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NEXT IAS

(To be filled by candidate)

Code : TC601

Name of Candidate : AYUSH MANI CHAUDHARY

Roll No. : 0821859

Registration Number : MT23ATRA004 Date of Examination : 21/07/'23

Exam Centre : Old Rajinder Nagar ☐ Bhopal ☐ Online ☑

MTS Alternate Test-1 : 2023

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

This Question-cum Answer (QCA) Booklet contains 56 pages. Immediately on receipt of the booklet, please check that this QCA booklet does not have any misprint or torn or missing pages or items, etc. If so, get it replaced by a fresh QCA booklet.

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

Candidates should attempt the questions strictly in accordance with the instructions specified in the question paper and in the space prescribed under each question in the booklet. Any answer written outside the space allotted may not be given credit.

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

.....

SUBJECT/PAPER
GENERAL STUDIES

Invigilator's Sign. : .....

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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.
3. Do not tear off any leaves from your QCA Booklet, if you find any page missing do not fail to notify the supervisor/invigilator.
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1. Read the Instructions on the cover page and strictly follow them.
2. Write your registration number and other particulars, in the space provided on the cover of QCA Booklet.
3. Write legibly and neatly. Do not write in bad/illegible handwritings.
4. For rough notes or calculation, the last two blank pages of this booklet should be used. The rough notes should be crossed through afterwards.
5. If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it or write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be evaluated.
6. Handover your QCA Booklet personally to the invigilator before leaving the examination hall.

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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

India has had a rich history of philosophical development due to intricate inputs from both Northern and Southern India.

Contributions of Northern India To Philosophy

(1) Bhakti saints like Kabirdas who exemplified peace of all religions and "Nirguna" Bhakti.

(2) Mirabai → devotee of Lord Krsna → composed many dialects in her praise.

(3) Guru Nanak who followed Kabirdas footsteps in Nirguna Bhakti → establishing Sikhism.

(4) Development of Buddhist and Jain philosophies → both belonged to Kosala Mahajanapada.

(5) Ramananda → who was an ardent devotee of Lord Rama → spearheaded Bhakti Movement in the North.

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(6) Chaitanya Mahaprabhu → started worship of Lord Krishna and Radha together.

Contributions of Southern India To Philosophy

(1) Azwhar Bhakti saints → started Vishnu Lord worship. Eg) Nadamuni → composed 400 hymns

(2) Nayanar Bhakti saints → Lord Shiva worship. Eg) Appar, Sundarar

(3) Sangama literature → Tolkappiyar, Ahatanar.

(4) Female Bhakti saints → Avaiyar, Nachullaiyar.

(5) Adi Shankaracharya → philosophy of Advaita → both "atman" and "paramatman" are different.

(6) Sri Ramanujar → philosophy of Vishisht advaita → salvation via constant chanting of Lord.

Thus both Northern and Southern India had immense role to play in the development of Indian philosophy.

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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

The changes brought by British Raj in the Indian society sparked reaction from the general masses → culminating into social reforms.

Indian Society Impulse for A Social Change

(1) Caste Issues

- Reaction to change the structural Indian fabric culminated into caste reforms.
- Arya Samaj movement, Brahmo Samaj → voiced for social changes in caste.

(2) Women Reforms

- Introduction of western liberal ideas → reactionary movement → to reform women's condition from within.
- Arya Mahila Samaj, Bharat Stree Mahamandal, works of Ishwar Chandra Vidya Sagar, Dr Karve..

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(3) Religious Reforms

- Reforming religion on Modern lines to remove certain ill elements developed over time.
- Ramakrishna Mission, Prarthana Samaj.

(4) Educational Reforms

- British introduction of Western education ⇒ reactionary movement to revive Vedic education.
- Works of Arya Samaj (Dayanand Anglo Vedic Schools), Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar in Hindu Colleges

Thus social changes in different paradigms to counter colonial policies culminated into a wider domain of social reforms in the 19th century which was crucial for the 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 was sparked by a communist rebellion against a well established Tzar regime.

Factors for Russian Revolution →

① Undermining of industrial/agricultural workers by Tzar regime.

② High war time inflation (after WWI) and not subsequent increase in wages

③ High support for the Bolsheevik ("Reds") by the labour class around the major Russian territory

④ "Whites" could not muster support from public due to its soft side for Tzar

⑤ Rise of communist block all over the world

⑥ Leaders like Vladimir Lenin → who had a clear cut Economic Strategies for development

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Consequences of Bolshevik Revolution

*. Bolshevik Revolution started when the whole Tzar family of Nicholas Romanov was assassinated

(1) Nation wide outrage to support Communist party → especially around rural/industrial regions

(2) Contest between Reds / Whites → Victory for Reds.

(3) Introduction of Lenin's New Economic Policy of 1921 → increase Communist reforms.

Influence On Indian National Movement

→ (1) Power to Revolutionaries → Naujawan Maydoor Sabha, Yugantar.

→ (2) Loss of imperial supremacy of British / colonial powers

(3) Importance of mass based movements

(4) Development of leftist trends in Congress → Jayaprakash Narayan, Minoo Masani.

Thus the Russian Revolution was pivotal to bolster the Indian National Movement.

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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.

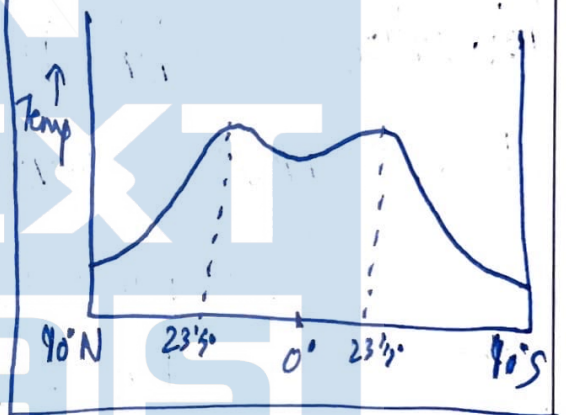
(Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks

Temperature distribution on the Earth's surface is a function of various physiological and geomorphological / climatological factors.

Factors for Uneven Temperature Distribution

① Geomorphological factors

- Structural evolution of the Earth ⇒ development of heat within Earth ⇒ causes regions of volcanoes



Temperature Distribution on Earth

② Latitude

- More insolation (320 W/m²) at tropics and less insolation at poles (60 W/m²)
- Moving away from equator ⇒ temperature decreases according to insolation

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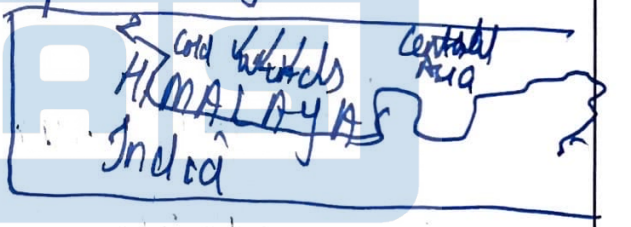
③ Altitude

- Higher elevation ⇒ low air pressure and lower effect of ground surface bulk radiation ⇒ lower temperature

④ Climatological

- Winds / Jet streams ⇒ carry cold / warm air masses ⇒ decrease / increase temperature
- Presence of continental / polar air masses.
- Tropical cyclones / Temperate cyclones.

⑤ Physiological



- Presence of Himalayas → barrier from winds from Central Asia.
- Lakes / Oceans → Maritime influence

Thus various factors determine the surface temperature distribution, along with meteorological factors like sunspots.

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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

As per IPCC AR6, the glaciers world wide are melting tremendously due to rising global temperatures → fuelled by anthropogenic warming.

Causes of Glaciers Melting

→ ① Rising anthropogenic emissions via increased carbon footprints

② Changes in solar cycles / sunspots

③ Climate change ⇒ major global climatological changes like changes in heat circulation, wind patterns

Effects of Melting of Glaciers Globally

① Changes in sea level ⇒ as per IPCC AR6 the MSL would rise by 2.7 cm by 2025.

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(2) Receding of glacial lines upward. Eg) The Hindu Kush Mts are receding 15 m annually.

(3) Glacial lake outburst floods (GLOFs) => high disaster risks in catchment. Eg) Jagovan 2021.

(4) Changes in global atmospheric circulation. Eg) Changes in Atlantic Meridional Overturning Circulation.

(5) Increase in frequency of floods due to glacial melt.

Counter Measures

→ (1) Constant monitoring via GIS / histogram maps on glacial receding.

→ (2) Controlling industrial / transport emissions. Eg) E10 / E20 norms.

(3) Development of green energy / fuels. Eg) Lithium ion battery, hydrogen fuel cells.

(4) Focus on global agreements via domestic policies. Eg) Mission Life.

Thus, glacial melting (9.6B ton annually according to Zurich University) can be controlled via above steps.

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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 the Intensive Dairy Development Program was started in 1980s to increase the milk production in the country.

* **Factors for Regional Success of White Revolution**

* Regions like Coastal parts of Gujrat, Maharashtra, Haryana, Punjab showed more success than other regions.

(1) More capital influxes via lending, trade networks in these regions.

(2) Development of cooperatives for resource mobilization

(3) Better milch varieties of cattle (Sidhi, Red Sindhi) in comparison to draught varieties of East (Ongole)

(4) Capital from green revolution after its success utilized in development of dairy sector.

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(5) Development of infrastructure → storage facilities, rural roads.

(6) Imparting of scientific training to farmers in these regions ⇒ modern methods.

(7) Better agricultural extention services to these regions ⇒ better farmer knowledge base.

Recent Initiatives for Promoting Milk Production

- (1) Constitution of National Dairy Development Board → Apex Body
- (2) Nakul Swasthya Patra ⇒ monitoring health of cattle
- (3) e-Gopala app ⇒ agri extention services
- (4) e-Pashudhaan Haat Portal ⇒ online portal for breeders
- (5) Rashtriya Gokul Mission.

White Revolution increased the milk production from 17 m tonnes in 1951 → 156 m tonnes in 2017 ⇒ benefits for national growth

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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

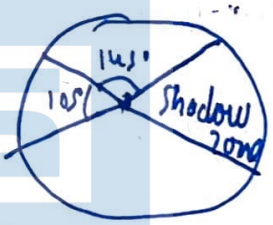
To what extent does seismic investigation contribute to our understanding of the Earth's interior structure? Analyze its significance in detail. (Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks

Seismic investigation refers to monitoring of the primary/secondary waves generated from within the earth due to movement of radioactive Magma / crustal plates.

Seismic Investigation → Monitoring of Earth's Interior

(1) **P waves**

The shadow zone of p-waves belong to 105° - 145° ⇒ indicating the presence of a liquid layer in between 2 layers.



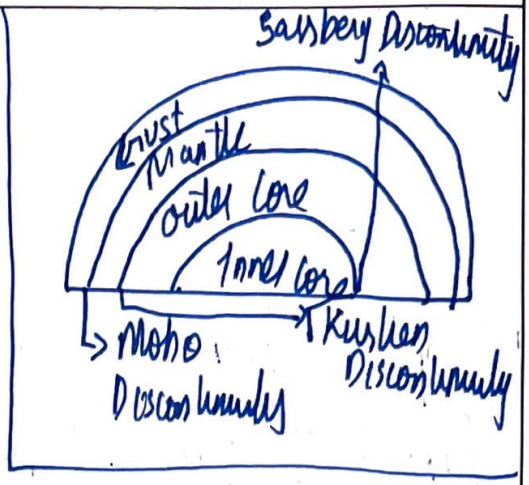
P waves Shadow zone

(2) **S - waves**

Shadow zone of S-waves is > 105° ⇒ a a liquid layer of the crustal surface.

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(3) The wave velocity changes from 5.5 M/s → 6.2 m/s = indicating Moho's discontinuity (Crust - Mantle Boundary).

(4) Wave velocity changes from 6.2 - 6.8 at Kuskan (Mantle - outer core) and to 7.8 m/s at Kaguler - Gasberg discontinuity.

(5) Seismic waves also help in monitoring the crustal movement of tectonic plates ⇒ determining the crustal fault lines.

Thus seismic monitoring is very essential for determining the nature of earth's interior, apart from activities like volcanic eruptions.

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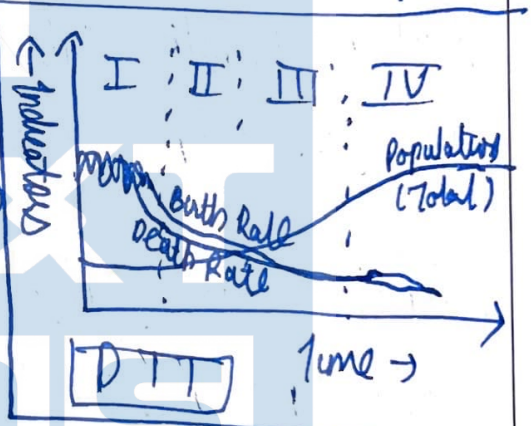
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Q.8 जनसांख्यिकीय संक्रमण की गति भारत के विभिन्न राज्यों में भिन्न-भिन्न है, जिससे जनसंख्या वृद्धि दोधारी तलवार बन जाती है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

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

Demographic transition refers to transition from a high birth rate / death rate to low birth rate / death rate coupled with progressive changes in health, education → human development

* DTT was given by Thompson and Notestein → population growth in 4 stages → high stationary, early expanding, late expanding, low stationary.



Varied Pace of Demographic Transition

(1) States of Northern India like UP, Bihar → lag behind in population control measures → high TFR (Bihar → 4.0) and low health / education.

(2) States of Southern India → better education / health coupled with better family planning → low TFR

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(3) Low job opportunities in Bihar, WB due to high population (youth) → migration to TN, AP.

(4) States of Southern India already have TFR < Replacement Level (2.1) ⇒ further population control measures might result into demographic disasters like Singapore (1980s), China (currently).

(5) There is a need to control population in North Indian states to achieve an "Optimum Population" ⇒ essential for human development

Thus the population growth is a double edged sword ⇒ it is needed in northern states while harmful for states like TN, Himachal Pradesh, Gujrat.

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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 is a wide amalgamation of different cultures manifested in language, tradition, religions, etc ⇒ resulting into cultural diversity

Major Factors for Cultural Unity of India

① India has displayed high level of tolerance in matters of religion / language.

② Cultural exchanges are a continuous process ⇒ happening since Vedic times ⇒ enrichment of cultures via a dialogue / discussion.

③ Overlapping customs / traditions. Eg) Rice eating culture in Eastern / Southern India.

④ A nation wide uniform practices. Eg) Celebrations of Holi / Diwali / Eid / Christmas.

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(5) Economic linkages via a constant system of trade, happening since Mahajanapada age.

(6) The distinctiveness of Indian subcontinent ⇒ local traditions manifested over different religions.

(7) India's policy of "Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam" → world is one place ⇒ strong motto for unity.

Thus the ethnic and cultural diversity, manifested maybe in terms of clothing, food, etc are united by a common cultural thread of India.

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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

Dichotomy in public / private life refers to different beliefs / practices in home / public sphere.

Dichotomy → Barries in Caste Annihilation

(1) Display of constitutional values in workplace / society ⇒ equality, lack of discrimination.

(2) Perpetuation of caste beliefs in family ⇒ teaching of superiority to children due to their birth.

(3) Propogation of casteist feeling ⇒ impurity of lower caste in private life ⇒ ill treatment of servants / labourers.

(4) Justification of the importance of caste as a division of labour based on birth rather than based on their hard work.

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⑤ Practising of derogatory religious norms ⇒ increasing value of Brahmins and lowering value of Shudras.

⑥ Not making a general sympathy towards increasing the role of lower caste in economic life / national growth.

Dichotomy in public / private life leads to two faces of the same story ⇒ a process that harms to real establishment of equality in the Indian society.

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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

After India's independence, the geopolitical instability left by British legacy fuelled by international influence of nations lead to Indo-Pak, Indo-China Wars.

Indo-Pakistan Wars

Causes

(1) The first Indo-Pak war was caused due to infiltration of Kashkar tribes and Pakistani soldiers in Kashmir Valley.

(2) Second Indo-Pak War was caused due to influx of Pakistani soldiers in the Kutch territory / Sir Creek waters.

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③ Third Indo-Pak War → Bangladesh Liberation War.

④ Fourth Indo-Pak War → Influx into Kargil Territory

Impact of Indo-Pak Wars

① Development of distrust / instability between the two nations

② Bilateral issues over water sharing (IWT)

③ Terrorism / extremism (Pulwama; Uri)

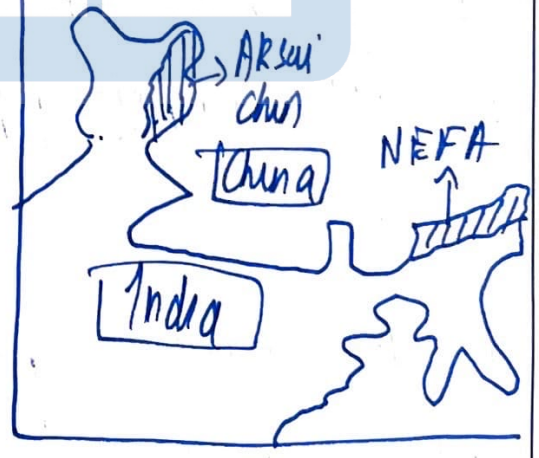
④ Strained trade / commerce.

⑤ Threat in border regions.

Indo-China War

Causes

① Chinese aggressions in the Aksai Chin region.



② claiming of Aksai Chin (Ladakh) and NEFA (Arunachal Pradesh) as a single Chinese territory.

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Impacts on Bilateral Relationship

(1) Despite being independent former imperial colonies/territories in Asia ⇒ could not converge on key issues

(2) Military aggression in Doklam, Pangong Lake ⇒ lack of distrust.

(3) High Chinese dependence of Indian imports ⇒ anti dumping issues.

(4) Lack of Chinese support for India's PS membership

(5) Lack of Chinese support for India's resolutions in UN against Pakistani terrorists.

Thus the wars coupled with prevailing geopolitical tensions have lead to development of India-ASEAN and Pakistan-China blocks ⇒ regional instability.

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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

The Battle of Plassey and Buxar were the first of many direct interventions of British into the Indian society.

Battle of Plassey

(1) Fought between British forces lead by Robert Clive and Nawab of Bengal Mir Jaffer.

(2) British won due to presence of traitors like Siraj ud-Daula on Nawab's side.

(3) Siraj Ud Daula made the puppet ruler and dual system of administration started in Bengal.

(4) It was a first major victory for the British forces in India.

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Battle of Buxar

① Lack of real powers on the puppet rules of Bengal, misuse of Dastaks by British officials.

② Fought between British forces led by Sir Munroe and combined forces of Shuja ud Daula, Nawab of Awadh and Mughal emperor Shah Alam II.

③ British won comfortably, a firm consolidation over the Bengal presidency and North India.

Battle of Buxar → More Important

→ ① Helped in establishing a firm control over north India.

→ ② Exposed the superiority of British against a combined force.

③ Firm powers over economy and administration of Bengal presidency

④ Weakened face of Mughals exposed

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Battle of Plassey → More Important

→ (1) First real victory of British
→ (2) Exposed the lack of unity amongst the Indians
(3) Started the concept of divide and rule ⇒ during Mir Jaffer and Siraj ud Daula.
(4) Layed foundation for future war strategy

Thus both Buxar and Plassey were the corner stones of British further expansion into Mysore, Maratha, Sind, Punjab, etc.

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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 literature was an elite language of ancient India which was developed tremendously by various empires of ancient India.

Sanskrit Literature → Watermark for Literary History

① Vedic Age

- Development of 4 Vedas (Rig, Yajus, Sama, Atharva) coupled with their commentaries (Aitreya Brahmana, Taittriya, Mahabrahmana).
- Development of Upanishads (around 200)

② Mahajanapada / Post Vedic Age

- Panini composing Astdhyayi → rules of Sanskrit literature → followed till date.

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(3) Pre Gupta Age

- Less focus during Mauryan age due to focus of Pali → language of common masses.
- Prayag Prashasti Part I and II by Ashoka and his queen.
- Shunga empire → Kalidasa work (Malvika-agnimitram, & Vikramoryavanshiyam).
- Patanjali → Mahabhasya

(4) Gupta Age / Post Gupta

- Sudraka → Mrichhakatika
- Nitisara → Kamandaka.
- Vishakhadatta → Mudrarakshasa, Devichandraguptam
- Scientific works of Aryabhatta (Aryabhattam), Varahamira (Brihat Samhita) and Brahmagupta (Brahmagupta Siddhanta).

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- Prayag Prashasti by Harisena, court poet of Samudragupta.
- Mehrauli Pillar inscription by Chandragupta → conquests of Vanga, Bahalika country.
- Thus, Gupta empire added the grandeur of Sanskrit literature and cultural development.

Sanskrit development served as the backbone for the future literary development of Hindu / Urdu.

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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 Ocean floor of different oceans have been studied with geomorphological features which are essential for oceanographical studies.

Major Ocean Floor Durnons

- **Continental shelf** → Margins of continents, low slopes, EEZ of countries
- **Continental Slope** → 2–5° sloping surface leading to Oceanic basins.
- **Deep Sea Basins** → Widest / largest part of oceans, 3–4 km deep
- **Trenches / Deeps** → Margins of continental / Oceanic crust ⇒ deepest points on Earth
- **Mid Oceanic Ridge** → ~~Collision of oceanic plate~~ → Divergence of oceanic plates

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Major features of Atlantic Ocean Floor

- Mid Atlantic Ridge shows constant divergence → volcanic activities
- Nares Deep / Puerto Rico deep → trenches.
- Canary Basin, Spanish Basin, N. American Basin → vast nodules of Manganese, cobalt.
- Continental shelf wider in north (Newfoundland and British Island regions) and narrow in South



Major features of Pacific Ocean Floor

- A series of mid oceanic fault zone and hills → East Pacific rise.



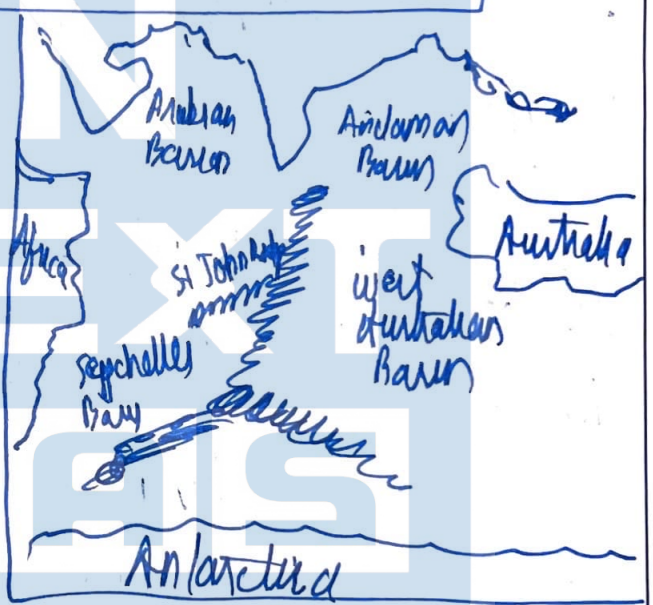
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- Clarion – Clipperton belt ⇒ rich mineral deposits
- Trenches / volcanic activities all along the borders of Pacific → "Pacific Ring of Fire".

Major Features of Indian Ocean Floor

- Andaman / Arabian basins → rich oil and gas hydrates.
- Series of small hills forming mid ocean ridge.
- Minerals along African Continental shelf.



Thus the bottom topography of the oceanic basins is very much essential for oceanographic studies.

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Q.15 दुर्लभ पृथ्वी तत्त्वों (दुर्लभ मृदा धातुएँ) की बढती 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 Metals (REM) are a group of 15 elements (14 Lanthanide and 1 Actinide) which are crucial for future scientific development.

Distribution of REM

→ (1) Despite "Rare" term, they are found abundantly in Earth's crust

→ (2) China → 80% of REM reserves as well as production

(3) India → 4th largest reserves of REMs

(4) Lithium triangle region in Argentina - Bolivia - Peru

(5) Central Asian Republics → Kyrgyzstan, Uzbekistan

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Uses of REM:

1. Modern machines for cure of diseases like cancer.
2. Major scientific developments
3. Defense needs → armory, weapons
4. Medicinal equipments
5. Green Energy needs → Solar cells, hydrogen fuel cells
6. Semi conductors → electric vehicles
7. Development of industrial equipments
8. Scientific breakthroughs in development of transportation systems (hyperloops).
9. Development of chemical industries.

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Environmental Impacts of REM Extraction

→ ① Mining is unsustainable

→ ② Deep within the crust → huge amount of drilling, boring ⇒ environmental damage

③ Release of toxic fumes ⇒ health damage

④ Pollution of water bodies ⇒ loss to aquatic life

⑤ Destruction of trees / green covers

⑥ Destruction of peatlands

⑦ Mining on hills → Slope instability ⇒ land slides, etc.

REMs are important for future economic development but the sustainability of metal extraction must be kept in mind.

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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

Tourism is a major contributor to the economy of the nation and recent reports of unsustainability are arising in different states.

Factors for Exceeding Ecological Capacity

→ (1) High influx of tourists in different regions.

→ (2) Hill tourism ⇒ ecological capacity of hills depends upon slope stability ⇒ overpopulation disturbing this

(3) Rampant uncontrolled infrastructure development (Char Dham Road Issue)

(4) Unsustainable practices of unplanned urbanizations.

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(5) Improper Waste management practices

(6) Lack of tourist knowledge regarding environmental effuency / carrying capacity

Potential Environmental Impacts

(1) Slope instability ⇒ landslides. Eg) Uttarakhand.

(2) Rising temperature ⇒ glacial melting ⇒ GLOFs. Eg) Tapovan 2021.

(3) Cloud bursts due to high insolation. Eg) Kedarnath 2013.

(4) Land subsiding due to underground drilling, unplanned urbanization. Eg) Joshimath 2023.

(5) Instances of flooding.

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Measures for Sustainable Tourism

1. Solid waste management practices. Eg) Gangotri trek
2. Limiting influx of tourist after scientific assessment of ecological capacity of land.
3. Proper Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) norms.
4. Promotion of slope stabilization by embankments, land grouting
5. Strict management of land polluters via fines / awareness spreading

Thus tourist places are becoming unsustainable due to exceeding of ecological capacity of the land and proper environmental impact assessment is an ardent need of the hour.

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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

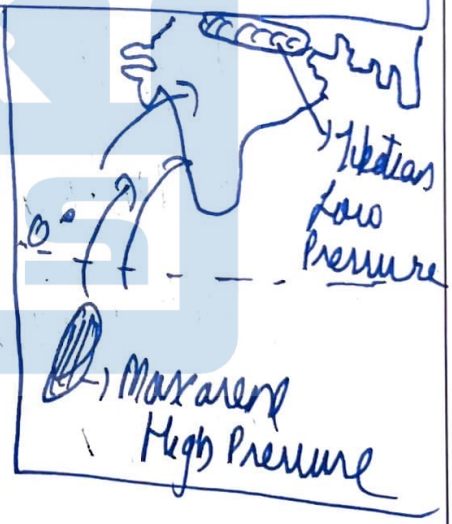
The Indian monsoon is a complex phenomenon influenced by various climatic factors. Critically examine the role of oceanic and atmospheric factors in determining the intensity and distribution of monsoon rainfall in India.

(Answer in 250 words) 15 Marks

Monsoon is the seasonal reversal of the winds which brings in the essential rainfall for sustaining the lifeline of Indian subcontinent.

Role of Oceanic / Atmospheric factors in Monsoon

(1) Thermal Differences



- Intense heating of Tibetan Plateau → low pressure region.
- Intense cooling of Madagascar plateau → development of Mascarene High Pressure belt.
- Due to this pressure differences, SE trade winds from the southern hemisphere cross the equator towards low pressure area.

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- These winds get deflected towards right due to Coriolis force ⇒ enter India as SW monsoon winds.

(2) **Aerological Factors**

- Development of Inter Tropical Convergence Zone (ITCZ) ⇒ convergence of monsoon winds



- Easterly Jet streams brings in the depressions from Bay of Bengal ⇒ wet and dry spells.

(3) **Sun's Movement**

- The movement of sun causes the monsoon trough to move up and down.
- This causes development of varying spells over the Indian subcontinent.

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Oceanic factors

- Oceans cause the setting of maritime influence
- Land sea breezes ⇒ local rainfall.
- El-Nino ⇒ Warm conditions over Eastern Pacific ⇒ low rainfall.
- La-Nina ⇒ normal rainfall.
- Indian Ocean Dipole ⇒ thermal differences between West / East Indian Ocean.
  - +ve → normal rainfall.
  - -ve → lower rainfall.

Thus the Indian monsoon is an interplay of varying factors. Recently we saw an increase in normal rainfall due-to "triple dip La Nina" and a positive Indian ~~ocean~~ Ocean Dipole.

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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

The Indian society in particular and a global society in general demand social changes to cope up with the changing times.

Traditions → Impeding Social changes

→ (1) Traditions demand holding on to old values / customs

→ (2) Practising to old customs ⇒ ensures continuity of traditions ⇒ societal stability

(3) Traditions work as an inhibitor to change because of stress on the societal functions.

(4) Social changes based on faulty practices in traditions. Eg) Arya Samaj paving for social changes in monotheism, gender / caste equality.

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Social Legislations → Instrumental for Social Change

→ (1) Statutory laws provide punishment against ill traditions. Eg) SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act

(2) Constitution → provides constitutional values of equality, freedom. Eg) Article 14, 15, 17, 19

(3) Social legislations based on a gamut of consultation with stakeholders → better approach.

(4) Provides a framework for dealing with ills of the traditions.

(5) Reflects the positive intent of a progressive society. Eg) Transgender Act 2019

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Social Legislations → Not Instrumental for Social Change

→ ① Social changes can only happen via social reforms

→ ② Countering the views in the society, public consultation = better.

→ ③ Social legislations may invoke negative reaction from the public. Eg) Public outrage after banning Triple Talaq.

Despite its shortfalls, social legislations would prove to be instrumental in social changes, as we saw in Bengal Sati Regulation Act, Widow Remarriage Act, Abolition of Untouchability Act, etc.

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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

Slums / squatter settlements are sprawling up of unauthorised colonies which have a high population density but lack on health / education / facilities.

Slums → Result of Lopsided Urbanization

(1) Intense migration of rural population in urban areas ⇒ uncontrolled.

(2) Lack of job opportunities in rural regions

(3) Lack of agricultural development in regions like East UP, Bihar, Odisha ⇒ high immigration.

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(4) High population density in slums => lack of living space.

(5) Health issues due to lack of sanitation / drinking water facilities.

(6) Lack of waste management practices => high mortality rates.

(7) Social problems like crimes thefts due to lack of job / skill for jobs.

(8) Lack of housing facilities of labours of industries / agricultural workers of urban regions => squatter settlements.

(9) Promoters of uncontrolled service growth in urban areas => lack of control on sprawling of secondary services like hotels / guards / etc.

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Slum Rehabilitation Policies for Urban Areas

① Providing housing facilities for people in slums.

② Providing safe drinking water

③ Spaces like gardens for children development.

④ Electricity and sanitation facilities

⑤ Healthcare facilities like PHCs

Slum rehabilitation can be done by following Odisha Govt's Jaga Mission which provides land rights to slum dwellers along with basic amenities.

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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 a stronger form of religious intolerance (Indian context) which thrives on hatred between the religions.

Thriving of Communalism

(1) Economic Deprivation

- Lack of job opportunities ⇒ instability in the youths.
- Lack of resources to sustain livelihood ⇒ fighting for control of others' resources.
- Sighting of resource accumulation of other religion as a fertile ground for hatred.

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- Radicalization of youth by certain instances of economic deprivations of the past
- Low job opportunities ⇒ low development of interactions among different people ⇒ rising intolerance.

(2) Environment of Social Exclusion

- Complete ignorance of religious practices which bind them.
- Division of society based on religious norms / texts ⇒ social exclusion.
- Development of religious societies ⇒ propogation of extremist ideas.
- Lack of dialogue / discussions between religions.

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Grounds for Discontent / Division

→ (1) Rising communal violence (Eg) Babri Masjid case.

→ (2) Extremist radical movements (Eg) Gujrat Riots 2002

(3) Division among the youth population ⇒ further future segregation of religions

(4) Acting of ills of other religions without reforming own religion.

Communalism creates hostile grounds for religious harmony and is very much detrimental for multi religious society like India.

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Space for Rough Work