



1052

UPPCS 2023

FULL TEST- 7

TEST CODE: UPM2313

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Test Center:

Mukherjee Nagar

Old Rajendra Nagar

Prayagraj

Lucknow

Medium:

English

हिन्दी

Time:

Test Received: 11:05

Test Submitted: 2:05

Q. No.	Marks	Q. No.	Marks	Q. No.	Marks
Q 1 st	4	Q 9 th	4	Q 17 th	7
Q 2 nd	4 1/2	Q 10 th	4	Q 18 th	6 1/2
Q 3 rd	4	Q 11 th	6	Q 19 th	6 1/2
Q 4 th	4 1/2	Q 12 th	6 1/2	Q 20 th	7
Q 5 th	3 1/2	Q 13 th	6 1/2	Evaluator Sign:	
Q 6 th	3 1/2	Q 14 th	6 1/2		
Q 7 th	5 1/2	Q 15 th	2		

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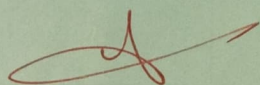
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Detail Feedback

- * Content is good. and update with current update.
- * Intro is good, see you model answers.
- * Good effort.
- * Conclude, with update current issue.

Best of luck!



Q1. शैलकृत स्थापत्य प्रारंभिक भारतीय कला एवं इतिहास के ज्ञान के अति महत्वपूर्ण स्रोतों में से एक का प्रतिनिधित्व करता है। विवेचना कीजिए। (125 शब्द)

The rock-cut architecture represents one of the most important sources of our knowledge of early Indian art and history. Discuss. (125 words)

With the invention of Iron during 6th BCE, rock cut architecture started taking shape in Indian subcontinent.

Intro is good

Source of Early Indian Art and History:

- ① Bhimbetka caves in Madhya Pradesh represents intellect of primitive man. Natural colours are used and depicts hunting scenes.
- ② Major rulers built caves for buddhist monks
e-x. Ashoka built caves and monasteries for Ajivakas (Sudama cave, Lomas Rishi cave)
- ③ Bagh caves and Ajanta caves were built during Gupta era.
- ④ Ajanta and Ellora caves in Maharashtra represents interests of man and religious precepts.

Set a dia-gram



Buddhism
Buddhism + Jainism + Zoroastrianism

Tourism Sector

⑤ Rock cut architecture shows prevalence of multiple religions in society - Hinduism, Buddhism and Jainism.

⑥ Multiple rock caves excavated in Singrauli valley of Uttar Pradesh shows the primitive life.

(A) Civilization of India is one of the oldest in the world and rock cut temples and caves reflect the love of Indians for art and culture.

Link up

↳ 9-20 meeting

↳ Vaishnava Chittahabam

Q2. बौद्ध धर्म का प्रभाव ना केवल भारतीय दर्शन पर दृष्टिगोचर होता है, वरन भारतीय स्थापत्य एवं कला भी इससे प्रभावित है। समुचित उदाहरणों के साथ व्याख्या कीजिए। (125 शब्द)

The influence of Buddhism is not only visible on Indian philosophy, but Indian architecture and art are also influenced by it. Explain with suitable examples. (125 words)

Buddhism emerged during 5th century BC during Mahajanapad area. Its major influence was in Magadha, Malla, Koshal and Kashi.

Buddhism on Indian Philosophy.

- ① Teachings of Buddha - eight fold path and non-violence took place in Indian literature.
- ② Suttapitaka, Vinayapitaka and Abhidhamma pitak made place in society.
- ③ Sangam literature (Kural, Jukiyam) was also greatly influenced by Buddhism.
- ④ Shankaracharya draw inspiration from Buddhist teachings.

(Admitted)

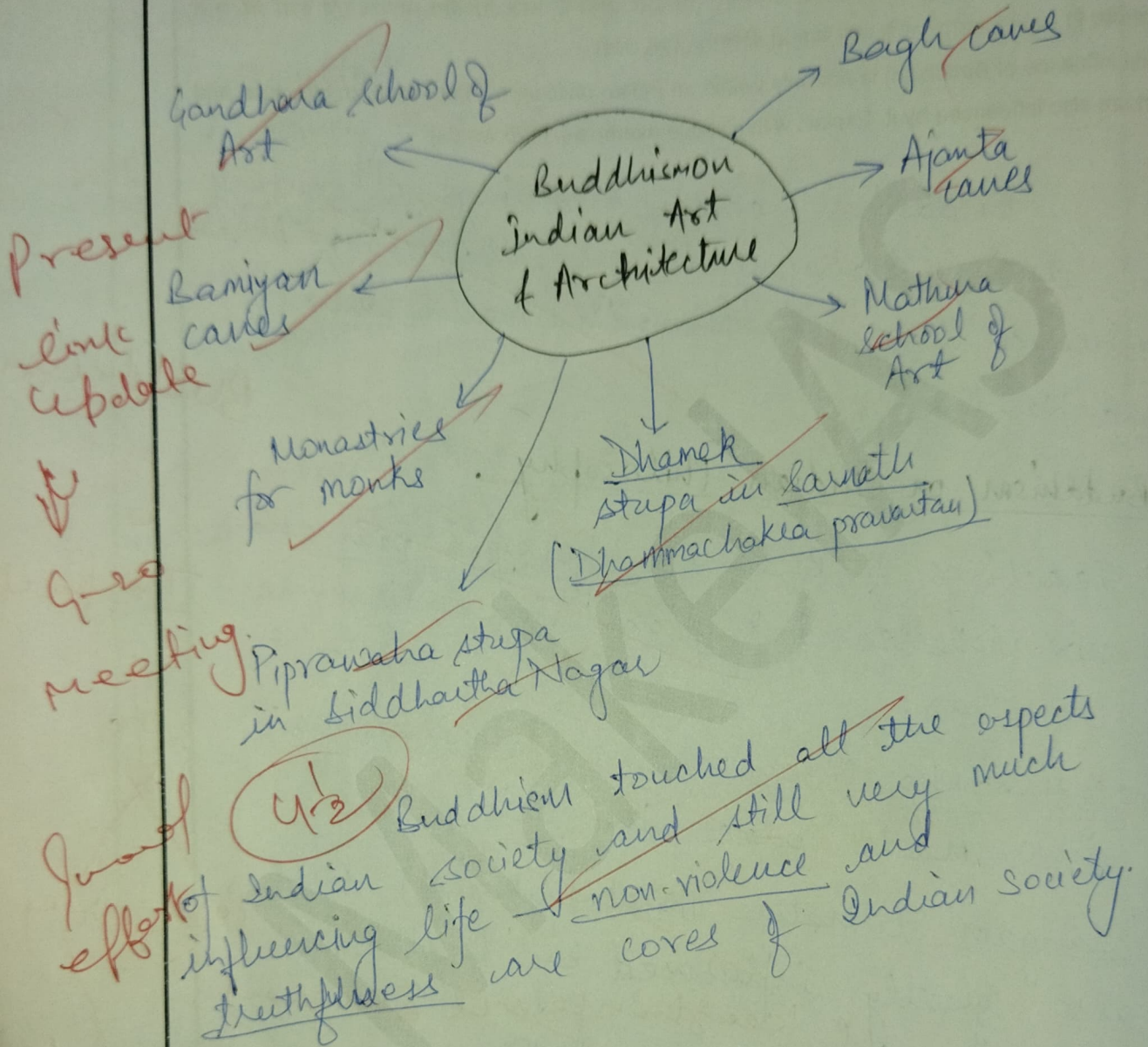
Buddhism

↓
Impact

↓
Poss over

Conclude

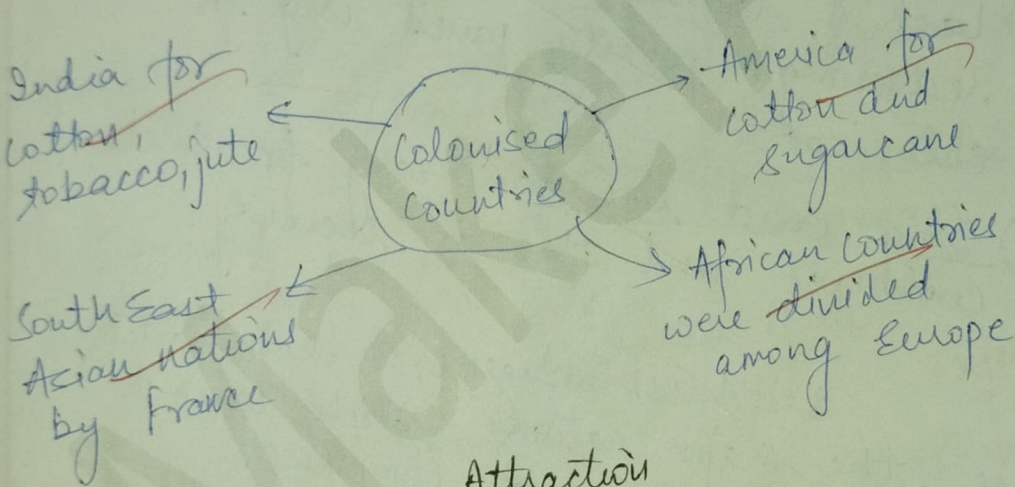
↓
to the point.



Q3. यूरोपीय भारत के अलावा अन्य देशों को भी अपना उपनिवेश बनाने में सफल हुए, परन्तु उनका मुख्य आकर्षण भारत ही था। भारत के प्रति यूरोपियों के आकर्षण के प्रमुख कारकों को स्पष्ट कीजिए। (125 शब्द)

Europeans were successful in colonising countries other than India, but their main attraction was India. Explain the main factors of attraction of Europeans towards India. (125 words)

After the Industrial revolution in 18th CE, Europeans colonised parts of Asia, Africa and Latin America in lieu of raw material and market of finished goods.

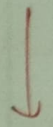


Why India was Attraction

① fertile Gangetic plain gave ample opportunity for cotton, food grains, jute tobacco and indigo.

Raw material
+ big market
+ resource

Q. word



to

the

point

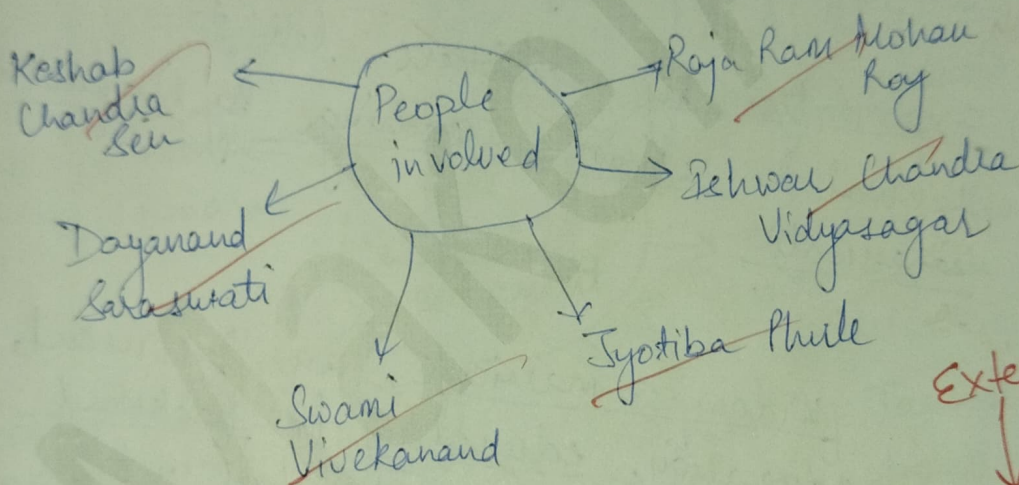
Content

- major reasons ↓ to the point ↓ overall good effect
- ② Backwardness of Indians played a major role
 - ③ Huge population became consumer base.
 - ④ No concept of nationalism and nation helped in revenue administration.
 - ⑤ Lack of rational thinking, logical reasoning, poverty paved way for colonisation.
 - ⑥ Long coast line gave way for trade + commerce and strategic security.
- Britishers, Portuguese, French, Dutch are the major nations which came to India for trade and commerce.
- (4)

Q4. 19वीं शताब्दी के दौरान भारत में समाज सुधार हेतु चेतना जागृति के लिए उत्तरदायी कारकों को चिह्नित कीजिए। (125 शब्द)

Identify the factors responsible for the awakening of consciousness for social reform in India during the 19th century. (125 words)

During 19th century, masses of India were grabbed by the awakening of consciousness for social reform which changed the landscape of Indian society.



It is Govt major reason

External Internal

Impact

Pos neg

Conclusion

factors responsible for awakening

① Modern and western education led to abolition of Sati pratha and upliftment of women's status

② Britishers helped in liberating Indian society. William Bentinck, Ramkrishna established institutions for education

③ English literature established equality in society.

④ 1789 - French revolution gave the concept of equality, fraternity and liberty.

⑤ Exploitation by Britishers led to revival of religious teachings by Dayanand Saraswati.

widow re-marriage, age of consent, women education, education for backward classes, abolition of Brahminical cult were major social reforms of 19th century.

press
↓
dual
policy
of
Bentley
↓
high
land
revenue

↓
Gandhi

Q5. स्वदेशी आंदोलन में सीमित सफलता के बावजूद भी भारत के स्वतंत्रता संग्राम में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाई। चर्चा कीजिए। (125 शब्द)

Despite limited success in the Swadeshi movement, it played an important role in India's freedom struggle. Discuss. (125 words)

After the partition of Bengal in 1905 by Lord Curzon, Swadeshi movement was launched as an anti-partition movement.

Swadeshi resolution was passed in INC conference of 1905-Banaras

Role of Swadeshi movement

Boycott of foreign products

non-cooperation with British services

Rakhi by Tagore to strengthen Hindu-Muslim unity

first mass protest by people after 1857

Swadeshi movement was against Lord Curzon's vision of ending the nationalism in Bengal.

↑
need
Atmanir
bhar

Boycott

↑
Gandhiji

↓
Current
update

↓
MSMK

↓
Swadeshi

Limitations of Swadeshi movement

- ① localized in Bengal
- ② peasants, workers did not participate
- ③ elite class was aloof
- ④ masses were not aware of movement

Swadeshi movement was successful in reversing the partition of Bengal in 1911 and created way for Gandhian movement.

Q6. यूरोप में विद्यमान उन परिस्थितियों का उल्लेख कीजिए जिन्होंने राष्ट्र-राज्य के उदय में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाई। (125 शब्द)

Mention the existing situation in Europe which have played a key role in the rise of a nation-state. (125 words)

Before the renaissance in Europe, it was marked by Church and religious domination and monarchy was prevalent throughout Europe.

Situation in Europe

- ① Poverty and Hunger in France and apathy by Queen and King, pushed masses for rights and French revolution happened in 1789.
- ② Nationalism arose in Germany in the backdrop of exploitation by other European powers.
- ③ Industrial revolution led to constitutional monarchy in Britain.
- ④ Unification of Italy was done in 17th CE for preventing Balkanisation of state.

③ Mercantilism played a major role in establishing nation-state.

④ Greed for power, colonies, market and raw material inspired people to fight for nation.

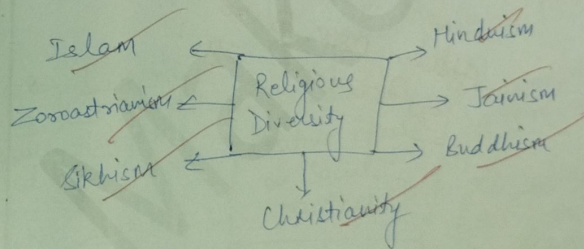
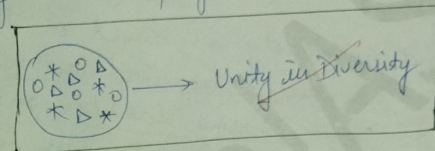
Concept of nation-state and industrialisation marked the end of medieval era and advent of Modern era.

Sumit

Q7. भारतीय समाज में धार्मिक, प्रजातीय तथा भाषायी विविधताओं की प्रकृति का वर्णन कीजिए। (125 शब्द)

Describe the nature of religious, ethnic and linguistic diversities in Indian society. (125 words)

Indian society represents "Unity in Diversity", unity without uniformity and diversity without fragmentation.



Linguistic Diversity → more than 100 languages spoken
→ 22 languages in constitution
→ more than 1000 dialects prevalent in India

Multi Cultural

↓
Diversification

↓

Set

a

map.

Ethnic diversity → australoid, mongoloid & dravidian races
→ more than 600 tribes
→ approx 70 PUTAs (Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups)

31

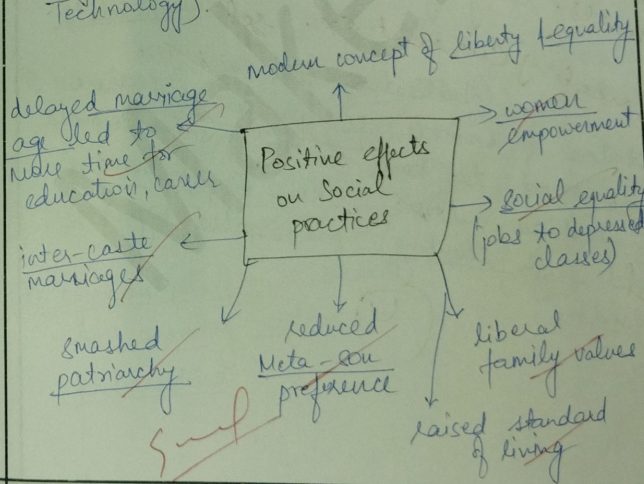
Conclusion
1884
Concept of tolerance, compassion, brotherhood and love. Sansa Dharma Sambhar and Vasudhavi Kutumbakam are founding features.

↓
"Atahi Dev Bhao"
अविधि देवो भवः

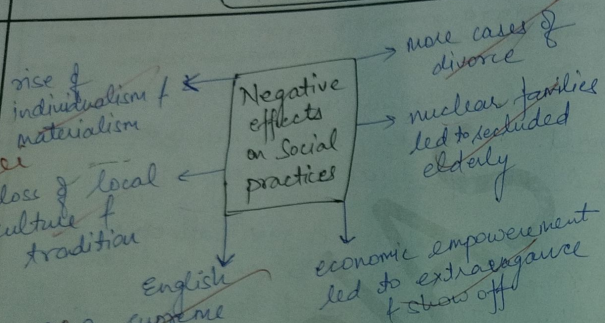
Q8. भूमंडलीकरण ने भारत की सामाजिक प्रथाओं को किस प्रकार प्रभावित किया है? व्याख्या कीजिए। (125 शब्द)
How has globalization affected the social practices of India? Explain. (125 words)

Globalisation means borderless world. It means integration, interconnectedness and interdependence of society.

* Economic reforms of 1991 influenced the globalisation in India and accelerated by ICT (Information & Communication Technology).



↓
Globalisation
↓
Social Practices
↓
Impact
↓
Poss. Neg.
↓
Conclusion



Divorce
↓
Yoga
↓
Intermediates a supreme festivals. language
↓
Meeting Current ex. self
↓
Globalisation improved the status of women, SC and ST but there is need to hold on to "positive aspects" like "simple living" propagated by Gandhiji.
↓
Concise and high thinking
↓
Gandhiji.

4.

Q9. भारत में फसलों के उत्पादन तथा वितरण को प्रभावित करने वाले भौतिक कारकों का वर्णन कीजिए। (125 शब्द)
Describe the physical factors affecting the production and distribution of crops in India. (125 words)

Approx 65% population of India is dependent on agriculture and share in GDP is 29%. Fertile gangetic plain, monsoon and temperature of India makes conducive environment for agriculture.

Physical factors affecting production & distribution

① Himalayas are the source of major rivers, which provide alluvial soil and water for irrigation in UP, Bihar, Bengal.
Crops - Rice, wheat, Barley, Jute, Sugarcane.

② Deccan plateau - black soil is excellent for growing cotton in Gujarat, and Maharashtra

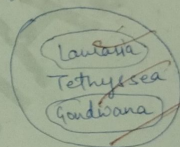
See you model Answer ↓

- Content is Good**
- ③ Southwest monsoon creates excellent environment for cultivation of rice in UP, Bengal, Andhra Pradesh.
- ④ Arid and semi arid region of Rajasthan and Bundelkhand are good source of millet.
- ⑤ Ganga-Brahmaputra delta for cultivation of jute and rice...
- ⑥ Hilly tracts and slopes of Assam, are conducive for tea cultivation.
- Organic farming**
- ④ India is top producer of sugarcane, and second top of wheat and rice. Due to micro-irrigation, India is top producer of millet. PM Kirschi, Sinha Yojna, PM Fasal Bina Yojna, are great initiatives.

Q10. पृथ्वी पर विभिन्न भू आकृतियों के निर्माण को नियंत्रित करने वाले प्रमुख कारकों की चर्चा कीजिए। (125 शब्द)
Discuss the major factors controlling the formation of various landforms on the earth. (125 words)

formation of landforms on earth can be traced back to Laurasia, Gondwana and Tethys sea. Earth is going through multiple geological events continuously, resulted into present form of earth.

factors responsible for formation of landforms



① Continental shift led to the formation of various continents.

② Plate tectonics resulted into fold mountains like Andes, Himalayas Hokky

③ Sea floor spreading have formed various islands.

④ Volcanic activity — mid atlantic ridge, Hawaii Island

⑤ Cold ocean currents - (Canary current, Peru current) - formation of Sahara desert, Atacama desert.

⑥ Collision effect - formation of various Indonesian Islands.

↓ Set a mapping.

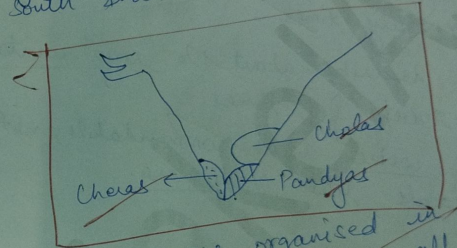
Climate change in the current times is leading factor for formation of landforms or degradation of it.

check of global warming, lifestyle initiative of India, Paris agreement are necessary steps to prevent destruction of landforms.

④

Q11. दक्षिण भारत के राजनीतिक इतिहास की दृष्टि से अधिक उपयोगी ना होने हुए भी संगम साहित्य उस समय की सामाजिक व आर्थिक स्थिति का अत्यंत प्रभावी शैली में वर्णन करता है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। (200 शब्द)
Despite not being very useful in terms of political history of South India, Sangam literature describes the social and economic situation of that time in a very effective style. Comment. (200 words)

Sangam literature was written during 1st AD by three prominent empires of South India - Cholas, Cheras and Pandya.



- 3 Sangams were organised in Madurai by Pandya where all the glorified sages & philosophers participated in it.
- Books of 1st sangam can't be retrieved but scripts from other 2 sangams provide a detailed account of South India.

Social situation

① 'Kinataljukiya' explains Kangri Raja prevalent in those times.

② 'Naimakkale' describes a love-affair picturing beautiful landscapes of contemporary times.

③ Books describe about the royal courts and society of times.

④ Role of women was commendable, not vulnerable like Vedic era.

Economy situation

① Tolkapiyam written by Tolkapiyar gave pictures of economy.

② Trade & commerce was excellent in society.

Current
update
↓
Tamil
↓
Kasbi
↓
Sangam
↓

Sangam literature gave a new into lives of contemporary people. Recently, held Kasbi Tamil Sangam depicts the importance of Sangam literature.

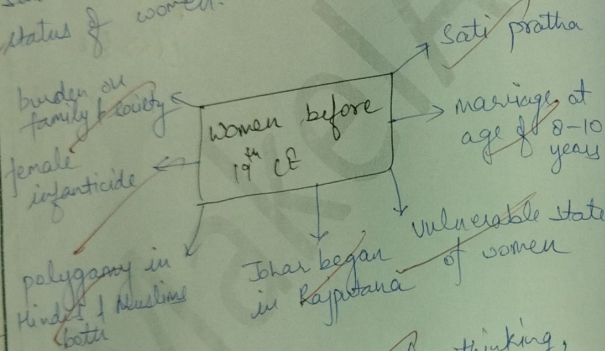
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update with
current
issue.

Make IAS

Q12. 19वीं सदी में भारत में स्त्री शिक्षा हेतु किए गए प्रयासों का सामाजिक-सांस्कृतिक मूल्यांकन कीजिए। (200 शब्द)
Critically evaluate the efforts made for women's education in India in the 19th century. (200 words)

Women have been in deplorable state since Vedic era, barred from speaking Sanskrit and education. 19th century saw the rise in social and economic status of women.



⇒ western education, rational thinking, logical reasoning, liberal thoughts led to the efforts made for improvement in women's education.

Efforts for women's education

① Raja Ram Mohan Roy worked vigorously for ending Sati pratha. He established Calcutta College with the help of David Hare & Alexander Duff and advocated women education.

② Jehwar Chandra Vidyasagar became the secretary of Bethune College which was only for girls.

③ Jyotibai Phule and Savitribai Phule faced criticism from the society, still they propagated women education.

④ Kadubini Ganguly was first doctor-woman in Bengal and was compared with prostitute. Yet, she bravely fought with social ills and advocated women education.

Current is good and valuable ↓ to her point ↓

Current NEP 2020 Current state

③ Jonathon Duncan established Sanskrit College in Varanasi for promoting education in region.

NEP-2020
↓

Education created awareness and capacity building of women which resulted into women like Nirmala Sitharaman, Madabhi Puri and leading ladies in space mission of India. India is aspiring to achieve SDG-5 Reducing gender inequality through education.

6/2

Q13. आधुनिक भारत में राष्ट्रवाद के अध्येतय में प्रेस की भूमिका का परीक्षण कीजिए। साथ ही "ब्रिटिश सरकार की प्रेस के प्रति नीति की आलोचनात्मक समीक्षा कीजिए। (200 शब्द)

Examine the role of the press in the rise of nationalism in modern India. Also "critically review the policy of the British Government towards the Press". (200 words)

Press was introduced in India in 16th century by Portuguese and gradually it became important factor of nationalism, social reform, awakening of masses.

good

Role of Press in Rise of Nationalism

① Dada Bhai Naoroji advocated "Drain of wealth" theory through his book 'Poverty & Un-British Rule in India'.

Basic reason

② Bal Gangadhar Tilak wrote multiple books and magazines - Marathi, Kesari for promoting nationalism.

nationalism rise

③ 'Hind Swaraj' and 'Indian Opinion', 'Young India' are the works of Gandhiji for instigating nationalism.

↓

- ① 'The Discovery of India' by Jawaharlal Nehru, 'Neel Darpan' reflecting state of indigo planters in Bihar by Digambar Vishwas arose nationalism.

Britishers launched multiple policies and acts for regulation of press in India.
British policy to control press

- ① Vernacular press act is also called as Censoring act as it banned all the newspapers and magazines except in English language.

- ② Tilak was arrested for sedition charges under the attempt of promoting nationalistic fervour in masses.

- ③ Press and literature were brutally controlled by Britishers and punishments were announced to set an example.

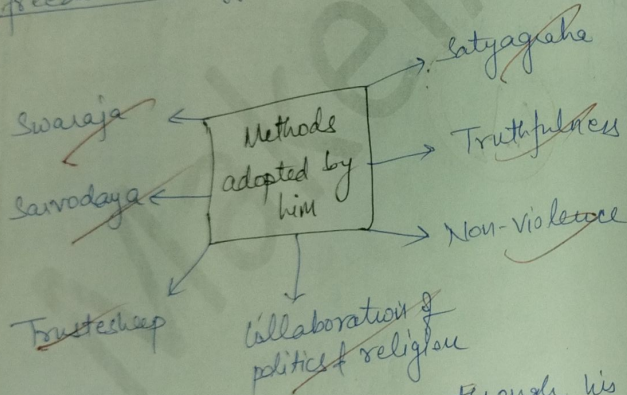
However, Britishers like Lord Ripon were in support of promotion of thoughts through press. Charles Metcalfe is called as liberator of Indian press for his work towards press in 1835.

Press played major role in shaping national freedom struggle through propagating views of Bhagat Singh, Gandhi, Annie Besant and Tilak.

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Q14. राष्ट्रीय आंदोलन में महात्मा गांधी की भूमिका का उनके द्वारा अपनाए गए तरीकों के विशेष संदर्भ में मूल्यांकन कीजिए। (200 शब्द)
Evaluate the role of Mahatma Gandhi in the National Movement with special reference to the methods adopted by him. (200 words)

Mahatma Gandhi returned to India in 1915 from South Africa after successful movements in Durban. He became the ex-officio leader of INC and pioneer of freedom struggle.



- Gandhi advocated his views through his books — 'My Experiment with Truth', 'Young India', 'Hind-Swaraj', 'Indian Opinion'.

Role of Gandhi in National Movement

- ① Satyagrah introduced in India during Champaran movement in 1917 and successful ended linkathia system.
- ② Satyagrah along with hunger strike first showcased during Ahmedabad Mill strike for increasing wages in 1918.
- ③ Launch of Non-cooperation movement in 1920 was the first big protest of Gandhi for freedom.
- ④ Dandi march and civil disobedience movement was against salt tax and swarajya declaration.
- ⑤ Khilafat movement in 1920 to include Muslims in mainstream of national freedom movement.

⑥ Quit India movement in 1942 was final attack on the bedrock of British empire with slogans like 'Do or Die' and 'Quit India'.

Gandhiji was determined of his methods, ended non-cooperation movement where it was in accelerated mode due to violence in Chauri Chaura.

6.1 Gandhi believed in sandharma Sambhar and advocated that religion brings morality in politics else it is mere authoritative politics. Principles of Gandhi are still leading India to grow & prosper in Amrit Kaul.

↓ Atmanirbhar Bharat
↓ People Centric Movement
↓ Connect rural people

Q15. साम्प्रदायिकता से क्या तात्पर्य है? साम्प्रदायिकता ने भारत के समग्र किस प्रकार की चुनौतियाँ उत्पन्न की हैं? (200 शब्द)

What is meant by communalism? What kind of challenges has communalism created before India? (200 words)

Communalism is the belief system which considers economic, political and social goals of people are same who share same religion.

• It also propagates hatred or dislike towards people following religion other than one's own.

Rise of Communalism in India

- ① Bengal partition in 1905 and Muslim League formation in 1906
- ② Morley Minto reforms 1909
- ③ Revivalist movements - Buddhi movement by Dayanand and Wakabi movement
- ④ Britishers placating Muslims (Sir Syed Ahmad Khan)
- ⑤ Concept of { Ancient India - Hindus
Medieval India - Muslims

Green Reference

Challenges created by Communalism

- ① Ruptured the social fabric of society, communal riots creating animosity among people.
- ② politics became religion driven instead of development, growth & empowerment.
- ③ riots always results into vulnerable state of women, children and elderly.
e.g. human rights issues
- ④ loss of economy and degradation of development as society which lacks tolerance & love, can't grow
- ⑤ India being a developing country can't focus on education, healthcare and innovation if society not stable.
- ⑥ Negative values and hatred inculcated by children (classical conditioning) through communal society.

Content
is
good

✓

to
feel
point

✓

✓

Way forward

- ① promote secularism to meet constitutional goals
 - ② transparency and accountability by current politicians.
 - ③ no vote bank politics or polarisation of elections.
 - ④ women education and empowerment
- ② India believes in Ganga-Jamuna tahjeet and Vasudhain Kutumbakam.
Values enshrined in Preamble and fundamental rights must be advocated alongwith tolerance, compassion and love.

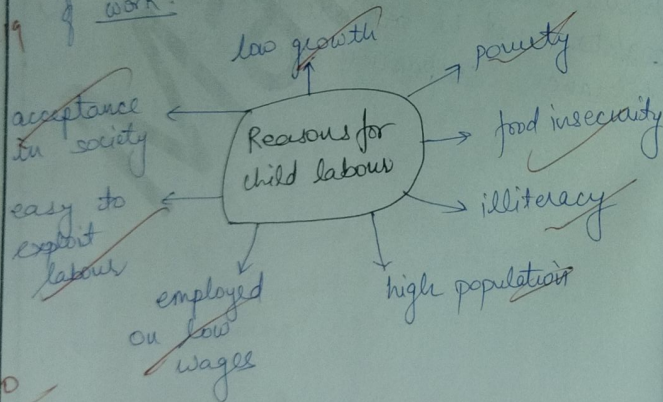
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Q16. भारत में बालश्रम के सामाजिक आधारों की चर्चा कीजिए। बालश्रम के उन्मूलन हेतु सरकार द्वारा संचालित कार्यक्रमों का आलोचनात्मक मूल्यांकन कीजिए। (200 शब्द)
Discuss the social bases of child labor in India. Critically evaluate the programs run by the government for the eradication of child labour. (200 words)

India is the most populous nation in the world - 1.4 Billion people in 2023.
As per UNICEF report of 2011, child labour in India was 24%.

* Government has banned the employment of children in hazardous works, mines initially but later on completely ban children below 14 yrs age in any kind of work.



Government Programme

- ① Protection of child rights, 2003 (prohibition and regulation of children in work force)
- ② RTE, 2002 - Free education to children of age 6-14 years and it became a fundamental right in 2002.
- ③ Fundamental Duty also advocates responsibility of children parents to provide education to children.
- ④ Government aids to NGOs like Bachpan Bachao Andolan by Kailash Satyarthi.
- ⑤ Sawa Shiksha Abhiyan, School chalo campaign, Midday Meal (PM Poshan) to foster child education and complete nutrition.
- ⑥ Special emphasis on girl child through Samagra Yojna, Rajya Lakshmi Yojna.

Posto
Feb
2012

Current
Amendment
↓
2010

Provide solution
Government is still in the process of eradicating child labor in India. It has revived after covid pandemic of 2019.

Limitations of Govt programmes

- ① corruption & red tapism
- ② poor implementation of schemes
- ③ literacy is not connecting into education and wisdom
- ④ high population and poverty

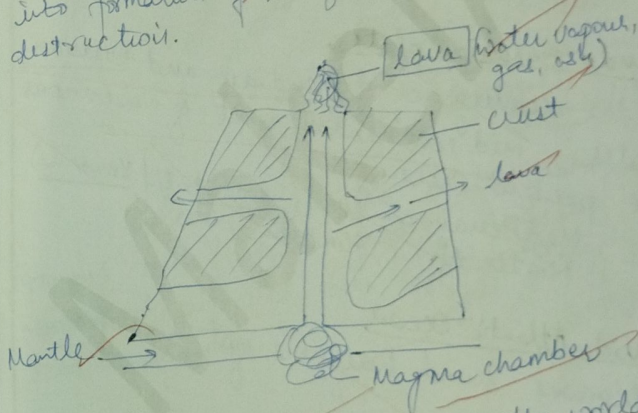
point
Children are the future of India, education, health and food/nutrition must be ensured by government to reap the benefits of demographic dividend as South Korea and China has did.

64

Q17. ज्वालामुखी से आप क्या समझते हैं। ज्वालामुखियों के वर्गीकरण को समझाते हुए विश्व में ज्वालामुखी के वितरण को स्पष्ट करें? (200 शब्द)

What do you understand by volcano? Explain the distribution of volcanoes in the world by explaining the classification of volcanoes? (200 words)

Volcano means the propulsion of water vapour, gas, pyroclast and rock fragments from highly heated interior of earth. It is a geological activity which results into formation of landforms, calamity & destruction.



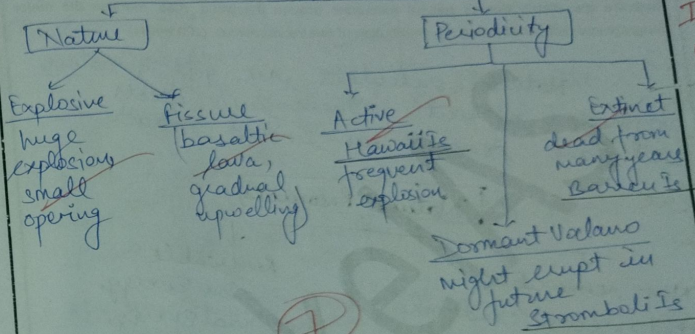
• Volcano are distributed across the world, major regions are—

① Circum Pacific Belt
due to the presence of tectonic plates margin in eastern and western coasts of Pacific ocean, major volcanoes are present here.
ex. volcano in Japan - Fukiyama
Indonesia - Krakatau
Hawaii - volcano
Tonga - volcano

② Indo Eurasian plate
at the convergence of Indian and Eurasian plates, mid continental belt of volcanoes are present here.
ex. Mediterranean Sea (Stromboli & Vesuvius)
North Africa, Himalayas

③ Mid Atlantic Ocean
volcanoes found here are not of major explosive types
ex. mid atlantic ridge formed by deposition of lava.

Classification



Dormant Volcano
might erupt in future
Stromboli & Baileys

Volcanoes creates water lake, igneous rocks (basalt, granite) and can be controlled mitigated their efforts through remote sensing.

Indian
Continental
↓
region
example
↓
Small effort

Q18. विश्व भर में प्राकृतिक संसाधनों के वितरण का वर्णन कीजिए। साथ ही, प्राकृतिक संसाधनों के वितरण को प्रभावित करने वाले प्रमुख भौगोलिक कारकों का उल्लेख कीजिए। (200 शब्द)
Describe the distribution of natural resources around the world. Also, mention the major geographical factors affecting the distribution of natural resources. (200 words)

Natural resources are gift of nature, originated without anthropogenic effects and are present in limited amount.

Natural Resources

Non-renewable
Petroleum, crude oil
Minerals (iron ore, gold)
natural gas
uranium, diamond
coal, bauxite
methane

Renewable
Solar Energy,
Tidal Energy,
Wind Energy,
Geothermal Energy,
Nuclear energy

- Non-renewable resources could not be utilised and are limited
- Renewable resources could be recycled and present in unlimited amount.

Distribution of Natural Resources

① North America

Canadian Shield - iron ore, diamond, uranium
Appalachian ranges - coal, gold, bauxite

② South America

Copper - Chile
Lithium Triangle - Chile, Argentina, Peru

③ Africa

Kimberley - Diamond mines
Uranium - Angola, Namibia

④ Europe

Ruhr valley, Normandy, Lorraine - coal regions
Ukraine, Russia - Natural Gas, Diamond

⑤ Australia

Bauxite, gold, coal

⑥ Asia

Mineral oil & tin in Indonesia, Malaysia, Thailand
iron ore, aluminium, coal - China
iron ore & coal - India

Get a map with diagram ?

Current update data

factors affecting distribution.

- ① Gondwana land is rich in coal & iron ore
- ② High temperature & pressure
- ③ Deserts are devoid of resources
- ④ sedimentary rocks
- ⑤ coastal regions for ocean energy

6½

Natural resources need to be utilised sustainably. Environment protection, International Solar Alliance, SDG-13 (climate action) and initiatives for ensuring optimum utilisation of natural resources.

Govt
Step



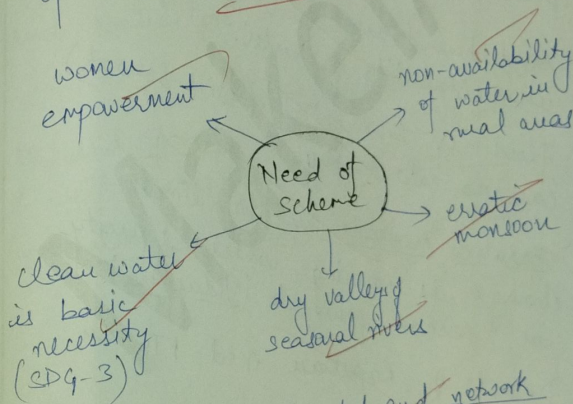
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Q19. ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों की स्वच्छ जल आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति हेतु 'हर घर जल' योजना महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभा सकती है। इसके समक्ष आने वाली चुनौतियों की चर्चा करते हुए उपर्युक्त कथन का मूल्यांकन कीजिए। (200 शब्द)
Evaluate the above statement by discussing the challenges faced by it. (200 words)

Jal Sevan Mission was launched in 2019 by Union of India to provide functional tap water connection to every rural household by 2024.

- Har Ghar Jal scheme is the sub component of Jal Sevan Mission



- Tank is being constructed and network of pipes is being laid to provide har ghar ko val se jal.

fund
into

Jal
Sevan
mission

Challenge
?

Role in meeting clean water needs

UP
Govt
step
↓
rural
areas
↓
effort
↓
to
the
point + with Aayaz effort

- ① Rural areas don't have 10 filters there, vulnerable to arsenic mixed groundwater.
- ② Chambal valley is engulfed with alkalisanation and fluoride is present in optimum quantity.
- ③ Bundelkhand area of UP is named by unavailability of water.
- ④ Flood in Bihar Kosi (Kosi + Gandak) causes catastrophy.
- ⑤ Erratic monsoon due to climate change is causing water scarcity in deccan peninsula (Vidarbha).
- ⑥ Deserts of Rajasthan need FTC in rural areas.

+ with Aayaz effort

Except gangetic plains, groundwater level is high in India. Thus, to ensure tap water in every household, this scheme is need of the hour.

Poor implementation of scheme, top down approach and delayed project work can be countered by effective coordination of bureaucracy, ministry and contractors.

Water is basic necessity, required to end poverty, provide good health & well being (to reduce gender inequality). (SDG-3 and 5.)

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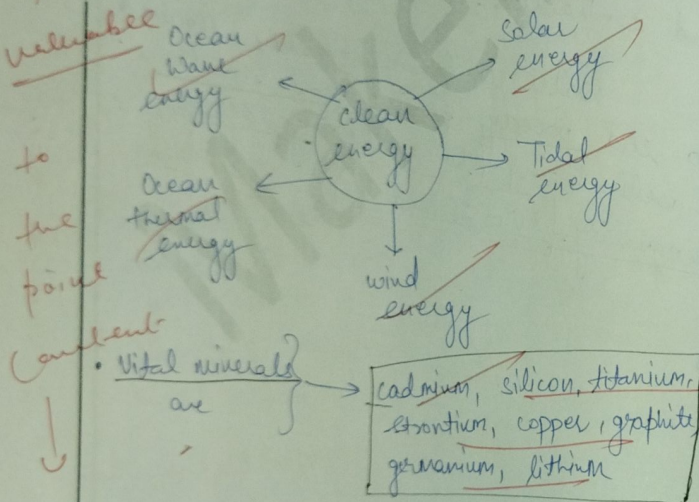
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Q20. स्वच्छ ऊर्जा के लक्ष्य को प्राप्त करने हेतु महत्वपूर्ण खनिजों तक भारत की पहुँच आवश्यक है। चर्चा कीजिए। भारत सरकार द्वारा इस दिशा में क्या प्रयास किये जा रहे हैं? (200 शब्द)
India's access to vital minerals is essential for achieving the goal of clean energy. Discuss What efforts are being made by the Government of India in this direction? (200 words)

Ministry of New & Renewable Energy

recently published a list of 30 critical minerals which are necessary for achieving the goals of CoP26 450ppb of renewable energy by 2030.



Why vital minerals are essential?

- ① manufacturing of solar panels and solar cells
- ② manufacturing of lighter wind turbines
- ③ storage of renewable energy
- ④ lithium batteries (for electric vehicles)

Efforts of Government of India

- ① Identification of critical minerals
- ② PLI for manufacturing related to clean energy
- ③ Electronics Manufacturing Policy
- ④ promotion to startups and innovation in renewable energy
- ⑤ easy availability of credit & subsidies
- ⑥ collaboration with Denmark, France & Germany
- ⑦ Japan & Taiwan - handholding India for clean energy

Govt sub
↓
make in India
↓
Subsidy
↓
Silicon
↓
semi-conductor
policy
?

Limitations of Govt.

↓
Competition
of
China
Producers

- ① huge capital required
- ② clean energy can't meet needs of today's India
- ③ funding needed for elimination of poverty and hunger
- ④ India has very less resources of vital minerals.

⑦

India wants to become carbon neutral by 2070 via clean energy missions. India is already producing 50 GW of clean energy to achieve SDG 13 and SDG-15.

End