

NEXT IAS

NEXT IAS (Head Office) : 27-B, Pusa Road, Metro Pillar no. 118, Near Karol Bagh Metro, New Delhi-110060

Bhopal Centre: Plot No. 46, ZONE-2, M.P. Nagar, Bhopal-462011

Ph: 8081300200, 8827664612 | E-mail: mts@nextias.com | Web: www.nextias.com

(To be filled by candidate)

Name of Candidate : Ashket Kumar Dwivedi

NEXT IAS Roll No.: MT23FLTPA004 Date of Examination : 06.09.2023.

Exam Centre : Old Rajinder Nagar ☒ Bhopal ☐ Online ☐

Test Code : TC-043

Program :

FLT ☐

FLT+ ☒

Time Taken : 3:02 hr.

SLT ☐

SLT+ ☐

MAIN TEST SERIES 2023 (TEST-9)

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 Sign. :

[To be filled by the STUDENT]

Student's Queries for the Evaluator (if any write them below)

[To be filled by the EXAMINER]

Evaluator's response

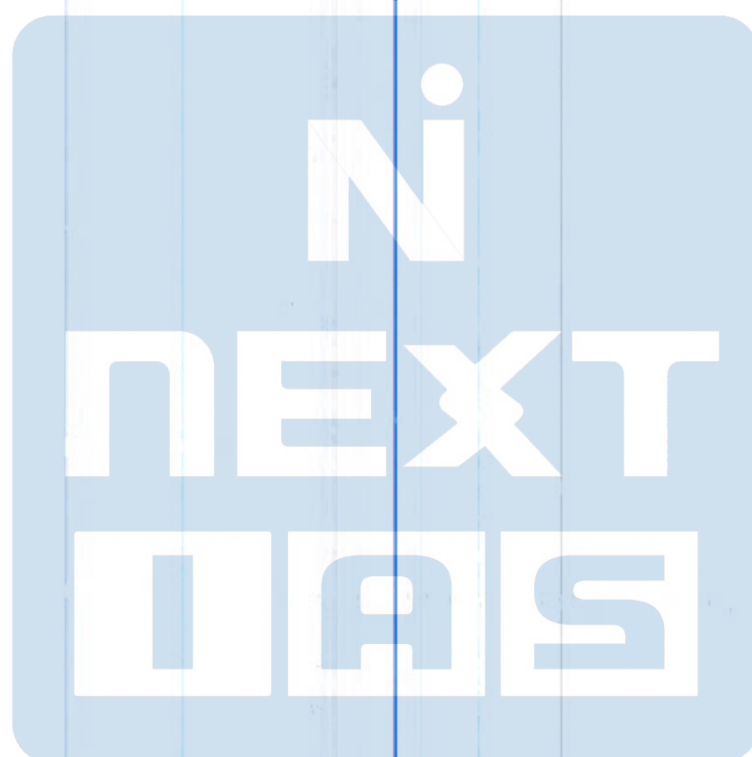
(For filling by Examiners only)

Evaluator Code :

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

Signature

MACRO COMMENTS



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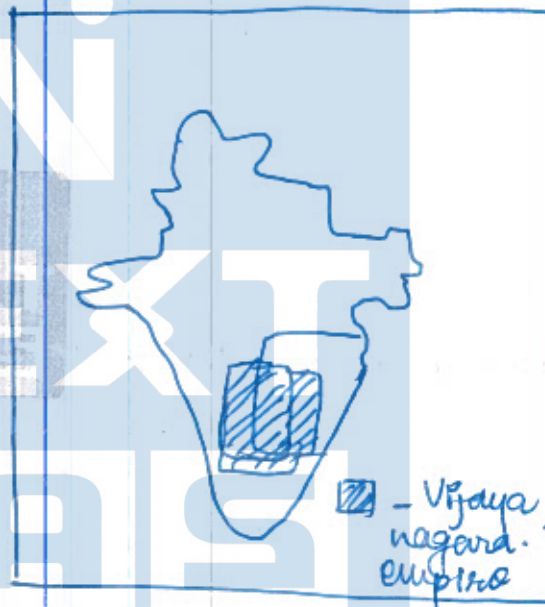
1. कई विदेशी यात्रियों ने समय-समय पर विजयनगर साम्राज्य के बारे में अपनी टिप्पणियों को स्पष्ट रूप से प्रलेखित किया है, और इसके इतिहास के पुनर्निर्माण के लिए मूल्यवान् स्रोत प्रस्तुत किए हैं। स्पष्ट कीजिए।

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

(150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक
(Answer in 150 words) 10 marks

Vijayanagara Empire was a medieval period Hindu empire established by Harihara and Bukka after decline of Khalji Dynasty during 1340s.

Great Rik Richness, the empire was visited by numerous foreign travellers -



① Niccolo Conti

Venetian who visited during reign of Dev-Raya II. Has described its architectural archives

② Marco-Polo - Apart from Kabul, he also visited Vijayanagara Kingdom.

③ Alvaro de Lima (Domingo Paes) - Portuguese visited court of Krishna Dev-Raya.

(iv) Abdur Razzaq - Has written rich account on the empire.

(v) Ibn Battuta - visited the kingdom during 1440s and has written about the kingdom in his Al-Rihla.

(vi) Thomas Roe - English traveller also made a visit to the kingdom.

The Vijayanagara Kingdom was epitome of architectural riches such as Temples at Hampi, Vijayaksha Temple etc.

It was destroyed by combined Bahmani forces in the Battle of Talikota.

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





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 social reformer, lawyer and freedom fighter who dedicated his entire life for eradication of untouchability and improving social positions of Dalits.

His view on caste problem was more political as evident from following -

- ① He was of the view that social freedom of Dalits was more important than political freedom of country.
- ② He was first to give social status of Dalit and its improvement a political tone through his Bahishkari Hitkarni Sabha.
- ③ He positioned the front of Simon Commission for separate electorate to Dalits.

- ④ His demand for separate electorate led to famous fast unto death resolve by Mahatma Gandhi in Yerwada jail (1932)

Social reform steps by Ambedkar

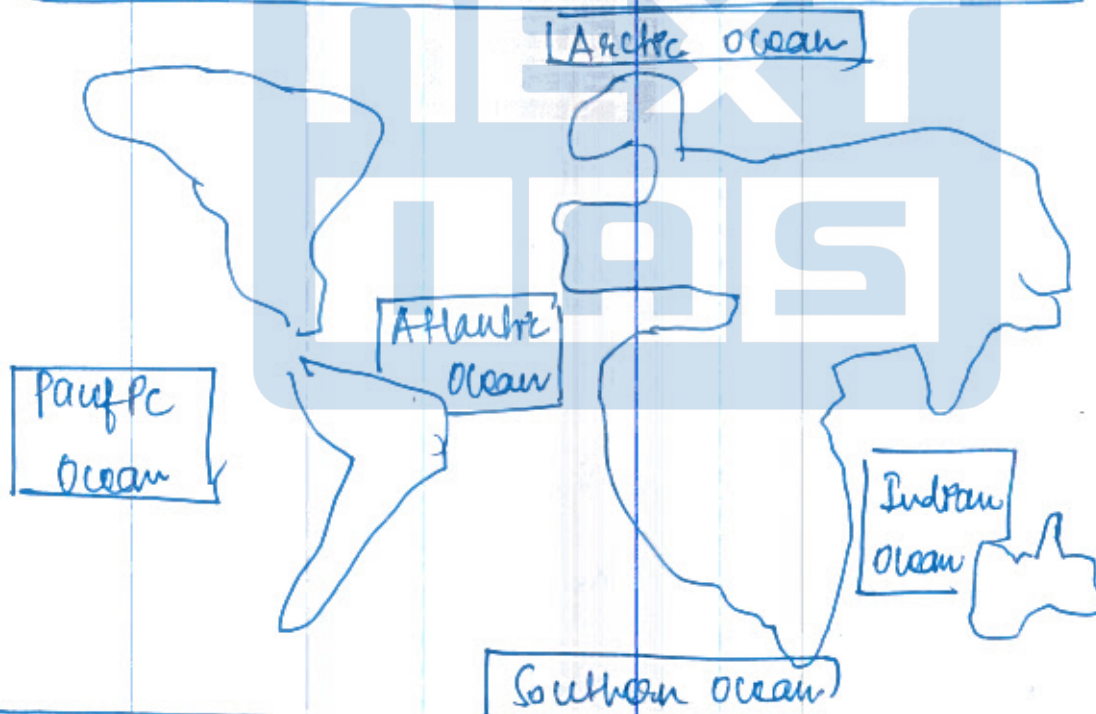
- ① Started first daily - mask Bharat for dalit issue exclusively
- ② Established Bahmshakti Hitkari Sabha to work towards social reforms for Dalits.
- ③ Actively supported the idea of All India Scheduled cast federation.
- ④ As member of Viceroy Executive Council, he made several demands for Dalit emancipation.
- ⑤ He also worked for improvement in social status of women, labourers and peasants.

Dr. Ambedkar is considered consider of social reform in India.

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?
 How does oceanic salinity vary across different regions of the world's oceans, and what factors contribute to these variations?
 (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक
 (Answer in 150 words) 10 marks

Ocean Salinity refers to the amount of dissolved sodium chloride present in ocean water. It varies from one part of ocean to another.

Variation in ocean salinity across different regions of oceans -



major oceans of the world.

- ① Salinity is high in the southern part of Atlantic v/s. the Northern part

- (i) In Indian Ocean, ocean water around Bay of Bengal & Arabian Sea are less saline
- (ii) Indo Pacific is more saline than Shoeban
- (iii) Arctic's salinity is comparatively low than other oceans.

Factors contributing to the variation

- (i) Greater land mass in northern hemisphere
- (ii) RRR discharge in northern part of ocean
- (iii) Inclination angle of sun rays and resultant effect
- (iv) More rainfall in equatorial parts and tropical parts $\rightarrow$ less salinity
- (v) Ocean Thermohaline Circulation $\rightarrow$ leading to moderate salinity in Northern Atlantic.

Ocean salinity plays crucial role in ocean climatology and proper functioning of ocean conveyor belt.

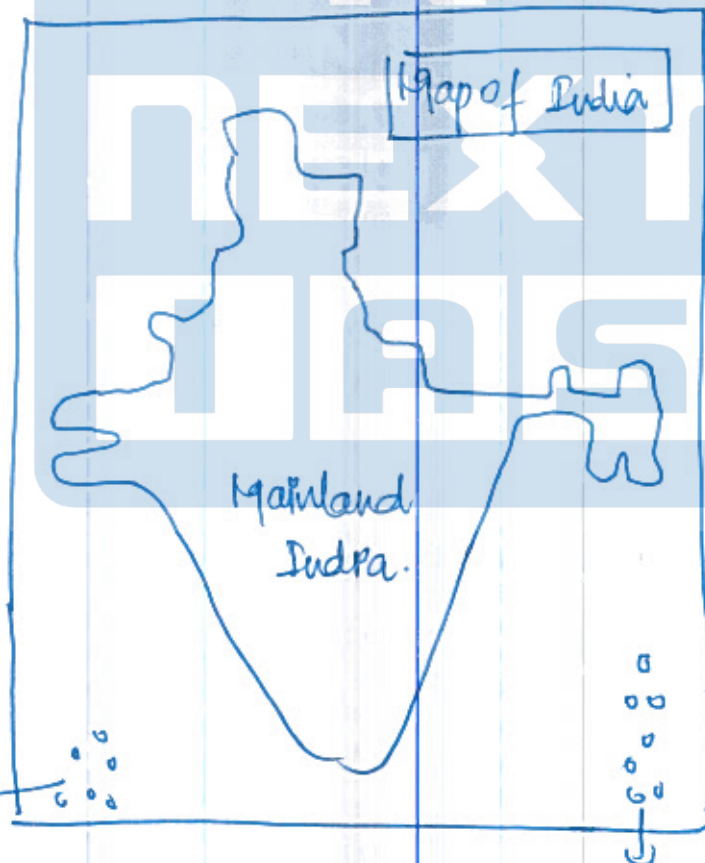
5. बंगाल की खाड़ी और हिंद महासागर में भारतीय द्वीपों की उत्पत्ति की व्याख्या कीजिए।

(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

India consists of peninsular landmass
consisting of 28 states and 6 UTs and
two islands in Bay of Bengal and Indian
Ocean in form of 2 UTs of Andaman and
Nicobar Islands and Lakshadweep Islands.



Lakshadweep
Islands

Andaman & Nicobar
Islands

Origin of the Islands

- ① These Islands are of volcanic origin formed due to collision of Indian plate with Eurasian plate.
- ② They are part of Ring of Fire chain running from Indian Ocean to Pacific Ocean.
- ③ The subduction of Indian plate into Eurasian plate has given rise to volcanic landform in the Indian Ocean — the tip of which constitutes — Andaman & Nicobar group.
- ④ Lakshadweep are more result of coral polyps functioning and geographically they are coral in origin.

Both the Islands are strategically located giving edge to India in establishing itself as net security provider in Indian Ocean Region.

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

According to recent report by Central Water Commission, 33% of Indian districts are facing severe water stress due to depleting ground water level.

Factors contributing to Groundwater crisis

- ① Agric. practices - 90% of groundwater is used for irrigation purpose (most by dry season)
- ② Deforestation - and no holding or seepage of surface water run-off
- ③ Population explosion - NITI report says major cities viz. Delhi, Bengaluru to run out of Groundwater by 2030.
- ④ Indiscriminate industrial use - due to no proper regulation causing wastage.
- ⑤ No practice of Rainwater harvesting or water conservation methods.

Implications of depleting ground water

Agriculture

- ① Decrease in productivity and harvest
- ② over dependence on monsoon and associated risks

③ Risk of food insecurity - may lead to increase of famine made during last 5 years in decreasing poverty.

Water security

- ① May fuel water crisis in major cities
- ② May lead to severe water borne diseases viz. Cholera
- ③ sky-high prices of bottled mineral water.

Suggestions: ① Promote Rainwater harvesting

② Boost traditional water conservation techniques
eg. Johad, Sahat, Talab etc.

③ Promote Nagar Van Scheme and integrated water shed management

Conservation of Groundwater forms big part of SDG-6.

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

What are critical minerals, and how do they influence technological advancement and national security?
(150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक
(Answer in 150 words) 10 marks

Critical minerals are those minerals who have relative abundance on earth & less but are quite important for commercial purpose
eg. Lithium, Rare earth minerals etc

Role of critical minerals in influencing

Technological advancement

① Used to manufacture several technical tools eg. bullet proof jacket, metallic glasses

② Used for manufacturing of batteries for e-vehicles

③ Helpful in medical field for construction of - dental amalgam etc

④ Strategically important technologies eg. bioculors, night vision camera etc

- ① for energy and strategic security
e.g. Defense equipments - bulletproof
jacket
- ② Used as crucial input in
manufacturing of assault rifles,
submarines etc
- ③ Ensures low dependence on
countries viz. China for supply of
critical minerals.

The discovery of lithium reserves in
J&K and Rajasthan boost the
realisation of Atma Nirbhar Bharat
in mineral segment as well.

8. भारतीय समाज के भीतर बहुलवाद को बढ़ावा देना राष्ट्र-निर्माण के प्रयास में कैसे योगदान देता है?

How does fostering pluralism within Indian society contribute to the endeavour of nation-building?
(150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक
(Answer in 150 words) 10 marks

Pluralism refers to simultaneous co-existence of various castes, communities, religions and linguistic communities in peace and harmony.

Pluralism — contributes to nation building

- (i) Thwarts anti-local activities e.g. communal disharmony, riots etc
- (ii) Shuns anti-national tendencies e.g. separatist calls etc
- (iii) Promotes peaceful society → leading to peaceful states — peaceful nation
- (iv) Ensures socio-economic development by minimising social disharmony.

- ⑤ Promotes clean politics — by expacting class, caste, religious politics — leading to principle based legislation
- ⑥ Decreases corrupt seats and thus unburies judiciary also — leading to more meaningful realisation of justice.

ways to foster pluralism? —

- ① Multi-cultural festival celebration
e.g. Festival of K P (Karnataka)
- ② Curriculum — based on pluralism teaching tolerance (NEP, 2020 contains tolerance as one of the cardinal values to be taught)

Pluralism is even more important for a country as diverse as India.

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

Gig-economy refers to neo-age digital form of economy that is based on platform based business ~~places~~ e.g. Swiggy, Zomato

Changing nature of problems for working class due to gig economy -

- (i) more stress on doing more with less - to improve profitability
- (ii) Outside social security blanket due to absence of proper legislation.
- (iii) Increased incidents of violence due to delayed or faulty delivery
- (iv) Breach of privacy - due to exposure of personal details.

Way out

- (i) A comprehensive legislation - describing their work and social benefits.
- (ii) A portal to register - all gig workers on lines of O-Shram portal.
- (iii) Putting them under social - security benefits.
- (iv) Consider them as salaried employees for all purposes & benefits.

Gig economy is here to stay and hence needs proper legislation.

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

Globalization refers to coming together of various eco-economic system to form a coherent whole. It has led to creation of a global village concept.

Homogenization — preserving and promoting local culture of India —

- i) Promotion of local culture at global level e.g. Mc-Aloo Tikka.
- ii) Improving richness of local tradition due to contribution from different cultures across globe.
- iii) Assimilation of global traditions e.g. promotion of Ayur Yoga in Belgium.

(iv) Celebration of International Yoga Day
at UN.

(v) Increasing Indian diaspora in different
parts of world and resultant effect
eg Dussehra celebration in White House



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

Cold war refers to the period of cold diplomatic relations between two global superpowers that emerged post World War II.

i.e. USA and USSR.

It ended with disintegration of USSR into several independent states such as Uzbekistan, Estonia, Belarus, Ukraine etc

Circumstances leading to disintegration

- ① Failure of socialist model - the planned developed model of USSR became intolerable for stable economic system
- ② Turning of China for capitalism - due to inherent weakness in communist model of economic development.

- III) Revolutionary movements in USSR states
eg. Ukraine, Georgia, Azerbaijan etc.
- IV) Rise of insurgency in Afghanistan and
Pk role - help in disintegration of
Central Asian states eg. Turkmenistan.
- V) Washington Consensus - restructuring
plan for Latin Americans and its effect
on revival of their economy.

Role of USSR disintegration in spread
of globalisation across the world.

- ① Success of Washington Consensus led to
its replication in other parts of the world
- ② Disintegration of USSR and fall of socialist
model encouraged other social economies
to go for globalisation eg. India adopted
IMF conditionalities in 1991 - led to globalisation

- (iii) China also adopted a mixed economic model — discarding state monopoly.
- (iv) Many independent USSR states also went for LPG viz. Belarus, Latvia, Lithuania.

The disintegration of USSR and simultaneous emergence of Globalisation paradigm marks a watershed moment in global history.

12.

हड़प्पा सभ्यता की स्थायी विरासत ने अचानक पतन के बाद भी भारतीय संस्कृति के विकास पर किस प्रकार अपनी छाप छोड़ी?

How did the enduring legacy of the Harappan Civilization leave a mark on the evolution of Indian culture, even after its sudden decline?

(250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

(Answer in 250 words) 15 marks

Harappan Civilization was first planned urban civilization that existed along the Indus river in North Western India during 2500 - 2000 BC.

Enduring legacy of Harappan Civilization

(i) Planned urbanisation - was first civilization to have planned city arrangement with higher citadel for elites and religious activities and lower urban city for commoners

(ii) The walled city - contained important architecture eg. Great Bath, Great Granaries

(iii) Seals - were made up of steatite and were mostly of commercial use.

(iv) Bronze sculpture - first to use lost wax technique to carve bronze figurines

(V) Beads industry - was highly developed and were used by both men and women.
main sites - Kalibangan and Lothal.

(VI) Spinning activity - was major activity of both men & women and they used to wear dhoti, saree etc. Presence of spindle whorls suggests - rich spinning tradition

Even after its sudden decline, the legacy of civilisation continued in following ways

(1) Spinning activity - continued in other cultures that had contacts with Harappa
e.g. Torave culture along Narmada valley

(II) The tradition of seals - evolved into practice of punch marked coins used in Gaureyan and later vedic age.

- (iii) Pottery - which was monochrome in Harappan time evolved into Painted Grey ware and polychromatic type during vedic and later vedic age.
- (iv) 2nd bout of Urbanisation was seen in mid Gangaic plain during later Vedic age & lower plain during Maurya.
- (v) The practice of agriculture - evolved with discovery of Iron equipments in vedic, later vedic, Mauryan period.

The present issue of unplanned urbanization can be solved by taking inspiration from Harappan town planning.

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

Khilafat Movement was essentially an Islamic movement against injustice meted out to Turkish Caliphate post World War II.

Mahatma Gandhi's participation — ability to connect diverse issues for common cause

- ① Mahatma supported the movement with long lasting view of merging the movement with Non-cooperation movement (1919)
- ② He saw it as an opportunity to forge Hindu-Muslim unity for larger cause of Indian freedom
- ③ He successfully led both the movement and merged the demands of both into

One common cause of resentment against
attitudes of British rule.

- ① He was able to merge diverse strands of
religion and freedom into one
common demand due to his charismatic
leadership.

Evaluation of Khilafat movement

- ① It led to merger of two demands
into one demand of ending British
- ② The movement saw wider
participation from both Hindu and
- ③ For time being it brought together
Indian National Congress and Muslim
League at common platform.
- Positives
- Muslim League - last observed during
Swadeshi movement.

Negatives

- (I) Communal tensions in Kerala during Moplah revolt
- (II) Hindu Mahasabha remained sceptical of partnership with league
- (III) Radical Congress members did not subscribed to idea of Muslim league - Congress Co-operation
- (IV) Violent turn of events @ at Chauri-Chaura - killing of many police officers

The issue of Khilafat later lost its relevance due to dismantling of Caliphate in Turkey and establishment of popular government.

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 the mass transit system being developed to promote public transportation against private transportation e.g. Metro Lite, Rapid Rail Transit System (RRTS) etc.

TOD - linked with sustainable urban transportation

- ① TOD - part of SDG-11 - sustainable cities.
- ② It intends to promote public mode of transportation to decrease urban traffic.
- ③ It is also linked to overall idea of Swachha Bharat - minimum vehicular congestion - maximum ease of movement.

④ It targets maximum usage of public transportation system for turn benefit of decreasing petroleum demand and low GHG emission.

⑤ It also intends to promote Green Growth through e-transportation.

Impact on quality of life for citizens

Positive

① Decreased GHG emission - and pollution free environment

② Low demand for petroleum - Insulate domestic economy from foreign based inflation.

③ Boost to e-vehicle - pollution free urban life → low healthcare expenditure

④ Low congestion → increased punctuality and ease of doing business.

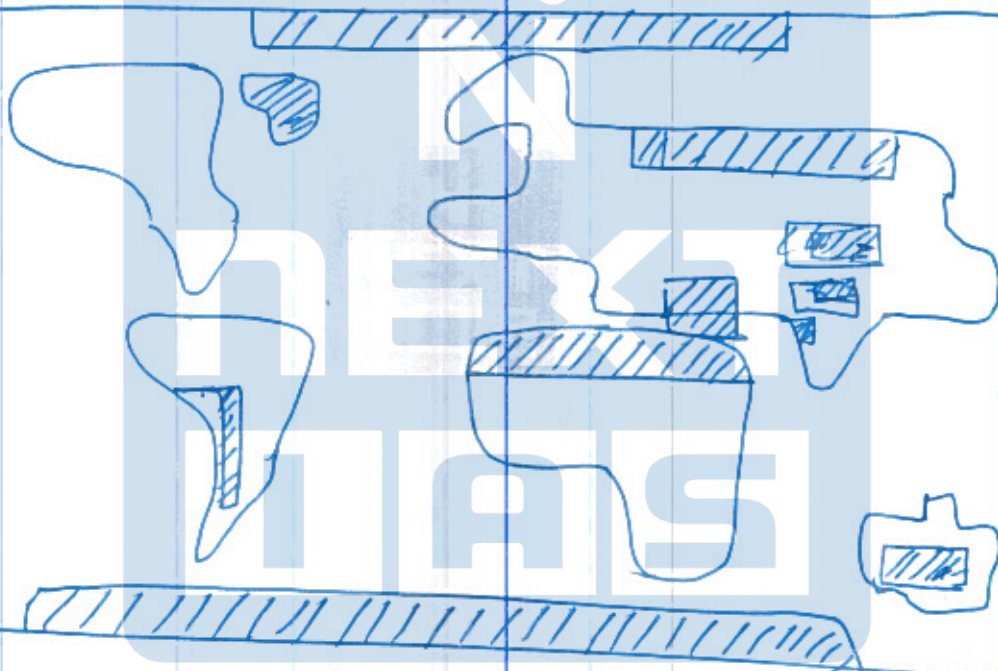
Negatives

- ① Initial cost of service - may be high
- ② Behavioural issue - some sectors may not prefer - leading to loss eg. Tappur metro
- ③ Inconvenient - due to big construction activities.
- ④ Sustainability - of high speed rail.

Despite a few negative implications
the TOD concept can go long way in
fulfilling SDGs by 2030 (SDG-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 landscapes are geographical regions receiving lowest rainfall among all regions i.e. less than 25 cm/year. for e.g. Atacama.



major deserts of world

Desert regions - similarities

- ① Very low precipitation - less than 25 cm per year
- ② Absent or low vegetation - insects or fauna.

- ③ Xerophytes e.g. cactus, babool. etc
- ④ Presence of dry winds - due to absence of moisture.
- ⑤ Climate - mostly semi-arid or arid.

However, the process of desertification is influenced by local factors -

- ① Himalayan cold desert - lies in rain shadow ~~south~~ northern part of Himalayas - because very low rainfall.
- ② ~~arid~~ Sahara desert - dry winds blowing from ~~west~~ central African highlands e.g. Savannah and from Sahel region.
- ③ Gobi desert - lies in the interior part of continent - devoid of rain and moisture.
- ④ Atacama desert - lies in rain shadow zone of Andean range.

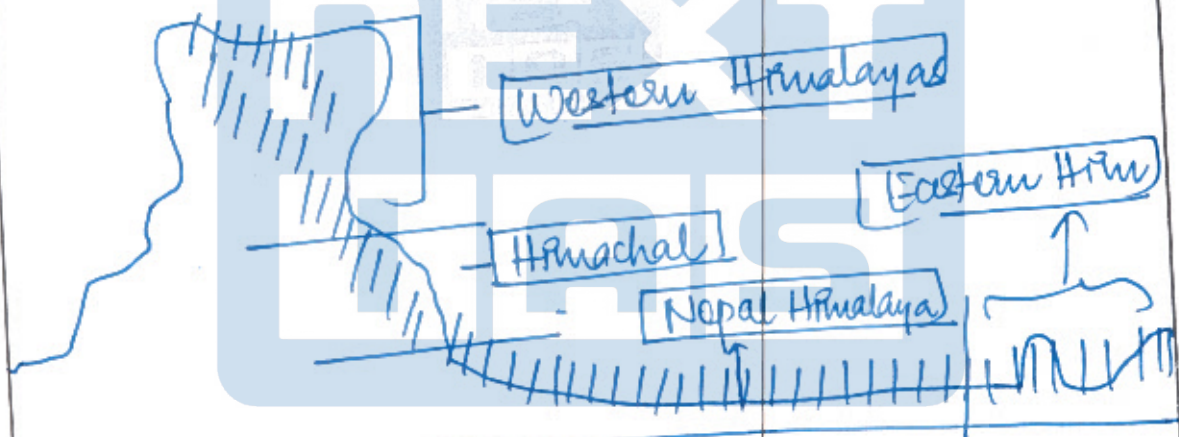
⑤ Gold deserts of Antarctica - low rainfall and ^{low}~~high~~ temperature leading to very high pressure area.

⑥ Australian desert - effect of ENSO and Indian Ocean Dipole - leading to prolonged dry season.

Given the ^{spread}~~extent~~ of deserts in non-semi arid climate regions appropriate steps are needed e.g. Great Green Wall.

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 Himalayas are 2400 km long chain of mountains running from Tamun & Kashmir to Arunachal Pradesh forming a formidable geographical divide between Indian and Eurasian tectonic plates.



Stages of formation of Himalayas :-

- ① The continental-continental collision of Indo-Australian and Eurasian plates led to rise of landmass.

⑪ It also led to creation of three
different sections of Himalaya —

Outer Himalaya → Himadri
average height — 5000m

Inner Himalayas → Himachal
average height — 2500 m

Lower Himalayas → Shivaliks
average height — 1000m

⑫ Shivaliks are largely the, paleovalleys
created due to sudden lift — filled by
sediments and debris from higher ones.

⑬ The height of Himalayas are increasing
now today due to movement of Indian
plate towards Eurasian plate at the
rate of 47mm/year.

⑭ Due to such movement, the entire
Himalaya zone lies in Zone II of
BIS Earthquake zone mapping.

Although made by same geological process, Western Himalayas differ from Eastern in following ways:-

Western Himalayas	Eastern Himalayas
- Himalayas in J&K, Himachal and Ladakh	- Himalayas in north eastern states of India
- Average rainfall less than 25 cm/year	- Average rainfall close to 100 cm/year
- Absence of lush green forest - only decid. Pine, Chir etc	- Abundance of lush green forest - contain northern evergreen forest (Assam)
- Average height is 5000m	- Average height is 3000m
- Climate - cold / semi cold	- Climate - monsoon type
- low biodiversity	- Rich biodiversity

Himalayas are of great geographical importance for entire Indian subcontinent & hence need preservation.

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) 15 अंक
- 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 buffer zones in and around reserved and conservation forest or National Parks, Wildlife Sanctuaries etc. They are established under Environmental Protection Act, 1986.

Significance of Eco-sensitive zones in environmental conservation

- ① Strict regulation of commercial activities such as tourism, mining etc
- ② Buffer zone - between core areas of National parks and active civilization
- ③ Protection of endangered flora & fauna by regulating human activities in the zone
- ④ Conservation of biodiversity - in an integrated manner.

- ⑤ Clear listing of activities - allowed or prohibited to maintain ecological character
- ⑥ Contributes towards overall National forest policy - having at least 33% of geographical area under forest cover.

Management of Eco-sensitive zones in different geographical regions

Region 1

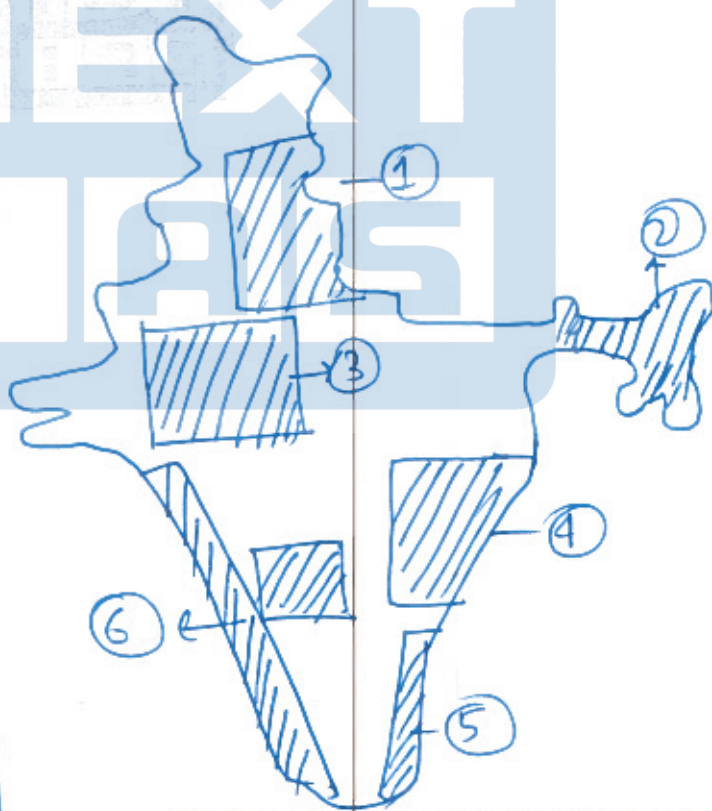
Western Himalayas
and lower
Shivalik Himalayas
- Contains
Rajaji Tiger Reserve
Corbett N.P etc

Region 2

- North Eastern

Biodiversity Hotspot contains - Kaziranga, Nandapha etc

Region 3 - Central highlands - contains Chambal Sanctuary
Kuno National park, Ranthambore N.P



Region 4 - Contains Guruppal, Bhitarkanika, mangroves etc

Region 5 - Eastern Ghats - contains - Nagarjun, Srisaillam N.P., Pappkonda etc

Region 6 - Western Ghats - contains Nilgiri, Pambadum Shda, Wayanad W.C. etc.

Management

- ① demarcation of 10 km² area around National parks and Tiger Reserves as eco-sensitive zone
- ② List of activities
 - prohibited - mining, felling of trees
 - regulated - collection of minor forest produce etc

Eco-sensitive zones are vital to ensure that ecological character is maintained.

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

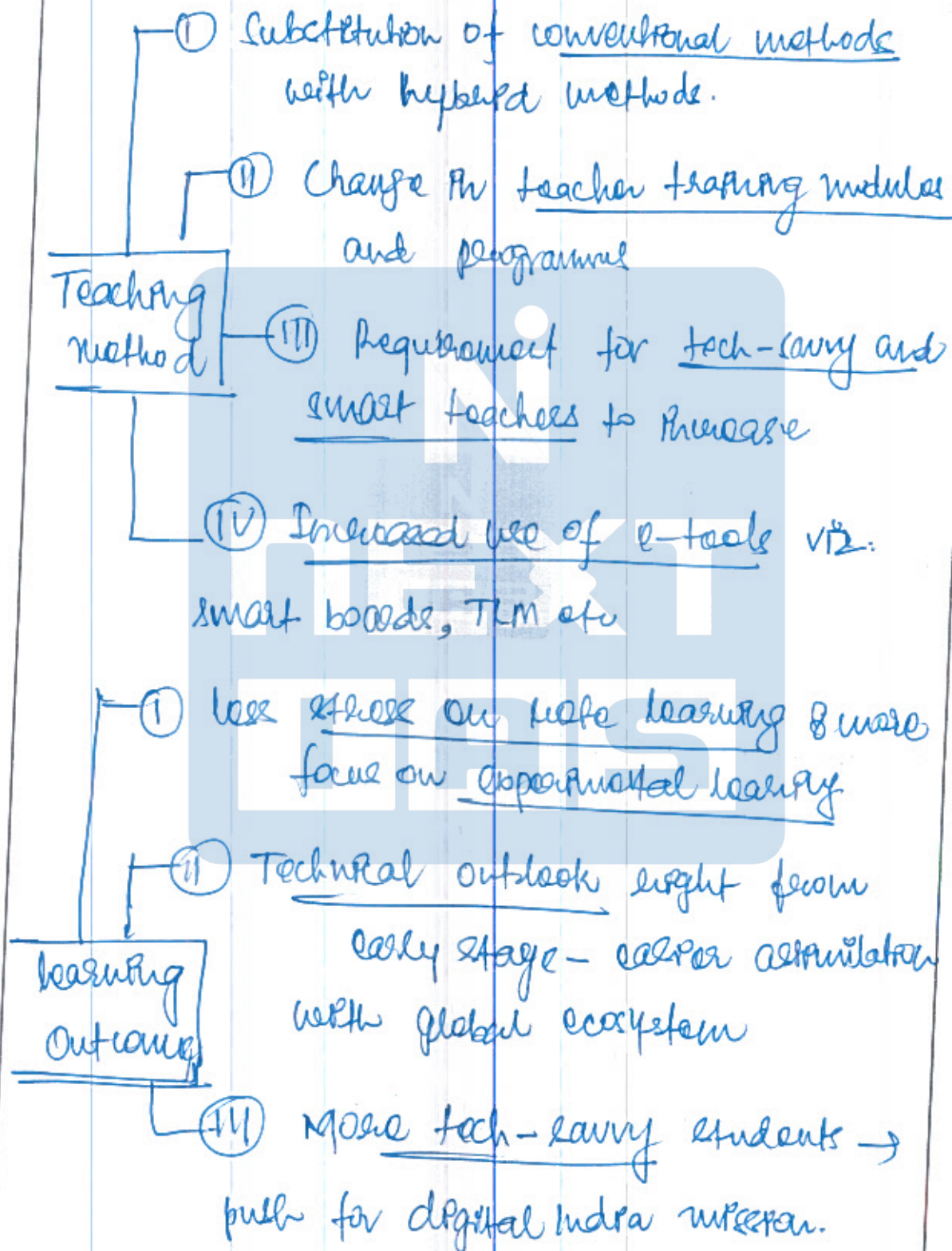
How has the pandemic reshaped the landscape of education, and what long-term effects might these changes have on teaching methods and learning outcomes? (Answer in 250 words) 15 marks

The COVID pandemic of 2020 and 2021 had the disrupting effect on education with most of the education institutions remaining closed for almost a year.

Pandemic - reshaped education landscape :-

- ① Push for digitalisation - TV. programmes such as Swam Prabha PTH channel
- ② Online teaching-learning - Increased use of new age technologies eg. Zoom, Google meet.
- ③ Push for digitalisation of teaching material eg. NCERT coming up with DISHA portal.
- ④ Push for smart hybrid form of classroom to leverage the technological improvements for educational outcome.
- ⑤ Increased use of e-gadgets - among students such as laptops, mobile etc.

Long term effect of these changes :-



However, there are issues involved too -

- ① Increasing digital divide
 - Rich / poor
 - Urban / Rural
 - Upper / lower class.
- ② Privacy issue - due to ~~lack~~ of work data protection law.
- ③ Online cyber bullying - of teens & adolescents can have deleterious impact.
- ④ Ignore of gadgets - can derail teaching learning outcomes.

Although pandemic disrupted education system for a while, the long term push it provided for digitalisation of education sector should be capitalised to ensure SDG-4 is realised timely.

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

Ethnic identity struggles are class based
 struggle among people belonging to different
ethnic communities eg. Kuki-Meitei clash
in Manipur

Factors behind upsurge

- (i) British policies - of demarcating most of them as notified criminal tribes
- (ii) Post Independent factor - non-Indicative re-organisation policies eg North Eastern (Reorganisation) Act, 1971 ignored 1920.
- (iii) Resource exploitation - by outsiders and resultant perpetual poverty of natives
- (iv) skewed development - even after 75 yrs

of independence, some districts such as Pherzawl, Churachandpur inhabited by Kuki- are India's most backward districts.

- ⑤ Political representation - is almost absent at local, state or national level

Implication for social fabric of India

- ① Fuelles secessionist and separatist tendencies e.g. calls for Greater Nagaland.
- ② Create deep social divide e.g. condition of Bru/Reangs in Tripura.
- ③ Exploitation of youth - for anti-social activities viz. communal disharmony, terrorism etc
- ④ Demographic disaster - channeling of productive youthful years towards smuggling, criminal activities etc

Suggestions :-

- ① Impulse socio-economic conditions by development packages - eg. schemes for DNT and microenterprises.
 - ② Boost social expenditure - to improve health and education standards.
 - ③ More skilling opportunities - eg PM-Koushal Scheme, Vrshwakarma yojana
- Ethnic clashes are detrimental for unity and integrity of our nation and hence should be categorically thwarted.

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

Patriarchy refers to pre-eminence of male members in most of the public or household activities. It marginalises females as second class citizen.

Impact of patriarchy

Workplace —

- (i) Sexual harassment due to low female participation.
- (ii) low or no appreciation for good work.
- (iii) Prevalence of sexist jokes due to male dominating workforce.
- (iv) Ignorance towards serious gender issues viz - harassment, bullying etc.

Household

- ① Negative attitude towards ideas such as education, job etc.
- ② Lower higher level education preference to majority of girls.
- ③ Relegating them to work of care and kitchen only
- ④ Pure nutritional status due to idea of taking food only after male members have taken.

Dismantling patriarchy:-

Workplace:- ① legislation like - Sexual Harassment at workplace Act

- ② SHE-BOY portal for registering complaints
- ③ Increasing men-women parity in salary, promotion avenue etc.

Household —

① Schemes such as — Beti-Bachao Beti Padhao
Ladli-Kanya Yojana

② Gender ~~specific~~ budgeting — to categorically
deal with problem

③ Investigation and awareness drive involving
female celebrities e.g. ISRO scientists, etc

Patriarchy is worst form of social
discability and must be uprooted by
all its form.

Space for Rough Work

Candidates must
write on this margin

