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NEXT IAS

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(To be filled by candidate)

Code : TC071

Name of Candidate : AVINASH CHOUDHARY

Roll No. : PTTP220283

Registration Number : PTTP220283 **Date of Examination :** 11-08-2023

Exam Centre : Old Rajinder Nagar ☐ Bhopal ☐ Online ☑

MTS IGP Batch 2023

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

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Candidates must read the instructions on this page and the following pages carefully before attempting the paper.

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Question paper will be provided separately and can be taken by the candidates after conclusion of the exam.

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SUBJECT/PAPER
GENERAL STUDIES

Invigilator's Sign. : . . . . . .

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(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

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MACRO COMMENTS

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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.

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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

The fabric of Indian philosophical thought is rooted in ancient Indian history and literature.

Indian philosophical thought from Northern India

(i) Vedas
- Contains ideas of religion and spirituality
- Upanishads, prominent source of Indian philosophical thought (eg - Mundaka Upanishad)
- Puranas

(ii) Budhhist Philosophy
- Tripitaka of Budhhism — Sutta Pitaka, Vinaya Pitaka, Abhadhamma Pitaka

(iii) Jaina Philosophy
- 12 Angas

(iv) Sanskrit literature from North India also source of Indian philosophical thought

(v) Epics written in North India
- Mahabharata (Right vs Wrong)
- Ramayana (Good vs Evil)

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Indian philosophical thought from Southern India

(i) Sangam period (3rd BC to 3rd AD)
- significant source of philosophy
- Sangam literature which is divided in 2 parts < Aham / Puram
- Aham deals with abstract / philosophical concepts of love and morals

(ii) Tirukurral written by Thiruvalluvar
- talks about love and ethics

(iii) Epics like Silapaddikaram also talk about philosophy

(iv) Bhakti movement's philosophy of equality, brotherhood and spirituality
- it originated from Southern India

Thus, different parts of India have contributed in some form to give rise to the Indian philosophical thought.

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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

Socio religious movements in India which sought to bring social change and reform in society emerged in the 19th century.

Impulse for reform was response to opposition to colonial rule

(i) Increasing influx of Christian missionaries
- allowed by the Charter Act
- Seen as an encroachment on their religious beliefs by Indians
- Thus reforms initiated in religion to make it more inclusive

eg Movements against caste discrimination like Paramhansa Mandali

(ii) Focus on education
- to instil modern values
- to understand exploitative nature of Britishers.

eg AMU by Syed Ahmed Khan

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(iii) Overbearing attitude of Britishers
- Concept of White Man's burden
- Indian sought to reform society to achieve self confidence and liberation in response to it

(eg) Movements against child marriage (B M Malabari)

However social reforms were not solely in response to opposition rule, there were other reasons also

→ Individuals like Raja Ram Mohan Rai were determined to remove social evils (Sati abolition)

→ for upliftment of women (widow remarriage and women education)

Thus, social reforms began due to combination of different reasons. However they led to removal of certain evils from Indian society and brought a new renaissance in Indian society

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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

Russian revolution happened in 1917 amid World War I and was the first workers' revolution in the world.

Factors leading to Russian revolution
- Economic crisis in Russia
  - Workers were exploited and paid less wages
- Crisis further exacerbated by Russia's involvement in WWI → High expenditure on military
- Influence of thinkers like Karl Marx, Lenin
- Exploitative nobility
- Promised reforms like Duma were not delivered.

Consequences of the revolution

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(i) King had to flee the country
(ii) Established dictatorship of the proletariat
(iii) Gave rise to communism
(iv) Russia withdrew out of WWI
(v) Economic reforms under Lenin

Influence of Russian revolution on the Indian National Movement

(i) It gave popularity to idea of Justice - social, economic and political (which were then embrined in our Preamble)
(ii) Leaders understood the strength of the masses
(iii) Gave rise to revolutionary groups in India (eg) HSRA
(iv) Spread of socialist ideas

Thus, Russian revolution had significant impact on INM.

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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

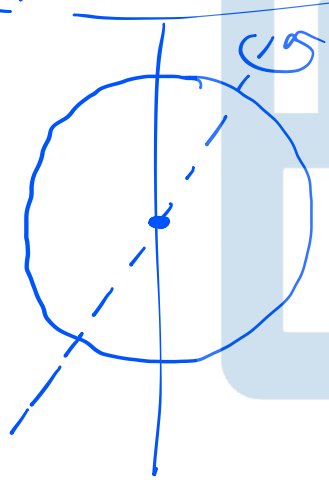
Discuss the various factors responsible for the uneven temperature distribution on Earth's surface.

(Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks

There is a heat imbalance on the Earth's surface wherein the temperature is not uniform owing to various factors

Factors for uneven temperature distribution

(i) Earth's tilt on its axis



tilt of earth

⇒ Responsible for

→ polar areas not receiving sunlight for 6 months continuously

→ thus, lower temperatures

→ Also responsible for seasonality

(ii) Varying insolation on earth surface

⇒ sunrays over tropical areas are direct, hence higher temperature

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⇒ sunrays slanted over temperate and polar areas → more distance, more area → lower temperature

(iii) Lapse rate → decrease in temperature with height → lower in mountains

(iv) Geographical landscape → Oceans absorb and release heat more slowly than land

(v) Feedback loop of albedo effect → Ice reflects most sunlight → lower temp.

(vi) Continentalism → responsible for extreme temperature

(eg) Indian plains heat wave, severe cold in Siberia

(vii) Interplay of other factors like ocean currents (hot or cold)

However atmospheric factors like wind systems and ocean currents are also responsible for heat balance and temp redistribution on earth which sustains life on earth.

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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

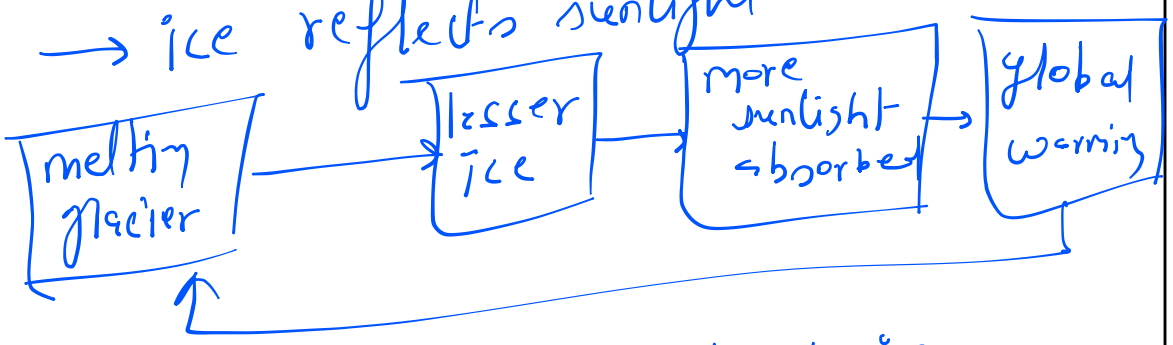
The melting of glaciers due to climate change has serious implications for the ecosystem and human society. Discuss the effects of melting glaciers on the environment and the measures that can be taken to address this issue. (Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks

Glaciers are the store of large volumes of ice. Hindu Kush Himalayan region is the largest volume of ice outside the polar regions.

Effects of melting glaciers on environment

(i) It will increase flow in rivers
→ floods in catchment region

(ii) Negative feedback loop of albedo effect
→ ice reflects sunlight



(iii) It will lead to sea level rise
→ as per UNEP, from 2013-2022, sea level rose by 4.5 mm per year, highest ever

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(iv) It will release the carbon sequestered in permafrost → more GHG emission

(v) It will threaten biodiversity like Polar bear and Penguins (Habitat loss)

(vi) It may release harmful trapped microorganisms

Measure that can be taken

- Raising targets under NDCs because as per UNEP, with current targets, 2.8°C rise in temp by 2100
- Financial commitments by developed countries under 'Loss and Damage' should be fulfilled
- Take motivation from successful implementations like Montreal protocol
- Holistic Arctic and Antarctic treaty for their sustainable use
- LiFE (Lifestyle for Environment)

It is necessary to control the speed of climate change and GHG emissions to tackle the melting of glaciers.

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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 refers to the sharp increase in production of milk in the country. Also known as Operation flood

	Prod (MMT)	Per capita (gms/day)
1990	55	180
2021-22	220	444

as per data from NDDB

Factors for regional success of white revolution

(i) livestock dominant states in western and northern India
→ due to large pasture land
→ Rajasthan, Gujarat, UP

(ii) Emergence of cooperatives
→ was a big boon for dairy production in western India

Candidates must not write on this margin

(g) AMUL marketing cooperative

(iii) Government Support

(iv) In Southern and Eastern part, fishing is predominant in animal husbandary

→ No/minimal presence of fisheries in western India → Hence, higher focus on dairy.

(v) Hilly states not very suitable for livestock rearing

(vi) In central India, dairy could not develop due to lack of cooperatives, goverment support.

White revolution led to India becoming the largest milk producer of the world accounting for 25% of total. However, there should now be a focus on states those missed out in this opportunity, since dairy has proved to be a more equitable source of income and has improved condition of farmers.

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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

The study related to earthquakes, earthquake waves is called seismic investigation.

Seismic investigation contributing to understanding of earth's interior

(i) It gives an idea of plate boundaries in the earth's lithosphere

eg → 80% of the Earth's earthquake happen in the ring of fire, which is the Pacific plate boundary.

(ii) Properties of the seismic waves (P, S, R) → utilized to guese internal structure

Properties

→ P waves can travel through any medium

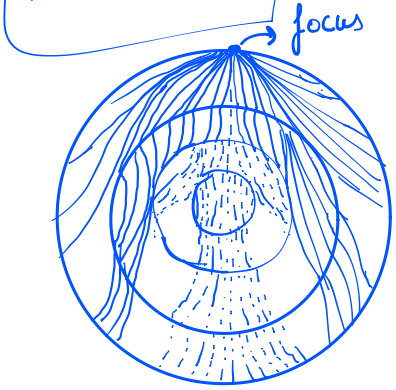
→ S waves can travel only through solid

→ speed/direction of the wave change

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on encountering a different medium

Results



: S waves
: P wave

→ Outer Core is liquid
→ Inner Core is solid
→ different density of material in different layers

(iii) Gives information about the internal volcanoes in earth
(eg) Mid Oceanic ridge

(iv) Information on faults inside earth

Thus seismic investigation is one of the most important source of information on earth's internal structure and also for hazard zonation mapping on earth's surface to prepare against threats of earthquake.

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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

Recently, India's total fertility Rate (TFR) has gone below the replacement level (2.1) to 2.0 as per NFHS-5

Varying demographic transition across States

→ Different population and population densities of states
(eg) UP with highest : 20 Cr

→ Different Total Fertility Rates for States

→ Varying sex ratio



TFR as per NFHS-5

Population growth a double edged sword

Potential Benefits

(i) Greater human resources
→ More hands for economic growth

(ii) Adoption of technology
→ Newer generations are more tech savy

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(iii) Increased political representation (UP - 80 seats in LS, highest)
→ Seats in Parliament as per population
→ Can raise their concerns effectively

(iv) Opportunity to reap demographic dividend.

(v) Greater financial devolution → Finance commission uses population as a criteria
→ Can use it for progress and development

Concerns associated

(i) States who have done well in controlling population are disincentivised

(ii) Resource crunch → Higher competition → tensions/ strife in society

(iii) States with high TFR are with low economic progress → population rise will accentuate that pressure on other states

(iv) Migration → Regionalism

(v) Increased imbalance in demographic structure (low sex ratio) → for some states more than other (eg Haryana)

If population is not controlled, it can quickly become a bane. Holistic policies are required for balancing growth across states.

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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

India has always been a multi-cultural, multi-ethnic and multi-ideological society where different strands strive to maintain their individuality while tied by a thread of unity



Factors contributing to cultural unity of India

1) Values of tolerance, brotherhood in Indian ethos
   (eg) Ashoka's Dhamma, Akbar's Sul-i-Kull
2) Indian philosophies welcoming diversity
   (eg) - Vasudaiva kutumbkam in Mahopanishad,
   - Sarva Dharma Sam Bhava

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3) Indian Constitution → allows individuals/communities to express individuality in framework of the nation
(eg) Art 25, 26, 29, 30

4) Taste buds of Indian society
(eg) Dosa, Biryani, etc enjoyed everywhere

5) Linguistic states : as per Ramchandra Guha, linguistic reorganisation has strengthened the unity of India

6) Festivals → like Holi, Diwali, Eid, etc are celebrated across groups

7) Globalisation and urbanisation
– People of different backgrounds, assimilated in cities.

There are instances of communalism, aggressive regionalism which pose a threat to unity but they are rare and India has largely been a tolerant and accepting society leading to Ek Bharat, Shreshtha Bharat

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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 a system of social stratification, based on hierarchically arranged, closed, endogamous groups.

Dichotomy in public and private life as barrier to annihilation of caste

(i) Social media → used as public platform to discuss social equality
(eg) twitter
Whereas, private whatsapp groups based on caste

(ii) Inter caste marriage
→ are a tool of caste annihilation
→ but only 11% marriages are Inter caste (NFHS - 5)

(iii) Occupational division still persists
(eg) Manual Scavangers are SCs

(iv) Identity politics, caste mobilization

Candidates must not write on this margin

– by political parties while preaching caste injustices

(v) Caste-based violence

→ While illegal by SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities Act)

→ but frequent: (eg) Beating Dalit groom in Rajasthan for Ghudsawari (horse)

(vi) Commensality

– inter-dining is rare with lower caste members

– even though Constitution removed this disability

Although, with globalisation, urbanisation as the forces of modernisation, caste system has weakened in India, but it is now being expressed in other forms as well and hence annihilation of caste is still a distant dream.

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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

1962 Indo-China war and 1965, 1971 Indo-Pak wars tested the resilience and capability of Indian military

Causes

1962 Indo-China war
- India giving refuge to Dalai Lama was seen as interference in internal affairs by China
- Environment of distrust between the two countries
- Chinese aggression on border

1965 Indo-Pak war
- Unilateral aggression by Pakistan
- India was forced to go to war

1971 Indo-Pak war
- Eastern Pakistan was facing atrocities by Pak military

Candidates must not write on this margin

→ Influx of million of refugees in India

→ to liberate East Pakistan, which later became Bangladesh

Impact on bilateral relationships

Indo-China

→ China opposed India, supported Pak on forums

→ relations deteriorated

→ China took control of Aksai Chin

→ Both countries put efforts in military advancements

→ Frequent skirmishes and increased deployment on border post war

→ In 1996, first Chinese President visited India

→ thereafter relations stabilised until the Doklam and Galwan clashes

Indo-Pak

→ 'Simla agreement' was signed post 1971 war for bilateral resolution of disputes

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→ Pakistan realised it cannot defeat India militarily so it adopted the policy of 'bleeding India with a thousand cuts'

→ Pak started sending terrorists in India

→ relations worsened.

→ India put efforts at improving relations (eg Samjhauta express) but 1999 Kargil conflict, 2008 terrorist attack, etc.

→ since 2015, India has been following policy of isolating Pakistan

The wars led to India focussing on hard power - military and economic might. Today a combination of hard and soft power driven India's foreign policy.

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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

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 was fought in 1757 whereas Battle of Buxar was fought in 1764. These battles led to the beginning of British conquest of India.

Battle of Plassey, 1757

(i) Brithishers led by Robert Clive won the battle

(ii) They took benefit of the division between Siraj Ud Daulah and nobility

(iii) Brithishers gained economic concession and diwani rights

Importance
- first battle of conquest
- Brithishers learned to take advantage of divisions in Indian kingdoms

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Battle of Buxar, 1764

(i) Britishers defeated the combined armies of Bengal, nawab of Awadh and the Mughal emperor

(ii) Treaty of Allahabad, 1765 was signed

(iii) established dual government over Bengal → revenue rights without responsibilities of law and order

Importance
- Showed military might of Britishers
- even defeated the Mughal armies
- established themselves in a firm position to rule over India
- took control of administration of Bengal and not just

Candidates must not write on this margin

economic rights

→ The economic returns from the treaty were used by Britishers in further consolidation of powers against Marathas, Mysore, etc

However, it is difficult to ascertain which battle was more important for Britishers as Battle of Plassey led to foundation of British empire, whereas Battle of Buxar made them the prominent contender for conquest of India.

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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

Gupta period is known as the 'golden period' for Indian art and architecture and literature also flourished during this time.

Sanskrit literature: a watermark in literary ancient Indian history

(i) Epics written in Sanskrit
- like Mahabharata, commonly read today also
- important role in religion
- Provides testament to Sanskrit literary tradition

(ii) Vedas (written in Sanskrit)
- most famous literary work of ancient India
- gives information about society, religion, rituals, Ayurveda (Atharva Veda),

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music (Sama Vedas), etc.
- also a source of Indian philosophical thought (Brahmanas, Upnishads)

(iii) Sanskrit grammar
(eg) Panini's Ashtachyayi

(iv) Sanskrit literature on medicine, science in ancient time
(eg) Charaka Samhita

(v) Kautilya's Arthashastra, written in Sanskrit is a well know work on State and administration

Sanskrit literature in Gupta period

(i) Kalidasa's plays in Sanskrit are one of the best known literary works globally
(eg) - Abhigyanshakuntalam, Malvikagnimitra

(ii) Sanskrit literature during Gupta period also a source of information about

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kingdoms and conquest

(eg) - Mudrarakshasha by Vishakhadutta

(iii) Sanskrit literature on Science and technology.

(eg) Brihatsamhita by Varahamihira

(iv) Epics written during Gupta period

(eg) Puranas, Ramayana

(v) Books on Sanskrit grammar

Amarkosha by Amarsimha

Hence Sanskrit literature, especially during Gupta period contributed immensly to ancient literary traditions of India which also literature in other languages like Pali, Prakrit.

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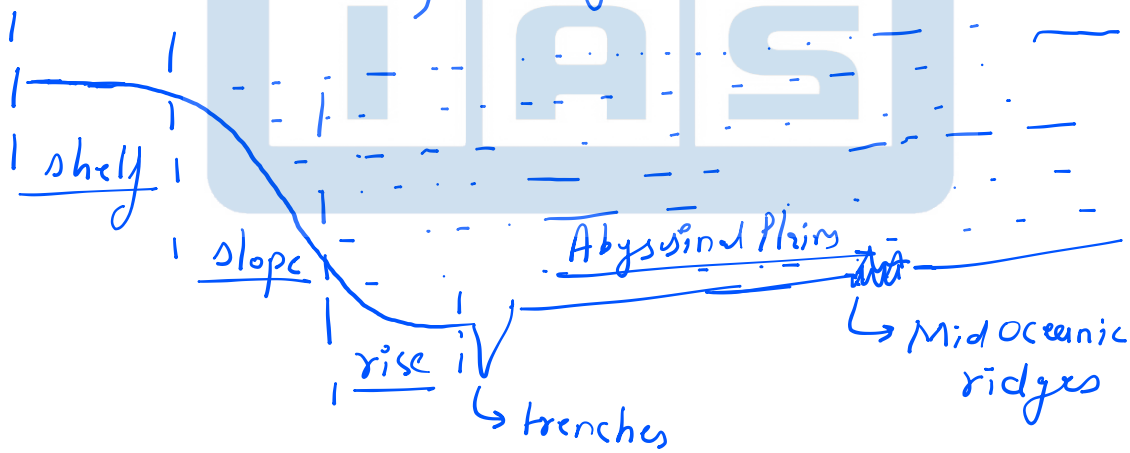
Q.14 महासागरीय नितल का विन्यास उन भूगर्भीय प्रक्रियाओं के बारे में आवश्यक जानकारी प्रदान करता है जिन्होंने पृथ्वी की सतह को आकार दिया है। महासागरीय नितल की प्रमुख विशेषताओं और समुद्र विज्ञान के अध्ययन में उनके महत्त्व की चर्चा कीजिए। (250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

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 oceans cover 71% of the earth's surface, hence its configuration is important for information on geological proceses

Major features of ocean floor

i) The oceanic floor in general has the following configuration →



Continental shelf → extended part of continents

" Slope → Ocean depths start increasing

Rise → Depth become constant

Trenches → Formed as result of of plate interaction

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ii) Oceanic floors are part of plate boundaries → Multiple
→ Single

(eg) → Atlantic ocean has a divergent plate boundary in the middle
→ Core region of pacific ocean is formed of pacific plate

iii) Mountains are also present on ocean floors
(eg) Seamount, Guyots
- Some extending to earth's surface, and forming islands

iv) Geological process like volcanoes and earthquakes
(eg) → Ring of fire

Significance of ocean floor in studying oceanography

(i) Studying the movement of plate boundary
(eg) Panthalesa to current form

(ii) Mineral exploration - polymetallic nodules, etc-

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(iii) Geological history of the earth

(iv) Occurrence of earthquakes and volcanoes on ocean floor give information on internal structure of earth

(v) Studying waves and tides → which are affected by continental shelf and continental slope → prediction of tsunamis

(vi) Effect of ocean configuration on ocean currents → temperature distribution on earth

Thus the study of ocean floor is instrumented in oceanography. India's Samudrayaan mission aims to go to a depth of 6000 m inside ocean and explore minerals and undertake study.

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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 a group of 17 elements → 15 lanthanides + Yttrium + Scandium which although are sufficiently present in Earth's crust, but they are scattered and not found in sufficient amounts at a single place.

Distribution of Rare earth elements

Occurrence

→ Present in Central Asia Mainly
→ China also a big source of rare earths
→ Australia
→ Also found in South America in

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Countries like Bolivia

Production / Extraction

→ China alone is responsible for 70% of the production of rare earth elements

→ Australia comes after China in terms of production

→ Not much production in central Asia

Uses of rare earth elements

→ Semiconductors / Computer Chips → Thus most IT hardware uses rare earths
→ Leading to a race for sourcing of rare earths

→ Military technology
(eg) Jets, high end weapons

→ Also used in medical field equipments
(eg) MRI machines

→ Also used in automobile manufacturing

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Enviromental impact of extraction of rare earth elements

(i) They are not available in visible amounts → their extraction is resource heavy → Higher energy usage in extraction → emissions.

(ii) Water exploitation → lot of water is used in their extraction

(iii) Contamination of groundwater

(iv) Threat to nearby habitat and biodiversity

(v) Ill-effects are there on the local community

Since, the strategic importance of rare earth elements has increased, it is necessary for world community to cooperate and collaborate for sustainable and equitable production and distribution of rare earth elements.

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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

Ecological carrying capacity refers to a threshold ability of an ecosystem to sustain the activities, interactions and development in it. Anything above that threshold poses a harm to the ecosystem stability.

Hilly states are currently seeing a high presence of tourists

Factors behind high tourism

(i) Better connectivity to hill states

(eg) → Manali leh highway, Atal tunnel, UDAN, connectivity to NE

(ii) Influence of social media + cinema

→ showcasing of beauty of hilly state → people aspire to travel

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(eg) youtube travel vlogers

(iii) Promotion to tourism by governments to give fillip to economy

(eg) HARIDAY

(iv) Certain hill destinations are considered auspicious

(eg) KedarNath, Badrinath, Amarnath Yatra

(v) Increase in disposable income with people → Rising Middle class

Potential enviromental Impact

(i) High development to absorb tourists in hilly area → more vulnerability to disasters

(ii) Rise in pollution – eg: plastic pollution

(iii) Loosening of the soil on slopes → landslides + land subsidence

(eg) Joshimath land subsidence

(iv) High Impact of disasters

(eg) Devastating Kedarnath flood of 2013

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(v) Poses a threat to beauty and serenity of hilly areas (pollution, etc)

(vi) Black carbon (as a result of developmental activities
→ exacerbates tendency of melting glaciers (Hindu kush projected to lose 80% of ice by 2100)

Measures to ensure sustainable tourism

1. Promoting responsible behaviour among tourists
2. Promote eco-tourism
3. Research and study on the carrying capacity
4. Identify vulnerable spots where excessive tourism should be restricted
5. Resilient and sustainable infrastructure
6. Recommendations of expert committee should be followed (eg - Mishra Com 1976 report on Joshimath)

Although tourism is necessary for economic growth, we should be mindful of it not becoming a threat to hilly states.

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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 the seasonal reversal of wind systems predominantly over the Indian subcontinent and Australia.
It occurs during the months of June - September.

Role of oceanic factors in monsoon

(i) **Indian Ocean dipole (IOD)**

⇒ **positive IOD** → sea surface temp (SST) over Arabian Sea higher than Bay of Bengal
→ It **intensifies** the monsoon

⇒ **Negative IOD** → vice versa of +ve IOD
↳ **weakens** monsoon rainfall

(ii) **ENSO** (El Nino Southern Oscillation)

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⇒ El Nino → unusual warming of the Eastern Pacific ocean (EPO)
↳ Severly impacts monsoon, may create draught like condition

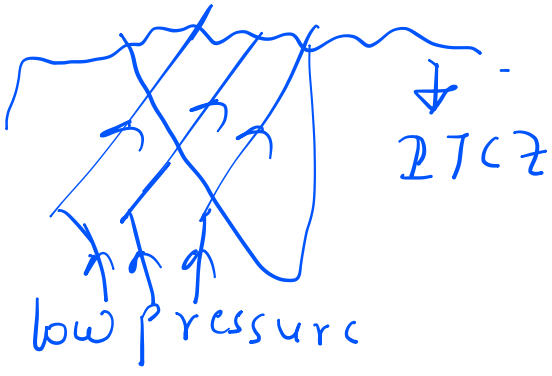
⇒ La Nina → Unusual cooling of EPO
↳ Strengthens the monsoon.

Role of atmospheric factors in monsoon

(i) Shifting of ITCZ (Inter Tropical Convergence Zone) → towards the Northern hemisphere in summer
→ creates ideal ground for monsoon

(ii) Presence of High Pressure over Tibetean Plateau

tibet HP



(iii) Depressions caused by Jet-Streams
→ leads to lesser rainfall over that area

(iv) Western disturbances
→ higher rainfall

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(v) Atmospheric conditions created by mountains (Western Ghats, Himalayas)

→ impacts rainfall distribution and impact

(eg) Rain shadow zone in the leeward side of Western Ghats

Thus both oceanic and atmospheric factors impact intensity and distribution of monsoon rainfall in India which is critical for agricultural economy in India.

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Q.18 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

Traditions are commonly accepted customary practices of thought and behaviour.

Why traditions impede change

(i) Socialization

→ Family is basic unit of socialization where child is taught traditional practices and belief

→ which become part of his/her value system

→ Hence, it becomes difficult to change them.

(ii) Religious traditions

- Religion demands unquestioning adherence to traditions
- which can sometimes be regressive

(eg) Ban on entry of menstruating women in temple

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(iii) leads to stagnation in value system of society → any new idea which challenges these values is opposed

(eg) live-in relationships

(iv) Traditions stem from belief system → which is not based on rationality

(eg) female genital mutilation in Bohra community

(v) Threat to well being of individuals if tradition not followed

(eg) Honour killings for intercaste marriages by Khap Panchayats

(vi) Vested interests → to protect hegemony of dominant group

(eg) Not allowing women to work, ritual ceremony by Brahmins only

Viability of social legislation as instrument of change

(i) Constitution → Art 15, 16, 17

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→ have been largely effective in providing affirmative action, remove untouchability

→ However discrimination based on caste still persist

(ii) Inter Caste marriage → Right to marry under Article, Incentive by state like Rajasthan to promote it

→ However still only 11% (NFHS5)

(iii) Women empowerment → various legislations against child marriage, violence, sexual harrassment, female infanticide etc.

→ Yet Patriarchy persists

Social legislation thus far, have only experienced limited success. There is a need to also bring the component of behavioural change among citizens to bring effective social change.

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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

As per data from the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA), 17% of the population of the cities in India live in slums

Slums a result of urban policies

Infrastructure provision

(i) Inadequate urban planning
→ Congestion, dense areas
→ No planning for fringe areas

(ii) Exorbitant land prices
→ Poor cannot afford
→ yet forced to stay in cities for employment

(iii) Improper drainage and sewage system
→ slums are the worst affected

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(iv) Non availability of affordable housing

(v) Costly transportation, traffic congestion, Non availability of public transport
→ Slums tend to develop near factories/industries

Socio-Economic Issues

(i) Inadequate health and education facilities for slums

(ii) Migration → Planning is not done to absorb migrated population.

(iii) Gated communities and ghettoization further isolate the poor

(iv) No employment guarantee in urban areas → unemployed youth → may lead to rise in crime in slum areas

(v) low quality of life → Inadequate ventilation, sunlight, nutrition, etc

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(vi) Political apathy - to improve slum condition

(viii) General public apathy → Slums seen as a cause of urban problems, not a consequence of them

Government steps
- → PM Awas Yojana - Urban
  - → Affordable Rental Housing complexes under it
- → NULM
- → Ayushman Bharat Yojana
- → Smart Cities, AMRUT 2.0, Aspirational District Program

Way forward
- → Proper urban planning ↑ public transport
- → Empathy and not apathy
- → Employment guarantee programs
  - (eg) Rajasthan
- → Make available affordable Housing + power, health, education

There is a need of change in attitude towards slum and taking responsibility by administration and govt to achieve SDG 1.

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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 refers to the thinking that the interests of two different religious groups are in direct conflict and one cannot survive in presence of another.

Communalism gains strength from economic deprivation

(i) Unequal growth and regional imbalance in development
→ sense of relative deprivation
→ Rise of communalism

(ii) High unemployment → youth do not get avenues for personal development and fulfilling aspirations
→ Rise in crime → High tendency to get radicalised → Communalism

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(iii) Inadequate infrastructure → leads to a weakened response of State to communalism
(eg) Kashmir militancy

Communalism thrives in environment of social exclusion

(i) Lack of social support system
→ Youth getting demotivated and derailed → prone to radicalism → communalism

(ii) Vacuum created by governance and administration can also give rise to communalism

(iii) Unintentional exclusion can also sometimes lead to communalism (eg) Socio-religious reform movements.

Fertile ground for discontent and division

(i) Breeds societal tension and strife

(ii) Rise in intolerance in society
(eg) Uproar over Tanisq jewellery ad

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alleging it of promoting Love jihad

(iii) Leads to violence and riots

(eg) Delhi riots 2020, Nuh violence 2023, Gujarat riots of 2002

(iv) Creates discontent against administration and government

(v) Creates division which can be exploited by vested interests

(eg) divide and rule policy of Britishers, identity politics

Way forward

- Balanced development is necessary
- Equip police to deal with violence and riots in a steadfast manner
- Involve religious leaders, civil society to create harmony
- promote schemes like USTAAD
- Provide employment opportunities to youth
- Effective deradicalisation

Mahatma Gandhiji's 'Sarva Dharma Sama Bhava' should be a guiding light to uproot communalism

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Space for Rough Work