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Bhopal Centre: Plot No. 46, ZONE-2, M.P. Nagar, Bhopal-462011
Ph: 8081300200, 8827664612 | E-mail : mts@nextias.com | Web: www.nextias.com

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Code : TC071

Name of Candidate : ANUPRIYA RAI

Roll No. : PTTP220437

Registration Number : ..... Date of Examination : 17th August, 2023

Exam Centre : Old Rajinder Nagar ☐ Bhopal ☐ Online ☑

MTS IGP Batch 2023

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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				

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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 lays down the virtue of tolerance, scientific temper, rationality, devotion and love for and compassion for all.

These values are a result of movements both in North India and South India.

1) NORTH
   - Vedas and Brahmanas.
   - Gupta empire - literature of Devabhatta, Kalidas etc.
   - Bhagvad gita
   - Philosophy of Yoga, Vaishistha, Samkhya etc.
   - Sufi movement - Chisti and Suhrawardi
   - Buddhism and Jainism.

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2) SOUTH.

- Bhakti movement started in S. India { Alvars - Andal
  Nayanars - Appar ,
  the poetry they wrote.

- Sangam literature - values of 'Aham' and 'puram' - & Thirukural.

- Advaita by Shankaracharya and Vishistadvaita by Ramanujan.

Thus, Indian philosophy is cumulative heritage of whole of India.

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Q.2 सामाजिक परिवर्तन और सुधार के लिए भारतीय समाज का आवेग औपनिवेशिक शासन के प्रति इसके विरोध की 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 national movement against colonial rule imbibed in Indian society a will to change.

THIS CAN BE SEEN AS

1) During national movement, leaders like Gandhiji, Vivekanand acted as spiritual fathers

2) Socio religious reform movement by Raja Ram Mohun Roy (against Sati); Ishwar Chandra Vidya Sagar (for widow remarriage) influenced feminist movement and later struggles like Sarda Act, Dowry Prohibition Act etc

3) Gandhiji adopted technique

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of constructive work like Khadi promotion, Harijan upliftment and sanitation.

4) Leaders like Subhash Chandra Bose and Ganjee Gen Surya Sen stressed on strength of women and indomitable spirit.

Thus, the influence of oppositional to colonial rule, developed in us a leadership, ~~not~~ and the values we realised during our struggle found place in constitution like Right to education, Special protection for women etc.

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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

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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's surface has varying temperature across regions, but overall a heat budget is maintained.

FACTORS :-

1) Latitudnal distribution
   i) equator receive direct sunlight thus high temp >25°C
   ii) poles get slanting rays. Temp ~ <10°-2C

2) Location of land & Oceans.
   i) Oceans are cooler due to high specific heat of water
   ii) land get heated easily.
   iii) further warm Ocean current washes the shore to make it hotter (eg. Gulf stream)

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3) Winds.

i) Polar easterlies causes cold temperature (eg: Blizzard in N. America)

ii) Trade winds warms the regions.

4) Altitude.

i) due to lapse rate of -1°C every 165 meters, the places on mountains are cooler - eg. Shimla etc.

Thus, it summarizes distribution of temperature. It is facing anomaly due to global warming and climate change.

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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

According to IPCC AR-6, Glaciers are melting at a rapid pace, especially in Himalayas at the rate of 6 metres/year.

EFFECTS:-

1) Sea level rise and sinking of coastal cities (eg- Venice, Dhaka, Mumbai)

2) Salt water intrusion and productivity of agriculture will decline.

3) Habitat niche of polar bear, walrus and penguin being lost, thus ~~to~~ will cause eventual extinction.

4) The Perrenial nature of Himalayan rivers will become seasonal

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leading to drought, famine and water crises.

5) Increase in landslides and slope destablisation.

Thus remedial measures needs to be taken:-

1) Reducing global warming by lowering GHG release.

2) decarbonise sectors of economy like industry and transportation by Green Hydrogen and renewable energy.

3) Innovative solutions like Ice Stupa

4) Interlinking of rivers for efficient and optimum water utilization.

Thus, need is to stride on target of SDG-13, mitigation and adaptation for climate change.

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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 flood revolution refers to increase in production and productivity of milk in India, giving it an edge to be the 2nd largest milk producer today.

SUCCESS IN WESTERN PART

1) Expertise of Verghese Kurien

2) Sardar Patel instrumental in setting up dairy cooperative (AMUL) to alleviate livelihood status of farmers.

3) Cooperative run with minimal political interference

4) capital support by government to scale up selective breeding, veterinary health, artificial

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& insemination etc.

5) Gujarat had largest number of Buffalo with high yielding breed like Mehsana.

6) Farming region in Gujarat limited, thus animal husbandry was prime occupation.

With the right mix of capital, expertise, and cooperation, dairy cooperative and white revolution became a success in western India. Need to emulate & build upon this success in Eastern parts like Bihar, Bengal etc

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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

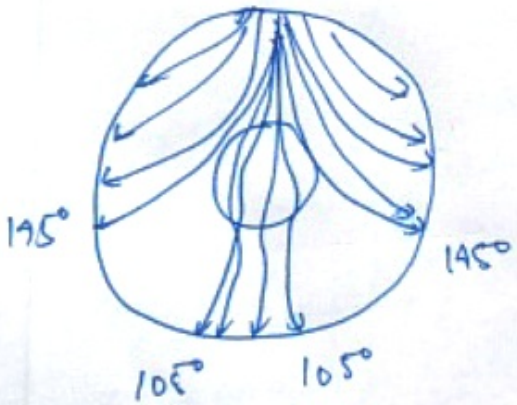
To what extent does seismic investigation contribute to our understanding of the Earth's interior structure? Analyze its significance in detail. (Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks

Seismic investigation refers to studying the movement of tectonic plates and earthquake to understand evolution of Earth's interior structure



S wave shadow zone.

i) during an earthquake, P waves & S waves are generated.



P wave shadow zone.

ii) P waves are longitudnal waves &

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S waves are perpendicular waves.

iii) P waves can travel through both solid and liquid (with deviation)

iv) S waves can ~~sto~~ travel only through solid.

v) Thus by studying shadow zone of P & S waves, seismographers have found out that

i) Outer core of earth is molten & liquid due to extreme heat.

ii) inner core is solid, due to extreme high pressure.

And, thus our understanding about interior of earth has evolved.

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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

According to census 2011, India's population was 1.25 Billion. It is set to rise to over 1.45 Billion coming next census.

However, demographic transition has been imbalanced:-

1) NFHS-5, India has acheived below replacement level fertility of 2.0, yet many states like Assam, Bihar and UP have fertility of over 2.5.

2) This creates both opportunities and problem:-

a) Opportunity

i) To reap demographic dividend owing to low labour cost.

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ii) can take advantage of China + 1 scene by developing good quality manpower.

b) Problems.

i) dissenting voice by South India against delimitation favouring Northern states.

ii) influx of migrants and pressure on resources.

iii) ageing population in S. India.

iv) If good quality employment is not provided, then could lead to civil strifes.

Thus, we need to understand how the demographic transition is a double edged ~~sw~~ sword.

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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

Unity in Diversity has always been a defining feature of Indian social fabric. Here all major cultural and religious group live together in harmony like without losing their identity as a salad bowl.

FACTORS

1) Dependence on each other as seen by Jajmani system.

2) A Ganga-Jamuna Tehzeeb, of interaction with other community.

3) During Sultanate and Mughal period, Hindu artists and experts were appointed in

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Muslim courts - (eg Tansen and Todar Mal)

4) Forging of marriage alliance promoted cultural unity (eg: Jodha Bai & Akbar)

5) A modern education system and a liberal economic set up that provides equal opportunity to all.

6) Lastly, constitutional right and guarantee like Right to freedom of religion (Art 25-30), cultural and educational rights (29-30) and linguistic division of States have also helped to promote harmony.

Today we need that social faultlines are not exploited but harmony remains

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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 one of most regressive institution based on values like commensality, intra caste marriage, disability attached due to birth in matters of public and religious life, hereditary, hierarchical basis etc.

Public and Private life dichotomy:

1) In public, people accept deal with people belonging to lower caste as matter of economic relationship, yet in private they preach casteist and discriminatory values (eg- separate old broken plates for maid)

2) A little less than 5% of marriage

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are intercaste, shows how while making descisons of life, caste is given paramount importance

3) Ragging and harassment of students of lower caste in premeir institute highlight how pervasive the institution is.

4) In village societies, still there are seperate zones or 'TOLAS' of different caste, eg: Brahmin Tola, Musahar Tola etc in Bihar

5) Even though people in public preach equality, yet in private blame reservation for ills in society.

we need to shed such pervasive institutional value to make India Vishwa Guru

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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 was struggling with multiple challenges of integration, economic development and food security.

The problem was further compounded by wars.

1) INDO - PAK WAR

causes:

i) 1947: Pakistan wanted to capture Kashmir and sent Tribal militias to cause insurgency. Monement failed and J&K signed instrument of accession with India.

Further Nehru raised J&K issue in UNSC and in

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Shanti agreement and referendum was mandated.

ii) 1965:

•) India's defeat in Indo-China war bolstered motives of Pakistan.

•) Nehru's death created political vacancy in matter of leadership.

Significance

- Tashkent agreement signed
- India showcased its military might
- for any further border disputes bilateral talks would be followed.
- LOC demarcated.

2) INDO-CHINA WAR

→ 1962 causes:-

•) due to suspicions, India was helping CIA to radicalise Buddhist.

•) Broke Nehru's forward policy.

•) Mao's fine finger policy.

SIGNIFICANCE

- China unilaterally withdrew

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- relationship largely peaceful post that.
- exposed India's weakness in military

Thus, these wars were landmark in defining foreign policy of India.

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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 अंग्रेज़ों के लिए प्लासी की तुलना में बक्सर का युद्ध अधिक महत्त्वपूर्ण था?

(250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

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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 granted Diwani Rights to British over Bengal.

In the Battle; Mir Jafar conspired with Robert Clive. Futher Jagat Seth financed the war. The 1757 war started the process of consolidation of Bengal.

In the Battle of Buxar, 1764, The Nawab of Awadh, Shah Alam II and Mir Qasim, formed a tripartite alliance against British. Hector Munro proved the military might of British EIC and defeated them.

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In the Treaty of Allahbad,

i) power and position of Mughal emperor - Shah Alam II was severely reduced - he was made a mere puppet.

ii) Diwani right over Bengal, Bihar and Orissa was granted.

iii) The company's revenue grew manifold

This culminated the process of consolidation of Bengal.

Battle of Buxar is thus more significant than Plassey because :-

1) British showed their true military capability and leadership under Hector Munro.

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2) no treachery unlike Plassey by Mir Jafar.

3) No formidable opponent left in Bengal.

4) Revenue given to finance other wars.

Thus British policy of outright war can be seen.

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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 one the the classical languages in India and is considered to be one of the oldest languages - the language of God themselves.

IMPACT OF SANSKRIT LITERATURE

1) Vedas were transmitted orally in Sanskrit and compiled later. They provide valuable information about life, culture and society of ancient India.

eg: Sama Veda - musical composition
Rig veda - Religious practice.

2) However, Sanskrit language reached its zenith under Gupta period.

i) Kalidasa (one of the Navratna) through his composition - Meghdootam,

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Malavikagnimitram, etc provided a glimpse into love life and political life of the rulers.

ii) Shanku wrote treatise on Geography and understanding of Earth (geology.

iii) Dhanvantri, Shushruta and Charaka - provided medical, surgical and ayurvedical principles and knowledge of healing. These works were written in Sanskrit.

iv) Bhagvad Purana, Bhagvad Gita, Mahabharata & Ramayana were compiled showcasing religious and devotional zeal.

v) Vatsyanaya's Kama Sutra provided information about healthy sexual practice for a happy married life.

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3) Later Harsha Charita, exemplifying developments in Harsha's rule was written in Sanskrit

4) Even in S. India, in Vijayanagara Kingdom - Sanskrit use was in vogue - seen in Krishnadeva Raya's Jambavati.

5) Sanskrit literature had left a profound influence and the efforts were further bolstered by translation of these literature for access to common public. (eg: Charles Wilkins translated Bhagvad Gita)

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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

The study of ocean floor basin is known as Bathymetric study, it provides essential information about evolution of geology of Earth.



Fig: Ocean floor

MAJOR FEATURES AND SIGNIFICANCE

1) Continental Shelf:

↳ Made either due to submergence or emergence.

↳ large continental shelf provides

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fishing grounds (eg: Gujarat)
↳ Its shallow thus many plant life thrive in photic zone
eg: Coral - Great Barrier reef.

↳ Provides nutrition
eg: Algae & sea weed as food and source of energy.

↳ Provide sites of ports and natural harbour
eg: Kandla, Mumbai etc.
↳ Polymetallic nodules.
↳ Regions of eco tourism.

2) Trenches.
↳ Are site of Marine aqua sports and adventure diving
eg: Challenger deep.

3) Sea Mounts and Guyots
- are volcanic islands.
- Iceland is situated over sea Mounds.

4) Mid oceanic Ridges.

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- underwater volcanic region
- provide information about geology - eg: sea floor spreading theory.
- Coral reefs and atolls develop over such Mid oceanic ridges.

Understanding the significance of bathymetric study, a global collaboration in form of Sea Bed Mission 2030 has been launched.

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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। (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 are the fifteen elements of Lanthanide series and Yttrium and Scandium.



Fig: Distribution of rare Earth Minerals.

Rare Earth are widely distributed, they are called rare because they are seldom found in true elemental form. Due to combination with other ores, extraction becomes

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a difficult process.

Candidates mu
write on this m

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT

1) Energy intensive process.
2) High carbon footprint
3) displacement and biodiversity loss.
4) Afforestation.
5) Due to radio active nature, toxicity of nearby regions occurs.
6) Leaching in groundwater - causing disease and deformity
7) soil pollution and fall in agricultural productivity.
8) open cast mining kills animal and bird population.

USES

1) Rare earth metals are extremely important in modern electronics industry
   a) Mobile phone
   b) Manufacture of semiconductor chips.

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- electrical vehicle.
- battery
- laptop

2) Important uses in health sector
   - ↳ Radiography & MRI
   - ↳ pacemakers
   - ↳ medical & surgical equipments.

3) In development to space shuttles and launch vehicles.
   - ↳ also atomic clocks.

4) very important for energy transition towards net zero.
   - ↳ solar cells - PV
   - ↳ fuel cells etc.

Thus, need to optimize supply chain and ~~dive~~ work on diversification

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पहाड़ी राज्यों में पर्यटन, इस क्षेत्र की पारिस्थितिक वहन क्षमता से अधिक हो जाने का खतरा है। इस प्रवृत्ति के लिए योगदान करने वाले कारकों का विश्लेषण कीजिए और इस घटना के संभावित पर्यावरणीय प्रभावों का मूल्यांकन कीजिए। इन राज्यों में धारणीय पर्यटन को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए क्या उपाय किए जा सकते हैं?

(250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

Tourism in the hilly states is threatening to exceed the ecological carrying capacity of the region. Analyze the factors contributing to this trend and evaluate the potential Environmental impacts of this phenomenon. What measures can be taken to ensure sustainable tourism in these states?

(Answer in 250 words) 15 Marks

Candidates must not write on this margin

India has 4 biodiversity hotspot and over 10 biogeographic zone, which makes it a site of natural tourism. Most of the pristine beauty of flora, fauna and geology are related in the hilly state which increases tourist footfall beyond ecological carrying capacity.

REASONS

1) Presence of numerous mountain peaks, snowfall, lakes.

2) Cold ~~and~~ temperate environment for vacation.

3) Nearness to Metros like Delhi, Chandigarh etc

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4) exquisite culture of hilly people - in terms of cuisine, eg. dress, tea garden.

5) government's policy of promoting tourism to supplement income.

6) Historical reasons, - British established hill stations and tea gardens.

7) Improvement in infrastructure and connectivity

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS

1) Plastic pollution is rising choking liners and water bodies.

2) Slope destabilisation due to extreme pressure because of contructing hotel, resorts.

3) Frequent landslides and avalanche (eg - Shimla (2023))

4) Biodiversity loss - Trees being cut, wildlife hunting.

5) Man - Animal conflict is rising

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MEASURES FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

1) Following norms of Eco sensitive Zone.

2) Developing wildlife corridors for animal transit.

3) Scientific assessment of carrying capacity of a region and no development beyond that should be permitted. Thus, prevent Joshimath like sinking.

4) Development of alternate hill stations, to ease the pressure of existing (eg in Nilgiris – Kannur etc)

Thus development and environment should supplement each other.

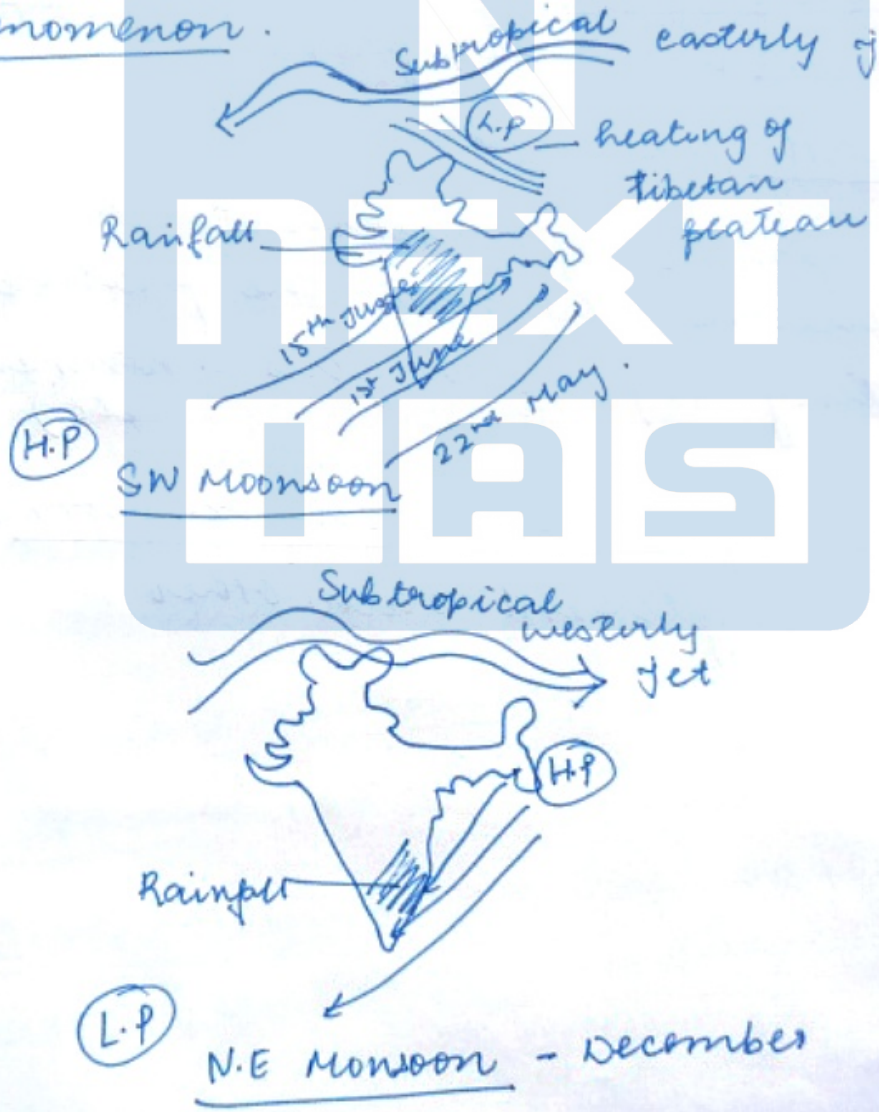
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Q.17 भारतीय मानसून विभिन्न जलवायविक कारकों से प्रभावित एक जटिल ... और वितरण के निर्धारण में महासागरीय और वायुमंडलीय कारकों की भूमिका का आलोचनात्मक परीक्षण कीजिए। (250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

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 is the seasonal reversal of wind in a definite direction.

Haley gave a thermal theory of monsoon to explain this complex phenomenon.



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OCEANIC FACTORS

1) Heating of tibetan plateau, creats low pressure, Bringing South west Monsoon winds to the interiors, from high pressure in the souther hemisphere.

2) Indian ocean supplies moisture to the wind, which causes heavy rainfall in Indian Subcontinent.

3) During winter, Indian Subcontinent is cooled at has high pressure, thus generate N.E Moonsoon winds, which picks moisture from Bay of Bengal to give rainfall to coromondal coast.

ATMOSPHERIC FACTORS

1) During Summer, Sub tropic Easterly jet appear over asia,

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thus compounding low pressure system and cause heavy rainfall.

2) In winter, Subtropical westerly jet cause winter rainfall in Punjab, Delhi etc and snow fall in North Himalayas



JULY - Distribution of Rainfall.

DECEMBER - Rainfall

Thus, Monsoon is a complex phenomenon and IMD has launched National Monsoon Mission for accurate prediction.

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Q.15 हमारे समाज में परंपराएँ परिवर्तन को क्यों बाधित करती हैं? प्राचीन रीति–रिवाज़ों 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

Candidates must not write on this margin

Traditions are cumulative heritage of social customs and practice, passed down from generation to generations.

WHY THEY IMPEDE CHANGE

1) Most traditions seeks to preserve status quo, which are mostly in favour of dominant section. (eg- temple entry ban on dalits)

2) Traditions have a backward looking outlook (eg: fasting only by women for husband's health)

3) Patriarchal set up of society keeps change from happening. (Dowry, bride price etc)

4) Little voice given to marginal

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Section. (eg: Muslim women left at mercy against Triple Talak)

5) An instrument of social control, sees any challenge as deviance (eg: LGBTQ rights have no place in traditions)

Thus inbringing social change to ensure constitutional morality over conventional morality, legislation are instrumental.

1) Protection of Civil Rights Act and Temple entry for Dalits opened a new era where today they are being accepted as equals.

2) Banning Triple Talak ensured bodily integrity and dignity of muslim women.

3) Decriminalising homosexuality provided LGBTQIA+ community to

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to open about their sexuality

4) Dowry Prohibition Act has been a tool in the hands of women to safeguard their rightful place

Yet, only law can never bring about real change. it is important to educate and sensitize the society about the need to change. or else reforms would be half baked.

1) Dalits still mistreated
(eg - not ride horse for wedding)

2) women still persecuted for dowry
(eg - dowry death news in Kerala)

3) People find loopholes in law to bypass it
(eg. conversion to Islam for polygamy)

Thus, we need a holistic, all round approach for Azadi Ka Amrit Kaal.

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NEXT IAS

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 are dilapidated and broken houses made of scar scrap materials, with little to no basic ammenties and hygiene.

It has existed since Roman times to medieval jewish slums. But, modern slum problems are a result of lopsided urban policies, compounded by social-economic issues.

Eg: Dharavi, Mumbai.

REASONS

1) Industrialisation and urbanization don't go in sync, thus resulting in overurbanization with little place for migrants to be accomodated.

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2) while on the one hand, large spaces for ~~gof~~ golf course and farm houses are reserved, on the other basic housing accomodation are not met.

3) Slums thrive because elite residents of the city need basic services like domestic helpers and drivers, thus kept near city.

4) Imbalanced regional development (Maharashtra v Bihar) leads to influx of migrants making up majority of population.

5) unwilling of government to solve the problem of slum due to political points

* giving title deeds would lead to uproar from elite section - also fuel 'son of

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the soil syndrome'.

But, there is a need to provide basic human rights to slum dweller. This should be ensured by EWS housing scheme, Awaas yojana etc. Further provisioning of water supply and electricity should be ensured.

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

(250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

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

(Answer in 250 words) 15 Marks

Communalism is defined as loyalty to ones own community - ethic group, religion, caste, kin etc, at the cost of larger society or nation.

Causes of communalism

1) Economic deprivation

- historically, Muslim community not as advanced in western education and trade, thus easy for British to feul divide and rule and communal environment.

2) Psychological causes

- identity crises due to debates over beef ban, UCC etc

- Debates over Hindu Rashtra

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and Akhand Bharat further leads to social exclusion

3) Communal writing of History
eg: removing references to Tipu Sultan and Aurangzeb from NCERTs.

4) Us v/s Them narrative fuelled by media. (eg: Tabligh Muslims COVID debate)

5) Lack of space for legitimate grievance redressal.

6) Mocking others religious practices and worship (eg: Nupur Sharma comment on Allah)

Thus, it creates fertile ground for hostility, discontent and division as seen in

1) Communal riots in Nuh, North Delhi etc

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2) ghettoisation and restriction of communal interaction (eg in Ahemadabad)

3) Radicalisation by external forces becomes easier - via social media. (eg - Burhan Wani in J&K)

4) Leads to rise ~~of~~ ~~sess~~ in trends of seceding. (eg - Khalistani mvmt)

Thus, the responsibility is on all round inclusive development. National Integration Council and should work to foster harmony.