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(To be filled by candidate)

Name of Candidate : Mahi Sharma

NEXT IAS Roll No.: AIM24GCRA040 Date of Examination : 22/08/23

Exam Centre : Old Rajinder Nagar ☑ Bhopal ☐ Online ☐

Test Code : TC055

Time Taken : 3 hr 18 min

Program : FLT ☐ FLT+ ☐ SLT ☐ SLT+ ☑

MAIN TEST SERIES 2023
(TEST-9)

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

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.....

SUBJECT/PAPER
GENERAL STUDIES

Invigilator's Sign. : .....

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

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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				

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MACRO COMMENTS

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Candidates must not write on this margin

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

India from ancient time have been a educational destination for various foreign scholars and travellers like Fa Xian, Huang Sang etc.

Travellers' observations of Vijaynagar empire:

① **Morocoo = Ibn Batuta.**
- → prosperity in the kingdom
- → good status of women
- → untouchability is there but not dominating
- → Following Vaishnavism

② **Chinese traveller**
- ↳ Women were accountants, kings bodyguard, female military officers, dancers etc.

Candidates must not write on this margin

Other travellers observations :-

→ centralization
→ spies in market.
→ women status is good
→ vedic rituals were followed.
→ Trade with south east-asian countries.
→ Mineral deposits like gold.
→ Peaceful state
→ frequent wars with neighbouring kingdoms.

Thus, travellers accounts provide a good source of history reconstruction if indigenous sources are absent or less relevants.

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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 saint of 8-9th century from south India who is credited with establishing a Math at Kedarnath.

Adi Shankaracharya's role in uniting worldviews of thought :-

→ He belonged to Dashmi Sampradaya
→ He advocated for equality and denouncing caste and class discrimination.
→ His main focus was Brahma, soul and universe
→ He combined knowledge with Bhakti

Candidates must not write on this margin

Adi shankracharya's philosophical thought:-

→ He was and advocator of **Adwaitwaad**

→ According to him, **knowledge** is the true path for salvation.

→ Brahma and soul are ultimately single entity.

→ According to him, God is **formless**

Lasting impact on Indian philosophy.

- → promotion to Nirgun Bhakti Eg Kabirdas.
- → less importance to rituals and rites
- → Knowledge focused → more rationality in Bhakti
- → This worldly orientation

Adi Shankaracharya has influenced Indian philosophical thought to a great extent, imparting knowledge and rationality to it which was carried forward by other Bhakti saints

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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. BR Ambedkar himself had been a victim of caste discrimination which encouraged him to take this matter at national and political level to eradicate caste problem in India

Caste problem as a political matter

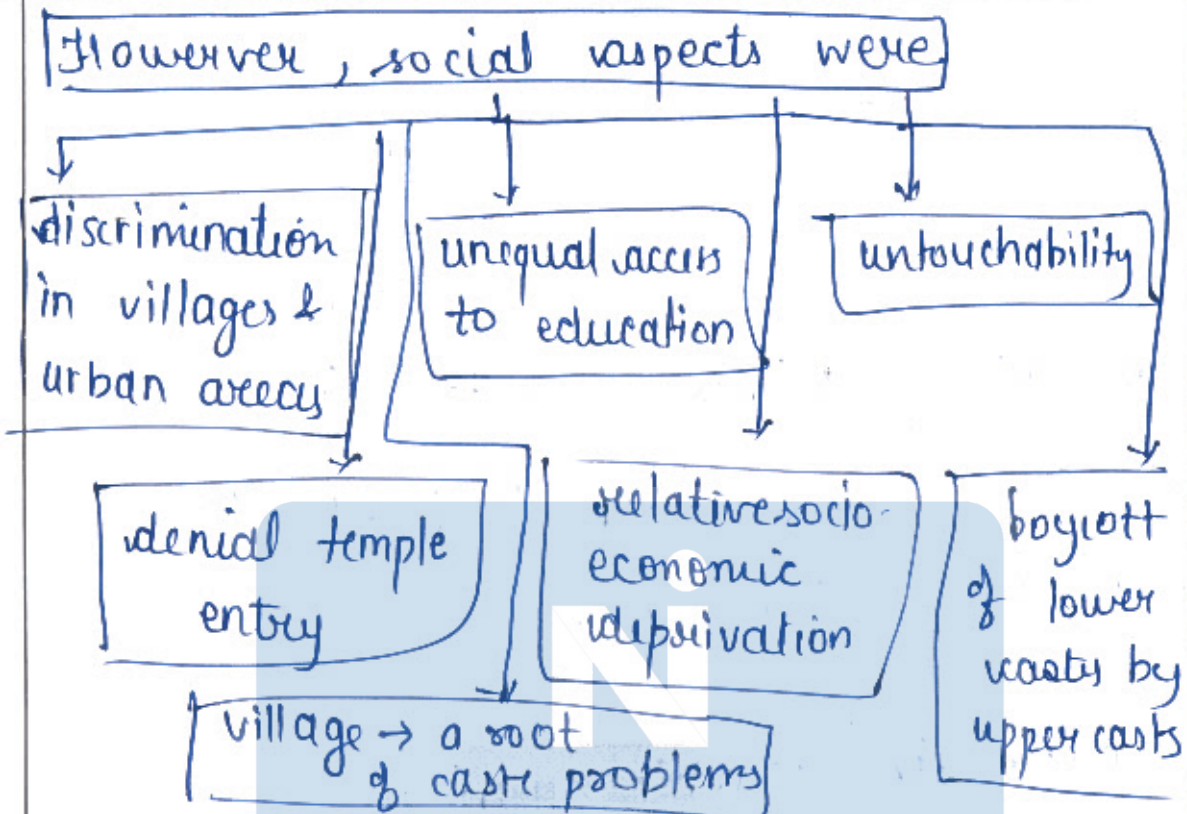
→ Demanding separate electorate for lower castes
eg given by communal award

→ Reservation for lower castes in central legislative assembly eg Poona pact (178 seats)

→ constitutionaly → abolition of untouchability eg article 17.

→ His legal efforts to provide protection discrimination to lower castes.

Candidates must not write on this margin



Efforts vaimed vat social veforms :-

→ Mahad vatyagrah → taking vater from va public vell.

→ vAll India veet vscheduled vlass Federation → to increase bargaining vapacity for lower vastes.

→ vonstitutional safeguards.

His efforts have been successful to great extent to eradicate vaste problems from India but social awareness need to be their for inclusive development.

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4. विश्व के महासागरों के विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में समुद्री लवणता किस प्रकार भिन्न होती है, और इन विविधताओं में कौन से कारक योगदान देतें 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

Ocean salinity refers to the amount of minerals/salts dissolved in ocean water parts per million or parts per thousand.

Variation in oceanic salinity :-

→ Tropical oceans are less saline.

→ More salinity in polar oceans.

→ Dead sea and Red sea ⇒ highly saline

→ enclosed oceans ⇒ high salinity
eg Mediterranean sea.



Fig 1

Candidates must not write on this margin

However, due to **global warming**, this distribution is changing.

Eg increasing salinity of Arabian ocean.

Factors contributing to salinity variation :-

① **Temperature** High temperature → low salinity due to thermal expansion

Eg Indian ocean and equatorial arabian ocean.

② **Distribution of land** :- More the water body covered with land → high salinity

Eg dead sea.

③ **Rainfall** : Higher rainfall → less salinity

Eg equatorial oceans.

④ **River inflow** :- River brings fresh water and lowers salinity.

⑤ **Industrial waste** → Increases salinity

↳ emerging cause Eg more salinity at coastal areas.

Thus, salinity variation is a function of both (natural) and (anthropogenic) factors

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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 has mainly two islands named andaman and nicobar in bay of Bengal and lakshadeveep. in Arabian sea. with other numerous islands like elephanta island, new moore island, sriharikota etc.



Fig 1.

Origin of islands in Bay of Bengal

① **Tectonic forces** → collision of Indo-oc Indo australian plate with Eurasian plates.

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→ These islands are the peaks of submerged islands. eg andaman and nicobar

→ Ocean - ocean convergences → process of accreating accretion, and tectonic arc formation has led to development of A&N archepelago

Origin of islands in Indian ocean :-

① Lakshadweep → coral formation
↳ zooxanthella occupy the coral polyp.

② Elephanta Island → costal erosion and oceanic land form feature.

③ New moore island. → coastal plain island formed by river and coastal erosion

Thus, multiple factors are at interplay which results in the formation of Indian islands in Bay of Bengal and Indian ocean.

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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

Recently, Central Groundwater Board of India has reported that 17% of groudwater sources are over exploited and 5% and 14% are at critical and sub critical stages respectively.

Factors contributing to ground water crisis

→ Unsustainable agriculture
- ↳ over exploitation
- ↳ water contamination
- ↳ water intensive crops in Punjab and Haryana.

Green revolution

eg arsenic and uranium in Punjab ground water

→ Population explosion and urbanization
- ↳ Increased water stress
- demand increase
- Contrictization → less replenishment

Candidates must not write on this margin

→ Industrial uses
- factories like thermal plant use water for coolant.
- contamination due to industrial wastes.
- No treatment of waste water.

→ Natural cause → less monsoon
- → El nino year
- Deccan plateau → less water retain retention
- erosion due to rivers.

Implication on agriculture and water security:-

Agriculture → crop failure due to less water
- → less productivity
- depending on fluctuating monsoon
  - → fluctuating income.
- less export
  - → less foreign exchange

Water security → 60% women and adult girls (rural) walk 5 km for water reported by LANCET.
- contaminated water → diseases
  - diarrhoea
- malnourishment etc

Thus, our focus should be on treatment of waste water and rainwater harvesting like KAILASAM project in Telangana.

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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 a group of minerals defined by following characteristics :-

(i) forms critical / irreplaceable component
(ii) of industrial uses.
less availability
(iii) Technological and financial viability
(iv) Availability of extraction technology.

Eg Rare earth ~~meth~~ metals, lithium etc

Distribution of critical minerals :



Fig

Candidates must not write on this margin

* 33% of critical mineral reserves and 68% of production is under China's control

↳ International Energy Agency

Critical minerals influencing technological advancements and national security :-

(1) Technological advancements and technology export → foriegn exchange earning.

(2) Weapon grade uranium for defence sector Eg Prithvi missile.

(3) Thorium extraction and making it fissile technology → Energy security for India.

(4) Low cost energy production and development.

Eg Nuclear power plant Tarapore = ₹1-1.5/unit electricity.

(5) Lithium → in lithium ion battery and hybrid EV technology.

Thus, sustainable extraction and usage of critical mineral is necessary for technological advancement, energy security and national security.

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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

Fostering pluralism is not a modern idea but a legacy of Indian subcontinent → which acted as a cradle of Hinduism, Buddhism, Jainism, Islam, mutiple ethnicity. etc.

pluralism = Respect and Tolerance for different ideas, communities, groups, genders etc.

Pluralism contributing to nation-building

→ **Gender pluralism** → economic and political empowerment of women.
- contribution in economic growth.
- socialization of children in gender equal values

} nation building.

→ **Religious pluralism** → reducing communalism and fundamentalism
↓
more peace and harmony in the society

Candidates must not write on this margin

→ **ethnic pluralism** → reducing socio-economic deprivation

↓ decreasing secessionist movement. (eg Greater nagaland, Nation building)

↓ peace and harmon

→ **language pluralism** → will reduce demand for ↓ **linguistic states**

↓ more cooperation among diverse linguistic communities.

↓ less instances of unsustainable regionalism

↓ national unity and integration.

→ **caste and class pluralism** → reduce caste discrimination

↳ class inequality = unequal access to education, health administration etc.

Challenges to pluralism → **solution**

→ orthodox tendencies → scientific temper

→ political aspirations → citizen awareness.

Thus, the idea of pluralism is a prerequisite to the the national Integrity and unity and to make India as a democratic nation of diverse communities.

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9. उभरती गिग अर्थव्यवस्था के कारण श्रमिक वर्ग को जिन समस्याओं का सामना करना पड़ रहा है, उनकी बदलती प्रकृति की चर्चा कीजिये। (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

Discuss the changing nature of problems the working class is facing due to the emerging gig economy. (Answer in 150 words) 10 marks

As per the ministry of labour and employment, 6 mn workforce in India is engaged in gig economy and expected to grow to 25 mn in 2025

Traditionally working class defined as a class without ownership of factor of production characterized exploitative relations of production

Traditional problems
- → working conditions unsafe
- → child labour
- → slumization

Changing nature of problems due to gig economy

→ Gender dimension → less number of female in gig service like delivery boys of Zomato, Swiggy, Ola etc.

Candidates must not write on this margin

→ **Lack of social security**: No pension scheme
↳ No health insurance.
↳ No death insurance during working hours.

Solution
↓
Rajasthan Platform based Gig worker act.

→ **Employee - employer relation**: No formal relations and frequent hire and fire
Solution:- Time bound contracts.

→ **Payment proportionality**:- Usually ₹ 15 per delivery is very less amount

→ **Other problems.** → labour laws not applied
↳ Uncertain provision of holidays
↓ Not developing a particular skill set ⇒ structural unemployment after job loss.
↓ Job insecurity

However, gig workers are benefitted by moonlighting (but considered unethical by some corporates)

Thus, there is need to recognise gig economy by gradually formalizing it and extending govt. social security measures.

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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

Globalization is the process of intermingling of cultures and people in an integrated economic and cultural world which has paved the way for homogenization.

Homogenisation → caste, ethnic identities gradually fade away → universal identities and principles → harmony and less conflicts.

Globalization has preserved and promoted local cultures of India:

① Religious mixture → witnessed in ISCKON culture in America. Russian girls joining Radhaswamy Satsang.

② Chutney music → still has elements of Bhojpuri and Bihari local musics.

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⑤ Temples and Ramayan recitation in Cambodia and Bali.

④ Saree is the outfit to be loved by many foreigner girls. Eg → Maheshwari sarees.

③ Rural tou to wism → foreigners are interested in this and they learn Indian culture

⑥ Gifts : Recently our PM gifted tribal paintings to heads of states promoted our indigenous culture.
Eg → Pahari and pattachitra painting.

⑦ Tribal medicines, Ayurveda and AYUSH → world health tourism

⑧ Yoga day celebrations at UN headquarters.

⑨ Bollywood songs and films popular in other countries
Eg → Dhakad and Bahubali in China

⑩ Vocal for local. → Movement has led to globalization of local products.

Thus, this globalization with promotion of local culture have acknowledged and realized the Indian saying of VASUDHAIV KUTUMBAKAM.

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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) 15अंक

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 was an ideological war between USSR and USA.
i.e., a war between two ideologies of ~~cap~~ socialism and capitalism respectively.

Impacts of cold war
- → bipolar world
- → against Non alignment movement.
- → difficulties for India for strategic autonomy.

Circumstances that led to disintegration of USSR and end of cold war:-

① Social :- The conditions of peasants and working class was not enhanced as promised.

Candidates must not write on this margin

② **Political** :- The promises done during ~~war~~, the russian revolution could not be realized.

③ **International influence** :

Flourishing capitalism ideology led to disintegrating forces in the USSR

Countries started to declare their independence from USSR

④ USSR was forced out of the Afghanistan indirectly by American capital.

⑤ Trust deficit among the masses and the state.

Candidates must not write on this margin

End of cold war and globalization

→ Many developing countries opened up their economies.

⇒ China and India

→ Private investment was encouraged.

⇒ increase in FDI
liberalization

→ State control over industries was reduced.

→ increased people to people contacts.

Thus, globalisation got a thrust from the end of cold war because no more ideological bipolarity existed.

Candidates must not write on this margin

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

Harrappan civilization ranges from 3300 BC to 1300 BC which is regarded ~~after~~ as the first urbanization (sustainable) of India.

It was flowerishing for more than 2000 years, howerever the reasons for its decline were not clear (Aryan invansion - most probable reason)

Harappan civilization mark on Indian culture evolution

→ worshipping female gods → Mother goddess

We still worship Durga, laxmi etc for prosperity and wealth.

Candidates must not write on this margin

② **Amulets** :- Seals like amulets were found in excavation.

Still, in Indian culture, amulets were considered as resistance towards evil spirits.

③ **Reproductive organ worship** :

IVC = phalus and vulva.

Today = Shivling, Ekling and Kamakhya devi

↳ worshipped for reproductive health.

④ **House set up** :-

IVC = Bathroom and kitchen were diagonally placed for sanitation

Today = Indian vastu shastra also recommend duto diagonal kitchen and bathroom

⑤ **Ritualistic cleansing** :

IVC ⇒ great bath at Moharjodaro

Today ⇒ Ritualistic cleansing in kumbh melas and at Haridwar and Gaya.

Candidates must not write on this margin

⑥ **Arenas and Wealth Bath** :-

IVC = collective ceremonial performance

Today = eg Chat Puja of Bihar and collective Karwachauth in Punjab.

⑦ **Cremation and Burial** in IVC.

Today → cremation in Hinduism and Burial in Islamism

⑧ **Nature protection** :-

Today = sacred groves in northeastern India, orans etc.

Man made culture :-

Influence of contemporary culture

→ sustainable drainage system

→ Grid patterned cities eg Chandigarh and Pondicherry.

→ Regular dustbins and lamposts.

→ standard measuring system.

Thus, Harappan culture offers as reference points for modern societies to plan urban sustainable development which should be used in SMART CITY Mission

Candidates must not write on this margin

13. खलिफ़त 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? खलिफ़त आंदोलन ने किस हद तक अपना उद्देश्य प्राप्त किया?
(250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15अंक

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

(1 Aug, 1920)

Khilafat movement has its origin in political realities of the middle east but it gave a platform to unite diverse sections of Indian population in the fold of national movement for freedom.

Gandhi's participation and ability to connect diverse issues.

→ Khilafat issue and injustice done to Sultan.
→ Swaraj
→ Jalliawalah Bagh massacare
→ Rowlatt Act.

These issues were put forward

Candidates must not write on this margin

by Gandhi before Congress working. Committee to demand their support in Khilafat movement.

→ He combined outcome of :-

① Treaty of Severes

② Hunter commission not recommeding punishment to Dyer

③ Illusion through Montford reforms

} indifference of British Raj to Indian cause.

→ Khilafat and Non-cooperation

Mobilization of different communities

→ Women and students were the back bone of the movement

→ Women picketed outside liquor shops.

→ Peasants and some zamindars participated. (whose lands were confiscated)

→ Working class and Businessmen participated ↓ benefitted due to Indian made goods.

Candidates must not write on this margin

→ Hindu Muslim unity.

Achievements of Khilafat movement:-

→ Establishment of Gujarat Vidhyapeet and Bengal Vidhyapeeth.

→ Untouchability was brought on national platform

→ Temperance → loss of excise revenue to Britishers.

→ Boycott was an important instrument

→ Workers' association were formed (eg) ~~All Indian~~ AITUC in 1920

→ Establishing National education council (Pioneer - Shyama Prasad Mukharjee)

Limitations

→ voilence at chauri-chaura

→ Khadi was expensive

→ mass movement can't sustain for long.

Thus, in February 1922, ~~Non~~ Khilafat ~~and~~ movement was called off because khilafat issue lost relevance (removal of Sultan by Kamal Mustafa) but it made the strong foundation for upcoming movements.

Candidates must not write on this margin

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

(250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15अंक

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

(Answer in 250 words) 15 marks

Transit Oriented Development is a modern concept which works on hub and spoke model.

Here is a cluster of variety of transport services at a single point.

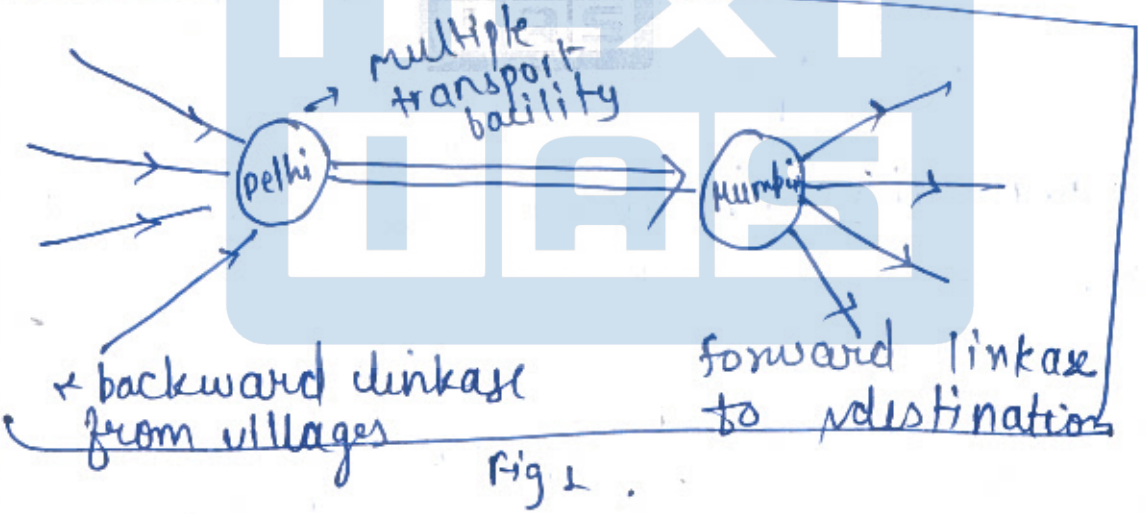


Fig 1.

Linked to concept of sustainable urban transportation

→ single window clearance
↳ ease of doing business

Candidates must not write on this margin

→ Reducing logistics cost.
  Eg current = 14%.
  National logistic policy = 7-8%.

→ Reduced fuel consumption and less time taken.

→ Reduced cost of production.

→ less wearing and tearing of vehicles.

→ Good synergy between different modes of transports
  Eg Railway, roadway, airways and water ways

→ Connecting industrial zones and corridors.

Impact on enhanced quality of life for citizen :.

→ less pollution due to less fuel consumption.

→ less noise pollution ~~was~~ as these transport models will be

Candidates must not write on this margin

outside the cities.

→ Reduction in cost price and benefit to consumer
↳ enhancing standard of living.

→ Consumer sovereignty and economic integration.

Eg local product of Kashmir to be accessed by a resident of kerala.

→ Increasing income of local resident

→ Earning Foreign exchange.

Eg Transit development in China and Hokkaidy in Japan

Some challenges are:

	Solution
① High investment ⇒	Gati shakti
② Lack of digitalization ⇒	digitizing transport system.

This transit oriented transport model presents a sustainable way for urban economic development which should be implemented as fast as possible.

Candidates must not write on this margin

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

A piece of land is said to be a desert, if the aridity index of the land is less than 0.05 and desertification is the process of land degradation converting a land into deserts.

Types of deserts

- Hot deserts
  - Eg Thar, Atacama, Sahara, Patagonia, Kalhari
- Cold Deserts
  - Eg cold desert in Ladakh, Russia, Canada etc

Similarities in the desert landscape

- → less rainfall
- → less moisture

Candidates must not write on this margin

→ less biodiversity
→ Presence of high pressure.
→ local hot and cold winds.

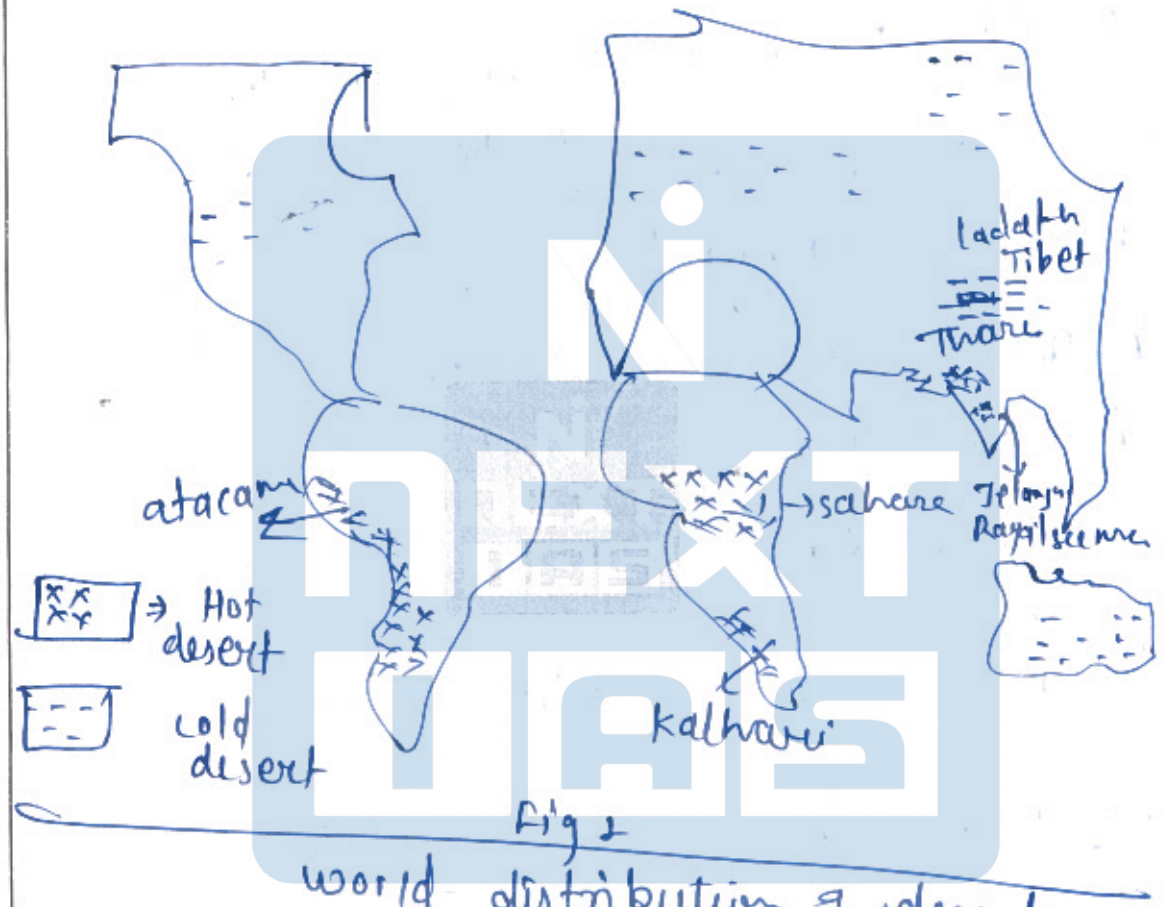


Fig 1
world distribution of deserts.

Process of desertification is influenced by local factors.

① **Atacama desert** → Presence of cold Peruvian current (High pressure) and less rainfall.

Candidates must not write on this margin

② Thar desert → Presence of Aravalli's dont allow monsoon winds to reach
→ Presence of horse latitude (30°N)
↳ high pressure

③ Sahara → Equatorial heating and presence of cold Beleguan current and less rainfall.

④ Desertification of Telangana and Rayalaseema → situated on leeward sides of eastern and western ghats.
→ low water retention capacity.

⑤ Ladakh and other cold deserts.
→ Presence of polar high
→ less rainwall (snow fall)
→ low water retention capacity.

⑥ Anthropogenic factors are increasing the desertification in Gujarat, Africa etc.

This desertification is influenced by local natural and man made factors but more initiatives like Great Sahara Wall have to be taken.

Candidates must not write on this margin

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? (Anwer in 250 words) 15 marks

Himalayas. or Great Himalayas are one of the younged fold mountain on this earth hosting worlds highest peaks like Mt Everest, Mt Lhotse etc.

Distribution of himalayas.

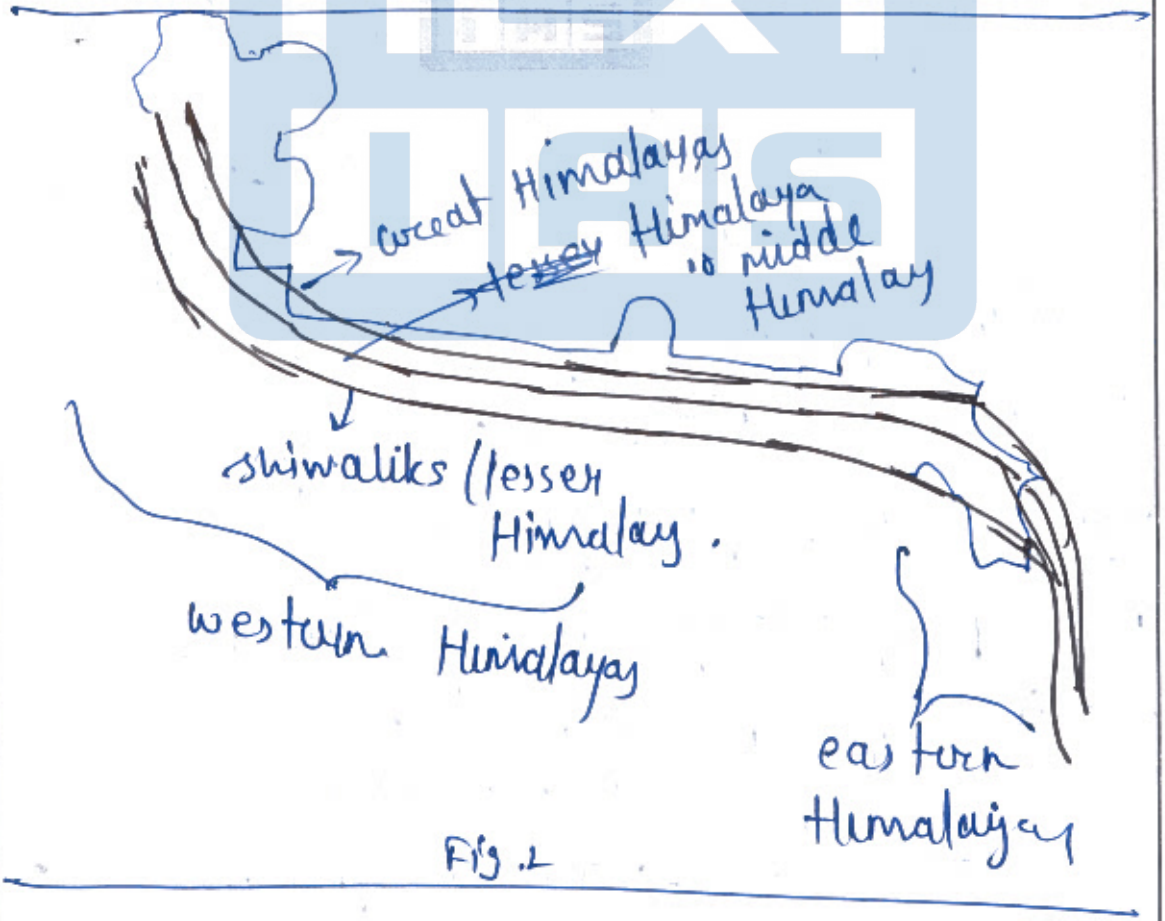


Fig. 2

Candidates must not write on this margin

Formation stages of great Himalayas :-

→ Breaking apart of Indo australian plate from Gondwana plate.

→ North-eastward drift of Indian plate

→ Eastward drift of australian plate.

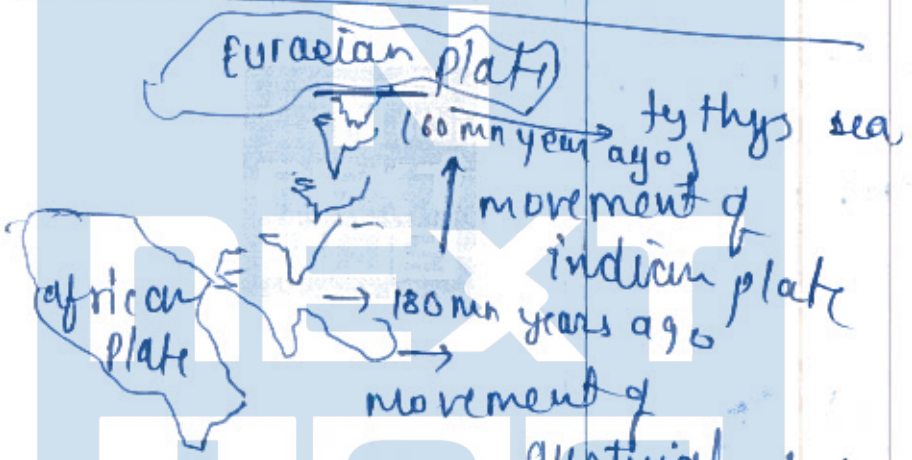


Fig 2

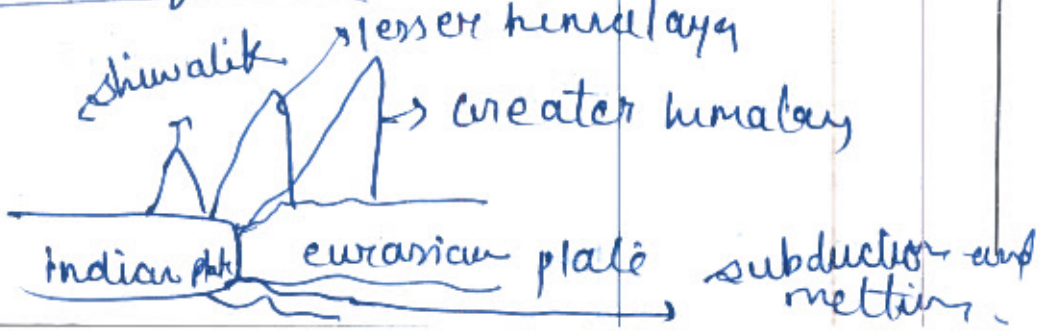
→ Collision of Indian plate with australian plate. (60 mn years ago)

→ Compression of tethys sea

→ Rise up of tethys sea sediments

→ Melting of basaltic rock

→



Candidates must not write on this margin

Difference between Eastern and western Himalayas:-

Eastern Himalayas	Western Himalayas
① lesser in Height average height = 1-2 km	More height average = 4-6 km. eg Mt. Makalu.
② Relatively high biodiversity	② Relatively less biodiversity
③ Mild or less extreme climatic conditions	③ Extreme climatic conditions
④ High water rainfall and negligible snowfall.	④ More snowfall and negligible rainfall.
⑤ Negligible land slides and no avalanche	⑤ Frequent land slides and avlanches
⑥ Rivers: Subhasiri, Manas etc.	⑥ Rivers: Ganga, Yamuna, Indus etc.

Both the eastern and western Himalayas for a imformidable barriers cat Indian borders which must be respected cat its biodiversity must be protected.

Candidates must not write on this margin

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

Ecosensitive zones are the buffer areas outside the protected areas like national parks and wildlife sancturies to absord natural and anthropogenic shocks.

National Park structure.



Fig.2

Ecosentivite zones:-

① listed human activities are allowed. Eg ZBNF.

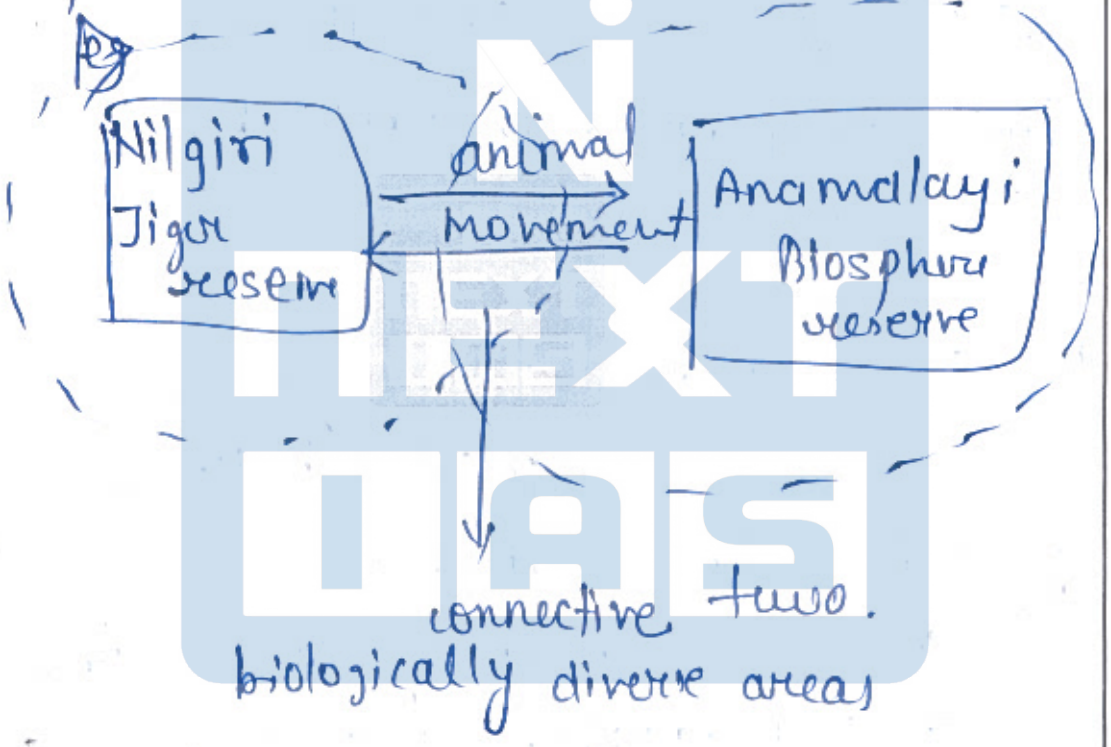
② works on the principle of regulation

Candidates must not write on this margin

Significance of eco-sensitive zones in environmental conservation :-

① It provides ecological corridor for animals.

② It connects two or more protected areas.



③ Reduce man-animal conflict.

④ Regulation of activities.

Eg polluting like mines
Large hydropower plants
Blasting
} not allowed

Candidates must not write on this margin

Designation and management :-

→ Ecosensitive zones (ESZs) are declared under Environmental Protection Act, 1986.

→ They can be declared by either central govt or state govt.

→ But they are managed by state govt.

→ Recent SC order ⇒ 10 km of ESZs
↳ protested by Kerala

→ Variation in dimension
Eg ESZ of Valmiki Tiger Reserve = 1 km and cold Ladakh desert = 10 km

→ ESZs are mange. managed with the help of local communities
also Eg :- Assam and Manipur.

Thus ESZs are an important component in biodiversity management and conservation along with considering socio-economic needs of the local population.

Candidates must not write on this margin

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

Two years back, a tiny virus had shaken the earth and reshaped every dimension of it be it education, occupation, services etc.

★ Pandemic reshaped the landscape of education :-

→ Distant learning and online education

↳ They emerged as a revolutionary tools

↳ Educational channels by govt on television

→ Ease for multiple degree at a time because of no compulsion of regularity.

Candidates must not write on this margin

→ Easy to attain foreign educational institutions ~~for~~ without going abroad.

→ Universalisation and globalization of the education

→ virtual connectivity instead of physical connectivity.

Impacts on teaching methods and outcomes :-

→ During covid learning outcomes have decreased.

⇒ PRATHAM survey → learning outcome of primary school children decreased by 28%.

→ Virtual teaching methods. were difficult to comprehened.

⇒ How to perform physics and chemistry practicals at home

Candidates must not write on this margin

→ Irresponsibility at both sides – student and teacher.

→ Multiple skill sets can be developed by the student

→ 24x7 virtual connectivity.

Thus, this new online model of education should supplement the traditional physical model of education but should not be considered as complementary.

Candidates must not write on this margin

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। (250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15अंक

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. (Answer in 250 words) 15 marks

India is a land of multiple ~~ethniti~~ ethnicities which has been hosting these diversities since time immemorial with harmony, order and stability.

But in contemporary times, there have been upsurge in ethnic identity struggles.

1) Demand for ~~Baloo~~ khalistan

Factors behind upsurge of ethnic identity upsurge:-

① Communication → modern ICT and sharing of communal ideas → disturbs social fabric.
↓ asserting ethnic identities.
↓ propogated by ethnic leaders

Candidates must not write on this margin

② Relative deprivation → income inequality
↓ ↳ low standard of living
Domination ↳ lower literacy levels.
by majority ethinicity
eg Recent ethinic clashes of manipur

③ Political aspirations
↳ mobilization by political leaders
↳ Parochial regionalism
eg Demand for greater Nagalim

④ Unemployment
↳ Unemployed youth highly vulnerable to political mobilization
eg unemployed youth in J&K

⑤ Threath perception :-
↳ integration in main stream society
↳ loss of local culture and economy
↳ westernization (since British times)

Candidates must not write on this margin

Impact on India's social fabric:-

- → Quality of life is degraded.
- → Disturbances and halting of economic and educational activities
- → Trust deficit widening.
- → Loss of life and property.
- → Potential secessionist movements.
- → Further backwardness of the ethnic communities
- → Communal tensions increasing.
- → Reduced inter-ethnic interactions.

Thus, ethnic conflicts pose a great threat to national integration and unity and they must be resolved through DIALOGUE and aspirations of all the stakeholders should be considered

Candidates must not write on this margin

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 refers to high valued social estimation of a man above woman and consequent domination of man over woman in public as well as domestic spheres.

Patriarchy and household :-

→ According to Sylvia Walby → man controls females sexuality and reproductivity → and makes her dependent on him.

→ Domestic voilence (covid-19 rise by 25% (NCRB))

→ Differential life chances and choices

Eg Access to education → priority to male child.

Candidates must not write on this margin

→ Nutritional inequality.
▷ male members were served the food first

→ **Gender socialization**
Feminine roles: caring, toys like barbie dolls.
masculine: Boys don't cry, toys like JCP, gun etc.

→ free labour services provided by female at home.
↔ Female get no wages.

However, more women are participating in work organizations due to universalization of education (16-17%) ↓ MoWED.

Patriarchy and work place:

① **Glass ceiling**: Women are not frequently promoted to high and commanding position.
▷ It was after 75 years of independence we allowed girls in NDA.

Candidates must not write on this margin

② Sexual harrasement :- an aspect of male domination and lack of gender sensitive faculty

③ Unequal wages :- Females are mostly concentrated in informal organization
- ∴ low wages
- Eg construction works.

④ Limitation to certain occupation
- Eg Air hostess, nurse, school teachers, sales girl.
- → less women in STEM sector
- ↳ occupational segregation based upon gender

⑤ Dual burden of family and work
- As ~~work~~ household work is not shared by males proportionately.

However, situations are changing. due to legal rationalization and universalization of education, gender sensetization and one example can be seen as from "MY WIFE IS PREGNANT" to "WE ARE PREGNANT"

Candidates must not write on this margin

Space for Rough Work

25 mn ⇒ 1 x = 10 lakh

250 lakh

250 lakh

2