

UPSC

General Studies Paper I

A-1-

Numismatics is the study of coins that helps to understand the political & historical context.

The initial coin was punchmarked in Mahajanapadas period.

Role in political & Economic history

- The materials from which coin is made, reflects the economic prosperity eg Kushana's Gold coin.
- The imprinted figures on the coin contains the name of the ruler eg Indo-Greeks.
- The spread of the coin, explains the extent of trade eg Shaka's coin in Roman empire.

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- The religious figures are also found on them
 feg → Gupta period,
 Goddess Laxmi's figure.
- Cultural history of the times
 feg → Samudragupta playing Veena.
- Use of different types of coins,
 reflects the monetary system
 feg → lead coins satavahanas
 Silver coins.
- Importance of environment;
 as coins contain the figure of
 trees & peacock etc.
- The sequence of emergence of coins.
 when excavations takes place.
 Hence, numismatics.
 helps in delineating the historical
 events.
- Hence, numismatics plays a
 very significant role in understanding
 of ancient India.

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A-2-

In Pre-independence Era, women organisations played role in fighting against social ills & later merged their struggle under national freedom struggle

Role of Women's organisation

- Health → Sanitri bai phule establish.
- ↳ Balhatya Paribandak "Saugh" for miscar., safe abortions
- All India Women Conference, they raise concern about egalitarian rights for women.
- ↳ Bharat-Stree Mahamandal, led by Sarla Devi Chaudharani mobilised women for raising concerns about women's position

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→ Sarojini Naidu took a delegation of women to London, ~~to~~ to demand for Universal Adult Franchise for women.

→ Ichumee Chaudhary Vidyasagar established schools for girls & helped in raising educational standards (eg) with JED Bethune establish Bethune School

→ Women organisations played the role of mobilising women's views and helped in uplifting women fighting social evils & challenge social practices.

discriminate
or

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Q37

Post Independence in 1947, due to WWII the world was ideologically divided, in this background 'Non-alignment Movement' took birth. (NAM)

Role of NAM for INDIA & other nations

- It helped in maintaining autonomy to nations in managing foreign policies.
 - It helped in adopting Import-substitution policies for domestic industrialisation.
 - Given the exploitation by colonial rule, NAM helped in maintaining distance from those countries & find their own way of growth.
- PM- Jawahar Lal Nehru said
"India's Way of Development".

→ It helped in focusing not towards any military expenditure but towards enhancing development, building infrastructure, removing poverty. $\Rightarrow$ India adopted Five Year's Plan.

→ The policy NAM, later helped countries to adopt pragmatic approach & focused on multi-alignment to ensure national interest.

$\Rightarrow$ India's defence deal with Russia
India's wheat import USA

→ It shifted focus towards ensuring food security, establishing nation's democratic institutions like parliament.

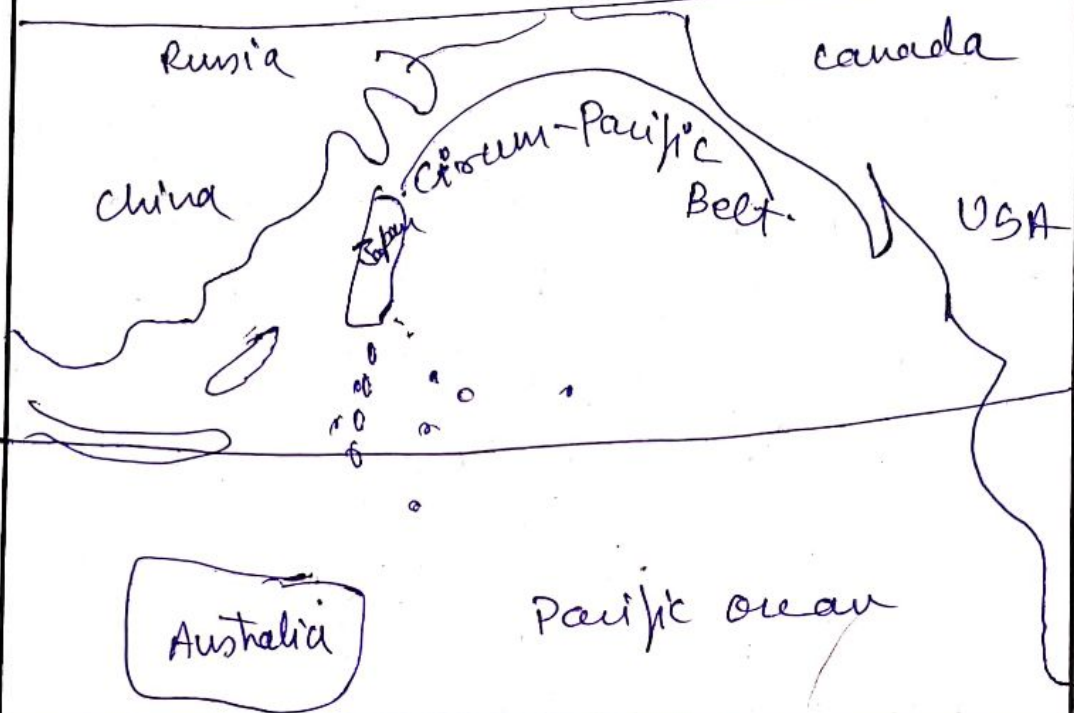
→ Hence, NAM gave countries an alternative way to develop & realise their aspirations to ensure sovereignty.

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A-4-

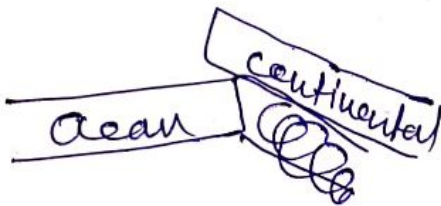
Volcanism is the continuous process of formation & destruction of tectonic plates, giving rise to surfacing of magma through vents.



It host ~70% of world's volcanoes

Process involved:

→ Convergence of oceanic plate & continental plate, cause ocean plate to subside & melt down, giving rise to formation of volcanoes.



eg

Pacific plate subsides near Eurasian plate.

Divergence boundaries → when two plates move apart from each other



eg → Atlantic ocean giving rise to mid atlantic ridge.

Major Volcanic regions.

- ① Circum Pacific belt, here the Pacific plate subsides below Eurasian plate on western side & with North American plate on eastern side

eg → Mt. Fuji

- ② Near Mediterranean sea, South of it

eg → Mt. Etna,
Mt. Stromboli

- ③ The Greenland is formed by a volcanic activity.

- ④ Indo-Australian & Nicobar Island due to convergence of Indian plate with Burma plate

eg → Barren Island,
Mud Volcanos

Here, Volcanism is associated with the internal structure of the earth & helps in understanding its composition.

A-S-

Eastern Ghats are the mountain ranges present ^{near} ~~on~~ the eastern coast of India. Extends from Orissa (North) to Tamil Nadu (South).

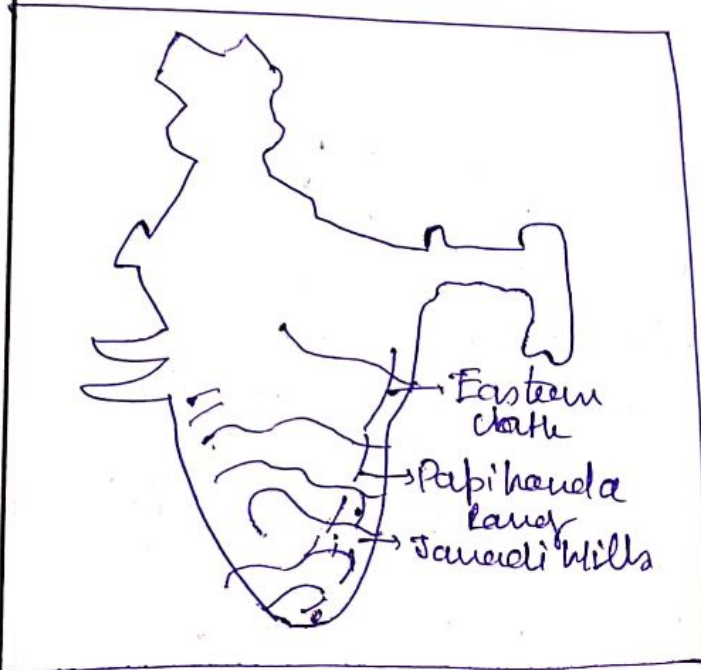


Figure represents Eastern Ghats.

Geological features

- It is a discontinuous range of mountains.
- Their elevation is comparatively less than western ghats. Highest Peak is Dodabetta.
- There are multiple rivers pass through them like, Krishna, Kaveri, Godavari &

forms extensive Deltas.

Many rivers rises from then
(eg) Pennar & drains into
Arabian Sea.

→ Cyclones are formed in Bay of Bengal on their
East.

Ecological Importance

→ Saline water lake like Chilka
lake is present which hosts

Irrawady Dolphin

⇒ The presence of mangroves.

(eg) Bhitarkanika,
Pichhannam
Mangroves

⇒ They have deciduous forest.

(eg) Dry Deciduous in Andhra
Pradesh

→ Presence of endangered species.
like Red Sanders.

→ The coastal zone also contains
Thorium in their soil.

Apart from ecological importance,
the eastern states have ports like
Paradip, Chennai & Ennore. Hence
it is very important for India's economic
development.

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A-6-

Millets gained significance After 2023 has been celebrated as International year of millets.

Millet are the coarse grains, and referred to as 'Shree Anna'

Nutritional & Ecological Significance

- They contains micronutrients like Ca, Zn, K etc. ~~for~~ ^{for} Foxtail
- They have low Glycemic index; can be eaten by diabetic patients ~~for~~ ^{for} Jowar
- Their low carbohydrates & fat content make them suitable to incorporate in Balanced Diet.

Ecologically → They are ^{less} water demanding crop, suitable to grow in acid-region. ~~for~~ ^{for} Bajra

→ They are drought resistant

Heat tolerant: $\rightarrow$ Ragi

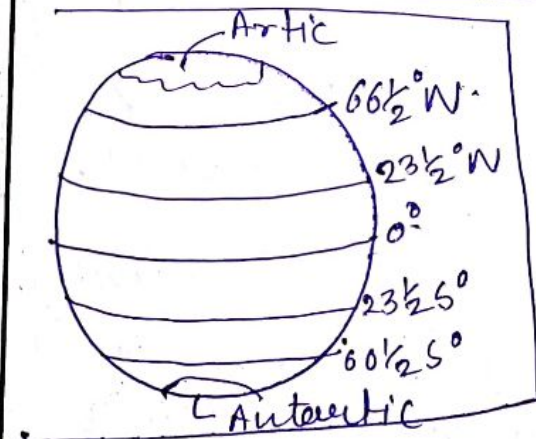
- They can also sequester carbon,
environmental friendly.

$\rightarrow$ They required less fertilizers &
pesticides & restoring soil
health.

Hence, given their multi-faceted
impact, millets are considered as
super food. And they can play a
very significant role in ensuring
nutritional safety with environ-
ment management.

A-7-

Arctic is a belt that is present
above the $66\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ N belt & covered
under ice.



As highlighted
by the IPCC 6th
assessment report,
the world temperature
has already risen
to 1°C above
pre-industrialised
level.

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causing Arctic ice melt

Consequences

- It will lead to increase in the sea water level.
- The salinity of Ocean will be impacted leading to loss of marine fishes.
- The polar Bears might lose their habitat.
- Change in the weather system, due to change in hydrological cycle ⇒ distorted season's cycle, impacting migratory birds flyways.
- ⇒ The melting of ice - lead to release of CO_2 & CH_4 further pushing increase in global temperature, bag burst
- ⇒ There will rise in cyclone's intensity & rainfall pattern leading to human, infrastructure & Agricultural loss. Disasters ⇒ Flash floods, climatic lake outburst

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Impact on global ecological balance:

- ⇒ Slowing down of AMOC,
leading to excessive rainfall in
some parts & deficient in others.
- ⇒ Loss of low-lying islands,
pushing pressure on other
countries; increase in climate
refugees.

Hence, arctic ice melt have multiple
impacts, concentrated effects in
achieving ~~to~~ NDCs. Under
Paris climate Agreement, will help
in mitigating some impacts.

A-8

Article 44 of the Constitution
mentions about Uniform Civil
Code. It ensures formulations
of uniform laws for civil matters
for all the religious communities
in the country.

It contradicts the idea of pluralism
& cultural differences by -:

- It will give homogeneous.

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colour the society.

→ Local Traditions & Customs will be irrelevant

⇒ Against the idea of Unity in Diversity

⇒ It sees all religions from same parameters, reduced their scope of vibrancy, as

⇒ It may impact cultural Tourism.

However, VCC ensures:-

- Gender justice, by improving women inheritance rights.
- It will help in ^{smoothening} ~~easing~~ judicial judgement. The contradiction between religious laws & legal laws will be reduced.
- It helps in overcoming inhumane practices like Nikah Halala.
- SC has also highlighted in Sarla Mudgal Case to adopt VCC by state.

To some extent VCC will lead to homogenisation but it will also help in empowerment. Some more deliberation

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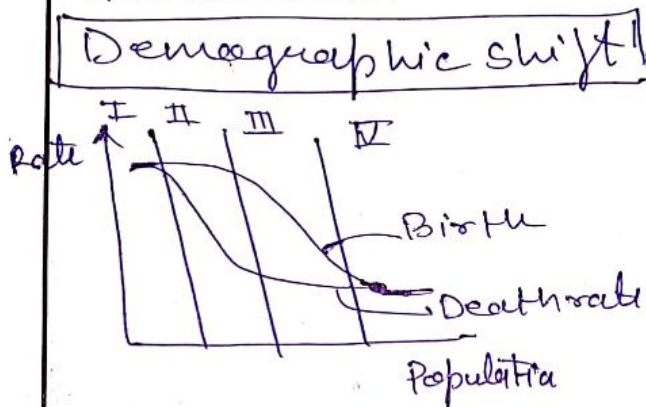
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are required among communities to find a conclusive decision.

A-9-

According to Census 2011, ageing population is ~8% of the total population.



→ India is in the 3rd stage of demographic shift: with ~68% of population in working age.

Hence, healthy ageing concept becomes an important because -

- (1) It will help in reducing dependency on working age.
- (2) They can keep contributing to economic growth & development through Silver Economy.
- (3) It will reduce the burden on future generation for Social Security expenditure.

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Limitations to Healthy ageing,

- ① Poor life-style habits, giving rise to increase in cardio-vascular diseases, Obesity etc
- ② The insurance penetration in India is low $\sim 3\%$.
- ③ The skewed nature of growth, leading to inequality.
eg) According to WEF, top 10% holds 40% of wealth in India.
- ④ Feminisation of Poverty; due to longer years of life with no assets.
women life expectancy ~ 70 years.

Health ageing $\Rightarrow$ Social inclusion
needs

- $\rightarrow$ A fit citizen can access the public spaces like Parks, malls etc
- $\rightarrow$ Economic empowered citizen with enough per capita income will not be dependent on others for future health issues.
- $\Rightarrow$ Take up entrepreneurship activities
eg) Aminee Oil Jambha > 80 years.

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More, healthy ageing ^{of individuals.} will ensure
the healthy ageing of nation &
it will help in maintaining inter-
generational equity.

A-10

The consumption pattern in the
society is changing, especially
after globalisation.

conscious consumption $\Rightarrow$ Responsible
consumption
based on
needs

compulsive consumption $\Rightarrow$ Based on
social validation &
peer pressure

Transition

- $\Rightarrow$ Earlier elder siblings clothes were
transferred to younger siblings; now
under the influence of fashion,
clothing pollution is rising.
- $\Rightarrow$ Earlier emphasis on balanced diet &
now with excessive increase in fast food
& meat eating habits cause
environmental impact & health
impact

→ Conscious use of technology for day-to-day activities. & now their is infodemic

Impact on family system

⇒ Health issues are emerging at young age, e.g. Obesity. ~ 9.8% (2022)

⇒ Excessive use of technology ⇒ "Cancel Culture", breaking of traditional family.

Family communication

⇒

Video conferencing

⇒ More focus towards materialist wealth not on values system

Impact on Urban Areas

⇒ The explosion of fast food industries emergence of "chain of restaurants"

⇒ Ownership of luxury cars & houses have increased.

⇒ Life-style issues, anxiety, depression etc.

Hence, Indian ethos talk about sustainable habits. to satisfy need not greed.

A-12-

Indian ancient universities like Takshashila & Nalanda were centre of learning, which attracted students from across the world.

Features of ancient Indian Universities.

- Established by rulers of the time.
like Nalanda by Kumaragupta I
- They taught religious practices (eg) Buddhism, lessons, also practical sciences like Ayurveda, mathematics, etc.

⇒ They were funded by the state either through grant of villages revenue or through direct grants.

⇒ There were hierarchical systems present with no ~~free~~ permission for lower caste students to get education.

⇒ Foreign visitors like Fa-Hsien & Hseng Tsang also visited these places.

⇒ 'Viharas' were also established.

comparison with current state-funded universities

Differences

⇒ No or Negligible religious institutions; based on Secularism approach

⇒ There is no hierarchical admission structure, special reservations are provided for SCs / STs / OBCs.

⇒ They are more extensive in subjects offered & include very high no. of students.

Similarities → "Viharas" took the form of hostels in modern times.

→ Still state-funded universities are present & significant despite globalisation.

⇒ Research & Development activities took place in both times.

Lessons. from. ancient universities

① "Guru-Shishya Parampara",
ie respect for teachers.

② Incorporation of foreign visitors
& students into education
system

③ Balance between religious
education and practical education,

④ Imparting values of tolerance &
Peace in the
society.

"Ancient heritage is a powerhouse of
learning for modern heritage."

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A-13-

Grandhian movement emerged in India when he came back from South Africa & led the first Non-cooperation struggle in Champaran.

Revolutionary movement emerged due to the ineffectiveness of moderate policies & rising exploitation of British policies.

Ideological
differences.

→ Grandhi ji believed in non-violent form of movement with focus on truth, (Satya & Ahimsa)

* while, revolutionary believed violent means, killing of unpopular officials.

→ Grandhi emphasised on "atma shakti" and inner morality, whereas the revolutionaries

believed in self sacrifice to gain independence.

eg

Aurobindo

Chekh (Delhi

conspiracy case)

→ Gandhi did not wanted prisonisation of masses, whereas revolutionaries used prisons to spread their message

eg

Bhagat Singh,

Montagu

Indulab

→ Gandhi believed in mass movement & incorporated every section of the society into the struggle.

Revolutionaries lacked mass appeal.

& they believed in Individual

heroic actions

eg

Bombing in

central legislative assembly

by Bhagat Singh &

Batukeshwar Dutt

Similarities, despite difference both shared the common view that

① Britishers are exploiting Indians economically.

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→ Both wanted Independence for India from colonialism.

In the later phase even Bhagat Singh also asked people to go for Gandhian way of struggle...

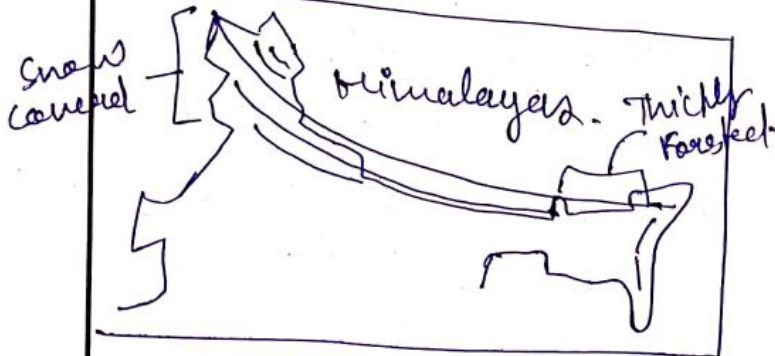
Later on, during the Quit India Movement, Gandhi's call for "Do or Die" led to violent struggle.

Here both ideologies played role in Independence for India. Within their sphere of influence. However Gandhian measure of "Satyagraha" brought masses together to fight British Rule.

A-14

Indian Himalayas are the mountainous regions which extends from Nanga Parbat in west to Namcha Barwa in the east. Having division like Greater Himalayas, middle Himalayas & even

Himalayas & Northeastern Himalayas

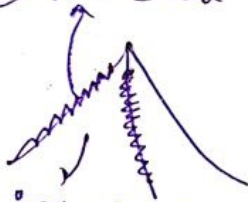


Only Northern
Himalayas &
Lesser & middle
Himalayas are
covered with
snow in the India:

Various glacial landforms.

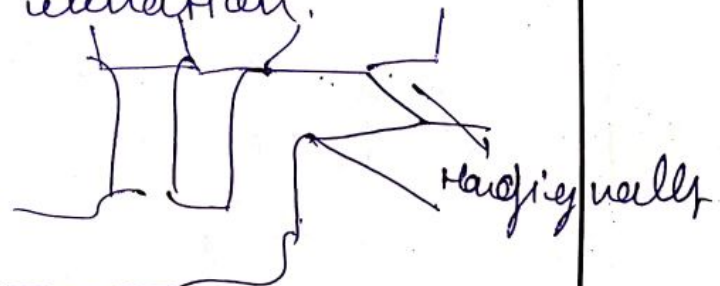
Erosional.

① Aretes → formed when two
cirques erode in
different directions



② Cirques (Narrow depression when
glacier moves down ward).

③ Hanging & U-shaped Valley → They
are formed when glacier pulled
from high elevation.

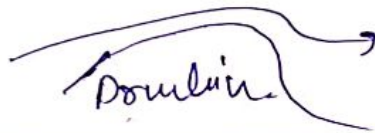


④ Ribbon lakes are formed when
water gets filled in depression.

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Depositional - Moraines → Middle & lateral
↓
smaller stones that gets
eroded & move simultaneously

Drumlins → These are huge fanlike
marks to movement of
- glacier



Impact on local ecosystem

- Himalayas act as a barrier to incoming cold winds from central Asian regions.
- It also traps the air from South-West monsoon, due to which there is thickly heavy forest at the bottom of mountains.
- The glaciers like Gangotri & Yamunotri provide water to rivers like Ganga & Yamuna.
- Lakes are formed (eg) Chandra Tal in Himachal.

They inhabit biodiversity like
snow leopards, Himalayan Bear,
Red Panda. etc, Yak etc

Impact on human activities.

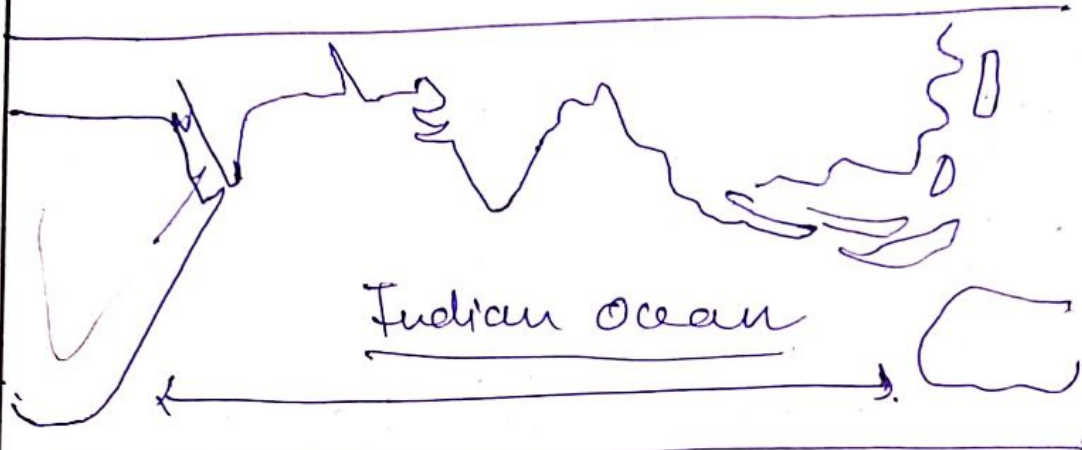
- Tourism (eg) Sonmarg, Gulmarg, Ladakh.
- Produce Timber & wood.
- Rivers have great economical
importance (eg) Dams → Brahmaputra, Nangal
& cultural role (eg) Kashi - Ganga Aarti
Allahabad Prayagraj.
- Boulders come down with glaciers
accumulated at the bottom of the
mountains (eg) Terai Region
↳ Fertile.
- ⇒ National Parks & Wildlife Centres
(eg) Kaziranga → ~~was~~ Valley of
Flowers.
- ⇒ Disaster (eg) WLOK in Sikkim
Hence, Himalayas are very integral
part of Indian subcontinent having
multifaceted impacts. Hence
with changing climate pattern.
collective efforts to ensure climate
sustainability is needed.

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A-15

Indian Ocean is huge water body expanded from Eastern Africa to western Australia.



Features

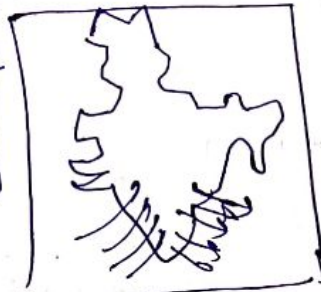
- It is bounded by African continent in west & Australian continent in east. (
- It have African plate, Australian plate, Phillipines plate, Indian plate.
- During June - Sep, wind coming from the southern hemisphere captures moisture over it and cause south west monsoon, in Indian subcontinent

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- Indian Ocean Dipole is a phenomenon occurred in Indian Ocean, that is difference in temperature between western and eastern Ocean.
- It has coral reefs island like Lakshadweep and Maldives.
- cyclone formation takes place only in Bay-of-Bengal Region.
- Ocean currents $\Rightarrow$ Agulhas current flows near Eastern Africa

Impact on Indian Subcontinent

- South-West Monsoon.
- Land breeze and sea breeze blow Daily, (Potential for wind Energy near Tamil Nadu)
- Cyclone formation that is due to low pressure area formed in Arabian Sea eg. $\rightarrow$ Biparjaya



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Due to presence of sea, The southern India does not face extreme winters compared to Northern region.

- The showers during early June are good for mango's near Kerala.
- The frequent winds help in disposal of pollution in southern India.

Impact on global Oceanic Circulation

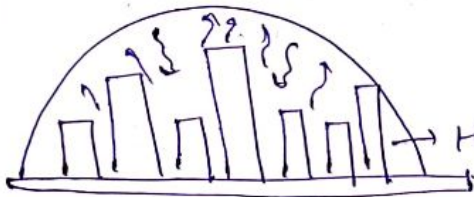
The circum-antarctic ocean current flows south of Indian ocean...

Indian Ocean plays a very vital role in influencing regional climate pattern & hence with emerging issues of climate change collaborative efforts are needed to mitigate its impact.

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(A-16)

Urban heat islands are the zone of intensive heat & captured due to urbanisation in a particular area.



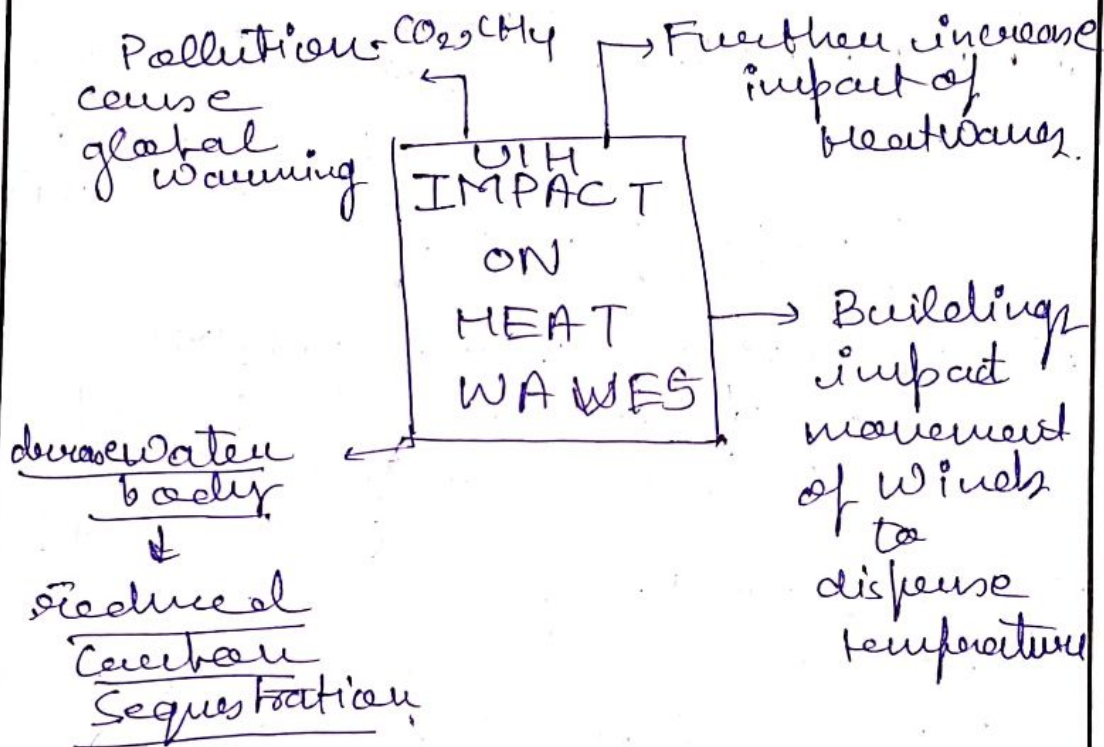
Heat waves are the intense heat due to rise in temperature by $(1-6^{\circ}\text{C})$ above normal temperature in an area (IMD).

Causes of UHI's

- Deforestation due to extensive construction activities; lead to decrease in transpiration (cooling effect).
- Water Body encroachment due to rising demand for land $\Rightarrow$ disbalance in the hydrological cycle. feg) Yamuna in East Delhi
- Increase in the no. of vehicles causing extensive pollution. feg) Delhi, $\text{PM}_{2.5}$ & PM_{10} are above permissible level
- Concretisation $\Rightarrow$ decrease in green spaces

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- The building designs are not environment friendly.
- Waste management practices are inefficient
 eg Fire in landfill
 eg Bhiwara Delhi



- Mitigation strategies
- ↳ Water Body Restoration and wetland Restoration Project
 - ↳ Promoting of Electric vehicles under FAME Scheme.
 - ↳ Apperstation through CAMPA Funds.

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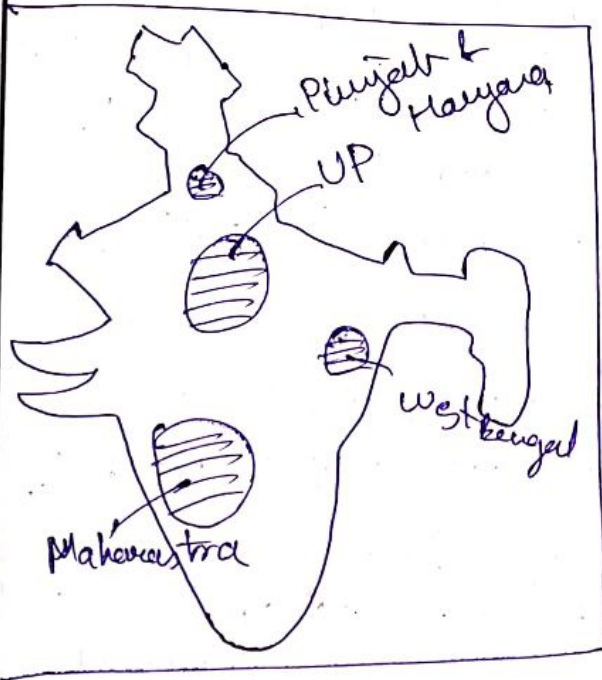
- Public Transport Promotion
eg Delhi Metro
- Building Code eg ECBC for sustainability
- Filters in vehicles eg Electrostatic Precipitators
- Institutions like CPCB & SPCB have legal mandate to inform about pollution level eg AQI.
- Graded Response Mechanism
eg GRAP in Delhi
- SMART CITIES MISSION & AMRUT
- Challenges → Campa Bunch are not utilised [Supreme Court]
- No anti-land encroachment drive.
- All mechanism in place are post-UH36 Heat not pre-active
- E-Vehicles adoption are still less due to infrastructure bottlenecks like charging points, Battery etc.

With rising Urbanisation expected to reach 40% by 2030 (NITI Aayog) sustainable practices must be promoted to balance development with environment

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A-17-

Sugarcane is a plantation crop, depends upon the availability of water & Temperature $\sim 20-25^\circ\text{C}$ for effective production.



Sugar Industries are the industries based on sugarcane as a raw material. Hence, their location depends upon the

availability of sugarcane.

Factors contributing to Regional Disparity

- Rainfall pattern and availability of Irrigation facilities.
eg → UP
- Processing facilities, as sugarcane undergoes processing to become sugar

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- Market availability : cities located near by.
- Behaviour of the consumer towards sugar : (American Diet conscious society.)
- The existence of ethanol factories, they take raw material from sugar factories $\rightarrow$ Bagasse.
- Warehouse & credit facilities.
- Infrastructure $\rightarrow$ Network of roads to U market from field.

In India, sugarcane production has reached $\sim$ 5000 LMT $\rightarrow$ emerged as the world's largest producer, causing surplus.

Reason for surplus

- $\rightarrow$ Decrease in demand, due to rising sugar conscious behaviour
- $\rightarrow$ Govt. policies like Fair and remunerative Price.
- $\rightarrow$ Demand from ethanol industries Animal &

→ Monsoon type climate, adequate rainfall.

Steps to reduce surplus
sugar production

- ⇒ Export to other countries
- ⇒ Rationalisation of FAP regime
- ⇒ Focus should be towards Horti-
culture crops, based on demand
from Urban centres
- ⇒ Millets production should be
promoted through Support
price system.

Hence, the production & cropping
pattern system in India needs to be
replaced based upon demands
from the centres.

A-18

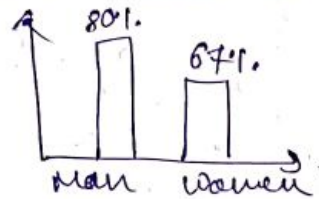
Social mobility is the rise in status, standard of living, of the marginalised section of people, to realise the goal of "equality of status" mentioned in Preamble.

Barriers to social mobility

- ④ Presence of Hierarchical caste system, based on Varna system.
- * Gender based inequities due to patriarchal norms like Dowry, no employment, keep women at lower development level.
- * Assets inequalities; ^{Top} Total 100% holds 40% of wealth (WEF)
Intra-community inequality is more pitiable.
- * Difference in the level of education
eg) In PHD course 12% are SC.
* 4% are ST.

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women - Man literacy gap



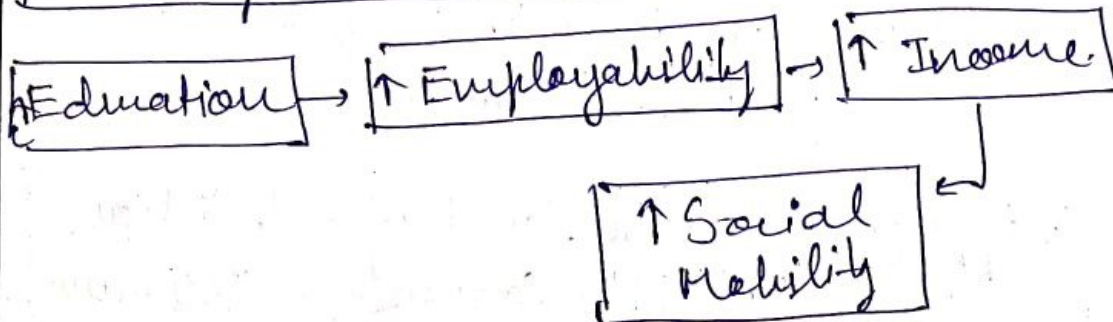
→ Employment → Informal sector
~500% with poor
social security benefits

→ Health status → According to NFHS-5
stunting = 36%
wasting = 19%
underweight = 32%
impaired
cognitive &
Physical
development.

→ Poor infrastructural development in
remote areas, alienation
with no employment opportunities
↳ widening of rural-urban
divides

→ Ghettoization problem in Urban
areas; expansion of slums. (eg) Dharavi
in Mumbai.

Role of education.



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- Higher education will also help in taking better decisions, study conducted showed educated mothers are more likely to send girls to school.
- Education can help in taking care of Individual's Rights to fight exploitation by Bachpan Bachao Andolan.
by Kailash Satyarthi
- Education helps in empowering others to take up education & skills & improve their income.
- ~~Agri~~ Education ⇒ ↑ farmer's income.

Education is the tool for comprehensive development of the society and helps in achieving the inclusive growth.

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A-19

Globalization is a phenomenon where the economies of different countries become inter-related. In India, the phenomenon was observed after 1991 reforms.

Migration is the movement of people caused by Push factors like low employment opportunities or disaster or Pull factors like High economic growth, High income etc.

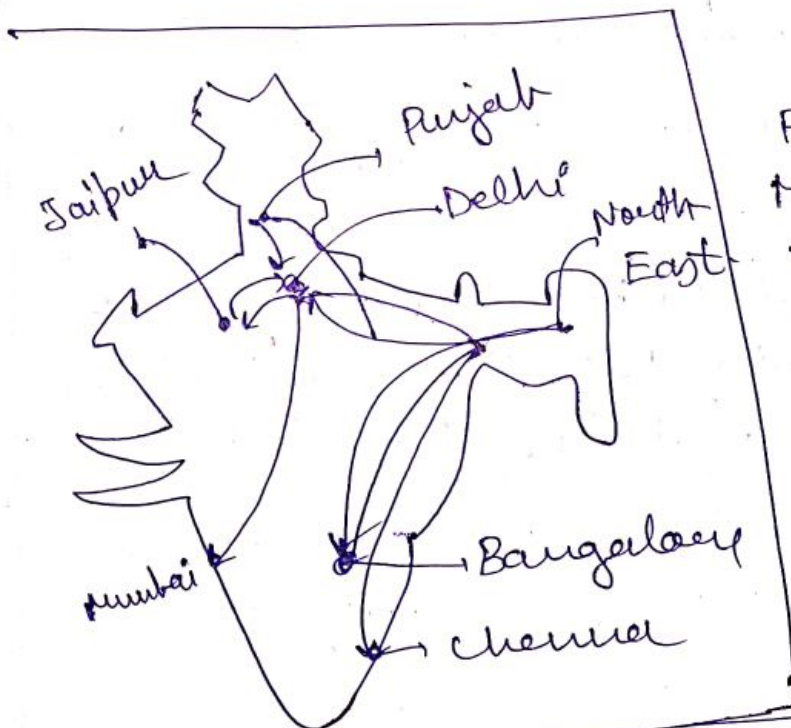


Fig.
Migration
from
different
parts in
India

Impact of globalisation on
migration

migrations globalisation generate.

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to service-sector economy, people started migrating to places like Delhi, Mumbai, Bangalore (IT-Hub)

→ Post 1991, the demand for India food crops expanded, agricultural labourers migrated to Punjab & Haryana

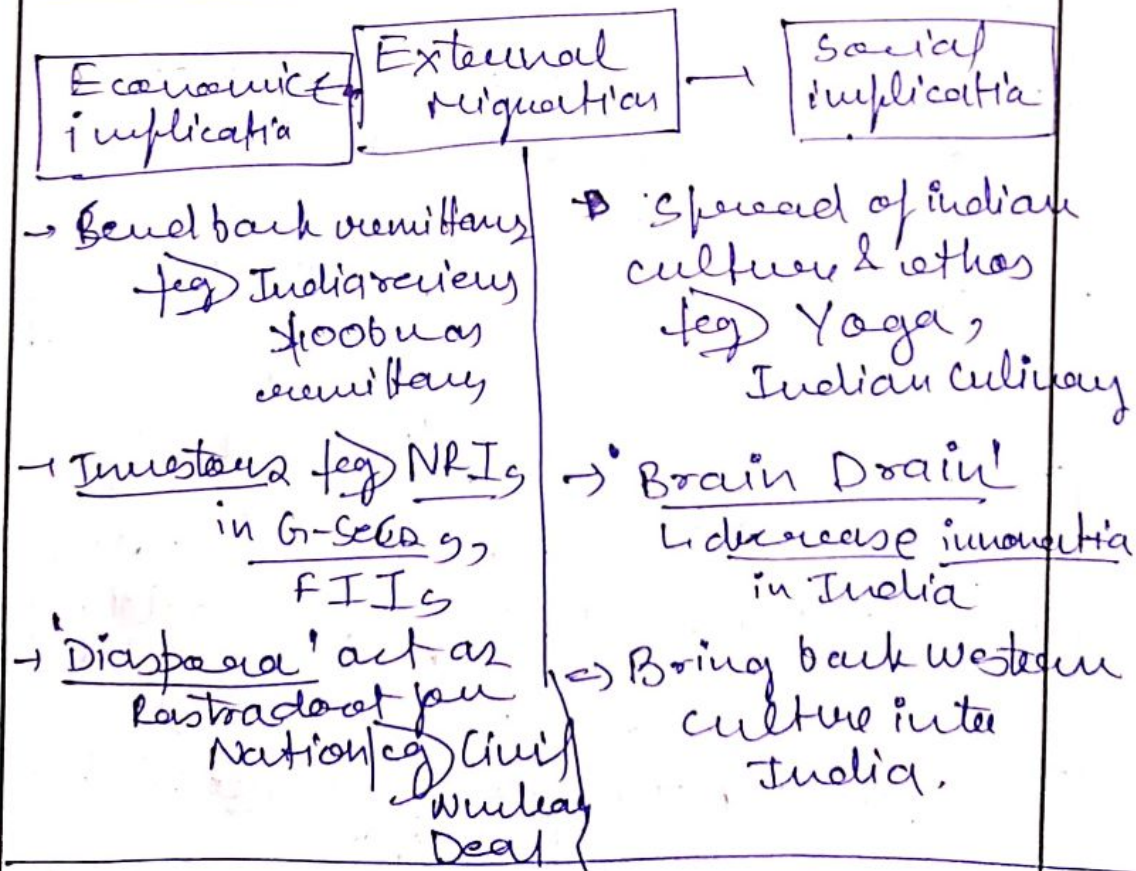
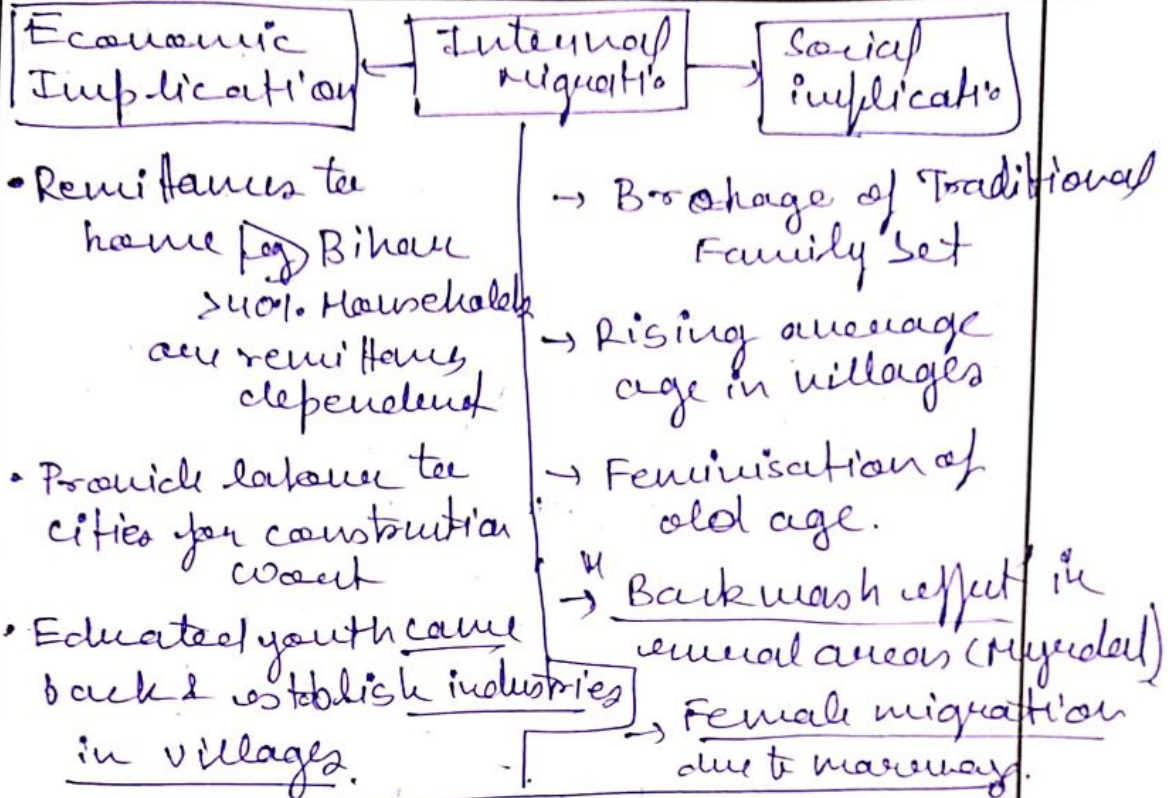
→ With the integration of financial markets across the world, financial hubs like Mumbai, Surat attracted brokers, Mutual Funds investors

→ Emergence of cities like Jaipur, Chandigarh & establishment of high educational institutions attracted students eg LPU, Jaipur University

⇒ There is also huge outward migration due to education opportunities, employment opportunities towards Canada, Australia, USA.

⇒ workers also outmigrated to West Asia for work & job opportunities

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Hence, migration has impacted the societal set up & globalisation

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A-20

According to NCRB, the crime against women have increased, reaching ~4.4 Lk cases, significantly gender-based violence in India.

As a manifestation of Patriarchal values

- "San meter preferences" cause female infanticide & ~~poticide~~
- The Demand for dowry, treating women as a commodity
- Child Marriage, to decrease the sexual choices of women.
- The sexual harassment & instances of rape, ^{manifestation of} ~~for~~ treating women as their property.
- Glascielings, to restrict the upward economic progression of women.
- The health ~~not~~ indices of women are poor. According to NFHS ~50% women are anaemic because

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food is directed towards male.

- The Educational level of women are ~67% as compared to men (80%).

→ "Sarpanch Patisim" at grassroot ~~level~~ ^{level}.
Here, women fall victim from "womb" to "Tomb".

Law. to empower
women.

→ Prevention of Sexual Harassment at
workplace Act.

→ Prohibition of Dowry Act.

→ Prevention of Child Marriage
Act.

→ Equal remuneration Act,

→ National Food Security Act, ~~2005~~

→ Inheritance act for rights in
ancestral property

→ Maternity Benefit Act.

→ Assisted Reproductive Technologies
Act.

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Impact of legislation

- MBA, is not applicable to informal sector where majority of women are employed.
- Equal Pay is still not followed.
- POSH act provided for Internal Complaints Committee $\Rightarrow$ Non-functional
- Health status of women are weak.
~22% of women are underweight b/w (15-49) (NFHS-5)
- Prevalence of child marriage in Rajasthan
- Female infanticide
US showed sex ratio in Haryana.

Hence, despite legislation, violence persists. Dedicated efforts towards implementation of these measures with behavioural change are required to achieve the SDG Target 5.