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Date - 1 | sept | 2023
Test-code - TC009 FLT - 9
Online.

(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			
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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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Ans 1.

Vijayanagar empire survived in Southern India along Tungabhadra River. There are various sources - Architecture, Inscriptions, literature like Anukramalyada by Krishnadeva Raya to study Vijayanagar. But Foreign travellers account gives us further details :-

Importance of Foreign Travellers

Documentation of Vijaynagar

- ① Travellers like Domingo Paes helps describe the geography.
- ② Nicolo d. Conti describes Deva Raya I as most powerful.
 - ↳ He describes the temple rituals
 - young women wearing jewellery
 - He says there were many slaves in the Empire.

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Candidates must
not write on this
marginउम्मीदवारों को
हाथिये में नहीं
लिखना चाहिये

③ Abdur Razzaq Samargandi :
describe city of Vijaynagar and
fortification in seven concentric
circles .

However, they have limitations

- ① Not fully aware of the culture,
presents an elite view.
- ② Biasness - writing for their patrons,
compared with their culture
 - (a) Abdur with Persian culture.
- ③ Recorded only those events they
found strange or different
 - (a) Sati records

Thus, travellers provide great-
insight- but they must be
studied with possible biasness +
inherent limitations by historians

Ans 2.

Adi Shankracharya was 15th century
philosopher who disseminated his
philosophy from South (Kannataka)
where he was born to as far
as Srinagar in the North.

Shankracharya's Philosophical thought

- Vedanta - Advaita
- Vedanta thought- has two branches
Dvaita and Advaita .
- He believed in Advaita Vedanta,
- Advaita Vedanta believed that
human body and soul are not-
two entities but one .
- During human death, the soul
does not leave the body, it
stays .

→ Moksha can be attained by working for both the body and soul as single entity.

Impact on Indian Philosophy

- ① Hamlet discussions : led to conversion of many opponents to his philosophy.
- ② Temple of Shankracharya and its inauguration by Honible PM helps in dissemination of ideas - internationally. (in the North)
- ③ Later debates of Vedanta, Yoga, Minamasa school of thought - are based on Shankracharya ideas

The Philosophy continue to influence even today and as stated in Panch Pran we must cherish our heritage.

Ans 3

Dr. B-R. Ambedkar stood as the torch bearer of the upliftment of the backward castes (the Dalits) during and after the Independence Movement.

His view of Caste problem as political

① Believed that lack of representation of Dalits in political led to atrocities. For this - measures -

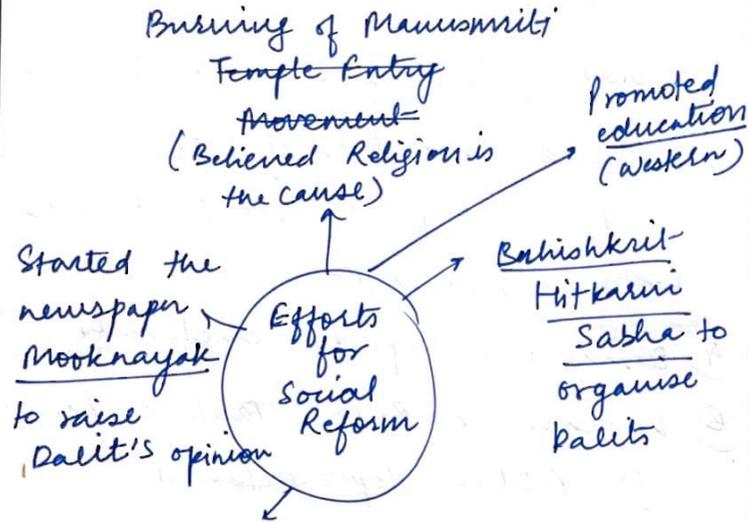
- Ⓐ Demanded Separate electorates
- Ⓑ Demands at Round Table Conferences for Political Representation
- Ⓒ Idea of Reservation in Indian Constitution under Article 16, 17, 330, 332 to SC/ST

All these incidents shows that - he believed Caste problem was political but he also believed it was social issue.

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- ① They lacked access to education.
- ② They lacked access to temples,
Social standing with the higher caste.



Conversion to Buddhism when

he couldn't see improvement in Brahmanism in their social standing.

Thus, B.R Ambedkar took various social and political steps to deal with the caste problem & today's better position compared to 100 yrs back.

Ans 5

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Bay of Bengal and Indian Ocean
Saw various Island nations develop over thousands of years.
Various processes have impacted these
Island formation :-

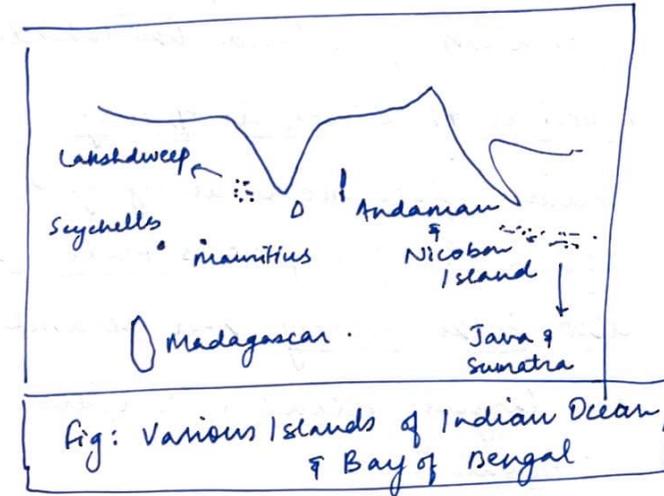


Fig: Various Islands of Indian Ocean & Bay of Bengal

- ① Plate Tectonic Movement : The convergent-plate boundaries have led to formation of Island like Andaman & Nicobar.

② Volcanic Eruptions: many islands of Java and Sumatra formed due to solidification of Flood Basalt / Magma.

③ Corals: The coral Deposits led to formation of Island like Lakshadweep.

④ Historical Plate Tectonic Theory: Indian plate broke away from Africa, in the process Madagascar also broke away and became the largest Island of Indian Subcontinent.

Thus various processes contributed & slowly the landforms are changing with some Islands like Maldives sinking due to rising sea level.

Answer

Groundwater is the source of freshwater and dependence of whole population of India on it.

Factors for groundwater crisis

① Natural causes

→ Reduced rainfall during South-west monsoon reduces aquifers recharge.

② Anthropogenic causes

→ excessive extraction of groundwater
↳ 90% by agriculture sector
↳ Delhi imports water from Haryana and Punjab to meet its Daily needs.

→ Building concrete jungles

↳ reduces capacity to recharge groundwater (seepage reduces)

→ Landfills contaminate groundwater

with microplastic pollution &
toxic gasses like NH_3 .

Implications

① Agriculture

- ↳ India's 48% of Agriculture depends upon agricultural irrigation
- ↳ Success of Green Revolution & Food Security depend upon high groundwater irrigation.
- ↳ lead to farm distress due to crop failure.

② Water Security

- ↳ Reduced Fresh water sources
- ↳ Dependence on other states to (Federal Issues) import-water.
- ↳ Water borne diseases like Cholera, Malaria due to shortage & bad water drinking

We thus need to focus on increasing & securing water sources like Israel management of water.

Ans 7.

Critical Minerals are those that influence the production of major security related equipment. eg: Semiconductor, Lithium, Rare earth elements etc.

These minerals ensure energy security, economic security of the nation.

Influence on Technological Advancement

- ① Emerging technologies like AI uses these minerals.
- ② They are used in Electric Vehicles and important to make FAME mission a success.
- ③ They are also used in rockets and Satellites - thus important to secure space explorations.

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Influence National Security

- ① Dependence to Import these minerals
↳ majority from china
- Hampers Strategic Autonomy and negotiations at border
 - Hampers the supply chain management

- ② They form part of Critical Infrastructure : energy to run online sources - e-governance are all interconnected.

To secure them we need continuous supply of Critical Minerals.

In this direction, government collaborating with Japan to fund make supply chain resilience since COVID-19. India is also a part of IIP

Answer

Pluralism refers to a phenomenon where multiple thoughts, ideas, cultures, languages, etc are tolerated and assimilated in their positive aspect. They co-exist peacefully.

It contributes to nation building

because

- ① Wider Representation of population helps address issues concerning each section of the society.
- ② SC/ST representation in local Self government promoted more sections to come up.
- ③ Promotes Inclusiveness - ③ the transgender representation has helped us understand their perspective and given them safe space

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③ Pluralism also helps in soft-diplomacy: It help us negotiate with varied nations

↙ Middle east
 ↓ Russia
 ↘ USA

all different yet good relations with India.

④ Pluralism also promotes Tourism

India is known as cultural capital - Tourism provides economic security in nation building.

⑤ Pluralism also help curb issues like Naxalism where tribals are represented & their idea of development promoted. (FRA, 2006)

Thus, pluralism could help foster nation building by addressing challenges like regionalism.

Ans 1

India employs approx 75 lakh people in gig economy and its continuously growing. Gig economy refers to a sector where people work on contract basis in informal economy.

Issues with gig economy

- ① Lack of social security: they're not formally employed with company so do not have access to benefits like EPFO etc. (eg tomato worker complain)
- ② Sexual Harassment at Work: Women: Since Vishakha guidelines & grievance redressal apply to formal company, women often remain vulnerable.
- ③ Lack of job security: The work may vary on day to day basis or seasonality (eg: wedding decor related employment)

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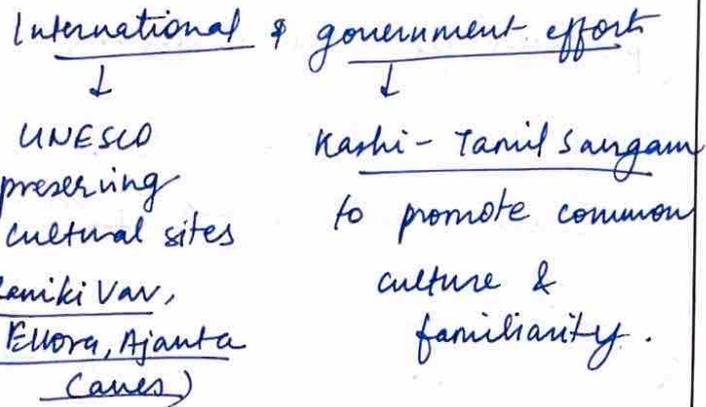
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In North as well as South India.

- ③ Urbanisation has promoted Cultural exchange: where people speak multiple languages.
- ④ The sanctity of marriage system promoted in the west.
- ⑤ The tribal way of living in harmony with nature: promoted to conserve climate change.

Thus, there has been promotion of our culture through globalisation



Ans 11

The Cold War was the phase that followed the end of World War II in 1945. During this period, the world was divided into two power blocs $\begin{matrix} \swarrow \\ \text{USA} \\ \searrow \\ \text{USSR} \end{matrix}$.

There was no formal military war but arms, space and economic warfare continued.

Circumstances that led to disintegration of USSR



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- (2) Political hardships
- Communist party saw corruption
& lack of transparency.
- (3) Economic collapse due to state control of resources: lack of incentive to improve: - middle class / workers → bad situation.
- (4) Rise of nationalism in Latvia, Ukraine nations: they demand freedom from Russian control.
- (5) Berlin wall presented the contrast of the West & the East.
People continuously migrated
to west in search of better life.

It also led to the spread of Globalisation

- (1) Since groupings ended, there was wider interaction between the west and East Europe.
- (2) R USSR Allied countries remained technologically weak (Poland, Hungary, Austria), they demand greater investment for development.
- (3) Reforms by IMF in developing countries also contributed to LP4 reforms in India.
- (4) Adam Smith's Theory of Wealth of Nations was widely accepted.
- (5) African nations became independent, thus search for market (free)
- Neo liberalism continued.

Thus, various factors contributed to the globalisation.

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Ans 12

~~The discovery~~

The formal announcement by John Marshall of Indus Valley / Harappan Civilisation pushed back Indian history by 2000 years.

It was a rich civilisation that leaves a mark on Indian culture even today.

- ① The use of beads: carnelian, lapis lazuli found at sites like Chanudaro, is even prominent today in women jewellery.
- ② The presence of fire altars at Kalibangan shows similarity & continuous heritage.
- ③ Burials: They were buried with little or no grave goods

which is the trend even today.

- ④ Religions: Worship of Shiva - Pashupati Seal, shows mark of evolution from similar routes.
 - Natural worship of sun, trees, animals etc (on seals) - continued in early vedic and even today
 - Mother goddess figurine shows evolution of worship of female gods like Lakshmi, Parvati
- ⑤ Games: like the linga boards shows evolution into chaturanga during Mahabharata and game of chess in present context.
- ⑥ Kinship relation: though little is known but citadel & lower town shows class differentiation - a mark of inequality continues today (Oxfam report)

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7. Planned Urbanisation and social relation helped maintain culture.
8. Use of ~~sun-burned~~ sun-dried brick: practices like hidden courtyard, no windows on the street - privacy issues are the mark of our culture even in present times (K.S. Pottaswamy Case)

Thus, though civilisation ended abruptly with claims like Flood, climate change, Aryan Invasion.

But the invaluable Archaeological evidences shows cultural similarity & evolution.

The Deciphering of Harappan Script could further aid our understanding.

Ans.

Mahatma Gandhi was the pioneer of Indian Independence movement. He aligned the Khilafat Movement with Non-cooperation movement and made Khilafat a national issue where Ali brothers led the Khilafat movement.

It shows his ability to align diverse issues

1. Khilafat Demands

- The Turkey Khalifa should be given minimum territory to rule.

Non-Cooperation Demands

- give Indians the right to govern themselves and wider representation in official / government posts.

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Yet, both demands aligned with the fact that they were demanded from Britishers. Gandhiji found a common ground of negotiation.

Ways to connect-

- ① Inter-dependence: INC will support Khilafat issue, Ali brothers will support non-cooperation movement.
- ② Reconcile communities: Hindus & Muslims came together as single unit against British for first time.
- ③ Common Methods of non-violence & Satyagraha.
- ④ Focus on Mass movement and participation from all section-students, peasants, lawyers, government officials, zamindars etc.

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Khilafat movement achieved its objective

Success

- Its issue was raised at national level.

short-comings

- The issue itself vanished with Turkey adopting a secular idea.
- The Mopillah rebellion gave communal colour to the movement.
- The Hindu-Muslim unity was short-lived.

Thus, though Gandhiji organised a common spot, but various features unpowered and desired objectives of Hindu-Muslim unity could not be achieved.

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Ans 14.

Transit Oriented Development is the sustainable method of development where connectivity of cities would be enhanced with minimum greenfield projects.

It promote sustainable Urban

Transportation System because:-

- ① It connects various modes of transportation to ensure last mile connectivity.
- ② It focuses on developing short routes that reduce vehicular emissions
- ③ It focuses on enhancing the urban mass transportation like Metros, Busses, Trams

to connect dense places.

- ④ Use of clean renewable energy in development of hot roads and railways.

Impact on quality of life of citizen

① Economic

- It will reduce out of pocket expenditure on private vehicle
- It will make public transport cheaper

② Healthy Environment

- Reduce vehicular emission will reduce air pollution
- Reduce respiratory diseases
- Reduce headaches during transit and promote healthy work culture.
- Increase water seepage to groundwater.

3. Women

- Better access to transport will help them work & raise decision making power.

4. Promote recreational activity & quality of time spent with family

↳ due to enhanced connectivity with peripheral areas.

Negative Impact

1. Increasing Urbanisation → increasing demand of transportation.

2. Increasing congestion.

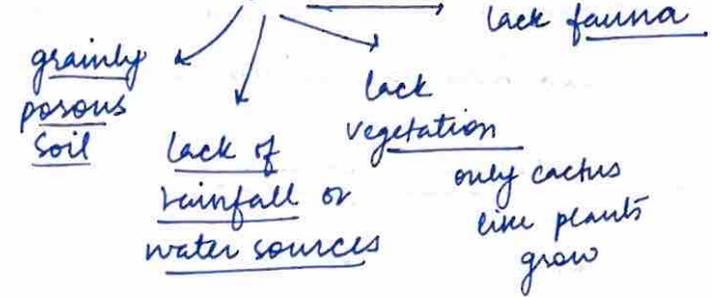
3. Road Rash & Accidents due to high speed in urban spaces

Thus, Transit Oriented Development could help us meet goal of SDG by 2030

Ans 15.

Desertification refers to the process of sudden decline in the quality of the soil of a region over a period of time.

Similarities of Desert Landscape



But these Desertification are influenced by local factors such as:-

1. Natural Causes

▶ Lack of Rainfall and Draught like conditions

eg) Rajasthan, leeward side of Western Ghats

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▷ Ocean currents : cold current
cause weakened rain and thus
desertification

◉ Benguela current affecting
Namibia desert.

▷ Overgrazing by animals could
also lead to desertification

2. Anthropogenic causes

▷ Exo Agriculture related

↳ Unsustainable crop production

↳ Excessive use of fertiliser &
Pesticides

◉ Punjab, Haryana, West-
UP.

▷ Deforestation uproots the soil
and increase erosion

◉ eastern ghats after

timber, Red Sanders cutting.

▷ Urbanisation have reduced
rainfall by increasing albedo

◉ Bengaluru region suffers
Desertification /
Western Ghats development
due to cities like Pune.

Thus, we need to take steps to
combat Desertification as suggested
by UNCCD

→ Implement 30x30 mission of

- recovering 30% forest by 2030.

→ Reduce Deforestation.

→ Meet India's INDCs requirement
of 2.5-3 billion^{tonne} forest-development

It could help ensure food security &
soil security to the nation

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Ans 6

The Great Himalayas have been a protective layer to India from the central Asia.

They have been formed over the years

① Initial Stage

- Tectonic Plate movement
the Indian Plate broke away from African Plate and collided with the Eurasian plate.
- when Continental-Continental Plate collides - the mass is lifted upwards
- It led to the initial formation of Hindu Kush Range and the Great Himalayas

② Subsequent change of landforms

- The Formation of Glaciers and Origination of Rivers changed its structure.
- River Action leads to breaking of rocks and silt deposition.
- Continuous Insolation also promotes breaking of rocks and creation of passes through Himalayas.
- Slow movement of tectonic plates (1cm/yr) continues to affect its landscape → Nepal Earthquake, Landslides etc.

Though Great Himalayas are one of the youngest mountains but they have continuously evolved over the years.

The Himalayas of East and West also differ :-

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Eastern Himalayas

- They have North to south alignment.
- They are generally green
- They have loose soil
- They are subject to soil liquifaction due to high rain

Western Himalayas

- They are aligned from west to east.
- They are various types
 - barren in Ladakh
 - Chir, pine trees in Himachal & Uttarakhand
- They have hard rock formation
- Its comparatively less but cloud bursts have made similar situations

Thus, Eastern & Western Himalayas have various ~~similar~~ differences.

Ans-17

Eco-sensitive Zones refers to the area around the protected area (National Park or Wildlife Sanctuary)

These places needs special protection. Currently, government has enhances the limit of ESZ to 10km around protected area.

Significance

- ① Prevent Human-Animal Conflict when Animal comes out of National part.
- ② Since construction (heavy) is prevented - it protects the environment.

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- ③ It also protects the interest of tribal population of the area, since they have rights to habitation and collection of forest produce.

Designation and Management of Eco sensitive zones

- ① They are designated by the central government around National parks.
- ② They are also the designated corridors - (a) Elephant corridor in Kerala, Western Ghats.

In Marine Region

- ① The coastal states maintain the marine eco sensitive zones

- (c) Tamil Nadu looking after the Fishing Industry.

The overall management of EEZs is under the Chief Wildlife Warden under the wildlife Protection Act, 1972.

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Ans 18

Pandemic has changed every sphere of human lives :- economy, human life, education, health etc.

Changing landscape of Education

- ① Offline to online education
 - ↳ From NC - 12th to graduation all courses moved online.
- ② Increasing access to Youtube based education.
- ③ changing curriculum to online based skills - digital content, video editing etc
- ④ Digital Divide - where affluent who had access to multiple smart-phones got education, while others saw decline in

gross enrollment ratios.

- ⑤ Gender Divide :- Women in same family have less access to education with similar or more capabilities.

Long-Term Effects

- ① On teaching Methods
 - Mass education, where a teacher earlier catered to 30-35 students in a class, now they teach 30k-35k students in one go.
 - Learn online skills of zoom, youtube live etc
 - Use of technology like AI, chatgpt, Animated videos need to be developed.

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② On learning Methods Outcomes

- Reduced time attention span of students. (UN study)
- Development of Health issues
 - reduced eye power, muscle strain due to continuous sitting.
 - impact the ability to learn.
- Mental sickness due to reduced interaction & lack of mobility

Positive → greater access to courses
 ↓
 greater access to free available material & classes on youtube.
 people & their experiences from all backgrounds.

Thus, the online education has both positive and negative impacts.
Government took positive steps like DIKSHA portal to make education accessible to all under Article 21A

Ans-19

India is a multi diverse country with people of various ethnicity co-habiting since Indus valley Civilisation.

Recent times saw upsurge in these ethnic identity struggle.

Factors

- ① Presence of multiple ethnic groups in similar geographic region.
 eg) over 200 tribes in Northeast-India.
- ② Conflict for greater representation in central and state assemblies
- ③ Geographical Expanse claims
 eg) Naga claims for Nagaland
- ④ Development induced conflict & their advantages
 eg) Kuki-Meitei conflict for greater ownership of

Land.

- ⑤ Presence of Insurgent groups & Naxalites mobilising Tribals in Santal region for the furthering their motives.

Implications

① Economic

- loss of tourism in conflict hit area
- loss of employment in government scheme.
- mobilisation

Implications on Country's Social

Fabric

- ① Conflicts & Mistrust among communities.

- ② Federal governance issues - eg
- conflict of Assam with Nagaland, Mizoram etc.
- ③ Mistrust with central governance due to deployment of forces like AFSPA
- ④ Increased regionalism within regionalism. Developing Soil theory.
- ⑤ Conflict turns to national debates which creates tension among urban areas (Urban Naxalism)

Way Forward

- 1- Peace Accords → ③ Naga Peace Accord to be completed.
- 2- Use forces against those who use violence.
- 3- Adopt Andhra Pradesh Model of Winning Hearts & Minds.

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Ans 20

Patriarchy refers to an age old tradition which considers ~~sex~~ specific gender roles for men and women.

Men ensure dominant position while women have suppressive position in society.

Patriarchy impacts

Workplace

Women

- 1- Sticky floor and glass ceiling concepts in development & career growth for women.
 - 2- Burden of work
 - specific roles considered feminine.
- (eg) Care economy

Household

Women

- 1- Not considered worthy of going out and earn.
- 2- Naturally expected to do all household chores > without giving due credit.

Workplace

Women

- 3- Sexual harassment at work
 - 4- Gender Pay gaps
 - 5- Less women in Leadership / decision making power.
- Stigmatisation
(eg) Vineeta Singh (Sugar Cosmetics CEO) while getting investors for her business.

Household

Women

- 3- Incidents of Domestic Violence
- 4- No payment for work
- 5- No decision making power. Male head of family, whether its father or elder son.
(Grihapati concept)

Men also see patriarchy repercussions.

Men

- 1- Bread earners / leaders of groups

Men

- 1- lead the finance of household

प्रश्न की संख्या
दीजिये

Enter number of
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उम्मीदवारों को
हाशिये में नहीं
लिखना चाहिये

Candidates
not write on the
margin

Thus, Patriarchy affects various
dynamics of the society. But with
globalisation and changing society,
women demanding equal pay, we
are moving toward SDG 5 of
Gender Equality by 2030.