

प्रश्न संख्या
(Question No.)

U.P.S.C.

इस भाग में कुछ
न लिखें
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in this part)प्रश्न संख्या
(Question No.)

0.1

Numismatic evidence refers to the usage and study of 'coins' by the ~~and~~ historical entries.

Understanding political & Economic history of Ancient India:

① level of monetization of the area & time

eg Kushanas → large no. of coins

① monetization.

↓
lower level of

barter system

② Study of ~~the~~ Dynasty timeline

eg Satvahanas copper coins → contained images of the king

③ Area under occupation

eg Gupta coins found till

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the extent Afghanistan

④ Development of metallurgical studies → through material of coins

⑤ Kushanas highest quality of Gold coins

⑤ Images on coins → religious-political status of the time

⑥ Gupta Coins → presence of 'Garuda'

- Vishnu worship
- official emblem of the empire

This study of numismatics has helped in decoding the history India ~~and~~ dating back to 2000 years understanding the Indians of that time.

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Q.2

The colonial India had a poor status of women, marked by low education, Sati, child marriages etc.

The women organizations played important role in their mobilization.

Impact :-

① Brought women from all corners from India on a single platform (Eg) Woman Social Conference

② Raised awareness about women issue (Eg) Poor condition of poor widows

③ ① Women Education (Eg) Kadambini Ganguly
1st graduate of Calcutta University.

④ ① Representation in Politics & Mass Movements (Eg) Pt. Ramabai, Sarojini Naidu.

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However, its impact were limited:

① Most of organization of British India → male dominated
↓
little space to women

② Outreach remain limited

③ fundamentalist reaction to women org (Eg) Dharma Sabha of Radhakant Deb

④ Elitist in nature → critics called it as 'Kitty Party clubs'

⑤ lack of Govt support to the organization

⑥ prevailing patriarchal attitude
challenged effectiveness

Women Organization none
- the less laid the foundation
of feminist movements of India,
their works have inspired
younger generation of women.

0.3

Non-Alignment Movement was founded by India and other newly independent nation in 1955.

Reflection of Aspirations:

① Resisting joining any 'bloc': -
Neither US led or USSR led.

② Curbed the ~~pres~~ effect of cold war → by raising voice against it

③ Focussed on self-growth after colonial rule.

④ Raised voice against the colonial rule

↳ Helped in freedom of many African Nations

⑤ Consolidation of Third-world, Solidarity

↳ India, Egypt, Indonesia etc.

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- ⑥ Ideological moral influence to prevent another world war
- ⑦ Called for nuclear restraints
- ⑧ Freedom ^{from} of imperial presence in Indian Ocean Region → most of the NAM countries here
- ⑨ Resisting the opening up of the economy developed world
↳ British destroyed Indian economy through one-way free trade.

No-n-Alignment reflected the idea of ~~not~~ not siding with any party at the height of the cold war by the participating country. It helped them to focus on their own developmental goals.

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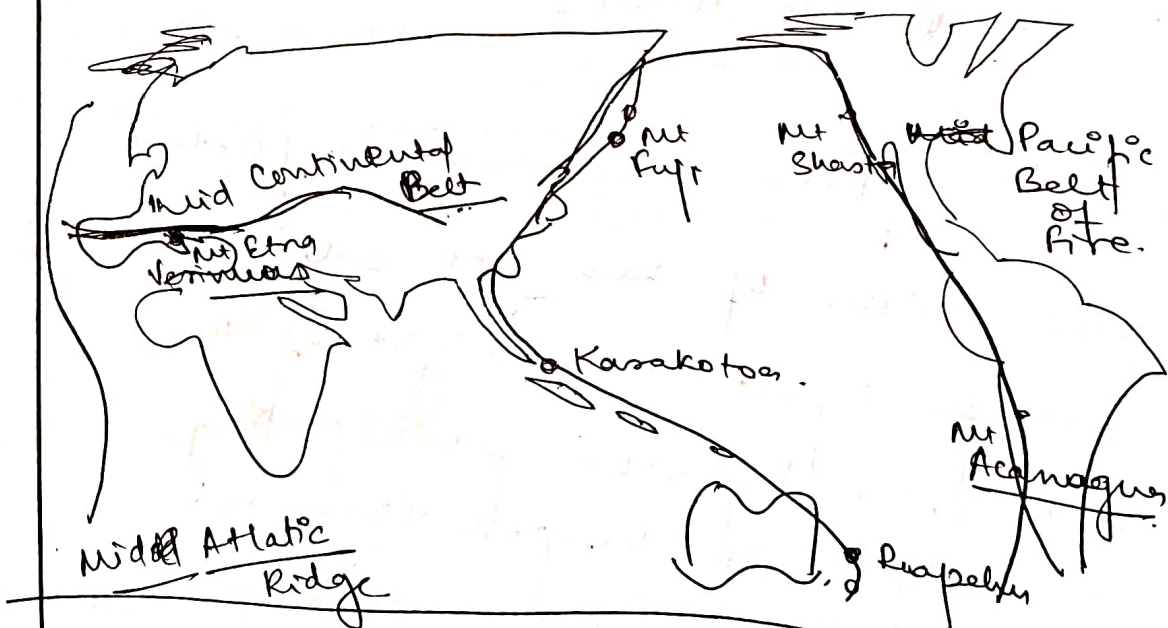
0.4

Volcanism refer to the ^{constructive} process of endogenetic forces. It can also lead to ejection of material from within the Earth in form of volcanic eruption.

Processes Involved:

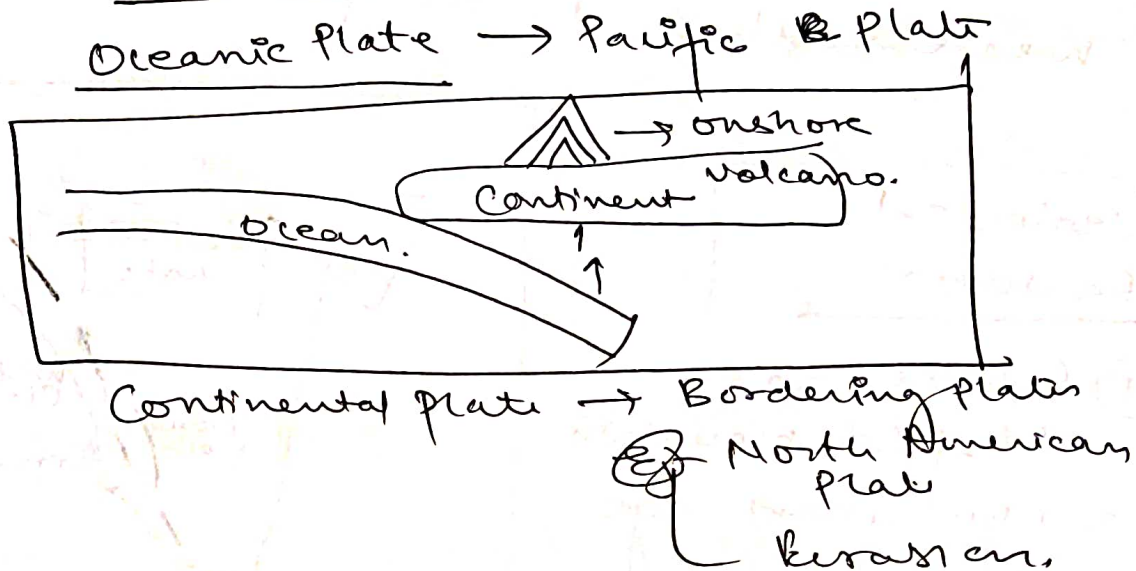
- ① Heating of Earth's Interior.
- ② Movement of Heated current within ~~sub~~ Earth's interior
- ③ Ejection through cracks.

Volcanic Regions: of the world

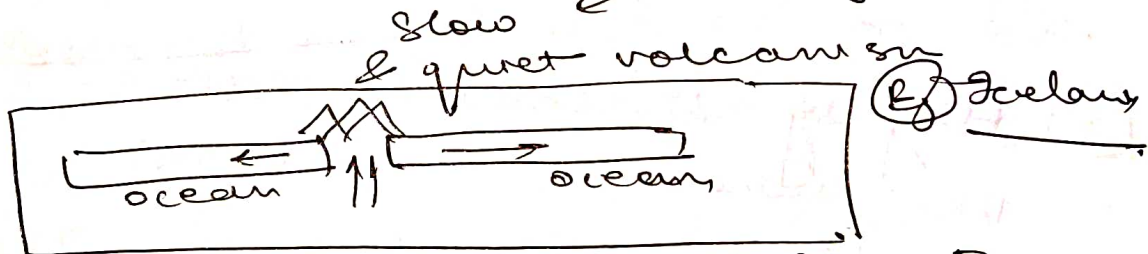


① Pacific Belt fire

Tectonic setting : — Continent - Oceanic
Collision



② Mid Atlantic Ridge → Ocean-Ocean Divergence



③ Mid continent Belt → from Europe

to Eurasia
partial Oceanic
Continental - continent collision
Oceanic Belt of
eastwhile Tethys sea
now consumed

Volcanism is an important
geomorphic phenomena on the surface
Earth that maintains Earth's internal
balance.

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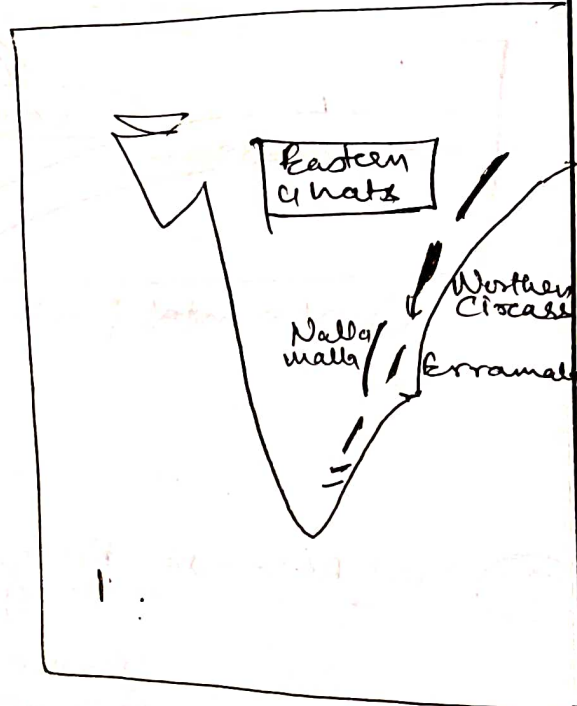
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Q.5

Eastern Ghats territorially extend from the states of Odisha to Tamil Nadu merges with western Ghats at Nilgiri ~~Point~~ Hills

Geological Features:

- ① Formed as old fold mountain 2-1 bn years ago
- ② Includes schist granite etc. at the core
- ③ Highly dissected by rivers like Mahanadi, Godavari, Krishna etc
- ④ Average height ~900m
- ⑤ Expands into various hills in Andhra Pradesh
- ⑥ Source to many rivers ②
Vamsadhara, Rishikulya
- ⑦ Huge reservoir of resources.



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Q) Bauxite in Naggarh hills

Ecological importance :

① supports Diverse flora - fauna.

Q) Red Saunders → Sesbanchia
Terdon's courser → endemic
Eⁿ Ghats

② Water Resources → Q) Vamsacharya

③ Provision of soil → Q) Red soil in
Andhra Pradesh.

④ Carbon sink Act as Carbon sink
due to dense forest

⑤ Tribal Habitat support Q) Dongori
Kondh
in Odisha

Eastern Ghats is increasingly
become prone to hazard to
changing land-use pattern &
climate change. Conservation of
them is required for development
Southern Eastern States

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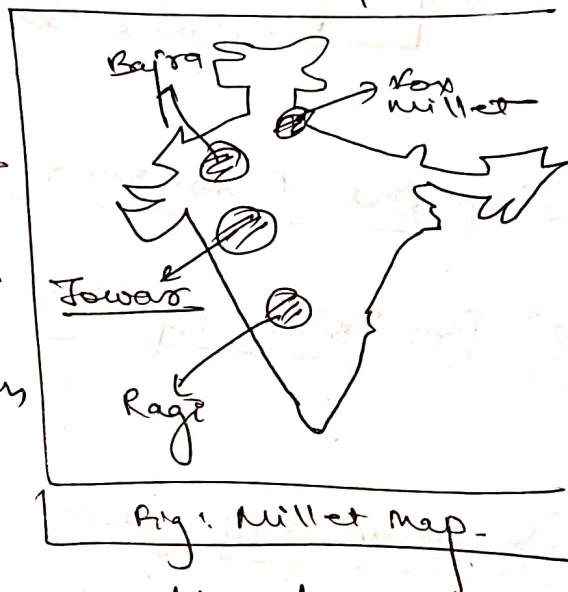
Q. 6

Milletts are known as 'Shree Anna', has received major impetus by Govt. of India.

Ecological Significance & Nutritional Significance

① less-water intensive crop

→ can fix salinity & desertification of green Revolution Belt



→ Depleting water tables can be fixed
→ 'Virtual water' exports in forms of rice & sugarcane can be stopped

② Climate Resistant crop

→ Bajra can be grown in Arid condition ($< 50 \text{ cm}$ rain) & High temperature ($25-35^\circ\text{C}$)

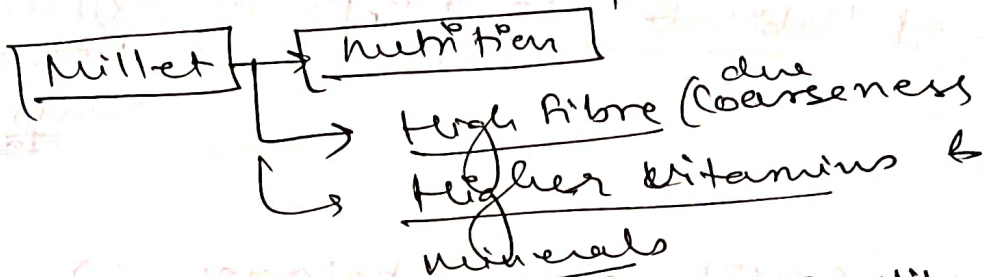
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- ③ Declining yield of traditional crop due to soil nutrient depletion
↳ Millet can restore

- ④ for India → hidden hunger
↳ of nutritional challenge



Ex) Bajra = 2x Vitamin A (of wheat)

- ⑤ Agro-ecological suitability of Millets to India

- ⑥ Cheaper food → can be afforded by vulnerable section
↳ ensures food security.

Millets are termed as the food crop of tomorrow by FAO.
Odisha model of holistic promotion of millet through backward & forward linkages can be adopted.

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10.7

According to IPCC, Arctic can become ice-free in summer by 2045. Raising deep concerns.

Consequences on Biodiversity & Ecosystem

① Loss of Habitats to ~~fl~~ fauna (Polar Bears, Seals etc)

② Ocean Acidification Imbalance →
→ Mass dying of sea phytoplanktons etc in ~~Arctic~~ Arctic Region.

③ Loss of fresh water resources

④ Changing local weather pattern

→ Polar Vortex of Arctic
→ ~~Jet stream~~ Polar Jetstream

→ continuity required
for local ecosystem survival

⑤ Boreal Forest fires : Canadian fires,
↓
as temp. will rise
Norway, Sweden

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⑥ Negative impact on habitats of Arctic
tribals → shrubs etc

Impact on Global Ecological Balance:

① A change in AMOC → global sea
carbon budget changes

② Melting of permafrost of ~~Asia~~ Eurasia,
beberia etc → release of GHGs
etc

↓
positive
feedback
to ~~gas~~
Global warming

③ Impacts western Disturbance
phenomena → important for
glaciers snowing of Himalayas

④ Impact on Monsoon circulation

Arctic Melts → temp raises → intense
in Eurasia heating
of Tibetan
plateau

Flooding ← ① Intensity ←
of monsoon

Saving the Arctic ice is
paramount for both the ecosystem
& human

Q.8

Uniform Civil Code refers to the same set of laws governing the personal matters like adoption, inheritance, marriage & divorce.

Presently these → governed by respective religious personal laws

Can contradict Religious Pluralism & Cultural Differences.

① Right to Religion (fundamental Right → Art 25-27) can be threatened

② Against the idea of multiculturalism

③ Can lead to imposition of no culture of majority on minority

④ Law Commission previously said → it is neither needed or desired

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However, it can be implemented because,

- ① Natural Natural Integration of the country
- ② Secularism is as a constitutional morality upheld
- ③ Gender justice → all personal laws biased against women.
Eg. Maintenance issues after divorce not favourable to women
- ④ Easy of justice system for interpretation of laws
- ⑤ Most of state laws → uniform in nature Criminal system Contract laws has not threatened the religion & culture

Goa and Uttarakhand have implemented UCC. A model ^{& impact} can be studied from them before implementing it at national level.

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Q. 8

In 2021, India's aged population formed 6% of total population. It would increase to 25% by 2050. Requiring India to form geriatric policies.

Healthy Active Ageing:

- ① Increasing 'Healthspan' rather than just 'lifespan' of the ageing people
- ② Greater involvement of aged population in politics to economy
- ③ Against the traditional notion that 'retirement' means end for senior citizens

Need for India:

- ① Demographic shift towards ageing
- ② Falling Birth levels → $\text{TFR} \rightarrow 2.0$
below (NFHS)
Replacement level (2.1)

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③ will ① dependency ratio in future
if senior people not involved.

Contribution to Social Inclusion:

① Active participation of the aged:

↳ ② The Second Demographic
Dividend of Japan.

② Promotes Silver Economy → New
avenues of Economic growth.

↳ Geriatric Preventive Care

↳ Retirement Homes etc

③ Elderly - Friendly Policies

Discussions encouraged

④ Deals with loneliness epidemic)
(WHO → loneliness global
epidemic)

⑤ Reduces vulnerability of elderly
↳ India → 60% of 60+ not
social security.

Long term policy is required
to be shifted to elderly care to
ensure ~~to~~ accommodating ageing
challenges

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Q-10

with the agent of the change in the form of urbanization, privatization and globalization, the consumption pattern of Indian cities have gone under shift.

Transition from 'conscious consumption' to ~~conscious~~ compulsive consumption.
impact:

- ① On family dynamics
 - ① family has become 'unit of consumption' than 'unit of production'
 - ② cost of raising ~~the~~ large families have become expensive
 - ③ ↑ cost of raising more children
 - education
 - clothing etc
 - ④ leads to breaking of

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Joint families

- ④ Rise of Nuclear families
- ⑤ New concepts like 'links'
(Double Income & No Kids) on
rise
- ⑥ 'Birth Dearth' → lower fertility
rates ⑥ India → 1.7 in urban
areas.
- ⑦ Higher standard of living → ①
family tourism, ~~party~~ etc holidays
etc.
- ⑧ Better Improving status of women
↳ Due to need of extra income
↳ ① labour force participation
by females
↳ Economic empowerment

II Urban Dynamics :

- ① Increasing carbon footprint
of individuals
- ⑥ Person living in Delhi = 4x
(Class III city individual).

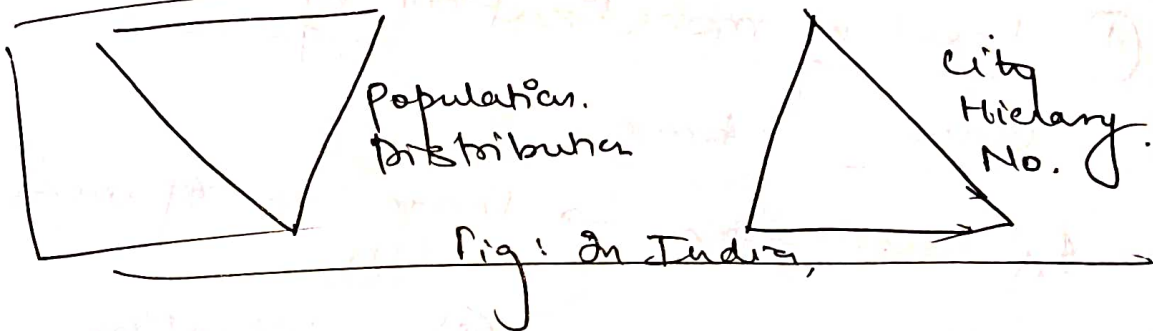
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② Use and throw culture

↳ ① waste problems of urban areas

③ ① pollution → air
→ water etc

④ Metropolization due to attraction of cities ⇒ ^{Top} Heavy migration pattern



Cons. The transition from 'conscious compulsive consumption' to 'conscious compulsive consumption' has led to environmental degradation ~~and~~ rise in materialist values. It is not conducive for family and urban areas in long run. Hence, it should be thought carefully.

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0.11

Vijayanagar was a flourishing empire in present-day Karnataka-Andhra Pradesh region in the banks of River Tungabhadra during 15th century.

Key features of
of their Architecture.



① Very large kopurams in their building

② Presence of 'unicorns' images on the boundary wall

③ Amman shrine: devoted to chief consort of the main deity in temples

④ Sacrificial 'slabs'. Eg Mahanavami Dibba.

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⑤ Use of images of 'lotus' ⑧ Vijaynagar
palace.

⑥ Cruciform to stellate plan
usage

⑦ Images of personified Ganga &
Yamuna were used

⑧ Vittal temple of Hampi

Manifestation of Indo-Islamic
Elements

↳ 'In contact with Bahamani
Kingdom' + the time period
Medieval India (Delhi Sultanate
+ Mughals)

↓

led to Indo-Islamic
architecture
imprint.

① Use of 'white marbles' in
building ⑧ Hampi palaces.

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② Gumbaz style adopted from
Bahamani style over top of
the building

③ Use of cursive writing for
carving shlokas on the
wall

Vijayanagar Kingdom
architecture is a great cultural
heritage of India. Many erstwhile
foreign authors have remarked
it as the most beautiful
city of the world.

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Q.12

India was known for the
Centre of the higher Education
due to centres like Nalanda
& Taxashila.

Comparison & Contrast:

Modern Universities

Nalanda &
Takashila

① Secular learning

① Learning
through
religious text

② Nalanda
↓
Buddhist

② Modern pedagogy
↳ Teacher - student
dichotomy

② Guru - Shishya
parampara
beyond class
room

③ Teaching inside
class room etc

③ Nature based
learning
↳ learning
in open
sky
etc

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Comparison:

① International students be
② Nalanda → Chinese students
like Huan Tsang

② Centralized library system

③ Students living away from
home at the educational
premises for higher education.

Lessons Modern Universities can
learn:

① Incorporating spiritual

learning

→ tackle student
suicide

→ mental health

→ holistic development

② Experiential learning
techniques

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③ Center for value education

④ Nalanda & Takshashila →
ethical discourses development

④ Multi disciplinary teaching

④ NEP envisaged this
on the lines of ancient
universities.

For India to become
a knowledge economy by 2047
a lot can be learned from the
Ancient universities of India.

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0112

The Revolutionary movement and Gandhian movement both played significant roles in India's freedom struggle.

Ideological Differences :

Revolutionary Activities	Gandhian Non-Violence
① Believed in tyranny of British → use of force if necessary to oust them. ② quick results ③ Individual sacrifices ④ Chittagong Armoury Raid etc ⑤ mostly represented by youth	① Complete adherence to non-violence ② focussed on gradual negotiation ③ Cooperation among the 'Satyagrahis' to achieve goal ④ All people represented.

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⑤ Not a widespread movement

⑥ Reliance on masses

Ideological Similarity:

① Notion of sacrifice → the fear of jail disappeared

② Both Bhagat Singh & Gandhiji were jailed.

③ Increases awareness among the masses for the end about British rule

④ Hoped in Unity of India

⑤ HSRA → to develop forms 'federal states of United India'

Gandhiji → swaraj

⑥ 'Socialist principles' → remove class and caste rigidities etc.

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Two Ideologies Influenced Each Other :

① Gandhian Influence on Revolutionaries

↳ changed attitude of Bhagat Singh in later years acknowledge need of mass movement
↳ operation : - ② Murder of Saunders due to death of Lala Lajpat ji

② Revolutionary Impact

↳ Need to include youth to in mass movements
↳ power of students realized.

Both the ideologies had the different approach however, their goal was the same which was realized on Aug 15, 1947

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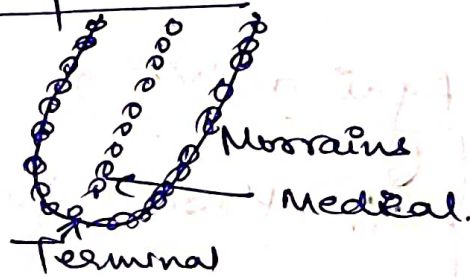
Himalayas are known as the 3rd pole of India due to widespread presence of glaciers.

Various landforms formed by Himalayas

(I) Depositional landforms

(1) Moraines

↳ unconsolidated materials



↓
forms boundary of

(2) Glacial lakes

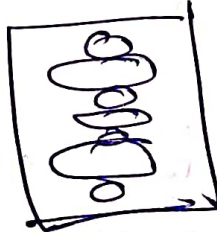
embankment

→ formed due to
of glacial till

↳ Thonak Lake of Sikkim.

(3) Tors

↳ common
in Himalayas
Pradesh



Spiti valley.

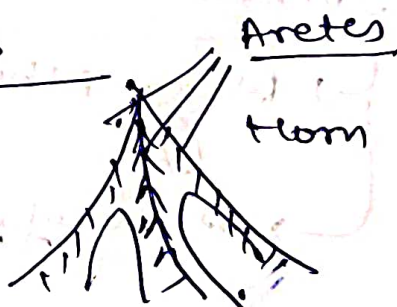
(4) Glacial valleys

↳ Karbawas
in Kashmir

(II) Erosional landforms

(1) Horns, Aretes

↳ conical peaks
like Mt. Everest



② Development of cirques

③ Hanging valleys etc.

Features impacting local Ecosystem
& Human Activities : —

① Agri activities

↳ ② Kesar farming in Kashmir

↳ Glaciers → cold temp. → temperate crops

② Settlements

↳ Rugged terrain → hamleted to dispersed settlements

↳ ③ Ananachal Pradesh Tawang

③ Impacts weather pattern

↳ High Albedo → leading to low temp.

↳ Snowfalls during winter

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- ④ Specialized flora - fauna
 ↳ Hangul in Kashmir
 ↳ snow leopard
- ⑤ Increases hazard proneness
 ↳ Glacier outbursts (Ex) Sikkim 2023
 ↳ cloud bursts (Ex) Himachal Pradesh 2024
 ↳ land slides
- ⑥ Tourism development
 ↳ Mt. Everest climbs etc!

Ipcc has warned against the accelerated melting of glaciers of Himalayas. Glaciers have it will have debilitating impact for entire India. Thus, Ecosystem conservation of Himalayas need of the hour.

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Q. 15 Indian Ocean is the third largest Ocean of the world ~~is~~ touching Asia, Africa, Australia and Antarctica (4 continents)

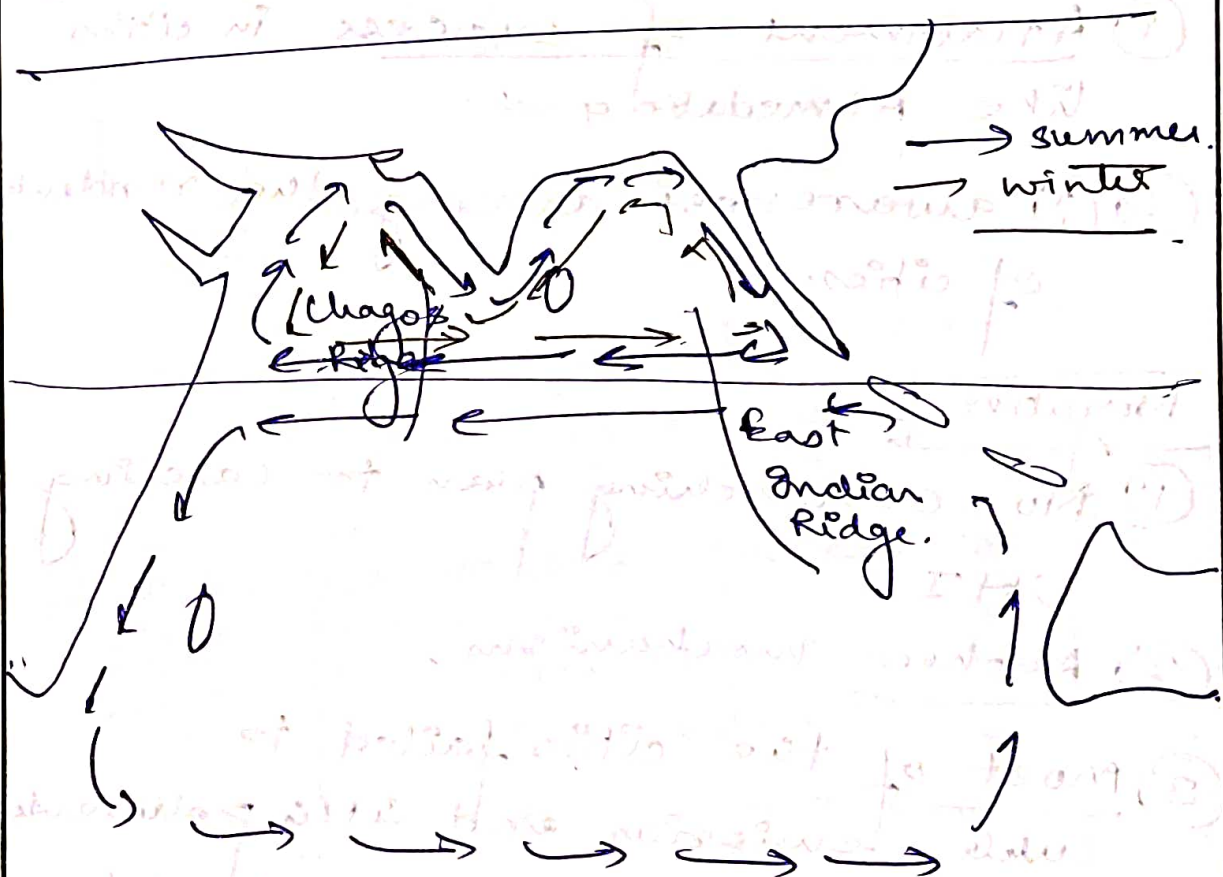


Fig: Indian Ocean.

Unique Geographical Features:

- ① 'Hail Ocean' → does not extend from Arctic to unlike Pacific & Atlantic
- ② Presence of 'Reversal of winds' phenomena at a large scale through SW & NE monsoon

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- ③ No overarching Middle Oceanic Ridge
- ④ Human Geography uniqueness -
- Cultural Heterogeneity across the bordering state
 - Realm of developing world.
- ⑤ Energy Resources → majority in Indian Ocean
- Persian Gulf

Impact of Global Oceanic Circulation Pattern:

- Reversal of oceanic current in Northern Indian Ocean.
- Atlantic Ocean Circulation current also flows through Indian Ocean.

Features influencing climate of India:

- ① Monsoon

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↳ SW Monsoon → June - September
 ↳ NE Monsoon → 70% rainfall
 ↳ precipitation in coromandel coast

② Bay of Bengal → ^{ocean} current around India moist & warm → tropical climate development

③ Development of Mascarene high in Wⁿ Indian Ocean → ① monsoon intensity

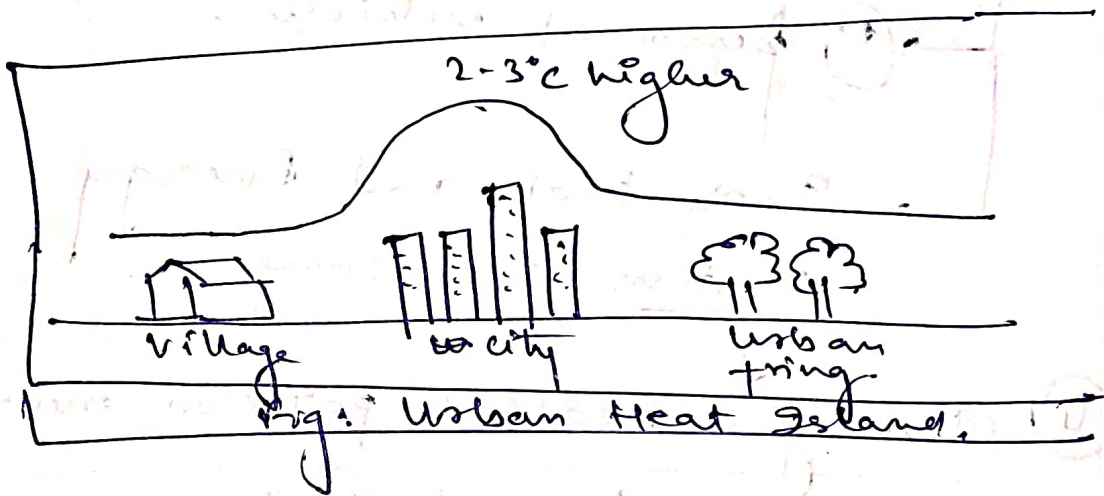
④ Indian Ocean Dipole development complicates weather ~~weather~~ pattern in India.

⑤ Tropical Ocean → development of tropical cyclones every year → 'landfalls' in India.

India's ~~the~~ geography, economy, polity, culture etc. is all linked with Indian Ocean. Thus safeguarding it is in India's interest.

0.16

Urban Heat Island refers to the phenomena where the local temp. of urban areas is higher than the surrounding area.



Factors Behind UHI :

① Concretization of city.

↳ low albedo

↳ ① absorption of outgoing terrestrial radiation.

② Loss of blue-green infra

↳ low cooling by plant & trees

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③ Emission

→ ① pollutants from transport
 (n/w) ② ^{UN} Report → Delhi's
 transport → high
 emission.

→ ① personal vehicles.

→ Industrial and Energy
 System emissions

④ changed weather pattern over city

→ tall buildings as
 air ducts

→ Stable conditions over
 city etc.

Existing Mitigation strategies: -

① Heatwaves plans of various
 cities

→ plantation Drives in cities

→ Greening cities

→ Reducing vehicular emissions

② Bharat Norms

→ National Clean Air Programme.
→ Miyawaki Method.
Assessment:

Positive: +

- ① Attainment of success in cities like Ahmedabad
- ② ↑ awareness among the residents of cities.

Negative: -

- ① No overarching plan to catering UHI.
- ② Ad-hoc mechanism.
- ③ Most of the cities failed to curb emission and GHG pollutants
- ④ Delhi & Lucknow's perennial problems
- ⑤ Diversion of forest land in urban areas → continuing.

UHI is through heatwaves is severely affecting health & economy of cities. India needs resilient cities for to achieve sustainable development.

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0.17

Sugar Industry is a raw material based industry mainly concentrated around sugarcane growing areas.

Factors Contributing Regional disparity

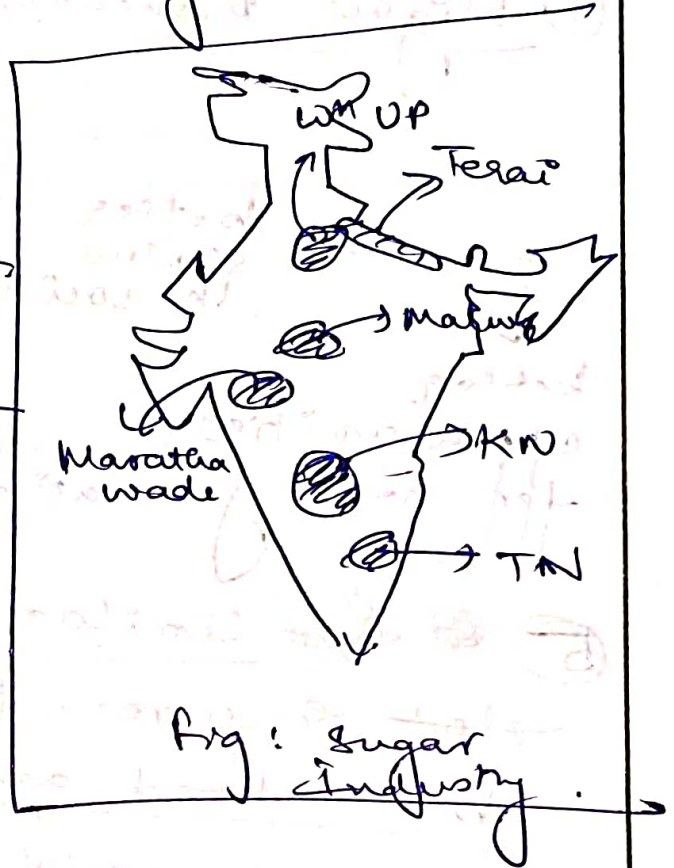
① Climate:

North India → Temperate cannot grow sugarcane in winter

Peninsula → Tropical → all year long crushing season.

② Soil → Peninsula → moisture retentive black soil

③ Transport n/w → roadways for last mile connectivity → quick delivery of cane to prevent



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Sucrose loss → better developed in
peninsular India

④ HYV variety of sugarcane → more
suited for peninsular condition

⑤ Cooperative sector → most industry
of ~~the~~ in cooperatives → North
Indian ones → industrial sickness
political interference
etc.

Measures to Reduce Surplus of
Sugar: -

① Reducing FRP

→ ~~promoting other crops like~~
→ disincentive to over production
of sugarcane.

② Promoting other crops → like
millet, pulses etc other
than crop.

③ ~~the~~ ~~the~~ ~~the~~

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③ Biofuels and Ethanol production
by sugar cane ^{by} UP's policy
of Ethanol
→ promoting its
use as fuel & blending norms
→ price realization etc

④ Food processing of sugar
cane → New products other
than sugar

⑤ Incentive to farmers to use
sugar cane for livestock feed
etc.

Sugar industry is facing
several challenges especially through
over-production of sugar. A develop-
ment of alternative strategy is
the way forward.

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Q.18 Social Mobility refers to the phenomena where an individual can improve his/her status in social hierarchy. High social mobility is an indicator of an equal society.

Barriers to intergenerational mobility:

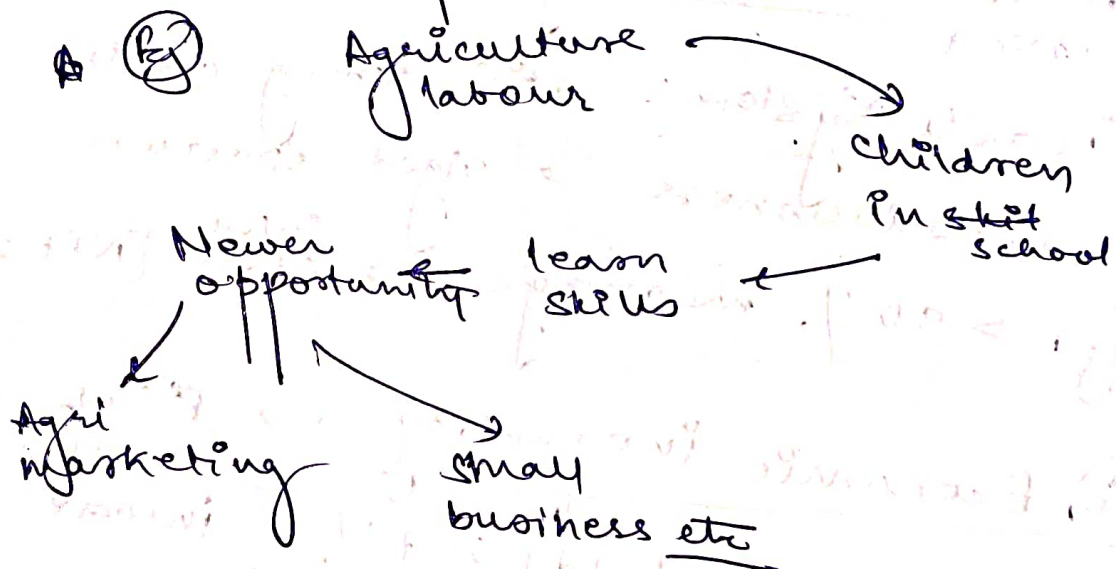
- ① Caste System: still strong caste consciousness → rigid structure.
- ② > 90% marriage → intra caste [NFHS]
- ③ Economic inequality → Top 1% old hold 6-7% income [Oxfam]
- ④ Lack of equality of opportunity
 - ⑤ Rural areas → lower avenues of education & skilling etc
- ⑥ Poor education system → regional inequality in development.

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- ③ Lack of credit access & formal institutions → cannot undertake new business opportunity by the disadvantaged.

Role of Education in Social Mobility:

- ① Avenue of skilling



- ② ① awareness to govt schemes

- ② Scholarships for disadvantaged

- ③ weakens biases and hierarchies

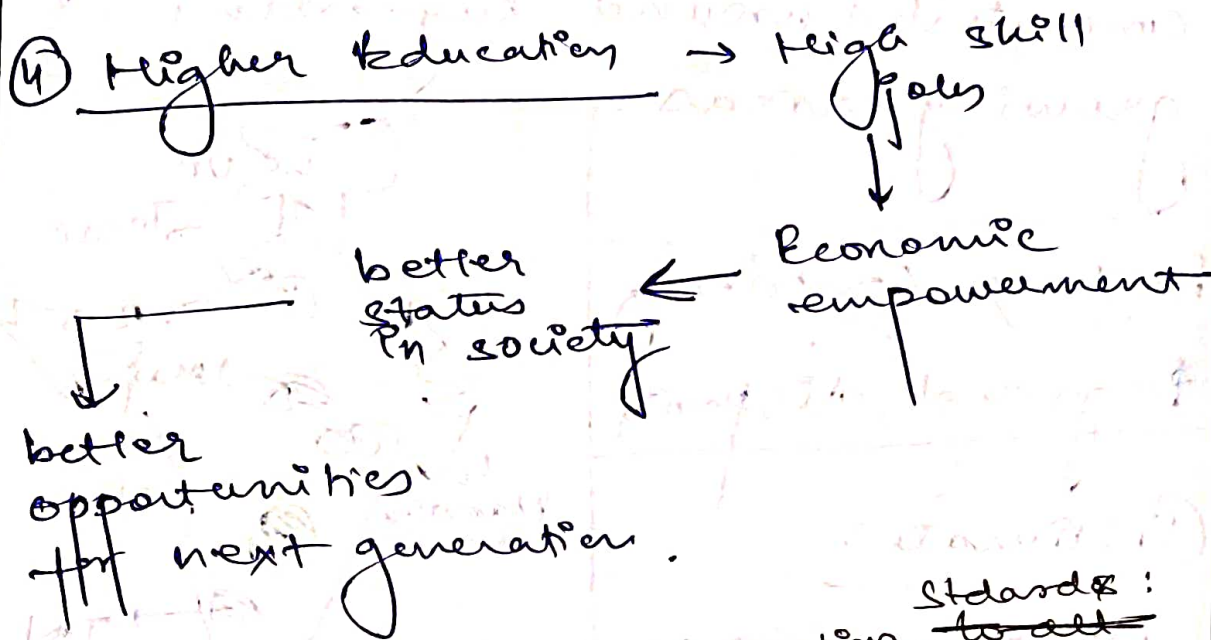
→ school → ~~to~~ all peers from all background → notion of oneness ② 25%.

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reservation of poor in private school.



⑤ Similar education ^{Standards: to all}

~~class~~ ensures idea of common brotherhood among all → helps in social mobility.

"Education is a powerful tool that can be used to change the world"

— Nelson Mandela,

10.19

According to IMF, Globalization means interconnectedness of the world through the flow humans, Capital, culture, Information etc. across border.

Impact of Globalization on Migration pattern in India:

- ① Increased International migrates
② India → 18mn diaspora abroad.
- ② Increased R → Urban migration →
in search of jobs & new employ-
ment opportunity
- ③ Increased migration of women
traditionally → men dominated
- ④ Development of IT Industry →
constitutes → 40% of formal
workforce
- ④ Development of new counterstream.
Urban → Rural due to
diffusion of technology &

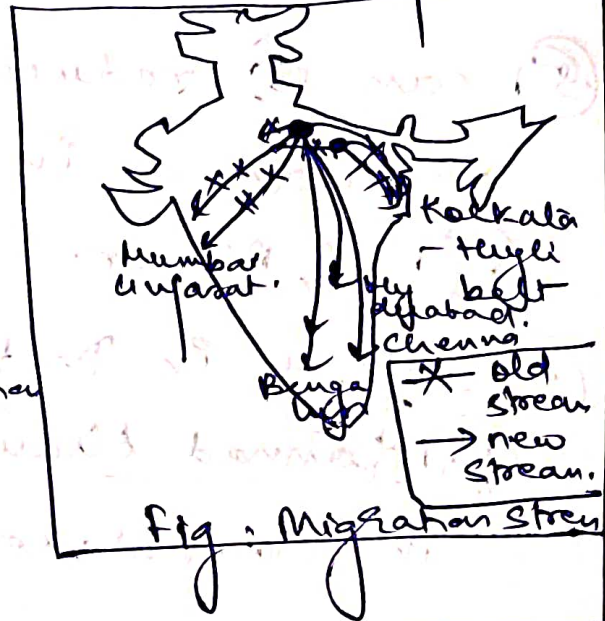
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Information in Rural Areas

- ⑤ New Migration Stream Developing
due to new opportunities
breaking cultural barriers



- ⑥ Increase in
'white collar' migration
Traditionally 'blue
collar' domination.

Economic & Social Implication:

Internal Migration:

- ① Diffusion of culture: (N) North, South culture
- ② National Integration → Promotes feeling of oneness.
- ③ from optimal usage of labour force
→ curbs labour scarcity
- ④ Agri labour in Punjab
- Harsh in during
harvest.

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081

④ Can ① regional inequality in source areas ~~eg~~ UP, Bihar

⑤ can ② reduce pressure on resources in source areas

~~eg~~ UP, Bihar

⑥ Conflict in Destination

⑦ Kannad Chauvinism emerging in Karnataka.

International Migration

① Brain Drain ~~eg~~ H1B Visa

USA → highly skilled professionals from India

② Diffusion of technology → to India

③ Remittances → India → > 100 billion USD / year

④ Strong Diaspora abroad, [World Bank]

Migration is a double edged sword. an Appropriate and consistent migration policy is required.

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(Question No.)

020.

According to NCRB, the crime has increased 4% annually against women b/w 2015-2021.

Gender-based violence $\Rightarrow$ manifestation of patriarchy

① Women considered 'weaker' sex.

② Domestic violence $\rightarrow$ 30% women experienced it.

$\hookrightarrow$ 80% of them believed, it is okay for their 'husbands' to beat them

$\hookrightarrow$ patriarchal notion of 'women' being property of 'men'

③ Rape Culture $\rightarrow$ victim shaming of women $\rightarrow$ 'justified' by ~~its~~ their clothes, time of

movement. etc ,

④ Traditional norms ~~such~~ → in
homes propagated by mistreating
women ,

Extent Modernization of laws served
as instrument of women's
empowerment :

Positive

① Increased women participation
2. representations ~~the~~ in politics
↳ Panchayat Acts of states
↳ Evolution gender-sensitive
norms

② Tightening of laws to curb violence
against them.

↳ Domestic Violence Act

③ Creation of safe & inclusive
workplace. ↳ POSH Act.

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④ Equal Remuneration Act & Code on Social Security → Financial empowerment
 * Female LFR improved 37% from 23% since 2017 [PLFS]

⑤ Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita & modernization of criminal laws
 ↓
 women friendly criminal justice system.

However, it has not fully empowered:

① ↑ crime against women! (Eg) Kolkata case 2024 → despite strict laws,

② Implementation of laws has been slow (Eg) 30% of govt. org yet to constitute ICC under POHS Act

③ Poor attitude towards women,

Gender Gap Report paints a poor picture of India's women.
More strengthening of laws cannot empower women. It is the implementation of laws in spirit that creates difference.