

RECEIVED

02 AUG 2024

NEXT IAS**GS - MAINS ADVANCED COURSE 2024**

(To be filled by candidate)

Test Code : GSMAC2401

Test No. : 01

Name of Candidate : Dammeti Vinay

Roll No. : GSMAC24A10081
MT23MACEN074

Start Time 4:00pm End Time 7:00pm

Date of Examination : 2/09/2024

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:

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY

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

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)

Numismatic evidence plays a crucial role in understanding of polity and economy as most of them are produced as Court art / economic purposes of great empires.

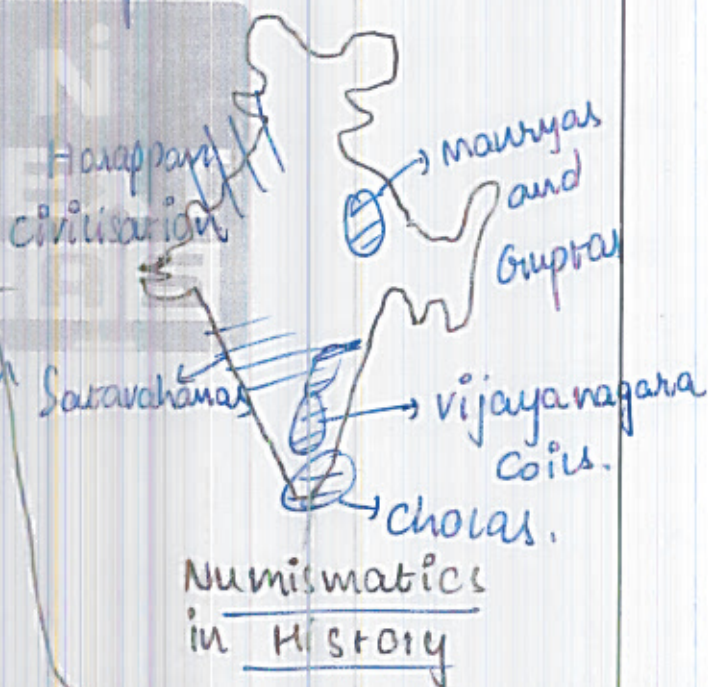
Role of Numismatic in political history

- ① provided information on the livelihoods and political

Culture of Indus Valley civilisation

with symbol of power.

- ② widescale issuance of coins in Gupta period → showcases the



political power of Guptas.

③ Issuance of pure Gold coins → shows the Kushana progress

④ Saravahana → used numismatics in trade → showing importance of ports in political strengthening.

⑤ Cholas → Cholanadu as Sink of Coins shows Imperial progress in South East Asia.

Role in Economic History :

↳ ① Shift of coins from Bronte to Gold shows the economic power that is India

↳ ② widescale availability of coins in mesopotamia and Roman regions.

↳ ③ showcases the extensive trade with foreigners

↳ ④ Grants to merchants and religious preachers (eg): Harsha to Nieun Tsang

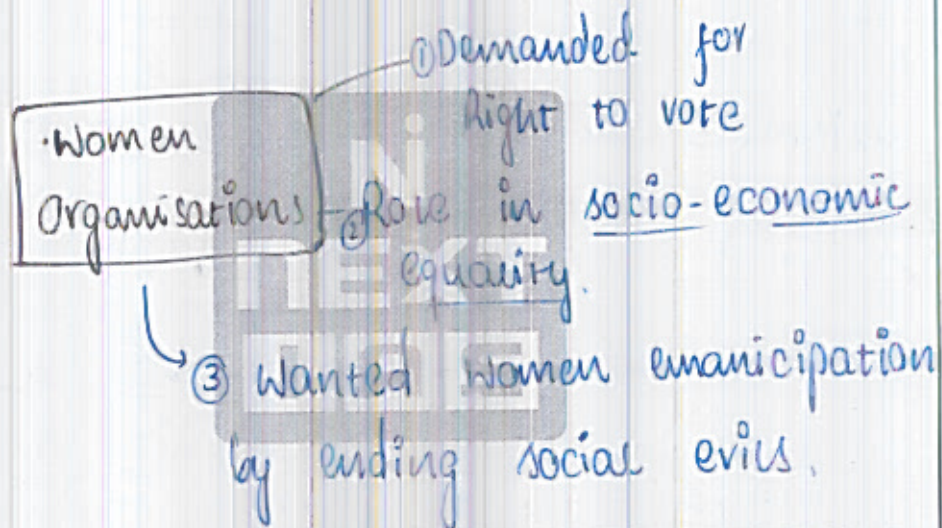
Hence numismatics help in understanding the strength of Ancient Indian Kingdoms.

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 organisations played a crucial role in the freedom struggle along with giving women chance to liberate from patriarchal society.



Impact of women's organisations in mobilising women. ÷

- ① Initial phase in 19th century started by liberal men
 (eg) : Raja Ram mohan Roy and Brahmo Samaj
- ② wanted to given educational

Opportunities for women (eg): Ishwar Chandra Vidya Sagar

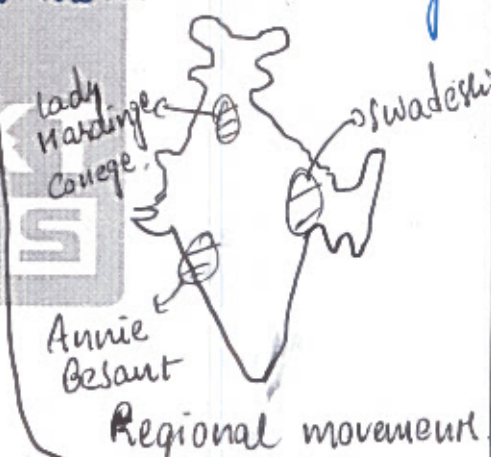
③ Early 20th century → Sarla Devi Chaudurani established Bharat Stree Mahamandal

④ This gave chance to participate and train in political action

⑤ Ramabai Ranade → ladies social Conference participated in swadeshi movement in Bengal

⑥ All India Women's Conference → estd in 1928 and role in

Age of Consent Act



⑦ Gave push to Constitutional provisions in Independent India (eg): Article 14

Concerns

- ① limited success due to entrenched patriarchy.
- ② lack of participation at grass roots.

Nevertheless, they played a major role in voicing the concerns of half of

- 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)

Policy of non-alignment is the brain child of Indian foreign policy to stay autonomous in Bipolar Cold war period.



Non-alignment, reflecting aspiration of India and other nations.

① History of oppression due to Imperialism
↓
wanted to protect Independent voice

② Concern for sovereign Equality → Avoiding great power politics.



- ③ Global arms race between p5 → NAM stood for disarmament and avoidance of Nukes.
- ④ Gave opportunity to tide over uncertain geo politics (eg): Cuban missile crisis.
- ⑤ provided India opportunity to showcase leadership (eg): New International Economic order
- ⑥ played a crucial role in ensuring the Cold war doesn't lead to third world war
- ⑦ Global south came united and stood for peace and humanity

challenges

- ① very large memberships.
- ② led to usage of NAM to settle bilateral scores
(eg): Pakistan against India.
- ↓
- ③ lack of unity among Global south.

However, Non-alignment is referred as the largest peace movement by Indira Gandhi

- 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)

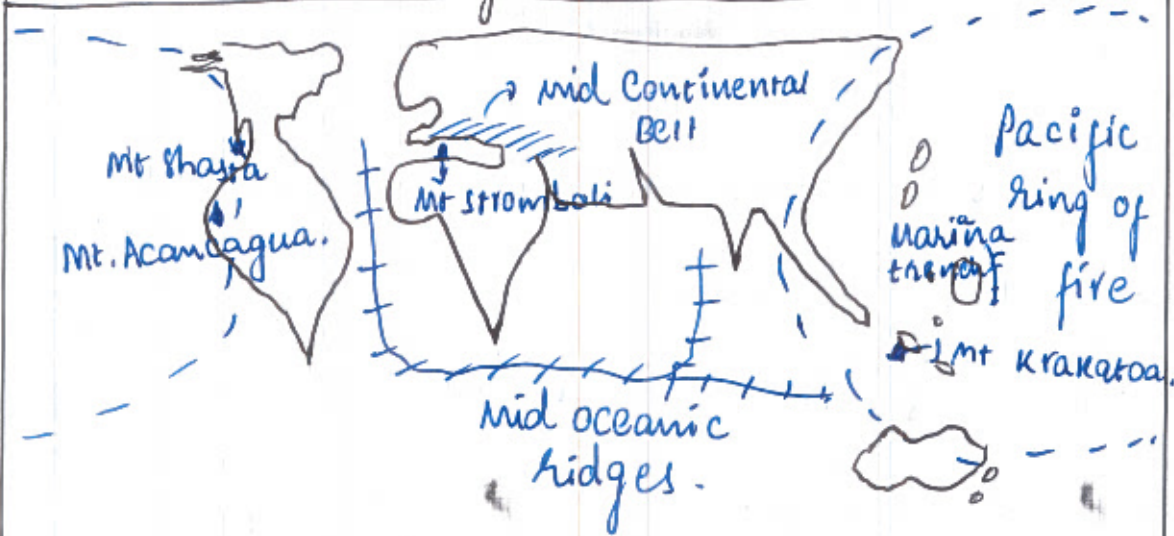
Discuss the processes involved in volcanism. Highlight the major volcanic regions in the world and their associated tectonic settings. (10 marks)

Volcanism is the process of formation of magma and its coming out on earth surface as lava due to tectonic activities.

Processes involved in volcanism.

- ① formation of magma in asthenosphere with melting of lithosphere
- ② Associated with convergent plate boundaries → acidic magma
- ③ Divergent boundaries → Basaltic magma
- ④ Convectional currents lead to building up of pressure and volcanic eruptions through vents.
- ⑤ lava → solidifies to form Igneous rocks (eg): Granite, Basalt

Major volcanic regions in world



- ① Pacific ring of fire formed due to Convergent plate boundaries between,
 - a) Eurasian and Pacific plates.
(eg): Mindanao trench
 - b) Indian plate and Philippines plate.
- ② Mid Continental Belt → Convergence of Eurasian and African plates.
(eg): Mt Etna
- ③ Mid oceanic ridges → Divergent plate boundary
- ④ Effects → Climate changes, Global dimming, short term cooling.
Vulcanism plays a crucial role in sustaining life on earth.

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 the biodiverse region in southern India and caters to socio-economic and environmental benefits of mankind.

Geological features of Eastern Ghats.

① Discontinuous ranges as opposite to western ghats.



② Rich sources of minerals (eg): Bellary in Karnataka

③ Red soil region rich in Iron.

④ Highly eroded form in some regions

⑤ Shorter in height relative to western ghats

⑥ endemism and economic importance (eg): Cashew plantations.

- ① Highly Biodiverse with Important Bird and Biodiversity Area (IBBA)
 (eg) : Papikonda National Park.
- ② Home to ~ 45% of floral diversity of whole India
- ③ Endemic species of flora → Cycas Beddomei
Pterocarpus santalinus
- ④ faunal diversity
 ↳ Slender loris, Tigers and Leopards
- ⑤ less attention due to dominance of western ghats hotspot,
- ⑦ plays a role in regulating the micro climate (eg) ; SW monsoon period
- ⑧ acts as buffer in water storage during cyclonic disasters (eg) : Amphan
- ⑨ Rights and livelihoods of tribal
 (ES) : Chenchus and Konda Reddys

Hence Eastern ghats plays a crucial role in wellbeing of ecology and humanbeings

- 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

Millets are the nutri-cereals with extremely rich nutrients and proteins and are source of diet for Indians since ancient India.

Ecological significance of millets.

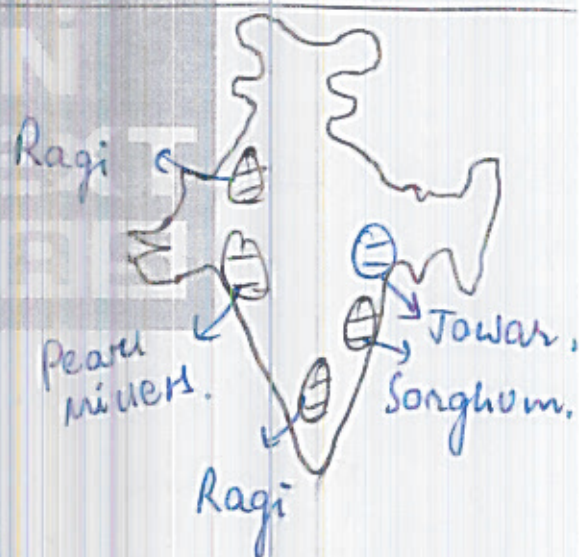
① environment friendly crops

② less water intensive and drought prone.

③ helps in eradicating social erosion in dryland areas.

④ Extremely efficient crops with less fertilizer requirement

⑤ pest resistant and faster output rates



Nutritional significance of millets:-

- ① protein Content 1gm of millets greater than cereals like rice and wheat.
- ② Contains various vitamins → helps address deficiencies in Indians.
- ③ Highly rich dietary fibres → Better metabolism in Intestine.
- ④ Can be moulded in variety of forms (eg): Biscuits, cakes etc..
- ⑤ Ancient knowledge about the techniques of growing

Way forward

- ① Need for economies of scale
- ② export potential should be explored
- ③ research centre → Hyderabad
- ④ generate people's movement by using Fit India Campaign,

Nutricereals help india reach
SDG - 2 of ending hunger and double farmers Income

- 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 melt is resulting into wide scale changes of biodiversity along with economic opportunities hence shaping geo-politics.

Consequences of Arctic ice melt on biodiversity

- ① climate tipping point → leads to point of no return in loss of biodiversity



- ② effect on habitats of endangered population (eg) → polar bears, walrus
- ③ Impact on earth's climatic cycles (eg) → Atlantic meridional current

will get weakened.

④ Ecosystem → Taiga biome will be threatened → carbon source from sink

⑤ destruction of iceberg and glaciers
↳ release of GHG trapped in Oceans

(eg) : Gas hydrate reserves.

⑥ Impact on water cycle

Impact on global ecological balance.

① Disturbance of delicate balance

(eg) : rise of sea level already at 0.7cm

② Increasing volcanic activity due to release of superincumbent load.

③ Affects the ocean current circulation

④ Inundation of corals and mangroves

way forward] → ① mangroves for future
→ ② Panchamrit & Amrit Dardhar
↳ ③ Sustainable technologies → Solar
Hence SDG-14 calls for protection
of life below water.

- 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 same set of laws governing marriage, divorce, adoption, inheritance and other personal matters.

UCC contradicting religious pluralism and cultural differences.

- ① Imposition of singular law → goes against India's strength of unity and diversity
- ② Homogenisation effect → Threat to secular fabric of nation
(eg): Art 25-28
- ③ Perception of Imposition → communal conflict due to religious pluralism
- ④ Impacts the culture of tribals
(eg): Kattunayakan marriage customs

- ⑤ Goes against Tribal panchasheel of Assimilation rather than Integration
- ⑥ Lack of Consensus leads to opening of Pandora's box.
- ⑦ Uniform & Implementation will be very difficult

Need for UCC :

- ↳ ① Reform the inhuman personal laws
- ↳ ② Avoid women marginalisation and social evils
- ↳ ③ In line with Article 44 DPSP
- ↳ ④ UCC helps in empowering 'Live in Couple, Transgenders'

Way forward

- ① SC in TMA Pai Case needed upholding diversity
- ② Consensus among all sections
- ↳ ③ Reform personal laws → Piece meal approach

UCC helps in strengthening diversity but only when it is balanced with deliberation

- 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 has 8.6% of old age population and healthy active ageing became a necessity rather than a need for India

Demographic
Shift in
India

① Increasing population between 15-59 years.

② Elderly population is set to peak with dividend.

Concept of healthy active ageing:

- ① proper Geriatric care and health services
- ② Catering to mental health needs of elderly population
- ③ Care economy has to be formalised.

④ Silver economy using the experience of elderly

⑤ fit India movement → elderly activity

Contribution to social Inclusion :

① feminisation of elderly → 1033/1000 males will be addressed.

② 50% elderly by 2050 → empowered to participate in second demographic dividend

③ proper pension provisions → helps in economic independence

④ Tailored schemes of elderly → addressing

Triple burden of — lack of nutrition
— Communicable diseases
— non Communicable diseases

Way forward → ① PM Vaya Vandana Yojana

→ ② Vayoshri project

↳ ③ Accessible India Campaign

(SDG - 10) of reducing inequalities also includes empowerment of elderly

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)

Compulsive Consumption is phenomena of excessive materialism going against the Grandhian philosophy of limiting the needs.

Reasons for Transition

- ① Globalisation leading to McDonald culture
- ② social media and influencers (eg. food vlogs)
- ③ peer pressure and showing off culture.

Impacts on family structure :-

- ① Increasing expenses of families
- ② lack of savings → leading to poverty in case of emergency
- ③ Impact on the psychology of

elderly → Concerned with materialism,

④ Obesity among people → non Communicable diseases.

⑤ e morbidity and avoidable mortality

⑥ Issues in marriages → lack of sync with Gen⁺ people

Impact on urban areas

① creates the haves and have-nots

⑤: Ghettoization of poor.

② Inequality → 1% Indians hold 40% wealth.

③ Increasing crime rates due to dissatisfaction

④ son of soil theory in Mumbai Aamchi movement

way forward

① proper awareness through social mobilisation

② life Mission by pm

③ 'less is more' attitude.

fit India Inspiration.

Above measures along with environment contributions will help India

- 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)

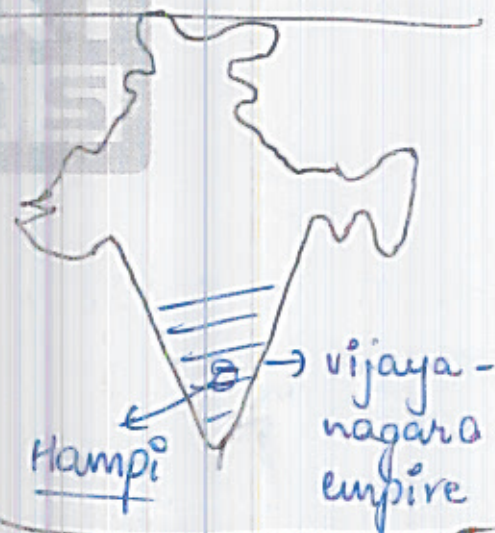
Vijayanagara architecture is the reflecting of grandeur and richness of Vijayanagara empire with Krishna deva raya at helm that ruled in and around 13th-16th century

features of vijayanagara architecture

① principle of accommodation

↓
Influence of Muslim empires like

arcuate architecture



② presence of number of pillars which are intricately carved.

③ presence of huge Raya gopurams as entrance to temples

⑥g: Hatara Ramaswamy Temple, Hampi

④ Mystical creatures - yai (shaped of unicorn) on walls ⑥g: Vittala Swami temple

⑤ Secular nature of temple complexes

⑥g: used to impart education, marriages

⑥ Huge mandaps inside the temples

⑦ Clearly demarcated boundary walls with high walls.

⑧ Sculptures are very impressive with minute attention to detail

⑥g: Vikata statue in Hampi.

⑨ Showcase of Mahabharata and Ramayana in narrative arts on architecture.

Indo-Islamic Elements manifestation

① Highly diverse style of structures with complex engineering

② Mixture of trabeate and arcuate styles in temples and palaces.

- ③ presence of water bodies known as kunds inside the temple complexes
- ④ more emphasis on aesthetic importance as seen in Islamic tombs etc..
- ⑤ Huge raya gopurams showcases spacious and grandeur of Islamic Construction
- ⑥ Highlights the tolerant attitude of rulers and influence of traders.
- ⑦ Traders used the architecture to promote soft power of the empire.
- ⑧ usage of Charbagh style of garden in main palace.

Hence, Indo-Islamic elements made Vijayanagara empire secular with concern for all and enriched the diversity of Indian art & architecture

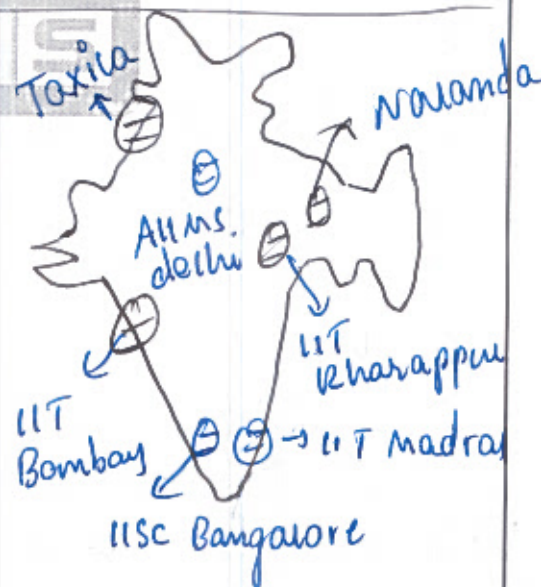
- Q12. नालंदा और तक्षशिला जैसे प्राचीन भारतीय विश्वविद्यालयों की तुलना भारत के आधुनिक राज्य-वित्तपोषित विश्वविद्यालयों से कीजिए। आधुनिक विश्वविद्यालय अपनी प्रभावशीलता को बेहतर बनाने के लिए प्राचीन विश्वविद्यालयों से क्या सीख सकते हैं? (15 अंक)

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)

Ancient Indian Universities are the power houses of education catering to the educational needs of global citizens across the world.

Comparison of Ancient Universities with Modern Indian Universities.

- ① Both aim at proper and wide scale education of Indian citizens
- ② Both have Competitive entrance systems



- ③ caters the needs of generations (e.g.): engineers, doctors and psychology



Lesson to learn :

- ① universities act as soft power across the world.
- ② Strong values essential to ensure Strong citizens.

- ③ modern demands require rational thoughts.
- ④ purging out sectarian and intolerance Curriculum in history books
- ⑤ need for proper nutrition of students along with education
- ⑥ 'regional accessibility' to avoid disparities.
- ⑦ usage of Technology like MOOCs to bring in equity
- ⑧ Global Cosmopolitan Outlook to Problems like Climate Change

Government Measures

- ① BIT tantibar to promote Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam.
- ② Infrastructure Overhaul through funding.
- ③ NEP - credit based higher education
- ④ women → STEM → KIRAN scheme

Above guidance puts India as a withstander in this Amrit Kaal

- Q13. क्रतिकारी आंदोलनों (1920-1930) और गांधीवादी अहिंसक संघर्ष के मध्य वैचारिक मतभेदों एवं समानताओं का विरलेपण 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)

Indian National movement is a rainbow of different methods but with common aim of ending the Colonial oppression and ensuring Independent rule of nation

Ideological differences between revolutionary movements and Gandhian struggle

Revolutionary Movement → ① Hindustan Socialist Rep. Association (HSRA)
→ ② Kakori incident.

→ ③ Bomb in Central Bhagat Singh = legislative assembly

Gandhiji struggle

① Believed in the Capacity of masses

Revolutionary mvmt

① Believed in Individual actions
② Raj guru

② Violence Can't be the means

③ Consultation with British

(eg): Gandhi - Drwin pact

④ Belief in peaceful means

② Violence is the means to Independence and make deaf hear.

③ Striking terror in the hearts of British (eg): philosophy of a bomb by Bhagvaricharan Vohra

⑤ Need for Blood to bring peace.

Similarities

Gandhiji

Revolutionary

① Belief that Independence can be achieved without any foreign help.

② wanted to free the mother's land

③ Advocated for Constructive work like → education and equality in society

(eg): Nanjawan Bharat Sabha.

④ freedom is emphasised in wider sense → spiritual freedom.

(eg): Bhagat singh dying in Jail

Two Ideologies Influencing each other

- ① Revolutionary struggle came when Gandhi struggle became passive
(eg): After Non Cooperation movement
- ② Revolutionaries → inspired by Communism
Gandhiji also advocated State less society.
- ③ Revolutionaries took inspiration for Gandhian Constructive work
(eg): Harijan Sevak Sangh for Harijans.
- ④ Gandhiji emphasised on release of 3 prisoners - Sukhdev, Rajguru and Bhagat Singh in Gandhi-Erwin pact.
- ⑤ Gandhiji acknowledged the greatest sacrifice of revolutionaries for the motherland.

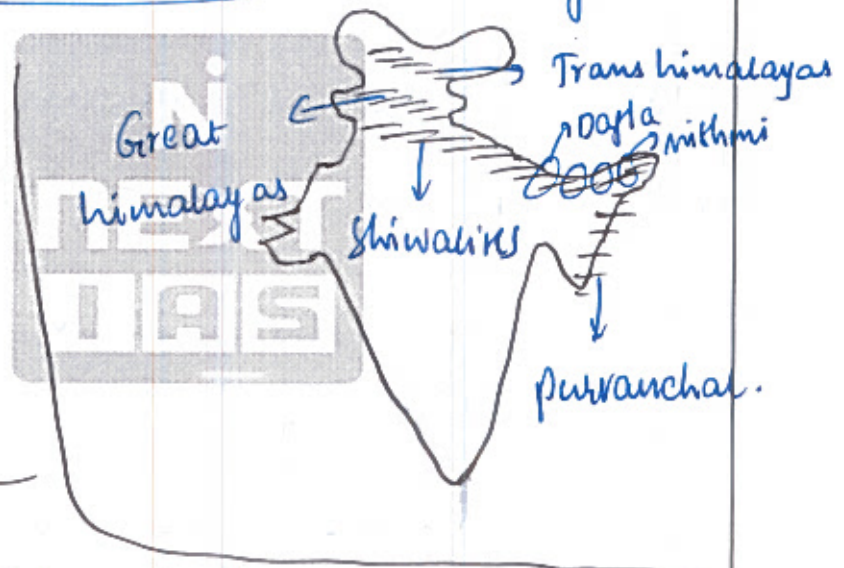
Therefore, Both the movements inspire our Aradi na Amrit kaal to take India to Greater heights.

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)

Indian Himalayas is known as third pole of the world with various glacial landforms, and contributing the living habitats of India, without which it would have been a biological desert.

various types of glacial landforms.



① Huge Glaciers on the slopes of Himalayan mountains

(eg) : Gangotri Glacier

② Glacial landforms - Karewas between Great and middle Himalayas (eg) : Srinagar.

- ③ Duns → between middle and lower himalayas.
- ④ Duars → In eastern himalayan region.
(eg): Darjeeling.
- ⑤ Tals → local lakes formed due to glacial erosion (eg): Naintal
- ⑥ Glacial lakes in higher latitudes
(eg): Uttarakhand.
- ⑦ passes formed due to glacial action (eg): Renu Glacier in Sikkim

Impact on local ecosystems
and human activities :-

- ① local ecosystems → a) provides the micro climate to the region.
(eg): Temperate climate
- ② provides the livelihood opportunities

with Agricultural activities (eg): Saffron Cultivation

③ Habitats for endangered animals

(eg) chiru and snow leopard

④ Gives water supply to human needs
(eg) : Taals.

⑤ Human activities → floods due to
Glacial lake outbursts (eg) : chamoli
disasters.

⑥ Rapid melting of glaciers leading
to landslides and subsidence

⑦ Tourism opportunities (eg) : manali

⑧ contributes to the diversity and
livelihood of tribes (eg) : Gujjar Bakarwals

Threats → ① unsustainable tourism

→ ② Mineral exploration

(eg) : lithium mining

→ ③ violation of forest rights

→ ④ Climate change.

Hence, there is a need for
Protection of sensitive himalayan landforms.

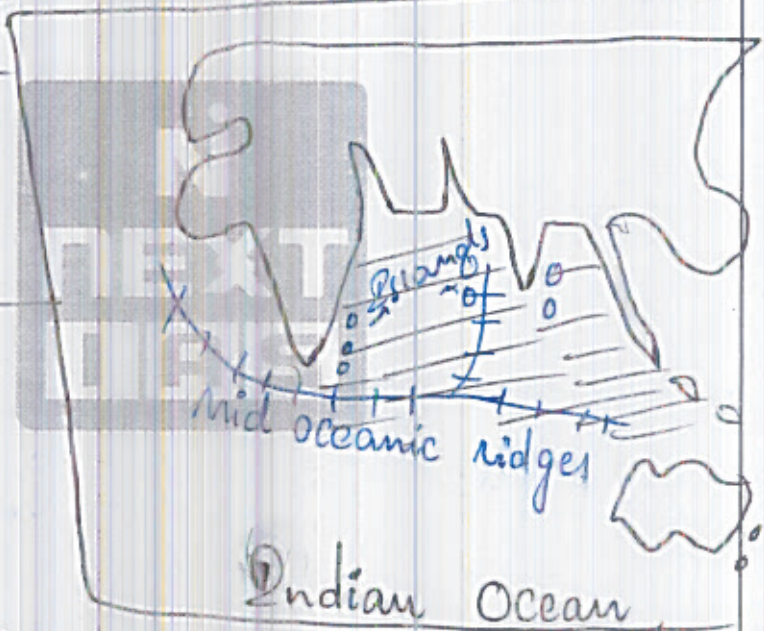
- Q15. हिंद महासागर की अद्वितीय भौगोलिक विशेषताओं और वैश्विक महासागरीय परिसंचरण प्रतिरूप पर उनके प्रभावों की चर्चा कीजिए। ये विशेषताएं भारतीय उपमहाद्वीप की जलवायु को किस प्रकार प्रभावित करती हैं? (15 अंक)

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 has unique geographical features and is surrounded by various Continents - Asia, Africa and Oceania

Unique geographic features :-

- ① Consists of Bays like Bay of Bengal.
- ② Indian Ocean consists of straits like Strait of Hormuz and Strait of Malacca
- ③ contains mid oceanic ridges that runs continuously on bottom of oceans



- ④ closed ocean → only it is due to no connect with arctic sea.
- ⑤ Consist of Island chains like maldives, andaman and nicober and Reunion
- ⑥ Also Contains Coral atolls → lakshadweep, great Barrier reefs

Impact on global Oceanic Circulation

- ① shape of the Coast influences the circulation in Indian Ocean.



- ② Due to closed nature, Aghulas Current. There is lack of Ocean Current coming from arctic regions.
(eg): unlike Canary Current in Atlantic ocean
- ③ Influences the south west monsoon winds with phenomena like Indian Ocean dipole.

Influence on Climate of Indian Subcontinent :

- ① sandwiched between Bay of Bengal and Arabian sea → Maritime effect
- ② Heavy rainfall along the western ghats → Tropical region and hospice
- ③ promotes cyclonic effects in October months → disasters in east Coast
(eg) : cyclone Hudhud.
- ④ Islands - And Nicobar and Lakshadweep.
↓
Rich Tropical forests and home to tribes
- ⑤ Currents → promote aridity in Western India → Thar desert
- ⑥ Influence of Tropical easterly Jetstream → monsoon in India
Hence Indian Ocean plays a crucial role in environmental and economic aspects of Indian Subcontinent

- 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 है। 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 are extreme weather events developed over a shorter period of time leading to humanitarian crisis and threat to life.

UHI
-
Significant
phenomenon

→ ① Increasing the Green house gases

→ ② Lack of proper action plans

↳ ③ Impact across classes

Exacerbating the frequency of Heat waves

① plays a role of amplifying the heat wave phenomena,

② leads to development of strong

Stable Conditions → promoting aridity

③ Threat to the habitable living environment of humans.

Underlying factors for UHI

① Concretisation

↓
Building heavy
Constructions leading
to concrete Jungles.



Urban heat Islands

② lack of vegetation in urban areas

③ Exacerbated in summer seasons due to dry weather

④ High GHG emissions → Heat traps

⑤ Role of pollutants → Air pollutants absorb the radiation

⑥ lack of wetlands → impacts the buffer capacity

⑦ lack of awareness → materialism with A/c, refrigerators

Mitigation strategies. :

- ① preparation of Heat wave prevention plans
- ② IMD playing role in Communicating through Sms alerts.
- ③ Holiday to the outside workers in the event of Heat waves.
- ④ vegetation improvement → Nagar van yojana.
- ⑤ Amrit Dahan for wetlands

Issues : ① lack of effective implementation

- ② No proper building codes.
- ③ lack of alternate sustainable technologies
- ④ weakness of urban local bodies → lack of funds.

Way forward → ① Need for panchamrit
Renewable tech.

→ ② Awareness - Life Mission.

Hence SDG-11 will be achieved
only through sustainable urban planning
to avoid UHI effects.

- 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 in India
became the largest sugar producer
in the world but with intra
regional disparities between North and
South.

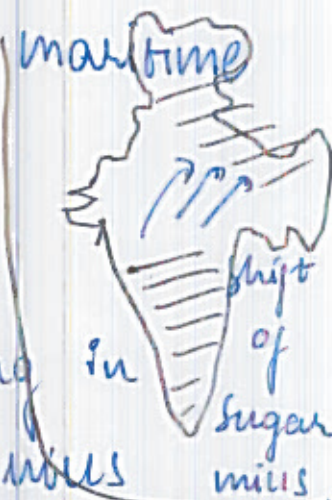
Primary factors for regional disparities

① peninsular India more suitable for
sugar cultivation.

② availability of preferable
climate along the coast

eg: Andhra Pradesh

③ Strong Cooperative farming in
Peninsula → FPOs → sugar mills



④ However, shifting of sugar mills
to Northern India due to:

- ⑤ cheap labour in up, Bihar due to high population
- ⑥ water availability due to perennial nature of rivers → Ganga, Yamuna
- ⑦ Government handholding is setting up of sugar mills. (eg): FRP by Centre
- ⑧ excessive Ground water usage for Agriculture → 80% of water use

Issues with Disparities. :-

- ① Environmental degradation.
- ② water stress in Gangetic plains.
- ③ lack of effective utilisation of Agriculture land potential.
- ④ larger effect on nutrition of Indians →
- ⑤ sugarcane being a commercial crop.

- Measures to reduce surplus sugar production
- ① crop diversification into oil seeds, millets
 - ② usage of excess sugar came to production of ethanol → petrol
 - ③ Education to farmers through m-kisan app
 - ④ Research and development to improve productivity of farm lands.
 - ⑤ Farmer producer organisations to mobilise the fragmented lands.
 - ⑥ Commercial farming of vegetables rather than sugarcane → 'Top' farming
 - ⑦ Investment in storage infrastructure

Above measures helps annadara to double their Income and reach Poverty removal (SDG-1).

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 primary and crucial objective of the Constitution of Independent India

Social mobility
essential for
True equality

→ ① leads to equal opportunities and

→ ② protects the right to Human dignity

→ ③ In line with Article 14, Article 15(3) of Constitution

Barriers to intergenerational mobility.

① lack of education → especially in rural areas (eg): Teacher absenteeism

② lack of adequate health opportunities → only 1.6% GDP spending

③ Ascriptive role of Caste → preventing

the social mobility of weaker sections

④ untouchability reflecting in urban area (eg): 95% Sajaniarmacharis are dalits

⑤ lack of adequate skills → 54% graduate unemployable

⑥ lack of nutrition → stunting at 22% of population.

⑦ Due to his lack of proper Cognisance → under development.

⑧ Regionalism → Son of Soil theory
Threat to migration for better opportunities

⑨ Patriarchal society → women empowerment stopped

(eg): Glass ceiling effect.

⑩ lack of tolerance to LGRTA rights and Transgenders.

Role of education on social mobility.

- ① provides employable skills → formal Jobs
- ② ensures awareness on equality → doesn't discriminate in society.
- ③ mid day meal scheme → nutrition
↓
better development of mind and body.
- ④ women equality → with gender sensitive education
- ⑤ remove homophobia → reduce the fear of unknown.
- ⑥ Better opportunities for persons with disabilities → free education till 18 yrs

Government

Initiatives

→ ① Ektaya model schools.

→ ② new education policy, 2019.

↳ ③ Skill development through Kaushal Vikas Yojana

Above Initiatives helps to reap the demographic dividend in Amrit Kaal.

Q.9. 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 is the inexorable interlinking of markets and people with exchange of goods to services to capital freely (Thomas Friedman)

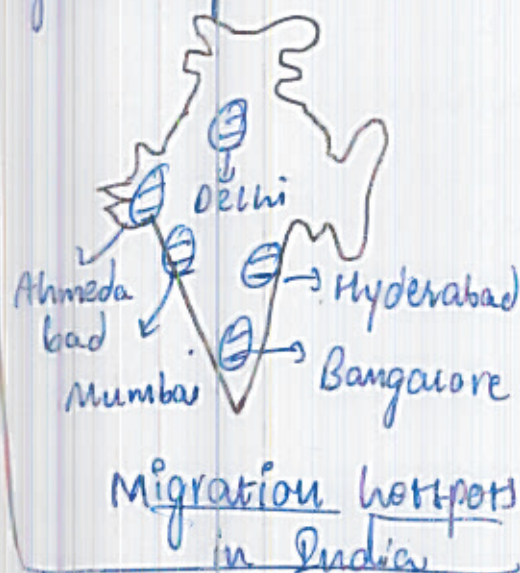
Influence of Globalization on migration Patterns :-

① Globalisation led to industrialisation

eg :- Development of Raipur and Jamshedpur

② Globalisation led to LPG reforms

③ growth of urbanisation



- ④ Around 36% of population living in Urban areas → result of migration from rural areas.
- ⑤ set to become 50% by 2050 → Continuous urbanisation and desertification
- ⑥ growing opportunities in cities as economic hubs → 68% of GDP
- ⑦ Southern states attract the population from North (eg) Bangalore as IT hubs
- ⑧ globalisation → cosmopolitan outlook.
Not missing the home village / town.

Economic implications of Internal and International migration :

- ① Increased wellbeing due to rise in Income levels
(eg) : prosperous NRIs in Middle east
- ② Remittances to the development of India (eg) : Kerala, Andhra Pradesh

- ③ However, class divides in urban areas → Ghettoisation of poor in peripheries
- ④ Increasing economic inequalities
(eg): oxfam report → 1% Indian hold
40% wealth

Social implications:

- ↳ ① Ageing population in India → 1033/1000 females
- ↳ ② feminisation of Agriculture in North India
- ↳ ③ caste fluidities due to skill based work
- ↳ ④ Regional prosperity → secessionist tendency (eg): Khalistan
- ↳ ⑤ Soft power of India projected
(eg): yoga in America,

Hence Globalisation is a double edged sword and should be used with humanity, equality (Modiji)

- 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)

In the Global Gender gap report of WEF, India stands at 126/143 which shows the manifestation of patriarchal values in Indian society.

Gender-based violence → manifestation of patriarchal values.

- ① Treating women as second sex
 (eg): no opportunity to decision making.
- ② Treatment as frustration venting bags in the family → mental health effects.
- ③ Dowry → women as commodity for the pleasure of men.
- ④ women as Burden and need for male control → misogynic values.
- ⑤ usage of marital rape under the loopholes of law.

- ⑥ women treated as parayadan
(eg): Banality of dowry in society.
- ⑦ lack of proper nutrition to women,
↳ (eg): 52% pregnants are anaemics
- ⑧ sexual harassment at work place
and Glass ceiling in empowerment
- ⑨ women as 'emotional' → pink collar
Jobs (eg): receptionists
- ⑩ women lack reason → Justification
of restriction into STEM courses.

Modern law → women empowerment

- ① Indecent representation of women Act
↳ protects the dignity of women.
- ② Dowry prohibition Act → Right to
marry on choice without force
- ③ PCPNDT Act → strict control
over abortions and avoid
missing women (Amartya Sen)

- ④ Domestic Violence Act 2005 → Cognisable and nonbailable offence to protect women
- ⑤ POSH Act and Vishaka guidelines.
- ⑥ 4 freedom to work without pressure
- ⑦ POCSO Act → protect the vulnerable children from patriarchal society.
- ⑧ SABLA scheme → one stop centres, Anganwadi help for women,
- ⑨ SAKSHAM → women empowerment through swadha Greh.

Need for
more

- ① Implement pan rajput recommendations → skill develop women
- ② fight patriarchy through Nep 2020
- ③ equal opportunities — Incentives — education, health.

Hence SDG-5 goal of gender equality requires change in patriarchal values

NEXT IAS

Space for Rough Work



NEXT IAS

Space for Rough Work



NEXT IAS

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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।

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