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(To be filled by candidate)

Code : TC071

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Roll No. : PTTP 220235

Registration Number : ..... Date of Examination : 02/08/2023

Exam Centre : Old Rajinder Nagar ☑ Bhopal ☐ Online ☐

MTS IGP Batch 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.

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SUBJECT/PAPER
GENERAL STUDIES

Invigilator's Sign. : .....

(For filling by Examiners only)

Evaluator Code :

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

Signature

MACRO COMMENTS

IMPORTANT INSTRUCTIONS

CANDIDATES SHOULD READ THE UNDERMENTIONED INSTRUCTIONS CAREFULLY. VIOLATION OF ANY OF THE INSTRUCTIONS MAY LEAD TO PENALTY.

DONT'S

1. Do not write your name or registration no. anywhere inside this Question-cum-Answer Booklet.
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.
4. Do not leave behind your QCA Booklet on your table unattended, it should be handed over to the invigilator after conclusion of the exam.

DO'S

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

Q.1 भारतीय दार्शनिक चिंतन का ताना–बाना उत्तरी भारत का उतना ही ऋणी है जितना दक्षिण भारत का। स्पष्ट कीजिए। (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

The fabric of Indian philosophical thought owes as much to Northern India as to Southern India. Elucidate. (Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks

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Indian Philosophy has no boundaries and it owes to north as well as south India equally.

Philosophy owes to Northern India

1. Nirguna and saguna thoughts of spirituality and religious movement
2. Vaishnavism and Shaivism in north India based as followers of Lord Shiva or Vishnu
3. Propagation of philosophical ideas like God is one, Vasudhev kutumkam and Earth is mother.
4. Philosophical thought - taught rationality, Equality, humanity and brotherhood in northern India.
   - denounced Caste based discrimination
   - God is equal for all.
   - Ultimate Aim is to get liberation.

Candidates must not write on this margin

Philosophy owes to south India

1. Alavar and Nayanmar sects among Hinduism just like vaishnavas and shaivities in North India.

2. Philosophical schools originated in south India

Eg. Ramanujacharya propagated concept of Vasudhev kutumbkam, theory of vishitadvaitvada

3. They also denounced the caste based discrimination

Eg. Basavana in karnataka ⇒ Lingayat sect.

In this way, we can say that Indian philosophical thoughts are equally owes to South and North India and fosters the idea of Ek Bharat Shreshtha Bharat

Candidates must not write on this margin

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

19th century witnessed the social change and reforms popularly known as 'Indian Renissance'

It was a response to its opposition to colonial rule in following ways

	Colonial rule	opposition to colonial rule
(1)	Rise of Christian missionaries → Conversion of religion in name of evils in other religion.	Reformed in Hindu, Muslim religion. Eg. Arya Samaj movement, Brahmo Samaj
(2)	Neglect of Masses to impart the Education Eg. Regulating act of 1784	Indian Enlightened group imparted the Education to women and other section of society
(3)	Discrimination as basis of regressive customs prevalent in Indian society.	Reform in customs Eg. Abolition of SATI ACT, 1828 widow remarriage act 1856

Candidates must not write on this margin

(4.) Imparting of education to make ~~an~~ ~~Good~~ Educated class of Indians working for Britishers	Western Education gave Exposure to modern ideas like humanity and rationality which was used to challenge the Britishers.

In this way, we can see that Indian Society's social change and reforms emerged as response to regressive colonial policies which paved the way to a national consciousness which ultimately resulted into liberation of India.

Candidates must not write on this margin

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 (1905) to 1917 was a period of series of uprisings led by peasants, labourers and Bolsheviks against the autocratic rule of czar empire.

Factors that led to Russian revolution

1. Political factors → Autocratic rule of czar Nicholas II → failure of governance → political environment was not conducive for social-economic reforms

2. Social factors →
   - grievances persisting in society eg. dominance of feudalism

3. Economic factors →
   - No industrial revolution
   - plight of farmers and workers, high food inflation

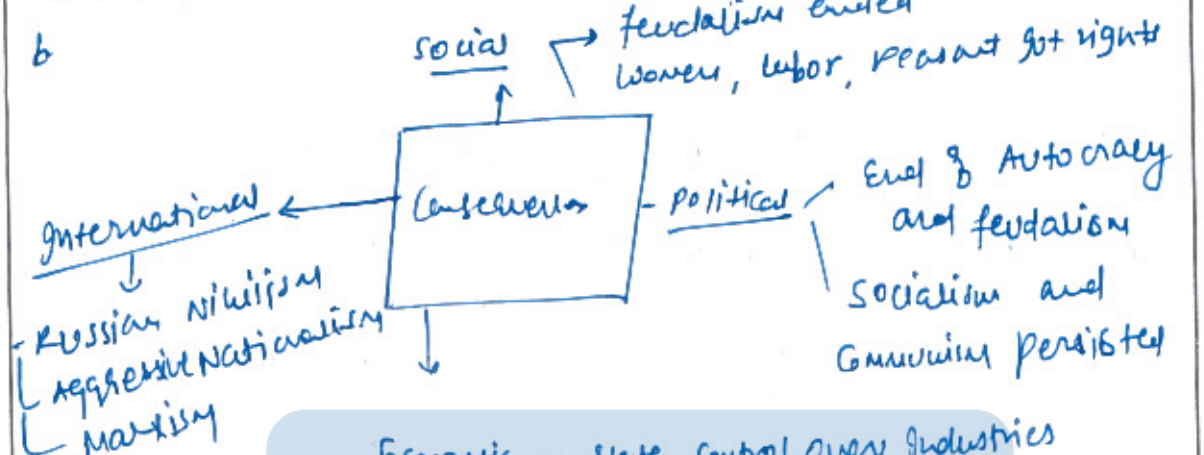
4. Historical factors → 1905 event of Bloody Sunday
   - March revol^{n} (Menshevik revol^{n})

5. Immediate factors → participation in world war I
   - loss of lives, inflation
   - Annexation by Germany

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Consequences of Russian revolution

b



Impact on Indian National Movement

1. Inspired Indian Revolutionaries (Russian Nihilism)
   Eg. Members of Jugantar party, HSRA etc

2. Communism ideology → Communist Party of India (1925) was established by MN Roy.

3. Thrust to focus on rights of Labours and peasants
   ↳ became part of mainstream national struggle
   Eg. Workers and peasant party.

In this way, Russian revolution helped to adopt the ideal of socialism which paved the path of India's Economic planning.

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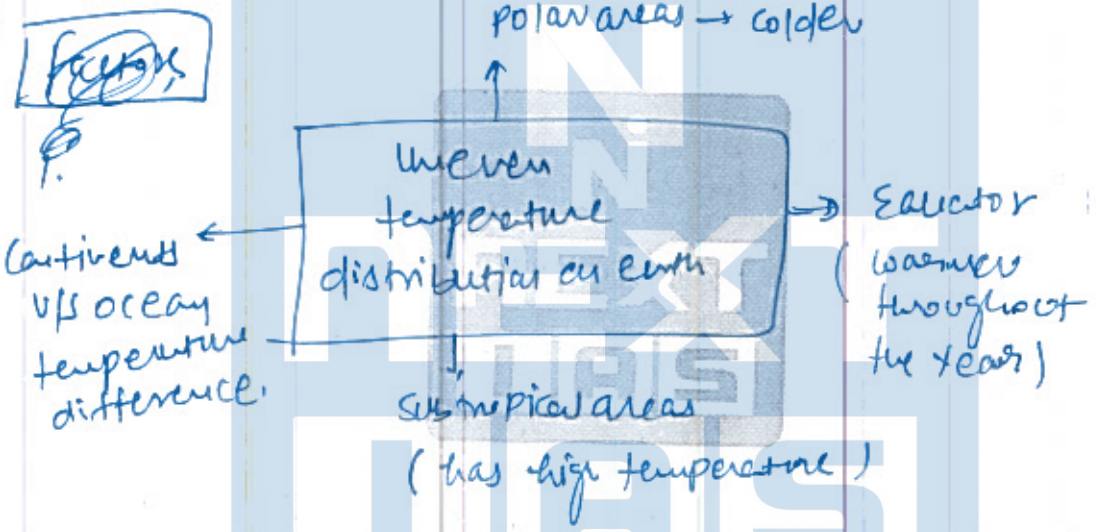
Q.4 पृथ्वी की सतह पर तापमान के असमान वितरण के लिए उत्तरदायी विभिन्न कारकों की चर्चा कीजिए।

(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

As per reports of IPCC, Global average temperature has increased by 1.1°C from Pre-Industrial level. Global temperature shows uneven temperature distribution.



Factors Responsible

1. Movement of earth around sun →
   - Periods of perihelion and Aphelion
   - Period of eclipses
2. Tilt of earth on its axis →

   Causes uneven distribution of heat from Sun



Candidates must not write on this margin

3. Sun movement with tropic of cancer (23 1/2° N) to tropic of capricorn (23 1/2° S) → keeps Equator warmer throughout the year and more sunlight between 23 1/2° N to 23 1/2° S.

4. Continentality → cause faster heating and cooling therefore, interior parts of earth surface are cooler than oceanic surface.

5. Anthropogenic factors → more industrialisation and more greenhouse gas emission in global north caused more heat in northern hemisphere.

Global average temperature at ~~all~~ all parts of earths is increasing. Need of the hour is to switch towards Green energy, Circular economy and Sustainable development.

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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 the reports of IPCC and WMO global glaciers are melting at much faster rate than the normal. North pole glaciers are witnessing the worst impact.

Melting of glaciers is fuelled by climate change caused by global warming due to increased emission of Green house gases.

Implications

For the Ecosystem

1. positive feedback → Thawing of glaciers → More absorption of sunlight → More heat → More melting of glaciers.

2. Rising Extreme climate events → due to Sea level rise. (There has been 0.35 m rise in avg. global sea level (WMO report))

3. Events like cyclones and floods are increasing in intensity and frequency.

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4. Loss of Biodiversity → Glaciers are repository of untapped Biodiversity like plants, molusses etc. which may encounter a huge loss.

5. Change in Monsoon patterns → Glaciers are called as engine of ~~Not~~ global monsoon system.

For the Human society

1. Direct loss of lives and property → due to increasing climatic Event like cyclones eg. Glacial lake outburst, cyclone Bumphan & Tautae

2. Devastation of Coastal Communities → Habitat loss

3. Negative impact on Economy ⇒ Eg. Declining fisheries and marine Biodiversity.

Measures to be taken

1. Mitigation and adaptation ⇒ To reduce Global warming induced Glacier Melting
2. Adoption of Climate Smart Agriculture
3. Switch to green energy like solar or nuclear
4. Afforestation and Reforestation
5. Minimal Interference to fragile Ecosystem like Arctic glaciers.

Candidates must not write on this margin

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 emerged in 1960's went through series of large scale reforms and interventions to make India as milk surplus nation.

It was stared in state of Gujarat with efforts of Verghese Kurian.

Reasn for success in western part of India

1. Animal husbandary was major occupation
   - Agriculture was not ~~clear~~ popular because of its scarcity of water
   - Availability of pasture lands
2. Co-orerative Inertia → was more in western part than the eastern part of India
3. Demand was higher in nearby urban Centres like MUMBAI, Ahemedabad or Delhi.

Candidates must not write on this margin

4. Conducive government policies in States of Gujarat and Maharastra to support the dairy sector

(2)

Impact of White Revolution

- Dairy product production increased manifold
- Higher price discovery to producers
- Efficient supply to urban centres
- Increased productivity of cattles
- Thrust to research and development in dairy sector
- Strengthening of co-operatives

eg. AMUL (Anand Milk Union Limited)

Thus, however, white revolution got impetus in western India, but it proliferated gradually in other parts of India to witness the India being a surplus dairy products producer.

Candidates must not write on this margin

Q.7 पृथ्वी की आंतरिक संरचना की हमारी समझ में भूकंपीय अनुसंधान किस हद तक योगदान करता है? इसके महत्त्व का विस्तार से विश्लेषण कीजिए।

(150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

To what extent does seismic investigation contribute to our understanding of the Earth's interior structure? Analyze its significance in detail.

(Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks

Seismic Investigation refers to study of waves originating from Earth's interior (focus) and reaching to the surface.

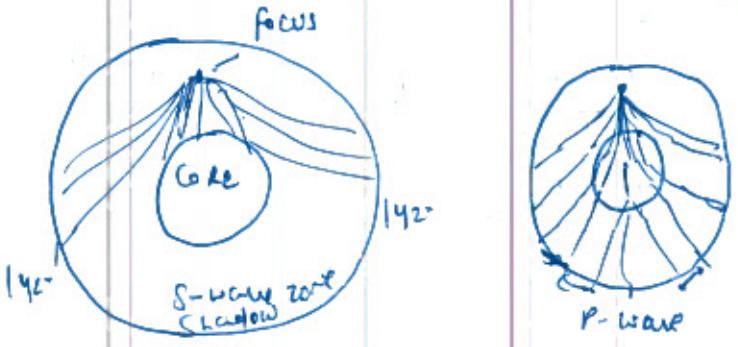
Help in understanding the Earth's interior structure -

1. Seismic waves Consists of primary, secondary and surface waves.

Primary waves → longitudinal waves → pass through solid, and liquid so as from Core of the Earth.

Secondary waves → Transverse wave → does not passes through liquid → so not from outer Core of Earth.

⇒ So, Knowledge of Composition of structure of Core, liquid / solid



Candidates must not write on this margin

2. Knowledge about lithosphere → due to vibration of S waves and P waves

3. Information about Crust → The surface waves are destructive waves and they reaches lastly to surface of earth, called Hypocentre, which gives information about Crust and lithosphere part of interior earth.

Seismic investigation has enabled us to predict about the Earthquake and take the remedial actions. For this, a number of Seismic stations have been installed at various place to have the prior information 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

India has the large working age population (around 60%.) as per UN population fund, that shows the demographic transition.

However, this transition is varied across various states.

Variation among states

- states with high fertility rate have high younger population eg. UP, Bihar
- state which have reached below replacement level has aged population in high number than states like UP and Bihar eg. Kerela

Positives with this variation

1. Availability of more labour force participation
2. will attract the investment in states like Bihar, Jharkhand etc.
3. More income generation with more number of labour force.

Candidates must not write on this margin

Negatives with this variation

1. High rate of migration from high youth population states, if employment is not provided at origin states
2. May result in loss of jobs in destination states for locals and prevalence of son of soil theory.
3. States already have limited Resources will face more pressure Eg. Odisha, Bihar, Jharkhand
4. High Pressure on social sector schemes → may limit the capacity of Government.

Population growth induced demographic transition will be converted into demographic dividend, if focus is given on human capital formation like skill development, better Education and health facilities along with creation of employment fuelled by manufacturing sector.

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

Candidates must not write on this margin

India has been the melting pot of various cultures and societies which has contributed to its vast cultural and ethnic diversity.

Diversity bound by thread of unity

visible by
- Common identity
- Religious fairs and festivals
- Language
- Employment

Factors Responsible

1. Temple culture → has bound the religious diversity of India.

Eg.



2. Language → Hindi and english language have united the linguistic diverse people, even Sanskrit language has played a great role in it.

Candidates must not write on this margin

3. Constitutional Spirit → of democracy and liberty, Equality ideals have united the people with different political ideologies.

4. Reorganisation of States → based on the language preserved the cultural diversity and ethnicity

5. special States status to North Eastern States → to preserve their unique culture, custom and ethnicity

6. Economic Courses like Trade and Commerce → has bound different people with different culture.

India shows the unique feature of unity in diversity which is fostered through the initiatives like Ek Bharat Shreshtha Bharat and propagates the philosophy of vasudhaiva kutumbkam.

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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 System based on the Concept of purity and pollution and social division of labour is still persisting because of social dichotomy in public and private life.

Dichotomy in public and private life

Public life	Private life.
1. Renunciation of caste for Economic benefits → eg. Recruitment based on the skills and not caste	Discrimination against the lower caste people Eg. seperate dining • Endorsed to Reservation based on caste
2. Follows the Constitutional Provisions and laws made by the government to annihilate the caste eg. Article 15, Protection of SC, ST Act 1989.	Derogatory remarks on social media by taking advantage of Anonymity Eg. Jat v/s Gujer fight on social media Eg. Honour killing in Haryana

Candidates must not write on this margin

Public life	Private life
3. Endorsement of humanistic principles like Rationality, Humanism and universality	Endorsement to caste based segregration Eg: Marriage within the caste

Consequences of this dichotomy

- Rigidity of caste system
- Discrimination against SC/ST/OBC
- Breaking of social fabric

Way forward

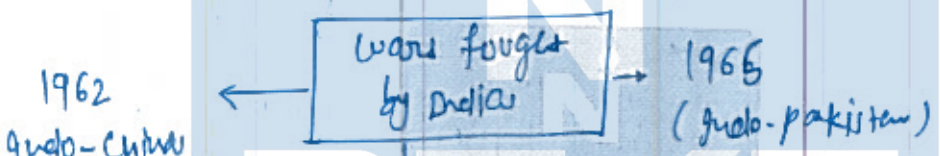
1. Endorsement to universal values like humanity, Equality, Rationality in private life.
2. Promotion of inter caste marriages like Adarsh marriages
3. Strict implementation of laws to safeguards the interests of lower caste.

Candidates must not write on this margin

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 faced series of wars with neighbours like Pakistan, and China which shaped India's bilateral relationships and the foreign policy



Causes of Indo-Pak war - 1965

1. Boundary dispute with Pakistan on Northern Western side Eg. Jammu & Kashmir, Gujarat

2. Continuous provocation by Non-State actors of Pakistan

3. Military regime in Pakistan endorsed the war :- More than 25000 soldiers (Pakistani) were dressed as locals cross the Indian side Line of Control.

India launched operation Gibraltar.

Candidates must not write on this margin

Causes of Indo-pak war 1971

1. Crackdown by pakistani army in East pakistan against Bengali civilians, women, students and intellectuals ⇒ calling for greater autonomy
2. India intervened with MUKTI Bahini forces in the war resulted in liberation of Bangladesh.

Cause of Indo-China war 1965

1. Border dispute over Aksaichin and Arunachal Pradesh regions. Aksaichin claimed by India to part of Ladakh, and China claimed it part of xinxiang province
2. Chinese troops surrounded Indian posts in Ladakh and NEFA in 1962..

Impact on Bilateral Relationships

Indian-pakistan war

1. Bilateral relations became sore. pakistan infuriated because of loss of Bangladesh or East pakistan
2. Policy of Non interference in internal Matters

Candidates must not write on this margin

3. Respect over sovereignty and territorial integrity (Shimla Agreement 1972)

4. India - Pakistan cultural and economic ties went through falling Phase.

5. Rise of terrorism and 1999 kargil war further worsened the bilateral relations.

Impact on Bilateral relation with China

1. Line of Actual Control was demarcated however still disputed ⇒ causes frequent skirmishes on Eastern and western borders

2. Growing Proximity & pakistance with China

3. Indo-Chinese relations went through Phases of rise and fall after the war.

4. persisting Border dispute and policy of Containment Eg. QUAD v/s Global security group.

India has hostile neighbourhood thus need to foster its Bilateral and multilateral relations with other countries like like USA, Japan and build self capability to tackle any challenges.

Candidates must not write on this margin

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 (1757) known as the turning point for British empire in India which proved its Strategic capacity and led to Consolidation of Bengal ultimately.

Consolidation of Bengal -

Role of Battle of plassey →

1. Bengal was occupied and a puppet king was established to throne
2. control over revenue and Administrable Matters

However, period after Battle of plassey was not quiet for Britishers, they faced the discontent from the Mirkasim, Shujauddaula and Shah Alam which resulted into Battle of Buxar.

Role of Battle of Buxar

1. Proved strategic and military superiority of Britishers

Candidates must not write on this margin

2. ~~Reliance~~ Treaty of Allahabad 1765 was signed between Robert Clive and Shah-Alam II

(i) Diwani rights of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa to East India Company in lieu of annual payment of 26 Lakh £.

(ii) Nizamat function (military, defence, police and Administration) in lieu of £ 53 Lakh by the Mughal Emperor to the Company.

Importance of Battle of Buxar

1. Established the Britishers as masters of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa.
2. After this battle, they became great power of Northern India and contenders for the supremacy of whole India.
3. There was supremacy established for their military and political power

Therefore, it can be said that Battle of Buxar established Britishers in real sense in India, however, it was

Candidates must not write on this margin

the Battle of Plassey that laid the foundation of British Empire in India. It established ~~Polite~~ political and military supremacy of Britishers in India.

Therefore, It can be said that Battle of Plassey was a founding stone and Battle of Buxar was ~~the~~ culmination of Bengal ~~British~~ Consolidation, however, both the battles started the saga of Exploitation, oppressive rule and repression which continued till 1947 or partition of India.

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

Candidates must not write on this margin

Guptas period is considered as the golden age of Indian art and architecture, which also witnessed the unique and significant Sanskrit literature.

Sanskrit literature in general

1. Language of vedas → four vedas literature and upanishads → provides Philosophy and spiritualism basis for the world.

2. Ethics, law and duties → Eg. Kautilya" Arthshastra leaves accounts of law, duties of king and Ethical perspectives

3. Religious texts → Eg. Many texts of Hinayana and Mahayana were written in Sanskrit language Eg. Abhidharma kosha written in Sanskrit

Candidates must not write on this margin

Sanskrit literature in gupta period

This period has seen compilation of Sanskrit literature in every sphere of human life.

1. Science and technology →
   - Eg. Brihat Samhita by Varahamihira (Explains Astrology Phenomenon)
   - Aryabhattiya by Aryabhatta on (Astronomy and Mathematics)
   - Lilavati and Khandkhadyaka

2. Dance and Drama → (Romantic literature)
   - Eg. Abhigyan Shakuntalam by Kalidas
   - Vikramorvashiyam by Kalidas

3. Lexicography → 'Amarkosh' by the grammarian and lexographer Amarsimha

4. Religious texts :- Puranas were written during this period
   Eg. Skand puranas, Shivpuranas

5. Ka

Candidates must not write on this margin

Significance of Sanskrit literature

1. as treasury of ancient knowledge in field of Administration, governance, medicine, science and technology etc.
2. Sanskrit language has utility in being most advanced ~~knowledge~~ language for coding today
3. Basis to protect the languages that are brink of extinction today.

Sanskrit language is reversed as 'language of Gods'. the sanskrit literature has more significance and utility in modern world.

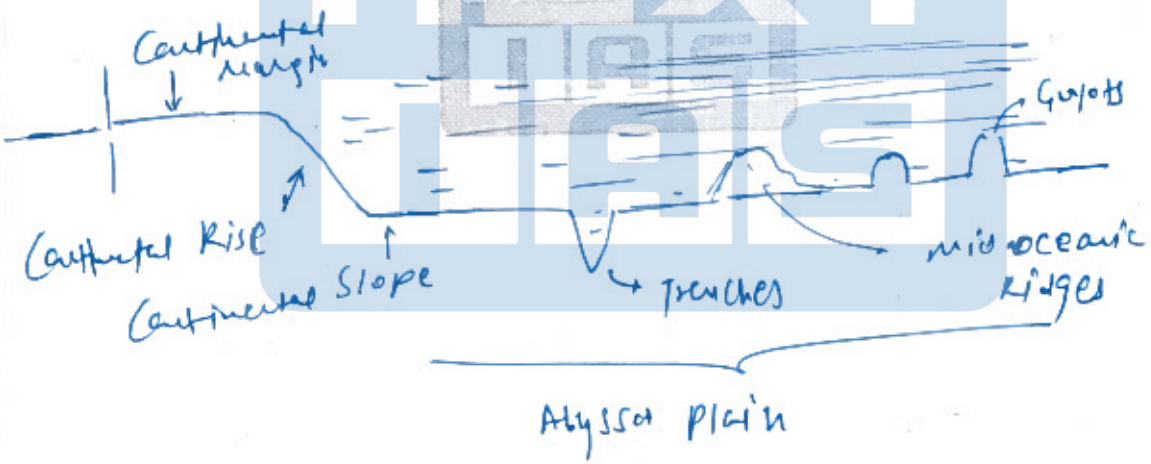
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Q.14 महासागरीय नितल का विन्यास उन भूगर्भीय प्रक्रियाओं के बारे में आवश्यक जानकारी प्रदान करता है जिन्होंने पृथ्वी की सतह को आकार दिया है। महासागरीय नितल की प्रमुख विशेषताओं और समुद्र विज्ञान के अध्ययन में उनके महत्त्व की चर्चा कीजिए। (250 शब्दों में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

Earth consists of more than 70% of area as oceans which has the treasure of not only minerals and Blue Economy but also the understanding of geological processes.

Configuration of ocean floor



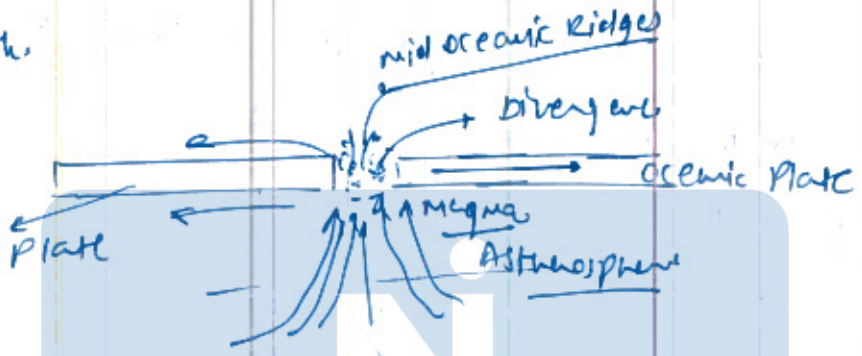
Information about the geological processes

1. Volcanic eruptions to
2. Plate tectonics ⟨ Divergence (c-o, o-o)
   Convergence

Candidates must no
write on this margi

Major features of ocean floor

1. Mid oceanic Ridges → they form as a result of divergence of plates in the interior of earth.



2. Continental Slope → Here, the Abyssal Plain starts. It shows the depth of the ocean floor (average). Here light does not penetrate easily or does not reaches.

3. Continental Rise → this feature has gradual increase of ocean's depth. Light reaches to this place. Here, Majority of minerals are found.

4. Trenches ⇒ They are formed as a result of Subduction because of the Plate tectonics Movement. Eg. Mariana Trench in Pacific ocean

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Significance in oceanography

1. Explains the variation in temperature and density of water eg. Shift from continental rise to continental slope
2. Explains the formation of ocean floor and its effect on earth's surface eg. Mid oceanic ridges
3. The variation in density and availability of minerals like polymetallic nodules
4. The reason for varying depths in different parts of oceans eg. Trenches.

Ocean floor provides a complete picture to study the oceanography and to understand the various climatic events like upwelling of sea water, flow of oceanic currents which helps to predict the monsoon and tap the Blue Economy.

Candidates must not write on this margin

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 elements of 17th Lanthanides series which has unique Electrical, Chemical and magnetic properties.

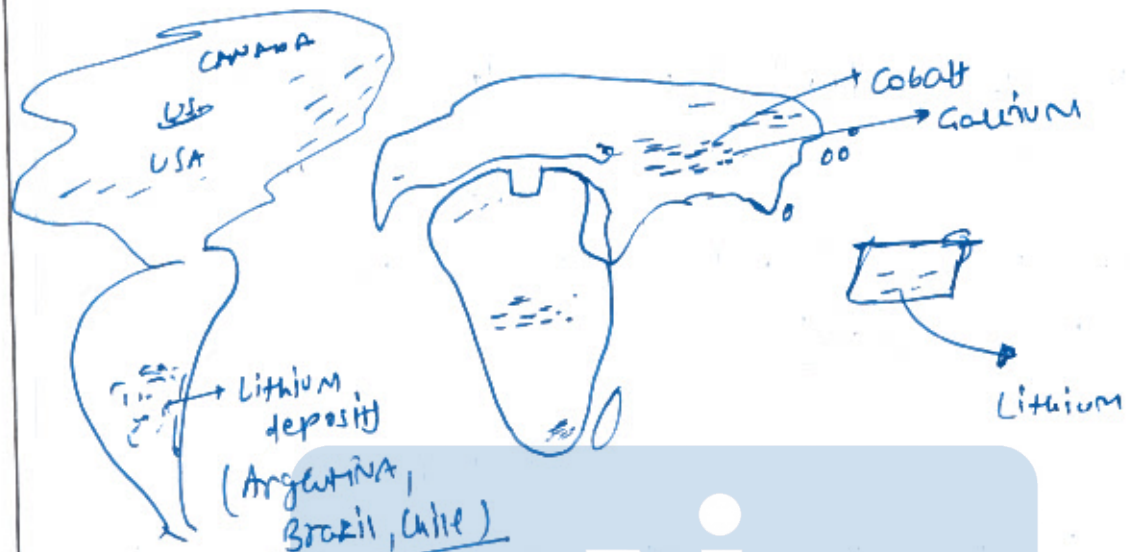
Growing demand of rare earth elements because of their utility in various fields like
- defence
- Communication
- Medicine
- Nuclear & Renewable energy eg. solar

Distribution of rare earth metals

(1)
- is highly uneven
- they are found scarcely on the surface of earth
- processing facilities are limited.

(2) found in central Asian countries like Kharakstan, China and also in South American countries.

Candidates must not write on this margin



Global distribution of Rare earth metals

Uses of Rare earth metals

1. Strategic sector → like Communication, and defence equipments Eg. Radar manufacturing, Satellite Drones manufacturing, Navigation

2. Health care sector → to build the devices and equipments Eg. Artificial knee

3. Energy sector → for construction of NUCLEAR REACTOR [solar panels, wind machines etc.

4. Semiconductor industry → fabrication of chips needs rare earth metals like Cobalt.

Candidates must not write on this margin

Environment Impact of Extraction

1. Since they are found scarce and uneven distributed so Extraction needs deep mining ⇒ Causes loss to land, soil and Biodiversity eg. ground water pollution

2. Their Extraction needs high specialisation → unscientific Extraction causes damage to environment

3. Usage and burning of Rare earth Elements after Extraction ⇒ results into Radioactive pollution, Global warming etc.

Rare earth elements are bedrock of today's technology like Industry 4.0, however, safe, and sustainable Extraction and use is need of the hour. India needs to look for developing the processing facility to take advantage of them and reduce dependency on countries like China. (Atma Nirbhar Bharat)

Candidates must not write on this margin

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 the ability of an Ecosystem to cater a limited number of population & to ensure its sustainability.

As per the reports of ICIMOD, Tourism in himalyan states has adversely impacted the fragile Ecosystem of himalayas.

Factors to increase the pressure on hilly region

1. Unsustainable tourism →
   - Abrupt rise in number of tourists
   - Limited Resources ~~ability~~ availability
   - Unsustainable practices like construction ~~of hotels~~ Hotels in the hilly region

2. Tapping the Economic potential →
   especially in pilgrimes of hilly states like kedarnath and Badrinath

Candidates must n
write on this margi

3. Creation of Infrastructure to fosteg the tourism →

Eg. • Building of Charedham highway project
• Construction of shops, Hotels etc.

Potential Environment Impact

1. ~~Distur~~ Disturbs the fragile Ecosystem of hilly States Eg. Himalyan region are very fragile

2. Increased littering → have caused the loss of Biodiversity and result in Global Warming

3. Deforestation : to build Infrastructure may cause floods, Landslides and Cloudburst situation
Eg. 2012 Kedarnath tragedy
• Chamoli disaster

4. Loss of Biodiversity → Increased Man-animal conflict and destruction of Plants.

5. Adverse impact on Ecosystem ⇒ Eg. Pollution of Himalyan rivers ⇒ Results into loss of Marine biodiversity and health hazards to human.

Candidates must not write on this margin

Measures for Sustainable tourism

1. Limit the number of Tourists ~~visitin~~ visiting the hilly regions on annual basis ⇒ ~~use of~~
   State policy → Quota based visit (given Geographic region wise) wise

2. Sustainable Creation of Infrastructure →
   Through proper Environmental Impact assessment and involvement of local Communities

3. Banning of non Eco-friendly Products like plastic Bottles in hilly states

4. Pledge by visitors to ensure the sustainable tourism and adhere all standard protocols.

Hilly states are heart of Indian, which provides the huge tourism potential, however have the fragile Ecosystem which needs to be protected through combined efforts of tourists Community and governments to remain them as adobe of earth.

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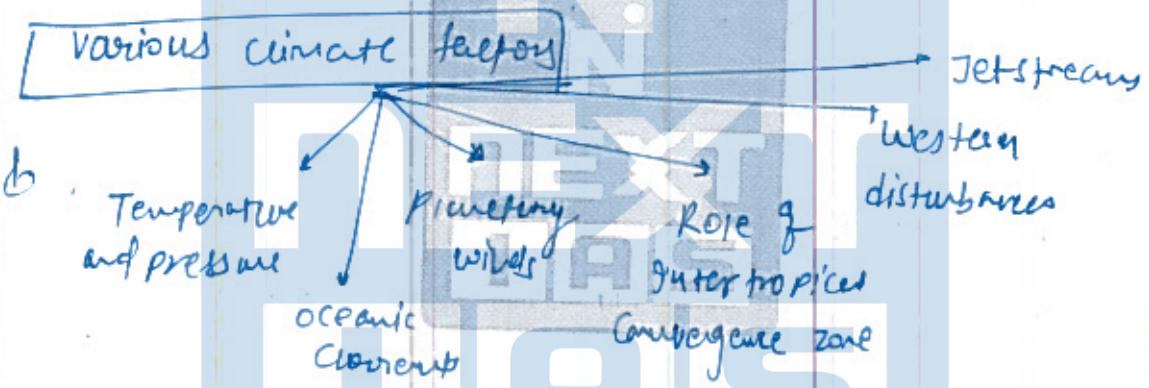
Q.17 भारतीय मानसून विभिन्न जलवायविक कारकों से प्रभावित एक जटिल परिघटना है। भारत में मानसूनी वर्षा की तीव्रता और वितरण के निर्धारण में महासागरीय और वायुमंडलीय कारकों की भूमिका का आलोचनात्मक परीक्षण कीजिए।

(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 called as the seasonal reversal of winds. Indian monsoon is affected by plethora of factors and difficult to predict, therefore called as Complex Phenomena.



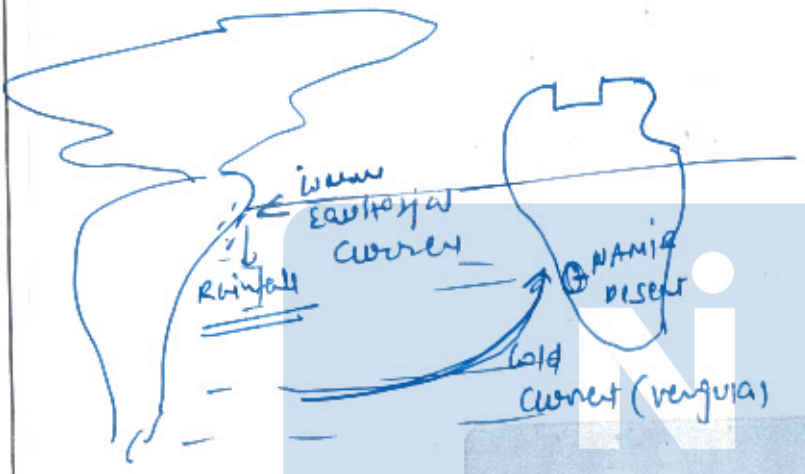
Role of oceanic factors

1. Trade winds → helps to push warm Bay water towards India, which cause low pressure and rising of air to make rainfall.

In El-Nino time → Trade winds weaken, hence less warm water reaches towards India → causes less rainfall.

Candidates must not write on this margin

(2.) Oceanic currents → Warm oceanic currents helps in advent of Monsoon whereas, Cold Cold oceanic current causes desertification



(B.) Atmospheric factors

(1) Temperature and pressure → High temperature causes evaporation of water hence rainfall Eg. Equatorial region ⇒ High temperature ⇒ High Rainfall

(2) Planetary winds → like westerlies and Easterlies causes difference in pressure and temperature.

(3.) Anti-cyclonic circulations - Eg in mediterrean region

Candidates must no
write on this margi

Although oceanic and Atmospheric factors plays a wider crucial role in intensity and distribution of monsoon rainfall in India, however there are other factor which influences Indian monsoon

Eg. 1. Role of Tibet plateau
2. western disturbances
3. Indian ocean dipole
4. Madian Julian oscillation.

Indian Monsoon's complexity is increasing day by the climate change due to Global warming and resulting in unpredictable monsoon like erratic Rainfall in months of December and desertification in Monsoon period.

Candidates must not write on this margin

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 in our society have propagated through generations and they have take a rigid shape which defines our nature of society.

This rigid shape impedes change in the society in following ways-

(1) followed by majority of the members of the society so opposition to tradition becomes difficult.

(2) Diverting from tradition attracts ~~abuse~~ social exclusion or boycott. Eg. Marriage in same caste

(3) Traditions have been the morals and Ethics of the society

(4) They are travelling from generation to generation

(5) They are revered as sacred and a mark of cultural identity.

Candidates must no
write on this margi

Social legislation refers to the laws enacted by the Government or society for the social welfare or guide the way of members of society.

Utility of Social legislations

1. They are based on Humanistic principles like rationality, and humanity.

   Eg. legislation to end the SATI custom in 1829 was based on rationality of equality.

2. They have the force of law ⇒ Any person deviating the law may attract the penalties and punishment.

   Eg. legislation to end the child marriage (Prevention of child Marriage act)

3. They have the ~~or~~ wider acceptance ⇒ which prevails over the old customary practices like Dowry.

4. if Accepted by the victims and/or the rational members of the society.

Candidates must not write on this margin

However, a social legislation has its limitations

(1.) Social legislation is derived from the society itself

(2.) It follows the principle of 'one size fit for all' therefore neglects the old traditions and customs.

Eg. Customs of Tribals

(3.) Acceptability of social legislation among the society is challenging. Eg. Dowry and child marriages are still prevalent despite enactment of laws.

The regressive traditions and customs needs to be targeted with help of social legislations, however, the involvement of all stakeholders and awareness about the ill effects of a regressive tradition need to be publicised then only acceptability of a social legislation will increase.

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

Candidates must not write on this margin

There is proliferation of slums surrounding the cities of India especially the metropolitan cities like Delhi and Mumbai.

Slums are not problems

1. They are made as result of compulsion and not with interest. Eg. Unaffordability to stay in urban areas.
2. Economic engines of the city.
3. Limited capacity of urban centres to cater the high population.

Slums, infact, have been result of lopsided and vested interests covering infrastructure provisions ⟹

(1.) Poor city planning → Results in urban slum proliferation

Candidates must not write on this margin

(2.) Extension of transport network like metro

Candidates must not write on this margin

Candidates must not write on this margin

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 an ideology which fosters the Stronger attachment to one's Community, beliefs, or religion and undermines ~~s~~ of others.

India has witnessed the menace of Communalism since colonial period perpetuated in economic deprivation and social exclusion.

Communalism and Economic deprivation

1. Difference between have's and not have's ⇒

Eg. Muslims ~~Ag~~ peasants and Hindu moneylenders ⇒ difference of Economic deprivation ⇒ results in Communalism Eg. Moplah uprising 1921

2. Sense of discrimination in employment opportunities →

Eg. ~~Ag~~ Marginalisation of one Community in particular type of work opportunities

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~~2. Also thrives~~

3. Division of work based on the religion → Strengthens the feeling of communalism.

Communalism and Social Exclusion

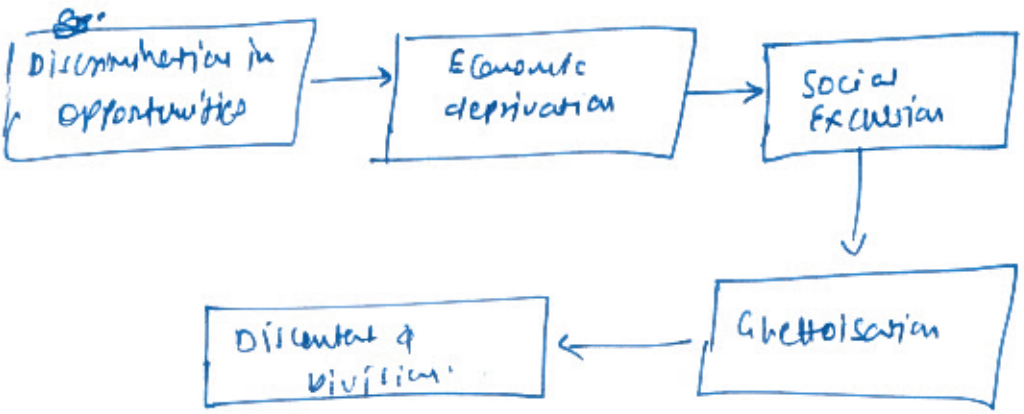
1. Social discrimination based on the caste or religion ⇒ Marginalisation ⇒ limited opportunities ⇓ Ghettoisation ⇐ Stronger sense of unity for one's community and against other community.

2. Differences over social customs and practices → results into Geographical seperation

3. ~~Used~~ Social exclusion weakens the feeling of diversity and feeling of oneness with diversity.

4. ~~Creates~~ limits the scope to expose social arrangement of other communities or groups and becomes narrow self interested person.

Candidates must not write on this margin



Communalism has its solution in respecting and fostering the unity in diversity, adopting the principles of Equality, tolerance and humanity in order to make Ek Bharat Shreshta Bharat.

Candidates must not write on this margin

Space for Rough Work

NEXT IAS