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NEXT IAS

(To be filled by candidate)

Code : TC071

Name of Candidate : Santosh. S. S

Roll No. : PTTP221173.

Registration Number : 9353655518 Date of Examination : 3/8/23

Exam Centre : Old Rajinder Nagar ☑ Bhopal ☐ Online ☐

MTS IGP Batch 2023

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

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

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

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

Question paper will be provided separately and can be taken by the candidates after conclusion of the exam.

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SUBJECT/PAPER
GENERAL STUDIES

Invigilator's Sign. : .....

(For filling by Examiners only)

Evaluator Code :

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

Signature

MACRO COMMENTS

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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

"No other place on Earth has devlved into so many topics and at so depth as in India" — Mark Twain

India is a civilizational country, which has a very unique phisophical thought based in spiritualism, but also expanded to all ideas of liberty, equality, justice, polity, state, economy & coming from all parts of India.

Contribution by North India —

(i) Kautilya's Arthashastra → speaks about state, polity, diplomacy, administration and social equality & welfare (Yogakshema).

(ii) Bhakti & Sufi philosophy of North by Kabir, Meera Bai, Ramanda, Guru Nanak etc.

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(iii) Philosophy of Buddhism & Jainism, which spread from North - the Magadha Region.

(iv) The Nationalist movement, patriotism.
→ 1857 revolt from Meerut, Gandhi, Sardar Patel, Nehrus etc.

(*) Contributions from South:

(i) Bhakti movement originated from south.
- Adi Shankaracharya - Advaita
- Ramanujacharya → Vista Advaita.
- Lord Basavanna,

(ii) The "Cultural Nationalism" of Sri Aurobindo from Pondicherry.

(iii) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar → Socio-Economic Justice → Equality → Constitutionalism.

(iv) Egalitarian Society → Rama Swami Naicker.
→ K. Kelappan
→ Sri Narayan Guru.

Hence, not just North & South, Even East & West have contributed like philosophy of Tagore, Chaitanya Mahaprabhu. Hence India is a diverse society not just in culture & geography but also in it's thoughts, ideas & philosophy

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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

India society post Independence, under colonial rule and even before was plagued by several social evils and Conservatism. It had seen a degeneration of its value system marred by the superstitions, blind faiths, colonial suppression & an unegalitarian society.

However, Indian society pushed for a social change & reform, part of which was due to opposition to colonial rule like-

(i) Increased women empowerment & participation in National movement.

(ii) A sense of unity to fight colonial plans Eg Ludenow pact or Swadeshi movement.

(iii) The changes in the economic structure, the administration, law & order system.

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However, the other major reasons for this social change were -

(i) The social reforms from within the society, by western education, liberal thoughts. lead by Social reformers.

Ex: Raja Ram Mohan Roy
Ishwar Chandra Vidya Sagar
Sir Syed Ahmed Khan.

(ii) The role of Indian Nationalists & freedom fighters.

Ex: Gandhi → religious tolerance.
Ambedkar → against a caste system.

(iii) The role of women leaders

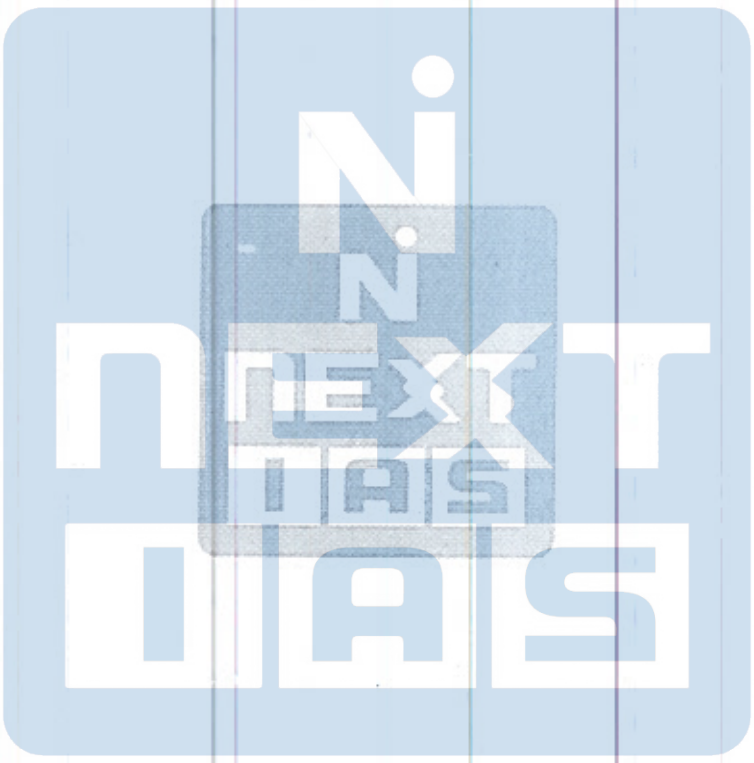
Ex: Sarala Devi Chaudarani
Jyoti Phule.

Hence, the impulse for change can be attributed to both, as an opposition to colonial rule & also the self-reform tendency within the society.

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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



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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

The temperature distribution over the Earth is spread unevenly which is caused by several geographical & atmospheric factors. However the Earth's Heat Budget ties to keep it even, so as to prevent extremities of temperature.

Factors responsible for uneven temp –

(i) The landmass → higher specific heat.
Eg → Norther Hemisphere ↑ temp because of ↑ land than Southern Hemisphere.

(ii) The Ocean Currents → they regulate & impact the temperature distribution.
→ Cold currents lead to ↓ rainfall along coasts.

(iii) Insolation & Lattitudes → because of the Incline of Earth's axis.

Candidates must not write on this margin

(iv) The geographical relief or landmass.
→ high mountains & plateaus v/s the plains & deserts.

(v) The Wind systems → they impact temperature distribution, virtue of events like monsoons & Western Disturbances.

(vi) The Ecology & forest distribution also regulate temperature.

(vii) The Anthropogenic activities, at the micro level we see Urban settlements (concrete jungles) having ↑ temp.

(viii) The Arctic & Antarctic also influence the temp distribution, based on Albedo effect.

(ix) The temperature distribution remains uneven across Earth's surface, which leads to several other impacts on habitations, culture, economy, agriculture etc.

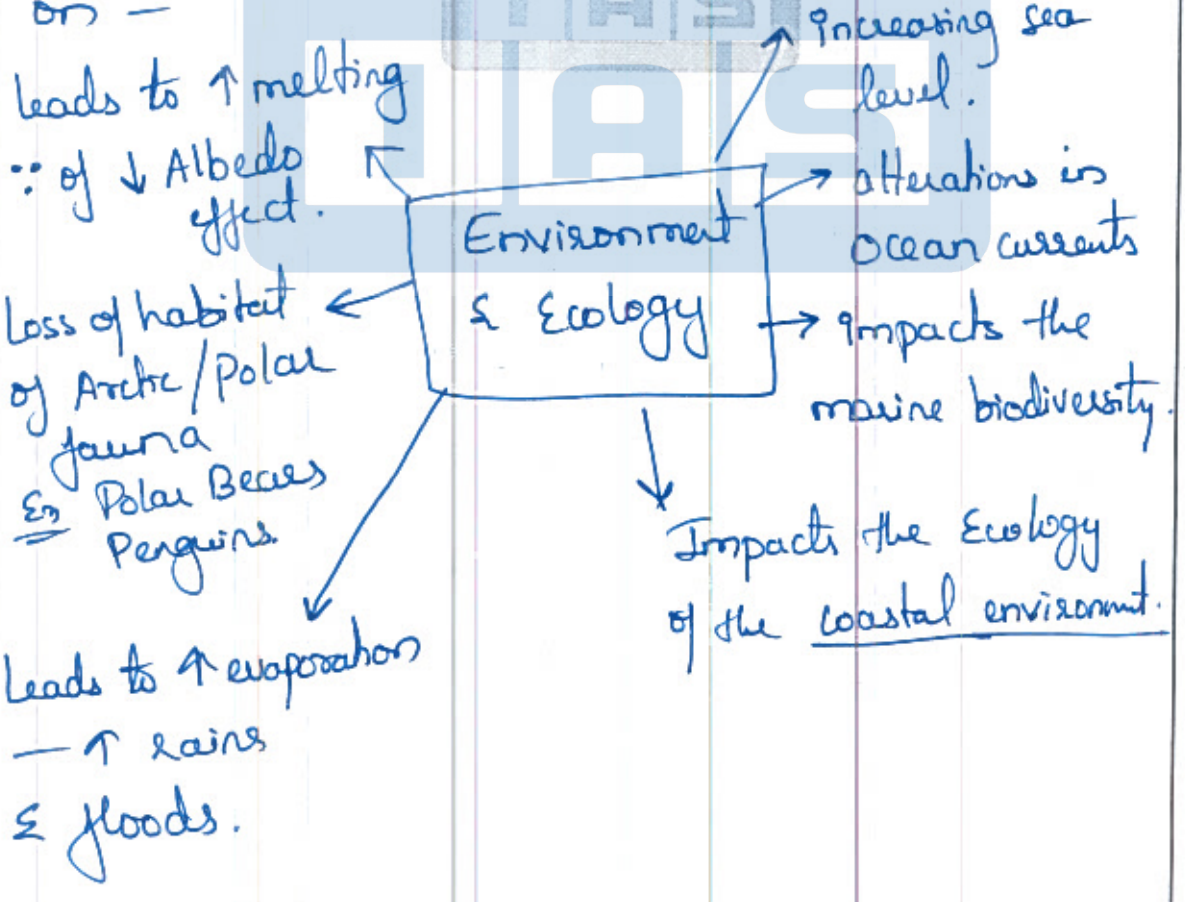
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Q.5 जलवायु परिवर्तन के कारण हिमनदों के पिघलने का पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र और मानव समाज पर गंभीर प्रभाव पड़ता है। हिमनदों के पिघलने के कारण पर्यावरण पर पड़ने वाले प्रभावों और इस मुद्दे के समाधान के लिए किए जा सकने वाले उपायों पर चर्चा कीजिए। (150 शब्दों में 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 IPCC's special report "The 1.5°C" & "Ocean & Cryosphere", the rate of melting of glaciers is highest since the Industrial revolution & it could increase further.

The melting of glaciers has serious implications on —



Candidates must not write on this margin

It also has implications on human society—

(i) Loss of livelihood for coastal communities

(ii) ↑ cyclones, inundation, sea storms etc.

(iii) The risk of submergence of low lying island nations.

Following measure can be taken to address it —

(i) An integrated effort by all Nations, ∵ climate change is a common problem.

(ii) → Strictly adhering to Paris Agreement.

(iii) Building resilient cities

(iv) ↑ use of renewables, transfer of technology to developing countries to adapt.

(v) More study & research on ice-caps melting rate & sea rise.

(vi) Increasing Afforestation, controlling GHGs emissions.

The world faces a common challenge, where the safety of one is the safety of all should be adhered, to fight the crisis of climate change.

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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 the significant improvement in the whole economy & supply chain of production, procurement & distribution of Milk & milk products.

It has been fairly successful in the Western part of India, specially in states of Gujarath & Rajasthan, lead by the works of Shri Verghese Kurien.

Following are the factors for this regional success of White revolution —

(I) The higher availability of livestock.

(II) The low impact of Green Revolution in these areas, people were dependent on livestock, hence a pre-existing crude sense of economy of milk.

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(iii) The Co-operative movement, most important factor, efforts of Mr Kurien.
Ex> AMUL

(iv) The State government support to the industry

(v) Better availability of the electricity, important for cold storage.

(vi) A better Connectivity, allowing procurement from rural areas.

(vii) The breed of livestock with better yield

(viii) The collaboration of Industry & education institutes Ex> Important role of IIM-Ahemdabad.

With the success of this regional white revolution, it has spread all across the country now, with similar co operative movements Ex> Nandini Co-operative in Karnataka.

With this success, India is currently the highest producer & consumer of Milk in the world.

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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

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Candidates must not write on this margin

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

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

India is ~~got~~ the most populous nation with 1.425 Bn people. Even though it has reduced its Total fertility Rate to 2.0 from highs of 4.7, it will be ~~the~~ most populous till 2100.

While there is a significant demographic transition, but it varies across different states —

(i) The population growth of North is higher than South.

(ii) Total fertility Rate in South - below 2 in Karnataka, Telangana, Tamil Nadu, Kerala etc

~~Total~~ TFR in Bihar (3.2), Jharkhand (3) UP (2.7) etc.

(iii) Ageing of population in South is higher than in North.

Candidates must not write on this margin

Such a difference across states, leads to several problems —

(i) Inequality in the socio-economic indicators like health, education, productivity, employment, opportunities etc.

(ii) ↑ Internal migration leading to problems of job loss, son-of-soil tendencies, attacks on migrants (Eg> Chennai issue.

(iii) South with better family planning, providing higher taxes at centre, looses on financial grants.

(iv) A future delimitation can be a loss of political power to South → ↑ North-South divide.

Hence, a more competitive federalism, should push other states to improve & work towards demographic dividend. Though a strong population is a boost for economy, but only if it is capable of giving that boost.

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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 has 22 official languages and 1000s of dialects, yet we speak in one voice"
— PM Modi.

The diverse culture & ethnicity of India is held together by a thread of unity, which has become our identity. There are several factors responsible for this cultural unity —

(i) The Indian philosophical thought, it's civilizational values of —
'Ekam Sat Vipara Bahuda Vadanti'

(ii) The all encompassing Indian National movement, which was a united fight.

(iii) The Indian Constitutional values of Equality, Unity & Integrity.
Ex → Fundamental Rights Art 14, 15, 16, etc.

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(iv) The uniform administration, laws etc.

(v) The respecting of cultural & ethnic identities & by providing positive discrimination.

Ex → 5th & 6th Schedule for Tribal Areas.

The Reorganisation of States, 1956 based on languages

— These gave a sense of security of cultural identities.

(vi) The shared history gives a sense of belonging to the single Nation.

(vii) With increased intra-globalisation, increased connectivity & integrated economy, this sense of oneness has increased.

(viii) Other factors like — Bollywood, Music, Sports, Patriotism etc.

Hence, with so much diversity India truly represents "Unity in Diversity and Diversity in Unity!"

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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 Mosaic of Indian Society"

— Christoffer Jaffrelot

Caste has been an integral part of the Indian society which can be defined as a social group of people organised into a hierarchical structure of society based on endogamy, hereditary membership and specific occupation.

Dr. B.R. Ambedkar had visioned of an Indian society with the annihilation of caste, but even after 70 years, it still exists in the society and even on provision of several affirmative actions to bring the socio-economic justice and ensure a egalitarian society.

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One of the major barrier for its annihilation is the public - private dichotomy -

(i) The backward castes may gain socio-economic status in public life, but at private level they are still discriminated.

(ii) The politicisation of caste -
public level → vote for upliftment -
private level → vote for caste.

(iii) Public life → everybody follows laws of non-discrimination.
Private life → nobody of higher class inter mingles with lower class.

(iv) The issue of inter-caste marriage.
→ Publicly allowed lawfully → Special Marriage Act, 1954
→ Privately → prohibited, Khap Panchayats.

Hence, these diverging morals shown in public & private life, has ensued the existence and the conservative mindset of the Indian society which has perpetuated the caste.

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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

The post Independent India has had to fight several wars with its neighbours i.e Pakistan and China, majority were because of certain colonial legacy.

Indo-Pak Wars:

(i) Indo-Pak War of 1947

Causes → Attack on Kashmir by Pakistani's
→ Kashmir not yet signed Instrument of Accession.

(ii) Indo-Pak war of 1965:

Causes → Death of Nehru, perception of leadership vaccum & Indian susceptibility.
→ Recent loss to China - 1962 i.e weak.
→ ill-intention of General Ayub Khan.

(iii) Indo-Pak → Bangladesh Liberation War, 1971

Causes

(i) West pak attrocities on East Pakistan

Candidates must not write on this margin

(ii) Increasing migrant crises on Indian borders.

(iv) Indo-Pak Kargil War - 1999:

Causes: (i) Recent Nuclear weapons tests.
(ii) Political instability in India.
(iii) Aspirations of General Pawez Mushraf
(iv) The instability in Kashmir.

Indo-China War, 1962:

~~China~~ Causes:
(i) The border issues, perception of LAC.
(ii) The issue of Tibet & refugee to Dalai Lama
(iii) The expansionism of China & it's demand of Tawang & Arunachal Pradesh.

These wars have had a great and serious impact on our bilateral relationships.

With Pakistan:

(i) Strategic front →
a) Pakistan is always seen as a perpetual enemy state.
b) lead to a Nuclear race.
c) A love-hate relationship, leading to suspension of bilateral talks currently.
d) ↑ closeness to China

Candidates must not write on this margin

(ii) Economic front

a) Bilateral trade currently 0, but potential of $37 Bn.

b) Cut's India's access to Afghanistan & Central Asia.

(iii) Cultural front:

a) No more sports diplomacy.

b) No more Bollywood diplomacy.

India - China relationships:

(i) Post war a period of frozen. No bilateral exchanges.

(ii) Changes with liberalisation of 1991, & the Border agreements on peace by 1993.

(iii) Increasing economic interdependence.

(iv) Increasing competition on all fronts at global & regional stage.

However, currently with the recent Galwan Clashes with China & the Uri & Pulwama attacks by Pak's cross-border terrorism, the bilateral relations have been very low.

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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

"Battle of Plassey was the night of eternal gloom for India" Poet Nabi Sen.

The Battle of Plassey (1757) & the Battle of Buxar (1765) are the two most important battles which changed the course of Indian history.

These battles led to the consolidation of Bengal under the British rule, emergence of & another power in the sub-continent and finally leading to the colonisation of India.

If the Battle of Plassey, showed that British were a power to reckon with, the Battle of Buxar, established them as the pre-eminent power.

Candidates must not write on this margin

Implications of Battle of Plassey –

(i) Emergence of EIC as a power & ruler.

(ii) Legitimisation of the company's rule.

(iii) Exposed the weakness of Nawab of Bengal.

However, the Battle of Buxar (1765), which followed Plassey was of more importance because –

(i) Lead to defeat of a combined force of Mughals, Nawabs of Bengal & Awadh.

(ii) Emergence of British as a greater power.

(iii) Loss of face for Mughals – defacto rulers of India.

(iv) Treaty of Allahabad

a) Legitimises the power of taxation for British.

b) Allows them to set up a system of Dual Government, leading to exploitation.

c) Gives them power to appoint the Nawab of Bengal, places a Deputy Subedar

Candidates must not write on this margin

(v) The Mughal Emperor's loss, was a strong message to other rulers all across India.

(vi) This Battle put British as the strongest Colonizers among others including French.

(vii) The bounties of this battle, helped British to win Carnatic Wars. & helped them lay a strong foundation to colonize, as French were defeated now.

Hence, if the Battle of Plassey was just the beginning indication, the Battle of Buxar was the beginning of the oppressive colonial rule of the British.

Candidates must not write on this margin

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

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

Sanskrit is considered as the mother of all languages, specially the Aryan languages. Sanskrit literature is very diverse and vivid with the expression of all the thoughts, philosophies and ideas, reflected in the works from several great authors across several dynasties.

But the Gupta age was called as the 'Golden Age', due to its huge contribution to the development of the culture, art, architecture & language. Even Sanskrit literature became finesse and widely explored during Gupta times.

Candidates must not write on this margin

Sanskrit literature has found its way even pre-Gupta times, by the efforts of other dynasties like the Satvahanas. But with the emergence of Guptas Sanskrit found a newer heights.

Sanskrit poems, dramas, stories, songs, books, epics of Ramayan & Mahabharat etc were all written during Gupta times.

Following are few examples -

a) Kalidasa
   (i) Ritusamhara.
   (ii) Meghadoota.
   (iii) Malvikagnimitra.
   (iv) Raghuvamsa

b) Amarasimha wrote Amarakosa.

c) Arya Bhatta wrote 'Aryabhatia'
   - dealing with Astronomy
   - Solar & Lunar Eclipses.
   - rotation & revolution of Earth on it's own Axis.

Candidates must not write on this margin

d) Patanjali wrote extensively about Yoga & Panchatantra.

e) Vagabhatta wrote 'Brihad Samhita' & 'Brihad Jataka'.

f) Several of the Puranas like Shiv Purana, Vishnu Purana etc were also composed in Sanskrit during this time.

All these developments in Sanskrit, was due to the patronage given by the Gupta kings especially Chandra Gupta & the Samudra Gupta. Hence we can say it was a period of 'Renaissance' in the Indian history.

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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

The 80% of Earth's surface is the ocean surface, which has a varied relief structures just like the land mass.

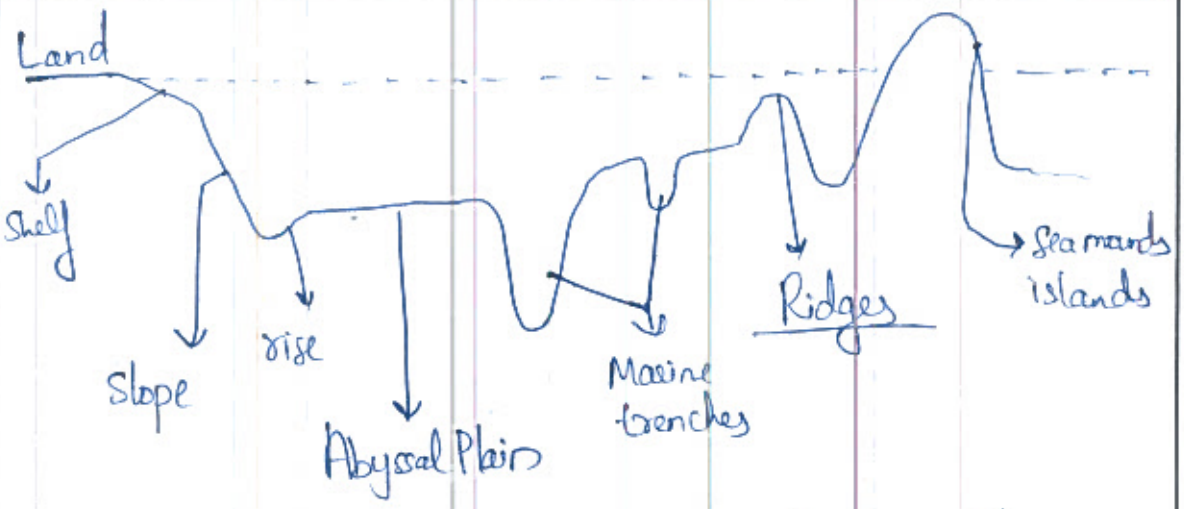
The configuration of the ocean floor provides the information about the processes ~~with~~ which led to their formation & how they shape the Earth's surface.

Following are a few major features of ocean floor —

(i) Continental ~~slope~~ shelf → a slight gentle slope into the ocean from the continental land mass
→ shows how the ocean floor is a part of an extended surface.

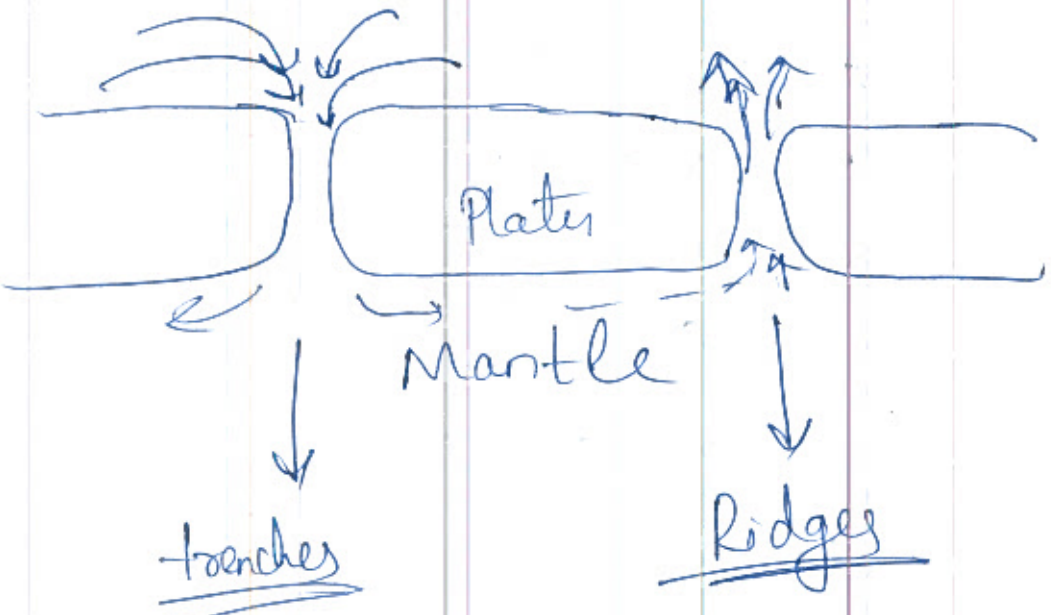
(ii) Continental slope → a slope of higher degree connecting sea floor & the continental shelf.

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(iii) The Abyssal Plain → it's a plain on the ocean floor..
- covers 75% of ocean floor.
→ they keeps spreading as the result of the movement of tectonic plates.

(iv) The Marine Trenches or Canyons:
→ They are deep trenches, on the ocean floors
→ formed at the convergent boundaries. or the subduction zones.



Candidates must not write on this margin

(v) Ridges → They are long mountain ranges under sea, Formed at convergent plates.

⇒ Due to the convection of the mantle plume, the low dense material moves up & when it erupts, it forms the ridges.

→ This leads to the spreading of the sea floor on both sides.

→ The sea floor spreading, at one end meets another tectonic plate, and then gets destroyed by being sub-ducted into it, leading to the creation of trenches.

Ex North Atlantic Ridges → b/w North American & European Plates.

South Atlantic Ridges → b/w South American & African Plate.

→ Several other examples like Paleo Magnetism, the similar types of rocks & of similar age on both the sides of ridges prove the sea floor spreading theory.

Candidates must not write on this margin

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

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

Rare earth elements are those elements which are very rare and less abundant in the earth's surface. They are grouped together seperately in the periodic table because of certain similar properties that they exhibit.

With the Industrial Revolution 4.0, the rare earth elements have gained a huge significance in the global economy, by the virtue of their properties and uses in the critical & emerging technologies like the manufacturing of chips used in defence, communication, electronics, automation renewables etc. and the battery storage systems, electric vehicles etc.

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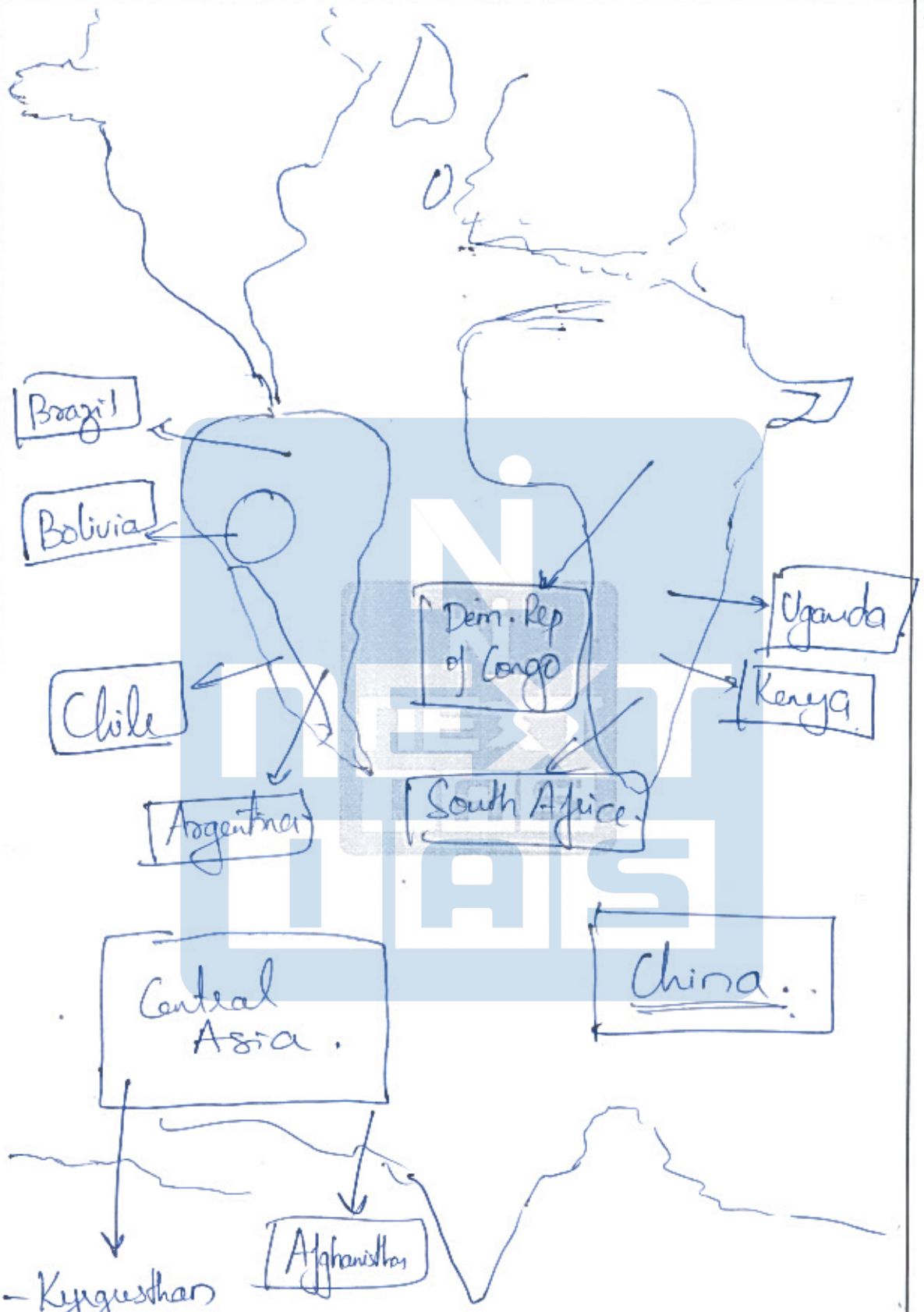


fig: Distribution of Rare Earth elements

Candidates must not write on this margin

Ex: Neodymium, Strontium,

Uses:

(i) Semiconductor chips
(ii) Missles, Drones, critical communication devices
(iii) Quantum Computers.
(iv) Self drive Cars, Electric Vehicles
(v) Battery storage devices.

Environmental impact:

(i) Deforestation.
(ii) Lower Yield / hectare of mining.
(iii) Loss of other minerals during extraction.
(iv) Huge usage of pure water for extraction.
(v) Water & Air pollution.

There has been a global race for the strategic acquiring of rare earth elements. Yes, they have a huge significance for the global economy. but their sustainable extraction, usuage, reusage, & recycle is the way forward.

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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

According to a recent report by the Ministry of Tourism, the hill states of Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand together have seen 2.4 times more tourists per year.

This huge flux of tourists because of the ecological serenity that these places provide have led to a huge strain on the ecological carrying capacity of the region.

Factors leading to huge tourists influx –

(i) The beautiful scenic beauty of Himalayas.

(ii) Better road connectivity with new highways, bridges & rails.

(iii) The social Media trends, reels, give more publicity.

Candidates must not write on this margin

(iv) Better hospitality provided, luxury.

(v) Spiritual tourism → temples, Gurudwaras etc.

(vi) Revenge tourism → post COVID lockdown.

Potential Environmental impacts —

(i) Huge strain on the ecology, leading to Air pollution ∵ of ↑ vehicular movement.

(ii) Water pollution → plastic pollution.

(iii) ↑ deforestation for building hotels, resorts etc.

(iv) ↑ land slides → ∵ of cutting of mountains for constructing roads, tunnels etc.

(v) The ↑ melting of ice-caps, ∵ of accumulation of black soot on the snow cover, ∵ of air pollution.

(vi) Disturbance of habitations of the fauna.

(vii) ↑ floods in the region.

Candidates must not write on this margin

Measures to ensure sustainable tourism -

(i) Diversifying the crowds / tourists to other several places.

(ii) Keep certain places, especially tribal areas, or ecologically sensitive areas under permits.

(iii) Promote local bus transport, electric vehicles to control air pollution.

(iv) Educate tourists about sensitivity. To maintain Swatchata.
- No Plastic pollution
- Placing regular dustbins
- declaring areas plastic free.

(v) Imposing certain fees for tourism to the area
Eg: Bhutan imposes tourism fees to travel to certain places to control unsustainable tourism.

The recent land slides & floods in Mandi, Kullu & Manali & the stranding of the tourists shows the inter-linkage between unsustainable tourism & environmental degradation.

Candidates must not write on this margin

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

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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

"Change is the only constant".

India has been a land of religions and traditions. It has traditionally been seen as a conservative society, which impedes change & and has a strong belief system in its traditions & cultures.

The traditions in our society have been an impediment to change, because —

(i) huge religiousity & belief in traditions.

(ii) The moral & public duration to follow it.

(iii) The fear of public outcast for breaking tradition.

(iv) The want of to be a part of the society, stops one from breaking traditions.

(v) The fear of strict actions by community, society or family.

Candidates must not write on this margin

(vi) blind faiths, superstitions.

(vii) poor modern education, rationality.

But the change in any triviality is the need of the hour. And such a change becomes more important if it is to reform for good. Such changes can be brought by social legislations. They have been instrumental in fight against customary practices to some extent -

Eg: Prevention of Dowry Act → to fight the social evil of Dowry.

Abolition of Sati → during British rule.

Travelling of Soldiers abroad → during British rule.

The untouchability & prevention of entry to temples, well water → Art 17.

Provision of boiled eggs in Mid-day meals

Candidates must not write on this margin

⇒ The social legislations have helped in ending several of the customary practices. But they are done so, because of the fear of law, but not out of genuine concern.

The need of the hour is the social behavioural change in the society, where society realises from within to change & reform themselves. A social behavioural change scheme like 'Beti Bacho Beti Padhao' is a step in right direction.

Candidates must not write on this margin

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

Mumbai, the financial capital of India, India's richest city is also home to the world's biggest slum - Dharavi. It is not a problem to be solved, but the result of uncontrolled & unsustainable urbanisation.

If they are problem - How?

(i) Unplanned & irregularised settlements

(ii) Poor public facilities - drinking water, electricity.

(iii) Poor sanitation & hygiene.

(iv) Conglomerations, leading to spread of diseases.

(v) hubs of illegal activities.
- robbery
- drugs etc.

Candidates must not write on this margin

How are they result of lopsided & vested Urban policies?

(i) Uncontrolled Urbanisation, leading to huge influx of population.

(ii) Poor & infrastructure facilities, population exceeding carrying capacity.

(iii) Poor ~~plan~~ futuristic planning of societies.

(iv) High & costly standard of living

(v) Segregation of urban settlements.

(vi) Inequal economic development, regional inequalities, lack of opportunities.

(vii) Lack of proper public facilities for education, health & sanitation.

(viii) No political will to solve issues, only used as a vote bank.

(ix) The lack of policies for formalisation of jobs of domestic nature, menial jobs, basic income, etc.

Candidates must not write on this margin

Solutions —

(i) proper Census & regular review of data.

(ii) need of a dedicated special purpose vehicle to ensure slum administration

(iii) ensuring better public facilities.

(iv) Help of NGOs & SHGs for economic empowerment.

(v) developing sub-urbs, to decongest their urban space.

Urban centres are the growth engines of the 'New India' aiming for $3 Tr economy & the inherent problems like of slum can hold back their growth. The recent mega redevelopment project of Dharavi slum is a step in right direction.

Candidates must not write on this margin

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

(250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

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

(Answer in 250 words) 15 Marks

Communalism refers to the extreme commitment to one's own community be it religious or ethnic. The sense of mutual exclusion between communities spans communalism.

In a diverse country like India, with several religions, sects, castes & creeds, there are high occasions of communal tensions because of several factors -

(i) Economic inequality.

(ii) Social inequality → discrimination
→ social exclusion.

(iii) Political inequality.
→ Exclusion from power sharing.

Candidates must not write on this margin

Communalism leads to extremity of views, views of intolerance, mutual exclusive and leads to discontent & division.

One of the reason for this discontent is the belief that the communities can't live together or one is gaining at the expense of other.

This feeling is exhasberated by the fact of social exclusion, as reflected in —

(i) Societal division of residence
→ separate colonies or areas inhibited by different colonies.

(ii) No mutual celebration of festivities.

(iii) Economic inequality.
Eg: Hindus took-up modern educ^n during British Rule & were successful economically.

(iv) Social exclusion based on diet.
Eg: Non-Vegetarians not getting rent in a society.

Candidates must not write on this margin

(v) Politicisation of religion.
→ FPTP system helps majoritarianism.

(vi) Hence, the social exclusion, seeds a feeling of seperate & not the part of the whole. It increases suspicion & hatred.

Wayforward:

(i) Ensure economic equality by providing better opportunities.

(ii) Amartya Sen's Capability Approach, ensure capabilities to remove inequality.

(iii) International best practices to tackle Communalism Eg Community Happiness Index in Malaysia.

(iv) ↓ politicisation of religion.

(v) proper reconciliation between communities to be lead by religious leaders.

Candidates must not write on this margin

Space for Rough Work

