NEXT IAS

GS - MAINS ADVANCED COURSE 2024

(To be filled by candidate)

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

Name of Candidate : MUDRA RAHEJA

Roll No. : —

Start Time 9:00 End Time 12:00

Date of Examination : 1/08/2024 Medium : English ☑ Hindi ☐

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

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

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

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

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

सामान्य निर्देश

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

REMARKS: .....

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MACRO COMMENTS

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

STRENGTHS OF THE CANDIDATE

AREAS OF IMPROVEMENT

IMPROVEMENT SUGGESTIONS

Next IAS ID: GSMACT24A1308, GSMAC2401, 02-08-2024 12:04 AM

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 evidences act as a rich source of history dictating the situations present in those times.

Understanding Political history

① Influence of foreign invasions

(Eg) Greeks introduced gold coins.

② Chronology of rulers

(Eg) Varatype coins of Samudragupta

③ Inscribed images dictate policies of rulers

(Eg) Chandragupta - Kashti Silver coins

④ Based on development of coins (tracing history)

(Eg) Punched Marked coins of Mauryas.

Next IAS ID: GSMACT24A1308, GSMAC2401, 02-08-2024 12:04 AM

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(5) Information about religion

(Eg) Images of gods and goddess

Economic History

(1) Quality of material used reflect trade and commerce

(Eg) Kumanas - gold coins degraded in Quality.

(2) Methods and infrastructure for trade

(Eg) 'Ships' used in Early Chola coins.

(3) Practice of Writing dates on coins

(Eg) Sakas - Era

(4) Titles of various Rulers inscribed on coins

(Eg) Satakarnas - Potin coins

Thus coins serve as an important indicator of ancient history. Article 51A talks about preserving Rich cultural heritage (National museum of Numismatics) reflect that

Next IAS ID: GSMACT24A1308, GSMAC2401, 02-08-2024 12:04 AM

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 Movements in pre-independence India have played a key role in education, political empowerment economic opportunities to women

Impact of women's organisation

1. Different caste groups
2. All Religions – Muslim women
   Hindu
   Christian
3. Education - uniting factor

Social

Mobilising women

Economic

> Rich Background (Mehribai Tata: National Council of Women)
> Humble Background

Regional

> South Indian Women (Savitri Bai Phule)
> International Women (Annie Besant Margaret Cousins)

Next IAS ID: GSMACT24A1308, GSMAC2401, 02-08-2024 12:04 AM

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However, certain challenges:

① Dominated by elite sections among women

② Got support from male sections of society.

③ Non Institutionalised form, rather suppressed in later stages.

④ Intersectionality not taken into account — ~~Tribal~~ Tribal, caste, poor, women

But nonetheless, women's organisations created a legacy post independence and culminated into Universal Adult franchise, SEWA, Narmada Bachao Andolan leading to women empowerment

Next IAS ID: GSMACT24A1308, GSMAC2401, 02-08-2024 12:04 AM

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)

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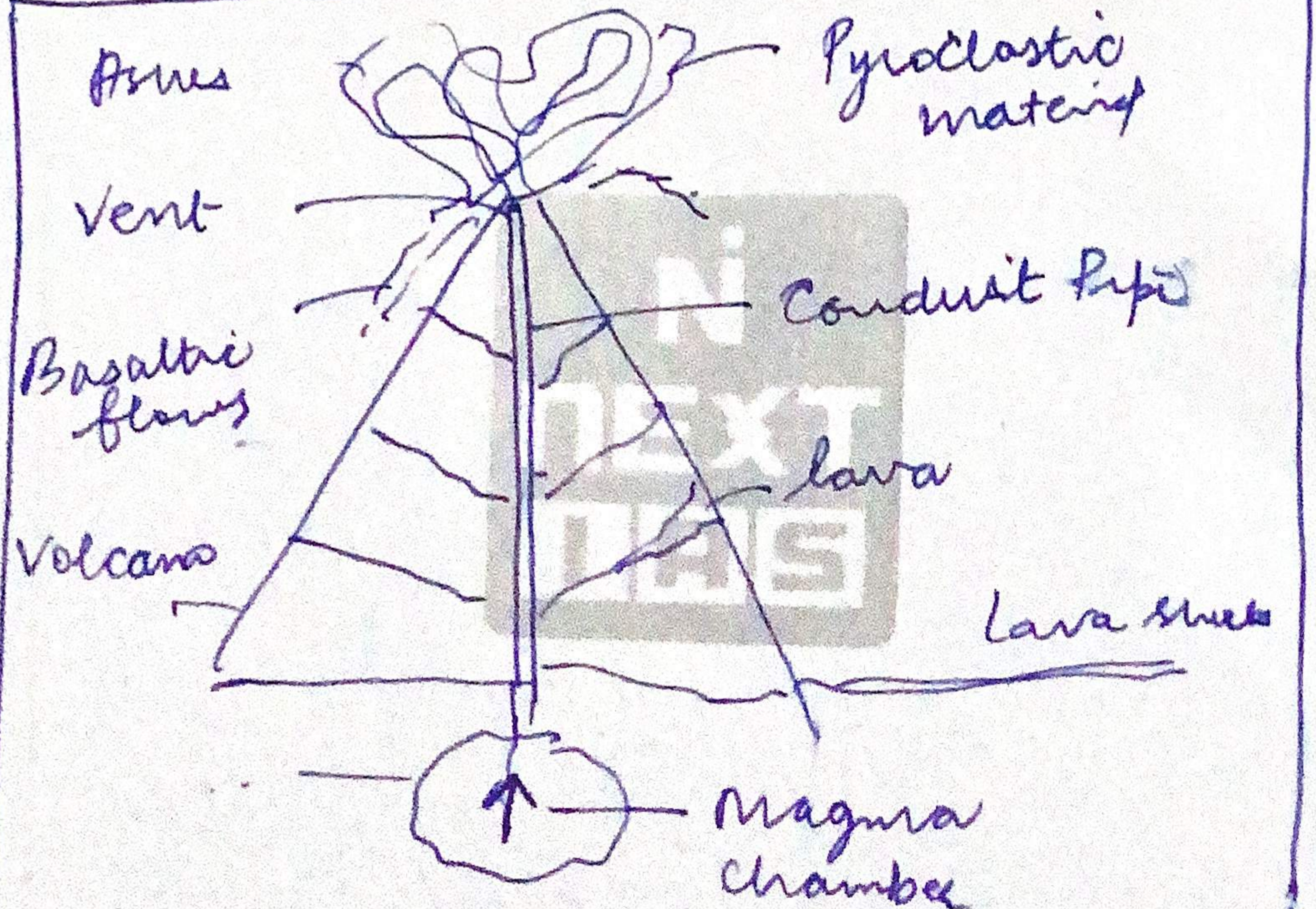
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Next IAS ID: GSMACT24A1308, GSMAC2401, 02-08-2024 12:04 AM

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 Eruption of lava from vent or conduit of volcano and Relase of pyroclastic material, ashes, dust, emissions.



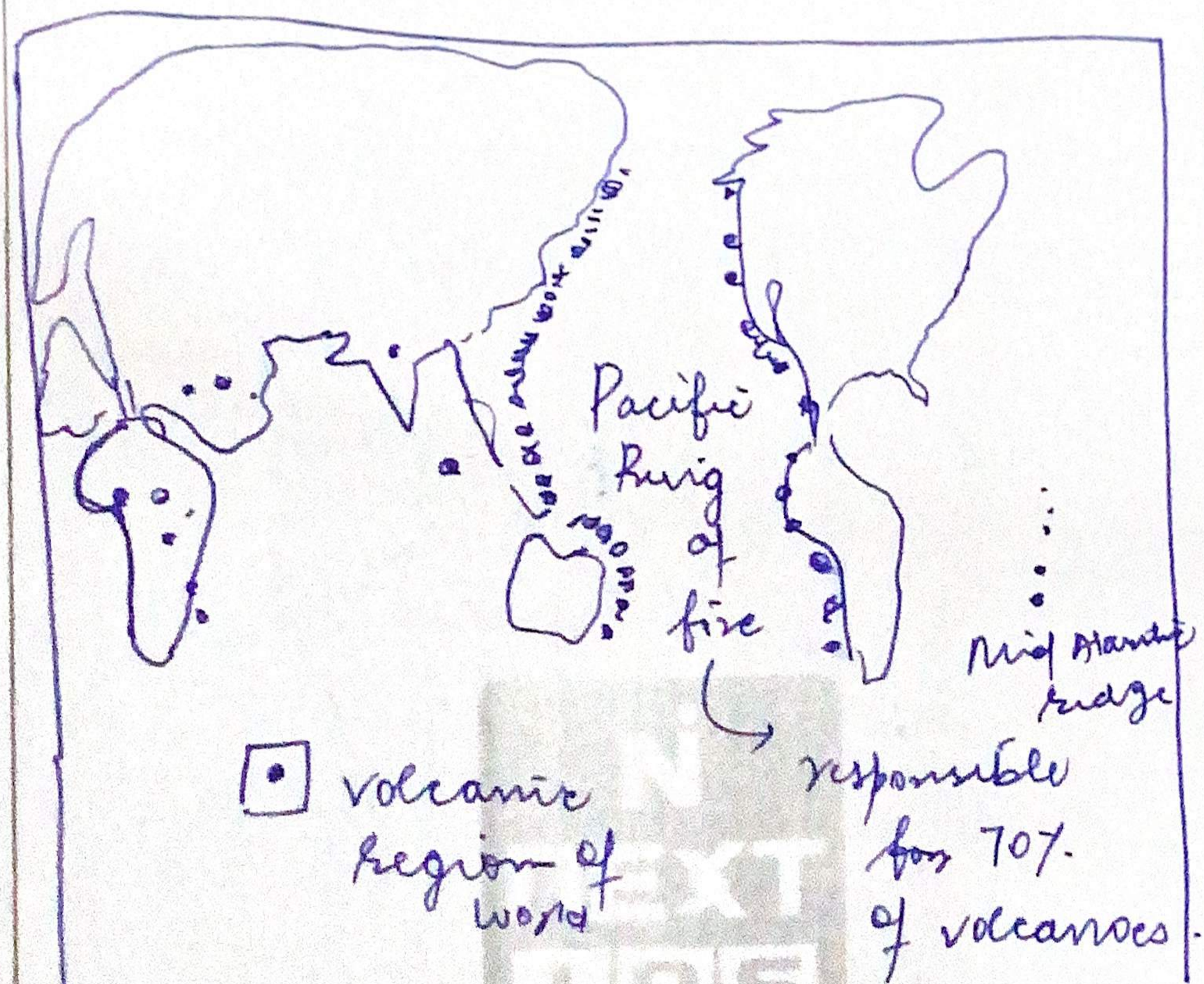
Processes Involved

- Heating magma chamber
- Flow of lava towards conduit
- Release of lava due to pressure created inside small crater

Next IAS ID: GSMACT24A1308, GSMAC2401, 02-08-2024 12:04 AM

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Major Volcanic Regions of world



Associated Tectonic Settings

- Pacific Ring of fire: 90% Earthquakes.
- Himalayan tectonic region
- African - tectonically active region

Thus volcanism is a phenomenon responsible for tectonism as well

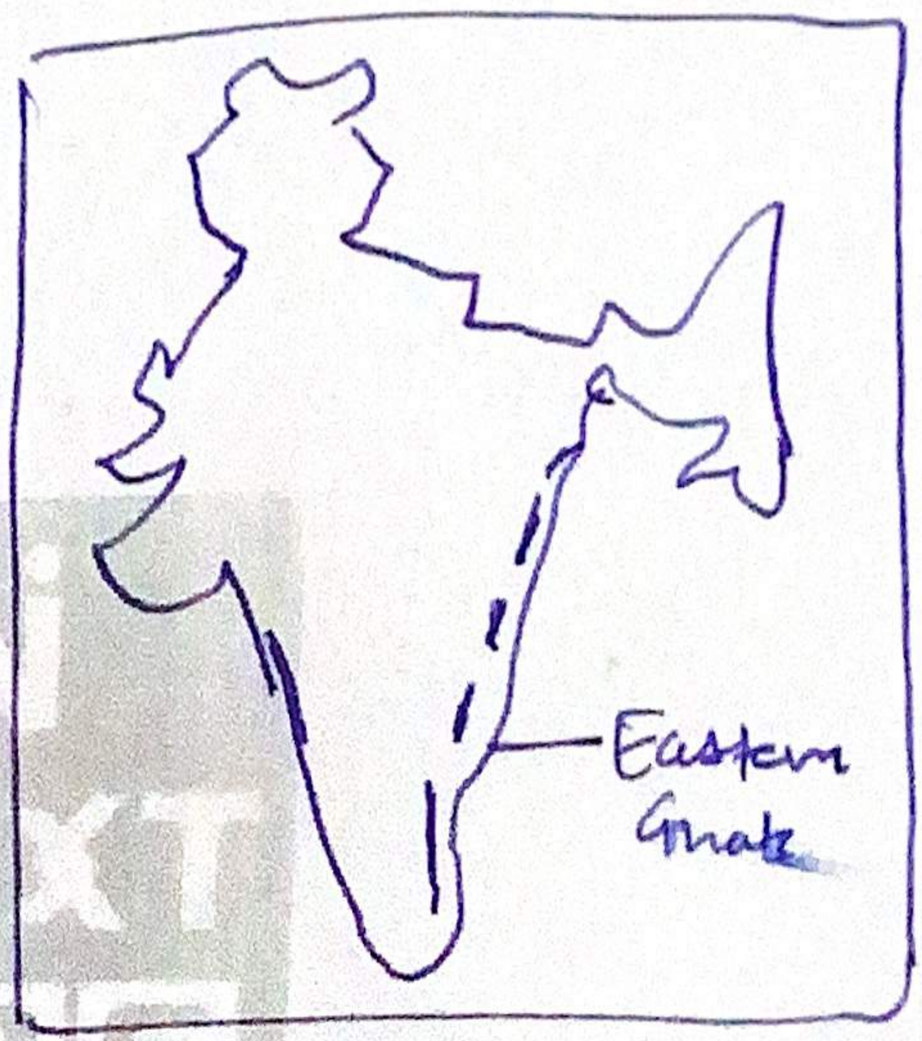
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Q5. पूर्वी घाट की भूवैज्ञानिक विशेषताओं और पारिस्थितिक महत्ता का वर्णन कीजिए। (10 अंक)

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

Eastern Ghats is a discontinuous mountain ranges which adds to geological features and aesthetic beauty

Geological Features



① Lakes and features

(Eg) Pulikat Lake - Andhra and Tamil Nadu

② Hosts launching site due to geomagnetic equator

(Eg) Thumba Equatorial

③ Hosts Delta formation

(Eg) Godavari, Krishna delta

④ Shale gas availability

(Eg) Krishna Reserve

Next IAS ID: GSMACT24A1308, GSMAC2401, 02-08-2024 12:04 AM

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Ecological Importance

(1) Hosts Biodiversity { Flora, Fauna

(Eg) Elvira Rat → Sinagarh Plateau

(2) Provides Habitat for olive Ridley Turtles

(Eg) Rushikulya Rookery

(3) Wildlife Sanctuaries and National Parks

(Eg) Seshachalam Wildlife sanctuary

(4) Wetland Sites.

(Eg) Simlipal - Odisha

Thus, eastern ghats as a geological feature has immense ecological significance adding to environmental Sustainability

Next IAS ID: GSMACT24A1308, GSMAC2401, 02-08-2024 12:04 AM

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 महत्त्व पर चर्चा कीजिए। (10 अंक)

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

Millets has assumed key significance as 2023 has been declared International year of millets by United Nations

Ecological Significance

① Climate
- → Drought resistant crop
- → Requires low water usage
- → Suitable to arid soil type.

② Rejuvenates the soil capacity adding to fertility of soil

③ Farmers - beneficial crop due to low input cost and suits indigenous seeds.

Next IAS ID: GSMACT24A1308, GSMAC2401, 02-08-2024 12:04 AM

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Nutritional Significance

① Rich supply of nutrients

Mg, Iron, Calcium, vitamins.

② Prevents from anaemia, diabetes and other diseases like heart attacks, Strokes etc.

③ Fills the nutritional void created after Green Revolution

(Rice, Wheat)

Thus, it can be promoted through — Food Processing industries linkage

— High MSP on millets.

Thus, it is no longer a poor man's diet alone but rich man's diet as well owing multifaceted benefits

Next IAS ID: GSMACT24A1308, GSMAC2401, 02-08-2024 12:04 AM

Q7

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 melting.



Next IAS ID: GSMACT24A1308, GSMAC2401, 02-08-2024 12:04 AM

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Next IAS ID: GSMACT24A1308, GSMAC2401, 02-08-2024 12:04 AM

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

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

Article 44 of Indian constitution says that States shall endeavour to ensure uniform civil code for India. (UCC)

UCC means uniform set of rules regarding personal life like marriage, divorce, adoption, inheritance etc.

Idea of Religious Pluralism

↓

Contradicts

① → Against Principle of Secularism

② → Uniformity leads to homogeneity.

Contradicts Diversity

Not Contradict

① Leads to gender Equality

(Eg) Muslim women - no right of inheritance, Nikah Halala practice etc

② Upholds Constitutional morality.

Next IAS ID: GSMACT24A1308, GSMAC2401, 02-08-2024 12:04 AM

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Idea of Cultural Differences

Contradicts

1. Tribal culture is unique and different

2. Antagonise Unorthodox Sections.

Not contradict

1. Treats all religions equally on arrival of Equality

2. Respects differences and formulate uniform code

Thus, various judgements like Shah Bano case 1985 etc has called for UCC. Goa is a shining example and attempt is made recently by Uttarakhand.

UCC should be formed after taking multiple Consultations as unity is more important than uniformity

Next IAS ID: GSMACT24A1308, GSMAC2401, 02-08-2024 12:04 AM

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)

According to Census 2011 - Elderly Constitute 8.6% of Indian population which will increase to 20% by 2050

Healthy active Ageing:

① Access to better healthcare facilities
   (Eg) Ayushman Bharat yojana

② Physical fitness to elderly
   (Eg) yoga for elders - Delhi Government

③ Psychological support
   (Health Clubs, Laughing clubs in Parks)

④ Role in decision making
   [(not treating elderly as burden)
   Economic potential - advises based on wisdom

⑤ Family support in taking care

Next IAS ID: GSMACT24A1308, GSMAC2401, 02-08-2024 12:04 AM

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of elderly.

It contributes to social inclusion

(longevity dividend)

- Family → Role in caregiving to young
  - Help in little chores
- Society → Education: Life long learning
  - Religious values: great source
- Nation — Economic growth due to enhanced potential (increasing retirement age)

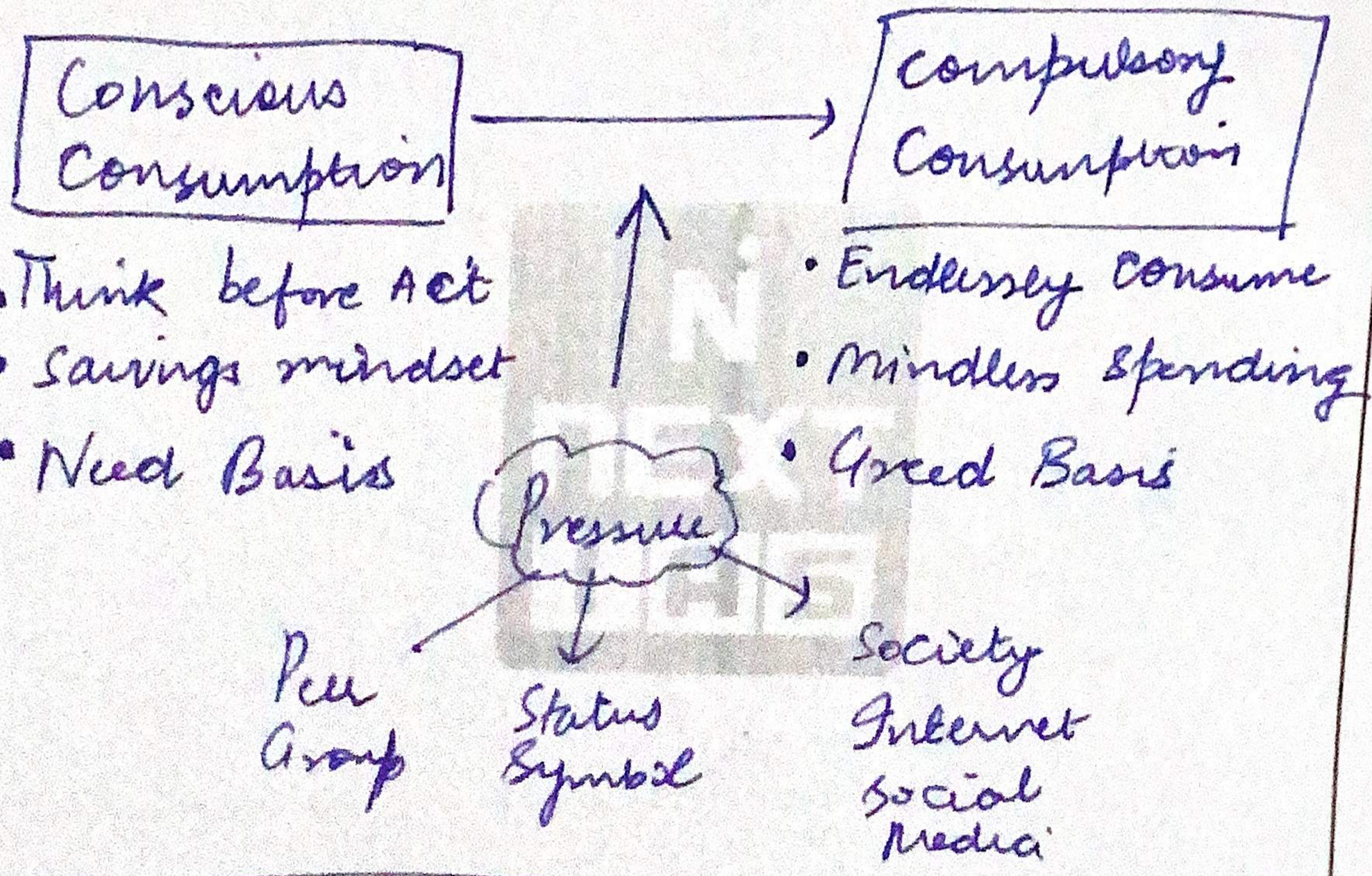
Thus, healthy active ageing is a concept which brings elderly into a asset and not dependency anymore as is seen via examples of Singapore and Japan.

Next IAS ID: GSMACT24A1308, GSMAC2401, 02-08-2024 12:04 AM

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)

Currents of consumerism in the wake of forces of globalisation has penetrated deep down to family life in urban areas.



Family Structure

① Filiocentric families: Choice of child important
(Eg) Colour of nail color by child

② Lack of savings in family
(Eg) EMI culture in families

Next IAS ID: GSMACT24A1308, GSMAC2401, 02-08-2024 12:04 AM

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③ Increasing divorces:

Eg Reels culture — fight between couples if not bring gifts

④ Rise of Kidfluencers:

Eg Demanding I-Phones from parents at young age

⑤ Disregard for elderly

(Shifting Regards to things)

⑥ Status Symbol to show class

Eg Branded clothes rather than affordable clothes.

⑦ Increasing cases of Suicide and depression due to lack of family bonds.

Way Forward → Counter-Speech - through Social media

→ Role of education in inculcating values

Conditioning of children in family

Thus, Gandhiji's Concept of 'need vs greed' is relevant to ensure conscious consumption

Next IAS ID: GSMACT24A1308, GSMAC2401, 02-08-2024 12:04 AM

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

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

Vijaynagara Empire, present during (1336 – 1646) immensely contributed Indian architecture adding to rich cultural heritage

Key features

① 'Dravida' Style of Architecture.

(Eg) Vittalaswamy Temple at Hampi

② Tall Gopurams (Elaborate Gateways) like Dravidian Style of Architecture

(Eg) 'Raya' Gopurams

③ Grandeur Structures for Specific purpose

(Eg) Kalyana mandapas – for marriage Rituals.

Next IAS ID: GSMACT24A1308, GSMAC2401, 02-08-2024 12:04 AM

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④ Cultural heritage of Empire

(Eg) Mahanavmi Dibba - Navratri festival.

⑤ Intricate patterns and features

(Eg) Presence of horse figurine Yali on walls.

Indo Islamic elements - manifest

① Well designed and carvings on sculptures.

(Eg) Stone chariot at Hampi

② Arabesquieu patterns: designs on walls.

③ Foreshortening technique: to give it a 3D look and effect

④ Jali like features - net patterns on some of the temples

⑤ Grand Architectures like Islamic

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architecture.

(Eg Hazala Ramaswamy

Temple

Thus, Indo Islamic features has given immensely to Vijay- nagara and medieval Architecture and Reflects cultural exchange and assimilation

NEXT IAS

Next IAS ID: GSMACT24A1308, GSMAC2401, 02-08-2024 12:04 AM

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

(15 अंक)

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

Nalanda university was constructed by Kumargupta and further renovated by Harshwardhana. Similarly, Takshashila is an ancient university situated in present Pakistan.

Ancient university	Modern university
① Subjects: multidisciplinary Buddhism, Astronomy, Science etc.	① S. It includes Standard curriculum AI, technology
② One single university for all subjects -	② Specialisation (Eg) BTech - Engineering MBBS - Doctoral Medical College
③ Infrastructure - traditional (Eg) Books.	③ Tech enabled infrastructure (Eg) GIS, tablets.

Similarities

① Libraries : Both give importance
(Eg) Nalanda - multi storey library

② International Student exchange
(Eg) Hiuen Tsang, I-Tsing Studied in

③ Standards and curriculum
(Eg) Dharampala - Head of university

④ Merit based admissions :
(Eg) Selection based on examination (Similarly IITs)

Lessons learn by modern universities

① Inculcation of values along with education.
(Eg) Mahayana Texts

② Multi-disciplinary knowledge to

Next IAS ID: GSMACT24A1308, GSMAC2401, 02-08-2024 12:04 AM

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all for better decision making

③ ~~Tool~~ Full proof examination and not corruption

Eg NEET - exam scam

④ Free education in Nalanda rather than exhorbitant fees.

⑤ Teaching methodologies based on application rather than rote learning

Thus, New Education Policy has tried to inculcate learnings from ancient universities, but it should be followed in letter and spirit.

Next IAS ID: GSMACT24A1308, GSMAC2401, 02-08-2024 12:04 AM

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)

Indian National movement saw influence of Extreme ideologies Revolutionary and non violence which added to its development.

Differences

Revolutionary Movement (1920-1930)	Gandhian non violence Struggle
① Methods	
Violent Struggle by instilling fear	Non violence as means (noble means attribute of Strong
Eg Surya Sen - 1930 Chittagong Armoury Raid	Eg Gandhiji Called off Non Cooperation movement due to Chauri Chaura violence (1922)

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(2) **Strategy**

To make the deaf hear

Strategy

Eg Throwing off bomb in Parliament by Bhagat Singh and Batukeshwar Dutt

(3) Limited Participation

Eg Bengal-Tungatal group main

Satyagraha, Civil Disobedience, Hunger Strike

Eg CDM 1930 Salt satyagraha

(3) Wide Scale nation wide Participation

Eg 'Do or Die' Quit India movement

Similarities

Compare

(1) United for same goal i.e freedom or swarajya for India.

(2) Participation of women

Eg Bina Das, Kalpana Dutt in

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Revolutionary and Aruna Asaf Ali, Sarojini Naidu (Gandhian ways).

(3) Pushing for Demands

(Eg) Against Public safety Bill, Rowlatt Act.

Both ideologies influence each other

INFLUENCE

① Instilling fear among Britishers

② Fiery speeches of National leaders instigating Revolutionaries (Armed Robberies)

③ Educating intelligentia references of international events led to new Stream of Revolutionary (Socialism)

④ Later Phase - Revolutionary like Bhagat Singh was orienting towards non violence

Thus, though Revolutionaries and Gandhi were having different ideologies but vision was united: i.e to see Independent India that culminated on 15 Aug 1947.

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14. 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)

Glaciers are masses of ice moving as sheets over land and forms various landforms due to abrasion and plucking phenomenon.

Various types of landforms (Indian Himalayas)

Erosional

Various geomorphic agents on Continuous plucking activities form it.

(Eg) Horns
Aretes (scages)
Tarn Lake
Fjords.
Hanging valleys.

Depositional

When erosion is done, masses of ice settle at one place forming depositional landforms.

(Eg) Outwash Plains
Drumlins
Moraines
Glacial Tills & Deposits

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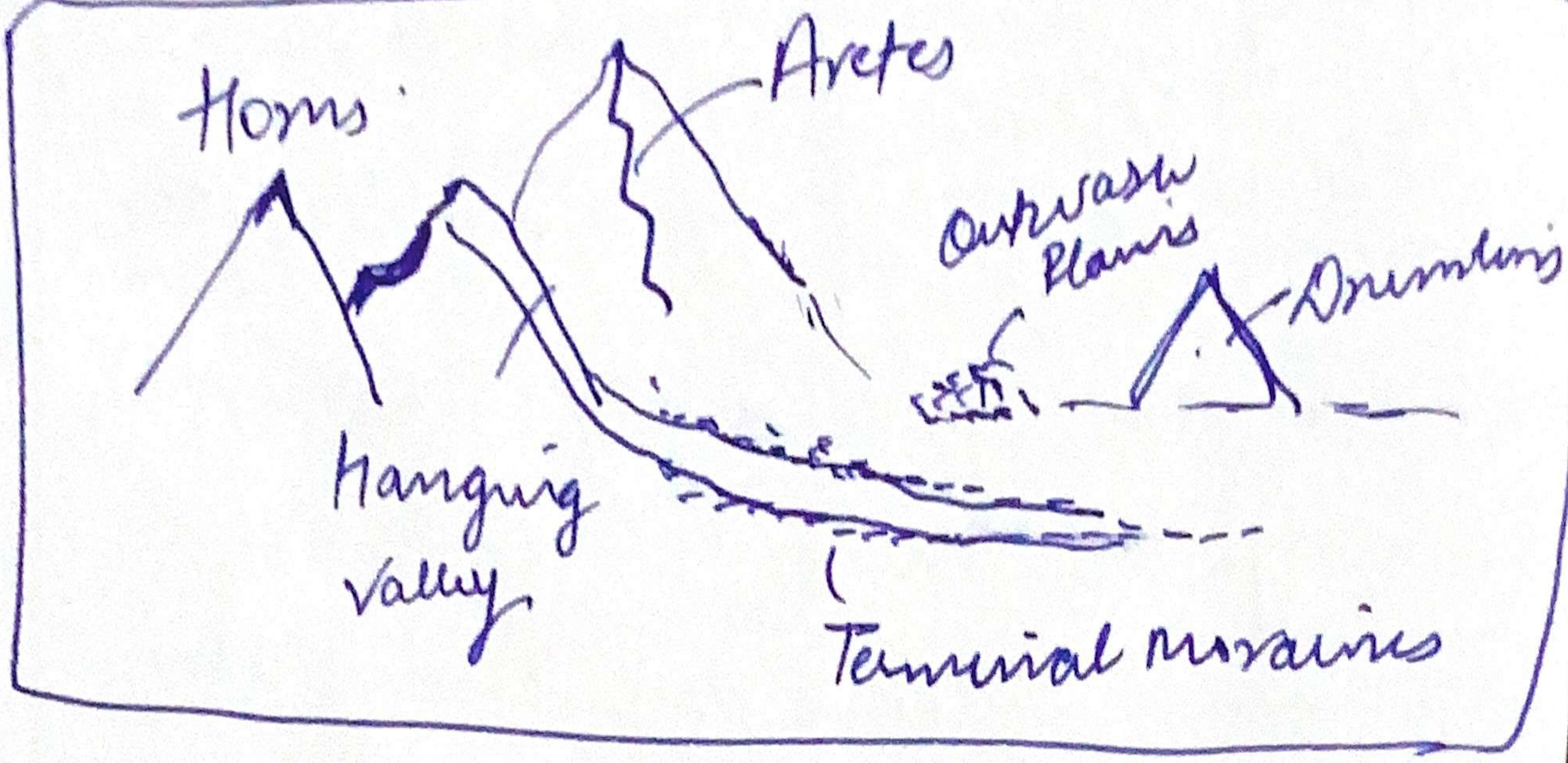


Fig: Glacial landforms in Indian Himalayas

These features impact

I Local Ecosystems

① Picturesquien location and tourism potential (Scenery)

② Flora and fauna support

③ Ecological Balance - geochemical cycles (water cycle)

④ Carbon Sequestration potential

⑤ Albedo Effect (Heat Balance)

⑥ Fertile Direction of ice movement (Drumlins)

Next IAS ID: GSMACT24A1308, GSMAC2401, 02-08-2024 12:04 AM

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II Human Activities:

① Mineral Resources:

Assorted deposits - outwash plains.

② & Inland waterways: glacial lakes.

③ Freshwater resources - Accessibility

(2% world's freshwater: icecaps)

④ Entertainment and Sports - ice skating

However

→ Risk of natural disasters

Eg Glacier Lake Outburst flood - Sikkim

→ Effect of global warming

Eg IPCC special report: nonpolar glaciers might become extinct by 2100 at current rate

Thus, need of the hour is sustainable development and preservation of glaciers through

SDG 13 (Climate Change)

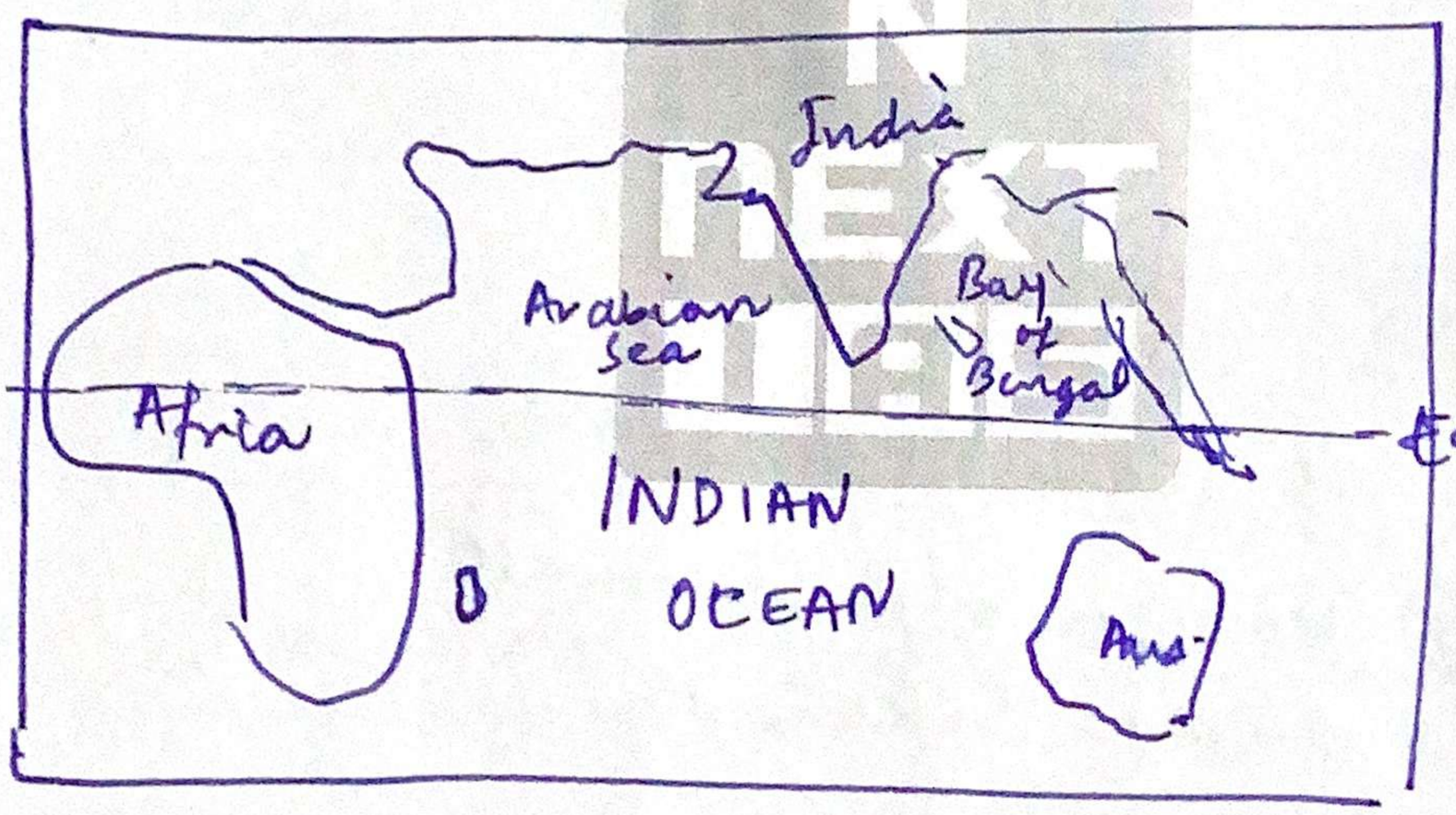
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Q15. हिंद महासागर की अद्वितीय भौगोलिक विशेषताओं और वैश्विक महासागरीय परिसंचरण प्रतिरूप पर उनके प्रभावों की चर्चा कीजिए। ये विष्ठोज़ताएं भारतीय उपमहाद्वीप की जलवायु को किस प्रकार प्रभावित करती हैं? (15 अंक)

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)

Indian Ocean is surrounded by India and is responsible for 70% of maritime trade by value and has significant geo-economic advantage.

Unique geographical features



① Seasonal Reversal of winds

② Surrounded by land on all sides.

③ Influence the ocean currents and patterns

④ Minerals rich region: Polymetallic nodules

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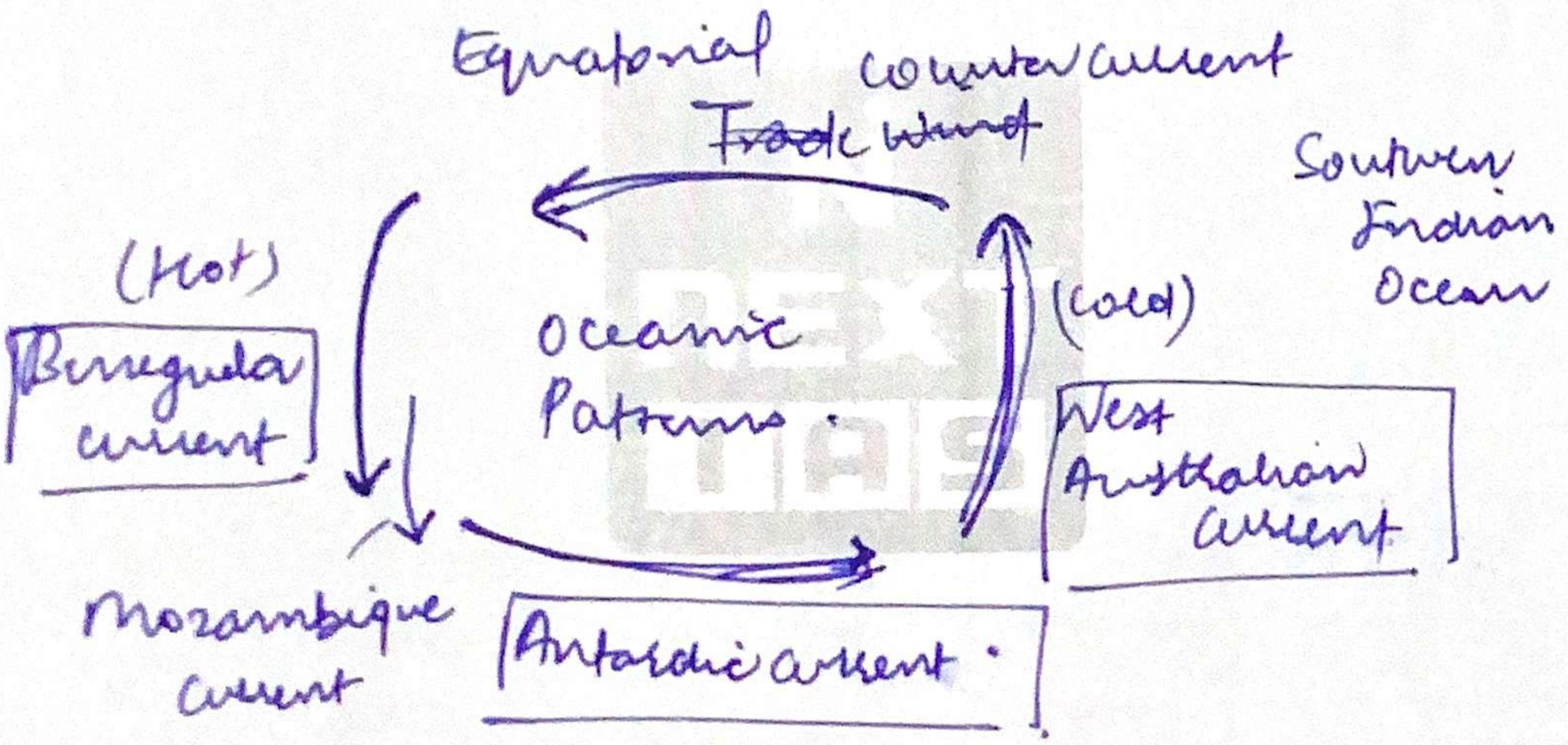
(5) Shipping Route

Cross Malacca Strait: key Choke point.

(6) Presence of Jet Streams

(Somali Jet Stream)

Impact on oceanic circulation patterns



due to its unique geography, and land configuration, it forms a circulation pattern

Benguela current across African Continent

Antarctic current going towards east

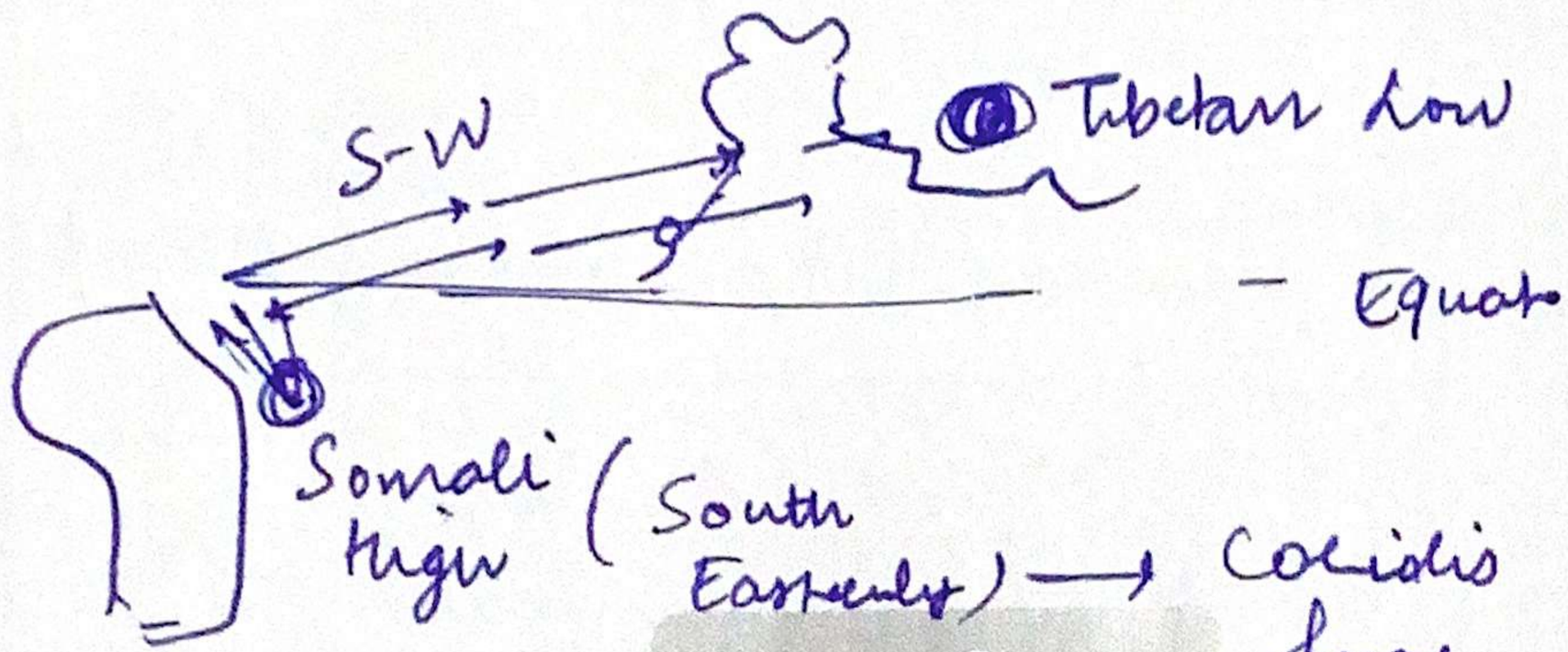
West Australian Current comparing (cold)

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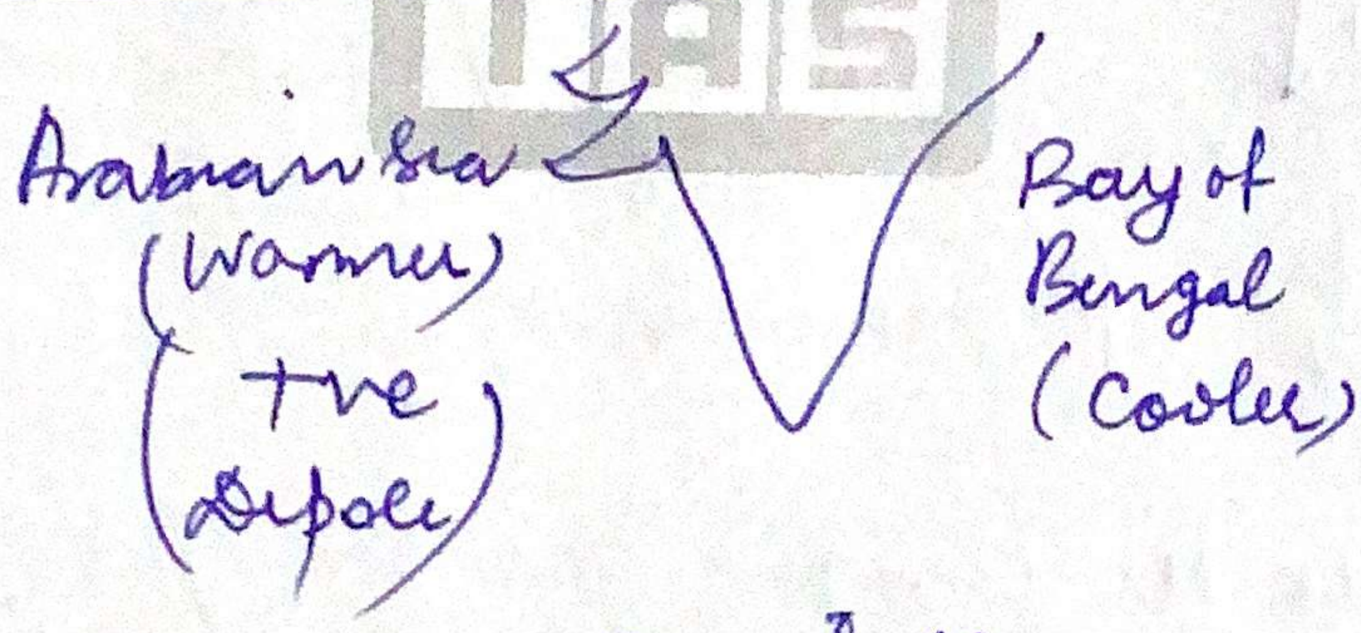
the circulation.

Influence climate of Indian Subcontinent

① Monsoon formation: due to South west winds



② Indian Ocean Dipole:



leads to more rainfall.

③ ENSO El Nino Southern oscillation

leads to drought conditions in India.

Thus Indian ocean is a key strategic location due to its unique geography and features.

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16. 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 are consequence of low Pressure areas due to concretisation of buildings in urban areas.

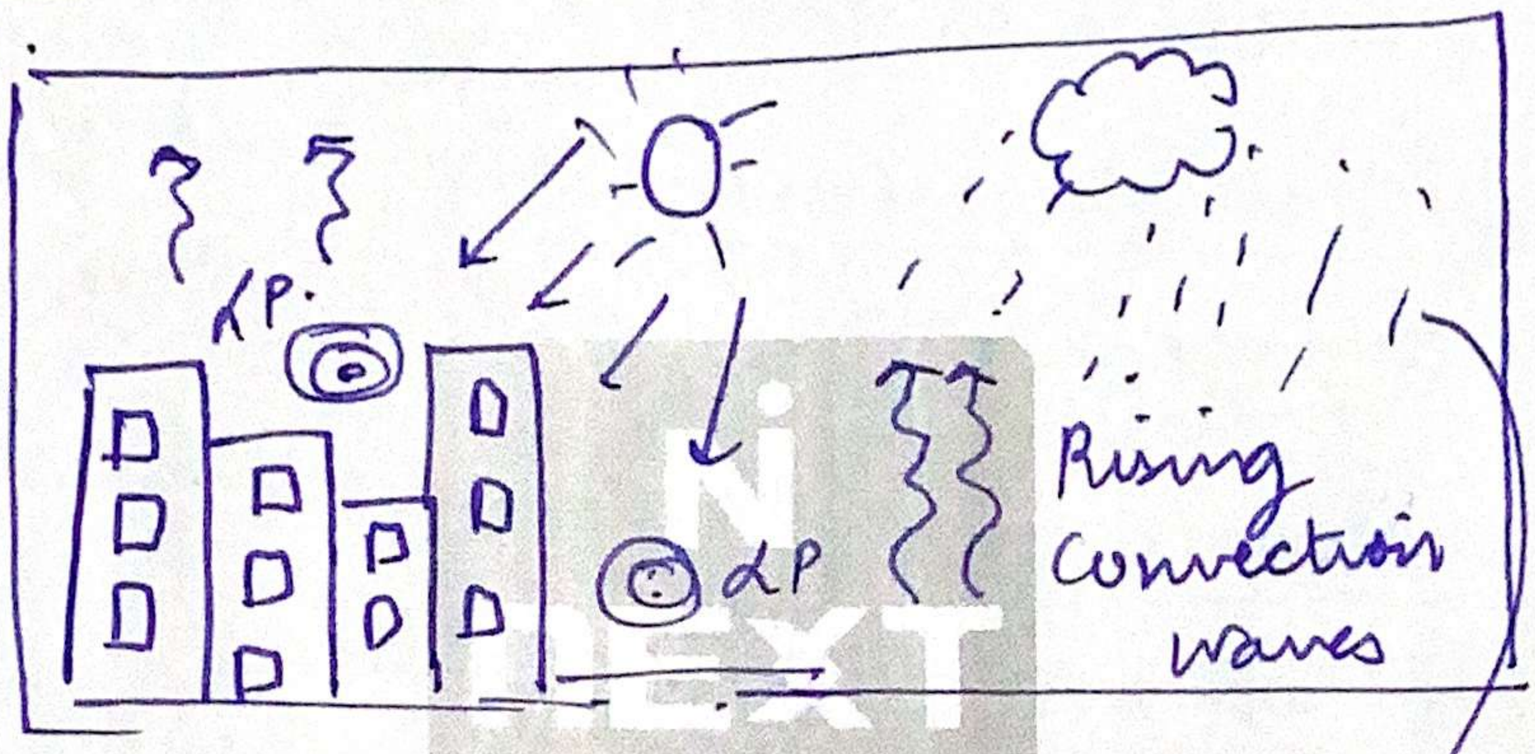


Fig = Diagram explaining Heat Island leads to urban flooding

Frequency and Intensity of Heat Waves

① Urban flooding
(E.g.) Chennai, Bengaluru floods

② Low albedo effect : due to high rise buildings and Concrete

③ Intense low Pressure zone created - nuclei of dust particles - create rain.

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Factors contributing

Natural
(Overhead sun, Solar cycle)

Anthropogenic
(overexploitation of resources)

① Lack of buffer like wetlands.
(overencroachment of water bodies)

② Unplanned urbanisation: Lack of drainage facilities.

③ Global warming and green house effects due to deforestation.

④ High Pollutants - act as nuclei
(Eg) Traffic & Transport: 15% of GHG emissions

⑤ Acid rain due to thermal Pollution

⑥ Use of Air conditioners.— feedback loop
(Eg) Delhi - AC caught fires due to extreme heat.

Assessing mitigation Strategies :-

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① National cooling Action Plan 2019 to reduce cooling need

② E-vehicles : as Sustainable transport

③ Smart city Programme to ensure planned Urbanisation.

④ Green Highways Development Programme

⑤ Heatwaves Guidelines by NDMA -

Early warning system - Alerts

Not enough - need further measures

① Painting Roofs with white paint to increase albedo effect.

② Urban afforestation by civil society.

Nagarvan scheme

③ Green Belts across Societies.

④ Traditional Methods - Rather than ACs.

Thus, Panchsheel Indian Government has planned to implement Panchamrit targets to ensure SDG11 (Sustainable cities and Communities)

Next IAS ID: GSMACT24A1308, GSMAC2401, 02-08-2024 12:04 AM

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)

Sugarcane Industry is a major contributor to economic growth with India being 2nd largest Sugar producing country in world

Reasons for Regional disparity

① Climatic conditions

Peninsular India:
Tropical season which is suitable for crop.

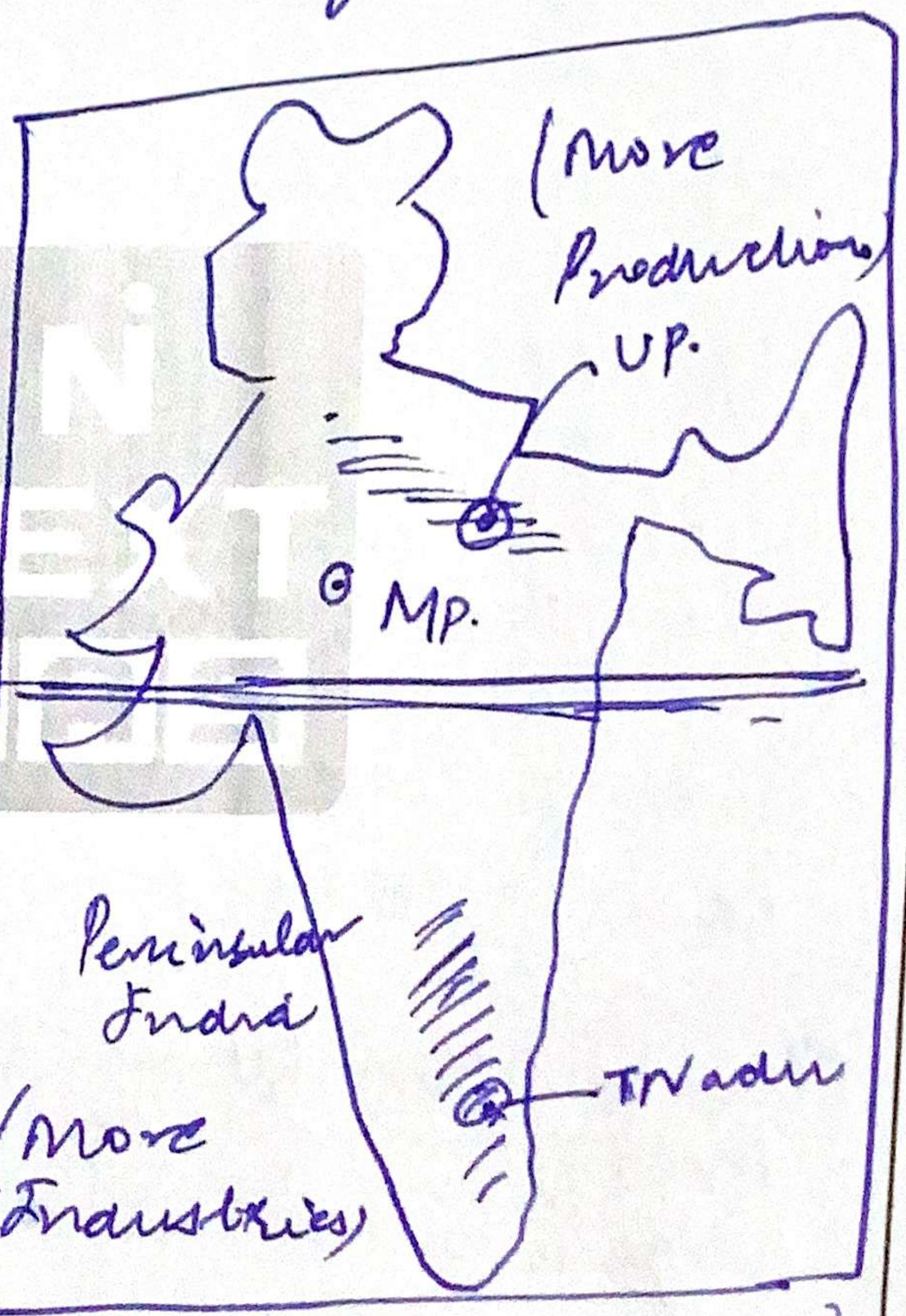


Fig: Regional Disparity.

② Longer Crushing period of Sugarcane

Eg Nom India: needs to harvest within 24 hours

③ Higher Quality content of crop in Southern India

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④ Logistics Efficiency in Southern India:

Better Roads, connectivity, infrastructure.

⑤ Access to Ports

Eg Chennai Port for Exports

⑥ Access to technology : Better Productivity

Measures to reduce surplus production

① Biofuel Policy 2018

- 1st Generation fuels: from feedstocks like sugarcane
- II Generation: from waste materials

② Ethanol generation from Surplus sugarcane (from Bagasse, Molasses)

③ Policy measures

Eg Fair and Remunerative Price Rationalisation.

④ Extention services on supply and demand Statistics

Next IAS ID: GSMACT24A1308, GSMAC2401, 02-08-2024 12:04 AM

(5) Diversion of Sugarcane farmers to low water guzzling crops like Millets (through MSP)

(6) Alternative Industry linkage

(E.g) Jaggery production.

(7) Diverting excess sugarcane to feed of livestock

(8) Ethanol Blending Programme in Petrol (E-20) Biodiesel etc.

This above measures would ensure proper utilisation of Sugarcane production and fair remuneration to farmers doubling farmers income and in turn economic growth in VIKSIT BHARAT 2047

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18. "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 defined as transition of individual, group from one hierarchical Strata to another

Essential to true equality

Higher Strata

Social mobility
- open society
- equal opportunity
- Achievement-Based (Merit)
- Freedom and liberty to choose occupation

Lower Strata

It thus leads to

- Inclusive Development (leaving no one behind)
  - Equity (Reservation) Affirmative actions.
- Non Discrimination btw Right to Equality (Article 14-18) Fundamental Right

Next IAS ID: GSMACT24A1308, GSMAC2401, 02-08-2024 12:04 AM

Barriers to Intergenerational mobility

① Caste System: discrimination in latent form.

Eg 98% manual Scavengers come from lower caste.

② Gender Divide:

Eg Presence of 'glass ceiling' invisible due to patriarchal norms.

③ Lack of equal opportunities

Eg NITI MPI Index - 14% multidimensionally poor

④ Educational disparity

Eg ASER Report by Pratham: 40% Class 5 Students cannot read Class 2 text.

⑤ Rural Urban divide in access to healthcare facilities.

⑥ Lack of skill development measures.

Eg PLFS data reports just 40% labour force participation.

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Role of Education in Social mobility

① Bridges the gap: Level playing field

(Eg) Son of Rickshaw-Walloh - IAS Officer

② Enhanced Reach through online education (Eg) e Pathshala

③ Inclusive Education for Physically challenged

(Eg) Sikarth Bolla — CEO of Bollant industry

However/challenges

- Private vs Public Schools Quality difference
- Access to tribal areas. (Language Barrier)
- Digital Illiteracy
  - High Drop-outs. (lack of toilets)

But, New Education Policy is a watershed policy in ensuring Social mobility and fulfilling SDG goal No. 4 — Quality Education

Next IAS ID: GSMACT24A1308, GSMAC2401, 02-08-2024 12:04 AM

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)

According to MEA, globalisation is integration of society and economy through exchange of ideas, goods & services, people across the world.

Influence on migration patterns

① Waves of migration

effect of Globalisation

1st → 2nd → 3rd

- **Agri Based** (Green Revolution) (UP, Haryana)
- **Manufacturing Based** (Gujarat, UP)
- **Services Based** (IT sector like Hyderabad, Gurgaon, Chennai)

② Chinmay Tumbe Book on trends of migration reveals of

- Male Dominated (more than females)
- Education Oriented (Study Based)
- International in nature (Canada, UAE)

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③ Internal migration

SRS (2015)

47%	Rural - Rural	(females on account of marriage)
22%	Rural - Urban	(Push & Pull factors)
23%	Urban - Rural	(Reverse migration Eg: COVID-19)
8%	Urban - Urban	(horizontal)

Implications – Internal and International migration.

Economic Implications

① **Remittances**:

Eg: World Migration Report 2023 - 123bn $.

② **Technological Advancements**

Eg: Invest in Indian Startups. (FDI)

③ **Employment** opportunities abroad.

④ **Wage Disparity**: as migrants lack 'voice and choice'

⑤ **'hire and fire' culture** - informalisation

Lack of job security.

Social Implications:

① Demographic Imbalance
   - Eg: Rural areas - feminisation of agriculture.

② Regional Disparities
   - Eg: Drain of resourceful persons.

③ Lack of Social Security to migrants (exploited due to lack of voter cards, Kafala system - Qatar

④ Education:
   - UNESCO Report - Only 9/20 cities; Survey - Children of migrants had education woes.

Way Forward:
- → One Nation One Ration Card/ Voter Portability
- → Inter State Migrant Workers Act 1979
- → Strict enforcement of Labour Codes

Thus, migrants add to economic growth of country and act as new form of caste GYAAN (gaeib) as told by Hon'ble PM.

Next IAS ID: GSMACT24A1308, GSMAC2401, 02-08-2024 12:04 AM

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)

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According to NCRB 2021, crimes against women has increased by 21% in India.

Gender Based violence manifestation of patriarchy

- Sexual violence
  - Rapes (Nirbhaya case)
  - Acid Attacks (Laxmi case)
- Physical violence
  - Domestic violence
  - Female foeticide
- Violence against women
- Financial:
  - not allowed to spend as per choice (Dowry)

① Socialisation Patterns rooted in Patriarchy

(Eg) Male as aggressive, macho
women as submissive

② Cultural norms - guided by patriarchy

(Eg) Female Genital mutilation practice.

③ Suppressing voice and choices of women

Eg Acid Attacks - when Rejected by women

④ Stereotypes women as cause of misery

Eg Witchcraft - Women Sacrifice

⑤ Women treated as burden in family

(perpetuates dowry) ⟹ dowry deaths.

Modernisation of law - Women Empowerment

① Sense of Self worth:

Eg Domestic violence Act 2005 — Not tolerating violence

② Gender Equality

Eg Joseph Shine case: Supreme Court decriminalised Adultery

③ Women Raising voice against Sexual violence

Eg POSH Act 2013

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④ Pro-active governance and Civil Society

(Eg) Compensation to victim - Acid attacks.

⑤ Increased Punishment: Death Penalty POCSO Act

However, there exists certain Challenges.

CHALLENGES

⇒ ① Safety of punishment missing (low conviction rate)

⇒ ② Intersectionality: women from lower caste, class, tribe have special constraints

⇒ ③ Lack of cultural shift - deep rooted patriarchal values.

Way forward →

- Men against sexual violence (gender Sensitisation)
- Civil Society measures

(Eg) SEWA, Mahila Morcha

However, law is agent of Social change, but it is only through role internalisation which directs the direction of change (Andre Beteille).