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(To be filled by candidate)

Code : TC071

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Registration Number : PTP 220487 Date of Examination : 08/08/2023

Exam Centre : Old Rajinder Nagar

Bhopal

Online

MTS IGP Batch 2023

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

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SUBJECT/PAPER
GENERAL STUDIES

Invigilator's Sign. :

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Evaluator Code :

Q.No	Pg.No.	Maximum Marks	Marks	Total
1	1			
2	3			
3	5			
4	7			
5	9			
6	11			
7	13			
8	15			
9	17			
10	19			
11	21			
12	24			
13	27			
14	30			
15	33			
16	36			
17	39			
18	42			
19	45			
20	48			
Grand Total				

Signature

MACRO COMMENTS



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DONT'S

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2. Do not write anything other than the actual answers to the questions anywhere inside your QCA Booklet.
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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 PHILOSOPHY is a symbol of cultural assimilation of legions, religion, caste and gender, representing INDIAN ethos of "unity in DIVERSITY"¹²

INDIAN PHILOSOPHICAL thought to North INDIA.

• CONTRIBUTION of Buddha, Mahavira to rise of JAINISM & BUDDHISM
ex: Tirthatna, Anekantavada of JAINS

• Ashoka's patronage to AJIVIKA sect in Barabar caves (BIHAR)

• in SHAD-DARSHANA, PATANJALI'S yoga sutra is from centre such as TAKSHASHILA (current day Afghanistan)

• similarly NYAYA school of sage Gautama is from North of Vindhyas.

• Bhakti saints such as KABIR, MIRABAI, LAL DED are from northern India.

CONTRIBUTION from Southern INDIA.

Tiruvalluvar's TIRUKURAL is symbol of SANBAM literature.

2. VEDANTA developed by ADI Shankaracharya led to HINDU revivalism

ex: 4 MUTTS established for cultural unity

3. Sri Ramanujacharya developed ADVAITA VEDANTA

or Qualified non dualism ex: BITA Bhashya

4. Madhvaracharya's Pushtimay is from South India.

5. Contribution of Alvars and Nayannars.

ex: NALARIYA divyaprabandam

6. AKKAMAHADEVI & role of Basavaranna's Anubhava mundaps

7. Cultural composers such as Tyagaraja, Annamacharya, Ramadasu in UNIVERSALISING Philosophy

Hence, Contribution of both regions have led to strengthening INDIA's "SALAD BOWL"

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

INDIAN social reforms in 19th century marked
"INDIAN renaissance" in removing practices
and beliefs that were against humanity
ex: SATI abolition

INDIAN
society impulse
as response to
OPPOSING
Colonial
rule

→ 1. Derozio's Young Bengal
movement against British
control on free speech

→ 2. Vivekananda's Ramakrishna
Mission to build self confident
INDIANS.

↳ 3. Prathana Samaj "child
marriage parts" to stop
Child marriage incidents

↳ 4. SWADESHI movement as reaction
to British rule & divide policy
ex: adoption of khadis
local products

⑤ steps by Gandhi on Harijan Sabha, weekly Harijan magazine were to stop division of society
 ex: Poona pact on joint electorates

Colonial progressive laws such as SATI, widow remarriage Act

However use of colonial rule for social change

Colonial policies helped in social change
 ex: Age of consent, Sarda act

Also due to education provided by Colonial Power
 ex: rise of Middle classes questioning practice.

↳ Syed Ahmed Khan used colonial policy for promoting Muslim education

hence it must be seen that social change was built on two prongs that created conducive features for Mass mobilisation in INDIAN national struggle.

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 in [1917-19] or OCTOBER REVOLUTION happened in overthrowing Tsar conservative regime and establishing SOCIALIST state of USSR.

FACTORS that led to Russian revolution

1. Tsar regime oppression
2. War time (WW I) costs and inflation
3. Public costs and rising poverty ex: Bread was costly
4. leadership of Stolshiniks and LENIN
5. loss of lives during WWI of Russian soldiers.

CONSEQUENCES

1. Cement ideology of SOCIALISM
2. strengthened idea of UNIONISM, Cooperatives ex: Kolkhoes.

3. risk of precedents for cold war rivalry on ideologies
4. Policy of appeasement to Italy and Germany ex: Munich conference.
5. leading to NAZISM and crimes on Jews & World war II ex: Concentration camps.

IMPACT on INDIAN national movement

1. Dadabhai Naoroji participated in IInd International
 2. percolation of SOCIALIST ideas & 1927 trials of Lucknow conspiracy
 3. formation of S. A. Dange led COMMUNIST party
 4. SOCIALISM in INC policies ex: Faizpur-agriculture declaration for land reform.
 5. strengthened INDIAN democratic Socialism as ideal & post independent policy ex: Planning Commission.
- hence, Russian revolution was watershed in 20th century early upto 1991 USSR collapse.

Q.4

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

(150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

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

(Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks

Temperature varies on EARTH surface based on various factors that impact adaptation & survival.

FACTORS

1. temperature at equator is UNIFORM due to CENTRALITY and uniform solar insolation
ex: Rainforests of Congo
2. As latitude increases, temperature VARIATION increases
ex: At Poles - 6 month summer/winter
3. TILT of earth's axis leads to SEASON formation.
ex: Antarctica - Coldest temperature.
4. CONTINENTACITY or land mass interior is cold
ex: SIBERIA.

5. Presence of water bodies creates Moderating effect due to sea & land breezes
ex: Coastal areas moderate temperature
6. hilly areas lead to different temperature due to ALTITUDE
ex: Himalayas.
7. Green house gas emissions also impact temperature
ex: Los Vegas smog
8. Ocean currents impact formation of deserts
cold
ex: Benguela current on
forming Kalahari desert.
9. Land Topography - rocks lead to Higher temperature.
ex: KARST landscapes.
10. winds & air masses lead to temperature variation

as temperature further increases, there is a need for enhancing studies on distribution & variation [ex: NISAR]

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

Almost 1/3rd glaciers have started melting in Hindu-Kush - Himalayan zone as per AR6 report creating wide spread challenges (HKH)

ex: HKH as water tower of India, China & Asian countries

GLACIER melt implication

1. it reduces ALBEDO and enhances solar insolation

2. it creates POSITIVE feedback loop

ex: rise in ARTIC Amplification with faster pace.

3. it can lead to disasters such as GLACIAL lake outburst floods ex: Uttarakhand.

4. impact INDIA's climatic divide or monsoon irregularity

5. impact seismic activity
ex: Avalanches.
6. creates water crisis.
ex: 80% rivers perennial source can be extinguished.
7. lead to loss of lives and livelihoods

MEASURES TO TACKLE

1. Control on Black carbon, PM 2.5, PM 10.
2. sensors to study glacier and glacial lakes
ex: SIKKIM.
3. balanced development
ex: JOSHIMATH zoning
4. using technology such as RISAT, ISRO remote sensing for glaciers.
5. reduce green house gas emissions
6. Life movement for sense consumption
as M. C. Mishra Committee recommended, there is need for glacier monitoring & also studying zones proximate to glaciers in SUSTAINABLE development.

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 is operation focused that led to COOPERATIZATION of Milk production

ex: INDIA as layers producer

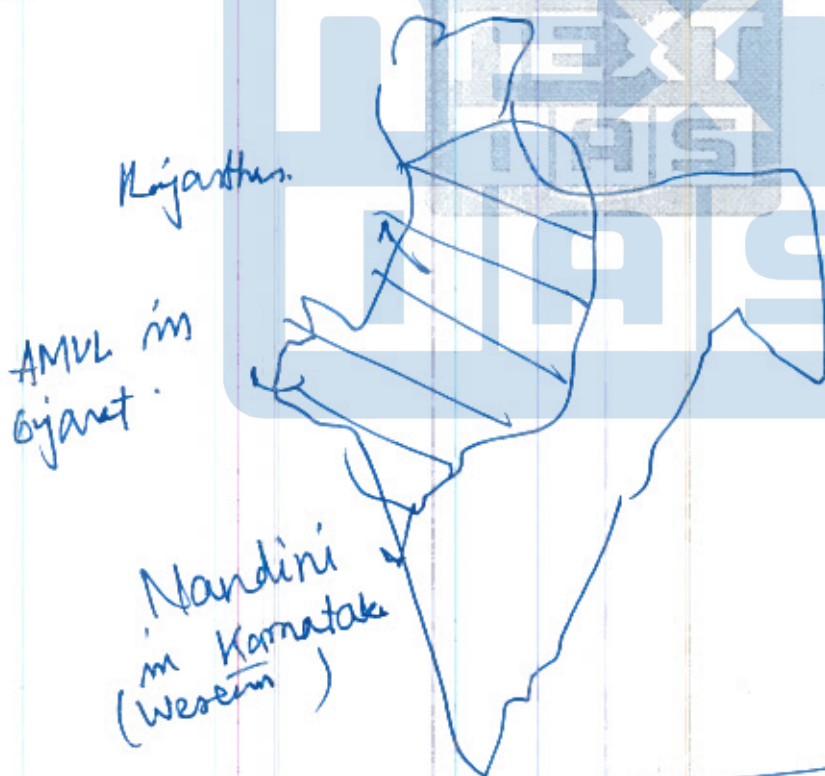
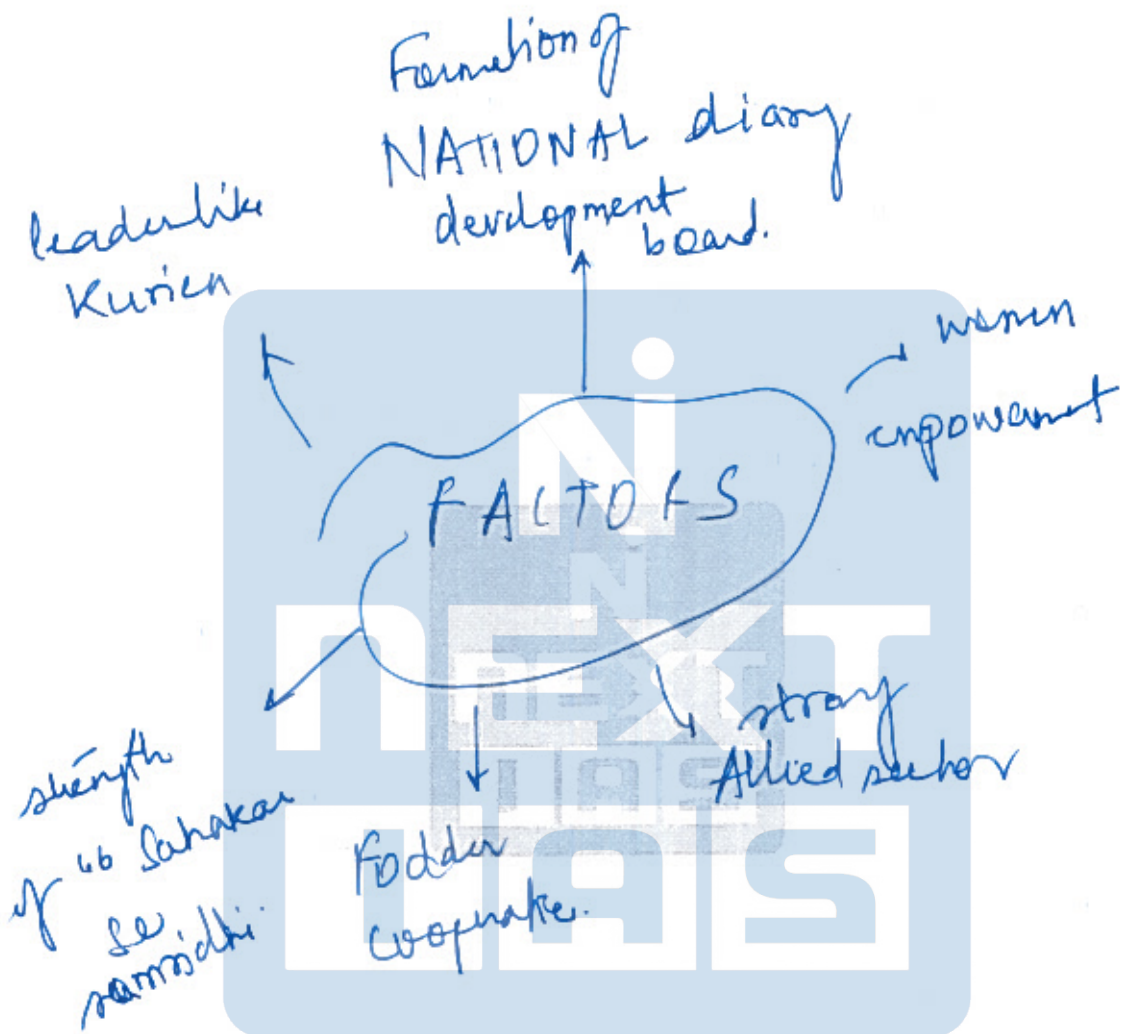


Fig: major Milk production -



Hence INDIA'S RAINBOW revolution needs strong emphasis on Cooperatives, Allied sector and schemes like GOKUL mission.

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 waves are important source of INTERIOR information.

ex: earth waves via seismograph

Types of SEISMIC waves

→ Body waves in Interior

① S waves - secondary waves
only solid

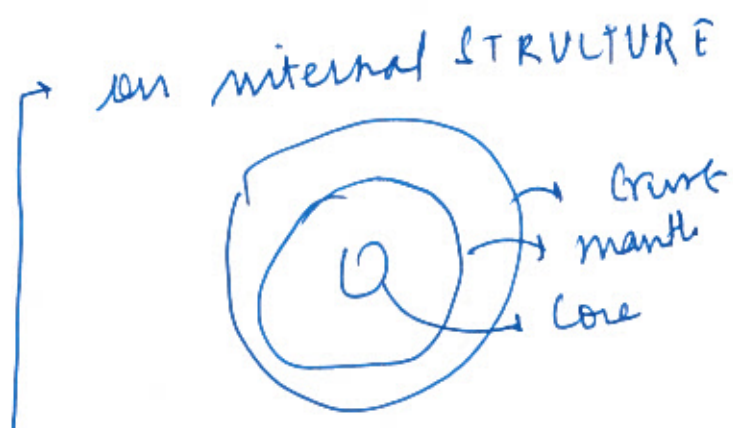
② P waves - primary waves
→ travel through solid & liquid

→ Surface waves

① Love waves

② Rayleigh waves.

→ they cause mass destruction.



SIGNIFICANCE
of SEISMIC
waves.

explains DENSITY band
on signal level
ex: S-wave shadow
zone.

↳ help in understanding
layers.
ex: INNER & Outer core
are distinct

INNER - liquid - as
S waves don't pass

↳ help in understanding DISCONTINUITY
ex: Mohorovic.

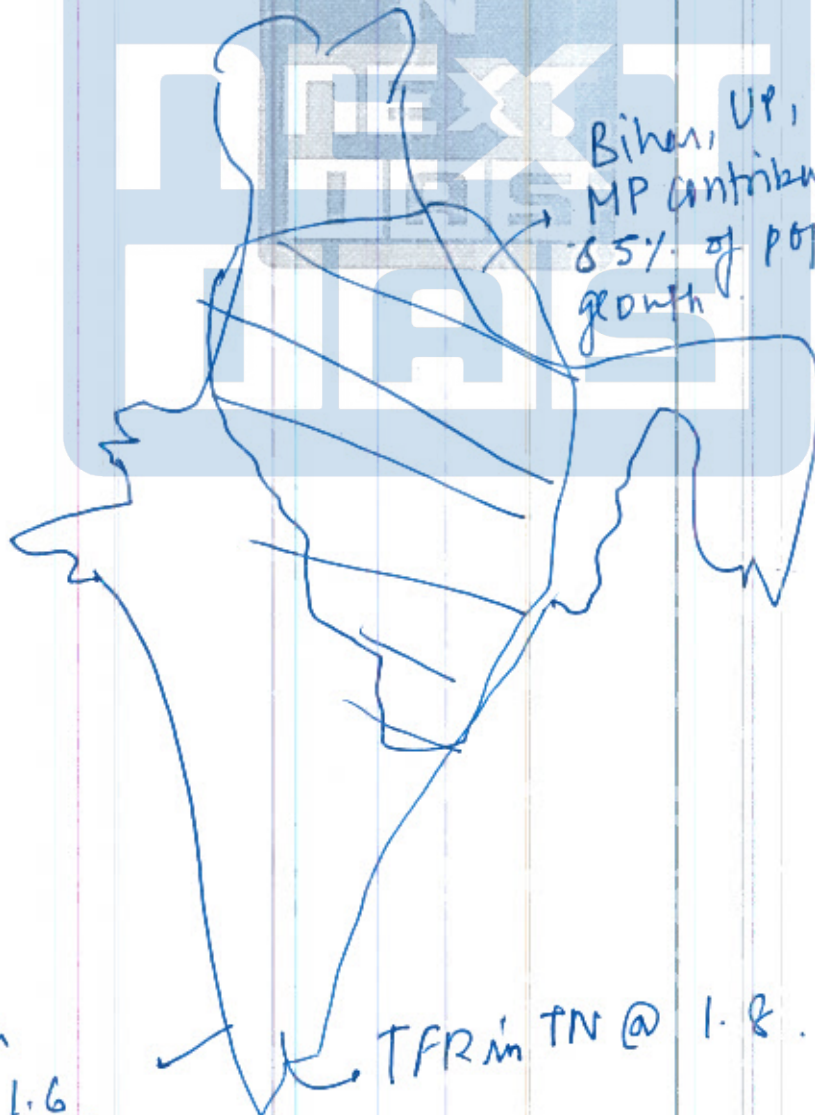
They must be used with gravity,
locks and other sources for holistic
study.

Q.8 जनसांख्यिकीय संक्रमण की गति भारत के विभिन्न राज्यों में भिन्न-भिन्न है, जिससे जनसंख्या वृद्धि दोधारी तलवार बन जाती है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

The pace of demographic transition varies across different states of India making population growth a double-edged sword. Comment. (Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks

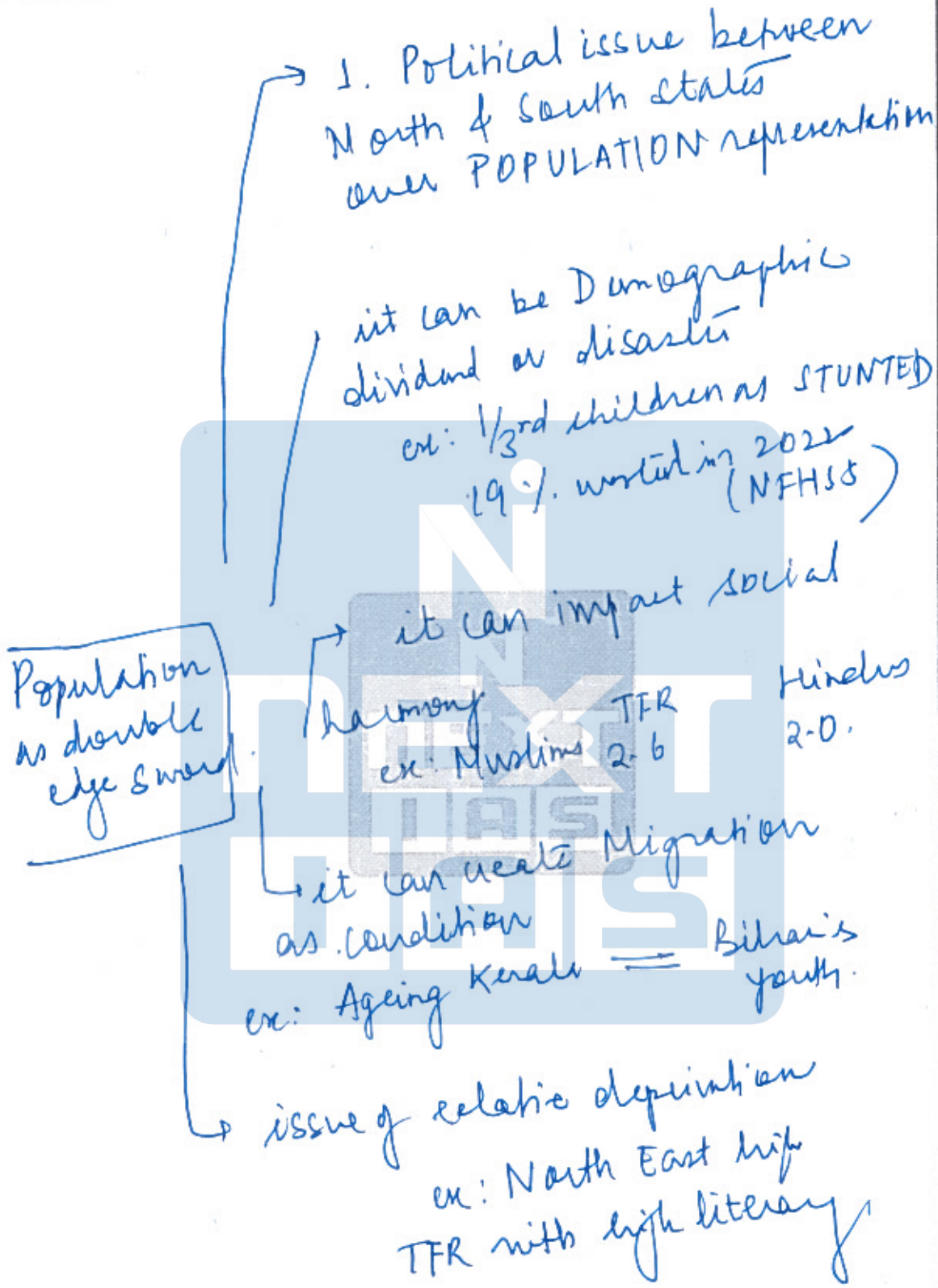
India has overtaken China as most populous country as per UNFPA report with 1.45 billion (2023)

However pace varies between states



TFR in Kerala 1.6

TFR in TN @ 1.8



hence INDIA's investment edu, health and skill are crucial for AMRIT pradi and dividend of huge working age population.

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

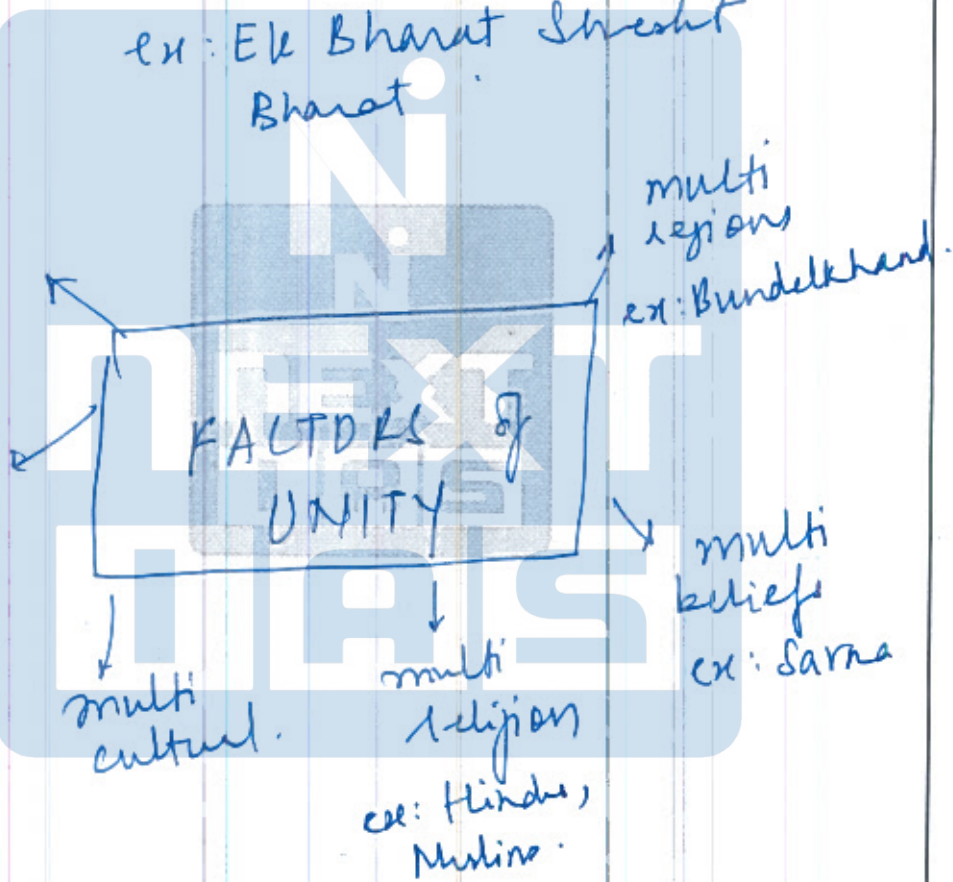
INDIA is called "cradle of races" and is known for upholding unity in diversity

ex: Ek Bharat Shreshth Bharat

multi ethnic.
ex: Sikhs

multi regions
ex: Bundelkhand

multi lingual.
ex: Telugu
Hindi



CAUSATIVE of unity

1. INDIAN Constitution

ex: SARVA DHARMA samakhya - Art 28

2. HISTORY

ex: Bhakti-sufi composite

3. years of living together
banya - Jamuna tehrzeb
4. Celebrations
ex: Us Gaon ki Ramilla
where music perform.
5. Beliefs
ex: 70% of all INDIANS
believe in Karma.
6. Char dham yatra for regional unity
7. SECULAR education and spirit of
unity (AUSA)
8. leader like Gandhi
ex: Ashrams to show
common living.
9. local traditions and great tradition
commonality

However cultural unity also has shown
values of Caste, Patriarchy to continue
which must be dismantled for VIKASIT
Bharat @ 2047'

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

"ANNIHILATION of Caste" was advocated by Dr B. K. Ambedkar to end caste discrimination and remove societal prejudices. ex: Caste continued in Voting and public mobilisation.

DICHOTOMY of PUBLIC & Private life.

Public life has seen changes with

CONSTITUTION - Art 14, 15, 16, 17

Preamble - EQUALITY & JUSTICE

LAWS such as 16 Protection of civil rights

SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act

Creation of National Commission for Scheduled Castes

SECULARIZATION of EDUCATION

Temple entry movements

However Private life sees continuity of Caste:

1. Mahapanchayat of Caste groups
ex: BUIJARS
2. 2 cup tea system in shops
3. Social exclusion in rural areas
ex: Dalit villages
4. MANDAURATION of Caste
ex: JATS demand OBC status
5. Identity politics with Caste
resurrection demands
ex: Vaniya kehariya
demand OBC status

this has led to POLITICIZATION of Caste
ex: BSP, SP parties

• POLARIZATION of Caste ex: JATS vs Yadavs

• demand & scramble for privileges
and SECULARIZATION of Caste

hence CASTE remains pervasive and needs to be tackled with Modernization, value education, enforcing Constitutional rights, no deterrents approach for crimes on dalits to ensure vision of Gandhi & Ambedkar are realized.

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

INDIA was forced into numerous standoffs in Post independent era that have impacted regional dynamics, South Asian ties and INDIA'S Socio-economic consequences.

- VARIOUS wars
- 1961 war with China that led to capture of Aksai Chin
 - ↳ 1965 war with PAKISTAN along western border
 - ↳ 1971 war that led to Bangladesh liberation
 - ↳ 1998 Kargil war that led to India recapturing strategic area of KARGIL that was illegally occupied by Pakistan.

Apart from this PAKISTAN state policy of terrorism created issues of 2001 Parliament attacks, 26/11 attack, Balakot strikes

Also galwan valley clashes, China's doklam standoff show areas of deep concern.

IMPACT, CAUSES of INDO-PAK war

CAUSES: PAKISTAN'S policy of TERROR & Bleed INDIA by 1000 cuts.

GOAL of Kashmir internationalisation due to internal issues of limited growth, poverty and tactics of diversion. continuation of 2 NATION theory

this has impacted INDO-PAK Bilateral relations:

- ① INDIA has decided "Perpetrators & victims cannot sit on same table"
- ② PAKISTAN isolation through prioritisation of BIMSTEC over SAARC
- ③ strengthening connectivity in South Asia without PAKISTAN ex: Kaladan Multimodal project
- ④ enacting CAA 2019 for persecuting hindus, sikhs.
- ⑤ using FATF, UNSC for banning terrorist funding.

1. Counter strikes POST pulwama to show INDIAN capability.

CAUSES of INDO-CHINA war 1961

- Chinese 5 finger strategy
- non-recognition of McMahon & McDonald lines during British era declaration.
- Aggressive expansionism.

IMPACT

- Current day unresolved Border dispute
- on discussions due to border standstill ex: recent TAWAN's standoff.
- created INDIA's informal attempts via RIC summit, Mamallapuram Summit
- implementing FDI policy that restricts border country citizen ownership (FDI policy 2019)

Wars have created long standing impact in dynamics between both the countries that require CONFIDENCE building, border resolution and measures against terrorism for ASIAN CENTURY.

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 Plassey in 1757 and Battle of Buxar are considered two battles that SOLIDIFIED British from TRADE company to POLITICAL power

BATTLE of PLASSEY & BATTLE of BUXAR

Battle of Plassey

→ it led to defeat of Siraj ud daulah and establishing MIR Jafar as king

↳ EEIC (English East India Company) got DIWANI rights over area while the law & order remained under king

↳ this led to Robert Clive's policy of TRADE strengthening through Bengal Consolidation

as MIR Jafar could not provide adequate revenues he was replaced by son in law.

↓
 This led to creating EQUAL conditions for trade for British and local traders.

- Preferential trade of DASTAKS was being checked
- Bihar, Bengal region division was notified

↓
 Awadh & Ruler of Bengal took on East India Company in BATTLE of Buxar which led to Robert Clive's decimating forces of Awadh.

↓
 Finally leading to CONSOLIDATING Bengal as EEIC's power area.

BATTLE of Buxar as more important

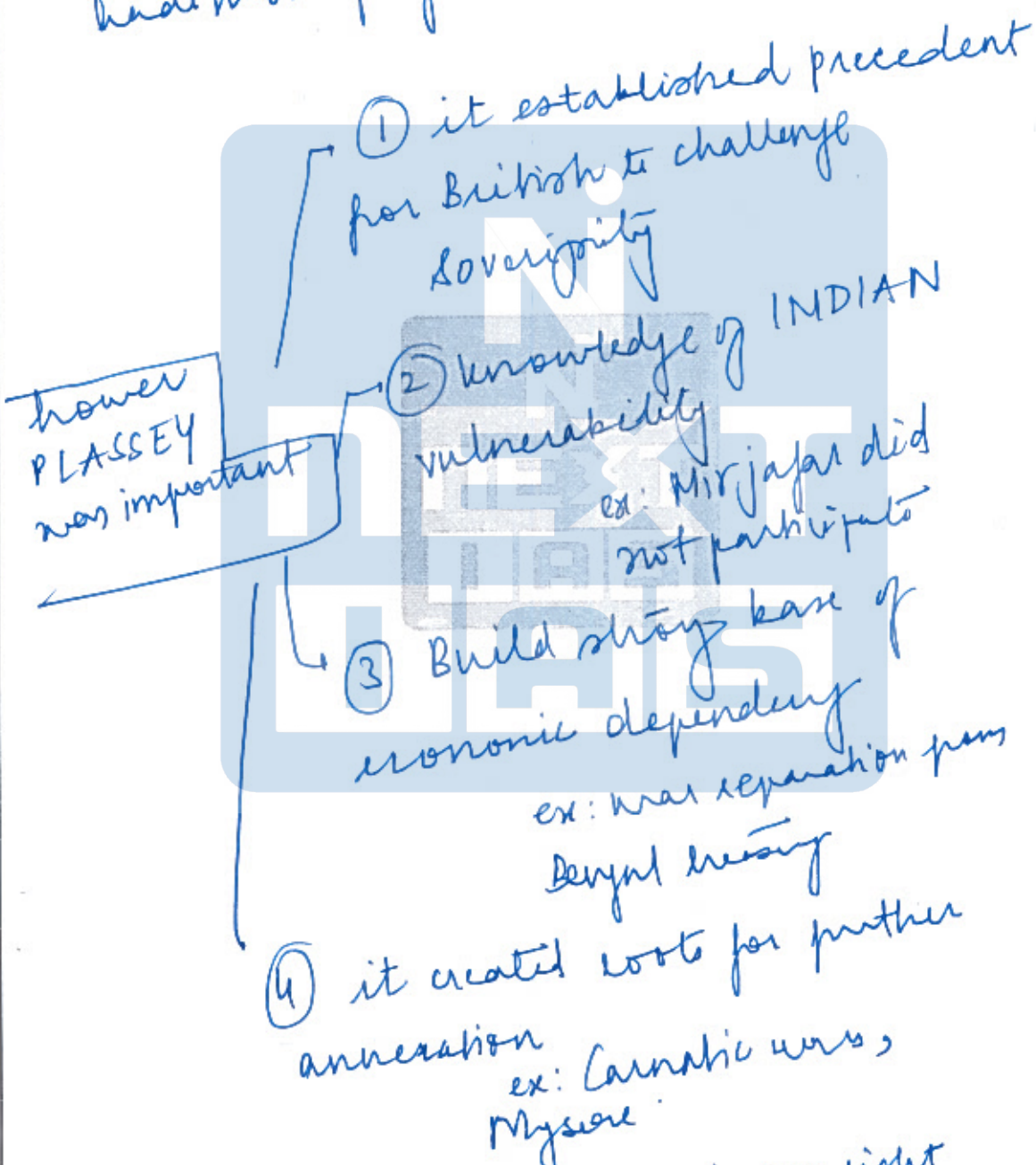
1. it led to establishing British military supremacy.

2. Awadh zone was also checked

3. it created grounds for all India empire.

4. helped British check future detriments.

- ⑤ it shaped British's policy of BUFFER states to protect Bengal
- ⑥ it created conditions for Bengal hñde monopoly in region.



hence both are important in our sight in establishing & crystallizing rule that took 43 trillion USD of INDIAN wealth in 150 years (Colonial loot)

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 literature refers to both historic religious and classic literature that has provided rich history of Ancient India

ex: Rig veda as core ancient VEDIC SANSKRIT

SANSKRIT texts in general

1. include VEDAS from VEDIC age that are "SMRITI" tradition
ex: UNESCO intangible cultural heritage.

2. Vedangas such as Vyakarana, Jyotisha an codifying grammar, astronomy.

3. PURANAS that provide INDIAN mythology beliefs
ex: GARUDA Purana.

4. Ramayana, Mahabharata as '2 epic' as AGE old heritage
ex: Gyanwaji mosque

5. UPANISHADS an king - prior temple in current time.
ex: Chandragupta II mentioned.

GUPTAN age is watermark

GUPTAN
age

1. Sanskrit patron by rulers.
2. HARISENA's prayer
prashasti on SANSKRIT
grandeur.
3. NAVARATNAS in Court
of Chandragupta Vikramaditya
ex: Kalidasa.
4. Kalidasa's works are
HIGH watermark.
 - Poems such as RITU Samhara.
 - PLAYS such as Abhigyan
Shakuntalam, Vikramorvashiya.
5. spread of Sanskrit through
Nimisruha's inscriptions.
6. it also led to CODIFICATION
of many Sanskrit texts such as
UPANISHADS, secular texts
ex: MANU smiti codification
to gupta era.

However
LITERATURE
history of
ANCIENT India

- Buddhist texts in PALI
ex: Tripitaka.
- Jain texts in Prakrit,
Vallabhi dialects
ex: Jain agama literature.
- Sangam literature down south
is important source
ex: ILANGO adigal's
SILPADIKARAM
Thiruvalluvar's Tirukkural.

Prakrit was language of people
and was more authentic source.

SANSKRIT was elite language
ex: SATAVAHANA considered
Prakrit as official language
HALA's GATASAPTASATI is an example.

Sanskrit along with other languages created
COMPOSITE watermark of ANCIENT
Indian literature.

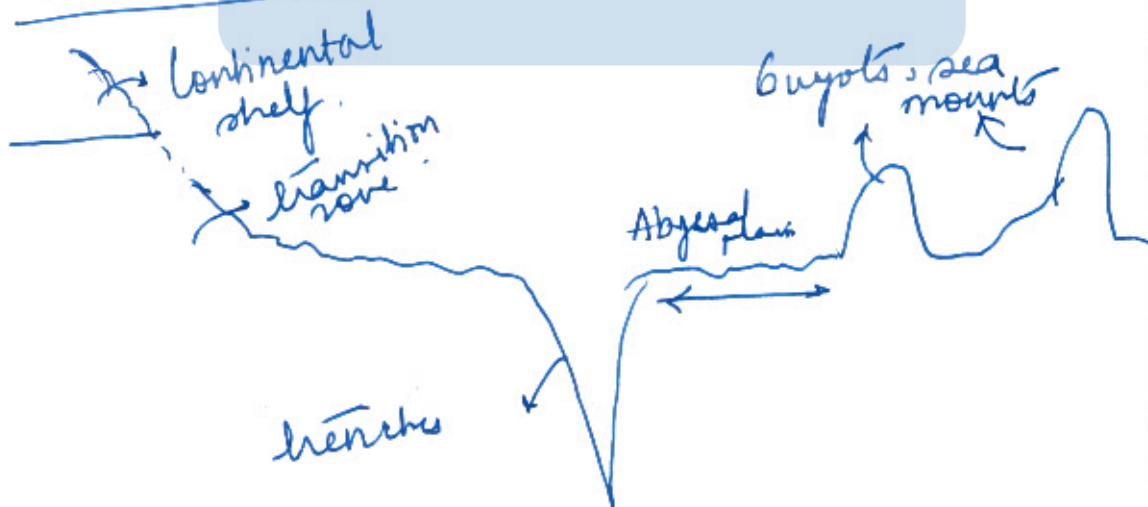
Q.14 महासागरीय नितल का विन्यास उन भूगर्भीय प्रक्रियाओं के बारे में आवश्यक जानकारी प्रदान करता है जिन्होंने पृथ्वी की सतह को आकार दिया है। महासागरीय नितल की प्रमुख विशेषताओं और समुद्र विज्ञान के अध्ययन में उनके महत्त्व की चर्चा कीजिए। (250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

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

Ocean floor configuration provides insights on formation & processes that shape Earth's crustal surface.

ex: CONVECTIONAL currents theory in explaining Mid Atlantic ridges.

MAJOR FEATURES of OCEAN FLOOR:



MAJOR FEATURES

CONTINENTAL shelves are places that are adjacent to Continental plate

- are zones of Fishes & Fauna like shrimps.

trenches are areas of deep width that allow for magma & sea floor spreading

↳ Guyots are biggest mountains in sea surface.

ex: guyots in ATLANTIC ocean.

Abyssal plains are areas of sea surface with minerals like Cobalt that settle on surface.

↳ Various other features like sea mounts exist that show distinct times for formation of sea surface.

SIGNIFICANCE in OCEANOGRAPHY

① help in understanding age of sea floor based on rocks studying

- ② understanding rate of sea floor spread
ex: Fastest in Pacific
slowest in Indian Ocean
- ③ explains direction of movement of sea floor w/ Plate tectonics
ex: ATLANTIC ridges used
in magnetic study
- ④ explains role of mineral formation
ex: Deep floor sulphides
- ⑤ basis to study Ocean tectonics
ex: events of TSUNAMIDITES, seismic
activity
- ⑥ strengthen understanding OCEAN
biology ex: INDIA's SamudraMan
mission

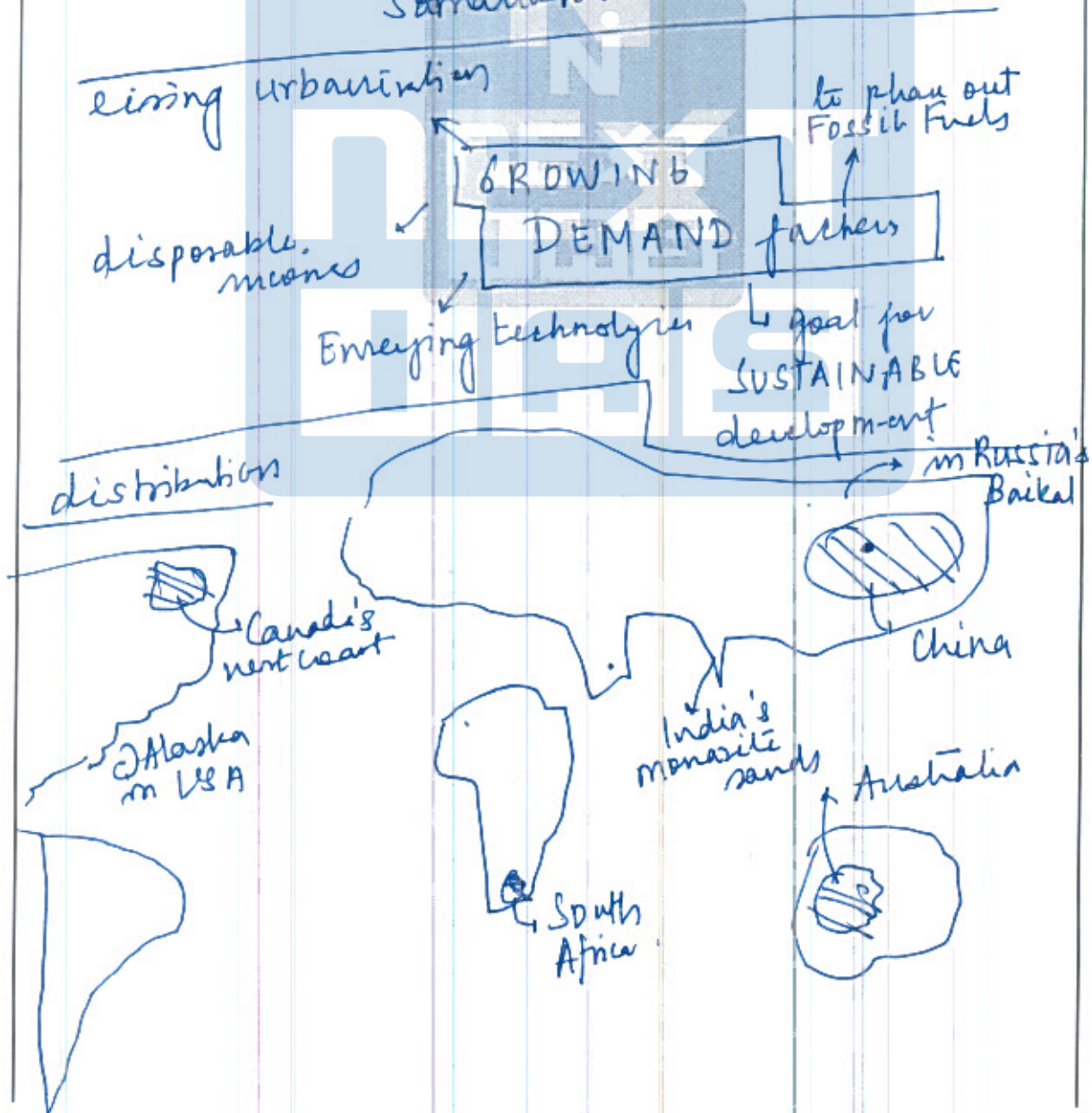
hence various steps can help enhance
INDIA'S studies of INDIAN Ocean floor
in relation to SUSTAINABLE development
& energy security.

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

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

Rare earth elements (REE) refer to group of 16 elements or lanthanides that are considered crucial for INDUSTRIAL Revolution 4.0.

ex: Lanthanum, Praseodymium in Flight aircraft body.
Samarium in Mobiles



- 80% production + 75% of REE reserves are concentrated in CHINA.
- major countries based on reserves are
 - CHINA
 - AUSTRALIA
 - USA & CANADA (based on capacity for mining)

USE of rare earth Metals

1. use in computers, chips and processing of AI systems
ex: Dysprosium
2. use in Electronic Vehicles (EV) components, flights, ships due to technical maneuvering
3. use in green renewable energy components
ex: PV cells need Hafnium, gadolinium.
4. needed for Nuclear fission processes, Nuclear energy capacity
5. Crucial for defence indigenisation
ex: Kamikaze drones.

ENVIRONMENTAL
impact of EXTRACTION

1. create zones of LAND pollution and soil pollution
ex: Heavy metal leaching
2. highly CAPITAL intensive & have Green house gas emission
ex: China owes 20% GHG to REE extraction (UNEP Adaptation report)
3. create Water Contamination
ex: Arsenic, Fluoride, Iron contamination
4. create flora fauna habitat destruction
ex: migratory birds
5. eutrophication of wetlands
6. deep sea mining can lead to coral bleaching & fauna impact for Molluscs etc.

hence, SUSTAINABLE REE mining, diversification of supply chain, and further R&D are important for India's future energy security.

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

Tourism in Indian hilly states is above Carrying capacity of region creating UNSUSTAINABILITY as per recent report on Ladakh plastic waste accumulation

FACTORS
for unsustainable
tourism

1. rise in Consumption drives economy
2. rising demand for Tourism due to work from home, rising disposable incomes etc.

3. Urbanisation, urban heat island effect are leading to seasonal vacations to Hill states
ex: JAMMU & Kashmir 200% ↑ in Tourists post 2019.

4. cheaper alternative to foreign tourism.

5. Lack of capacity for SUSTAINABLE tourism at hill states

ex: PAPER kays, bamboo hats

6. creation of incentives for SWADESH darshan & impact of large youth population.

1. Rising plastic & micro plastic pollution in Hill states

ex: PLASTIC wall in Mussoorie

2. JOSHI MATH land subsidence linked to cultural tourism to Rudrapuraj.

POTENTIAL OF ENVIRONMENT IMPACT

3. Creating threat for FLORA & FAUNA

ex: SNOWLEOPARD towards extinction

4. Creates ^{safety} issue for local population

ex: High seismic zone of hill states

5. leading to Hazard Vulnerability

ex: Fires in Shimla.

6. also creates issues of floods from glacial lake outbursts due to wetland encroachments ex: Uttarakhand 2013.

1. Built on lines of SHIMLA declaration.

2. Capacity building of tourist guides.

SUSTAINABLE
TOURISM in STATES

3. creating Garhwal Samiti-like setup to issue Tourist permit.

4. Online INNER line permit mechanism for North eastern states

5. Promote ODOP - sustainable products
ex: recycled plastic in Manipur toys

6. NATIONAL Bamboo mission, lavender revolution for sustained livelihoods.

hence, tourism must utilize holistic enhancement for sustained incomes & tourism model for Atmanirbhar Bharat.

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 or SOUTH^{west} monsoon winds are
Rain bearing seasonal reversal of wind
bringing rain into INDIAN subcontinent
ex: SW monsoon contributes to 76%
of INDIA's rainfall
NE monsoon for around 23%.

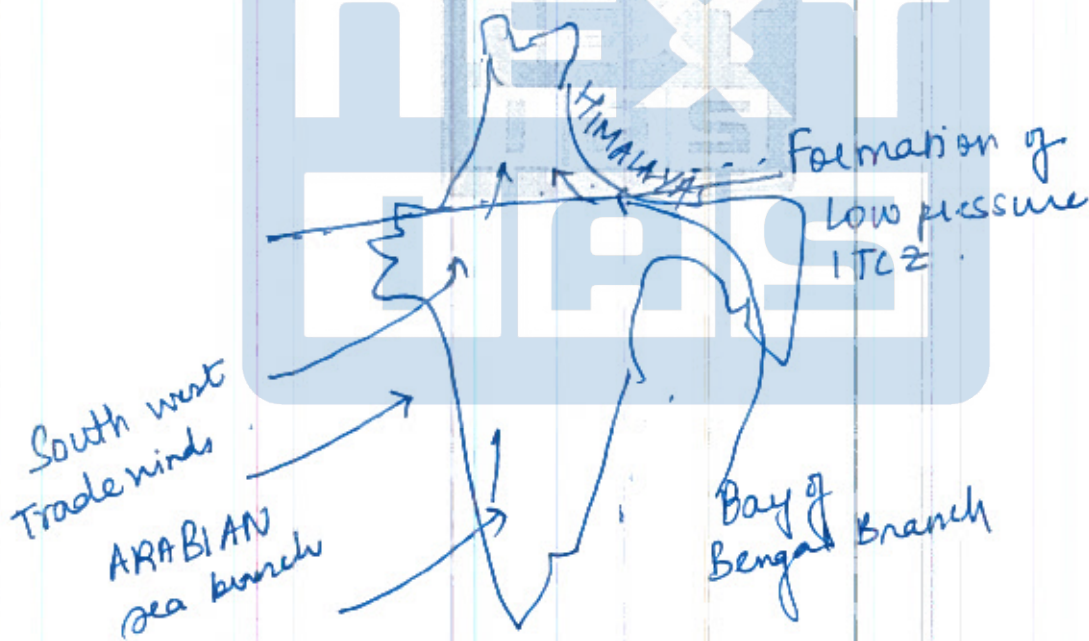


Fig: Rain in INDIA during June & July months

Role of OCEAN in Monsoon

1. Ocean phenomenon such as El Niño impact rainfall intensity
ex: La Niña associated with above average rains in INDIA.
2. similarly INDIAN Ocean dipole impacts rain.
example: weak ocean dipole & triple dip La Niña can create drought like conditions on west coast.
3. Madden Julian oscillation impact onset of monsoon in INDIA.
4. Ocean currents impact frequency of rains in INDIA.
ex: warm peruvian current on South African coast can create stronger cyclones in Bay of Bengal.
5. Phenomenon of cyclones create rainfall break of monsoon
ex: Vayu cyclone in delay on onset of south west monsoon.

Role of Atmosphere Factors in monsoon

1. Westerly Jetstream creates branch that leads to High pressure zone in Tibet highlighted.

2. Easterly jetstream presence along INDIA creates distinction of rainfall.

3. Somalian jet stream is responsible for Western Coastal rains
ex: Western ghats
>200 cm rains.

4. Creation of heat domes or low pressure areas can lead to loss of precipitation
ex: HEAT waves even in monsoon months in North.

5. Concentration of greenhouse gases leading to Aid rains in CITIES

6. Urban Heat Island effect due to greenhouse gases in atmosphere of cities.

Thus, both factors must be studied for enhancing INDIA'S climate prediction models for CLIMATE smart & resilient future.

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 refer to age old practices followed by society based on age old religion, social & cultural beliefs.

ex: SABARIMALA deeksha as man tradition

1. They are passed down as cultural legacy

ex: visits to CHARDHAM.

Reasons why Tradition impede change

2. They have historical precedents

ex: ritual of MADE snan in Kukke temples deoghar

3. They are in INDIVIDUAL'S psyche as cultural identity

ex: JALIKATTU as TAMILIAN sentiment [Continuation despite PETA calls for km]

4. Beliefs of majority tied to it

ex: tradition of temple entry banned
in Shani Shingupm.

5. tendency of religious revivalism and
fundamentalism impede change.
ex: Madhava school shutdown &
Protests in Assam.

6. this is basis for Uniform Civil Code as
new starter. (Art 44)

In this context, role of social legislation:

1) LAW on abolition of SATI led to
widescale recognition & issue.

2) Law on widow remarriage, 1856 led to
support & deterrence for social ostracisation

3) similarly, Sharda Act, Behramji Malabari
age of consent act created basis for Child
marriage as "Anamoly" from acceptance.

4) in Post independent era, law on Dowry
Prohibition to limit women Commoditization

5) Vishaka Guidelines & POSH Act 2014 to
reverse trend of work place as "Men space"

6) criminalisation of instant triple
tally (Shayra Bano case)

However, social legislations are only
one step for change as :

1) Child marriages continue - $\frac{1}{3}$ rd child
bride from India (UNICEF)
ex: Assan arrests

2) Downy deaths despite literacy in Kerala

3) Continuation of caste violence increase by
1% despite protection of civil rights
Act

4) Case of Sabarimala countered by women
dependency non entry [Court transferred
to Constitution bench]

5) recent SAME sex marriage legalisation
opposed by conservative Hindu & muslim
groups

thus, there is need for

1) wider public awareness and
acceptance of idea ex: GANDHI's ashram
method

2) value education of society

3) strengthen public support for
CONSTITUTION morality (SAMVIDHAN
divas)

hence CONSTITUTIONAL values must

ensure gradual percolation & acceptance of
social change at grassroot level.

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

SLUMS refer to sub human conditions of living formed in fringes of urban areas which are reason for economic functioning of cities.

ex: SLUMS show vast occurrence of Poverty in ISLANDS of Prosperity

1. Urban land is highly costly creating Urban GENTRIFICATION

2. this is also heralded by Vacant lands, apartments creating cycle of LAND value appreciation

ex: Toronto tax on Vacant apartments

3. this creates formation of Low cost living in context of INFLATION

ex: Urban CPI is 5.9% while rural CPI is 3.8% (2023)

4. they are created near areas of unskilled and cheap work

SLUMS are result of Vested Urban Policies

ex: formation of Dharavi

5. also due to lack of government policies on GOVERNMENT land

ex: Bellii demolition drive near Antub mirai.

6. it is also due to lack of cheap transport creating need for shonkhi settlements inside city

SLUMS
as result of vested policy in Socio-economic issues

1. Slums are signal of PUSH migration from villages
ex: lack of basic health and education in villages

2. they provide anonymity to SC/ST from racial discrimination
ex: 90% sanitation worker as SC as per Safai Karmchari Andolan

3. they are centre for women to fight FEMINIZATION of poverty
ex: women in care economy, Pink collar jobs.

4. lack of employment guarantee unlike rural areas ex: Rajasthan launched Indira Gandhi urban employment guarantee scheme (IGUEGS)

5. Slums are sites of Multi dimensional poverty

ex: ULB making no provision as Slums are of migrant workers.

→ 1. PM Awas Yojna (Urban):
SLUM in situ development for PUKKA houses.

→ 2. Slum re-development projects for enhanced Ease of living under SMART cities mission
ex: NABPUR

But, SLUMS
are a
concern & need
RESOLUTION

→ 3. strengthening food security
via ONDC.

→ 4. strengthening opportunities with
DAY- National urban livelihood
mission, PM Svanidhi for street
vendors -

Steps needed : 1) government policy on
regularisation of slum & notifying
vacant area.

2) ULB capacity for urban planning

3) rehabilitation in case of demolition.

4) Kerala's Changathi, Gujarat's model of
slum children education monitoring.

Holistic slum look can help in achieving agenda
of UN Habitat & SDG 11.

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

(250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

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

(Answer in 250 words) 15 Marks

Communalism refers to religious deprivation and rise in feeling of otherness creating multidimensional conflict

ex: NVAH protests in Haryana & riots post

1. Communalism builds an "OTHERNESS"
ex: Muzaffarnagar riots

2. "RELATIVE deprivation"²¹ is strong factor for seeing distinction on basis of religion
ex: riots in Delhi (2020)

COMMUNALISM thrives in Economic deprivation

3. Lack of income, opportunities and literacy impact feeling of Communal mentality

ex: Ranganath Mishra Committee on HINDU-MUSLIM unity in high HDI Kerala.

4. Social studies on Hyderabad, Bhopal, Lucknow show roots of riots were in "OLD cities" where there were high **INEQUALITY** and poverty, as per Sachar Committee.

1. Created in GHETTOS and urban slum areas.

2. Lack of education opportunity
ex: ANTI-HIJAB protests and ban in Karnataka PVC schools.

Communalism thrives in SOCIAL exclusion

3. Lack of employment opportunities in proportion to Population
ex: Sachar Committee

in CNIL Service highlighted that 2% muslims in population of 18% in INDIA

4. Lack of social security and protection marginalises poor
ex: schemes such as NAI Roshni, Criminalisation of triple talay

in this CONTEXT, it creates grounds for DISCONTENT, DIVISION :

1) British era DIVIDE & RULE led to PARTITION & 2 NATION theory.

2. POLITICIZATION of religion has led to Ram Janma Bhoomi, ^{airly} Bodha riots that impacted India's Image.
3. recent Nuh clashes on Mewati muslim safety has been raised in LS
4. it creates grounds for radicalization
ex: Kerala muslim women in ISIS, Afghanistan prisoners
5. it also is security threat
ex: JAMMU infiltration, lone wolf attacks.

hence, Communalism must be tackled in

- 1) strengthening INDIAN secularism
66 SARVADHARMA Samabhava²²
- 2) Sachar Committee recommended EQUAL Opportunities Commission
- 3) Schemes like EK Bharat Shreshth Bharat for NATIONAL identity crystallisation
- 4) de-radicalisation and initiatives such as Op Sadbhavana in J&K by army
- 5) EC to control hate speeches.

hence multi pronged steps can sustain
INDIAN heritage of UNITY in Diversity

Space for Rough Work

Candidates must not
write on this margin

