

NEXT IAS

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(To be filled by candidate)

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Bhopal ☐

Online ☐

Test Code : TC 116

Time Taken : 3 hours

MAIN TEST SERIES 2023 (ANUVBHAV GS-I)

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SUBJECT/PAPER
GENERAL STUDIES

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Evaluator Code :

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

Signature

MACRO COMMENTS

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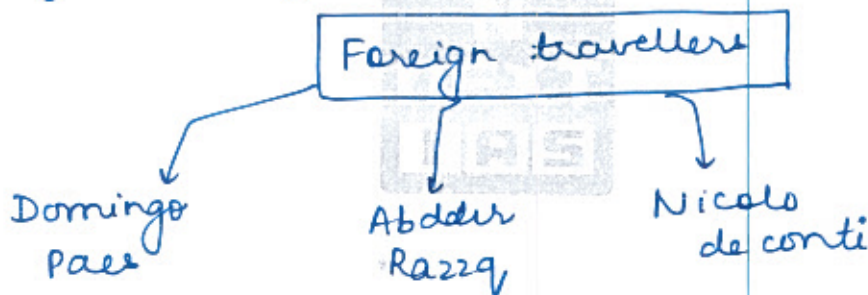
1. कई विदेशी यात्रियों ने समय-समय पर विजयनगर साम्राज्य के बारे में अपनी टिप्पणियों को स्पष्ट रूप से प्रलेखित किया है, और इसके इतिहास के पुनर्निर्माण के लिए मूल्यवान स्रोत प्रस्तुत किए हैं। स्पष्ट कीजिए।

(150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

Numerous foreign travellers have vividly documented their observations of the Vijayanagara Empire over time, offering valuable sources for reconstructing its history. Elucidate.

(Answer in 150 words) 10 marks

Vijaynagara empire was founded by Harihar and Bukka in 1336. It was located on the banks of Tungabhadra river near Hampi as its capital. Its documentation was done by various travellers in myriad ways.



Economic aspects of empire :-

- ①. The economy was mainly agriculture based.
- ②. Trade relations with Rome and Western Asia along with South East Asia.
- ③. Export items → ivory, spices (yavanpriza).
Import items → wine, grains, jewellery.

Social aspects :-

- ①. The varna system could be seen.
- ②. System of marriage as an institution.

- ③ Women worked as courtesan, astrologer, accountant.

Political sources :-

- ① King as sole head assisted by ministers.
↳ most famous → Krishna Deva Raya



Fig → Vijaynagar empire

- ② The Senapati, wazirs assisted king.
- ③ Village decentralisation but less than cholas.

Literary resources :-

- ① Allasani Pedanna → one of his Asthapradhan
↳ wrote works in Telugu like Manucharitam.
- ② Krishnadeva Raya wrote in Telugu & Sanskrit
↳ like Tambuvatikalyanam . ~~and~~

The culture should be preserved through the Ancient Monuments Act and should contribute to legacy of India as Incredible India.

2. 'आदि शंकराचार्य की विचारों के प्रतीत होने वाले अप्रासंगिक विश्वदृष्टिकोण को एकजुट करने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका थी।' इस संदर्भ में उनके दार्शनिक विचार और भारतीय दर्शन पर उसके स्थायी प्रभाव की चर्चा कीजिए।

(150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

'Adi Shankaracharya had a profound role in uniting seemingly irreconcilable worldviews of thought'. In this context discuss his philosophical thought and its lasting impact on Indian philosophy.

(Answer in 150 words) 10 marks

Adi Shankaracharya was a great devotee of Lord Shiva. He was a Bhakti saint which emerged in 9th century in South India especially Tamil Nadu.

Philosophical thought of Adi Shankaracharya

- ① Believed in One god i.e., Monothemism.
- ② Tried to preach his ideas in vernacular language → to reach out to larger people.
- ③ He preached the idea of unity and togetherness
↳ similar to Lok Samagra concept of Bhagvat Gita.
- ④ Love, devotion and emotion of connectedness as utmost virtue
↳ basis of salvation also.

⑤. Meditation and concentration are twin bliss for human welfare.

His status was unveiled in Telangana (Hyderabad) recently.

Lasting impact of his philosophy:-

↳ His ideas were accepted by many philosophers like Ramananda, Ramanuja, Madhavacharya, etc.

① Indian philosophy teaches the logical, rational human outlook

② His ideas seen in the epics like Ramayana & Mahabharata as well.

③ Philosophy of nature (prakriti) and purusha gained importance through his thoughts.

The ideas of him can be used to solve problems of Indian society such as intolerance, communal hatred and clashes, non-feminism (misogynist behaviour).

3. क्या आप इस बात से सहमत हैं कि जाति समस्या पर डॉ. बी आर अंबेडकर का दृष्टिकोण सामाजिक से अधिक राजनीतिक था? साथ ही सामाजिक सुधार के उद्देश्य से किए गए उनके प्रयासों पर भी प्रकाश डालिये।

(150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

Do you agree that Dr BR Ambedkar's view of the caste problem was more political than social? Also highlight his efforts aimed at social reform. (Answer in 150 words) 10 marks

Dr. B.R. Ambedkar was a great and novel political leader who had his contributions in social reform as well as political arena.

His view of caste problem was more political than social :-

- ①. He wanted to gain representation of dalits in political sphere.
↳ such as Legislative Council.
- ②. Signed Poona Pact after signing the Communal award
↳ dalit considered a separate electorate.
- ③. His ideal clashes with Gandhiji on caste issues were differed.
- ④. Created political organisations -
↳ Scheduled Caste Federation
↳ Bahishkrit Hitkarni Sabha
In some areas he also had social bent - such as work for

annihilation of dalit class, wrote "Mooknayak" and represented them in constituent Assembly & his concerns seen in constitution as well.

Efforts at social reform :-

- ①. Create a class of scheduled class who could press ^{for} their needs.
- ②. Wrote articles in newspaper like - The Hindu, Hitabadi, Bengal Akhbar.
- ③. Gave concept of new Buddhist philosophy.
- ④. Draft committee of Constitution head
↳ known as Architect of constitution and Modern Manu.
- ⑤. Introduced secular, sovereign values to Indian people.
↳ seen in Preamble.

The pioneering personality of Ambedkar still casts its influence on India through its equality, equity and fair principles.

4. विश्व के महासागरों के विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में समुद्री लवणता किस प्रकार भिन्न होती है, और इन विविधताओं में कौन से कारक योगदान देते हैं?
(150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक
- How does oceanic salinity vary across different regions of the world's oceans, and what factors contribute to these variations?
(Answer in 150 words) 10 marks

Oceanic salinity refers to the salt present in 1gm of water. It is measured in parts per thousand (‰).



▨ High salinity

□ Low salinity

Oceanic salinity varies across different regions :-

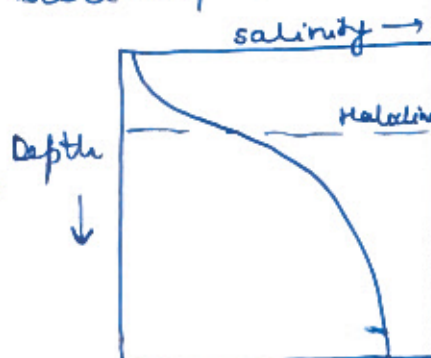
Horizontal variation :-

- The regions near tropics & sub-tropics experience more salinity due to high evaporation.
- The enclosed lakes or seas like Black sea, Mediterranean → higher salinity & which in the poles its salinity reduces.

→ Influx of water from glaciers in poles reduces salinity eg - Barents sea

Vertical distribution :-

The salinity is more at the upper surface and reduces with depth and after a point at Halocline, its salinity reduces abruptly.



Factors affecting variation :-

① Distance from equator

Tropics
↓
more saline

Poles
↓
low salinity

② Prevailing wind → affect water removal & direction.

③ Upwelling & downwelling - upwelling moves cold water to surface in tropical east water area & equator & Antarctica

④ Influx of river water -

↳ eg Bay of Bengal → less saline due to river mouth of Ganga, Godavari etc.

Arabian sea - high salinity since no freshwater influx.

The salinity studies are important for understanding the temperature & climate dynamics.

5. बंगाल की खाड़ी और हिंद महासागर में भारतीय द्वीपों की उत्पत्ति की व्याख्या कीजिए।

(150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

Explain the origin of Indian islands in the Bay of Bengal and the Indian Ocean.

(Answer in 150 words) 10 marks

Indian Islands are a group of 2 Islands one is the Andaman and Nicobar Island in Bay of Bengal and next is Lakshadweep Island in the Arabian sea area.

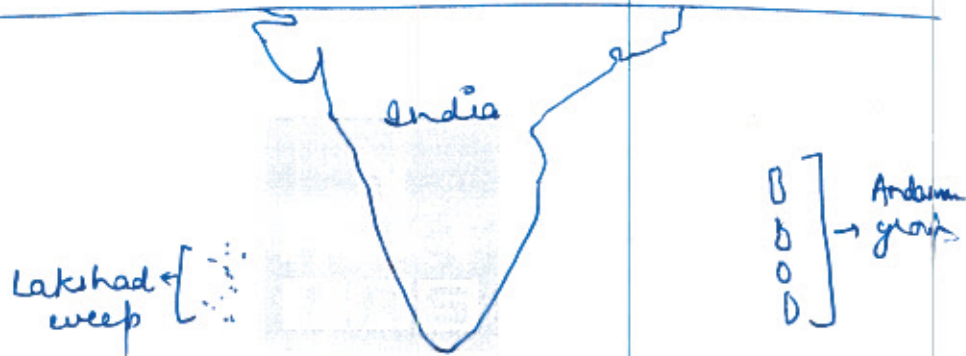


Fig. → Islands of India

Origin of Andaman & Nicobar Island -

- ① One theory believes that they are the extension of Himalayas that come from Myanmar i.e., extension of Pegu Yoma & Arakan Yoma mountains.
- ② Other theory consider them as volcanic in origin → since some volcanoes present like Barren & Narcondam volcano -

The eruption of volcanic mantle plume solidified and thickened to create the Islands.

Origin of Lakshadweep Island :-

These are entirely coral in origin.

→ The deposition of dried and skeleton of coral polyps and their accumulation have resulted into the island group.

→ The corals consist of two part

↓
coral polyps

↓
zooxanthellae
algae.

The islands are at threat due to coastal erosion, sedimentation, sea level rise and threat of submergence and coral bleaching.

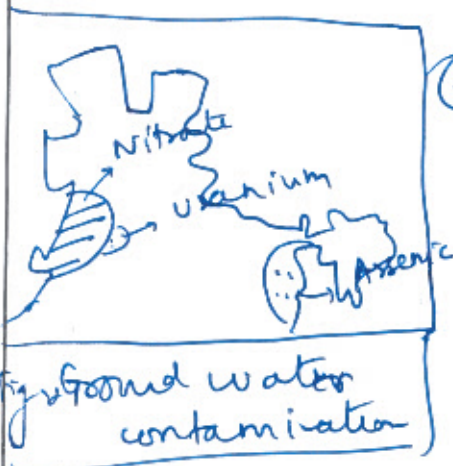
The islands should be conserved through Island Area Development Programme & projects like Great Nicobar Project be pursued with caution.

6. भारत के भूजल संकट में योगदान देने वाले कारकों और देश में कृषि और जल सुरक्षा पर इसके प्रभाव की जाँच कीजिए।
(150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक
Examine the factors contributing to India's groundwater crisis, and its implications for agriculture and water security in the country.
(Answer in 150 words) 10 marks

The India as a country houses 18% of world population with just 2.5% of global land and 4% of water resources of global water. This shows skewed nature of India's water problems.

Factors contributing to groundwater crisis

- ① Over extraction of groundwater for agriculture -
eg India is largest groundwater extractor of world (25%).
- ② Contamination through fertiliser.
eg 70% area contaminated.



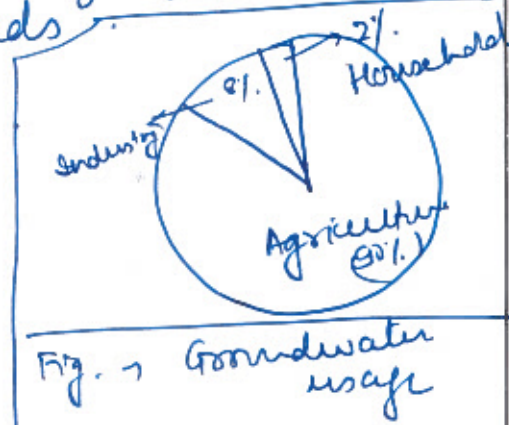
- ③ The urbanisation of cities has reduced infiltration of water thus reducing the groundwater recharge.

② Decline water table in Great Plain
Acquifer.

③ The unsustainable usage of water by
industries & households.

④ Non-judicious use

Implications for
agriculture & water
security -



① Water absence for irrigation $\Rightarrow$ crop losses

② Largely rainfed area (51%) $\rightarrow$ so affects the
irrigated crop ~~by~~ sugarcane, rice.

③ Land degradation & desertification

④ Lack of drinking water for people.

$\hookrightarrow$ exacerbate problem of slums,
migrants & refugees.

⑤ The declining water level hampers the
rising population demands.

The best way is to follow
Mihir Shah committee recommendation
for blue-green infrastructure & overhaul of
reforms.

7. दुर्लभ खनिज क्या हैं, और वे तकनीकी प्रगति और राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा को कैसे प्रभावित करते हैं?

(150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

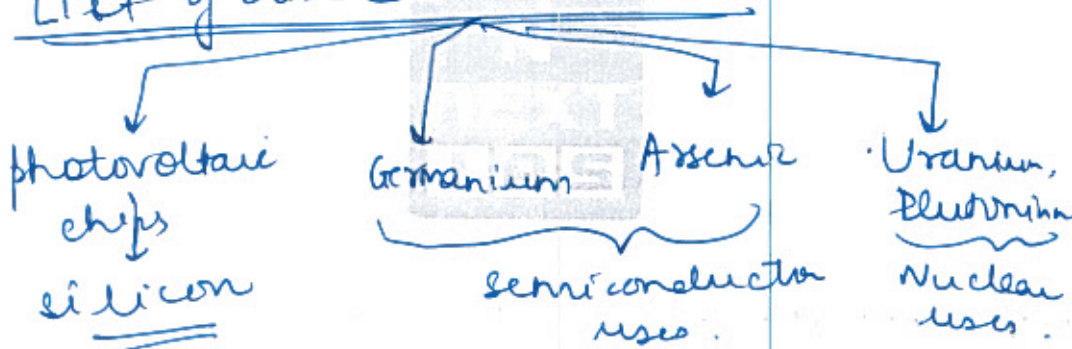
What are critical minerals, and how do they influence technological advancement and national security?

(Answer in 150 words) 10 marks

Critical minerals are the strategic mineral resources that are crucial for the security of a nation's ^{nation's} ~~nations~~ energy security and prosperity.

⇒ Uranium, Lithium, etc.

List of critical minerals



Influence on technological advancement & national security

- ① The presence & absence of these minerals create a wide gap in energy security.
eg India → no lithium mining regions.
- ② supply chain networks are linked to these minerals.

③ Development of critical technologies like Electric vehicles, solar cells, nuclear plants is based on these minerals.

④ These minerals are the new bedrock mineral (carrier - iron & steel).

Influence on
national
security

→ Recent export ban of Germanium & gallium by China impacted Indian industry.

→ These mineral provide sovereignty & self-dependence.

→ Provide critical infrastructure augmentation.

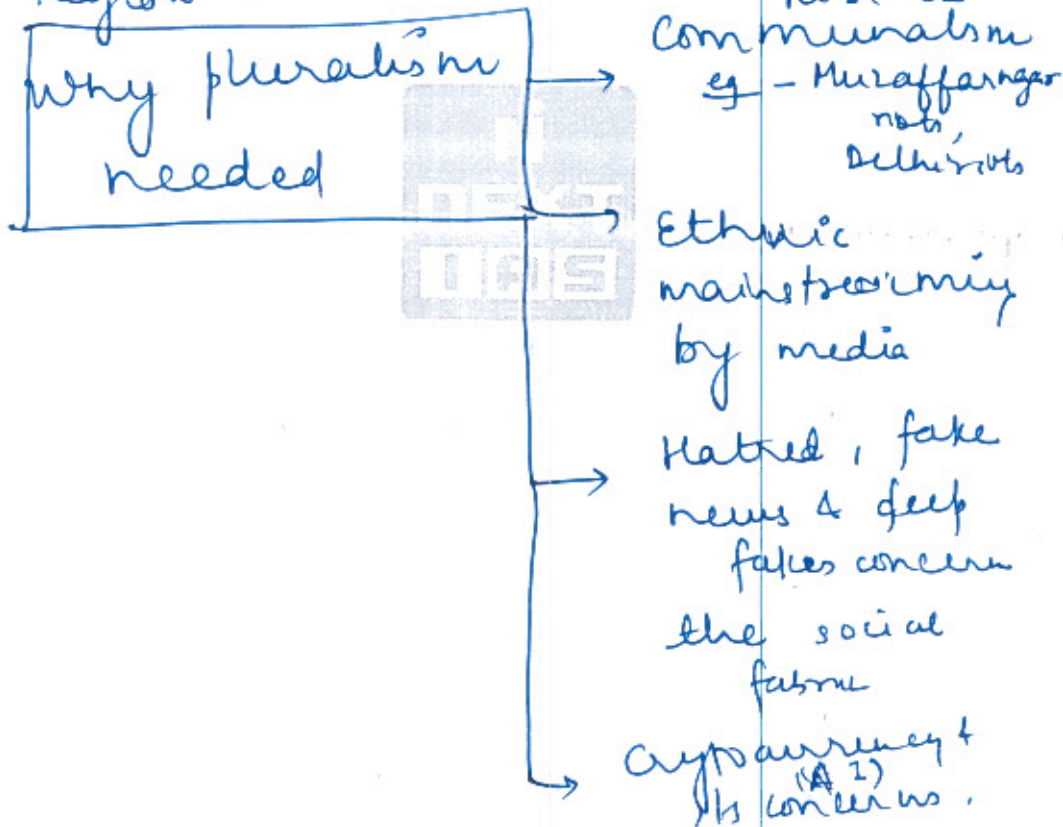
→ Kudankulam nuclear plant

→ Minerals also provide a vast hub for export.

The recent Lithium reserves found in Reasi (J&K) & Mandya (Karnataka) gives a new hope for Indian industry.
our goal is to be Athra Nishtha
Bharat for India @ 76

8. भारतीय समाज के भीतर बहुलवाद को बढ़ावा देना राष्ट्र-निर्माण के प्रयास में कैसे योगदान देता है?
(150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक
How does fostering pluralism within Indian society contribute to the endeavour of nation-building?
(Answer in 150 words) 10 marks

Pluralism is the diversity and habitation of different cultures, religious groups and ethnic societies ~~with~~ within a particular region.



Pluralism : national building :-

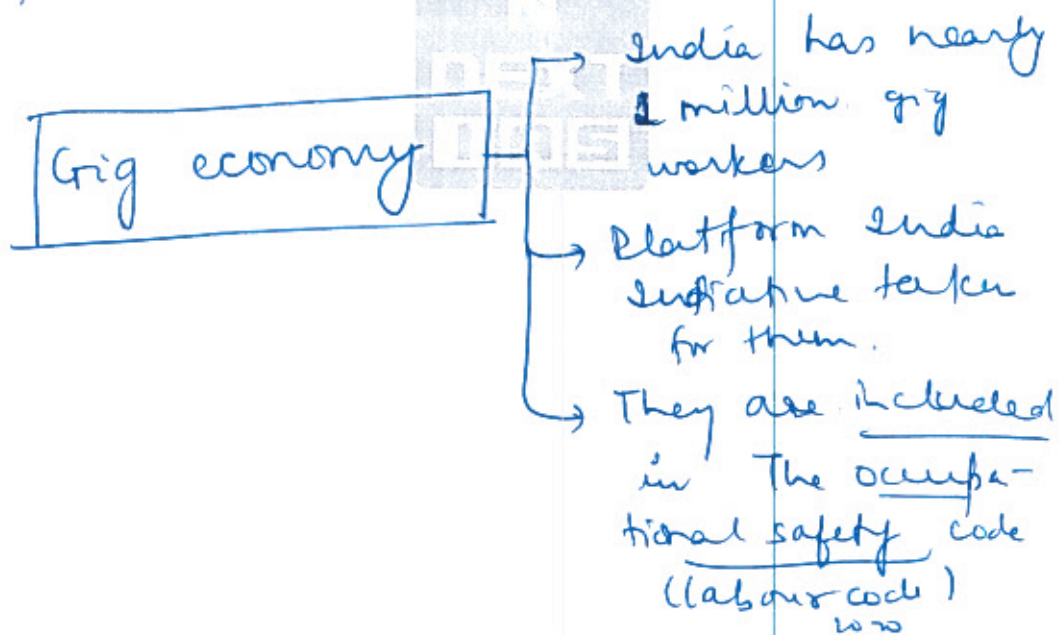
- ①. Pluralism infuses a sense of belongingness and oneness among people.

- ②. It fosters a value of unity amidst diversity.
- ③. It gives a denial to purity & pollution concept and rejects sons of soil theory (Maharashtra)
- ④. It reduces the clashes & conflicts between communities.
↳ thus reimbursing religious pluralism.
- Good practice
- Kerala
built a mosque and temple besides each other to enhance pluralist values

The endeavour must be to keep the Constitutional values high & uphold rule of law rather than rule by law to create plural society.

9. उभरती गिग अर्थव्यवस्था के कारण श्रमिक वर्ग को जिन समस्याओं का सामना करना पड़ रहा है, उनकी बदलती प्रकृति की चर्चा कीजिये।
(150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक
Discuss the changing nature of problems the working class is facing due to the emerging gig economy.
(Answer in 150 words) 10 marks

The emergence of gig economy has been rapid after the covid-19 pandemic. The gig workers are the platform workers who work on a contractual basis for a time period with a centralised system.



Changing nature of problem of working class

Earlier problems were related to work environment, gratuity, salaries.

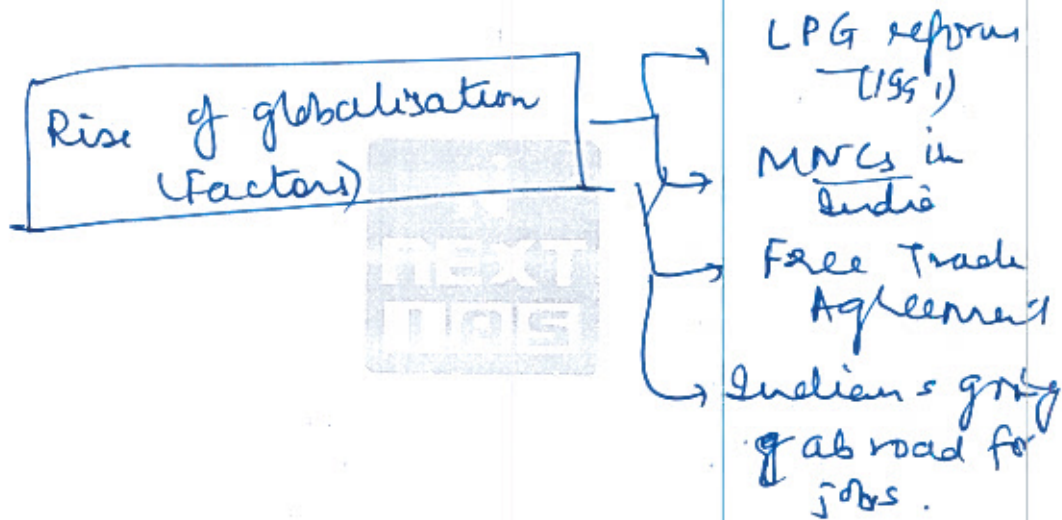
New problems -

- ①. Lack of any social security and safety net.
- ②. Hire & fire policy being common among gig.
↳ Job insecurity issue.
- ③. Fear of platformisation of working fraternity.
- ④. Long working hours without ^{much} ~~any~~ monetary benefit.
- ⑤. Lax regulation regarding their issues.

The gig economy offers a large hue of avenues for the youth population to foster demographic dividend. The government should bring bill like in Rajasthan to regulate the gig.

10. वैश्वीकरण के परिणामस्वरूप समरूपीकरण की प्रवृत्ति ने वास्तव में भारत की स्थानीय संस्कृतियों को संरक्षित किया और बढ़ावा दिया है। टिप्पणी कीजिये (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक
Homogenisation tendencies as a result of globalisation have in fact preserved and promoted the local cultures of India. Comment. (Answer in 150 words) 10 marks

Globalisation is the process of integration and inter-connectedness of the global economies and culture.



Homogenisation is one of the results of globalisation - It means the mixture of global with local and creates homogeneous values & tastes.

Homogenisation promoted local culture

- ①. The vernacular languages have gained traction along with English.
→ Tamil movement.

②. Cuisines - Idli in USA & UK,
Samosas famous.

③. Clothing - Chikankari kurtas,
Kanjeeravaram sarees sold online via
Amazon, Flipkart

④. Global telephony & market houses have
made Indian culture famous.
⇒ Yoga celebrated in world as
international Yoga Day.

⑤. Indian medicine of AYUSH - famous in
Nigeria.

⇒ Nigerian President took its help to
treat his daughter's eye illness.

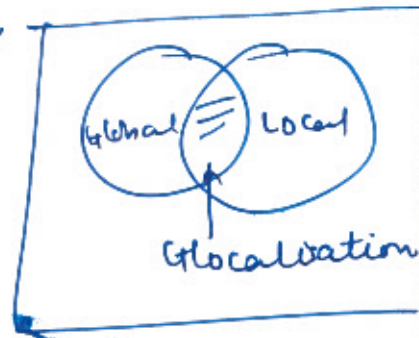
⑥. Indian saints like Shri Shri Ravishankar
give his sermons abroad & in India

⑦. Festivals celebrated with shauk &
 pomp.

⇒ Garba nights.

The globalization has
created world as a

global village under
banner of Vasudav Kutumbakam.



11. वे कौन सी परिस्थितियाँ थीं जिनके कारण सोवियत संघ का विघटन हुआ और शीत युद्ध की समाप्ति हुई? शीत युद्ध की समाप्ति ने विश्व भर में वैश्वीकरण के प्रसार में किस प्रकार योगदान दिया?

(250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

What are the circumstances that led to the disintegration of the USSR and the end of the Cold War? How did the end of the cold war contribute to the spread of Globalization across the world?

(Answer in 250 words) 15 marks

The USSR was disintegrated in 1991 and its fall led to disintegration of 15 countries out of USSR.

Circumstance leading to end of cold war & USSR disintegration -

①. Agreement between the countries.

How it spread globalisation?

The creation of unipolar world order where USA become the dominant role & power.

↳ This synthesised the ideological win of capitalism.

①. The Washington consensus created framework to create open economies & globalisation.

②. The countries like India opened post 1991 → LPG reforms.

③. The institutions like WTO, UN, BRICS all gave way to integration & liberalisation of world economies.

④. The cold war era paved way for no war politics & collaboration & cohesion.

Thus

⑤.

The era of globalization has been passing through an era of protectionism & trade war in today's world.

But globalisation has still been preserved through trade ties and international political relations.



12.

हड़प्पा सभ्यता की स्थायी विरासत ने अचानक पतन के बाद भी भारतीय संस्कृति के विकास पर किस प्रकार अपनी छाप छोड़ी? (250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

How did the enduring legacy of the Harappan Civilization leave a mark on the evolution of Indian culture, even after its sudden decline? (Answer in 250 words) 15 marks

Harappan civilization started in the 2nd half of the 3rd millennium BCE along the banks of Indus river and its tributaries. It is considered as the first urban civilization of Indian subcontinent.

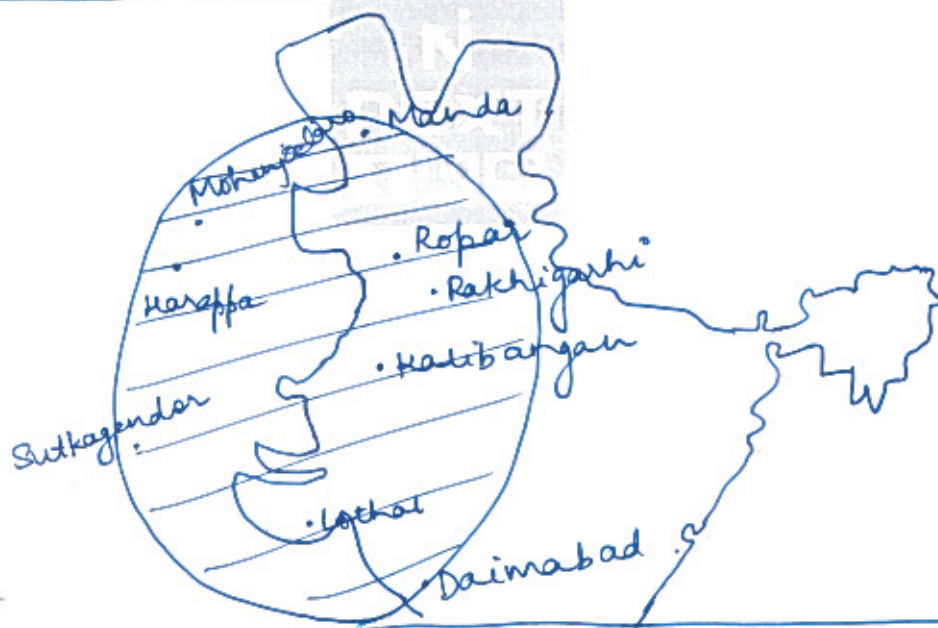


Fig. → Harappan region

Legacy of Harappan civilization :-

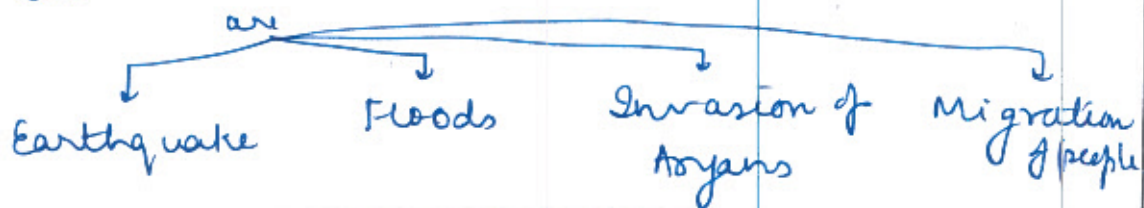
- ① The culture is seen in the religious ideas - proto Shiva - phallus worship, mother goddess - worshipped.
- ② Weights & measurement → standard quality.

③. Social status of people - egalitarian. with a class of merchants.

④. Trade - with Mesopotamia, Sumerian.

⑤. Manufacturing - pottery (Black & red ware, perforated), terracotta, bronze age.

Its decline was abrupt & speculations



Its mark on evolution of Indian culture

Harappan culture was the beginning of Indian cultural paradigm. It has so marked its influence on today's aspects.

①. Religious culture :- The evolution of Shiva - Shakti - Vishnu (The Trio)

was originated from Proto Shiva worshipped in Harappa.

→ The nature worship is practised even today (sun, mother earth, snake, water).

②. Social evolution :- The merchant class of Harappa evolution to the wealthy aristocratic class created the Kshatriya system of Varna class.

↳ Then social hierarchy developed.
[Chaturvarna system].

③. Status of women :- The women did the house chores in Harappan culture, the women today do dual work (home, office).

④ Temple - Harappan does didn't had temples or monuments, but had big granaries (6 in Harappa) and Great Bath.

↳ the culture is seen in Indian culture like pilgrimage cities (Haridwar, Dwarka). & temples are vivid.

⑤. The bead industry, jewellery making emerged from Harappan times.

The Harappan civilisation also gives inputs to the urban planning of cities based on its grid system of cities and cleanliness. This can be considered under Swachh Bharat Mission, Smart cities & AMRUT Mission.

13. खिलाफत आंदोलन में महात्मा गांधी की भागीदारी ने विभिन्न मुद्दों को जोड़ने और विभिन्न समुदायों को एक सामान्य उद्देश्य के लिए एकजुट करने की उनकी क्षमता को कैसे दर्शाया? खिलाफत आंदोलन ने किस हद तक अपना उद्देश्य प्राप्त किया? (250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक
- How did Mahatma Gandhi's participation in the Khilafat Movement illustrate his ability to connect diverse issues and mobilize different communities towards a common cause? To what extent did the Khilafat movement achieve its objective? (Answer in 250 words) 15 marks

Mahatma Gandhi was a great freedom fighter who started his works with the Champaran Satyagraha till the country won its independence.

The thought of integrating Khilafat movement with Indian thought gave rise to Khilafat - Non-cooperation

Movement

This shows traits of his personality -

① Connect diverse issues

①. Issues of Muslims population regarding caliphate in Turkey was considered by him.

②. The Moplah cause in Malabar regarding the conflicts between Muslim peasants & zamindar (Hindu jenmies) were taken.

③. Against the Government of India Act, 1919 & Jallianwala

Bagh massacre & Punjab wrong.

- ④. Agitation against Hunter commission report on the Punjab was considered by him.
- ⑤. British exploitation by World War I & its concerns.

②. Mobilize different communities -

Through his concept of satyagraha, mass strike, non violent & truth based politics and fast unto death inspired different communities →

- (i) Hindus & Muslims
- (ii) Zamindar
- (iii) Peasant community (Moplah).
- (iv) Women
- (v) Student.

③. Common cause -

↳ was against the British in its entirety and the Divide and Rule policy.

↳ He inspired & influenced people to work in unison against the Carrot & stick policy.

Success of Khilafat →

- ↳ It gained the mass participation at a wider level.
- ↳ The inclusion of women, labour, peasants changed the direction towards masses permanently.
- ↳ The Hindu-Muslim unity was cemented.

But it has its limitations

communal angle
was given by
Hindu & Muslim
coming as
2 entities.

Limitations

It was called
off abruptly
after Chauri-
Chaura
incident
which angered
the masses.

Revolutionary terrorism
gained root later on
after its failure.

Although, Khilafat proved to be
a watershed in the Indian
freedom struggle with its acting as
a backbone for future struggles of
Gandhiji.

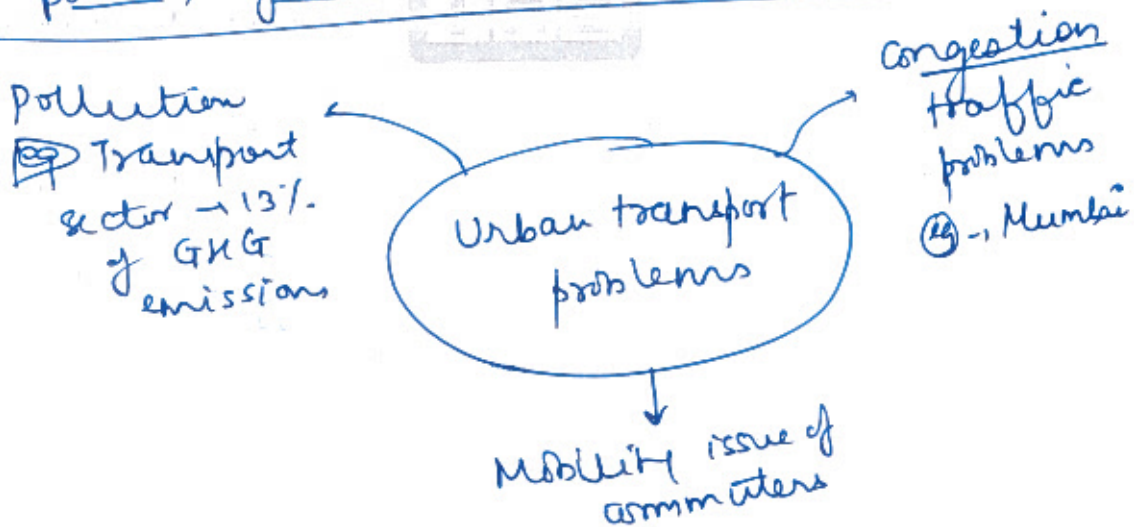
14. ट्रांजिट ओरिएंटेड डेवलपमेंट (टीओडी) एक धारणीय शहरी परिवहन प्रणाली की अवधारणा से किस प्रकार जुड़ा है? नागरिकों के जीवन की समग्र गुणवत्ता में सुधार पर इसके प्रभाव पर चर्चा कीजिए।

(250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15अंक

How is Transit Oriented Development(TOD) linked to the concept of a sustainable urban transportation system? Discuss its impact on overall enhanced quality of life for citizens.

(Answer in 250 words) 15 marks

Transit oriented Development [TOD] model is a new idea in urban planning that supports the clustering of cities around an area nearly 500m (area) or more to create space for other activities like community parks, green belts, etc.



TOD linkage to sustainable urban transportation :-

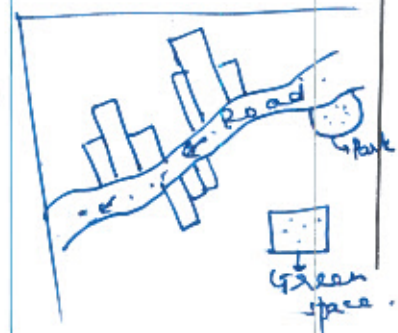
- ①. TOD provides mobilisation of resources for the transportation sector in optimum manner.

- ②. It enables cities to create green belts and blue-green infrastructure.
- eg Nagar Van concept.
- ③. Promotes urban public transportation like metros.
- ④. Tries to link the communication & transport channels with integrated manner.
- ⑤. TOD promotes agglomeration of cities with open spaces for children, old aged.
- ⑥. The 4 lane system is also boosted by TOD
↳ to decongest cities.
- ⑦. It links cities to the Industrial Corridor.
- eg Delhi - Mumbai Industrial Corridor (DMIC).

Impact of TOD on overall quality of life

- ①. Health related issues can be reduced.

eg Respiratory problem from pollution in Delhi.



- ②. It augments citizen mobility and complements the road network to railway & airways.
- ③. Reduces travel time
 ⇓
 Reduced diesel usage.
- ④. Impacts the standard of life & ~~is~~ promotes free mobilisation of people.
- ⑤. Promotes human capital creation & social capital improvisation.

Challenges are related to its

- ↳ implementation
- ↳ Nascent stage in India
- ↳ overlapping jurisdiction of agencies.

But TOD if implemented could solve myriad problems of urban cities & lead to better & resilient urbanisation (SDG 8 & 11).

15. यद्यपि दुनिया भर के मरुस्थलीय भूदृश्य कई समानताएँ दर्शाते हैं, लेकिन मरुस्थलीकरण की प्रक्रिया स्थानीय कारकों से प्रभावित होती है। उपयुक्त उदाहरणों के साथ विस्तारपूर्वक समझाइए। (250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक
Although desert landscapes across the world reflect many similarities the process of desertification is influenced by local factors. Elaborate with suitable examples. (Answer in 250 words) 15 marks

Desert creates Aeolian
landforms. These can be erosional
as well as depositional landscapes.
These are similar in the macro
level of world.

Similarities of desert landscape :-

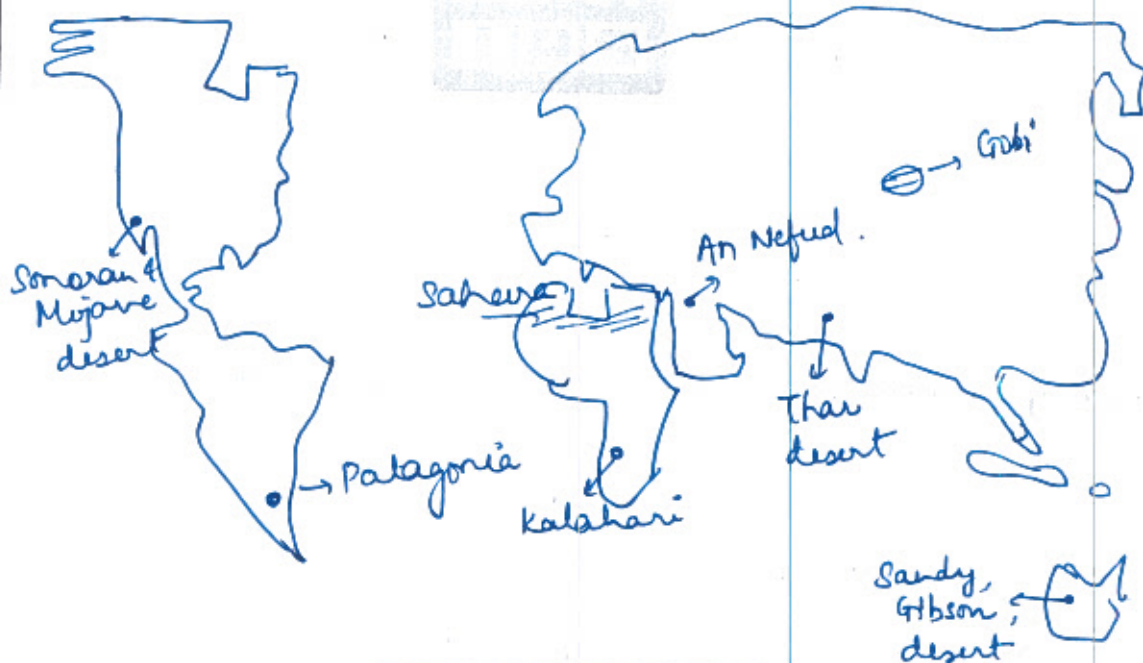


Fig → Desert region

Erosional landscape similarity -

- ①. Mushroom rocks / Pedestal rocks
are created by the erosion of rocks
through abrasion, plucking.

② Yardangs, Zeugens → due to the alternate hard & soft rock.

③

Depositional forms →

① Sand dunes of Thar, Sahara appear similar.

② Bajadas, Playas - are the water based arid features found worldwide.

The process of desertification doesnot mean expansion of deserts. It refers to the degradation of land surfaces by human actions (anthropogenic).

→ Nearly 21% of world area is under desertification (50% by 2050)
[Land Degradation Atlas]

Local factors influencing desertification

① Absence of forests & green cover

→ Degradation in the Western India (desert region) ..
↓
expansion.

②. Forest wildfire destroy the forests & the soil health negatively.

→ Fires in Hawaii, Miau Island

③. Soil degradation by over use of fertiliser, irrigation & groundwater depletion.

→ Green Revolution belt of India.

④. Urbanisation & expanding industrialisation.

Steps needed

↳ Land restoration practices

↳ International collaboration is leveraged like UNFCCC, UNCCD at COP 28 (UAE).

↳ Forest cover expansion.

The land is an important asset which should be conserved for the larger benefit of humanity. Thus, sustainable practices are need of the hour.

16. बृहत हिमालय के निर्माण के विभिन्न चरणों की व्याख्या कीजिए। पूर्वी हिमालय पश्चिमी हिमालय से किस प्रकार भिन्न है? (250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

Explain the various stages of the formation of The Great Himalayas. How Eastern Himalayas is different from Western Himalayas? (Answer in 250 words) 15 marks

The Great Himalayas are the young fold mountains created in the late cretaceous period and are still rising.



Himalayan region

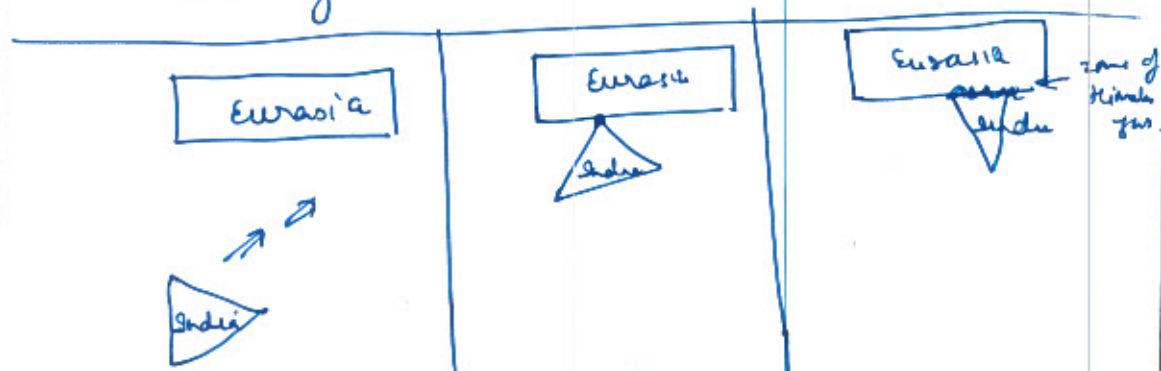
Stages in the formation of The Great Himalayas

Himalayas were created by the collision of Indian plate with the Eurasian plate.

Stage 1 - After collision, the Indian plate hit the Eurasian in inclined manner near Late in Pakistan.

Stage 2 - There the Indian plate became straight and the ~~go~~ Tethys geosyncline got squeezed and the sediments compressed & created the Himalayan orogeny.

Stage 3 - The collision continued with the Indian plate being heavier subducted under Eurasian plate and has been a cause of rise of Himalaya till now.



Difference between Eastern and Western Himalaya :-

Western Himalaya	Eastern Himalaya
1) Consists of Karakoram, Ladakh, Zaskar mountain ranges. 2) In states of J&K, Ladakh, HP, Uttarakh and 3) Loftier mountains & narrow width eg Nanga Parbat, Mount K2. 4) Create <u>river gorges</u> & hills features of glaciers like <u>U-shaped valley</u>, <u>arêtes</u>, etc. 5) Hill station hotspot eg Gulmarg, Sonmarg, Mussoorie.	1) Consists of Sikkim & Arunachal Himalaya. 2) In Sikkim, parts of Arunachal Pradesh & Assam. 3) Not so loftier eg Kanchenjunga. 5) Create river valley features. 5) Less tourist attraction.

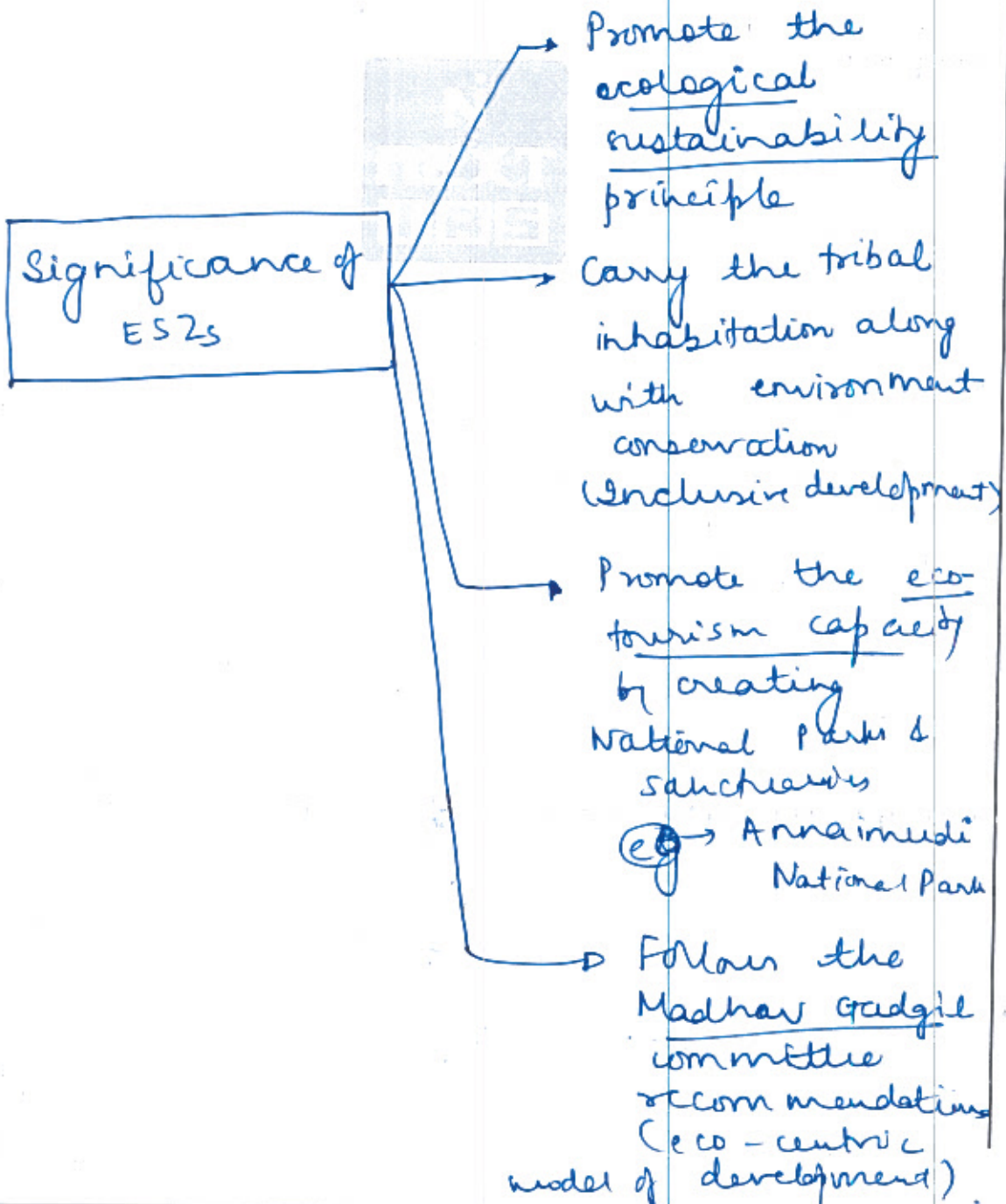
Both are similar in their origin and orientation.

Himalayas are the crown of India and are a great climate enabler for entire Indian sub-continent (monsoon jet stream).

17. पर्यावरण संरक्षण में पारिस्थितिकी-संवेदनशील क्षेत्रों के महत्त्व का वर्णन कीजिए और उदाहरण दीजिए कि उन्हें विभिन्न भौगोलिक क्षेत्रों में कैसे अभिहित और प्रबंधित किया जाता है? (250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15अंक
- Describe the significance of eco-sensitive zones in environmental conservation and provide examples of how they are designated and managed in different geographical regions?

(Answer in 250 words) 15 marks

The eco sensitive zones are the eco-centric models of development of environment that are created for conserving the pristine beauty and environment hotspots of country.



Designation of Eco-sensitive zones (ESZs)

They are designated under Section 10 of Environment Protection Act 1986.

eg The Western Ghats Eco-sensitive zone.

The state governments are the designated authority to declare ESZs. If the central government wants it can deliberate with the states to create such zones.

Management of ESZs :-

①. In hilly regions -

→ The construction activities needs mandatory Environment Impact Assessment (EIA) approval.

→ The forest departments of local area manages the entire ground situation.

②. In coasts -

- ↳ The coastal economic zone are also under Coastal Regulation zone with categories CRZ I, II, III.
- ↳ The violation is a serious punishable offence
 ⇒ Kerala flat demolition.

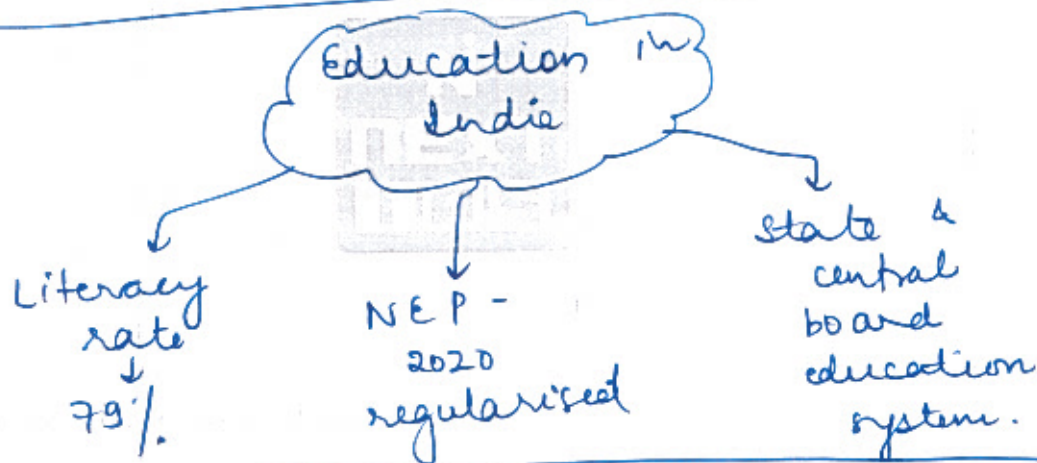
③. In plain regions -

- ↳ The ESZs are protected via National Park, Biosphere reserves & Sanctuaries
 ⇒ Panna National Park.

The International MAB Programme of UNESCO and WNBR (World Network of Biosphere Reserves) should be the guiding light for the ESZs conservation.

18. महामारी ने शिक्षा के परिदृश्य को किस प्रकार नया रूप दिया है, और इन परिवर्तनों का शिक्षण विधियों और सीखने के परिणामों पर दीर्घकालिक प्रभाव क्या हो सकता है? (250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक
- How has the pandemic reshaped the landscape of education, and what long-term effects might these changes have on teaching methods and learning outcomes? (Answer in 250 words) 15 marks

Education is the facilitator of literary landscape of a country. It creates human and social capital resource for economic as well as socio-political milieu development.



Pandemic reshaped education :-

- ① online learning gained sudden importance due to lockdown & school closures.
- ② Teacher & student interaction formalised through digital media.

- ③. The children and their inter-communication skill were restricted.
- ④. Co-curricular activities went to the backburner.
- ⑤. Internet revolutionised.
- ⑥. Paradigm shift from school based offline learning to online classes (zoom).

Long term effects -

Positive effects -

- ①. The time ^{to travel} to school could be minimised.
- ②. Teacher could effectively coordinate & explain via digital tools.
- ③. The visual representation of education can create larger impact on mindset of children.

- ④. The parents can be easily contacted by ~~parents~~ teachers to tell the report of children.

Negative effects -

- Learning recession seen among students
- Low accountability of students to teachers & vice-versa
eg Not attending online classes
- Digital divide ⇒ exclusion of students
(nearly 5% of ^{rural} children excluded)
- Teacher unequipped with smartphones & are unable to use them effectively.
(skill gap)

The promotion of a mix of online & offline education along with PM e-VIDYA, SWAYAM MOOCs and DISHA portal can be leveraged to improve teacher-student performance.

19. भारत के संदर्भ में नृजातीय पहचान संघर्ष के उत्थान के पीछे के कारकों का विश्लेषण कीजिए, और देश के सामाजिक ताने-बाने पर उनके निहितार्थों पर चर्चा कीजिए।
 Analyze the factors behind the upsurge of ethnic identity struggle in the context of India, and discuss their implications for the country's social fabric.
 (250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक
 (Answer in 250 words) 15 marks

The ethnic identity emanates from the culture and traditions, customs followed by the people. They are considered sacrosanct by the people of a group.



Ethnic struggle region

Factors -

- ①. Intolerance & lack of fraternity.

- ②. Political upheaval → divide political factors by local leaders.
 ex - Nuh violence in Haryana.
- ③. Relative deprivation and feeling of under-development.
- ④. Judicial reasons - The ST status grant to Meitais fuelled ethnic violence in Manipur.
- ⑤. Ethnic divide created by the historical legacy
 ex - British colonial rule.
- ⑥. Improper land border demarcation is an issue.
 ex - Assam - Meghalaya conflict.
- ⑦. Refugees situation & status
 ex - Bou-Reang in Tripura, Mizoram.
- ⑧. NRC issue created ethnic conflict to nudge.

Implications -

- ①. Violence hit & stricken regions
 ↳ North East Instability.
- ②. Rise of external non-state
 actor
 ↳ Fuel insurgency.
 ↳ Naga insurgency (NSIN-K)
- ③. Social & moral fabric become
 damaged.
- ④. International status of India
 becomes undermined.
 ↳ In Europe - discussion of
 Manipur violence in their
 Parliament.

The coordination of central
state along with local participation
can create the moral
compass to reduce conflict.

20. पितृसत्तात्मकता घर की तुलना में कार्यस्थल की गतिशीलता को किस प्रकार भिन्न रूप से प्रभावित करती है?
(250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक
- How does patriarchy differently impact the dynamics of the workplace vis a vis the household?
(Answer in 250 words) 15 marks

The patriarchy is a deeply ingrained feeling of male superiority over the female population. This culture is seen in ancient India to present times.

Impact on workplace :-

- ① Sexual harassment at workplace
↳ to consider women as a commodity.
↳ gave rise to Vishakha guidelines
POSH Act, 2013.
- ② Glass ceiling and glass cliff culture
↳ women not been kept at higher positions than male counterparts.
- ③ The culture of dual burden

impact their work culture.

④ Work ethics & dynamics favouring males over female.

⑤ Gender compartmentalisation of work profiles.

→ Women in office work & (pink collarisation)
male in white collar jobs.

Impact on household

① The general shift to women violence and hit.

→ ~~hit~~

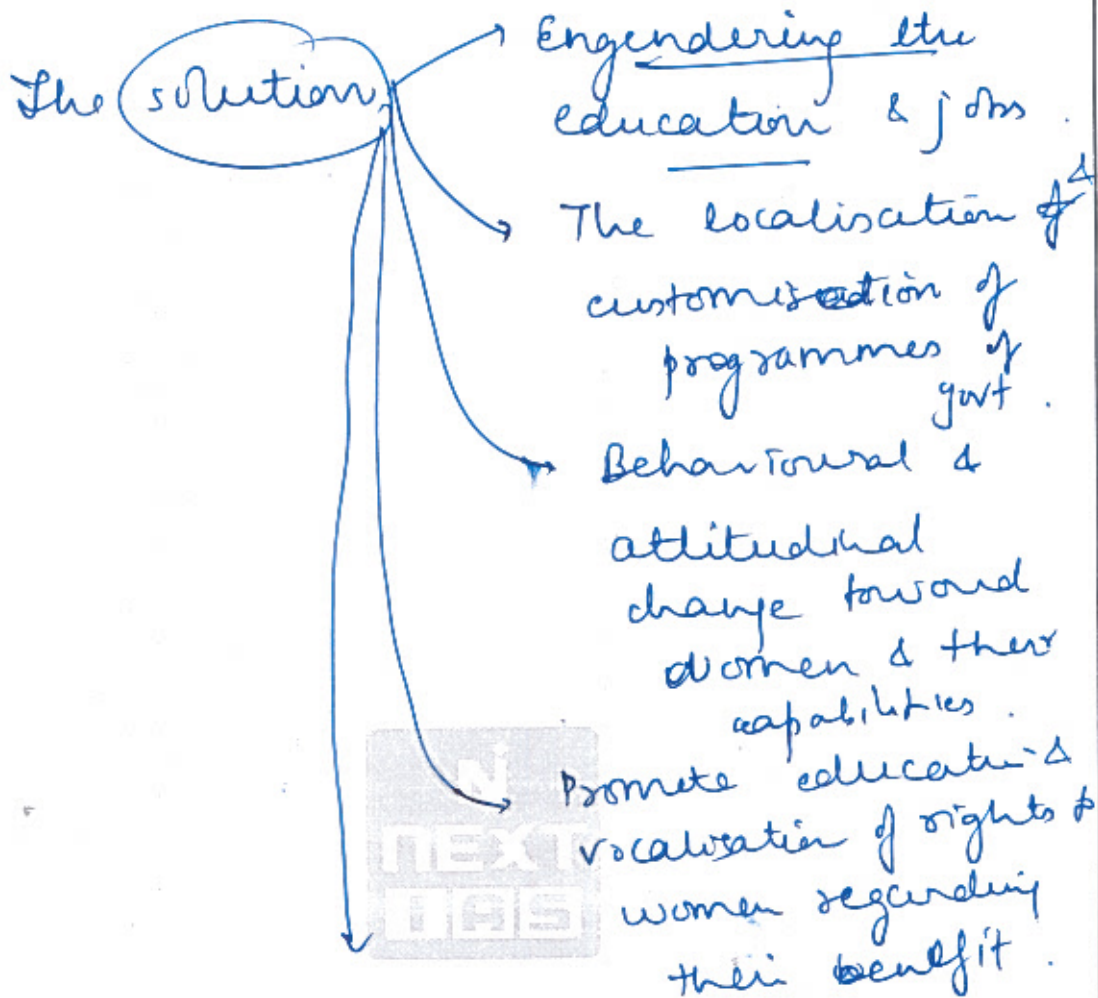
② Marital rape cases affecting women bodily integrity & autonomy.

③ Social coercion

- Honour killing
- witch hunt
- gender justice.

④ educational barriers

→ women literacy → 65%
(Census 2011).



NGOs & SNGs be
linked to
their cause.

The government - academia
organic linkages for a fair &
unhegemonic attitude towards
women to break the shackles of
patriarchy is required. (SDGs).

Space for Rough Work

Candidates must not
write on this margin

