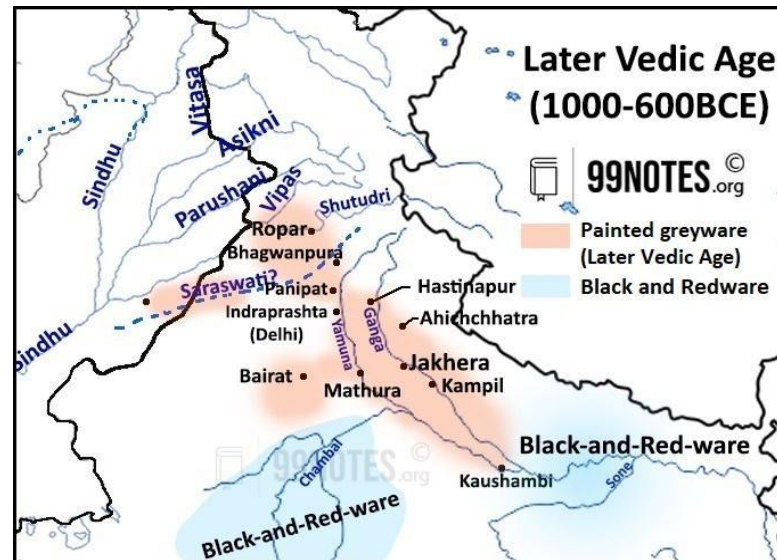
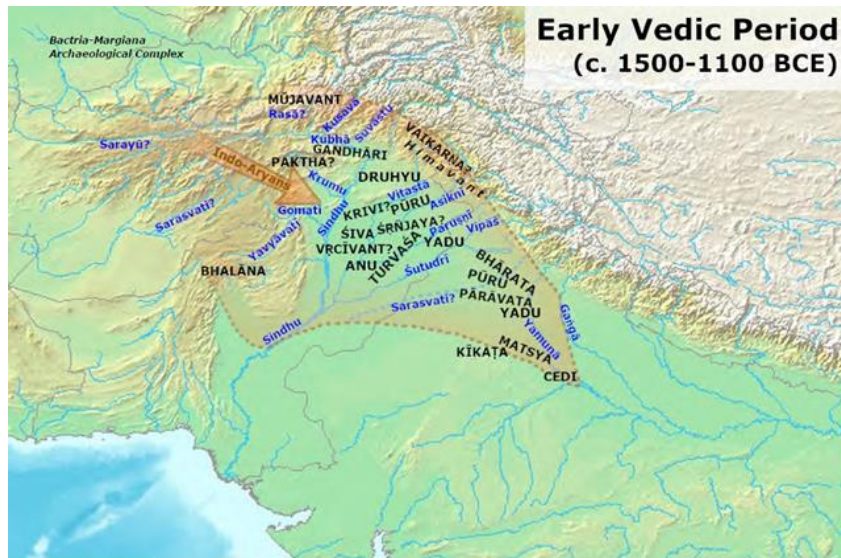




UPSC MAINS 2024 General Studies Paper-1 Analysis

BAJIRAO IAS ACADEMY

Q) Underline the changes in the field of society and economy from the Rig Vedic to the later Vedic period.



Approach

- Introduce vedic age and later vedic age
- Discuss the changes in the field of society in both vedic and later vedic age.
- Discuss the changes in the field of economy in both vedic and later vedic age.
- Conclusion

Rig Vedic Samhita is the earliest text that relates to the Early Vedic period. The Early Vedic culture is placed between 1500 BCE and 1000 BCE.

The Later Vedic culture is dated to the period between 1000 BCE and 700–600 BCE. The Painted Grey Ware Culture of the Iron Age, is associated with later Vedic age.

Discuss the changes in the field of society in both vedic and later vedic age.

- Social Divisions The Vedic people distinguished themselves from the non-Aryan people.**
- Varna was the term used by Aryans to refer to colour and category.**
- Social classes were classified as warriors, priests and common people. Sudras as a category of people appeared at the end of the Rig Vedic period.**
- Slavery was common and slaves were given as gifts to the priests, but there is no reference to wage labour.**
- Horse-drawn chariots and bronze objects were possessed by a few, suggesting social distinction.**

- ❑ **Vedic society was largely egalitarian initially, and social distinctions emerged later**
- ❑ **Kinship was the basis of the social structure of Rig Vedic society. People were identified with specific clans and the clans formed the tribe or jana.**
- ❑ **Women had a respectable position but it is not possible to generalise about this. Society was essentially patriarchal with a preference for male children and cattle.**

Later Vedic Culture

- ❑ **The social divisions of varna became more established. Teaching was seen as the occupation of the Brahmanas.**
- ❑ **The Kshatriyas challenged Brahmanical supremacy and their exclusive privilege of entering the asramas, a regulated four stage life namely brahmacharya, grihastha, vanaprastha and sanyasa.**
- ❑ **Certain craft groups managed to attain higher status. For example, the Rathakaras, the chariot makers, had the right to wear the sacred thread.**

- ❑ The status of women declined as the society became more structured and the patriarchal family became more important. In the family the father was the head.

Comparative Study of Early & Later Vedic Economy

Early Vedic Economy	Later Vedic Economy
Domestication of animals was primary occupation and Agriculture was secondary occupation.	Agriculture was primary occupation and domestication of animals was secondary occupation.
Cattle was important source of wealth.	Land was important source of wealth.
Many were engaged in trade and commerce.	Traders guilds had formed and with use of coins & better transport facility led to growth in trade and commerce.
Occupations included weaving, carpentry, pottery, crafts in gold and silver etc.	Besides other occupations, some new occupations included physicians, musicians etc.

Q) Estimate the contribution of Pallavas of Kanchi for the development of art and literature of South India.



Approach

- Introduce Pallavas of Kanchi.
- Discuss the contribution of Pallavas for the development of art .
- Discuss the contribution of Pallavas for the development of art .
- Conclude the answer by writing overall significance of Pallavas.

- The Pallavas established their authority over south Andhra Pradesh and north Tamil Nadu, with the capital at Kanchi. Kanchi Under them became an important temple town and a centre of trade and commerce. Pallavas are noted for their patronage of Hindu temple architecture.

Arts under Pallavas of Kanchi

- ❑ The Pallava kings also patronised fine arts.
- ❑ The Kudumianmalai and Thirumayam music inscriptions show their interest in music.
- ❑ Musical instruments: Yaazhi, Mridhangam, and Murasu were some of the musical instruments.
- ❑ Both Mahendravarman I and Narasimhavarman I were music experts.
- ❑ The temple sculptures of the Pallava period reveal that the art of dance was popular in those days.
- ❑ The paintings at Chittannavasal illustrate the nature of Pallava painting.
- ❑ Mahendravarman was known as Chittirakkarapuli.

Art and Architecture under Pallavas of Kanchi

- **Dravidian Style:** Rock-cut architecture laid the foundation for the Dravidian style of architecture in south India. The Pallavas are credited with the introduction of this style.
- **Evolution:** Pallava architecture progressively evolved from rock-cut temples to monolithic rathas, and finally, it gave way to structural temples.
- The evolution of Pallava architecture can be divided into four different stages or styles, viz. **Mahendra Style, Mamalla Style, Rajasimha Style, Nandivarman Style.**
- **Influence of Pallava Architecture:** It influenced Southeast Asian temple architecture.

Shore Temple (Mahabalipuram)



Kailashnath Temple (Kanchipuram)

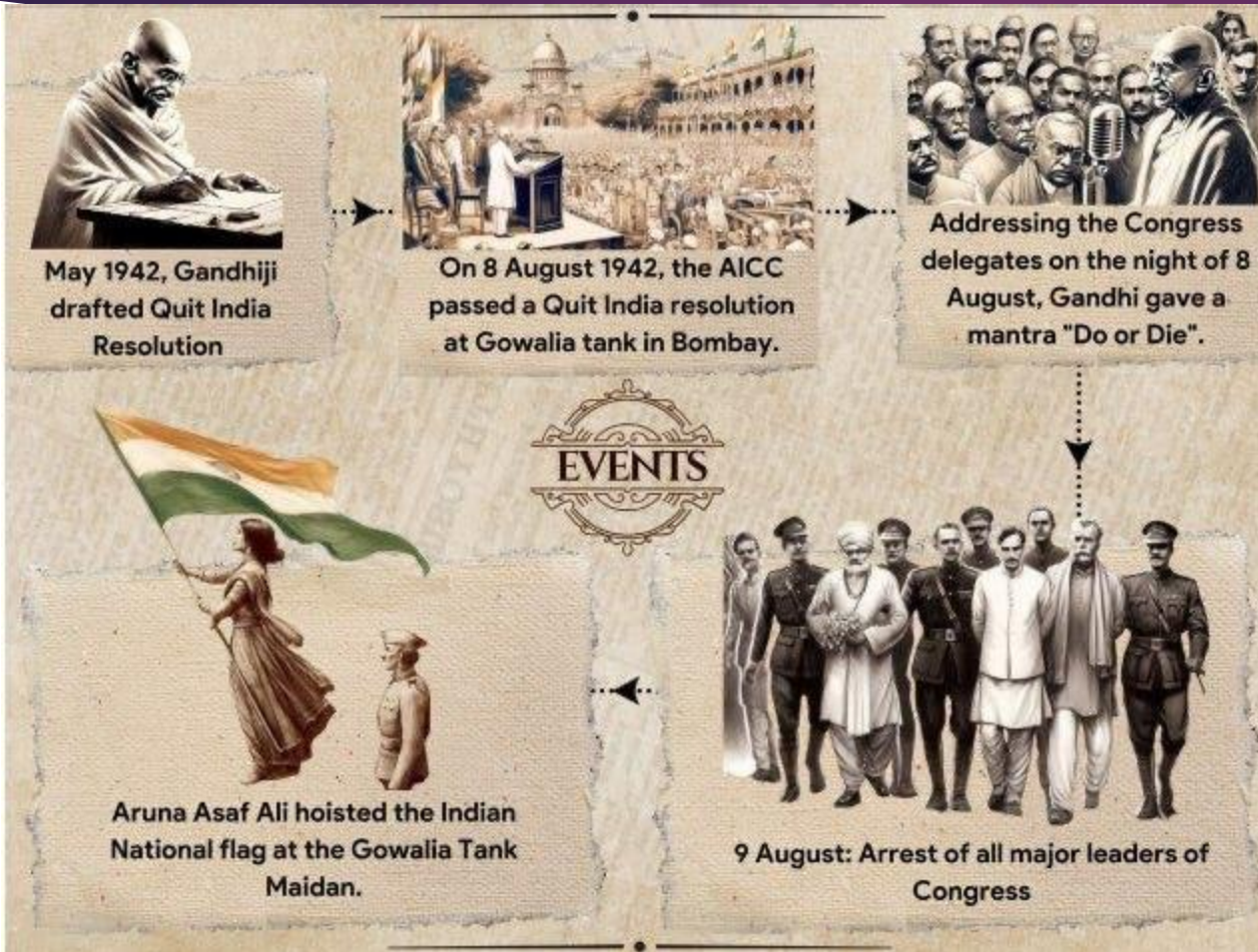
(Along Vedavati River)



Literature Under Pallavas of Kanchi

- ❑ The literature during the period of the Pallavas was both religious and secular but primarily religious.
- ❑ Both Sanskrit and Tamil literature flourished during this time.
- ❑ The court of the Pallava rulers granted royal patronage to Sanskrit literature.
- ❑ Mahendravarman I was the author of Mattavilasa Prahasanam, a satirical play in Sanskrit, and Bhagavadajjuka.
- ❑ Dandin Adorned the court of the Pallava king Narsimhavarman II. He wrote Dashakumaracharita and Avantisundarikatha in Sanskrit.
- ❑ Kanchipuram: It was an important center of Sanskrit learning.
- ❑ Nalariya Divya Prabandham The most significant work of the Vaishnavite saints. It consisted of 4,000 Tamil verses and was written by 12 Alvars.

Q) What were the events that led to the Quit India Movement? Point out its results.



Approach


- Introduce Quit India Movement .
- Discuss the events that led to Quit India Movement .
- Discuss results of Quit India movement Briefly.
- Conclude the answer by writing overall significance of QIM.

The Quit India Movement, launched on August 8, 1942, was a crucial turning point in India's struggle for independence. Several factors contributed to its initiation.

The developments of World War II, including Japan's rapid advances in Southeast Asia and British exploitation of Indian resources created a sense of urgency among Indian nationalists who saw an opportunity to push for self-rule.


Events Leading to the Movement:

- The British, although they gained Indian support in World War II, did not want to transfer the power easily.
- The August offer and Cripps mission failed to satisfy the demands of the nationalists.
- Further, the British support to the demand of Pakistan by the Muslim League was making the Indian nationalists (particularly Gandhi) infuriated.
- India's participation in World War II placed significant economic burdens and restrictions on the country.
- The war effort led to rising prices, shortages of essential goods, and increased taxation, causing immense hardships for the Indian population.

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- ❑ Reverses suffered by the British in Southeast Asia and the advancement of Japanese troops towards the borders of India increased the popular discontent among the people.
 - ❑ The retreat of the British troops from Burma further enhanced this fear.
 - ❖ The All India Congress Committee met at Gowalia Tank, Bombay, on 8 August 1942 and passed the famous Quit India Resolution. Gandhi sloganed his 'Do or Die' call on the same day.
 - ❖ It demanded an end to British rule in India with immediate effect, the formation of a provisional government after the war and the declaration of free India.

Results of the Quit India Movement.

- ❑ **Mass Uprisings:** Despite brutal repression, with leaders arrested and communication cut off, widespread protests, strikes, and sabotage erupted across the country.

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- ❑ **Repression and Setback:** The movement was suppressed by the British, leading to arrests, violence, and martial law in many areas, but it intensified the demand for independence.
 - ❑ **Post-War Negotiations:** Though unsuccessful in the short term, the Quit India Movement laid the groundwork for post-war negotiations that ultimately led to independence in 1947.

The Quit India Movement was active until 1944 when the British ruthlessly crushed it. Although it failed to oust the British from India, which was its objective, the Movement was a significant phase of India's quest for self-rule.

Q) What is sea surface temperature rise? How does it affect the formation of tropical cyclones?

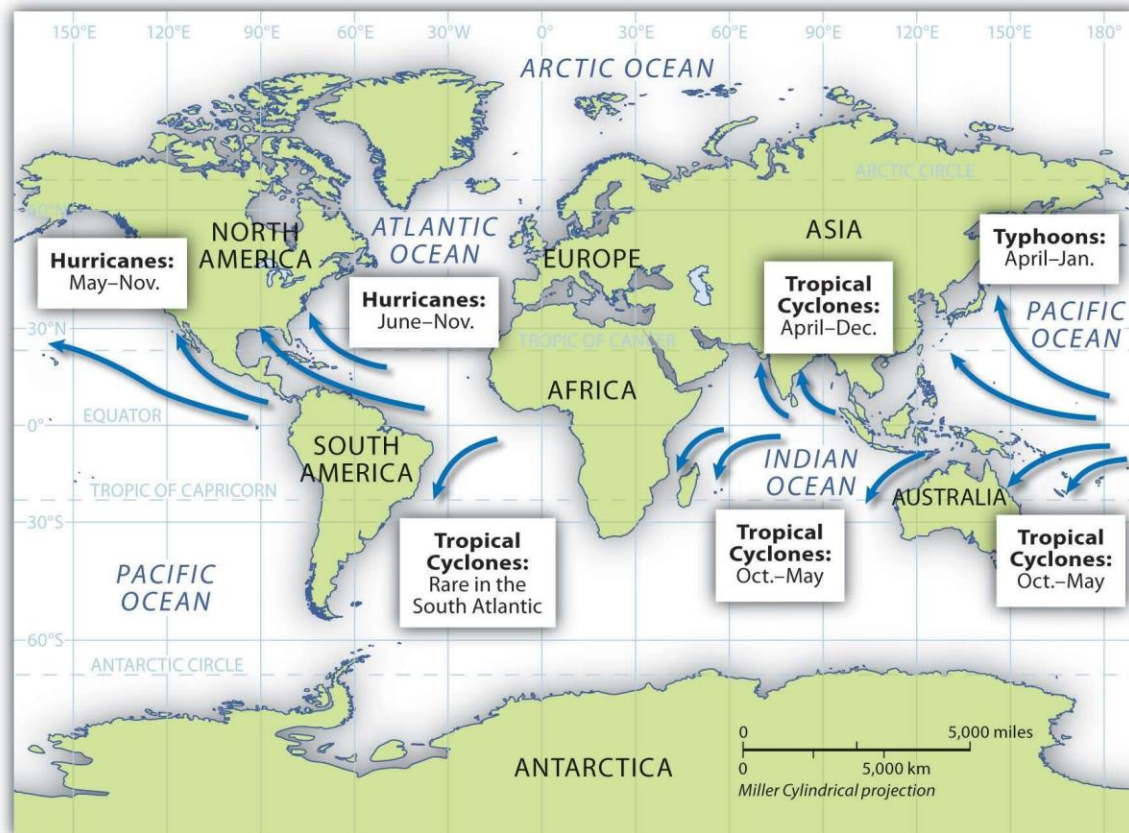


Fig: Distribution of cyclones in tropical regions.

Approach

- ❑ Introduce Sea surface Temperatures .
- ❑ Discuss sea surface temperature rise .
- ❑ Discuss sea surface temperature rise impact on the formation of Tropical cyclones.
- ❑ Conclude the answer by writing ways to prevent SST rise.

In February 2024, the global sea surface temperature (SST) reached a historic high of 21.06 degrees Celsius, as reported by the Copernicus Climate Change Service (C3S) on March 5, 2024.

This marks the highest recorded SST since data collection began in 1979, surpassing the previous record of 20.98 degrees Celsius was set in August 2023.


Why Oceans Are Getting Warmer:

- A substantial portion of the excess heat generated by GHGs has been absorbed by the oceans, causing them to gradually warm over time.**
- Additionally, factors like El Niño, characterized by abnormal warming of surface waters in the equatorial Pacific Ocean, have contributed to rising ocean temperatures and global surface temperatures.**
- significant emissions of greenhouse gases (GHGs) such as carbon dioxide, methane, ozone, and nitrous oxide, which trap heat in the atmosphere, leading to global warming**

- ❑ Furthermore, changes in atmospheric dynamics, such as weaker-than-average winds leading to reduced dust blowing off the Sahara Desert, have also influenced ocean temperatures.

SST Rise Affects the Formation of Tropical Cyclones

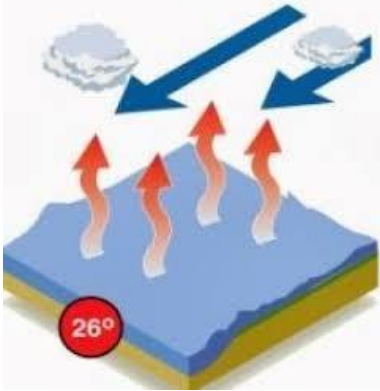
- ❑ Warmer sea surface temperatures (SST) lead to increased evaporation of seawater.
- ❑ This evaporation injects more moisture into the atmosphere, which is a critical component for cyclone formation.
- ❑ The moisture from increased evaporation rises, cools, and condenses, releasing latent heat.
- ❑ This release of heat fuels the cyclone, making it stronger and more intense.

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- ❑ **The warming of the ocean causes the air above it to rise, creating a low-pressure system.**
 - ❑ **A tropical cyclone forms around this low-pressure area as air moves in to replace the rising warm air.**
 - ❑ **With rising SST, cyclones may form in regions that were previously too cool to support them.**
 - ❑ **This means areas further from the equator may experience more frequent tropical cyclones.**
 - ❑ **Tropical cyclones (hurricanes, typhoons) derive their energy from warm ocean waters. Higher SSTs provide more heat and moisture, which intensifies these storms.**

How tropical storms are formed

High humidity and ocean temperatures of over 26°C are major contributing factors

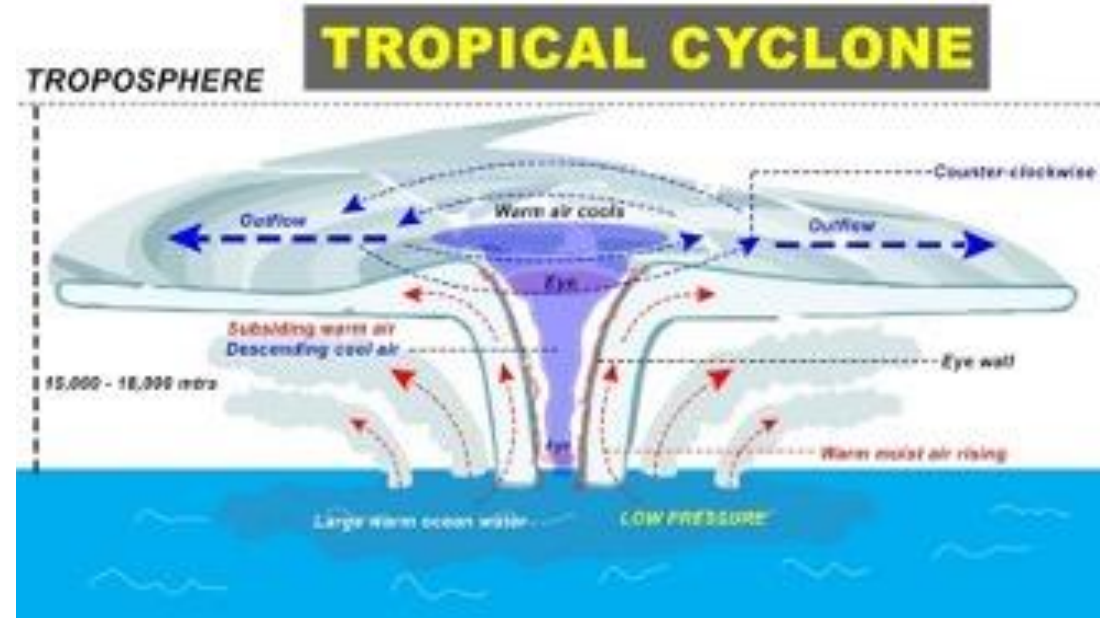
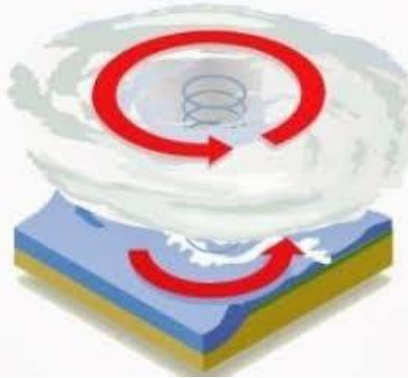
Water evaporates from the ocean surface and comes into contact with a **mass of cold air**, forming clouds



A **column of low pressure** develops at the centre. **Winds form** around the column



As pressure in the central column (the eye) weakens, the **speed of the wind around it increases**



Sea surface temperature rise is a concerning trend that is driven by human activities such as greenhouse gas emissions and deforestation. It is important to take action to reduce these impacts and mitigate the effects of climate change on marine ecosystems and weather patterns.



Thank you

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