

NEXT IAS

GS - MAINS ADVANCED COURSE 2024

(To be filled by candidate)

Test Code : GSMAC2401

Test No. : 01

Name of Candidate : PRATEEK MISHRA

Roll No. : GSPM22L6052 Start Time 10:00pm End Time 1:06 AM

Date of Examination : 21/08/2024 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.

सावधान्य निर्देश

1. QCA पुस्तिका प्राप्त होने पर कृपया तुरंत जांच लें कि इस QCA पुस्तिका में कोई त्रुटि या खराबी और शतक हानि या कमी हुई या गायब तो नहीं है। यदि ऐसा है, तो इसे एक नई QCA पुस्तिका में 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, प्रश्न के भरण चुकी नहीं। बाधा के माध्यम से इसे लिखें।
5. अभ्यर्थियों को विशिष्ट प्रश्न के उत्तर संबंधित प्रश्न के नीचे ही लिखना होगा। आवंटित स्थान के बाहर लिखे गए किसी भी उत्तर का ग्रेडिंट नहीं दिया जाएगा।
6. कृपया साफ-सुथरा लिखें। अवांछनीय संकेतन से बचें।
7. QCAB में अनावश्यक 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)

Numismatics refers to the study of coins. Such coins have been valuable to deconstruct India's history.

Role of Numismatic evidence in understanding political and economic history

① Name of the ruler

eg. Wima Kadphises of Indo-Greek, Kushana coins (gold)

② political warfare

eg. Gautamiputra Satkarni's coins inform that he defeated western Kshatrapas

③ State insignia

eg. Bow and arrow → Cheras, Fish → Pandyas

④ qualities of the ruler

eg. Samudragupta playing the veena, performing yagya.

⑤ religious history

e.g. Goddess Lakshmi on Samudragupta's coins,
lack of imagery during Mughal rule
(Islamic influence).

Economic history

① Silver coins of Mahajanapadas → signify
trade between ~~districts~~ Mahajanapadas.

② high quality gold coins of Kushanas

→ rich silk route trade

→ trade with Romans (Pliny called India
Sink of Gold)

③ lower quality, higher quantity gold coins during
Guptas → bustling trade.

④ decline of gold coins post Guptas → era of
reduced trade, political turmoil (Hunas
attack).

These numismatic can bring out a
lot about the history of the time. Coins
of recent times aim to bring back the past
glory e.g. coins depicting Amrit Manohar.

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)

While fight for women empowerment began early on with Raja Ram Mohan Roy's campaign to abolish Sati (1829), women organised themselves later on to fight for their own rights.

Impact of women's organisation in mobilising women

① improved access to women education

(i) → Bethune school in Kolkata.

(ii) → Satyashodhak Samaj by Savitribai Phule and Jyotiba Phule.

② fight against social evils

(i) → Sharda Act (1891) → increased marriage age for women.

(ii) → widow homes by Ladies Social Conference (Ramabai Ranade).

(iii) → providing legal assistance to women (Ramabai Ranade and MG Ranade).

③ political mobilisation

- (i) Bharat Stree Mahamandal (1910) - Sarla Devi Chaudharani.
- (ii) Home Rule League by Annie Besant.

④ internationalisation of Indian women issues.

- (i) All India women conference by Margaret Cousins.
- (ii) Major Indian branch of International women's conference by Menribai Tata.

⑤ Revolutionary movement by women

- (i) organised by Surya Sen - Chittagong armoury raid → Prithvati Waddadar, Kalpana Dutta.

Efforts of women organisation was first recognised in Government of India Act 1935 - separate electorate. Thereafter, the constitution of free India provided women with all rights equal to men.

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

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

The ills and horrors of colonial rule made newly independent nations like India value their sovereignty more. As a result, they decided to remain non aligned.

Nonalignment reflecting aspirations of India and other independent nations

- ① maintain sovereignty and retain autonomy in their decision making
- ② building back a broken economy involved getting help from wherever they can with no strings attached.
- ③ emerged a new diplomatic order which refused to bow down to either of the power blocs.

- ④ challenge to neo colonialism forms such as military and economic groupings.
- ⑤ these nations wanted to make themselves militarily strong. Thus, focussed on capacity building than indulge in inter bloc rivalries.
- ⑥ The NAM countries criticised military takeover or war anywhere such as Korean war, Vietnam war.
- ⑦ their constant advocacy to peaceful means to resolve disputes reflect the shared value developed during anti-colonial struggle.

With a multi aligned world order today, the above values remain significant in choosing what is best for one - strategic autonomy as a form of sovereignty

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 ejection of hot magma / pyroclastic lava along with several gases from interior of the earth through narrow vents called volcanoes.

Process involved in volcanism

- ① rising of mantle plume: narrow column of magma that is hotter and more energetic than the surrounding.

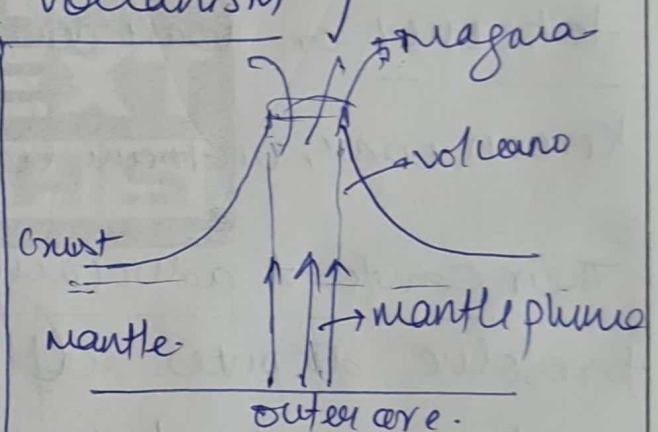
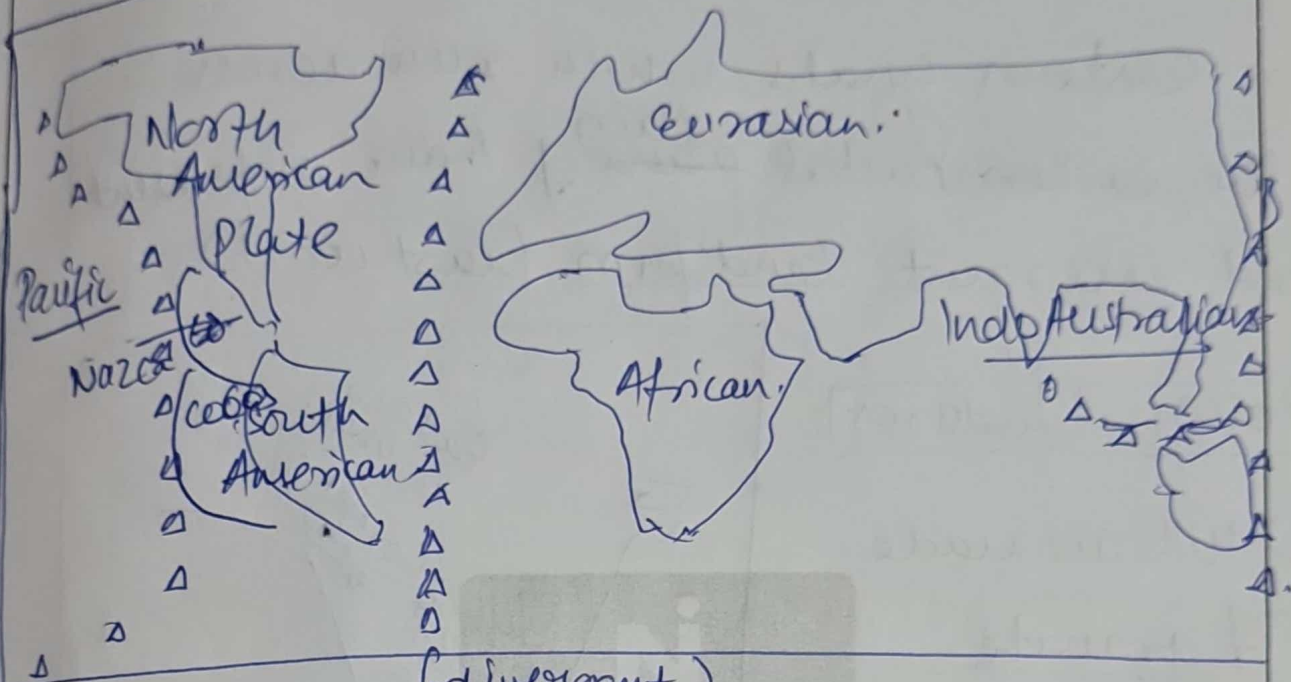


Fig: volcanism.

- ② finding fissures and cracks through which it comes out.
- ③ outflow of magma → lava. The process could be violent or can come out quietly.

major volcanic regions in the world.



- ① Mid Atlantic ridge : (divergent) between North American plate and Eurasian plate in north
 • South American plate - African plate

- ② Pacific ring of fire : enclosed by
- ✓ North American plate
 - ✓ South American plate
 - ✓ Cocos plate
 - ✓ Nazca plate
 - ✓ Eurasian plate
 - ✓ Philippines plate
 - ✓ Indo-Australian plate.

volcanic regions are found at the intersection of convergent and divergent plate boundaries.

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

(10 अंक)

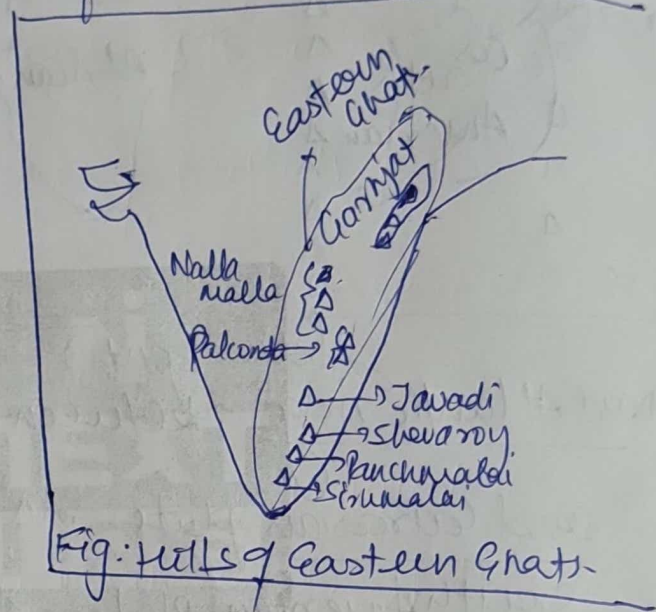
Explain the geological features and ecological importance of the Eastern Ghats.

Eastern Ghats which run across the eastern coastal ^{plain} of India represent an emergent landform (east coast).

Geological Features

① Hills are made up of granite.

② Mahendragiri in Odisha → highest peak.



③ Not continuous like western Ghats, broken in between.

④ ~~Some~~ Peninsular rivers pass through them forming superimposed drainage system.

⑤ rich in coal and mineral deposits (Gondwana coal, iron ore, bauxite, etc.)

⑥ source of rivers like Damodar, Mahanadi, Vaigai.

Ecological importance

- ① Home to several native plant and animal varieties
e.g. Red Sanders, Jerdon's Courser,
Indian Pangolin.
- ② Dense forests and national parks
e.g. Dandakaranya, Papikonda National Park.
- ③ Sediments carried by rivers forms the emergent coastal plain rich in alluvial deposits - good potential for agriculture.
- ④ Acts as cyclone breakers which emerge in Bay of Bengal.
- ⑤ Home to many PVTGs and other forest dwellers - rich traditional knowledge system.

Given the importance of Eastern Ghats it is important to preserve them in wake of climate change and human factors such as smuggling of Red Sanders, pangolins, turtles, etc.

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

2023 was celebrated as International year of millets which highlight the immense significance of these nutri-cereals

ecological significance of millets

- ① Can be grown in rainfed areas, do not require irrigation water to grow
- ② climate resilient - can withstand heavy rainfall, high temperature, droughts
- ③ Soil friendly as use of chemical fertiliser is reduced.
- ④ preserves groundwater table specially in water stressed regions
- ⑤ prevents soil salinity and leaching to take place.
- ⑥ replenishes soil nutrients.

⑦ fairly withstand pest and rodent attack.

Nutritional significance

- ① Good fibre content
- ② high glycaemic index unlike wheat
thus ~~to~~ less increase in blood sugar.
- ③ rich in protein content
- ④ ensures a balanced diet (balance of
carbohydrates, fats, proteins)
- ⑤ good alternative for cattle/poultry feed
which is nutritional for the animals as well.

It is for these reasons that the
Government of India has rebranded millets
as "Shree - Anna".

- 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 amplification amidst global warming is melting the Arctic ocean which further presents new opportunities and challenges.

Consequences of arctic melt on biodiversity and ecosystems

Positives

- ① increased phytoplankton growth can further push fish production.
- ② corals will develop in arctic water.
- ③ strengthened ecosystems on the margin of land and sea.

Negatives

- ① reduced nutrient recycling due to freshwater inflow.
- ② initial growth of phytoplankton can reduce

in the long run due to less nutrient availability.

③ hypoxic zones in the arctic ocean

④ increase jellyfish population.

⑤ weakened polar cell which can cause global changes in air circulation.

changes impacting global ecological balance

① melting ice can release trapped methane further increasing global temperatures

② zombie bacteria can get reactivated causing new diseases to both humans and animals.

③ ~~the~~ weakened polar cell can cause weakening of polar vortex thereby impacting temperatures across globe.

④ weakened Atlantic meridional overturning circulation (AMOC) causing reduced oceanic circulation and heat redistribution.

we should take active steps to prevent arctic ice from melting to prevent another global pandemic.

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)

Indian Constitution enshrines in Article 44 that the state should strive to provide its citizens with a Uniform Civil Code (UCC).

UCC contradicts the idea of religious pluralism and cultural differences

- ①. painting every community with a common set of laws undermines diversity
- ②. against right to freedom of religion given under Article 25.
- ③. Tribal population would be devoid of its rights and customs
- ④. Common law might largely contain provisions of majority community.

- ③ could be construed as State interference in religion (against secularism).

Does not contradict

- ① Aim is to remove the religious disabilities conferred on women through ~~or~~ personal laws. SC in Shah Bano called for a UCC.
- ② would strengthen unity through a common set of laws.
- ③ aim to modernise the religious laws and customs - positive aspect of secularism.
- ④ Tribal groups can be given exceptions like in Uttarakhand UCC.
- ⑤ would honor the rights of transgender and non religious people.

UCC introduction should be after developing consensus and meanwhile a piecemeal approach can be adopted (reform personal laws first) as suggested by law commission.

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. (10 marks)
How does it contribute to social inclusion?

It is estimated that by 2046, elderly population will overtake children population in India. Thus, healthy active ageing becomes of significant importance.

Healthy active ageing → demographic shift

- ① India's TFR has declined to below replacement level of 2.1.
- ② Increase in dependent population in future
- ③ Rising life expectancy owing to better healthcare facilities
- ④ Healthy active ageing involve empowering the elderly physically and financially for a healthy ageing.
- ⑤ Developing good emotional support systems - elderly parks, etc.

⑥ Increase retirement age and pension benefits under Pratiyoga Vardana Yojana.

⑦ Health drives for the elderly.

Contribute to social inclusion

① Economic independence would allow them to take their own decisions.

② Employment opportunities can build a silver economy.

③ Increase productivity of our economy.

④ Better participation in society by tackling loneliness and emotional support.

Healthy active ageing is important for inclusivity, intergenerational solidarity and a dignified ageing.

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)

The rise of consumerism has struck at the root of philosophy of contentment and sustainability. It has transitioned from 'conscious consumption' to 'compulsive consumption'.

Transition impacting family structure and dynamics in urban areas.

- ① Families as consumption unit than production unit → rise of nuclear families (70% of all families)
- ② Children as economic liabilities than economic asset → reduced TFR (<2.0) in urban areas.
- ③ gave rise to hustle culture to earn more in order to consume more - disturbed work-life balance.

- ④. Cohabitation no longer a characteristic of family → parents work in different cities, meet on weekends.
- ⑤. child rearing has been outsourced to allow both parents to work.
- ⑥. Increase in old age homes to take care of the elderly.
- ⑦. women have equal say in family decision making (increased economic independence)

While compulsive consumption has fuelled economic growth and better standard of living.

We need to retain consciousness in consumption to make our consumption more sustainable, healthy, and egalitarian.

- 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)

Harihara and Bukka established the vijaynagar empire in the 14th century AD. It marked the climax phase of architectural design in medieval Indian history.

Key features of vijaynagara architecture

- ① Indo-Islamic blend in architecture as the founders were governors in the Tughlaq court
- ② Temples were used for cultural celebrations
eg. Kalyana Mandap for marriage ceremonies
- ③ Secular buildings as the temples were also used as educational centres (chatuspathis and Tols)

- ④ Giant structures built as witnessed in Hampi.
- ⑤ Travellers like Abdur Razzaq have depicted that the capital was surrounded by high walls.
- ⑥ Mananavami Dibba - upraised platform for the king to sit during Dusshera procession
- ⑦ Traveller's chronicles suggest that king's palace was extraordinary
- ⑧ Described as greatest city on earth (Nicolo Conti).

[manifestation of Indo-Islamic elements.]

- ① Domed structures
- ② Arcuate style of arch
- ③ secular nature of the buildings
- ④ Arabesque design on the walls.

- ⑤. huge open spaces in the temple complex like charbagh style.
- ⑥. Presence of water tanks similar to wuzukhana used by muslims.

vijaynagar empire is remembered for its grandeur, tolerance and magnificent structures it had built which still stand to date as a testimony of the same.

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)

Internationalisation of higher education in today's time draws inspiration from the great universities of Nalanda and Takshashila of ancient times.

Comparing ancient universities with modern ones

Similarities

- ① on house student residential complexes.
- ② maintenance of research chronicles in libraries.
- ③ Professor-Student relationship draws heavily from the ancient times.
- ④ State funding of the universities.
- ⑤ universities as epicentres for idea generation.

Differences

modern

- ① Minimal presence of foreign students
- ② often underfunded
- ③ Research and Development is uneven across universities
- ④ Science and technology led research dominates
- ⑤ Higher number of such universities
- ⑥ Better systems in place to preserve research

ancient

- ① Foreign students were prominent e.g. Hien Tsang
- ② State support as well as donations from foreign delegations, etc
- ③ Heavy emphasis on research.
- ④ mostly research in metaphysics, religion, laws, etc.
- ⑤ such universities were limited (Nalanda, Vallabhi, Vikramashila, Takshashila)
- ⑥ Research work on leaflets, do not survive today.

Lessons that modern universities can learn from ancient ones

- ① Increase mobility of international

- Students and families through exchange programmes.
- ② Increase budgetary support for the universities by the state
 - ③ Diversify research in other fields such as art, law, natural sciences, etc.
 - ④ Enhance faculty qualities to make modern day Chanakya.

The New Education Policy seeks to modernise our education system at the same time preserve our rich heritage.

Blending of knowledge systems of yester years in today's universities can propel us into becoming Vishwaguru.

- 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)

The revolutionary movement (1920-1930s) filled the phase of 'fence' in the Gandhian non violent struggle strategy of 'struggle-fence-struggle'.

ideological differences between the two

revolutionary movement	Gandhian movement
① advocated adoption of violent means.	① advocated strict adherence to non-violence
② focused on individual heroic acts.	② focused on mass movement.
③ considered 'Raj' as the enemy.	③ did not consider British Raj as its enemy.
④ violence, robbery, bombings were the means used.	④ emphasised on purity of means to achieve desired end

⑤ "Struggle-win"
Strategy

⑤ Struggle-lose-struggle
Strategy.

Similarities

- ① End goal was common - liberation of India.
- ② deeply patriotic in their pursuit.
- ③ respectful of each others contribution although might disagree on means (Gandhiji hailed Bhagat Singh).
- ④ Shunned autocracy and wanted to establish democratic rule.
- ⑤ did not fear in defying unjust laws: revolutionaries against public safety act - Mahatma Gandhi launched civil disobedience.

The two ideologies influenced each other

- ① The revolutionaries deeply respected Gandhiji's vision of stirring up national consciousness.

- ② Mahatma Gandhi gave call for 'Do or die' during quit India movement
- ③ Both filled the vacuum created by the other.
- ④ Supreme sacrifice by the revolutionaries deeply moved Gandhiji - persuaded him to pardon death sentence of Bhagat Singh, Sukhdev and Rajguru.

The two movements differed in their methods. However, their contribution to the freedom struggle are unmatched. The ideals they represented - sacrifice, non-violence, autonomy are included in constitution of free India.

Q14. भारतीय हिमालय में विभिन्न प्रकार की हिमनद भू-आकृतियों 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)

Glacial glaciers are huge blocks of ice which act as perennial source of many rivers. They are fed by snowfall.

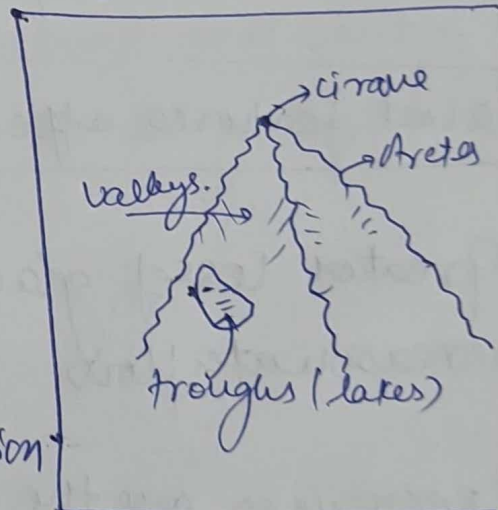
various types of glacial landforms in Indian Himalayas.

erosional

① Glacial valleys - deepened by moving mass of glacier

~~②~~

② Arêtes → rugged edges of mountain which are eroded by glaciers.



③ Cirques → pointed intersection of two or more Arêtes. eg. Horn of Mount Everest.

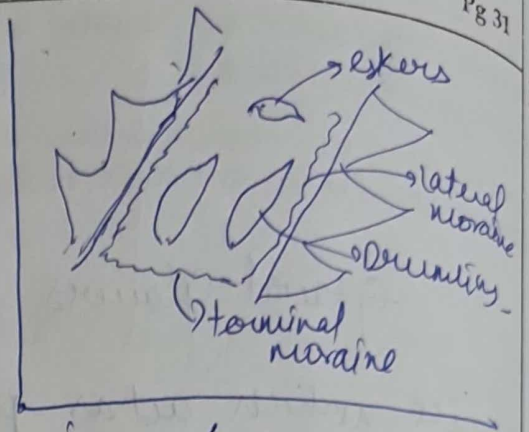
④ Glacial lakes formed in troughs created eg. South Lhonak lake in Sikkim.

depositional

- ① Moraines - contain small to medium sized particles

carried along with moving glaciers.

two types → terminal
lateral
medial.



- ② Eskers

- ③ Drumlins → big boulders moving beneath the glacial surface. Tail pointing away from the direction of movement.

glacial features affecting local ecosystems and human activities.

- ① Greater loss of glaciers (due to global warming) increases water flow causing floods.

- ② moraines are the outlets of several streams and rivers.

- ③ glacial lakes → ecosystem for freshwater biodiversity, fishery breeding ground

for the local population.

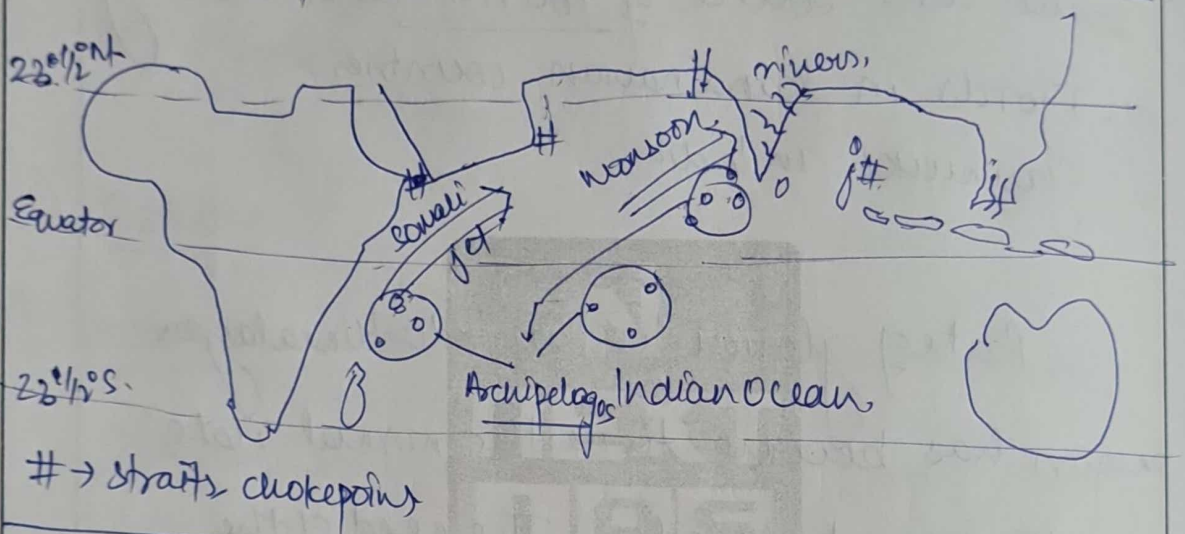
- ④ glacial lake outburst flood (GLOF) due to heavy rainfall, avalanche causes heavy losses to human life eg recent GLOF in Sikkim.
- ⑤ serve as a source of tourism and economy eg. Fjords in Scandinavian countries
Gangotri in India.

Rate of glacier loss in Indo-Himalayan region has become twice the normal rate in recent decades. The need of the hour is sustainable development and limiting global temperatures from increasing any further.

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

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

Indian ocean is the third largest ocean after Pacific and Atlantic.



Unique geographical features of Indian ocean

① Tropical location

- Tropic of Cancer marks the northern boundary
- between $23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}\text{N}$ and $23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}\text{S}$ - covers entire tropical area as major location

② Inflow of freshwater through several rivers from Indian subcontinent.

- ③ Strategic chokepoints of the world e.g.
Strait of Gibraltar, Strait of Hormuz, Strait of Malacca.
- ④ Several Island States - archipelagos e.g.
Seychelles, Mauritius, Reunion Island, Diego Garcia.
- ⑤ active volcanoes near the eastern margin
e.g. in Indonesia.
- ⑥ global air circulations e.g. Tropical easterly jet,
Somali jet, Indian monsoon originate
here.
- ⑦ high incidences of cyclone formation.
- ⑧ bounded by land on three sides
(West → Africa, North → Asia, East → Australia)

Impact on global oceanic circulation

- ① Influx of river water lowers salinity thus
downwelling is reduced
- ② Tropical location → cyclone formation is high
results in global heat redistribution.

- ③ land bounded → increased influence of land-sea breezes, higher oceanic temperatures → can cause reversal of trade winds during El Nino owing to positive Indian ocean dipole. (IOD)

Climate of Indian subcontinent

- ① Cradle of monsoon winds - lifeline of Indian agriculture
- ② balances impact of El Nino by positive IOD
{and of La Nina by negative IOD}
- ③ cyclone formation on east coast impacts local climate
- ④ aids in seasonal reversal of winds due to retreating monsoon
- ⑤ land-sea breeze effect on climate in the coastal areas

India's central position in the Indian Ocean is of much strategic importance and natural significance in terms of climate, resource extraction, energy needs, etc.

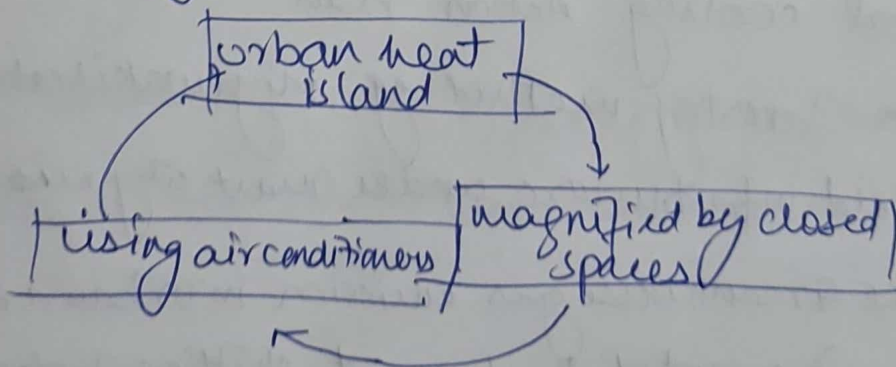
- Q16. शहरी ऊष्मा द्वीप (UHI) भारतीय शहरों में एक महत्वपूर्ण परिघटना है, जो ग्रीष्म लहरों (हीट वेव्स) की आवृत्ति और तीव्रता को बढ़ावा दे रही हैं। इसमें योगदान देने वाले अंतर्निहित कारकों का विश्लेषण कीजिए तथा मौजूदा शमन रणनीतियों का आलोचनात्मक मूल्यांकन कीजिए। (15 अंक)

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

Compact urban spaces with heavy population pressure and energy demand have led to the emergence of Urban Heat Island effect.

Urban Heat Island - A significant phenomenon in Indian cities

- ① City areas are on average $2^{\circ}-3^{\circ}\text{C}$ hotter than rural counterparts.
- ② Global warming and climate change has exacerbated the issue.
- ③ acts as a positive feedback mechanism intensifying frequency and intensity.



Underlying factors contributing to UHI's

- ① Excessive concretisation leading to concrete jungles
- ② buildings in close vicinity → trap heat and intensifies effect
- ③ excessive use of air conditioners intensifies UHI which further increases energy demand.
- ④ Lack of green spaces which can provide cooling effect
- ⑤ pollution → greenhouse gases, ground level ozone further increases temperature.
- ⑥ building designs not compatible with climatic zones

existing mitigation strategies

- ① National cooling Action plan
- ② Urban forestry method eg Miyawaki technique
- ③ Greenfield infrastructure under smart city mission
- ④ reduce greenhouse gas emission in urban areas by Transit oriented Development, shifting factories

out of the city, etc.

Success of these strategies

- ① Institutional recognition of the issue developing required policies.
- ② Sustainable housing practices is on the rise
- ③ reduction in pollutants as witnessed in NCAP updated data and Swachh Survekshan survey.

Challenges

- ① Land acquisition issues in urban areas to develop mini forests.
- ② Projects under smart city mission have been delayed.
- ③ Cooling Action Plan has not shown significant impact (still in nascent stages).
- ④ Urban sprawling has continued due to populist policies (cf. recently Delhi HC acknowledged populist policies as a reason of high population density).

Countering UHI effect is imperative to achieve SDG -11 (Sustainable cities).

- Q17. उत्तर भारत और प्रायद्वीपीय भारत के बीच चीनी उद्योग में क्षेत्रीय असमानताओं में योगदान देने वाले प्राथमिक कारकों का मूल्यांकन कीजिए। अधिशेष चीनी उत्पादन को कम करने के उपाय भी सुझाइए? (15 अंक)
- Evaluate the primary factors contributing to regional disparities in the sugar industry between North India and Peninsular India. What measures can be undertaken to reduce the surplus sugar production? (15 marks)

India is the largest producer, consumer and second largest exporter of sugar in the world.

Location

- ① Raw material
sugar cane loses
sucrose content
quickly
(weight loss)

- ② Thus, sugar
mills are
situated closer to the sugarcane fields.

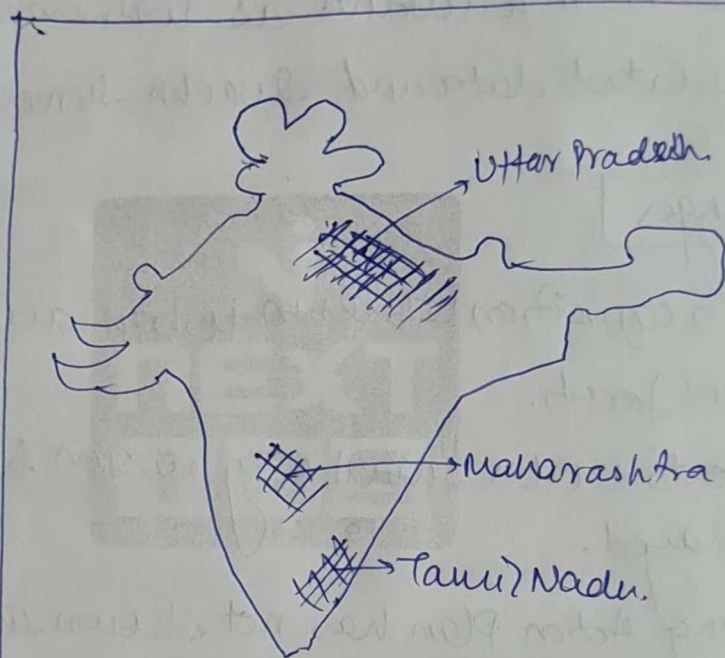


Fig. Concentration of sugar industries in India.

Regional disparities in sugar industry

North India → less sucrose content; higher area under production but lower productivity; mills are under heavy debt; low/outdated mechanisation

South India → higher productivity; mills more efficient; new machinery

Primary factors in this disparity

- ① soil type → black soil of south India retains moisture better than Alluvial soil in north.
- ② water use efficiency → better in south India with targeted irrigation thus higher productivity
- ③ mills under debt → non timely release of state Administered price + FRP to the mill owners by government in north.
- ④ Sugarcane variety of north India is more prone to diseases
- ⑤ Newer investment in mills in south India thus better machinery present, traditionally grown in north.
- ⑥ better road connectivity from farm to mill in south than north. Thus, sucrose content in south does not decrease much.
- ⑦ diversion of sugarcane in ethanol production in the north.

Measures to reduce surplus production

- ① diversify crop production → will prevent excessive groundwater extraction.
- ② climate oriented cultivation → cultivation in water stressed region of marathwada should stop and replaced with crops suited to the area.
- ③ greater push to ethanol and biofuel production even in south India.
- ④ Exploring new export destinations.
- ⑤ Nudge towards production of different crops through higher increase in MSP (eg. Bajra, oilseeds).
- ⑥ reducing demand of sugar by adopting healthier choices.

Excessive sugar production is not just harmful for health but also depletes the groundwater level. Thus, measures should be taken to control it.

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

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

Social mobility refers to the process of increased migration among different castes, class, religion, etc. It involves breaking of the rigid walls of the notions of purity.

Essential for achieving true equality

- ① Increased acceptance of different cultures
- ② reduced societal hierarchies.
- ③ parity in socio-economic indicators
- ④ removal of social disabilities
- ⑤ Increased economic opportunities.

Barriers to intergenerational mobility

- ① Strong caste system and notion of purity.
 → endogamy is still preferred.
 → only 5% intercaste marriages in India.

② class ghettoization → reduces instances of social interaction among different classes.

③ communal tensions → inter religious mobility is desisted by communal groups.
→ only 1% of inter-religion marriages

④ Limited occupational opportunities
→ often linked with caste.
→ 98% of manual scavengers are Dalits.
→ furthered by confirmation bias eg better market support to vaishya community.

⑤ Patriarchy
→ Pratidoma marriages are desisted
→ low economic opportunities for women.

Role of education on social mobility

① Skill education (part of NEP 2020)
→ better employment opportunities for the child.
→ breaks caste barriers

② value based education
→ furthers the concept of inclusivity and tolerance thereby blurring social divides.

- ③ Uniformisation of students in schools instills the values of equality
- ④ Increases employment opportunities to ~~too~~ break class barriers.
- ⑤ De-communalising our history to reduce communal feelings

Intergenerational social mobility is required to ensure a more equitable and just future for the next generation, removing social disabilities so they make best use of the demographic dividend.

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)

As per 2011 census, 38% of Indian population is migrant of which 99% are internal migrants.

Influence of globalisation on migration patterns

① Increased economic opportunities has fuelled rural-urban migration.

② changing culture → job in the city is considered symbol of social prestige.

③ uneven economic growth of different regions due to globalisation impact migration

Top sources of migrants → UP, Bihar
top destinations → Maharashtra, Delhi.

④ adoption of global traditions → rise in number of nuclear families → causes migration.

⑤. Foreign Direct Investments highest in southern and coastal states → higher migrant population.

International (→ constitutes 1%).

①. higher education opportunities overseas → migration and brain drain

②. Employment opportunities overseas;

→ Startup ecosystem: United States.

→ Migrant domestic workers: Middle East (Kafala system).

③. Globalisation has allowed outsourcing of activities → led to migration

Economic implication

Internal migration

1) growing cities as engines of economic growth (12th five year plan)

2) higher economic output of states like Maharashtra

International migration

1) Remittances to the tune of 3% of India's GDP.

2) overseas education causes outflow of foreign exchange.

Social Implications

Internal migration

- 1) greater national integrity and cultural exchange.
- 2) better health and education facilities

but

- 3) "Song of the soil syndrome" - regionalism fuelled by Bihari vs Bahari
- 4) uneven growth of different states.

International migration

- 1) cosmopolitan culture
- 2) international citizens
- 3) adoption of western habits eg tipping culture

but

- 4) undermines local customs
- 5) attack of migrant population due to economic slowdown eg. recently attack on Indians in Hungary, USA.

globalisation results in greater exchange of ideas and cultures which allows us to adopt better practices and improve ourselves

Q.20.

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)

As per NFHS-5, one-third of women in India have experienced gender based violence. This grew further in the covid pandemic treating it as shadow pandemic

gender based violence manifestation of patriarchal values

- ① superiority complex among men - show of physical strength on women.
- ② considering women as the weaker gender meant to be exploited
- ③ objectification of women - increased instances of sexual violence.
- ④ patriarchy expects women to be feminine and tolerating.
- ⑤ reduced economic independence of women - withstands violence because she is dependent.

- ⑥. expected to remain inside home - not go out in support of their rights
- ⑦. girl child as a burden → female infanticide and feticide - India has most number of "missing girls"
- ⑧. women empowerment steps do not sit well with the status quoists - indulge in violence
- ⑨. women as a prized possession → cause of honor killings

Modernisation in law as an instrument of women empowerment

- ①. PCPNDT Act has reduced female feticide
- ②. better education facilities through Beti Bachao Beti Padhao scheme has improved education level of women
- ③. Prevention of Sexual Harassment at Workplace Act, 2013 - sought to make workplace safer for women

④ Criminal Law Amendment (2013) - death penalty for heinous rape and murder cases.

⑤ Domestic Violence Act 2005 and Dowry Prohibition Act 1961. → improved condition for household women.

⑥ 106th Constitutional Amendment Act 2023 (Nari Shakti Vandan Adhiniyam) and 73rd/74th Constitutional Amendment → political empowerment.

Caveats

① illegal prenatal sex determination centres persist

② cases of sexual assault against women is increasing. of recent Kolkata case.

③ social media bullying, trolling, deepfakes, blackmailing → new forms of mental violence on women

④ Delayed census (to operationalise 106thCA), sarpanch pats, reduced women MPs (from 78 (2019) to 74 (2024))

crimes against women can be stopped through value education, sensitivity training and greater vigil leading to realisation of SDG-5 (reduced gender inequalities)

NEXT IAS

Space for Rough Work



NEXT IAS

Space for Rough Work



NEXT IAS

IMPORTANT INSTRUCTIONS

CANDIDATES SHOULD READ THE UNDERMENTIONED INSTRUCTIONS CAREFULLY. VIOLATION OF ANY OF THE INSTRUCTIONS MAY LEAD TO PENALTY.

DONT'S

1. Do not write your name or registration no. anywhere inside this Question-cum-Answer Booklet.
2. Do not write anything other than the actual answers to the questions anywhere inside your QCA Booklet.
3. Do not tear off any pages from your QCA Booklet, if you find any page missing do not fail to notify the supervisor/invigilator.
4. Do not leave behind your QCA Booklet on your table unattended, it should be handed over to the invigilator after conclusion of the exam.

DO'S

1. Read the Instructions on the cover page and strictly follow them.
2. Write your registration number and other particulars, in the space provided on the cover of QCA Booklet.
3. Write legibly and neatly. Do not write in bad/illegible handwritings.
4. For rough notes or calculation, the last two blank pages of this booklet should be used. The rough notes should be crossed through afterwards.
5. If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it or write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be evaluated.
6. Handover your QCA Booklet personally to the invigilator before leaving the examination hall.

SPECIAL REQUEST FOR CANDIDATE AVAILING ONLINE FACILITY

1. Scan the QCA booklet properly. We suggest the uses of the app CAM scanner (Scan QR code in page 2) based on our previous experiences.
2. Please scan the QCA booklet in ample light. Copies scanned under moderate light can hamper evaluation quality.
3. Any page/pdf having shadow needs to be rescanned. Please make sure that the pdf that you upload is as clean as possible.
4. **Candidates not using the QCA booklet** must mention their details on the front page. And leave the next page blank for the macro comments. It must be understood that the answer should start from Page no. 3 in of the scanned pdf.
5. Candidates not using the QCA booklet must follow the sequence of the answer as per the question paper.
6. Please check the sequence of the answer and total number of pages in the scanned version. Make sure it is in consonance with the physical version of the same.

NEXT IAS

महत्वपूर्ण निर्देश

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

क्या न करें-

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

क्या करें-

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

ऑनलाइन सुविधा का लाभ उठाने वाले अभ्यर्थियों के लिए विशेष अनुरोध

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

