

NEXT IAS

GS - MAINS ADVANCED COURSE 2024

(To be filled by candidate)

Test Code : GSMAC2401

Test No. : 01

Name of Candidate : AJINK KUMAR

Roll No. : (GSMAC24A1023) Rank Improvement Start Time 12:40 PM End Time 04:00 PM

Date of Examination : 07/07/24 Medium : English ☒ Hindi ☐

Q. No	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained	Q. No	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10		11	15	
2	10		12	15	
3	10		13	15	
4	10		14	15	
5	10		15	15	
6	10		16	15	
7	10		17	15	
8	10		18	15	
9	10		19	15	
10	10		20	15	
TOTAL MARKS - 100			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:

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY

RECEIVED

07 JUL 2024

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

MACRO COMMENTS

The purpose of evaluation @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**

- 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 refer to the study of coins and to get information from their study and collection. In earlier times, coins played a vital role in giving information about the history.

Role of numismatic evidence in understanding political & economic history

① Vedic Age

- ①.1 Seal and Punch Marked coins gives evidence about the types of material used.
- ①.2 Trade using these coins.

② Mahajanapad Age

- ②.1 Punch Marked Coins helps in getting the use of coins for trading purposes.

③ Kushan period

- ③.1 Gold coins represents the healthy state of economics of the state.
- ③.2 marking on coins represents king in different forms.

④ Satavahana

④.1 Lead coin represent the abundance of lead in the area.

④.2 Photograph of king on the coins, represent that king was superior and above all with slight indication towards Greek influence.

⑤ Gupta Period

⑤.1 Gold coins represents wealthy state of economy.

⑤.2 king's picture as playing veena, with queen, hunting animals and also god goddess picture represent religion of that time.

Thus, ~~num~~ numismatics evidence is a clear indication of political & economic history and it also paints a picture of that time.

- 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)

Women organizations played a vital role in mobilizing women in pre-independence era when their situation was even worse compared to today's scenario.

Impact of women's organization in mobilizing women

- ① Role of Savitri Phule, Rukhmabai Ranade in women education by training female teachers and opening school for females.
- ② Arya Mahila Mandal to take women case and providing them with justice.
- ③ Rukhmabai Case in which wife of Mahadeo Ranade helped her ^{it was} against child marriage and restoration of conjugal rights.
- ④ Bharati Stree MahaMandal to take women education cases forward etc.

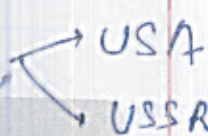
⑤ Bm Malabari, Tarabai, Chimnabai also formed mahila Udyog manch to make women entrepreneurs and providing them income support.

Most of these women organizations were concentrated in Maharashtra, Bengal, Gujarat etc. which led to regional disparity. No such affluent organizations were there in Bihar, UP etc.

Such organizations helped women to come ahead in society as they stood for the cause of education, female foeticide, Economic independence etc.

- 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)

The concept of Non-Alignment emerged from Bandung Conference with countries like India, Yugoslavia, Indonesia etc. taking the lead. They aspired not to align with any of the great bloc  at that time.

Policy of Non-Alignment: reflection aspirations of India

- ① Reflect the self-interest of the nation by not aligning with any blocs.
- ② Reflect the nation's sovereignty is of utmost importance as these countries were earlier colonial colony of European nations.
- ③ Freedom in framing their policies on domestic and foreign.

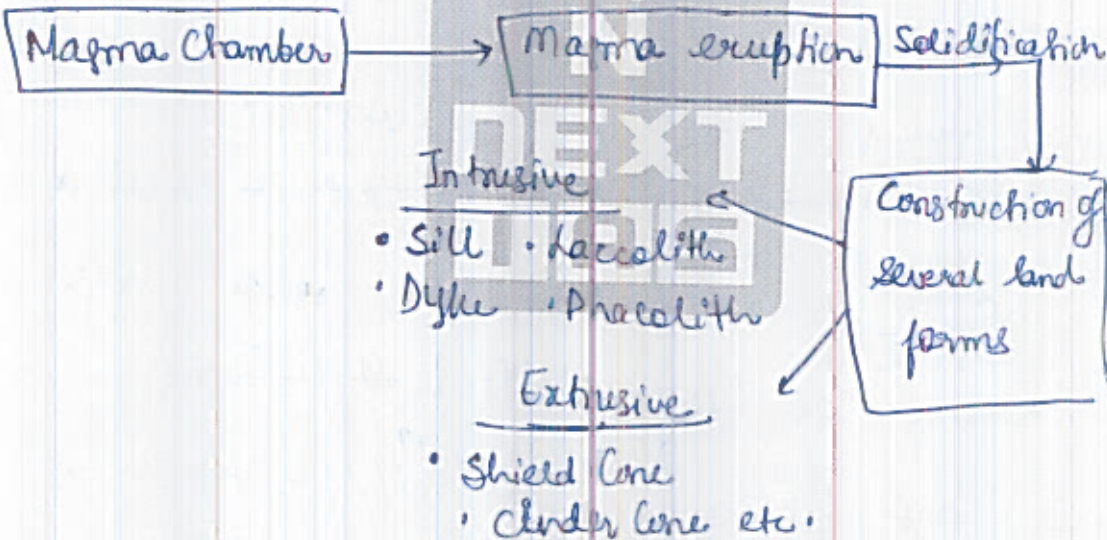
- ④ No hindrance in internal affairs of the country by foreign nation.
- ⑤ Presenting the demand of 3rd world countries in the international para with full rigour.
- ⑥ Economic independence and not indulging in any kind of debt trap by these blocs.
- ⑦ No question of collective security.
Non-Aligned Movement was indeed a need of the hour when we did not want any interference in our affairs. Still we follow these policy in principle. However, with changing times there is certain change and now we are building strategic partners on our own terms.

- 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 refers to eruption of magma from the magma chamber which leads to creation of several intrusive and extrusive landforms.

Processes involved in Volcanism



Due to Volcanic eruption

- Acid Rain ; $pH < 5.6$
- LAHAR → mud Rain
- SO_2 , NO_2 emission
- ~~air~~ Pyroclast in the environment.

Major volcanic regions in the world

- ① Divergent Boundaries → Frequency of Volcanism ↑
- ② Convergent Boundaries → Intensity of Volcanism ↑

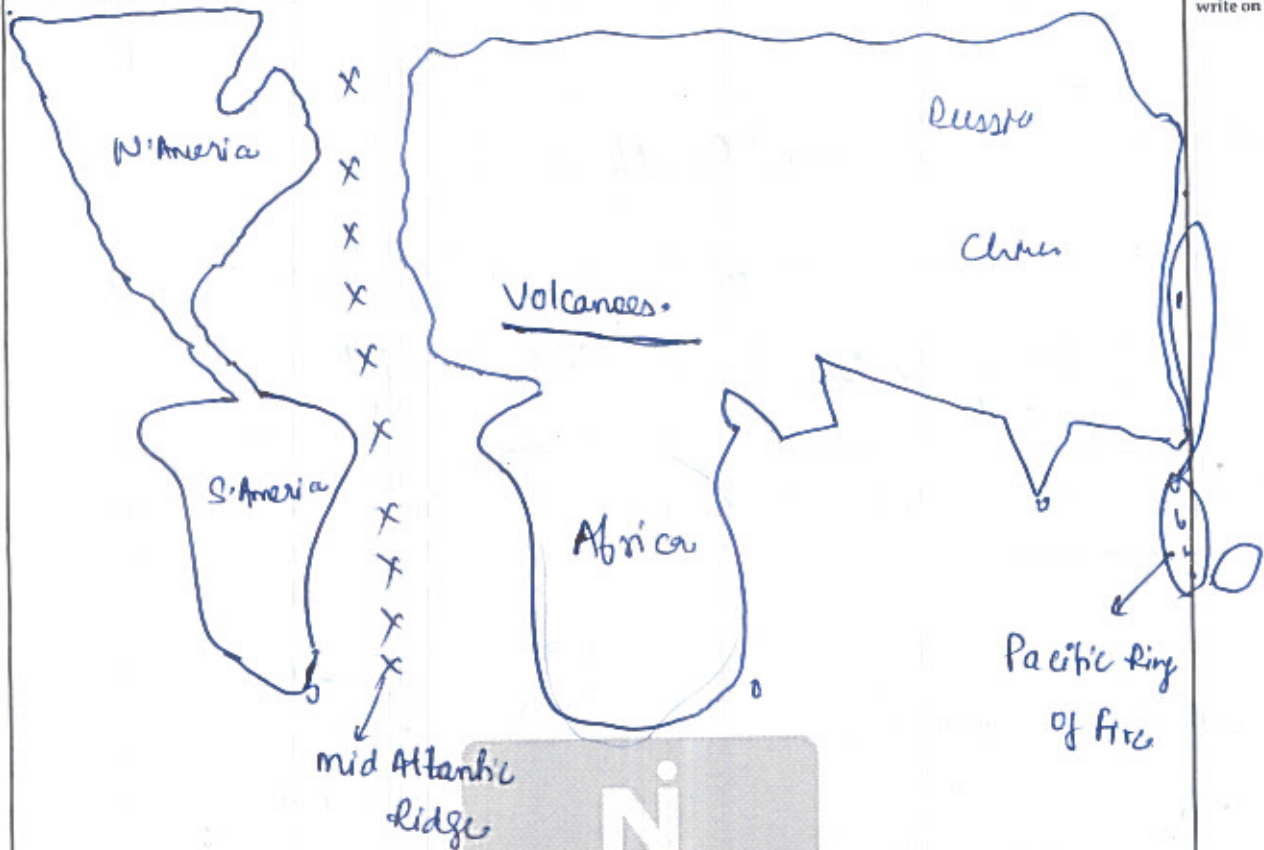


Fig:- major Volcanic Region of the world

• Mid Atlantic Ridge :- Divergent Boundaries.

Sea floor Spreading
Frequency ↑.

• Pacific Ring of Fire :- Convergent Boundaries
Intensity ↑

• Italy : Mt. Vesuvius; Convergent Boundaries.
Intensity ↑

Volcanism helps us to understand the interior of earth but sometimes it is catastrophic.

Q5. पूर्वी घाट की भूवैज्ञानिक विशेषताओं और पारिस्थितिक महत्ता का वर्णन कीजिए।

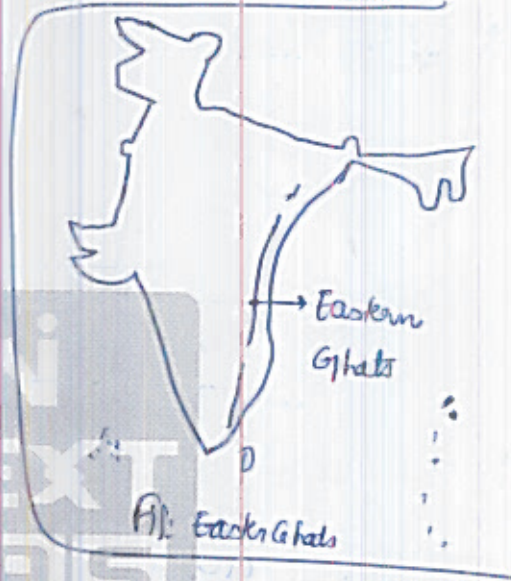
(10 अंक)

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

Eastern Ghats are landforms present along the eastern coastal plain of India spreading across Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Odisha etc.

Geological Features

- ① Height - lesser than western Ghats.
- ② Passes :- Several passes and are discontinuous.
- ③ Highest Peak :- Mahendra Giri in Odisha.
- ④ Helps in orographic rain at some places.
- ⑤ RT Source of rivers like Vamsadhara etc.



Ecological Importance

- ① Vegetation :- Tropical Deciduous forest trees like Mango, Bel, Neem etc.
- ② Endemic species like Red Sanders

are found here.

③ Niyamgiri and Dongri are home to medicinal plants.

④ Supports biodiversity like Tiger, leopard, Butterflies etc.

⑤ Several protected areas present like Nagajuna - Srisailem NP etc.

⑥ Home to various PVTGs like Bondas etc.

Eastern Ghats are important landforms present in India which maintains biodiversity, provides ecological services etc. But due to human activities they are facing troubles too.

- Q6. मोटे अनाज के रूप में प्रचलित फसलों (मिलेट्स) को सरकार ने 2018 में पोषक अनाज के रूप में पुनः ब्रांड किया है। इस संदर्भ में मिलेट्स के पारिस्थितिक और पोषण संबंधी महत्व 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

The year 2023 was treated as 'International Year of Millets'. Govt has called it as a 'Shree Anna' with multiple advantages.

(Eg) - Jowar, Bajra etc.

Ecological Significance of Millets

- ① Drought Resistant better to grow in parched areas like Tharland, Marathwada etc.
- ② Water efficient can be grown in Punjab, Haryana.
- ③ Lesser growing period can be grown multiple times.

Nutritional Significance

- ① Lower Glycemic Index thus can be used for sugar patient.

- ② More fibrous leading to good bowel movement.
- ③ More protein content leading to good nutrition.

Govt. is promoting millet cultivation by

- Providing MSP
- Creating Centre of Excellence for R&D
- Promoting Startups like Millet Amma
- G20 guests were served millet based food meal.
- International Year of Millet
- Better branding and packaging.
- Change in perception from Poor Man's Food to Nutricereal.

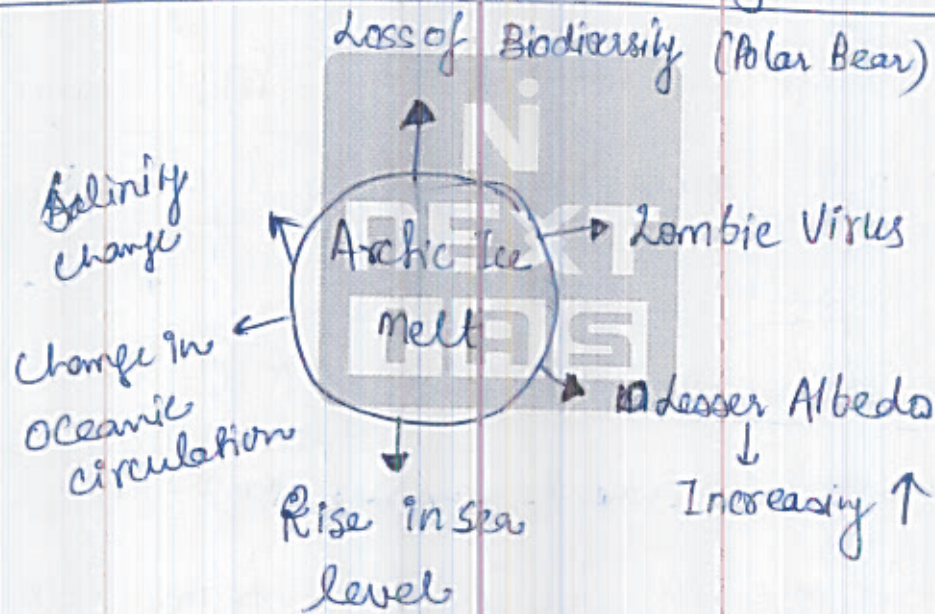
Millets can be a game changer for the farmers in doubling their income and it will also lead to the concept of Sustainable agriculture.

- 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)

Arctic ice are melting at a very faster rate leading to ecological disturbance, loss of biodiversity, emergence of Zombie virus etc.

Potential Consequences on biodiversity and ecosystem



① Loss of Biodiversity : Polar Bear, Arctic Fox and small shrubs like Reins.

② Release of CH₄, Carbon trapped in permafrost → ↑ emission.

③ Chance of zombie virus → new pandemic

④ Lesser Albedo leading to more absorption

more ↑ in temperature.

⑤ Rise in Sea level by few metres leading to submergence of Maldives etc.

⑥ Change in oceanic circulation with impact on currents like Labrador.

Impact on global ecological balance

① More increase in temperature.

② more emissions → Global warming ↑

③ Temperature disbalance of ~~it~~ in the world ocean.

④ Change weather patterns.

Arctic ice melt will have a serious consequences on our earth's ecosystem.

Although it will provide a new North Sea Route ↓ travel time, but

this positive is smaller than negatives.

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)

The constitution of India under DPSP; Article (44) talks about Uniform Civil Code i.e. uniform un-codified law for all civil affairs away from current Hindu Code, Muslim Code etc.

(Eg) - Uttarakhand UCC Law.

Contradicting the idea of pluralism & cultural differences

① Tribal society have a different culture like Polyandry, matrilineal society etc.

② Different religion like Muslim, Christian too have different beliefs like 71 marriage in Islam, succession rule different, adoption rule different.

Some critics argue that diversity is the foundation principle of India and we

should not do away with it. Even last⁶ law Commission dropped the idea of UCC?

Need of UCC

- ① Same law for all people upholding Right to Equality (Art. 14).
- ② Moving away from discriminatory practices in religion like Double Marriage, Triple Talaq, discriminatory succession rules in Hindu family.
- ③ Making our Society more egalitarian and more inclusive for all.

Thus, UCC with certain modifiers can be the need of the hour in which discriminatory practices should be done away with; but some customary practices like that of tribals should be preserved.

- 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)

As per Census 2011; 64% of India's population is in the age group of 15-64; 9% > 64 yrs. of age. By 2030 it will be 18%. So, we need a healthy ageing of population; otherwise it will create pressure on mechanism & machinery.

Concept of Healthy Ageing

- ① Lesser prevalence of Non Communicable Diseases like Diabetes, Heart issue, Cancer.
- ② Fit and active routine to make ourselves fit in elderly age too.
- ③ Consumption of nutritious food.
Balanced Diet.
- ④ Eating supplements. ⑤ Probiotics.
- ⑤ Early diagnosis of diseases.

Healthy ageing contribute to social inclusion

- ① Healthy population will be able to do its own work → No marginalisation.
- ② Can be a productive part of the economy
↳ No marginalisation as in Japan
- ③ Can act as a second demographic dividend as in European Nation
- ④ No burden on healthcare system of the state.
- ⑤ Self dependent → No Caregivers
↓
No isolation from children.

Healthy ageing is of prime importance for India because our health system can't take the burden; our out of pocket expenditure (48% NFIISOG) is higher and we have lower insurance penetration (4%) IRDAI.

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)

India's GDP is rising at a rate of $\sim 7\%$ and around 60% contribution in our GDP is from consumption.

In recent times, we have seen that there is a change in trend from conscious to Compulsive Consumption.

Factors leading to this change



Impact on family Structure

① Nuclear family on rise and single parent culture on rise.

② Due to startups like Swiggy, Zomato ↑ have increased → No need to

marry a girl.

③ Increased Consumptive Consumption → desires surge
 ↓
 No children ← Not willing to start family
 No marriage.

④ Increasing competition due to social media trends → agony in the society
 → Jealous, hatred in the society.

⑤ Unwanted things ↑ → wastages → More resources
 ↓
 Climate Change ← Carbon footprint ↑ ← More energy

Thus, our age old saying of Jete Paav
Passaric, Tete lambi Saur and Ati Sarvatra
Bargayte is taking a back seat leading
 to disruption in Social Structure.

- Q11. विजयनगर वास्तुकला की प्रमुख विशेषताओं पर उदाहरण सहित चर्चा कीजिए। उनके स्थापत्य में इंडो-इस्लामिक तत्व किस प्रकार दिखाई देते हैं?

(15 अंक)

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

(15 marks)

Vijaynaga Empire was one of the key empires in southern India with Harihar and Bukka leading the foundation stone in 14th CE and reaching its pinnacle under Krishna Deva Raya.

Key Features of Vijaynagar Empire

- ① Dravidian style of Temple Architecture
 ↳ Gopuram, Shikharam, Tanks etc.
 (Eg) → Vitthaleswami Temple.
- ② Provision of Mandapam in the temples for various rituals and also for marriage and dance performances by Devdasi.
- ③ Carving of scenes of scriptures on the walls of the temples.
- ④ Pillared structure with several hundred pillars making space for congregation.
 (Eg) → Vitthaleswami Temple
 ↳ Thousand Pillared temple.
- ⑤ Features like Horses, Bulls etc.

Indo-Islamic elements manifestation in their structures

- ① Provision of Gumbaj in some of the temples.
- ② A large hall for various rituals taken from congregation places of the mosque.
- ③ Adaptation like scriptures engraving on the walls as seen Quran engraved on the walls of mosque.
- ④ Use of bricks, lime to construct temples — inspiration from muslim architecture.

Thus, Vijaynagar architecture is one of the finest architecture and have several temples in world heritage site like Vinayaksha Temple, Pallakadal Temple etc.



- 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 and Takshila universities were centres of ancient learnings in which people (students) from all over the world came to acquire knowledge. Nalanda was in modern day Bihar and Takshila was in modern day Pakistan.

Features of Nalanda, Takshila vs modern universities

Nalanda, Takshila

State funded modern universities

- | | |
|---|---|
| ① Funded by the Kings. | ① Funded by the State through taxes collected. |
| ② Monetary grant as well as Village grant.
Eg → Sri Lankan King offered help to Nalanda
→ Harshavardhan granting villages to Nalanda. | ② Direct monetary help through aid, grants.
Eg → UGC giving grants |
| ③ ~~No~~ Boarding + lodging facilities. | ③ ~~Only~~ very few have lodging facilities.
Eg → IIT, NIT etc. |

④ All expenditure of students borne by university.

④ Students have to pay a fee to get enrolled.

⑤ Multidisciplinary education mainly focusing on religious aspects like Buddhism etc.

⑤ Multidisciplinary education and secular form of education.

⑥ Students living as a monk and following Bramhacharya

⑥ No such practices by the students.

⑦ Following of Guru-shishya Parampara at large

⑦ No such concepts in modern education institutions.

⑧ More focus on Character Building

⑧ Technical + Professional ability Impartation.

Lessons that can be learnt by modern institutions from older ones to improve effectiveness are :-

① Providing free education to disadvantaged section; although through various scheme we are providing it. But in recent times, the cost of higher education has risen.

(Eg) - Fee Revision of IIT / NIT.

② Establishment of multi-cultural courses

to attract students from all over the world as in Nalanda, Takshila.

(Eg)- Programs like ICCR, DASA admissions.

③ Augmenting the infrastructure of universities with modern labs, resources to attract talents and also ↑ in R&D.

④ Guru-Shishya Parampara can be refurbished as Student-Mentor to curtail the cases of loneliness in campus and to ↓ the suicide cases.

(Eg)- Student Mentorship Program in IIT Delhi.

Thus, earlier ancient universities were much ahead of their time and we can incorporate the learnings to make India an educational hub again. The recent inauguration of Nalanda University can be a game changer.

- 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)

India's freedom struggle had participation from all sections and also different ideologies. It was the cumulative effort of all which led to our Independence.

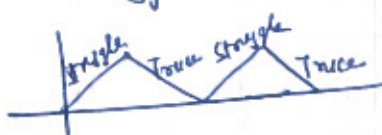
Different ideologies

- Moderates
- Extremists
- Revolutionaries

Ideological differences b/w revolutionary and non violent struggle

Gandhian Non-violent Revolutionary

- | | |
|--|---|
| ① Mass participation of all section of Society.
Eg - Dandi March. | ① Individual terrorism
Eg - Bomb throwing in Central legislative assembly by Bhagat Singh. |
| ② Non-violence approach. | ② Use of violence |
| ③ Devising mechanism like non-cooperation, boycotts, dharna etc. | ③ Using forces like bomb and other violent measures. |

- ④ No formation of secret societies. Decision through public discourse
- ④ formation of secret societies.
Eg - Anushilan Samiti
- ⑤ Not taking help of other foreign power.
- ⑤ Taking help of other foreign power.
Eg - Zimmerman Plan during WW-I.
- ⑥ Applying the principle of Struggle - Truce - Struggle.
- ⑥ Always on toes to give reply to Britishers.
- 

Similarities between the two:-

- ① Both the ideologies worked for India's freedom.
- ② Both of the ideologies did not want the suffering of the people.
- ③ Both believed in the 'Drain of the wealth' concept as conceived by Dadabhai.
- ④ Gandhiji and Bhagat Singh both believed in a Stateless Society.

Influence of two ideologies on each other

- ① sardar Bhagat Singh praised M.K. Gandhi's idea of mass participation, and believed that real revolution can be brought by people at large.
- ② Gandhi also believed that revolutionaries intention were good but methods were not appropriate.

③.

Thus, both these ideologies helped India gain independence and all these great freedom fighters shed their blood to make our country free from colonial rules.

- 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)

The great Himalayas are land forms (fold mountains) formed due to the convergence of Indian and Eurasian plates. These are young mountains, seismically very active and have varied glacial landforms.

Various types of glacial landforms

Erosional

- ① Horn :- Formed by the glacial erosion when glaciers cut slope to make it pointed

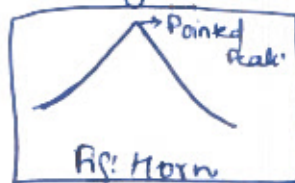
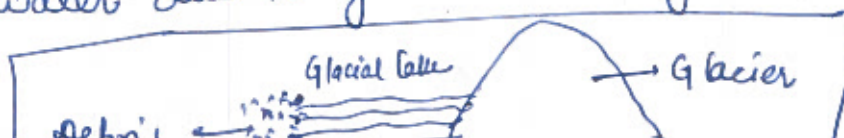


Fig: Great Himalayas in India.

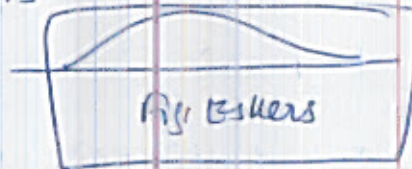
- ② Arete :- Formed by the glacial erosion but not as pointed as horn.

- ③ Glacial lake :- Due to erosional activities leading to debris formation and these debris restricting the water due to glacier melting.



Depositional landforms

- ① Eskers these are formed by moving glacier and deposition of debris.



- ② Drumlins are also formed but its shape is different from eskers.
- ③ Karewa formation in Kashmir Valley which is highly fertile soil used for kesar cultivation.

Impact of landscapes on local ecosystem & human activities.

- ① Livelihood generation through cultivation of saffron on Karewa.
- ② Tourist hotspot :- Erosional & depositional landforms like lakes, valleys attract students.
- ③ Biodiversity :- landforms attract biodiversity
Snow leopard, Musk Deer etc.

4) Glacial lake Outburst flood (GLOF) these also may impact the whole ecosystem of the area and may prove to be disastrous.

(Eg) → GLOF in Sikkim in Oct '23

5) Depositional landforms are prone to landslides and land subsidence.

(Eg) - Joshimath on depositional landforms.

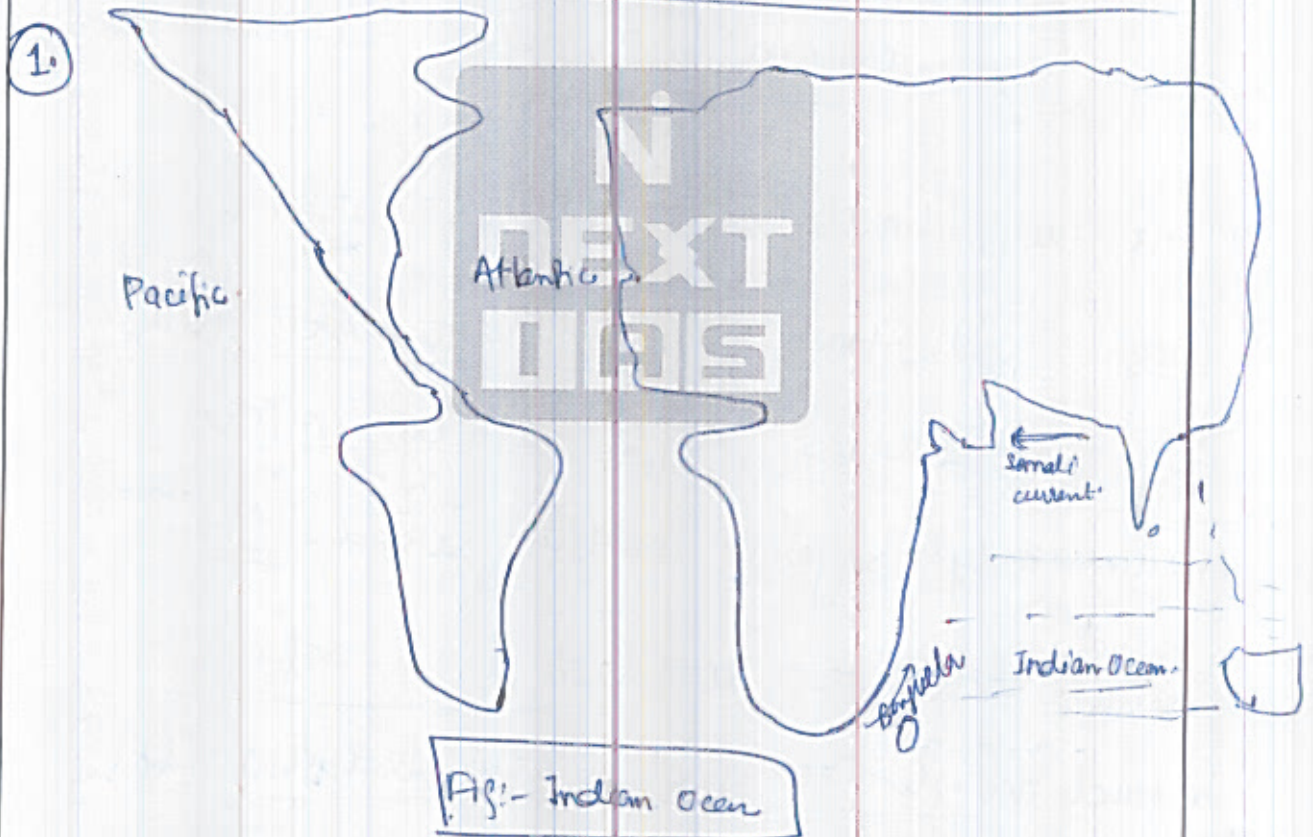
Thus, our Himalayan landforms are very fragile and these are prone to earthquakes too. We need proper study before taking any project in this area. The climate change has led to a negative impact on glacier and it may lead to all glacier melting by 2100 (ADB report).

- Q15. हिंद महासागर की अद्वितीय भौगोलिक विशेषताओं और वैश्विक महासागरीय परिसंचरण प्रतिरूप पर उनके प्रभावों की चर्चा कीजिए। ये विशेषताएँ 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 of the 5 oceans of the world and plays a huge role in the oceanic circulation, biodiversity and monsoonal winds flow.

Unique geographical features of Indian Ocean



- ① Bounded between African Continent and Australian Continent
- ② Western part merges with Atlantic & Eastern part with Pacific Ocean.
- ③ Home to world's (80%) of coral reefs in

Great Coral triangle and Great Barrier Reef.

- ④ Ring of fire also passes through Indian Ocean.
- ⑤ Monsoonal winds after changing direction brings rainfall to Indian sub-continent.
- ⑥ Home to currents like Somali, NEC, SEC etc.
- ⑦ Temperature is higher than that of Atlantic Ocean.

Impact on global Oceanic Circulation

- ① Somali Current in the Indian Ocean and it changes its direction during monsoon.
- ② NEC, SEC are also present in Indian Ocean impacting the surface temperature and nutrient enrichment.
- ③ Benguela current in the African continent bringing cold current upwards & impacting climate of S. Africa.

Features influencing the climate of Indian Subcontinent

- ① Monsoonal Winds and its impact due

to Indian Ocean Dipole (IOD). (Heating & cooling of
 +ve IOD $\rightarrow$ Better Monsoon. ^{Eastern & Western side of}
 -ve IOD $\rightarrow$ Lesser Monsoon. ^{Ocean}).

② Southern Oscillation like La Nina & El Nino
 also impacts the severity of monsoon in
India.

③ Uneven heating of Indian Ocean leading to
 cyclonic storms in the subcontinent.
 (e.g. - Michgaum, Kerala etc.

Indian Ocean has a great impact on
 climate of Indian sub-continent and
 also on the lives of the people as
our culture depends on monsoonal
winds. As we are an agrarian economy.

The recent warming of Indian Ocean due to
Climate Change ^{will} ~~may~~ have adverse impact
on people, animal and climate (IPCC AR-6)

- Q16. शहरी ऊष्मा द्वीप (UHI) भारतीय शहरों में एक महत्वपूर्ण परिघटना है, 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 (UHIs) refers to the urban settings in which the heat gets trapped leading to increased temperature in the urban settings.



Causes of UHIs effect

- Over concretization
- No Green space
- Unplanned settlement
- Excessive use of AC, refrigeration
- No air passage
- Pollution.

UHIs leading to heatwaves

The recent heatwaves in Delhi temperature reaching up to 52°C due to UHIs only.

- ① No green space leading to no fresh air and thus UHI.
- ② Pollutants trapping increasing the temp → Heatwave
- ③ Excessive usage of AC leading to ↑ in ambient temp. and ↑ frequency of heatwaves.

- ④ Unplanned Settlement leading to lesser passage of fresh air and red intensity of heatwaves.
- ⑤ Over concretization leading to trapping of heat by the structures and leading to UHIs.

Existing mitigation factors

- ① As per Building Bylaws proper green space and provision of rain water harvesting in infrastructure development.
- ② India's Cooling Action Plan in which concept of Green Building, GRHA rating etc.
- ③ Use of reflectors like white paint to make the sun rays reflect & thus ↓ing the temperature.
- ④ Increasing green cover using Miyawaki and urban forestry.
- ⑤ Concept of creating blue infrastructure in cities under SMART cities.

Some lacunae

- ① Building Bylaws are not being implemented in letter and spirit.
- ② Encroachment of blue and green spaces in cities.
(Eg) - lake encroachment in Bengaluru.
- ③ Unplanned Urban sprawl and slum dwelling increasing in India.
(50%) urbanization by 2030.
- ④ Increasing number of vehicles in the cities (mainly petrol, diesel) leading to pollution.

Thus, at current rate it would become very difficult to contain the temperature and this UHIs. We need to implement the policies through strict vigil and with hard hands to contain this.

- 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)

India is one of the leading sugar producer and sugar exporter country of the world (currently no. 1). There are several sugar producing pockets in India.

Primary Factors contributing to regional disparities in Northern & Peninsular India

① Tropical Crop

Sugarcane is a tropical crop and in peninsular India

due to tropical

conditions, the extraction of juices is more/less of sugarcane.

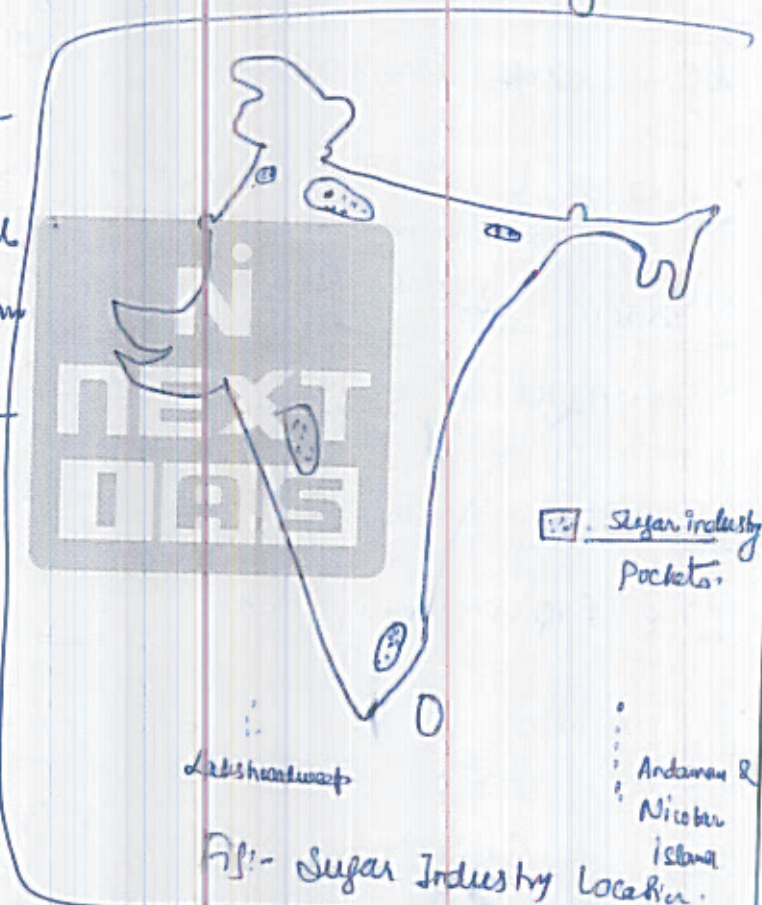


Fig:- Sugar Industry Location.

② Electricity issue :- In northern India there is some issue of electricity leading to inefficient working of industries.

- ③ Strong co-operatives system in Maharashtra,
leading to good price realisation and timely
payment of dues to the farmers.
- ④ Easy availability of labour in the
peninsular India due to migration of
people from North India.
- ⑤ Government incentives for sugar factories as
in Tamil Nadu & Maharashtra and no
such incentives in Bihar. (Sugar hub in 1960s)

Measures need to be undertaken to reduce
surplus sugar production are

- ① Deviating sugar production towards bioethanol
production

(Eg) - PM-JIVAN scheme and 20% Ethanol
blending by 2025.

- ② Giving farmers incentive to produce
water efficient crops. (Eg) - millet

(Eg) - In parched region of Marathwada
farmers produce sugar cane which is a

water guzzling crop.

③ Providing MSP similar to FRP of sugarcane
to other crop as well.

④ Incentivizing co-operatives to make farmers
agree to grow other crops like
Horticulture etc.

India is a surplus producer of sugar but due to bad monsoon; sometimes the crop suffers and currently there is a ban on export of sugar. Thus, we need to create a balance between moving away from sugar production or to continue it.

- 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 refers to moving up the order in the social hierarchy and to increase one status through position, education, money, property etc.

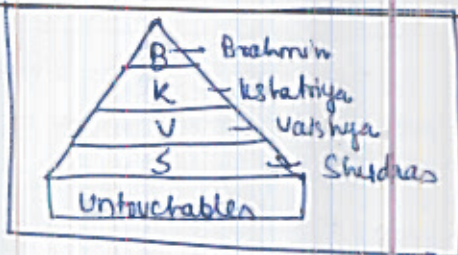
Social mobility - essential for true equality

Our society is highly stratified on the basis of caste, gender, age etc. We sometimes do not pay heed to the people belonging to ~~lower~~ so called lower caste called Shudra & untouchables and they face discrimination. So, if there will be social mobility then there can be equality among citizens as envisaged in the constitution in true letter & spirit.

Barriers to intergenerational social mobility

① Caste Barrier :- Most significant

barrier.



one is not allowed to move up the order.

- ② Endogamous marriage among the people of same caste and still inter caste marriage is a taboo.
- ③ Gender barrier due to patriarchy, females are treated as inferior and are discriminated.
- ④ Age barrier elderly people are discriminated and it is a new trend.
(Eg) - rising trend of Old age home.
- ⑤ Occupational barrier (Eg) → dalit karmacharis.

Role of education on social mobility

- ① Helps in raising the status of the individual and family;
(Eg) - A SC civil servant has climbed the ladder of social mobility.
- ② Helps in getting financial freedom and also leading to social mobility in cosmopolitan society.

- ③ Helps to broaden social outlook, leading
to moving away from parochial mindset.
- ④ Helps in understanding society better,
making people more liberal → more
acceptance.
- ⑤ In capitalistic societies, skill and money
matters the most. So, education
can be a game changer.

Thus, education can be a game changer in social mobility and as per recent trends,
It is the only way through which one
can attain higher status. Still there
are cases like IB (dolit) not riding
horse on wedding due to societal pressure.

This all incidents can only be dealt
with awareness creation & education.

- 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)

From India people migrate to different countries like in search of better opportunities and also there is an internal migration within India.

Influence of globalization of migration patterns

- ① Migration to developed nations like UK, USA
in search of white colored jobs.
(Eg) → IT jobs in Silicon valley.
- ② Migration to Arab countries in search of blue colored jobs.
(Eg) - Mason in Saudi Arabia.
- ③ Migration as a care givers to countries
like Italy, Japan etc.
- ④ Migration as a traders to African
nations like Tanzania, South Africa

Economic Implication

I Internal Migration

- ① Feminization of agriculture $\rightarrow$ $\downarrow$ Productivity
- ② More income to the families $\rightarrow$ better std. of living.
- ③ Regional Disparity
④ - Maharashtra v/s Bihar

II International migration

- ① More Remittances.
 $\rightarrow$ WB report $> \$100bn$
- ② Increased std. of living.
- ③ Good education & healthcare facilities to kin.

Social Implications

I Internal Migration

- ① Moving away from caste hierarchy of village to a more egalitarian cosmopolitan urban area.
- ② Feminization of poverty in villages.
- ③ Lonely elderly population in the villages.

II International Migration

- ① Elderly father, mother in India → London
- ② Class stratification → NR1V/s locals
- ③ False marriage to get green cards.
 Ⓜ In Punjab for Canada Visa
- ④ Moving away from ~~etc~~ caste discrimination.
- ⑤ Inter faith marriages common etc.

Globalization plays a vital role in migration patterns and has led to change in economic and social structure of the society.

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)

India is a patriarchal society where male members dominate over female members and females are treated as inferior.

Gender Based violence in India

① Male domination leading to violence; if women went ahead with her will.

(Eg) - Honour killing in Haryana.

② Glorification of role of women as mother, wife etc. leading to their confinement to household chores only (invisible violence).

③ Dowry issue → There are several cases of dowry harassment, leading to death, immolation etc.

④ Sexual harassment by male members of women in office, homes, etc.

⑤ Female foeticide also one of the issues.

⑤ Character leaving of women by the male members due to her open nature etc.

(eg) In case of girl talking to a boy, girl's character is questioned.

Modernisation of law solved some issues

① POSH Act :- Prevention of Sexual Harassment at office, workplaces. Mandatory training to male employees.

② Section 498A of IPC against ^{devery} ~~sexual~~ harassment.

③ Domestic Violence Protection Act to protect women, widow, even live in relationship.

④ Lata Singh v/s State of UP in which SC said that khaps can't give direction for intercaste marriages.

⑤ PC PNDT Act - Stringent action against female foeticide.

⑥ Maternity Benefit Act for pregnant women to ↑ their participation in labour force.

⑦ Recognition of Live-in Relationship in Uttarakhand.

⑧ Bharhiya Nareik Suraksha Samhita in case of rape, juvenile treated as a adult.

Thus, our govt. has taken several steps to empower women & there are schemes like Behi Bachao, Behi Padhao; Mission Shakti and now Nari Shakti Adhiniyam

but now the society needs to change its mindset and slowly it is happening too.

NEXT IAS

Space for Rough Work



NEXT IAS

Space for Rough Work



NEXT IAS

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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.
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NEXT IAS

महत्वपूर्ण निर्देश

अभ्यर्थियों को निम्नलिखित निर्देशों को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ना चाहिए। किसी भी निर्देश का उल्लंघन करने पर दण्डित किया जा सकता है।

क्या न करें-

1. इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका के भीतर कहीं भी अपना नाम या पंजीकरण संख्या न लिखें।
2. अपनी QCA पुस्तिका में कहीं भी प्रश्नों के वास्तविक उत्तरों के अलावा कुछ भी न लिखें।
3. अपनी QCA पुस्तिका से कोई भी पृष्ठ न फाड़ें, यदि आपको कोई पृष्ठ गायब लगे, तो पर्यवेक्षक/निरीक्षक को सूचित करना न भूलें।
4. अपनी QCA पुस्तिका को अपनी टेबल पर न छोड़ें, परीक्षा समाप्त होने के पश्चात इसे निरीक्षक को सौंप देना चाहिए।

क्या करें-

1. कवर पृष्ठ पर दिए गए निर्देशों को ध्यान पूर्वक पढ़ें और उनका सख्ती से पालन करें।
2. QCA पुस्तिका के कवर पृष्ठ पर दिए गए स्थान पर अपना पंजीकरण नंबर और अन्य विवरण लिखें।
3. स्पष्ट और पठनीय तरीके से लिखें। खराब/अपठनीय लिखावट में न लिखें।
4. रफ नोट्स या गणना के लिए, इस पुस्तिका के अंतिम दो खाली पृष्ठों का उपयोग किया जाना चाहिए। रफ नोट्स को बाद में क्रॉस कर देना चाहिए।
5. यदि आप किसी कार्य को रद्द करना चाहते हैं, तो उस पर अपना पेन चलाएं या उस पर "रद्द" लिखें, अन्यथा उसका मूल्यांकन किया जा सकता है।
6. परीक्षा हॉल छोड़ने से पहले अपनी QCA पुस्तिका व्यक्तिगत रूप से निरीक्षक को सौंप दें।

ऑनलाइन सुविधा का लाभ उठाने वाले अभ्यर्थियों के लिए विशेष अनुरोध

1. QCA पुस्तिका को ठीक से स्कैन करें। हम चाहेंगे कि आप स्कैनिंग के लिए कैमस्कैनर ऐप (CAM SCANNER) का प्रयोग करें। (यह कोई प्रमोशन नहीं है)।
2. कृपया QCA पुस्तिका को पर्याप्त रोशनी में स्कैन करें। कम रोशनी में स्कैन की गई पुस्तिकाएं, उनके मूल्यांकन की गुणवत्ता को बाधित कर सकती हैं।
3. स्कैन के दौरान छाया वाले किसी भी पृष्ठ/पीडीएफ को फिर से स्कैन किया जाना चाहिए। कृपया सुनिश्चित करें कि आपके द्वारा अपलोड की गई पीडीएफ यथा संभव स्पष्ट हो।
4. QCA पुस्तिका का उपयोग नहीं करने वाले उम्मीदवारों को अपना विवरण पहले पृष्ठ पर देना चाहिए और मैक्रो टिप्पणियों के लिए अगला पृष्ठ खाली छोड़ दें। यह समझना चाहिए कि उत्तर स्कैन की गई पीडीएफ में पृष्ठ नंबर 3 से शुरू होना चाहिए।
5. QCA पुस्तिका का उपयोग नहीं करने वाले उम्मीदवारों को प्रश्नपत्र के अनुसार उत्तर के अनुक्रम का पालन करना चाहिए।
6. कृपया स्कैन किए गए संस्करण में उत्तर के अनुक्रम और कुल पृष्ठों की संख्या की जाँच करें। सुनिश्चित करें कि यह उसी के भौतिक संस्करण के अनुरूप है।

