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(To be filled by candidate)

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Registration Number : Date of Examination : 19/08/2023

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Bhopal

Online

MTS - RAPID TEST-1 : 2023

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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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Evaluator Code :

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

Signature

MACRO COMMENTS

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5. If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it or write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be evaluated.
6. Handover your QCA Booklet personally to the invigilator before leaving the examination hall.

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

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

Indian Philosophy is living and ever expanding with contributions from different regions, religions, sect etc. It has evolved ethogenetically from the Vedic period to present times.

Contributions from North India

- ① Aryans lived in North India and thus the Vedic period (2400-1800 BC) developed in this area. Various contributions are

↳ Rig Veda → Idea of Brahma.
↳ Upanishads → Metaphysical questions

② Development of Shad Darshans

↳ Charvaka school, Ajivika → fatalism

③ Buddhism and Jainism

Buddhism
↳ Buddha was born in Kumbhni and lived most of his life

↳ Mahavir lived his life around North India Mahayana Pada
↳ Jain councils also

in Sravasti happened in ~~at~~ Kushala
~~at~~ Stupas in North of Vindhya's
 Sanchi

- ④ Universities like Taxila and Nalanda were centres of intellectual stimulation

Developments / Contributions from South India

- ① Shankaracharya's philosophy of 'Aham Brahmasmi' and Math development
 - ② Bhakti traditions emerged from Alvar saints of South India.
 - ③ Yaruvius sects and ideas
 - ~~at~~ Basavanna's Lingayat community and its teachings
 - ④ City of Kanchipuram → known as
Second Kashi
 - ⑤ Spread of Christian philosophy happened through South India
~~at~~ ST Ken Thomas visit
- Indian Philosophy is broadbased and eclectic having contributions from other regions also (~~at~~ Central Asia → Kanushk)

Q.2 सामाजिक परिवर्तन और सुधार के लिए भारतीय समाज का आंदोलन 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 was a period of socio-religious reform commonly referred to as the Indian Renaissance.

Development of ideals of rationalism, humanism, and religious universalism led to abolition of Sati (1829).

Social Change as Opposition to Colonial Rule

① India for the 1st time experienced a superior culture which directly challenged Indian heritage.

② Various reform movements were targeted as instilling national pride in ~~ones~~ one's identity.

Revivalist movement like Vedanta by Swami Vivekananda; calls like Back to Vedas

③ Colonial rule challenged the status quo which led to its deep examination by reformers.

However it is only one aspect
for development of renaissance

Other Reason for Impulse

o Result of Colonialism

- Colonialism was itself a catalyst
- ↳ Breaking village autarky, common system of rule of law, taking away judicial functions of Panchayat.

Thus socio-administrative policies was also
a reason

③ Development of western Education and middle class

- These people educated with ideals like reason, liberty, equality saw shortcomings in the Indian society.

↳ Wider Remembrance by Vidyasagar

- ③ Individual efforts as society was ripe for change due to deep rooted superstitions, poor position of woman.

Thus India's impulse for change was a result and reaction of 100 years of colonial rule.

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 (1919) was the 1st attempt in the world to establish Marx's ideas of a communist state.

Factors that led to Russian Revolution

Long Term

→ Political factors
 ↳ 400 years of rule of Romanov family while entire Europe moved to modernism

→ Economic factors

- lack of Industrialisation
 → constant famines

→ Social factors

• Church Influence

Consequences of Revolution

Immediate Factors

→ war led losses (20 lakh deaths in WWI)

→ High restrictions on people's life while King lived luxuriously

→ Intellectual stimulation

↳ Tolstoy's idea popular was Trotsky, Lenin

→ Weak ruler

① Development of Socialist, authoritarian model under Bolsheviks (After November 1919 take over from Mensheviks)

② Industrialised Soviet Union

- Through New Economic Plan, 1921 and 5 years plan (Stalin), Soviet Union industrialised in 30 years

③ Alternate model of polity & economy

④ Strong Soviet Union which was instrumental to defeat Hitler in WWII.

Thus shaped [modern world History]

[Influence on National Movement]

① Socialist bearings to National Movement after 1920's (i.e.) Karachi Resolution (1931)

② Space to Peasants and Kisan Sabha's. True broadbased national movement

③ Vision for post independence

↳ State led Socialism

Russian Revolution shaped the psyche of Indian leaders, the strategy for mass movement and India's vision for State.

- 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

Candidates must not
write on this margin

- 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 refers to packed mass of ice which are source of perennial rivers. Thus glaciers indirectly influence the life of billions of peoples downstream. At the same time glaciers influence global weather patterns.

☞ Jet streams, rainfall

Effect on Glacier Melting on Environment

- ① Reduced Albedo (Reflection rate)
 - This will create positive feedback and increase climate change.
- ② Carbon emissions as glaciers are reservoirs of carbon accumulated over the years.
- ③ Impact on river regime
 - Initially it will lead to flooding of river, while eventually it may cause droughts.
- ④ Impact on Polar biodiversity

(~~1~~) Dwindling population of Polar Bears)

5) Unknown consequences of melting on atmospheric and oceanic circulations

~~1~~ Increased rainfall, more forests

6) Rising Sea levels (~~1~~ Antarctica)

• This creates challenges of coastal flooding and also changing pH of ocean)

Measures taken to Address

1) Specific glacier studies under IPCC

~~1~~ Karakoram Anomaly → Increase in glacier deposition.

→ This requires cross border data sharing

2) Climate Mitigation

- Achieving net zero globally by 2050

- Thus arresting temperature rise by to 1.5°C

3) Better predictions and atmospheric modelling (~~1~~ supercomputers) for adaptation

glaciers are central to global climate system. While general climate action is needed [SDG 13], a specific glacier policy must be formulated.

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 was undertaken through Operation Flood under the leadership of Dr Verghese Kurien. Due to it, India today is the world's largest producer of milk.

However white revolution was not a pan India success (i.e. Northeast region left behind)

Reasons for Regional Success

① Role of Cooperatives

- AMUL led India's white revolution. Such cooperatives were present more in Western Region.

② Favourable State Policies

- Government subsidies to increase productivity was not successful in all states.

③ Favourable weather conditions in the region for cow productivity.

④ Better position of farmers

- Landholding was big which gave farmer the savings to invest in livestock sector

⑤ Presence of Forward and Backward linkages

- Cold Chain infrastructure etc which is much needed for perishables was present in these regions

⑥ Dependence on Cows

- States like Haryana, Gujarat are primarily vegetarian and thus place central role to milk.

This also led to growth in these regions

Government should sincerely democratise the 'white gold movement'. It can be a plank to double farmer's income

(Ashok Dalwai 70:30 income)

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

Candidates must not
write on this margin

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

The recent Balasore train tragedy also highlights the north south inter state migration happening through Coimandel express highlighting differential demographic transition.

Narrower Demographic Transition

① While South India has aged and has Total Fertility Rate below 2, North India continues to grow in account of youthful population.

(~~1~~ States like Bihar have $TFR > 2$)

② Thus northern states have younger average age vis - a vis southern state

Population Growth → Double Edged

Benefits

① Demographic dividend potential

- UNFPA says 68% Indian population is working age as India becomes World's largest populated country.

① Complimentary nature

Industrialised but Old South
 (Capital oriented) \longleftrightarrow Young north
 (labour oriented)

→ It also increases cross border state interactions and migrations

Challenge Created

① Fear of political marginalisation

- Delimitation after 2026 may lead to reduced voice of south.

② Economic cross subsidy

- For every ₹ contributed UP get ₹1.58 from 15th Finance Commission on account of Southern states.

③ Migration led son of soils

Recent Tamil Nadu migrant controversy

In such scenarios, differential population growth can create insecurities weakening unity. The state should take steps to ensure substantive equality like then (Art 14)

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

While Indian society is diverse, it espouses the idea of 'Unity in Diversity' by leading with example.

✍ Ganga Jamuni Tethzeeb

Factors that led to Cultural Unity

① Civilisational values

• Right from Vedic ~~stages~~ societies, values such as tolerance and humanity are preached.

✍ Vedas ^{big} idea of one god being called by different names

② Gross cultural migrations

• St Agasthya who crossed Vindhya to reach South led to intimate connections.

✍ Kashi - Kanchi Sangam

③ Pilgrimage

✍ Shankaracharya's development of different Maths ✍ Jagannath - Kedarath

- Dwarke.

④ Role of British Rule

- English language as a means to communicate between different regions
- Common challenge to colonialism faced by everyone.

⑤ Indian Constitution and Values

- The high ideals of Constitution has preserved India's cultural diversity

↳ Jubal Panchsheel

- linguistic reorganisation of states

⑥ Role of Cricket and Bollywood

⑦ Social Media led synergy

- ↳ closer interactions have led to development of fusion foods, common ~~and~~ clothing.

⑧ Government's effort

↳ Kashi - Tamil Sangam

India's cultural unit reflects the ideals of (Ravidas) - "Sabhme Ek Saman
Bapu hai, bole Sabh Ek hi Dhun"

- 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

While Indian Constitution has barred caste based discrimination (Art 17), caste continues to shape individual psyche in private spheres, silently but effectively (eg NCAER says only 5% marriages are intercaste)

Dichotomy in Public & Private life

① While public life has caste based reservation (Art 15), private life responds to same depending on caste standing.

(eg Micro Aggressions at IIT-B led to death of Darshan Solanki)

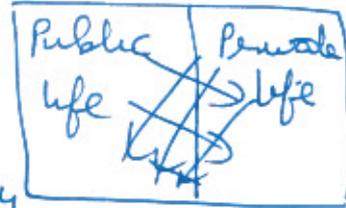
② While public functions (eg Access to temple, dining, jobs) have been democratised, people continue to support caste based associations privately (eg Jat Sabha, Gurjar Sabha)

③ Casteless India in public life while

caste pride and identity in name of
Art 19.

Barriers in Annihilation of Caste

① Society is sum of
individuals and what
happens at home directly
influences society.



④ Caste based → no intermixing → restricted
marriages → interactions

② Growing up of caste based movements
led by associations. Patel protest
for quota. This assertion of private
caste identity in public life creates
pressures

③ Role of caste in Interpellation

• Socialised individuals justify their
conditioned caste based prejudices.
This creates caste based violence in
future. Art 15 movie

Caste as a source of identity eventually
degrades society. Ambedkar's idea of
Social Endosmosis which annihilates
caste is need of hour

- 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

Since India's birth as an independent nation, India has faced challenges and conflicts. (eg 1948 Tribal invasion by Pakistan)

Causes of war

India - Pakistan

① Legacy of Partition

- Unsettled border disputes due to hurried partition.
- Demand for Kashmir by Pakistan as it is Muslim dominated even though the ruler signed Instrument of Accession with India.

② Role of East Pakistan

- Pakistan's atrocities in East Pakistan led to India's involvement in the conflict and 1971 war.

③ Pakistan's deep state legitimacy

based on perceived enemy
(Lehmat Ali Chaudhary)

• This led to 1999 Kargil conflict

India - China War

Despite the Panchsheel Pact (1958), Indo-China conflict (1962 happened)

① Border dispute at the LAC which is a colonial legacy

(China considers Arunachal as its part)

② India's role in giving asylum to Dalai Lama as it saw Tibet as a crucial buffer state. However it was perceived as invasion of sovereignty by China

Impact on Bilateral Relationships

① Hostile Neighbourhood

• This led to crucial action towards neighbours through Neighbourhood 1st and Gujarat doctrine

"You can't change your neighbours"

② 1971 war brought pragmatism to India's NAM.

(~~1~~) Signing of 1971 Treaty of Peace and Friendship with USSR)

This led to tilt in our position.

③ Hostile neighbours created lasting insecurity in minds of Indian diplomats.

This led to India's Monroe doctrine

↳ Disastrous IPKF delegation to Sri Lanka

④ Adoption of policy of India led regionalism

⑤ Changing nature of partnership with China

- Nehru said India - China partnership as once in a century. After 1962, there was a serious distrust which continues even today.

While past has definitely shaped the present, we should eye for the future. "For a country to grow it is imperative to have settled borders, integrated region and explored opportunities"

Q.12 बंगाल के समेकन की प्रक्रिया, जो प्लासी के युद्ध के बाद शुरू हुई तथा बक्सर के युद्ध में समाप्त हुई। क्या आपको लगता है कि अंग्रेजों के लिए प्लासी की तुलना में बक्सर का युद्ध अधिक महत्वपूर्ण था?

(250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

The process of consolidation of Bengal, which started after the Battle of Plassey culminated in the Battle of Buxar. Do you think the Battle of Buxar was more important for the British than Plassey?

(Answer in 250 words) 15 Marks

While Battle of Plassey (1757) was itself historical as it gave company the political power, Battle of Buxar (1764) was instrumental as it brought an end to Mughal rule (De Facto) and enhanced prestige of company.

Importance of Battle of Plassey

- ① Watershed moment as traders became rulers through puppet kings (e.g. Mir Jafar)
- ② Interests of British like Duani of villages and Dastak
Thus over the next 10 years, the company prospered and strengthened itself.
- ③ Battle of Plassey was important to gain Balance of power vis-à-vis the French.

However Battle of Buxar was more significant

- ① Made Mughal emperor Shah Alam II as Company's pensioner. This enhanced the prestige of British.
- ② Treaty of Allahabad (1765) started with the policy of ring fence. This policy eventually transformed into doctrine of subsidiary alliance which was instrumental in further conquests
- ③ Dual government feature in Bengal gave Company absolute control over [Nizamat and Diwani]. Thus it was 1st instance of direct rule
- ④ Battle of Buxar completed the conquest of Bengal in toto. This allowed company to practice [Conquest = Consolidation]
i.e. recouping and strengthening themselves

③ Combined defeat of Mir Qasim and Shah Alam II also gave Company the way forward with regard to its future battles

(~~Let~~ Use of cannons, deceit)

But it is still wrong to say that Battle of Buxar was more important.

While today we might evaluate the wars through the birds eye view, at the moment every victory by British East India Company was a step towards larger colonisation.

Thus to sum up, both wars had their own unique place with the ramifications being more of Buxar.

Q.13 संस्कृत साहित्य सामान्य रूप से और विशेषतः गुप्त काल में प्राचीन भारत के साहित्यिक इतिहास के लिए एक उच्च मानक स्थापित करता है। विवेचना कीजिए। (250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

Sanskrit literature in general and particularly in the Guptan age set a high watermark for the literary history of ancient India. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15 Marks

Sanskrit is the mode of the larger Indo Aryan languages. While it has contributed significantly to develop regional languages in Indian subcontinent, it is also mother language of European languages ~~like~~ Latin -

Role in literary History

① Development of high standards and metres through Panini's Ashtadhaya - Thus Sanskrit was 'primum inter pares'

② Role of 'laukik Sanskrit' as an easy alternative to Sanskrit for people to understand and use language

③ Sanskrit was written in Sutras

~~like~~ Rig Veda hymns.

This led to development of a literary culture.

④ Role of Sanskrit in development of other languages

↳ Pali, Prakrit have roots in Sanskrit.

Thus while it lead the literary tradition, other tradition were also its giving.

⑤ Sanskrit granths by Mahayana Buddhist

↳ ^{Paryavadana} ~~Deepansha~~ etc.

⑥ - Development of Sanskrit in Post Mauryan period

↳ Kudradaman Inscriptions

This shows Sanskrit was contributed by every time period.

Role of Gupta Age

Sanskrit was court language in the Gupta period and was highly patronised.

① Sanskrit Scholars like Amarsintha wrote books on Sanskrit

② Sanskrit literature and dramas

developed under the patronage of
Samudragupta ~~or~~ Devichandragupta

③ Translation of other books ~~and~~
in Sanskrit while epics like Ramayana
and Mahabharat were written down.

④ Sanskrit was also used for development
of scripts and evolve new system.

Sanskrit also contributed in Southern
Indian Kingdoms by highly influencing
Tamil and other regional languages.

At the same time, Sanskrit literature
also developed in these kingdoms.

(~~or~~ Vyainagara)

- 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

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Candidates must not
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- Q.15 दुर्लभ पृथ्वी तत्वों (दुर्लभ मृदा धातुएँ) की बढ़ती माँग के साथ, उनका वितरण वैश्विक अर्थव्यवस्था का एक महत्वपूर्ण पहलू बन गया है। वैश्विक स्तर पर दुर्लभ पृथ्वी तत्वों 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 elements like Lanthanides, Strontium. They are not rare with respect to their ubiquity, but by virtue of low recovery from ore making them rare. At present China controls 90% of Rare Earth Elements extraction.

Distribution of Rare Earth Elements

- ① Rare Earth elements are scattered across the globe. However very few countries have extractable levels.
- ② While China tops the charts, other countries like USA and ~~China~~ Russia follow.
- ③ India is also among the top 10 countries for rare earth elements. However India has very few exploitable rare earth minerals.

Uses of Rare Earth

While the name is rare, their uses are as abundant as they can be.

① Electronics

- Mobile Phones, laptops require REE
- Integrated circuits and chips which drive electronic require REE

② Automobiles and Rockets / Aircrafts

- crucial components in the engine and battery are made from them
- Aircrafts engines can only be made with high REE sophistication

③ Renewable Materials

- Solar photovoltaics, Turbines also require REE to function making them important in transition.

④ Modern weapons

- Some defence systems also require REE.

Thus REE has relevance in cutting edge technology

Environmental Impact of Extraction

① Mining related pollution

Extraction of REE requires huge amount of ore creating different pollution

Air Pollution

→ in form of
Particulate
Matter

Water
Pollution

streams get
disturbed due to
toxic elements

→ Soil
Pollution

② Environmental degradation as huge amount of deforestation is needed. This also creates biodiversity loss

③ Risks of harming stability of earth and ~~trans~~ causing tremors in seismically active zones.

④ High Embedded GHG emitters in value chain

Rare Earth elements are weaponised by China causing global ramifications. Thus western countries are seeking diversification through initiatives like Supply Chain resilience.

- 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

While Shimla was developed for a population of 2500000 people, it sees around 1 lakh tourist everyday in summer vacations. This has created multitude of challenges

Factors Contributing to this Trend

- ① lack of destinations while the population is increasing. At the same time population is becoming prosperous with growing GDP.
- ② lopsided development pattern followed in hilly regions
- ↳ Unregulated hotel constructions to meet demand.
- ③ lack of development of alternative hill stations

↳ Shimla, Mussoorie, Nainital are all colonial remnants

④ Rising Climate Change and heat
- (February was hottest in 122 years)
This leads to tourism to get respite

⑤ Work from Home culture → Digital
~~Work~~ Nomads

Potential Environmental Impact

① Earthquakes and landslides

- Most of Northern hills lies in
Type IV or Type V seismic zones.
This creates risks of earthquake
induced landslide.

② Loss of biodiversity

- Hill tourism in Western Ghats,
↳ Lonavala, Yercaud.

Nature report says that 85%
of elephant habitat lost.

This creates man animal conflict

③ land subsidence and soil liquefaction

- Recent Joshimath crisis as Joshimath is close to hill stations like Auli

④ Pollution and degradation

↳ Pristine beauty is full of plastic

⑤ Contribute to extreme weather events

↳ Kedarnath crisis

Measures for Sustainable Tourism

① Hill led urban policies

- Creating hill cities master plans sensitive to local needs

② Alternative model of transit

↳ Parvatmala - Ropeway project

③ Cap on daily visitors; developing alternative towns → SDG 12

④ Promotion of Ecotourism

↳ Serji village near Mussoorie is corn village

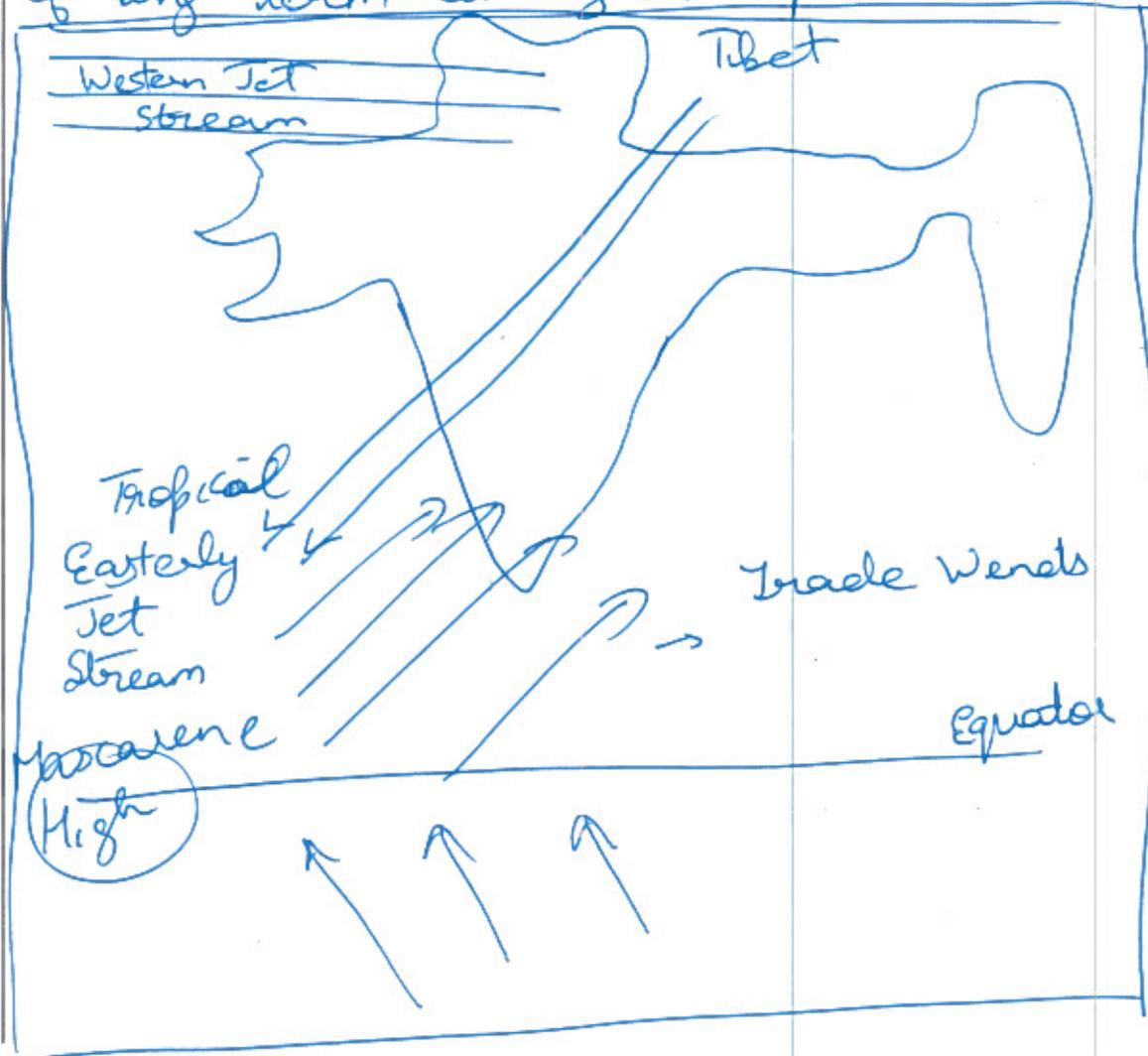
⑤ Having strong environmental base studies ↳ Mishra committee for Joshimath

Hills are considered India's jewels. Their pristine ecosystem be preserved.

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 winds. Monsoon is a sui generis phenomenon which provides precipitation to the Indian subcontinent. According to IMD, India will have a normal monsoon this year i.e. 99% of long term average, despite El Niño



Role of Oceanic Factors

① Sea Temperatures

↳ Indian Ocean Dipole

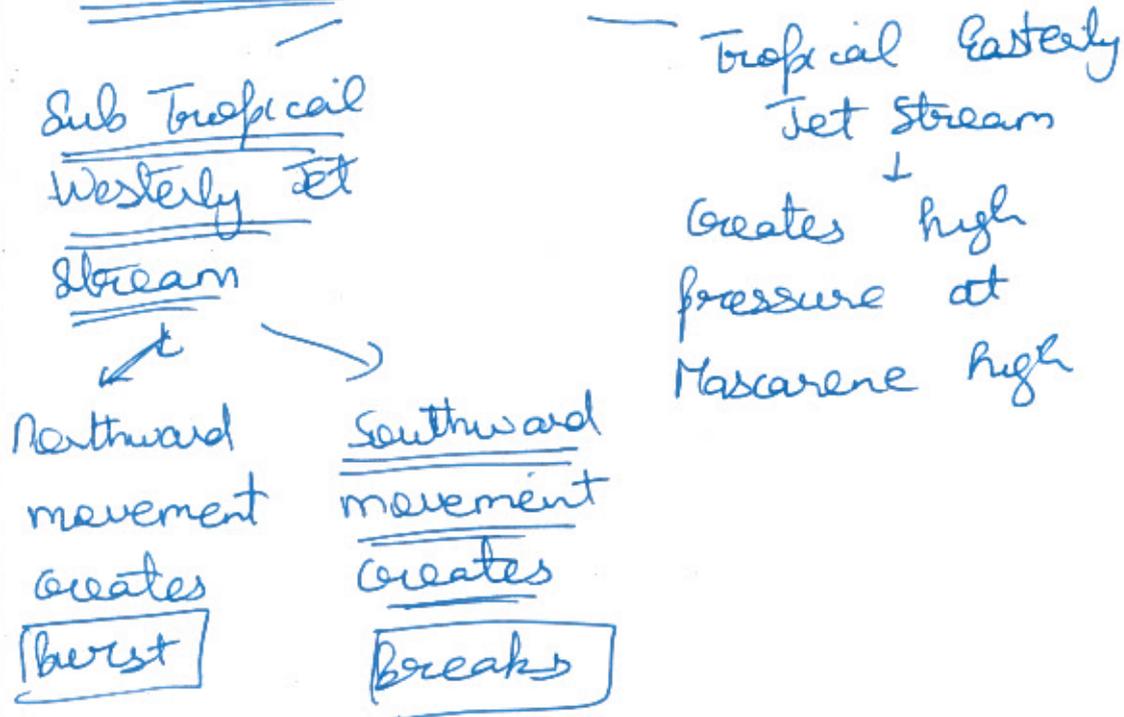
Positive Indian Ocean dipole is heated Arabian sea aggravates evaporation and causes higher rainfall on Indian subcontinent

② Role of Ocean Currents

Somali currents is a seasonal current and influences the pressure situation

Atmospheric Factors

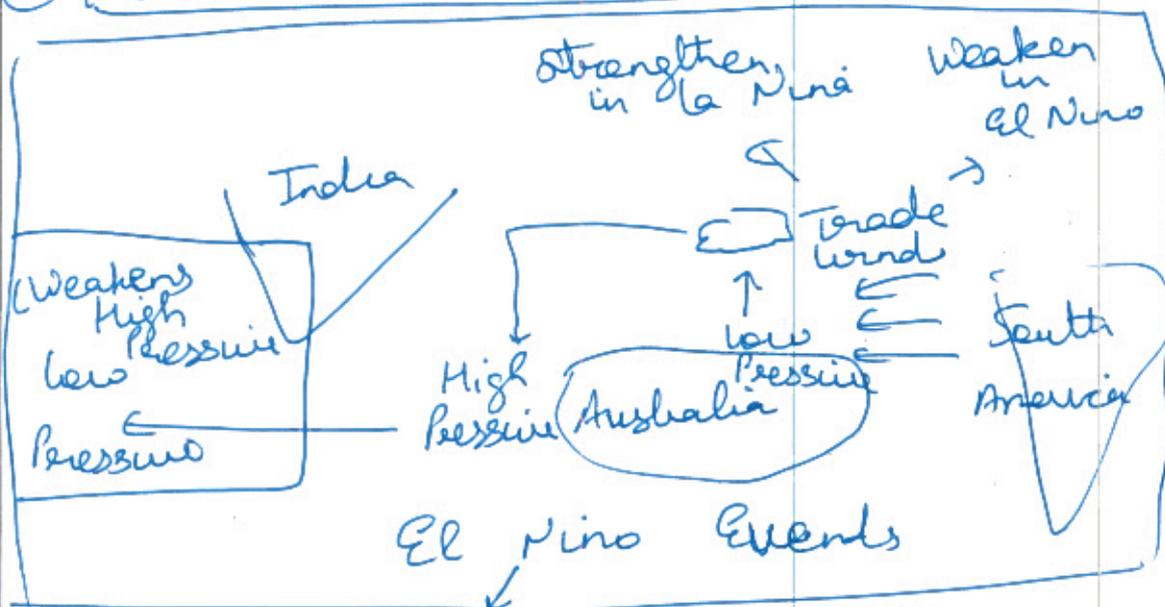
① Jet Streams



② Trade Winds

• Coriolis force deflects them towards India. In October they lead the withdrawal of monsoon. This leads to rain in Coromandel Coast of Tamil Nadu

③ El Niño and La Niña



→ This reduces rainfall over India

④ Madden Julian Oscillation

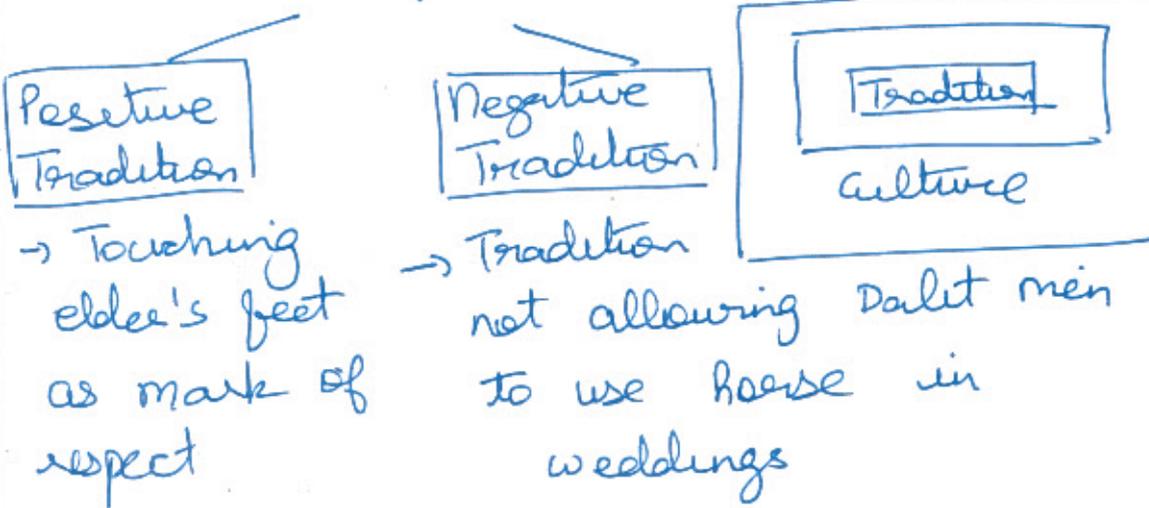
→ Moving mass of clouds, pressure. It has cyclical movement is suppression led reduced rainfall followed by expansion

All these factors have continuously interplay and affect Indian Monsoons. (80% rainfall in 4 months). This is becoming even more complex due to climate change

Q.18 हमारे समाज में परंपराएँ परिवर्तन को क्यों बाधित करती हैं? प्राचीन रीति-रिवाजों पर आधारित मूल्य-मान्यताओं के विरुद्ध सामाजिक विधान किस सीमा तक सहायक हो सकते हैं? (250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

Why do traditions in our society impede change? To what extent can social legislation be instrumental against old customary practices? (Answer in 250 words) 15 Marks

Traditions refers to age old practices that are followed by people successively from one generation to other. Traditions can be both positive and negative.



Traditions impede change

- ① Traditions draw legitimacy from age old scriptures, stories. This they come in direct conflict with contemporary society
- ② Recent Hijab issue in (Karnataka)
- ③ Traditions are seen as source of identity. Change in them is perceived as loss of culture.

✍ Polygamy in Muslims

Thus intrinsicly traditions are
 ② an act 25 issue

③ Deeply attached sentimental value

✍ Sikhs reverence for turban.

④ Vested interests using tradition to
 garner self legitimacy

✍ Opposition to Protestant movement
 in Medieval Europe

Social legislation for change

Social legislations have been formidable
 in bringing change to ~~changing~~ deep
 rooted tradition.

✍ Hindu Marriage Act, 1956 ~~removed~~ ^{removed}
 polygamy)

It is again in news due to Hyab
issue, Uniform Civil Code and Same

Sex Marriage

Benefits of Social Legislation

① Tangible and legitimate counter
 to orthodox voices

✳ Triple Talag, outlawed

② Banks change with punitive measures and state power. Basically change by year.

③ Accountability of state institutions created to work continuously in subject. ✳ Eradication of untouchability through Prevention of Atrocities act.

Challenges

① Difficulty to impose as not coming internally ✳ Child Marriage

② Aversion of political leaders

✳ Reversal of Shah Bano judgement

③ It may create backlash and political divide

✳ Sabeemila Issue

Hence, social legislations are a force multiplier and also duty of ethical state. PM Nehru said that legislation should always be progressive & guide society towards utopia

- 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

While Mumbai houses one of the most expensive houses in the world ~~in~~ Antilia, it also houses the world's biggest slum i.e. Dharavi (Population density of 780,000 sq. km). This shows the reality of 2 cities in one.

Lopsided Urban Policies

- ① lack of housing construction due to poor capacity of urban local bodies.
- (~~1st~~ Recent controversies around Delhi's land pooling scheme)
- ② No removal of encroachment at the 1st instance as politicians see them as vote banks.
- ③ Failure of public-private partnerships to carry out slum redevelopment.
- ~~1st~~ Abani Dharavi controversy

④ Unutilisation of prime urban land for housing

↳ Mumbai's defunct cotton mills occupying centre space

These could be used to establish Affordable renting housing complexes

⑤ Policy / Failures

lack of Tenancy laws,

no master plan
(Niti Aayog says 66% areas don't have it)

Socio-Economic Issues

① Unplanned push migration as no decent opportunities in several areas
This leads to bloating of urban areas

② Ethical Dilemmas faced due to conflicting ideals [Art 19]

↳ Right to city [Alga Tallas] vs eviction [Maradu apartments]

③ Poor voter consciousness at the urban local body level. This

reduces accountability challenges

Problems not to be solved but Merged

Migration will be a reality and thus a city needs to adapt and evolve continuously.

- ① Dynamic urban planning and linking it to regional planning
 - ② Creating a system of RRTS to increase connectivity so that demand is scattered
 - ③ Tactical urbanism lead working on dual use model.
 - ④ Crackdown on new encroachments and at the same time providing sources to existing slums
- (~~Let~~ Delhi regularisation of slums)

Countries like UK have shown us how urban planning can be inclusive. While urban population will reach 50% in 2050, it is imperative to have inclusive planning for SDG 11

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

(250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

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

(Answer in 250 words) 15 Marks

Communalism refers to the belief that individuals having similar religious interests also tend to have similar socio-economic interests.

Its extreme form leads to the belief that interest of both groups are mutually exclusive.

Role of Economic Deprivation

- ① Creates 'us and them' divide when economic resources divided on religious lines
- ② ~~eg~~ Moplah uprising in Malabar
Faraizi movement → Beared tax on Muslims by Hindu landlords
- ② Communalism seen more in some communities and areas
- ~~eg~~ Communal tensions less in Jais while more in Muslims. Thus

is because Sachar Community report says that Muslims feel economic marginalisation.

③ Economic deprivation operates from micro to macro level. Thus any deprivation leads to local tensions

Role of Social Exclusion

Social discrimination is a breeding ground for communalism

① Movement for East Pakistan was due to ostracisation faced by Bengalis

② Movement in Xinjiang by Uighurs is a classic example of social exclusion

③ Rohingya exodus led to militancy and pushback though at smaller scale. ~~Historically~~ However social exclusion is a sign of political, economic deprivation. However there are other factors that breed communalism

① Political marginalisation of communities

✗ Demand for separate state of
Khalistan due to forced
alienation

② Role of Non State Actors and
hybrid war of adversary

✗ Pakistan's bleed India by Thousand
cuts strategy in Punjab and
Kashmir

③ Social media led infodemic creating
us and them conflict

✗ Recent Nuh violence and associated
hate speech

All this cumulatively leads to
discontent and division

Way Forward

① Reducing religion led divisions and
bias → Ideals of Preamble → Justice

② Creating national consciousness through
cinema, cricket

The high ideals of Constitution makers
will only be established when all
communities collectively weave India's
no Viksit Bharat

Space for Rough Work

Candidate,
write on this