Next IAS ID: GSMACT24A1011, GSMAC2401, 23-07-2024 08:25 PM

NEXT IAS

GS - MAINS ADVANCED COURSE 2024

(To be filled by candidate)

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

Name of Candidate : CHARAN TEJA N

Roll No. : GSMACT24A1011 **Start Time** ..... **End Time** .....

Date of Examination :..... **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 .....
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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 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 refers to the study of coins, their origin & structure etc.

Role of numismatics in political history of India

1) Helps in decoding the lineage of kings (Eg) Indo-Greek kings had extensive coins with their names

2) Extent of the kingdom

(Eg) The availability of Gupta coins refers to its vast empire.

3) Political titles taken by the kings

(Eg) King of king & Ceasar by Kushans

4) Religious ideologies etc can be decoded

5) Language & script can be decoded

(Eg:) Greek coins.

6) Royal emblems can be identified

(Eg:) Chola coins, Pallava coins etc

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① Patronage to certain arts can be identified

Eg: Samudra gupta playing ~~[illegible]~~/veena showcases the interest in arts.

② Political conquest Eg: Gautami Satakarni re-issuing Nahapana coins.

In understanding economic history

1) The nature of coins, material, size, thickness explains more about the economy of the kingdom.

Eg: Gold coins of Gupta.

2) Trade & commerce etc

Eg: Chola coins are found in Roman empire & vice-versa.

③ The reduction in circulation, size may refers to the fall in economy of the empire.

Eg: After Guptas gold coins were rare showing easing the weakening economy.

④ The level of money economy can be gauged!

Eg: Empires before Mauryas all barter based.

Therefore numismatics act as a additional source of history.

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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)

Women participation in pre-independence, India was present right from Rani Laxmibai times to the time Independence with organisations like Arya Mahila Samaj, Bharat Mahila Mandali etc.

Impact of women's organisations in mobilising women

1) More educational facilities were opened for women leading to empowerment & mobilisation
   - Ex: Lady Bethune colleges
   - Ex: Support by Bharat Mahilamandali

2) Presence of All India women congress leading political presence
   - Ex: Equal remuneration act, Sarda act etc.

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(5) Societies like Bethelya Pratibandak Samaj helped women of young age.

(4) Education by Karve phule & Jyotiba phule helped lower strata women, to raise up from the shackles.

(3) leaders like Kadambini Ganguly, Sarojini Naidu evolved out of these organisations

Drawbacks. ① Regional disparity
(Ex) Provinces like Bombay high participation

② Benefits mostly the upper, upper-middle of the society

③ Sometimes took the role of charity or high-handedness was involved.

④ Lack of mass participation & presence of patriarchy (Eg) Hipocracy of Keshab Chandra Sen.

Although with these drawbacks, the women organisations moved the frontier of women empowerment forward in a male dominated world..

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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 was the policy followed by many nations like India after independence. It resist the power-bloc politics of that day.

Policy of NA reflecting the aspirations.

1) To uplift their sovereignty which was lost during the colonial rule.

2) As an act of resisting new kinds of imperialism.

3) By maintaining their autonomy & raising their voice as a whole against the two power blocs during the cold war. (Eg: 3rd world solidarity & NAM.

4) (Eg:) Coordinating with US wrt PL-480 scheme and yet signing friendship treaty with USSR, 1971.

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④ By giving the newly formed states collective bargaining power.

⑤ By providing the global south the moral authority & legitimacy to fight the colonial leaders.

⑥ By giving power to set the political discourse in space like UN

(Eg:) Resolutions supporting palestine (as it is also seen as colonialism).

Drawbacks
- ↳ lack of capital / development
- ↳ Proxy wars etc which NAM could not stop
- ↳ UN did not reflect the spirit of solidarity but reflected the winning powers (Eg): Sino-India war debacle

↓ Without military power led to lots of troubles

Therefore, Non-alignment showcased / reflected the attitude of leaders then to push for a peaceful & equal world order.

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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)

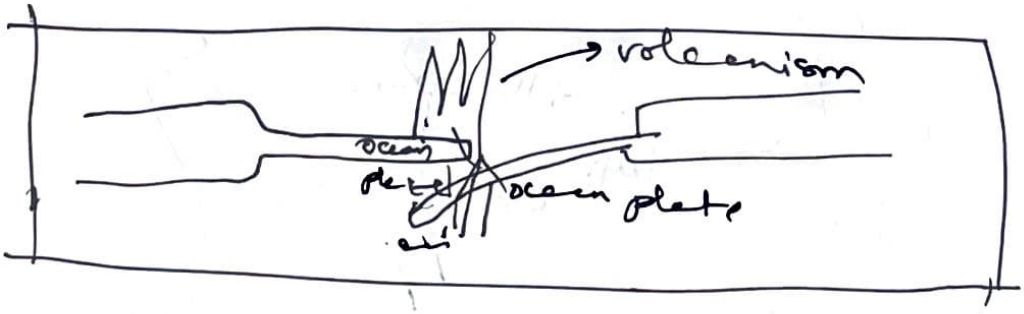
Discuss the processes involved in volcanism. Highlight the major volcanic regions in the world and their associated tectonic settings. (10 marks)

Volcanism refers to the release of molten materials from the depths of earth due to tectonic activity.

Processes involved in volcanism:

1) As two plates are pushed, one submerges under the other and melts in molten magma & erupts up due to the pressure.

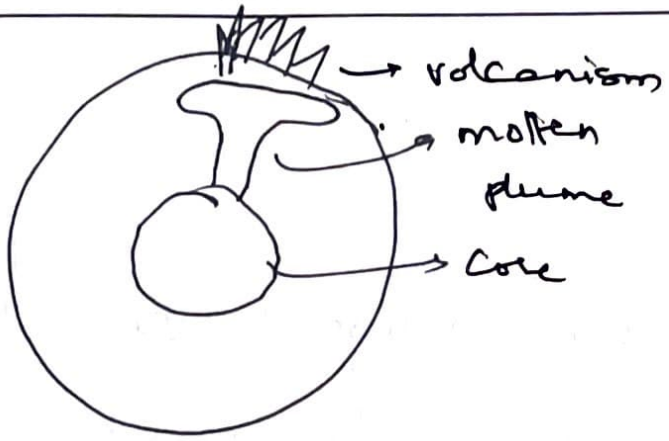
Eg Happens at the ocean-ocean & ocean-continental border.



2) Other kinds of volcanism include mantle plumes, which refers to conventional molten magma melts which raises up and erupts

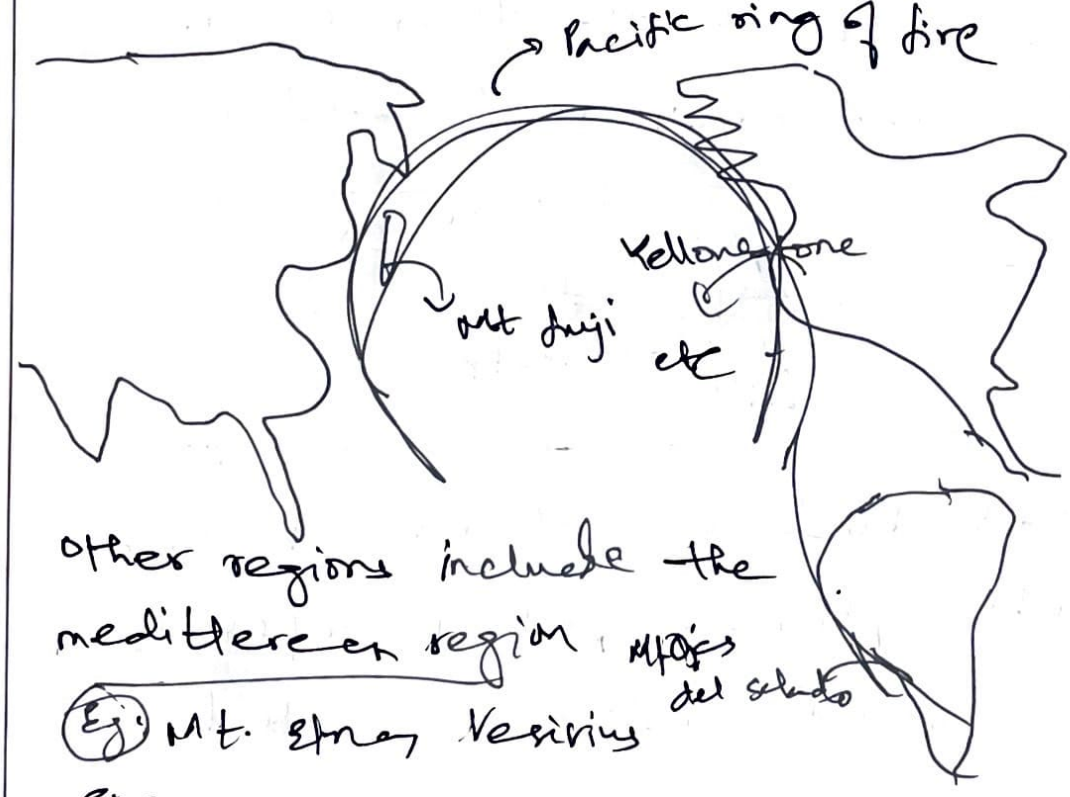
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Eg: Hotspot volcanism in Galapagos Islands etc.

Due to the presence of ocean-continental convergence along the pacific plate & destructive boundaries, most of the volcanoes are present in that region



other regions include the mediterrean region : Mt Etna, Vesuvius del Stromboli

Eg: Mt. Etna, Vesuvius

Etc

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

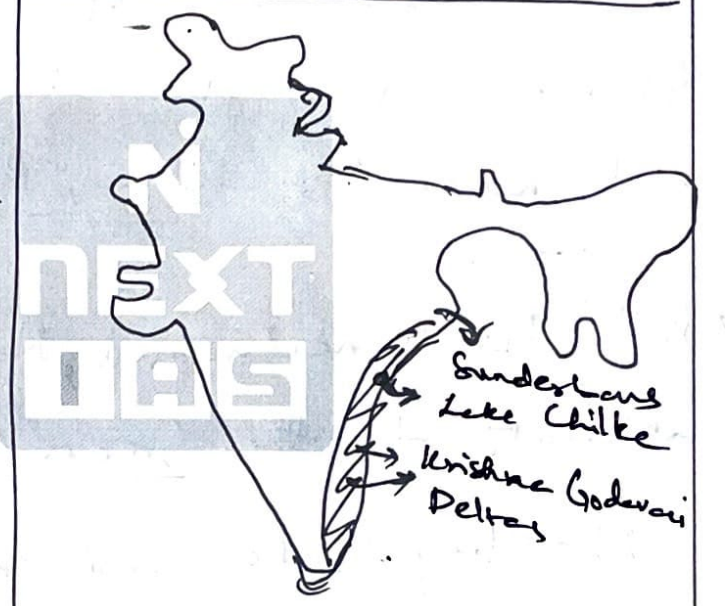
Explain the geological features and ecological importance of the Eastern Ghats.

Eastern Ghats in India extends from Odisha to Tamilnadu & Kerala covering almost entirely the Western Coast

Geological features of Western Ghats:

1) Formation of Deltas due to Rivers flowing from west to East.

Eg: Krishna, Godavari Deltas



2) Mountain peaks & bio-diversity.

3) formation of lagoons leading to high biodiversity

Eg: Chilka lake & olive ridley turtles.

4) formation of beaches.

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(2) Presence of mangroves along the coast - (Eg:) Krishna-Godavari Deltas

(3) Presence of mineral rich areas
(Eg:) In Chattisgarh Bailadila peak etc

Ecological importance:

1) Species diversity and presence of wetlands (Eg:) Chilka, Bitarkanika etc.

(2) Wild life sanctuaries, National parks Contribute to the Green environment.

(3) Migratory birds and shelter for them.
(Eg:) Chilka lake.

(4) Formation of delta, more/good quality soil ⇒ Food security.

(5) Diversity & range of plant species
↳ Maintaining the food web.

Eastern Ghats contribute very much to the ecology and should be protected in a war footing.

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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 (1) and nutritional (2) significance of millets

Coarse cereals / Millets include Jowar, Bajra, Ragi which have more nutritional & ecological benefits when compared to traditional cereals which lack in micro-nutrients.

Ecological significance of millets:

1) Can grow in water-stressed regions & more arid regions as they require less water.
   Eg: Can be used in regions like Vidarbha

2) Doesn't contribute as much to the soil pollution / degradation as rice / wheat which removes almost the top layer.

3) Crop diversity & rotation leads to the rejuvenation of soil nutrients.

4) Rice cultivation yields more methane & Millets very less, therefore less contribution to green house gases as well.

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(5) Requires less pesticides / Herbicides
∴ Reduced Eutrophication & reduced biomagnification & Bio-accumulation.

(6) Can withstand serious weather conditions like drought.

Nutritional significance of Millets

1) Micro nutrient rich
2) Less Glicemic index.
∴ Diabetes patients also can used millets in place of rice / wheat.
3) More shelf life.
4) Rich in protein content when compared to traditional cereals.

→ Export potential
Other Benefits → Yield > Workday
→ Value addition & more economic benefit
↓
Can augment plant rotation & diversity

Additional charges
Lack of value addition
Issues
Seen as poor man's rice
Msp issues

Therefore, an educational campaign is required to take "Shree Anna" (Millets) to every household.

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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 IPCC report, Artic ice is melting 2x faster than 50 years ago, which has catastrophic consequences.

Consequences on biodiversity & ecosystems

(1) Increase in sea level & impact on marine life.
Eg: Corals need shallow water to survive

(2) Impact on Global climate & trade winds Eg: Effect on migratory birds.

(3) Release of Methane hydrates ⇒ increases global warming and biodiversity loss.

(4) Weakening of Jet streams leads to devastating cold winds in the northern hemisphere leading to effect on polar endiversity.

(5) Leads to polar route & release of more greenhouse gases.

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(6) Increased & unsustainable fishing leading to irreversible damages

(7) Mineral potential leading to destruction of habitats.

(8) Lack of availability of warm waters of NAO etc ⇒ Reduced fish ecosystem of the coast of Newfoundland.

Impact on ecological balance

1) Falling fish population travels through the food web.

2) Food security issues.

3) Salination of rivers due to flow of seas into the mainland (Due to sea level rise)

4) Changes in climatic behaviour → Adaptation of ecosystem might lead to loss of animals

Therefore a global commons approach as used in the antarctic region can be used to protect the arctic region.

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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)

Uniform civil code refers to the idea of having a common civil code for secular issues like marriage, divorce, adoption, succession across religions.

Mandate/requirement of UCC → Article 44 of the constitution
→ Removing archaic religious systems.
→ Women empowerment
→ National integration
→ Reduction of burden of courts.
→ Secularism.

UCC contradicts religious pluralism

1) Against Article 25,26 of the constitution
2) Who decides the issue of what is secular concept of not
3) Against individual freedom & diversity. Eg. Tribes have different marriage/succession laws
4) Critics argue that UCC is imposition of Hindu code on non-Hindu

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(5) Lots of regional variation of religions

(6) Against the positive form of secularism that India follows.

(7) Encroachment of State onto religious matter.

(8) Against one's right to conduct this religious behaviour.

But, UCC is also desirable which is reflective of the fact that it is enshrined in Art. 44 of Constitution.

~~(1)~~ UCC upholds religious diversity:

(1) UCC is permitted only secular activities by Art 25 has an exception wrt public order etc.

(2) Promotes the idea of Unity in Diversity.

(3) Removing religious dogmas leading to more synergy among various religions.

(4) Promoting constitutionalism.

Therefore UCC is desirable due to its capacity to improve the secular fabric of the nation.

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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)

(1)

Discuss the concept of healthy active ageing in the context of demographic shifts in India. How does it contribute to social inclusion? (10 marks)

By 2050, there will be a raise of 350% in the age group of >75 years. So, we need to focus on active ageing for future benifit.

Requirement of active ageing:

1) Our population will becoming stagnent by 2040 and thereby decreasing, therefore need for active ageing for demographic dividend.

2) For the utilization of silver economy
↳ Utilisation of expertise of Elders.

3) Healthy ageing leads to more manpower & more economic output.

4) More savings implies more investment & spike in the growth

(5) Act

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5) Promotion of palliative care is needed.
6) More old age homes, nurses is required
7) Provision of nutritious food.
8) Physical wellbeing is required
Eg: Japanese society.
9) Mental well-being as loneliness can become a huge issue

Active ageing contributes to social inclusion:

1) More interaction across generations leads to increase in respect.
2) Passing down of knowledge & best practices.
3) Cultural inclusion can be promoted.
4) Destitution is reduced, self-reliance promoted leading to social inclusion.
5) Tech-friendly leads to usage of services leading to inclusion.

Therefore, the need of the hour is to focus on physical, mental & economical well being of the old-age as a lifestyle.

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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' (1) to 'compulsive consumption' (2) impacting family structure and dynamics in urban areas? (10 marks)

Recently, India has launched the mission LiFE lifestyle for environment campaign to address the issue of compulsive consumption & its impact on environment & culture.

Transition & its effect on family structure

1) More individualism leading to loneliness, mental issues.
2) Lack of support / seeking support from family members
3) Not looking out for others
4) Increasing materialism.
5) Extreme consumption lead to difference of opinions & divorce etc
6) Lack of connection between parents & children.

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Transition impacting the dynamics of urban areas

1) Increase in urban areas:
2) Ghettoisation of urban areas due to increase in rents & lifestyle change.
3) People becoming digital zombies.
4) Lack of human connection.
5) Environmental issues like to plastic etc.
6) Increase in Crime.
7) More & more marginalisation & psychological impact on the urban ppl.
8) Lopsided urban growth.
9) Informal economy & gig workers
10) Issues regarding social welfare of Gig workers
11) Narcotics & drug culture among urban youth.

These Mission LiFE should be followed not just for environmental issues but for cultural benefit & social.

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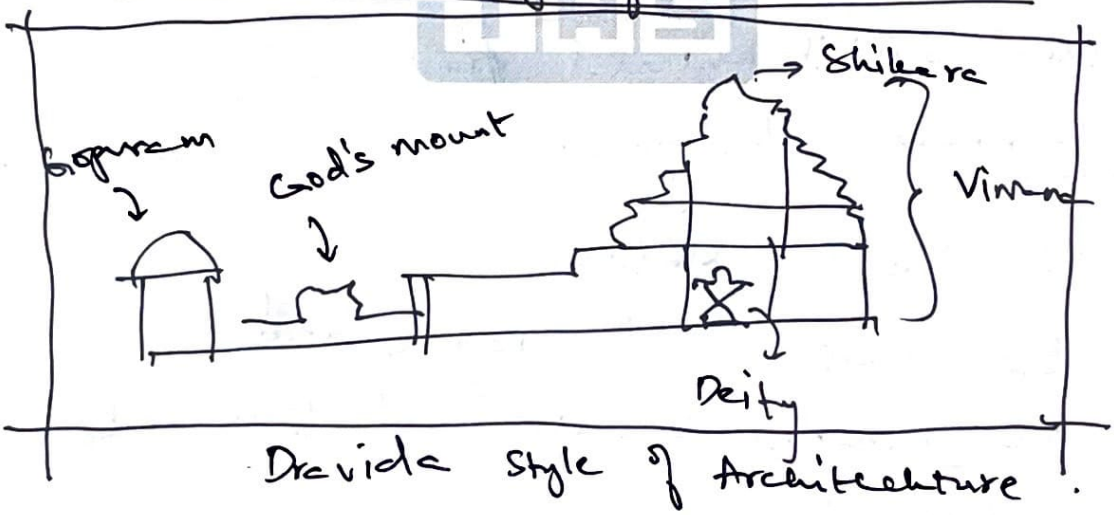
Q11. विजयनगर वास्तुकला की प्रमुख विशेषताओं पर उदाहरण सहित चर्चा कीजिए। उनके स्थापत्य में इंडो-इस्लामिक तत्त्व किस प्रकार दिखाई देते है? (15 अंक)

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

Vijayenagara empire stated the southern part of Thungabadra river from 1333 BC — 1670 BC, with Hampi as the capital.

Key features of Vijayenagara Architecture:

1) Vijayenagara kingdom flourished with Dravida style of architecture



Dravida style of Architecture.

Features:

1) Generally surrounded by a wall
2) Big Gopurams are present, especially in Vijayenagara kingdom (Ex: Tirupati

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3) Pillared hall for the devotee to rest / Marriage halls

(Ex:) Lepakshi Temple.

4) Presence of (Tank) lake inside the temple

5) Dwarapalas / Mithunas guard the Garbagriha.

6) Temples are heavily decorated

(Ex.) Vittalswamy temple has a rock chariot and musical pillars

Other architectural features of vijayanagara kingdom:

1) Big bronze statues

(Eg:) Srikrishna devaraya and his consorts Chinnadevi and Tirumalamba in Tirupati

(2) 2-D portraits on the walls of temples

(Eg:) Lepakshi temples.

(3) Due to Bahmani kingdom in the horizons their influence is also been the vijayanagara kingdom.

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Influence of Indo-Islamic elements on Vijayanagara architecture:

1) Use of domes / Big columns
   (eg) Lepakshi temple.

2) Arches etc are used as an entrance to temples.

3) Use of filigree and Kalinworks was prominent.

4) Use of ponds / tanks and chalagh style of architecture.

5) Vegetal ornamentation etc can also be seen in some monuments

As Vijayanagara kingdom was at the frontier with Bahmani kingdom, there were influenced by and influenced the Bahmanis.

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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)

(1)

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)

(2)

Takshashila & Nalanda universities have hubs of education in our past with various monks & heretics coming to study.

Comparison with Nalanda & Takshashila with modern state-funded universities.

1) State/ funded by the establishment

Ex: IITs/ IIMs get generous funding from the government

2) Renowned faculty from all over the country Eg: Chandrapala, Devapala in Nalanda university.

3) Foreign students & faculties in the university. Diversity increases.

4) Residential forms of university

Ex: Some State funded universities

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are ~~stat~~ residential (Ex: IITs etc.

(5) foreign monks etc stay in the university to teach & study

Drawbacks of state funded universities when compared with Nalanda / Takshatila

1) Although diversity is there, it is not as high as Nalanda / Takshatila
(Ex: Hsuan Tsang, Sumatran kingdoms establishing schools etc.

2) More autonomous, where as present funded universities are not as autonomous

3) World class infrastructure in Nalanda.

4) Research outcome (mostly religions) is high in Nalanda / Takshatila
↳ Top universities in ancient time.
↳ Currently only IITB is in top-150 of QS-Ranking.

State funded universities better performing in the following

1) More connections with foreign counterparts

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2) Greater participation from the public
↳ Due to more awareness.

3) More no. of Universities & greater reach.

Lessons that modern universities can learn:

1) More focus on research, not just learning
2) Greater collaboration with other universities, more diversity which improves teaching & research outcomes.
3) Autonomous nature of the universities
↳ More autonomous means more decision making powers, therefore decentralising education.
4) Proper organising / outputting research/ teaching materials.
5) Sending & receiving top-class faculty.
6) Providing students with the needed equipment & infrastructure.

Nalanda & Takshashila can be a template for present colleges to move from quantity to quality.

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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 (1) and similarities (2) between the revolutionary movement (1920-1930s) and the Gandhian non-violent struggle. How did these two ideologies influence each other? (3) (15 marks)

Our freedom movement from 1857-1947 has been marked with various ideological strands which opposed but also helped eachother. Two such examples are Gandhian struggle & revolutionary theori.

Ideological differences:

1) Use of violence by revolutionaries, whereas non-violence by Gandhian non-violent struggle.

2) The question of means Vs Ends

Eg. The cult of Bombs by Gandhiji and The philosophy of bombs by Bhagwati Charan Vohra.

3) Revolutionaries believed that freedom should be taken (even if violently) but Gandhians believed a more civilian approach.

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(Ex): Civil Disobience x Non-cooperation by Gandhians, whereas Quixotic heroism by Revolutionaries.

(4) Organisationally Gandhian struggle penetrated more than Revolutionaries.

(5) Revolutionaries like Subash Chandra Bose tended towards Authoritarianism for greater good, whereas Gandhiji believed in Ramrajya.

(6) Women participation in Revolutionary struggle.

[Similarities between both:]

1) Both struggled for freedom of India

2) Exposing British hypocrisy and the use of India for their benefits

3) Both believed in more egalitarian society.

4) Both clinged to Indian past and strove for nationalism.

(5) Both believed in mass struggle for freedom.

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(c) Both tried to build organisational support down to the grassroots.

(I) Use of newspapers & propaganda to arouse the general public.

(d) Both belief in universal adult suffrage

How both influenced each other

1) Revolutionary struggle galvanized the youth & moved them into the political mainstream & gave new leadership.

2) Ideas of Socialism was core to revolutionary struggle.

3) Revolutionary struggle gave moral support to the satyagrahis

4) They acted as shield to satyagrahis

5) Gandhian Struggle gave influenced more peaceful approach

(Ex) Removed Bismil at the end propagated more peaceful approach

Therefore, both cannot be seen in isolation but as a single tree with multiple branches.

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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)

The Himalayan region x ranvir knot is considered the third pole of the world due to its presence of immense ice cap.

Glacial landforms in the Himalayas

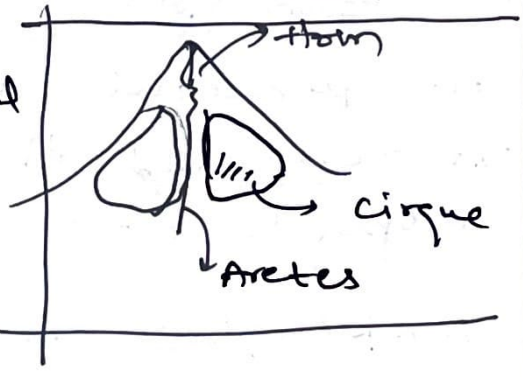
1) Cirques, Aretes are formed in the mountains

cirque: A chair like structure due to glacial action in the mountain

↳ The ridge between two cirques is called a Arete.

↳ 3 or more cirque leads to a horn.

Eg Mt. Everest peak is a horn

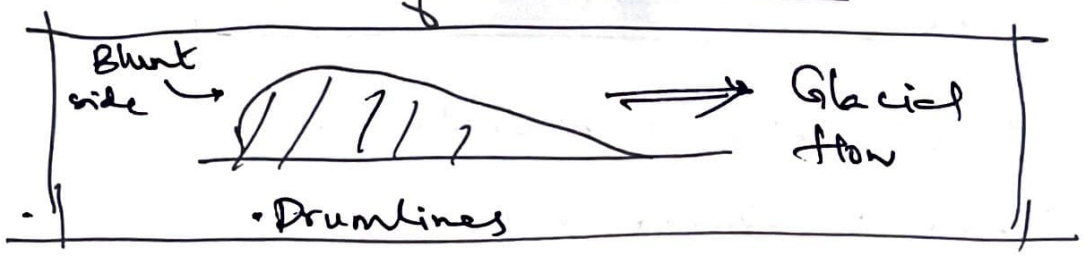


2) Moraines → Terminal etc are deposited along the northern plain rivers

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(3) formation of Drumlines.



Due to the accumulation of debris.

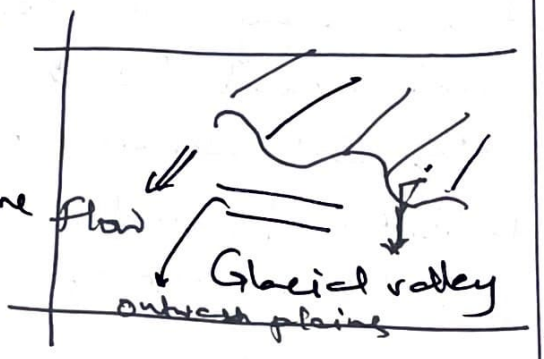
(4) formation of eskers → the water flow under the ice cap which are banked by the Glaciers.

(5) Glacier lakes → lakes banked by the Glaciers.

(6) Depositional of Alluvial soil along the northern plain rivers like Ganga

(7) Glacial valleys are formed
↳ More U-shaped due to the heavier nature of Glaciers

(8) Outwash plains are deposited with moraine



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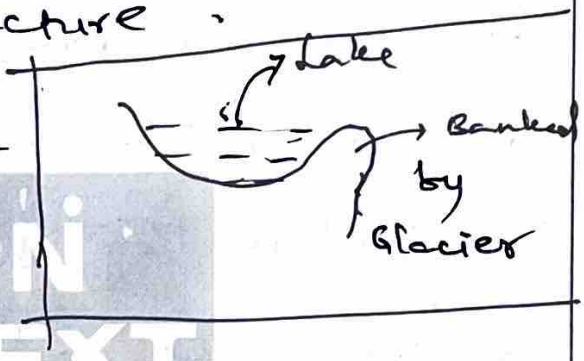
Impact on local ecosystem & human activities

(1) Glacial lake outbursts are a frequent phenomenon

↳ (Eg) Sikkim floods

↳ Loss of biodiversity, loss of human life & infrastructure.

(2) The fragile nature of land due to presence of Glacial landforms.



↳ ∴ Human activities like infra building are not suitable

(Eg) Joshimath incident.

(3) Loss of migratory birds due to lack of Glaciers / dicing down of Glaciers as they are not feeded.

(4) Rivers may overflow and cause environmental & human damage

(Eg) Kosi river.

(5) Positives include river water, effect on Indian monsoon & climate etc

Therefore Himalayan ecosystem should be maintained not just for India but for the world.

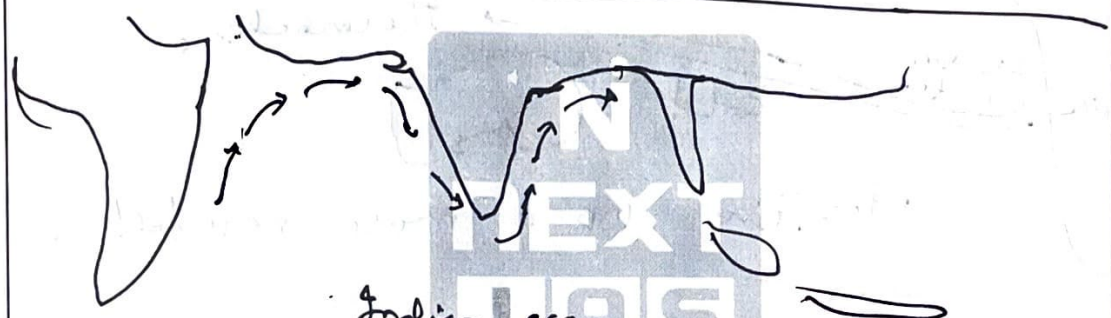
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Q15. हिंद महासागर की अद्वितीय भौगोलिक विशेषताओं और वैश्विक महासागरीय परिसंचरण प्रतिरूप पर उनके प्रभावों की चर्चा कीजिए। ये विष्ठोज़ताएं भारतीय उपमहाद्वीप की जलवायु को किस प्रकार प्रभावित करती हैं? (15 अंक)

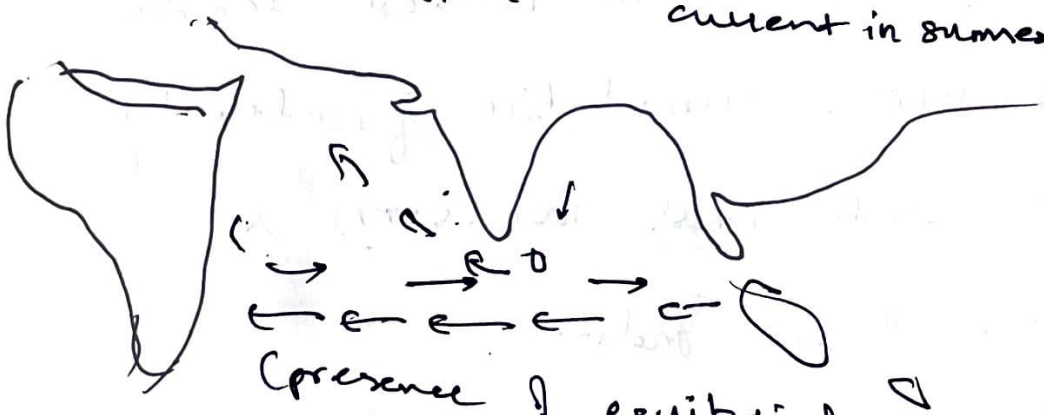
Discuss the unique geographical features of the Indian Ocean and their impact on global oceanic circulation patterns. How do these features influence the climate of the Indian subcontinent? (15 marks)

Ans the Indian Ocean is a half ocean it effects the oceanic circulation pattern a lot



Indian Ocean

• Summer time : No counter current in summers



(presence of equitorial counter current in winters)

• Indian ocean & its effects :

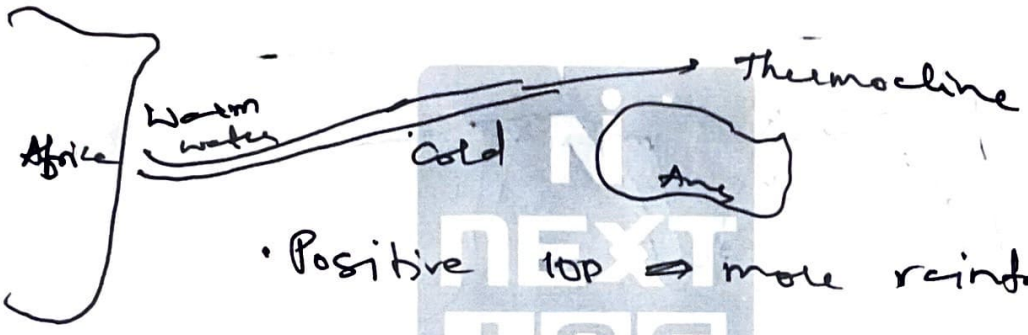
1) It also effects the ~~Atlantic~~ meridional overturning current (AMOC) effecting global fishing patterns.

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2) West ocean area leading to heating up and formation of cyclones

3) Indian ocean dipole formation & its effects on Indian monsoon



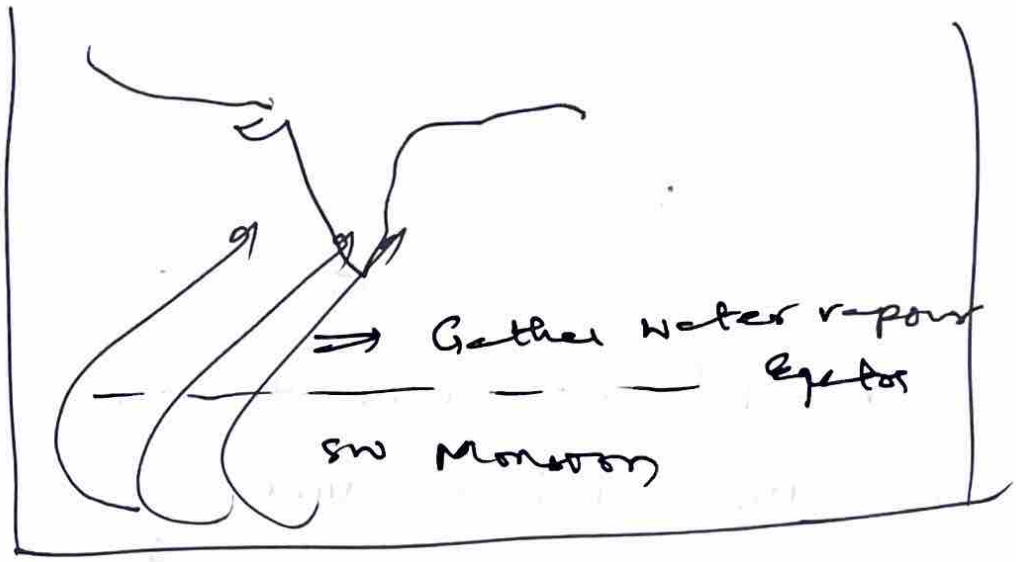
• Positive IOD ⇒ more rainfall.

4) As landmass is less leads to more accumulation of water by the south west monsoon & rainfall in India

↳ Lack of this type of phenomena in any ocean due to presence of Land mass.

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(5) Due to its presence in the tropical region, biodiversity like Corals also exists

(6) Effect of Water circulation on the ocean as landmass is not present leading to effect on the monsoon of India.

Therefore Indian ocean plays a complex role in the climatic & ecological & environmental impacts of the subcontinent as well as the world.

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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 refer to the phenomena where urban areas are heated up than usually in every less time in a concentrated area.

Factors contributing to this phenomena:

1) Concretisation of urban areas
2) Lack of green spaces.
3) More vehicular emissions & more traffic.
4) Presence of industries and the industrial release
5) Effect due to cooling equipment — Ex: AC/ Coolers.
6) Multi-storey concrete buildings, tar roads etc are heat absorbers.

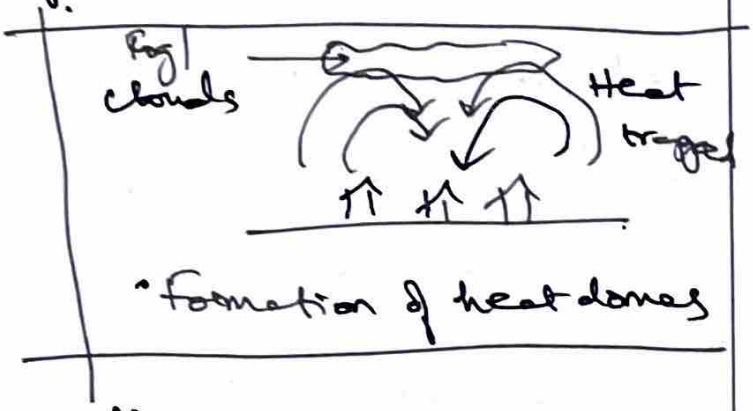
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① Formation of urban heat dome

② Geography of urban areas like Delhi.

↳ Trapping of effluents from other areas.



formation of heat domes

Existing mitigation strategies:

1) There are early warning systems for heat wave situations

Eg: Red alert, green alert etc.

2) Some states have SOPs regarding heat waves.

Eg: Ahmedabad heat wave action plan

↳ Shift child/maternity wards of hospitals down, building cooling shelter, distributing water etc.

3) Promotion of urban forestry using Miyawaki method etc.

Eg: Haritha haram in Telangana

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Way forward:

The above strategies have not limited the phenomena of heat waves especially in urban areas, so following can be done.

1) Urban planning commission & innovative designs
2) Promoting ideas like sponge cities / green spaces etc (Eg: Auckland.
3) Staggered approach towards industries → reduces traffic & air pollution is not peaked
4) Shift towards renewal energy
   (Eg: Roof top solar.
5) Innovative cooling systems in big buildings
   (Eg: Cooling using ultra-cooled water in IIT Hyderabad.

The approach towards Heat wave is more of adaptability rather mitigation due to which 22000 people died from 1992 – 2020 (NDMA). This needs a comprehensive approach towards Urban planning.

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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)

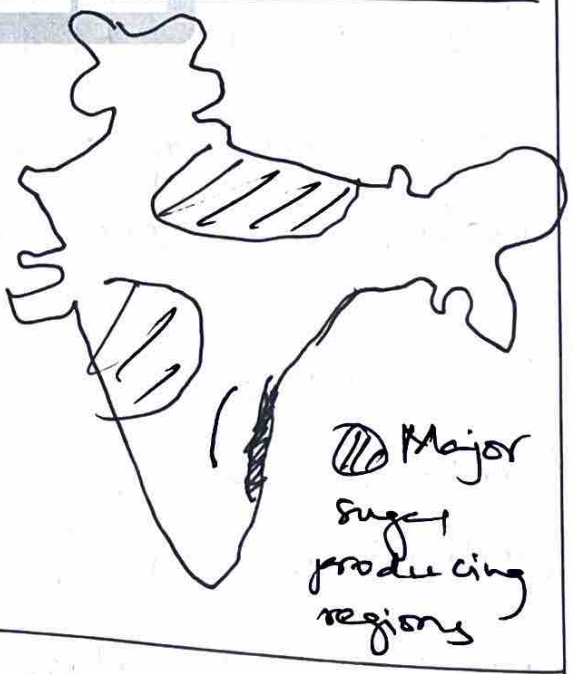
Evaluate the primary factors contributing to regional disparities in the sugar industry between North India and Peninsular India. What measures can be undertaken to reduce the surplus sugar production? (15 marks)

Sugar industry has been plagued with issues likes FRP, no autonomy to sugar mills due to which Indian sugar is not competitive in the export market.

Factors contributing to the regional disparities in sugar industry:

1) Presence of irrigation facility as sugarcane is a water guzzling crop (Eg: Western UP)

2) Presence of sugar mills & infrastructure (Eg: Maharashtra)



3) The presence of good black soil (Eg: Maharashtra, whereas black soil is not available in South

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India.

(4) Lack of extensive water supply in south India.

(5) Procurement of sugar & FRP
↳ Due to regional differences in procurement leads disparities in sugar industry.

(6) Climatic conditions like temperature etc favour states like Maharashtra

(7) Presence of cooperatives etc → more viable production of sugar
(Eg:) Gujarat & Maharashtra.

(8) Domination of other crops like cotton, Rice etc in Southern India.

Issues with sugar industry:

1) Constantly growing FRP ⇒ more production but not much demand

2) financial condition of the sugar mills is not good due to the non-viability of FRP.

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3) Policy uncertainity (Eg: Export ban etc
↳ Benefits the middle man more

4) Lack of technological advancements

Measures to reduce the sugar surplus

1) Deregulate the sugar prices with a floor price ⇒ More transparency in demand.

2) Use of MSP to signal change in requirement of crops

3) Promotion of horticulture and other allied activities alongside.

4) Improving technology in sugar mills

5) Mechanisation in agriculture leads to yield improvement in other crops
↳ Leads to shift in attitude.

6) Improve procurement of other crops
(Eg: Only 1/3rd is procured at MSP

7) Delink Mills with the region
∴ Procurement at other places also
↳ More transparency.

Sugar is a complex issue which requires comprehensive changes in the agri sector as a whole

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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)

(1) (3) (4)

According to a UN report, it requires 4 generations for a lower class citizen to reach a upper class status in India. This shows the inequality in India.

Need for social mobility
- → Improvement in living conditions
- → Reduction in Poverty (SDG-1)
- → Improvement in participatory governance
- → Reduction in hunger (SDG-2)
- → To reduce inequalities (DPSP Art-38)
- → Demographic dividend

Barriers to intergenerational mobility

1) Lack of essential services
   - Eg: Healthcare sector is concentrated in urban areas (~80%) where only 30% live.

2) Lack of access to services
   - Eg: 3Cr household in India are still not electrified.

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(3) Structural differences in India
↳ (Eg:) Industrial sector is stagnated at 28% and manufacturing at 16%.

(4) Lopsided growth of service sector
↳ Not ~~economic~~ intensive employment.

(5) Agrarian economy with below avg yield. 2-4x yield by fellow developing country Brazil.

(6) Lack of formal loans & market access to MSME.

(7) Unorganised nature of manufacturing backbones like MSMEs
↳ 95% are unorganised.

(8) Wealth creates wealth due to more & more capitalism & Globalisation
↳ leading to less social mobility.

(9) Lack of nutritional food
↳ Underdeveloped humans → lack of energy & cognitive ability to move up the ladder
(Eg:) 35% Children stunted, 50% women with Anemia.

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and lastly but not least Education access, quality, equity issues.

↳ 3Cr children — out of school

↳ Damning learning outcomes as pointed out by ASER

Role of education on social mobility:

1) Educated youth with more skills means employable

↳ ∴ Stable salary therefore knock on effect on other aspects leading to social mobility.

2) More socially aware citizens

↳ Question & demand for their rights leading to less exploitation

3) Demographic dividends leads to more GDP growth which trickle downs the ladder leading to more social mobility.

4) ~~Better~~ ~~req~~ Generational equality & better level playing ground.

Education will remove the shackles of poverty and push a person upleading to achievement of SDG - 4, 5.

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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)

Globalization refers to increased interconnectedness, flows of ideas, goods & people across the borders

Influence of globalisation on migration patterns:

1) More regional pockets of manufacturing due to existing infrastructure leading to migration.

Eg: Youth from UP, Bihar, Orissa migrating to states like Telengana, AP, TN.

2) Presence of IT Giant cities → educated youth tend to move to these cities.

Eg: Bangalore, Hyderabad, Pune etc.

↳ Due to presence of MNCs.

3) Flow of FDI in specific sectors leading to gradual shift in economy.

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(9) Competitiveness of Indian agriculture decreased leading to migration to urban areas for employment purposes.

Migration outside India:

1) Better aspirations & Std. of living in developed nations. effect of Globalisation
2) More research funding in developed nations like US leading to Brain drain.
   ↳ Due to already existing clusters
3) Better ease of doing business
   ↳ .. Establishing startups elsewhere
   ↳ existing infra & easy access due to Globalisation.
4) Better access to Education due to Globalisation (Easy movement of people).

Economic & social impacts of migration.

1) Brain drain leading to reduced skilled people in India
2) Disfunctional urbanisation in India. ↳ Ghettoisation of urban areas.
   Informal economy → lack of growth.

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4) Growing regionalism & violence

Eg: Exodus of NE people from Bangalore due to a fake news leading to reduced output.

5) Lopsided focus on urban areas

6) Lack of social connect with people

7) Mental illness becoming a silent pandemic

8) Increased air pollution & traffic
↳ Ex: Top polluted 38/50 cities in India.

9) Distress migration in India.

Positives also exist

1) Increase of Diaspora & soft power for India Ex: In US → Satya Nadella, Sundar Pichai etc.

2) More innovation & animal spirit for intreprenuership

3) More employment opportunities

4) Urban building due to intermixing.

Migration is a complex issue with 45cr people of India as internal migrants a comprehensive policy framework to address issues like employment is needed.

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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)

(1) (2) (3)

India almost 15-minutes a women is raped (NCRB data) and a women is 17x more likely to be raped by his spouse (Marital rape). This shows the nexus of patriarchal values & gender-based violence . .

Gender based violence as manifestation of patriarchal values:

1) Lack of autonomy in terms of education, employment, health leads to violence

2) Women are often seen as transitional elements who are 'married off', so neglect and harassment

Eg: Dowry issue.

3) Lack of power/ psychological support leads to sexual violence

↳ Due to patriarchy .

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(Ex:) A child is raped almost every 160 minutes in India by a person with position of authority over the child.

4) Destitution of senior women by the family members as they are seen as "burden", whereas when are given respect → Due to patriarchal values.

(3) Patriarchal values in law leads to viewing women as property

(Ex:) Now outlawed sec 497 of IPC has a patriarchal outlook

(Ex:) Polygamy law of Goa.

(5) Sexual violence at workplace due to authoritative nature of male members

(7) Period violence & seclution of women

Law as a instrument of women empowerment

(1) Equal remuneration act else placed women at level playing field.

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(2) Dowry prohibition act criminalised dowry

(3) Prevention & harassment at workplace act → Institutional structures to tackle the issue.

(4) Constitution of India providing safeguards for women.

(5) Nirbhaya fund for women protection

Still issues remain in India.

(Eg) Conviction rate in rape case is 25%.
↳ Only 1% of sexual violence case are reported

Due to lack of power with women.

So, we need to move from women empowerment to women-led empowerment and systematically attitudinal change like

(1) Pipplantri village → celebrating girl child
(2) Diversity training in industries
(3) Nari Shakti act → providing reservation for MLAs, MPs.

Law alone cannot tackle the issue of women empowerment. It should become a "Jan Andolan" for greater success.