

NEXT IAS

GS - MAINS ADVANCED COURSE 2024

(To be filled by candidate)

Test Code : GSMAC2401

Test No. : 01

Name of Candidate : Rahul Shekhar

Roll No. : Start Time End Time

Date of Examination : 17/07/24 Medium : English ☒ Hindi ☐

Q. No	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained	Q. No	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10		11	15	
2	10		12	15	
3	10		13	15	
4	10		14	15	
5	10		15	15	
6	10		16	15	
7	10		17	15	
8	10		18	15	
9	10		19	15	
10	10		20	15	
TOTAL MARKS - 100			TOTAL MARKS - 150		

GRAND TOTAL - / 250

EVAL CODE: EVAL DATE:

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

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

सामान्य निर्देश

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

REMARKS:

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY

Student Concerns / Query	Evaluator's Feedback / Response
1 Time taken: 2:30 hours What content should be cut? or how else is improve the speed?	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



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Common Mistake and
Correct Filled QCAB



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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)

Coins have always been a reflection of the society, ~~an~~ economy as well as polity of the times.

Numismatics to understand ancient India -

- 1) Seals during Indus valley civilisation
 - They tell us about trade with several civilisations like Mesopotamia.
- 2) ~~Coins~~ Coins began to take shape during Mughal and Mughal times.
- 3) Coins from Sangam empires show relevance of ships, trade with Romans etc.

- 4.) Gold coins during Kanishka period shows strength of the polity and economy of the Kushanas.
- 5.) Samudragupta playing veena shows the patronage of arts by Guptas, thus creating Golden period of Indian history.
- 6.) Decline of gold coins after Guptas shows weakening political and economic strength in that period.
- 7.) State patronage to language and religion is reflected in the coins.
- 8.) Coins also shows the ~~Even today, coins~~ technology and metallurgy of the times.
- Coins even today ~~ref~~ reflect the political nature, but for economic purposes, they are not very significant today.

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)

The role of women and their organisations are largely understated for ~~the~~ their role in pre-Independence socio-economic as well as political struggles.

Assessment of these organisations —

① Savitribai Phule led a ~~so~~ successful campaign for women's education and rights in Deccan.

② ~~Org~~ Organisations affiliated to organised political parties like All India Women's Conference, rose the voice of women as well as ensured their participation in freedom struggle.

- ③ Sarla Devi Chaudhroni - led a campaign for Swadeshi during partition of Bengal.
- ④ Pandita Ramabai - formed women's wing of Anja Samaj and focused on cultural renaissance of women through "Anja Mahila Samaj".
- ⑤ Sarojini Naidu led a women's delegation for suffrage of women.
- ⑥ Other than running their own organisations, as a part of other major and minor organisations, women played a significant part.
- Eg. In Chittagong armory said as revolutionaries.
 - led Congress during Quit India Movement and Civil Disobedience movement.

The theme of women empowerment at present times is inspired by the visionary women of pre-independence times.

Q3.

मुक्तिप्रेषण 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)

In the wake of Cold War,
India chose to stay non-aligned
and even led the movement of
NAM.

Non-alignment reflecting ~~poti~~ aspirations
of newly independent nations -

1) Respect for autonomy of self and others.

• Colonial powers suppressed autonomy of Global south for centuries.

2) Embark a path of non-violence and progress.

• Resource drainage by colonial powers left newly independent countries in lurch.

Eg several famines in India.

3.) Emphasis on building a sovereign state.

- Participation in Cold War would have opened gateways to interfere in domestic spheres to the superpowers.
- Eg. Pakistan sided with US and has been manipulated several times for personal gains by US.

4.) Building strength

- Eg. India building its nuclear weapons programme.

5.) Strive for equal say rather than being a proxy vote for one of the fronts.

Even today, Global South strives for greater voice in global affairs and in G-20 summit in India, we led those voices with conviction.

- 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)

Vulcanism refers to the outburst of magma from mantle to the crust through different geological processes.

Processes involved -

- ① The molten magma in asthenosphere floats the lithospheric crust.
- ② At fractures in the plates, the magma erupts.
- ③ If it cools underneath, it is called intrusive volcano.
- ④ If it cools outside the crust, it is called extrusive volcano.
- ⑤ Hot-spot volcanoes, intra plate volcanoes.

Important volcanic regions-

- ① Pacific ring of fire → It is at oceanic-oceanic convergent or oceanic-continental convergent boundary.
- ② Mid-oceanic ridges → Divergent plate boundaries beneath oceans.
- ③ Rift valleys - Divergent plates boundaries of continents.

Volcanoes cause great impact on local climate, landforms and settlements, and thus

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

(10 अंक)

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

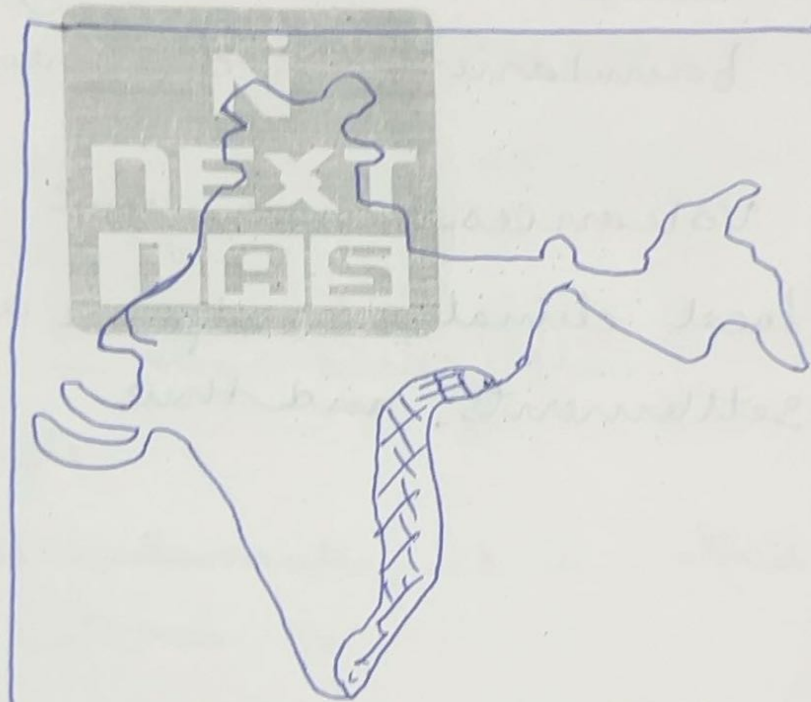
Eastern Ghats have varied geological features like hills, plains, deltas etc. and are significant for ecology.

Geological features

1) Mountains/Hills

- They are interspersed. i.e. they are not continuous.

Eg. patches
Nallamalla hills, Sheshachalam, Palikonda etc.



Eastern Ghats Region

2) River valleys

- Large number of rivers flow in eastern Ghats and create fertile valleys.

Eg. Krishna, Cauvery, Godavari river systems.

3) Coastal plains :- Wide coastal plains which are apt for rice cultivation.

4) Deltas:- Deltas of ~~Beat~~ Godavari, Krishna etc are present.

Ecological importance -

1) Supports huge biodiversity.

2) Fertile breeding grounds near coasts for oceanic species.

Eg → Olive ridley turtles.

3) Deltas ~~are~~ as ecotone between land and ocean are favourable for rich biodiversity.

4) ~~the~~ Ecology and plantation along coasts check the destruction due to tropical cyclones.

5) Fertile fishing grounds -

Eastern Ghats like other biodiverse areas is facing several threats due to climate change and anthropogenic actions and the conservation efforts must be pushed.

Q6

मोटे अनाज के रूप में प्रचलित फसलों (मिलेड्स) को सरकार ने 2018 में पोषक अनाज के रूप में पुनः ब्रांड किया है। इस संदर्भ में मिलेड्स 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 have been a part of traditional Indian diet from as early as Indus Valley civilisation.

It lost traction on our plate, due to branding as poor man's food or fodder crops, but have resurged due to changing food beliefs and government efforts.

Ecological significance -

1) Climate resilience

• Can grow in varied conditions and are resilient to changing climate vis a vis other crops like wheat, rice

2) Require less water intensity

• Thus help in preserving the fast depleting water table.

3) Shorter growing season → Thus vital

for food security in times of droughts, floods etc.

Nutritional significance -

- 1.) lower glycaemic content
 - Thus protect against ~~lifestyle~~ ^{lifestyle} diseases like diabetes.
- 2.) Higher protein and roughage content
 - Better for gastrointestinal tract and fat loss.
- 3.) Presence of micronutrients like Iron & calcium in millets like finger millets, fox tail millets.
- 4.) lower gluten content → Easily digestible.

The government efforts like research centre for 'Shri Anna' at ~~the~~ Hyderabad, focus on branding and declaration of International Year of Millets are significant steps and must be enhanced.

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, as noted as the process of melting of Arctic ice at about 4 times faster speed than mean climate change effects should have caused is a season to worry.

Potential consequences on ecosystems and biodiversity -

- 1) ~~Be~~ Changing ecological niche -
Flora and fauna adapted to Arctic niche will have nowhere to go. Eg → seals.
- 2) Movement of flora and fauna northwards and thus ~~be~~ incoming of invasive species.
- 3) Enhanced sea levels due to melting of ice → impacting oceanic species ~~at~~ elsewhere as well.

- 4.) Enhanced ~~atbedo~~ global warming due to reduction of albedo.
- 5.) Unearthing of zombie species that are buried deep under the ice sheets.
Ep → Zombie viruses.

Impact on global ecological balance

- 1.) Mass extinction of species - particularly in polar belt
 - 2.) Reduced ~~eco~~ oceanic salinity and ^{enhanced} temperature will impact oceanic ecosystem
 - 3.) Vulnerability of island settlements as well as ecology.
 - 4.) Creation of new diseases for all species including humans ^{due to} ~~for~~ newer microbes and viruses.
 - 5.) Polar vortex weakening → Cold mid latitudes.
- Organisations like Arctic Council, UNFCCC, UNCBD etc. must focus on this pressing issue with all stakeholders, with a sense of deep ecological perspective.

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 (UCC) is a Constitutional mandate as DPSP under Article 44.

Does not contradict -

- 1) Women upliftment -
 - Religious personal laws have been a source of discrimination against women.
 - They deserve to be reformed, to enhance gender equity.
- 2) Indian secularism focusses on equal interference in all ^{inter} religious as well as intra religious practises in the light of modernity and UCC is a modern progressive thought.
- 3) Uniformity and equality for legal purposes.
 - Easier access to legal processes.

- 4.) One nation, one law → will enhance nationalistic values.
- 5.) In sync with the spirit of constitutional morality.

Does Contradicts -

- 1.) India is too diverse to be bound with a single law in personal affairs. Eg → varied tribal practises
- 2.) Might enhance fears of minorities:
 - fear of assimilationist secularism
- 3.) Might bring retrograde practises.
 - Eg → In Uttarakhand's UCC, provision for registration of unmarried couples is widely criticised.
- 4.) It is not the right time to do so, as said by Law Commission.

UCC is definitely progressive thought but due consultations with legal, policy as well as religious experts is needed. We must not hurry.

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 Indian value of ~~"rained"~~ "minimalism" is gradually being replaced by "extensive consumerism".

Negative impacts on family structure and dynamics in urban areas -

1) Less social interaction -

• More time on social media and being engaged with commodities

2) Breakdown of family structure

• Newer forms like single parent families etc are taking shape.

• At best, structurally ~~and~~ nuclear and functionally joint families exist in urban areas.

3) Rising cost of living

• It drives inflation.

• Making families to work more

4) Weakening social cohesion and kinship bonds.

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Pg 30

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write on this margin

- 5) ~~the~~ Child cuddling is being replaced by technology.
 • Socialisation of child ^{hampers} ~~hampers~~
- 6) Marriage bonds have weakened under influence of western mindless consumption ideologies.

Positive impacts -

- 1) More economic opportunities in urban areas, thus family income have risen,
- 2) Rise of living standards, driven by consumerism, as global companies find India an attractive country to do business.
- 3) Connection of families through rapid communication and transport technologies like video calling.
- 4) Betterment of health, and education and other basic amenities.

As it is rightly said that "what money is to the west, kinship is to the east". ^{The} ~~These~~ transition of values must be gradual and mindful.

Q11. विजयनगर वास्तुकला की प्रमुख विशेषताओं पर उदाहरण सहित चर्चा कीजिए। उनके विकास में ईदी-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 empire presents a very new and diverse cultural landscape in Indian history, including in the field of architecture.

Key features of Vijayanagara architecture

1.) A perfect blend of multiple architecture forms

• Hoysala architecture (mix of Nagara and Dravida) was taken a step ahead by Vijayanagara rulers.

• Eg → Vijay Vittala temple.

2.) Influence of European as well as Indo-Islamic features.

Eg → Hazrat Nizam temple

3.) Extensive use of pillars

Eg → Musical pillars at several temples.

4.) Sculptures of the king in the temples.

- Equating king with Godly influence.

- Eg- Sculpture of Krishna Deva Raya.

5.) Marriage as a theme was very popular.

Eg. Kalyan mandaps in several temples.

6.) Secular architecture took shape in Vijaynagara empire as Hampi developed as the cultural centre during medieval times.

Indo-Islamic elements' manifestation-

1.) Use of domes and cornices at ~~several~~ like structures in several temples.

2.) Gardens around the temples began to take shape.

- 3.) Use of red sandstone, marble as well as baked bricks was prevalent.
- 4.) focus 'began to shift gradually from ~~king~~ God to king, as is the case with Sultanate and Mughal rulers' architecture.

Hampi, as a UNESCO world heritage site is a national treasure and the Vijaynagara architecture influenced the as well as was influenced by society and polity of its times.

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 universities like Nalanda and Takshila were marvels of learning during their times and are inspirations even today as we move to become a knowledge based Superpower.

Similar features

1.) Inclusivity in education

- Varied social groups had access to ~~these~~ both the setups.

2.) Feature of residential university

- Students stayed at the premises of university.

3.) Quality of education

- Present benchmark public funded organisations like IITs, AIIMS, • central universities ~~offer~~ ~~to~~ create resourceful persons.

Differences -

- 1.) Philosophy and religion based learning in earlier times compared to economy oriented teaching in present times.
- 2.) Holistic education in terms of ~~all~~ spheres of life compared to highly specialised learning in present times.
- 3.) Larger number of universities are funded by the state presently vis-a-vis ancient times.
Thus greater percolation of higher education at present times.
- 4.) Teacher - student dynamics have changed from "Guru as God" to ~~from~~ "teacher as a professional".

Learnings from the ancient universities

- 1.) Value based education should be given impetus.

• Also enshrined in the philosophy of New Education policy.

2.) Creating foreign students' and faculty enrolment, as in case of Guptas.

Eg. Fa-Hien

3.) Creating open and liberal platforms for broad basing creativity

4.) Creating holistic personality of students, rather than mere subject knowledge experts.

Nalanda University being fully functional and focussing on value based learning under NEP, shows our commitment to create a blend of modernity and historical values.

- Q13. क्रान्तिकारी 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)

1920s-30s was the phase of evolution of varied ideologies in the national struggle like socialism, Gandhism, revolutionary movements, Dalit movements, farmers' organisation etc.

Ideological differences →

1.) Mode of struggle		
Factor	Gandhism	Revolutionary
1.) Mode of Struggle	• Relied on <u>ahimsa</u> and <u>non-cooperation</u>	Relied on violent methods.
2.) Source of strength	• Organisational character with mass movement	• Personal acts of heroism and bravery.
3.) Intensity of struggle.	Believed in struggle-tuce-struggle to rebuild the momentum.	• Believed in continued struggle against British.

4. Core ideology

- Varied in nature. Thus incorporated several groups like farmers, women, businesses etc

- Core ideology in 1920s-30s was socialism, driven by Russian Revolution.

Similarities -

1.) Goal

- Uttermost motive of the both was to eradicate British rule.

2.) Upliftment of people

- Bhagat Singh wanted to attack all forms of oppression of people by other human beings.

- Gandhi raised the issue of Harjans for the first time in national struggle.

3.) ~~Both~~ No trust in British structures

- Both the factions were aware of the British colonial oppressor mindsets.

4.) Both believed in reaching out to people.

Mutual influence -

1.) Revolutionaries pressed Gandhism faction to press harder on the British.

- Leaders like J.L. Nehru and Bose emerged as radical factions in Gandhian side.

2.) Bringing of socialistic tendencies within Gandhian close circles, through labour movements, etc.

2.) Gandhism conveyed the idea to revolutionaries that in order to be successful in their goal against British, they need people's supports.

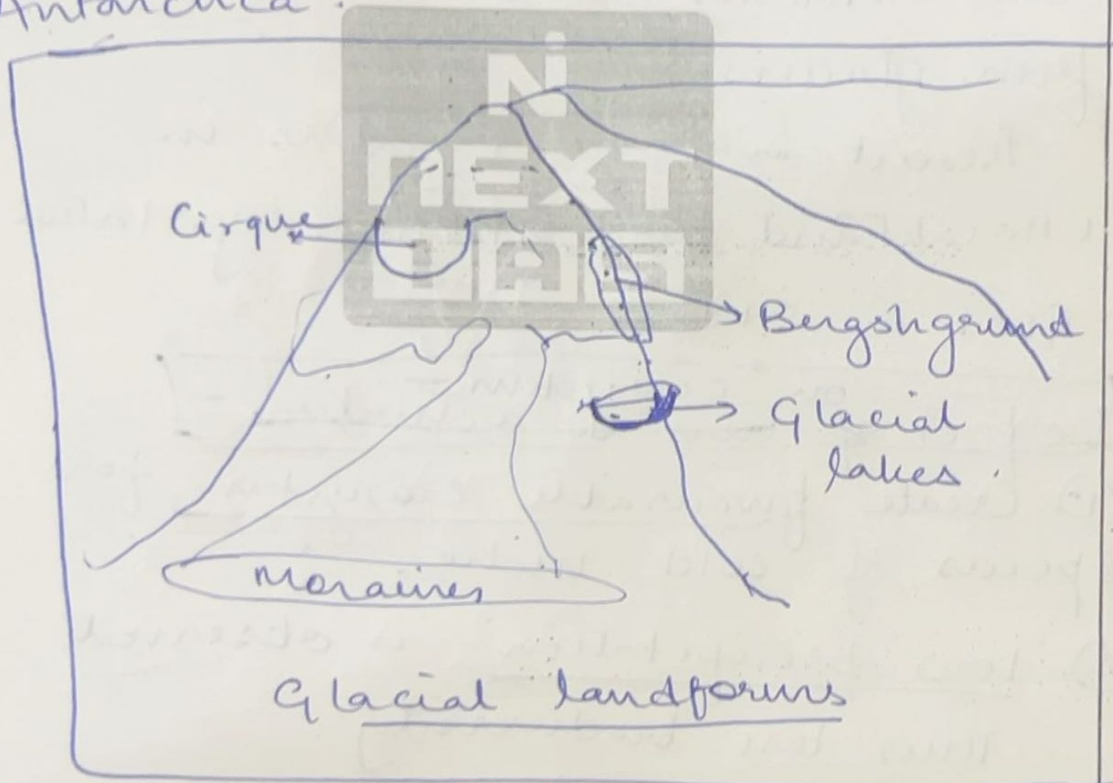
- Hence they started building stronger cadres.

Both the ideologies and their followers were pivotal in ultimate independence of India from mighty British empire.

Q14. भारतीय हिमालय में विभिन्न प्रकार की हिमनद शू-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)

Himalayas, particularly inner Himalayas are known as the 3rd pole as they have highest glacier amount after the 2 poles of Arctic and Antarctica.



Types of glacial landforms in Himalayas-

① Cirque → A bowl-shaped flat land on hills where glacier accumulates.

② Cretes → Joining 2 hills on glaciers.

③ Moraines = Depositional feature of glaciers, ~~are~~ as glaciers deposit eroded land on low lying areas.

④ Glacial lakes = At certain embankments store melted water from glaciers.

Present in large numbers in Uttarakhand and Sikkim. eg. latest GLOF in Sikkim.

Impact of ^{on ecosystem} human activities -

① Create favourable ecosystem for species of cold niche.

② low precipitation is observed - Thus less biodiversity.

③ Act as perpetual source of freshwater.

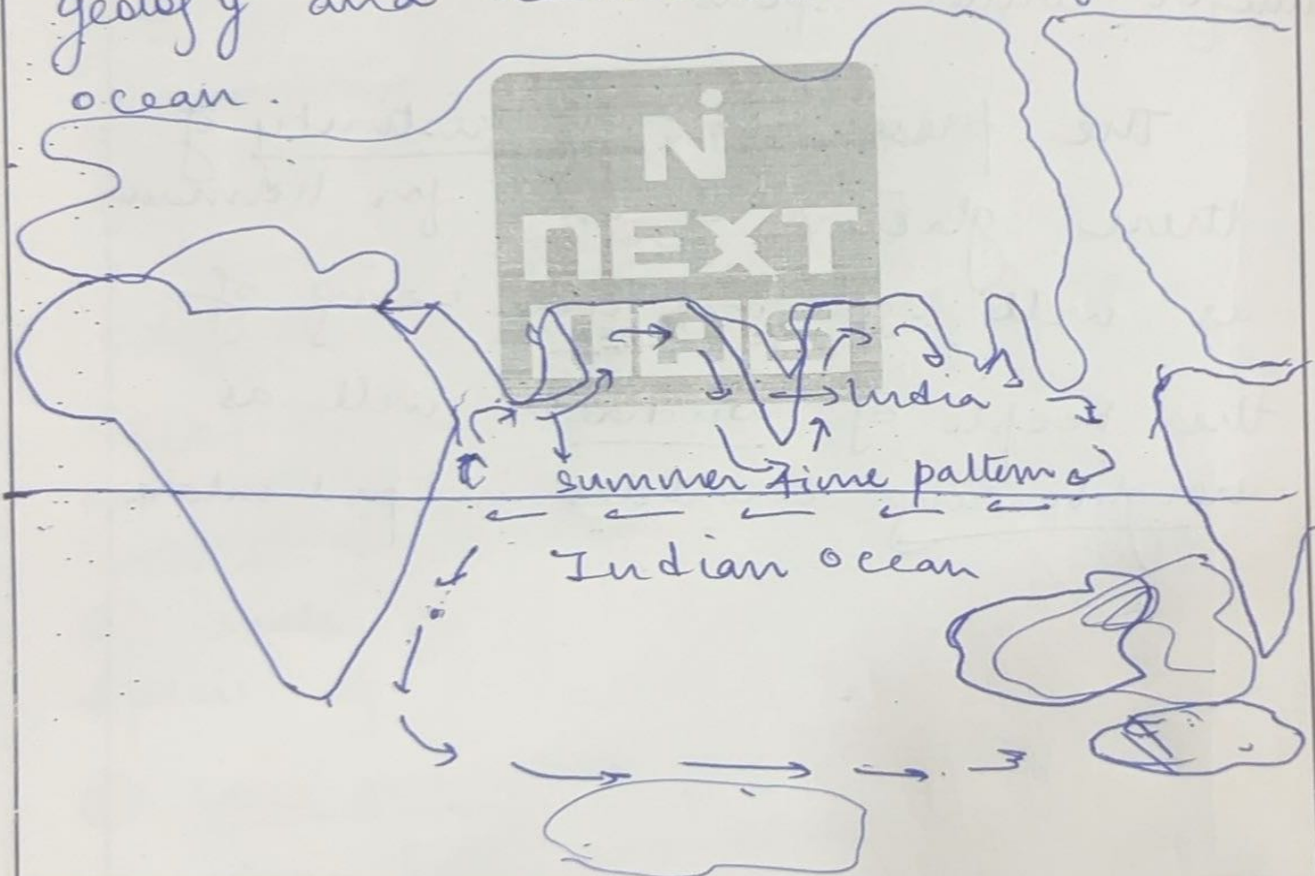
Impact on human activities

- ① Provide freshwater - Source of rivers.
- ② Vulnerability to disasters like avalanches, floods etc.
- ③ Extreme cold weather conditions.
- ④ Create tourism opportunities and avenue for winter sports.

The preservation of pristinity of these glaciers is vital for human as well ecological well being of the people of India as well as neighbouring countries in particular.

- 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)

India, being located at the mid of the northern Indian Ocean is heavily influenced by the geology and oceanic activities of the ocean.



The Indian ocean expands from eastern coast of Africa to western coast of South America.

Unique features / as

- ① The Indian Ocean is half the ocean
 - Because not connected to northern pole.
 - Landlocked on northern hemisphere.
- 2.) Large rivers inflow into Indian Ocean → Eg. Mekong, Ganga, Indus.
- 3.) Not very Tectonic activities
 - Influence formation of islands, volcanism etc.

Impact on global oceanic circulation —

- 1.) Heat is not carried away by oceans ~~to~~ in tropics to poles in northern hemisphere.
- 2.) Higher salinity due to landlocked nature, though river inflows slightly moderate it.
- 3.) Not prominent oceanic patterns of AMOC, SOMO etc. as in

Atlantic.

Influence on Indian Climate -

- 1) Summer and winter wind patterns
 - Driven by pressure conditions over India relative to the southern Indian Ocean.
 - Brings rain to India.
- 2) Tropical cyclones - Intense due to high temperature of oceans.
- 3) Maritime effect on climate in coastal areas.
- 4) Winter ~~soon~~ monsoon and cyclones in south eastern coast of India.

Indian Ocean & ~~the~~ ~~the~~ should be studied vividly to better forecast weather patterns in India and "Samudrayaan" mission is a welcome step.

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 areas in India extensively witness the phenomenon of UHI effect adding to the curse of climate change. For instance, New Delhi clocked 52.3°C in summer of 2024.

This has enhanced more so in recent past as the process of urbanisation has speeded up, and there is an extensive loss to life, property and efficiency in work hours.

Factors responsible for the same -

1) Excessive concretisation

• Concrete absorbs heat near the surface, thus causing intensive warming locally. $\Rightarrow$ construction of expressways.

2) Loss of forests and wetlands
• They assert moderating influence, but are lost to urbanisation.

3) Population boom in cities:-

• The pace of population rise has bypassed the pace of generation of planned infrastructure.

4) Unplanned urbanisation and governance flaws :- They lead to enhanced vulnerability and delayed response.

5) Climate change - Intense weather events have become more frequent.

Critical assessment of strategies-

1) Reactive approach

• The authorities respond in the wake of the occurrence, but usually don't plan proactively.

2) Lack of integration of environmental dimension in urban planning.

• Departments work in silos.

3) Lack of capacity of municipal bodies - in terms of funds, functions and functionalities to be able to cater to it.

4) One size fits all approach
 • Localised planning and involvement of local wards is needed.

Good practises prevalent are as under-

- 1) Cool roof technology - Cities like Ahmedabad, Hyderabad etc. have deployed it.
- 2) Rating mechanisms - GRIHA, LEED etc.
- 3) Rejuvenation of lakes, wetlands etc. in some cities like Bangalore.
- 4) Miyawaki method of urban forestry
 The government must adopt cascaded planning approach of say 5-10-20-40 years and make cities sustainable by also involving local stakeholders.

- 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)

8 India and Brazil are the top 2 producers of sugar with both being very close to each other in terms of production.

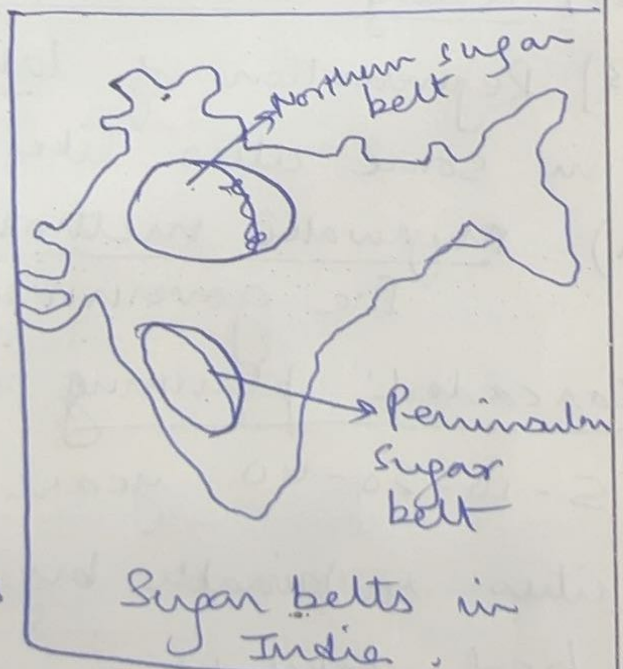
Factors contributing to regional disparity -

1) Sucrose content

- Higher in sugar belt of the Maharashtra.
- Thus higher productivity.

2) Transport and supply chain system

- Although railways and roadways is elaborate in northern India; peninsular part has ports to



enter to ~~exp~~ exports.

3.) Government support to sugar mills and farmers through FRP.

- It is varied across regions.

4.) Technology

- More or less similar in both regions, but overall Indian sugar industry needs technological boost to be able to compete globally.

5.) Climate

- Water table is depleting rapidly and sugarcane crop needs to be reduced.

Measures to reduce surplus—

1.) focus on crop diversification

- Impetus to crops based on soil and water table is desirable.
- Eg. Sugarcane and rice in northern sugar belt is creating soil salinity.

- 2.) Improve technology
- Create more sugar from less sugarcane.
- 3.) Address demand side
- Reduce consumption of sugar for healthier lifestyle.
 - Awareness could be created.
 - Supply side will follow suit.
- 4.) Rural industrialisation - to provide alternate to farmers to shift from sugarcane to better income opportunities.
- 5.) focus on exports.

Indian sugar industry must collaborate with policy as well as technical institutes to be able to reform them.

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 implies the presence of choices, resources and opportunities at the disposal of vulnerable social groups, so that they can elevate their social standing.

In the absence of avenues for social mobility, the “have nots” perpetuate intergenerational deficiency. Eg → National Commission for Safai Karamchari states that 95% of Safai Karamcharis belongs to SC/ST groups.

Barriers to intergenerational mobility -

1) Social barriers

• Barriers like gender, caste, disability etc. hinder the mobility as society looks upon them with inferiority.

2) Political barriers

• These groups have least say in policy making and governance structures.

3) Economic barriers

• Economically deficient, their access to resources and thus opportunities is hindered.

4) Technological barriers

• Usually these groups of people, have encounter with technology, much later than well off people ~~to~~ groups have. Eg: A SER report says, female students have less mobile phones than male students.

5) Environmental barriers

• These people face the brunt of environment. Eg: poor live in Yamuna flood banks and are prone to floods in Delhi.

Role of education in social mobility -

1) Access to knowledge based work opportunities:-

• This breaks the cycle of doing menial low paid jobs.

2.) Awareness about rights and entitlements, along with duties.

3.) Ability to make informed choices, rather than being ~~not~~ forced to make them.

4.) Early encounter with technology:
Agriculturalists who had graduation degree used technology more often and enhance productivity.

5.) Generate social capital as one goes through educational institutes.

6.) Utilise government schemes and funds better.

7.) Enhance political say. → Eg. through Twitter trends.

Education is the bridge from despair to hope and our governments successively have done good work, yet a lot is to be done to enhance equity.

Q19. भारत में प्रवासन प्रतिरूप पर वैश्वीकरण के प्रभावों का विश्लेषण कीजिए। आंतरिक और अंतर्राष्ट्रीय प्रवासन में लैटिड 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)

Globalisation is the phenomenon whereby local activities are influenced by people and events occurring miles away and vice-versa. It has led to integration of economies, societies and cultures, thus migration becomes natural.

Influence of globalisation on migration patterns in India -

(I) Internal migration

1) Rural to urban migration - Increased

- Globalisation enabled ~~as~~ creation of economic opportunities in urban pockets.

- Thus large influx of rural people to urban centres.

2) Urban to urban migration

• Work and education opportunities keep shifting centres, thus urban people also have to migrate to other urban areas.

3.) Reverse migration

• Due to advent of work from home and urban issues, several people have retreated.

4.) Decrease in rural to rural migration of agricultural labourers
Eg. from eastern India to north western India.

International migration -

1.) White collar migration

- For education and work.
- Usually to western countries.

2.) Blue collar migration

- For working as labourers.
- Eg, workers in oilfields of West Asia.

3.) Temporary migration for business activities:- To business friendly countries like Korea, Japan etc.

Economic implications :-

- 1) Enhanced opportunities to work.
- 2) Sending remittances - India's remittances crossed \$100 bn in 2023.
- 3) ~~Distraction~~ Neglect of rural economy.
- 4) Enhanced technological sharing between Indian companies and foreign companies.

Social implicationsPositives

- Creation of a hybrid culture in cities.
- Inculcation of best values from abroad.
- Spread of Indian culture. Eg. Yoga etc.
- Creation of a tolerant attitude.

Negatives

- Loss of cultural identities → Marginal man
- Westoxication, consumerism on rise
- Weaker kinship and family bonds.
- ~~But~~ Marginalisation in cities. Eg → Son of soil movement.

Creation of avenues for growth regionally as well as in rural areas are equally important.

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)

Gender based violence against women and transgenders have seen rise in number as per NCRB.

It is a manifestation of patriarchal values —

- 1) ~~to~~ Men being considered superior to women breeds fertile ground to attack women.
- 2) ~~E~~ Violence as a means to curb women freedom.
 - As women grow, patriarchy tends to bring them down and one of the mode is violence.
- 3) Continuation of old customs like dowry, ~~was~~ female foeticide and

infanticide etc

4.) Perpetuation to newer forms like eve-teasing, compromised safety during transit etc.

Modernisation leading to women's empowerment -

1.) Equality in legal and political spheres.

• Representation at all tiers from ~~like~~ Panchayats to Parliament (Nari Shakti Vandan Adhiniyam).

2.) ~~Economic~~ Protective Laws

• Against dowry, harassment, violence etc. have ~~for~~ led to enhanced safety.

3.) Educational upliftment

• Reservation in IITs^{and} several other colleges.

4.) Employment and entrepreneurship opportunities.

• Eg. MUDRA, Standup India, reservation in government jobs etc.

5) Inclusive policies

◦ Eg. Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao, Sukanya Samridhi Yojana, Drone and Lakshmi diolis etc.

Challenges despite modernisation of laws -

- ① Poor enforcement of laws
 - lack of registration of cases.
- ② Victim blaming culture because of patriarchy.
- ③ Lack of access to be able to avail the benefits of law.
 - Eg. technological divide - hampers access to govt. schemes.
- ④ Family as a source of injustice to women:- Domestic violence cases are rarely registered.
- ⑤ Personal laws favour men
 - UCC should be deliberated upon.

Women empowerment is a work in progress in India and efforts must be enhanced.

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 is expected to have about 10% old age population by 2036 and thus it brings the focus on active ageing.

Components of active healthy ageing -

1.) focus on healthy lifestyle -

- Reduced need for ~~old~~ geriatric medical care.
- Reduced expenditure by households and government on that field.

2.) Reskilling and re-employment

- contribution to self income as well as national economy.

3.) Reduced sense of loneliness

- Due to healthy engagement in public spheres.

4.) Checking ~~the~~ ~~some~~ demographic shock that might occur as India transits from a young to an aged country

(Due to scanner app issues, Q. 4 has been placed at last, apologies)

NEXT IAS

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Candidates must not write on this margin

as it is occurring some countries like Japan.

Contribution to social inclusion -

1.) Social capital.

• ~~For~~ Old age people ~~be~~ usually lag in social capital, but by actively engaging in social life they can enhance social capital.

2.) Reduced dependency on their children.

• Many parents are deserted at old age, thus it protects them against this.

3.) Creation of self worth, due to being productive.

4.) Being valued in social spheres due to experience.

Several countries like UK are focussing heavily on this and we must adopt and adapt best practises as per our needs.