

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 : Hassam Khan

Roll No. : MT 23 RCA PA060 /

Registration Number : 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.

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



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

The 19th century India witnessed a remarkable intellectual reawakening with a thrust on the socio-religious reforms. These reform movements endeavoured to purge the Indian society of the social evils like child marriage, Sati, Caste discrimination etc.

• Factors of Social reform movements

- ↳ (1) Exposure to liberal western ideas of rationality, Liberty, Logic etc. among Indian middle class pushed them to initiate socio-religious reform movements
- (e.g.) Raja Ram Mohan Ray criticized the practice of Sati on rationality and logic and demanded legal action.
- ↳ (2) Humiliation faced by Indians due to critique of Indian society by British

Scholars like James Mill (1877), Jeremy Bentham also induced them to reform the Indian society from within.

↳ ③ The revivalist movements like Arya Samaj (1875) under Dayanand Saraswati looked for progressive ideas within Indian past and called for revival of that traditions.

⑥.g. During Vedic periods, Indian women enjoyed considerable freedom and rights.

↳ ④ The growing consciousness against caste-based discrimination among lower-caste leaders like Mahatma Jyotiba Phule and Narayan Guru also brought them to protest against dehumanising practice of caste & untouchability

↳ ⑤ Even the growing national consciousness drove Indian leaders to reform the society to strengthen and unify the nation.

⑥.g. Indian Social Conference (1887)

Thus, Indian reform movements indeed were in response to Colonial rule.

- 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 (1917), also known as October revolution, was first labour-class led revolution, leading to establishment of communist regime for the first time in world.

• Factors for Russian Revolution

- ↳ ① Absolute and authoritarian nature of Tsar monarchy in Russia with no civil & or political rights to subjects.
- ↳ ② Peculiar nature of Industrialisation in Russia → concentrated in certain region and abysmal working conditions drove the consciousness among the working class.
- ↳ ③ Labour class-based organised parties like Bolshevik party under V.I. Lenin organised the workers.
- ↳ ④ First world-war had devastating impact on the Russian economy and its social life

• Consequence of Revolution

- ↳ ① For the first time, maximist ideas of communism were implemented.
- ↳ ② Led to establishment of communist rule in India → that led substantial changes in the nature of production relations.
- ↳ ③ In following years, Russians faced Civil war due to opposition from capitalist class and nations such as Austria, Germany etc.
- ↳ ④ Long term consequence was the cold-war politics between capitalist bloc and communist bloc led by USSR.

• Influence on Indian movement

- ↳ ① 1920s saw the surge of leftist politics in India under CPI (M) led by M.N. Roy
 - ↳ ② Revolutionaries like Bhagat Singh turned towards socialism.
 - ↳ ③ Even leaders like J.L. Nehru, S.C. Bose were deeply impressed and Post-Independence strategies were influenced by USSR policies.
- Thus, Russian revolution produced significant impact across the world.

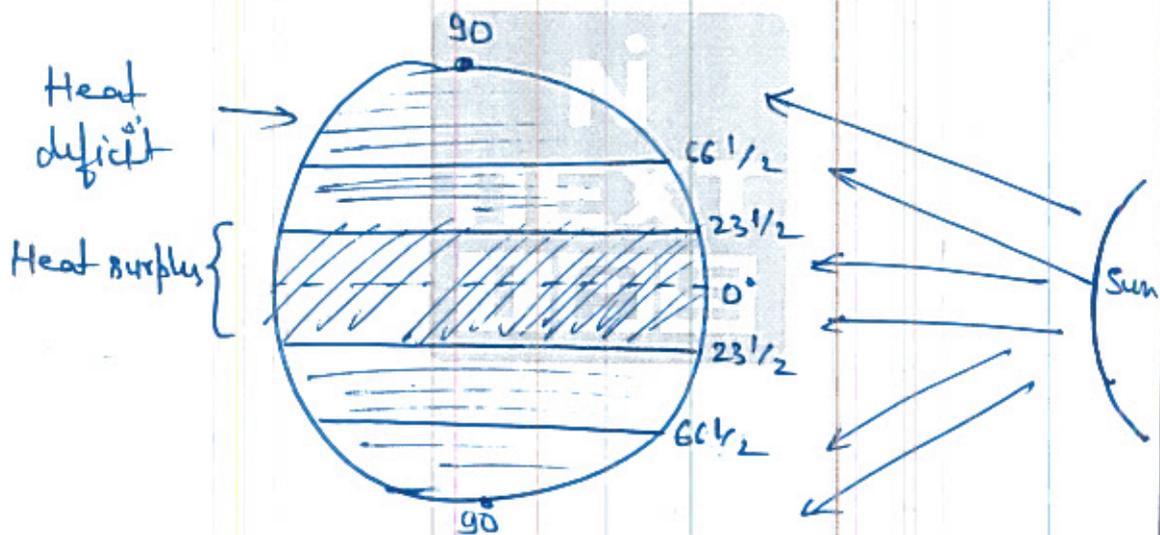
Q.4 पृथ्वी की सतह पर तापमान के असमान वितरण के लिए उत्तरदायी विभिन्न कारकों की चर्चा कीजिए।

(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

The Earth experiences the uneven distribution of temperature with tropical regions experiencing the heat surplus and polar regions facing the conditions of heat deficit.



• Factors for Uneven Temperature

- ↳ ① Inclined nature of Sun rays — Tropical regions get the perpendicular sun rays through the year while high latitude region get inclined sun rays.
- ↳ ② Uneven distribution of water and land → Northern Hemisphere had relatively

less ocean surface region in comparison to Southern hemisphere, causing high temperature in northern regions.

↳ ③ Ocean currents — warm ocean currents influenced the nature of local climate.

④. warm ocean currents like North Atlantic drift increased the temperature of western Europe.

↳ ④ Nature of land surface → Regions with high albedo surface like glaciers, Ice etc. have low temperatures.

↳ ⑤ Altitude factor → ~~High~~ Temperature decrease with the height, known as Normal lapse rate. This influences the temperature difference between high altitude and low altitude regions.

Thus, the uneven distribution of temperature on earth is outcome of complex processes and 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

^{report}
As per study by Nature Study, the arctic region start experiencing ice-free summer from 2030 onwards. This evident shows the rapidly increasing melting of glaciers due to climate change.

The melting of glaciers in unprecedented manner has ~~low~~ serious implications :-

- ↳ ① Loss of river water in long-term and threat of flooding in short-run.
- ↳ ② Arctic and Antarctic regions have large impact on atmospheric circulation and rapid change in ice cover in these regions would affect the planetary wind movements.
- ↳ ③ Increased cases of polar vortex in high latitude region
- ↳ ④ Increased occurrence of temperate cyclone

↳ ⑤ Rapid physio-chemical change in water of arctic region would threaten the biodiversity

↳ ⑥ However, the melting of glaciers in arctic regions would open the newer sea routes, mineral regions for oil and gas exploration etc.

↳ ⑦ Increased chances of global lake Outburst (GLOF).

Measures to be taken

↳ ① As the rapid melting is the result of global warming, need is to promptly mitigate the causes for global warming, implementing Paris Agreement (2015) in spirit.

↳ ② In high altitude regions, regulated development should take place within the carrying capacity of region.

↳ ③ More research on the possible implications.

(e.g.) Himalayan Ecosystem study under NAPCC (2008)

As Glaciers has significant role in atmospheric and hydrological cycle, they would be sustainably

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

The White Revolution (1970s) that commenced under the leadership of Verghese Kurien has made India the largest producer of milk and milk-based products.

• Factors of its success in regions western region

↳ ① Integrated nature of farming in Haryana, Punjab, western U.P. ensured the better fodder availability for livestock in the region.

↳ ② The better connectivity from pre-independence phase onwards ensured the proper supply chain development and last mile connectivity.

↳ ③ Better availability of financial resources based on household savings and Banking services.



- ↳ ④ Enterprising nature of people of this region
- ↳ ⑤ large land-holding among landowners ensured both farming and animal husbandary.
- ↳ ⑥ Even government policies in the initial phase focussed on this region due to above mentioned factors and dearth of resources for the government.
- ↳ ⑦ The leadership provided by Verghese Kurien led the farmers of these regions to organise themselves into Cooperatives and exploit the economies of scale.

Thus, the regions of western India emerged as the driving engine for establishment of India as largest producer of milk products.

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

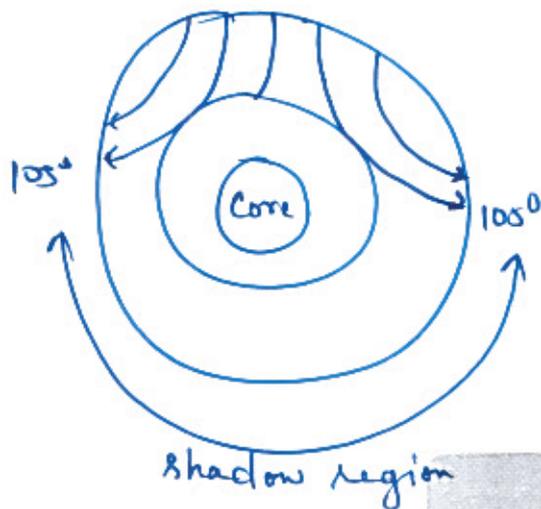
Earth's interior structure is complex and its study is based on number of direct and indirect-evidences including seismic waves.

The seismic waves originates in the wake of interior movements and endogenic process within earth, and their different interaction with earth's surface help us to understand the interior configuration of earth.

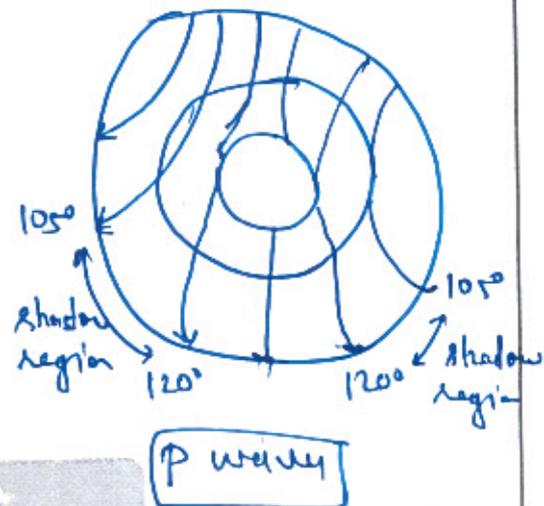
• Seismic waves are of Two types :-

↳ ① Primary waves → They are the fastest waves, reach the earth surface earliest, and can go through any medium of solid, liquid or gas. However, their speed and direction changes with the change in medium

↳ ② Secondary waves → they are relatively slow, can move only through solid medium



S-waves



P waves

- As the P-waves moves from crust to mantle and then to core, its direction changes as well as their speed, showing the changing nature of medium.
- As the S-waves are not able to go beyond the crust regions, it signified the semi-liquid nature of surface beyond crust.

Thus, seismic investigations has considerably changed the understanding of Earth's Interior structure.

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



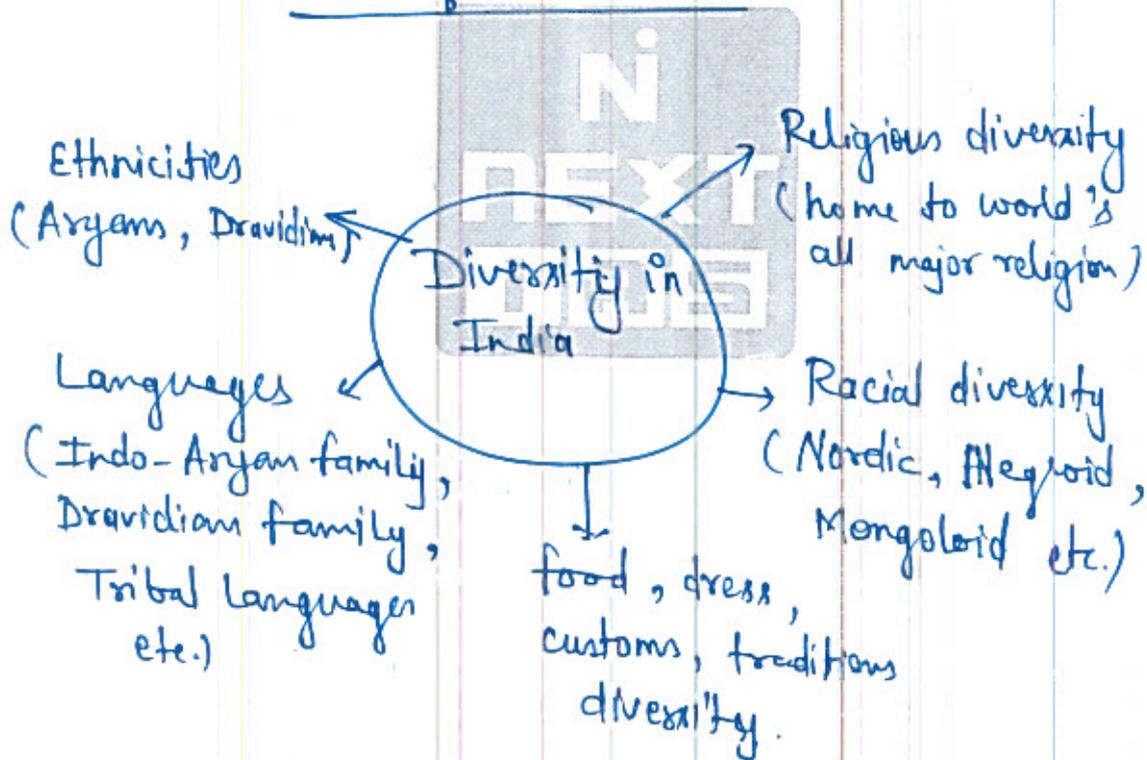
Candidates must not
write on this margin



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 known as the land of diversity where diverse religions, languages, cultures, ethnicities and practices not only mutually co-exist, but continuously interact, creating India as beautiful mosaic



o However, all these diversity is bound by common thread, leading to Unity in

Diversity : —

↳ ① Philosophical basis of unity → Philosophical

thoughts like Ekam Satya Vipra Bahuda Vidanti, Anekantavada etc. allowed the existence of diverse pathways, yet emphasizing the unity among all.

↳ ② Similarly, thoughts like Vasudera Kutumbakam emphasized unity not within India but in entire world.

↳ ③ Pilgrimage custom to different regions led to continuous interaction and emergence of shared sensibilities.

↳ ④ Establishment of Mathas by Shankaracharya (9th century) in 4 directions of India produced the sense of Cultural unity

↳ ⑤ Sufi and Bhakti movement of medieval times led to development of Composite culture

⑥.9. Majma-ul-Bahrain of Dara Shikoh ensured intellectual interaction between different communities

Thus, a number of factors produced the sense of cultural unity among apparent-diversities.

- 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

The Caste system is peculiar phenomenon of Indian subcontinent and it is a stratified system of social organization where persons are arranged in a hierarchy based on idea of Purity and Pollution.

Although the caste system has undergone significant transformation during colonial and post-independence, it has refused to become the past.

• Reduced visibility of Caste in Public life

↳ ① Constitutional articles like Art. 16, Art. 17, and reservation provisions ensured the adequate representation of so-called 'lower-caste' and annihilation of practices like untouchability at least at public spaces

↳ ② Complex nature of occupation and newer jobs for which no caste rules exist.

- ↳ ③ Secular and inclusive nature of public educational institutions.
- ↳ ④ Growing urbanisation and collective living does not allow practices like segregation based on caste.
- ↳ ⑤ Public transport and public spaces like restaurants ensured continued interaction, and no application of inter-dinning caste rules

Yet, Caste has not withered away from private sphere evident from :-

- ↳ ① Caste-based matrimonial advertisement
- ↳ ② Just 5% inter-caste marriages.
- ↳ ③ More than 95% heads of temple are only from upper caste Brahmin class.
- ↳ ④ Practices like Manual scavenging continued unabated in domestic cleaning of sewers and almost 98% manual scavengers are from "untouchable" castes

Thus, the dichotomy in the public and private sphere hampered the annihilation of Caste from India.

- 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

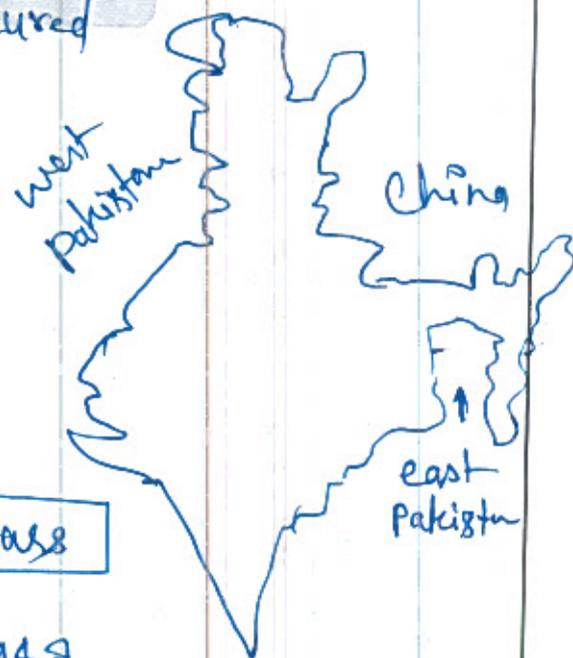
Post-Independence, India faced the numerous challenges in the wake of 200 years of exploitative Colonial rule. Along with these challenges, it also had to contend with unfriendly ~~natur~~ ~~siene~~ neighbours in the form of hostile Pakistan and expansive China and this resulted into Indo-Pak and Sino-India wars.

- Indo-Pakistan wars occurred in 1948, 1965, 1971, and 1999.

- Indo-China war occurred in 1962.

Causes for Indo-Pak wars

- ↳ ① First war during 1948 was fought on the issue of Kashmir that legally integrated with India on



26 October, 1947. But, Pakistan in an attempt to integrate the muslim-majority Jammu & Kashmir, attacked Kashmir and then ensued 1st Indo-Pak war that ended with ceasefire line mediated by UN.

↳ ② Second ~~the~~ war in 1965 started against on Kashmir Issue and Six creek issue when Pakistan feeling confident due to defeat of India during Sino-India war (1962) attacked India. India gave befitting reply and this war ended with Tashkent agreement (1966)

↳ ③ Third war (1971) happened due to brutal crackdown of west Pakistan in East Pakistan, causing 1 million refugee influx into India. The war started with attack by Pakistan on India and this war continued ended for 13 days, and ended with Shimla agreement (1972)

The Impact of these wars have been strained bilateral relationship

between India and Pakistan and non-integration of South Asian region, at least economically.

↳ Secondly, the third war (1971) led to creation of new nation-state, called Bangladesh.

• Sino-India war

- ↳ This conflict occurred due to aggressive stand taken by China over the demarcation of boundary between India and China after its annexation of Tibet (1955).
- ↳ The differences arose on the interpretation and acceptance of McMahon Line and Johnson Line.
- ↳ The influx of Tibetan refugees and Dalai Lama India and ~~refugee~~ asylum granted to them also acted as factor.
- ↳ Eventually, China attacked India and India faced substantial loss in the form of Akshai Chin. Later there emerged ~~by~~ Line of Actual Control (LAC) between India and China.

The war between India and China has caused deep distrust among Indians with respect to China.

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

If the Battle of Plassey (1757) made the ~~British~~ English East India Company the de-jure power, the battle of Buxar (1763) made it the de-facto power in the Bengal Kingdom.

The Battle of Plassey (1757) happened between Bengal Nawab Sirajudaula and East Indian Company over the issue of—

- ↳ ① misuse of Dastak — free trading pass to Company that was misused by private traders as well.
- ↳ ② fortification of Company's settlement, raising question on sovereignty right of Nawab

Ultimately, the battle of Plassey occurred that was more like a fixed-match than a real battle as major contingent under command of Mir Jafar took no participation.

In the ~~fact~~ wake of victory, English East India Company got the Zamindari rights in certain region of Bengal and also amount of indemnity amounting to ~70 Lakh Rupees.

However, if the Britishers would have been defeated in subsequent battles, they could have been just one political contender in post-Mughal politics of 18th century.

The Battle of Buxar (1763) proved significant in making the real power of Bengal and gradually of India. Its significance lies in :-

- ↳ ① after Treaty of Allahabad (1764), Company got the Diwani rights through which it could finance its warring efforts and also finance its trade.
- ↳ ② The real military supremacy was visible in battle of Buxar as Company

defeated combined army of Mughal emperor Shah-Alam II, Mir Qasim and Saïyiduddaula, Nawab of Awadh.

↳ ② - After the battle of Buxar, Company got the complete control over the Nizamat administration of Bengal through nomination of Deputy-Nizam Raja Khan while controlled the Diwani administration directly.

↳ ③ - It was also after the battle of Buxar that Robert Clive started organising Indigenous Bengal Army based on indigenous people that proved beneficial to company to wage wars against the native kingdoms in long run.

Thus, it is apparent that battle of Buxar was more significant than Battle of Plassey in political ascendancy of company.

- 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 a classical Indian language with a vast amount of literature produced from almost 1000 BCE onwards. The literary tradition of Sanskrit language is of high antiquity and acquired distinct place in literary history of India.

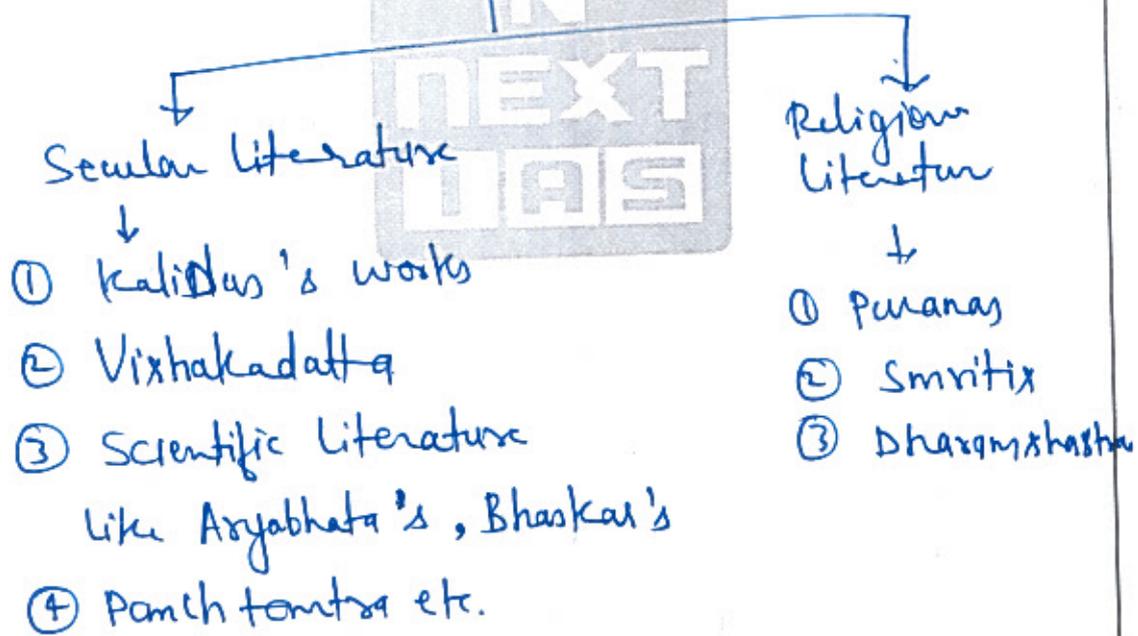
◦ Evolution of Sanskrit Literature

- ↳ ① Vedic period saw the earliest compilation of literature in Sanskrit in the form of Vedas viz. Rigveda, Samveda, Yajurveda etc. Rigveda is considered oldest Sanskrit literature not only India but across the world, and it contained more than 10000 hymns.
- ↳ ② Post Vedic period witnessed the Sanskrit literature in the form of Upanishads, Smritis, Puranas, Vedangs etc.

↳ ③ Vedic literature included grammar book like Panini's Ashtadhyayi, and book on Meditation i.e. Patanjali's Mahabhasya.

↳ ④ Mauryan period saw the compilation of book on political economy i.e. Kautilya's Arthashastra.

↳ ⑤ • Literature of Gupta period



↳ ⑥ Kalidasa brought the language of Sanskrit to its climax by producing extensive poetry and prose works. These works were characterized by elaborate sentences, ornamented style, and

verbose pattern. Some works include Raghu-
Vamson, Kumarsambham, Abhijnana-shakuntalam
etc.

⊗ Sanskrit literature also acted as vehicle to
expound the scientific ideas like Arybhata's
conception of heliocentric nature of universe,
or Bhaskara's Pomeha-siddhanti on
Astronomy.

• However, post-gupta and early medieval
period witnessed the stagnation of
original ideas and styles and most of
the works produced during these centuries
were reproduction of earlier works and
commentaries and the literary tradition was
enriched by regional languages.

Indeed, Sanskrit literature evolved
considerably and reached the high watermark
do by the time of Gupta period, and it
constituted the integral part of India's rich
literary tradition.

- 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



Candidates must not
write on this margin





- Q.15** दुर्लभ पृथ्वी तत्त्वों (दुर्लभ मृदा धातुएँ) की बढ़ती माँग के साथ, उनका वितरण वैश्विक अर्थव्यवस्था का एक 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



Candidates must not
write on this margin



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



Candidates must not
write on this margin



Candidates must not
write on this margin



- Q.17 भारतीय मानसून विभिन्न जलवायविक कारकों से प्रभावित एक जटिल परिघटना है। भारत में मानसूनी वर्षा की तीव्रता और वितरण के निर्धारण में महासागरीय और वायुमंडलीय कारकों की भूमिका का आलोचनात्मक परीक्षण कीजिए।
(250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

The Indian monsoon is a complex phenomenon influenced by various climatic factors. Critically examine the role of oceanic and atmospheric factors in determining the intensity and distribution of monsoon rainfall in India.
(Answer in 250 words) 15 Marks



Candidates must not
write on this margin



Candidates must not
write on this margin



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

Traditions are practised social practices that have continued for centuries and are followed by the society's members' considering them as part of cultural identity. India is considered as the orthogenic civilisation in the sense that it continued to follow traditions that had started centuries ago.

Certain traditions of Indian society are caste system, child marriage, celebration of religious festivals and following the rituals etc.

• Traditions Impeding Change

↳ ① Traditions are considered as part of shared cultural identity and no society's member desires to tinker with some one's cultural identity.

↳ ② Certain traditions get the sanction of religion and become almost fossilized that can not be questioned. (e.g.) Caste System

↳ ③ Certain scriptures tend to subdue the usage of reason and logic in analysing the social practices, and impeding the change.

(e.g.) Mamamsmiti categorily disallows to use reason to question social practice

↳ ④ Certain vested interest who get benefit out of current traditions also opposed the changes in the practice.

• Social legislations as instrument of change

↳ Indian State through its constitutional powers (Art. 25) seeks to eradicate the practices that have detrimental effect on dignity of women or cause discrimination in society.

(e.g.) Dowry Prohibition Act (1961)

↳ Tripal Talag case (2017) & subsequent

Legislation to protect rights of muslim married women.

↳ ③ Sarda Act (1926) and Child Marriage (Prohibition) Act 2006, Legislations attempted to eradicate the evil of child marriage.

↳ ④ SC/ST Atrocities Act, 1986. and Civil Right Protection Act, 1955 etc. attempted to eradicate the evil discriminatory practices of untouchability.

However, social scientists believe that social legislations are as Top-down acts that beyond a limit are not able to eradicate or reduce the social evils.

It is evident from —

↳ ① NCRB (2021) report said violence/crime against SC/ST increased by 1.2% and 6.4%.

↳ ② Child marriage still account for 23.3%. (NFHS-5)

↳ ③ Dowry practice is still continuing.

↳ ④ Triple Talag case produced Half-Widowee.

Thus, along with social legislation, the social and intellectual makeup also not to be changed.

- 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



Candidates must not
write on this margin



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 the phenomenon wherein a religious community comes to believe that their social, political and economic interests are also identical and they are anti-theftical to other religious communities' interests.

The problem of Communalism that started as the result of British government's divide and Rule got the impetus under the relative economic deprivation and social exclusionary conditions.

• Factors for Communalism Thriving

↳ ① The unequal benefits arising out of economic development to different communities strengthens the feeling of relative deprivation that is harnessed by organisations for vested interests.

(e.g.) Sachar Committee (2005) reported that Muslim constitutes just less than 6% in government jobs and edu, that perpetuate their low economic status.

↳ ② The unequal economic status also produces the segregated compartments in the urban and rural areas and ghettoization of certain communities.

↳ Segregated living and abysmal living conditions in these ghettos intensifies the feeling of alienation and otherness.

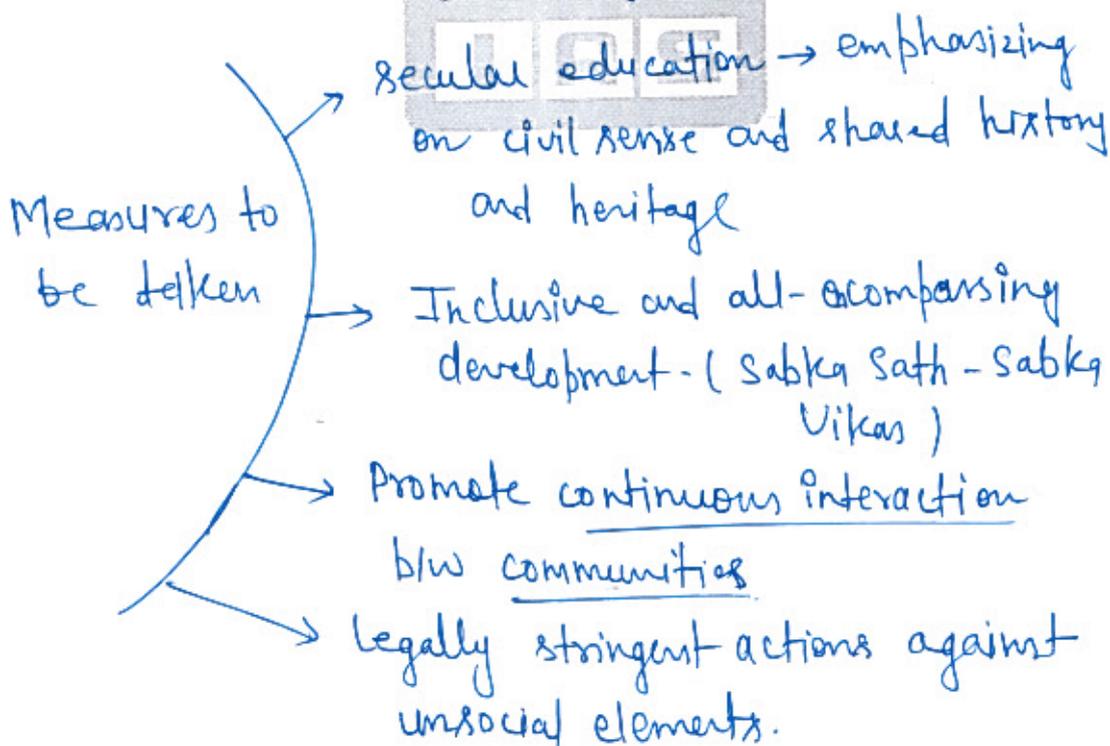
↳ ③ Conscious efforts to further boycott the minority's communities' business and shops also produces causes substantial economic loss and vitiates the community's environment.

↳ ④ The vote-bank politics also drive the political parties either to adopt appeasement policies or majoritarianism, both detrimental for society, as both intensify

the feeling of otherness only.

↳ (5) Religious revivalist movements also in different religious communities emphasize on going back of past and show the shared practices that intensify the social exclusion and non-interaction between communities

↳ (6) Also certain groups in each communities are engaged in Competitive Communalism that create fertile ground for division.



Communalism is indeed a scourge for a multi religious society like India and must be strongly dealt with.

Space for Rough Work

Candidates must not
write on this margin

