

NEXT IAS

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(To be filled by candidate)

Code : TC071

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MTS IGP Batch 2023

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

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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. 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.
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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

The Indian Philosophical
thought is a composite mixture of
syncretism seen from philosophies of North
& South coming together to form a unique
system.

Fabric of Indian philosophy - Northern
influences

- 1) Concept of Ahimsa came from Buddhism which originated in Bihar.
- 2) Asteya from Jainism which came from North India.
- 3) Dhamma policy of Ashoka an integral part of Indian philosophy.
- 4) Religious syncretism shown by Suhl-g-Kul Dine-Plalut of Akbar.

1) Spiritual knowledge and philosophy from Upanishads - Eg- Katha Upanishad, Maha Upanishad.

2) Sufi philosophy showing love for god came from North India.

Indian philosophy - enrichment from South

1) concept of bhakti from Alvars & Nayanars in South India.

2) women's equality & participation through Sangam poems like Jivukulal, Sillapattikaram.

3) Advaita - universal monism by Shankara-acharya from Kerala.

4) Nature based worship philosophy through sacred groves of western Ghats.

The rich amalgamation of North & South created a unique Indian philosophy system which can guide the world to steer through global challenges.

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 18th century India saw the age of reformation, social change and renaissance pioneered by various people partly due to opposition to colonial rule, partly due to orthodoxy of Indian society.

Social change impulse - response to colonial rule

- 1) Led to rediscovery of Indian scriptures like Vedas, Upanishads talking of monism.
- 2) Swami Dayanand Saraswati's Arya Samaj was result of colonial subjugation of Indian values which prompted Dayanand to "return back to vedas".
- 3) Colonial rule & supremacy led to imposition of western values which people did not like.

Thus in order to challenge the western domination view that India was not a civilization, people began looking for rediscovery of Indian values which were progressive & ushered in change.

However, most of social reform movements were in response to orthodoxy, along with support of British rule

- Abolishing Sati by Raja Ram Mohan Roy through Bentick's help.
- Child Marriage age banned by BN Malabari efforts.
- Reformation in Islam led by Syed Ahmed Khan :
- Rehnumai Mazdayis Sabha by Narseji for Parsi reformation.

Indian social reforms was a result of both opposition to colonial rule and wish to reform the Indian society to unite them for max struggle ahead.

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 was a bloody movement led by Bolsheviks which led to overthrowing of Tsarist Monarchy in Russia, leading to establishment of USSR.

Factors leading to Russian Revolution

- 1) Absolutist nature of monarchs like Qian alienated the people.
- 2) Russian participation in World War I and high human losses associated with it.
- 3) Famine and Economic depression in Russia leading to poor standard of living.
- 4) Ideological appeal of communism attracting peasants who were oppressed.

Consequences of Russian revolution

- 1) Russia pulled out of World War leading to quicker resolution of war.
- 2) Establishment of USSR, paving way for cold war.
- 3) Rise of communist parties and movements around the world.
- 4) Revolutions toppling authoritarian govt in other parts of world.

Influence on Indian National Movement

- 1) Influenced extremists like revolutionaries like Bhagat Singh, forming HSRA.
- 2) Rise of socialist leaders like Nehru, Bose in congress.
- 3) Communist party was a stakeholder core in INN - Eg MS Roy, Jay Prakash Narayan.
- 4) Socialist organisations mushroomed in INC, making movement more broad based.

The Russian revolution showed the power of masses which helped Indian masses understand 'atmshakti' to fight British.

Q.4

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

(150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

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

(Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks

Earth receives heat from the sun. Owing to variations in the same, there were variations in temperature distribution on Earth's surface.

Uneven temperature distribution
— reasons

- 1) Uneven insolation - given the slanting rays of sun, the tropical regions get more heat as direct sun rays fall on earth.
- 2) Tilt of Earth's axis → responsible for uneven insolation - North Hemisphere more heat during Feb, March, April, May, June.
- 3) Ocean currents → warm ocean currents create warm temp - eg Gulf stream in America,
cold ocean current creates cool temp
eg Labrador current

- 1) Influence of local winds can cause change in temperature - Eg. Chinook can cause rise in temperature.
- 2) Uneven distribution of land & water - North Hemisphere has greater temperature variations than Southern Hemisphere as land is more in North.
- 3) Presence of cloud over region can cause change in insolation leading to difference in temperatures.

Therefore variation in factors of heat & temperature budget cause variations in temperature distribution around the world.

- 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 of glaciers has accelerated in the recent past as per IPCC report indicating a rise in temperature breaching 1.5°C . The melting has serious environmental, social impacts.

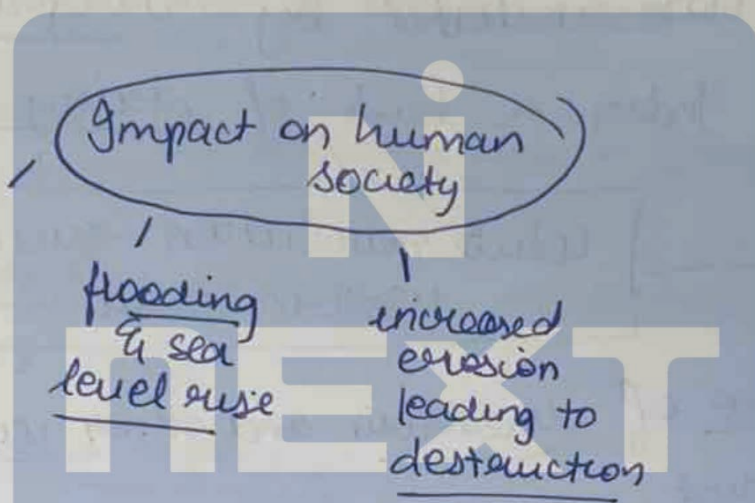
Impacts on Environment

- 1) Reduced marine biodiversity as stenohaline organisms affected due to influx of freshwater.
- 2) Positive feedback loop due to higher evaporation leading to more melting of glaciers.
- 3) Reduced albedo due to lesser glaciers leading to more heat being absorbed.
- 4) Thawing of ice can release stored carbon increasing green house gas.

1) Rise in incidence of vector & tropical diseases like Malaria, dengue due to more moisture

2) Extinction of terrestrial animals like polar bears, penguins etc as their habitat is fragmented.

water scarcity



Measures

- 1) Geo textiles to cover glaciers to prevent melting
- 2) Geo engineering techniques to reduce circulation to reduce evaporation
- 3) Shifting to green technologies to reduce GHG emissions - eg - green hydrogen.
- 4) Closing sea routes through ice to reduce impact of shipping.
- 5) Studies by NSAR radar etc to provide data for formulating policies.

glaciers are a reserve of resources, if protected they can sustain our growth.

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

'Food' was a cooperative movement which was initiated by Vaughese Kherani making India a hub of dairy production.

White revolution - successful in Western India

- 1) Presence of Maldharis and other communities in west.
- 2) Higher dependence on pastoralism than on settled agriculture.
- 3) Culture of mixed farming in west India.
- 4) Presence of indigenous breeds like Friesian.
- 5) Proactive women participation making the ~~work~~ movement a success.
- 6) Presence of cooperatives like KAIRA to spearhead the movement.

The factors listed ensured emergence of AMUL and led to success of white revolution in west India, particularly Gujarat (Anand).

Why ~~green~~ White Revolution's not to other regions

→ excessive focus on food grains, due to Green revolution

→ poor cooperative culture in North India during 1960s, 1970s.

→ lack of innovative leadership.

How to ensure ~~green~~ White Revolution to other regions

- 1) SHGs and FPOs to be equipped with cold storage chains
- 2) Indigenous cow breed resistant to diseases promoted by Rashtriya Gokul Mission
- 3) Better fodder cultivation strategies to complement livestock rearing.

White Revolution 2.0, with aim to promote mixed farming can double an farmer's income.

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 refers

to study of seismic / earthquake waves to understand the Earth's interior structure as it is an indirect source to study our Earth.

Seismic investigation - understanding our earth

- 1) The seismograph helps record seismic waves helping understand nature of material through which waves pass.
- 2) Divergent plate boundaries spew out lava which is a source to understand core.
- 3) Measurement of surface waves can help understand solid state of Earth's interior as they travel only through solids.

1) The shadow zones of P & S waves reveal the interior composition of earth

However, this information is secondary data causing limitations.

1) Error in recording seismograph can cause wrong info on earth's interior

2) Doesn't tell about internal composition of core.

3) Not a regular activity, thus data sample are less.

Other geomorphological

events like

1) Volcano - spews magma - direct source

2) geysers - hot water from beneath

3) meteors - direct source to understand the earth's structure:

Earth's seismic investigation

coupled with other methods can help

in understand the 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

Demographic transition refers to change in patterns of population. Given the diversities in India, demographic transition is also varied proving a double edged sword.

Different pace of demographic transition

- 1) Replacement level of 2.1 TFR reached earlier in Southern states than in North (NFHS 5)
- 2) Lower Mortality (Maternal) & Infant in South than in North (9/1000 in KL - Maternal mortality 64/1000 in UP)
- 3) Higher Human development indicators in Southern region compared to Northern region.

2) Faster urbanisation rate in Western India compared to other regions

Population growth - doubly edged sword

Positives

- ↳ High population is a potential labour force & human capital
- ↳ Cheap labour attracts investment in India.
- ↳ Southern states reaching TFR 2.1 earlier helped to reduce strain on resources.

Negatives

- ↳ Population asset is liability if not skilled & educated
- ↳ Increased govt expenditure on welfare services
- ↳ Rise of ageing population post replacement rate reduces attractiveness of economy.

Proactive skilling & opportunities to our youth population must ^{be} ensured so that we can reap demographic dividend for Amrit Kaal.

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





- 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





- 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 fought

3 wars with Pakistan - 1948, 1965 and 1971 war coupled with Kargil conflict in 1999 and on the eastern side we fought 1962 war with China, contrary to the foreign policy goal of peace, showing the wars were forced on us.

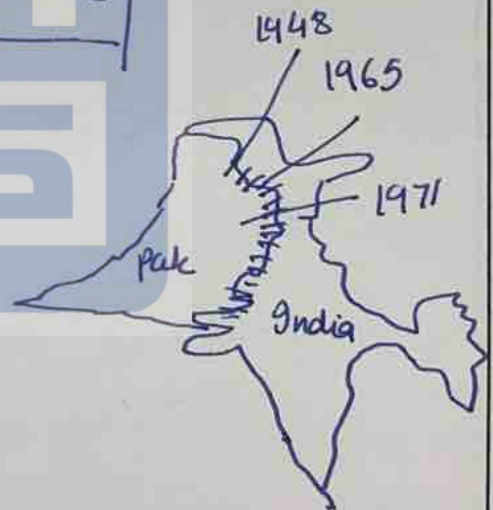
Causes of the war

1) Indo-Pak war - 1948

2) Kashmir issue unresolved
as both states laid claim to Kashmir

3) Diversión from domestic politics by Pakistan
by playing India card.

4) 'Bleed by thousand cuts' strategy of Pakistan



- 1) 1971 war was due to flow of refugees from East Pakistan due to cultural oppression by West Pakistan.
- 2) Illegal occupation of Indian territory in Jammu hills led to Kargil war.

Indo-China war

- ↳ lack of delimited LAC leading to overlaps b/w India and China
- ↳ contested claims over Sumatral Pradesh & Arcaichun (Ladakh)
- ↳ China's expansionist policies due to middle kingdom mentality
- ↳ Power asymmetry b/w India & China and refugee to Tibetan monks like Dalai Lama.

Impact of war on bilateral relations

- 1) Reduced trust and interaction with both countries
- Eg- No diplomatic relations with China till Nehru became PM.

- 1) Increased militarisation of borders in both LoC and LAC.
- 2) Pakistan's defeat brought in state sponsored terrorism in Ind-Pak relation equations.
- 3) Common grievances against India led to rise of Pakistan-China axis.
- 4) Spillover effect in relations in form of Galwan clash and LoC ceasefire violations.
- 5) Led to negative perception on India & Pakistan among both countries.

However, due to globalisation & LPG reforms 1991, India decided to have good economic relations with China to foster economic growth. Progress in this led to 1993 agreement along ~~the~~ Border of LAC.

The South Asian region should turn from least integrated to most integrated by shedding the legacy of war just like EU dial.

Q.12 बंगाल के समेकन की प्रक्रिया, जो प्लासी के युद्ध के बाद शुरू हुई तथा बक्सर के युद्ध में समाप्त हुई। क्या आपकी 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 Plassey (1757)

fought between Robert Clive and Nawab of Bengal

and Battle of Buxar (1764) fought between

EIC, Bengal and Mughals are known as

empire creating battles as they helped consolidate

British power in India.

Battle of Plassey led & culminated in Battle of Buxar.

- 1) Battle of Plassey led Mir Jafar to become the Nawab of Bengal.
- 2) Gave British free hand in trade through duty free trade.
- 3) Bengal had to pay war reparations & tributes to EIC officials which was getting beyond capacity of EIC.

2) Frequent interferences in Bengal administration by the British.

Mir Jafar's independent and strong character coupled with unrealistic demands of British led Mir Jafar to join with Awadh & Mughals to oust the EIC from India. This led to Battle of Buxar in 1764.

Buxar more important than Plassey.

- 2) Buxar was more important as it led to divisive rights of Bengal to EIC.
- 2) Ensured equal role (rule) of EIC and Nawab in the region.
- 2) Gave EIC the right to conduct free trade increasing their economic power.
- 2) Treaty of Allahabad with Mughal ruler made them on equal footing.

with prestigious Mughals.

- 1) Awadh as a buffer state helped them to ensure protection to Bengal EIC establishment.
- 2) Buxar gave them power & legitimacy to dictate peace and administrative terms to Mughals.

However, the importance of Plassey cannot be discounted as Plassey laid the foundation and confidence for EIC success in India. Buxar strengthened & consolidated the British rule in India.

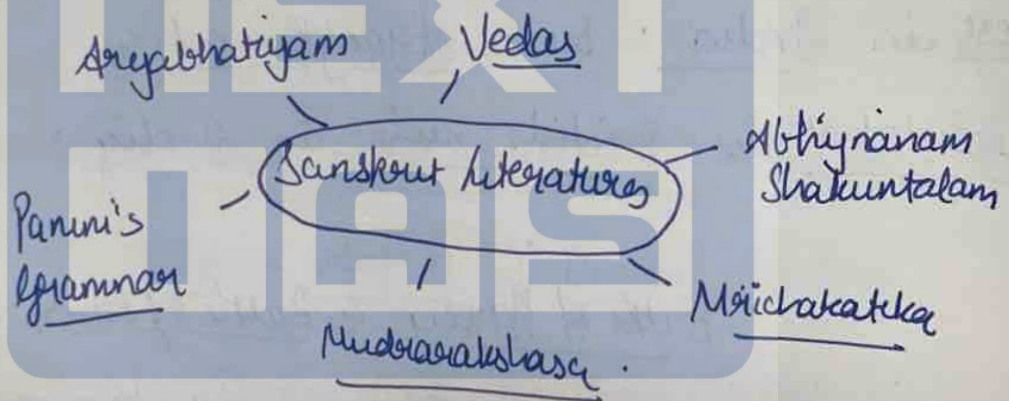
Battle of Plassey & Battle of Buxar

though was important for British, it was equally important for India as it showed the cost of infighting & factionalism, teaching us to ensure unity & integrity as Constitutional provisions.

- Q.13 संस्कृत साहित्य सामान्य रूप से और विशेषतः गुप्त काल में प्राचीन भारत के साहित्यिक इतिहास के लिए एक उच्च मानक स्थापित करता है। विवेचना कीजिए। (250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक
- Sanskrit literature in general and particularly in the Guptan age set a high watermark for the literary history of ancient India. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15 Marks

Gupta age in 6th century AD showed proliferation of literary works in Sanskrit, thus earning the epithet of "Golden Age of Indian Culture".

Famous Sanskrit literatures



Given the high literary quality and royal patronage, Sanskrit literature in Ancient India set a high watermark.

Ancient India

4 Vedas (Rig Veda) written in Sanskrit

ideal with hymns, praises for gods with rituals (Dranyakos) written elaborately.

1) Upanishads dealing with spiritual life, moksha written in Sanskrit, show relevance even today Eg - Vasudhainu Kutchumbakam from Maha Upanishad.

2) Sanskrit Buddhist works like Buddhacharita and Milindapanho inspired later eulogy indicating their high quality

Gupta Age

1) Presence of luminaries like Kalidasa in Navaratnas of Chandragupta II led to proliferation of Sanskrit works.

2) Abhijnanam Shakuntalam, Meghadoota etc Sanskrit epics which are stories dealing with human lives, told even today.

3) Elaborate grammars eulogy of Sanskrit in Panini's Ashtadhyayi.

- 1) Sanskrit works dealing with medicine like Charakasamhita ensured scientific temper.
- 2) Apastambiyam, the sanskrit work on maths set standards for mathematic work.
- 3) Mudrarasiksha by Vishakhadutta shows vivid political-social life during Mauryan age.

Thus given the high quality & viividness of works, range of subjects and royal patronage, Sanskrit works in Ancient India & Gupta age present high watermark.

However, ancient India also saw vernacular works setting high standards.

- 1) Indica by Megasthenes.
- 2) Lingampoons like Jirukivral, Sillaputkarans
- 3) Deepavamsa & Mahavamsa in Pali
- 4) Jipitakay in Prakrit etc.

Thus the high watermark works of Sanskrit & Vernacular languages ensured cultural revivalism to masses paving way for

2.14 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

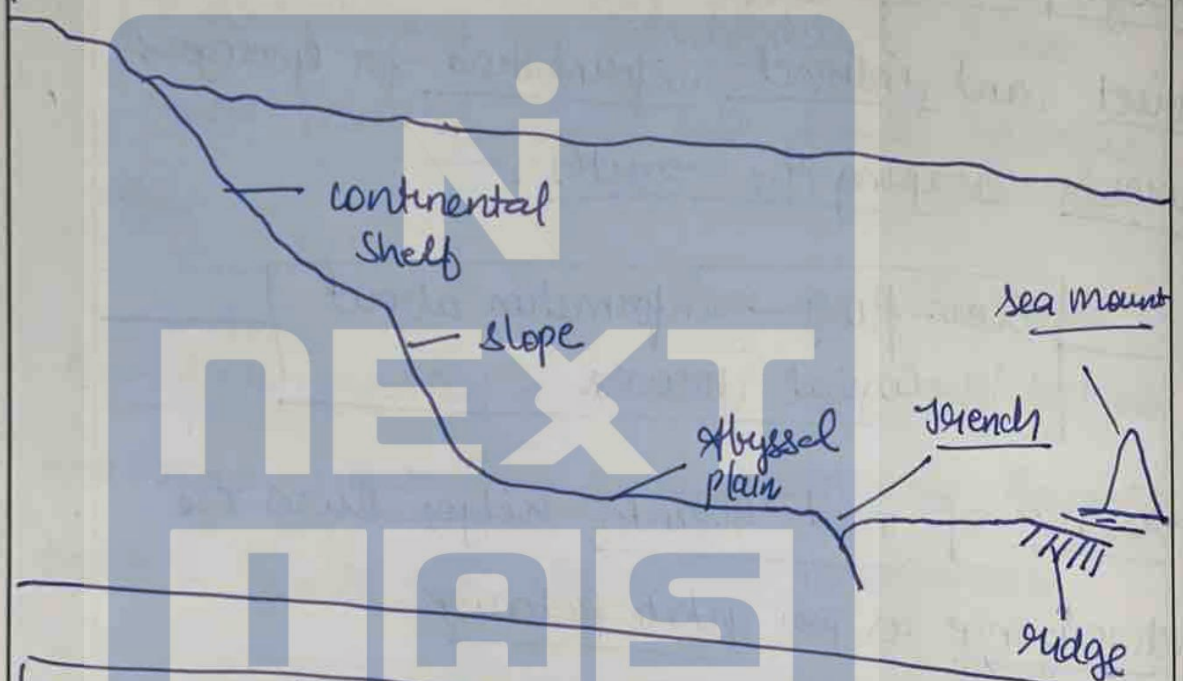
Ocean floors are beset with geographical features which are a source of direct and indirect information for geological processes shaping the earth.

Ocean floor - information about geological process

- 1) Presence of mid Atlantic ridges show the divergence as per plate tectonics
- 2) Trenches in ocean floor show convergence of plates.
- 3) Sea Guyots and Mounts indicate volcanism in oceans.
- 4) submarine canyons show movement of sediments to ocean carried by river.

↳ cracks in ocean floor indicate cracking due to earthquake.

Major features of Ocean floor



Continental shelf → has high gradient, regions extending from land till slope.

Thickness varies from region to region
 [Arctic - 200km (Siberia)] [Chile - 10-15kms]

Continental slope or break → High gradient, sudden steeping down of the shelf.

Abyssal plains → 0 gradient; very smooth
plains, one of the flattest plains on earth

Significance in study of oceanography

- 1) Helps in mapping of resources as most resources found in shelf. Eg - Oil in Siberian shelf
- 2) Predicts the time and intensity of tsunami if shelf and slope studied correctly.
- 3) A source to study geomorphic processes like volcanism, tectonic plate.
- 4) Helps in predicting the impact of events like El Niño due to ocean currents.
- 5) can help in restoration of marine biodiversity
Eg. Mapping of ocean floor to establish Masom Park in Gujarat
- 6) can mine out minerals like Poly metallic nodules.
Ocean floors are rich
reservoirs of knowledge & resource. Responsible extraction through responsible exploration can help complement India's growth story.

Q.15

दुर्लभ पृथ्वी तत्त्वों (दुर्लभ मृदा धातुएँ) की बढ़ती माँग के साथ, उनका वितरण वैश्विक अर्थव्यवस्था का एक महत्त्वपूर्ण पहलू बन गया है। वैश्विक स्तर पर दुर्लभ पृथ्वी तत्त्वों के वितरण, उनके उपयोग और उनके निष्कर्षण के पर्यावरणीय प्रभावों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

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

Rare Earth Elements refers

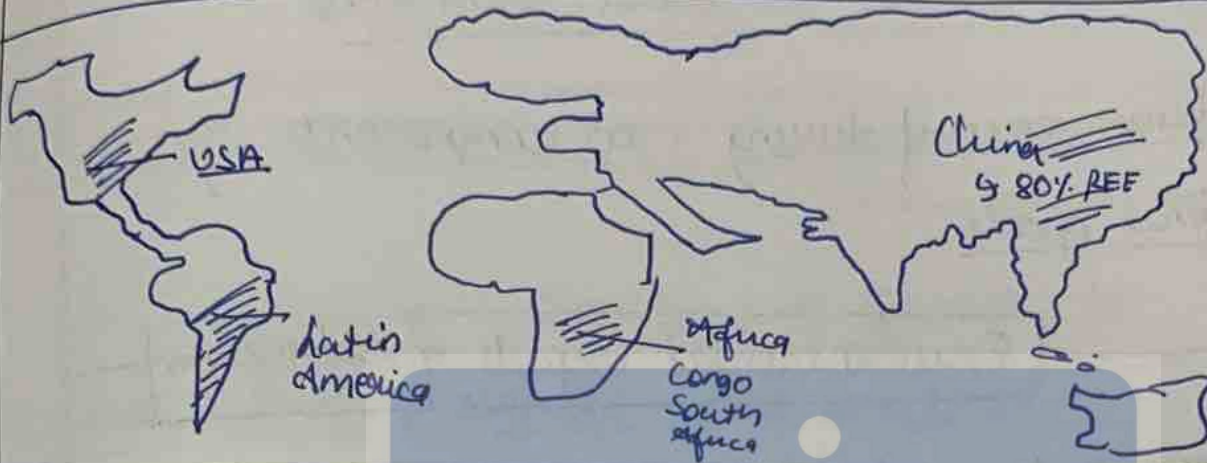
to the 17 REEs in Lanthanum group which are distributed unevenly but are critical for manufacturing many important components.

growing demand for REEs

- 1) Increasing demand for electronics as many components are made from REEs
- 2) Rise in chip manufacturing and semiconductor requires REE in greater numbers.
- 3) Defense indigenisation by countries like India raised the demand for REEs.
- 4) AI and ML supremacy race led to scramble for REE among big countries

Thus, regions have REE are the new arenas of attention.
eg - Cobalt in Congo, REE in Latin America

Distribution of REE



Unequal REE distribution

- ↳ China - nearly 70-80% of REE
- ↳ USA - 2nd largest producer of REE
- ↳ Latin America → Lithium Triangle
 - ↳ Argentina
 - ↳ Bolivia
 - ↳ Chile
- ↳ Congo (Africa) → cobalt and REEs

Use of REE

- ↳ used to manufacture integrated circuits in mobile phones and electronic gadgets
- ↳ manufacturing of semiconductors and chips
- ↳ used for storage of potential energy thus leading to energy security

- 1) used in manufacturing of renewable energy components like PV coated solar cells.
- 2) defense manufacturing, as components of defense goods

Environmental impacts of extraction

- 1) large scale deforestation for mining - Eg amazon cleared for lithium
- 2) Rising air and water pollution due to dust when extracted.
- 3) Groundwater depletion as groundwater may be exploited during mining leading to droughts
- 4) Diseases due to prolonged exposure like Itai Itai or Black foot
- 5) Loss of biodiversity in mining areas.

Responsible extraction using minimal impact techniques coupled with diversification can reduce the threats due to distribution of REEs across globe.

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

The flow of tourists to Shimla, Kullu, Hanali and cyclical ecological damages caused due to natural disasters show the impact of tourism on hilly areas

Factors increasing the tourism beyond ecological capacity

- 1) Rising temperatures due to global warming make people flock to hill stations
- 2) Rising incomes among middle class enable more people to visit the hill stations
- 3) Unplanned urbanisation and flouting of rules led to proliferation of hotels and resorts.

- 1) Lack of proper studies and advisory nature of committees led to inaction of recommendations
- 2) Increased connectivity through better roads increased all year access to hill stations
- 3) social media romanticised hill destinations

Potential Environmental Impacts

- 1) Depletion of water level due to overconsumption
- 2) Lack of proper drainage facilities leading to flooding - e.g. Mussoorie
- 3) landslides & erosion due to unplanned urbanisation - e.g. Shimla landslide in 2023
- 4) Groundwater depletion due to lesser percolation owing to concretisation.
- 5) light pollution in hilly areas
- 6) land subsidence - e.g. Toshimata

- 2) Poor waste management and excess waste leading to soil pollution and degradation.
- 3) Disturbance in migratory paths of animals.
Eg - Siberian cranes disturbed due to light pollution

Measures for sustainable tourism

- 1) Pass based entry to ensure entry within the carrying capacity.
- 2) Use of bamboo, leaves etc for circular economy to reduce waste generation. (bamboo plates, cups)
- 3) Disaster zone mapping and stopping all urbanisation activities where carrying capacity is breached. Eg - M K Mishra Committee report bans const in Jashimati
- 4) Natural resorts integrating with nature & minimal construction
- 5) Robust public transport system to ensure lesser priv vehicles in hill stations.

Thus community participation with responsible tourism can ensure sustainable & profitability from hill stations

Q.17

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

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

Monsoon refers to seasonal reversal of winds which is intrinsic to Indian subcontinent. Monsoons are variety of trade winds which pick up moisture while coming to India, causing heavy rainfall.

Monsoon - factors

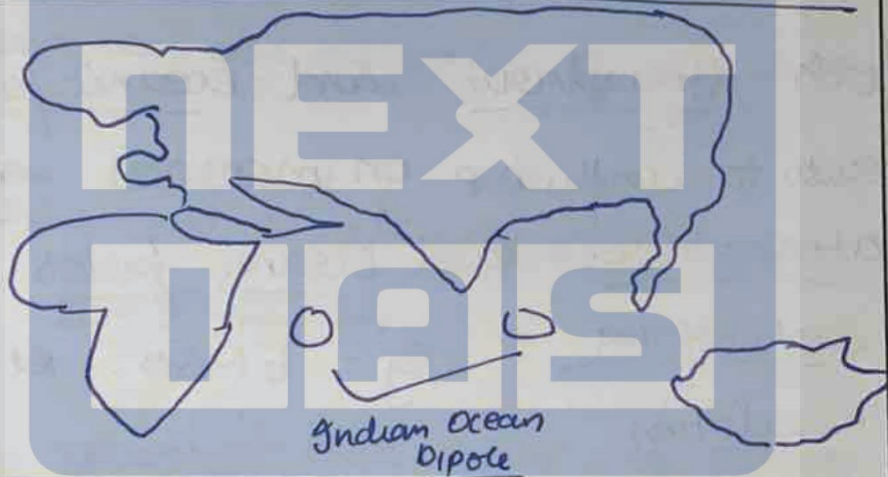
Atmospheric factors

- presence of low pressure ITCZ attracts monsoon winds to India from south hemisphere
- Jet streams like Eastern Somali Jet-stream in central India provide favourable conditions for monsoons.
- Intense heating of Tibetan plateau leads to formation of low pressure attracting



Monsoon

- 1) Western disturbances during retreating monsoons brought by Western jet streams
- 2) relative humidity in air influences the carrying capacity of cloud leading to monsoons as India has high relative and absolute humidity

Oceanic factors

- 1) El Nino → warm ocean current in Peru & cold ocean current along the coast leads to reductions in monsoon.

- 2) La Nina - colder ocean current in Peru & warm current in Australia leads to stronger monsoon.

1) Indian Ocean Dipole

↳ Positive IOI - increases monsoon

↳ Negative IOI - reduces monsoon

2) Madden Julian Oscillation → if positive, monsoon is positively good, if negative, reduces monsoon's intensity

It is the intermingling of both atmospheric and oceanic factors which leads to influence on monsoon as both atmosphere and oceanic factors influence each other - Eg - ENSO - El Nino Southern Oscillation

Studying these complex patterns can help us identify the complexities of monsoon, cushioning us from shock of unpredictable monsoon.

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

India being an old civilization state has both traditions and modernity coexisting together, leading to frequent clashes. Thus to protect status quo, traditions impede change.

Traditions impeding change - reasons

- 1) ~~can~~ change seen as too radical - Eg live in relations
- 2) seen as breaking and destabilising Indian society - Eg - LG-BT relations
- 3) changes can disrupt our social institutions Eg- intercaste marriage disrupts caste.
- 4) breaks the dominance of the upper class and caste.

Thus to avoid the above said effects, traditions were used to impede the changes to maintain the society as it is.

To overcome traditions & bring in changes social legislations are fruitful too

- They carry power of punishment, thus making people follow the rules.

Some social legislations overcoming traditions

- Protection of Civil Rights Act 1955 bans tradition of untouchability
- Articles 14, 15, 16 promotes equality among all
- Special Marriages Act 1956 & promotes inter religion marriage, diluting religious tradition
- Prevention of Atrocities against SC, ST Act protects the rights of SC, STs against traditions of discrimination.
- Supreme Court decriminalising some sex relations

However, these social legislations have some limitations

Limitations

- 1) Poor implementation by law enforcement due to caste loyalties, religion loyalties etc.
- 2) Misuse of the laws for vendetta - Eg SC observed increase in misuse of prevention of atrocities against SC-ST Act
- 3) Judicial pendency leads to denial of justice & social progress envisioned by these laws
- 4) Protests and resistance from people upholding traditions.

Way forward

- 1) social & behavioural change among people to imbibe the social legislations
 - 2) Delegating power to state government for region specific social legislations
- social legislations based on Constitution must form the basis for social evolution to do away with traditions violating dignity & equality

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

Given that by 2050, 48% of Indian population is expected to reside in urban areas, planned urbanisation is the key to manage the challenge arising due to proliferation of slums.

Slums - result of lopsided & vested urban policies

- 1) Excessive development of green belts leads to overcrowding, thus leading to rise of slums for habitation.
- 2) Increase in land prices due to demand force people to live in shanties of slums.
- 3) Poor employment opportunities reduces purchasing power, preventing people from having proper shelters.

- 1) ~~Lack of~~ lack of proper WASH facilities in slums due to neglect of Municipalities
- 2) Increased incidence of diseases in slum areas due to poor drainage facilities.
- 3) Lack of proper documents leads to slum proliferation as these are informal structures

7

~~These slums~~

Slums - a result of socio-economic inequality

- 1) rural poverty leads to large scale migration to urban centres leading to development of slums.
- 2) poor income for marginalised make slums an attractive choice for them for living.
- 3) Reduced education & skilling leads to poverty & people moving to slums as people ^{they} remain unemployed.

The slums are a result of the problem of lopsided development and poor socio-economic factors of people.

Way forward

- 1) Develop Tier 2 and Tier 3 cities to reduce burden on Tier 1 cities like Mumbai.
- 2) Satellite and new towns to reduce congestion.
- 3) Urban employment schemes like in Himachal to reduce urban poverty.
- 4) Schemes like PM Awasas Yojana to ensure good housing for all.
- 5) SMART CITIES & AMRUT mission to make our cities future ready.

Slum rehabilitation using PPP model in Smart Cities can ensure SDG goal 11 and sustainable habitat for all.

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

(250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

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

(Answer in 250 words) 15 Marks

Communalism refers to use of religion for vested interests creating deep divisions and disorders within the society. It is a result of economic deprivation and social exclusion.

Communalism comes from economic deprivation

1) Economic fruits reaching one community, depriving others lead to discontentment

Eg- Muslims economically deprived during British rule led to communalism.

2) leads to demands for preferential treatment based on religion

3) creates religion oriented business groups

Eg- Solidarity group

coupled with economic deprivation, social exclusion causes as economic deprivation reduces equal access to resources.

Communalism thrives in
social exclusion

- 1) Demand for separate systems based on religious lines when people feel they are out of systems. Eg - Demand for separate electorates
- 2) Rise of communal politics as politicians use the idea of exclusion based on religion. Eg - Muslim League led by Jinnah & Y Khan.
- 3) Social exclusion leads to animosity and distrust among people.

The economic deprivation & social exclusion set ground for communalism leading to illusion and discontent.

- 1) Communal speeches and hate speeches to create division among people.
- 2) Acts of mob lynching due to communal tensions fanned by communalism (Eg → Dadri mob lynching)
- 3) Prots and violence as a symbol of discontent and divisions (Eg, Muzaffarnagar riots)

way forward

- 1) Development of backward classes & religious groups as per Sachar committee report.
- 2) Communal speech as a ground for disqualification under RPA 1951
- 3) All party & community meetings (Vadodara model) to reduce tensions.

Communalism must give way to brotherhood to ensure unity & integrity as envisioned in Constitution