

RECEIVED

12 AUG 2024

NEXT IAS

GS - MAINS ADVANCED COURSE 2024

(To be filled by candidate)

Test Code : GSMAC2401

Test No. : 01

Name of Candidate :

Sahil

Roll No. :

GSMAC24A1253

Start Time

9:15 AM

End Time

12:20 PM

Date of Examination :

12/08/2024

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 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 study of coins and currency to decipher the historic records.

Role of numismatics in political understanding:-

- (i) chronological underpinning of dynasties and kings (eg) Indo-greek coins containing image of ruler like Menander.
- (ii) Spread of empire / extent of conquering
(eg) Satrahana coins from far south depict extent of empire.
- (iii) Strength of political ruler (eg) Samudragupta's coins depicting 'Ashva-medha' yajna by ruler.
- (iv) Political tolerance depicted on coins
 - patronage to culture
(eg) reena coins of samudragupta
 - coins containing images of gods.
(eg) chandragupta II
↓
vishnu coins

Economic understanding from coins :-

- ① Thriving economy and booming capital (eg) Gupta → issued largest no. of gold coins.
- ② Less economic growth during Harsha's reign ⇒ (eg) less quantity of gold coins.
- ③ Trade relations with foreigners (eg) Roman coins from south India ⇒ trade with foreign powers.
- ④ More diverse coins ⇒ more economic growth due to increased purchasing power.

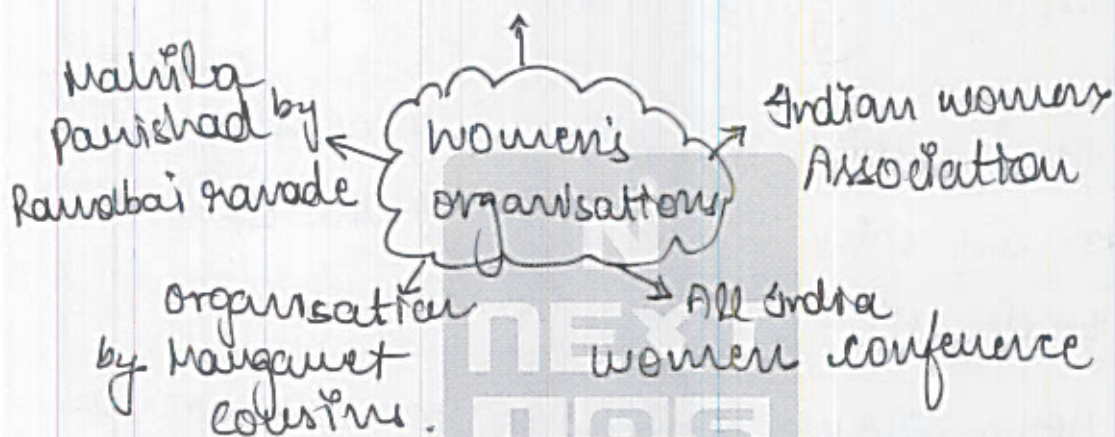
Thus, numismatics helps us to decode historical events and keeps the traditions alive.

- 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 played key roles in pre-independent India in socio-economic as well as political sphere.

Bharat Stree Mahamandal



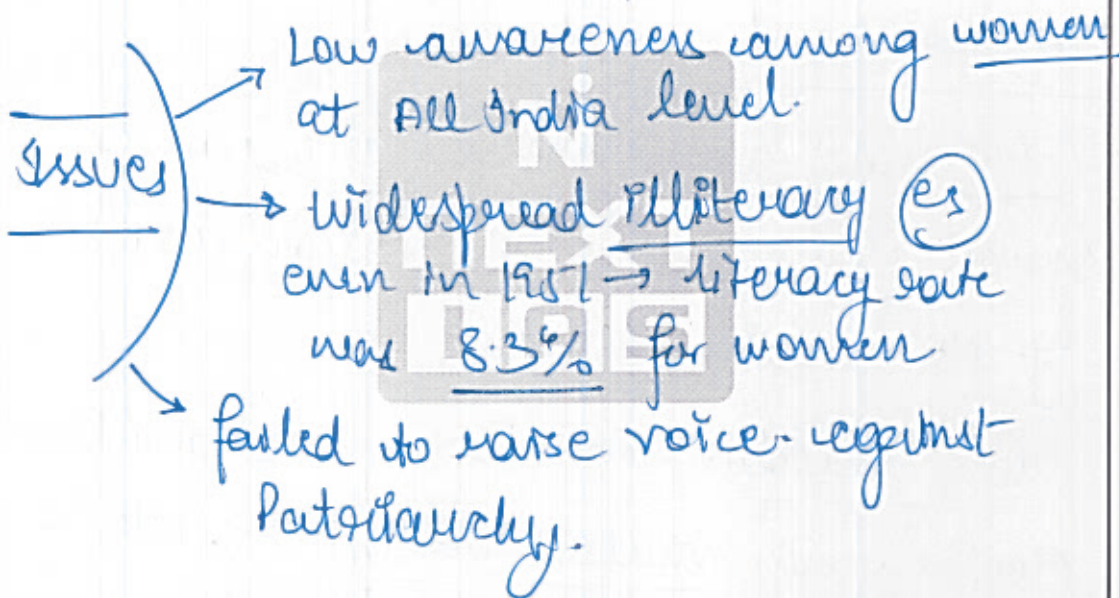
Positive impact of women's organisations:

- ① women empowerment and increased social mobility (eg) Mahila Parishad mobilised women outside houses
- ② social upliftment in education sector and fighting social evils (eg) raising voice for women's education by Ranabai Ranade
- ③ political participation by All India women's conference agitations (eg)

women given voting rights in 1919
Act

44. Against child marriage and
for widow remarriage (e) BM.
Malabari organised women to fight
against child marriage.

However there were few issues :-



Indian women participated
in National movement by using
picketing, boycotts etc thus playing at
equal foot with 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)

Non-alignment policy was started during cold war by India, Egypt, Yugoslavia, Indonesia etc at Bandung conference.

It reflects aspiration of India & other nations :-

- (i) Self rule advocacy (eg) fighting against colonialism in African countries by NAM leaders
- (ii) Using Peaceful coexistence as guiding ideology with mutual benefit of all nations.
- (iii) Maintaining sovereignty by raising voice against any aggression by countries
(eg) NAM advocated peace during Korean war
- (iv) Ideals of equality, protecting rights of people at first priority. (eg) Fundamental rights

(v) condemning colonial powers at international stage (eg) forums like United Nations $\Rightarrow$ pushing for de-colonisation

(vi) Equality among all nations (eg) Advocated against Apartheid in South Africa

However, there were few issues with NAM.

NAM issues

- $\rightarrow$ non sustainable in long term
- (i) India $\rightarrow$ signed friendship treaty with USSR.
- $\rightarrow$ utopian ideology in bipolar world

Therefore, in cold war era NAM provided a platform against colonial aggression and opened doors for independent nations for protecting 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)

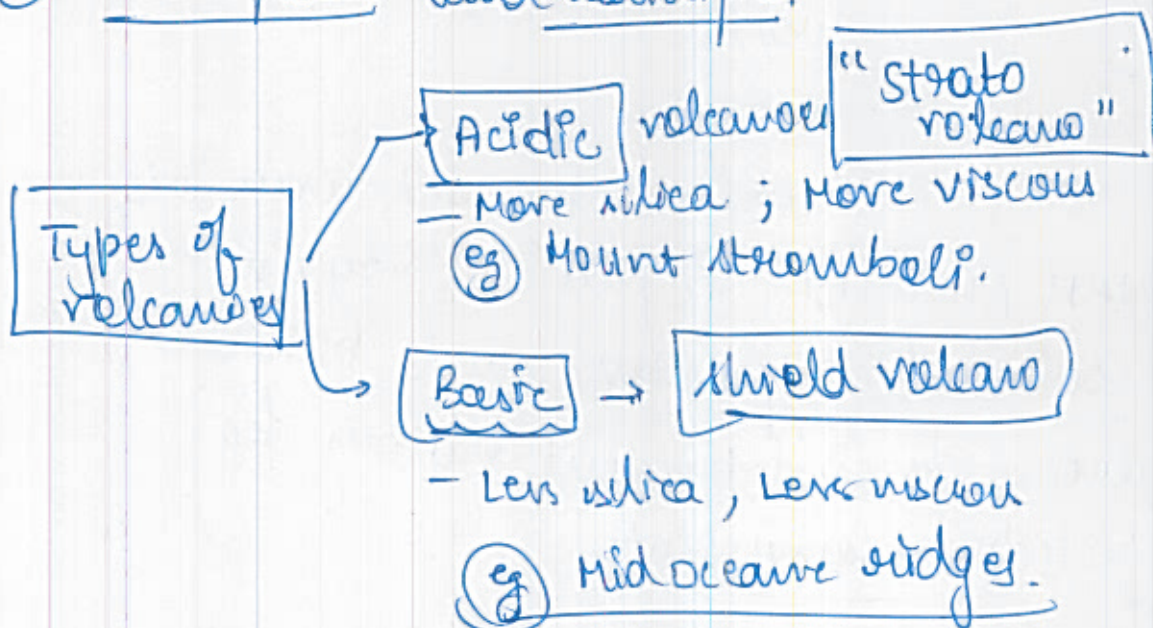
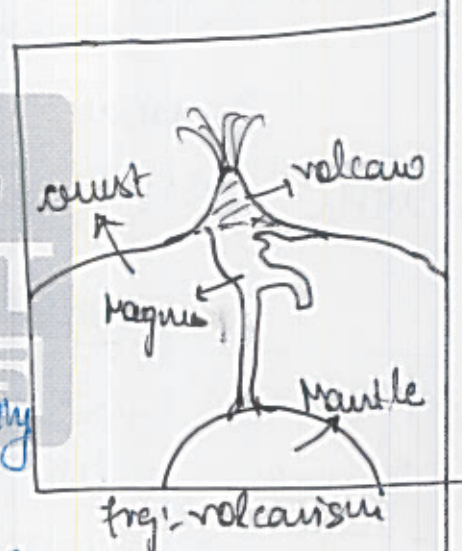
Volcanism refers to process of outpouring of molten magma called lava from an opening called vent.

Process of volcanism :-

- ① → Convectional currents move the magma up in form of "Mantle plume"

- ② → vent or opening at crust to cause outpouring of molten magma

- ③ → lava flows and solidifies.



Major volcano regions in world :-

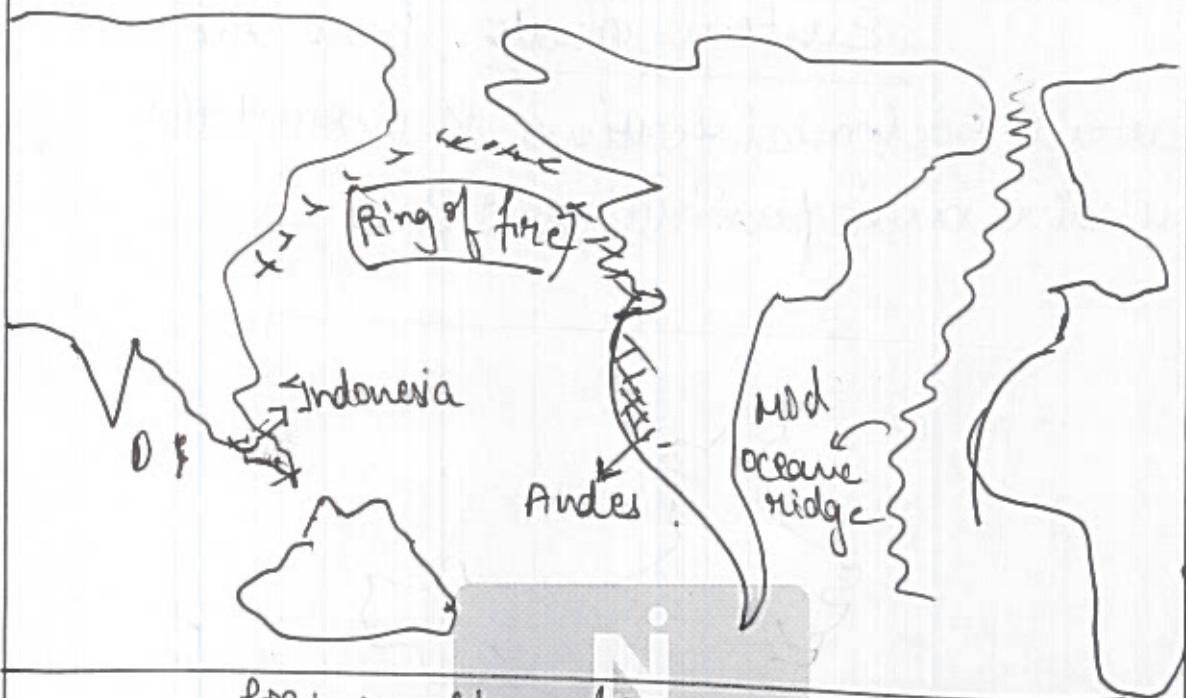


Fig: World volcano regions.

- (i) Mid ocean ridge in Atlantic ocean due to divergent plate tectonics
- (ii) Ring of fire - convergent plate tectonics
 - (a) Ojos del Salado in South America
 - (b) African rift valley and Mt. Kilimanjaro (divergent plate boundary)

Hence, volcanism is natural phenomenon. We must ensure safeguard and mapping vulnerable regions to safeguard against ill impacts.

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 forms the
Eastern geological features of mountain
chain over peninsular India



fig:- Eastern ghats

Geological features :-

- ① Continuous chain of mountains with low breaks in between
- ② mostly comprises of Purana rock system
- ③ Lower in heights in comparison to western ghats.
- ④ Mainly lie in temperate regions.

Ecological Importance →

- ① Habitat for biodiversity in Eastern ghats forests and various national parks
- ② Source of various minerals flowing eastward direction
- ③ Unique geographical features for various vegetation (eg) Red sanders grown in eastern ghats.

Thus, Eastern ghats act as one of sensitive and fragile areas and must be conserved ecologically.

- Q6. मोटे अनाज के रूप में प्रचलित फसलों (मिलेट्स) को सरकार ने 2018 में पोषक अनाज के रूप में पुनः ब्रांड किया है। इस संदर्भ में मिलेट्स के पारिस्थितिक और पोषण संबंधी महत्व पर चर्चा कीजिए। (10 अंक)

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

Millets are small seeded cereals belonging to family of grasses (eg) Kodo, Kutki, Finger millet, Bajra etc

Ecological significance of millets:-

- ① Hardy crops → grown even in high temperature regions (eg) Bajra in Rajasthan
- ② Non-water intensive thus non-harmful impact on ecosystem compared to sugarcane and rice
- ③ Indigenous crops thus non-invasive in nature
- ④ Good for soil and land reclamation → do not require fertilisers or high pesticides.

Nutritional significance of millets :-

- ① Low glycaemic index $\Rightarrow$ less sugar in rush in blood $\Rightarrow$ good for sugar patients.
- ② Enriched with multivitamins and minerals (eg) Vitamin A, B12 in kodo and kutki.
- ③ 'Ragi' or 'finger millet' used in baby food due to ease of digestion.
- ④ 'Gluten free' foods unlike wheat or rice.

Thus, three anna have several benefits, we must incorporate these mini-cereals in diet under Mission Life.

- 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)

As per IPCC's 6th assessment report, arctic region is melting at twice rate than other areas raising concern for global impacts.

Potential consequences:-

- ① Loss of Habitat (eg) Polar bear
- ② More pollutants will be released which are locked in ice (eg) Methane hydrates.
- ③ Decreased biodiversity (eg) Adverse impact on fauna like fishes, seals etc
- ④ Increased temperatures causing ill impact on ecosystem (eg) Positive feedback loop on albedo and ice melting.

Impact on global ecological balance :-

- ① Negative impact on oceanic circulations and carbon cycle (eg) weakening of Atlantic meridional overturning circulation
- ② More green house gases (eg) release of Methane from methane hydrates
⇒ increased global warming
- ③ Coastal erosion and submergence of island states (eg) increased sea levels.

Way forward →

- ↳ Helsinki rules for water management in coastal areas
- AMI → Arctic melting initiative under COP27, UNFCCC to preserve cryosphere.

Following these steps would ensure safeguards for Arctic region.

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 constitution provides for uniform civil code as a Directive principle of state policy.

Yes, it contradicts idea of religious pluralism and cultural differences! —

① Tribal societies have unique culture & forceful assimilation would create long term issues for them

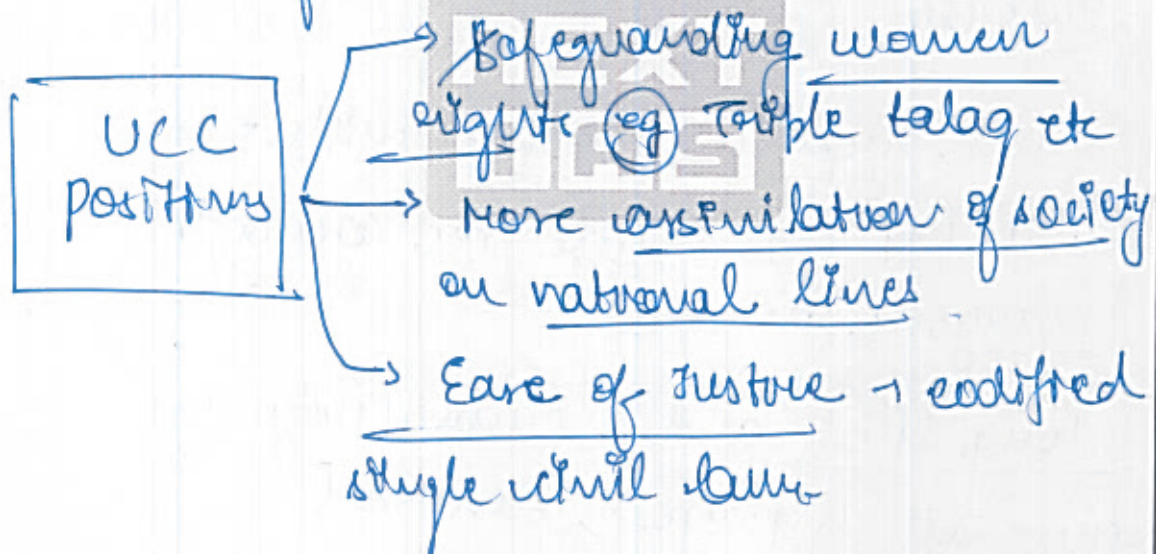
(eg) Madiga ⇒ polyandrous society

② minority rights and secularism principle is diluted (eg) Article 25 and 26 ~~state~~ gives rights to religious practices. ⇒ marriage is interrelated to religion.

③ Difference in approaches towards social grouping ⇒ forceful uniting degrades autonomy

- ④ Religious pluralism will be dissolved by apprehensions of majority rule over minorities
- ⑤ Private cultural and traditions differ from region to region
 ↳ UCC will break these regional cultures.

However some argue about positives of UCC:



Thus, UCC if pursued should be brought in piecemeal approach and keeping in mind rights of all communities.

- 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)

As per census 2011, aged population consists of about 9% of population expected to rise 19% in 2040 thus raising question regarding healthy active ageing.

Concept of healthy active ageing :-

- ① Rise of care economy towards elderly.
- ② More inclusive ageing with ease of living (eg) disease free ageing for everyone in society
- ③ Long life and survivability (eg) current avg. age of survival

Men 69.5 yrs	Women 72 years
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- ④ Geriatric care with access to mobility technology in society

Contribution towards Social Inclusion

- ① Equality for all aged people (eg)
Access to resources equally
- ② Including women and men
equally without gender discrimination
or patriarchal norms.
- ③ Financial independence with
care economy (eg) Pension schemes

Thus, healthy active
ageing would create an inclusive
India without any discrimination
considering demographic ageing of
Indian population.

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)

Globalisation has induced 'Consumerism' and 'Hedonism' in society creating various issues.

Transition from 'conscious consumption' to 'compulsive consumption' :-

- ① Changed food habits $\Rightarrow$ eating fast food without thinking leading to obesity
- ② focus on 'mindless consumption' and 'economic development' and not peaceful coexistence with nature.
- ③ Globalisation and social media created compulsion to adhere to social standards (eg) mindless fashion consumerism

Impact on family structure & dynamics

- ① Degraded roles of parents and grand parents as moral teachers for

children.

- ② Rift in joint families' due to race for 'better development' from others.
 - ③ creation of ghettos and 'kitchen families' in urban areas
 - ④ fashion consumption → moving away from family traditions towards social clothing from social media
- Thus, compulsive consumption have degraded family bonding in urban areas.

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)

Vijayanagar empire was founded by Harihara & Bukka on south bank of river Tungabhadra.

Key features of vijayanagar empire architecture :-

① Temples → large temples with huge walls and gopurams.

↳ Presence of 'Amman shrine' or shrine of goddess.

↳ Marriage and social mandapam for social gathering in Panchayatana style.

② Sculptures :-

↳ 'Hampi' a UNESCO world heritage site :-

→ Monolithic Narasimha statue with intricate carvings

→ 'stone chariot' at Vithalswami complex → an architectural wonder

③ Pillars

↳ 'Musical pillars' at Vithal Swami complex → played music notes when struck

↳ 1000 pillar temple (eg) Hazurama Swami complex

④ Mythological architectural depiction

↳ mythological creature 'yali' in paintings and art.

↳ horse motifs on temple walls.

Manifestation of Indo-Islamic elements:-

① Indian temple architecture based on Dravidian and Vesara style + usage of 'pillars' in temples.

② 'Architectural designs' transmitted from Delhi Sultanate to Vijayanagar (eg) Archaic style of designs in

Vijaynagar & architecture.

(iii) symbolic depiction rather than glorifying ruler (eg) Indo-Islamic traditions of not depicting ruler

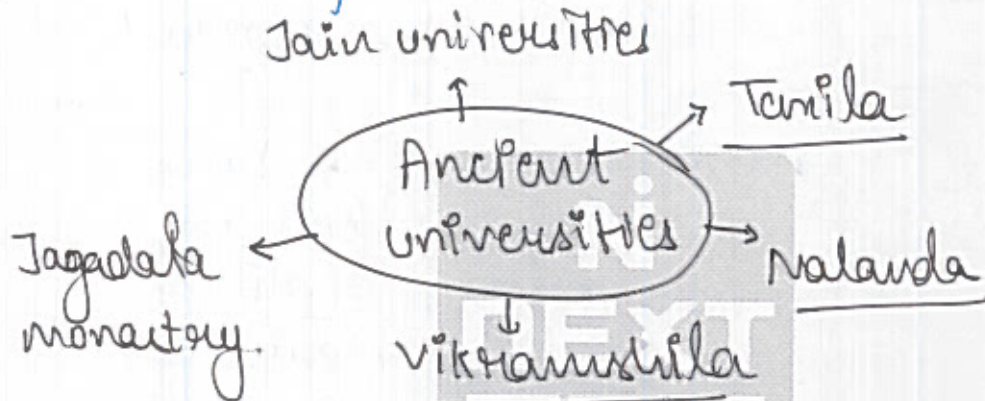
(iv) social depictions of Indian sabhas and market scenes.

Therefore Vijaynagar empire was an architectural wonder in Indian culture and left a remarkable architectural history of India.

- 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)

India was home to various ancient universities providing education to scholars from different places in world



Difference between Ancient and Modern universities

	Ancient	Modern
① Focus	→ on <u>social learning</u> ↳ Buddhist monasteries → More practical	↳ ~~more~~ More focus on <u>theory learning</u>
② Patronage	→ By <u>various rulers</u> ↳ Kumaragupta, Chandragupta II	→ Private (eg) VIT → Public (eg) IITs

	Ancient	Modern
③ Extent of students enrollment	→ Across world ④ Hiem Tsang from China in Nalanda	→ Mostly Indian → Less foreign students
④ Mode of Education	→ Regional languages	→ English driven approach
⑤ Goal of education	→ Make students self independent across all stages of life	→ More focus on <u>livelihood</u> gaining
⑥ Research	→ More focussed towards practicality	→ Advanced Research & development
⑦ Technology & tools	→ Less advanced → Pre-nature	→ Cutting edge technology
⑧ Involvement of religion	→ Religion imparted educational learning ⑨ <u>Vikramaditya</u> ↓ Vajrayan Buddhism	→ More <u>secular</u> in nature

Lesson that modern universities can learn from ancient centres :-

- ① Making modern universities a global hub $\Rightarrow$ teaching more ~~pro~~ inclusive subjects
- ② focus on practical learning rather than only theoretical teaching
- ③ Instilling creativity and innovation in student $\Rightarrow$ teaching philosophy subjects like Ancient Naland.

Thus, by doing so, we would be able to make India again a 'Vishvaguru' in educational arena.

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 emergence of various ideologies
shaping the movement towards freedom.

Ideological differences between :-

Revolutionary movement	Gandhian movement
① More focus on individualism and heroism	① More mass driven approach.
② Using violence as means to achieve freedom	② Using non-violence at all times
③ Focus on 'Communist Vision' eg Bhagat Singh, Narayan Lal, etc	③ more focus on 'swaraj' or self rule as per Ramrajya theory
④ Its leaders involved Bhagat Singh, Chandra Shekhar Azad etc	④ Leaders like J.L. Nehru, Vallabhbhai Patel, S.C. Bose etc
⑤ Activities - Raksha Dal, etc	⑤ Activities - Non cooperation movement 1920

similarities between both ideologies:-

<u>Revolutionary movement</u>	<u>Gandhian movement</u>
① <u>End</u> → freedom from <u>foreign yolk</u> ↓ free India	① <u>swaraj</u> in a sovereign and <u>independent India</u>
② <u>Pro-people</u> as did not want to <u>hurt</u> people	② involved masses themselves as change makers.

Other similarities →

③ Using books and Journals as medium of awareness.

Revolutionary

(e) Pather Dabi by Sharat Chandra Chattopadhyay

Gandhian books and newspapers

(eg) Young India

④ More focus on social ~~depr~~ independency

Revolutionary

↳ against exploitation of man by man

Gandhiji

↳ Harijan sewa sangh.

Influence on each other :-

① Gandhian Ideology → Revolutionary Ideology

→ Involvement of masses and strength in unity.

eg Chittagong armoury raid → organised revolutionary movement

→ Youth taking revolutionary activities due to failure of gandhian movements

② Revolutionary → influencing → Gandhian

→ crackdown by british ⇒ more belief in Gandhian Ideology

→ More participation of youth awakened by revolutionary leaders like Bhagat Singh.

Thus, though both ideologies had their differences however both acted as lightning conductor to gain India's freedom

Q14. भारतीय हिमालय में विभिन्न प्रकार की हिमनद भू-आकृतियाँ कौन सी हैं? ये स्थानीय पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र और मानवीय गतिविधियों को किस प्रकार प्रभावित करती हैं? (15 अंक)

What are the various types of glacial landforms formed in the Indian Himalayas. How do these features impact local ecosystems and human activities? (15 marks)

Glacial landforms are various geographical forms formed in Glaciers which is a moving mass of ice due to gravity

various types of glacial landforms

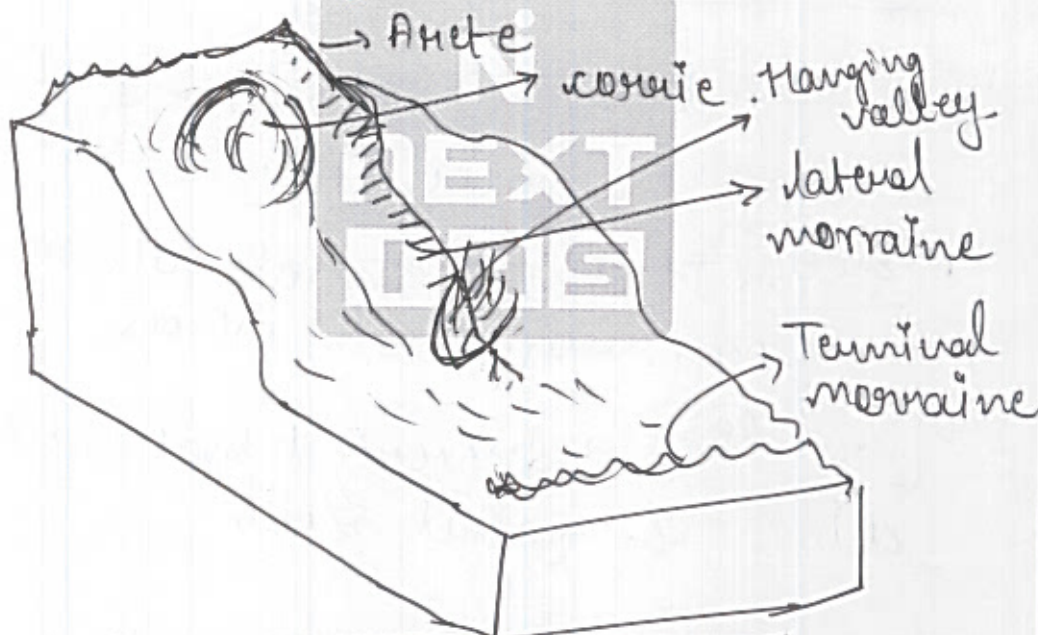


Fig: Glacial landforms.

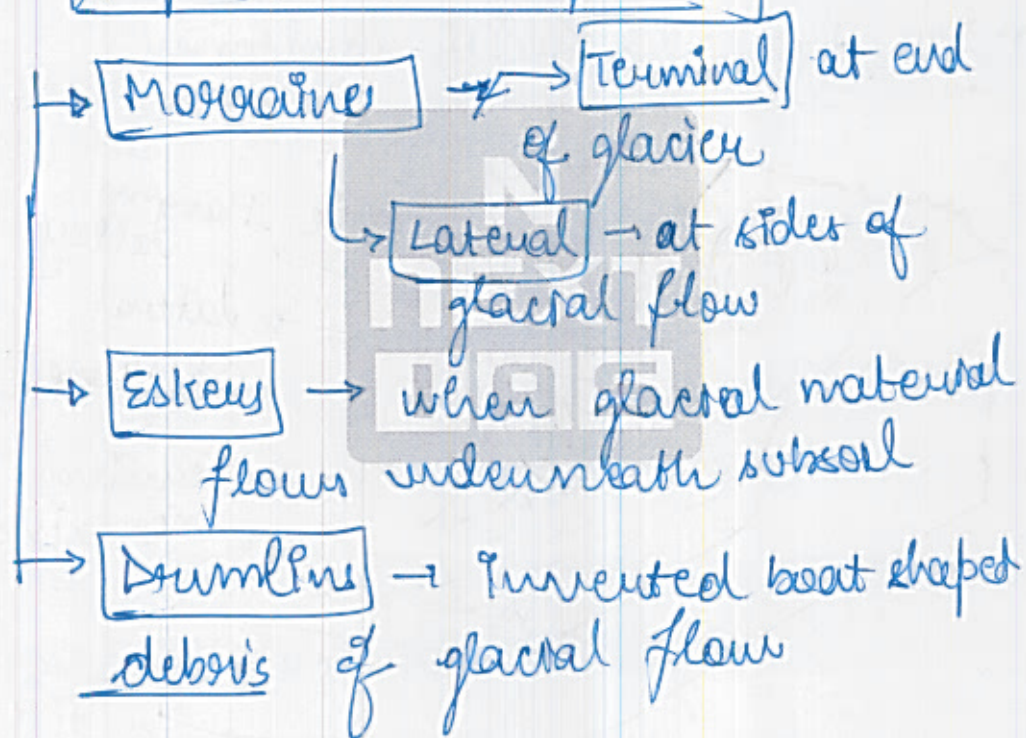
① Corries → Glacial erosion landforms due to cutting of valley by mass.

② Flans → when 2 or more glaciers cut each other

③ Anete → Pointed horns at top of glacier (eg) Gammukh Glacier

④ Glacial lakes in Himalayan region due to melting of ice (eg) channels distinct low glacial lakes

⑤ Depositional landforms



Impact on local ecosystems →

① Increased albedo and thus lowering temperatures near glaciers

② Impact on vegetation → Nutrients from terminal moraines.

- ③ Glacial lakes → water availability and accessibility to flora and fauna
- ④ Debris after glacial cycle → nutrient rich (eg) Karewas in Jammu & Kashmir.

Impact on human activities :-

- ① Migration due to disasters induced from 'Glacial lake outbursts' (eg) Chamoli disaster 2020.
- ② Tourism industry near Glacial valleys (eg) Sonmarg and Gulmarg for ice skating. tourism

Thus, Glaciers are part of our ecosystem. We must preserve them using various initiatives :-

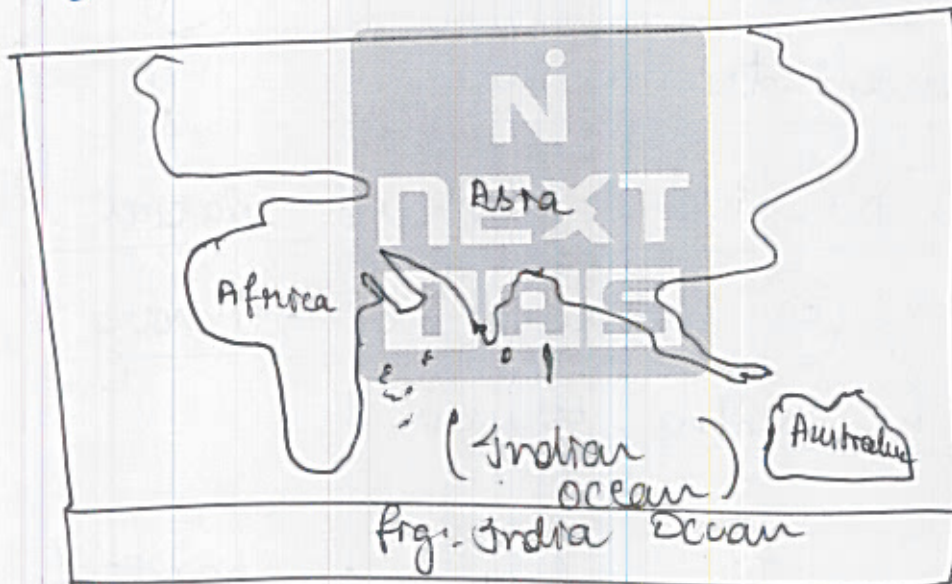
- Achieving net zero to control global warming
 - ↳ sustainable Tourism
 - ↳ Mission LIFE to stop pollution.
- This would lead to preserve glacial ecosystem.

- 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 lies in subtropical region in South Asia influencing major activities and having global impact

Geographical features of Indian Ocean



- Presence of various islands and island countries (eg) Comoros, Madagascar, Andaman, Nicobar etc.
- Coral reefs of world (eg) Lakshadweep & coral island
- Limited volcanism compared to Atlantic and Pacific (eg) Indonesia volcanism.

Impact on global oceanic circulation patterns :-

- ① Mining of currents eg Agulhas current off coast of Africa transports water temperature.
- ② Global oceanic conveyor belt → Indian oceanic circulation influences Atlantic oceanic meridional overturning circulation
- ③ Hotspots like near Sumatra Island → transports heat and maintain oceanic circulation
- ④ Monsoon winds and trade winds circulates water towards western oceans

Influence on Indian subcontinental climatic condition :-

- ① Monsoon pattern is affected due to subsurface and sea surface temperature

Thus impacting rainfall in subcontinent.

- ② [Oceanic relief] on coastal climate of countries surrounding Indian Ocean
- ③ Humid temperature with all weather rainfall.
- ③ Temperature moderating impact of Indian Ocean
- ④ Regulates pressure belts and influence global events like El Niño and La Niña thus impacting climate of subcontinent.

Thus, Indian Ocean acts as 'regulator of climate' over subcontinent and impacting global oceanic circulation.

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

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

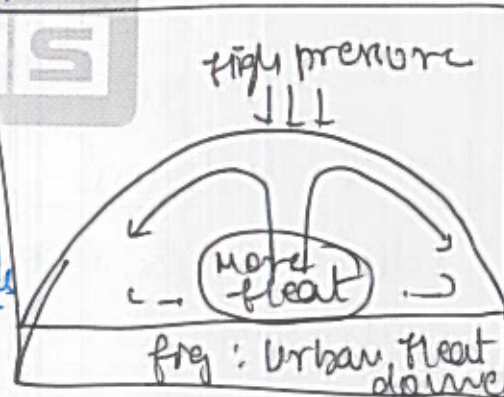
Urban Heat Island effect refers to increased temperatures over urban areas compared to adjoining areas.

(UHIs) exacerbating heatwaves & frequency

→ Creation of Urban Heat Dome due to entrapment by high pressure system above.

→ Less relief from moderating effect of green cover and wetlands

due to concentration and deforestation



→ Positive feedback loop increasing frequency (eg) Heat → more Air conditioning usage → More heat production

Underlying factors contributing UHI:-

- ① Loss of green cover by deforestation and skyscrapers → less albedo.
- ② Concretisation → absorbing more heat by black concrete.
- ③ Individual lifestyle
 - ↳ Transportation emissions exacerbate green house effect.
 - ↳ More usage of air conditioners → more heat.
- ④ Loss of wetlands and urban water bodies ⇒ less moderating impact of evaporation.
- ⑤ Unplanned city expansion thus creating non-green infrastructure.

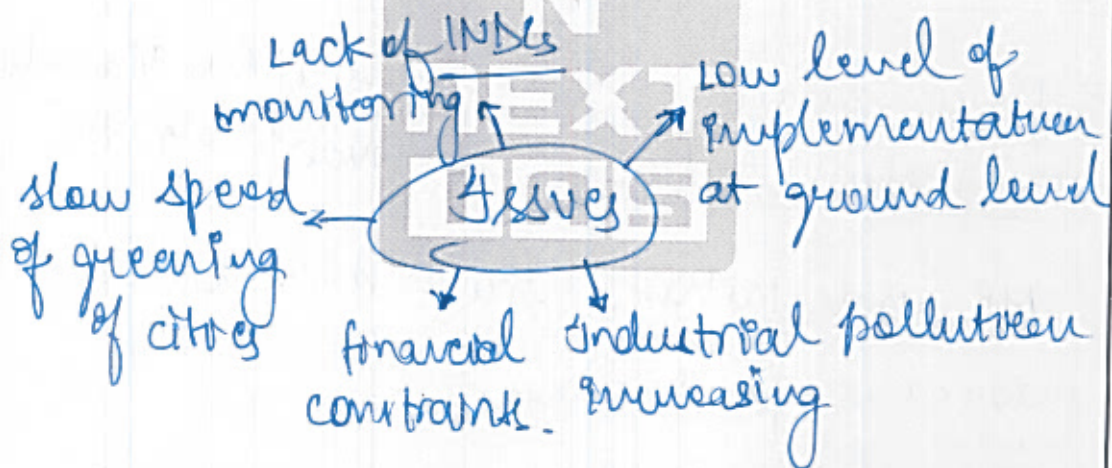
Positive of existing mitigation techniques

- ① Urban forestry (eg) Avenue plantation and Bonsai forest trees regulating atmosphere.

② Mission Life → raising awareness and guiding individual action towards sustainable living.

③ Green finance models (eg) sovereign green bonds in blue-green infra creation (eg) Indore and Bhopal green development.

However, certain issues still exist :-



Thus, need of hour is to take above lacunae by focussing on sustainable and green urbanisation to make cities agents of sustainable development.

- 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 world's 2nd largest producer of sugar after Brazil and contributing to farmers income and meeting industry demands.

Regional disparity between north and peninsular India:-

- More sugar mills now shifting towards peninsular India from North India
- MP and Maharashtra as leaders in sugarcane production

Primary factors responsible for the disparity:-

- ① Location of sugar mills and transportation cost from North India towards peninsular India.
- ② Availability of cheap labour in peninsular regions.

③ sugarcane loses water during transportation and Maharashtra being largest producer $\Rightarrow$ more focus on perennials growth

④ Lack of good soil and declining productivity in North India (eg) soil salinity in Punjab & Haryana

⑤ Measures to export market by shipping routes $\Rightarrow$ ease of exports

⑥ Special economic ~~incubates~~ incubates for processing sugar.

Measures to reduce surplus sugar production

① 'Nudging farmers' towards other crops like pulses and millets through Minimum Support price.

② Incubating Agroforestry to move away from sugarcane and water intensive cropping techniques.

- ③ Using Bioethanol and Biofuel
to divert bagasse and minimize
sugarcane production
- ④ Mission Life style for environment
↳ sustainable production and
consumption
- ⑤ 'Eat right movement' ⇒ include
high sugar food to be avoided
↓
Decreasing demand

This way, we could stop
overproduction of sugar and divert
countries resources towards more
productive resources like millets etc.

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 refers to moving away from social inequality towards more egalitarian and inclusive society.

It is essential for true equality within society:-

- ① 'Access to resources' to develop every citizen and reaching inclusive development
- ② It enhances individuals dignity and identity in society → fights social evils
- ③ Recognising work by all individuals (e) women empowerment

Barriers to intergenerational mobility:-

① Economic barrier

↳ High Inequality (e) India Inequality Index, 2023 → Top 1% individual holds 57% national income.

↳ Poverty (e) 215 million BPL people in India

② Social Barriers

→ Casteism → Hindering mobility of lower castes (eg) SCs/STs/OBCs have low opportunity in employment.

→ Patriarchy → barrier for women empowerment and independence.

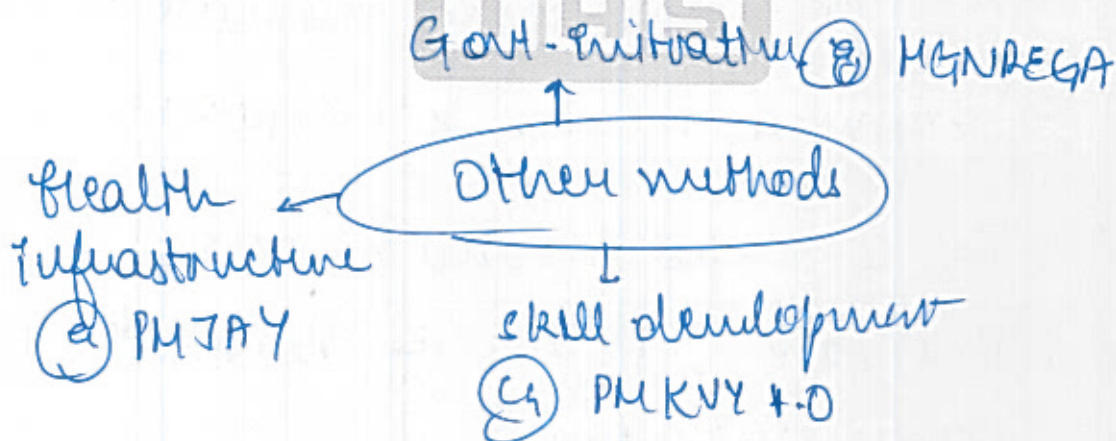
→ Communalism creating rift among people → endangering unity and progress.

③ Political → low representation of various communities and people (eg) women only 14% in Parliament.

→ Low women representation in higher posts in education (eg) Only 7/54 central universities have women chancellors.

Role of education on social mobility:-

- ① Tool of empowerment (e) employment opportunities after professional education
- ② Awareness generation regarding rights and duties of citizens.
- ③ Creates 'social capital' and increases unity in nation.
- ④ Human capital formation (e) Amartya Sen's capability approach



This way we could ensure
inclusive development and maintain
social equality

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 census 2011, there are about 45 crore internal migrants within India.

Influence of globalization on migration pattern in India :-

Positives →

- ① More opportunities by globalisation
⇒ more professional migration
(eg) Engineers moving to Bangalore
- ② Tool of empowerment and better ease of living (eg) Rural to Urban migration
- ③ Moving away from social evils in globalised world (eg) New identity of lower caste in globalised world.
- ④ Positive migration for social mobility and fighting poverty.

Negative

- ① → ④ Illegal routes came up (eg)
Donkey routes and Illegal migration
- ② → Breaking up of Joint families and
formation of nuclear families.
- ③ feminisation of household due to
large scale male migration.
- ④ Distorted demography in Indian
society leaving it vulnerable.
- ⑤ Issues during disasters (eg) COVID 19
and migrants got stuck.

(Economic and social implications):-

- ① Increased inflow due to
remittances
- ② Social mobility → fighting hunger
and poverty
- ③ Towards egalitarian society (eg)
less caste domination in employment

Negative Implications

- ① Increased inequality in society
- ② Thomas Frecky in book 21st century capital → globalisation increased inequality in India.
- ③ Distorted demography and family institutions.
- ④ Still poor scenario ⑤ multidimensional poverty index → 230 million poor in India.

This need of hour is
inclusive development and providing
opportunities of growth to all without
any discrimination.

- 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)

As Simone de-Beauvoir has said, "One is not born, rather becomes a woman" highlighting role of society especially patriarchy in shaping identity of women.

Gender based violence as manifestation of patriarchal values :-

- ① Low women autonomy over body in patriarchal society leads to marital rapes.
- ② Male being decision maker and head of family $\Rightarrow$ dominates women of household, emotional violence
- ③ Low say of women $\Rightarrow$ accepting violence as 'duty' due to low awareness among women

- ④ 'Golden Nationalisation' of women as inferior sex to men $\Rightarrow$ reinforces gender violence in society
- ⑤ Men think they have higher power over women $\Rightarrow$ leads to immoral practices like eve teasing etc.

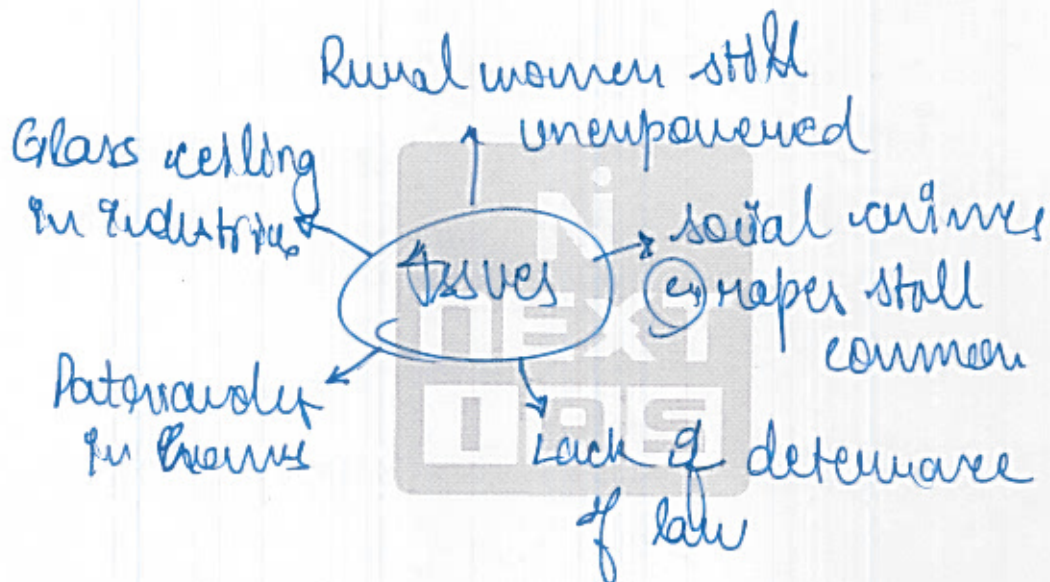
Modernisation serving as instrument of women's empowerment:-

- ① Increased access to job opportunities in globalised world (eg) online tuition thus creating independence
- ② Role as 'bread winner' of house - dent the patriarchal nature of society
- ③ Rule of law (eg) Hindu marriage code equal property rights to women
- ④ Increased awareness about rights in society (eg) registering complaints

regarding domestic violence.

⑤ 'Collectivism' force is in
modern world (e.g.) metoo movement
globally

However certain issues remain:-



Thus, need of how to
recognise women's contribution in
society and working towards improve-
ment and upliftment.

NEXT IAS

Space for Rough Work



NEXT IAS

Space for Rough Work



NEXT IAS

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महत्वपूर्ण निर्देश	
अभ्यर्थियों को निम्नलिखित निर्देशों को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ना चाहिए। किसी भी निर्देश का उल्लंघन करने पर दण्डित किया जा सकता है।	
क्या न करें- 1. इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका के भीतर कहीं भी अपना नाम या पंजीकरण संख्या न लिखें। 2. अपनी QCA पुस्तिका में कहीं भी प्रश्नों के वास्तविक उत्तरों के अलावा कुछ भी न लिखें। 3. अपनी QCA पुस्तिका से कोई भी पृष्ठ न फाड़ें, यदि आपको कोई पृष्ठ गायब लगे, तो पर्यवेक्षक/निरीक्षक को सूचित करना न भूलें। 4. अपनी QCA पुस्तिका को अपनी टेबल पर न छोड़ें, परीक्षा समाप्त होने के पश्चात इसे निरीक्षक को सौंप देना चाहिए।	क्या करें- 1. कवर पृष्ठ पर दिए गए निर्देशों को ध्यान पूर्वक पढ़ें और उनका सख्ती से पालन करें। 2. QCA पुस्तिका के कवर पृष्ठ पर दिए गए स्थान पर अपना पंजीकरण नंबर और अन्य विवरण लिखें। 3. स्पष्ट और पठनीय तरीके से लिखें। खराब/अपठनीय लिखावट में न लिखें। 4. रफ नोट्स या गणना के लिए, इस पुस्तिका के अंतिम दो खाली पृष्ठों का उपयोग किया जाना चाहिए। रफ नोट्स को बाद में क्रॉस कर देना चाहिए। 5. यदि आप किसी कार्य को रद्द करना चाहते हैं, तो उस पर अपना पेन चलाएं या उस पर "रद्द" लिखें, अन्यथा उसका मूल्यांकन किया जा सकता है। 6. परीक्षा हॉल छोड़ने से पहले अपनी QCA पुस्तिका व्यक्तिगत रूप से निरीक्षक को सौंप दें।

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

100

100