

NEXT IAS

NEXTIAS (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)

Code : TC035

Name of Candidate : MANAN BHAT

Roll No. :

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Exam Centre : Old Rajinder Nagar Bhopal Online

MTS - Full Length Test (Plus)-1 : 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. :

(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. 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.
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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

Indian philosophical thought encompasses their existence for several geographies, customs, cultures etc.

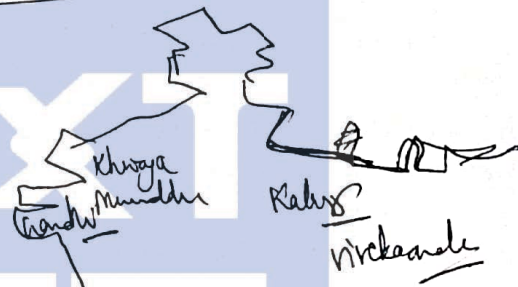
Indian Philosophical thoughts

1) Northern India

a) Bhakti & Sufi

Foundations of North India

like Kabir, Guru Nanak, Khwaja Muminuddin Chishti etc.



b) Great leaders like:- Mahatma Gandhi, Swami Vivekananda, prominent ideas of Ahimsa, Self-Reliance etc.

c) Ancient preachers & personalities like:- proliferation of Nalanda by Aryabhatta, Jayabhatta etc.

2) South India

a) Social reformers like:- Periyar who promoted ideas of self respect across the caste lines, & promoted equality via Temple Entry movement.

b) Bhakti traditions like:-

Basavanna's Vishvainism which promoted brotherhood, caste equality etc.

c) Ancient text & preachers

(Ex) → Sangam literature and works of Tiruvalluvar.

Not only N & S but even North East has significant contribution like:-

a) Bhakti tradition by Shankaradev in Assam.

b) tribal & aboriginal philosophy & thought which led to uprisings like:- Kol & no rebellion

Hence, Indian philosophy is a fusion of every aspects across the time & space of Indian history.

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

Colonial rule dented the prevalent
Socio-cultural scenario of India

Colonial rule:-

Indian society's
impulse :-

1) English
Education

2) vedanta philosophy
promoting
Equality (Ex) Swami
Dayanand
Sanswadi

2) Imposition of
railways, English
goods etc.

Swadeshi movement
by Indian nationalists
& boycott of
English goods

3) Try to curb
child marriage

Efforts of Rambhadr
Rambhadr Sarda to
assist in ↑ age
of marriage by
Sarda Act

Hence, Indian society ~~balanced~~
every act by colonial rule
by nationalist ideology.



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



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

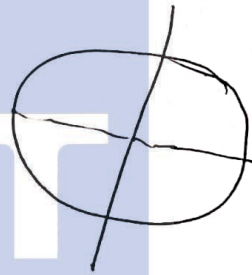
Discuss the various factors responsible for the uneven temperature distribution on Earth's surface.

(Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks

Due to global warming Earth's temperature is rising leading to several hazards.

Factors leading to uneven temperature distribution of Earth's surface

1) Latitude → Higher the latitude more is the inclination with sun rays leading to low temperature.



2) Winds & Currents → leading to change in temperature. (Ex) → cold current led to low temperature near the shore.

3) Topography → with ~~increase's~~ effect of continentality, North hemisphere experience higher temperature.

4) Vegetation → Area with high vegetation

usually promote evapotranspiration leading to calm temperature.

5) Albedo → places with high albedo reflect more sunlight hence has less temperature.

Other factors leading to uneven temperature are:

1) Urban Heat Island impact in populated cities like Mumbai.

2) Milankovitch oscillation :- Due to changing earth's orbit & magnetic field, net insolation get changed.

3) Position like Perihelion, further lead to rise in Average temperature of earth.

With global warming and resultant climate change, Earth is facing change in temperature. ~~leading to~~

- 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

As per IPCC 6th Assessment report, glaciers of the world are melting at a high pace.

Implications for ecosystem & human society

- 1) Rise in Mean sea level (20 cm from 1900 to 2018) leads to sinking of islands.
- 2) ↑ in Ocean Acidification (loss of corals)
- 3) Change in albedo leads to more global warming.
- 4) Leads to problem of climate migrants.
- 5) Flooding and devastation for coastal population.

Effects on environment



- 2) Flora & fauna like Polar bears, Polar Fox will face habitat loss.
- 3) Due to rise in MSL, corals will be derastated.
- 4) Midpoint cycle will be disturbed due to loss of ice from permafrost.
- 5) more carbon emissions from permafrost.
- 6) Atlantic Meridional Overturning Circulation would get weak.

Measures that can be taken

- 1) Achieve net carbon neutrality as soon as possible \longrightarrow following Paris climate change agreement in letter & spirit.
- 2) Afforestation to reverse temperature rise due to CO₂ emissions.
- 3) Better policy making :- following Arctic & Antarctic Code in letter & spirit.

Effective & proactive steps can reverse the glaciers melting & can be helpful in averting the Chaos.

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

Varghese Kurian act as the champion
to implement White Revolution
in India.

Factors that led to success,
especially in western part

1) Natural seasons - presence of fauna
like goat, cattle, buffaloes etc.

2) Cooperatives :- farmer cooperatives act
as a boon for resource sharing.

3) Government's policies :- like effective
Credit System via National Dairy
Development Board.

4) Self Help Group linkage - and efforts
of female led to effective division
of labour & promoted high growth.

- 5) Industrial base in states like Gujarat & entrepreneurship attitude of Manuwa act as a boon to promote it at mass level.
- 6) Better infrastructure like Roadways, Railways, social connectivity ensure proper coordination & fast delivery of products.
- 7) Research & Development - also provided fillip to ↑ shelf life of Milk & better state of the art packaging & branding facilities.
- 8) Export Capabilities → due to presence of ports in Gujarat provide international market to these products.
- 9) Demand of milk products further provide fillip to its growth creating a vast network leading to better growth generation.
- At present India has milk productivity of 444 ml/capita/day, which would further enhance if better incentives is promoted to make India a global leader in dairy sector.

Candidates write on this

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

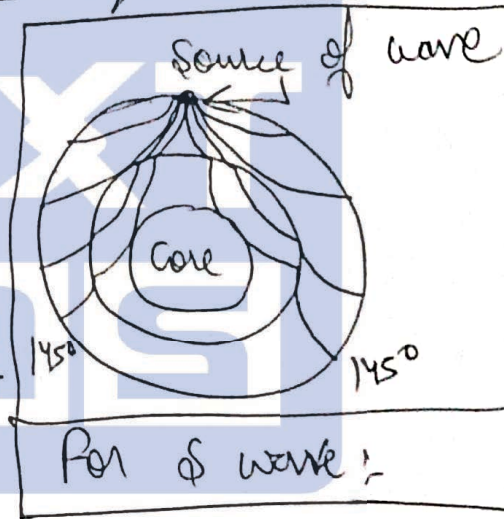
To what extent does seismic investigation contribute to our understanding of the Earth's interior structure? Analyze its significance in detail. (Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks

Seismic investigation provides indirect source to study Earth's interior.

Seismic waves :- Insight to Earth's interior

S waves :- travels only in solid.
P waves :- travels in solid as well as liquid.

↳ Transmission of waves proves that inner core is made up of liquid matter.

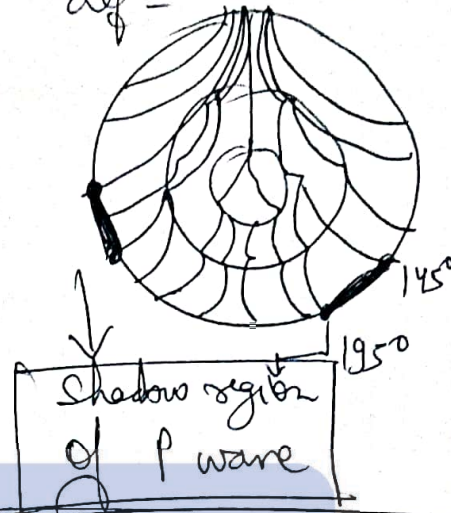


Creating a shadow region of 145° on either side

↳ Transmission of P waves give idea about the ρ of Earth's interior as more the density,

more will be the def-
lection of wave.

However other
method substantiate
our understanding



1) Meteorites as they
are also form at the same age
as of Earth.

2) Direct drilling

3) Ocean floor mapping & observation

4) Volcanic eruptions & analysis of
Lava

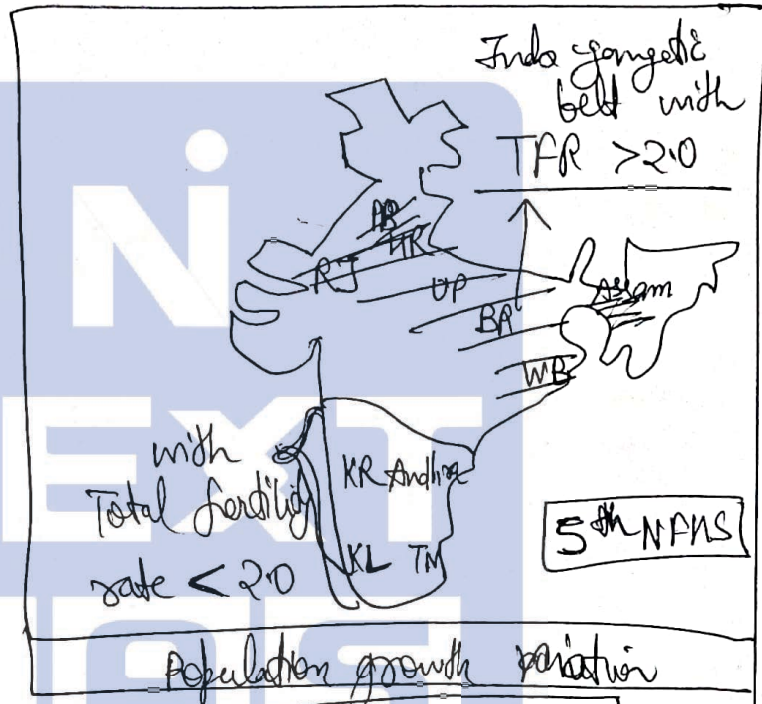
Hence, with better advancement like Deep
Ocean Mission, we would be
able to understand Earth's interior
in more holistic way.

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

Indian population depicts various regional pattern of variation in growth.



Population growth :- An opportunity

- 1) To realize huge demographic dividend to generate huge industrial outputs.
- 2) Better labour force with skill promote India as growth engine & 'million economy'.

3) Better labour force with job opportunities in foreign because of agreements like Indo-UAE CEPA etc. can bring even more remittances. As India's WMO = Highest remittances.

4) Better human capital to realize Industrial Revolution 4.0.

Certain Limitations

1) Burden on limited resources :- As India with 18-5% population has 4% water resources.

2) Inter population conflict :- due to mismatches lead to blame on one country for population increase.

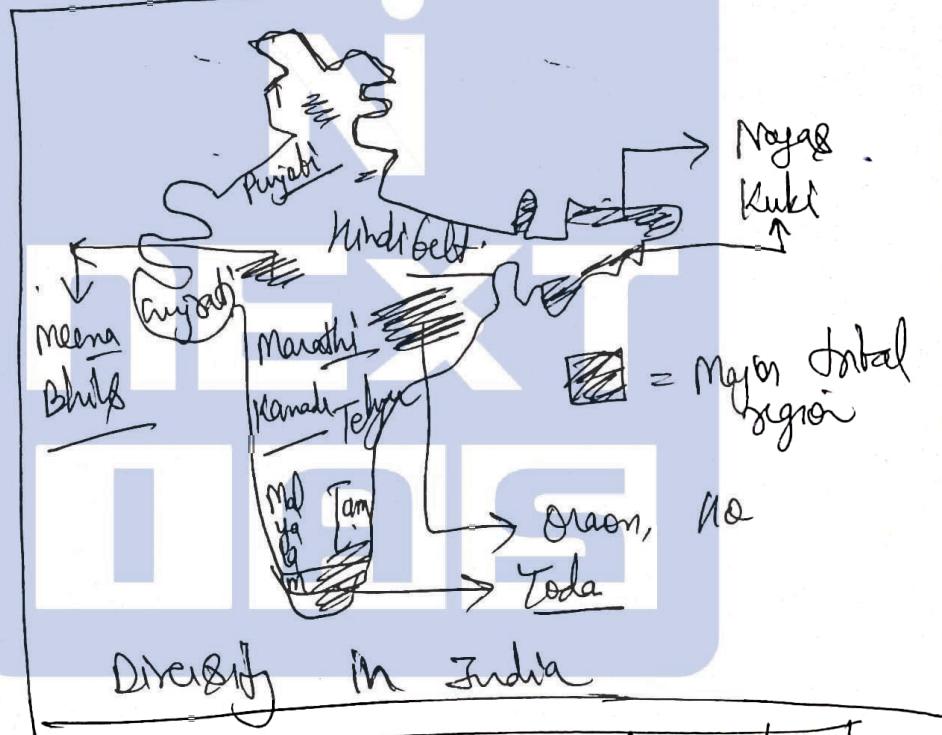
3) Lead to migration from developing to more developed states lead to proliferation of slums & squatters.

However, with better education, skills, health standards, population size would be a boon to India.

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

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

India is a diverse country encompassing various religious, ethnic & linguistic population.



Factors leading to cultural unity

- 1) Constitution of India: a) Art 5(A) & Art 14 promoting equality, fraternity etc.
- b) Art. 25 to 28 giving full religious rights to every community.

- 2) Historical ideology → like Ideas of Gandhiji → leads to brotherhood.
- 3) Political Scenario → need support of every country leads to brotherhood & unity.
- 4) Culture of Tolance → As asked by Swami Vivekananda in Chicago world history of Congress.
- 5) Economic Integrity → due to Industrialisation & Globalisation leads to culture of amensality.
- 6) Modern Education → Ideals of unity in diversity.
- 7) Indian Festivals → like Diwali, Eid, Bakshhi, ~~Rongal~~, bridge the gap.
- 8) Urbanisation → and society based on modern times are tolerant & has more cultural acceptance.
- Hence, India stands united & strong because of Above factors.

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 is a rigid hierarchical system which leads to concept of 'purity & pollution'

Confusion due to dual roles

Public life

Private life

↳ Following Law & Order like Constitution

↳ Practicism Caste endogamy & commensality.

↳ To remain accepted in society person talks of equality.

↳ Ensure that difference because of caste remain as it is.

↳ To maintain rapport with other Caste to ensure smooth functioning of public work.

↳ There is no personal gain, hence follows familial ideas.

↳ <u>Modern identity</u>	↳ <u>Orthodox identity.</u>
↳ <u>Rational views</u>	↳ <u>Religion based rule</u>

Need of the hour :-

- 1) Better curriculum to create caste sensitizer.
- 2) Better socialization
 - ↳ Modern Education
 - ↳ Good family roles
 - ↳ Use of Media

Here, caste rigidity though is getting diluted, there is need to eradicate it fastly.

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 major challenges from its hostile neighbours i.e. China & Pakistan.

Wars with Pakistan

- 1947 Kashmir war
- 1965 war
- 1971 Bangladesh Liberation war
- Kargil war

Wars with China

- 1962 Sino-India war

1) 1947 Kashmir war:

Post Independence, Pakistan giving its support to tribal Pathan militias get infiltrated into Kashmir causing a war.

2) 1965 war was one again get erupted due to claim over Pok

which led to military operations from both side leading to a war.

3) 1971 war :- where East-Pak was subjugated in the name of Operation Searchlight, and India supported cause of Bengali Pakistanis supported cause of Bangladesh.

4) Kargil war :- Due to infiltration by Pak's army into Kargil region of Kashmir leading to face off.

Impact on Indo-Pak relations

① Formation of two fronts i.e. :-
USA + Pak vs India + USSR front,
leading to global balance of power.

② Refugee crisis :- due to subjugation of Hindu minorities in Pak leading to stand-off.

③ Post Bangladesh liberation war :- India emerged as major pole leading to race of nuclear armament amongst both nations.

Sino Indian war of 1962 :-

Cause - China never accepted the colonial frontiers i.e. Johnson line & consider Tibet & Somachal to be its territory.
When Chinese PLA, militarised the Tibet, India stand for the autonomy of Tibet leads to a full fledged war.

Impact → a) Trade stand off.

→ b) Lack of dialogue due to aggressive policy of Mao Zedong.

However India's steps like :-

- a) Policy of Panchsheel,
- b) Multilateral formations like SCO SAARC give fillip to bilateral relations & hence India get support of western powers to follow an independent foreign policy.

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

Battle of Buxar acts as the final nail on the aspirations of Marathas & Niyahals to contain the English empire on Indian Subcontinent.

Battle of Plassey watershed moment:-

British were justifying their factories in Bengal and their company were openly flouting the norms made by Sirajud Daulah. By bribing the military commander Mir Jafar, taking faith of Manik Chand (the biggest banker of Bengal), English defeated Sirajud-Daula getting Diwani rights of Bengal and imposing puppet rule of Mir Jafar.

Battle of Buxar :- Mir Jafar was followed by Mir Asim, An able administrator who was wary of English expenses coming loss to exchequer. He sided with Shah Alam II and Marathas to end English hegemony but they were faced defeat on the hands of English.

Battle of Buxar was more important than that of Plassey since-

- 1) It altogether ended the might of them most powerful Marathas & Nizams.
- 2) It laid to company rule in letter & spirit.
- 3) It gave a signal to other powers like French & Portuguese about the hegemony of English empire.

- 4) It gave the diwani right of Bengal, Bihar & Orissa to English.
- 5) It made Robert Clive, as a more able administrator with vast power.
- 6) Sheds the light of domestic rule among Indian empires which led to imposition of Subsidiary Alliance by Hastings.
- 7) Created the political vacuum which was effectively filled by English.
- 8) English from Sadras, now emerged as the ruler.
- 9) Free passes to company to Sadras well as Sadras with no resistance.
- Home Battle of Buxar emerged as the glorious victory in the reign of English Empire which led India fall into the clutches of British Imperialism.

- 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 an Indo - Aryan language which has marked its influence on literature Indian culture.

Sanskrit as high watermark

1) Several Plays were written in Sanskrit (Ex) → Raghunamsam, Abhijana Shakuntalam by Kalidas

2) Religious texts also promoted Sanskrit (Ex) → Mahabharat by Ved Vyas

3) Aesthetic works (Ex) → Vatsyana

4) Erotic plays (Ex) → Kamasutra

5) Motivation for folk dance

(Ex) Manipalam is a mixture of Sanskrit & Malayalam

6) Rock Edicts were also carved
in Sanskrit (Ex) → Prayag Prashasti &
rock edict.

7) Sanskrit on currency during Gupta
Age like Shringi lexmi etc.

Along with Sanskrit, Gupta age
has well-known history of

1) Cave Arts like Ajanta & Ellora
Cave.

2) Temple Architecture like Krishna Temple
& Vishnu Temple in Ellora Caves

3) Better administration with Sabha
& Samiti.

4) Vast empire and ambitious rulers
like Samudragupta.

5) Patronage to diverse scientific thought
(Ex) → Nalanda University emerged as
major hub of Cultural profusion

Home, Gupta empire is considered as
Golden Age of India.

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

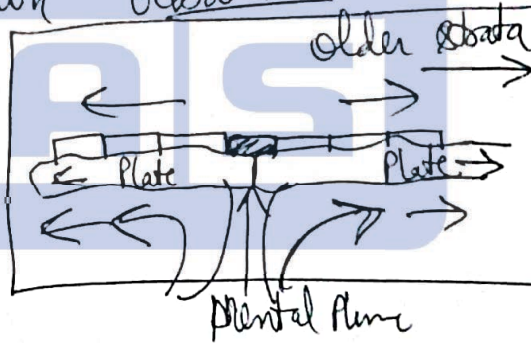
The configuration of the ocean floor provides essential information about the geological processes that have shaped the Earth's surface. Discuss the major features of the ocean floor and their significance in the study of oceanography. (Answer in 250 words) 15 Marks

Ocean floor provides the insight about the formation of Earth and related phenomena like - Earthquake ; Tsunami etc.

Ocean floor as a source of information:-




1) Act as the Earth Magnetic recorder as shown below:-

Due to sea floor spreading newer strata is found at Mental Plume &



older at the periphery, where the new strata resemble the Electromagnetic as per the polarity field of Earth, hence giving better insight about the Earth's

change Geomagnetism


Features of Ocean floor	Significance
<p>1) <u>Grand Canyon</u> like the deep valleys of Colorado.</p>	<p>give insight regarding inner fast current & stream in the ocean.</p>
<p>2) <u>Canyons</u></p> 	<p>gives idea about the possibly volcanism in the ocean floor.</p>
<p>3) <u>Sea mounts</u></p> 	<p>Just like the mountains gives idea about <u>Plate tectonism</u> & <u>Ocean floor convergence</u></p>
<p>4) <u>Rift valley</u></p> <p>Ex- </p> <p>Atlantic Rift valley</p>	<p>Better understand about the <u>Plate tectonics</u> & <u>Sea floor spread</u></p>

5) Aohipilgous

Ex!- Andaman & Nicobar Islands

enhance understanding regarding the single continent Pangaea & movement of plates.

6) Corals

Ex!- 
Great Barrier reef of Australia

gives idea about the changing flora & fauna with the climate change & global warming.

7) Deep

Ex!- Mariana trench
Java trench

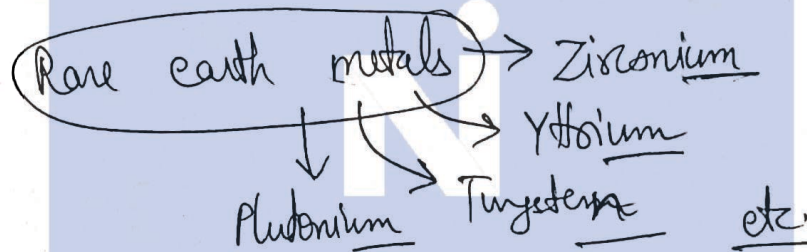
They are ~~to~~ more than 6km deep and hence gives idea about the Earth's inner composition

In this regard Deep Sea Mission will be a guiding light to understand the topography of Oceanic floor in a holistic way

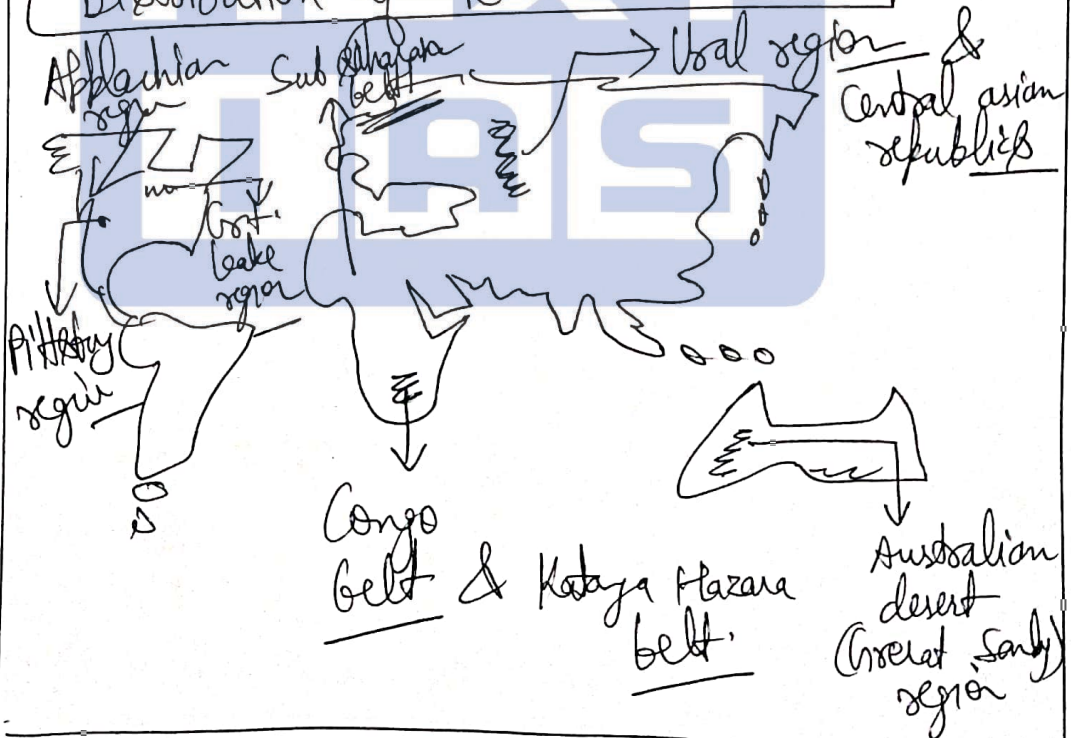
Q.15 दुर्लभ पृथ्वी तत्वों (दुर्लभ मृदा धातुएँ) की बढ़ती माँग के साथ, उनका वितरण वैश्विक अर्थव्यवस्था का एक महत्वपूर्ण पहलू बन गया है। वैश्विक स्तर पर दुर्लभ पृथ्वी तत्वों के वितरण, उनके उपयोग और उनके निष्कर्षण के पर्यावरणीय प्रभावों पर चर्चा कीजिए। (250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

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

Industrial Revolution 4.0 has created a surreal demand of rare earth metals.



Distribution of Rare Earth Metals



- There usefulness → making hi tech products like IC, semiconductor chips etc.
- Dual Use technology.
 - EV battery and electrodes
 - Space and related fields to make precision tools.
 - In projects like International Thermonuclear Experimental Research.
 - Future energy sources.
 - In lab to do various experiments at academic & Research level.
 - Important export product due to huge market & hence better trade aspects with more foreign income.

Environmental impact

- 1) Mine waste :- can be hazardous leading to Carcinogens.
- 2) Ground water pollution → due to heavy metals
- 3) Bioaccumulation → if contaminated water is consumed.

4) loss of soil & substrate in mining
mining causing soil erosion, deforestation
etc.

Possible solution

- 1) Circular Model of Economy to optimize consumption.
- 2) Compensatory Afforestation to implement principle of - Polluter Pays.
- 3) Better R&D to minimize environmental impacts & hazards.
- 4) Proper rehabilitation for indigenous population to minimize social impacts.

Rare earth metal, though a necessity must be used as per the need rather than to fulfill the greed.
(Gandhian ideas) to promote healthy man-environment relationship.

- 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

Recent landslide in Joshimath has led to debate regarding tourism versus environmentalism.

Tourism as a threat

- Pressure of limited resources
- Plastic waste
- Pollution due to vehicle
- Development of new infrastructure etc.

Factors leading to such threats

- 1) Development of infrastructure
(Ex) → Chax dam Panyojia in Himalays
- 2) Accumulation of waste in rivers
(Ex) → Flooding and havoc in Uttarakhand due to clogging of waste

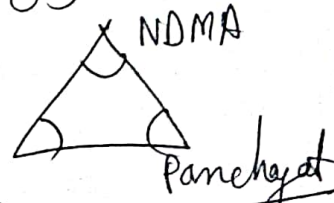
- 3) Conflict between existing ecosystem
vs new ongoing growth of hotels,
parking etc.
- 4) Fossil fuel emissions because of
vehicles (Ex) → huge traffic surge
in Nainital during weekends.
- 5) Kapthazard town planning with no
sustainable solutions.
- 6) Hydroelectric projects further add fuel
to fire (Ex) → Taforan hydel in Joshimath.
- 7) Water extraction for tourists & other
needs leads to loss of aquifers.

Environmental impacts

- 1) Soil erosion due to deforestation
because of drainage.
- 2) Land slide → because of instability
& soil erosion.
- 3) Glacier melting → due to more Carbon
& fossil fuel emissions.

- 4) Loss of Diversity :- due to human ~~settlements~~ Ex → Loss of Malabar Crest from M. ghats.
- 5) River pollution → due to plastic waste.
- 6) Loss of scenic beauty.
- 7) Urban heat Island effect would be observed.
- 8) Pollution plumes would be observed.

Measures to be taken

- 1) Sustainable tourism :- Ex → organic family model of tourism
 - 2) Focus on alternate transport solution Ex → shuttle service & no priv. cars to be allowed. & only EV cars to be entered.
 - 3) Better advisory for tourists via guides & NDMA messaging tools.
 - 4) Better plan making :- → 
 - 5) Facilities like Smart towers, state govt. ticketing over clean via solution &.
- In above ways SDGs of sustainable can be promoted.

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

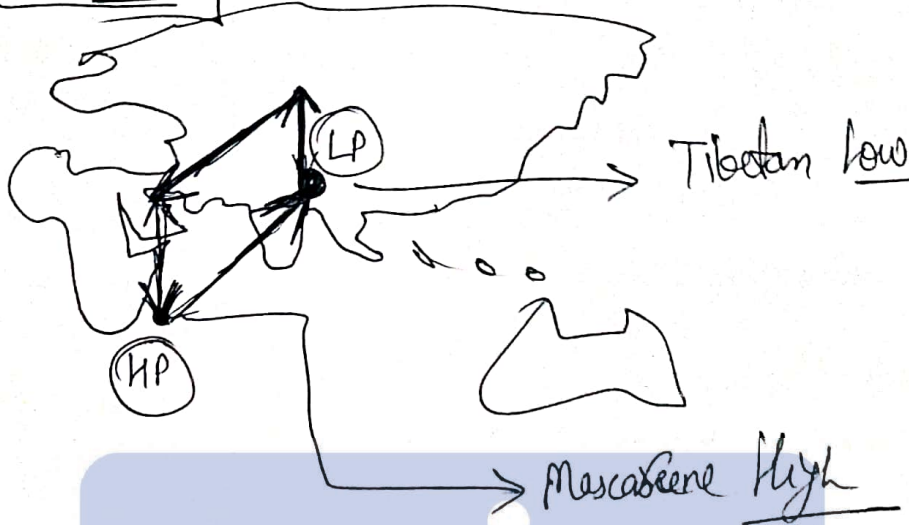
Indian monsoon is based on several factors & act as the lifeline for Indian agriculture & ecosystem.

Factors influencing Indian Monsoon

- La-Nina & ENSO
- Indian Ocean Dipole
- Upper air trough in Atmosphere
- Intensity of Sub tropical Easterly Jet Stream
- Formation of cyclonic depressions in Bay of Bengal
- Madden Julian Oscillation

Role of Oceanic & atmospheric factors

1) Oceanic



a) In hot weather season, Tibetan Plateau has low pressure region due to intensive heating & air's upward motion, which attracts winds from Mascarene High bringing the moisture laden winds like the Subcontinent.

Intensity :- More the high pressure at Mascarene high, more is the powerful monsoon.

a) Positive Indian Ocean Dipole further strengthens the Mascarene High & more rainfall.

b) La-Nina also strengthens the High Mascarene High causing more rainfall.

e) Depressions in Bay of Bengal further attract the waters into Subcontinent causing rainfall.

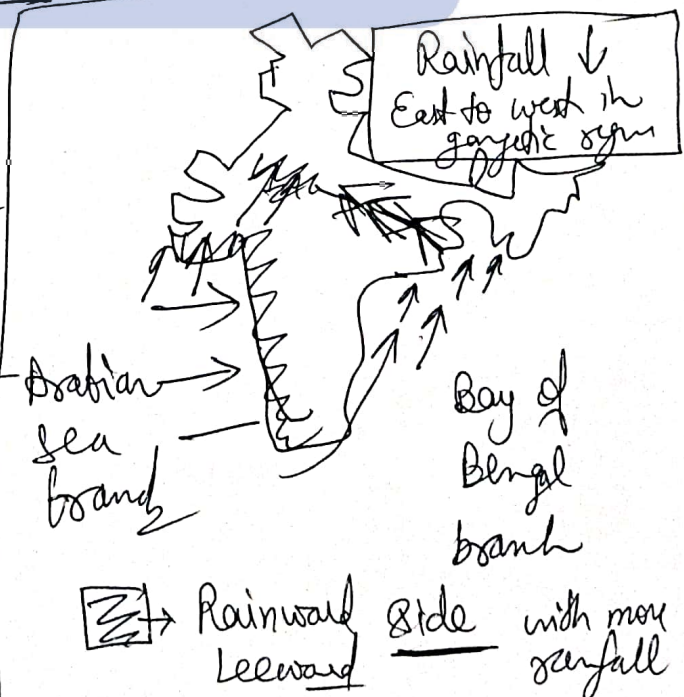
2) Atmospheric phenomena

a) Upper air trough of Sub tropical jet stream ensure the low pressure at Tibetan plateau, causing more rainfall.

b) Sudden weakening of Sub tropical jet stream led to Monsoon Break

c) Dry winter, Westerlies bring moisture laden winds from Caspian sea & Black Sea causing winter rainfall in Gangetic region.

Hence, Indian monsoon is an interplay of several factors & is a lifeline of 1.3 billion people.



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 act as the bulwark of social identity of person.

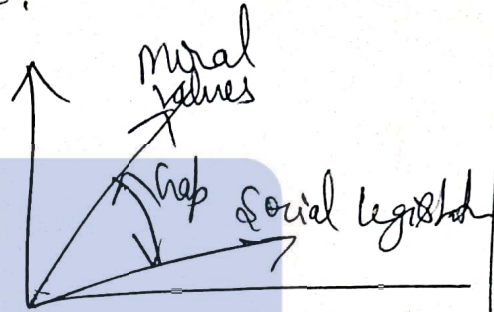
Traditions impede change bcoz:-

- 1) Cultural acceptance:- hence fear of social exclusion (Ex) Homosexuality.
- 2) Religiously backed:- (Ex) Jajbir Jajbir Talag.
- 3) Orthodox values, hence urgency in changing it.
- 4) Rigidity in (Ex) Prevalence of child marriage in Rajasthan.
- 5) Lack of Social Awareness.
- 6) Lack of Modern Education.
- 7) Subculture of Traditions (Ex) Everyone in family is doing polygamy lead to its acceptance.

Social Legislations @ game changes:-

1) If social laws & religious values are in syne!

(Ex) less acceptability of homosexual marriage due to =>



2) If people are well aware in advance

- ↓
- Modern Education
- ↓
- Setting the example
- ↓
- Role Models

3) Cont. actg as a change bearer but with slow pace to contain the opposition.

Need of the hour → bring laws with due consultation

↓

creatly awareness via PRI to ensure people participation.

Candidates must not write on this margin

Home social legis activities can
act as panacea ~~is~~ by following
above ways.

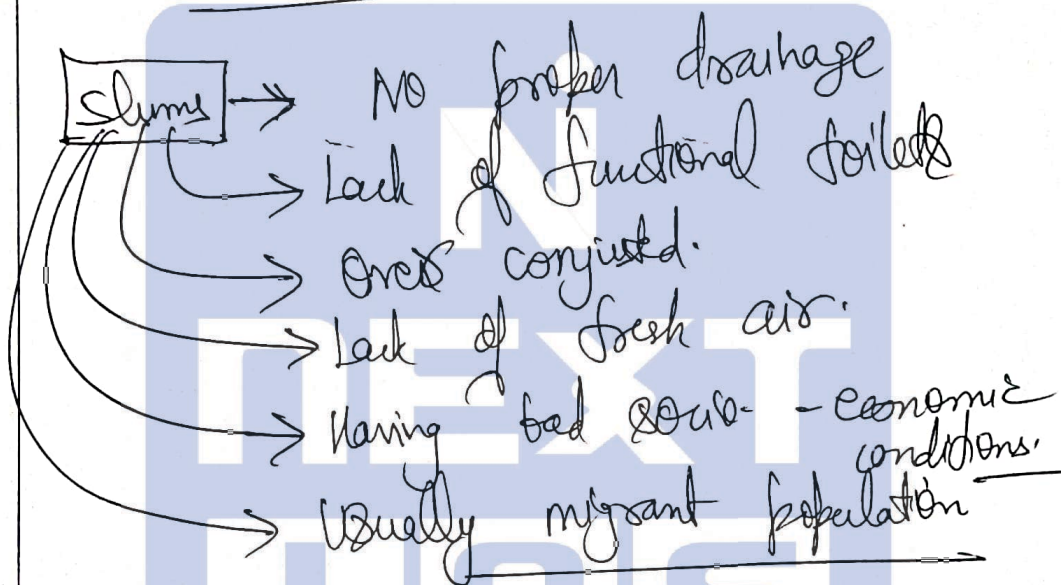


- Q.19 मलिन बस्तियाँ ऐसी 'समस्याएँ' नहीं हैं जिनका 'समाधान' किया जाना है - बल्कि वास्तव में, ये बुनियादी ढाँचे के प्रावधान और सामाजिक-आर्थिक मुद्दों को शामिल करने वाली असंतुलित और स्वार्थपरक नगरीय नीतियों का एक परिणाम हैं। विश्लेषण कीजिए। (250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

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

17% of Indian Urban population reside in slums.



Slums as a result of poor Urban policies

- 1) Slums are not being taken noticed while plan formulation
- 2) often sidelined due to migrants residing there, hence no political mileage.
- 3) often poor people with lack of voice, hence being sidelined.

- 4) Lack of inclusivity in Urban plans.
- 5) Crunch of funds due to lack of fund, function & functionaries.

Industrial City

- 1) Lack of proper sewerage & drainage
- 2) Prevalence of understaffed and lack of measures to provide proper cleaning of roads etc.
- 3) Lack of electricity and hence mixed with poor facilities regarding proper lighting.
- 4) Schools, primary health care centres are mostly given space in Urban heartland.
- 5) Paucity of funds.

Socio-economic issues

- 1) Mostly inhabited by poor people with subculture of unhygienic ways.
- 2) Less earning potential & hence substandard way of living.

- 3) Since they lies at junction of two cities hence mixed with criminal activities.
- 4) Ordinary to approve govt. based housing projects.

Steps taken

- 1) AMRUT schemes for better plan of cities with less than 1 million population.
- 2) Smart City Mission → Better street lighting.
 ↓
 state of the art surveillance system → Better roads & connectivity.
 ↓
 → Better drainage & proper sewage.

Way forward

- 1) effective programs like Kerala mass housing projects by Laurie Baker can serve as the best models to be emulated.

with better resource management slums can be integrated into urban like Dharavi Redevelopment project is a best example of it.

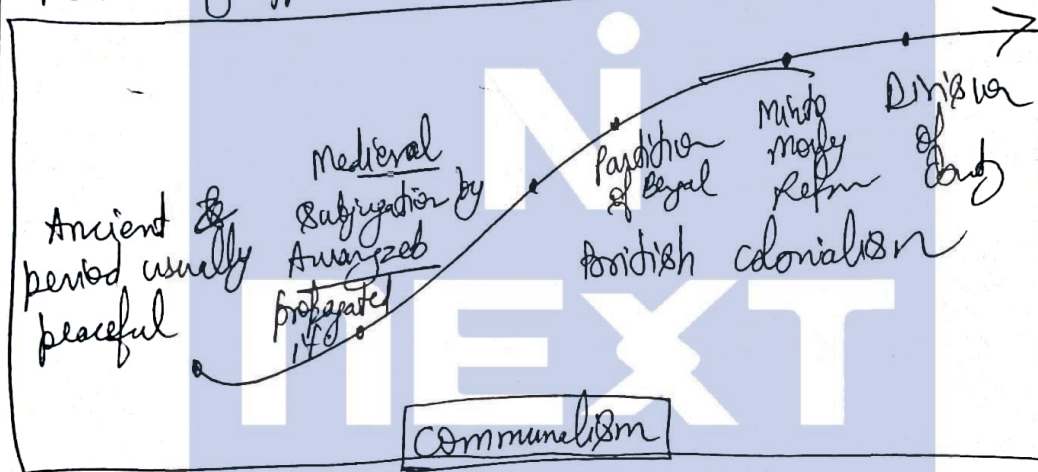
Q.20 साम्प्रदायिकता आर्थिक अभाव से बल प्राप्त करती है, और सामाजिक बहिष्कार के वातावरण में फलती-फूलती है, जिससे असंतोष और विभाजन के लिए उर्वर भूमि तैयार होती है। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

(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

Feeling of relative deprivation along with historical injustices communalism has gripped the Indian society.



Communalism :- Due to economic deprivation

1) Division of society based on economic conditions (Ex) → Rich hindu jotedars of Bengal vs poor muslim peasants

2) Feeling associated with hatred due to class conflicts (Ex) → Hindu Jemmi zamindars and related result by Moeppalah Muslims

3) Feeling of Relative deprivation.

#) Due to social exclusion

1) Not given due voice (Ex) → During home rule movement ~~most~~ Hindu icons were openly celebrated.

2) Lack of integration in society
(Ex) → violence against Sikhs in Pakistan

3) Political privilege from social exclusion
(Ex) → Muzaffargarh riots in UP.

Other factors

1) Colonial legacy :-
a) Principles of divide & rule
(Ex) → Partition of Bengal
b) Formation of Muslim League & Two-nation theory.

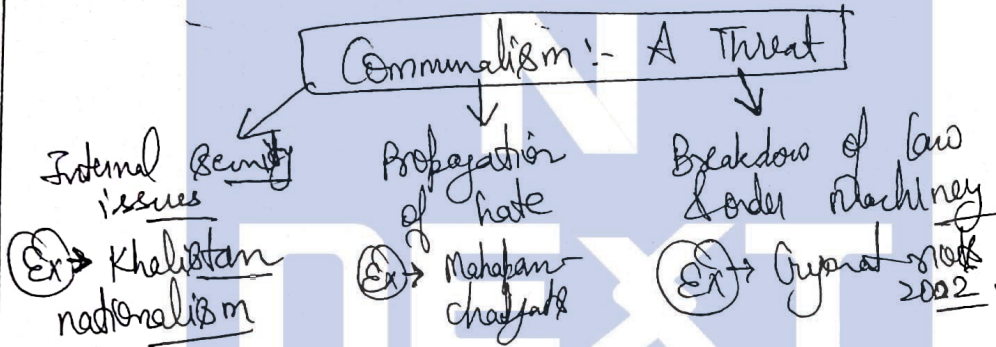
2) Political factors

a) To gain support of majority population (Ex) → Recent Maharashtra

Openly give hate speeches.

3) ~~Apathy~~ ^{Culture} of hate (Ex) → Propagation of NE Delhi Riots due to irresponsible media

4) Apathy of law enforcement agencies (Ex) → Laxardasical approach in curbing Mob Lynching.



Need of the hour

1) To control mob lynching via Tejseen Banawali Case guidelines → Special police units, Breakdown of perpetrators, victim compensation fund.

2) Responsible media → Better oversight & regulation.

3) Enforcing MCC during election in legal manner. → To tackle political communalism

There is need to follow our duty (Art 51A) to promote brotherhood & unity in India.