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NEXT IAS

GS - MAINS ADVANCED COURSE 2024

(To be filled by candidate)

Test Code : GSMAC2401 **Test No. : 01**

Name of Candidate : AAKASH

Roll No. : NIS2024 67986 Start Time 9:00 pm End Time 12:00 pm

Date of Examination : 03-08-2024 Medium : English ☑ Hindi ☐

Q. No	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
4	10	
5	10	
6	10	
7	10	
8	10	
9	10	
10	10	
TOTAL MARKS - 100		

Q. No	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
11	15	
12	15	
13	15	
14	15	
15	15	
16	15	
17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	
TOTAL MARKS - 150		

GRAND TOTAL - ..... / 250 EVAL CODE: ..... EVAL DATE: .....

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

1. Immediately on receipt of the QCA booklet, please check that this QCA booklet does not have any misprint or torn or missing pages or items, etc. If so, get it replaced by a fresh QCA booklet.
2. Candidates must mention all relevant details like Name, Email, Roll No, Mobile, etc. in the space allocated.
3. Candidate is expected to attempt all 20 questions within the given timeline.
4. Answers must be written in the medium authorized at the time of admission.
5. Candidates must write answers for the specific question under the respective question itself. Any answer written outside the space allotted may not be given credit.
6. Please write neatly. Avoid illegible writing.
7. Do not write/mark irrelevant matters in the QCAB.

सामान्य निर्देश

1. QCA पुस्तिका प्राप्त होने पर कृपया तुरंत जांच लें कि इस QCA पुस्तिका में कोई पृष्ठ या सामग्री आदि गलत छपी हुई या फटी हुई या गायब तो नहीं है। यदि ऐसा है, तो इसे एक नई QCA पुस्तिका से बदल लें।
2. अभ्यर्थियों को सभी प्रासंगिक विवरण जैसे नाम, ईमेल, रोल नंबर, मोबाइल नंबर आदि का आवंटित स्थान पर उल्लेख करना होगा ।
3. अभ्यर्थियों से अपेक्षा की जाती है कि वह आवंटित समय-सीमा के भीतर ही सभी 20 प्रश्नों के उत्तर-लेखन का प्रयास करें।
4. प्रत्येक उत्तर, प्रवेश के समय चुनी गयी भाषा के माध्यम में ही लिखे जाने चाहिए।
5. अभ्यर्थियों को विशिष्ट प्रश्न के उत्तर संबंधित प्रश्न के नीचे ही लिखने होंगे। आवंटित स्थान के बाहर लिखे गए किसी भी उत्तर को क्रेडिट नहीं दिया जाएगा।
6. कृपया साफ-सुथरा लिखें। अपठनीय लेखन से बचें।
7. QCAB में अप्रासंगिक तथ्यों को न लिखें / न ही चिह्नित करें।

REMARKS: .....

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Student Concerns / Query	Evaluator's Feedback / Response
1	1 .....
2	2 .....
3	3 .....

MARKING SCHEME *

MARKS PER QUES	Below Average	Average	Above Average
10 Marks	Below 3.00	3.00 - 3.75	4.00 and above
15 Marks	Below 4.50	4.50 - 5.75	6.00 and above

*Subject to change without prior notice.

IMPORTANT QR CODES

Topper's Copy

Common Mistake and Correct Filled QCAB

Copy Scanner App

Next IAS Test Centre Location

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MACRO COMMENTS

The purpose of evalution @NEXTIAS is to provide constructive suggestions on 'How to improve Answer Writing and thereby score better marks.

STRENGTHS OF THE CANDIDATE

AREAS OF IMPROVEMENT

IMPROVEMENT SUGGESTIONS

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Q1. प्राचीन भारत के राजनीतिक और आर्थिक इतिहास को समझने में सिक्काशास्त्रीय साक्ष्यों की भूमिका का परीक्षण कीजिए। विशिष्ट उदाहरण भी प्रदान कीजिए। (10 अंक)

Examine the role of numismatic evidence in understanding the political and economic history of ancient India. Provide specific examples. (10 marks)

Numismatics deals with coinage and its study which act as a great mirror for history of ancient India (eg) Punch Marked coin - Mauryas



Numismatic → political history

(i). Rulers of the time - many rulers wrote their names over the coins
(eg) Ashoka -

(ii) Political Patronage of the religion and Belief
(eg) Indus valley people
↳ Pashupati seal

(iii) Political Control over the currency
(eg) if multiple type of coins - less control

(iv) Presence of Cultural beliefs
(eg) women goddess depiction → respect for women

(v) Change of empires - lead to change of coins (eg) Indo-greek - gold coin

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(vi) Inflow of foreign coins along with foreign rulers

Numismatic – Economic History

(i) Richness of empire - eg Gupta empire → rich → gold coins

(ii) Trade relations with other parts of world eg Mesopotamian currency in IVC cities

(iii) Method of Transactions - eg Barter or through currency.

(iv) Demonetisation times – change of currencies eg Tughlaq dynasty

However, there are challenges with numismatic evidence

(1) Due to trade relations, difficult to localise exact area to which it belonged

(2) Interpretations of depictions can be subjective.

Numismatics are still important to know about the Indian cultures and learn from it

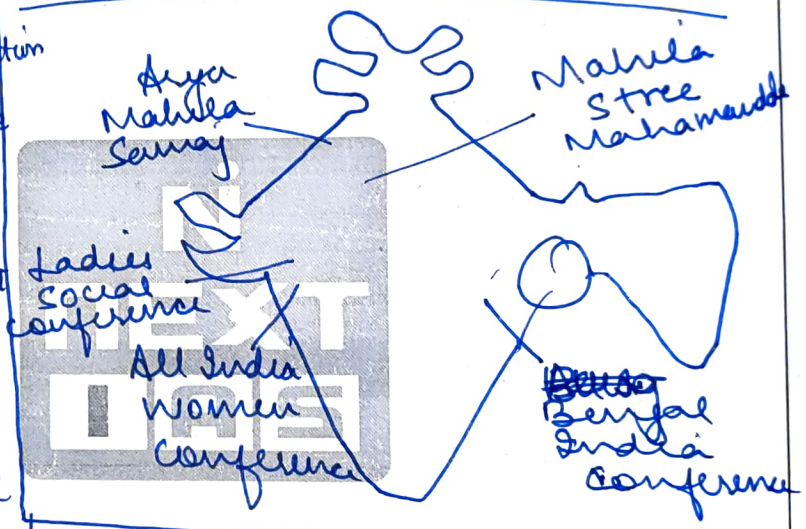
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Q2. स्वतंत्रता-पूर्व भारत में विविध सामाजिक-आर्थिक और क्षेत्रीय पृष्ठभूमि में महिलाओं को संगठित करने में महिला संगठनों के प्रभावों का आकलन कीजिए। (10 अंक)

Assess the impact of women's organizations in mobilizing women across diverse socio-economic and regional backgrounds in pre-independence India. (10 marks)

Pre-independence women like Mr Sarojini Naidu, Madam Bhikaji Kama played huge role in women upliftment as well as for Indian Independence.

Impact of organisation on socio economic and Regional backgrounds



(i) Social upliftment

allowance of widow remarriage

(a) widow remarriage association by DK Karve, Vishnu shastri Pandit.

women organisations in India

(ii) Enhancing economic Independence

(a) Arya Mahila Samaj Provided employment to women

(iii) Enhanced political stature

(a) Demand of political right/voting rights by Bengal movement

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(iv) Raising of Age of Marriage for girls - (eg) Mahila Seva Mahamandala played a great role.

(v) Girl education
(eg) Arya Mahila Samaj - free education to girls

(vi) Motivated to join independence struggle
(eg) All India Women Conferences.

(vii) Provided leadership to independence struggle
(eg) Ms Sarojini Naidu.

Challenges
- overshadowed by male dominance
- generally belonged to upper caste → narrow social base.
- unable to sustain for long times
- Did not receive/get adequate attention from Congress / British

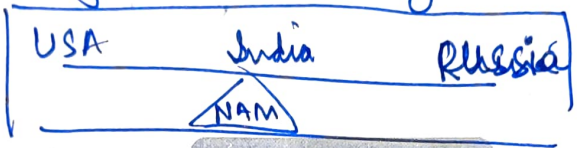
Despite that, many women reached the constituent assemblies, governor's post (Ms S. Naidu), CM post (Ms Sucheta Kripalani) who emerged from these organisations only

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Q3. गुटनिरपेक्षता की नीति किस प्रकार भारत तथा अन्य नव स्वतंत्र राष्ट्रों को अपनी संप्रभुता बनाए रखने और औपनिवेशिक दबावों का प्रतिरोध करने की आकांक्षाओं को प्रतिबिंबित करती है? (10 अंक)

How did the policy of non-alignment reflect the aspirations of India and other newly independent nations to maintain their sovereignty and resist colonial pressures? (10 marks)

Non alignment policy refers to not tilting the foreign policy towards any of the foreign power/poles and maintaining own strategic autonomy



Movement started in 1950s by newly independent nations — Egypt, Ghana, Yugoslavia, India etc.

NAM Policy reflecting aspirations of India and other

(1) To maintain sovereignty

(i) especially when cold war was going on between USA and Russia

(ii) Avoid attack by any of the superior powers

(iii) Maintain the values of constitution and non-violence

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(iv) Focus on own developmental goals and indicators
- eg health and education

(v) Adjourn violence and interfering in other country's matters

(2) Resist colonial pressures

(i) To remain independent from the colonial powers.

(ii) Learning from the past mistakes

(iii) Collaborating with the like minded countries for growth

(iv) to grow in silence away from war and conflicts.

Challenges:
- not adequate collaborations
  - eg very less meeting.
- many countries sided with great powers later
  - eg India asked for Russian help in 1971 war.
- Hostile neighbours which were aligned
  - eg Pak aligned to USA

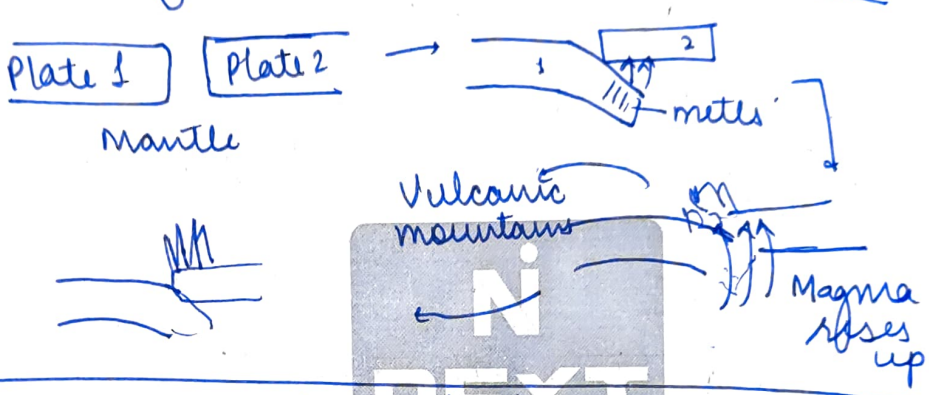
NAM was a masterstroke by the three countries to protect their borders and society from external control.

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Q4. ज्वालामुखीयता में शामिल प्रक्रियाओं पर चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही विश्व के प्रमुख ज्वालामुखी क्षेत्रों और उनसे संबंधित विवर्तनिक विन्यासों पर प्रकाश डालिए। (10 अंक)

Discuss the processes involved in volcanism. Highlight the major volcanic regions in the world and their associated tectonic settings. (10 marks)

Volcanism is the process of magma coming out of the earth's mantle through the crust



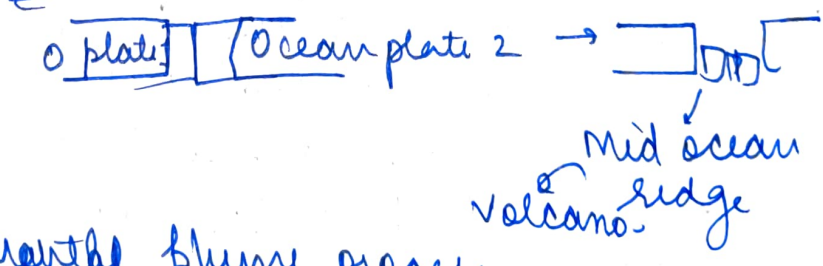
Process involved in volcanism

(O-C convergence)

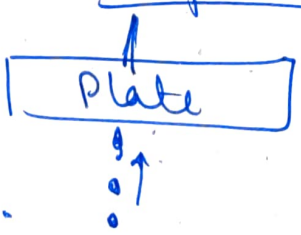
eg Andes Mountain – Cotopaxi

Other processes

(ii) Ocean-Ocean Divergence -



(iii) Mantle plume process



eg ~~yello~~ Reunion island

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(iv) Ocean - Ocean convergence

Ocean + Ocean

eg Japan island
Kuril

Major Volcanic regions



Major Volcanic Region

80% of volcanoes in Pacific ring of fire

Major plates involved = Pacific Plate with Eurasian plate and N. and S. American Plate.

Volcanism also found in India in Andaman and Nicobar (O-O convergence)

Barren Island

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Q5. पूर्वी घाट की भूवैज्ञानिक विशेषताओं और पारिस्थितिक महत्ता का वर्णन कीजिए। (10 अंक)

Explain the geological features and ecological importance of the Eastern Ghats.

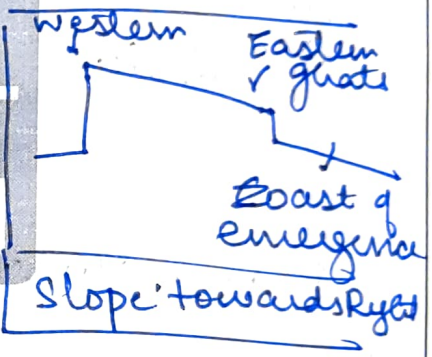
Eastern ghats are elevated portions in the eastern part of peninsular India



Geological Features

① extend from state of Tamil Nadu to Orissa (Circars). present

② less continuous than western ghats as river passes through this



③ Zone of Sedimentation - Deltas formed by rivers - highly fertile

④ Zone of emergence - less port availability

⑤ Deserts present - because present

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in Rain Shadow Region of Western Ghats (eg) Tehri Desert Tamil Nadu

(6) multiple hills present
(eg) Shevroy, Javadi, Nallamalla etc

Ecological importance

(i) Create Natural Slope for flow of rivers

(ii) Fertile soil for agriculture
(eg) Arecanut cultivation, Sandal wood

(iii) Presence of National Parks and Wildlife Sanctuaries.
(eg) Sheshachalam National Park

(iv) Presence of rich biodiversity in the forests.

(v) Protection from the cyclones in Bay of Bengal (shock absorber)

(vi) Presence of multiple, wetlands and mangroves (eg) Chilika Lake.

Therefore, eastern ghats play a huge role

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Q6. मोटे अनाज के रूप में प्रचलित फसलों (मिलेट्स) को सरकार ने 2018 में पोषक अनाज के रूप में पुन: ब्रांड किया है। इस संदर्भ में मिलेट्स के पारिस्थितिक और पोषण संबंधी महत्त्व पर चर्चा कीजिए। (10 अंक)

Earlier known as coarse cereals the government rebranded millets in 2018 as nutri-cereals. In this context discuss the ecological and nutritional significance of millets

World celebrated 2023 as International Year of millets and 2018 as National Year of Millets + rebranded as Shri Anna / Nutri cereal

Ecological Significance of Millets

(i) Less Water requirement - can be grown in desertified areas
e.g. Rajasthan

(ii) less Inputs required i.e pesticides and fertilisers

(iii) Crop Diversification - apart from rice and wheat

(iv) Soil Replenishment of nutrients

Nutritional Significance

(i) Lowers glycemic index
e.g. helps in diabetes

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(ii) Lowers cholesterol levels help in hypertension and obesity.

(iii) Rich in vitamins — avoid malnutrition
eg VitA, B1.

(iv) High nutrition density and protein than rice and wheat.

(v) Help in relieving eye pathologies and better eyesight

Challenges →
- poor yield compared to rice & wheat
- MSP policies inclined towards rice and wheat
- market demand less eg in food processing industries
- Seen as 'poor mens' food therefore avoided
- Restraunts still prefer dishes based on rice and wheat
  - lack of knowledge about millet dishes

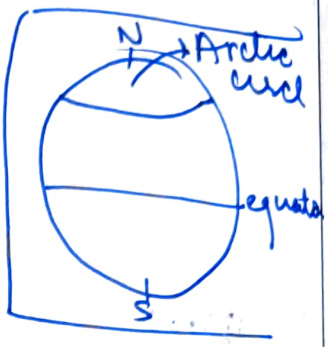
Inclusion of millet foods like Thanguna Jadoo in POSHAN 2.0 and PDS is a right step for further develop millet production.

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Q7. आर्कटिक क्षेत्र की बर्फ के पिघलने से जैव विविधता और पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र पर कौन-कौन से संभावित परिणाम हो सकते हैं? ये परिवर्तन वैश्विक पारिस्थितिक संतुलन को किस प्रकार प्रभावित कर सकते हैं? (10 अंक)

What are the potential consequences of Arctic ice melt on biodiversity and ecosystems? How might these changes impact global ecological balance (10 marks)

According to WEF, Arctic will be free of ice by 2040.



Potential Consequences of Arctic ice melt.

(1) On Biodiversity

(i) Rising of sea levels → coastal Biodiversity will be affected
- eg Coral

(ii) change in Temperatures – Tropicalisation of Temperate region
↓
Shifting of species to higher latitudes

(iii) Loss of Regional Species on Arctic
- eg Polar Bears

(iv) Release of Zombie Viruses
↓
can affect regional Biodiversity

(2) On Ecosystems

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(i) Aquatic ecosystem affect flora and fauna growth due to temperature change
(ii) Slowing of thermohaline circulation
(iii) Fresh water loss to marine ecosystem

Changes impacting Global Ecological Balance

(i) Rise in disaster - due to rising sea levels
(ii) Shift in Agricultural belts due to slowing of thermohaline circulations
(iii) Affect Albedo of earth → can lead to global warming.
(iv) Decrease potential freshwater source.
(v) Can cause rise of pandemics and viral diseases.
(vi) Affect marine ecologies and nutrient cycles.

Arctic ice melting is one of the tipping point, it must be saved before it becomes irreversible. Global collaboration is needed eg Arctic treaty

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Q8. क्या आपको लगता है कि समान नागरिक संहिता भारतीय समाज में धार्मिक बहुलवाद और सांस्कृतिक भिन्नता के विचार का खंडन करती है? (10 अंक)

Do you think the Uniform Civil Code contradicts the idea of religious pluralism and cultural differences in Indian society? (10 marks)

Article 44 of constitution of India provides for Uniform civil code which is providing similar laws to all the citizens of India

Contradicting Religious Pluralism and cultural differences

1. Majoritarian Dominance - can lead to following of majority religion dictates
2. Promote homogenity in Religion and culture → against pluralism
3. Going against Religious beliefs and scripts (eg Quran Bible) Can be against Art 25,26 of constitution
4. Lack of expertise in determining which practice is essential to religions

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Not Contradicting Religious Pluralism

(1) Promoting equality - is the main aim i.e Art 14 IS.
by protecting women rights

(2) Religious and cultural practices not affected unless against ~~other~~ rights (eg) Triple Talaq against Right to live with dignity of women

(3) Right of Religious Denominations will be intact
(eg) Marriage Rituals of Christianity not affected.

(4) Only ~~ritual things~~ rituals which go against public order
(eg) conducting Jagrans on loud speakers will be hampered but no ban on rituals

UCC will be promoting 'Unity in Diversity' in the country but it should be made with public consultation of all religion keeping in mind the rights of minorities.

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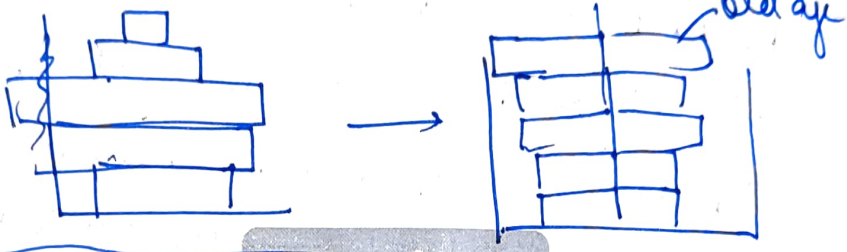
Q9. भारत में जनसांख्यिकीय परिवर्तनों के संदर्भ में स्वस्थ सक्रिय आयु वृद्धि की अवधारणा पर चर्चा कीजिए। यह सामाजिक समावेशन में किस प्रकार योगदान देता है?

(10 अंक)

Discuss the concept of healthy active ageing in the context of demographic shifts in India. How does it contribute to social inclusion?

(10 marks)

India right now has 8% elderly population (census 2011), expected to rise to 20% by 2050 (Demographic shift)



Healthy Active Aging

part of primary prevention - i.e despite focus on treating the elderlies when they get aged — inspite promote healthy practices during younger life

↓

decreasing illnesses in old age

it includes

exercise — healthy diet — Regular screening of lifestyle disease — social support group

It can increase the life expectancy of people and decrease mortality

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Steps taken - Ayushman Bharat scheme
- Ayushman Arogya Mandir
- PM Jan Arogya Yojana.
- FIT India Mission

Contribution to Social Inclusion

(i) Reaping 2nd Demographic Dividend i.e old age - retirement ages can be increased

(ii) Decrease Loneliness - because of enhanced capability to interact among elderly

(iii) Would be able to take care of themselves → independence

(iv) Better Socialisation to the children - rise in value systems

(v) Will not be ostracised by the family

India must focus on healthy ageing through better innovations, R&D and penetration of schemes so that old age can be an asset for country

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Q10. "सचेत उपभोग" से "बाध्यकारी उपभोग" में संक्रमण (परिवर्तन) नगरीय क्षेत्रों में पारिवारिक संरचना और गतिशीलता को किस प्रकार प्रभावित कर रहा है? (10 अंक)

How is the transition from 'conscious consumption' to 'compulsive consumption' impacting family structure and dynamics in urban areas? (10 marks)

Obesity in urban areas have risen to unprecedented levels - >30% of urban youth are suffering from overweight or obesity - NFHS

Even in other field conscious consumption has transited to compulsive consumption

Internet Technology food Shopping electricity

Impact on Family Structure AND DYNAMICS

(i) Rising individualism - due to rise of technology.

(e.g.) mobile phones led to everyone eating in own rooms.

(ii) Rising Economic Expenditure

(e.g.) Compulsive shopping spree

(iii) Rising healthcare diseases

(e.g.) Obesity

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eyesight weakness
increasing expenditure on health

(iv) Rise in loneliness - due to social media consumption.

(v) Cultural Gaps in families
- younger generation more compulsive from young age

(vi) Rise in electricity expenditure.

(vii) Problems of excess
- use of Internet of Things of home coming with own challenges

(viii) Decreasing time for leisure activities
- going to parks

"There is enough for every man's need and not for every man's greed' Mahatma Gandhi - Therefore, judicious and conscious consumption should be practiced.

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Q11. विजयनगर वास्तुकला की प्रमुख विशेषताओं पर उदाहरण सहित चर्चा कीजिए। उनके स्थापत्य में इंडो-इस्लामिक तत्त्व किस प्रकार दिखाई देते है? (15 अंक)

Discuss with examples the key features of Vijayanagara architecture. How did Indo-Islamic elements manifest in their structures? (15 marks)

Vijaynagara empire existed from 13th to 16th century AD and developed many temple in dravida style like Virupaksha temple, Hampi temples etc.



Extent of Vijayanagara Kingdom

Key features of Vijaynagara Architecture

1. Outer walls with large gopurams present at the entrance (eg) Virupaksha temple

2. Water tank present in the temples. (eg) Lepakshi temple

3. Amman Shrine - for the wife of main diety present along with (eg) Meenakshi temple



Vijayanagar temples

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(4) Kalyan Mandapam - for marriages at community levels.

(5) Dabba - provision - raised platform for ritual sacrifices
(eg) Hampi temples (Karnataka)

(6) Antaral present - where generally pictures of Nathas / ganas are depicted

(7) Huge Vimanas present over top with Shikhar over Vimanas.

Indo-Islamic elements in Structures

(i) Nature depiction in Vijayanagara temples (eg) peepal/tulsi leaf till similar to Arabesque pattern of Indo Islam.

(ii) Adequate sunlight provision like jaliwork provision.
(eg) Chishti tomb -

(iii) Large Tall structures
(eg) Vimanas on Vijayanagara temples
Some structures over Indo-

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Islamic structures

(iv) Society characteristics and belief: spection (eg) Indo-Islamic Ibadat Khana similar to Vijayanagara Pleasure halls

(v) Ritual marriages in kalyan Mandap similar

(vi) Use of Sandstone as construction material

(vii) Multiple colours with beautiful extricate and intricate carvings present

(viii) Provisions of greenery around the structures in some temple is present -

Therefore, Indo-Islam architecture did play a role in influencing Vijayanagar temples

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Q12. नालंदा और तक्षशिला जैसे प्राचीन भारतीय विश्वविद्यालयों की तुलना भारत के आधुनिक राज्य-वित्तपोषित विश्वविद्यालयों से कीजिए। आधुनिक विश्वविद्यालय अपनी प्रभावशीलता को बेहतर बनाने के लिए प्राचीन विश्वविद्यालयों से क्या सीख सकते हैं? (15 अंक)

Compare and contrast the features of ancient Indian universities like Nalanda and Takshashila with modern state-funded universities in India. What lessons can modern universities learn from ancient ones to improve their effectiveness? (15 marks)

Nalanda in Bihar, and Takshila in Gandhar were traditional educational hubs of the world where scholars like Hiuen Tsang and Fa Hien studied

Similarities between ancient and modern State funded Universities



Indian traditional and modern universities

(1) Cheap and inclusive education i.e at very nominal cost available to everyone

(2) Talent as basic criteria for admission
(eg) marks in entrance examinations

(3) Development in multiple aspects of student's life is the aim
(eg) skill development, emotional growth etc

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Contrasting features)

Ancient universities were global hubs while modern universities not even in top 100 rankings in world (QS Report

Ancient	Modern
① Comprehensive development of student emphasis	① more focus on academic development
② Cultural studies an important aspect	② More emphasis on Industrial skills
③ more autonomy of universities over curriculum	③ more state control
④ More respect for the gurus (teachers)	④ Relatively less due to westernisation
⑤ Teaching over multitude of topics	⑤ Specific education provided (eg) only Politics course

Lessons modern universities can learn from Ancient

(i) Cultural and Religious education plays an important role in student's and country's development

(ii) Broader understanding of the world and the issues to

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be provided irrespective of the courses

(iii) More emphasis on skills and practical learning rather than rote learning

(iv) Nature's role as a teacher can be learned

eg learning amidst the nature

(v) Teacher playing role as a mentor and guide to the students can be learned

(vi) Importance of mental health of students - physical exercise provision can be learnt

The Reemergence of Nalanda University is a great step towards reviving our culture and it will boost the working of other universities in India also.

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Q13. क्रांतिकारी आंदोलनों (1920-1930) और गांधीवादी अहिंसक संघर्ष के मध्य वैचारिक मतभेदों एवं समानताओं का विश्लेषण कीजिए। इन दोनों विचारधाराओं ने एक-दूसरे को किस प्रकार प्रभावित किया है? (15 अंक)

Analyze the ideological differences and similarities between the revolutionary movement(1920-1930s) and the Gandhian non-violent struggle. How did these two ideologies influence each other? (15 marks)

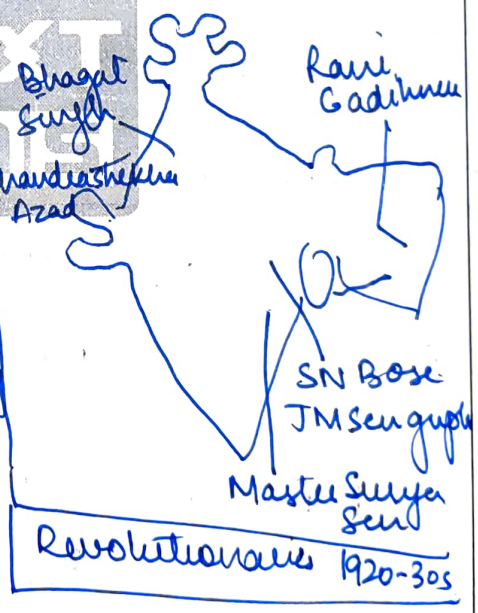
Revolutionary activities in 1920-1930 were done by organisations like Hindustan Republican Organisation, leaders like Master Surya Sen, Bhagat Singh etc.

Gandhian-non-violent struggle → Non Cooperation Movement → Civil Disobedience movement

Ideological Similarities

(i) Based on mass struggle rather than individual action

eg HSRA role for raising voice against public safety act



(ii) Aim of liberation of India from Britishers.

(iii) Both based on extra constitutional struggles

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(iv) Both believed in inclusiveness, non discrimination
(eg) Suniti Chaudhari in Armory Raid and Sarojini Naidu in Civil Disobedience

(v) Both were ready to sacrifice their lives for the cause

Differences

Gandhian nonviolent	Revolutionary
(1) truly nonviolent means. (eg) taking back of Non-coop. after Chauri-Chaura	(1) Took violent means. (eg) Killing of general Saunders
(2) Want an independent India, no direct action for socialism yet	(2) wanted to make India a socialist state inspired by Russian Revolution
(3) Believed in slow change in hearts of Britishers	(3) wanted a rapid change and create fears in minds of britishers
(4) wide regional mass movements	(4) generally localised and uncoordinated
(5) multiple leaders involved	(5) generally a single leader (eg) Master Surya Sen
(6) conducted Satyagraha and peaceful protests	(6) Conducted Robberies (eg) Kakori Robbery

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Two ideologies influencing each other

(i) Revolutionaries were active participants of Non Coop and civil Disobedience movement
(eg) Master Surya Sen

(ii) Some Congress leaders also provided leadership to Revolutionaries
(eg) JM Sengupta, SN Bose

(iii) Revolutionaries changed to conduct mass activities rather than individual action

(iv) More emphasis on voice being heard
(eg) Bhagat Singh Bomb in Legislature (harmless) colonial

(v) leaders like JLN praised the revolutionaries..

(vi) Revolutionaries motivated people to join the non-violent mass movements

Therefore, both contained for India's Independence and their sacrifices are still living in our memories

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Q14. भारतीय हिमालय में विभिन्न प्रकार की हिमनद भू-आकृतियाँ कौन सी हैं? ये स्थानीय पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र और मानवीय गतिविधियों को किस प्रकार प्रभावित करती हैं?

(15 अंक)

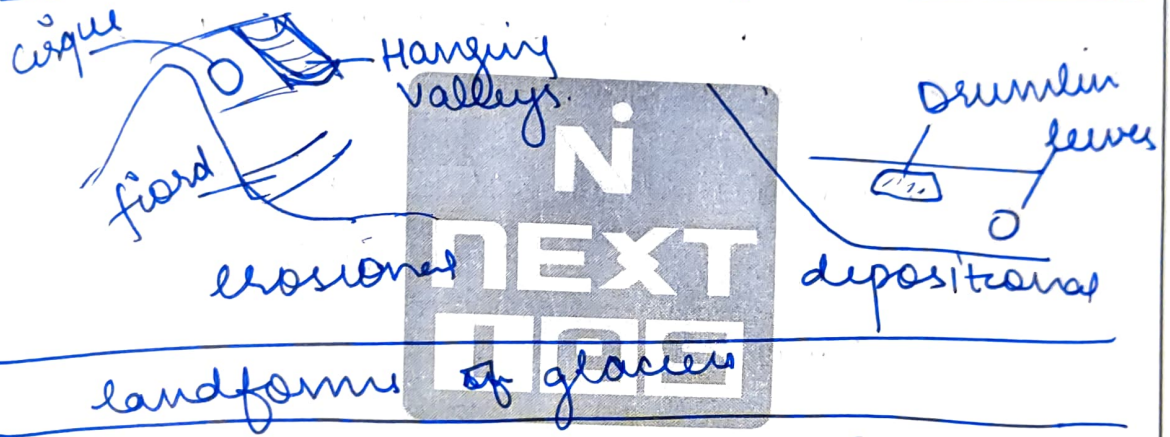
What are the various types of glacial landforms formed in the Indian Himalayas. How do these features impact local ecosystems and human activities?

(15 marks)

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Due to melting and flowing of glacier over the slopes many landforms are formed which can be erosional and depositional.

eg Indian Himalayas



landforms of glacier

Hanging valleys - due to erosion by glacial lakes/rivers - a channel is formed.

Cirque - localised erosion due to glacial melting.

Drumlins - Deposition of deposits over the plains. (inverted boat shaped)

Leaves - localised small depositional land forms.

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Features impacting local ecosystem



(i) Presence of plants species are determined
- (eg) at depositional area – more flora
  ↳ more sediments

(ii) Determine fauna at the place
- (eg) more at the ecotone areas or fjords

(iii) Temperature changes – can determine the human settlements
- (eg) Norway

(iv) Local climate – can be impacted
- (eg) Valleys – can be very cold in winters

(v) Pollution levels – can be increased in winters
- (eg) Valley inversion → trap pollutants

Features impact Human activities

(i) Transport Systems – (eg) Norway

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transport efficient because of floods

(ii) Agricultural Practices ~~are~~ crops that has to preferred
(eg) Apple vegetation.

(iii) Shift of Agriculture to slopes in order to avoid harsh winter

(iv) Human settlements - depending on the economic activity and its features - (eg) Presence of fresh water in lakes

(v) Economic Development - by providing with resources especially in erosional areas.

(vi) Development of Passes - can be possible for better transport (eg) construction activities

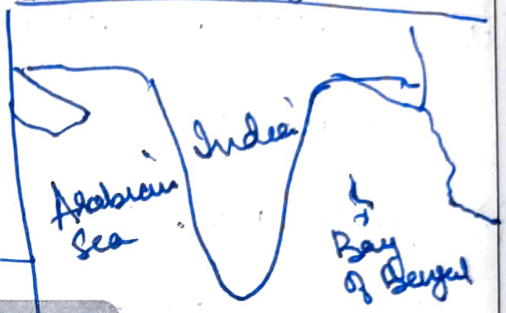
Therefore, glacial landforms play a huge role in both local environment, activities. Models like SECURE HIMALAYAS are required

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Q15. हिंद महासागर की अद्वितीय भौगोलिक विशेषताओं और वैश्विक महासागरीय परिसंचरण प्रतिरूप पर उनके प्रभावों की चर्चा कीजिए। ये विशेषताएं भारतीय उपमहाद्वीप की जलवायु को किस प्रकार प्रभावित करती हैं? (15 अंक)

Discuss the unique geographical features of the Indian Ocean and their impact on global oceanic circulation patterns. How do these features influence the climate of the Indian subcontinent? (15 marks)

Indian Ocean - is present in the tropical region mostly below Tropic of cancer and has a unique geography of its ocean



Indian ocean Region

Unique Geographical Features

(1) Surrounded by land on 3 sides ie - India on top, Africa on west and Indonesia on east

(2) Presence of multiple islands in Indian ocean (eg) Madagascar, Mauritius Lakshadweep.

(3) Presence of coral reefs in the coastal regions.

(4) ITCZ - shifts over it. therefore winds change its direction regularly.

(5) Presence of tropical cyclones due to coriolis force

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⑥ Presence of polymetallic nodules in the crust

⑦ Presence of Agulas current - African coast
Impact on global oceanic circulation patterns

① Warm water Current - Agulas current present, cold current along Australian coast



② Development of Ocean Atmospheric coupled phenomena



El Nino — La Nina — Indian ocean dipole

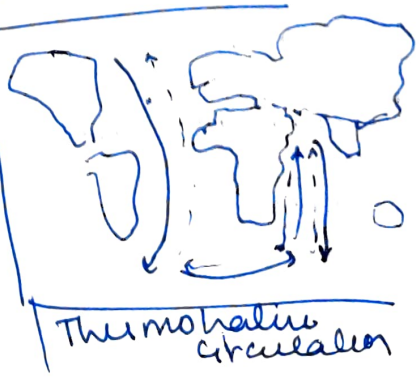
more warm water to Eastern Pacific

impacted by Indian ocean

eg walker cell formation

③ Presence of Somali Jet Stream
Ocean circulation towards Indian circulation

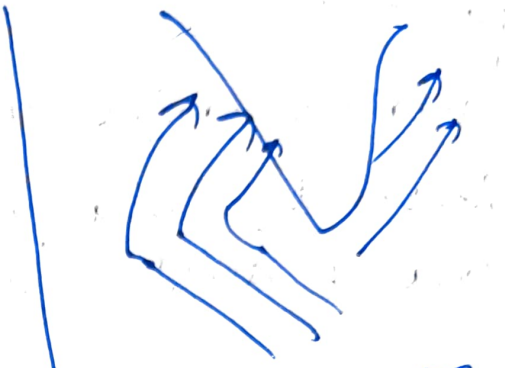
④ Part of Thermohaline Circulation
play role in balance temperature across globe



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Features influencing climate of Indian Subcontinent

1. Monsoon rains - cools down the temperatures
2. Local temperature moderation via land sea breeze



Monsoon winds

3. Cyclones - towards Indian Subcontinent - can be destructive
4. Somali Jet Stream - increases intensity of monsoons
5. Thermohaline circulation keep the Indian climate cooler

Avoid global warming

However, due to climate change, these circulation are affected leading to increase in disaster (IPCC 6th Report)

Mitigation and Adaptation must be done

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Q16. शहरी ऊष्मा द्वीप (UHI) भारतीय शहरों में एक महत्वपूर्ण परिघटना हैं, जो ग्रीष्म लहरों (हीट वेव्स) की आवृत्ति और तीव्रता को बढ़ावा दे रही हैं। इसमें योगदान देने वाले अंतर्निहित कारकों का विश्लेषण कीजिए तथा मौजूदा शमन रणनीतियों का आलोचनात्मक मूल्यांकन कीजिए। (15 अंक)

Urban heat islands (UHIs) have become a significant phenomenon in Indian cities, exacerbating the frequency and intensity of heat waves. Analyze the underlying factors contributing to this phenomenon and critically assess the existing mitigation strategies. (15 marks)

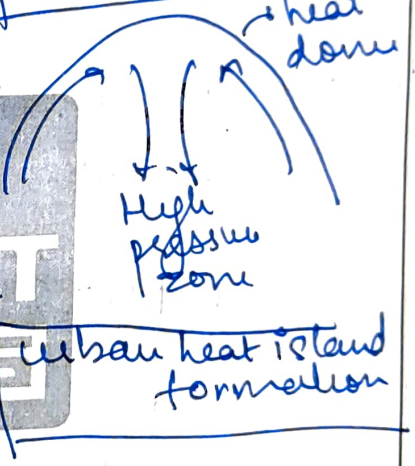
Urban Heat Islands (UHI) are high pressure areas where excess heat is trapped leading to decrease productivity of humans and impact the flora and fauna too

↓

Heat waves

- >40°C Temp in plains
- >30°C Temp Hills
- 4-5°C rise abruptly

(eg) Recently - Delhi's temp reached 53°C



Underlying factors contributing

(i) Climate change - impact of global warming. (eg) 1.16°C temp increased preindustrial (IPCC) level

(ii) Increase human burden

Deforestation ponds/lake encroachment. concreti sation

(iii) Reflective buildings which concentrate heat at

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some places

(iv) Pollution levels ← Vehicular
← waste burning
← Stubble "
↓
trap heat and
not allow to escape.

(v) Decrease in carbon sink - Destruction of forests (eg) Delhi - <4% area under forests

(vi) Increase in industries
high GHGs emissions → warming.

Existing Mitigation Strategies

(i) Development of Blue green infrastructure → Ponds
→ Forests

(ii) Electrical vehicle policy

(iii) National Clean Air Programme
monitor particulate matters and pollutants

(iv) National Hydrogen Mission

(v) Panchamrita ; LT-LEDS goals

(vi) BS IV → BS VI shift for vehicles

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Critical Assessment

Positives ① Increase in greenery in some states (eg) Delhi - Rooftop gardens increased

② Ponds rejuvenation going on. (eg) Delhi Action Plan 2021

③ e Buses in Delhi

Challenges

(i) Population pressure rising - unable to match the sustainability efforts required.

(ii) Renewable energies (eg) Rooftop solar energy scheme - failed (not adopted by people).

(iii) Vehicular pollution still on the rise (eg) Delhi - one of most polluted country in world (World IQ Air)

(iv) Overlap of jurisdiction to regulate the efforts - (eg) CAQM and state governments

(v) Rain water harvesting method still not much progress

Mihir Shah Committee Recommendation ? Blue-green infrastructure development can be implemented

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Q17. उत्तर भारत और प्रायद्वीपीय भारत के बीच चीनी उद्योग में क्षेत्रीय असमानताओं में योगदान देने वाले प्राथमिक कारकों का मूल्यांकन कीजिए। अधिशेष चीनी उत्पादन को कम करने के उपाय भी सुझाइए? (15 अंक)

Evaluate the primary factors contributing to regional disparities in the sugar industry between North India and Peninsular India. What measures can be undertaken to reduce the surplus sugar production? (15 marks)

Maximum Sugar Production in India (2nd largest in world) is done by Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra

Sugar is produced from Sugarcane crop (More in North India)

Regional Disparities

Maharashtra overtook Uttar Pradesh in Sugarcane Production despite more production of Sugarcane in Uttar Pradesh



→ Rest - India = Negligible production

Primary factors for disparities

(i) Application of Technology - Advanced technologies present with peninsular India to produce sugar from sugarcane

(ii) Fair Remunerative Prices for Sugarcane Most of the procurement from UP farmers

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(iii) Biofuel production - diversion of sugarcane to produce biofuels. (eg) in Uttar Pradesh - more price.

(iv) Water Availability - sugarcane - water guzzling crop - increasing water pressure in northern states.

(v) Soil productivity - Degradation of soil in Northern area, peninsular area is fertile.

(vi) Sugar Mills in Debt - creating of vicious cycle of delay in payments in Northern India.

(vii) WTO subsidy problem over FRP India has to accept the demands.

(viii) Demand of Sugar - high in north India

Measures to reduce surplus sugar production

(i) Diversifying crops - to less water guzzling - (eg) millets

(ii) Biofuel production - Renewable source of energy → climate friendly

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(iii) Behavioural change among farmers required
+
need policy change over MSP

(iv) Real time Market information to farmers of supply and demand of crops (eg) eNAM portal.

(v) Helping the sugar mills - saving from debts

(vi) Exports of excess surplus sugar to global market.

(vii) Decrease wastage through advanced machines

India can become 'Sugar bowl' of the world but it must decrease its regional disparities in production for reaching there

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Q18. "समाज में वास्तविक समानता प्राप्त करने के लिए सामाजिक गतिशीलता आवश्यक है।" इस संदर्भ में भारतीय समाज में अंतर-पीढ़ीगत गतिशीलता की बाधाओं पर प्रकाश डालिए तथा सामाजिक गतिशीलता पर शिक्षा की भूमिका पर चर्चा कीजिए। (15 अंक)

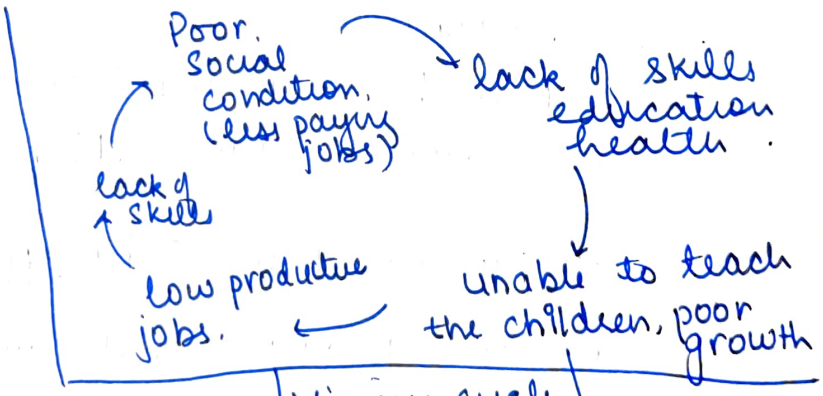
'Social mobility is essential for achieving true equality within society'. In this context highlight the barriers to intergenerational mobility in Indian society, and examine the role of education on social mobility. (15 marks)

Social mobility is the improvement in social condition of an individual in hierarchies created in the society

eg Recently - a Trangender became police officer in Bihar - had very poor background.

Providing level playing field for mobility is the essential element of true equality

Barriers to intergenerational mobility



Vicious cycle

① Poor education | educational inequality

quality of education provided in government schools (free) → poor

eg Foundational Learning and Numeracy as much poor for govt schools (MoEdu)

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(1) Health unavailability - Out of Pocket expenditure still at 49% of GDP
↓
vicious cycle of poverty and low productivity

(2) Lack of awareness about the schem suppression by the creamy layers
eg OBC quota - used by influential communities like Meena in Rajasthan

(4) Ghettoisation - eg slums - 70% people belong to lower caste

(5) Patriarchal value system - transmitted in families and societies perpetuate the inequalities
eg 80% Men believes - child care responsi -bility of women - Women Mobility Report

(6) Suppression/violent episodes by upper caste
eg violence by gausakshak incident over Dalit

Role of Education on Social Mobility

(1) Breaking the vicious cycle of low productivity

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(eg) poor family's son – becoming IAS officer + Virtuous cycle follows

(iii) Awareness increases – about the schemes and laws made for helping them (eg) Standup India scheme

(iii) Can Help other people of the community → Social influence and Persuasion

(iv) Inflow of liberal ideas – remove of mental complex of inferiority

(v) Assimilation with other students decrease marginalisation

Challenges
- low quality government education
- incidences of discrimination in private schools.
- Books perpetuating biases (eg) Black person shown as 'not' beautiful
- Poor industry academia linkages (eg) 47% of Indian graduates unskilled

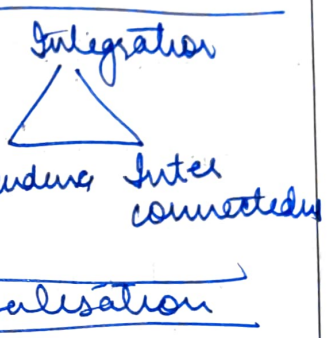
New Education Policy which focuses on inclusive and quality education to all can be a game changer and must be implemented well

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Q19. भारत में प्रवासन प्रतिरूप पर वैश्वीकरण के प्रभावों का विश्लेषण कीजिए। आंतरिक और अंतर्राष्ट्रीय प्रवासन में वृद्धि के आर्थिक और सामाजिक निहितार्थ क्या हैं? (15 अंक)

Analyze the influence of globalization on migration patterns in India. What are the economic and social implications of increased internal and international migration? (15 marks)

Globalisation is the interdependence, integration and interconnectedness of idea, people, objects and the world as a whole



Influence on Migration Patterns

(i) Rural → Urban Migration
in search of better jobs and urban standards of living

(ii) Brain drain – educated youth out migrating to foreign countries

(iii) Influx of tourists and skilled foreigners – some influenced and settle here

(iv) Incoming of foreign companies foreign workers influx in India.

(v) Study tours by Indians to foreign countries increased

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(vi) Rise in Service sector in India
Skilled worker migration to cities like Delhi Bangalure

(vii) Environment deterioration - demand of settling in non polluted areas high
eg Newzealand.

Economic Implications

Internal Migration	International migration
(i) Rural economy deterioration as less labour	(i) Challenge to Indian economy
(ii) Rise in Remittance to rural areas	(ii) Remittance to India increases eg 80 Bn$ (22-23)
(iii) Agriculture → Industry → Service shift.	(iii) High remunerative jobs.
(iv) Increase burden of jobs on urban area	(iv) Checks demand of jobs in India

Social implications

Internal Migration	International
(1) Ghost villages in rural areas.	(1) Has to live in far off areas

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(2) ~~Strain~~ Better standard of living / health education

(3) Rise in urban burden

(4) Deteriorating environment

(5) Decrease in (Degrading) family ~~stat~~ structure

(1) Conflicts with regional population

(3) Influx of new ideas in the country

(4) Better standard of living / health education

(5) Breakage / loosening of family ties / decrease family support

There is a need of appropriate balancing ; migrants should act as cultural ambassadors to other place and must remain in touch with own culture and family too

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Q20. चर्चा कीजिए कि भारत में लिंग आधारित हिंसा किस प्रकार पितृसत्तात्मक मूल्यों की अभिव्यक्ति है। इस संबंध में कानून में आधुनिकीकरण ने किस सीमा तक महिला सशक्तिकरण के साधन के रूप में कार्य किया है? (15 अंक)

Discuss how gender-based violence in India is a manifestation of patriarchal values. To what extent has modernisation in law served as an instrument of women's empowerment in this regard? (15 marks)

Patriarchy is a value which is based on a stereotype that women are inferior to men.

Stereotype → prejudice → discrimination (gender based violence)

Patriarchal values → Gender Based violence

(i) Women stereotyped to be weak - therefore easy target to be beaten

(ii) Low self esteem of women due to patriarchy
(eg) Report: 20% women believes that male has right to beat his wife

(iii) Work place harassment - because they are believed to be less productive ↔ glass ceiling

(iv) Patriarchal values of society lead to victim blaming

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(eg) Rape justified due to small size of clothes worn by woman

Modernisation of law → Vishakha guidlines → POSH Act
→ Bhartiya Nyaya Samhita
→ Domestic violence Act
→ Internal Complaint Committee to be formed.

Modernisation → Women Empowerment

(i) More independence - financially
(eg) SHG development, working women hostels
security laws
↓
financial empowerment

(ii) Social empowerment - enhanced accessability at public places due to stricter laws.

(iii) Increasing Self Worth with gender neutral laws
(eg) POCSO act

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(iv) Rising awareness among population about the laws.

(v) Higher decision making power as women can reach higher posts in absence of discrimination

Challenges

(1) Laws not able to change mindset of people after a certain extent

(2) Internal Complaints committee not formed by even 30% of authorities - laws non-compliance
- judiciary
- police department

(3) Huge ⅁ cases pendency - justice delayed

(eg) 80% women don't believe in police action - women mobility report

There is a need of women led development rather than women development - for that laws should not be modernised but a social change must be brought

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