Next IAS ID: PTTP220200, GSMAC2401, 09-08-2024 02:20 PM

NEXT IAS

GS - MAINS ADVANCED COURSE 2024

(To be filled by candidate)

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

Name of Candidate : Sanchit Sharma

Roll No. : PTTP220200 / 1492236059 Start Time 9:00 AM End Time 1:00 P.M

Date of Examination : 09/08/2024 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

Next IAS ID: PTTP220200, GSMAC2401, 09-08-2024 02:20 PM

MACRO COMMENTS

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

STRENGTHS OF THE CANDIDATE

AREAS OF IMPROVEMENT

IMPROVEMENT SUGGESTIONS

Next IAS ID: PTTP220200, GSMAC2401, 09-08-2024 02:20 PM

Candidates must write on this

Q1. प्राचीन भारत के राजनीतिक और आर्थिक इतिहास को समझने में सिक्काशास्त्रीय साक्ष्यों की भूमिका का परीक्षण कीजिए। विशिष्ट उदाहरण भी प्रदान कीजिए। (10 अंक)

Examine the role of numismatic evidence in understanding the political and economic history of ancient India. Provide specific examples. (10 marks)

Numismatic evidence, dates back to kushan periods and even before that, i.e., around 200 BCE which hence provides lots of details about ancient India.

Role of numismatic evidence - in understanding Political and economic history

① Issuance of gold coins in kushan period :-

→ means economic richness increased

→ Also gold coins are not fiat currency, they have intrinsic value too very high

→ Hence shows political and economic power of the centre

① Gupta period :- (300 - 500 AD) :-

ⓐ Large scale issuance of gold coins further called Dinar.

ⓑ Importance of Goddess, Laxmi :- as gold coins by Chandragupta ① included Laxmi's image

Next IAS ID: PTTP220200, GSMAC2401, 09-08-2024 02:20 PM

Candidates must not write on this margin

(c) Coins more and more becoming storage of value, transfer of property and inheritance along with medium of exchange.

(d) However, still the barter system was prevailing showing lack of government's guarantee for the coins.

(3) Post Gupta period: coin ever of bronze / silver / metal with very low intrinsic value and increased government guarantee for their importance. ⇒ Highly used as medium of exchange

→ Separate currency by each different kingdom for financial independence ⇒ use of state symbols on the currency to differentiate

→ However, gold coins remained crucial for international trade (e.g. Chola trade with Greek and Roman, in 200 AD).

Hence numismatic evidences have lot to tell about ancient India.

Next IAS ID: PTTP220200, GSMAC2401, 09-08-2024 02:20 PM

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's organisation played significant role in both independence movement and even social reform movements with diverse issues considered.

Impact of women's organisation in mobilising women

(1) Mobilising the high class and upper caste women for demand of independence and political empowerment of women :-

(i) Mehribai Tata's "National council of women"

(2) Mobilising lower caste women for education and self empowerment :- (i) Savitribai Phule's Mahila Seva mandal for women education

→ Also, first girls school Pune, Bhidewade for dalit girls education

(3) Social reform through inclusion of women all class/es and caste for creating

Next IAS ID: PTTP220200, GSMAC2401, 09-08-2024 02:20 PM

Candidates must not write on this margin

caste-class and class-caste society :-

(3) Ramabai Saraswati's -- Arya Mahila Samaj

(4) Margaret cousin's National Conference of Women appealed women from multiple socio-economic background for participation in national movement

However, there were certain lacunae

(1) Poor mass base :- hence lesser impact on ground

(2) Certain organisations had entry fees which became barrier for poor women

(3) Arya Mahila Samaj later supported Hindu interests Here :- exclusion of Muslim women

(4) lack of continuity due to inadequate resources and poor political support by British :

Hence, Women organisations ultimately besides various challenges stood out very important for national awakening, social reform and independence

Next IAS ID: PTTP220200, GSMAC2401, 09-08-2024 02:20 PM

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)

Bandung Principles and Belgrade conference outlined the policy of non-alignment which focus on strategic autonomy and not taking any side in the time of cold war.

How NAM reflects aspiration of India and other nations

(I) Maintaining Sovereignty :-

(a) As could engage with both sides for the interest of nation (e.g. India too defense support of USSR for 1971 war and also US helped in technological development in 1950s.)

(b) Prevented further threat of colonialism :- as otherwise would have to abide with decision of allies

(c) Reduced chances of another war :- because many large power, like India maintained neutrality

Next IAS ID: PTTP220200, GSMAC2401, 09-08-2024 02:20 PM

Candidates must not write on this margin

and no interest in war

(d) Focus on nation building, capacity development and import substitution to reduce dillemma of getting support on one side over other

(II) Resist colonial pressure :-

(1) By maintaining Neutrality of International Institutions :- (a) unconditional support to decolonisation in UNSC & UNGA by developing nations

(2) Reduce influence of large countries and power over resources of developing countries

(3) Focus on economic engagement rather than military pressure by colonial power and hence giving way to International trade

(III) Ultimately reflected aspirations of India :-

(a) By providing it leadership of NAM

(b) Regional power due to many Non aligned nations in neighbourhood

(c) Neutrality provided credibility :- (b) Monitoring Korean partition

Hence NAM ultimately helped in maintaining sovereignity and thus still enclosed for its effectiveness

Next IAS ID: PTTP220200, GSMAC2401, 09-08-2024 02:20 PM

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)

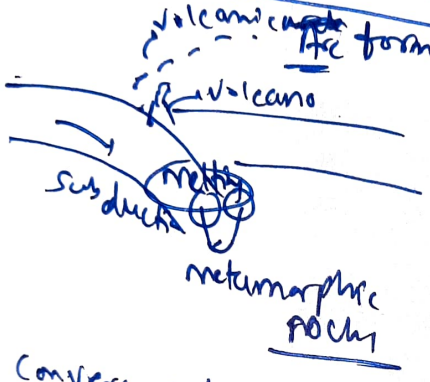
Discuss the processes involved in volcanism. Highlight the major volcanic regions in the world and their associated tectonic settings.

(10 marks)

Volcanism is explosion and oyting of hot magma from earth's interior to become lava on ground. (a) recent Iceland volcano → shield type.

Process involved in volcanism

(a)



Convergent boundary interaction

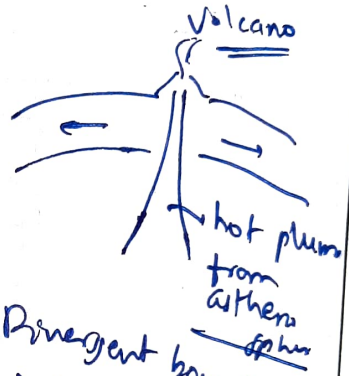
⇓

(a) Here, the denser plate subducts under lighter plate

(b) Intense heating due to friction and hence formation of metamorphic rocks

(c) The material also come out with explosive forming Volcanic arc.

(e) Indonesian Arc



Divergent boundary interaction

(a) Plume from asthenosphere due to radioactive energy emerges out

(b) formation of igneous rocks, hot springs etc

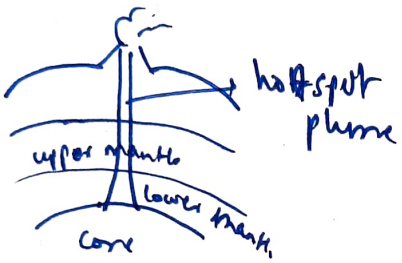
(g) mid atlantic ridge - Iceland

Next IAS ID: PTTP220200, GSMAC2401, 09-08-2024 02:20 PM

Candidates must not write on this margin

① Hotspot Volcano :- (eg) Hawaii island / deccan trap

↳ here, the hot molten magma rises from the mantle near the core itself due to high pressure and temperature. forming volcano.



Major Volcanic region & associated tectonic setting

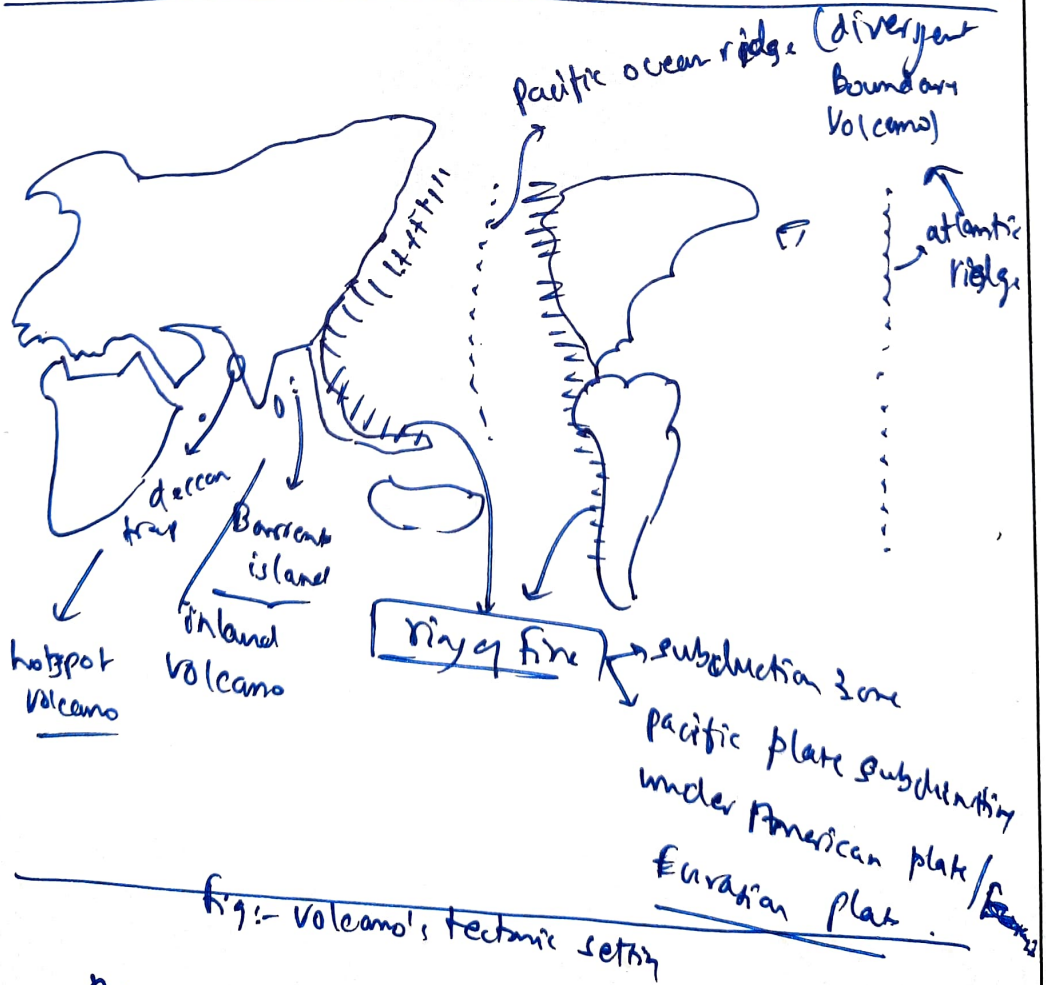


fig:- Volcano's tectonic setting

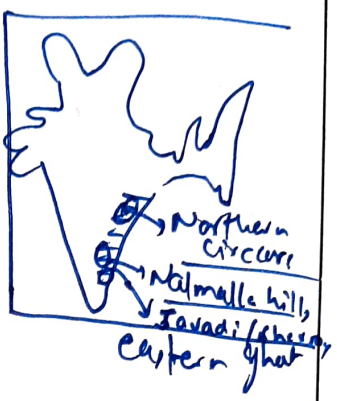
Above figure hence shows various volcano region of the world.

Next IAS ID: PTTP220200, GSMAC2401, 09-08-2024 02:20 PM

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

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

Eastern Ghats are mountains at eastern coast of India having multiple features and importance



Geological Features

(a) Submerging Coast :- As Indian plate emerged saw western coast and submergence of Eastern Coast thousands of years back

(b) low lying mountains almost parallel to the coast

(c) multiple valley and deltaic formation with alluvial sediments settling near east coast

(d) Plateau formation due to erosion of mountain
   (i) Anadhra plateau

(e) Discrete hills with high gap between them due to discontinuity

Next IAS ID: PTTP220200, GSMAC2401, 09-08-2024 02:20 PM

Candidates must not write on this margin

Ecological Importance

① National parks and wildlife sanctuaries :-

(eg) Nagarjuna Sagar National park :- tiger preservation

② Endemic Species :- (eg) Red sandalwood

③ Monsoon in October and November in Tamil Nadu (60% of state rain)

④ Ramsar sites and bird conservation areas

(eg) tamil Nadu have more than 10 ramsar sites

(eg) Pichavaram Ramsar site

⑤ Ecotourism areas in eastern Ghat hills

→ for promoting biodiversity awareness

⑥ Biosphere reserve :- (eg) Seschelam hills a important biodiversity site

⑦ transitional zone between eastern and western Ghat :- exceptional biodiversity (eg) Nilgiri tahr

Hence, Kasturirangan committee and Gadgil committees recommendation to demarcate Ecosensitive Areas around protected areas shall be adopted in Eastern Ghats too.

Next IAS ID: PTTP220200, GSMAC2401, 09-08-2024 02:20 PM

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

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

Millets are nutricereals which means they contain lots of nutrition related advantages over other coarse cereals and hence needs separate branding.

Ecological Significance of millets

① Curb Climate change :- (a) require less water and energy
(b) Drought resistant - (c) Bajra in Rajasthan
(d) less methane emissions as compared to rice
(e) fodder could be utilised :- for animals (no waste)
~~(f) reduce~~

② Reduce, Soil pollution :- helps in nutrient regeneration through crop rotation

③ could improve natural farming and increase area under it

④ Lesser environmental pollution

Nutritional Significance

Next IAS ID: PTTP220200, GSMAC2401, 09-08-2024 02:20 PM

Candidates must not write on this margin

(3) Contains fibre, and hence better digestion

(4) Gluten free :- more healthy, less sugar

(5) Containing ~~iron~~ major and minor nutrients :-

(6) iron (Bajra), calcium (Ragi) etc

(7) Could reduce hidden hunger in India

(32% children underweight - NFHS 5)

(8) Contains sufficient carbohydrates, proteins etc too and hence can replace wheat & rice.

However → Gluten free → hence poor dough making

→ taste preferences have changed reducing area under millet cultivation even after various schemes

Way Ahead

(1) Food processing :- (9) Ragi Puffs, Okra chips

(2) Millet research :- through Millet research institute

(10) GM crop, in millets

Hence millets nutritional and ecological advantages could be utilised for sustainable farming and health.

Next IAS ID: PTTP220200, GSMAC2401, 09-08-2024 02:20 PM

Q7. आर्कटिक क्षेत्र की बर्फ के पिघलने से जैव विविधता और पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र पर कौन-कौन से संभावित परिणाम हो सकते हैं? ये परिवर्तन वैश्विक पारिस्थितिक संतुलन को किस प्रकार प्रभावित कर सकते हैं? (10 अंक)

What are the potential consequences of Arctic ice melt on biodiversity and ecosystems? How might these changes impact global ecological balance? (10 marks)

Arctic ice is melting twice as faster as other cryosphere area and observing average temperature rise 4 times faster than rest of the globe. as per IPCC report

Potential consequences of Arctic ice melt on biodiversity and ecosystems

(1) Loss of Arctic biodiversity :- (eg) Polar bears are now endangered

(2) Impacting ocean currents :- (eg) ~~Arctic~~ Antarctic meridional ocean current is slowing ⇒ impacting upwelling zones & and hence reducing ocean biodiversity

(3) Sea level rise :- increasing threat to coral reefs (eg) Great Australian reef 50% bleached)

(4) ~~total loss~~

Impacting sea surface temperature :- further impacting phytoplanktons & zooplanktons

Next IAS ID: PTTP220200, GSMAC2401, 09-08-2024 02:20 PM

Candidates must not write on this margin

(5) Increasing forest fire in Russia / canada leading to climate change and flora and fauna loses.

How these changes impact ecological balance

(1) tipping point :- irreversible damage to ice in arctic.

(2) Positive feedback loop :- which increases, climate change further (eg) methane hydrates release

(3) Permanent biodiversity loss, :- (eg) Polar bears may get extinct :- keystone species loss and hence disturb ecological balances

(4) Environmental pollution :- due to melting of ice and increasing albedo, retained pollutants in ice could get released

(5) threat of zoontic diseases :- (eg) zombie virus which might even impact humans directly

Hence there is need to reverse climate change and reduce arctic ice melting by adhering to Glasgow climate goals.

Next IAS ID: PTTP220200, GSMAC2401, 09-08-2024 02:20 PM

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

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

Article 44 of Indian constitution provides that state shall secure Uniform Civil code throughout India.. UCC means a regulation of private and personal matters of people like inheritance, property, marriage, divorce etc through uniform law for all communities

UCC contradicts pluralism and cultural differences

Arguments in favour:-

1. Impact diversity :- As currently, different laws provides different customs of marriages etc
2. Impact personal religious matters (Article 25:- Right to religion)
3. Uniformity :- one size fits all approach in law → could increase legal burden
   → confusion could increase in population regarding law
4. May see protests and opposition from minorities

Candidates should write on this

Next IAS ID: PTTP220200, GSMAC2401, 09-08-2024 02:20 PM

Candidates must not write on this margin

→ As threat of majority domination in a Uniform Law

→ Also no Consensus among religion about what shall be the uniform code.

Argument in against :-

① It is myth that UCC impacts cultural differences

→ eg It will only standardise the marriage / inheritance process but not change the nitty gritties of customs during marriage e.

② Administrating Uniformity is not equivalent to cultural uniformity.

③ It could help focus on cultural intermingling and produce a new kind of diversity with acceptance to transgender too

④ Could lead to women empowerment :- hence empower the most vulnerable among diverse backgrounds

Hence law commission's recommendation of Unity without uniformity could be right way. First step shall be Codification of all personal laws.

Next IAS ID: PTTP220200, GSMAC2401, 09-08-2024 02:20 PM

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)

Healthy active ageing means improving health of ageing population and old age with sufficient infrastructure for medical treatments and also reducing the disease burden itself on the old age population. Also, active ageing could mean the participation of old age in growth and development of country.

Healthy Active Ageing →

- (a) Financial and digital inclusion
  - (eg) Bank accounts for old poor rural ladies too
  - (eg) recently, insurance age limit increased by 5 yrs
  - (eg) medical insurance for all
- (b) reducing communicable and non-communicable disease :- (eg) Asthma / haemorrhoids etc
- (c) Better healthy products / food and nutrition
  - (eg) Annapurna scheme.

Next IAS ID: PTTP220200, GSMAC2401, 09-08-2024 02:20 PM

Candidates must not write on this margin

How does it contribute to Social Inclusion?

① Reduce intersectionality :- the most vulnerable are rural poor women of scheduled caste and scheduled tribes :- Healthy active ageing could improve their condition < medical economic } Survivability

② Reduce stigma and caste discrimination among old age
↓
mental health issue
Isolation faced by old age due to generation gap

③ Reduce burden on youth (help in better utilising the demographic dividend)

④ Reduce comorbidities and threats from viral & bacterias (eg COVID lead to more deaths among old age)

How to ensure healthy active Ageing

① Meditation / Yoga & Physical exercise

② Medical infrastructure and testing facilities in rural areas

③ Government:- focus on reducing stigma & ensure inclusion

Healthy active ageing hence could help in overall development even after Amrit Kaal

Next IAS ID: PTTP220200, GSMAC2401, 09-08-2024 02:20 PM

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)

Conscious consumption means use of knowledge and prudent decision making in utilising resources whereas compulsive consumption means consumption driven by desires and lack of self control.

Transition from conscious to compulsive is impacting family structure and dynamics in urban area

① Increasing Nuclearisation :- Only two or three people in family because ↗ High expenses ↳ increasing cost of items

② Divorce rate now increasing in urban areas ↳ due to differences in choices and lack of conference in family

③ Digitisation of family :- ⓐ phubbing preffered more over child care.

④ ~~Ha~~ familiar getting more energy intensive and hence increasing carbon footprint of individual

Next IAS ID: PTTP220200, GSMAC2401, 09-08-2024 02:20 PM

Candidates must not write on this margin

(5) other impacts in dynamics of urban area,

(a) Increasing personalisation of services :-

(i) urban clap

(b) Everyone having their own separate vehicles :- reducing sharing / increasing pollution

(c) reducing dependence on human resources and more mechanisation for faster delivery

(i) drone delivery of food - threat to gig worker.

Way Ahead

(1) Mindful consumption rather than mindless consumption

(2) Seeing larger impact of personal activities

(i) public transport / cycling could help in better sustainable development

(3) Focusing on essential items like health education rather than peripherial materialism.

Mission life could be the guiding light for again transition to conscious consumption

Next IAS ID: PTTP220200, GSMAC2401, 09-08-2024 02:20 PM

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

(15 अंक)

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

(15 marks)

Vijaynagar Architecture ~~include~~ has been created during medieval period around 13th CE to 16th CE in the current Karnataka and Andhra region and Capital of Vijaynagar empire was Hampi.

Key features of Vijaynagar ~~Architecture~~

① Focus on temple Architecture :-

(a) Pillars of temple with high decoration and sculptures

(b) kalyan mandapa construction :- for marriage within temples

(c) Gopurams on all four sides of the temple now — high gateways so that people could see them from long distance

(d) Separate temple for kings and royal family (e) Hazara Ramappa temple)

Next IAS ID: PTTP220200, GSMAC2401, 09-08-2024 02:20 PM

Candidates must not write on this margin

(2) Mahanavami dibba :- Where the king sat for admiring the royal parade

(3) Ramayana & Mahabharata sculpture, on temple walls (Eg Hampi temples)

(4) Beautiful architecture with use of water tanks (Eg lotus temple)

(5) Focus on security of the state :-

(a) use of triple layered wall around whole northern boundary of empire.

(6) Focus on diversity :- (a) Jain temple like in Shravanbelagola and also, Nandi sculpture (Shaivism) in Banglore

(7) large and beautiful palace, and city architecture with advanced planning

(a) Vijayanagar city (Hampi royal palace etc

(8) Beautification and aesthetics :- (a) Mysore palace,

Next IAS ID: PTTP220200, GSMAC2401, 09-08-2024 02:20 PM

How Indo Islamic Architecture Manifested

① Caligraphy from Islamic architecture
→ featured in pillars and wall, from Vijayanagar temple

② Use of sandstone / marble and even Mortar of ~~Islamic~~ Indo-Islamic architecture

③ Jali work in certain windows of palaces

④ Towers height influenced high Gopuram construction on all four sides to show the political significance of the temple

⑤ Focus on Security due to presence of threats from Mughals and Delhi Sultanate
↳ walls and northern boundary to protect against illegal occupancy of portion

Hence Vijayanagar architecture was one of the finest architectures of ancient India with many features.

Next IAS ID: PTTP220200, GSMAC2401, 09-08-2024 02:20 PM

Candidates must not write on this margin

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

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

Ancient Indian Universities like Nalanda and Taxila prevailed since Gupta period with Nalanda in Bihar region, producing graduates like Aryabhatta and Taxila in current Pakistan region with graduates like Panini and Charak.

Similarities between ancient and modern universities

(a) State support and approval :- funding.

(b) Focus on education on all dimensions and disciplines < culture, religion, / science, maths etc } Nalanda university - Buddhist philosophy teach

(c) Private tutions in modern times are similar to taxila model of education (students asked to live with teacher, in their home itself)

(d) Political and cultural importance of universities still there.

Next IAS ID: PTTP220200, GSMAC2401, 09-08-2024 02:20 PM

(c) graduate from university later becoming scientist, philosopher / politician etc

(d) Examination / entrance test / degree system was there in Nalanda too.

Contrasting features

Ancient university	Modern university
(1) Higher focus on resources and funding from fees of student in Nalanda university	(1) State funded university with high subsidy → Lack of private participation
(2) focus on knowledge and learning aspect of each and every student :- (a) Pacila :- no new lesson by teacher until previous lesson mastered	(2) Rote learning and examination based on rejection rather than selection (a) Paper leaks / cheating
(3) Excessive focus on religious teaching :- hence reasoning ~~somewhere~~ took toll	(3) Multidisciplinary approach with universities of Eminence like IITs working in research field
(4) Inclusion of poors and students of diverse economic background	(4) Reservation system and scholarship
(5) Lack of focus on women education	(5) High focus on women participation :- (a) 44% STEM graduates - women

Next IAS ID: PTTP220200, GSMAC2401, 09-08-2024 02:20 PM

Candidates must not write on this margin

Lessons that could be learnt by modern universities include

① Focus on Excellence rather than profit :-

→ Non profit education and goal of students to be made discoverers

② Focus on making students atmanirbhar :-

(a) Taxila :- students used to engage in self labor, vocational training etc

③ Focus on creativity and innovation through laboratory experiments / free thinking etc.

(b) Kanaad Rishi thought about body being made up of small atom like particle

④ Diverse education with protection to Sanskrit language, / cultural texts etc for moral education

Hence the reconstruction of Nalanda university could be the symbol of requirement of improving education quality in India through implementation of National Education Policy.

Next IAS ID: PTTP220200, GSMAC2401, 09-08-2024 02:20 PM

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)

Gandhian Non-violent struggle successfully saw Non-cooperation Movement, however vulnerability of this technique exposed due to sudden withdrawal giving rise to revolutionary activities.

Ideological similarities

① Same Goal :- to completely throw out rule by outsiders (Swaraj)

② Countering Activities of British in all aspects like legal, economic, political etc

③ More and more propaganda for mass participation

④ < Jail Bharo andolan
Bhagat Singh's open Bombing in Parliament

⑤ Utilizing press and literature for awareness of population

⑥ unconstitutional means utilized < violation of law during CDM
violence by revolutionaries

Next IAS ID: PTTP220200, GSMAC2401, 09-08-2024 02:20 PM

Candidates must not write on this margin

Difference

(1) Violence by revolutionaries :- (e) Saunders, murder by Bhagat Singh

Non-violent Satyagrahis with concept of changing the heart of the sinner to give up Sin

(2) Exclusive focus on independence by revolutionaries

Focus on Harijan upliftment / community construction work by gandhiji / Bridging divide between Hindu - Muslim etc

(3) Focus on individual potential of revolutionaries

Non-violence :- focus on collective action of mass along with participation of even most vulnerable like women, lower caste etc

(4) use of weapons / robbery for resources for fighting (e) Kakori train Robbery

use of symbols like khadi and salt for influencing the mass

(5) lack of focus on leadership but focused on training and bravery - by revolutionaries high importance of leadership, formal organisation like Congress and attractiveness of leader

Next IAS ID: PTTP220200, GSMAC2401, 09-08-2024 02:20 PM

How both ideologies influenced Each other

① Both appreciated each other's actions :-

(a) Congression Session in Karachi appreciated Bravery of Bhagat Singh, Sukhdev & Rajguru

(b) Similarly Bhagat Singh appreciated that mass participation and non-violent struggle could be only way the independence

② Withdrawal of NCM itself lead to revolutionary activities

③ People showed black flags to congress leaders for not able to get revolutionaries released from jail.

④ During truce period of non-violent protest - Youth's energy directed by revolutionaries :) British remained tensed always

⑤ Both ultimately led to understanding among British that Indians do not lack in political, economic and social abilities

Hence ultimately non-violent struggle prevailed for longer time due to its nature however revolutionaries bravery shall also be appreciated.

Next IAS ID: PTTR220200, GSMAC2401, 09-08-2024 02:20 PM

Candidates must not write on this margin

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 features in Himalayas formed due to glacial action, fluidity and erosion and deposition by glacial activities.

Types of Glacial landforms formed in Indian Himalayas

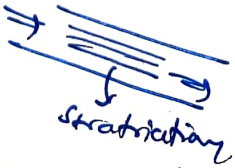
(I) Erosional landforms :-

(i) Horn Formation :- When ice cracks peaks from three sides :- (Eg) Mount Everest

(ii) Cirque formation :- due to slow movement of glacial downstream leading to formation of Long valley

(3) Hanging valleys :- due to smaller glaciers fluidity and transverse erosion

(iii) Striations :- As large mass of glacier together flows over rock leading to large debris and particles removing together from valley,



(5) Moraine :- due to erosion & debris further

Next IAS ID: PTTP220200, GSMAC2401, 09-08-2024 02:20 PM

(II) Depositional landforms :-

① Drumlin :- due to deposition of large debris in downstream forming long mountain / hill like structure ← drumlin

② Outwash plain :- where multiple deposits since long time led to formation of plain near glacial foothills

Impact on local Ecosystem and human Activities

① Economic activities (as depositions provide construction material)

② Agriculture during summer :- due to different and high mineral presence in glacier deposits (eg growing saffron in Kashmir)

③ Due to climatic conditions - focus on animal rearing :- (eg) wool by sheep

④ Tourism and mountaineering :-

(eg) Mount everest / k2 etc see thousands

Next IAS ID: PTTP220200, GSMAC2401, 09-08-2024 02:20 PM

Candidates must not write on this margin

of tourists thriving local economy

(5) Religious importance :- (a) Amarnath Shivling of Glacier

(6) Ecosystem service like Biodiversity in himalaya → (a) Red Deer - Hangul / snow leopard

(7) Medicinal plants in himalayas to cure rare diseases

(8) Glacier also provides water to the rivers like Ganga / yamuna / indus etc

(9) Glacier also leads to carbon trapping and reducing carbon capture due to high albedo

However - certain negative impact too there

(a) disasters :-
(a) Glacial lake outburst flood - kedarnath / uttarakhand - 2013

(b) tourism lead ecological disturbance
(a) Plastic pollution even in Himalayas

(c) Earthquake prone - zone IV

Hence Himalayan Glaciers shall be preserved along with their feature for the ecological significance & sensitiveness.

Next IAS ID: PTTP220200, GSMAC2401, 09-08-2024 02:20 PM

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 region between South Africa and antarctica bounded on the left and right by Africa and Australia.

Unique geographical features of Indian ocean

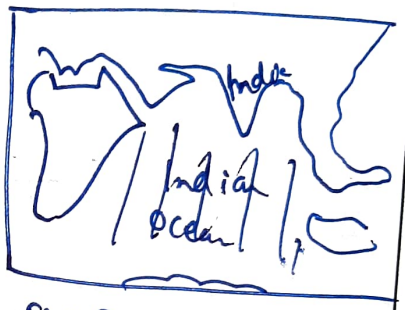


Fig: Indian ocean

① Hotspot islands :-

(eg) Reunion island of france where hotspot in mantle still remain

② Deccan trap and high igneous rocks :-

due to shifting of indian plate under Eurasian plate and passage over hotspot

③ Coral reefs :- (eg) Malwan reef (Maharashtra)
↳ in low lying coastal waters
having 50% of oceanic biodiversity
↳ the formation of atolls and fringing islands

④ Mangroves :- (eg) largest mangrove of Sundarban in West bengal are part of Indian

Next IAS ID: PTTP220200, GSMAC2401, 09-08-2024 02:20 PM

Candidates must not write on this margin

(5) Sea mounts and islands due to volcanism
→ (eg) Indonesian Islands / Andaman & Nicobar etc
→ due to volcanic activity at ring of fire

(6) long continental shelf reducing depth of ocean near coast ~~for huge~~

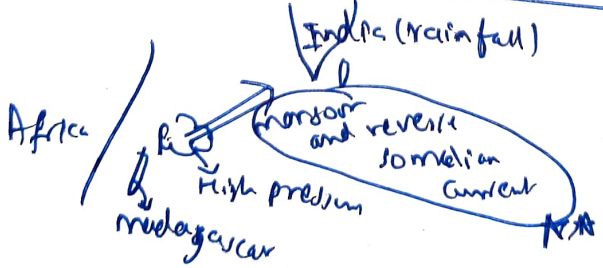
(7) Indian ocean dipole ⊖ with low pressure near Bay of Bengal

Impact of Features on global oceanic circulation

(1) Equatorial current :- Westward flow leading to piling up of water near africa

- down welling zone
- rainfall due to warm water accumulation on African east coast
- Equatorial counter Current

(2) Monsoon :- season reversal of wind due to development of high pressure in mascarene near mauritius ⇒ reversal of somalian current



(3) Coasts clean leading to formation of Benguela current in the east coast of Africa

Next IAS ID: PTTP220200, GSMAC2401, 09-08-2024 02:20 PM

Candidate write on

How this feature, influence Climate of India

① Monsoonal Winds :- Bringing moist air to India and hence rainfall

② Cyclonic circulation :- due to intense heating of sea surface in Bay of Bengal

⑤ cyclone Okchi / Amphan etc

③ Heat wave due to intense heating of Indian subcontinent during May month due to ITCZ over India

④ Volcano and Barren Island – gaseous pollution in Andaman Islands

⑤ Flooding in coastal districts like Vishakhapatnam due to intense rain

⑥ Agricultural activities thrive in regions of optimum rainfall

Hence Indian ocean's geographical feature, have lot of impact on shaping Indian subcontinent's Economy & climate too.

Next IAS ID: PTTP220200, GSMAC2401, 09-08-2024 02:20 PM

Candidates must not write on this margin

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

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

Urban heat island means localised intensive heating of area near and within urban area showing 2-3°C higher temperature and hence exacerbating frequency and intensity of heat waves.

Underlying factors contributing to urban heat island

① Concretisation :- due to building & road, construction
↳ absorbs higher heat and hence heat the near surface air more

② Black layer due bitumen :- More heat absorb and lower albedo

③ Encroachment upon wetlands :- leading to reduced ~~extention~~ carbon sequestration

④ Deforestation and disappearing urban trees
→ further emission of carbon

⑤ Metro construction in Mumbai :- Aarey Forest

Next IAS ID: PTTP220200, GSMAC2401, 09-08-2024 02:20 PM

(5) Higher individual carbon footprint :-
→ energy intensive lifestyle (cooling consumption)
→ use of private vehicles / AC / coolers etc

(6) Industrial carbon emission :-
(a) Durgapur thermal power plant contributes significantly to CO_2 emissions of Durgapur

(7) urban densification :- to change and adopt sustainable lifestyle

(8) Heatwaves due to overall climate changing
→ ~~increasing~~ have greater impact on urban area due to high population density & poor planning

Assessment of Existing mitigation strategies

(1) Urban Heat Action Plans :- to take measures during heat waves → municipal bodies support local initiatives, adequate water, cooling system provision
→ However, still poor infrastructure < health tertiary cares
; municipal bodies not having human and financial resource

Next IAS ID: PTTP220200, GSMAC2401, 09-08-2024 02:20 PM

Candidates must not write on this margin

(2) NDMA's Heat Wave Mitigation Guideline:-

- Individuals :- drink more water / avoid working between 12-4 in may
- Government :- separate funds for tackling urban heat wave
- However :- No other option and compensation available for poor if avoids working during heat wave.
- Ab- Poor implementation of guideline

(3) Ramsar convention, building urban forests like Pune's Wajre Forest and Afforestation.

→ However, still inadequate and slow measures along with encroachment continuing

Way Ahead

(1) Focusing on Blue green Infrastructure

(2) Reducing encroachment and rehabilitation through PPP model

(3) Innovating new material, like Smart Concrete which are heat sensitive

(4) Shift towards renewable energy

Mihir Shah committee recommendation could be followed for urban heat island reduction

Next IAS ID: PTTP220200, GSMAC2401, 09-08-2024 02:20 PM

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)

Northern India although have high sugarcane production but is poor in productivity of sugar while South India has much higher sugar productivity and export.

Factors contributing to regional disparities

① Sugarcane productivity :- much higher in south India
↳ greater sucrose content and juice availability too is higher per cane in Tamil Nadu / Andhra etc

② Economy of scale :- By south industries focusing on large scale production
→ However North India ≥ sugar industry present even at 15 km distance however not getting sufficient cane

③ diversity of products :- south industry also focus on alcohol / jaggery / electricity production along with Ethanol and cane

Next IAS ID: PTTP220200, GSMAC2401, 09-08-2024 02:20 PM

Candidates must not write on this margin

(4) Self Sustainability :- South Indian industry use electricity produced by their own units and also provides timely compensation and remuneration to farmers for sustainable sugarcane production

→ North Indian Industries :- Bankruptcy faced and dependence on state Government

(5) Exports and outside market :- for south India - port accessibility is greater

(6) Reduced interventions in prices :- No state based FRP unlike UP in south India

→ market determined prices, hence profitability to industries too.

(7) Contract farming, assistance in technology and seeds to farmers by industries, hence leading to further increase in production

(8) Drone lead pesticide spray of whole sugarcane farms by industry at low cost.

Next IAS ID: PTTP220200, GSMAC2401, 09-08-2024 02:20 PM

Measures needed to reduce surplus sugar production

(1) Diverse product manufacturing :- (eg) E20, ethanol production and utilization more and more in petrol.

(2) Market assessment about requirement of sugar and hence advising farmers accordingly

(3) Crop diversification :- towards millets / pulses and horticulture

(eg) promoting natural farming / National horticulture mission etc

(4) Industry lead intervention in sugar production in local areas (eg) removing FRP and allow market determined prices)

(5) Export oriented production with focus on high quality along with quantity to reduce rejection due to SPS measures.

Crop diversification from sugar in Northern India along with diversification of sugar based products is now essential.

Next IAS ID: PTTP220200, GSMAC2401, 09-08-2024 02:20 PM

Candidates must not write on this margin

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)

Intergenerational mobility means everyone possessing mobile identity which could be changed as per one's own will and the social status does not remain fix by birth itself. Hence social mobility could help achieve true goal of Article 14 - Right to Equality

Barriers to Intergenerational mobility

(1) Deep cultural penetration :- (eg) caste system in rural areas & even after religious conversion, the discrimination continues

(2) Property transfer, inheritance is not natural right, but only happens on the will of elders/parents (eg) even caste based Mohallas demarcated in rural areas

(3) Hierarchy of purity and pollution based on birth :- (eg) manual scavengers - 90% Dalits.

Next IAS ID: PTTP220200, GSMAC2401, 09-08-2024 02:20 PM

④ Measures like reservation & affirmative action - inherently discriminatory toward, lower caste

⑤ Strong sense of identity since childhood:-
(a) Gendered socialisation and pink collarisation of jobs

⑥ lack of intercaste and interreligious marriages :- endogamy preferred over cosmopolitanism

⑦ Poverty, hunger and illiteracy further exacerbates barrier :- as more importance of identity and lack of economic mobility

However
(a) urban cosmopolitanism :- slowly increasing intercaste (11% now - 2011 census)
(b) women empowerment :- (a) women now in wrestling / army / entrepreneur
(c) Religious intermingling :- (a) Even social media lead marriages of ~~Hindu~~ ~~Muslim~~ Christian comb

Next IAS ID: PTTP220200, GSMAC2401, 09-08-2024 02:20 PM

Candidates must not write on this margin

Role of Education in social mobility

(1) Increasing awareness about equality and equity (e.g.) UPSC preparation awakens thousands of individual yearly

(2) Debate, discussion led to further awareness in schools and colleges

(3) Shared vocations :- (e.g.) shopkeeping, now by all caste and religions

(4) Technology based interventions :- (e.g.) social media / online education → more understanding of even adults

(5) Education led skilling and employment → Hence even lower caste now becoming dalit entrepreneur.

(6) Reservation in Education sector :- Equity and increasing participation

Social endosmosis as propounded by Dr. B R Ambedkar is the best way ahead for the social mobility.

Next IAS ID: PTTP220200, GSMAC2401, 09-08-2024 02:20 PM

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)

Globalisation is movement of goods, people, ideas, technology and customs throughout the world from one place to another connecting whole world.

Influence of Globalisation on Migration pattern in India

* **International Migration :-**
  1. Westward migration from earlier South east asian and west asian nations
     → Now Canada / US / UK preferred
  2. Education migration :- for phd, higher education from best universities
  3. Multinational companies :- hiring Indian nationals - (5) Google CEO - Indian origin
  4. Women too migrating even individually
     → economic migration over marriage based migration
  5. Increasing sports / tourism based migration

Next IAS ID: PTTP220200, GSMAC2401, 09-08-2024 02:20 PM

Candidates must not write on this margin

(4) Hajj pilgrimage / Cricket etc

* Internal migration

(1) Southward movement :- (a) Bangalore / Hyderabad - now IT hubs

(2) IT led migration rather than unskilled employment

(3) Rich migration increasing rather than just poor; agriculture distress migration

(4) Migration towards urban centres → for universities / jobs due to MNCs & IITs

Positive Economic Implications

(1) Individual → Better career opportunity
- Growth prospects and skilling
- Greater remuneration (Ex IT jobs vs India)
- Improving social status

(2) Overall growth of nation; Improved skills of youth and utilising demographic dividend

Positive Social Implications

Next IAS ID: PTTP220200, GSMAC2401, 09-08-2024 02:20 PM

① Urban cosmopolitanism

② Women empowerment :- due to financial independence

③ Digital and social mobility :- (eg) DBT / social media (hence even vulnerables now aware about rights)

Negative Economic Implication

① Urban sprawls and slum development

② Increasing cost of living

③ Brain drain from India

④ Northern states :- still underdeveloped

Negative Social implication

① Persistant poverty and increasing inequality

② Mindless competition and race for foreign jobs

③ Dunky routes and illegal means used

④ Regionalism / cultural anxiety (eg) son of the soil

Hence, focus on regional development and better distribution of development along with PURA (urban amenities in rural areas) could tackle migration.

Next IAS ID: PTTP220200, GSMAC2401, 09-08-2024 02:20 PM

Candidates must not write on this margin

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 gap index by WEF ranks India at 129 due to high gender gap and violence in the country.

Gender based violence is a manifestation of patriarchal values

① Stereotyping : that women are incompetent
   → hence forcefully stopping them from working outside
   → domestic violence

② Poor understanding of importance of women's contribution to society & economy
   → hence sexual harassment < at workplace, rapes etc
   (eg) Nirbhaya

③ Women felt as burden due to dowry practices
   → Hence infanticides / female foeticide
   (eg) Sex ratio – 943 (Census 2011)

Next IAS ID: PTTP220200, GSMAC2401, 09-08-2024 02:20 PM

Candidate write on th

(4) Abuse of old age women and infantilization due to belief that women knows nothing

(5) Cyber bullying, child women pornography etc ⇒ Pleasure without conscience by man due to patriarchal value

(6) Intersectionality faced by women due to higher vulnerability of dalit and tribal women

(a) Rampyari bai burnt for small property dispute in M.P.

(7) Women taken as asset of men and could be used as objects

(a) naked parade of women in Manipur

Modernisation in law served to women empowerment

Yes :- (1) Domestic violence prohibition Act, dowry prohibition act and child marriage prohibition act

→ Provides legal guarantee and punishment against above crimes (deterrence)

Next IAS ID: PTTP220200, GSMAC2401, 09-08-2024 02:20 PM

Candidates must not write on this margin

(2) New criminal codes :- greater protection to women and faster adjudication of rape cases

(3) Prevention of Sexual Harassment at workplace :- Act for ~~forces~~ increasing Women safety at workplace

(4) 108th Constitutional amendment (73rd-74th amendment) :- Constitutional guarantee ↑ Women's political participation

However :-

(1) Still - inadequate women empowerment :-

(a) high rape cases and poor conviction rate (only 20-30%)

(b) Poor economic participation of women (FLFPR - 37% only - 2024) ↳ mostly self employed

(c) New forms of ~~crime~~ Crime (Bullibai/ Sullideals)

(2) Poor implementation of laws.

Hence, Panna Rajput Committee's recommendations ~~for~~ to improve women's social & economic status needs to be followed.