

NEXT IAS

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(To be filled by candidate)

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Exam Centre : Old Rajinder Nagar ☒ Bhopal ☐ Online ☐

Test Code : TC055

FLT ☐

FLT+ ☐

Program :

Time Taken : 3:30 hrs

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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2. Write your registration number and other particulars, in the space provided on the cover of QCA Booklet.
3. Write legibly and neatly. Do not write in bad/illegible handwritings.
4. For rough notes or calculation, the last two blank pages of this booklet should be used. The rough notes should be crossed through afterwards.
5. If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it or write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be evaluated.
6. Handover your QCA Booklet personally to the invigilator before leaving the examination hall.

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

Vijayanagara empire (est. 1335) by
Harihara and Bukka is marked by
rich cultural and military history
which were aptly painted by various
travellers.

Foreign travellers and contributions

- 1) Abdul Razzak (~~Alasarak~~) during the
reign of Deva Raya I.

↳ story of establishment of empire.

- 2) Nicolo De Conti (Italian traveller).
during the reign of Deva Raya II.

- 3) Duarte Barbosa. during the reign of
Krishna Deva Raya was Portuguese
traveller.

↳ story of boundary walls of the empire.

4) Fernao Nuniz (Krishna Deva Raya).

↳ women could take part in numerous activities eg wrestling etc

5). Nikitin (Russian traveller) visited Vijayanagara kingdom - also.

6). Ibn Batuta (Morocco).

↳ anecdotes of early wars in Vijayanagara

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 is often attributed to philosophical unification of India by establishing various Muttas at extremes of India (e.g. Puri, Srirangam etc.)

Profound Role in uniting seemingly irreconcilable worldviews of thought

- 1) Travelled to length and breadth of country to understand each philosophy.
- 2) Promoted culture of 'Vaad-Vivaad' and debates
 ↳ leading to ~~form~~ concept of 'thesis-antithesis and synthesis'.
- 3) Discussion with other religious leaders i.e. Jainism, Buddhism etc.

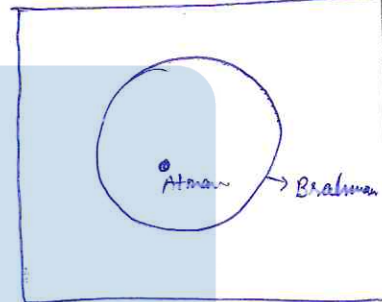
10. His Philosophical Thought

→ He gave the concept of 'Advaitanada' (Non-dualism).

→ 'Brahman' and 'Atman' are one and the same thing.

→ Only needed knowledge that both are same.

i.e. 'Gyanmarg' is the way forward.



Lasting impact of Shankaracharya

1) Encourage more philosophers to dive deep in the relationship of 'Brahma' and 'Atma'.

↳ Advaitanada by Nimbarkacharya.

2). Genesis of schools like Arya Samaj could be found in Shankaracharya's philosophy.

Thus still Shankaracharya's vision and thoughts still found resonance in today's spectrum.

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 has always believed in phenomenon of 'annihilation of caste' to make Indian society more just and egalitarian.

Dimensions of his views

(I) POLITICAL

- Untouchables and untouchables should get political representation in order to raise their voices.

[eg] separate electorate.

- Right to vote for all. (Universal Adult Franchise).
- Govt. should take depressed classes into confidence before taking any substantial decision.

[eg] Round Table Conference.

(II) SOCIAL

- Marginalised sections of society should have.
 - (i) Right to access to public places,
 - ↳ Mahad Satyagraha.
 - (ii) Right to education
 - ↳ supported initiatives of Maharaja of Kolhapur.
 - (iii) Right to property
 - ↳ capitalistic though process of Ambedkar

Efforts in social reforms

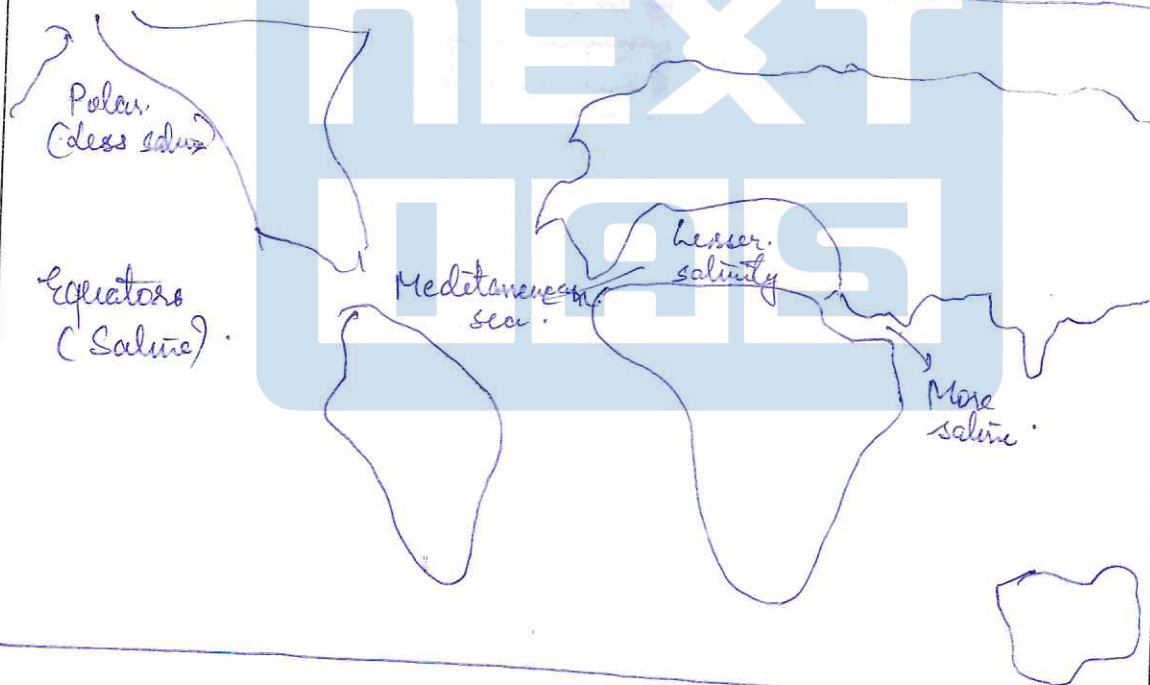
- 1) Bahishkrit Hitakarini Sabha (1924) : well being of untouchables.
- 2) Making case in front of Simon Commission for separate electorate.
- 3) All India Scheduled Caste Federation
 - ↳ political voice to Dalits.

Finally, Ambedkar's efforts led to safeguards for marginalised sections in the constitution.

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

Oceanic water is saline than freshwater throughout the world due to presence of excess amount of NaCl (sodium chloride). [$\sim 90\%$].

Variation in oceanic salinity



- 1) Lesser salinity at higher latitudes
 ↳ due to lesser evaporation
- 2) Highest salinity is just above equator in tropical zone.

- ↳ due to precipitation on equatorial regions
- 3) Dead sea has the highest salinity
followed by Red sea.
↳ due to high evaporation and less
influx of freshwater
- 4) Black sea has lesser salinity -

Factors contributing to variations

- 1) Precipitation : higher rainfall, lesser salinity
- 2) Influx of freshwater → lesser salinity.
- 3) Evaporation → more evaporation, less more salinity.
- 4) Ocean currents → movements lead to salinity in polar regions also.
- 5) Density of water → increases with salinity.

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

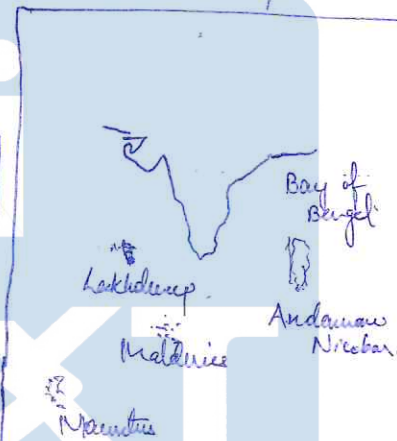
(150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

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

(Answer in 150 words) 10 marks

Bay of Bengal and Indian Ocean have witnessed various islands like Andaman and Nicobar, Lakshadweep, Maldives etc.

Origin of India islands
i.e. Andaman-Nicobar
group and Lakshadweep-



- 1) Mid oceanic ridges : which rises to form the islands like structure
- 2) Volcanic in origin : India's only active volcano is Barren island in Nicobar. ~~islands~~
- 3) Divergence of Indian plate from african plate millions of years ago

- 4) Andaman Nicobar islands are sometimes considered extension of Himalayas.
↳ Himalayas → Myanmar → Andaman.
→ Cocos islands → Andaman.
- 5) Submergence western coast is responsible for western islands.
- 6) Coral reefs origin of Lakshadweep islands.
- 7) Guyots and atolls present in Lakshadweep islands.
- 8). Indian plate bridging Tethys sea, responsible for these islands.

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

India extract 25% of world's groundwater and should take the responsibility of depleting water table

Factors for groundwater crisis

- 1) Faulty irrigation practices
 - ↳ Tubewells and wells are exploited unjudiciously
- 2) Groundwater extraction permission easily available.
- 3) Industrial usage.
- 4) 89% of groundwater used in agriculture
- 5) Water pollution level increasing due to rampant usage of fertilisers and pesticides

Implications

(I) AGRICULTURE

- depleting water table leading to
 - ↳ rain dependence increase
 - ↳ more energy needed to extract deep groundwater
 - ↳ farmers switching to other crops
 - ↳ soil salinity increased.

(II) WATER SECURITY

- Threat to overall water intensive industries eg textile
- Scarcity of drinking water
- Increasing cases of land subsidence
- Nutritional security under threat
- Poor hygiene due to lack of water

We need to channelise surface water better and work on groundwater recharge through rainwater harvesting in rural areas.

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 minerals which are critical for our strategic interests in current geopolitical dynamics.

[eg] Uranium, Titanium, Lithium, Vanadium,
Rare earth elements.

They influence technological advancements and national security as -

- 1) Semiconductors industry is crucial for chip making -
↳ industrial revolution 5.0.
- 2) Energy security
↳ lithium ion batteries and microbial fuel cell.
↳ Nuclear power plant needs Uranium

and Thorium.

- 3). Active Pharmaceutical ingredients (APIs) required for medicines and vaccines
↳ heavily dependent of China.
- 4). Lesser in global supply chain
↳ leading to hegemony of China countries like China which has reserves of rare earth elements.
- 5). May lead to armamenting by other countries.
- 6). Crucial for avoiding digital poverty in country.

Thus India needs to ensure resilient supply chain for these minerals and also focus on domestic production through Geoprospecting eg Vanadium in Arunachal Pradesh.

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

India is the only democratic plural inclusive country between Mediterranean and Pacific with variety of religions, languages and ethnicity.

Fostering pluralism → nation building

- 1) Diverse ideas for a problem — choice to integrate various ideas to bring an inclusive solution.
- 2) Celebrating various festivals — building soft power of India Globally
eg → G20 summit in various regions.
- 3) Value based education inclusive of all faith and genders — unleashing the potentials of

women and transgenders
in nation building

↳ Women EFPR increase
may add 27% to GDP
CIMF

4) Open minded
society

→ ready for criticism
and shedding social
evils like untouchability

5) Reducing dis-
crimination

→ Feeling of oneness
in countries:

eg North-East people's
emotional integration

6) Respect to each
religion

→ lesser brainwashing by
terrorist → national
security goal.

7) Equitable distribution
of resources

→ Bridging regional
disparities within
country

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 a system of ~~sys~~ economy whereby contract between establishment and workers is temporary flexible and short-term in nature.

Changing nature of problems to working class.

- 1) Exploitation by employers by coercing to do overtime.
- 2) Lack of post-retirement benefits.
eg Pension, gratuity etc.
- 3) Social stigma associated with gig workers.
↳ Respect for permanent jobs only.
- 4) Undue performance pressure by companies.

1. Zomato '10-minute delivery' idea.

5). Unstable lifestyle → unhealthy
→ leading to chronic disease like
hypertension, high BP etc.

6). Lack of permanent residence.
↳

7). Economic slowdown may lead to
decrease in income.
↳ no savings for future investment.

8). Pandemic induced unemployment.

Way Forward:

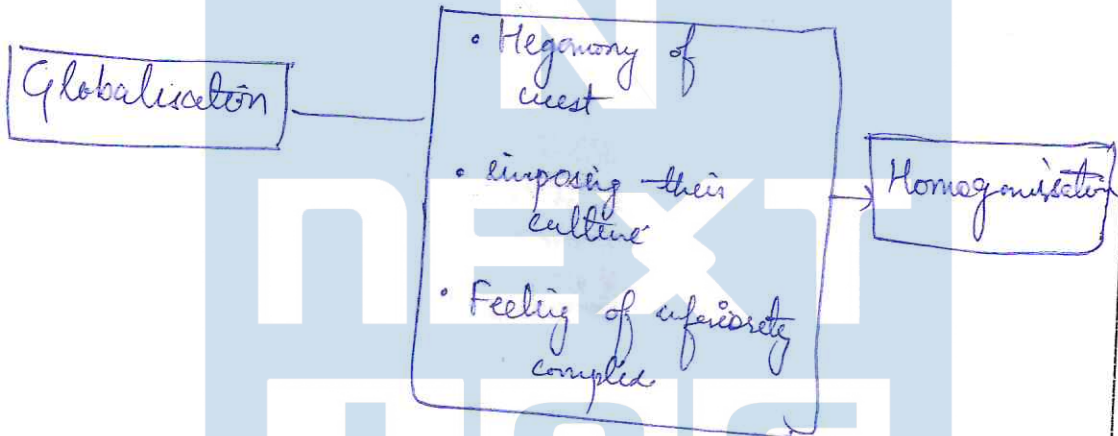
→ Gig worker should be
given consideration in
code on social security.

→ De-stigmatisation of gig economy.

→ Healthy work-life balance.

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

Homogenisation is phenomenon of bringing uniformity in cultural, economic and social spheres.



It has preserved / promoted local cultures of India

Q. YES

- 1) Counter - resistance from local cultures.
- 2) Use of technology to promote culture
[eg.] social media pages used for cultural awakening.

- 3). Renaissance promoted by cultural leaders against west
- 4) Feeling of pride for own culture
- 5) India's soft power increased
↳ West attracted to our diversity
[eg] Diwali in White House -
- 6) Promoting different cuisines
[eg] Millet based dishes served in G20 meet

NO.

- 1) Money oriented and consumerist culture
imposing western styles
[eg] McDonaldisation of food habits
- 2). Disgust to own culture due to certain social evils
- 3) Western education system driving westernisation -

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~~ Cold war (1945-1991) period saw the globe divided into two major block hostile to each other after 2nd world war. and had implications on various countries.

Circumstances leading to disintegration of USSR and end of cold war

1) US defeat in USSR

Economic Factors

1) Stagnant economic growth in USSR and communist world.

↳ resentment in Eastern European states of USSR (eg Czechoslovakia protests).

2) Inability of USSR to present a

sustainable economic model for other countries.

↳ decreasing goodwill.

3) Rising inflation in USSR.

4) Decreasing production and productivity of labour.

5) Huge expenditure to fund the cold war dynamics.

↳ Vietnam war, space sector etc.

Geopolitical model.

1) Western European countries presently presenting better opportunities to people.

2) Fall of Berlin wall.

3) USSR exit from Afghanistan - graveyard of empires.

4) Mikhail Gorbachev conceding ~~econ~~ poor state of USSR.

End of cold war → spread of Globalisation

- 1) Unilateralism under USA allowed it to impose hegemony in social, political and economic spheres.
↳ 'Blue Jeans' Culture.
- 2) Opening up of economy by several developing countries. Eg India - due to rising credibility of USA.
- 3) US dominance in IMF coerced countries to open up.
- 4) Eastern European countries like Ukraine seeking help from west.
- 5) Global South was left with no other choice but to collaborate with USA.

But with 2008 financial crisis, wave of deglobatisation started to creep in.

12.

हड़प्पा सभ्यता की स्थायी विरासत ने अचानक पतन के बाद भी भारतीय संस्कृति के विकास पर किरा 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 in its mature phase (2500 BC - 1500 BC) has left a lot for in terms of cultural and infrastructural heritage.

Enduring legacy of Harappan civilization leave a mark in Indian culture as:



Fig. Sites of Civilization

SOCIAL

1) Upper citadel and lower citadel

↳ differential residence for upper class and lower class / labour class.

2) Pashupati seals.

↳ Religion worshipping Shiva -

3). Bronze ~~statues~~ statues - dancing girl.

↳ later found in various phases.

↳ Gupta sculpture.

4). Mother Goddess.

↳ Indian worshipping Durga, Kali, Parvati even today.

5). Ornaments and jewellery.

↳ Indian women have 25% of world's gold in our household.

ECONOMIC

1) Measurement system is 1:2:4:16

↳ still followed as 'Anas' in India

2) Trade with foreign countries like Sumerian, Mesopotamia.

3) Use of seals for trade

↳ Hundi system evolved later.

4) Diet consists of rice, wheat, fish etc.

↳ stable diet for many Indians even today.

5) Radial streets $\rightarrow$ Banavali.

↳ Many Maratha cities follow this pattern.

6) Port at Kothal.

↳ Gujarat still an important trade centre.

Thus Marappan civilisation left a long lasting legacy for Indian culture.

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 (1920-21) was merged with Non-cooperation movement by INC leaders led by Gandhi. after Jallianwala Bagh massacre.

Gandhi's ability to connect diverse issues and mobilize different communities

- 1) Gandhi presided over all India Khilafat Committee to show solidarity with Muslim community.
- 2). Empathy towards other sections of society.
- 3) Linking different issues against common evil eg British Raj.

- 4) Trust deficit should be reduced
and that more was an effort
for trust building by Gandhi.
- 5) Sense of nationalism instilled among
all communities.
- 6) Pacifying internal apprehensions within
Congress regarding Role of Muslims
in freedom struggle.

Khalafat movement — objective achieved or
not?

YES

- 1) Mobilized non-muslims for their cause
of reinstating Khalifa.
- 2) Nervousness in British officials.
↳ couldn't decide next course of
action.

3) British divide and rule policy failed in 'NCM-Khilafat' era.

4) support of congress leaders made their voices strong.

NO

1) Khalifa / Caliphate was upstated by Mustafa Kemal Pasha (Ataturk).

2) British never considered their demand just and fair.

3). Congress faction with doubts about intentions of Ali brothers accentuated with instances like Moplah massacre.

Although Khilafat movement brought momentary unity among Hindu-Muslim but ~~do~~ created a perpetual faultline which culminated into partition.

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) is an transportation concept making infrastructure changes based on changing demands of urban crowd.

Concept of sustainable urban transportation linked with TOD.

- 1) Deburdenisation of city public transport.
- 2). Demand based route in urban transport
- 3). Changing ~~roads~~ and expanding the networks [eg] Noida Metro linked with Delhi Metro

4) Connecting to suburbs of city

↳ Meerut and Faridabad connected to Delhi.

5) Lesser traffic in city

6) Quick mobility of transport system.

Impact on overall enhanced quality of life of citizens

1) Bridging home-workplace distance

2) Relieving from the cost of owning private vehicle.

3) Green initiatives like e-rickshaws etc. leading to lesser pollution.

4) Healthy life of citizens

↳ lesser instances of Asthma and breathing related diseases.

5). Lesser rush in city public spaces
leading to lesser crimes
eg. eve-teasing, pocket stealing etc.

6) Lesser noise pollution-

Hence TOD can help in making 'Cities
of the future' as envisaged by
UN.

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

Desertification is the process of degradation of soil and land making it unsuitable for various economic activities like agriculture, pastoralism etc.



Deserts of world.

Similarities in process of desertification

- 1) Scanty rainfall.
[eg.] Sahara, Thar.

- 2) Cold currents → ~~Alacama~~
- 3) High evaporation → death valley.
- 4) Western margins of the continent -
- 5) Offshore winds.
- 6) Winds parallel to hills
- 7) Rainfed / Rainshadow areas

Influenced by local factors:

- 1) Land degradation due to faulty cropping patterns

✓eg Punjab And Haryana.

- 2) Faulty irrigation ~~practices~~ practices.

✓eg Groundwater exploitation for agriculture is 89% in India leading to cracks in soil.

- 3). Overexploitation of natural resources by state
[eg] Sub-Saharan African countries
- 4). Heatwaves (~~Gen~~ UK temperature 40°C highest ever in recorded history).
[eg] desertification in US and UK.
- 5) Soil erosion due to deforestation.
[eg] Amazon rainforest are being cut.
- 6). Overgrazing by livestock.
- 7). Industrial chemicals degrading soil.

To check desertification bodies like UNCCD should start support initiatives such as Great Green Wall by African countries.

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

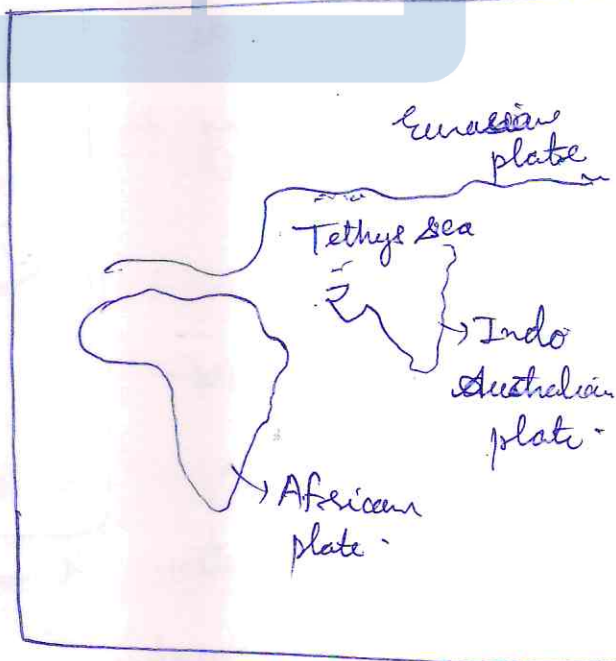
Great Himalayas contributes to preserving distinct identity of India subcontinent and protect us from chilly northern winds from Central Asia.

Various stages of formation of Himalayas

- 1) Indo-Australian plate was associated with African plate millions of years ago.

- 2) It then started moving towards Eurasian plate.

- 3) It was required to bridge Tethys sea in



between the journey.

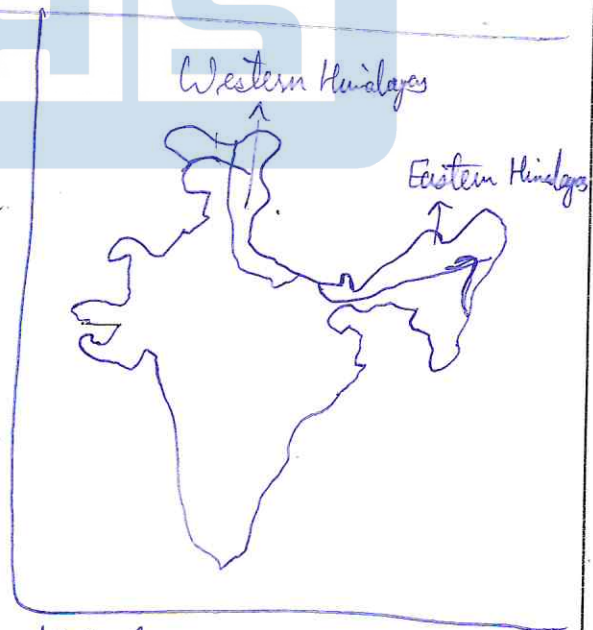
4). Formed convergent boundary with Eurasian plate and thus lead to upheaval of land. i.e. folding

5) Hence it formed Himalayas as fold mountains

Eastern Himalayas different from western Himalayas

1) Western Himalayas are ever-increasing in their heights.

2) Western Himalayas have more high peaks than Eastern Himalayas
[eg] Mt. K2, Karakoram ranges.



3) Western Himalayas have lesser number of passes than Eastern Himalayas due to low height.

4) Eastern Himalayas have sub parts as Darjiling Himalayas, Sikkim and, Arunachal Himalayas with orientation south west to north east, then north west to southeast

5) Western Himalayas —→ Kashmir Himalayas
—→ Himachal
—→ Uttarakhand Himalayas
↳ orientation: north west to south east

6) Doons
+ Buggals in Western Himalayas

7) Shivalike presents in western and not Eastern Himalayas.

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 zones of ecological significance whereby small anthropogenic activities may pose threat to biodiversity in particular and ecology in general.

Significance of ESZ in environmental conservation

- 1). Habitat of flora and fauna species $\rightarrow$ Himalayan ecosystem.
- 2). Indicators of any ecological potential disaster.
 $\rightarrow$ mangro coastal erosion accentuated impacts of Tsunami 2004.

- 3). Supports various human activities like timber collection, fisheries etc.
- 4). Mangroves acts as shield against cyclones.
- 5). Provide ecosystem services like provision, regulation, maintenance etc.
- 6). Checks impacts of climate change and pollution.
eg Carbon sink of forests.

They are designated and managed in different geographical regions.

- 1) Collaboration with indigenous communities
eg Biosphere reserves.
- 2) Regulation of Human activities by zone mapping

↳ Coastal Regulation Zones - 1, 2, 3, 4.

3). Private sectors partnership

↳ Tamil Nadu govt partnership for rejuvenation of Nilgiris.

4) Leaving ecosystem untouched

↳ Few islands of Andaman - Nicobar group.

5). Relocation of certain species

↳ Relocation of Asiatic lion proposal.

6). Harnessing tribal - forests relationship.

↳ Tribals protecting Nyanagri hills

Thus, these 6 steps are helping to protect eco-sensitive zones but need more measures given the risk possessed by climate change.

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

COVID-19 crisis had posed challenge to all sectors of country in which education withstood the crisis with newer innovations and challenges.

Reshaped landscape of education

1) Online education

↳ It has become billion dollar industry with exponential enrollment

↳ Flexible courses offered.

↳ Home services given

↳ Work from home for teachers

2) Health-sensitive education

↳ Focus on hygiene

↳ health specific workshops in schools etc.

3) New education policy

- ↳ Focus on unlearning lessons and skills rather than rote learning.
- ↳ Practical experiences.

Long term effects

(I) TEACHING METHODS

- ↳ Teachers being more innovative due to access to digital tech.
eg → animated videos and lessons.
- ↳ Increasing competition due to rise of ed-tech platforms.
- ↳ Practical oriented teaching.
- ↳ Clickbait teaching to increase views.
- ↳ Focus of impressing child as well as parents.

(II). LEARNING OUTCOMES

- ↳ Learning poverty: (World Bank): Inability of 10-year-old child to read and understand a simple story.
 • It is 55% in India.
- ↳ Cognitive abilities reduced due to break in touch with mathematics
- ↳ Lesser interaction with fellow classmates leading to lesser social skills.
- ↳ However digital technology has made child more imaginative and thoughtful.

Way Forward:

- Comprehensive policy for online education
- Countering learning poverty through schemes like NIPUN Bharat
- NEP should also consider to bridge digital divide in country.

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

Recent Manipur clashes showed the gravity of ethnic divide in far parts of country due to several factors -

Factors behind ethnic identity struggle

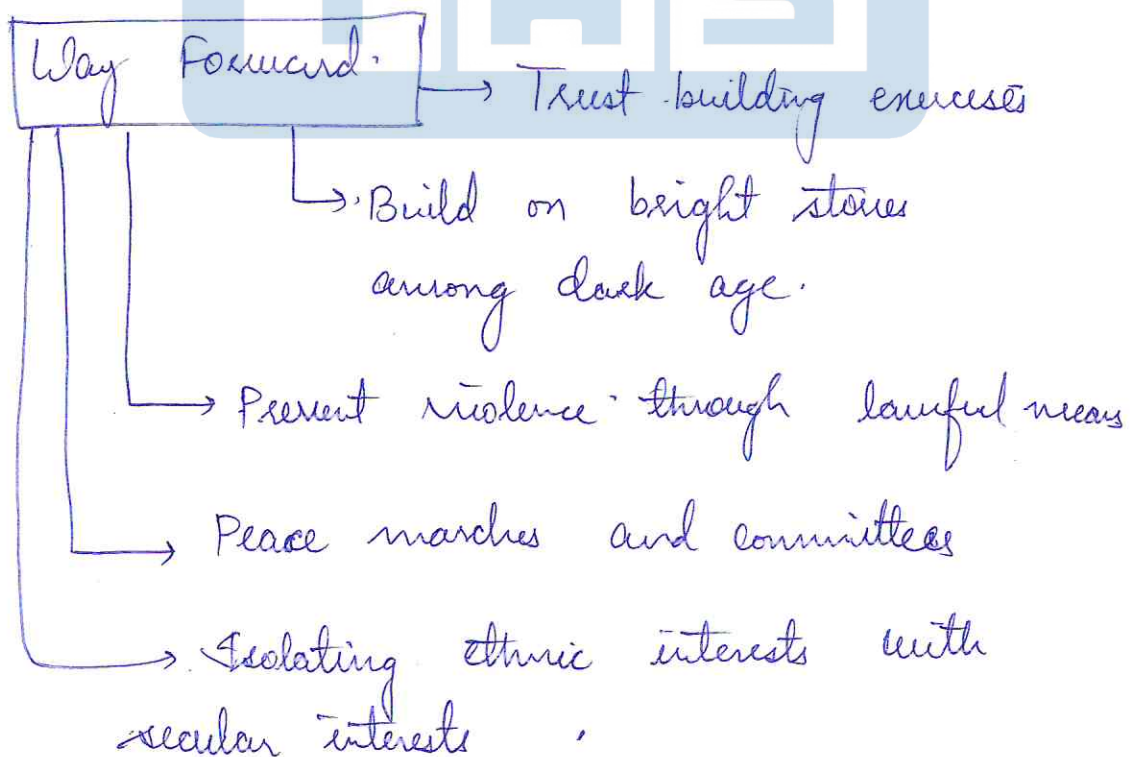
- 1) Rising insecurity among communities regarding each other [eg] Bodo identity
- 2) Demographic changes due to
 - ↳ internal migration
 [eg] Manipuris in Manipur
 - ↳ exte international migration
 [eg] refugee influx from Myanmar, i.e. Rohingyas -
 [eg] influx of illegal immigrants from Bangladesh.

- 3) Lack of job opportunities
↳ clashes among communities -
- 4) Clash for control over resources.
↳ Kuki-Meitei for hill resources.
- 5) 'Outsider vs. insider' struggle narrative
↳ anti Sikh violence in Shillong.
- 6) Linguistic chauvinism
↳ Kannada-Tamil divide
- 7) Aryan invasion theory.
↳ relative deprivation among Dravidians
- 8) Regional disparities led migration
↳ son of soil theory.

Implications on country's social fabric

- 1) Threat to spirit of co-existence.
↳ Virtual borders in Manipur.

- 2) Gender specific violence.
↳ Manipul viral video of naked march
- 3) Hate speeches - and polarisation of issues
- 4) Irreversible damage and trust-deficit
- 5) Facilities could be exploited by non-state actors
- 6) Divides at all levels.
↳ eg children divided in schools.



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 domination of men in personal spheres of women and not letting them free to make their choices for themselves.

Patriarchy impacts

(I) Workplace

(II) Household.

1) Violence against women
- i.e. sexual favours for promotion etc.

1) Sexual violence;
domestic violence;
marital rape.

2) It drains the human capital of women.

2) It drains the emotions and energy of women.

3) Pay gap.
↳ lesser financial

3) Unaccounted domestic labour. which

inclusion and
autonomy

↳ 27% wage gap
in India (ILO).

earn no respect
from women.

4) Glass ceiling
↳ resistance from
male in their
promotions

4). Not allowed to
learn new activities
and develop skills.

5) Considered weaker
sex thus not
given bigger
responsibility

5) Weaker sex nation
implies lesser
mobility

6) Gender stereotyping
leading to pink
collared job.

6) Gender stereotyping
leading to responsibility
of child upbringing.

However there are some similarities
in manifestation of patriarchy.

1) Triple burden

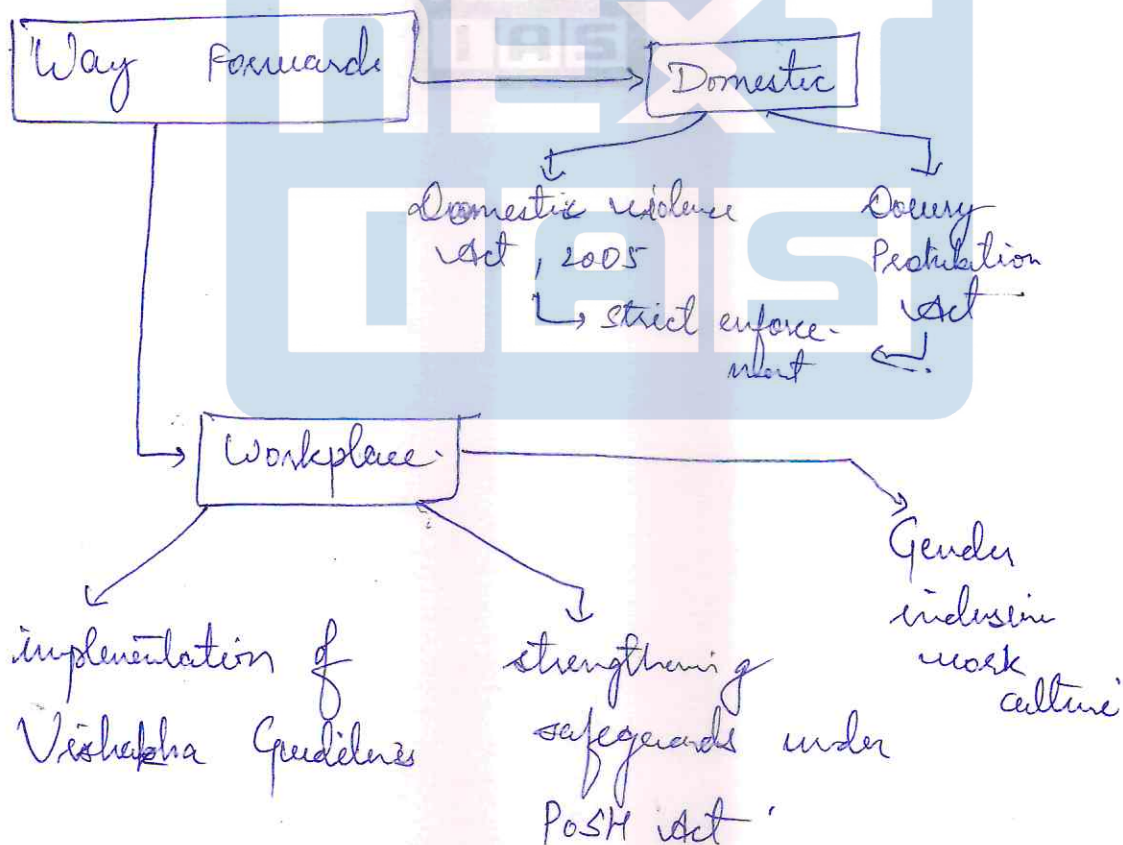
↳ Work

↳ Domestic chores.

↳ Following social norms.

2). Gender based violence (eg. rape, threats, acid attacks, stalking etc.)

3) Always subordinate to men



Next IAS

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Space for Rough Work

Candidates must not
write on this margin

