-free trade.
- ③. Taxation & Compensation for battle.
- ④. Battle of Buxar, 1765 → led to gaining zamindari control of villages.
↳ Sutanadi, etc.

- ⑤. Responsibility of Indian rulers while real powers in hands of Britishers.

Battle of Buxar more important for British than Plassey

- ①. Initiation of political rule over India.
- ②. British resident in Indian courts.
- ③. Puppet govt due to dual Govt.
- ④. control over Indian Army.
↳ subsidiary alliance (de-facto).
- ⑤. Plunder of Bengal's wealth.
- ⑥. Huge taxation & gifts demands on rulers $\Rightarrow$ eventually bankruptcy.

However, Battle of Plassey is also significant

- ①. Reason of economic control
↳ duty-free trade.
- ②. Provided revenue for British trade.

- ③. showed the strength of Britain Army.
- ④. exposed the vulnerabilities of Indian rulers
↳ antagonism & disunity.
- ⑤. Control over Coastal trade.
- ⑥. Provided a strong base for Battle of Buxar

Both the battles eventually established strong British Rule pan-India which caused huge misery for about 200 years.

- 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

Ancient India is marked by the huge prevalence of Sanskrit literature which was widely patronised by various Indian rulers.

Sanskrit literature - A high watermark

- ①. Various scriptures & literary writings.
↳ eg → Kalidasa's poetry.
- ②. High affluence & influence of Brahmins → Sungas patronised.
- ③. Various inscriptions written in Sanskrit
↳ eg → Junagadh rock inscription.
- ④. Considered as language of scholars.
- ⑤. Used in courts & its proceedings.
- ⑥. Epics written in Sanskrit
↳ eg → Gita, Mahabharata.

In Gupta Age

- ①. courtanas of Gupta ruler Chandragupta
↳ Kalidasa - Meghadootam.
- ②. Various story tales of rulers.
↳ Skandamata.
- ③. Eulogies and autobiographies.
↳ e.g. Harishchandra wrote about Harshavardhana's life.
- ④. worshipping of Vishnu → Vaishnavism culture

Sanskrit got overshadowed later on due to following reasons

- ①. Bhakti & Sufi Movements
↳ use of vernacular languages.
- ②. Buddhism & Jainism
↳ use of Pali & Prakrit.
- ③. Huge literature available in vernaculars.
- ④. People felt a sense of identity with their languages.
- ⑤. Ashokan edicts → written in Pali

Sanskrit as an ancient language has to be preserved in order to project rich culture of India at global stage.



- 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 महत्व 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

Ocean floor has varied geography and physiologies which is the cause and effect of various geological processes like earthquakes, volcanism and so on.

Ocean floor gives information about geological processes

- ①. Formation of volcanoes due to divergent Plate Boundary.
- ②. Occurrence of earth Quakes.
↳ Divergent and Convergent Plate Boundary.

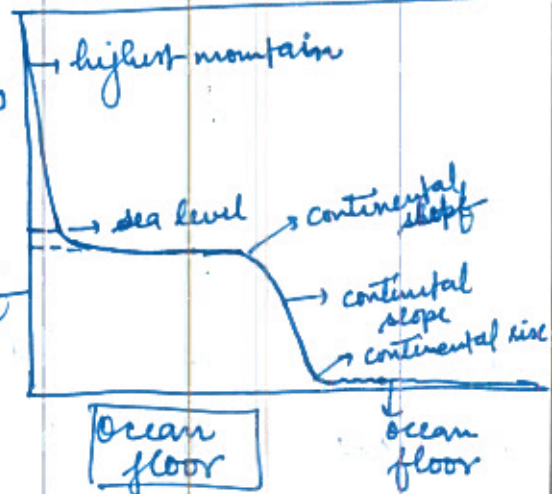
Major Features of Ocean floor

- ①. Continental shelf
↳ varies in thickness from few kms. to 1300 Km
- ②. Abyssal plains → formed due to volcanism.

- ⑧. Deep Trenches
↳ where lava flows down.

- ④. Mid-Atlantic ridges
↳ due to divergent plate boundary.

- ⑤. Deep Ocean



Significance in the study of Oceanography

- ①. Continental shelf → hosts rich biodiversity
↳ islands
↳ act as buffers for cyclones, storms.
↳ harbour ships
- ②. Continental slopes → various physical features found like sea mounts, sea guyots, etc.
- ③. Mid-Atlantic Ridges
↳ location for volcanoes and shallow earthquakes.
↳ formation of oceanic crust
↳ geological age of rocks.

- ④. Deep Trenches
↳ consumes lava formed due to volcanoes
↳ explains sea-spreading theory.
- ⑤. Habitats for various biodiversity species.
- ⑥. Polymetallic nodules found in deep ocean.
- ⑦. Study of salinity and variation in temperature with depth.

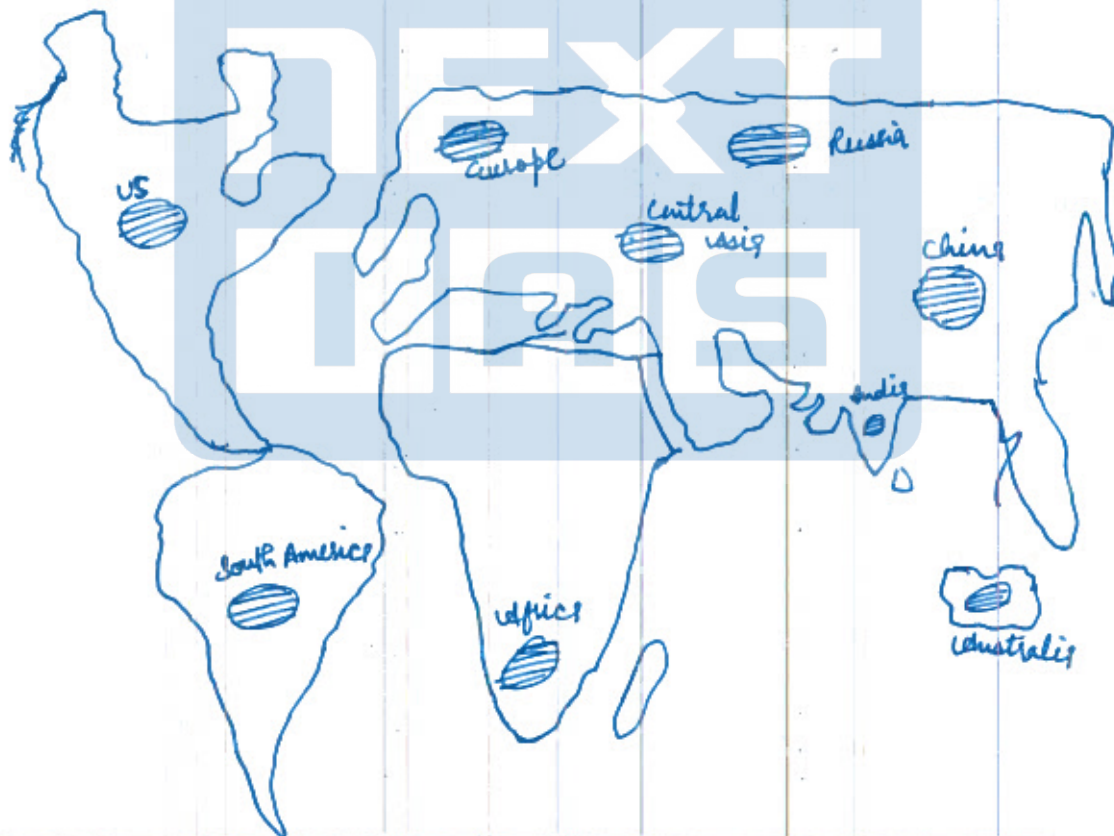
Oceanic features are the key to study the role of ocean in geological phenomenon and its contribution for biodiversity.

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

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

Rare earth elements as opposed to their names are widely prevalent. They are a set of 17 elements known as lanthanides and are very useful in various areas.

Distribution of rare earth elements



- prevalent in China → one of the highest producer
- exists in Russia, US, India, etc.

Uses of Rare Earth elements

- ①. In electronics industry $\rightarrow$ ^{mobiles} ~~automobiles~~ computers
- ②. Use in chips industries
 $\hookrightarrow$ semiconductors & ICs
- ③. In defence sector
 $\hookrightarrow$ military equipments.
- ④. In space sector $\rightarrow$ launch vehicles & fuels.
- ⑤. eco-friendly transport
 $\hookrightarrow$ ~~Cy~~ Li in EVs.
- ⑥. Used in Renewable energy equipments
 $\hookrightarrow$ ~~Cy~~ PV cells, wind turbines.
- ⑦. Medical field & Diagnostics
 $\hookrightarrow$ ~~Cy~~ NMR, etc.
- ⑧. Food Irradiation
 $\hookrightarrow$ kills pathogens.

Environmental Impact of extraction

- ①. Water stress
 $\hookrightarrow$ huge amount of water required.

- ②. Disasters in ecologically fragile areas.
↳ Joshimath land subsidence.
- ③. Water pollution.
- ④. Degradation of soil.
- ⑤. Extreme weather events
↳ landslides, avalanches.
- ⑥. Liquefaction → loosening of soil
- ⑦. Release of Carbon stocks
↳ due to deforestation.
- ⑧. Groundwater depletion
↳ Uranium concⁿ. in Jharkhand.

Rare earth elements have huge potential to transform society and usher in an era of Industry 4.0. However, environmental health has to be kept in mind.

- 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

Eco-tourism in natural habitats like Himalayas, coastal areas is causing degradation of the landscapes leading to climate change and extreme weather events.

Factors Contributing to this trend

- ①. Construction in ecologically sensitive Areas.
↳ e.g. in western Ghats.
- ②. Development of resorts, farms, etc. in islands ⇒ waste generation & plastic pollution
- ③. littering of waste by tourists
↳ Irresponsible tourism
- ④. Lack of development of waste Management techniques.
- ⑤. Non-working of sewage treatment plants.

- ⑦. Deforestation $\Rightarrow$ soil erosion.

①. land use change $\Rightarrow$ degradation of soil.

- ②. Fragmentation of Wildlife Habitat
↳ man-wild conflict

- ⑧. microplastics in food chain of biodiversity
↳ fishes.

- ④. Heat waves : $\text{CO}_2 \rightarrow$ Minerals

- ⑤. sea-level rise due to melting of glaciers
↳ submergence of coasts.

- ⑥. Pollution of  air
noise water
soil
- ⑦. western Ghats,
Himalayas.

- ⑦. extreme weather events.
↳ e.g. Kedarnath, 2013 floods.

Measures for remedy

- ①. Sustainable Tourism
↳ based on circular economy.

- ②. Responsible Tourism
↳ Fine for waste littering.
- ③. Municipal Bonds
↳ for adequate waste Management.
- ④. Blue Flag Certification like schemes
↳ for development of eco-tourism.
- ⑤. Implementation of recommendations
↳ Cracknell Committee on western ghats
- ⑥. Community Participation & Afforestation
↳ APJ MISHRA
- ⑦. Illegal encroachment to be heavily punished.
↳ APJ on Yamuna floodplains.

Eco-tourism is the need of the hour
to develop tourism potential as well
as to achieve SDG 13. (Climate change
Prevention).

- 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

Indian monsoon also known as South-west monsoon starts on 1st week of June from Kerala and eventually covers whole of India till August.

Role of Climatic factors

Oceanic factors

- ①. Direction of oceanic circulation.
↳ e.g. AMOC
- ②. Sea-surface temperature differences
↳ e.g. Indian Ocean Dipole.
- ③. Changes in ocean currents off the coast of Pacific → El Nino & La-Nina.

Atmospheric factors

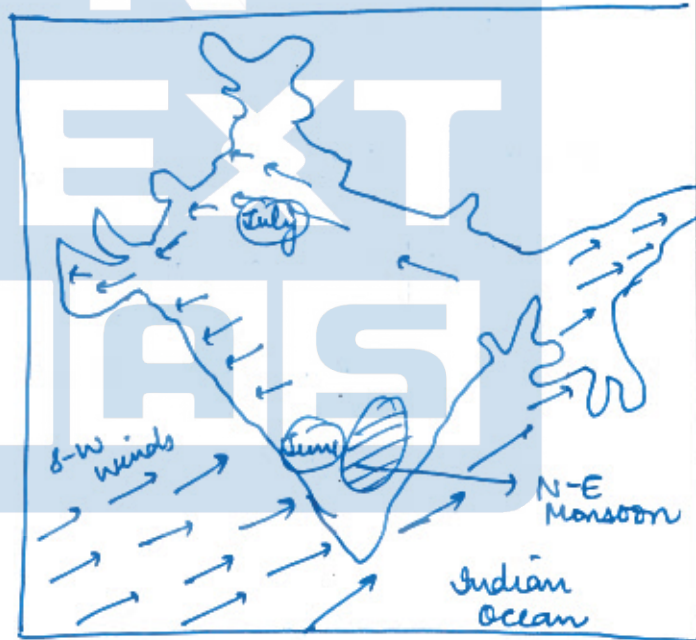
- ①. Role of Westerly Jet stream
↳ sub-tropical westerly Jet stream has to withdraw

- ②. Introduction of easterly Jet stream.
- ③. Direction of atmospheric winds
 $\hookrightarrow$ Coriolis force $\Rightarrow$ S-W direction
- ④. Convection & subduction of winds.
- ⑤. Difference in temperature of land & water $\Rightarrow$ differential pressures.

Distribution of monsoon Rainfall

- ①. South-west winds causes rains in Kerala in 1st week of June.

- ②. Then, another branch hitting Bay of Bengal causes rain in eastern India



Bengal
Odisha
N-East

- ③. In later stages, rains occur in North India $\rightarrow$ in July's first week

However, impact limited due to
oceanic & atmospheric factors

①. Climate Change $\Rightarrow$ causing erratic rainfall.
eg: Urban floods, 2023.

②. Weakening of Atlantic Meridional Circulation.

③. Rains due to high evaporation.

④. Cyclones causing rains in coastal areas
↳ Odisha, Andhra Pradesh.

Monsoon Rains are also being influenced
by anthropogenic factors apart from
natural phenomenon causing ~~an~~ inaccuracy
in rain forecasting.

Q.18 हमारे समाज में परंपराएँ परिवर्तन को क्यों बाधित करती हैं? प्राचीन रीति-रिवाजों पर आधारित मूल्य-मान्यताओं के विरुद्ध सामाजिक विधान किस सीमा तक सहायक हो सकते हैं? (250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

Why do traditions in our society impede change? To what extent can social legislation be instrumental against old customary practices? (Answer in 250 words) 15 Marks

Indian traditions are a set of diverse cultures, religions, castes, languages and other factors formed over a long period of time.

Traditions impede social change because

- ①. Influence of religion
 ↳ ex. Religion banning use of contraceptives
- ②. Orthodox practices w/o any logic.
 ↳ ex. Banning entry of women in Mosques.
- ③. Rigidity due to being in place for long
 ↳ ex. ~~stagnant~~ endogamy.
- ④. Patriarchal norms refuse to change
 ↳ ex. Dowry, Domestic violence.
- ⑤. Lack of awareness and education
 ↳ ex. Benefits of family planning.

⑥. Host of personal laws
↳ diverse practices.

⑦. Fear of cultural homogenisation
↳ e.g. → tribals due to immigration.

Role of social legislation against old
customary practices

Effective →

①. creates deterrence through punishment
↳ fear of imprisonment for
untouchability.

②. Drop in rates of child marriage.

③. Elimination of sati.

④. Spread of education & logic
↳ e.g. → Ban dwachh Bharat Abhuyan

⑤. Incentivise social reforms

↳ e.g. → Ml govt incentivise inter-caste
marriage.

⑥. Wedge Policy

↳ e.g. → Beti Bachao Beti Padhao.

Non-effective

- ①. Rise of child marriages during covid.
- ②. Ineffectiveness seen as backdown on child marriage in Assam.
- ③. Creates external impact & not internal reform → shadow pandemic.
- ④. subtle practices exist
 ↳ inter-caste marriage ⇒ honour killings

way forward

- ①. education of women ⇒ ↑ in LFR.
- ②. gender-sensitive design of cities.
 ↳ eg → to curb rapes
- ③. education through → ek Bharat shreshth Bharat
- ④. Punishing Criminal Politicians
 ↳ RPA, 1951

Social Reform has to be brought from within as was emphasised by Mahatma Gandhi.

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

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

(Answer in 250 words) 15 Marks

As per 2011 Census, there are 65 mn slum residents in India. Slums are living places which lack basic amenities like housing, water, electricity and thus cause issue of socio-economic inequalities.

Slums due to urban policies covering infra provision

- ①. Costly lands in urban areas.
- ②. huge cases of illegal occupation.
- ③. land titles are not registered.
- ④. Due to non-formulation of Rental laws.
- ⑤. Haphazard development
↳ no affordable housing for migrants.
- ⑥. Uneven development in urban areas

Slums due to socio-economic issues

- ①. Due to inequality of income.
- ②. Apath of general community.
- ③. lack of employment opportunities.
- ④. huge burden on agriculture
↳ causing distress migration
- ⑤. vote-bank politics
↳ migrants not given adequate social security.
- ⑥. Prejudice towards migrants
↳ north India - Biharis called as harrayas.
- ⑦. corruption and administrative traps
↳ CgT Under inclusion in PMAY.

Remedial Measures

- ①. generating non-agriculture income.
↳ to stop migration

- ②. Rental housing schemes
- ③. Implementation of PMAY - G & Urban -
- ④. In-situ development of slums.
- ⑤. MGNREGA like scheme for urban areas

Slums are a stigma on Indian society and thus needs to be eliminated through stakeholder approach.

- 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 an ideology which thinks that secular interests are different because of differences in religion.

Communalism due to economic deprivation,

- ①. Uneven development & opportunities
- ②. Backwardness → socio-economic
↳ Sachar Committee.
- ③. Perceived feeling of Backwardness
↳ 97 Khalistan Movement.





Space for Rough Work

Candidates must not
write on this margin

