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(To be filled by candidate)

Code : TC071

Name of Candidate : Siddharth Srivastava

Roll No. : PTTP220196

Registration Number : NIAS2300020160 Date of Examination : 3 Sept.

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. : .....

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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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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 philosphy has been enriched by the thinkers from across the country

CONTRIBUTION OF NORTHERN INDIAN

(i) Philosophy of → Yoga by Patanjali
↳ Vaishekika by Kanada.

(ii) Contribution of buddhism → thoughts of ashtyadhayi Marga etc

iii) Contribution of jainism by the Sthalbahu → in three Angas.

iv) Philosophy of bhakti → eg Surdas
↳ Saguna of bala Nanak

v) Philosophical speculation in the Vedas, Upanishadas → in the North India

vi) Contribution of philosophers and writers such as Sankaracharya in the Vedanta school

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CONTRIBUTIONS OF SOUTH INDIA

(i) Philosophies like Vishist Adwait by Ramanujaacharya.

ii) Philosophical debates in the Sangam literature - 'Aham' part of Tolkapiyam

iii) ↳ Tamil Marai called as Tamil Veda.

iii) Rise of 'Alwars' and 'Nayars' → an aspect of devotion over the rituals

iv) Epics of Ramayana & Mahabharata were re-written to suit the local context

CONTRIBUTION OF OTHER PARTS OF INDIA

- East India like Chaitnya Mahaprabhu in the Bengal
- Animistic tribal philosophies of North East

Till today philosophical thoughts of India like Tirukkural inspire G20 theme.

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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

Historians like Bipin Chandra argue that the social reform movements in India emerged partly due to presence of British in India as partly due to reaction against it.

SOCIAL REFORM IMPULSE DUE TO THE OPPOSITION TO BRITISH RULE:-

(i) Threat to the indigenous culture
- ↳ domination of English language over vernacular education

ii) Dejection of Indian culture as inferior
- ↳ Indians as "unworthy of self rule" (Curzon)

iii) Imposition of the reforms
- ↳ Sati reforms opposed by Sanatan Dharma Sabha

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iv) Revivalism of ancient glory to meet official claims

↳ (Eg) Vivekananda emphasise cosmopolitanism of India.

v) Emphasis on self-reliance

↳ (Eg) reforms against untouchability by Gandhiji.

vi) Boosting confidence & bring unity against British.

↳ (Eg) Arya Samaj opposed caste system.

vii) To ensure the modernistic interpretation of traditions

↳ (Eg) Sir Syed Ahmed Khan led Aligarh movement

However positive role of British → Introduction of the modern values like equality
→ Exposure to modern institutions as rational laws, judiciary
→ laws like Abolition of Sati Act

Last colonial legacy

of the social reform movements is continued through Dalit movements, Dalit rebellion, SEWA etc

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Q.3 रूसी क्रांति को प्रभावित करने वाले कारक कौन–कौन से हैं तथा इस क्रांति के क्या–क्या परिणाम हैं ? भारतीय राष्ट्रीय आंदोलन पर इसके प्रभाव की विवेचना कीजिए। (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

What are the factors that led to the Russian revolution and what are the consequences of this revolution? Discuss its influence on the Indian national movement. (Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks

Russian revolution led to the over throw of Czar rulers and set up of the communist rule.

FACTORS LEADING TO RUSSIAN REVOLUTION

i) Despotic rule of Czars - with no rights & freedom.
ii) Extreme poverty due to heavy taxation & misery of war.
iii) Czar's military faired poorly in first world war - ill-equipped
iv) Rise of industrial revolution
↳ trade unions & poor working conditions
v) Rise of middle class intellectual
↳ Eg Lenin
vi) Failure of the February revolution
↳ to set up the democratic rule

CONSEQUENCES OF REVOLUTION:-

i) Nationalisation of the industries

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(ii) Abolition of private property & collectivisation of the farms.
iii) Products like foodgrain, daily necessities were rationed in shops
iv) Abolition of Czar dynasty.
v) Withdrawal from the war.
vi) Church influence was reduced & its estates taken away.
vii) Vocational & communist propaganda education

INFLUENCE ON INDIAN NATIONAL MOVEMENT :-

(i) Socialist stream grew - (Eg) rise of trade unions, AIKS
(ii) Confidence to people if they were organised, they can overthrow rulers.
iii) Communist leaders - MN Roy formed CPI, carried Bolshevik conspiracy etc
iv) Inspired revolutionaries like to go for collective action.

Russian revolution led USSR collapsed in 1991 but still socialism is alive to capitalism.

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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

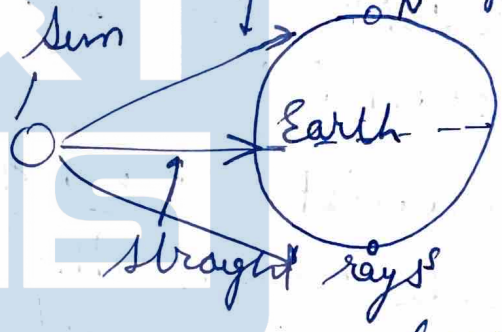
Discuss the various factors responsible for the uneven temperature distribution on Earth's surface.

(Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks

Heat budget of the earth depicts that the distribution of temperature is uneven. Due to this ocean currents and atmospheric circulation are set into motion.

FACTORS RESPONSIBLE FOR UNEVEN TEMPERATURE DISTRIBUTION :-

(i) Latitude - Due to slant rays in the tropics, energy is dispersed



ii) Also slant rays energy is absorbed by the dust particles etc.

iii) Rotation of the earth
↳ at night intensity of sunlight decreases.

iv) Revolution of earth :-
↳ distance from sunlight varies
↳ lead to seasons like summer

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and winter.

v) Length of the day and night
↳ poles have six month day & night
vi) Clarity of the atmosphere

OTHER INDIRECT FACTORS :-

(i) Closeness / distance from the sea :-
↳ moderating influence of sea.
ii) Ocean currents
↳ Labrador current keep weather cold
iii) Whether region in the rainshadows or rain-facing region.
iv) Phenomenon like valley drainage also impact the weather
v) local winds → loo → will affect temperature
→ sirocco

Uneven temperature is moderated by winds. IPCC report has warned about rising temperature & two degree temperature above industrial gases tip off from

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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

IPCC report shows that by 2050, 35% glaciers will melt. This will have drastic impacts on rainfall, ocean currents & biodiversity.

EFFECT of MELTING GLACIER ON THE ECOSYSTEM :-

(i) Destruction of local ecosystem
↳ 50% polar bears are threatened

(ii) Floods led destruction
↳ Kinnaur flood are increasing

iii) Release of the carbon gas stored as "organic soil carbon"

iv) ~~Alt~~ Albedo effect will reinforce

increase in heat
↓
exposure of ground
↓
less albedo
↓
more heat

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v) can lead to oil spills and nuclear disasters as oil tanks & nuclear plants in Arctic region.

vi) change / slow the ocean currents
↳ heat waves in Antartica.

WAY FORWARD :-

(i) Tackling climate change
- mitigation
  - carbon sequestration → afforestation
  - blue carbon ecosystem → mangroves etc
- adaptation

(ii) Global cooperation for scientific data gathering → (Ex) NISAR observatory

(iii) Increase Arctic council membership
↳ to share the best practices.

(iv) To mitigate the effects - develop drought resistant crops for food security & flood management.

Indian govt has started Himalayan mission to understand impact of climate change on the Himalaya

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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 has increased the per capita milk availability in India to 500 gram per capita. Today India is largest milk producer.

White revolution success
- Cooperative led
- Leadership of Joseph Kurien
- Focused on role of women
- Administrative cooperation

FACTORS FOR REGIONAL SUCCESS :-

(i) Large milk production
↳ due to large livestock in Gujrat & Maharashtra.

ii) Surplus availability as local consumption was less

iii) Earlier experience
↳ (Eg) cooperatives were already

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successful in Maharashtra

iv) Price realisation to farmers - no inter mediary

v) Robust supply chain for the rubber procurement.

vi) Administrative cooperation as due to distance from 'red-tapism' of Delhi.

vii) Leadership of Kurien.
↳ trust of govt & people both + vision.

viii) Entrepreneurship - for the value addition through food processing industry

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However it is facing challenges
- Veterinary care of livestock is poor - poor vaccination
- share of local livestock has decreased by 6% (2012-18)
- Export face challenges as sanitary & phyto sanitary barrier

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To make white revolution 2.0 success, we have to extend it to other parts of India through subsidy, livestock health care etc

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Q.7 पृथ्वी की आंतरिक संरचना की हमारी समझ में भूकंपीय अनुसंधान किस हद तक योगदान करता है? इसके महत्त्व का विस्तार से विश्लेषण कीजिए। (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

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

Recently AI led seismic models have increased the understanding of the Earth's interior and the predict-ability of the earthquake.

SEISMIC INVESTIGATION HELP TO UNDER-STAND EARTH STRUCTURE :-

(i) Knowing the layered structure of earth — core
— mantle
— crust

↳ primary waves of earthquake :- they will pass through solid & liquid layer

↳ secondary waves — pass through the solid only → help to detect the state of matter.

ii) Varying speed of the waves

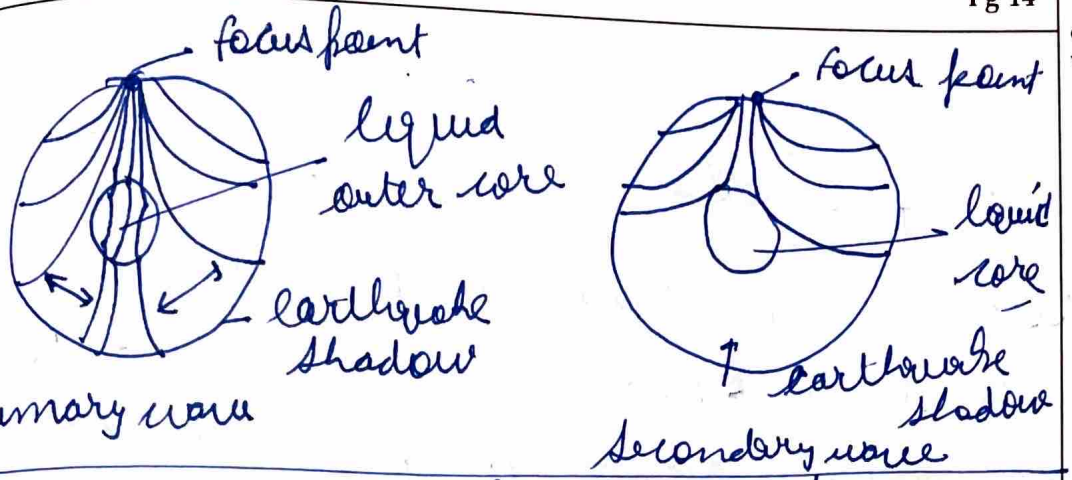
↳ determine the density of material

iii) Reflection or refraction of waves

↳ determine the refracture indexes & composition of matter.

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However it has limitations :.

(i) Exact composition of rocks / temperature cannot be calculated.

ii) Vast readings and calculations needed

iii) It can be affected by other factors such as magnetic composition etc.

SIGNIFICANCE

(i) Predict the earthquakes - plate movement

(ii) Help the mineralogists to determine the minerals available at varying depth.

iii) Most effective way → because at the high temperature & pressure other methods are unsuitable

Seismic investigation studies need to be corroborated by magnetic surveys, asteroid composition study & volcanic rocks study

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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

NSSO survey shows that mean age of Indians is 29. However by 2042 the demographic advantage of India will at the peak.

Pace of demographic transition
- Southern state are going fast
  - 4% Kerala has 18% elderly
- Northern state are young
  - UP has 2.3 TFR
- North-East states are also young.

POSITIVES of DEMOGRAPHICS IN NORTH:-

(i) Increase in demand
↳ due to discretionary expenditure of youth.

ii) Cheap labor availability
↳ labor migration to Haryana from UP.

iii) Less cost on old age pensions & geriatric care.

iv) Fluid intelligence → start up culture

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HOWEVER IT HAS FLIP SIDE IN SOUTH INDIA:-

(i) Aging → dependency ratio will be high.

(ii) Need of labor from North will be needed

(iii) labor migration can cause
↳ cultural clash & son of soil factor.

(iv) Transition of health infra toward aged needed → & rise of silver economy.

IN THIS CONTEXT WAY FORWARD

(i) Smooth migration from north to south → Skilled - social security

(ii) Leverage the Inter-State council for resolving migration issues

Migrant flow

(iii) Silver Economy - invest in old age care start up

(iv) & Productive aging
↳ rise in retirement age, integrate for the think tank.

NITI has said that smooth north-south migration hold key to leverage the transition

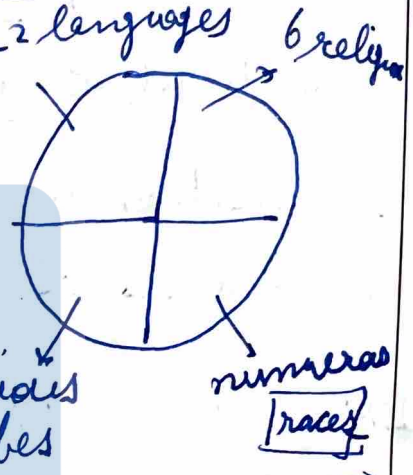
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Q.9 भारत में नृजातीय और सांस्कृतिक विविधता हमेशा से एकता के सूत्र में बँधी रही है। भारत की सांस्कृतिक एकता में योगदान करने वाले प्रमुख कारकों की चर्चा कीजिए। (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

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 country "where the diversity itself is diverse"

THREADS OF ~~DIVERSITY~~ UNITY IN INDIA



Diversity in India

(i) Historical value system
- Eg Vasudeva Kutumbkam.

ii) Religious harmony :-
- Eg Sarva Dharam sambhav

iii) Pilgrimage system of chaar dham
- Dwarka
- Rameshwaram
- Jagannath
- Badrinath
- Kedarnath

iv) Constitutional values of the
- protection to minority (Art 29, 30)
- reservation to dalits (Art 15, 16)

v) Political setup
- a common judiciary, All India Service

vi) Climate led unity
- Eg Himalayas in North, Sea in South

→ (Eg) Indian subcontinent has monsoon climate → festivals etc.

vii) literature → Ramayana
— Mahabharata in all regions

viii) Indian National movement - brought all together

ix) Shorts, cinema - (Eg) South movies dubbed in Hindi

x) Fair & festivals - (Eg) Onam
Pongal
Baishaki
} on same occasion

current challenges to unity
- Communalism - (Eg) Khalistan issue
- Regionalism - (Eg) Son of soil
- Seperatist movements
- North-South linguistic debates.

Way forward
- Utilise the National Integration Council - consensus building
- cooperative federalism
- Equal opportunity commission
- Three Langage formula.

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Q.10 भारतीय समाज में विद्यमान सार्वजनिक और निजी जीवन में द्विभाजन जाति के उन्मूलन के लिए एक प्रमुख बाधा के रूप में कार्य करता है। औचित्यपूर्ण उत्तर लिखिए। (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

The dichotomy in public and private life in Indian society acts as a major barrier to the annihilation of caste. Justify. (Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks

Caste is the hierarchial division of the people on the bases of the purity and pollution.

Features of caste system
- Endogamy
- No inter-dining
- birth based
- Occupational division
- Discriminatory (hierarchial

DICHOTOMY IS BARRIER TO CASTE ANNIHILATION

(i) Less inter caste marriages in private life
↳ only 11% inter caste marriage

ii) Invisible discrimination and stereotyping continues
↳ Eg separate utensils at home.

iii) Practice of untouchability
↳ Eg 80% untouchables are lower castes

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iv) Barriers in the inter-mixing of people
↳ "Ghettoisation" of the colonies.

In public life discrimination has reduced due to :-

(i) Urbanisation → interdependency of different castes have increased
ii) Modernisation → values of liberty, equality etc
iii) Legal measures - such as the Prevention of Atrocities (SC, ST) Act, reservation
iv) ~~Caste~~ Class in caste - Taking reservation & debt capitalism benefit a new middle class emerged

Madhav Menon committee has recommended that the Equal opportunity commission be constituted to adress the discrimination.

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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 partition India has fought two wars (1965, 1971) and Kargil adventure with Pakistan. India has fought 1962 war with china and the skirmishes in North East etc.

CAUSES OF INDO-PAK WAR :-

(i) Boundary dispute
↳ Pak consider Kashmir as the integral part.

(ii) "Deep-state" of Pakistan
↳ Pak. army find its survival in anti-India policies.

iii) "Reductive" or anti-India "nature of Pakistani nationalism

iv) International support
↳ Pak has support of US & china in 1971 war.

(v) Post-colonial legacy - Kindly-

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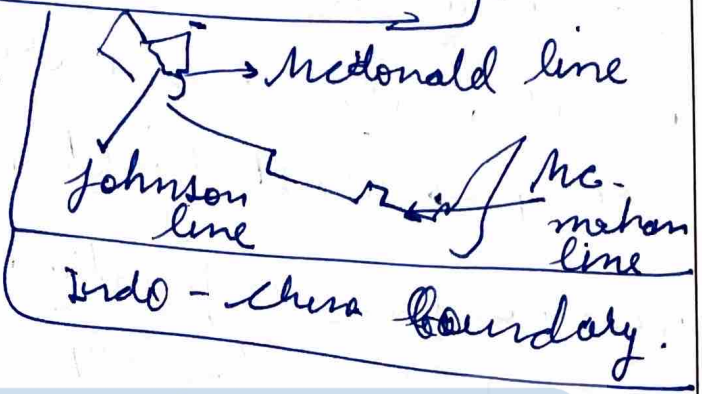
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Muslim conflict leading to partition,

vii) Bangladesh liberation by India

CAUSES OF INDO - CHINA WAR :-

i) Lack of clear boundaries as shown in fig 1



ii) Offensive Chinese policy - Mao's dyd and palm policy consider Arunachal as Chinese territory

iii) Geo - strategic calculation - Vis Aksai-chin connect Tibet and Xinxiang

iv) Rising China as "hegemonic power" - irredentist or land grabbing state.

v) Sino - soviet rift led to the India - USSR axis vs China - Pak - US axis

2. IMPACT ON RELATIONS :-

i) Security dilemma and the hostile relations - Eg ~~Aksai~~ Ladakh conflict

ii) Low economic integration - Vis India +

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Pak trade - $4 bn vs potential - 46 bn dollar

iii) Nuclear deterrence and the (WOS) proliferation.

iv) Pakistan uses the terrorist as the proxy → trust deficit (Eg) LeT attacks

v) Poor political cooperation on mutual issues such as poverty, climate change etc.

vi) People to people relation & cultural integration is weak

vii) China uses policy of "bigger than" neighbour & protectionism against the India.

viii) India adopt containment policy (Eg) joining Quad etc

ix) Poor hydro-cooperation - No data sharing on Brahmputra river flow.

FM Dr S. Jaishankar has suggested policy of "cooperation where possible and containment where needed & no compromise on territorial integrity

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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

After battle of Plassey British started the consolidation of bengal through fortification of Calcutta, getting free trade passes and nominally Mir Jafar as puppet ruler (1757).

Reasons of battle of plassey
- Treachery of Mir Jafar, Omi-chand etc
- policy of imperialist expansion.
- black hole tragedy of Siraj Ud Daulah

BATTLE OF BUXAR WAS MORE IMPORTANT THAN PLASSEY BATTLE:-

(i) Military superiority
- battle of buxar was won through military campaign as against plassey battle was won through treachery

(ii) Defeat of Mughals
- In buxar, Alam Shah II as well

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as Awadh ruler was defeated (1763)

iii) Got diwani and police rights
↳ diwani from Shah Alam II & police right from subedar of Bengal.

iv) Got territory in Bengal
↳ raised revenue from 24 pargana to support military.

v) Free trade using passes
↳ 25% of British trade in Asia was from Bengal.

vi) Put Shah Alam II in the [Allahabad] → company's ~~surrender~~ captive (1765)

vii) Policy of ring fence with the Awadh
↳ formed a buffer against Marathas

viii) Huge resources at disposal to conquer rest of India.

ix) ~~Re~~ No competitors left
↳ Battle of Bedara → [Dutch] were defeated

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- Battle of Panipat - Maratha were already defeated (1761)

HOWEVER BATTLE OF PLASSEY WAS ALSO IMPORTANT :-

(i) Set up a puppet ruler
↳ Mir Jafar in the Bengal.

(ii) Got right to fortify St William in Calcutta - purchased villages.

(iii) British interfered in local administration of Jafar
↳ shelter to fugitives

iv) Rampant mis-use of dastaks.

v) Get resources to fund military

~~Both~~ It can be said that battle of Plassey just made a beggining and battle of Buxar made British ~~inevitable~~ inevitable fourth.

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

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

Gupta age is called as "golden age" in terms of the contribution to Indian art and culture in field of architecture, literature, science etc.

SANSKRIT LITERATURE SET HIGH WATERMARK IN GENERAL :-

(i) Composed the Vedas
↳ Eg 4 vedas, upanishads, Brahmanas are written in chaste Sanskrit.

ii) Contribution in the evolution of modern grammar, etymology etc.
↳ Eg Panini's Ashtadhayi.

iii) Import historical descriptions
↳ Eg Rajtarangini of Kalhana describe Kashmiri history

iv) Enriched scientific disciplines
↳ Eg Ugaut Sara Sangrah of Mahaviracharya describe negative number etc

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v) Used to convey the royal messages, for the record keeping

↳ Rudra-daman the long inscription in Sanskrit.

vi) Various mythologies like Ramayana & even Jain texts written in Sanskrit.

HIGH WATERMARK IN GUPTA PERIOD:-

(i) literary merit in dramas as

↳ Meghdoot by Kalidas

↳ Mrichkatika by Sudraka

ii) Scientific literature :-

↳ Aryabhatiya deal with eclipse, zero etc

↳ Charak Samhita - medicines,

↳ Sushruta Samhita - surgery, plastic

iii) Poems

↳ Abhyaansakuntalam by Kalidas

iv) ↳ Uttamcharita by Bhababuti

v) ↳ Amarkosha by Amar-Simha

vi) Several Samritis were written

↳ Manusmriti was revised

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→ Sulvasutras dealing with geometry

vi) Mythologies were created in wake of new developments.
↳ Bhagavat Gita was added to the Mahabharta.

viii) Historical literature
↳ Mudra rakshka by Vishakadatta

Reasons for such high watermark
- Long political stability era
- Interest of kings. Samudra gupta wrote Allahabad inscrip.
- Rise/revival of hinduism after buddhist decline
- Navratna in the Vikramaditya's court

Other languages also flourished
- Prakrit & Pali was used by buddhist & jain
- Guptas were tolerant rulers
- Slow rise of regional language.

Meghdoot is considered as greatest epic by many. Sanskrit manuscript are now preserved under National mission

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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.

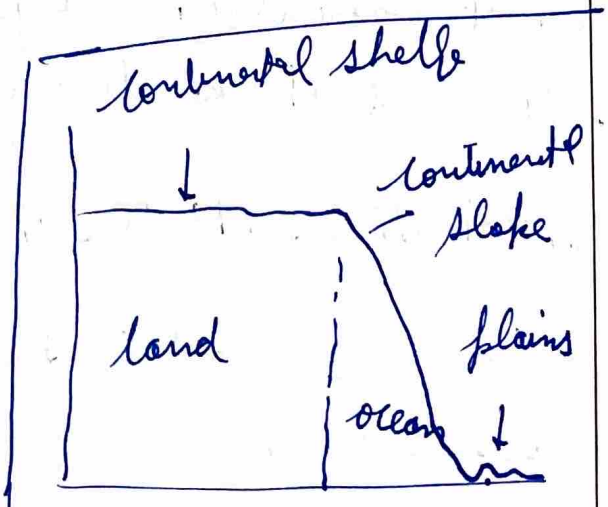
(Answer in 250 words) 15 Marks

After second world war Harry Hess and other oceanographers have studied ocean floor. Plate tectonic theory by WJ Morgan has further explained ocean floor relation with geographical features

MAJOR FEATURES OF OCEAN FLOOR :-

(i) Continental shelf - It is extended part of continent in ocean
- covered with river & ocean sediments.

(ii) Continental slope
- gradient of 3°–4°.
- It is steep or slant slope.
- Has features as submarine canyons



Ocean configuration

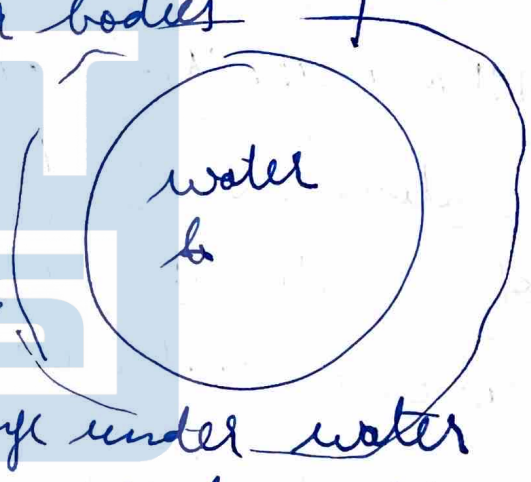
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(iii) Plains - vast in size
↳ have very thin sediments

OTHER SMALL FEATURES -

(i) Seamount:- hills → submerged in the oceans.

ii) Ocean deeps :- deepest part of oceans - Eg Mariana trench - 11 Km deep
- High seismic activity
- formed at the convergent boundaries

iii) Atolls - big water bodies which have water in them ⟹ 

iv) Mid oceanic ridge
↳ largest mountain range under water
↳ formed at divergent boundary

SIGNIFICANCE IN OCEANOGRAPHY STUDY :-

~~(1) Mid oceanic ridges~~

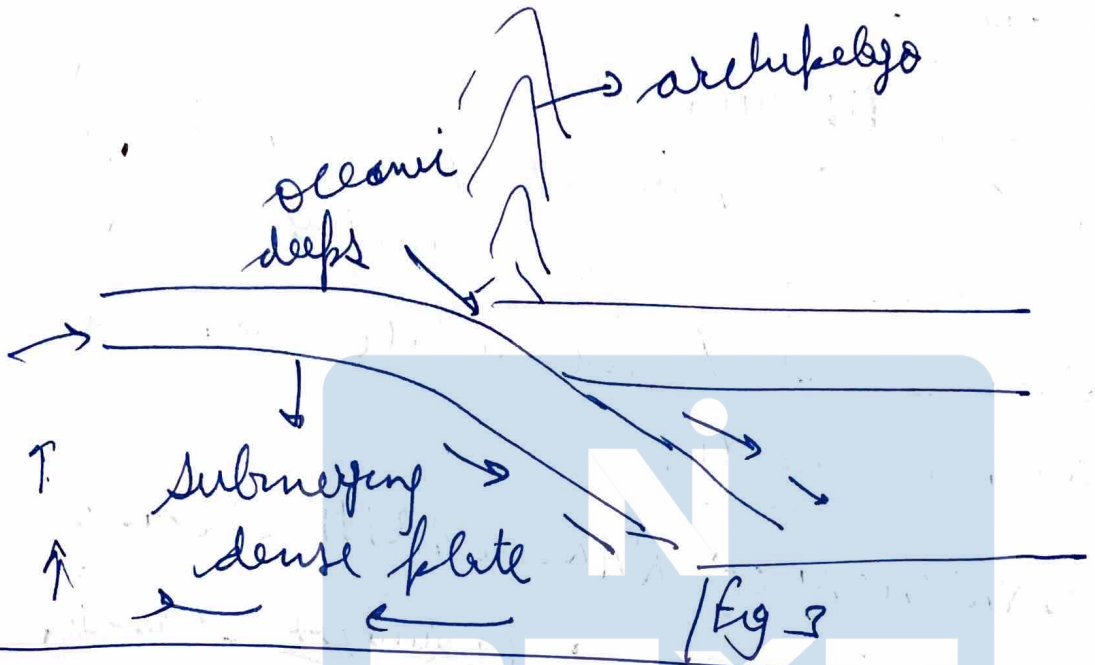
(i) Understand movement of plates
↳ Eg Mid oceanic ridges at convergent
↳ have shallow earthquakes focus
(ii) ↳ convergent boundary at the

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oceanic deeps - deep seated earthquakes

(ii) forces behind the plate movement (fig 3)



(Fig 3)

iii) This idea of ocean spreading theory was given by Hess

iv) The age and size of sediments are equal on both sides of the mid oceanic ridges

v) The sediments are very thin unlike continental sediments

Research on plate movements & oceanography will be advanced by Samudrayaan mission

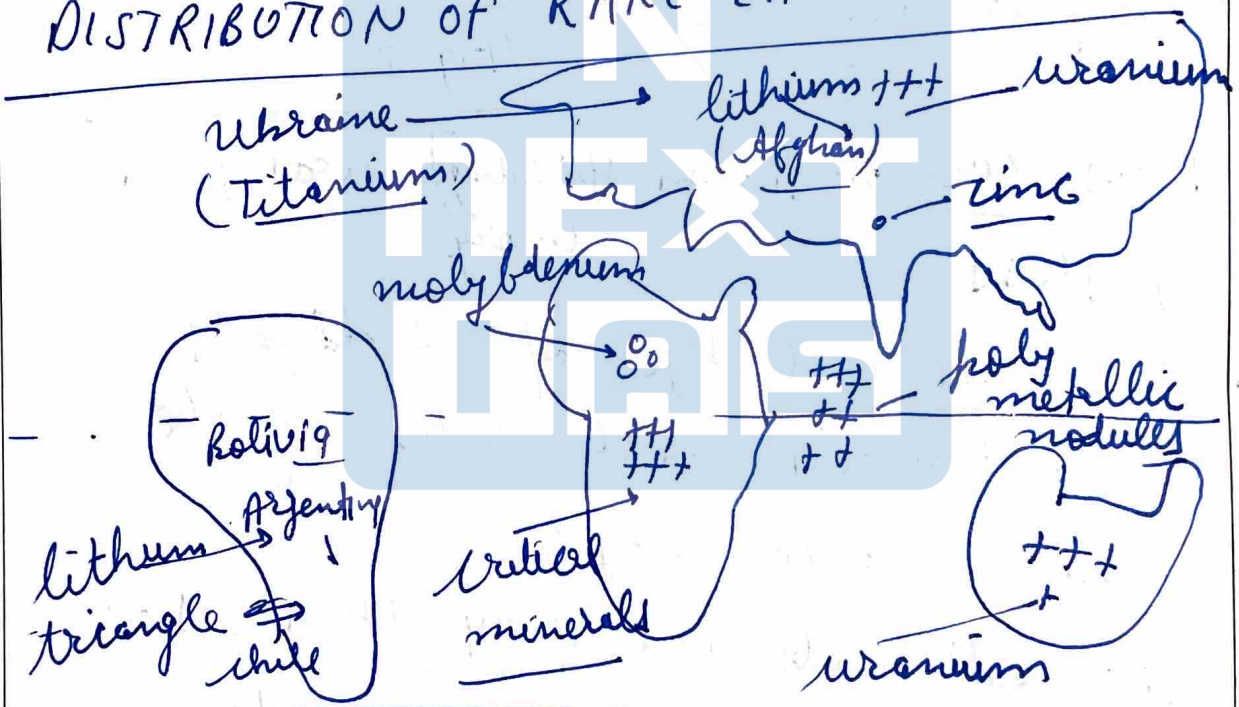
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दुर्लभ पृथ्वी तत्त्वों (दुर्लभ मृदा धातुएँ) की बढ़ती माँग के साथ, उनका वितरण वैश्विक अर्थव्यवस्था का एक महत्त्वपूर्ण पहलू बन गया है। वैश्विक स्तर पर दुर्लभ पृथ्वी तत्त्वों के वितरण, उनके उपयोग और उनके निष्कर्षण के पर्यावरणीय प्रभावों पर चर्चा कीजिए। (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

Recently lithium reserves were found in Kashmir. This along with rising importance of semiconductors & the batteries has fueled debate on rare earth elements.

DISTRIBUTION of RARE EARTH ELEMENTS



USES of RARE EARTH ELEMENTS

(i) Semiconductor manufacturing
↳ Eg use of for integrated circuits

ii) Battery manufacturing
↳ Eg cobalt, lithium

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iii) Health applications

↳ Eg cobalt for cancer treatments

iv) Alloy making (metallurgy)

↳ Eg use of titanium, nickel etc

(v) As a micro-nutrient

↳ Eg use of zinc fertilizer

vi) As a fuel

↳ Eg Uranium in nuclear plants.

vii) For research purpose

↳ Eg use of molybdenum in the solar cell making

viii) Development of explosives

↳ Eg TNT etc.

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT OF THEIR EXTRACTION:-

(i) Land fragmentation

↳ Eg lithium mining in Afghanistan

(ii) Water intensive

↳ Eg lithium extraction require huge water

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iii) Environmental pollution
↳ (Eg) pollution in South East countries & water contamination → blue baby syndrome
iv) forest degradation & unsustainable mining
v) contaminate ground water ~~is~~ ~~t~~
↳ (Eg) uranium ground water pollution
vi) ~~Role~~ Lack of scientific mining in Bolivia - mafia nexus

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OTHER CHALLENGES
- few country dominate supply chain - (Eg) China control 40% lithium
  - ↳ huge capital needed → monopoly
  - ↳ political instability - Ukraine in regions

NITI has suggested to double the explored regions of India. This will reduce import deficiency

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 (i) the factors contributing to this trend and (ii) 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

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Recently in the Jeshimath subsidence unsustainable tourism was highlighted as major factor. Service sector contribute 7% to GDP & is employment intensive.

FACTORS FOR INCREASING TOURISM

(i) Unsuitable policies
↳ eg no quota / restriction on the tourists.

(ii) Poor legal enforcement on quota
↳ due to corruption.

iii) Increasing connectivity
↳ eg unsustainable char dham project.

iv) Lack of awareness & capacity

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building among the locals - poor - uneducated

v) Rising income & middle class
↳ rising tourism esp. religious.

vi) Eco-tourism policy not in place.

vii) Pollution due to plastic etc

viii) Development of hotels in vedetica of EIA. Eg Kedarnath.

POSSIBLE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS :-

(i) Environmental pollution due to plastic - Eg in Simla etc.

ii) Rising forest fires → pollution
↳ fire camps etc. → North East area

iii) Unplanned infrastructure develop.
↳ impact slope stability. Eg in Badrinath.

iv) Water pollution → due to dips in rivers, pet clothes etc.

(v) Habitat fragmentation due to road development

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vi) Rising noise & light pollution
↳ affect migration of animals.

WAY FORWARD

(i) Promote eco-tourism → scientific approach
↓ ↓
'one health approach' tourist - agent of env. preservation

ii) Involve locals → chipko Andolan approach

iii) EIA before projects

iv) Clear guidelines for tourist & legal enforcement

v) Promote 'educational tourism' - to promote understanding of ecology

vi) Sustainable connectivity projects
↳ (eg) cable cars over roads

Steps taken → Tourism policy → 'PRASHAD
↳ eco-tourism

Tourist, ecology & local economy all need to be integrated for sustainable growth

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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

Indian monsoon is most complex to explain and predict. Monsoon is seasonal reversal of winds due to change in pressure conditions

Impact of climate factors on monsoon
- Pressure in central Asia
- Jet streams
- Phenomenon like El Nino La Nina.
- Distribution of pressure in winter - mediterian

ROLE OF ATMOSPHERIC AND OCEANIC FACTORS IN MONSOON DISTRIBUTION & INTENSITY :-

1 [DURING WINTER] :-

(i) Pressure is high in central Asia

(ii) Jet streams at altitude of 8 Kms are divided into two streams

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by the Himalayas & Tibetan Plateau

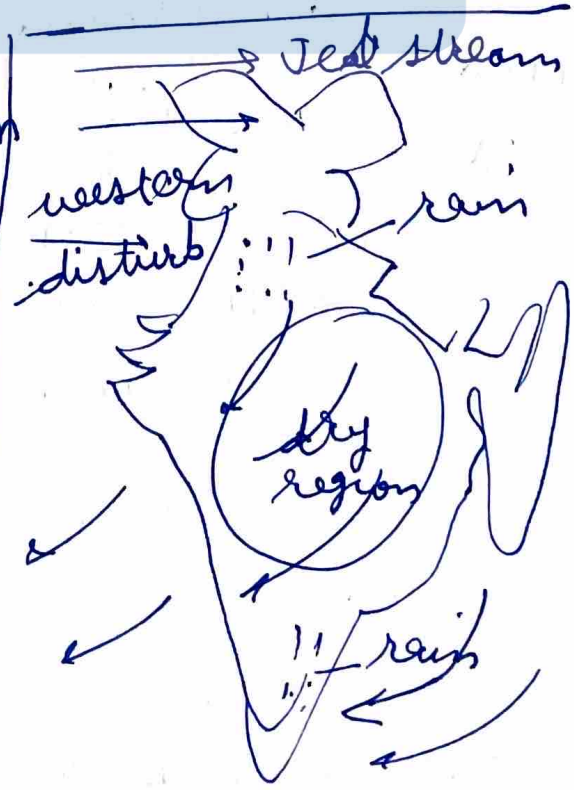
iii) Winds are blowing away from land to sea as sea has low pressure

iv) This is North-west monsoon and cause no rain because winds are dry except :-

(a) Tamil Nadu coast - where the maritime winds or cyclonic disturbances are carried on coast

v) Jet stream carry western disturbances in west & North India causing rain because -

↳ fetch humidity from Gulf & Arabian Sea



DURING SUMMER

(i) Due to heat the low pressure zone is developed on Indian mainland

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ii) Maritime airmass is attracted from Australia

iii) Cause heavy rain due to high humidity

iv) No rain on Tamil Nadu coast because
(a) Wind blow parallel
(b) In rain shadow region of western ghats.



v) Intensity is determined by the :-
- cyclonic disturbances
- Pockets of low pressure on India

OTHER FACTORS → Distance from ocean
→ Relief - rain shadow region
→ Mountains of North - East receive regular rain

Govt has started mission to develop greater understanding of monsoon (National Institute of oceanology)

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Q.18 हमारे समाज में परंपराएँ परिवर्तन को क्यों बाधित करती हैं? प्राचीन रीति–रिवाज़ों पर आधारित मूल्य–मान्यताओं के विरुद्ध सामाजिक विधान किस सीमा तक सहायक हो सकते हैं?

(250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

Why do traditions in our society impede change? To what extent can social legislation be instrumental against old customary practices?

(Answer in 250 words) 15 Marks

Candidates must not write on this margin

Traditions are the social practices and norms which have developed over time in a particular society. They are influenced by values, economic development stage & geographical factors

TRADITIONS IMPEDE CHANGE BECAUSE

(i) Obscurantist - traditions are backward looking and resist change
↳ eg practice of dowry.

(ii) Vested interests →
↳ eg Brahmins benefits from rituals

iii) Fear of unknown
↳ eg earlier travel beyond ocean was prohibited.

iv) Traditions are thought to present the traditional & collective wisdom

v) Traditions are source of stability
↳ new norms like 'single parent' family create social rupture

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SOCIAL LEGISLATION CAN BE EFFECTIVE AGAINST OLD PRACTICES :-

(i) Law create deterrence
↳ Eg dowry act → prospectus of the punishment – non-bailable too.
ii) Slowly bring the new behaviour as 'new norm'
↳ Eg now no sati.
iii) Creates a new consciousness
↳ Eg awareness about SC rights (Art 15)
iv) legislation for creating bodies like NCSC (Art 338) – make recommendations on basis of research.
v) Law effect the social morality
↳ Eg rights of transgenders

HOWEVER SUCH LEGISLATIONS MAY BE INEFFECTIVE Because –

(i) Prismatic society
↳ tradition & modernity co-exists
(ii) Administrators themselves are biased (Sachar committee)

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iii) Political democracy can't without the social democracy (B.R. Ambedkar)
↳ ineffective

iv) Dominant sections posses economic & cultural resources

v) Lack of awareness
↳ Eg) 80% scavengers are still dalits

vi) Loopholes in laws

vii) Laws may not create deterrence
↳ Eg) Prevention of atrocities - only 20% conviction rate

Dowry prohibition act
Domestic violence Act
Steps taken → Art 29, 30 of PWD Act (Stigma remove

currently debate is revolving around criminalising marital rape. To ensure the change education & continous awareness survey is needed

NEXT IAS
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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

30% of urban population is estimated to be living in slum areas. Slum areas face issues of weak social infrastructure, sanitation, crimes & governance deficit..

SLUMS ARE NOT PROBLEMS TO BE SOLVED :-

(i) Slums are created due to the unregulated rural → urban migration

ii) Slums do face issues because they are grounded on unrecognised urban areas.

iii) Slums don't take share in urban planning.

SLUMS – RESULT OF LOPSIDED INFRA POLICIES

(i) Large area of is occupied by the PSUs → CAG – 40% such areas

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are unutilised.

ii) Land mafia → unregulated real estate sector.

iii) Laws issues :- Land conversion laws are very restrictive.

iv) Floor to Space ratio is very low

v) Slums lie outside responsibility of MCD → no provision of water infrastructure

vi) Policies like smart cities spend 80% fund on 7% areas → excluding slum

FAULTY SOCIO-ECONOMIC POLICIES :-

(i) Government policies like PDS, JJM don't reach in slums

↳ as no permanent address.

(ii) Housing deficit → PMAY's In Situ Slum Rehab (ISSR) ds - only 40% funds utilised.

iii) No effective rehab

↳ prostitution hit areas & higher juvenile delinquency

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iv) Political exclusion
↳ Slum dwellers have no political bargaining - as dead vote in cities

v) Poor law enforcement
↳ (e.g.) Rehab of slum dwellers Act, 2011

vi) Demolition of houses as in Delhi slums.

vii) Perception of slum dwellers as criminals & drug traffickers
↳ harassed by police.

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other issues in slums
- No access to roads, WASH etc.
- → high crimes as drug traffic
- → high mental stress and alienation
  - ↳ mostly underpaid workers

Recently Dharavi slum in Mumbai is rehabilated by Adani group. Similar PPP in other slums along with the redevelopment of slums can be way forward

NEXT IAS
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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।

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(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 the ideology which believe that secular interests of different religious communities are different and hostile to each other. It is political trade in religion.

COMMUNALISM DUE TO ECONOMIC DEPRIVATION

(i) Historically (pre-independent period) Hindus were landlord & Muslims were tenants → hostile relation
(Eg) Moplah revolt.

(ii) Muslims are confined to self-employment (80%) & only 40% muslims avail loans (Sachar committee)

(iii) limited job opportunities & high illiteracy in Muslims → easy to woo by political leaders.

(iv) Rising demand for the reservation

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to minority (National commission for minority

v) Conversion - Christian missionary allure through grants, scholarship etc to poor tribals

COMMUNALISM DUE TO SOCIAL EXCLUSION -

(i) Historical narratives :- such as Muslim being 'outsiders' & 'invaders' fuel communalism.

(ii) Muslims are confined to the ~~poor~~ outskirts & are shy to contact (Sachar committee)

iii) Ghettoisation :- 36% people wanted their own religious community in their 'gated society'.

iv) Politicisation of the issues
↳ Eg anti-beef, anti-hijab etc.

COMMUNALISM BREED GROUND FOR DISCONTENT & DIVISION :-

(i) Led to communal violences
↳ Eg Muzaffarnagar viole

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Candidates must not write on this margin

(ii) Deepen social fractures
e.g. majority - minority conflict in voting behaviour.

iii) Promote patronage politics.

iv) Rising distrust in society
e.g. inter-religious marriage seen as "love jihad" etc.

v) Promote radicalisation of minority
e.g. rising Khalistan issues.

vi) Misuse to kill people
e.g. mob lynching of Pehlu Khan.

Way forward →
- Equal opportunity commission (Madan Menon committee)
- Code of conduct for political parties
- De-communalisation of the history books

India has Ganga-Jamuna tehzeeb & has focused on spiritual effect of religions over missionary effect. How.