Next IAS ID: MT23FLTRA009, TC001, 27-06-2023 04:48 PM

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Code : TC001

Name of Candidate : SANJAY YADAV

Roll No. : MT23FLTRA009

Registration Number : ..... Date of Examination : 22/6/23

Exam Centre : Old Rajinder Nagar ☑ Bhopal ☐ Online ☐

Time - 2:45 PM - 5:45 PM

MTS - Full Length Test-1 : 2023

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.....

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Next IAS ID: MT23FLTRA009, TC001, 27-06-2023 04:48 PM

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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

Next IAS ID: MT23FLTRA009, TC001, 27-06-2023 04:48 PM

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Next IAS ID: MT23FLTRA009, TC001, 27-06-2023 04:48 PM

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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 Philosphical thought → based on accomodation of diversity, equality & spirituality is outcome of different parts of India.

Contribution from north India: →

→ Samkhaya philosphy by Kapila based on theory of reason;

→ Yoga by Patanjali → for control on body, mind & soul

→ Nyaya philosphy by Gautama based on principle of Atma.

→ Buddism - by Gautma, for middle path & peace;

→ Bhakti movement → Kabir, Nanak,

Next IAS ID: MT23FLTRA009, TC001, 27-06-2023 04:48 PM

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Ramanda etc. during 15th & 16th Century.

Contribution from Southern India

→ Adishankaracharya — gave philosphy of Adviteavad (Matter & Soul & one);

→ Ramanujacharya → gave visista-adivita;

→ Madhacharya → gave 'dvaitvad' philosphy

→ Alvars & Nyanmars during Pallavas;

→ Basvana in Karnataka region gave 'Vachana'

→ Thiruvaluvar - in Sangma Period;

Overall, Contribution of these Saints & Philosphers over time have enriched our thoughts which shapes today's Society.

Next IAS ID: MT23FLTRA009, TC001, 27-06-2023 04:48 PM

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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

Various social changes & reforms happened during british rule in Indian society which is product of opposition to colonial rule in form of education, representation rights etc.

Social change as response to Colonial rule

① Women empowerment → with Nationalist movement gathering pace, more & more women took part in it & coming out of their homes. (eg) Kamladevi Chattopadhaya.

② Swadeshi Spirit → for opposing british goods & promotion of Indian goods;

(eg) Swadeshi movement.

Next IAS ID: MT23FLTRA009, TC001, 27-06-2023 04:48 PM

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③ Unity among Indians → due to opposition towards foreign rule of British, hitherto divided sections came together. despite caste & class barriers.

④ dilution of discrimination among Indians based on caste due to racism shown by British.

However, some social change happened (with support of British) as well like →

- → abolition of Sati via regulation, 1829
- → widow remarriage act, 1856
- → increase in marriage age, Sharda act
- → promotion of education among girls

So, after over 200 years of rule, there was hardly any aspect of society left which couldn't have changed for better or for worse.

Next IAS ID: MT23FLTRA009, TC001, 27-06-2023 04:48 PM

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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 happened in two phases in 1917, during 1st world war in form of Menshviks revolution & Bolshevik revolution.

Factors led to it

① Russia's participation in world war leading to economic distress.

② Czar-II autocratic regime → resentment among people.

③ absence of secondary sector & poor state of economy → unemployment

④ lack of national economic policy leading to chaos & mistrust among people.

Next IAS ID: MT23FLTRA009, TC001, 27-06-2023 04:48 PM

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Consequences of this revolution

① Russia withdrew from 1st world war by signing deal with Germany.

② Czar-II's autocratic regime was overthrown.

③ Russia reorganised itself into Socialist pattern.

Its Influence on Indian National Movement

→ gave renewed energy to Indians that Autocrats can be overthrown.

→ Indian leaders came closer to Socialist ideas & saw success of it as well.

(eg) Nehru appreciated Socialist success of Russia.

Overall, Russian Revolution have further accelerated spirit to fight against British in India.

Next IAS ID: MT23FLTRA009, TC001, 27-06-2023 04:48 PM

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Q.4 पृथ्वी की सतह पर तापमान के असमान वितरण के लिए उत्तरदायी विभिन्न कारकों की चर्चा कीजिए।
(150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

Discuss the various factors responsible for the uneven temperature distribution on Earth's surface.
(Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks

Temperature is one of important factors that maintains the life on planet earth.

Factors responsible for uneven temp. distribution :-

① Latitude → higher latitude, lower will be the temperature, as sun says becoming more & more slant. eg Polar Ice

② Altitude → with Altitude, temperature decreases as well. that's why it is often said - 'Altitude mimics latitude'.

③ Oceans & land distribution → given that water has high Specific heat Capacity, It warms less as compare to land → uneven heating of land & sea.

eg Northern hemisphere has more variability.

Next IAS ID: MT23FLTRA009, TC001, 27-06-2023 04:48 PM

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④ Deserts → traps more heat leading to high temperature in hot deserts.

⑤ Atmosphere → thick clouds reflects the sun rays leading to Cooler weather. Whereas thin clouds absorbs sunrays leading to hot weather.

⑥ Earth's axial tilt → tilted away leads to direct sunrays upto tropics of Cancer & Capricon only.

So, All these factors are responsible for uneven temperature distribution on Earth's surface.

Next IAS ID: MT23FLTRA009, TC001, 27-06-2023 04:48 PM

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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

According to WMO, glaciers would by melted by ~35% upto 2100 at same rate of Melting. (eg) Himalayan Glaciers.

Effects of Melting glaciers on Environment →

Short term

→ Increased flow of water in rivers → rivers becoming perennial source of water.

→ Melting leads to cases of landslide in hilly areas due to unconsolidated sand.

→ flood like situation in short term.

long term

→ lower discharge of water in rivers leading to hampering flow of river water

Next IAS ID: MT23FLTRA009, TC001, 27-06-2023 04:48 PM

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which may leads to River pollution.
→ threat to glacial biodiversity like polar bears
→ rise in sea level → threat to local communities which live in symbiotic relationship with ecosystem.

Measures required

⇒ effective implementation of climate targets by nations based on common but differentiated responsibilities & respective capabilities (CBDR-RC).
⇒ EWSs in place in case of any glacial lake outburst event
⇒ Global Collaboration by nations to come up with Strategies.

overall, Countries have to work together to ensure that this does not go out of hands.

Next IAS ID: MT23FLTRA009, TC001, 27-06-2023 04:48 PM

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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 refers to increased production of Milk & related product during 1970s & Seeds of it were sown by late PM Lal bahadur Shastri.

most Succesful in western Part of India

① Existing Cooperatives in Gujarat led by V. kurian at Anand.

② Geographical proximity of other states in western part like Punjab, Haryana, Rajathan who could then replicate same model.

③ the Cattle population largly Concentrated in western part followed by dependence

Next IAS ID: MT23FLTRA009, TC001, 27-06-2023 04:48 PM

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& population on it.

(4) Green Revolution Success in western parts also boosted its production in west.

As a result, today India produces ~ 20% of world's milk production & need of hour is to move from raw material (milk) to finished value added products.

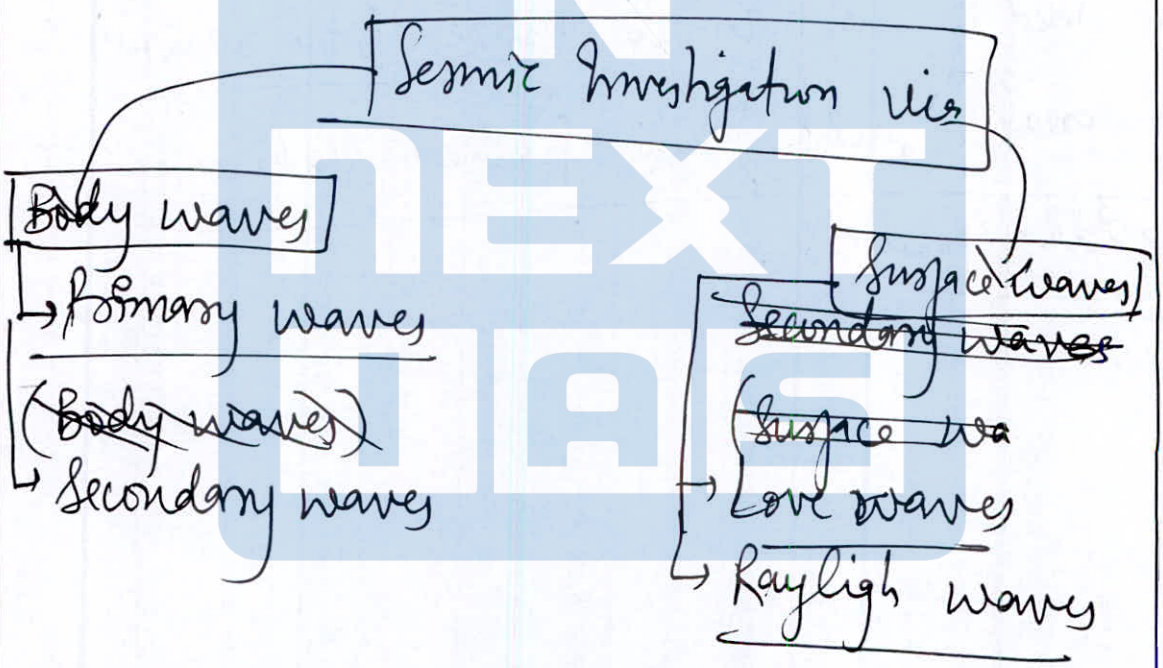
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Q.7 पृथ्वी की आंतरिक संरचना की हमारी समझ में भूकंपीय अनुसंधान किस हद तक योगदान करता है? इसके महत्त्व का विस्तार से विश्लेषण कीजिए। (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

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

Seismic Investigation is based on propagation of different type of waves from Earthquake focus to earth surface.



Primary waves → travels via S, L, gaseous phases along direction of motion, tells about origin of Earthquake/Seismic waves.

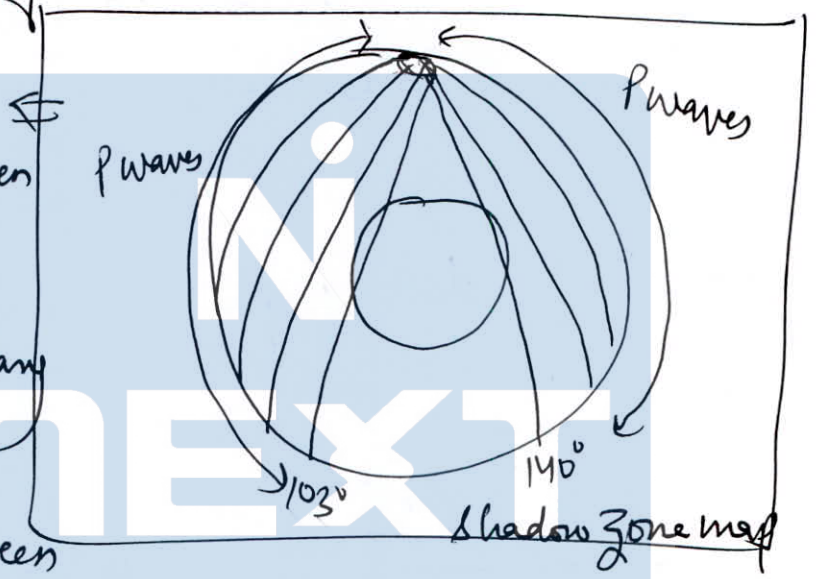
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Secondary waves → travels only via Solid due to Sheer stress only develops in Solid. It tells about Internal Composition of Earth.

P waves not observed between 103°-140°

Whereas Secondary waves not observed between 103°-180°;



So, understanding about these waves by placing Seismographs at right locations tells internal structure of Earth.

Next IAS ID: MT23FLTRA009, TC001, 27-06-2023 04:48 PM

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

The pace of demographic transition varies across different states of India making population growth a double-edged sword. Comment. (Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks

India recently became most populous Nation overpasing china as per UN report at around 1.42 Bn.

Variation of demographic transition across State

Southern States
→ higher dependence population due to lower Birth rate.

Northern States
→ more working age population in comparison due to high Birth rate

Next IAS ID: MT23FLTRA009, TC001, 27-06-2023 04:48 PM

Candidates must not write on this margin

Next IAS ID: MT23FLTRA009, TC001, 27-06-2023 04:48 PM

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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

Ethnic & cultural diversity in India in form of language, dance, drama, festivals, literature etc has been source of unity of India.

Factors Contributed to Cultural unity of India :→

(1) Government Initiatives → to promote Cultural diversity & Celebration of festivals

(eg) Ek Bharat Shresth Bharat.

(2) Secularism → Sarva Dharma Sambhava Philosophy of India leading to promotion of Culture of different Religions by State.

(eg) celebration of Diwali & Eid.

Next IAS ID: MT23FLTRA009, TC001, 27-06-2023 04:48 PM

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(3) Architecture → various religions Architecture created over period of time is source of unity.

(4) Tolerance towards others, respecting their sentiments -

(5) Rich Culture of democratic principles based on shared culture & history;

(6) Regionalism → further acted as source of 'unity in diversity'.

Overall, preserving the rich Culture of India is fundamental duty of every Citizen under 51 A, So, efforts have to be made by All.

Next IAS ID: MT23FLTRA009, TC001, 27-06-2023 04:48 PM

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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

Next IAS ID: MT23FLTRA009, TC001, 27-06-2023 04:48 PM

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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 Independence, India was forced into wars like Indo-china war 1962, Indo-Pakistan war 1965, 1971 and Kargil war in 1999.

Causes of Indo-Pak wars →

1965 war → Pakistan wanted to take advantage of vulnerable situation of India after defeat of India in 1962 war with China.

→ wanted to illigally occupy the J&K region.

1971 war

→ for liberation of Bangladesh & refugee crisis in Bengal region due to west Pakistan Atrocities on East Pakistani people-

Next IAS ID: MT23FLTRA009, TC001, 27-06-2023 04:48 PM

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1999 Kargil war

→ wanted to occupy the Siachen glacier, which is a Strategic location but Indian Army thwarted Pak's efforts.

Impact on Indo-Pak relationship →

→ Strained relations since partition further fueled by Pakistan misdeeds.

→ Increased hostility between two nations;

→ very low to minimal economic relations between both ie ~2 Bn $ annually.

→ low People to people & cultural Contacts due to it.

Causes of 1962 Indo-china war →

→ china's unilateral aggression on border despite Panchsheel agreement signed in 1954.

→ India giving refuge to tibetians & Dalai Lama.

Next IAS ID: MT23FLTRA009, TC001, 27-06-2023 04:48 PM

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Impact :→

→ Bitter & Cold relations in 20th century

→ lack of trust betn both nations;

→ China - Pak getting closer as a result, further deteriorating bilateral relationship.

further, recent advancements & misadventurism done by china in LAC sector further deteriorated Indo-china relations as stated by our EAM S. Jaishankar that 'we don't have normal relations with china'.

Overall, peace & engagement between nations rather than wars is need of hour for robust bilateral engagement in terms of economy, Energy & Strategic Partnership.

Next IAS ID: MT23FLTRA009, TC001, 27-06-2023 04:48 PM

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

(250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

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

(Answer in 250 words) 15 Marks

The battle of Plassy in 1757 and Battle of Buxar in 1764 with British are instrumental in process of Consolidation of Bengal by British.

Battles

Battle of Plassy, 1757
betn Siraj-ud daula (Nawab of Bengal) vs British led by Lord Clive

Battle of Buxar, 1764
between Mir Kasim, Mughal emperor, Shuja ud daula on one side vs British on other;

We cannot say Battle of Buxar is more important because:→

① Battle of Plassy created fertile ground for British in years to come.

Next IAS ID: MT23FLTRA009, TC001, 27-06-2023 04:48 PM

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② Plassy exposed hollowness & weakness of Indian States.

③ Plassy gave confidence to British for more advancement by using methods of deciet & treachry.

④ Battle of Plassy gave 3 villages for revenue to british which acted as finance channels for EIC.

However, Battle of Buxar is important as well because

① It finally led to granting diwani & Nizamat rights to EIC.

② after this Battle, EIC started ruling Bengal indirectly via 'dual arrangement' made via 'Allahbad treaty of 1765'.

Next IAS ID: MT23FLTRA009, TC001, 27-06-2023 04:48 PM

Candidates must not write on this margin

③ Battle of Plassy only acted as bailor whereas Buxar was climax.

④ Battle of Buxar involved Mughal emperor as well whereas in Plassy Battle, only Nawab of Bengal was involved.

⑤ After Battle of Buxar, English Completly started dominating the Bengal affairs without accountability whereas small Concessions were received after Battle of Plassy.

Overall, both Battles were instrumental in establishment & consolidation of empire where first war created 'chink in Armour' of Bengal & second war 'exploited it fully'.

Next IAS ID: MT23FLTRA009, TC001, 27-06-2023 04:48 PM

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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

Literature is an important source of history & events where thoughts, ideas and culture of time can be stored and preserved.

Sanskrit literature setting high watermark →

→ Religious scriptures → in form of Puranas and Mahabharata teaching about way of life

→ Medicine → Sushruta samhita on field of medical science by Sushruta

→ Astronomy & Mathematics → 'Panch Siddantika', Siddantha, Sisomani text with respect to principles of Astronomy.

Next IAS ID: MT23FLTRA009, TC001, 27-06-2023 04:48 PM

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→ Culture → various Sanskrit works have depicted about the Stories of time in form of language, religion, food etc.

(eg - Ratnavali By Harsha.

Particularly in Gupta Period →

→ In Science & Astronomy → Aryabhatiya by Aryabhatta about principles of Mathematics & Astronomy.

→ In Medicine → Charaksamhita by Charak about Health & wellbeing

→ about Culture →

Devishankatulam, Megdoot, Ritusamsara, Mrichkatikam etc. depicts about love stories, various seasons, clay cart etc.

→ Panchtantra Stories → for wisdom;

Next IAS ID: MT23FLTRA009, TC001, 27-06-2023 04:48 PM

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→ Religion - final translation of Ramayana & Mahabharata was done during this time.

So, above Sanskrit literature in Ancient times shows richness & depth of Sanskrit language along with culture & traditions of time. Preserving such treasures is responsibility of every citizen as envisaged as Fundamental duty under A51A.

Next IAS ID: MT23FLTRA009, TC001, 27-06-2023 04:48 PM

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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

Ocean consists of ~ 70% of earth landmass and stores significant amount of Mineral & metallic resources along with providing essential information about Earth's past & present.

Major features of ocean floor →

① Continental shelf → just after end of Continents, which can stretch upto 50 km.

② Continental Slope → after shelf, Slope exists which may be upto 500 km in width.

③ Continental ridge → after slope comes this feature which is not plain.

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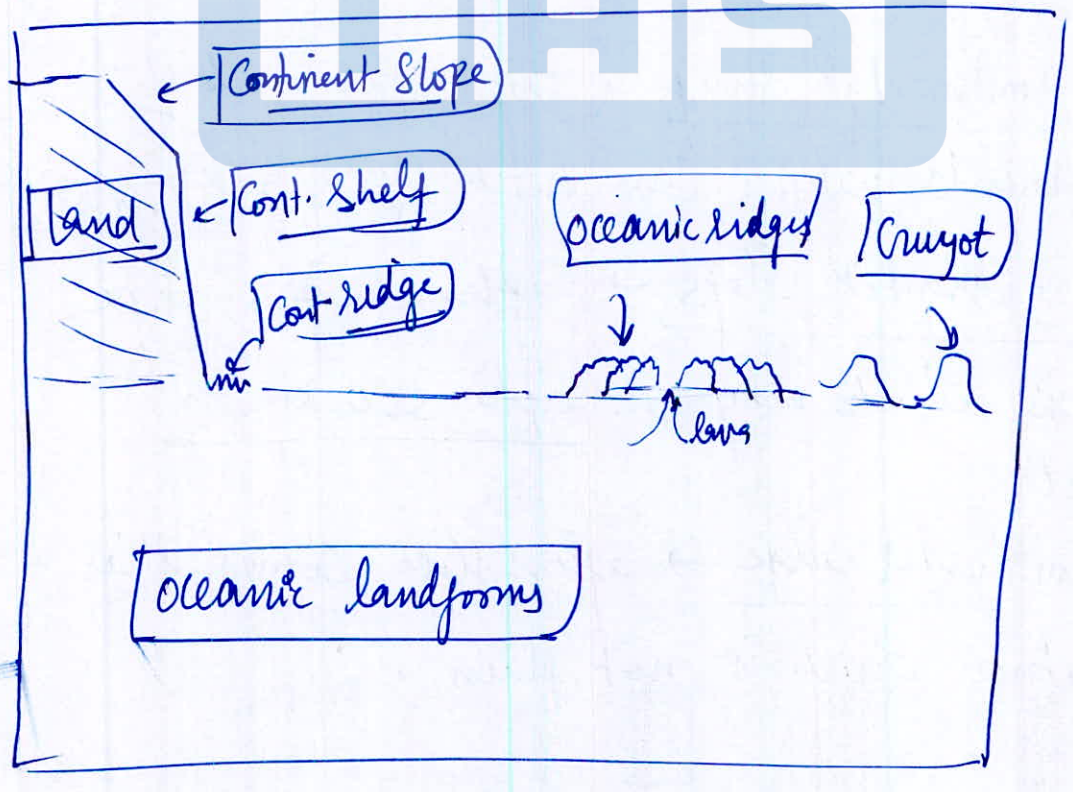
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(4) Abyssal plains → Thousands of Km long stretches after ridge, plain surfaces.

(5) Guyot → an form of mountains in oceans.

(6) Volcanic mountains → at divergence of two oceanic bounderies leading to coming out of lava from inside.

(7) Oceanic ridges → again at divergent bounderies.



Next IAS ID: MT23FLTRA009, TC001, 27-06-2023 04:48 PM

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Their significance in Study of oceanography :-

→ measuring the age of ocean based on oceanic crust.

→ volcanic lava tells about the geological time period of lava & inturn about time of eruption.

→ prediction of mineral resources in igenous rocks

→ to determine movement of plates & their direction of movement.

overall, oceanic relief features are important tools to understand the evolution and history of oceans & inturn of Earth.

Next IAS ID: MT23FLTRA009, TC001, 27-06-2023 04:48 PM

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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

Rare earth elements are 17 elements in periodic table with 15 lanthanides & 2 others.

Their demands is growing because →

→ use in Semiconductor Industry in form of chips;

→ in electronic industry for digital gadgets;

→ in Space & Military applications for State of art weapons.

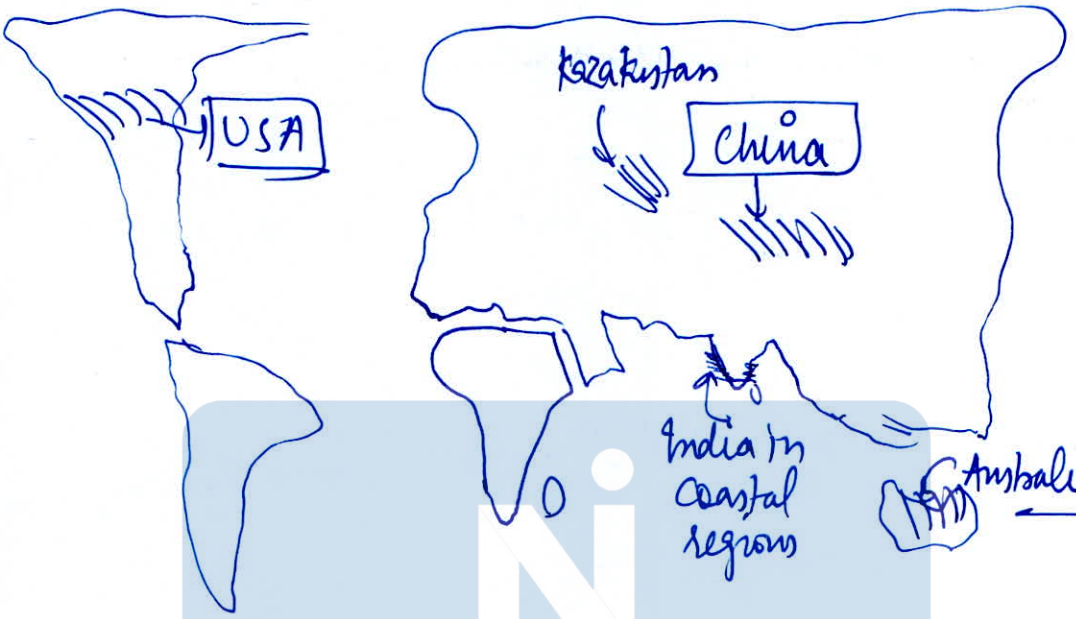
→ in Energy generation from Radioactive elements.

As a result of increase in demand of REE, their distribution is becoming more & more significant.

Next IAS ID: MT23FLTRA009, TC001, 27-06-2023 04:48 PM

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distribution across world



Their uses includes → apart from already discussed points earlier, it includes →

→ Applications in Nanotechnology to exploit properties at nanoscale.

→ use in Robotics & 3D printing technologies.

Environmental Impact of Extraction →

(1) water use in extraction → ground water exploitation → water stress.

Next IAS ID: MT23FLTRA009, TC001, 27-06-2023 04:48 PM

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(2) polluting water aquifers due to leaching process → Metal pollution in water.

(3) deforestation → for extraction of Metals in forest areas;

(4) high energy intensive process for extraction → more demand;

(5) threatening the indigenous tribes → disturbance & disbalance in human-forest relationship.

Overall, though REE are crucial & essential for development, their sustainable extraction using sophisticated technology is need of hour.

Next IAS ID: MT23FLTRA009, TC001, 27-06-2023 04:48 PM

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Q.16 पहाड़ी राज्यों में पर्यटन, इस क्षेत्र की पारिस्थितिक वहन क्षमता से अधिक हो जाने का खतरा है। इस प्रवृत्ति के लिए योगदान करने वाले कारकों का विश्लेषण कीजिए और इस घटना के संभावित पर्यावरणीय प्रभावों का मूल्यांकन कीजिए। इन राज्यों में धारणीय पर्यटन को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए क्या उपाय किए जा सकते हैं?

(250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

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

(Answer in 250 words) 15 Marks

Tourism is contributing hugely to hilly States in its economy but with time, ecological carrying capacity of region is not enough to tackle tourists.

factors contributing to this trend →

(1) Economic resources → with more spending capacity with people, they tend to go out for tourism.

(2) Infrastructure development → with government focusing on infra., it enables more people to visit hilly areas.

(3) Governance measures → promotion of tourism via use of technology → Branding, Advertising

Next IAS ID: MT23FLTRA009, TC001, 27-06-2023 04:48 PM

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(4) Environment → Serene environment in hilly areas as opposed to pollution in cities → Attraction of tourists.

(5) Climate change → extreme heat in plain areas → people moving in colder regions for tourism.

Potential environmental impacts |

⇒ Environmental degradation of region due to overburdened ecosystem.

⇒ environmental pollution → due to littering & waste generation

⇒ loss of biodiversity → man Animal Conflict would increase.

⇒ Other Associated issues in form of Rampant development ~~without~~ prioritising economy over environment.

⇒ local people may suffer in long run due to pollution in hilly areas.

Next IAS ID: MT23FLTRA009, TC001, 27-06-2023 04:48 PM

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Measures for Sustainable tourism

⇒ Tourism policy by Hilly States → to streamline the tourism in sync with environment;

⇒ clear do's & don'ts for tourists and fixed time for tourism in a year;

⇒ e-tourism can be promoted via use of virtual technology ⇒ lower footfall physically

⇒ local people as guides & Environment Mitras as dual role.

⇒ Zonal mapping & identifying sensitive areas for rehabilitation.

Overall, Sustainable tourism not only enhances economic growth but it will also promote clean environment as well to achieve SDG 13.

Next IAS ID: MT23FLTRA009, TC001, 27-06-2023 04:48 PM

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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 seasonal reversal of winds which leads to rainfall in July-September months in subcontinent. On average India recieves ~100cm rainfall every year.

Factors in determining Intensity & distribution of Monsoon Rainfall :→

Oceanic factors :→

→ Ocean currents → helps in redistribution of winds in Indian ocean. (eg) Somali Current in Indian ocean helps in Indian monsoon.

→ heating of oceans → more heating of Bay of Bengal creates more intense low

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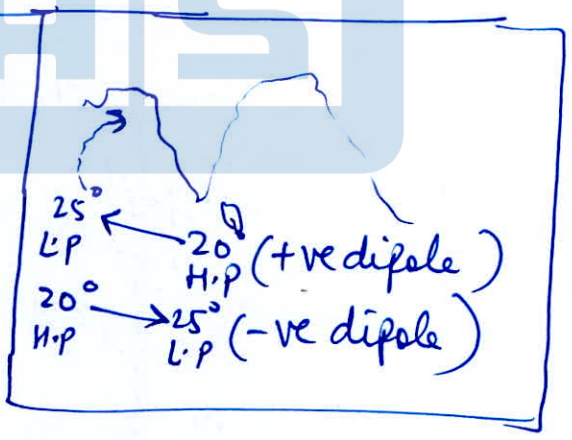
Pressure, leading to Rainfall & Cyclone on ~~East~~ Coast.

→ El-nino effect → leading to creation of low pressure in East Pacific & high pressure to west pacific → lower than average rainfall.

→ La-nina effect → more intense high pressure in East pacific & low pressure to East pacific → More than average Rainfall.

→ Indian ocean dipole →

Positive ocean dipole helps in monsoon rainfall in India.



Atmospheric factors

① tropical Easterly Trade wind → which creates high pressure at Mascarene

Next IAS ID: MT23FLTRA009, TC001, 27-06-2023 04:48 PM

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high (Indian ocean) → helping in monsoon rainfall;

② Tropical weekly jet stream → Creates high pressure over Indian Continent in Summers leading to 'break in monsoon'.

③ Maiden Julian oscillation → tropical eastward motion of a pressure cell & if it is over India during monsoon, it enhances monsoon. brings intra seasonal variability;

Given, all these factors involved in monsoon rainfall, understanding it in right manner is essential for economy like India where more than 50% land dependent on monsoonal rainfall.

Next IAS ID: MT23FLTRA009, TC001, 27-06-2023 04:48 PM

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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

Traditions refers to defined set of practices & rituals that is observed & followed by a Society. (eg) Marriage, family system etc.

Why do traditions impede change →

⇒ time period → practiced for long period of time, so accepting change becomes difficult at times.

⇒ Sense of attachment with traditions, so not easy to detach from it

⇒ linked with history → so, sense of fear if replaced by newer customs.

⇒ At times, change is against ethos & values of Culture, so much resistance.

⇒ lack of exposure of different Cultures at times further impedes change.

Next IAS ID: MT23FLTRA009, TC001, 27-06-2023 04:48 PM

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Social legislations as tool against age old traditions

Effective → as it have force of law, so legally forced to oblige to it;

→ Can be monitored & if violated then punishment can set example for others as well.

→ longer time period is required for acceptence;

→ as it facilitates individuals to follow newer values without fear from society (eg) LGBTQ rights;

Ineffective

→ may creak resentment among society → mass violations of law, rendering it ineffective.

→ Constant monitoring is not possible at All times & at All circumstances

Next IAS ID: MT23FLTRA009, TC001, 27-06-2023 04:48 PM

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→ May lead to mass protests and may lead to ineffective implementation;

Way forward

→ Community Participation and creating awareness about newer change with help of various Stakeholders.

(eg) Eliminating child marriage via force or via Community Participation (ODISHA by 2030)

→ Understanding Concerns of Society wrto newer change & alleivating those Concerns.

Overall, for any change to occur both State & Society has to work in tandem & either's unwillingness may lead to backbacking change.

Next IAS ID: MT23FLTRA009, TC001, 27-06-2023 04:48 PM

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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

As per 2011 Census, there are nearly 65 mn Slums existing in urban areas and world bank described India's Cities as 'Slum & Squattered Settlements'.

Causes of Slums issue in urban areas

→ Unplanned & unbridled infrastructure Creation

→ lopsided policies → not Considering the increasing immigrants in cities

→ based on Static model rather than dynamic model Pro to Consideration;

Next IAS ID: MT23FLTRA009, TC001, 27-06-2023 04:48 PM

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→ lack of effective space management & monitoring of areas → illigal encroachment in some cases.

→ Ineffective Service deltivery in Slum areas & lack of governance → Proliferation of Areas with time.

→ Economic growth → Coming of out cities & towns (eg) ~3900 census towns in India with urban charactistics but not having urban governance.

→ Urban policies → Not Catering needs of people living in those areas despite knowing reality.

→ not part of vote bank, so often being neglected by parties in power.

Next IAS ID: MT23FLTRA009, TC001, 27-06-2023 04:48 PM

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In this regard, approach taken by Odisha government for Slum rehabilation via JAHA mission can be role model where → Compulsory land titling for Slum dwellers
→ beneferies in goverment Schemes etc.
→ Slum Proffing by Geotagging Sites.

Overall, planned urbanisation using dynamic models & involving all Stakeholders is need of hour.

Next IAS ID: MT23FLTRA009, TC001, 27-06-2023 04:48 PM

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

(250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

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

(Answer in 250 words) 15 Marks

Communalism refers to ideology in which person belonging same religion feels that everyone in their religion have same interests in terms of polity, economy & Consider people from other religion's interests antagonistic to their own.

Communalism gains strength from Economic deprivation

→ People can be manipulated easily if lack of development.

→ Can become easy target of those who propagates Communalism.

eg during Colonial rule, economic deprivation among muslim masses was one factor for Communalism.

Next IAS ID: MT23FLTRA009, TC001, 27-06-2023 04:48 PM

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Thrives on environment of social exclusion

→ As people in marginalised sectors already in resentment & religious angle add fuels to fire.

→ generates hate & anger which can be reaped by people with vested intents.

→ lack of checks & balances in such environment facilitates the Communal tendencies.

All this finally culminates via discontent & division

→ radicalisation is natural outcome as a result which may leads to divisive tendencies demand.

→ may lead to division in society in name of freedom to express.

Next IAS ID: MT23FLTRA009, TC001, 27-06-2023 04:48 PM

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So, it is very important to check such tendencies by ensuring →

→ development reaching the last mile.

→ proper avenues for grivances of citizens, especially minorities;

→ political participation at each & every stage

→ exposure to diversity & Communal harmony related incidents.

Overall, Communalism is one of many disintegrating force which has to be tackled from its onset else it may lead to Seperatism like tendencies.

Next IAS ID: MT23FLTRA009, TC001, 27-06-2023 04:48 PM

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Space for Rough Work