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(To be filled by candidate)

Code : TC155

Name of Candidate : Anand Sharma

Roll No. : MT23RTRA001

Registration Number : NIAS23000019263 Date of Examination : 24/08/23

Exam Centre : Old Rajinder Nagar ☑ Bhopal ☐ Online ☐

MTS - RAPID TEST-1 : 2023

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

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

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

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

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

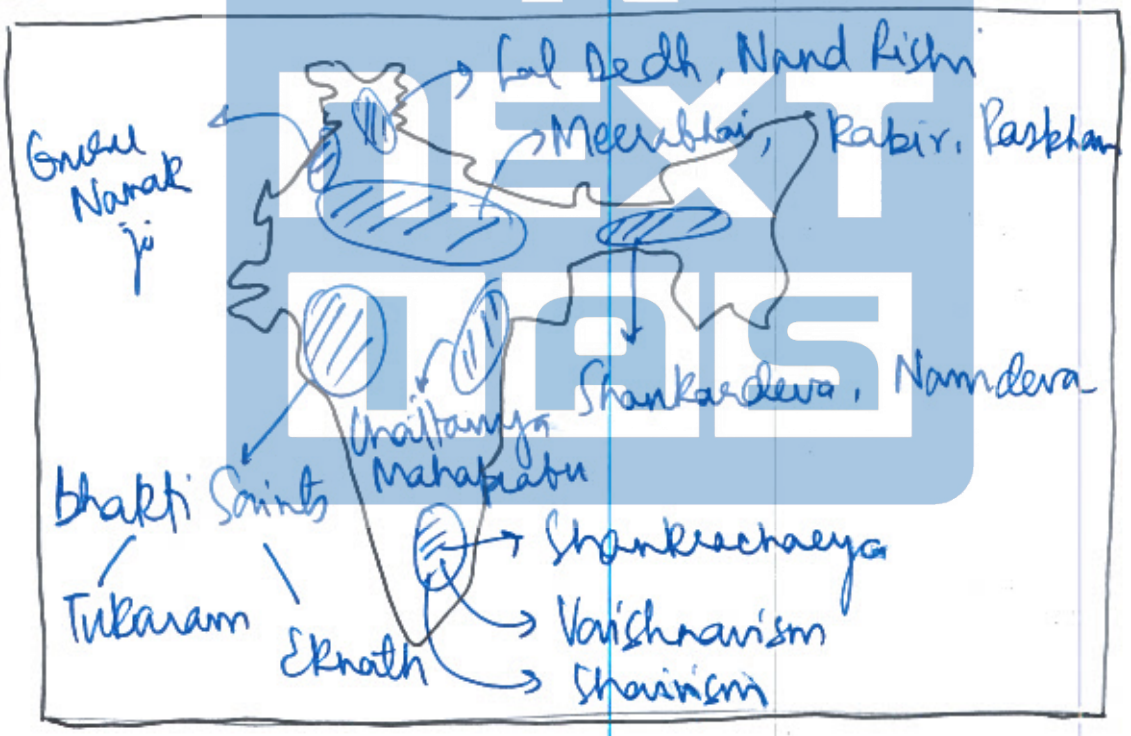
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Q.1 भारतीय दार्शनिक चिंतन का ताना–बाना उत्तरी भारत का उतना ही ऋणी है जितना दक्षिण भारत का। स्पष्ट कीजिए। (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

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

Ans- Indian philosophical development is closely rooted in its 'guru-shishya' paramparā and impetus on debates to arrive at new ideas and thoughts.

Fabric of Indian Philosophical Thought



(A) Northern India: (1) Development of Buddhism and Jainism in the plains of Magadha gave impetus to – "Pravajika" tradition

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(2) Orthodox schools comprising Samkhya of Kapila, Nyaya of Gautama or Yoga of Patanjali developed in Gangetic plains.

(3) To counter this orthodoxy, Charvaka and other reactionary philosophical thoughts developed

(B) South India :-

(1) Development of Bhakti — Vaishnavism and Shaivism has its roots in Sangam land of present day Tamil Nadu.

(2) Sages like Andal, Ammaiyar, Agasthya rishis

(3) Tiruvalluvar, an ethical sage who gave importance to values and ethical teachings

(4) Writings — Tevaram by Alvars, Sangam literature's didactic texts moulded philosophical views.

Thus, Indian philosophy is a blend of northern and southern ideas reflected as "tamizhpham"

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Q.2 सामाजिक परिवर्तन और सुधार के लिए भारतीय समाज का आवेग औपनिवेशिक शासन के प्रति इसके विरोध की एक प्रतिक्रिया थी। परीक्षण कीजिए। (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

The Indian society's impulse for social change and reform was a response to its opposition to colonial rule. Examine. (Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks

Ans With India embarking upon its 76th anniversy of Independence, the freedom was not only from colonial rule but various social beliefs and practices which were detrimental to the Indian society.

Social Changes and Reforms that took place in Indian Society
- → Various social practices like Sati, widow remarriage, child marriage withdawn though legislations
- → Increased participation of women in national movement
- → Untouchability was viewed as antithesis to obtain Swaraj (Gandhi)

India's social change and reforms : Response to its opposition to colonial rule

(1) Social Reformers like Raja Rammohan Roy,

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I.C. Vidyasagar persuaded the colonial regime to bring in legislation like Sati Bar in 1829 & Widow Remarriage Act of 1856.

(2) Westernised middle class intelligentsia exposed the myth of economic inscrutability of colonial state by RC Dutt, Naoroji, PC Joshi, MG Ranade's essays etc.

(3) Colonial policies sought to marginalise peasants, workers etc from mainstream politics but nationalist leaders like Nehru, Bose made them a party to national struggle.

(4) Colonial regime's superiority complex alienated the educated class which later became the torch bearers of India's freedom struggle.

Thus, reforms in Indian society were a partial response to colonial rule and partially inherited from aspirations of nationalist leaders like Gandhiji.

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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

Ans- With Russian revolution of 1917 completing more than a century, that has caused immense socio-economic and political changes not only in Russia, but in countries across the world, its consequences still founds profound importance in India's national struggle.

Factors that lead to Russian Revolution

(1) Mass discontent among the masses, especially the peasants, workers and small scale manufacturers.

(2) Rising inflation, coupled with war time miseries (world war-I)

(3) Ineffectiveness of the Czar regime

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(4) Bloody Sundays (1905) and further woes
(5) Loss in Russo-Japanese war tarnished the monarchical invincibility

Consequences

→ Tsar regime was overthrown and Soviet was established

→ Impetus on socialistic development Program ▷ New Economic Policy

→ Rise of Bolsheviks

→ However, immediate consequences couldn't fortify all spheres of society

Influence on Indian National Movement

(1) Motivated leadership to overthrow colonial regime ▷ Non-Cooperation Movement, 1919
(2) New band of revolutionaries came ▷ Bhagat Singh, Chandrasekhar Azad
(3) Socialist goals found place in Congress demands

Thus, Russian revolution wasn't a singular outburst but had global ramifications

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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

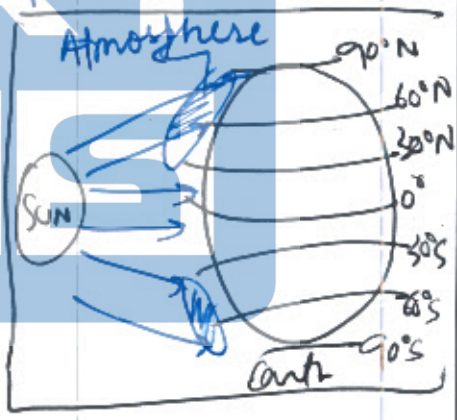
Discuss the various factors responsible for the uneven temperature distribution on Earth's surface.

(Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks

Ans - Recently in July, the Earth recorded its maximum temperature of 17.23°C and this is largely being attributed to increasing global warming and climate change events.

Factors Responsible for uneven temperature distribution :-

(1) Latitude :- Equator and tropics receives max insolation and thus they get heated faster as compared to sub-tropics and polar region



(2) Altitude mimics latitude, and as altitude increases, temperature accordance to normal lapse rate decreases (6.5°C/km)

Eg Himalayas are colder whereas Gangetic plains warmer

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(3) Continentality leads to extreme hot and cold temperatures
▷ Delhi is witnessing both extreme summer and winter in contrast to Mumbai where temperature gets adjusted due to sea winds

(4) Oceanic Currents, warm currents brings in precipitation but also warm temperature.
▷ Ports of North Sea remains ice-free because of warm drift despite being located in temperate regions

(5) Atmospheric circulations, like the western disturbances brings rainfall in winter in North India and even snow

(6) Cloud cover, at night raises the temperature and lower it in day time.

The, uneven distribution of temperature on Earth's surface is a result of multiple factors.

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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

Ans - The IPCC Report-2021 highlighted the challenge of melting glaciers of the "Third Pole" ie the Himalayan and Hindukush Region because of rising temperature

Causes of glacier melting
- Natural Causes → Increasing global temperature → Natural causes of heating
- Anthropogenic Factors → Green House Gas Emission
- Anthropogenic Factors → Increasing population, adding pressure.

Effects of glacier melting on environment

(1) Flooding in lower riparian states due to increased flow.

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(2) Devastation in the form of landslides and mud-flow Eg Himachal Pradesh.

(3) Urban flooding can cause disruption of livelihood and property

(4) Ecological loss of rich biodiversity

(5) Alteration of river's natural cause can cause simultaneous droughts as well

Measures To be taken

(1) Sustainable development in glaciated regions

(2) Impact of global warming leading to frequent heat waves and marine waves be reduced

(3) Switch to greener and renewable fuel

Thus, melting of glaciers can lead to drowning of small island nations and hence global collaboration is needed to address this issue.

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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

Ans - Kurien Verghese, the man behind India's white revolution revolutionised the dairy industry in such a way that India from past couple of decades is largest milk producer

Regional Success of White Revolution in Western Part of India

(1) Presence of cooperative sector in this region ⇨ AMUL in Gujarat's Anand district

(2) Paucity of fertile area for crop cultivation made the area a naturally rich zone for dairy market to meet livelihood needs
⇨ Camel's milk, goat's milk

(3) Boost by government and local NGOs in enhancing income.

Candidates must not write on this margin

Why not successful in other regions

(1) Plains of North India have alluvial soil and farmers here are well-off by producing agricultural crops

(2) Open ended MSP on rice and wheat hampered non-agri sector to develop initially

(3) Development of food processing industries restricted to non-dairy products like pickles, jam etc

Way forward → Impetus of milk and dairy products like cheese, paneer

→ Through deeper collaboration with local NGOs and SHGs

→ Women channeled sector

Thus, through "sahkaar se samriddhi" the development of dairy sector can enable to harbour White Revolution 2.0

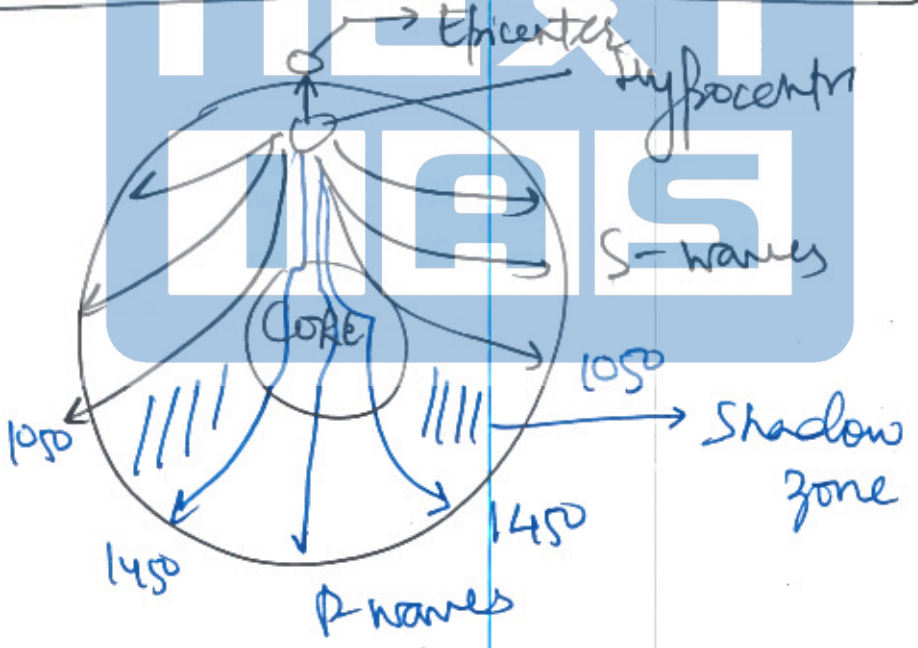
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Q.7 पृथ्वी की आंतरिक संरचना की हमारी समझ में भूकंपीय अनुसंधान किस हद तक योगदान करता है? इसके महत्त्व का विस्तार से विश्लेषण कीजिए। (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

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

Ans- The Recent earthquake at Turkey-Syria border shook the entire nation, caused huge devastations, but such earthquakes also provides scientists to interpret earth's interior activities.

Seismic Investigation ⇒ Earth's Interior structure



→ Tremors releases P-waves and S-waves

→ P-waves are primary waves that moves in stretching-compression horizontal

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motion while S waves follows transverse movement

→ P waves passes through solid, liquid and gases but S-waves only through solids

→ Shadow zone of P waves and S waves is between 105-145°C but P-waves are recorded beyond 145° also.

Interior of Earth

① Earth's interior consists of series of 3 layers — crust → mantle → core
crust → solid
mantle → semi-liquid
core → solid

② The density increases from crust to core & core has nickel and iron, so called Nife layer.

Thus, seismic investigations provides scope for studying Earth's interior and tectonic movements

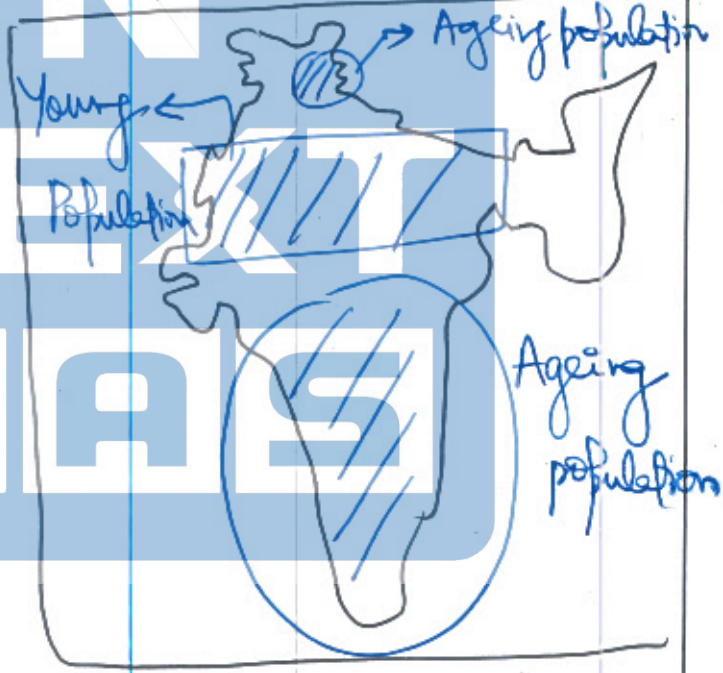
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Q.8 जनसांख्यिकीय संक्रमण की गति भारत के विभिन्न राज्यों में भिन्न–भिन्न है, जिससे जनसंख्या वृद्धि दोधारी तलवार बन जाती है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

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

Ans- According to UNFPA, India surpassed China in 2023 as being the most populous country with a population of around of 142 crores

Pace of Demographic Transition across States



The pace of demographic transition is different across different states

① Southern states along with Himachal Pradesh will be witnessing ageing population

② States of UP, Bihar, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh have a younger workforce

This internal contradiction has made population growth a double edged sword

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Double Edged Sword

States with ageing population

→ lower fertility rate (less than 2.1 acc to NFHS-5)

→ Increasing population of elderly will add pressure on health infrastructure

→ low local workforce will lead to increased migration from northern states.

→ loss of employment especially in low skilled workforce

States with younger population

→ challenge of skilling and proper education

→ Menace of migration will leave elderly and women alone

→ unorganised employment may see an uptick

→ gig based platforms are rising

PM Kaushal Yojana, DISHA etc

Thus, population growth is indeed a double edged sword and to prevent this demographic dividend for turning into a demographic disaster, skill development is the key.

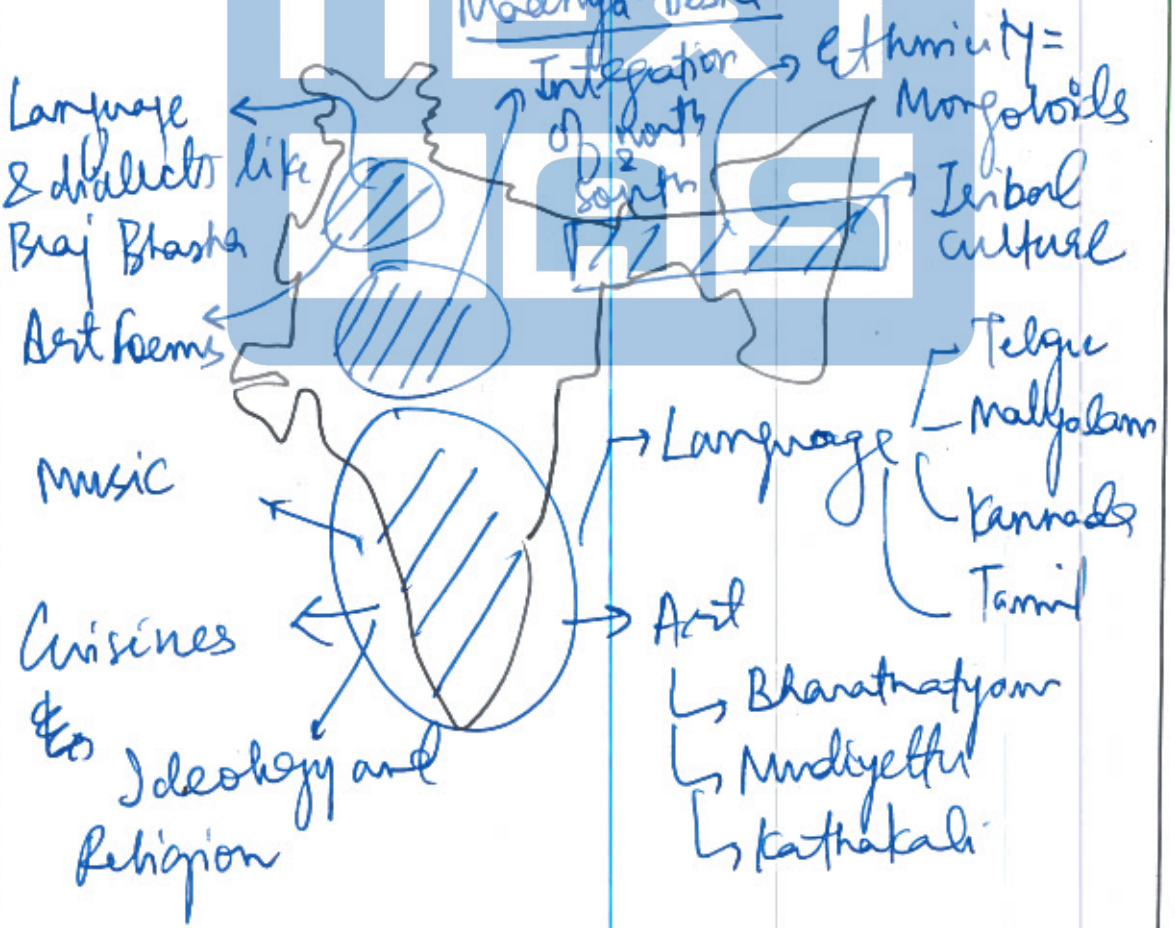
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Q.9 भारत में नृजातीय और सांस्कृतिक विविधता हमेशा से एकता के सूत्र में बँधी रही है। भारत की सांस्कृतिक एकता में योगदान करने वाले प्रमुख कारकों की चर्चा कीजिए। (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

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

Ans - India is land of diverse religions, sects, cults, languages, artforms, local traditions and customs and it is this ethnic and cultural diversity which acts as the "thread for national unity"

Ethnic and Cultural Diversity of India



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Factors that contributed to cultural unity

(1) Tolerance for each other's customs and rituals ▷ Ganapati Visarjan is now being done in North East in Brahmaputra as well

(2) Respect and love for one another's cultural practices.

(3) Legislations and active support of State ▷ Protection of Tribal Rights under the Panchasheel policy

(4) Cross hybridisation of culture has yielded better understanding of different customs

(5) Digitalisation of cultural practices and their spread ▷ Madhubani painted masks being worn in Tamil Nadu.

Thus there's has been universalisation of the little traditions and percolation of great tradition which yielded in increased cultural unity of India

Candidates must not write on this margin

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। ('50 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

Ans - Caste system, as Dr. BR Ambedkar in his work "Annihilation of Caste" said is like a monster that crosses one's path in almost all walks of life and prevents free mobilisation.

Dichotomy in public and private life

(1) According to a sociologists, Harold Gould's study of Rickshawalas in Lucknow, he observed that people have become secular in public life but still practices caste based rules in private life

(2) According to 2011 Census, inter-caste marriages are marginal 6% only. Caste still plays an important role in marriage.

Candidates must not write on this margin

(3) About 97% of manual scavenger still comes from Scheduled caste

(4) Although Art 17 envisages for abolition of untouchability, but practices of untouchability have their remote presence in rural hinterland Eg Shirthi - Chakri in Karnataka

(5) Grooms from dalit community not allowed for riding horse as part of marriage ceremony

Thus, dichotomy is still present. This can be abolished

↳ Increased inter caste marriages

↳ Priests to be appointed on merit and not caste (recent Madras HC judgement → Archakas or meritocracy)

↳ Awareness generation still needed.

Thus, caste is truly a monster that hampers upward social mobility and needs to be annihilated by all means.

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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

Ans- India inherited a disturbed nation after independence as its neighbours in the form of Pakistan due to 'two nation theory'.

Conflicts with China arose in 1960s only when India initiated on its developmental goals.

Post Independence wars
- Clashes with Pakistan immediately after independence (1948)
- Issue of Kashmir insurgency
- East Bengal, present day Bangladesh also saw uprisings (war of 1971)
- Indo-China debacle of 1962
- Indo-Pak war of 1965
- Kargil war of 1999

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Indo-Pak war

A) Causes

1) Pre-Independence antagonism due to 'two Nation theory' of Jinnah.
2) Partition of India brought huge economic hardships to both nations
3) Control over Kashmir, prior to signing of Instrument of Accession by Raja Hari Singh
4) International power balance, as Pakistan got support from western allies while India from USSR.
5) Boundaries issues eg Radcliff commission

B) Impact

1) Present day frequent skirmishes along LoC
2) Kashmir insurgency is continuously fuelled
3) Breakage of economic ties.
4) Youth radicalisation and long infiltration
5) Continued hostilities even after 70 yrs of independence

Candidates must not write on this margin

Indo-China

(A) Causes

(1) Rising stature of former PM, J.L Nehru among the non-aligned world

(2) India's developmental policies – dams, PSUs, technology enhancement etc

(3) Shelter to Dalai Lama

(4) China's non acceptance of international boundaries in western and eastern sector

(5) Salami-slicing policy of China

(B) Impact

(1) Adversely tarnished India's prestige post 1965 war

(2) India advanced on defence and nuclear projects

(3) Commerce ties saw a dip

There was have been adversarial but India's continuous thrust through Shimla Agreement, 1972 or Policy of Panchasheel has advocated for peace and cessation of hostilities

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

(250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

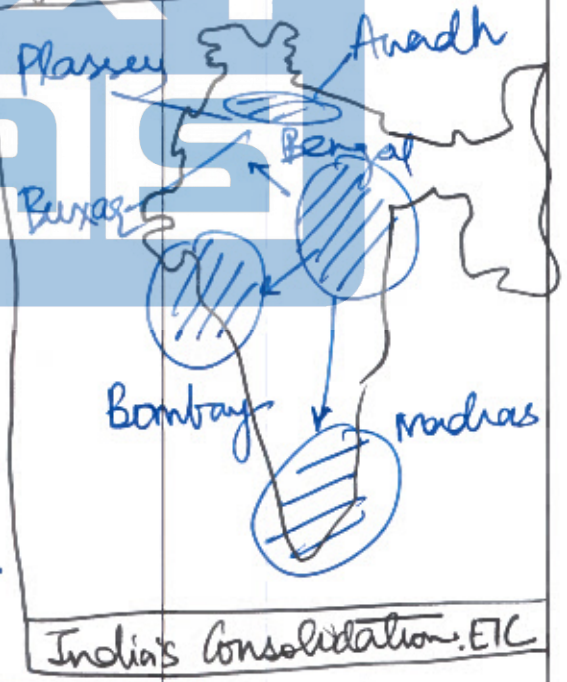
The process of consolidation of Bengal, which started after the Battle of Plassey culminated in the Battle of Buxar. Do you think the Battle of Buxar was more important for the British than Plassey?

(Answer in 250 words) 15 Marks

Ans- Battle of Plassey (1757) and Battle of Buxar (1764) brought in subtle shift of British policy which till now functioned as a mere trading company to an administrative authority.

Process of consolidation from Plassey to Buxar

Bengal was the treasure of wealth for EIC and with the magna carta of 1717 (Farukshiyar), it further expanded on its commercial motives.



India's Consolidation: EIC

→ Causes of Battle of Plassey

(1) Seven years war in Europe resonated with growing hostility between English

Candidates must not write on this margin

and French in India

(1) Both started to fortify their settlements with English in Calcutta (Fort Williams) and French in Chandernagore

(3) Siraj, nawab of Bengal was not the man of the moment and his short temperament caused him Bengal.

~~(4) INT~~ Thus, with Battle of Plassey the English EIC placed a puppet ruler, Mir Jafar and extracted revenue from the state

However, Battle of Buxar proved to be the final nail in the English coffin of expansion. Through this it signed an agreement with Mughal Emperor Shah Alam II to gain the right of revenue collection over Bengal, Bihar

Candidates must not write on this margin

and Odisha and an agreement with Nizam-ud-daula to place deputy nawab

This led to the formation of double government in Bengal and Robert Clive thus ensured that the rule of British English East India Company got consolidated.

Buxar proved to be more important because of the agreements signed post war. Further it was by efforts of later governor generals like Wellesley, Cornwallis, Warren Hastings who thought their policies of subsidiary alliance, strengthening administrative framework and various agrarian and mercantile schemes gave strength to the consolidated empire.

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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 Gupta age set a high watermark for the literary history of ancient India. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15 Marks

Ans The literary history of ancient India is massed by huge developments in its literature ranging from pali texts to prakrit one's. Among these development in Sanskrit literature is of profound importance.

Developments in Sanskrit literature
- → Age of Vedas - archetypal literature of key importance
- → Developments in upaveda, Brahmanas, Upanishads and Aranyaka
- → Development in erotic literature in pre-Gupta
- → Dance, drama, kavyas in Gupta age
- → Boost to development of local languages (like Shauraseni → Marathi) post Gupta era
- → Sanskrit literature even in Mughal era witnessed mass translations
  - Eg Akbar's Makhtale khanna

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High watermark for Sanskrit literature

(1) Sanskrit regarded as the language of God and sages received impetus from the scholarly community of ~~Veg~~ Vedic era, ie Brahmins

(2) The concept of "Shruti-and-Vaachan" enabled it to get transferred to subsequent generations ⇒ Vedic learnings in Guarded

(3) Development of Vedas - Rigveda, Yajurveda, Samaveda and Atharvaveda and their up-veda like - Gandharva veda, Ayurveda reached high watermark

(4) Ritualistic literature - Sulva sutra, Grihyasutra and Shrauyasutra developed subsequently

However, Gupta era remained an important age for development of Sanskrit :-

(1) Kalidasa composed numerous kavyas like Abhigyanshakuntalam,

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Malvikagnimitra, which are still read.

(2) Development in writing of drama
(a) Mrichhakatika by Shudraka, Devichandraguptam, Vishakhadatta's Mudrarakshasa

(3) Scientific literature also gained prominence like Varahamihira's treatise on astronomy, Aryabhatiya by Aryabhatta, texts on medicine like Sushruta Samhita

(4) Development of erotica literature - like Vatsyana's Kamasutra which depicted city life.

(5) Sanskrit also enabled the development of "alankarshastra" that led to use of rasas and alankars.

Thus, Sanskrit literature has an undeniable mark on India's literature and even today IGNCA has initiated diploma courses on Ramayana, Mahabharata, Vedas etc

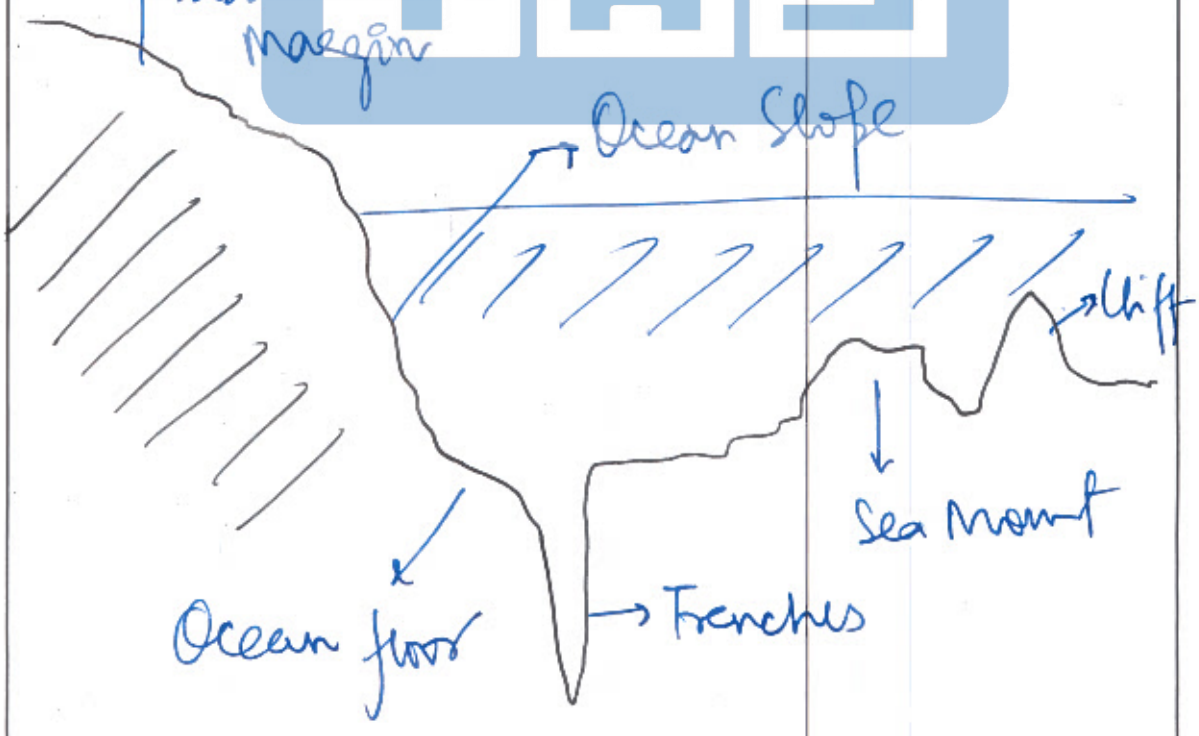
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Q.14 महासागरीय नितल का विन्यास उन भूगर्भीय प्रक्रियाओं के बारे में आवश्यक जानकारी प्रदान करता है जिन्होंने पृथ्वी की सतह को आकार दिया है। महासागरीय नितल की प्रमुख विशेषताओं और समुद्र विज्ञान के अध्ययन में उनके महत्त्व की चर्चा कीजिए। (250 शब्दों में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

Any India's recent project called "Samudrayan" seeks to send a vessel at a depth of about 1000 metres to gain insightful observations about ocean floor and various geological processes.

Major Features of Ocean floor



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① Ocean - Continental margin are extended regions that goes into ocean with shallow depth

→ These are the regions of rich fisheries and marine organisms for shallow depth

→ Major ports like that of North Sea, Arabian Sea are on such margins

② Continental slope reflects increased gradient (2-5°) and it connects the margin to the ocean floor.

③ Trenches formed in ocean floor and regions of convergence of oceanic plates

Ex Mariana Trench at convergence of Philippine and Pacific plate

→ These are the regions having rich metallic mineral presence

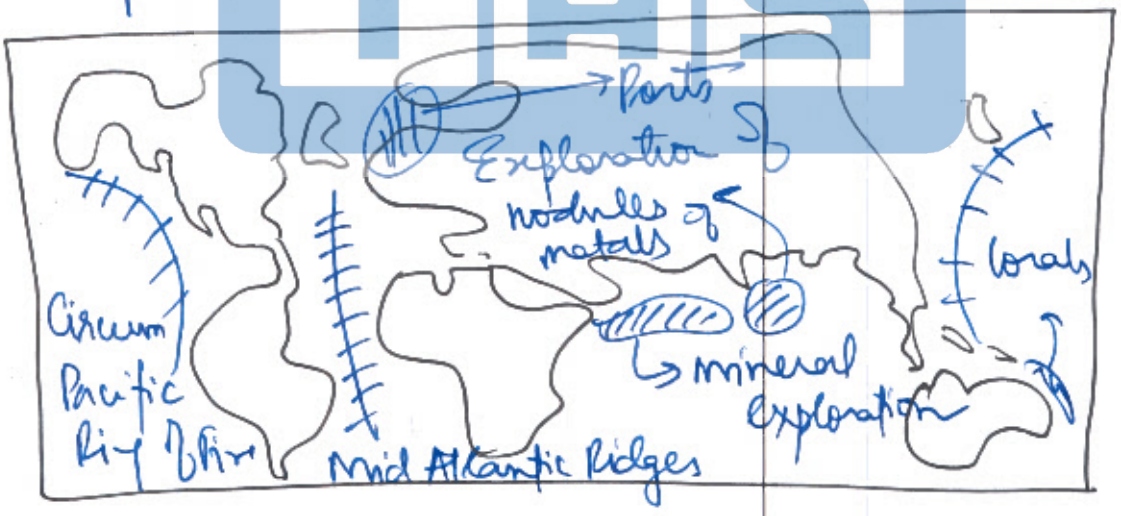
→ Also gives information about

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tectonic movements

(4) Formation of mid-oceanic ridges are indicatory of tectonic plate divergence activity
Eg Mid-Atlantic ridges, Iceland etc are to divergence of South American and African plate.

(5) Ocean floor are the most fertile regions of the world, composed of terrigenous and pelagic deposits (oozes)



Thus, oceanography provides immense information of deep sea mysteries as well as geological processes that are undergoing continuously

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Q.15 दुर्लभ पृथ्वी तत्त्वों (दुर्लभ मृदा धातुएँ) की बढ़ती माँग के साथ, उनका वितरण वैश्विक अर्थव्यवस्था का एक महत्त्वपूर्ण पहलू बन गया है। वैश्विक स्तर पर दुर्लभ पृथ्वी तत्त्वों के वितरण, उनके उपयोग और उनके निष्कर्षण के पर्यावरणीय प्रभावों पर चर्चा कीजिए। (250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

With the growing demand for rare earth elements, their distribution has become a critical aspect of the global economy. Discuss the distribution of rare earth elements across the world, their uses, and the environmental impact of their extraction. (Answer in 250 words) 15 Marks

Ans - Recently, India was inducted in the US led Minerals Security Partnership (MSP) that seeks to collaborate on global supply chain of critical minerals of which Rare Earth Elements (REE) are an important component.

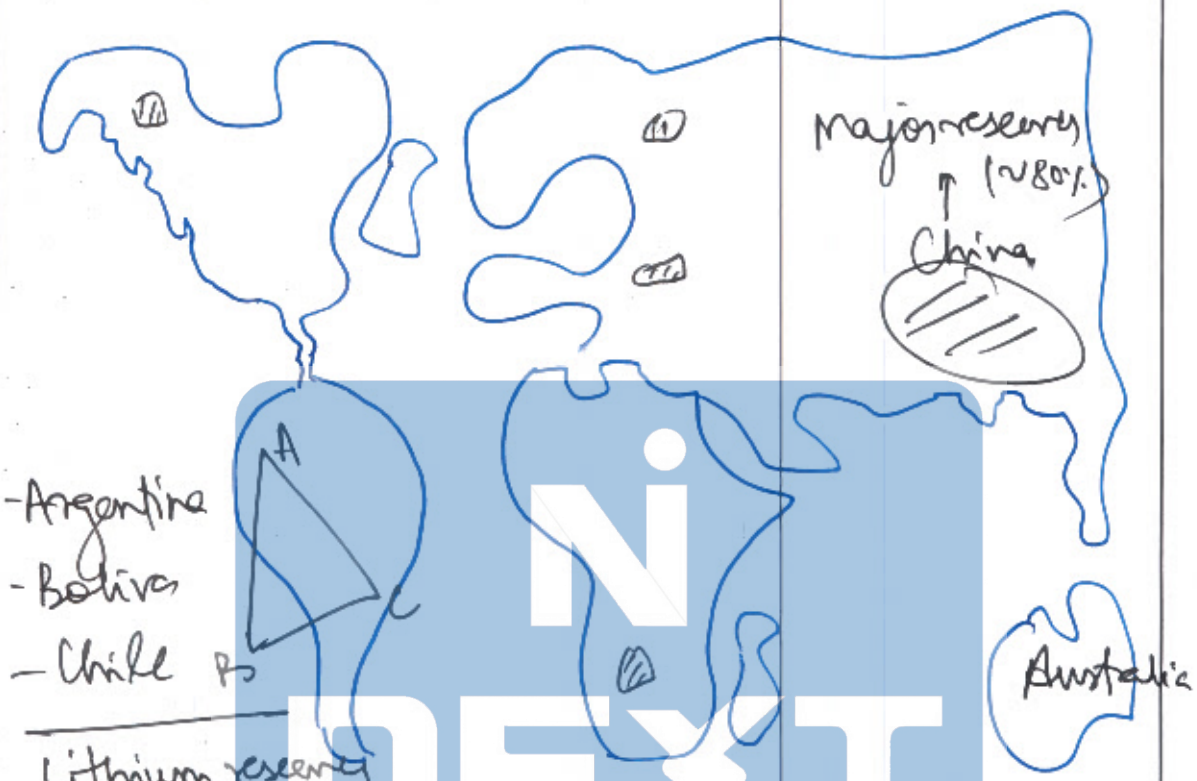
Rare Earth Elements and their growing demands

REE is a group of 17 elements belonging to Group 15 of the periodic table along with Scandinium and Yttrium.

Importance
- → Better electrical conductivity
- → Diversity of applications
  - → Defence, Space, polymers, semiconductors etc
- → Skewness in distribution
- → key for energy market – EVs, solar panels etc

Candidates must not write on this margin

Distribution of Rare Earth Elements



Rare Earth Elements are majorly present in the ABC Triangle, China and Australia and it is because of their this skewed distribution they're gaining importance.

Uses / Applications

→ To meet global energy targets from Renewables ⇨ Solar panels

→ Decarbonisation of transport sector ⇨ EVs batteries, charging

Candidates must not write on this margin

→ Defence and Space technology applications
eg low weight, hard and susceptible to increased temperature

Environmental Impact

(1) Because of low geological presence in feasible concentrations, their extraction is costly both to environment as well as economically

(2) Degradation of ground water resources while exploration

(3) India's Reasi district in J&K reported an inferred amount of 5.9 billion of lithium, but Himalayan topography adds to challenge of extraction

However, given their importance to economy and national interests, government of India recently released its list of 30 critical minerals that includes both rare earth and platinum group elements

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

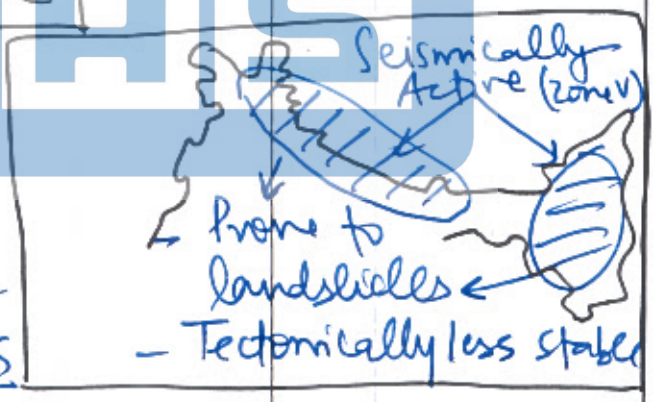
Tourism in the hilly states is threatening to exceed the ecological carrying capacity of the region. Analyze the factors contributing to this trend and evaluate the potential Environmental impacts of this phenomenon. What measures can be taken to ensure sustainable tourism in these states?

(Answer in 250 words) 15 Marks

Ans - The ongoing natural onslaught in Himachal Pradesh due to landslides, frequent cloud-bursts leading to flash floods etc has called for re-examining the ecological carrying capacity of this fragile region.

Factors Responsible

(1) Seismically active nature as it comes under Zone 5 of India's Earthquake Atlas.



(2) Accordg to India's Landslide Atlas, about 13% of land is vulnerable to landslide of which North western Himalayas contribute 2/3rd of the total area.

Candidates must not write on this margin

(3) Rampant construction activities to boost local connectivity and defence considerations
↳ Chardham Parivojana in Uttarakhand

(4) Huge influx of tourists adds to challenge of disposal of solid waste

(5) Deforestation and lumbering activities for construction of houses, restaurants, hotels etc

Potential Environmental Impact

(1) Increased cases of landslides due to enhanced deforestation

(2) Construction of houses on slopes with more than 40° gradient is hazardous according to NDMA

(3) Flash floods in upper terrain could lead to massive floods in plains due to increased siltation

Candidates must not write on this margin

(4) Apart from human and property loss, hilly areas are rich biodiversity hotspots and this could endanger flora and fauna community

(5) Deterioration of mountain topography can altogether alter river's natural course that can simultaneously lead to droughts and floods

Measures for sustainable tourism to be taken

(1) Restrict tourist influx in accordance to its natural carrying capacity

(2) Avoid construction on loose soils

(3) Deforestation activity in the name of construction needs to be checked

(4) Role in traditional ways of construction
- Stilt Dhajji Diwari in J&K or bamboo's Eksa construction in Assam

(5) Awareness generation through locals

Thus the key is to induce awareness among locals and outsiders alongwith an all stake holder approach to preserve this fragile ecology

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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

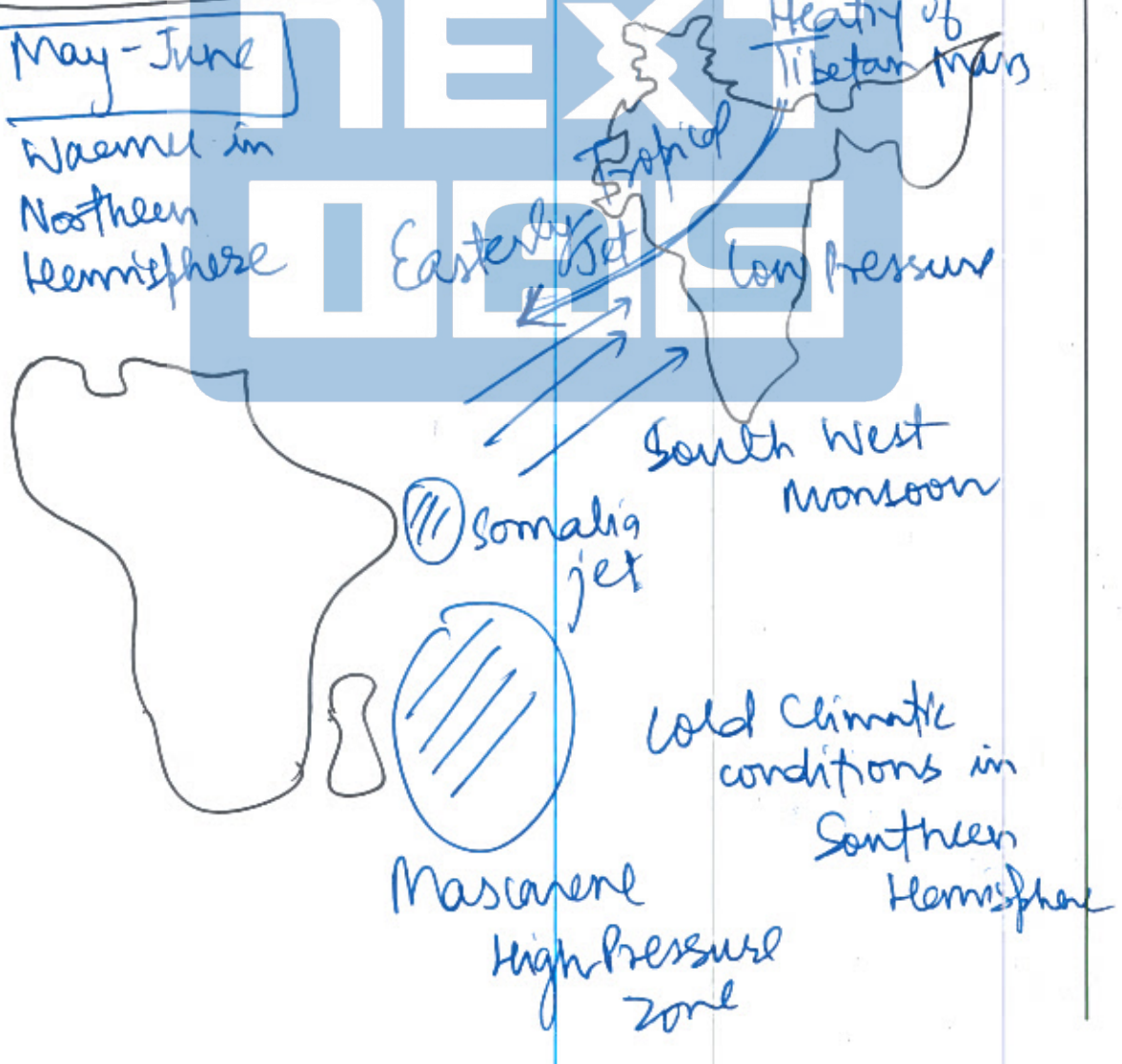
The Indian monsoon is a complex phenomenon influenced by various climatic factors. Critically examine the role of oceanic and atmospheric factors in determining the intensity and distribution of monsoon rainfall in India. (Answer in 250 words) 15 Marks

Ans- The months from June to September are marked as time for Indian Monsoon that arrives in Kerala and rapidly spreads throughout the entire country by July end.

Climatic Factors influencing Indian Monsoon

May - June

Warmer in Northern Hemisphere



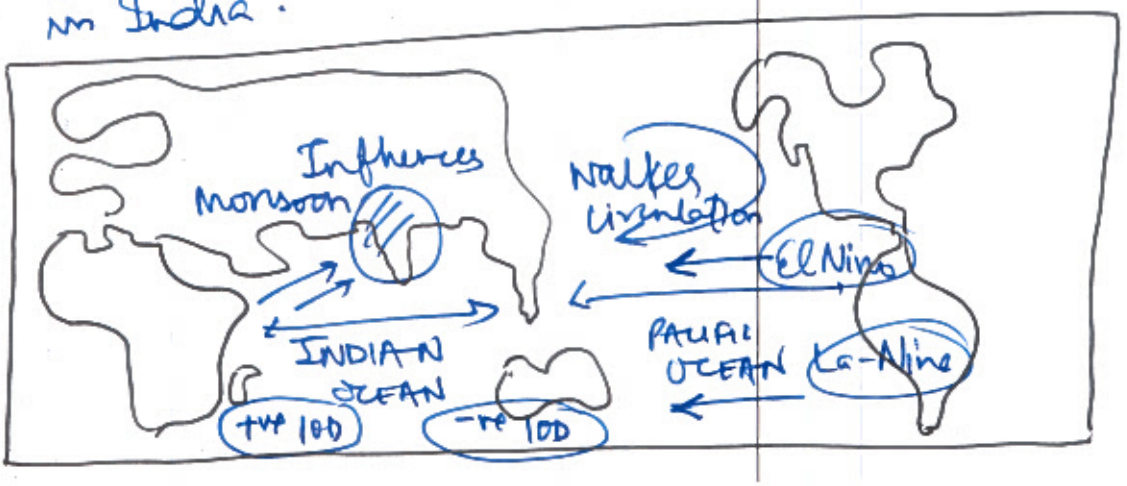
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Role of oceanic factors

(1) The ENSO system that comprises El Nino and La Nina, associated to warming and cooling of Pacific ocean influences India's monsoon
- → El-Nino ⇒ Reduces monsoon
- → La-Nino ⇒ Increases monsoon

(2) The Indian Ocean Dipole (IOD) also affects Indian Monsoon. It develops in Indian ocean, and a positive IOD increases rainfall in India and a negative IOD diminishes it.

(3) Madden Julian Oscillation (MJO) is a recurrent phenomenon and if it exists in Indian ocean it enhances rainfall in India.

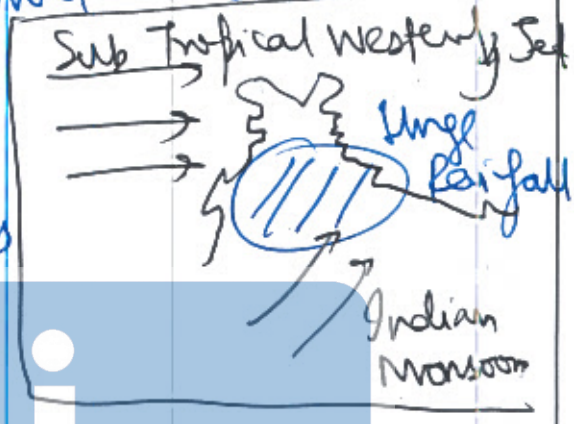


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Role of Atmospheric Factor

(1) Western Disturbance, this year caused huge rainfall, especially in northern India

(2) often heat domes due to descending airmass are formed and this subsides rainfall
⇒ Madhya Pradesh, Parts of Rajasthan



(3) Cyclonic formation, causing upsurges in rainfall ⇒ Recent Biparjoy, Amphan caused huge rainfall.

other factors
- Climate change variability
- Anthropogenic factors causing shift of monsoon
- Global warming

Thus, monsoon is a complex phenomenon which gets influenced by myriad of factors but the study of these factors is important for Indian agriculture as 2/3rd is rainfed.

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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

Ans According to Prof. Yogendra Singh, a traditional society is characterized by

(a) Transcedental Inclinations
(b) Holism / collective orientation
(c) Cherishing the continuity
(d) Respect for traditions.

It is because of the aforementioned characteristics that traditions in our society impede changes.

Eg A 70 year old lady touching the feets of an 11 year old girl during Navratri

Eg The very presence of Khap Panchayats and their strong adherence reflects the impedence to change.

Other reasons could be

(1) Age old practices which in today's

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world are satisfied by certain logical arguments

eg Holika Dahan helps kill bacteria when season changes

(2) Research and studies conducted on various traditional rites to give them a modern reason.

Need for changes in old customary practices

→ Practices like Sati, child marriage hampered individual life choices

→ Practice of untouchability affected the life to live with dignity

→ Skewed practices and superstitious beliefs often leads to loss of lives.

eg Female Genital mutilation etc

Instrumentality of social legislations

(1) Art 17 abolished untouchability and this gave an opportunity to so-called lower caste to gain social mobility

(2) Decriminalisation of Sec 377 gave

Candidates must not write on this margin

impetus to individual's orientation

(3) Practice of sati, child marriage, widow remarriage saw colonial era legislations.

(4) Supreme Court's judgement to ban the practice of "triple talaq" as detrimental for women

(5) Legislative norms brought in for inter-caste marriages eg Special Marriage Act, 1954

However these legislations have been effective in codifying laws but still instances of caste based exploitation, child marriage (NFHS-5 ⇒ 25%), patriarchal society defining women's needs (wife battering, etc) are still existent.

Thus, what is needed is a social awareness coupled with stringent legal measures. Educating members of society by taking an "all stakeholder approach" is the need of time to abandon customs, ... and detrimental for human flourishing

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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

Ans- According to 2011 Census, about 30-35% population resides in cities and by 2050 it is expected that it will increase to more than 50%.

Issues with growing Slumization
- → Unhygienic living conditions
- → Small spaces with no privacy
- → Common toilets and bathroom adds to woes
- → Sites of juvenile delinquency and crimes like prostitution etc
- → Adds pressure to state health infrastructure ⇒ Covid-19 and Dharavi

Slums: Result of lopsided and vested urban policies

① Inadequate planning of cities leads to illegal encroachment of village dwellers.

Candidates must not write on this margin

(2) Gated communities often seek slum habitants as workes for domestic help etc which is cheap and readily available

(3) Ghettoes of slums are a result of policy paralysis due to lack of residential complexes being built

(4) Land arrangement and subsequent construction of complexes is marred by corruption at municipal level

(5) Low earning potential, cyclical nature of employment adds to slumification in cities

Slums are not problems and have to be resolved

(1) PM Awas Yojana (urban) envisages to provide household to all by 2024

(2) Affordable Rental Housing complexes for rented accomodation to daily wage labourers small scale workers etc.

Candidates must not write on this margin

(3) Integrating efforts of Smart City Mission and AMRUT for slum rehabilitation

(4) Empowering municipal bodies through fiscal imperatives for development of slums

(5) Better amenities — schools, toilets, hospitals etc be integrated with Swachh Bharat Mission (urban)

Thus, as sociologists HJ Gans has identified slums as functional for the society. The true test of their functionality rests on overall development and rehabilitation.

The population of these areas is first affected by — natural disasters, urban flooding, pandemic despite they being the backbone of city's economy. Hence safeguarding them is of utmost importance

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

Ans – Accordig to Ram Ahuja, communalism is the antagonism practiced by members of one community against the members of another community.

Eg Recent communal clashes in Haryana's Nuh district, stone pelting amid Ram yatra, or North East Delhi's riots in 2020 are all examples of such antagonism and hatred.

Communalism gains strength from economic deprivation

(1) Majority of clashes are found to occur in places with low development and economic opportunities

(2) Easy radicalisation of unemployed youth through various social media platforms.

Candidates must not write on this margin

(3) Economic deprivations adds to societal marginalisation Eg Muslims in recent Nuh district were debarred by khaps to enter villages.

Communalism thrives in an environment of social exclusion

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(1) Low literacy levels Eg Muslim literacy about 66% against national average of 74% adds to social exclusion

(2) Sense of in-groups and out-groups created by majoritarian population

(3) Social exclusion from effective economic participation, political representation and social spaces

(4) Social exclusion also leads to radicalisation in the name of religion and often political groups with vested

Candidates must not write on this margin

interests instigate people (Dixit).

Economic Deprivation (+) Social Exclusion →
- Political marginalisation
- Economic deprivation
- Societal deprivation
- low access to education and skills.

← Ground for : DISCONTENT & DIVISION →

What can be done

1. Stringent administrative steps to be ensured to curb hatred and communal violence
2. Social media regulations needs to be ensured to stop spreading of fake messages
3. Harbour in priests, maulvis, fathers and through religious engagement unite people
4. Social awareness by local NGOs etc
5. Education and skill ful employment is the key

Thus, communalism is a termite that eats away social fabric and brings in hatred and intolerance sufficient enough to degrade a society.

Candidates must not write on this margin

Space for Rough Work

NEXT IAS