

NEXT IAS

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(To be filled by candidate)

Code : TC071

Name of Candidate : **Saloni Vats**

Roll No. : **0828755**

Registration Number : 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. :

(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



1. The fabric of Indian Philosophical thought owes as much to Northern India as to Southern India. Elucidate.

Indian Philosophical Thought is based on values like Equality, Tolerance, Religious beliefs and rationality. It is influenced by Philosophers, patronisers and people of both South and North India.

Contribution of Northern India to South Philosophy

- (1) Buddhist and other Schools : Saukhya, Nyaya, (6th century BCE)
Yoga as thoughts were propagated in North by philosophers like Gautama, Patanjali, respectively.
- (2) Advaita Philosophy → Shankaracharya, through Math at Badrinath promoted.
- (3) Guru Nanak Dev's preachings in North India.
- (4) Chauvaka Philosophy also popular and various thoughts contributed.

Contribution of South India to Philosophy

- (1) Works of Nayanars and Ahvars : Through
Theravaram and Divyaprabhandam, The two
texts
- (2) Philosophers like Basavanna, also contributed.
- (3) Adishankara, through his 'math' at Shingeri
promoted Advaita.
- (4) Jain principles in Karnataka were promoted by
Tirthankaras.

Not only South and North, but other parts of
India also contributed

Ex) Western India : Nandev, Tukaram, Eknath
North-Eastern : Shankardeva
(Sattriya)

Indian Philosophy is a manifestation of
DIVERSITY in Indian Culture. To cherish the ideals
of the Philosophical structure, one can understand
the spirit and basic tenets behind it.

2.

The Indian Society's impulse for Social Change and Reform was a response to its opposition to Colonial rule. Examine.

Due to colonial expansion and British Imperialism, a Socio-Religious Reform Movement began in 19th century India. The Social Change, beginning even before 19th century continues even till today.

Social Reform attributed to Opposition to Colonial Rule

(1) Defense against Colonial Challenge

↳ The British called Indian Society as "backward", "Rotten" and "marked by evils". Thus, reformers wanted to establish a counter.

Ex. Raja Ram Mohan Roy countered, citing Vedic texts.
(Idolatry) & (Caste) evils

(2) Showcasing Unity in Diversity

↳ To show strength of Indigenous population, differences and derogatory practices were denounced.

(3.) Establishing Rationality and Humanism, as against British Modernism.

Ex → Aligarh Movement — cited principles of 'humanism' to uplift women status.

However, this was not the only factor.

Other factors for Social Change

- (1.) General awareness and Enlightenment : Due to interaction between various classes
- (2.) Unity due to British Administration
Ex → Unified Indian territory
- (3.) Emergence of Middle Elite Class : "Beacon of Change"
- (4.) Advent of Missionaries and Global impact
Ex → Margaret Cousins.

Social change is an interplay of multiple factors. It continues even today (like women/gender equity).

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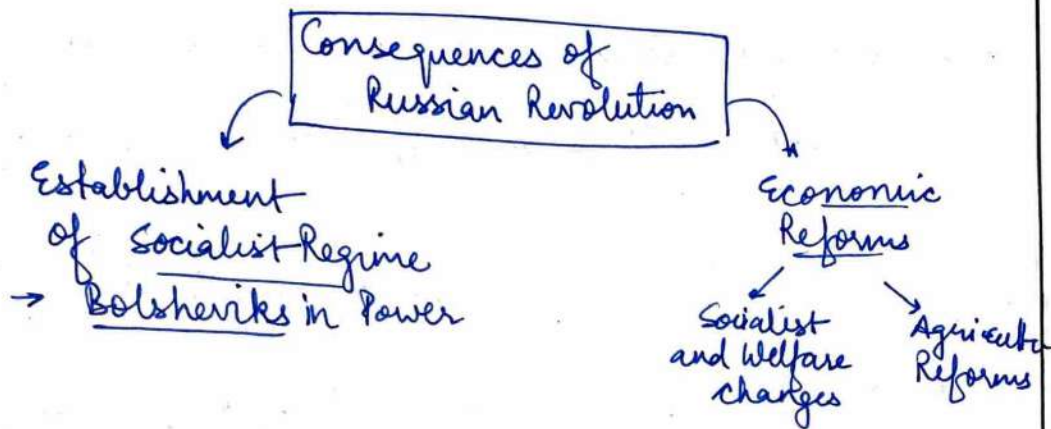
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3. What are the factors that led to Russian Revolution and What are the consequences of this revolution? Discuss its influence on the Indian National movement.

Russian Revolution, 1917, was a violent movement by Socialists against the Czar regime. It had domestic, regional and global impact.

Factors that led to Russian Revolution

- (1) Economic conditions → Poor growth, stagnant agriculture, high unemployment
- (2) Social Distress → Conflicts, Inequality with top elites living luxurious life and poors starving.
- (3) Political leadership was inefficient
↳ Could not unite and stabilize regions
- (4) Global Influences → Move towards Socialist and market reforms.



Consequent Influence on Indian National Movement

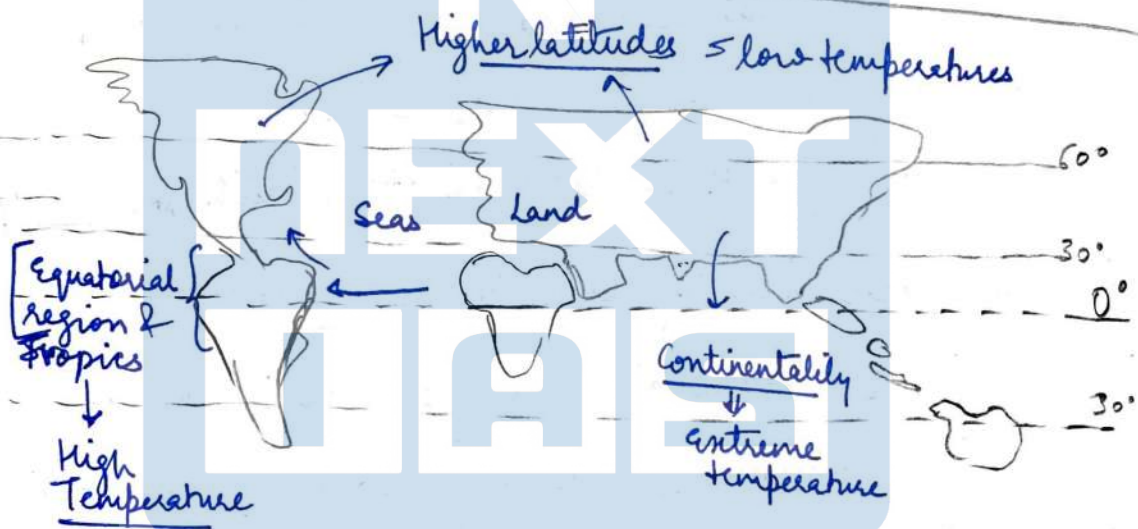
- ① Emergence of Socialist ideas
↳ Swaraj Party had few Socialist aim.
- ② Tendency to cause violence
↳ The call to revolt against British for Swaraj
- ③ Eventual rise of Communist tendencies
↳ The Communist Party of India (after Comintern) was established at behest of M. N. Roy.

Indian National Movement was influenced by many factors, one being Russian Revolution. The contributions finally made India's independence goal achieved in 1947.

4.

Describe various factors responsible for uneven
temperature distribution of Earth's Surface.

The Insolation of Sun is the major
source of heat for the Earth. Due to Earth's
geoid shape and regional differences, temperature
distribution is uneven.

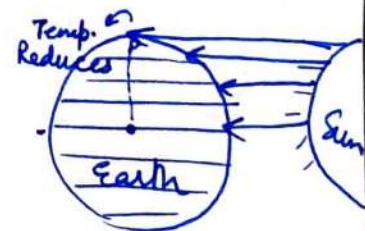


* Fig : Temperature Distribution on World

Factors responsible for uneven distribution

① Latitudinal extent

- ↳ Centre → direct Sun rays
(Equator)
0°
More heat
- ↳ At Poles → Oblique rays
(66°-90°)



② Land-Water Differential

↳ Waters - High specific heat - Temperature Rise slower than land

Ex → Coastal regions
↳ cooler than interiors

③ Ocean Currents

↳ Transfer heat energy, from Equator to Poles

Ex → Gulf Stream: Passes heat to North-east U.S. Coast

④ Altitude

↳ As Altitude increases, temperature reduces [Normal Lapse Rate]
 $\approx 6.4^{\circ}\text{C/km}$

⑤ Winds

↳ Advection causes energy transfer.

Ex → Sea Breeze and Land Breeze leads to temperature distribution.

The normal patterns of temperature is disturbed by human activities like Industrialization and Urbanization [Urban Heat Islands].

The Heat budget has to be maintained for sustainable and Resilient growth.

Is this space)
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5.

The melting of glaciers due to Climate Change has serious implications for ecosystem and human society. Discuss the effects of melting glaciers on the environment and the measures that can be taken to address this issue.

A Recent report of Thwaites glacier, also known as Doomsday glacier, melting at Antarctica has raised concerns due to Climate Change.

Impact of Melting Glaciers of Environment

① Emissions from sub-surface organisms

↳ The glacier melts → microorganisms like bacteria activates
↓
Releases CO₂ ← anaerobic respiration
or Methane

② Increases Climate Change

Ice melt → Lesser Albedo → More heat absorption
↑
Climate change ← vicious cycle

- ③ River ecosystem impacted: Source of perennial rivers (long term loss), flooding, flow reduced.

Ex → Himalayan Rivers like Shyok, Indus

- ④ Biodiversity like Arctic horses, penguins, seals.
[Documentary showing evidence of Penguin hors]

Measures suggested for Mitigating this glacial melt

- ① Reduce Greenhouse Gas Emissions
↳ Panchamrita Strategy to achieve goal of $1.5^{\circ}\text{C} / 2^{\circ}\text{C}$ below level increase.
(Paris agreement)
- ② Adopting LiFE strategy
↳ lifestyle for Environment > Sustainable livelihood & lives
- ③ Global Collaboration to protect
world-wide glaciers [Antarctica Treaty can be used]
- ④ One 'Whole Ecosystem' based plan to reduce impact of all activities.

Glacier Melt is a sign of urgency. The time to act is now!

6. The White Revolution was most successful in the Western Part of India. Discuss factors for this regional success of the White Revolution.

White Revolution aimed to increase production and productivity of Dairy sector of India. It showed results as Milk (and its products) expansion in yield almost doubled and exports showed more than 50% increase post-implementation.

Factors for success in Western Region

- ① Relatively affluent farmers
↳ The rich, landed farmers along with livestock could implement features.
- ② More awareness in farming community
↳ The media campaigns also helped
- ③ Government Interventions of state → Promoted farmers to adopt

dairy farming and processing.

4. Setup of Cooperatives

➤ AMUL in Gujarat helped dairy sector a lot

Factors for not relative success in other parts

① Small farmers with fragmented lands
↳ Lesser income for livestock rearing

② Climatic and natural factors → Due to productivity differences

③ Cultural barriers → like linguistic
↳ To reach community.

The White Revolution inspired other revolutions like Golden revolution, Pink revolution and yellow revolution. These are important to meet the Goal of Sustainable and Prosperous Agro-economy.

7. To what extent does seismic investigation contribute to our understanding of the Earth's interior structure? Analyse its significance in detail.

Seismic Investigation is the study of Earthquake waves to analyse features of Earth's crust. It is an important source of information.

Contribution to Earth's Interior Understanding

- ① State of Earth's layer

→ P & S - waves travel differently.

S → Only solid

P → Both liquid & solid



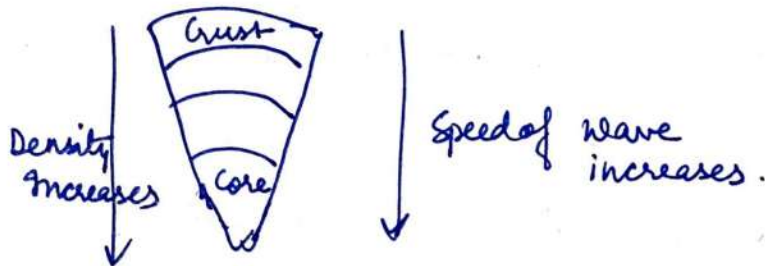
Shadow Zone of S-wave

Tells Liquid Outer Core

- ② P-waves ~~refract~~ Refract at interface of layers

↳ These point out Density Differences.

- ③ Speed of waves also tell the density of Earth's interior



- ④ Seismographs also tells about Discontinuities (like Moho, Lehman).

Other sources of Information

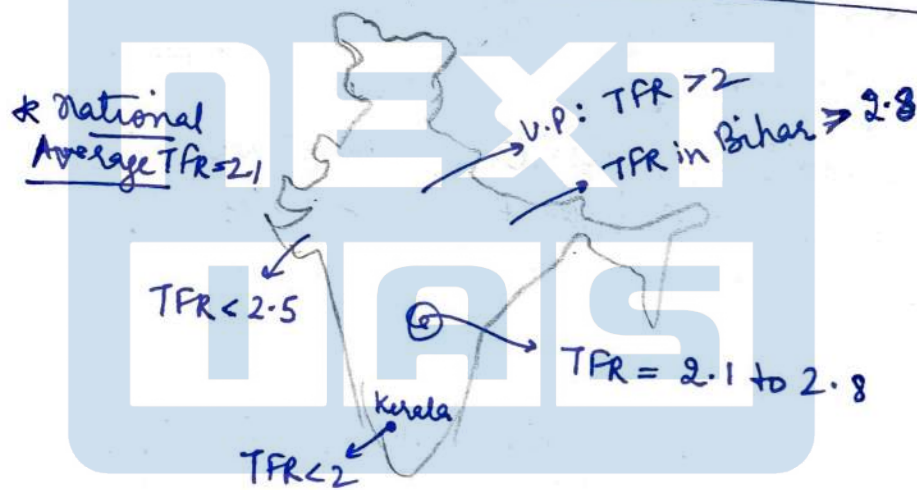


The Earth's interior is highly diverse. Thus, many sources of information helps in understanding it.

8.

The pace of demographic transition varies across different states of India making population growth a double-edged sword. Comment.

India's population has surpassed China's, according to recent World Population Prospects. [Reached 1.428 billion]. There are regional variations.



* Variation in Population growth.

Demographic Transition = Double Edged Sword

① High Population Growth: Bihar, U.P., M.P.

- ↳ More demand for resources
 - ↳ Labour-surplus
 - ↳ High population density
- Needs high
skill, education,
health

② Medium population growth

- ↳ Jharkhand, North India (Delhi, Punjab)
- ↳ About to reach Replacement level
- ↳ Need to reap Demographic Dividend.

③ Low Population [Later Stage of Transition]

- ↳ Kerala — High elder population
- ↳ Need of geriatric care

Population Transition is different,
so different strategy is needed.

Demographic Dividend is realised only when
skill, education, health is promoted to good.

9. 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.

Indian Society is based on
'Unity without Uniformity' and 'Diversity without Fragmentation'.

Factors Contributing to Cultural Unity

- ① Constitutional Morality → Guiding Principle
- ↙ ↓ ↘
Equality Accommodating Freedom
diversity
[Schedule V, VI]
- ② Tolerance to differences } Salient feature
of Society
- ③ Sports and Cinema
- ⊕ Foster Indianness above Ethnicity

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- ④ Fairs and Festivals → Brings people together, increases cohesiveness, trust.
- ⑤ Political Democratic System → Based on fair principles that foster Unity of India.
- ⑥ Tourism → The North Indians travel to temples of South India.

However, despite such uniting factors, tendencies of Regionalism, Racial differences and Conflicts and Ethnic tensions have emerged in sporadic forms.

Ex Bodaland issue.

To maintain India's diverse fabric, the ideals of Sovereign Democratic and Fraternity of India, as in Preamble, must be promoted.

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अतिरिक्त कुछ
न लिखें!

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10.

The dichotomy in public and private life in Indian society acts as a major barrier to the annihilation of caste. Justify.

Caste system is rooted in social fabric of India.

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में प्रश्न संख्या के
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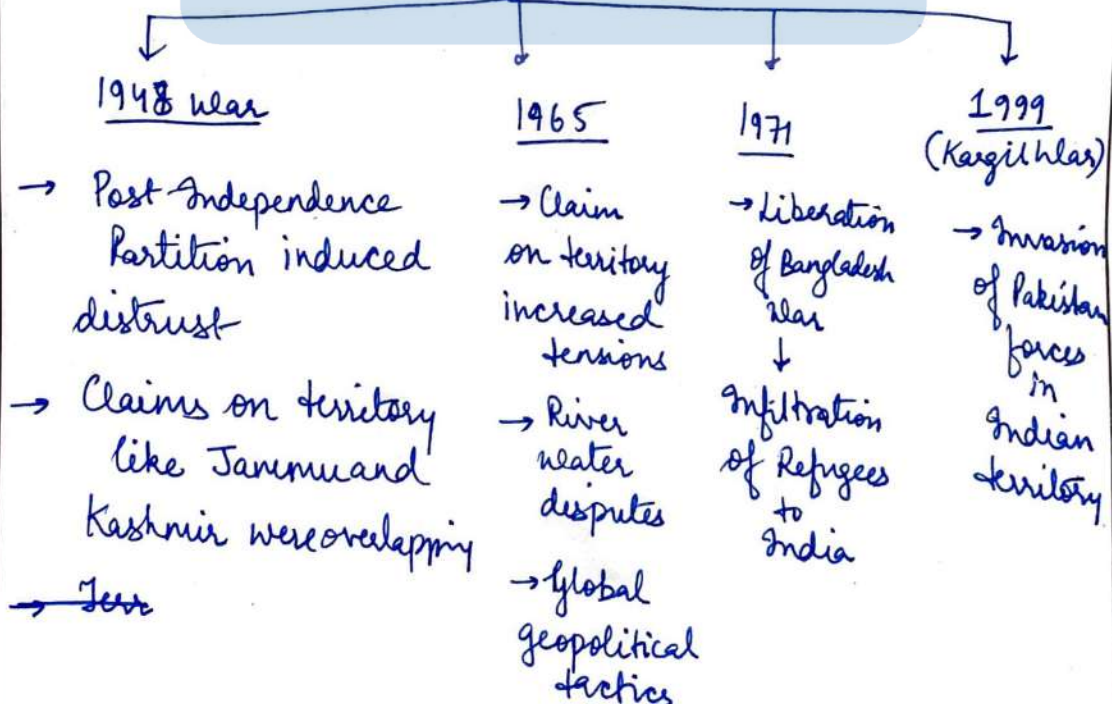
11.

India was forced into numerous wars post-independence. Highlight causes & impact of Indo-Pak and Indo-China wars on our bilateral relationships.

Post-Independence India was characterised by Political instability, economic slowdown and global headwinds. The sensitive situations pushed India towards difficult times like wars and conflicts.

Indo-Pakistan War - 1948 and 1965 and 1999

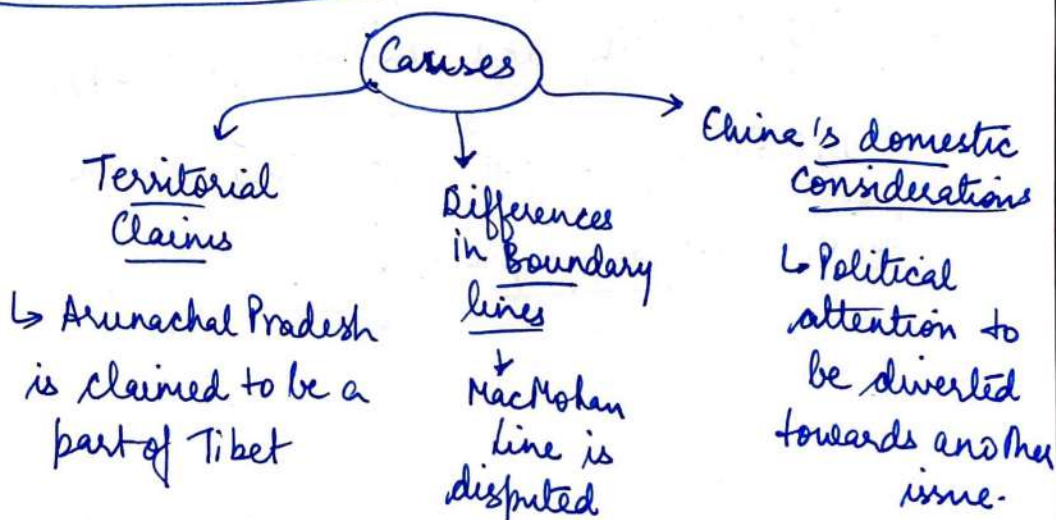
Causes of Wars



Impact of Pakistan-India war on Bilateral Relations

- ① Cut in Economic Ties → Trade, Investments and market cooperation reduced.
- ② Connectivity disruptions → Halt of Train or Bus service [Lahore ↔ Punjab]
- ③ People to-People and Cultural Ties reduced
↳ Distrust and hostility prevailed
- ④ Political deadlock → Increased mistrust and race for power projection across different milieu.

Indo-China War



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Impact on bilateral relations

- ① Weapon race and defence Capability building
↳ To have deterrence effect
- ② Stagnation in People-to-People ties
"Hindi-Chini Bhai-Bhai" no longer accepted in general.
- ③ Diplomatic ties severed → Distrust and a cautious approach.
- ④ Political and Security ties turned competitive

Wars are detrimental to Peace, Prosperity, Stability and Diplomacy. Thus, SAARC, SCO, BIMSTEC are few mechanisms by India to continue dialogue-diplomacy.

12.

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

Battle of Plassey, 1757 and Battle of Buxar, 1764 were two watershed events of Colonial expansion that made sure that "British were next rulers of India".

Importance of Battle of Plassey

- ① It made EEIC - The DE-FACTO ruler of Bengal.

The revenue rights were usurped by British, while administration in Indian Nawab.

[Rights without responsibilities]

- ② Exposed disunity among Indians

↳ Mir Jafar, Dami Chand, and others fought against Nawab.

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- ③ Drain of Wealth Started by English.
↳ Bengal was looted.
- ④ Administration was Re-organised ⇒ English changed it to suit own interests.

However, Battle of Buxar was the actual or final step for British Rule to establish.

- (1) English East India Company = DE-JURE head of the country
- (2) It got Diwani rights of 'Bengal, Bihar and Odisha'.
- (3) English actually won the War by Merit and not Deceive as The Battle of Plassey
- (4) The Nawab was officially made subservient to the English governor.
- (5) Dual-Government was established by Robert Clive after the Battle of Buxar.

The Battles in Bengal enhanced British Wealth and made its further Empire Consolidation Possible. The proceeds from Bengal were used in Anglo-Maratha and Anglo-Mysore Wars.

The Battle of Buxar was so decisive that it changed the course of Indian history. The immediate impact was the resentment among Bengalis that was manifested in 'Bengali Nationalism'.

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13.

Sanskrit literature in general and particularly in the Gupta age set a high watermark for the literary history of ancient India. Discuss.

Indian literature is a rich, diverse and dynamic cultural aspect. Sanskrit literature, in particular, developed from Vedic and Aryan times and continued to its glory during Gupta age and further enrichment in later times.

Sanskrit literature — A watermark for literary history of Ancient India

① Later Vedic Times → The Upanishads, Aranyakas and Brahmanas were comprehensive Sanskrit texts, dealing with diverse subjects like philosophy, teachings, metaphysics, ethics, etc.

→ Mundaka Upanishad — 'Varudaina Kutumbakam'

② Mauryan Times → The Arthashastra by Kautilya is major text in Sanskrit

③ GUPTA = GLORY of Sanskrit literature

(i) Plays and Dramas in Sanskrit

↳ Kalidasa's → Melavigamitram
→ Vikramorvasiya

↳ Sudraka's Mrichakatika

(ii) Diverse Themes of Texts

↳ Astronomy : Aryabhatija by Aryabhat

↳ Astrology : Pancha-Siddhanta (Varanikine)

↳ Grammar : Ashtadhyayi by Panini

↳ Medicine : Charak Samhita

(iii) Inclusion of different religions

↳ Asvaghosa's Buddhacharita

④ Harsha's age

↳ Harsha wrote books in Sanskrit
like Ratnavali.

[Talked about festivals]

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⑤ South Indian Sanskrit Literature

- ↳ 'Kavyas' by Pallava rulers
- ↳ works of Nayanars - saw few translations in Sanskrit.

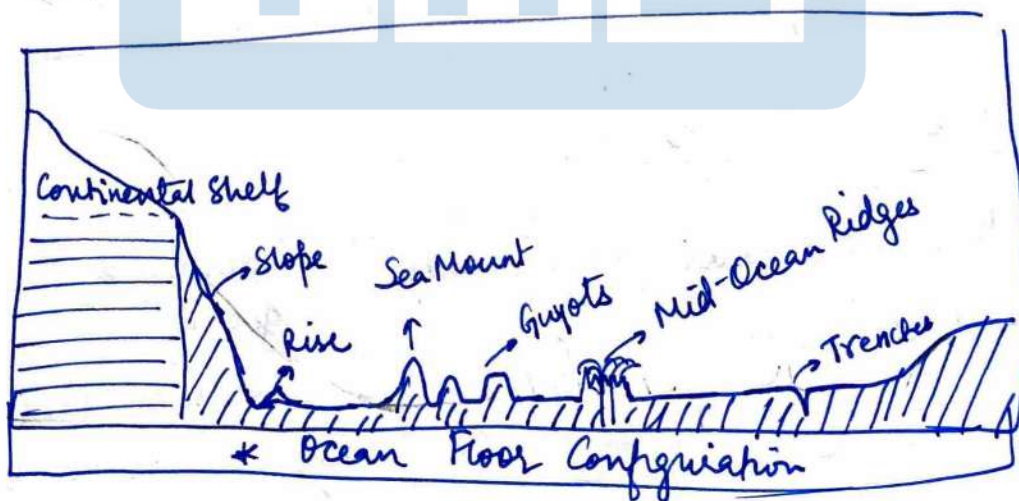
Not just Sanskrit, but Pali, Prakrit and
Tamil literature of Ancient India has
contributed to India's Culture.

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14.

The configuration of ocean floor provides essential information about geological processes that have shaped Earth's surface. Discuss major features of Ocean floor and their significance in the study of Oceanography.

Ocean floor though younger than Continental crust is more diverse in its features. It has geological features, processes and evidences that could prove beneficial. Hence, Bathymetric studies are important.



Major features of Ocean Floor

Significance

① Continental Shelf, Slope and Rise

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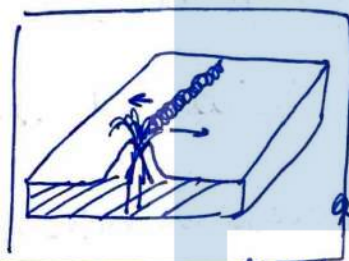
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↳ These are the extensions of continental crust to Oceanic crust and eventual rise to oceanic floor

Significance

→ To map availability of Oceanic resources like Oils, Minerals
→ To understand wave and tides

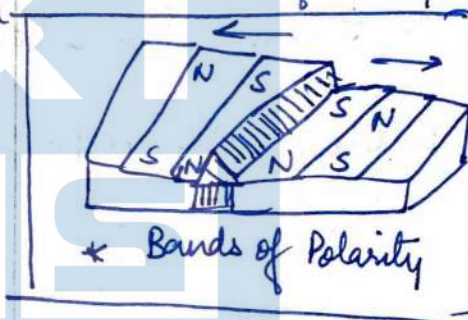
② Mid-Oceanic Ridges (M.O.R.)



These are features at divergent boundaries, where volcanic eruptions reaches ocean floor

▶ Atlantic M.O.R.

→ To understand Earth's Magnetism
Through Paleomagnetism
[Rocks - alternate bands of Polarity]



③ Sea Mounts and Guyots

These are elevated, highlands or tablelands.



To understand geological processes that happen under sea

④ Trenches

These are deep points in

Helpful in understanding

Oceanic crust at
convergent boundaries



seismic activity under
the oceans.

Ex > Along Pacific Ring of
Fire, Trenches (Mariana
Japan) are studied.

⑤. Oceanic deposits

↳ like Muds, modules,
Biological structures,
(reefs) or minerals.

To map resources
like Biogeography,
Minerals and energy

Ex > PMNs → found in
Indian Ocean contain
minerals like Cobalt,
Titanium.

Oceanic floor is dynamic and

need to be studied for better utility. Expeditions
like 'JODES' and 'Russian expedition' are
conducted to map the floor.

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Answer Questions

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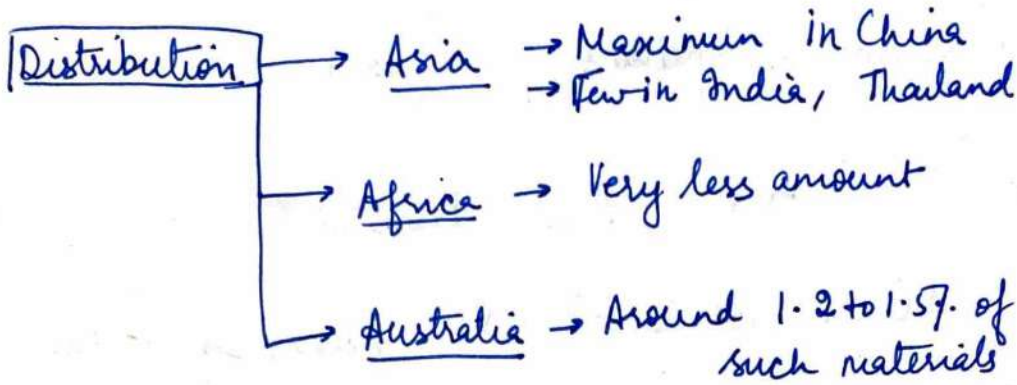
15.

With growing demand for rare earth elements, their distribution has become a critical aspect of global economy. Discuss Distribution of Rare Earth Elements across the world, their uses, and environmental impact of their extraction.

Rare Earth Elements are the basic need of DIGITAL, MODERN and TECHNOLOGY DRIVEN 21st century societies and economies. It includes elements like Titanium, Molybdenum, Lanthanides, Lithium and others.



* Fig : Distribution of Rare Earth Elements



Uses of Rare Earth Elements (REEs)

- ① In Automobile → The parts are manufactured
→ For new or modern features like Robotic functions.
- ② Digital Economy → Semiconductor based IC chips use REEs.
→ In sensors, communication devices.
- ③ Construction → As value-enhancement components
→ Small-scale, technological construction
→ Added to Steel that is used to make machines.
- ④ Bedrock to Industrial Revolution 4.0
→ Used in latest technology devices like IoT, A.I. machines.

Environment Impact of REs

- ① Emissions → The extraction (mining) is highly sophisticated → Release of Carbon and Sulphur Dioxides
- ② Water use intensive → The extraction or processing requires lot of water
- ③ Waste disposal → Most are non-biodegradable, and remain in nature after use.
- ④ Hazardous nature → Toxic gases due to reactions with other substances harm biodiversity
 → Emissions (Toxic) → Cattle inhales → mortality

To balance economic growth with sustainability a 'Mine to Service to recycle' approach is needed. Also, India should diversify its source of minerals.

16.

Tourism in hilly states is threatening to exceed the ecological carrying capacity of the region. Analyze the factors contributing to this trend and evaluate potential ²Environmental impacts of this phenomenon. What measures³ can be taken for sustainable Tourism?

Tourism is a major contributor to GDP and employment [12%]. However, recent images of garbage patches and blocked river systems highlight negative effect of ^cUNSUSTAINABLE TOURISM in Hilly areas.

Factors contributing to unsustainable Tourism

① Ill-Planned Tourism structures

- ↳ Haphazard development of Resorts, hotels.
- ↳ Poor urban designs
- ↳ Lack of adequate drainage and other civic amenities (Garbage disposal)

② Lack of Civic Sense in Tourists due to lack of awareness

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↳ Often, there is lax following of rules and norms

③ Inadequate Policies

↳ Outdated laws, lack of data-based planning

↳ Inadequate monitoring

⇒ Heavy tourists inflow during vacations

Potential Environmental Impacts

① Disaster Vulnerability → Floods, landslides, cloud bursts ⇒ More hazardous.

② Biodiversity loss

↳ Encroachment to habitats

↳ Lack of ecosystem stability

③ Emissions of Greenhouse gases

↳ Congestion & Traffic

★ Case Study : Chamoli and Rudrapur (Uttarakhand)

↳ Tourism → Garbage → 2023 Floods - damaged
↳ Illegal Construction



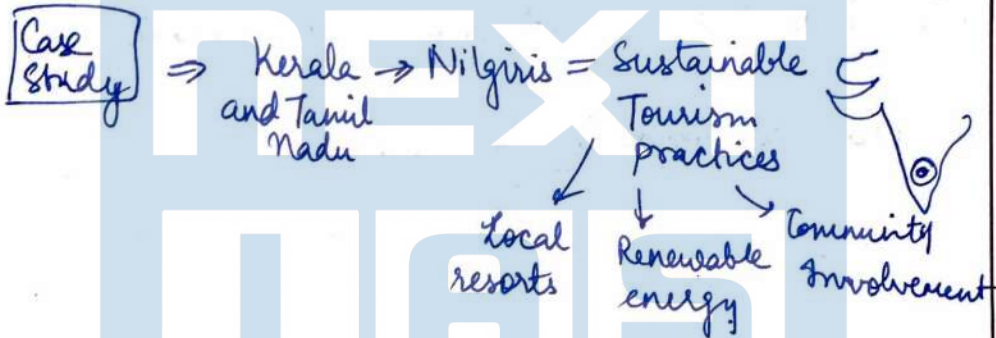
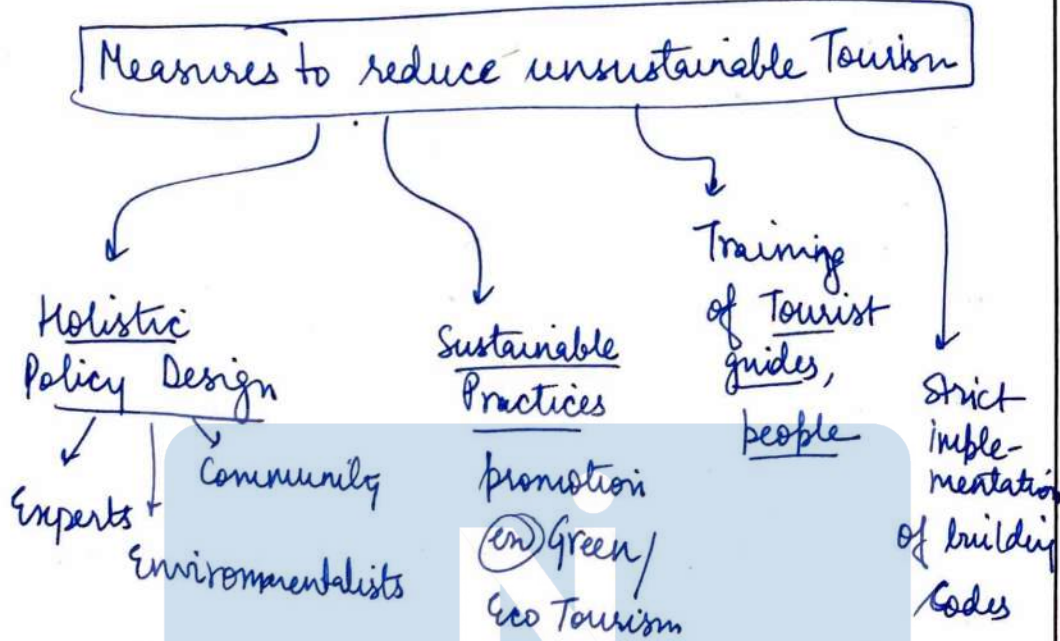
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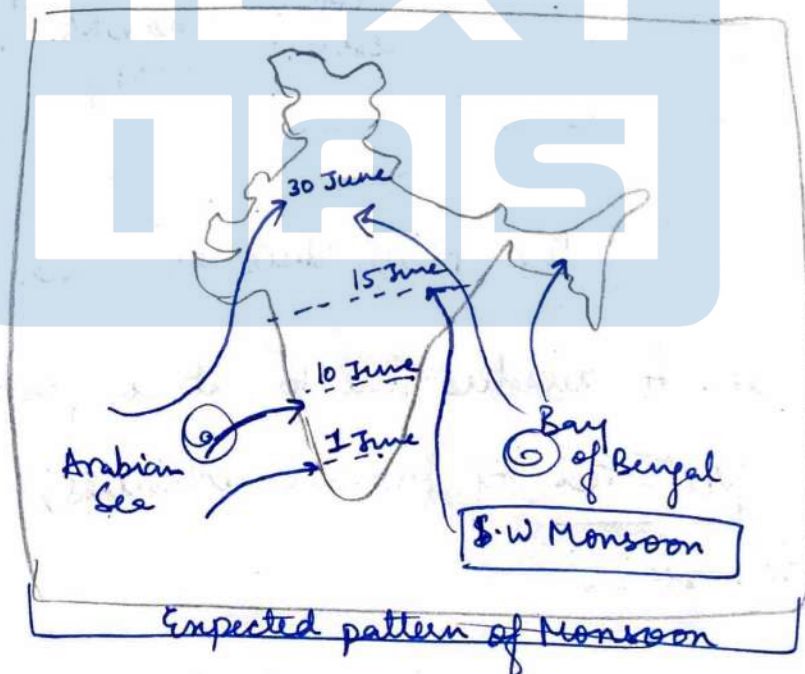


The Hilly States are already vulnerable to disasters due to natural factors. They must be protected by human activities, not vice-versa.

17.

Indian Monsoon is a complex phenomenon influenced by various climatic factors. Critically examine role of Oceanic and Atmospheric factors in determining Intensity and distribution of monsoon rainfall in India.

Indian Monsoon is another example of climatic diversity of the Earth. It is impacted by topographical, climatic, oceanic and atmospheric factors.



Oceanic Factors determine Intensity and Distribution

① Oceanic Temperature → Sea Surface Temperature
↳ Enhanced Monsoonal winds if increased temperature at Arabian Sea.

② Cyclones

↳ Change direction and intensity.

Ex → Cyclone Biparjoy - high rain in Western Coast of Gujarat
high rainfall
Early onset in North India

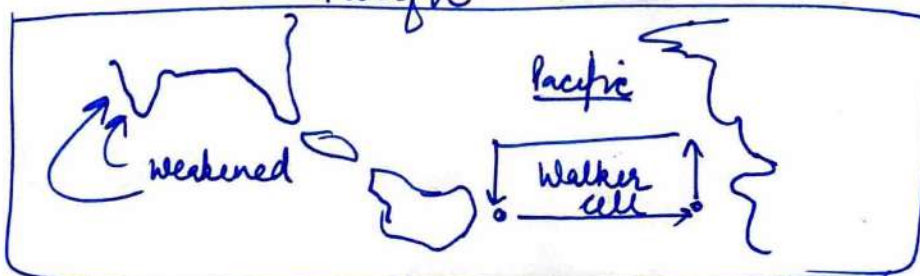
③ Indian Ocean Dipole (IOD): Difference between East & West Indian Ocean.



Negative IOD → weakens monsoon

Atmospheric factors

④ El-Nino: Temperature increase in Equatorial Pacific



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③ Western Disturbances → Winter Rain Reason.
[from Mediterranean]

Other factors affecting Monsoon



The Climate warning has made monsoon more erratic. To ensure good agriculture and less disaster vulnerability, Accurate forecasting is needed.

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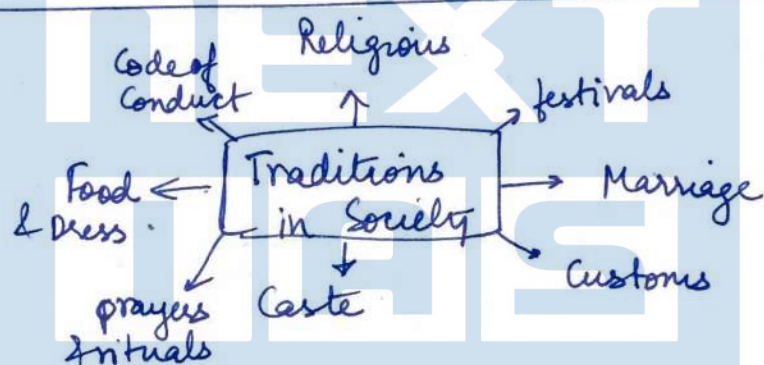
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18.

Why do traditions in our society impede change?
To what extent can social legislation be instrumental against old customary practices?

Indian social traditions are deep-rooted through cultural and religious actions.
Indian society is a synthesis of both flexibility and rigidity that can evolve to suit humanitarian aspects.



Reasons of traditions impeding changes

①

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19.

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.

Indian Urban population will rise to around 45% by 2040, according to UN Habitat. However, the urbanization, which is unplanned, lead to proliferation of slums.

Ex) Dharavi Slum in Mumbai

Slums - A problem of inequitable Infrastructure

① Transport facility → ^{Transport} Public is inadequate
↓
Less affordable for poor
⇒ living in slums near occupational centres

② Health infrastructure → Hospitals, Clinics are insufficient

③ Sanitation and Water → Very unhygienic conditions

④ Housing needs → High rents and lack of spaces.

⇒ J. J. Cluster in Delhi cannot afford house rents

Slums - problem of Socio-economic policy

① Proper Employment → often resort to casual labour or vendors.

② Education → Accessibility and affordability is low

③ Access to formal economy ⇒ Banks is very less.
This perpetuates poverty.

④ Welfare initiatives - Inadequate.

But, they are not just the result of vested urban policies.

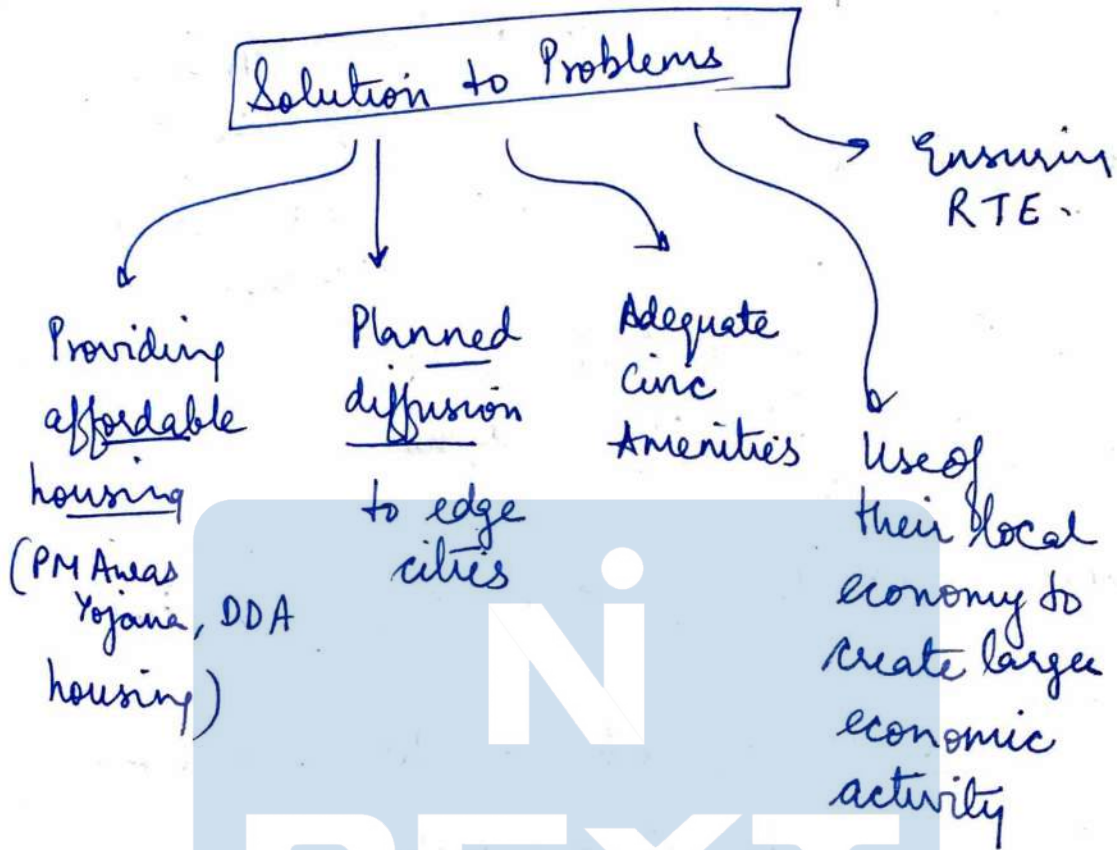
In fact, the Slum Conditions can be improved after the establishment.

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Slums are a symptom to major problem rooted in unsustainable urbanisation. AMRUT, Smart Cities Mission can be used to improve these conditions.

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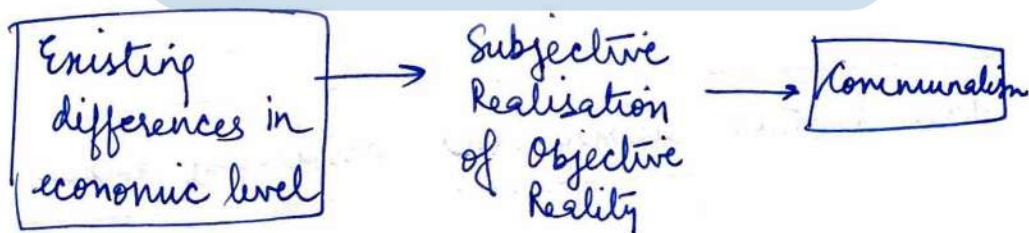
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20. Communalism gains strength from economic deprivation, and thrives in environments of Social Exclusion, creating fertile ground for discontent and division.
Comment.

Communalism is an ideology of loyalty to one community (religious) and hostility towards other community members. It is influenced by many factors, often interrelated.

Strength gaining from Economic Deprivation



- ① Poverty → Gives cause to fight against another community
- ② Unemployment → Seen as competitors
Thus, fuels tensions

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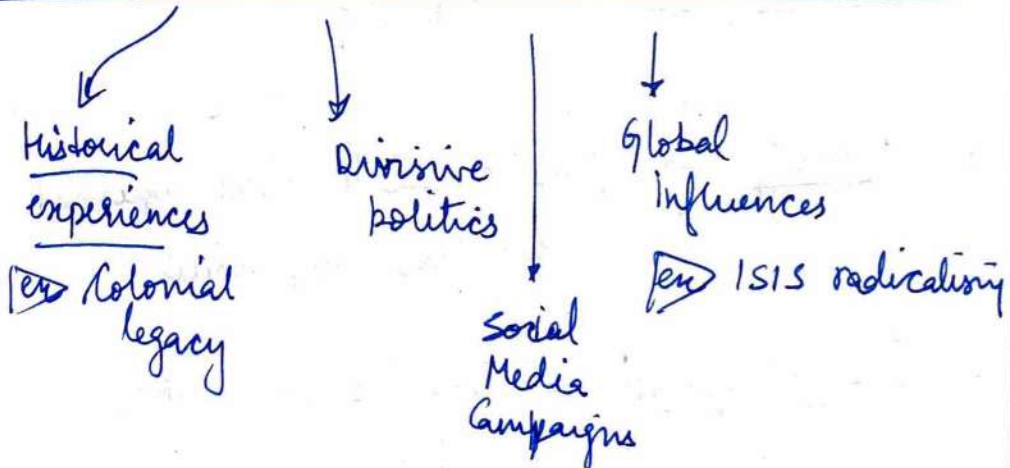
③ Inequality → creates distrust.

Social Exclusion : sustains Communalism

① Poor health and education parameters → Lead to mistrust and hatred against better placed communities

② Promotion of Social Disharmony → Reduces Social Capital
↓
Provokes community
↓
Communalism

Other factors causing and sustaining Communalism



Communalism is a threat to India's united society. It fuels tensions and hinders economic growth. There should be proper mechanism of grievance redressal to prevent such tendencies.

