

NEXT IAS

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(To be filled by candidate)

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MAIN TEST SERIES 2023 (ANUVBHAV GS-I)

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

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Question paper will be provided separately and can be taken by the candidates after conclusion of the exam.

SUBJECT/PAPER
GENERAL STUDIES

Invigilator's Signa. :

(For filling by Examiners only)

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

Foreign travellers like Ibn Batuta, Fa Hien, Hiuen Tsang have left rich commentaries on various empires in India leading to us defining the socio-economic conditions of those times.

Observations of Vijaynagar Empire

A) Social Life:

- 1) Women took part in 'manly' occupations like wrestling, being bodyguards
- 2) Equality was a feature as king would ensure everyone's right.
- 3) Cultural prosperity reflected from works like "Anukta malyada", written by Krishnadeva Raya
- 4) Division into various castes prevalent.

(B) Economic life -

- 5) Barter system and various economic exchanges were present.
- 6) Occupation based on caste were present.
- 7) Inequalities were present, but weren't that grave.

(C) Religious life

- (8) Tolerance towards all religions
- (9) Mutual respect towards all
- (10) King not biased towards any religion
- (11) literature of various religions found.

Thus, as books are commentaries of civilisation they have left rich sources to decipher socio-economic conditions of those times.

2.

'आदि शंकराचार्य की विचारों के प्रतीत होने वाले अप्रासंगिक विश्वदृष्टिकोण को एकजुट करने में महत्त्वपूर्ण 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 Orthodox school philosopher who was a proponent of Advaita school.

Adi Shankara - uniting irreconcilable worldviews

(1) Simple narration - "Shabads" were used by him to ensure everyone understands his philosophy.

(2) figures of Krishna Radha to make moral philosophy understandable to one and all

(3) Advaita philosophy - Atma and Brahman are one and we should strive to meet them by doing good deeds

(6) Belief in Vedas - Vedic philosophy of "Karma theory", "rebirth" were propounded by him

Lasting impact on Indian philosophy

- (1) Still revered by sects like ISKCON
- (2) Popularised Radhe Krishna worship
- (3) Manipuri dance is based on stories he narrated.
- (4) Mathura, Vrindavan still recite his shabads
- (5) Still remembered for his easy ways of narration of seemingly difficult moral codes.

Thus, Adi Shankaracharya's relevance lies in the fact that he is still being revered for his "shabdas".

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

B.R. Ambedkar was a staunch believer of Dalit emancipation and worked all his life in this direction.

B.R. Ambedkar → caste problem as political

- ① Formed institutions - like All India Dalit Sangh to ensure political mobilization
- ② Took part in global events - like Round Table Conference to highlight their plight
- ③ Vouched for affirmative action - demanded separate electorate for Dalits.
- ④ Worked for political upliftment of Dalits - gave them political education
- ⑤ Oriented government's policies for promotion of Dalit Rights
- ⑥ Drafted constitutional provisions in this direction. Ex- Art 17 banning untouchability
- ⑦ Took direct case with Govt to introduce UCC → Hindu Code Bill to ensure legal rights

Social efforts of B. R. Ambedkar

- (1) Economically, he worked for abolishing Khuzti system to reduce exploitation.
 - (2) Organized protests like Malhad Satyagraha to reach for temple entry.
 - (3) Directly challenged caste system by burning Mansuati publically.
 - (4) Organised Dalits to convert en masse, if demands weren't met.
 - (5) led to temple entry, road entry movements.
 - (6) ensured equality in education.
- ### seeking of Dalits
- (7) highlighted women's plight and worked for their reforms.

Thus, his work was a mix of social and political view and ensured that he delivers justice to Dalits.

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 is the amount of dissolved salts in ocean which direct its temperature and movement in ocean

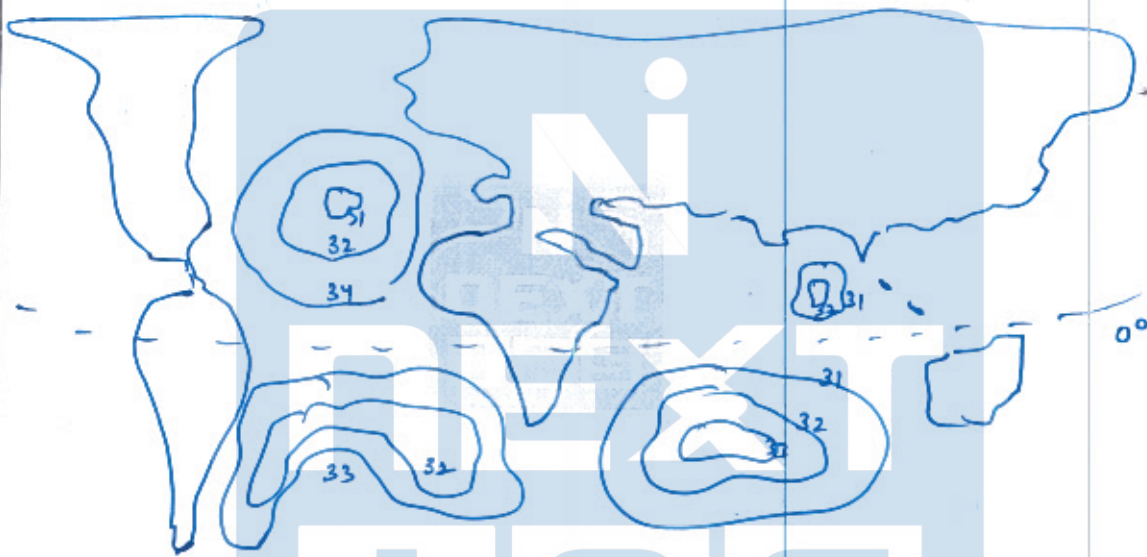


Fig: Distribution of oceanic salinity in ppm

Variations across oceans

Salinity enhances in enclosed oceanic bodies like Red sea, Dead sea, due to more evaporation and less influx of freshwater.

Also, variations occur across seasons and based on phenomenon like El Niño etc

Also, wind flow and insolation affect salinity
Ex- Indian ocean has lesser salinity (~30ppm) due to influx of freshwater



Factors contributing to these variations

- (1) Evaporation - Insolation enhances evaporation thereby increasing salinity
- (2) Influx of freshwater - reduces salinity
- (3) Undercurrent - upwelling can bring dissolved salts onto surface
- (4) Local factors - industrial effluents etc may lead to sporadic changes
- (5) Enclosure by land - often leads to high salinity

Thus, myriad factors affect ocean's salinity and lead to ocean phenomena like upwelling etc due to density differences.

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 result of plate movement and resulting volcanism and uplifting.

Origin of Indian Islands in Bay of

Bengal-

Andaman and Nicobar islands are an extension of Arakan valley and

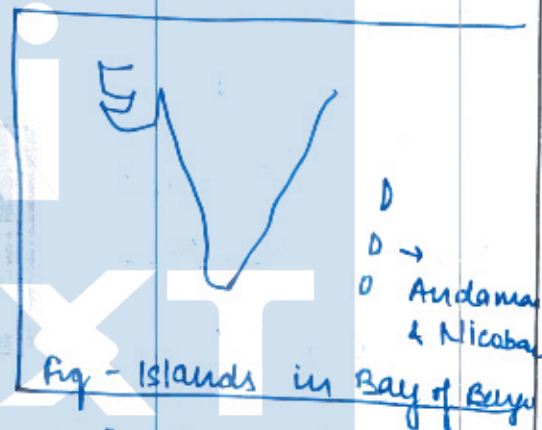
a result of push between Indian plate and Australian plate giving rise to such islands

The uplift leads to formation of

island and is often sustained

by volcanic activity. Ex - Barren

Island volcano in Andaman



Lakshadweep Islands are Coral Islands and also a result of plate tectonics leading to its present form.



Significance of these islands

- 1) Host rich biodiversity - Biodiversity hotspot
- 2) Act as strategic points in India's security architecture
- 3) High tourist potential
- 4) Corals are hosted here

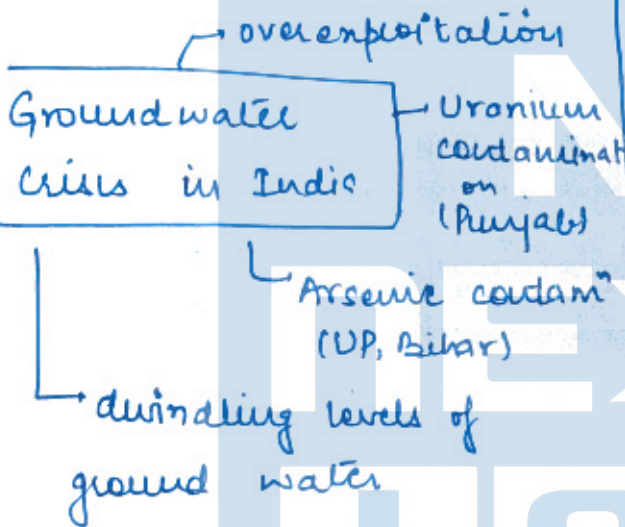
Threats → sinking islands

- ↳ sea water rise
- ↳ climate warming
- ↳ Coral bleaching

Sustainable development of these islands is the need of the hour to protect these island chains

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

India alone utilizes 26% of world's groundwater resources and NITI Aayog has highlighted that atleast 30 cities will become water scarce by 2030 due to this.



■ Critical state of ground water
 ▨ less critical state of GW

Fig: CGWB's data on use of GW

Factors contributing to GW crisis

- (1) Lack of regulation on use leads to overexploitation
- (2) Free resource - so often exploited
- (3) Overuse of fertilizers leads to groundwater contamination (only 35% fertilizer and 0.1% pesticides reach crops)

(4) Lack of awareness among users
Ex- overnight motor remains on for Punjab's farmer.

(5) Lack of effective Data on Acquired use and management in a centralized data
⇒ prone to misuse.

Implications for agriculture and wa

- ① less water for irrigation
- ② Enhance drought prone areas
- ③ Reduce yields of crop
- ④ More input cost to take out water from great depth ⇒ increase in debt of farmers (30% informal lending) ⇒ farmer suicide (NCRB: 12000 farmers die every year)

Implications for water security

- ① Palks wagen luden - already water stressed (< 1000 m³ per person)
- ② water queues - Ex- in Himachal
- ③ lack of adequate supply of drinking water

way forward → Grey water Management

Swajal Yojana and Atal Bhujal Yojana

should be implemented in letter and spirit to overcome this challenge.

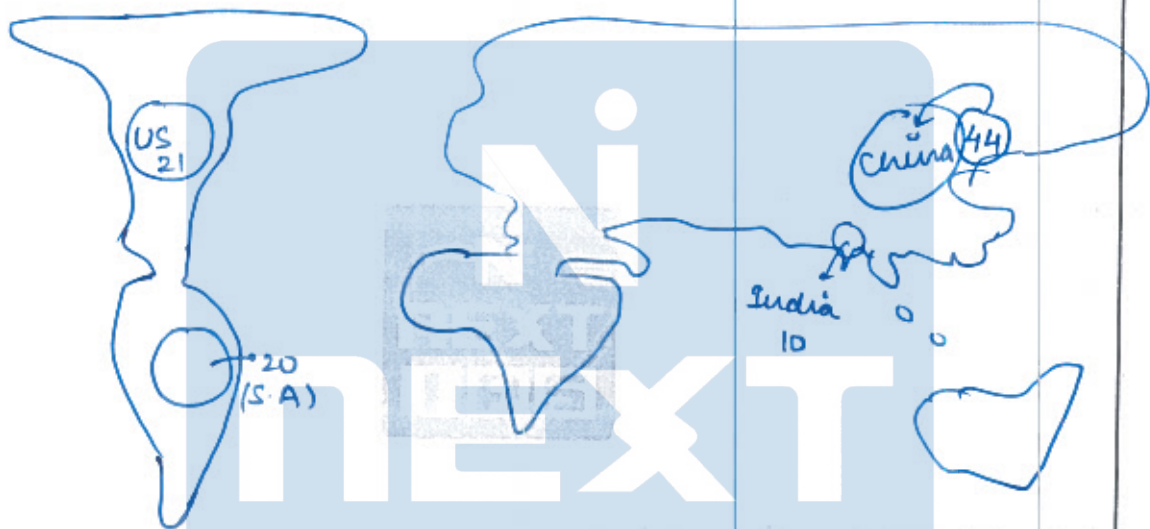
7. दुर्लभ खनिज क्या हैं, और वे तकनीकी प्रगति और राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा को कैसे प्रभावित करते हैं?

(150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

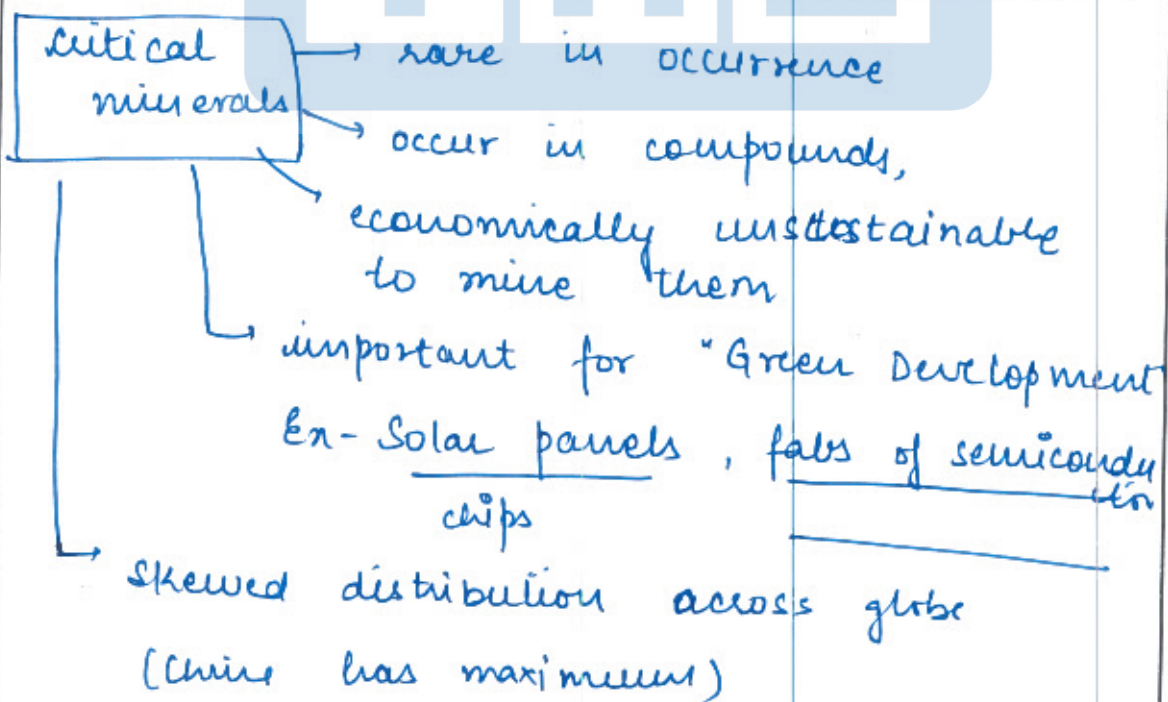
What are critical minerals, and how do they influence technological advancement and national security?

(Answer in 150 words) 10 marks

Critical minerals are those whose requirement in material development is a must, but their occurrence is rare in nature



Distribution of critical minerals across world



Critical minerals influencing tech advancement

- (1) Raw material in IR4.0 products
Ex - semiconductor design fabs
- (2) Ensure better properties
Ex - semiconductor at room temperature uses them
- (3) Green push - used in solar cell panel
- (4) Space exploration - material for fire proofing.

Important for national security

- (1) Ensures atma nirbhar
- (2) New age weaponry requires their use
- (3) Upper hand in geopolitics. Ex - china
- (4) Used as diplomacy - by delivering them
- (5) can be found in seabeds => cooperation enhanced.
- (6) Ensures connected world.

Thus, critical minerals are the next generation requirements whose use can ensure India becomes a Jagat Guru

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 a central tenet of Indian society leading to Unity in Diversity by having multiple religion, language, class, caste, race and ethnicity.

Pluralistic trends in India

- all major 6 religions (Hindu, Muslim, Jain, Buddha, Sikh etc)
- 1596 dialects (lingual diversity)
- tribal diversity across regions
- other ethnic divisions.

Fostering pluralism contributing to nation building

(1) Philosophical basis - Sarva Dharma

Sambhar ensures all live peacefully

(2) Catering to demands - linguistic state like Andhra Pradesh leads to enhanced solidarity.

(3) Uplifting everyone - special treatment to minorities - Haj subsidy earlier, Tiyo Pasi scheme, Roshni scheme etc

- (4) Cultural Intermining - School and education ensure this by celebrating all festivals together
- (5) Nationalist symbols - like songs - "Punjab, Sindh, Gujarat, Maratha, Dravida, Utkal Banga" - covers all regions - gives feeling of oneness.
- (6) Mutual interdependence - Muslim bangle makers, banarasi saree weavers producing goods for hindu consumption
- (7) Togetherness manifested in Phool walon ki Sair of Delhi
- (8) Historical struggle of fighting against british - common enemy
- (9) Policies like Nehru's Tribal Panchshet ensured everyone develops as per their own genius.
- Threats
- fundamentalism - ISIS
 - revivalism - Cow vigilantism
 - ethnic conflicts

Thus, to further ensure prosperity B.G. Kher committee's recommendation to make regional councils of solidarity can
 maintenance

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

Working class is understood as that section of middle class which provides physical labour to society. (375 mn by 2030)

Earlier problems → income low
 → habitation challenge

Changing nature of problems - due to Gig Economy

(1) lack of social security
 (75% Indians don't have it)
 - bound to reduce in gig economy

Fact file
 Gig-contribute 15% to GDP
 employs 35 lakh people

(2) lack of effective mobilisation

Don't have trade unions to put up their demands effectively.

(3) often exploited at behest of employer
 Ex- Tomato pays Rs 15 per delivery (meagre)

(4) lack of effective policy to protect interest of gig workers

(5) Threat to life not covered -

Ex - Zomato promises delivery in 30 mins,
leads to rash driving (problematic)

(6) Moonlighting - to make ends meet
working class has to put in extra
work hours

(7) Temporary Nature of jobs - may lead to
pauperisation of working class

(8) Gender aspect - lack of maternity benefit
to women employees, lack of fixed working
hours affect them.

Way forward

→ Labour codes have provision
for them

→ Need of a trade union
for them

→ Central authority to receive complaint
against employer

Thus, gig economy is ensuring effective
use of our Demographic Dividend, but
it must be regulated to prevent
misuse.

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 opening up of borders for men, material and ideas and can often lead to homogenisation tendencies.

Globalisation led homogenising tendencies

- ① Consumerist approach - focus on brands
- ② cuisine shift - MacDonalidization of society
- ③ Rise of sects and cults leads to uniformity in belief Ex-ISKON
- ④ Clothing - similar fashion trends leading to everyone wearing similar clothes.
- ⑤ Content Consumption - Common and open channels etc on Youtube makes access to all.

Homogenisation preserving Indian culture

- (1) Cuisine shift - Young generations interest in fast food has united

differences. Also, glocalisation has occurred.

Also Jikkim in Buzens

(2) Customised to local needs

Ex- Jugabandi Bot, a local language
Chat GPT

(3) Ensuring worldwide audience

Ex- Madhubani, walli art reaching
global markets

(4) Spread of culture

Ex- multiple ways of tying saree.

(5) Cultural mimicry

Ex- give and take of cultural
traditions.

(6) Tribal art being sold in
international market

(7) Indian Diaspora (32mn) taking
our culture abroad.

Thus, homogenising tendencies have
furthered preservation and promotion
of local cultures in India

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

USSR disintegration in 1991 was a big jolt to communist ideologists and a big manoeuvre of nations against Marxist philosophy happened afterwards.

Circumstances leading to USSR disintegration

- (1) Space Wars - has led to financial mismanagement in USSR.
- (2) Effective mobilisation of capitalist nations
- like NATO against USSR
- (3) Internal factionalism in USSR nations that led to final balkanisation.
- (4) Ideological Issue - Communism had its own problems - farmers were forced to sell their produce without their will
- (5) lobbying of USA was effective as it has captured many nations under

its ideological net.

End of Cold War - leading to spread of Globalization

- (1) Unipolar world - USA was in favour of opening markets and liberalization and so it promoted that.
- (2) International agencies like UN, WTO IMF worked in that direction
Ex- India's LPG reforms on behalf of IMF
- (3) Market push - Dollar driven market was manipulated by UN to move in that direction
- (4) Form of Neo-Colonialism - where dependency of markets was created
- (5) Breaking of glass ceiling - led to nations enhancing cooperation amongst each other.

Globalization across the world

- ① Opening of markets
- ② Ensuring ease of cross border movement
- ③ Increase in choices of consumer
- ④ Diversified cultural outlook
- ⑤ Ensured cultural intermingling.

Negative fallouts of Globalization

- ↳ Loss of local culture
- ↳ Neo colonial policies
- ↳ Too much consumerism
- ↳ Enhanced dependency

Thus, disintegration of USSR was the last coffin in the nail that led to opening up of globalisation trends across the world

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) 15अंक
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

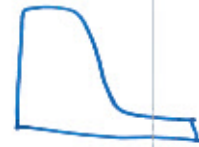
Harappan civilisation was one of the oldest civilisation and had deep impacts on what we know as Indian culture today.

Enduring legacy of Harappan civilisation

- (1) Use of amulets to ward off evil.
- (2) Dancing girl at Mohenjodaro symbolise dance as a form of entertainment.
- (3) Great Bath at Mohenjodaro symbolises the religious value attached to water.
- (4) Yoni based religion was followed.
- (5) Urban infrastructure- roads cutting at right angles, manholes on sewage system.
- (6) Terra cotta based toys and games like Ludo.

(7) Use of pottery for straining liquor.

(8) Presence of inequality - Western Citadel



(9) Dual burial symbolising belief on life after death.



Evolution of Indus culture - a legacy of Harappan civilisation

Religious ideas

(1) Yoni Pooja done, but was furthered by temple architecture

(2) Pashupati seal found there is often termed as Proto Shiva → Shiva still worshipped

(3) Amulets use in warding off evil still visible

Economic Ideas

- (1) seals were used then for international trade, money used now.
- (2) Food grain surplus and granaries with air duct symbolise Indian prosperity
- (3) Pottery, terracotta figurines still made in India

Urban Infrastructure

- (1) Roads cutting at right angles and manholes \rightarrow respect for cleanliness
- (2) Use of burnt bricks \rightarrow still used.

Thus, Harappan civilization was the bedrock on which new civilization of India developed and brought in technological advancement.

13. खलिफत 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? खलिफत 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 added a feather in his cap by including Muslims in the freedom struggle, despite Muslim League's full push to avoid it.

Mahatma Gandhi's - ability to connect diverse issues

1) He believed that if Indians don't cooperate with British, we will get independent in an year.

2) Muslims had already started to make a distance from freedom struggle due to British's 'Divide and Rule Policy'.

(3) Meanwhile, international misadventure of overthrowing Turkey's caliphate led to Ali brothers and Gandhi unions

on this issue

- (4) led to Non-Cooperation Khilafat movement and Gandhi's efforts led to large scale muslim participation
- (5) He became the only man to not remain blindfolded and talk to Muslim women.
- (6) He ensured that Hindus and Muslims collaborate on this wider issue and fight battles to free India
- (7) His constructive works also ensured that diverse issues were brought together and led to Hindu muslim unity.
- (8) NCM Khilafat saw large scale boycott of services, mass resignation, picketing of liquor shops etc.

Outcomes of Khilafat movement

Turkey rose under Pasha and achieved its objectives totally dismantling the cause of Khilafat - of seeing a Turkish Caliphate.

After effects

It led to NCM too getting dissolved and was the last time when such large scale Hindu Muslim unity was seen.

Britain's Divide and rule culminated into Partition finally.

Despite the negative fallouts, Mahatma Gandhi emerged as the leader of the masses and was able to bring diverse interest together.

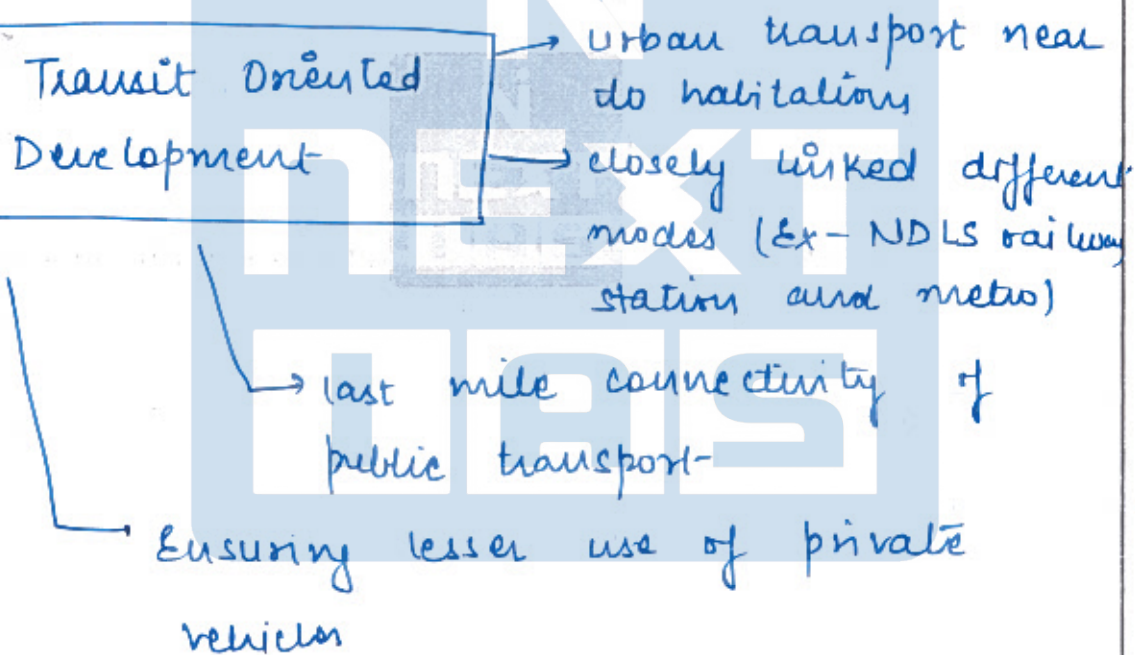
14. ट्रांजिट ओरिएंटेड डेवलपमेंट (टीओडी) एक धारणीय शहरी परिवहन प्रणाली की अवधारणा से किस प्रकार जुड़ा है? नागरिकों के जीवन की समग्र गुणवत्ता में सुधार पर इसके प्रभाव पर चर्चा कीजिए।

(250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

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) refers to development that ensures habitations are close to transportation hubs to reduce travelling time and ensuring last mile connectivity



TOD linked to sustainable urban transport system

- (1) Reduce travel time for the users
- (2) Ensure environmental needs are

adhered to. Ex - e-rickshaws run on electricity.

(3) Inter-connected systems to ensure smooth travel

(4) Reduce Pollution - as less private vehicles

(5) Social benefits can be doled out
Ex- free bus ride to women.

(6) Open spaces like parks due to less congestion.

(7) Reduction in traffic jams on roads.

Impact on Quality of life of citizens

(1) Better efficiency at work due to less energy spent on travel

(2) Reduced out of pocket expenditure on taking private vehicles

(3) Ensure quicker movement times

⇒ enhanced leisure time

- (4) Health benefits due to reduced pollution. Ex - taking metro instead of car
- (5) Rural growth - ensure people can decongest city and travel to work
- (6) Reduced logistics cost (14% now)
- (7) Boom in business activity due to less logistics cost.
- (8) Gender Equity - safe space for women to travel.
- (9) Sustainable growth
- (10) Easier mobility.

Schemes like One Nation, One Mobility card, AMRUT, Smart City Mission, Gati Shakti, National Water Pipeline are steps in this direction.

Thus, TOD can usher in Amrit Kaal by enhancing economy and environment together.

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) 5 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

Deserts are geographical phenomenon due to lack of precipitation giving rise to similar geographical outlooks.

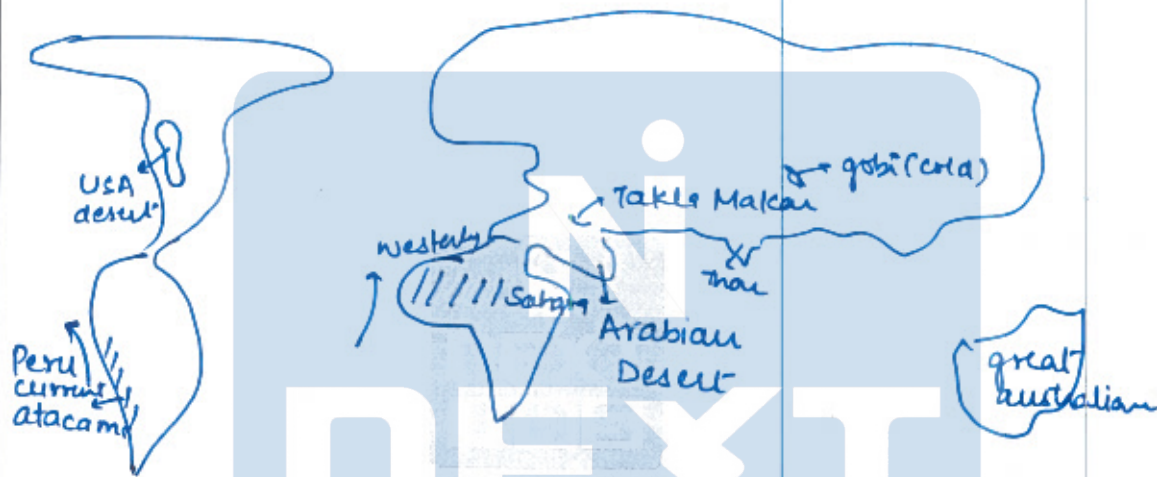


Fig - Spread of deserts across the world

Similarities of deserts across the world

(A) Hot deserts

- (1) less precipitation (less than 50cm)
- (2) Sandy in nature due to less rainfall onto surface.
- (3) Hot air blowing over the landscape
- (4) Similar flora - Acacia, cactus etc

(5) Similar fauna - long legged animals etc.

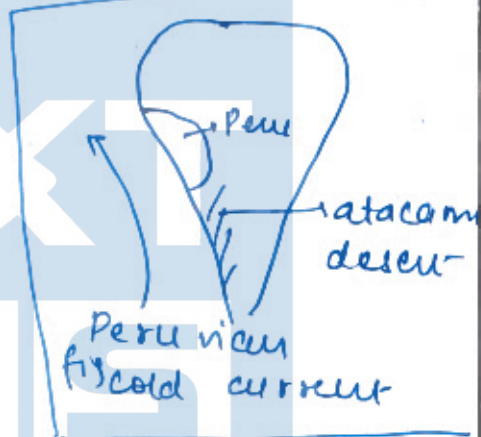
(B) Cold Deserts

- (1) Very cold regions with low precipitation
- (2) Less rainfall

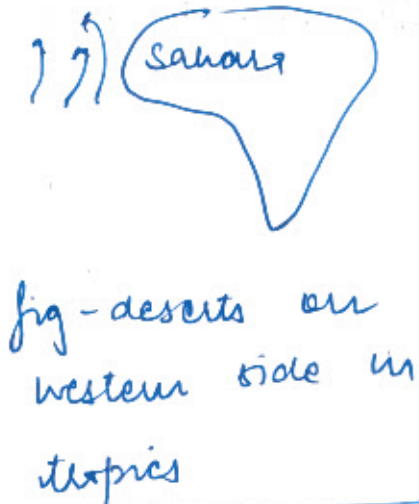
Deserts - influenced by local factors

(1) Effect of ocean currents

Cold currents lead to high pressure and deserts a place of rainfall. Ex - Atacama desert

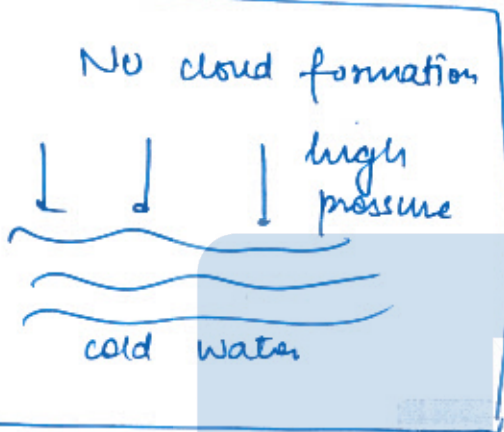
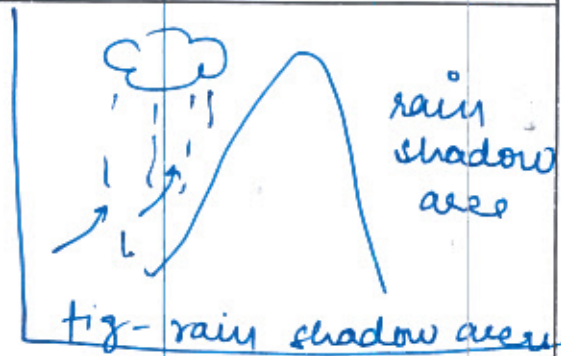


(2) Effect of winds



Westerlies in Tropical regions lead to high pressure conditions leading to low precipitation leading to desert formation

(3) Presence in rain shadow area results in less precipitation
 Ex- Namib desert



(4) Cold water results in high pressure
 ⇒ No pptⁿ

Thus, despite the impending similarities, multiple factors locally affect desert formation as explained above

16. वृहत 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

Himalayas are geographical formations formed as a result of fold mountains formation due to hitting of Eurasian plate with Indian plate.

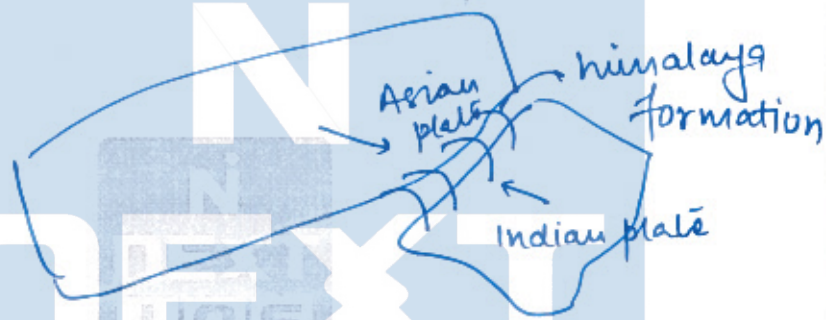
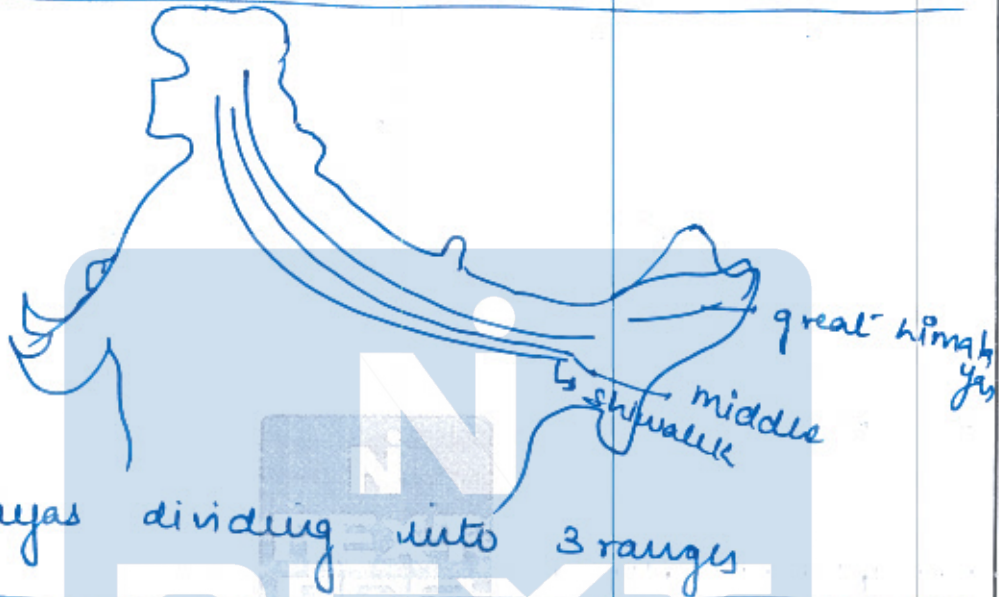


Fig - Plate activity leading to formation of Himalayas

Stages of formation of Great Himalayas

- (1) Breaking of Pangea into Panthalassa and Gondwana land
- (2) Movement of various plates towards each other.

(3) Ultimately hitting of plates led to formation of Himalayas - fold mountain system



(4) Multiple jerks of the plates led to formation of 3 parts of Himalayas.

(5) led to different peaks and Himalayas acting as shield for gangetic plains from frigid air coming from Tibetan Plateau

Eastern Himalayas	Western Himalayas
Area - North East areas	J&K, Himachal, UK/HP
Tilt - reduces here	higher here
Parts - lack shivalik	presence of shivalik
Continuity - broken into smaller ranges	continuity of ranges
Passes - large number	in both
Specifics - deer formation	- deer formation

Thus, Eastern and Western Himalayas have specific features, but Himalayan geography has had a huge impact on Indian culture across ages.

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

Eco-sensitive zones are those areas which are ecologically fragile and activities like industry, hotels etc are limited in such areas.

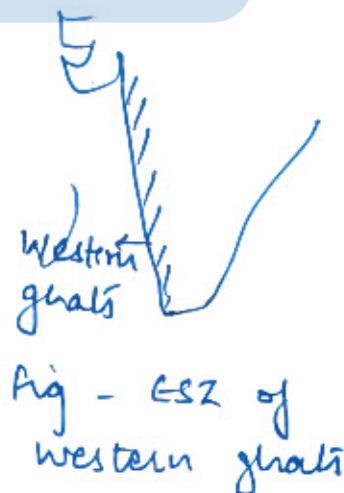
Significance of Eco sensitive zones

- (1) Act as breakwaters to climate change (already 0.7°C rise in temperature and 2cm rise in water)
- (2) Ensure virginity of forests is maintained - reduce deforestation, encourages conservation
- (3) Sustainable development promoted by ensuring environment and economics survive
- (4) Biodiversity of the regions remains and less human-wildlife conflict.

- (5) Act as absorbers of pollutants.
Ex - CO_2 etc can be used by these areas
- (6) Pristine nature of these zones to remain intact is a necessity
- (7) Sustainable Tourism is ensured.
- (8) In line with Paris climate targets and Panchamit targets
- (9) Wetland conservation can be ensured.

Designation of ESZ in different regions

- ① Committee recommendation of Madhav Gadgil and Kasturirangan have led to ESZ in w. ghats



- ② Coastal regions are protected based on Shailesh Nayak committee recommendation
- ③ limit is put on industrial use and effluents release through rules
- ④ local governance ensure sustenance of ESZ.



Way forward → clear policy guidelines

- ↳ strict rule enforcement
- ↳ ensure effective and practical solutions.

Thus, ESZ are the present baby steps that will ensure our babies survive from nature's wrath.

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) 15अंक
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

Pandemic shifted education online, reducing access for digital have-nots and reducing social interaction.

Pandemic reshaping Education landscape

(1) online education - via MOOC's, Swayam etc enhanced opportunities for some to enhance their skills.

Issue - Digital Divide - ASER reports highlights only 43% students were able to learn online.

(2) Need for infrastructure grew and government started investing heavily in Internet.

Ex - Bharat Net project to ensure internet across Gram Panchayats

(3) Reduced social interaction

⇒ reduced chances for holistic development

(4) Issues in doubt resolution

Ex- labourer is unable to get help in science

(5) Greater opportunities - NPTEL releasing courses from IIT.

(6) Bounty for the rich - deepened the divide for the poor

long-term effects

Positive

1) Ensure education access across borders

2) can ensure study from the best teachers and colleges

3) Ensure skill uplftment online by enrolling in distance course

(4) Governments asked to give better infrastructural facilities to people.

(5) Increase education levels

Negative

(1) Deepen the rich-poor divide

(2) Difficulty in achieving learning outcomes (ASER highlights 53% Class V students couldn't read class III text)

LEARNING POVERTY

(3) Gender divide would widen.

(4) Doubt resolution difficult.

(5) Social skills compromised

(6) online exams prone to cheating

(7) poor demographic dividend.

Thus, pandemic has changed drastically

education landscape and to ensure

SDG 4, govt will have to provide

more services.

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) 15अंक

(Answer in 250 words) 15 marks

Ethnic identity are those based on race, religion, language and recent times have shown upsurge in such struggle

Ethnic identity struggle

- Meiti-Kuki : manipur
- Nagas → Greater Nagalim
- Sikh asserting in Canada
- Blacks in america

Factors behind upsurge of ethnic identity struggle

(A) Political

(1) Demand of rights : ST status by Meiti and Kuki

(2) Enhanced in access to resources

Ex- Inner line permit in NE.

(3) Separate identity for better assertion

Ex- Nadustan

(B) Social

- (1) feeling of "other" as against "us"
- (2) different cultures breeds suspicion
- (3) Inequitable distribution of development
- (4) Poor integration in social fabric

(C) Economic

- (1) want enhanced access to resources
- (2) dominant ethnic culture wants to corner benefits
- (3) Ensure Means of Production within one's community are maintained.

Implications for country's fabric

- (1) Rising violence reduces economical gains.
- (2) Gender violence causes effect on women adversely.

- (3) Growth of mistrust within communities.
- (4) Lack of nationalist agenda in these
- (5) Threat from outside - foreign funded struggles can reduce economic outcomes
- (6) Poor social fabric due to infrastructure destruction.

Way forward

- (1) allow positive expression of one's identity
- (2) Abhor violence at all costs
- (3) Ensure schemes like DONER, EK Bharat, Shreeha Bharat survive

Thus, it is important to focus on HIRA - highway, life, Road, Aviation to ensure reduced ethnic conflicts.

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

Patriarchy defined by sociologist-
Sylvia Walby is a system where
men oppress and dominate
women

Patriarchy can be private - at household
and in workplace - public patriarchy.

Differing dimensions of patriarchy at
workplace vis-a-vis in the household

-
- ① Decision making
- ① private - oriented to family, to
give time to the family
- ② Public - based on masculine standards
Women have to work twice as
harder to prove their worth
in workplace (Forbes)

② Appreciation

at home - not appreciated as it is considered their dharmas to finish chores.

at work - any promotion in office is seen as "quid pro quo" for being "good" with the boss.

③ Division of labour

at home - highly gendered.

at work - perform as equals, but with baggage attached.

④ Stereotype persists, but different

in nature

at home - "don't give her the car, she won't be able to drive"

at work - "don't include her as project head, will prioritize family over work."

(5) flexibility in workplace

home - engage in housework

office - ensure work of office gets done.

(6) Differential treatment

home - source of discrimination

office - glass ceiling, glass cliff

and glass escalator

(7) Access to resources

home

office

last one to get resources

Thus, the dynamics of differential treatment at office and work are different, but both result in sexual DOL being reinforced.

Space for Rough Work

Candidates must not
write on this margin

