

NEXT IAS

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(To be filled by candidate)

Code : TC071

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Registration Number : MT23MAC EN224 Date of Examination : 22/08/2023

Exam Centre : Old Rajinder Nagar ☐ Bhopal ☐ Online ☒

Time taken : 3 hours 15 minutes

MTS IGP Batch 2023

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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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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.

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

India is a melting pot of diverse cultures
and these cultures have enriched the Indian
philosophical thought that owes much to north,
South, East & West India.



Northern Indian philosophy owes it to religious
foundations of Buddhism, Jainism & Hinduism

→ Philosophy of Dharma of Ashoka — calls for
"Dhammagesha" (cultural conquest, respect for all
sects)

→ Philosophy of Muktavada: from Jainism —
calls for seeking truth from diverse angles

Southern Indian philosophy from the times of
Sangam age contributed to Indian thought.

(eg) Silappadikaram, philosophy by Tiruvalluvar,
Alvar & Nayanar saints called for meditation,
prayers in search of almighty.

Western India thought contributed by works of
Mirabai (devotee of Krishna), Suradas
of Maharashtra

In Eastern India Shankaradeva brought
monothism, Chaitanya Mahaprabhu advocated
women equality and prayers to connect with God.

The philosophy of both orthodox and
heterodox thoughts (Chauvika etc) contributed
to emergence of diverse philosophies which has
enriched to diverse Indian cultural ethos.

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 society's impulse to social change was partly as a result of colonial rule and partly as a response to colonial rule.

Response to colonial rule — the stimulus

- ① the policy of Colonial Racism implied it was White Man's Burden to civilise the barbaric world. This caused resentment among Indians.
- ② the humiliation of Indians and their socio-religious-cultural beliefs was the major factor for social reform movements.
- ③ the masses needed some cultural roots to cling to to gain confidence & self respect before the political & economic exploitation by British. This was provided by social reform movements.

As Result a Colonial rule - another stimulus

① spread of Modern thought and awareness among Indians contributed to highlight the contrast between European ethos and backward Indian cultural ethos.

② the mobility brought by transportation & communication made "middle class intelligentsia" aware about Renaissance, thought of Voltaire, Locke, Hobbes etc. This enabled the social movements.

The enlightenment phase was result of both factors though it was unintended consequence of British rule - Raja Ram Mohan Roy's Campaign against Sati, Jawahar Chandra Vidyasagar's against widow Remarriage, Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay's against caste discrimination are prominent examples.

No section could remain untouched by ideas of Rationalism, Humanism, Scientism, Secularism in 19th century India.

Q.3

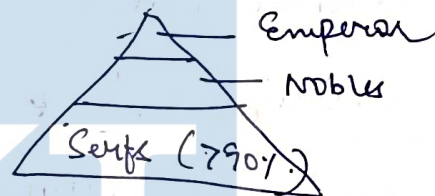
रूसी क्रांति को प्रभावित करने वाले कारक कौन-कौन से हैं तथा इस क्रांति के क्या-क्या परिणाम हैं ? भारतीय राष्ट्रीय आंदोलन पर इसके प्रभाव की विवेचना कीजिए।
(150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

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

The Russian Revolution (1917) was a landmark event in Modern History development.

factors causing Russian Revolution:

(a) feudalistic society
↓
brought social & income inequality



(b) political: the inefficiency of rulers caused fiscal inefficiency and caused misery of masses.

(c) economic: lowest (80-90%) strata contributed most of taxes while the nobles contributed very less.

(d) the misery caused by war — Japanese Russian War (1905), World War I (1914-18) caused inflation, rusts — it was the spark that resulted in removal of Czar & Mensheviks.

Consequences of Revolution :

- (a) 1st Communist International Conference in 1920, to spread ideas of Communism throughout the world.
- (b) The rule of proletarian in USSR. - reducing taxes
- (c) it put emphasis on course of Industrialisation and planned economy model

Influence on Indian National movement

- (a) led to formation of Communist party of India in 1925 by M.N. Roy
- (b) new trend of thoughts like Socialism in Congress, taking up causes of workers, peasants in National freedom struggle.
- (c) it influenced Militant Nationalism in India
(eg) Kakori robbery, Peshawar, Kempani conspiracy
- (d) a model of economic development for Independent India.

Russian Revolution set the clear path for Indian leaders for post Independent India

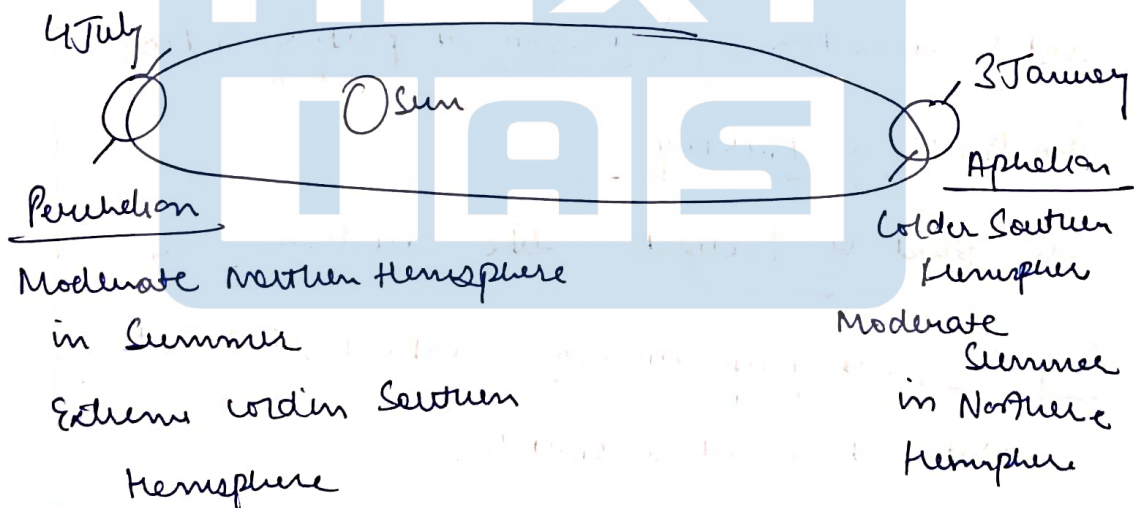
- Q.4 पृथ्वी की सतह पर तापमान के असमान वितरण के लिए उत्तरदायी विभिन्न कारकों की चर्चा कीजिए।
(150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

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

The tilt of earth's axis by $23\frac{1}{2}^\circ$
is the reason for uneven temperature distribution
along the various latitudes on Earth.

Various factors include:

(a) distance of Earth & Sun



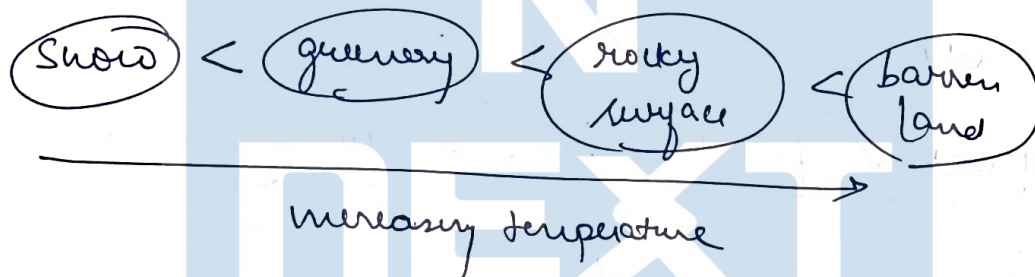
(b) presence of water bodies specific heat influence

the distribution of temperature.

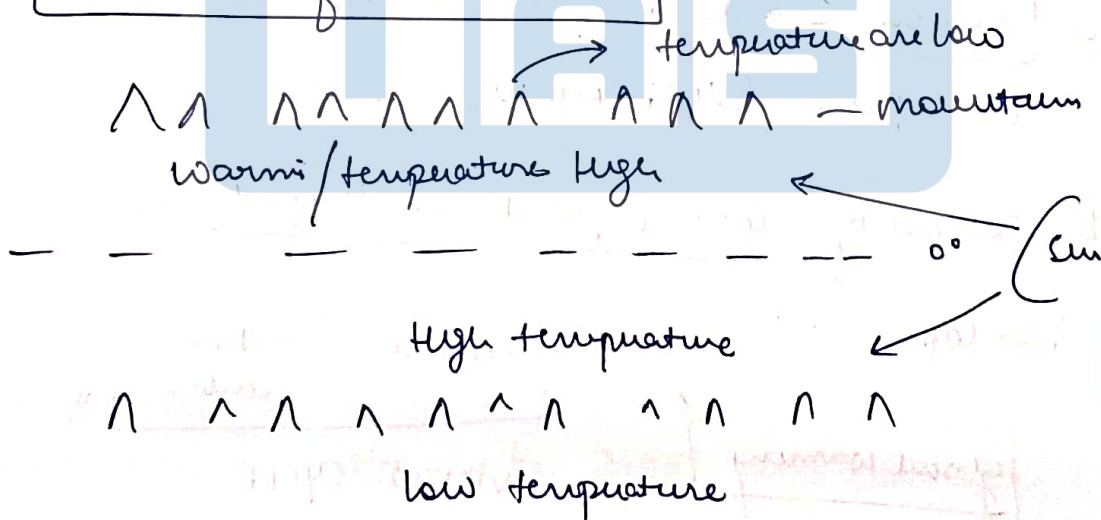


(c) albedo factor : The presence of ice caps, desert, glaciers reduce the warmness of surface due to reflection of incoming solar shortwave insolation

(d) type of surfaces Heat distribution influenced by :



(e) inclination of mountains



The heat budget is on earth is later controlled by wind & ocean currents that redistributes the temperature on earth

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

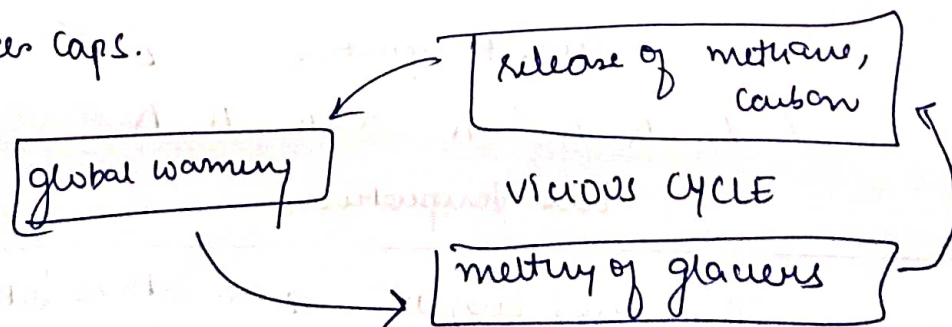
The Arctic is melting at rate twice than other glaciers, which is termed as Arctic Amplification. It has serious implication for the world.

Implications for Ecosystem & Human Society

Negative Implications

(a) Rise in Sea level as seen in northern hemisphere (UNEP Report)

(b) Release of carbon, methane trapped in ice caps.



(c) the release of ancient family of viruses causing more pandemics in future.

Positive Effects

- (a) clearance of land — for mineral extraction
- (eg) Polymetallic nodules, oil, gas and agriculture
- and human expansion in northern hemisphere
- (b) new navigation routes (eg) Ireland to China
- time reduction by at least 2 weeks due to
new routes through Arctic

Measures needed:

Short term → increasing albedo through spraying
of chemicals on clouds to reflect sun
rays, carbon capture & storage technology.

Long term — methane reduction by 740% by 2030,
peat emission attained by 2025 and reduction
of fossil fuels & adoption of green sources like
solar, nuclear energy etc.

Through long term measures, glaciers
can be saved & Paris Accord ^{target} can be achieved

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

P.T. Kurien is credited for White Revolution in western India that has increased per capita availability of milk more than 400gm (more than world average).

In western part of India — success came by creation of Anand Milk Union Limited (AMUL).

Factors for regional success:

(a) already presence of livestock farmers and cattle in rural areas during arid & semi arid climate

(b) the development of "National Dairy Development Board" that gave handholding to create efficient supply chain.

- (c) government support through subsidies
- (eg) livestock insurance, creation of
dairy processing plants, refrigeration etc
- (d) presence of business acumen - as Gujarat has historically been an entrepreneurial state.
- (e) Poverty & unemployment empowered workers to find more avenues that was provided by dairy farming
- (f) Centre - State coordination
- Model for Rest of India - AMUL was replicated in other states like Nandini in Karnataka, Vita Dairy in northern India.
- Similarly, creation of such Farmer Producer organisations (FPOs) can boost agriculture, fisheries & horticulture sectors in India - (Recommendation of Dalwai Committee)

Q.7

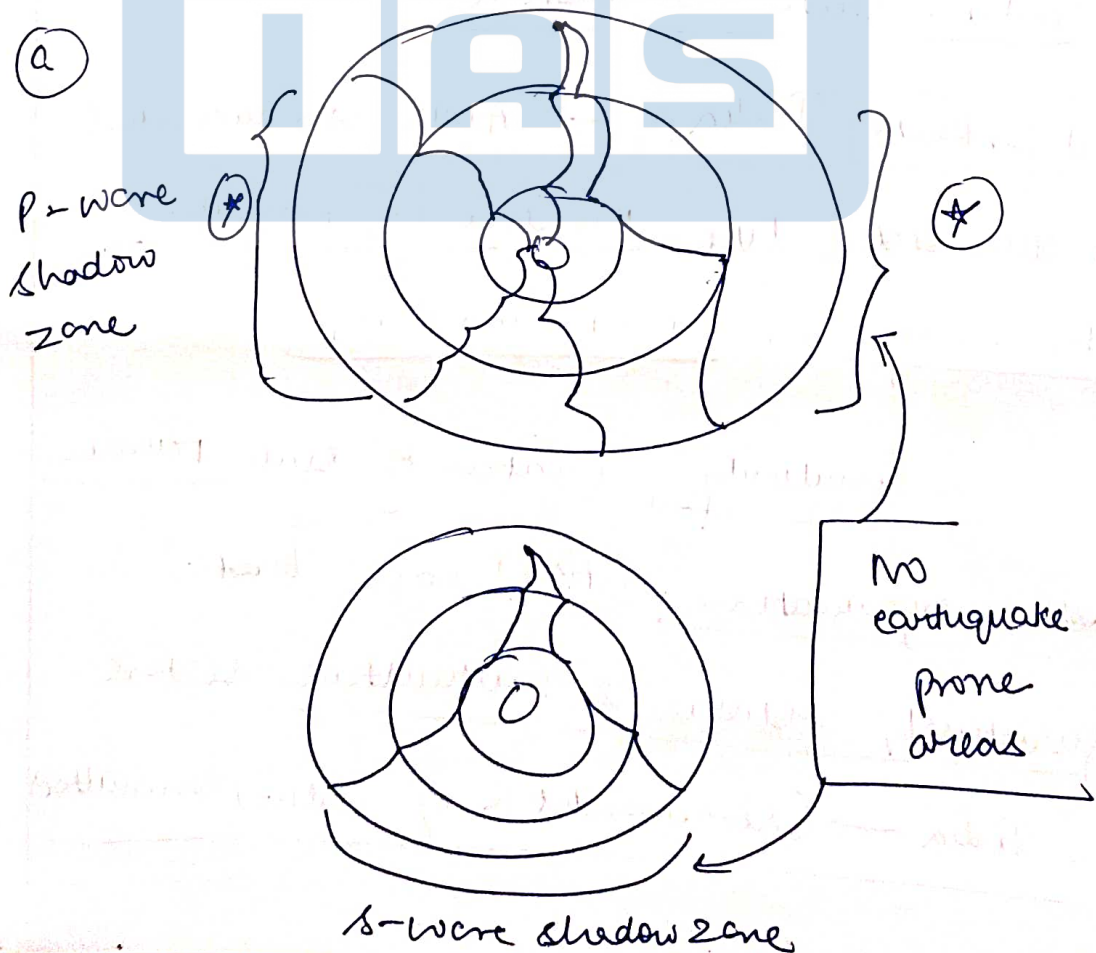
पृथ्वी की आंतरिक संरचना की हमारी समझ में भूकंपीय अनुसंधान किस हद तक योगदान करता है? इसके महत्व का विस्तार से विश्लेषण कीजिए। (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

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

Study of Seismology deals with study of seismic waves which are created when pressure on earth's elements goes beyond its elastic limits.

Seismic Investigation & Earth's study

Through study of P-waves & S-waves

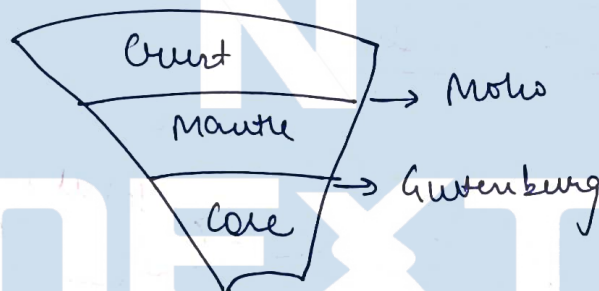


(b) They help us understand internal structure

(c) the state of Mantle, Core

(eg) Mantle — solid
outer core — liquid
inner core — solid.

(ii) discontinuities within layers



(c) enables us to understand earthquakes &
related phenomena and related geological
processes.

The recent finding of "Solid Metallic
Ball" inside in Inner core has been aided
by Seismology.

Thus, seismic investigations not
only helps study of earth's interior but also
aids disaster risk reduction & resilience.

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.

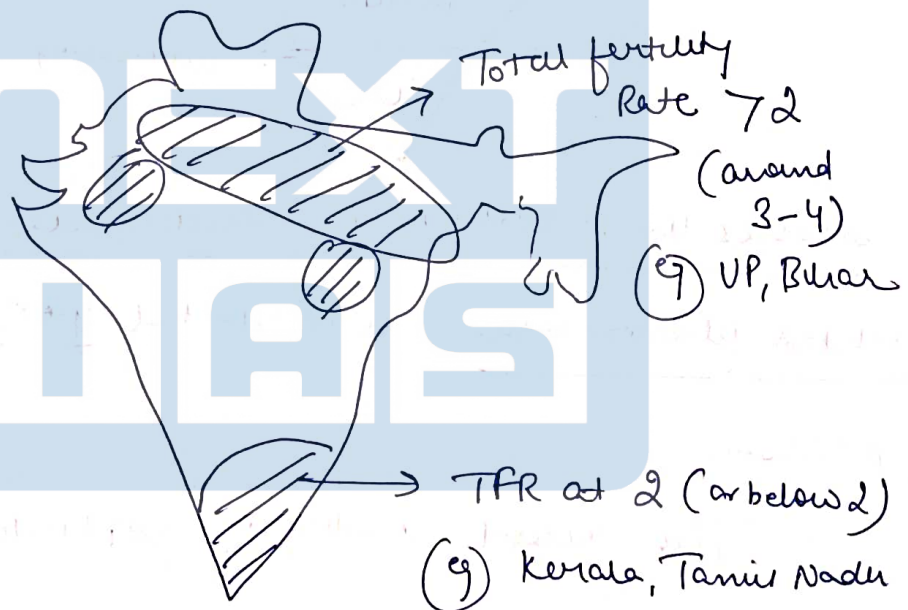
(Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks

Demography deals with study of

Age group composition, gender study,

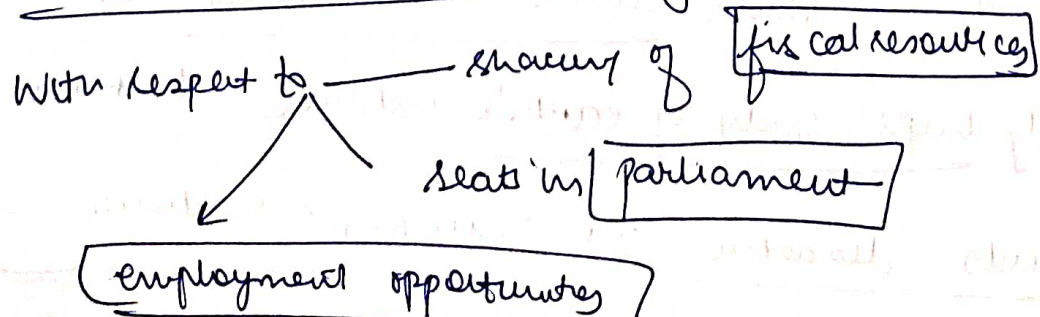
trend & growth of population.

Trends across India



Double Edged sword - How?

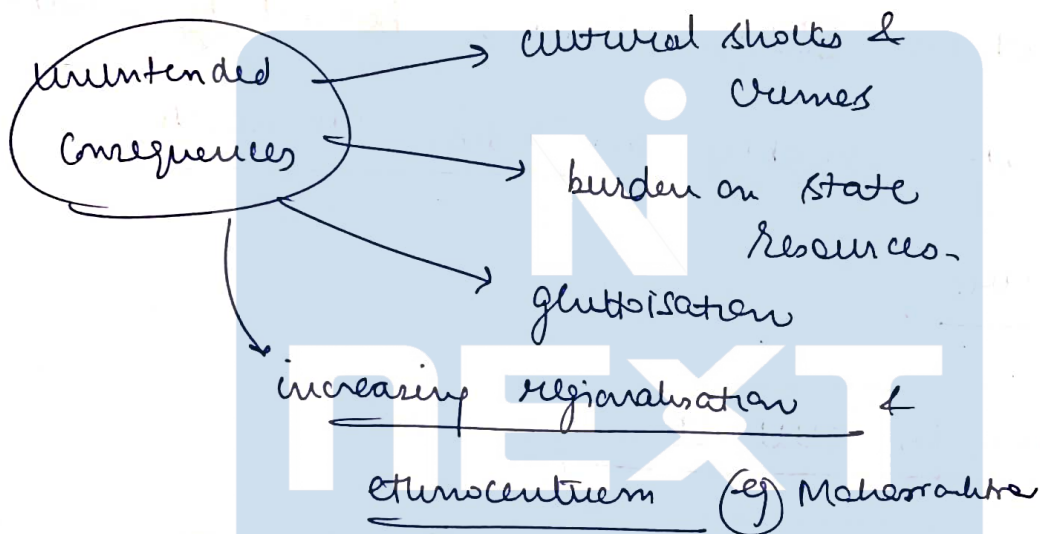
(a) It creates imbalance among states



(b) Loss of population results in loss of culture

(c) few citizens left of Ao tribe in Andamans.

(c) disturbed migration from Northern States
to Southern States



Positive Effects

(a) creates integration of Indian society through migration & increase tolerance. Also ensures women employment & reduction in caste inequality through ^{social} mobility.

(b) increasing integration of regional economies

The negative effects outweigh the positives.

Thus, northern Indian states must ensure healthy family planning & take long term vision.

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

Culture ^{diversity} reflects the diverse
ethnic, linguistic, religious elements
present in India which is bound by thread
of unity making an Indian composite
culture.

Factors for cultural unity:-

(a) tolerant society and values — always
welcomed and the generation of new
thoughts and new immigrants

(eg) Bhakti philosophy, Sufism, settling of
invaders like Gujars, Shakas etc in
India.

(b) Value of brotherhood imbibed in all
religious texts and shared prosperity

(c) Zakat in Islam, Langurim Sikhism

helps develop bonding and unity.

(c) mobility from north-south-east &
west allowed enculturation of names
that gave sense of unity to masses.

(d) socio-reform movements advocated
religious fusion & universalism : "All
"religions are true" and Allah, Christ, Rama
are names of one God.

(e) shared celebration of festivals and policy of
secularism & fraternity of Preamble of our
Constitution.

However, the threats of Regionalism,
Communalism can hamper the unity in India
for petty political gains.

Thrust moral education and
value based teaching of our rich cultural heritage
holds key to our unity of India.

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 a complex exogamous

Caste remains one of the markers of individual & group identity that defines role allocation & social status among masses.



The Constitution of free India abolishes untouchability and promotes equality before law (Article 17 & 14)

and this has enabled weakening of caste identities in public & private spheres.

(eg) SC & ST Act 1989 — penalises caste based stigmatisation and discrimination.

This has made, public sphere more accessible and inclusive.

However, in private spheres, there is still an existent hold of caste. (eg)

Matrimonial websites has caste based profiles.

The SARI Survey (2016) shows that more than 90% of youth prefer same caste marriage.

further, caste based association promotes regotism & fanaticism and disallow social mobility among diverse castes. (eg) Varshya, Kshatriya, Brahmin associations etc.

Conversely, public spheres also depicts caste based allocation of work. (eg) Manual Scavenging still prevalent in India, stigmatisation of intercaste married couple.

As per Dr. Ambedkar, unless there is intermixture of blood based relations among castes, the menace of caste based discrimination shall not go.

To remove the ill effects government has schemes like Dr. Ambedkar Scheme for Social Intergration (Monetary incentive for intercaste Marriage)

- 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 nascent democracy of India

faced several external threats post 1947 like

↳ Indo-Pak wars (1948, 1965, 1971, 1999)

↳ Indo-China war (1962)

↳ indirect wars (eg - cold war pressure, Ukraine-Russia war pressure)

Causes of Indo-Pak wars

① Religious — idea of creation of Islamic

nation forced Pakistan to capture Kashmir

this led to wars of 1948 & 1965, 1971, 1999

② Deep State — lack of democracy in Pakistan.

gave Military the spcnyth and it used

war against India to deflect the domestic

tensions

(c) non-state actors — the policy of "bleeding India through thousand cuts" using

state sponsored terrorism (support to Jem, LeT etc)

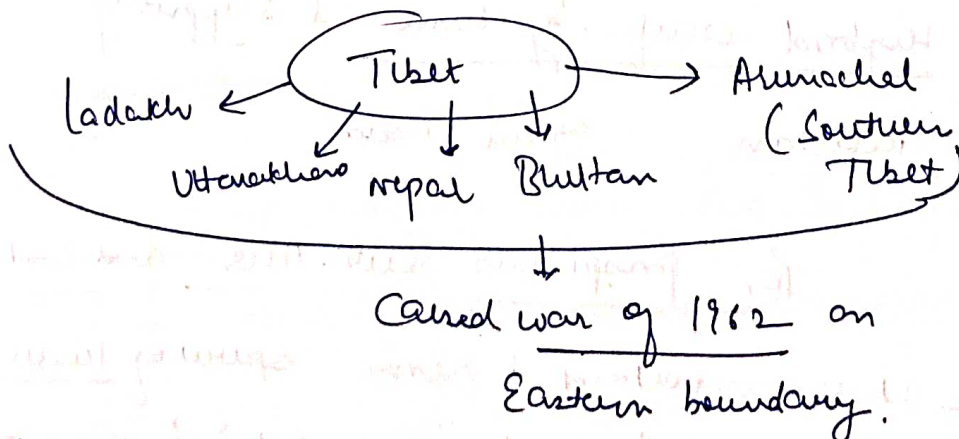
caused the wars.

(d) the civil unrest in East Bengal caused India to go to war to protect its borders from illegal immigration and terrorism.

Causes of Indo-China war

(a) giving shelter to 14th Dalai Lama to who fled Tibet from persecution of PLA.

(b) Issue of "5 finger policy of Mao" : Tibet as the palm & Indian states as its fingers :



(c) the non-demarcated borders and imaginary lines — Johnson line, McMahon line caused confusion

Impact on bilateral relationsIndo-Pak Relations

- (a) constant tensions resulted in:
- ① reduced trade and commerce
 - ① tensions in Indus water treaty (1960)
 - ① communal conflicts
 - ① tensions / insurgency in Jammu & Kashmir
- (b) political relations ^{were} impacted and bilateral & multilateral platform were paralysed. (e.g) SAARC.

Indo-China relations

- (a) distrust in relationships
- (b) weaponisation of Brahmaputra water by China
- (c) Hybrid warfare by China & supporting Pakistan against India

For prosperous South Asia and East Asia it is important to revive spirit of "Indo-Chinese Bhai Bhai" and "Indo-Pak" brotherhood

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 अंग्रेजों के लिए प्लासी की तुलना में बक्सर का युद्ध अधिक महत्वपूर्ण 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 Plassey (1757) & Buxar (1764) were landmarks that consolidated British power in Indian subcontinent.

Series of Events:

(a) Siraj-ud-Daula was defeated by - treachery of Mir Jafar, Mirchand, Jagoh Shaha etc which caused fall of Bengal in British Hands

(b) Mir Jafar — placed as Nawab of Bengal and duty concessions were taken to increase British trade.

(c) Mir Asim replaced Jafar and he shifted capital to Munger and curbed corruption done by British by Dastak system which caused resentment among British.

(a) the Triple Alliance

Shah Alam II
(Emperor)

Shah Shuja
(Nawab of
Awadh)

Mir Jafar
(Nawab of
Bengal)

↓
defeated by Hector Munro at Buxar
in 1764.

Importance of Battle of Buxar

It was important than Plassey due to reasons like:

(a) It defeated combined army of Mughal
Emperor and Nawabs of Awadh & Bengal

This raised status of British in India.

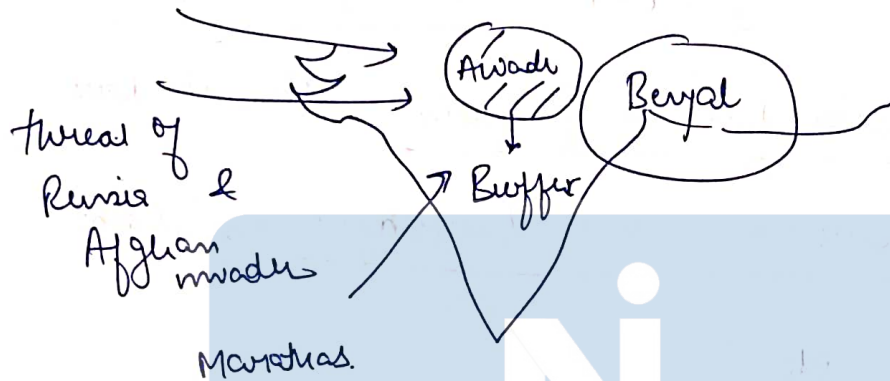
(b) Alakhnand Treaty gave major concessions:

(1) Dewan right in Bengal, Bihar & Odisha
from Nawab of Bengal

(2) Nizamat function from Mughal Emperor

Thus it facilitated Authority without responsibility
in Bengal

- (c) created conditions for Policy of Ring fence and later Subsidiary alliance. It created Awadh as a buffer.



- (d) Dual System was introduced and made British "economic drain policy" successful.
- (e) the Plassey battle only gave some political influence but Buxar battle gave entire political authority without responsibility.
- (f) the Mughal emperor thus awadh became pensioners of British & "rubber stamp" rulers.

Thus Plassey Battle of Buxar (1764) can be said that it laid true foundation of British Imperialism in India.

- 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 holds a place of prominence
in literary history of India. The Sanskrit
is also source of many languages in India
eg.) Hindi etc.

Sanskrit literature

① Right from vedic ages and compilation of
Vedas, Vedanta, Upanishads in post
Mauryan age depicts the rich cultural
history of Indian philosophical thought

② the works of Chanakya "Arthashastra"
depicts the administrative elements
needed for governance — also in Sanskrit
language.

③ During the Gupta age the -Nankatnas took the Sanskrit literature at its zenith which made Gupta age as the "golden age" in ancient India.

④ The works of Kalidas — "Vikramorvasiya, "Meghadootam", etc depicted the politics — religious — cultural aspects during Gupta period.

⑤ The works of Harishena and works ~~are~~ attributed during age of Kanishka also depicts the rich ~~to~~ culture & religious practices during that time.

⑥ During the age of Cholas, Vijayanagar empire — several works were also compiled in Sanskrit.

⑦ The Hybrid literature during Mahayana Buddhism phase — used Sanskrit

and path for propagation of Buddhist ideals.

⑤ The freedom struggle also reawakened mauses from slumber by highlighting such the Sanskrit literature and the ideals

it preached in ancient times (eg)

Vivekananda's adherence to Vedanta,

Dr. B. R. Ambedkar's adherence to Vedas.

Thus, Sanskrit literature is the storehouse of rich Indian ancient

history and in some states like Uttarakhand it is still remains one of the official languages

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 महत्व 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.

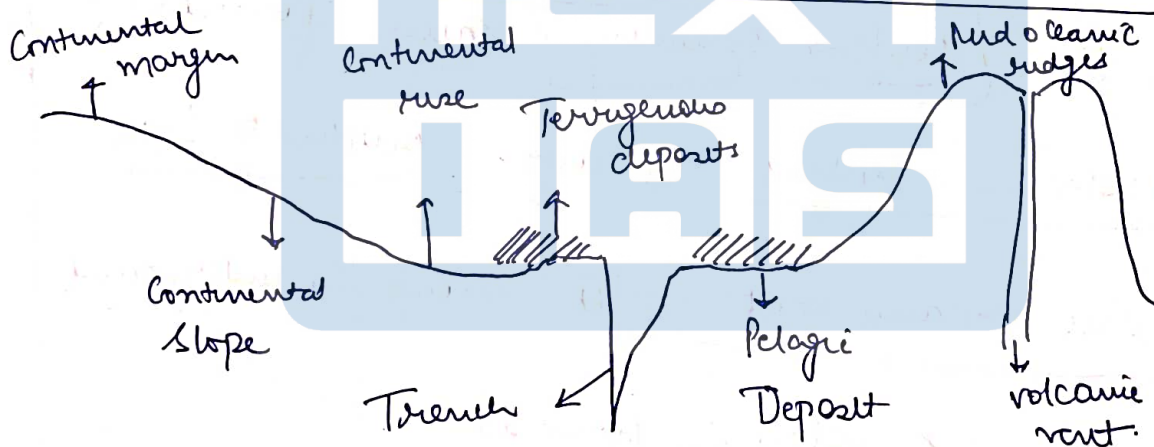
(Answer in 250 words) 15 Marks

The study of Oceanography gives

insight about oceanic landforms & processes

influenced by geological processes like Plate tectonic Theory

Oceanic floor



features:

① Continental margin, slope & rise reflects

the geological process caused by plate

Tectonics. It serves breeding ground for

Manfroes, fishes, turtles etc

(b) Terrigenous & Pelagic deposits gives idea of rock & rock particles and fossils remains respectively.

(c) The trenches formed through Subduction plate boundary processes gives idea of destruction of plate boundary by continental - oceanic plate convergence (eg) Mariana trench

(d) the seafloor spreading causes formation of mid-oceanic ridges through outflow of lava from volcanic vent. It shows the underground

structure & volcanic processes

(e) volcanic eruption in Tonga (underwater), Deepum Rydes in Atlantic etc.

Significance:

(a) It helps in understanding the oceanic structure and give insights about

formation of new structures through
catastrophic forces like earthquake etc

(b) the underwater life of flora & fauna
is impacted by geological occurrences.

(c) the study gives more over to explore &
extract the resources like polymetallic
nodules, oceanic thermal energy.

(d) the study of oceanic currents is facilitated
by ocean floor study. (e) the working of
thermohaline circulation and its reversal
is greatly understood by its study.

(e) it may give insight about future past
geological formations & enrich our study of
evolution of life forms & earth.

Oceanography as a study enriches our
multidisciplinary study of climate & earth.

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

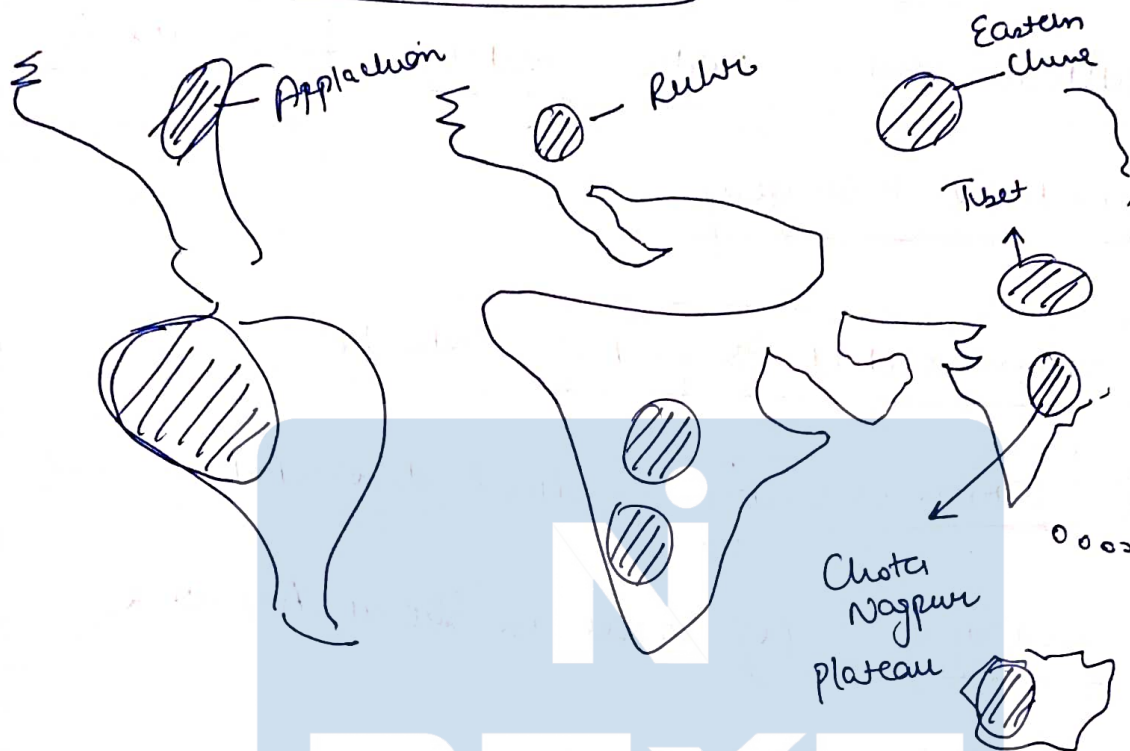
With the growing demand for rare earth elements, their distribution has become a critical aspect of the global economy. Discuss the distribution of rare earth elements across the world, their uses, and the environmental impact of their extraction. (Answer in 250 words) 15 Marks

The rush towards securing rare earth metals for technological developments like Robotics, AI etc have increased importance of rare earth elements.

Reason of growing demand:

- (a) sophisticated technology like semiconductors, require rare earth metals.
- (b) technological developments and urge for climate resilient infrastructure and green technology → caused the rush toward rare elements.
- (c) possession of rare elements gives significant geo-economic & geo-political advantage

Distribution of rare elements



Jadu holds 5th largest deposits of rare elements
and the elements include Vanadium, Cerium
etc. among others.

Uses of Rare Earth Elements

- (a) Technological uses — from our smartphones to Chandrayaan 3.0 all uses rare earth metals.
(eg) in semiconductors.
- (b) Smart technologies — (eg) solar panels, modules, wind turbines, Nuclear reactors all use rare metals.

(c) Healthcare — the nanotechnology utilises rare - earth metals for precision in operations & surgery.

Environmental Impact of Extraction

- (a) Carbon emission due to deforestation and quarrying. (eg) as seen in Brazil, Argentina.
- (b) Loss of biodiversity — (eg) The extinction of Bramble Cay Melomys in Australia due to resource exploitation.
- (c) Human displacement — especially indigenous people. (eg) in Red corridor districts in India.

There is a need for sustainable extraction and restoration of mines & areas to that Carbon emissions can be used minimised and biodiversity can be preserved in line with UN CBD Convention.

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

The Toshmote land subsidence highlights the unsustainable tourism in practice in India and around world.

factors for unsustainable tourism & env. deterioration

(a) developmental impetus to open up Resorts, Hotels etc without significant environmental impact assessment

(b) the focus on tourism for employment generation and development of hilly states like Uttarakhand, Jharkhand Pradesh etc is also causing unsustainable practices.

(c) unhealthy consumerism and modern standards of Hospitality → leading to excess ground water extraction, waste generation and

excess resource exploitation in fully regions.

- (a) to Expand the tourist hotspots — the mountain & rock cutting through ^{of} technology, deforestation and clearance of grasslands ^{is} also causing environmental havoc.

Potential Impacts of phenomenon

- (a) Land subsidence occurrence may become common (eg) as seen in Pithoragarh also in Uttarakhand.
- (b) monsoon flooding can also cause havoc
- (c) Himachal Pradesh floods in 2023
- (c) Cause displacement of people especially tribals. (eg) Backwardals, Gujjars in Jammu & Kashmir
- (d) Carbon emission future causing more global warming

- (e) reduced carbon sequestration capacity of ecosystem
- (f) instability in land and permissible earthquakes & avalanches.

Measures needed:-

- (a) Chopra Committee suggested for reduced & wise development of hydro projects in Hilly regions for environment protection.
- (b) Gadgil panel suggestion of declared areas across Hilly region as Ecological sensitive zones and regulation of plantation crops and developmental works.
- (c) community involvement & screening of projects of development by Gram Sabha.
- (d) avoid plastics as done in Bhutan and promote sustainable tourism.

The Eco-Tourism which is pro-people & pro-plant would make tourism more eco-friendly.

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

The above average rainfall in 2023

climatic monsoon and breaks in monsoon

highlights the complexity of monsoon in India

Monsoon is seasonal reversal of winds

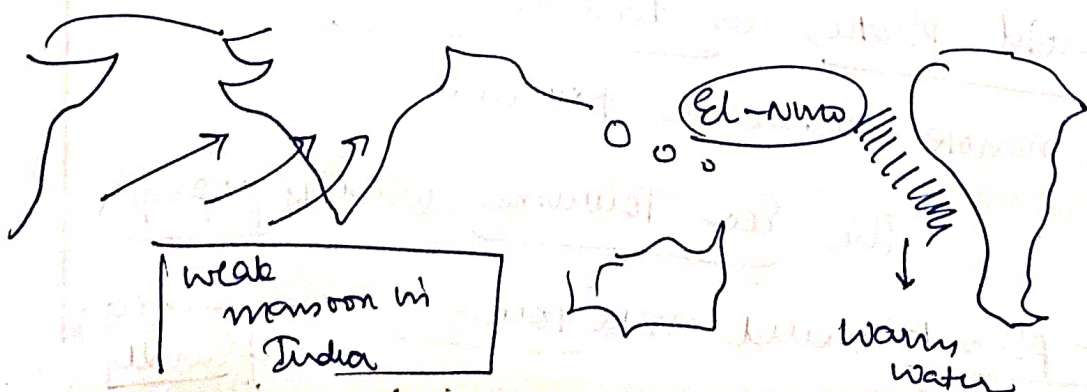
causing more than 80% rainfall in India

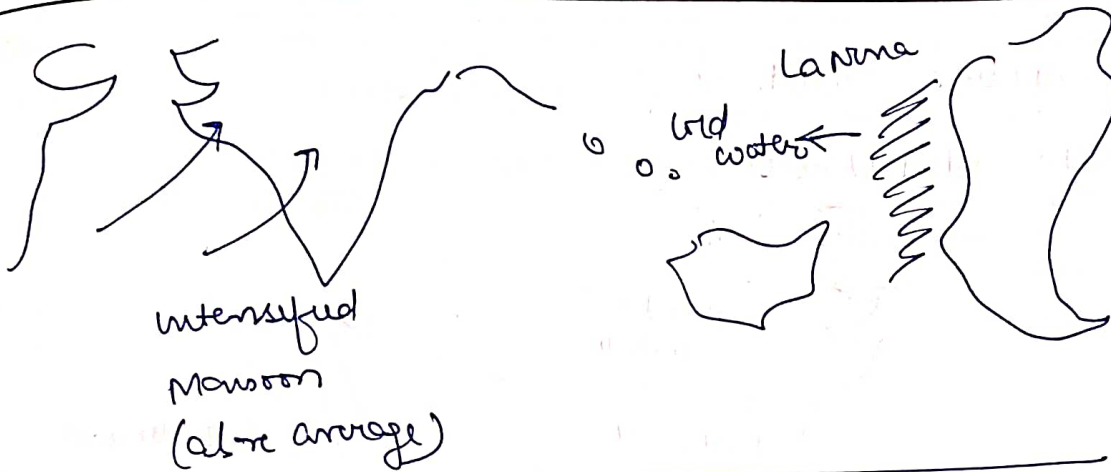
during June to September and November - December (intermonsoon phase).

Role of oceanic factors:

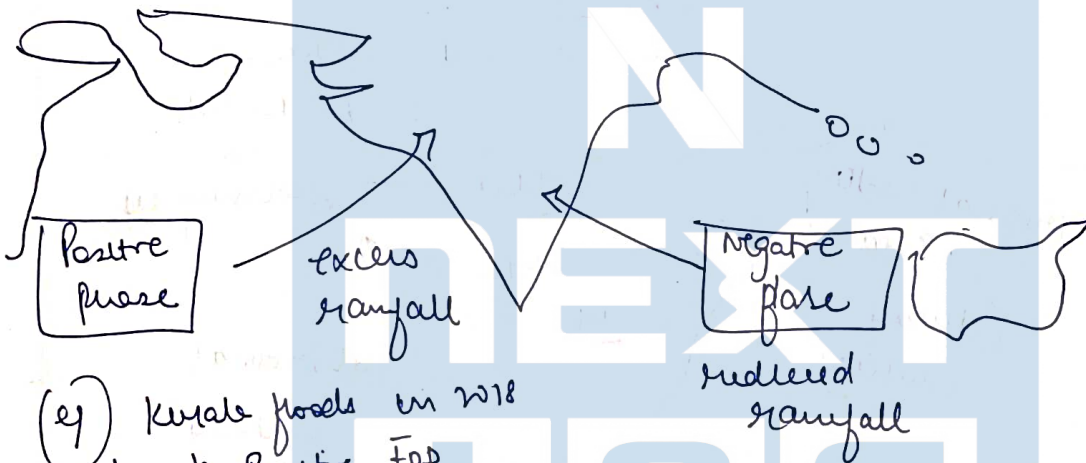
(a) the occurrence of El-Nino & La-Nina

conditions impact the monsoon in India





(b) The ~~positive~~ Indian ocean dipole phenomenon

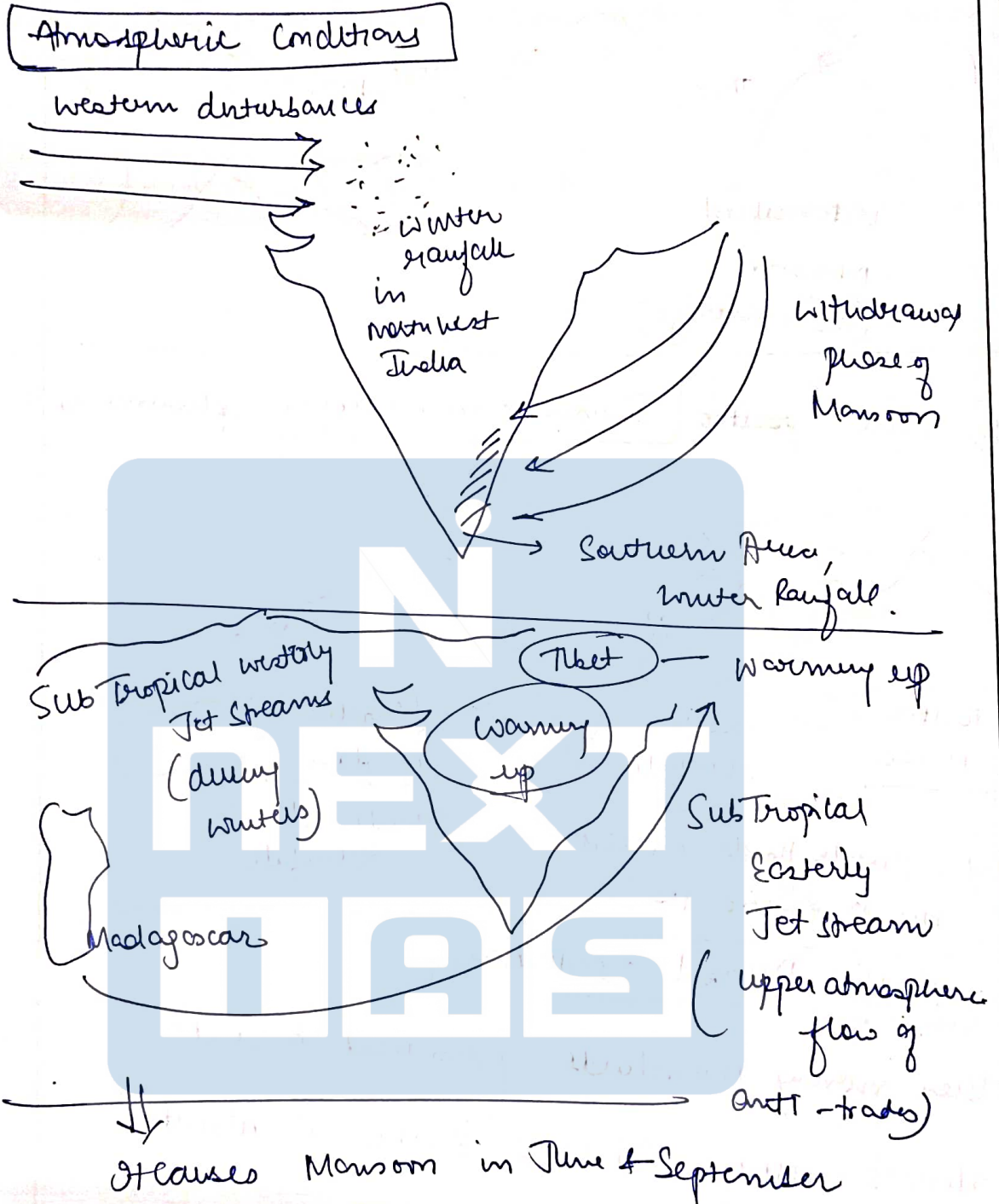


(c) Kerala floods in 2018
due to Positive IOD.

(c) Pacific Decadal Oscillation

they move rainclouds from west to East
along the belt of Indian-Pacific & Atlantic
ocean

The floods of 2018 & 2019, locust attack in 2020
was caused by strong Pacific Decadal Oscillation
amplified by positive Indian ocean dipole



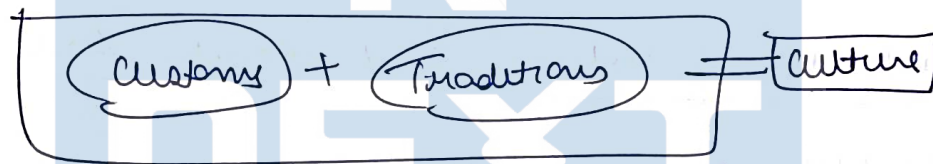
The complexity of Monsoon requires strengthening of "ensemble model" of prediction with use of supercomputers (bratyush) along with Artificial Intelligence.

Q.18

हमारे समाज में परंपराएँ परिवर्तन को क्यों बाधित करती हैं? प्राचीन रीति-रिवाजों 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 practices & value
norms passed down from generation to generation
and are preserved through behavioural norms
of interaction and living.



Traditions & change

① Traditions are malleable and reflect the morality that a group practices and which gives an identity to an individual within a community. Thus, they are ^{less} prone to change.

(eg) Deepavali - lighting of candles
imply that ~~we~~ we lighten up the path
in the ^{dark} sky to show the path of Heaven to
our ancestors.

② Traditions set social norms of cultural interactions and any violation is seen as infraction and reult. (eg) Honour killing for inter-caste marriages in Haryana, UP, Rajasthan

③ Traditions provide social stability. (eg) caste based roles in rural areas preserves the allocation of roles and provides some sort of stability.

④ Change resistance among humans. As Paul Appleby, says, "The challenge is not to adopt the NEW but to dismantle the OLD".

⑤ preserves the morality

Positive
dimension

(eg) touching feet of old is sign of respect

Negative
dimension

(eg) purdah system

Social legislations are instruments of creating desirable changes in society and paving way for constitutional morality based on equality, liberty, fraternity etc.

① SC & ST (Prevention of atrocities) Act 1989, Dowry (Prevention Act) they sought to change old age tradition of casteism & women inequality.

② However, social legislation can at best act as deterrence and external reinforcement and has less scope for moral reinforcement.

As Dr. Ambedkar says, "no law can be effective as if the progressive ideals are adopted and negative values are answered by the society".

Thus though progressive legislations, bureaucracy reforms, educational values and strict implementation negative aspects of traditions can be change for a just & fair social order.

- 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 are natural outgrowth of urbanisation in India that results in increasing economic dependency among individuals and facilitates migration of people more often poor & vulnerable who reside in slums.

Slums not a problem

(a) they are a facilitator of economic progress in urban areas that ensures job allocation and provides convenience.

(eg) Hawkers selling vegetables, domestic workers provides convenience.

(b) ~~they put~~ people from slums fill mostly the blue collar jobs, that aids the MSMEs and industrialisation

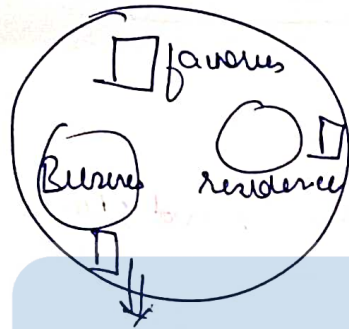
However, the consequences of slums expansion results into,

- (a) increased pressure on state resources
- (b) environmental degradation
- (c) spread of contagious diseases as slums are unhygienic areas
- (d) may result in social crimes like drug peddling due to ghettoisation & poverty.

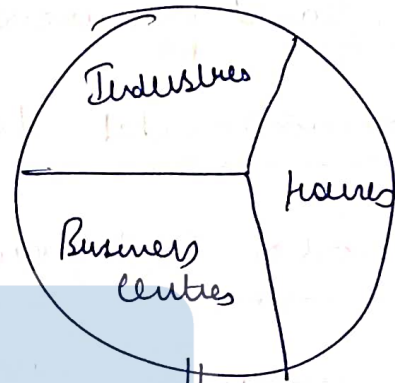
Real Reason of Urbanisation Slum Expansion

- (a) Rural distress eg) low production & revenue in agriculture, less avenues for jobs.
 - (b) Haphazard urban infrastructure development that does not take into account residential aspect of blue collar workers and poor migrants. (eg) lack of rental accommodations affordable.
- lack of land regulation in urban areas.

(c) lopsided planning : mixed land usage in Indian cities



no clear cut
compartmentalisation



western model

(d) Lack of low-economic understanding in other states. (eg) poverty in Odisha, Thailand causing migration, agricultural distress causing Bihar migrants & come in Punjab etc

Measures needed

- (1) 2nd Urban Commission to ensure sustainable & planned urbanisation
- (2) empower local bodies as suggested by Joshi Judge Adhivaksha Committee
- (3) better centre-state & state-state coordination

Through comprehensive actions SDG 11 can be achieved by 2030.

2.20

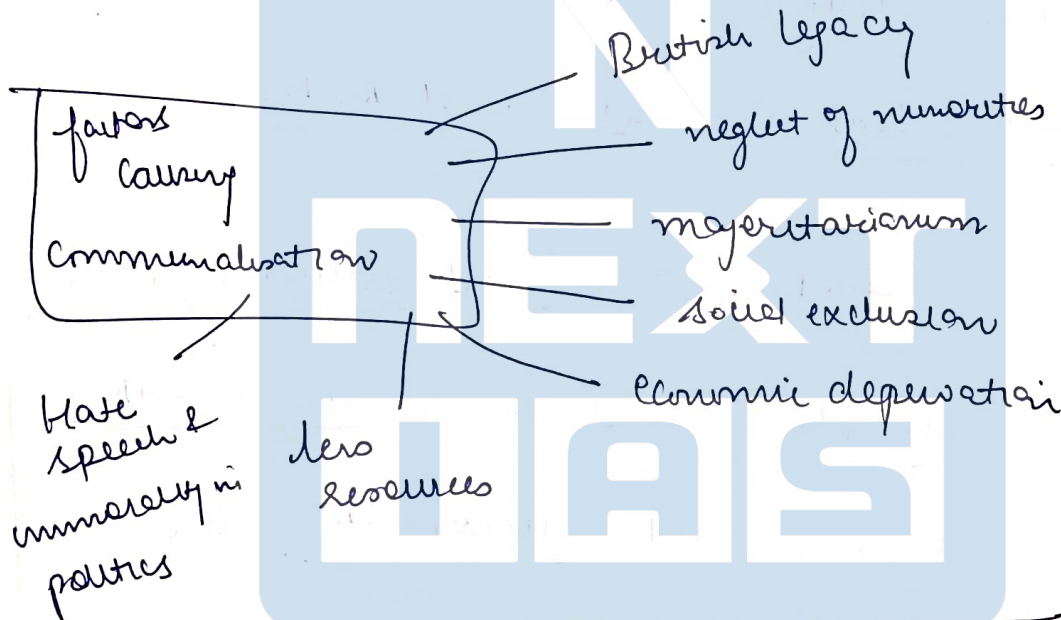
साम्प्रदायिकता आर्थिक अभाव से बल प्राप्त करती है, और सामाजिक बहिष्कार के वातावरण में फलती-फूलती है, जिससे असंतोष और विभाजन के लिए उर्वर भूमि तैयार होती है। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

(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 is usage of Religious
identity and exploitative weakness in Communal
fabric of society for political gains.



The economic deprivation becomes the foundation
of communalism as the fight for
access to resources like — employment
opportunities, access to government schemes,
and income & inequality and backwardness
in education & health well indices etc

NEXT IAS

Candidate
write on t

The economic disparity is visible and causes resentment among the "Have nots" which gives ~~and over~~ the political class to channel the economic grievances for political gains.

(c) The relative deprivation of Muslims during freedom struggle was utilised by British through Muslim League & separate electorates

further, the social exclusion from community places and access to civil amenities causes division and discontent. The

exclusionary effect causes the development of "he versus They" attitude and it creates frictions in social harmony.

Moreover, the political neglect also creates & compounds the existing the economic deprivation and social exclusion

which further creates breeding ground for communal forces to regroup & grow.

Thus, tackling communalism requires all-round strategy. For instance :

- (a) Inter-mingling through joint celebration of festivals (eg) Eid, Diwali, Pongal etc
- (b) creating dialogues (eg) Kashi Sangam.
- (c) reducing deprivation (eg) tourist reservation to Muslims & Christians who are Dalits.
- (d) political hate speeches can be countered through election Commission, Supreme Court & civil society mobilisation.
- (e) effective implementation of action related schemes like PM-VIKAS, Usthaad etc

The society gains strength from its people and Secularism and fraternity are like glue that can counter communalism.

NEXT IAS

Pg 51

Space for Rough Work

Candidates must not
write on this margin

