

NEXT IAS

NEXT IAS (Head Office) : 27-B, Pusa Road, Metro Pillar no. 118, Near Karol Bagh Metro, New Delhi-110060

Bhopal Centre: Plot No. 46, ZONE-2, M.P. Nagar, Bhopal-462011

Ph: 8081300200, 8827664612 | E-mail: mts@nextias.com | Web: www.nextias.com

(To be filled by candidate)

Name of Candidate : Muhammed Swalah T.A
Roll No. : MT23RCAPA056
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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



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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

Growth in art, literature and philosophies indicate the litmus test to measure a society's growth and Indian philosophical thought was one of the most marvellous across the world.

Regional Contribution to Indian philosophical thought:

South

North

I Ancient India

- ① Sangam schools
↳ Tirukkural by Tiruvalluvar

↳ Akan, puram works.

- ① Vedas and Upanishads

② Puranas.

③ Buddhism

④ Jainism

⑤ Charvaka's Lokayata.

⑥ Yoga of Patanjali

II Medieval India

- ① Advaita Vedanta of Sankara

- ① Chisti School of Sufism

② Vishishta advaita
of Ramanuja

③ Shuddhadvaita of
Madhava.
Vallabha

④ Dvaita of Madhava.

⑤ Alvars and
Nayanars

② Tantricism

③ Sikhism

④ Chaitanya's Achintya
Bhedabheda.

⑤ Sankaradeva's
'Ekasarana dharma'.

⑥ Mirabai, Kabir, Sena

III Modern period

① ~~And~~ Aurobindo
in Pondicherry

② &

② Swami Vivekananda

① Tagore and his
theory of universalism.

② J.P. Narayan's political
philosophy.

~~Ind~~ We cannot differentiate any school
as strictly South or North as India
constitutes one geographical entity
beyond regional identities.

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

From Ram Mohan Roy to Vivekananda, Indian Society saw a cultural renaissance in 19th Century.

Reasons for Social Reform

- Western education
- Growth of Self respect
- Growth of middle class intelligentsia
- Response to Colonial rule.

Social Change as a response to Colonial rule:

- ① Ram Mohan Roy as anglicist
 - Supported Western values.
 - Eg - Abolition of Sati
 - but rooted in Vedas.
- ② Henry Vivian Derozio
 - motivated by French revolution.
 - against British
- ③ Syed Ahmed Khan
 - Supported Western education
 - Aligarh movement.

④ Vivekananda as against to Colonial rule

↳ Believed in Vedanta.

⑤ Gandhi rooted in Vedas and against blindly adopting Western ways.

8. Reform not related to Socio Colonial rule

① Most of them were based on Supremacy of Vedas

Eg. Ram Mohan Roy

② Reformist values were inherent in Indian ways

Eg. Akbar's Sulh-i-Kul

③ ~~West~~ Colonial power didn't promote any liberal values after 1857 revolt.

India's Social reform was partly ~~as a~~ supported by Colonial rule and partly against the rule.

- Q.3 रुसी 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 of 1917 marked the emergence of first Communist State in the world under Lenin.

Factors that led to Russian revolution

- ① Russia faced reverses in world war I
- ② Famine and Inflation
- ③ Inefficient administration under Marie Antoinette and Rasputin while Emperor was at war.
- ④ Growth of Socialist ideas under Tolstoy, Lenin etc..
- ⑤ Lack of industrialisation compared to Western Europe.

Consequence of revolution

- ① Establishment of Soviet Union

- ② Russia withdrew from war
- ③ Rapid industrialisation of Russia
- ④ Emergence of block politics in Europe
- ⑤ ~~Destruction~~ Mixed form of economy in Russia.

Influence in Indian freedom struggle

- ① Growth of Labour parties with Communist ideals
Eg. CPI in 1925, Kanpur.
 - ② ~~Freedom fighters~~ Conspiracies with Soviet support
Eg. Kanpur Bolschevic Conspiracy, 1925
 - ③ Left Leaning Leadership in INC
Eg. Nehru, Bore.
- Russian Revolution contributed the idea of Justice to our Constitution

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

Temperature distribution
across the surface determines a lot
of factors such as,

① Climate - Temperate / Tropical etc..

② Vegetation - Forest types.

③ Windflow - Jet streams.

④ Currents.

⑤ Animal and plant distribution

Factors responsible for distribution

① Continentality

Coastal - Moderate range.
Continents - Extreme range

② Solar Constant

Angle of Solar distribution

③ Slope with the Sun

↳ Temperate, Polar etc..

④ Seasonality

↳ E.g.

⑤ Angular tilt of earth

↳ dividing into hemispheres.

⑥ Land and Sea distribution.

↳ Marginal Waters warmer than Open Oceans.

⑦ Vegetation Cover

Eg. forest types, grasslands.

Pre According to IPCC,

The world is ~~1.8°C more~~ 0.8°C warmer than pre industrial period due to Climate Change.

- 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

Melting - Himalayas have 800 Glaciers and 3% of which is expected to melt by 2030 due to Climate Change (HHAR).

Effects of melting of Glaciers

I Ecosystem

- ① Flooding of land brought
eg:- GLOFs.
- ② Increased heat waves.
- ③ Submergence of Land farms
- ④ Fresh water influx
↳ destroying Corals
↳ Affecting Fisheries.
- ⑤ Leading to Acidification of Oceans.

II Humans

- ① New Pandemics and epidemics
↳ due to Orphan viruses.
- ② Air pollution
↳ Due to Carbon emissions.
- ③ Affects Coastal areas.
- ④ Climate vagaries and disasters
Eg:- Pakistan floods (2021).

Measures that need to be taken

I Short term

- ① Stop expansion of polluting industries in hills
- ② Protection of Antarctica as Global Commons

II Long term

- ① Meet net zero targets.
 - ② Reduce emission of black Carbon.
- Long term Climate measures will reduce melting of Glaciers.

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 or Operation Flood was initiated in 1970s under National Dairy Development Board to increase milk production.

→ India as largest producer of milk

Achievements

→ Successful Cooperatives

Eg:- Amul, Nandini

→ Supplemented farmer

→ Growth of ^{income} food ^{milk} processing industries

Factor for its regional success in West

①. Existence of land ownership in Western India

↳ due to Mahalwari System in Colonial period

② Existence of Successful Cooperatives
Eg:- AMUL.

- ③ Better Connectivity
Eg:- Cities like Surat, Mumbai etc..
- ④ More prosperous farmers
- ⑤ Tradition milk producing regions.
↳ having traditional breeds.
- ⑥ Lack of Climate vagaries
↳ Eastern part faces floods
every year.

Way forward

- ① Integrate milk production with Green Revolution 2.0
- ② Promotion of FPOs for milk production
Eg:- Gubardhan Scheme.
- ③ Promotion of potential breeds.
India should focus on East and North East in agriculture to reduce regional disparities

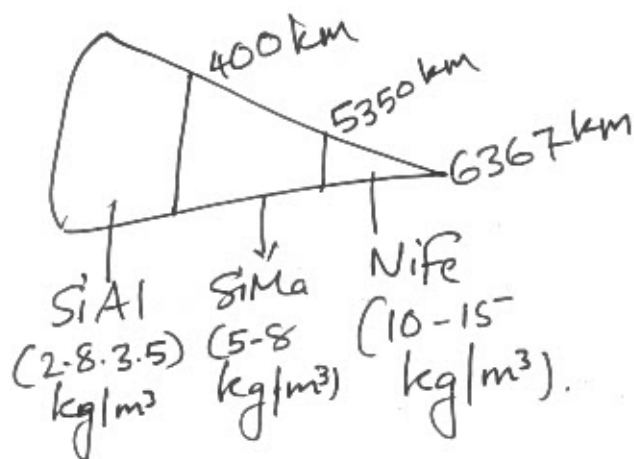
- Q.7 पृथ्वी की आंतरिक संरचना की हमारी समझ में भूकंपीय अनुसंधान किस हद तक योगदान करता है? इसके महत्त्व का विस्तार से विश्लेषण कीजिए। (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

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 provides indirect knowledge regarding Earth's structure.

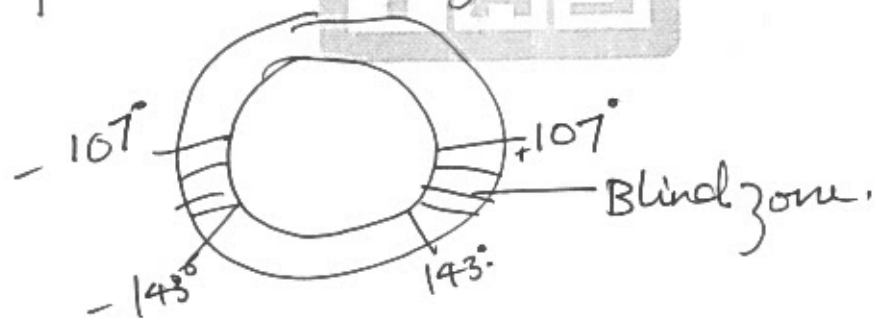
Significance of Seismic investigation

- ① Different earthquake waves reaching earth's surface at different rates
↳ Interior of the earth's not uniform
- ② By measuring the refractive index of different waves.
↳ we measure the relative concentration of and density of different layers.



③ There is no seismic wave between 107° and 143° ,

↳ There is a layer of water within earth's interior signified by this blind zone.



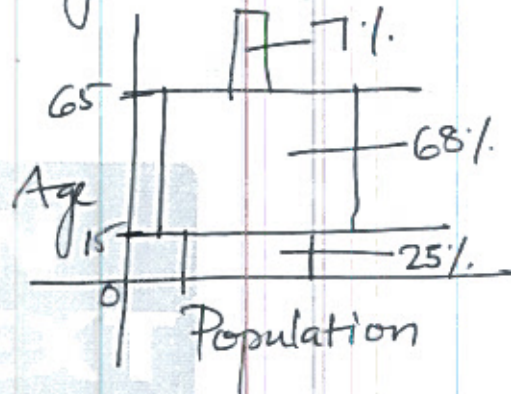
Seismic investigations provides immense details about origin and composition of layers in Earth's crust.

- 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

India has 68% of its population in working age making the country youngest in the world. (WB)

Varies across different States



① From Kerala-1.7 to Bihar 3.2

② Most of the youth concentrated in UP, Bihar, MP, Assam, Bengal and Rajasthan

③ Average age - 27.8.

Benefit

① Demog Low dependance ratio.

- ② Low expenditure of on old age benefits
- ③ High tax collection.
- ④ Huge demand → economic growth

Challenges

- ① Ageing before development
↳ India has to be developed by 2037
- ② Lack of skilling
- ③ Stagnation of agriculture

So population dividend
Can be a population demographic
bomb or demographic boon
based on our policies.

- 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 has discrete identities
united by one national identity.

→ 700 official languages

Diversity of India → 9/10 Global religions

→ different ethnicities
Eg:- Aryan, Mongoloid
etc.

Factors Contributed to Cultural unity

- ① Cross cutting differences
Eg:- Different identities
Cross cut without dominating
one another
- ② Common polity
- ③ Uniformity in Language Script
↳ Devnagari forms

the mother of scripts.

④ Role of Social reformers

↳ Sufi and Bhakthi saints
united language people through
love and Compassion transcending
identities.

India's strength and
message to the world,
Unity in diversity is

- 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 product of and a reason of Indian way of life
annihilation

Barriers to Caste system

I Public

① Caste as identity.

② Forms part of beliefs

Eg- Temples based on Caste

③ Caste based employment still persist in rural areas

Eg- Safai Karamchavis

II Private

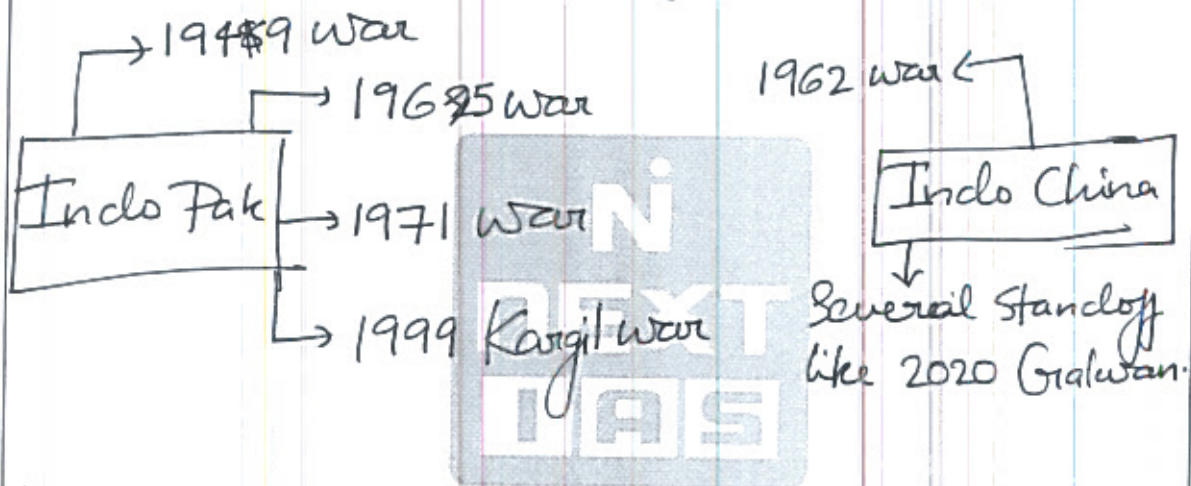
- ① Caste endogamy
- ② ~~Private~~ Conversion of Caste to
Clan in Urban areas.
- ③ Caste as the basis of
families



- 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

Although Indian civilisation is rooted in 'Vasudeiva Kudumbakam', we were forced into different wars due to colonial outcomes of Colonial policies.



Causes

- ① 12 policies
- Infiltration by Pakistan
 - Incursions by China.

Indo Pak

- ① 1949 war - When Pak supported tribal militia tried to occupy Kashmir
- ② The remaining wars were fought over border disputes except 1971 war where Indian army

supported Bangladesh (East Pakistan) to liberate from West Pakistan's occupation.

Indo China

↳ Lack of border settlements
↳ India accepts Radcliff Macmohan line while China accepts Radcliffe line which includes 'Aksai Chin'

↳ war in 1962 over Indian differing border perceptions and Indian policy to give asylum to Tibetan refugees.

Impacts on our foreign policy

Pakistan

→ India follows 2D policy — Diplomacy — Direct action.

① Diplomacy - Confidence Building measures

- Track 2 eg: Neemrana dialogue.

- Diplomatic isolation of Pakistan.

② Direct action - offensive defensive measures

Eg. Balakot air strike.

- Graded escalation
Eg. Operation Vijay to occupy
Sachen.

China

- 3C diplomacy
 - Confrontation
 - Competition
 - Collaboration.

→ Confrontation

- Development of border villages.
- Doklam standoff.

→ Competition - Leveraging on China + 1

- De-risking from China
Eg. India withdrawing from
RCEP.

→ Collaboration - For Global South priorities.

- Multilateral bodies

Eg. RIC, SCO.

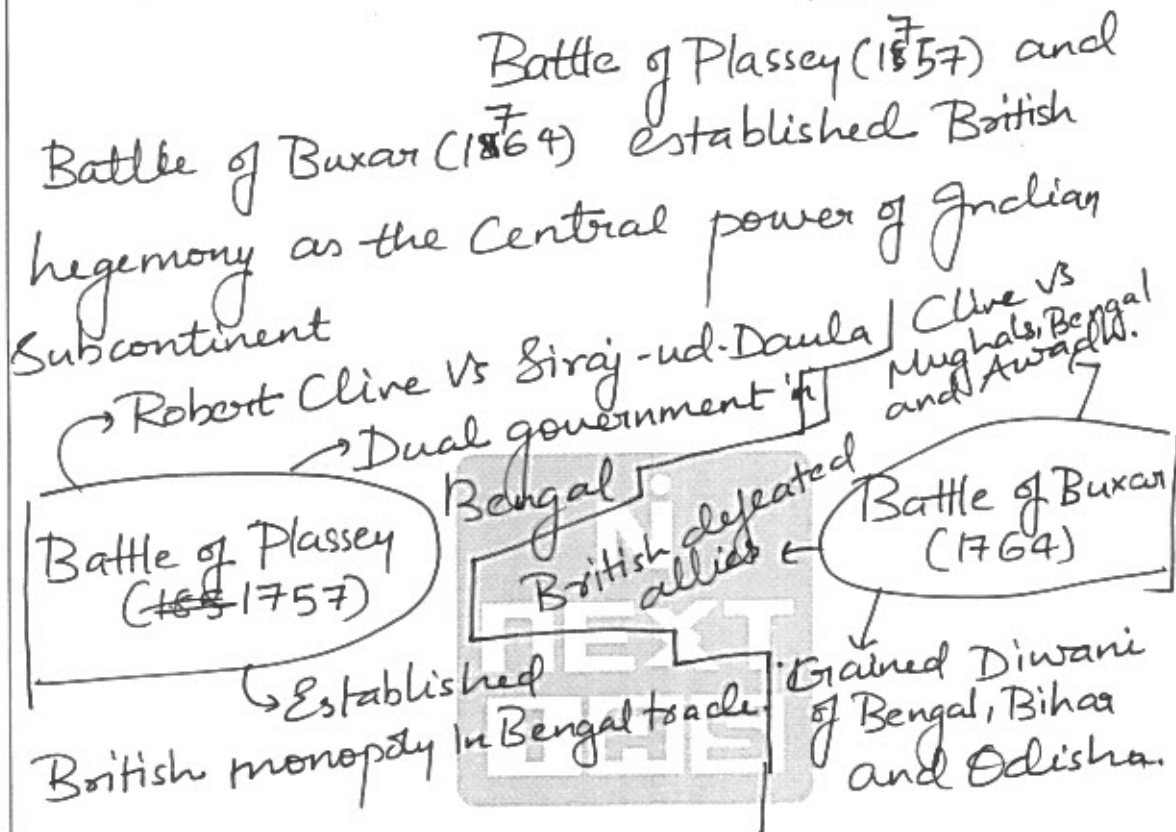
Indian foreign policy has always
been focussed on protecting its strategic
autonomy and promotion of world peace.

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



Relevance of Battle of Plassey

- ① East India company became a ruling power from a trading company.
- ② British started collecting revenue from Bengal.
- ③ Monopolised Bengal trade after removing other European power.

④ Started 'drain of wealth' from Bengal.

Relevance of Battle of Buxar

- ① Defeated Mughals - Replaced Mughals as the Central power of India.
- ② Accepted Awadh as an ally
↳ Awadh region was rich in agricultural produces.
- ③ Gained the revenue collection rights of Bengal, Bihar and Odisha
- ④ British initiated Zamindari system for tax collection - Permanently changing the agricultural system.
- ⑤ Subjugated the Mughal Emperor to a British pensioner.

Battle of Buxar can be considered more important for British as

① Defeated an all India Empire.

- ② ~~Becc~~ Made them an administrative force
- ③ Introduced new taxation - changing the traditional system.
- ④ Start of 'one way free trade' leading to impoverishment of Indian economy.

We can see the further importance that British attach to Battle of Buxar from the fact that British Parliament passed Regulating Act of 1773 post Buxar to empower British as an administrative force.

- 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 the mother of many Indian Languages and has a central role in the development of Indian civilisation.

Relevance of Sanskrit Literature in general in ancient India

- Vedas and Upanishads were composed in Sanskrit.
Eg- Badarayana's Brahmasutra.
- Important Scientific treatises of ancient Indians were written in Sanskrit.
Eg- Aryabhatiya of Aryabhatta
Charak Samhita of Charaka
Sushruta Samhita of Sushruta.
- Court Language of many important Kingdoms transcending regional boundaries.
Eg- Satavahanas of Deccan
Cholas: for Brahmins.

Nanda dynasty.

Contributions of Sanskrit literature in Gupta age

→ Religious

① Mahabharatha

② Ramayana

↳ These epics underlie the values of Indian families where ~~the~~ ~~the~~ younger brother follows elder brother, wife follows husband etc..

→ Secular

① Meichhakatika by Sudraka.

② Works of Kalidasa.

↳ Raghuvamsa and Kumara sambhava - epics.

↳ Malavikagnimitram and Vikramorvasiyam - Sandesakavya.

* ③ Ashtadhyayi by Panini
↳ Rules of grammar.

Reasons for the adoption of Sanskrit

① Lack of script
- Can be written using regional scripts.

② Forms the basis of many Indian languages
↳ easy to communicate.

③ Accepted as the language of Gods
↳ Religious or symbolic significance.

We cannot say 'Sanskrit is the only language that created its watermark'

① 'Pali' used in Buddhism and Prakrit in Jainism

② Sanskrit was accessible to only Brahmins.

③ Tamil as the oldest living language in the world

↳ Sangam works.

↳ Sanskrit has a undeniable significance in the development of Indian philosophical and literary system.

- 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

The study of Ocean floors have enabled geologists to develop the idea of Plate tectonics theory in 20th Century.

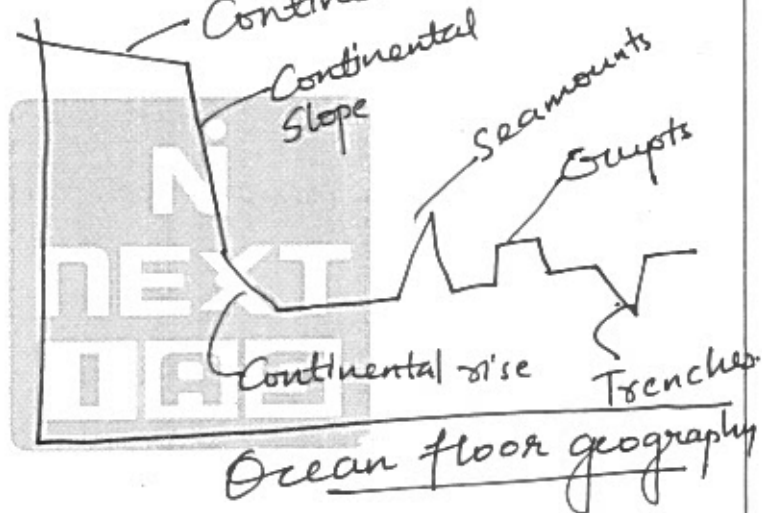
Features of Ocean floor

① Continental rise

- ↳ Below steep continental Slopes.
- ↳ Rich in minerals.

② Continental Shelves (Slope - 3%)

- ↳ Extend few kilometres into Ocean
- ↳ Larger Continental Shelves favour fishing.



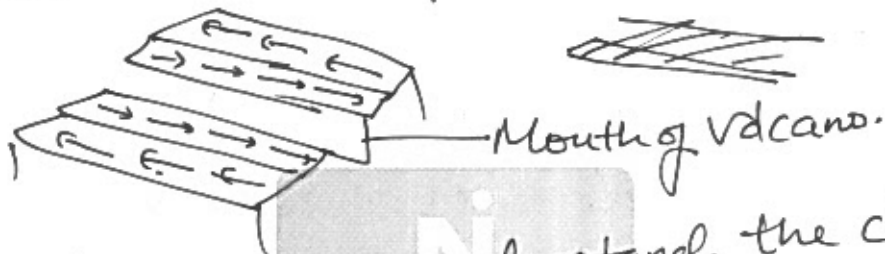
- ③ Continental Slope (Slope $> 90^\circ$)
↳ Boundary to Outer Ocean.
↳ has an average depth of 3-4 kms.
- ④ Minor features Ocean floor
↳ Minor features: Seamounts, Guyots, Volcanoes etc..
- ⑤ Trenches
↳ Marks boundary of Continents.
Some of them have Volcanoes in boundary
Eg. Pacific Ring of fire.

Significance of Ocean floor in Oceanography

- ① Sea floor spreading
Expansion of Ocean floor due to underwater volcano explosions.
↳ helps us understand different plates and their movements.
↳ layer closer to the volcanoes are younger compared to farther ones.

② Parallelomagnetism

↳ There is a striking parallelism in the parallelomagnetism in underground volcanoes of the eruptions in Ocean floor.



↳ It helps us to understand the changing polarity of Earth.

③ Polymetallic nodules or rare earth minerals

↳ To understand their formation and uses.

Ocean floor also helps in understanding the evolution of the Earth and as well as about the underwater biome.

- Q.15 दुर्लभ पृथ्वी तत्वों (दुर्लभ मृदा धातुएँ) की बढ़ती माँग के साथ, उनका वितरण वैश्विक अर्थव्यवस्था का एक महत्वपूर्ण पहलू बन गया है। वैश्विक स्तर पर दुर्लभ पृथ्वी तत्वों 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 include polymetallic nodules, oxides such as sulphides, halides etc. which has immense application in modern electronics and energy security.

Importance of distribution

- For stable supply chain
- To leverage Industrial Revolution 4.0.
- To meet energy security needs.

Distribution of rare earth minerals

① Concentrated in many remote and underdeveloped regions of the world

Eg. Congo basin, in Africa.

② In the deep Ocean

Eg. - India's 'Sagarpari' to
investigate Poly metallic nodules

③ In river basins.

④ China, India and South East-
Asia

Uses of rare earth minerals

① Unlimited and Clean source
of energy

Eg. Poly metallic nodules.

② Applications in electronic industry

Eg. - Chip industry
Solar panels.

③ Pharmaceutical industry

Environmental impact of extraction

① Deforestation

↳ Most of the mines are
located in some of the pristine evergreen
forests of South East Asia.

② Large amount of water is needed for extraction

↳ As ^{some} ~~most~~ of them are between rocks and need water supply.

③ Contamination of Oceans or Marine pollution

↳ Heavy metal pollution when extracted from deep Oceans.

④ Threat to Ocean biome

↳ especially Corals and other vulnerable species.

Way forward

① Global Consensus on sustainable extraction and distribution.

② Measures to reduce the resource ~~for~~ ^{of} host countries
Eg: Kazakhstan model.

③ Technology transfer

Rare earth minerals are needed to leverage the rapid technological change of 21st Century and India should follow Sustainable means to meet our needs.

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

3% of the Himalayan
Glaciers are estimated to recede by
2030 ~~to~~ due to unsustainable tourism
and Industrialisation (Himalayan
Hindukush Assessment).

→ Indust Land submergence in
Jashimath, 2022

Threats due to
unsustainable tourism

→ Avalanche in

Rushiganga, Himachal-2020.
→ Srinagar floods (2018).

Factors contributing to this trend

- ① Lack of Environment Impact
Assessment for projects of these regions
↳ Border tourism development as
strategic projects lacking EIA.

② Growth of Connectivity and purchasing power

↳ leading to influx of tourists into regions

③ Development of hotels ~~in~~ in landslide prone areas and flood zones.

④ Development of hydropower projects to meet there ~~sting~~ needs

Eg- Rishiganga Hydropower project in Himachal.

↳ leading to subsidence of land.

⑤ Lack of sustainable mobility and road project

Eg- ~~to~~ Char dham project increased landslides in Uttarakhand.

Environmental impacts

① Rising Glacial Lake outburst floods

↳ due to receding Glaciers
Eg. Sikkim (2018).

② Increasing cases of forest fires.

↳ As natural vegetation replaced
by fire prone coniferous trees.
Eg. Uttarakhand.

③ Increasing Landslides.

④ Climate vagaries

↳ Rise in heatwaves.

Measures that needs to be taken

① Adoption of 'One health' as a policy
principle in hilly areas.

② Promotions of Sustainable tourism
Eg. Bamboo huts of Meghalaya.

③ Promotion of Carbon market
↳ for development of hill states.

④ Implement environment user charge.

Himalayas are a lifeline
of South Asia. Any damage due to Climate
Change will affect to the safety of hill
States

- 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 is touted as the most complex weather systems across the world.

Climate factors influencing monsoon

I Oceanic factors

① Indian Ocean dipole

↳ Difference between temperature in Western and Eastern Indian Oceans.

② ↳ Positive IOD - Temperature in West > East
favors monsoon.

② walker cycle

↳ Ocean cycle of Peruvian Coast

↳ warm cycle - La Nina

↳ Intensified monsoon.

↳ Cold Cycle - EL Nino

↳ decreased monsoon.

③ Ocean Currents

↳ Factor in the ~~mo~~ moisture rich water through westerlies winds.

IIb Atmospheric factors

① Mascarene high

↳ High pressure in Mascarene of Madagascar favours monsoon intensity.

② Tibetan low

↳ Favours monsoon intensity.

③ Somali jet

↳ These winds favours distribution

④ Jet streams

↳ movement of westerlies to the North of Himalayas and movement of Easterlies to the Indian subcontinent favours monsoon intensity and distribution.

III Other factors

① Orientation

↳ windward and leeward side

Eg. Tamil Nadu doesn't receive rains during South West monsoon.

↳ Monsoon breaks during parallel movement of winds.

Significance

① Subsistence agriculture

↳ 48% is rainfed.

② Movement of ships

③ Flow of peninsular rivers.

④ Drought and flood conditions

Monsoon also favoured India's connectivity with outside world ancient and medieval times.

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

Our Society should represent 'Social endormosis' as suggested by Dr. Ambedkar as Societies should change and adopt new ways with time and keep the elements that are relevant to our times.

Why Societies ^{traditions} need change

- ① To be more inclusive
Eg- Inclusion of LGBTQI community in family structures.
- ② To counter patriarchy and chauvinism
Eg- Dowry prohibition Act, 1960.
- ③ To stay in touch with changes.
Eg- Change from joint family

to nuclear families

④ To uphold Constitutional morality over Social moralities

Eg- Abortion rights.

Why Societies resist change?

① Vested interests

Eg- Caste system favoured
& certain sections against at the
expense of others

② Lack of alternate models.

Eg- Society exists in order and
not in anarchy.

③ Lack of sufficient Legislations.

Eg- Lack of reservation of
women in legislatures.

④ ~~Eg~~ Inequality

↳ Regional divide as well
as rural urban divide.

⑤ Reactionary forces holding power

Eg- Dominance of clergy in
politics.

Extend of Social Legislations

Positives

- ① Social transformation through political transformation
Eg: Triple Talag act; 2018.
- ② Uphold the voice of oppressed
Eg: ST/SC Act, 2019.
- ③ ~~Cons~~ Legal enforceability

Negatives

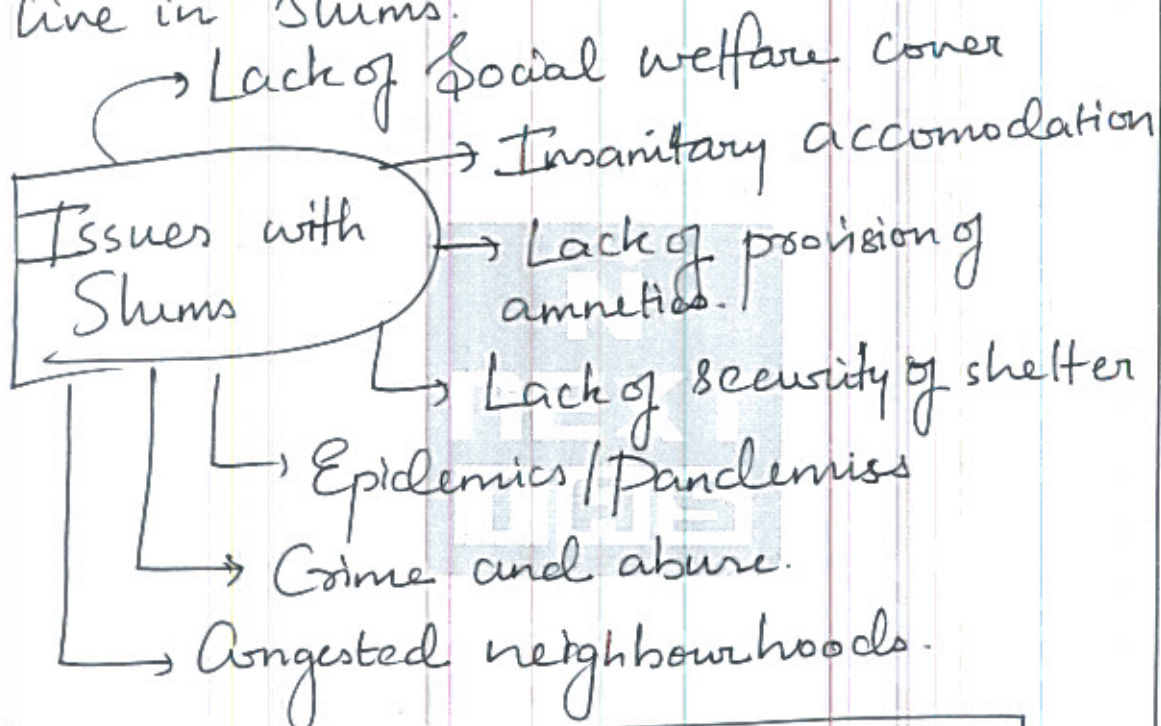
- ① Traditions exists on social rather than political sanctions
Eg: India has more than 50,000 manual scavengers
 - ② Lack of awareness of legislations.
 - ③ ~~Lack of~~ Social enforceability of traditions.
Eg: Khap panchayat.
- Viability of Social Legislations
will rise with increasing Economic
and human development.

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

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

(Answer in 250 words) 15 Marks

According to a survey, around 70% Urban dwellers in India live in Slums.



Reasons for the development of Slums

I ~~In~~ Lack of Infrastructure

- ① ~~✗~~ Lack of affordable housing
 - ↳ Real estate rates in Indian cities are very high
- ② ~~✗~~ Lack of connectivity for labour

↳ Resulting in ~~their~~ development of slums within cities

③ ~~Lack of~~ Unorganised nature of Economy

↳ Pushing the labours to live without social security net.

II Socio-economic issues

① Stagnation in agriculture

↳ Leading to rural-urban migration

↳ Feminisation of agriculture.

② Growth of Caste oppression in rural areas

↳ Caste is translated to Caste in Urban centres

③ Lack of voting rights

↳ Migrant labourers doesn't have voting rights in destination making them ineffective to act as a vote bank.

Measures that need to be taken

- ① Provision of remote voting measures.
- ② Portability of Social Welfare means.

Eg:- Foreign- 'One nation, one ration Card'

E-Shraam portal- for unorganised labour.

- ③ Integration of Slum dwellers

Eg:- Kerala's Project Roshni for removing Language barriers.

- ④ Dharavi model of Maharashtra

↳ To provide education and health in Slum areas.

We should also focus on developing our infrastructure in rural areas including agriculture to ~~need~~ provide more facilities in their homestates.

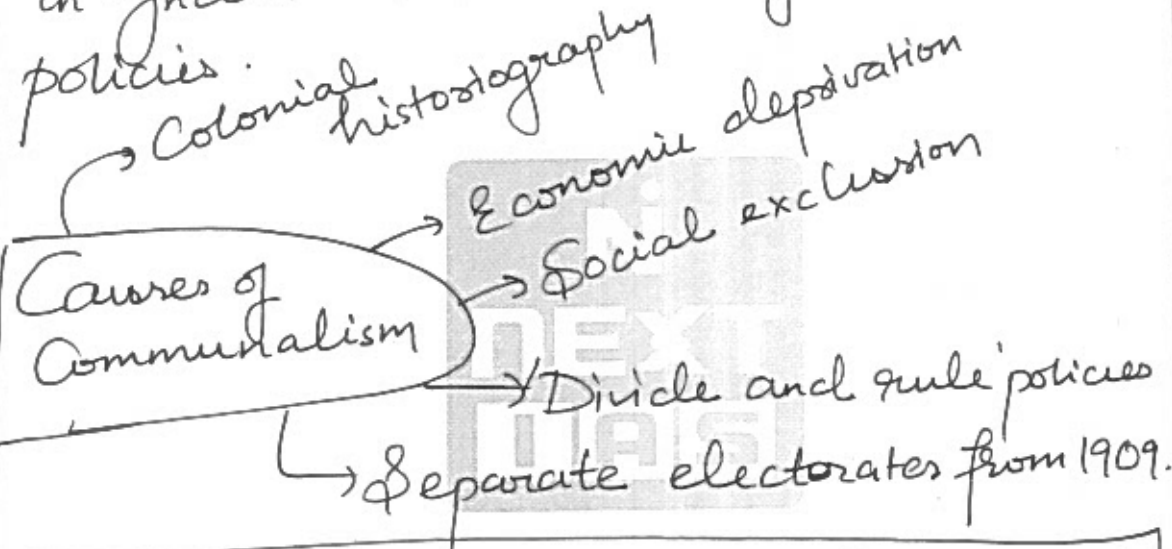
Q.20 साम्प्रदायिकता आर्थिक अभाव से बल प्राप्त करती है, और सामाजिक बहिष्कार के वातावरण में फलती-फूलती है, जिससे असंतोष और विभाजन के लिए उर्वर भूमि तैयार होती है। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

(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 20th Century concept which was developed in India as an outcome of Colonial policies.



Communalism gains strength from economic deprivation :-

- ① Lack of economic opportunities under colonial administration
Eg:- Leading to & favoritism and partisanship
- ② Development of discontent between

Social classes

Eg = Muslim peasants of East Bengal
against Hindu Zamindars.

Thrives on Social exclusion

① British policy of 'divide and rule'
↳ Supported Hindus till 1871
↳ and Muslim communalists
post 1871.

② Margi Cultural anxieties
↳ Dominant Community
destroying vulnerable sections
Eg: Manipur crisis of 2023.

③ Fear of intra state Colonialism
Eg: Muslim League assertion
of Hindus holding power against
Muslims post 1947.

Creating fertile ground for discontent
and division

① & Partition to make of India based

on religion

- ② Kuki agitations for a separate Kuki Land from Meiteis
- ③ Punjab Subah movement of 1960s leading to Punjab for Sikh majority

Way forward

- ① Development of discrete identities
 - ↳ that cross cut each other
- ② Reduce politicisation of history
- ③ Growth of Scientific temper and rationalism.

Furthermore, Identification of each other as one nation beyond religious and cultural splits will create bonds that cannot be broken through narrow identities.

Space for Rough Work

