

NEXT IAS

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(To be filled by candidate)

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Test Code : TC116

Time Taken : _____

MAIN TEST SERIES 2023 (ANUVBHAV GS-I)

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

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

SUBJECT/PAPER
GENERAL STUDIES

Invigilator's Sign. : _____

[To be filled by the STUDENT]

[illegible]

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[illegible]

(For filling by Examiners only)

Evaluator Code :

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

Signature

MACRO COMMENTS

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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

Vijaynagara Empire was established by Harihara and Bukkaraya. It grew to its best under Krishnadeva Raya

① Many foreign travellers like Domingo Paes visited Vijaynagara empire

Observations
of
foreign travellers.

② Excellent heritage of city

eg. Hampi temples.
(Vishnupadma)
temple were
called marvellous

③ Called Krishnadeva Raya as great scholar and patron for art

- ④ Talks about the marvellous
division of city into
concentric circles.
- ⑤ Presence of dams, well built
roads, marvellous forts.

Vijayanagar empire was called
beautiful and the foreign travellers
source helped its culture like
Hampi to be included in UNESCO list

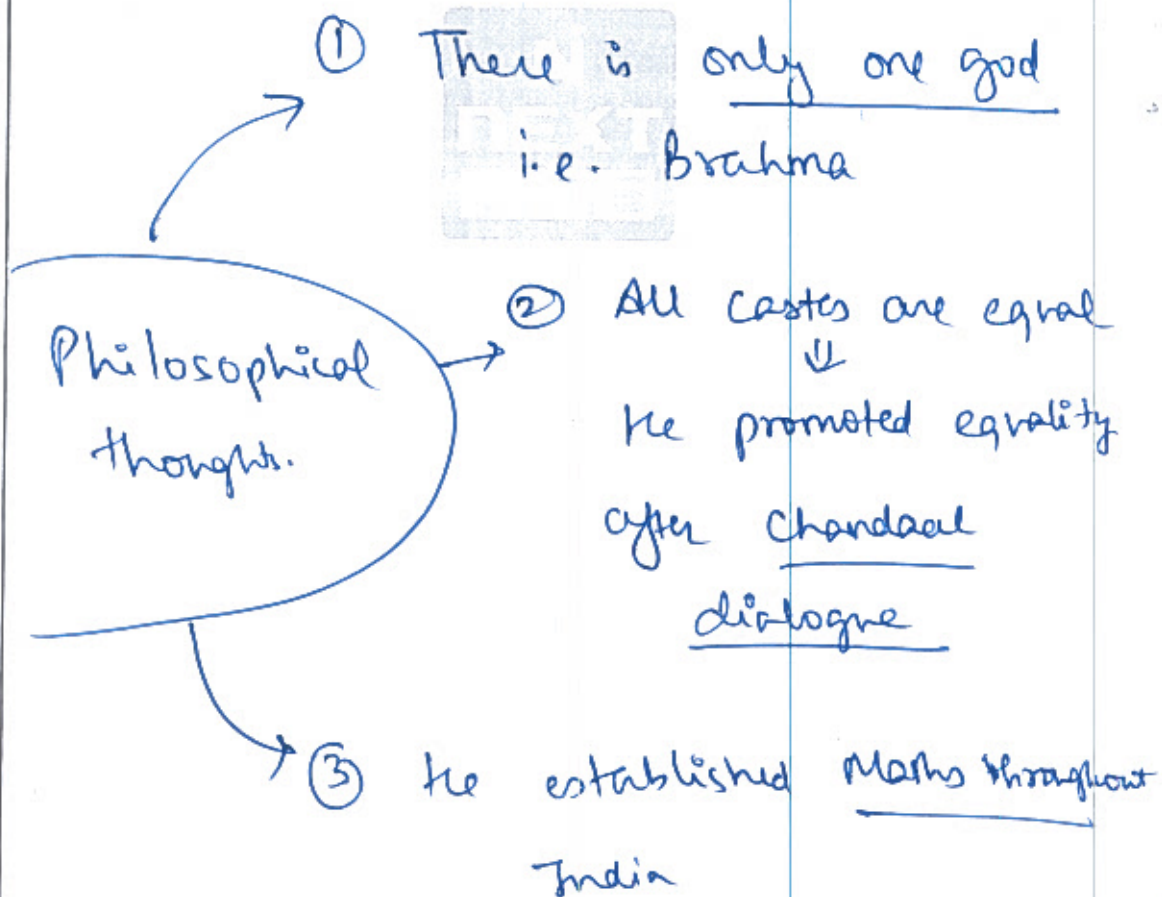
2. 'आदि शंकराचार्य की विचारों के प्रतीत होने वाले अप्रासंगिक विश्वदृष्टिकोण को एकजुट करने में महत्त्वपूर्ण भूमिका थी।' इस संदर्भ में उनके दार्शनिक विचार और भारतीय दर्शन पर उसके स्थायी प्रभाव की चर्चा कीजिए।

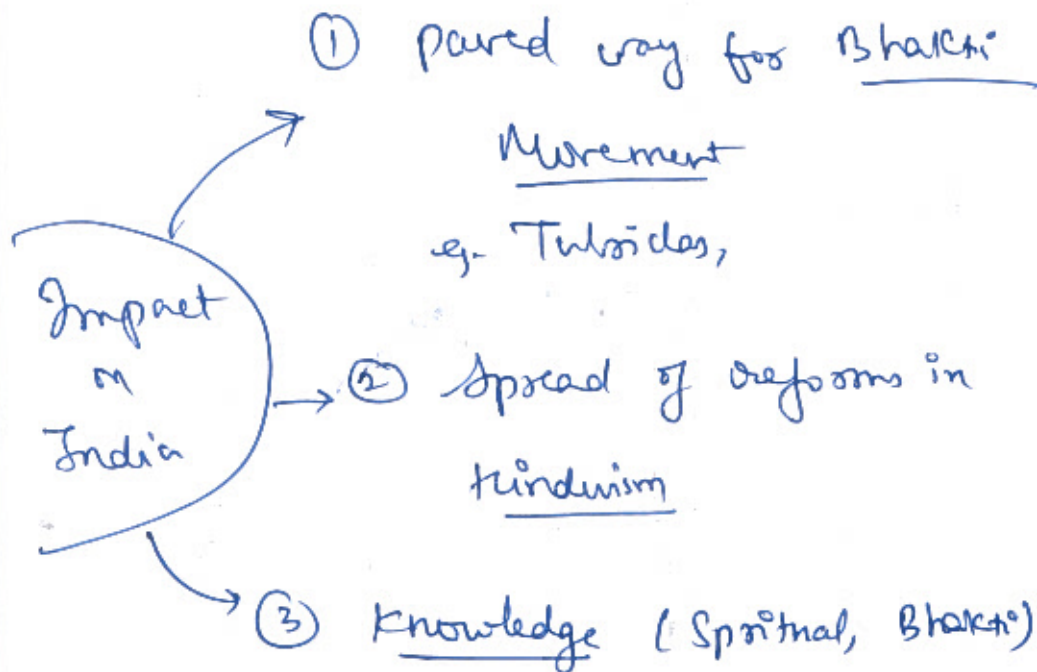
(150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

'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 great saint who propounded the concept of 'Advaitavada' (Monism) in Uedanta philosophy.





He played key role in
revival of Indian culture.

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

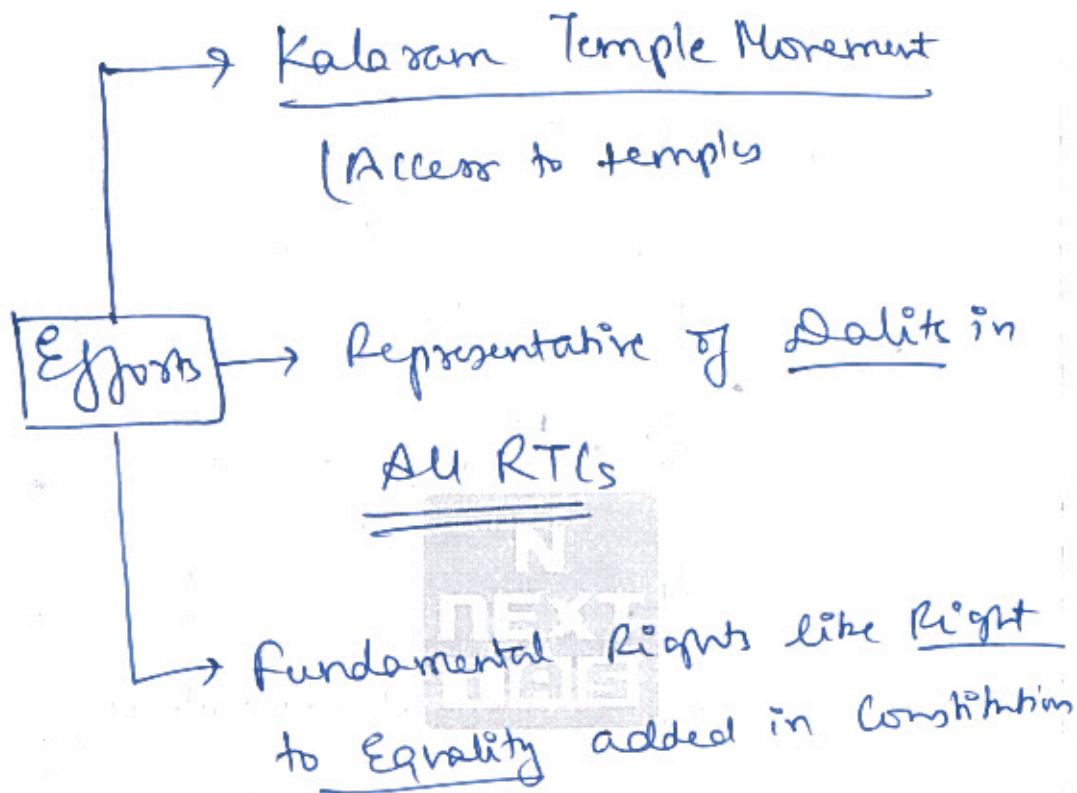
Do you agree that Dr BR Ambedkar's view of the caste problem was more political than social? Also highlight his efforts aimed at social reform.

(Answer in 150 words) 10 marks

DR BR Ambedkar called for
"Annihilation of Caste". for ensuring
wider civil, political rights for dalits.

Views on Caste problem was both
political and social. However, more
political because the rights for
dalits can only be achieved by
political empowerment.

eg. Article 17 → Abolition of untouchability
without political rights,
the social discrimination is hard
to be rectified. Hence, he called
for wider rights like right to
education and public employment,
Equality (Article 14, 15).



BR Ambedkar played key
reforms for Dalits.

4. विश्व के महासागरों के विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में समुद्री लवणता किस प्रकार भिन्न होती है और इन विविधताओं में कौन से कारक योगदान देते हैं? (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक
How does oceanic salinity vary across different regions of the world's oceans, and what factors contribute to these variations? (Answer in 150 words) 10 marks

Oceanic Salinity varies Horizontally as well as vertically in different regions of world Oceans.

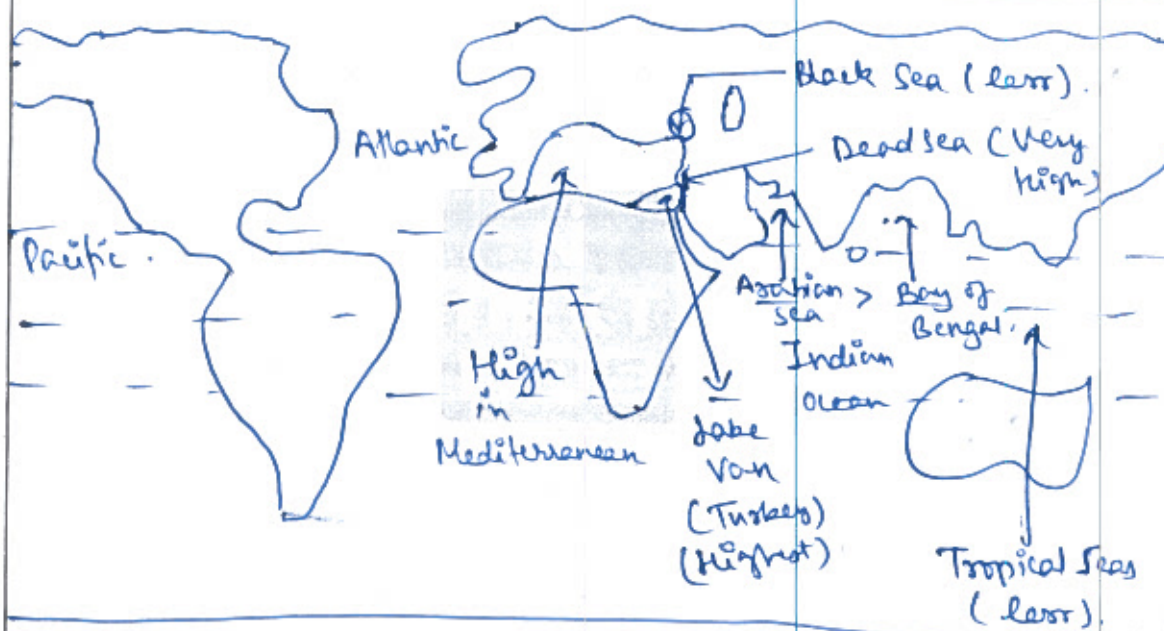


Fig. Ocean Salinity Horizontal Distribution.

Factors Contributing to Variations

- ① Ocean Currents like Peru Current mixes less saline water with high saline water.

- ② Temperature → Higher temperature leads to higher evaporation eg. Dead Sea.
- ③ Enclosed Seas → can be more saline if less freshwater addition (eg. Mediterranean Sea)
or More freshwater leads to less salinity (eg. Black Sea)
- ④ Freshwater addition reduces salinity.
eg. Bay of Bengal is less saline than Arabian sea.
- ⑤ Precipitation → reduces salinity eg. near equator

- ⑥ Upwelling
↳ water from deep oceans affects salinity.



Salinity is important to study as it

affects Thermohaline Circulation

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

(150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

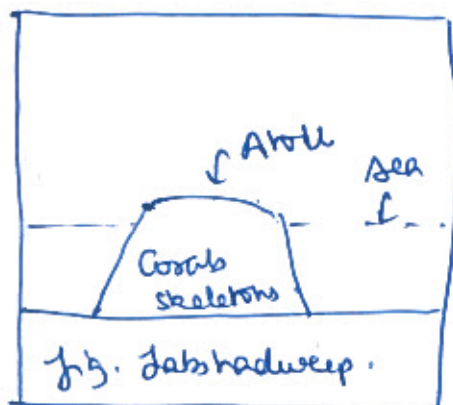
Explain the origin of Indian islands in the Bay of Bengal and the Indian Ocean.

(Answer in 150 words) 10 marks

India have 2 large islands that are Lakshadweep and Andaman & Nicobar islands in Bay of Bengal and Indian Ocean and some minor islands near coastal margins.

Origin of Lakshadweep

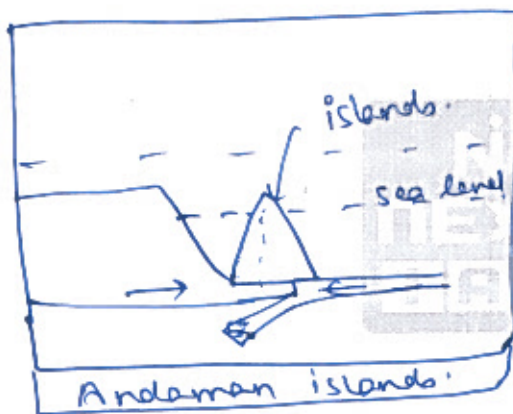
- ① They are coral reef islands
- ② They are formed by secretion of Calcium carbonate from coral colonies
- ③ they are Atoll type islands



↓
Formed when
the coral reef
separates from
continental margin.

(Origin of Andaman & Nicobar)

- ① They are volcanic islands $\Rightarrow$ part of larger archipelago chain with Sumatra & Java islands
- ② Formed due to convergence of Indo-Australian plate with minor plates like (Indonesian plate) [Oceanic - Continental, Oceanic - Oceanic convergence].



Volcanoes like Barren island highlights origin

Other Coastal Islands.

- ① Large no. of coastal minor islands formed like Sri Manikata island, Canga island in Bay of Bengal formed due to coastal erosion activities

Islands are key for SDG-14 (Life below water) and SDG-15 (Life on land). Thus, needs to be conserved.

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

According to CGWA report, more than 50% of groundwater areas are under stress and over-exploited
eg. Areas like Delhi, Haryana.

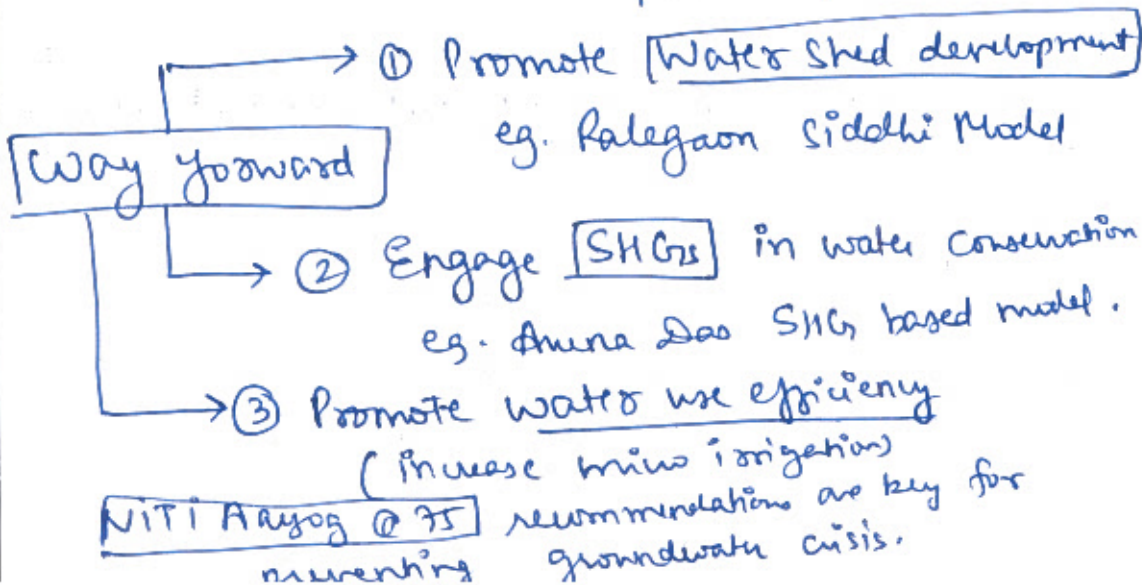
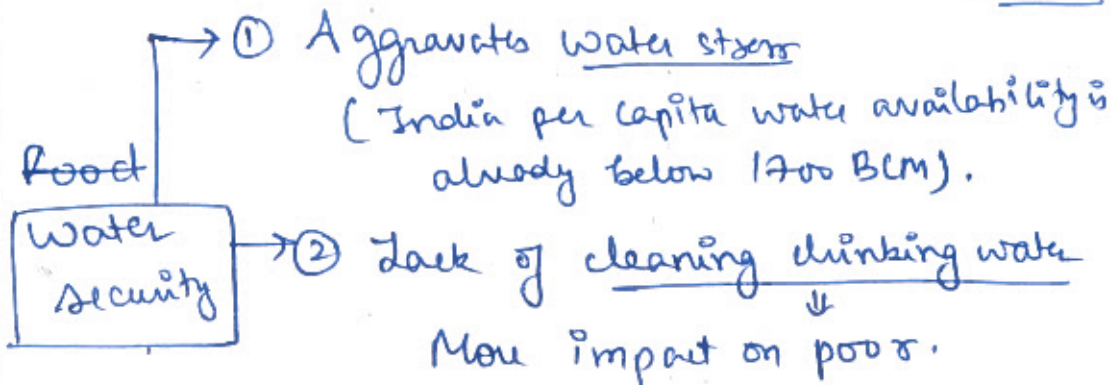
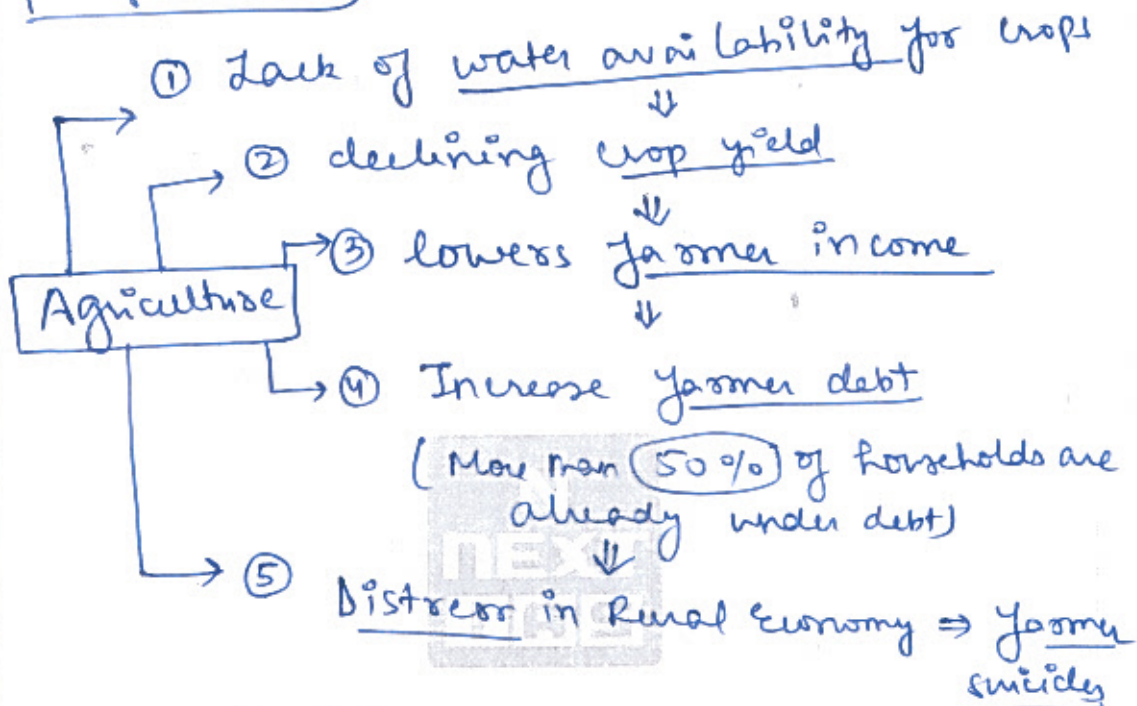
Factors contributing to groundwater crisis

- ① Over-Exploitation of water for agriculture
eg. ~50% of water is used from tubewells in India $\Rightarrow$ decline in water table
- ② Groundwater pollution due to leaching from land sewage disposal and landfills.
eg. severe pollution in Delhi
- ③ Contamination of Arsenic, Fluoride due to heavy extraction for activities like Industrial use and agriculture.
- ④ Poor Rainwater harvesting and water recharge practices

⑤ Over Urbanisation, Concretisation, Industrialisation

reducing water recharge and declining water table

Implications



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 the minerals that are key for emerging technologies development and production of equipment.
eg. Solar Panel Manufacturing requires cobalt,
Lithium for Lithium ion batteries

Influence on Technological Advancement

- ① Supports manufacturing of new technologies
eg. Semiconductor chips.
- ② Important for Industrial Revolution 4.0
led by Robotics, 5G etc.
- ③ Key for manufacturing newer composites
for aircrafts, railway boggies etc
eg. Aluminum composites.
- ④ Space industry is dependent on
advances in critical mineral research

Influence on National Security

- ① Light weight modern weapons and advance systems like Drones can be manufactured.
- ② Economic Security $\Rightarrow$ securing critical minerals will reduce dependence of nations like India on China
- ③ Energy Security $\Rightarrow$ India imports 80% of its oil needs and 80% of its electronic equipments $\Rightarrow$ Critical Minerals reduces both.
- ④ Food Security $\Rightarrow$ Modern agriculture require newer machines $\Rightarrow$ increase yield eg. Critical minerals for Precision Agriculture
- ⑤ Border Security $\Rightarrow$ advanced defence for Comprehensive Border Management System.

The recent India-US Partnership for Minerals Security is good step for securing Critical Minerals

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

(150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

How does fostering pluralism within Indian society contribute to the endeavour of nation-building?

(Answer in 150 words) 10 marks

Pluralism means the ideology of different communities (ethnic, religion) living together peacefully. It resonates in India in the form of 'Salad Bowl of Multiculturalism'

Fostering Pluralism contributing to Nation-building

- ① It protects the cultural and linguistic rights
eg. Article 29 and 30 of Constitution.
This, reduces feeling of self alienation
- ② It prevents feeling of relative deprivation
(Everyone feels to be heard)
- ③ It ensures autonomy ⇒ Thus, empowerment
eg. PESA act securing tribal rights.
- ④ Efficient use of natural and human resources
eg. One District One Product secures
Cultural right and promote trade

- ⑤ Reaps the benefits of Demographic Dividend
eg → India's plural [60%] working population
through pluralism can be prevented from
radicalisation and extremism
- ⑥ It prevents secessionist & separatist
movements like Khalistan.
- ⑦ It ensures unity, fraternity and integrity
as per Preamble
- ⑧ It promotes Economic Growth as all
people work as one unit

Thus, Fostering pluralism is crucial and
needs to be done through promotion of
inter-culture by programmes like EK
Bharat Shrestha Bharat and implementing
laws like Forest Rights act in spirit
for building 'Inclusive India'

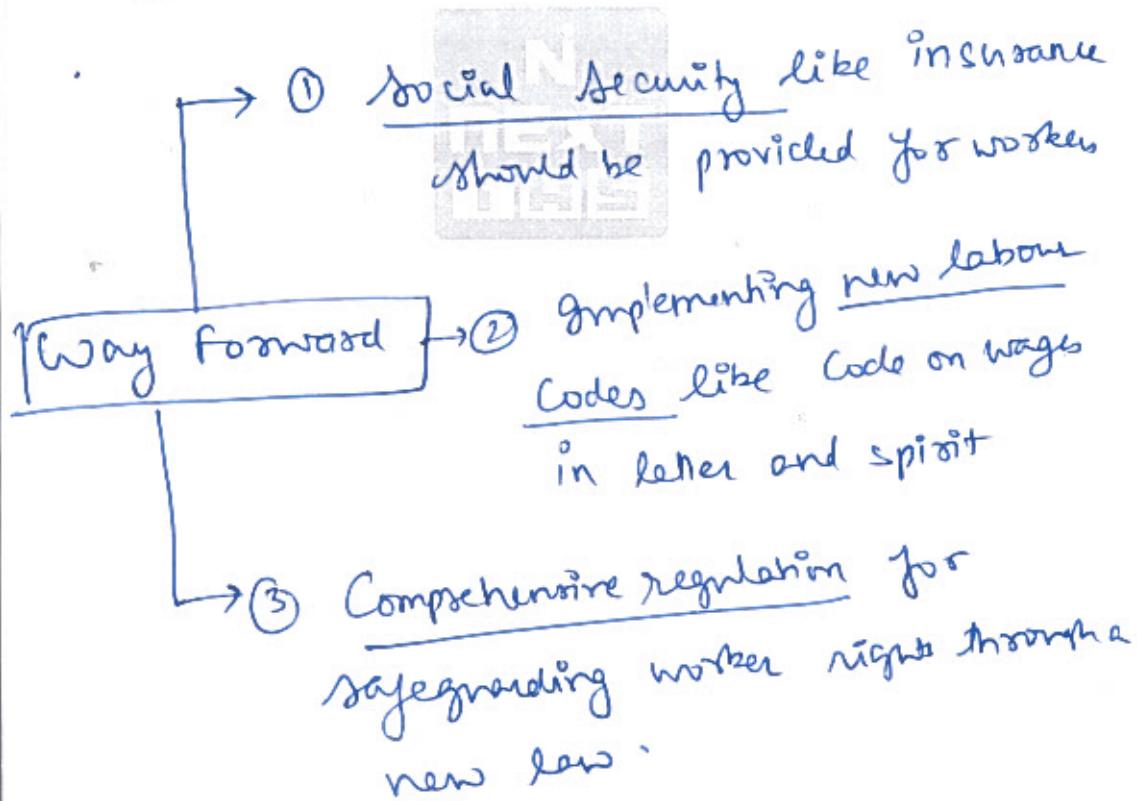
9. उभरती गिग अर्थव्यवस्था के कारण श्रमिक वर्ग को जिन समस्याओं का सामना करना पड़ रहा है, उनकी बदलती प्रकृति की चर्चा कीजिये।
(150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक
Discuss the changing nature of problems the working class is facing due to the emerging gig economy.
(Answer in 150 words) 10 marks

Gig Economy means an economy in which workers work temporarily based on demand and are paid per task.
eg. Drivers working in Uber

Changing nature of problems of working class due to gig economy

- ① Increasing informalisation $\Rightarrow$ Reduction in social security benefits.
- ② Lack of adequate compensation
eg. Recent protests against Urban clp for wages.
- ③ Lack of work-life balance $\Rightarrow$ long working hours.
eg. Delivery boys working at midnight
- ④ Compromising personal safety
eg. 2ep to 2 min delivery condition may leads to accidents.

- ⑤ At individual level $\Rightarrow$ Mental stress and Health issues.
- ⑥ at family level $\Rightarrow$ Lack of adequate time to parenting
- ⑦ Disproportionate impact on women $\Rightarrow$ wage gap in Gig Economy, rising family distress.
- ⑧ Lack of Grievance redressal mechanisms further aggravates the problems.



Constitution envisages healthy workers through DPSP Article 39, 42, 43 etc. the Gig economy has potential to give employment but adequate safeguards as required as per DPSPs.

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

Globalisation is the rising inter-connectedness and interdependence of nations, people such that a change in one place affects another. eg → Macdonaldisation of food.

Homogenisation preserving and protecting local culture

- ① Bringing local culture to world stage
eg. Celebration of International Yoga Day
- ② Enhancing local products trade
eg. Basmati rice very popular in Middle East
- ③ Promoting use of traditional knowledge in biotechnology like medicines.
- ④ Rapid spread of local Entertainment
eg. RRR dance very popular in west film.

- ⑤ Promotion of Language
eg. foreigners learning Sanskrit, Hindi.
- ⑥ Changing lifestyle and food habits.
eg. Kurta pajama going global, Indo-western coming as fusion culture.
- ⑦ Promoting Revivalism of cultural festivals and religion eg. Proliferation of godmen.

However, it is also threatening
local culture

- ① threat to traditional art forms
eg. Decline in Bharatnatyam.
- ② Rising craze for Westernisation
eg. Pop culture.

Thus, globalisation is leading to both Homogenisation and hybridisation. Adequate safeguards is needed to protect local culture like Heritage Parks, GI tags.

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

After World War II in 1945, the world entered into an era of Cold War between USSR and USA. Lasting till 1990s.

Cold War is the conflict taking place through competition in areas like Arms race, Nuclear technology race, Space race etc. without coming in direct conflict with each other.

Circumstances leading to end of Cold War

① Economic Crisis of USSR

↳ USSR focused on heavy industries and their consumer industries collapsed.

↳ Crisis of consumer products like soaps.

② Political crisis

- Rising restrictions on rights like expression, life and liberty
↓
→ enraged masses.

③ Global Situation

- US Interventions for reforms.

④ Immediate

- Gorbachev reforms → Perestroika
- focus on liberalisation of economy
- Disintegration of USSR into constituent units like Russia, Ukraine etc.

Contribution to spread of Globalisation

- ① End of Iron Curtain between East and West ⇒ Increased trade.
- ② Emergence of Capitalist and Mixed Economy order in major countries
eg. India liberalised after 1991 crisis.

③ Emergence of Unipolar world (US dominated)
↳ focused on more trade, cutting tariffs.

④ Social Globalisation

↳ Rise in US influence through
Hollywood : eg. US showing is as
liberator against cold
war.

↳ Growth in Westernisation ⇒ spread
of MNCs eg. Macdonald rise in
India.

⑤ Establishment of Diplomatic relations

↳ with Central Asian nations, African
and Asian nations.

↳ relevance of alliances was no more
there.

↳ paved way for 'Multilateralism'

the legacy of Cold war is
still evident from recent Russia-Ukraine
conflict.

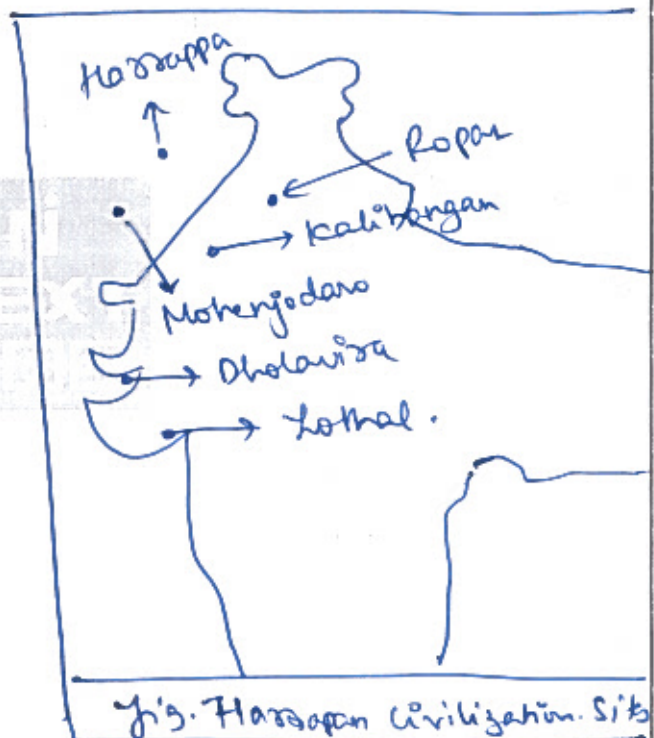
12. हड़प्पा सभ्यता की स्थायी विरासत ने अचानक पतन के बाद भी भारतीय संस्कृति के विकास पर किस प्रकार अपनी छाप छोड़ी? (250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15अंक
How did the enduring legacy of the Harappan Civilization leave a mark on the evolution of Indian culture, even after its sudden decline? (Answer in 250 words) 15 marks

Harappan Civilization was the most ancient civilization around the world.

It spread around Indus region, in around 3000 BC.

Enduring legacy on evolution of Indian Culture

The Harappan Civilization suddenly declined due to unknown reasons. in around 2000 BC But it had lasting impact on Indian culture.

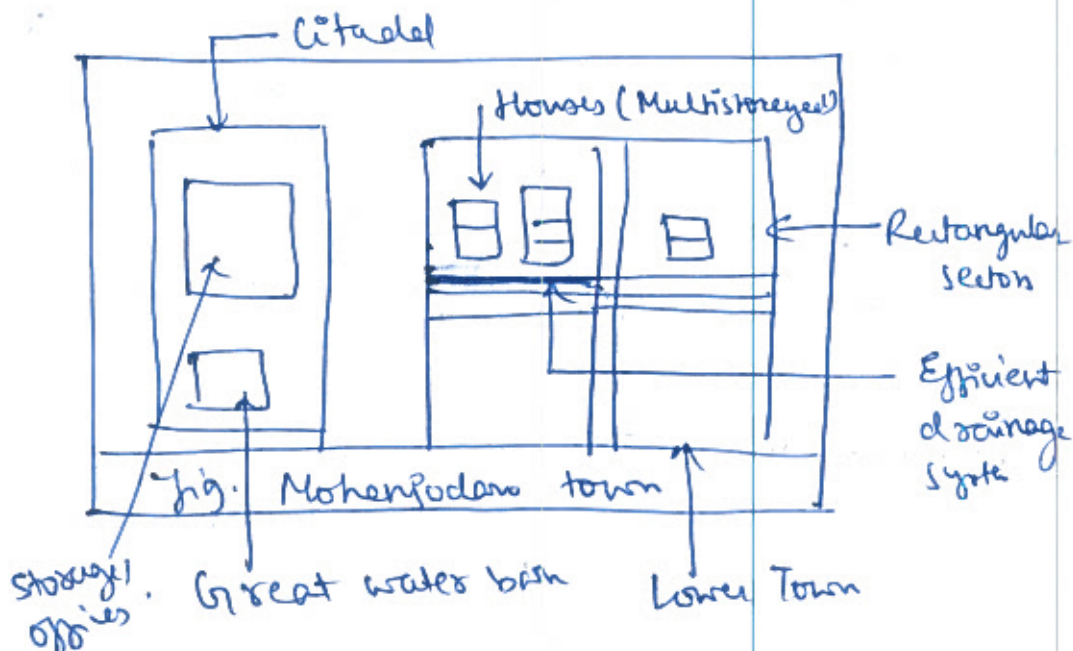


- ① Religion → Worship of nature and deities. are being still practised
eg. Pashupatinam Seal was considered as Proto Shiva.

- ② **Art** → Practice of Lost wax technique
is preserved in Indian culture
it evolved from Indus valley
Civilization (IVC)
eg. Bronze girl statue
→ Practice of clay making and toys
eg. Terracotta clay carts.

- ③ **Dance** → early version of Tribhanga position
still practised in Indian classical
dances like Bharatanatyam
was found in IVC eg. Bronze girl
statue.

④ **Urbanisation**



→ Practice of Grain storage, Citadel, Joshification, drainage system influenced India's urban planning.

⑤ Religious literature

↳ the Indus area 'Sap+Sindhu' is key and important in Vedas like Rigveda.

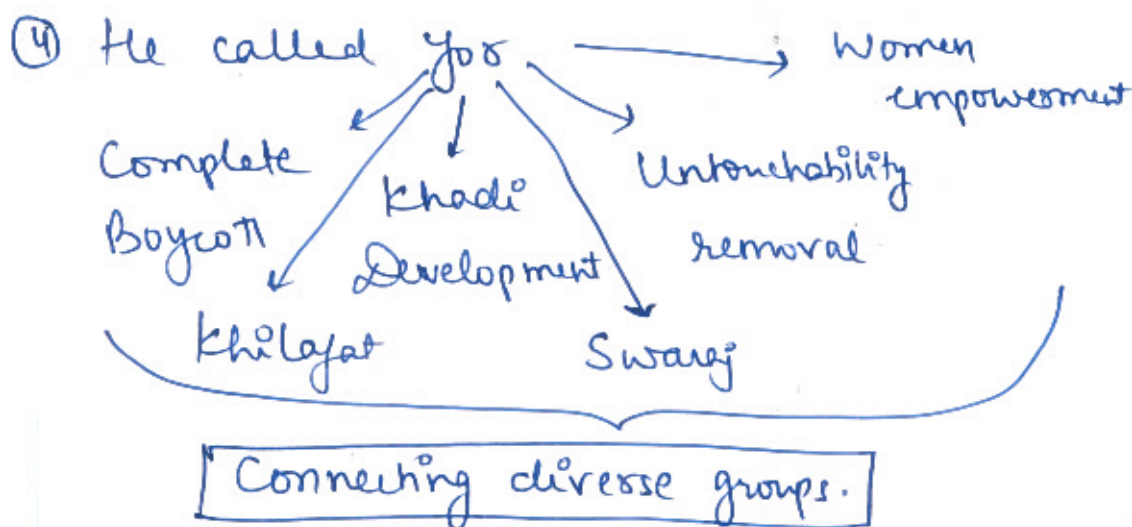
⑥ Jewellery → earlier version of Vermillion, Makeup, jewellery are found.

Thus, Harappan Civilization legacy can be traced to evolution of Indian Culture, making it very significant in Indian history.

13. खलिफत आंदोलन में महात्मा गांधी की भागीदारी ने विभिन्न मुद्दों को जोड़ने और विभिन्न समुदायों को एक सामान्य उद्देश्य के लिए एकजुट करने की उनकी क्षमता को कैसे दर्शाया? खलिफत आंदोलन ने किस हद तक अपना उद्देश्य प्राप्त किया? (250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक
- How did Mahatma Gandhi's participation in the Khilafat Movement illustrate his ability to connect diverse issues and mobilize different communities towards a common cause? To what extent did the Khilafat movement achieve its objective? (Answer in 250 words) 15 marks

Khilafat Movement was started along with Non-Cooperation Movement by Gandhiji along with Ali Brothers (Shaukat Ali et.) in 1920.

- Gandhiji's ability to connect diverse issues and mobilizing communities for common cause.
- ① He connected the Khilafat issue to British ~~and~~ imperialism
 - ② He led from the front to bring Hindu-Muslim Communal Harmony
eg. He chairing the All India Khilafat Conference in 1920
 - ③ He developed feeling of freedom struggle among all



Did Khilafat Movement achieved objective

- Yes
- ① Developed Hindu-Muslim Unity
 - ② Successful in Boycott of ^{foreign} articles, institutions, judiciary.
eg. Rajendra Prasad leaving his lawyer profession
 - ③ Established Educational institutions
Jamia Millia Islamia Kashi Vidyapeeth.
 - ④ Broke the inviolability of British
 - ⑤ Complete Mass Movement ⇒ participation from all eg. Dalit Vytom Sahayoni, Sarojini Naidu.

⑥ Strong Organisational link was created. eg. Congress Working Committee

① Religious Unity was not able to transform into national unity
eg. evident from Partition in 1947

② Violence was there leading to sudden end of movement in 1922
eg. Chauri-Chaura incident

③ Secular State came in Turkey
↓
Khilafat objective failed,

④ No responsible government for India ^{all while}
eg. evident from Simon Commission

Despite limited success, Khilafat movement helped in fostering sense of freedom struggle at nation level paving way for events like Civil Disobedience

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।

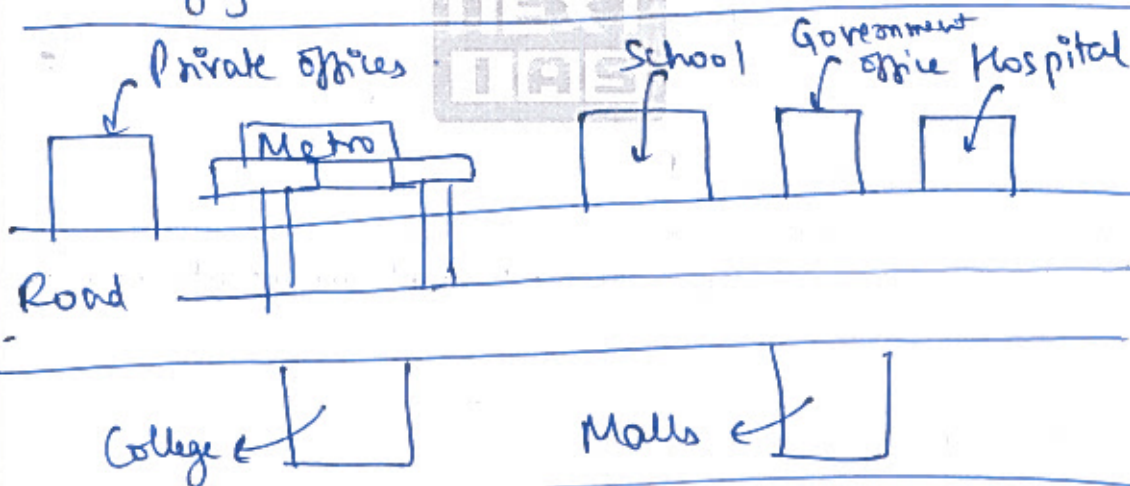
(250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

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 means creating social infrastructure along side the road to minimize travel time and ~~to~~ ensure better access to facilities eg. Hospitals along main roads.

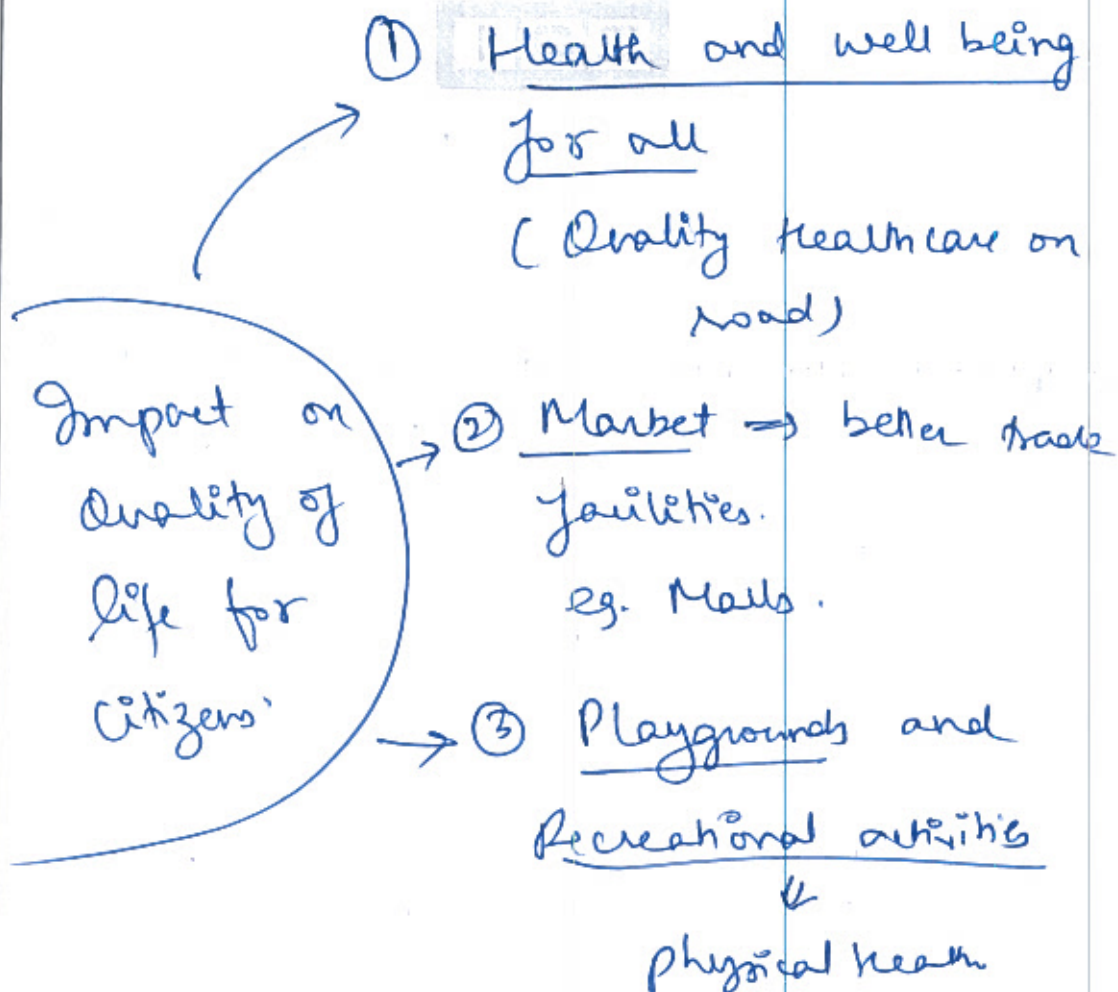
Fig. Transit Oriented Development



To D promoting Sustainable Urban Transport

- ① Ensuring faster access to critical facilities like Medical care

- ② Reduce Traffic Congestion and ensure better management
- ③ Ensure Last Mile Connectivity to all eg. Mulh Model Hub in Delhi
- ④ Efficient land use $\Rightarrow$ promoting sustainability.



④ Access, Availability of Education

(Schools, Colleges)

⑤ Reduces Time Poverty by

reducing Travel time

↓

Better work-life balance

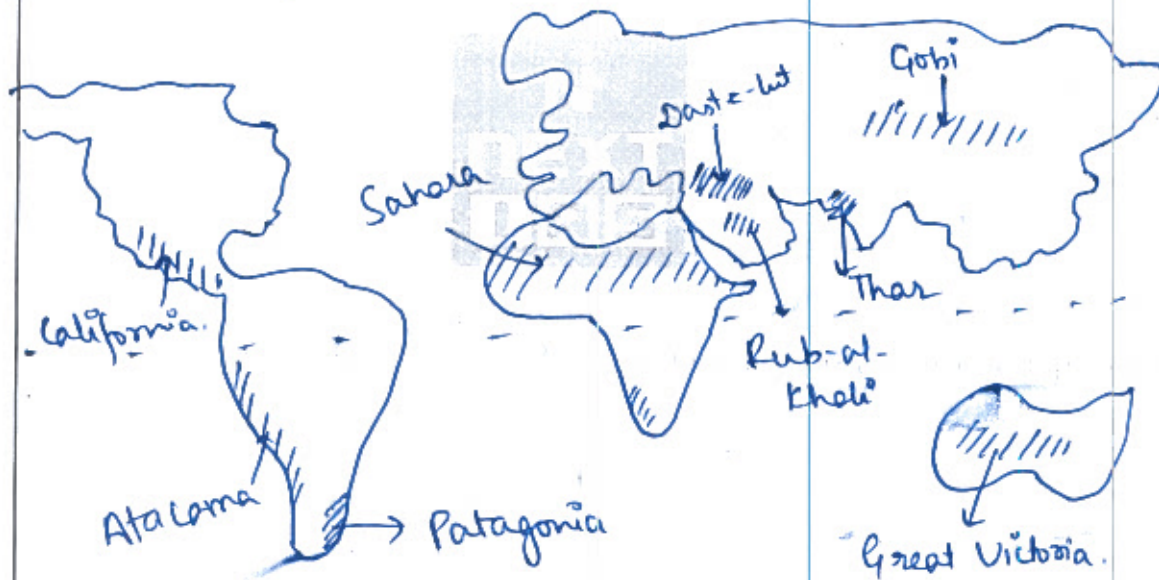
TOD is key for achieving

SDG-11 (Healthy cities)

15. यद्यपि दुनिया भर के मरुस्थलीय भूदृश्य कई समानताएँ दर्शाते हैं, लेकिन मरुस्थलीकरण की प्रक्रिया स्थानीय कारकों से प्रभावित होती है। उपयुक्त उदाहरणों के साथ विस्तारपूर्वक समझाइए। (250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक
Although desert landscapes across the world reflect many similarities the process of desertification is influenced by local factors. Elaborate with suitable examples. (Answer in 250 words) 15 marks

Desert Landscapes are the arid or semi arid areas with very less rainfall and low vegetation growth.
eg → Thar Desert in India.

Fig: Deserts of world.



Similarities

- ① They are found on the western margin of continents.
eg. California desert in USA.

② On Western margin, there will be a cold current e.g. Peru current on West Southern America

③ They are in High pressure belt region. e.g. Sub Tropical High over Thar desert

④ Cold deserts lie in Sub polar high.
e.g. Gobi and Patagonia.

However, desertification is also influenced by local factors.

① Natural → shifting pressure belts.

(Desert in these region will get more rainfall than desert totally in high pressure zone).

② Temperature → Tropical deserts are more hot ⇒ increase in desertification.

③ Anthropogenic → rising soil erosion

due to unsustainable land use and agricultural activities.

eg. More than 33% of land in India is under desertification.

④ Climate Change → Erratic rainfall is aggravating desertification.

eg. Increasing in Sahel region of Africa

⑤ Deforestation → cutting of trees for urbanisation, ⇒ further augmenting process
eg. Thar desert.

⑥ Rain shadow regions → certain regions are on leeward side of mountains
⇓ receives less rainfall

eg. Atacama and Cold desert of Ladakh.

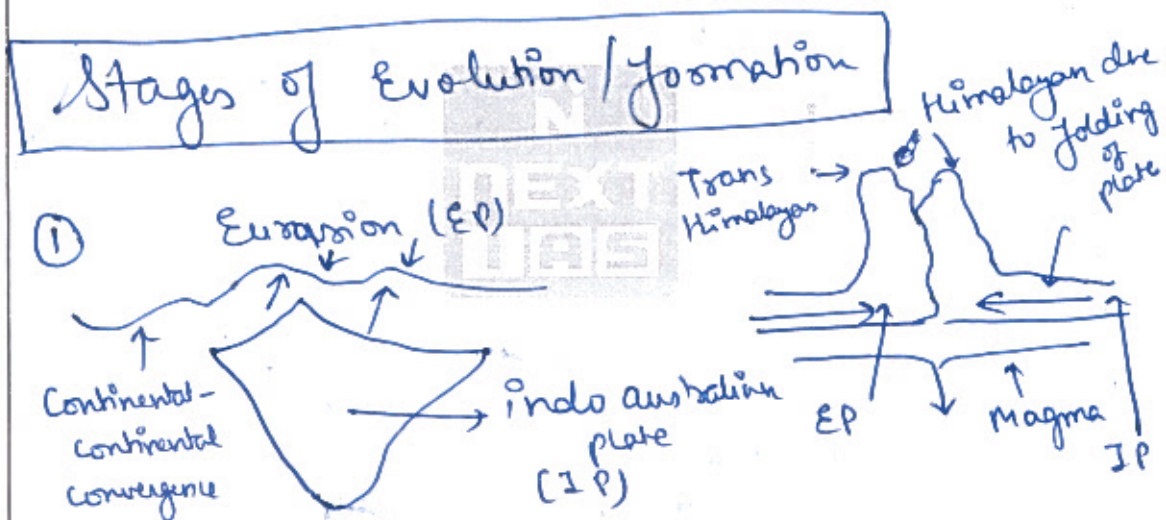
There is a need for global cooperation with increasing afforestation, and prevent climate change by achieving

Bonn Challenge (350 Mha of land under restoration)

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

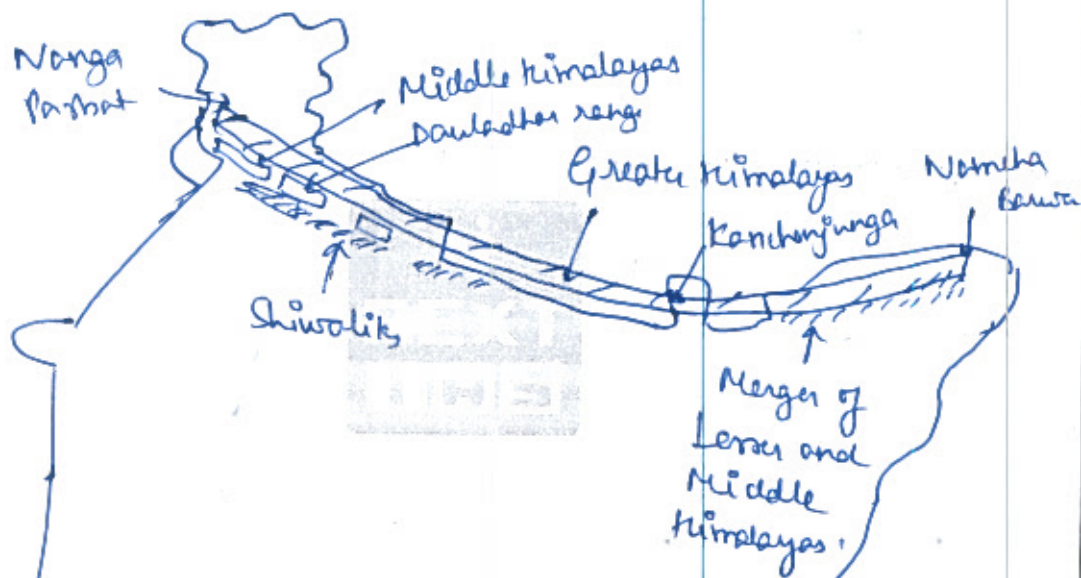
65 million years before present The Great Himalayas were formed by collision of Continental - continental type between Inco-Australia plate and Eurasian European plate



② Due to collision, first Trans-Himalayan formed eg. Karakoram range.

③ then a continuous range of Greater Himalayas including peaks like Mount Everest was formed.

- ④ Then Middle Himalayas (ranges like Dauladhar) came
- ⑤ Lower Himalayas or Shiwalik ranges were formed



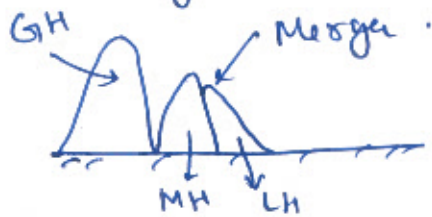
Eastern Himalayas

- ① Starts from Sikkim to Arunachal Pradesh (Namcha Barwa)

Western Himalayas

- ① Starts from Nanga Parbat (Jammu & Kashmir) to Sikkim.

- ② There are only 2 ranges as Middle and lesser Himalayas have merged here



- ③ No Duns are found

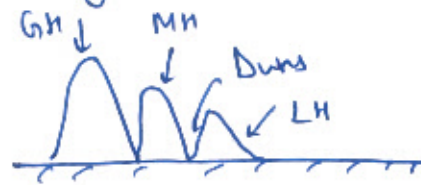
- ④ Southern slopes are less steep

- ⑤ Good for crops like Tea

- ⑥ Not snow covered peaks

- ⑦ Less taller peaks

- ② Three distinct ranges observed



- ③ Duns are found eg. Dehradun

- ④ Steep southern slopes.

- ⑤ not good for crops like Tea but fruit and flowers are grown eg. Saffron in Kashmir

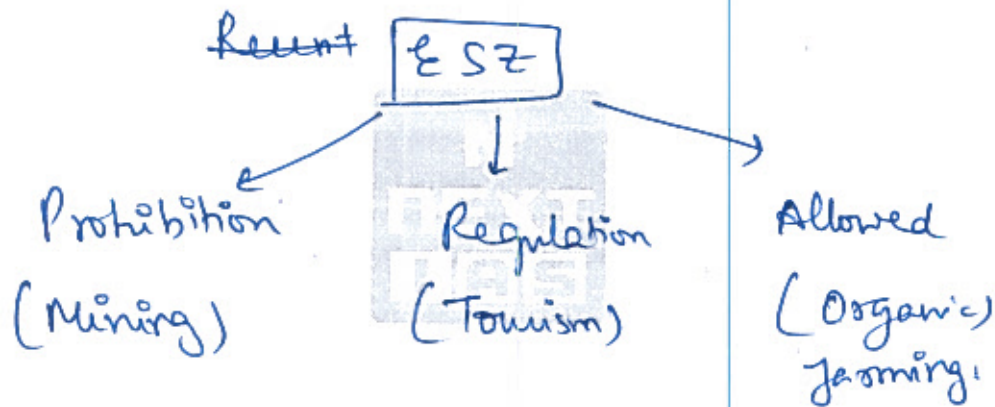
- ⑥ snow covered peaks eg. Mount Everest

- ⑦ highest peak found here eg. Mt. Everest

Himalayas are getting threatened and need to be preserved as per IPCC report

17. पर्यावरण संरक्षण में पारिस्थितिकी-संवेदनशील क्षेत्रों के महत्त्व का वर्णन कीजिए और उदाहरण दीजिए कि उन्हें विभिन्न भौगोलिक क्षेत्रों में कैसे अभिहित और प्रबंधित किया जाता है? (250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक
- Describe the significance of eco-sensitive zones in environmental conservation and provide examples of how they are designated and managed in different geographical regions? (Answer in 250 words) 15 marks

Eco Sensitive Zones are the areas surrounding the conservation zones like National Parks, Wildlife Sanctuaries, upto 1-2 km



- ① Balances Economic needs with environment
eg. Eco Tourism
- ② Promotes Tribal rights
eg. Minor forest produce,
Tribal shiles allowed in
ESZ
- Significance

⑤ Balances human-wildlife needs.



Better conservation.

Thus, ESI are critical for
conservation as also highlighted by
recent SC Judgement on ESI.



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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 pandemic had damaging impact on Education but also led to innovation for mitigating the impact.

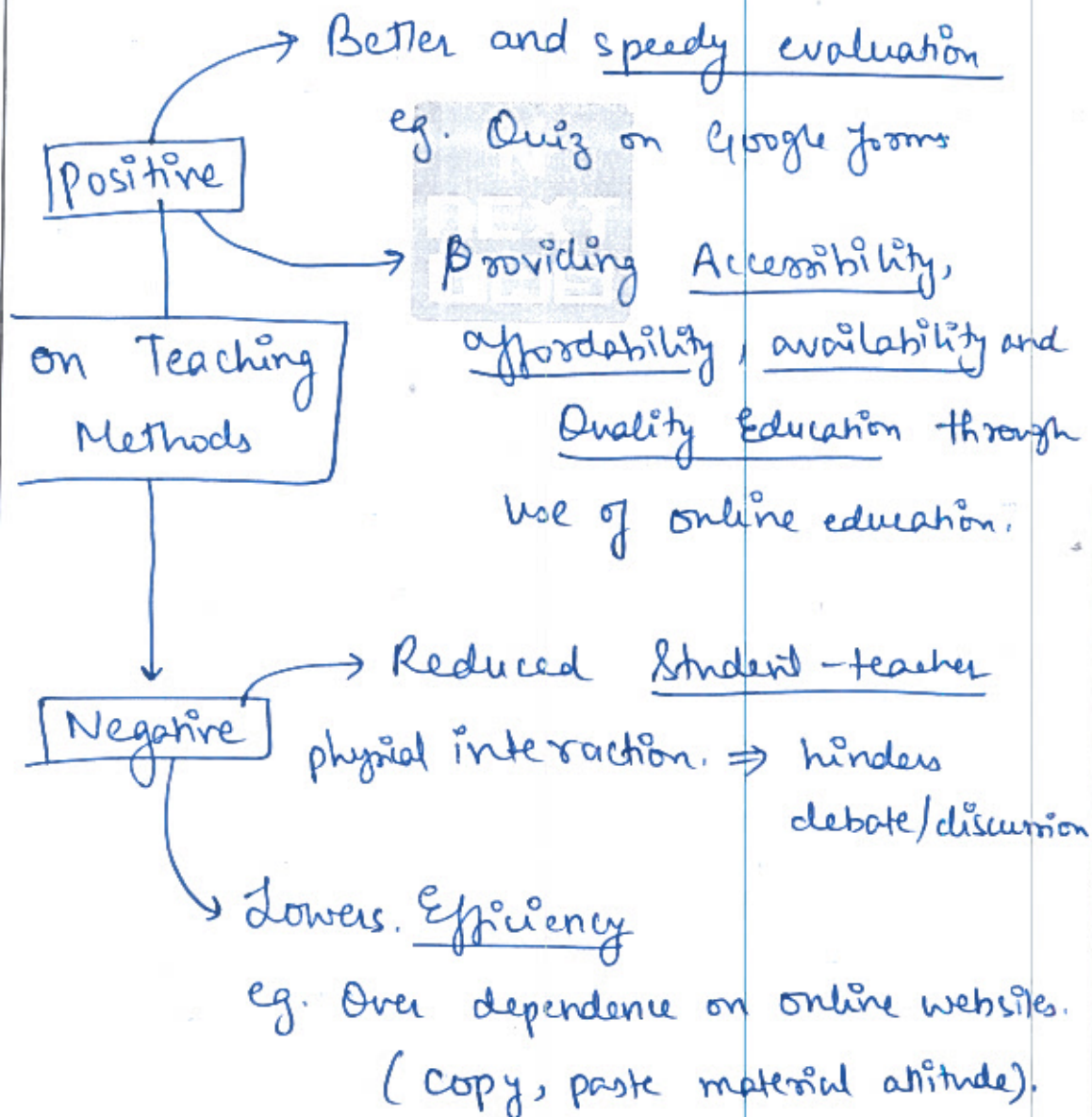
COVID reshaped Education Landscape

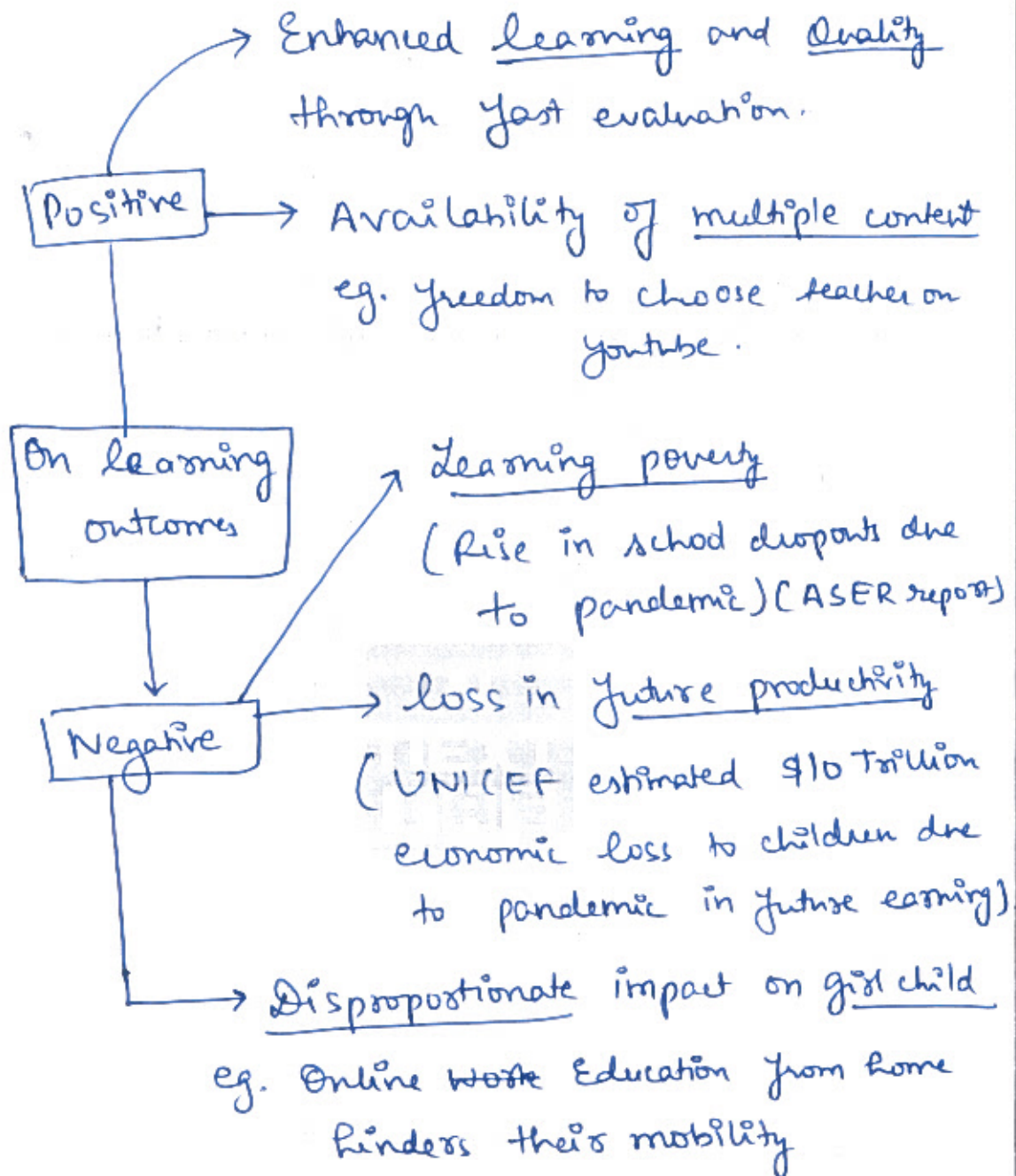
- ① Increased spread of Digital Education
eg. portals like SWAYAM, DIKSHA
- ② Growth of Edtech Industry (Multifold growth)
eg. Rise of startups like Byjus.
- ③ Use of AI and Data Analysis in Education
eg. Platforms like Proctored assessment
ChatGPT
- ④ Reaching the Last mile
eg. Serving far flung areas like North East, Tribal areas through Digital India Mission (Education component)

⑤ Online Skill Development and Training
eg. portals like Coursecra

⑥ Advances in Teacher Training
eg. Missions like NISHTA.

Long term effects.





Way forward

① Strengthen missions like DIKSHA in all languages

② Promote Capacity building and Bridge Digital divide

Online Education can be a game changer in achieving SDG-4 Education for all
COVID pandemic has provided that opportunity

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) 15 अंक
- 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

Recent Meiti-Pulci conflict in North East leading to killings, sexual harassment and displacement of people in Manipur highlights the upsurge in Ethnic identity struggle in India.

Factors behind upsurge

① Political

- ① Demand for rights & autonomy
eg. Meiti demand for ST reservation.
- ② Vote Bank politics and strong Politicians-insurgents nexus.
- ③ Weak implementation of 5th and 6th Schedule provisions
- ④ Separatist and secessionist demands
eg. Greater Nagalim demand.

② Economic

- 1) Lack of Basic Infrastructure → roads, railways, schools etc.
- 2) Prevalence of Unemployment (~20% in some North East areas).
- 3) Huge poverty and inequalities → Relative Deprivation
(Dominance of tribal chiefs) ←

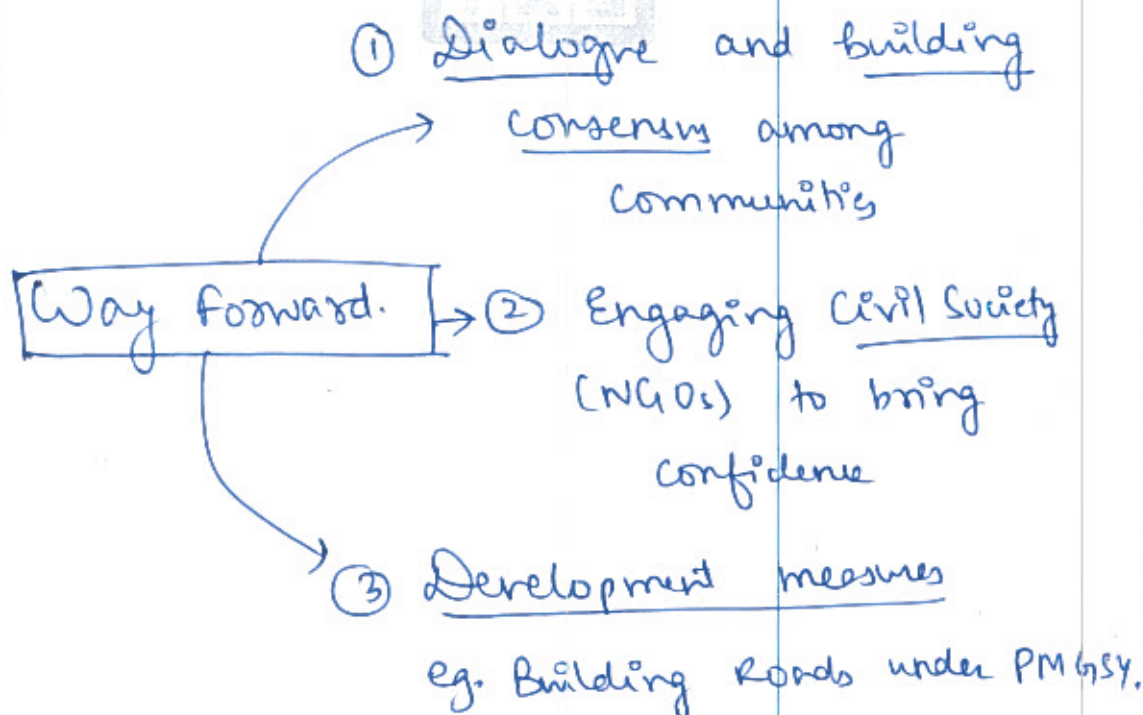
③ Social

- 1) Historical conflicts since British era
(British loosely administered it) ⇒ leading to tribal conflicts.
eg. (Kuki - Tamil conflict).
- 2) Strong affinity towards traditions
eg. Hilly vs valley tribes in Manipur.

Implications for Country fabric

- ① Threat to fraternity, unity and integrity of nation envisaged in Preamble
eg. Recent violence killed 100s of people.

- ② Violence against women $\Rightarrow$ Women as the main sufferers
eg. 2 women paraded and harassed publicly in Manipur.
- ③ Large scale internal displacement $\Rightarrow$ potential for future conflicts.
- ④ Damages the benefits of Demographic Dividend
- ⑤ Increase Security $\Rightarrow$ reduces freedom in areas of conflict
eg. Internet Shutdowns in Manipur



This calls for multi-faceted approach for creating peace in conflict areas.

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 is the system in which men dominates every sphere of woman life fleeceably discrimination and inequalities.

Patriarchy in

Workplace

- only 18% of women are board members.
(Glass ceiling)
- Quid Pro Quo for sexual favour.
(Sexual Harassment at Workplace)

Household

- Domestic Violence
(Highest share in violence against women) (NCRB).
- Marital Rape
- Dual Burden Syndrome
(80% of men believe it's ~~not~~ child care is women responsibility)

Impact on Dynamics

Workplace	Household.
① Reduces Women <u>Confidence</u>	① Damages women <u>Mental</u> and <u>physical</u> health

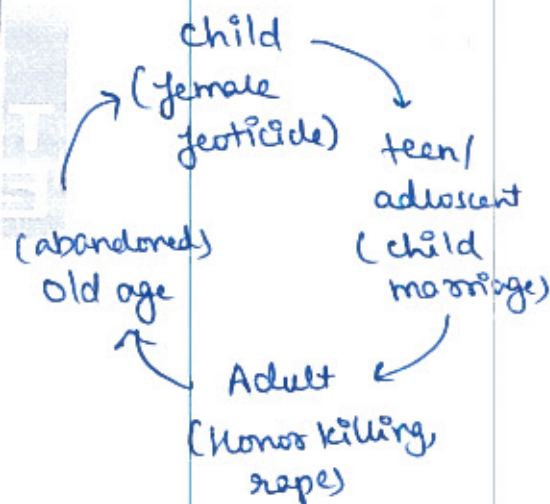
② Restriction in women mobility in promotion.

③ Takes away political and economic rights
eg. Sarpanch pati
leading panchayats
instead of real leaders

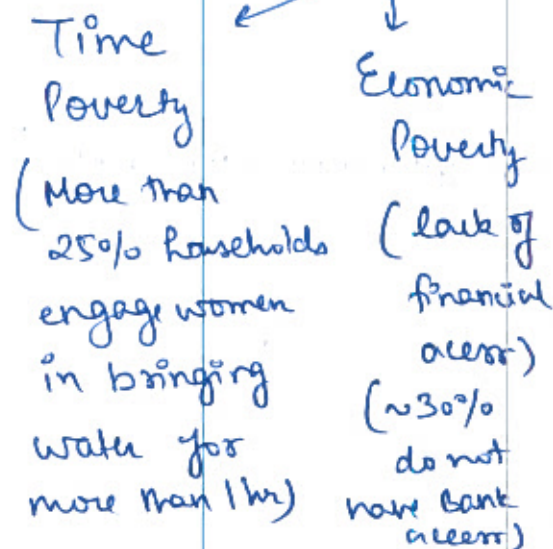
④ Confined to Informal sector
(90% women are in informal economy)
(80% in Agriculture)
↓
Feminisation of Agriculture.

② Restricts freedom of expression and freedom of social mobility
eg. Purdah system.

③ Faces violence and discrimination through life cycle

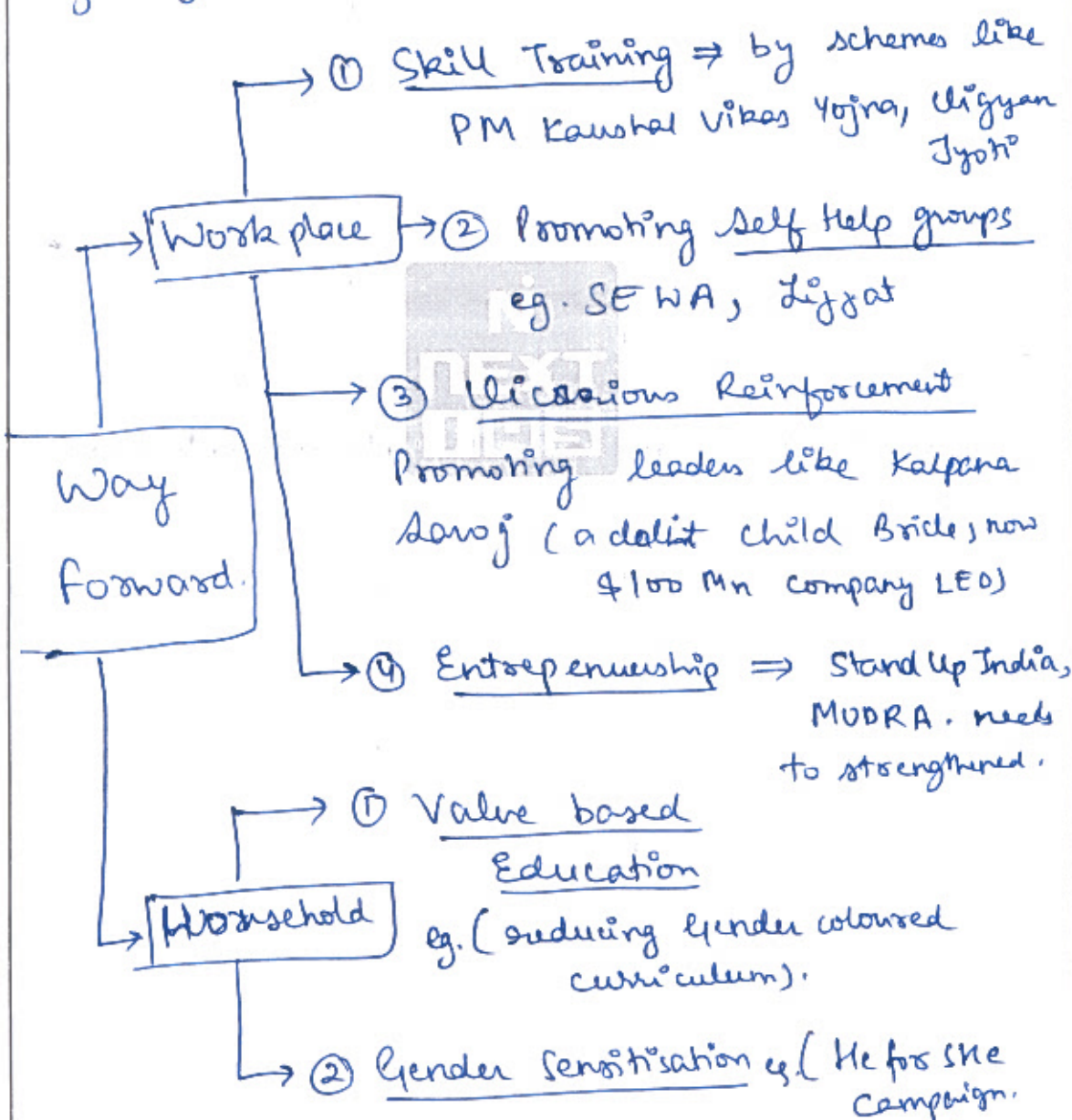


④ Stuck in vicious cycle of poverty



⑤ Lack of women representation in key sectors like Judiciary, police, Parliament etc.
eg. only 15% are MPs

⑤ Reduces women autonomy in decision making
(Many do not have say in choosing spouse).



Thus, need for women empowerment in workplace and household to achieve increase in GDP by 27% as per IMF

Space for Rough Work

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