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(To be filled by candidate)

Code : TC071

Name of Candidate : SHOMB

Roll No. : PTTP221500

Registration Number : N2A523000185776 **Date of Examination :** .....

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.

.....

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

IMPORTANT INSTRUCTIONS

CANDIDATES SHOULD READ THE UNDERMENTIONED INSTRUCTIONS CAREFULLY. VIOLATION OF ANY OF THE INSTRUCTIONS MAY LEAD TO PENALTY.

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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.

Candidates must not write on this margin

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 Philosophical Thought has been assimilation of various philosophies like of Vedas, Upanishads and also from Ananda Veda, Sangam literature etc.

Contribution of Northern India.

- Vedic philosophy and philosophy in Brahmanas, Aryankas, etc.
- Upanishadic & Vedantic philosophy
- 6 schools of Indian Philosophy like Yoga, Mimamsa, etc.
- Bhakti Tradition - devotion to god, etc.
- Sufi Tradition - show Islamic influence on philosophy.
- Buddhist philosophy & Jaina Philosophy

Candidates must not write on this margin

Contribution of South India

- Thiruvalluvar's code of ethics contributing to moral philosophy.
- Sangam age literatures - provided philosophy of conduct, behaviour & way of life.
- Nayanars & Alwars - important strand of Bhakti philosophy.
- Christian & Islamic influence came to Kerala influencing philosophy.

⇒ G.S. Ghurye - believes that Indian culture & philosophy is assimilation, diffusion and integration of vedic cultural, dravidian culture & Tribal culture.

Candidates must not write on this margin

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

Indian Renaissance period came under the British rule. Some of it was inspired from British life - Sati, widow remarriage acts & policies.

But majority of it was as opposition to British Rule

(1) Insufficiency of British rule
- Child marriage was not prohibited.
- Sati law only in Bengal.
- No property rights to women.

(2) Most British changes were evangelical
- They were driven by Christian orthodoxy.

Candidates must not write on this margin

③ Reform in land Tenure

- as British policies were exploitative in nature.
- caused deprivatization & pauperization of agriculture labours.

④ British policies remained affluent from socio-cultural change

- Because
  - fear to lose support of upper class
  - change may empower public at large.

⑤ Unanticipated Results

- British introduced education, transport etc for own benefit.

But resulted in spread of ideas of equality, freedom, etc.

⇒ Tumultuous nationalist impetus came from British rule & its actions to drain wealth & subordinate.

Candidates must not write on this margin

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 was 1st revolution driven by communist ideology. It has happened in form October revolution & November Revolution.

Factors for Russian Revolution

(1) Impact of world war
- mass poverty & hunger
- forced labour in Siberia.
- loss to Japan [loss of Penguin].

(2) ~~loss~~ leadership by Stalin & other communist leaders.

(3) Spread of Marxian ideology of Proletariat Revolution & class consciousness among commons.

(4) Revolt against the Czar regime
- incapable.

(5) Economic deprivations from a decade.

Candidates must not write on this margin

Consequences of Russian Revolution

- Czar Regime was Ousted and new republic was created.
- communist leadership, state ownership of assets.
- State led development model.
- Spread of Communist Revolution inspired Maoist Movement in China & also a faction Tunisia National Movement (INM)

Impact on National Movement

- Self-Rule ideas propagated.
- Formation of CPI (1921) in Tashkent.
- led by MN Roy.
- Socialist ideas inspired leaders like. Pt. Nehru & Subash Bose.
- Created movements like Kanpur Conspiracy & Meerut Conspiracy.

⇒ Thus, Russian Revolution started movement across Russia & the world for socialist & Communist Ideology.

Candidates must not write on this margin

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

Earth temp. changes from >50°c in deserts of africa to −75°c in siberian climate of Russia's far east.

These variations are cause by multiple factors.

Factors for Uneven climate Distribution

(1) Revolution & Rotation of earth.
- forms patterns of sunlight falling on earth.

(2) Ocean Currents :- cause desert formation in western margins but high rainfall in eastern margins.

(3) Precipitation - helps as moderating factor esp. in deserts.

Candidates must not write on this margin

(3) Continentality & Maritime impact
- Lessening effect
- moderating impact on climate

(5) Latitude - higher latitudes means more cold environment.
- Pole-ward
- equator - higher temperature.

(2) Altitude - higher altitudes usually have lower temperature.

(4) Anthropogenic factors - also cause rise in temperature.
- e.g. Urban Heat Island.

⇒ But overall use of average temperature on the earth show tele-connections between different climatic zones.

Therefore climate Mitigation & adaptation has to be integrative under SDG 13.

Candidates must not write on this margin

Q.5 जलवायु परिवर्तन के कारण हिमनदों के पिघलने का पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र और मानव समाज पर गंभीर प्रभाव पड़ता है। हिमनदों के पिघलने के कारण पर्यावरण पर पड़ने वाले प्रभावों और इस मुद्दे के समाधान के लिए किए जा सकने वाले उपायों पर चर्चा कीजिए। (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

The melting of glaciers due to climate change has serious implications for the ecosystem and human society. Discuss the effects of melting glaciers on the environment and the measures that can be taken to address this issue. (Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks

Recently the famous "Doomsday Glacier" is reported to melting. This may cause existential crisis.

Implications for Ecosystem

(1) Threat to Biodiversity e.g. Penguin, Polar Bear

(2) Threat to Glacier Ecosystem
- can completely vanish

(3) Threat to Coastal Ecosystem
- Rise in sea level
- floods.

(4) can halt AMOC - which will impact global rainfall, distribution of salinity.

Impact on Society

(1) Coastal cities e.g. shift of capital by Indonesia.

Candidates must not write on this margin

(2) Food & marine diet will be Impacted

(3) Job & livelihood - for fishermen, etc.

(4) Trade routes will be Impacted

(5) Existential Threat - one of 4 tipping points which will be irreversible.

Measures can be Taken

- Stop the ongoing Melting
  - reducing climate change
    - (a) COPs under UNFCCC [Paris Agreement].
    - (b) International Targets [MDGs].
- Mitigating actions
  - Protect Coastal Population [shift to other areas]
  - Dams [like MEGD Dam in North sea].

⇒ Melting of Glaciers is serious climate issue, which needs coordinated action for SDG 13 & 14 achievement.

Candidates must not write on this margin

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 is described as revolution in milk production & dairy sector led by cooperatives and government initiatives.

↳ It made India largest producer of milk in the world

Success in western part

1. Mostly in Gujrat, Rajasthan, Haryana & Maharashtra.
2. Lack of success in Eastern India
3. Moderate development in South India.

Reasons for such uneven Success

1. Population of animals
   ↳ very high in Rajasthan (Thar in Goats) & Haryana.

Candidates must not write on this margin

(2) Absence of cooperatives

- e.g. AMUL led the movement in Gujrat.
- But such cooperatives were missing in eastern India.

(3) Bureaucratic hurdles & Dutch Disease

- in eastern regions eg. Bengal [noted by Ashok Dalwai Committee]
- Mineral focus in Jharkhand & Orissa.

(4) Credit facilities – easy credit was available in western India.

(5) Latest Technologies like Insemination against diseases, etc.

⇒ The government has renewed focus on ~~allied~~ livestock ~~& dairy~~ [>30% of agri GDP] with National Mission on Livestock, Bovine Mission, 10000 cr for Livestock Infrastructure development, etc.

Candidates must not write on this margin

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 → The analysis of Earth's structure & functioning from seismic activities.

2 Types
1. Direct Investigation – through magma & volcanic Materials.
2. Indirect – Temperature, Pressure, etc. of earth

Contribution in Understanding

(1) Composition of earth

- **Core** → Most Inner Part
- **Mantle** → middle portion
- **Crust** → Outermost part.



(2) Discontinuities in b/w 3 parts
↳ Mohorovic, Repetti, etc.

(3) Movement of magma causing Magnetic impacts

Candidates must not write on this margin

(4) Natural Disasters cannot

↳ like earthquake, volcano, etc. Their cause & origin can be known.

(5) materials of earth

↳ eg. core → Nickel + Iron.

↳ crust – Silicon & Aluminium.

But the **understanding is limited**

(1) can't predict the exact conditions

↳ all predictions are models of reality not actual reality

(2) Poor accuracy – in measuring impact of earth movements

↳ eg. Failing to predict earthquake before happening.

(3) ~~Geo~~ Mostly Indirect Investigation & Direct Investigation limited to Astronomy

⇒ Should such investigations help us develop understanding & predict through Early Warning Systems upcoming disasters.

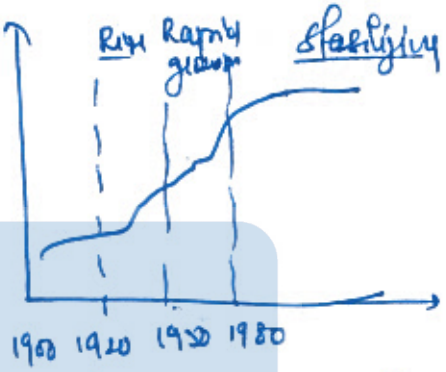
Candidates must not write on this margin

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

Demographic Transition has happened

Since 20th century began & now have opened up a window of Demographic Dividend



Population growth in last century

Variation in Demographic Transition

(1) Different TFR (Total Fertility Rate)
- National 2.0
- Bihar → 3.4
- Kerala → ~1.6.

(2) Higher Population densities in some areas like cities while low in Urban areas

(3) Migration – Rural to Urban leading to slums, etc.

(4) Population variation is Supra-Regional
- South low vs North high.

Candidates must not write on this margin

Urbanisation as Double edged Sword

(1) It will create population variation in States
- (a) High & low working age population.
- (b) Large scale migration.

(2) Overburden on City areas
- Slums, poor sanitation & economic problems

(3) Political Issues
- Increase in top-ranking seats
- Representation from low population areas.

(4) Other Issues
- (a) Crimes, culture of Poverty at large unattended population.
- (b) Clashes due to migration.
  - e.g. Tamil Nadu workers of Kashmir.

⇒ Thus Targeted approach at Different levels is required to control TFR rate.

Candidates must not write on this margin

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

Indian Society is based on the model of 'Unity in Diversity' i.e. multiple cultural paradigms have assimilated in culture of India

Unity in Cultural Diversity

(1) Constant Contact & Interplay
- e.g. Islamic cultural assimilated into Indo-vedic culture.

(2) Tolerance in Society
- from Buddhism, Jainism, the India culture has seen many cultural renaissance & thus far adaptable.

(3) National Brotherhood & Equality
- from National Movement and Shared history.

Candidates must not write on this margin

Unity in Ethnic Differences

- Multiple ethnicities at one place
- Intermixing of ethnic communities
- Civil Nationalism
- National Integration

But some issues also there

- Communal clashes
- Ethnic violence
- Discrimination

Factors of Cultural Unity

1. Cultural Assimilation
2. Constant Contact & Intermixing
3. Indian National Movement brought together.
4. Ancient Tolerance.
5. Unity in Diversity.
6. Government efforts e.g. Kashi-Tamil sangam.

⇒ Thus, India's unity lies in philosophy of Vasudhaiva kutumbam & dreams of its people.

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। (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

"Annihilation of caste" is idea of Dr. B.R. Ambedkar who believed caste system is unjust & unequal & therefore must be annihilated.

Discrimination
- Untouchability
- Division of labour
  - e.g. manual scavenging
- Violence & Seclusion.

Dichotomy of Private - Public life as Barrier to caste annihilation

- Public life is controlled by State to ↓ explicit discrimination
  - e.g. article 17, other Rights also.
- But on the hand private life is still driven by ~~class~~ caste discrimination

Candidates must not write on this margin

Manifestation of such dichotomy

(1) Violence & Clashes
   - e.g. Bilgai Panchad Clash 2018.

(2) Discrimination in 'day to day' life

(3) Economic deprivation
   - less jobs
   - low jobs.

(4) Private life to Public life discrimination
   - reflected in access to Public spaces
   - Temple Entry Issues
   - Discrimination for Resources.

(5) It also results in Divisions in Unity of India [G.S. Ghurye's argument].

⇒ Tension, simulation of caste will lead to equality as well as development of Nation as a whole.
It reflected in Idea of "Sabka Saath Sabka Vikas".

Candidates must not write on this margin

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-Independence period started with Inherent issues which gave India two Post-Independence wars.

These inherent issues were due to the colonial rule.

Indo-Pakistan war

Causes → Partition in 1947

→ Both Eastern Pakistan's language & representation concerns

Eastern pakistan won election but denied power.

→ India-Pakistan's stuff over Kashmir issue

[Remained unresolved for 15 years]

Candidates must not write on this margin

Imports → creation of Bangladesh as separate state.

→ India directly sent paratroopers army & surrendered of Pakistani soldiers.

→ Shimla Agreement – solve issues between countries bilaterally.

→ LOC agreed

India China - war

Causes → British legacy – of unresolved Boundary disputes.

→ China's claim over Ladakh region and Arunachal Pradesh. [McMahon line].

→ Negotiations ~~uninterrupted~~ doesn't yield results before war.

[Foreign Ministers's 3 visits].

→ Implication of 1st war lead to 2nd war.

Candidates must not write on this margin

Consequences

① Trust - China relation severed.

② Occupation of Indian territory by china.

③ Negotiated LAC with chinese military.

④ Still punishing unresolved issues.

Impact on Bilateral Relations

- Unresolved Boundary Disputes
- Low economic cooperation with Pakistan.
- Lack of unity in South Asia
- Pakistan-China Hits life CPEC corridor.

⇒ Birth pains shaped post-Independence years, which are shaping current foreign policies.

Candidates must not write on this margin

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

Consolidation of Bengal → British started trading in Bengal with farman from Mughal empire. The consolidated transitions as economic power but friction of with Nawab lead to Battle of Plassey.

Battle of Plassey

- British fought vs Sirajuddaullah [Nawab of Bengal].
- Reason → increase of economic conditions of trade and Blackhole tragedy.
- How it led to Initial Consolidation

① Sirajuddaullah was replaced by Mir Jafar, puppet ruler of British.

Candidates must not write on this margin

② Britishers given permission of Free-trade in Bengal areas

③ Real power came in British hands.

④ It completed the economic control & started the political control.

⇒ But soon the Nawab was replaced by Mir Qasim, who again planned to ~~control~~ free from control of British.

Battle of Buxar

- British v/s Mir Qasim, Nawab of Rohilakhand, Shah-Alam II.

- **Reason** → rebellion of Mir Qasim from British control.

- **Results** → British won & overthrew Mir Qasim
  - Bengal came under dual regulation

Candidates must not write on this margin

as administration

- British controlled all rights of dewani and zemindary.

Battle of ~~1st~~ Plassey v/s Buxar

- Historiographers have considered Buxar as more significant because of established them as all India power, defeated Mughal army, gain full control over Bengal territories.

But Battle of Plassey remains as first direct conflict of British with Indian ruler.

So both holds its own significance.

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 literature Began with the Vedic age in India. But it remained aloof from the masses - till the Gupta period and resurgence of Bhagvatism.

General Contribution Sanskrit literature

- **4 Vedas** laid the foundation of vedic religion and vedic culture. [Rig Veda, Yajur Veda, Sam-veda, Atharva-veda]
- Brahmans, upnishads, upvedas, Aryankas, etc. were part of **Smriti literature** & formed vedic literature's outer boundary.

Candidates must not write on this margin

- Smriti literature like Manusmriti, etc. also contributed to rules & regulations of early society.

- Also through history, Sanskrit literature remained crucial to development literary works & philosophies.

Sanskrit During Gupta Period

- Resurgence to Bhagavatism promoted by Guptas.
- Became court language of guptas.
- literary works of Kalidasa & other court literateurs wrote many texts.
  - e.g. → Malavikagnimitra.
- Also many literary works were promoted through Inscriptions

Candidates must not write on this margin

during gupta rule.

⇒ - Common literatures were also available in Sanskrit.

⇒ Sanskrit is considered as most ancient language in Indian culture.

Its Impact in present day

- Hindi borrowed from Sanskrit
- Religious texts still in Sanskrit
- Still prevalent as pervious to Indian culture.

Government has set up various departments on Sanskrit literature seeing its significance in Indian culture.

Candidates must not write on this margin

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 Flood - was first considered to related in 'Sea Floor Spreading' Theory by Harry Hess, which was supported by 'Plate Tectonics Theory' by Alfred Wegner.

Ocean Floor providing Essential Information

(1) Information about Movements in Asthenosphere.

(2) Information about plate tectonics & movement of different plates.

(3) Knowledge information on Volcanic eruptions e.g. Mid Ocanic ridge.

(4) Geo-morphological changes & formation of geological features.

Candidates must not write on this margin

Features of Ocean Floor

(1) – Movements occur in the Ocean floors.

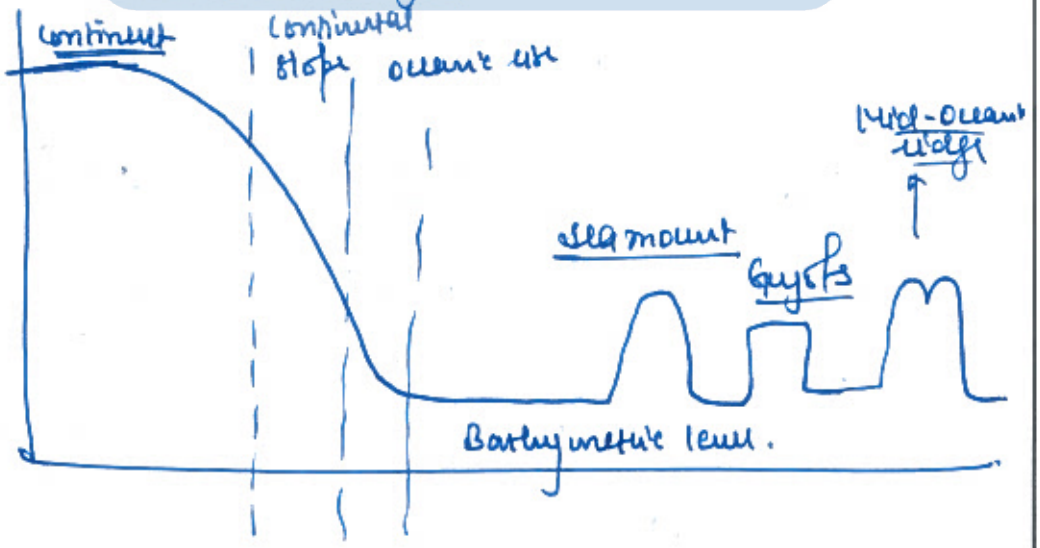
- convergent
- divergent
- Transform

} 3 Types of movements in Ocean floor [Plate Tectonic Theory]

(2) – This leads to constant building [creation] and [destruction] of the ocean's floor.

(3) – [Various features] like faults, rifts, Island archipelago, etc. are also result of these movements.

(4) – Features Emerged



Candidates must not write on this margin

Significance of These features

- Mid-Ocean Ridge - shows plate of inter-plate interaction. Important for understanding physiography.
- Guyots & Seamounts - were formation of volcanic eruption. They highlight magma material its density, rising content, etc.
- Slope & Rate of Continent - provides idea & how movements started. i.e. history of origin of plate movements.

⇒ Thus, plate tectonics provides important information about Oceanic Plates & its features which helps in study Oceanography.

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 elements which are found in rare quantities only.

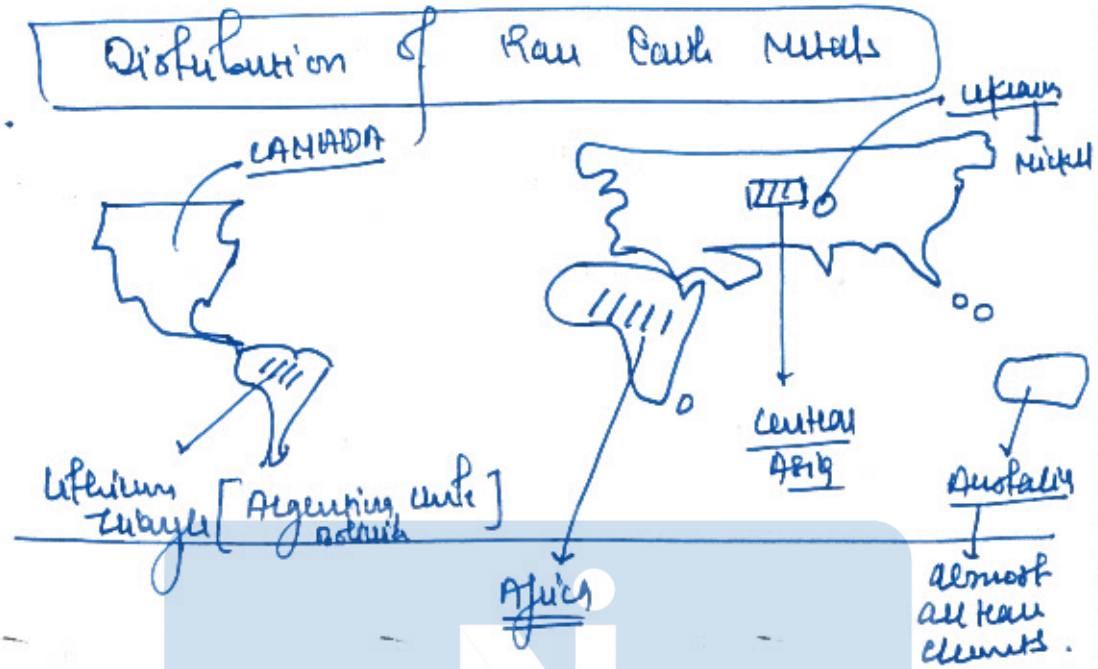
- They are abundant but their distribution is very fragmented.

Distribution is Critical to Global Economy

- They are used in semiconductor Industry
  - e.g. chip production.
- Key to defence Manufacturing.
- They are important for Military research & capabilities.
- They are also important for global Manufacturing & Supply Chains.

Candidates must not write on this margin

Distribution of Rare Earth Metals



- Mostly the concentration of rare in Australia which is rich in reserves of Rare-earth metals.
- Canada, Kazakstan, etc holds high Uranium reserves.
- South American Uranium Thorium holds maximum of rare elements.
- In India - have low low distribution concentrate in Rajasthan & few reserves in South India [Coastal area].

Candidates must not write on this margin

Demand - Used in various industries

Uses like semiconductor, computer & IT hardware, defence manufacturing and Nuclear technology.

Issues - Environmental Impact for their mining

- Threat to ecology & local biodiversity
- Geological Colonialism
  - e.g. China in Africa.
- It can cause landslides & natural hazards.
- They are radioactive also leading to harming employees.
- Deforestation → like in Myanmar for lithium extraction.

⇒ Global Environment Convention needed to stop the abuse of these critical rare-earth-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

Carrying capacity is the resource that area can provide which can sustained Hill Tourism is threating the carrying capacity due to following ~~Region~~ reason

(1) Hill tourism focus on few areas
↳ few centres like Kasauli, etc.

(2) Religious Tourism attract large population.

(3) Improper Infrastructure & unplanned settlement

(4) Plastic waste in large amount.

(5) Unsustainable development
↳ e.g. Joshimath issues

(6) Rapid increase in population.
↳ Malthusian Theory's burden on resources.

Candidates must not write on this margin

(7) Factors like Himalayan Tectonism, Cultural Tourism etc.

Tour may cause multiple Environmental Impacts

(1) Disasters like Uttarakhand floods (2014) and Joshimath land-subsidence.

(2) Degradation to Himalayan Ecology
↳ (a) Deforestation for development
↳ (b) Natural flow of rivers may be diffused.

(3) Threat to Himalayan Biodiversity

(4) High pollution in cities esp. like Shimla - e.g. Recent landslide in Shimla show burden of concentrated in Urban areas.

Candidates must not write on this margin

Effective measures can be Taken

(1) Promote Planned Tourism & Deconcentrate from selective few areas.
↳ e.g. Rajasthan's Rural Tourism in tourism policy.

(2) Environment Impact Assessment (EIA) of tourism infrastructure and hotels.

(3) ~~Ref~~ Promote lifestyle change approach
↳ Zero Plastic [e.g. Himachal Pradesh's Plastic ban]
↳ Environment friendly activities (e.g. LiFE)

(4) PPP model of waste Management.

⇒ ~~In~~ Hilly areas are important for tourism as they provide economic growth but such growth should incorporate climate challenges [Policy of Reuse, Reduce & Recycle].

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

Indian Monsoon is the seasonal reversal of winds, which comes under Primary Surface winds / circulation.

But it is very complex in its origin.

Factors influencing Indian Monsoon

(1) Trade winds & ITCZ - low pressure areas shift which causes Indian monsoon.

(2) Lower Equatorial Current in the ocean

(3) Easterlies Jet Stream - picks up moisture from Indian ocean & strengthens monsoon.

(4) Other factors
- Anthropogenic factors & Climate Change
- Teleconnections
  - El-Nino-La-Nina, Madden Julian Oscillation

Candidates must not write on this margin

Role of oceans in Monsoon

- Heating of ocean ~~over~~ provide low pressure area.
- Temperature has to be high for creation of low pressure area.
- Oceans provide area to pick up moisture from the ocean surface.
- Oceans act as area of ITCZ zone of convergence.
- Impact on ~~Drought~~ Intensity - high ocean temperature means more rainfall

Role of atmospheric factors

(1) Overall temperature provides high temperature that support but uneven distribution of rainfall.
Ex: 'El-Nino' - extreme weather events recently seen.

(2) Easterly Jet Streams - makes the monsoon strong - more rainfall.

Candidates must not write on this margin

(2) Teleconnections
- El-Nino - weakens the monsoon.
- La-Nina - strengthens the monsoon.

(4) Clear atmosphere promotes better evaporation & strengthens the monsoon.

But there are other factors
- Pollution & Climate change - Impacted monsoon rainfalls [IPCC AR-6].
- Ocean Currents & ATMOC
- Topography & Physiography
  - western ghats - more rainfall
  - North-east - Annual heavy rainfall.

⇒ Most of Indian agriculture ~ 50%. depends on rainfall from Monsoon, so proper prediction from IMD becomes paramount.

Candidates must not write on this margin

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 are social cultural beliefs prevalent in the society. Indian society is considered as culturally diverse

How Traditions Impede change

(1) Provide division of Role
- Result in patriarchial division of labour.
- SC/ST in some portions like Manual scavenging.

(2) Tradition are from centuries old religious code
- e.g. (a) Marriage is heterosexual so against same-sex marriage.
- (b) opposition to Triple Talaq legislation.

(3) Traditions on Morality, ignore some rights. e.g. Right to Health [Pregnancy Rights]

Candidates must not write on this margin

State legislation: Enactment against Customary Practices

(1) ~~Equality~~ Gender Equality –

(a) → POSH act – ensures participation of women in labour

(b) → Domestic Violence act :- prohibit dowry, domestic violence, etc.

(c) → Transgender Rights act – gave right to self identification and body for trans women.

(2) Caste Based Equality

→ Civil Rights act – prohibit discrimination

→ Prevention of atrocities against SC/STs

→ prohibit violence against them

(3) Class Equality

→ OBCs Reservation & EWS reservation

(4) Others → Puttaswamy Judgement

→ Constitutional morality over social morality.

Right to life (covid issue).

Candidates must not write on this margin

But there are some apprehensions

(1) Caste discrimination still persists
- (a) Dalit boy beaten to death for drinking water in Rajasthan
- (b) Rape against dalit women is comparatively high [NCRB].

(2) Gender Inequality
- Same Sex → Section 377 still used in some police states → legal right to marriage not given.
- Female → Internal complaint committees not formed under POSH.
- Transgender → Act but only 6,000 registered to date.

⇒ Social issues are manifestation of traditions & culture but only change culture & traditions can't overcome so these actions should be combined.

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

Slums → The residential areas where conditions of living is below standard of basic survival

↳ e.g. Dharavi slum of mumbai.

- Slums are seen as problem.
  - Rehabilitation of dwellers
  - New Development Models
    ↳ e.g. Dharavi Reconstruction Project [worth 16000 cr].
  - Proving basic amenities
    ↳ like water, electricity etc.

But these solutions ignore the fact that slums were result of improper planning & policies

Candidates must not write on this margin

Slums as Symptom of Inefficient Policies

- Symptom of Urban development models.
  - No division of land for residential areas. [e.g. Chandigarh].
  - No city master Plans [e.g. Mumbai].
- Inefficient use of Incentives
  - large migrant population not accomodated.
  - low class sections are not provided with Rental or permanent loans.
    - e.g. Rajiv Awas Yojana under JNNURM.
- Policies not implemented
  - like JNNURM city project is delayed.

Slums due to Socio-Economic Issues

① Culture of Poverty [argument by Oscar Lewis]
- slums are manifestation of culture of poverty.

Candidates must not write on this margin

(2) Discrimination & Exclusion
- to lower caste & class.

(3) working class is usually victim in slum
- e.g. Domestic help, drivers, etc.
- [Jean Dreze's study].

Three strategies should include both

Infrastructure Focus
- Proper housing
  - 2 cr houses under PM Awas Yojna
- Sanitation & WASH
  - Jal Jeevan Mission
  - Swachh Bharat Mission
- education [PM Shri schools].

& Socio-economic issues
- household to women [women empowerment]
- provision for entitlements [PMPDS & e-Shram Portal]
- Inclusion of LGBTIQ.

⇒ Proper education & slum development as mechanism for the future.

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 → The philosophy which believes ~~Big~~ religious as well as secular interests of the two communities are different & at extreme mutually exclusive

↳ e.g. Religious Communalism.

↳ It is based on various socio-economic factors

- Communalism from Economic Deprivation

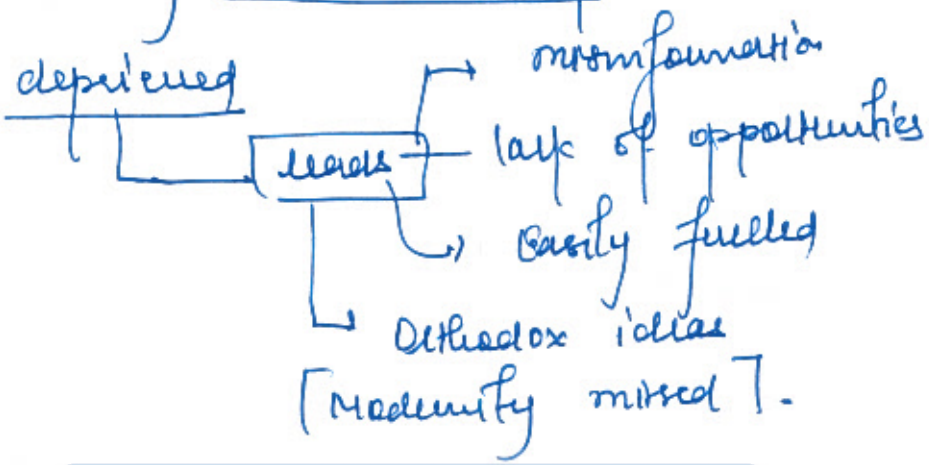
① Feeling of relative deprivation

② Need for promotion of own interests

↳ e.g. During partition, reservation in Political representation.

Candidates must not write on this margin

(3) Usually one community is economically deprived



Communalism from Social Exclusion

(1) Separate Residences

→ segregation pattern are seen

e.g. Metro → Plain areas

↳ Kuppa → Hill areas.

(2) Minority usually living in slums

↳ e.g. Muslim ghettos in Metropolitan cities.

(3) Discrimination leads to exclusion from Representation, public employment, etc.

↳ e.g. Sachar Committee – muslim representation below par.

Candidates must not write on this margin

Communalism from Discontent & Division

(1) Different Cultural & Religious ideas
   - e.g. agreement on UCC.

(2) 'Cultural Chauvinism'
   - Belief that one's culture is superior to others.

(3) Otherization & Exclusion
   - Stereotyping of communities based on beliefs.

⇒ Communalism through divides behind the face of Cultural & Religious factors but actually driven by secular interests promoted by few (Ram Sharan).

Candidates must not write on this margin

Space for Rough Work

NEXT IAS