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Code : TC071

Name of Candidate : Paras Garg

Roll No. : 0861073

Registration Number : MT23MACEN226 **Date of Examination :** 10/08/2023

Exam Centre : Old Rajinder Nagar ☐ Bhopal ☐ Online ☑

MTS IGP Batch 2023

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.....

SUBJECT/PAPER
GENERAL STUDIES

Invigilator's Sign. : .....

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Evaluator Code :

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

Signature

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6. Handover your QCA Booklet personally to the invigilator before leaving the examination hall.

Next IAS ID: MT23MAGEN320, TC071, 10-08-2023 11:02 PM

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

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India has a rich philosophical heritage with different areas, time periods, religions and scholars contributing to it.

North India's contribution in Indian philosophical thought :–

1) Contribution of Vedic literature

(i) Philosophy of Upanishads :–

eg Satyamev Jayate, Non-violence,

(ii) Ramayna & Mahabharata (Bhagvad Gita)

→ Duty is supreme.

→ Importance of one's word and committment.

2) Yoga – by Patanjali

– focused on unification of Atman and Brahman by meditation.

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3) Nyaya by Gautama
   → Importance of logic and reasoning to ensure justice.

4) Purva Mimansa
   → Relation between Atman & Brahman.

5) Buddhism → Abhidhamma pitaka.
   → Non-violence, Right conduct, Middle path.

6) Jainism → Non possession, no stealing, non-violence.
   → Each particle has soul in it.

South India's role :-

1) Vaisheshika philosophy.
2) Vedanta philosophy.
3) contribution in Buddhist & Jain literature.
4) Sangam literature → Non-violence.
5) Bhakti movement by Ramanuja.

Kashi-Sangam initiative is a recognition of complimentary and supplementary roles of North & South India in the direction of Ek Bharat Shreshth Bharat.

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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

The 19th c century is called as the period of Indian Renaissance and it coincided with the development of anti colonial mindset and nationalism's rise.

Social Change & Reform - due to opposition to colonial rule :-

1) Reason for Colonialism

- Infighting among various rulers.
- Caste conflicts, Religious conflicts.
- Superior technology with Britishers etc.

↓

All this prompted Indians to improve the situation at home.

↓

Social Reforms & **Religious Reforms**

- Caste - reforms - Equality.
- Gender Reforms - Sati prevention.
- Denouncing rituals.

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⊙ Promotion of Nationalism
eg Ganesh & Shivaji festivals

⊙ Monotheism

⊙ Secularism should be focused upon.

⊙ Supremacy of Vedas by - Arya Samaj.

Other factors behind social Reforms :-

1) Rationality — Educated Indians applied principles of logic on Indian customs such as Caste Hierarchy, Sati issue, conditions of women - (widowed) etc

2) Humanism — Swami Vivekananda said that his religion is of humanity

⇒ against child marriage.

3) Stagnation — Desire for better living conditions ⇒ Need for modern education ⇒ Basic sciences and scientific knowledge promoted.

These reformers such as Raja Ram Mohan ROY, Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar, Swami Dayanand Saraswati were as much moved by the injustices as by nationalism.

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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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Russia in 1917 witnessed two revolutions .– one in Feb-1917 which overthrew the Czarist regime and another in Oct-1917 which established the goverment by Bolsheviks headed by Lenin.

Factors

- Economic → poverty, inequality damages due to war, hunger and famines.
- Political → Ideas of Liberty, Equality and Fraternity due to French Revolution
  - 88% population → No say in decision
- Social → Poor conditions of farmers, workers.

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→ Other nationalities - faced discrimination

Consequences :-

1) 1st socialist Government in the world.
   ⇒ Ground was laid for future tussle between communism and Capitalism

2) Government planning based economy :-
   → Five year plans. ⇒ Russian production increased by 4 times by 1935.

3) Better control of factories by workers.

4) Thrust to trade unions across world.

5) Welfare policies by USA during Great depression

Influence on Indian National movement :-

1) Socialist turn ⇒ HRA became HSRA.
   ⇒ Revolutionary activity.
   ⇒ Congress socialist party and communist party of India.

⇒ Congress's goals → Workers's rights
   eg Ahmedabad strike.
   → Land reforms after 1935 elections

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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 of earth varies from poles to equator, from Africa to Arctic due to various factors.

Factors behind Uneven Temperature distribution :—

1) **LATTITUDE** → less insolation at higher lattitudes ⇓ Lesser temperature.

2) **Altitude** → Decrease in temperature with height due to environment lapse rate.

⊙ Altitude mimics ~~to~~ lattitudes.

3) **Ocean currents**

→ The coasts of Norway and iceland are ice-free due to Gulf-stream (a hot current).

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→ Coasts of Canada — covered in snow due to cold current - Labrador.

4) Local factors

- Himalayas prevent cold winds from Siberia from entering into India ⇒ Less cold weather in winters.

5) Closeness to oceans and water bodies

- Moderating effect of oceans on temperature of land.

eg

Winter Temperature	Delhi	Mumbai
	0°C	20°C

6) Other factors

- El-Nino / La-Nina events.
- Shape of coasts.
- Jet streams weakening ⇒ Cold waves.
- Climate change ⇒ melting of glaciers.

Understanding of these factors help us in better planning resources such as agricultural crops.

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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

Due to climate change, we are witnessing a large scale melting of Glaciers from Himalyas to Antarctica to loss of ice cover in Greenland.

Effects on Environments:

1. lower albedo ⇒ Further melting and climate change.
2. Floods in rivers
3. Glacial lake outburst.
4. Decline in biodiversity eg penguins
5. Changes in human settlements
6. Rise in sea-level rise eg due to melting of Antarctic glaciers.

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(2) → Impact on perennial rivers (eg Indus, Ganga - (Gangotari), Brahmaputra (Kailash)

Measures than can be taken to address this

1) Global efforts to reduce Climate change

(i) Green technologies
- → for energy → Solar & Wind
- → For manufacturing → Green steel
- → for transportation → Electric vehicles
  → Green Hydrogen.

(ii) Reduction in emissions

(iii) Carbon sequestration technologies

(iv) Promoting bio fuels.

2) National effort → Plan to protect Himalyan ecosystems must be properly implemented.

→ Technological methods to increase Albedo

Glaciers are necessary for our rivers and need protection to prevent irreversible damage to ecosystem.

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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 through operation flood was a government run initiative to increase the productivity and production of milk in the country for nutritional security of nation.

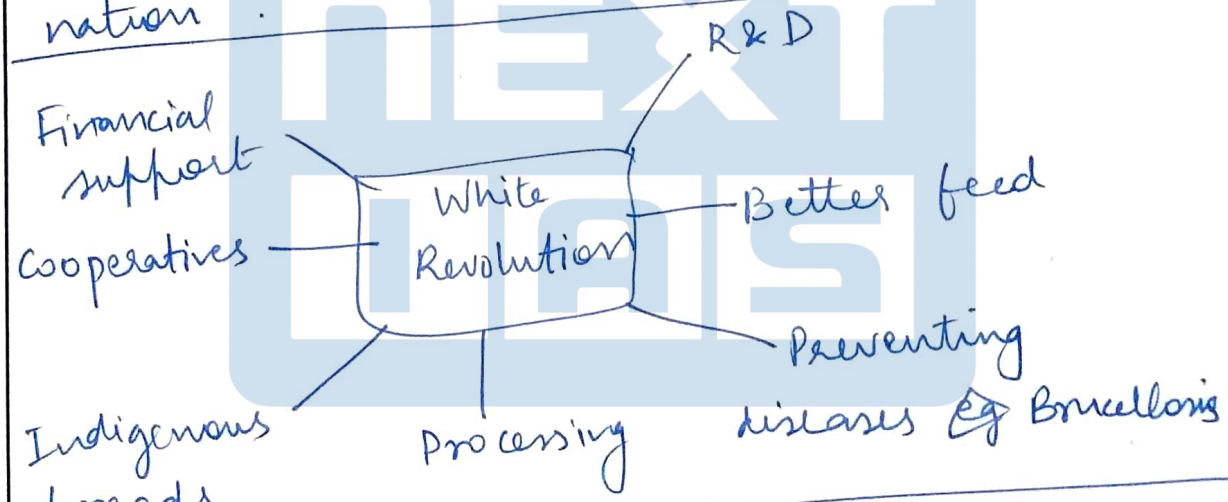


Fig: Components of White Revolution.

Factors for Regional Success — Western India :-

1) Formation of Amul in Gujarat →
   - Better cooperative culture
   - Leadership by Mr. Kurien.

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2) Market - Good purchasing power
- Demand was high due to vegetarian population in Gujarat.
⇓
less avenues for Nutritious food

3) Labour & farmers → Agriculture is not prominent due to dryland.
⇓
→ Better labour availability for milk production

4) Government policy → Help to cooperatives by loans and awareness campaigns.

5) Capital → by the trading class.

6) Geography → less amenable for agriculture (crop based)
⇓
Dairy = Alternative.

This revolution helped India in becoming the largest producer of milk worldwide.

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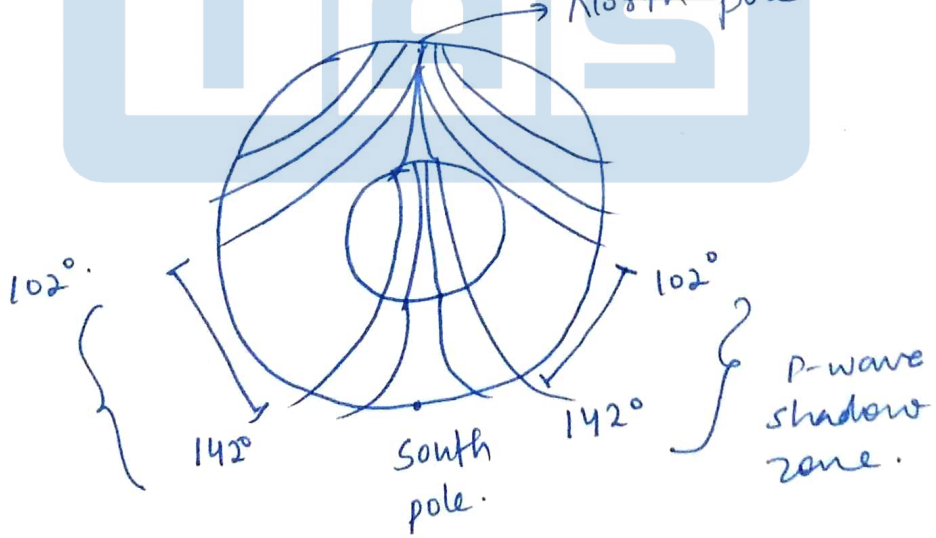
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Q.7 पृथ्वी की आंतरिक संरचना की हमारी समझ में भूकंपीय अनुसंधान किस हद तक योगदान करता है? इसके महत्त्व का विस्तार से विश्लेषण कीजिए। (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

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

Earth's interior structure is made up of core (inner & outer) / mantle and crust.

Seismic investigation means investigating the earthquake phenomenon and plate movements to understand about the interior structure of earth.



→ S-wave shadow zone - from 102°N to 102°S

→ P-wave shadow zone - from 102° to 142° N/S.

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Understanding by Seismic-Investigation :-

1) Asthenosphere - plastic - solid
   - Upper layer of mantle
   - The floating of overlying plates.

2) The internal composition

3) P-wave and S-wave shadow zone
   ⇒ Molten core → outer layer.

Other factors :-

1) Volcanism → metals & gases ⇒ Internal composition is revealed.

2) Sea floor spreading ⇒ Movement of magma beneath the crust.

3) Rocks magnetism ⇒ stored rock's magnetic inclination tells us about earth magnetic poles's reversal with time.

Knowledge of Earth's interior due to all these factors can help us in planning the better usage of resources.

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

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

Recent UN report has revealed that India's population has surpassed China and is expected to peak by 2050.

Demography of India as whole :–

- TFR = 2.0
- Sex Ratio = 943 (Census-2011)
- 15-64 years old population = 68 %
- population peak by 2050.

Variation across states :–

1) High TFR in Bihar (3.2), U.P (2.7).

Low TFR in Punjab (1.6)

Southern states < 2.0.

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2) Increase in population in southern states due to population momentum whereas in high TFR states due to high birth rate.

3) Double Edged Sword :-

Positives	Negatives
1) Complimentaries in North and south ⇓ Decline and rise in population	1) Demand for higher seats in Legislature (Lok-Sabha)
2) High working age population ⇓ productivity & consumption ⇓ Economic growth	2) Demands for jobs ⊙ Demographic disaster ⇓ Security issues due to radicalisation potential
3) Low dependency ratio 4) Validity of demand for seat in UNSC	3) Poverty, inequality, Regionalism ⇒ Sons of soil movement. ⇓ Reservation for locals.

Better human capital must be ensured by adequate policies to turn this into Demographic dividend.

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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 is home to many ethnicities, languages, food types, crops. Yet, there is unity in the form of a united nation.

Ethnic and Cultural diversity
- 7 religions
- 122 languages (>560 dialects)
- All 5 major races.
- Tribal diversity.

Major factors behind Cultural Unity :-

1) **Endomosis** → Mixing of different cultures by trade and commerce
   - → Common agricultural practices, taxes during Ashoka's, Mughal period.
   - → commonalities in Sanskrit and South Indian languages.

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2) North-South exchanges - Wars and struggle for territory.
↓
Cultural integration.

3) Re-organisation of states based on languages - in 1956.

4) Fulfilling regional aspirations
- → Asymmetric Federalism - A-371 C, E, F, G.
- → Schedule - V & VI - Scheduled Areas & Tribal areas.

5) Ek Bharat Shresht Bharat
→ Exchanges between states.

6) Political Unity → Parliamentary form of governance.

7) Philosophy → Teachings of Veda, Buddhism and Jainism.
eg Peaceful co-existence.

8) Tribal Panchsheel policy

9) Hybridisation → eg Hinglish language

All these factors have weaved India as the most diverse yet United Nation.

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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 a ~~heterogen~~ homogenous endogamous group based on a traditional occupation, having a distinct social status and relatively rigid in matters of social mobility.

Dichotomy in Public and Private life.
- Major Barrier to Annihilation of caste

Public life	Private life
1) Decline in role of Caste	1) Almost no decline.
eg Interdining in offices, schools, colleges,	eg Inter-caste marriages are only 4% of total

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2) Role in social settings has reduced.
eg In get-togethers and social functions

2) Domestic rituals are still dominated by few Castes.
eg Havana performance by Brahmana only.

3) Increased social mobility due to reservation.
eg Increased representation of all castes in Govt. jobs

3) Personal affairs are still caste based.
eg Khap panchayts's role in ensuring Caste barriers

Steps needed

- Social endomosis by Ambedkar
  - Better exchanges of ideas values
- Education based on equality.
- Strict implementation of laws.
  - eg Countering Khap Panchayats with strict implementation.
- Sensitization about equality.

Caste is a unique institution in India that prevents its true integration and it must be annihilated

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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

India has faced wars with Pakistan in 1947-48, 1965, 1971 and in 1999., with China in 1962 and constant border incursions in last few years.

Causes :-

1) 1947-48 war with Pakistan
   - Kashmir issue
   - Pakistan's attempt to annex Kashmir.
   - Signing of Instrument of accession with Kashmir
   - ↓
   - India's entry into war.

2) 1965 War
   - Adventurism by Pakistan
   - Perception of weakness of India due to
     - 1962 war with China
     - Death of Nehru.
   - Old issues persisting - Kashmir
     - Sir Creek's.

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3) 1971 war
- Refugee influx from East Pakistan into India
- Arrest of Mujibur Rehman.
  ↓
  Civil War in East Pak.
  ↓
  Refugee crisis, and ~~inhuman~~ human violations by army.

4) 1962 War with China
- Aksai chin Issue
  - Building road from Tibbet to Xinjiang.
- Dalai Lama's refuge in India.
- Non-agreement on Mcmohan line.
- Aggression by China.

5) 1999- Kargil War
- Terrorists controlling the himalyan peaks.
- Threat to connectivity with Ladakh

Impact on Bilateral Relations :-

1) With China →
   1) Permanently damaged.
   2) Policy of Pachsheel violation.
   ↓
   TRUST Deficit.

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3) Border incursions till date
   eg Galwan crisis.

4) Militarization of borders.

5) Nuclear threat.

Relations with Pakistan :- Impact

1) Poor relations due to Trust deficit.

2) Diplomatic isolation of Pakistan

3) Failure or stagnation in SAARC

4) Trade barriers - Low trade
   - Trade stopped across Kashmir.

5) Most militarised border of world.

6) Surgical strikes in recent past.

7) Diplomatic - deadlock.

Apart from economic and political crisis, wars result into loss of trust implying lack of cooperation and a hostile environment.

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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 took place in 1757 and paved the way for British conquest and rule over India for the next - 190 years. However, it was Battle of Buxar - in ~~19~~ 1764 which cemented this centrality.

Period between Battle of Plassey and Battle of Buxar :-

1) Bribes to company by Mir Jafar and Mir Qasim

2) Dual Government — Power to appoint Revenue officer was with company.

↓

Responsibility of maintaining law was with Nawab.

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⇒ Power without Responsibility with EIC.

3) Removal of Mir Zafar by company with Mir Qasim.

Factors behind Battle of Buxar :-

1) Removing duty on trade for Indian Traders - irked Britishers.

2) Constant demand for bribes and interference in administration.

⇒ **Battle of Buxar - 1764 :-**

1) Mir Qasim took help of Nawab of Awadh and Delhi' king.

2) Defeat of 3 powers by Britishers.

⇒ Superiority of force and generalship of company was established.

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Yes, Battle of Buxar was more important than Battle of Plassey

1) Superiority of British might.

2) Battle of Plassey - Victory by chance
↓
due to internal betrayal by Mir Jafar and others.

3) combined force of Delhi, Awadh and Bengal was defeated

4) Rich resources of Bengal in the hands of Britishers.

5) Direct control over Bengal ⇒ land revenue to buy goods ⇒ Drain of wealth.

In this way, Battle of Buxar - 1764 paved the way for future conquests due to rich revenues of Bengal

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

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

Sanskrit literature is among the oldest of all the literatures of the world and signifies the cultural and historical evolution of India's political, economic and social systems.

High Water-mark in Literary history of ancient India :-

1) Kavya's → poetry

→ Ritu-Samhar by Kalidas

↓

Wonderful example of usage of prose and

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~~poet~~ poetic excellence

2) Vedas → Social and Cultural life.

3) Mahabharata and Ramayna

- ~~Stories~~ Maha kavyas
- Stories of kings interlinked with Gods of the periods.
- Intricate linkages with geography and difficult ideas → Relation of Karna with his mother.

→ Agni-Pariksha of Mata Sita.

4) Nature worship — Yagya's procedure.

— Worship of Water, Air and Agni (fire)

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5) Love stories - Malvika Agnimitram
⇓ by Kalidas.
Story of king and role of queen.

6) Abstract ideas - Meghduta by Kalidas
- Gita-Govinda.

7) Literature linking this world with another. eg Upanishads, Puranas
⇓
Stories to instill morality and justice

8) Ethics & Laws - Arthashastra by Kautylia
⊙ document on economy, polity and international relations.

Sanskrit literature over a period of 3000 years has touched all the aspects of life and help in reconstruction of life. throughout 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 configuration of ocean floor - such as the age of crust, thickness of crust, various other relief features provides us information about what is going on underneath the surface. such the movement of magma in asthenosphere that drive the plate movements.

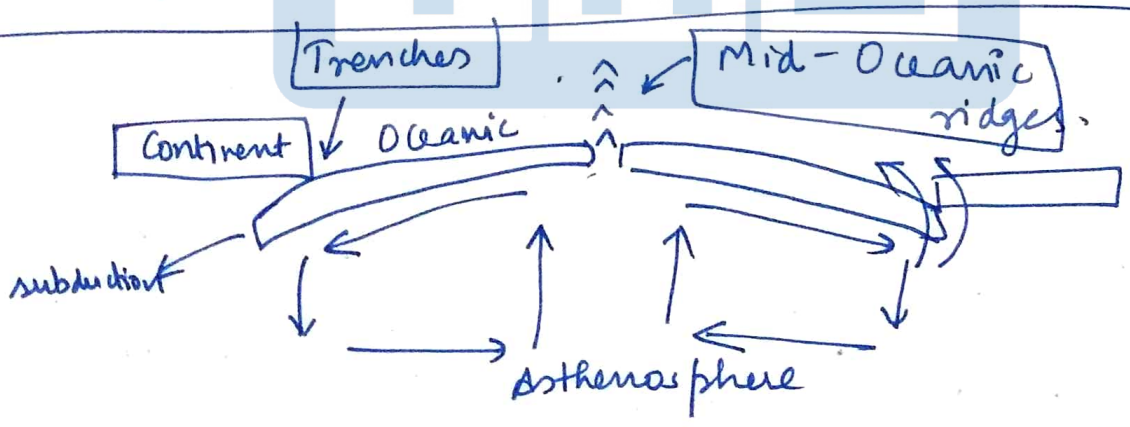
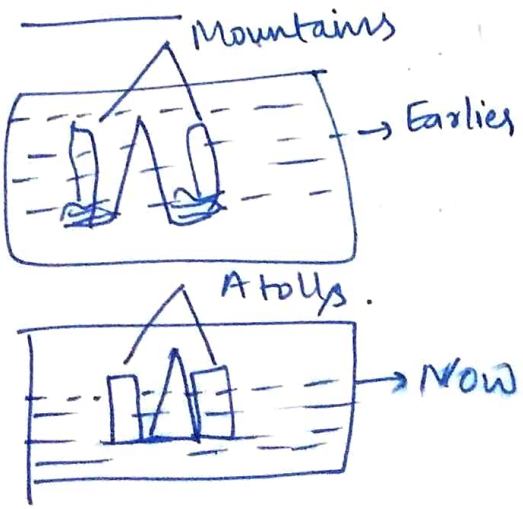


Fig: Sea floor spreading.

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Features of Ocean floor	Significance in studying oceanography
1) Same type of rocks on ~~the~~ both sides of mid-oceanic ridges at almost same distance	→ shows sea-floor spreading. → Divergent plate boundary interactions
2) Trenches	→ Subduction in Ocean-Ocean and Ocean-continent plate boundary convergence.
3) Atolls 	→ Vulcanism of past. → Rise in mountains of oceans. → Decline in water level.

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4) Mid-oceanic ridges ↓ Fairly common across the oceans	→ Magma coming out from Mantle.
5) Less age of ~~oceanic~~ oceanic crust than continental crust and lesser thickness	→ Commanility of volcanism in oceans
6) Coral reefs	→ Deposition of limestone

In this way, various features tells us about the past in geological scale. It also shapes our understanding of the interior of earth and various processes going therein.

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

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

Ans:- Rare earth elements are total 17 elements (15 lanthanides and Scandium and yttrium) found in earth's crust. They are called not because they are uncommon but because they are found in such low concentration that its difficult and costly to extract them.

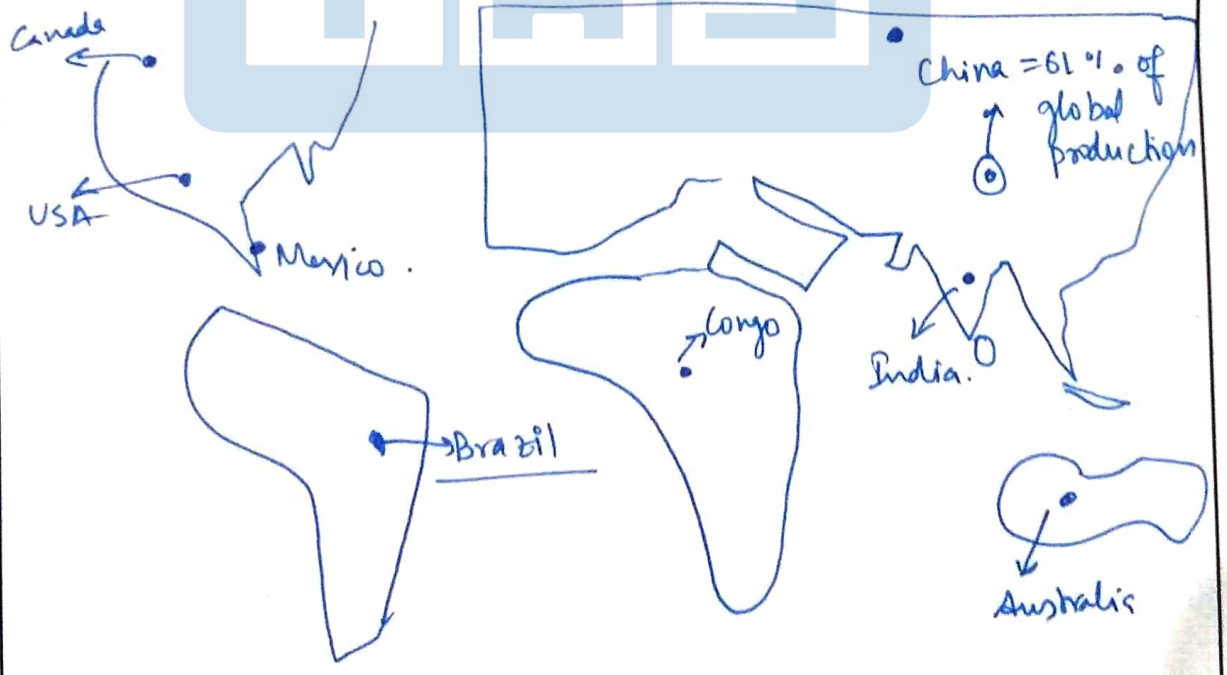


Fig: Distribution of rare earth elements

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Distribution → China is a major producer — 61% of total productions.

→ India = 3% of global explored reserves.

→ Increased focus on exploration in USA, Canada, Australia, Central Asia and Russia etc.

Uses of rare earth elements:

1) TV Screens → Red colour elements in TV displays.
   → Blue LED screens.

2) Defence equipments → Long range missiles
   → Usage in Brahmos.

3) Pollution control in Vehicles
   ↳ Usage along with Cadmium in filters.

4) Night vision goggles.

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5) Pen drives, Cigrette lighters etc.

6) Electric cars → in motors.

Environmental impact of extraction :-

1) Huge amount of water for low quantities.

2) Clearing of forests and pollution of water.

3) Closeness to population → found close to Delhi in India

4) Leaching of chemicals in Grand water.

5) Huge emissions for very low quantities

6) Disturbing biodiversity.

Rare earth elements have usage in diverse essential areas which makes their extraction inevitable. However, in order to achieve SDG-13 of Climate Action we must work for better technological practices and proper environmant impact assessment.

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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

The news of traffic jams of multi-kilometers, water stress in Shimla in 2019 etc signify that humans are pushing the boundaries of nature and tourism is exceeding the ecological carrying capacity in hilly states. eg Joshimath crisis.

Factors behind this trend :-

1) Poor understanding of development :-
   → Widening of roads and clearing of forests
   → No proper environment Impact assessment.

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2) Entry of private players ⇒ Overconstruction by threatening the local natural safeguards such as removal of soil and concretization of streets.

3) Major population centres → Delhi, NCR.
→ Chandigarh
→ Ludhiana.
→ Meerut
→ Cities of U.P

⇒ Too much population pressure.

4) Heat waves → Desire to go to cold places in summer.

5) Rising purchasing power ⇒ More expenditure on tourism.

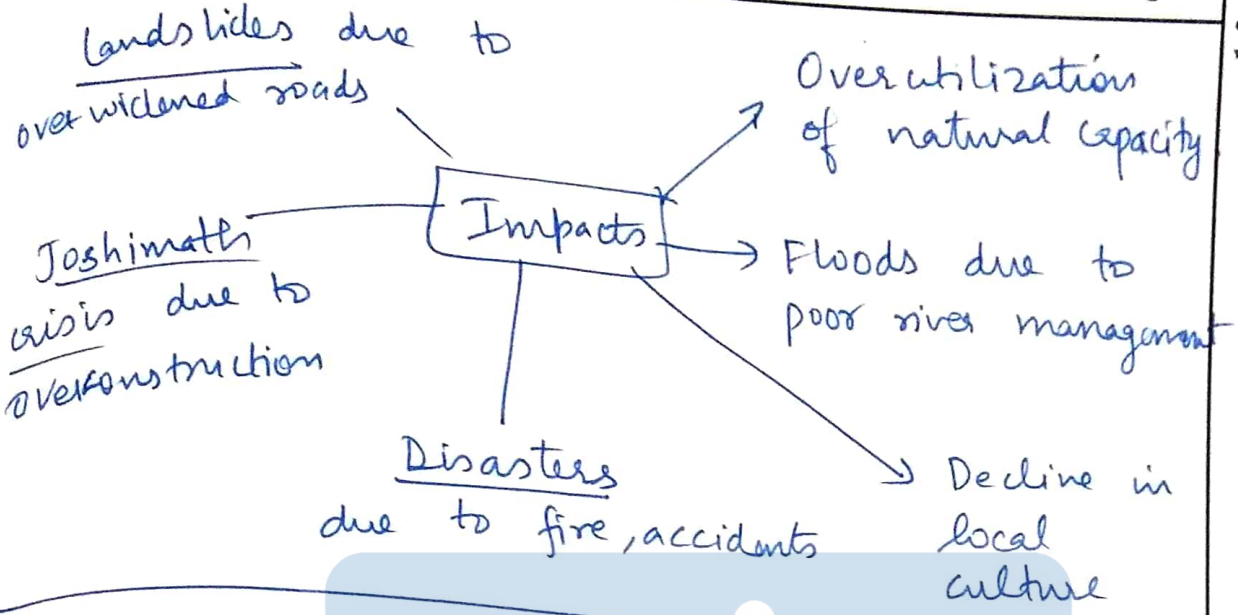
6) Irresponsible consumption culture.

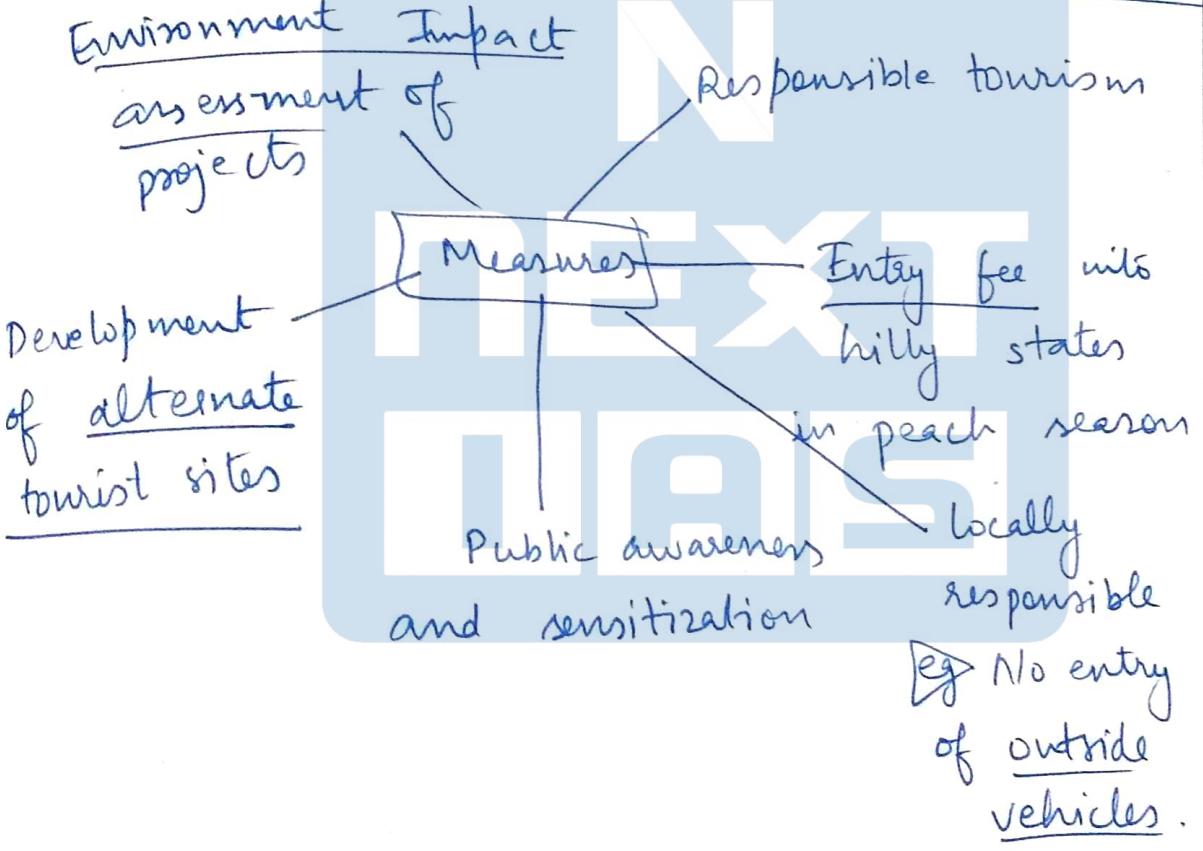
7) Urbanized Culture of Weekend getaways.

8) Too much pressure during June due to Summer vacations.

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Tourism is a major source of income for hilly states, however Govt. must take above measures to ensure sustainable development goal 15 of - Life on Land.

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Q.17 भारतीय मानसून विभिन्न जलवायविक कारकों से प्रभावित एक जटिल परिघटना है। भारत में मानसूनी वर्षा की तीव्रता और वितरण के निर्धारण में महासागरीय और वायुमंडलीय कारकों की भूमिका का आलोचनात्मक परीक्षण कीजिए।
(250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

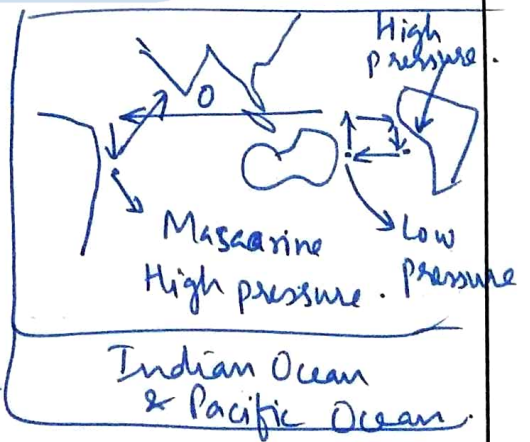
The Indian monsoon is a complex phenomenon influenced by various climatic factors. Critically examine the role of oceanic and atmospheric factors in determining the intensity and distribution of monsoon rainfall in India.
(Answer in 250 words) 15 Marks

Monsoon refers to seasonal reversal of winds in the months of June to September from south to north and then from North to South from November to December.

Oceanic factors - in determining intensity and distribution of Monsoon.

1) El-Nino and La-Nina

⊙ During El-Nino years the low pressure along East Australia increases and impacts high pressure in Mascarine high.



⇒ Reduction in Intensity of monsoon in India.

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⊙ La-Lina ⇒ Further low pressure near Australia ⇒ Further high pressure at mascarine high

↓↓

↑ Intensity of Indian monsoon

2) **Indian Ocean Dipole** :-

⊙ During Positive IOD more rainfall in India. and less in Indonesia, South East Asia and Australia.

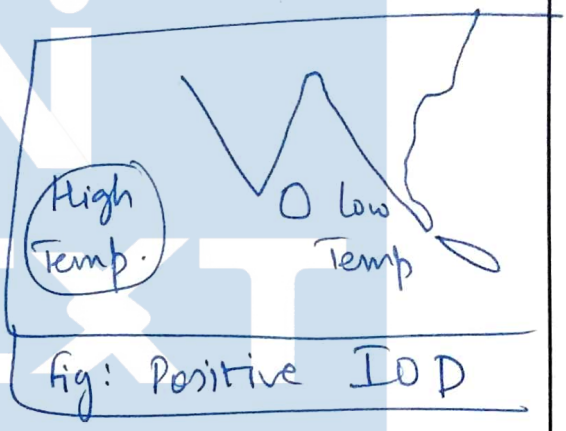


fig: Positive IOD

⊙ Reverse conditions during Negative IOD.

3) **Maddeh Julian Oscillations** :-

• Intra Seasonal variation in Monsoon intensity.

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→ Atmospherica factors :-

1) Snowfall in Tibetan Plateau = High

⇓

Stronger Tropical Easterly Jetstream ⇐ ↑ Intensity of Monsoon.

2) Bi-furcation of Sub-Tropical Westerly Jetstream

⇓ Weakening of pressure difference between land and ocean.

⇐ Weakening Intensity of Monsoon.

All these factors impact the monsoon in India which is responsible for 80% rain of India and is a lifeline for Agriculture which is rain fed in case of 60% of farmers.

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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 refer to practices social and cultural, which have been in existence for centuries and the rationale behind those practices is neither questioned nor known to many. This sometimes lead to blind following and an impediment to change.

Why do traditions impede change :-

1) Age old practices ⇒ Inertia to change due to absence of critical analysis.

eg Son ~~burning the~~ giving fire to parents' body.

2) Patriarchy ⇒ Control over women has a power dimension too.

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→ Unwilling- ness to give away privileges eg Caste privileges

⇓

Perpetuation of caste

eg Gender roles ⇒ distribution into male-female roles.

eg Inheritance rights to men is a social norm seldom broken due to opposition by men.

3) Role of Education ⇒ Poor critical analysis skills imparted

⇓

No questioning of authority.

⇓

Perpetuation of regressive traditions.

4) Societal Acceptance eg to heterogenous marriages ⇓ Hinder the rights of homosexual couples.

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Role of Social Legislation :-

1) Positive change for ensuring rights :-
   - Eg Inheritance rights for Women
   - Eg No discrimination against Transgenders.
2) Beginning of discussions
   ⇓
   Questioning of practices
   ⇓
   Acceptance of change.

Limitations of social legislations :-

1) Inheritance rights still not given.
2) Prejudices and social stigma against Transgenders still persist.
3) Negative Backlash. Eg Against Sabarmati Judgement

To bring a change, sensitization, education of society is imperative. However, in ensuring rights - social morality cannot be allowed to overshadow constitutional morality. and social legislation must be carried on.

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Q.19 मलिन बस्तियाँ ऐसी 'समस्याएँ' नहीं हैं जिनका 'समाधान' किया जाना है – बल्कि वास्तव में, ये बुनियादी ढाँचे के प्रावधान और सामाजिक–आर्थिक मुद्दों को शामिल करने वाली असंतुलित और स्वार्थपरक नगरीय नीतियों का एक परिणाम हैं। विश्लेषण कीजिए। (250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

Slums are not 'problems' that have to be 'solved' – but are indeed a result of lopsided and vested urban policies covering infrastructure provision and socio-economic issues. Analyse.

(Answer in 250 words) 15 Marks

Slums are unique features of cities that generally lack water, sanitation, good roads, electricity and other basic facility and lead to poor development indicators and inhuman living.

Result of lopsided and vested Urban policies:-

1) High cost of houses ⇒ Prompts people
   (b) High Rent close to workplace ⇒ to live in inhuman conditions.
2) Low incomes of domestic ~~households~~ house-workers
3) Lack of Inclusive Urban policies
   ↳ No provision of affordable houses.
   ⇒ Public spaces, basic facilities.

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4) Poor Transportation systems

↳ Unaffordable and Messy.

⇓

People want to live close to their place of work.

⇓

Development of slums adjacent to wealthies colonies

Socio-Economic Issues:-

1) Poverty ⇒ Migration from Rural areas

⇓

Subsistence income due to poor laws such as Minimum wage laws

⇓

Inability to afford home

⇓

Forcing people to live-in slums.

2) Caste issues ⇒ Caste based societies especially in low income groups.

⇓

Disproportional % age of SC/ST in slums.

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3) No social linkage with urban elites + Socially understanding of other poor

→ Further spread of slums.

Steps Needed :-

1) Proper implementation of schemes :-
   1) PM Awas Yojana — Affordable Housing.
   2) Slum Rehabilitation schemes.

2) Inclusive Urban policies
   - → Public spaces
   - → Provision of basic facilities.
   - → Affordable Rent Dharamshalas.

3) Better implementation of laws :-
   - ↓ Minimum wages Act.
   - Security of informal workers → Formalization
     - → Data collection

⊛ As India gets more urbanised, we must ensure every city dweller is living a dignified life..

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

(250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

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

(Answer in 250 words) 15 Marks

Communalism refers to an ideology that states that people belonging to one religion or community have common secular interests and these are antagonistic to interests of other religions.

Economic Deprivation ⇒ Communalism :–

1) Radicalization due to unemployment.

2) Pre Independence India :–

Muslims were less educated

↓

low representation in Govt. jobs.

↓

Perceived that Hindus are getting their share of Benefits

↓

Antagonism ⇒ Communalism

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3) Poverty and Inequality breeds discontent ⇒ Frustration & Lookout for reasons

⇓

Acceptance of easiest argument that makes it the mistake of other and blaming of others.

Social Exclusion ⇒ Thriving communalism :-

1) No exchanges ⇒ Poor social capital

⇓

Trust deficit.

2) Ghettoination ⇒ Living in echo-chambers

⇓

No understanding of other's culture

⇓

Otherisation and sense of pride in one's culture.

3) Ethnic Security dilemma ⇒ One community increases one's security.

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⇒ Other community increases its security.

⇓

Negative spiral of declining trust.

In this atmosphere even a small trigger can cause riots. Eg Muzaffarpur riots

Eg Gujarat riots.

Discontent and Division :-

1) Constant Anti-Hindu Rhetoric in Punjab ⇒ Anti-Hindu Riots in Pb.

⇓

Demand of Khalistan ⇒ Anti-Sikh riots in Delhi

2) Manipur conflict → Historic dis-trust between Meitei's and Kukis.

Ignition by dispossession of Kukis. ⇒ Violence and demands for Kukiland.

Communalism is a threat to the unity of country and civil society should play the role of a mediator and the ~~endogeneity~~ fraternity principle must be followed.