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NEXT IAS

GS - MAINS ADVANCED COURSE 2024

(To be filled by candidate)

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

Name of Candidate : SWETA

Roll No. : [redacted] Start Time 2:00 pm End Time 5:00 pm

Date of Examination : 06/09/24 Medium : English [X] 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: .....

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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

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MACRO COMMENTS

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

STRENGTHS OF THE CANDIDATE

AREAS OF IMPROVEMENT

IMPROVEMENT SUGGESTIONS

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

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

Numismatics refers to the study of ancient coins in India issued by different dynasties.

Numismatic evidence help in understanding the social and economic history as:

(1) They inform us about the economic health of empires.
eg Guptas issuing inferior quality gold coins.

(2) They inform about the reach of currency to local people.
eg Kushans issued copper coins in large number displaying their robust use.

(3) coins inform about the religious beliefs of society & dynasties.
eg Krishnadevaraya issued coins depicting Lord Vitthal, Wema Kadphises, a Kushan ruler issued coins depicting Shiva, Nandi and Trident.

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④ They inform about the interests of rulers.

Eg Samundragupta issued Veena type of coins.

⑤ They display the presence of private activity such as guilds.

Eg Punch-marked coins in pre-mauryan era.

⑥ coins of silver were also issued though in small number displaying inequality in income.

Eg Gold coins with royals and copper coins with local people.

⑦ Large number of coins display administrative efficiency.

Eg Cash payment during Mauryan dynasty to soldiers and bureaucrats.

Coins holds a vast degree of information about the dynasty. They are a rich archaeological source and gateway to ancient Indian facts.

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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 have played an immense role in Indian-independence movement. several organisations informed them about issues and fostered unity among them.

Role of women organisation

(1) They harnessed the collective power and voice of women.
eg Bharat Stree Mahamandal by Sarla Devi Chaudhrani in 1910.

(2) They served as forum for discussion of women specific issues.

(3) They generated a sense of inner confidence and enlightenment among women.
eg Arya Mahila Samaj by Pandita Ramabai.

And Home Rule Movement by Annie Beasant.

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(4) They published books and articles for women information.
eg 'Stree Purush Tulna' by Tarabai Shinde.

(5) They helped women to devise their own methods as a show against resistance to British rule
eg Picketing of shops.

Limitations of women's organisations

(1) They had limited grassroot reach.
eg All India women conference.

(2) They largely served as forum for discussion among educated women.

(3) They failed to take up issues of women and provide them a centre stage.

Though in limited capacity, but women's organisation brought them together and enabled them to have their opinions & thoughts.

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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-Aligned Movement started in 1950s by the newly independent countries. It also helped the countries seeking independence to shelter themselves from cold war.

Foundation of NAM.

1. Tito of Yugoslavia.
2. Gamal Abdul Nasser of Egypt.
3. Nehru of India.
4. Nkrumah of Egypt.

NAM: Reflecting aspirations of newly independent nations.

(1) Countries didn't want to invest their limited resources in hand in war.

(2) Want to protect sovereignty.
eg Korea became victim of cold war in 1953 and was divided into North Korea (communist) and South Korea (capitalist).

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(3) They want to engage with all but didn't want the ideological difference to be dragged to their door.

(4) They wanted to promote & focus on national growth & social welfare.

Eg Poverty and famine existed in these newly independent countries.

(5) Independence was a hard earned fruit and couldn't be compromised.

Relevance of NAM.

(1) With rise in neo-imperialism, NAM needs to redefine its objectives and purpose.

Eg Havana declaration 2006.

(2) They can take up new issues like climate change, terrorism.

NAM undoubtedly protected the independence of countries but to ensure it's relevance it needs evolution.

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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)

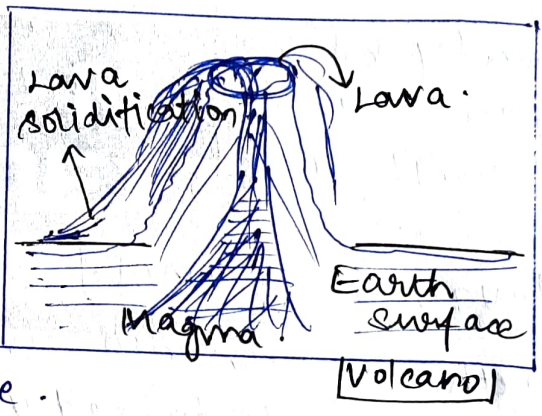
Discuss the processes involved in volcanism. Highlight the major volcanic regions in the world and their associated tectonic settings.

(10 marks)

Volcano is a geomorphological feature where the magma from interior of earth comes to surface and maintain heat balance.

Process of Volcanism

(1) Along the tectonic plate boundary the magma finds its way to earth surface.



(2) Interior solidifaction of magma creats intrusive land forms such as sill, dykes, laccolith and phacolith.

(3) Magma on surface solidifies and forms igneous rocks.

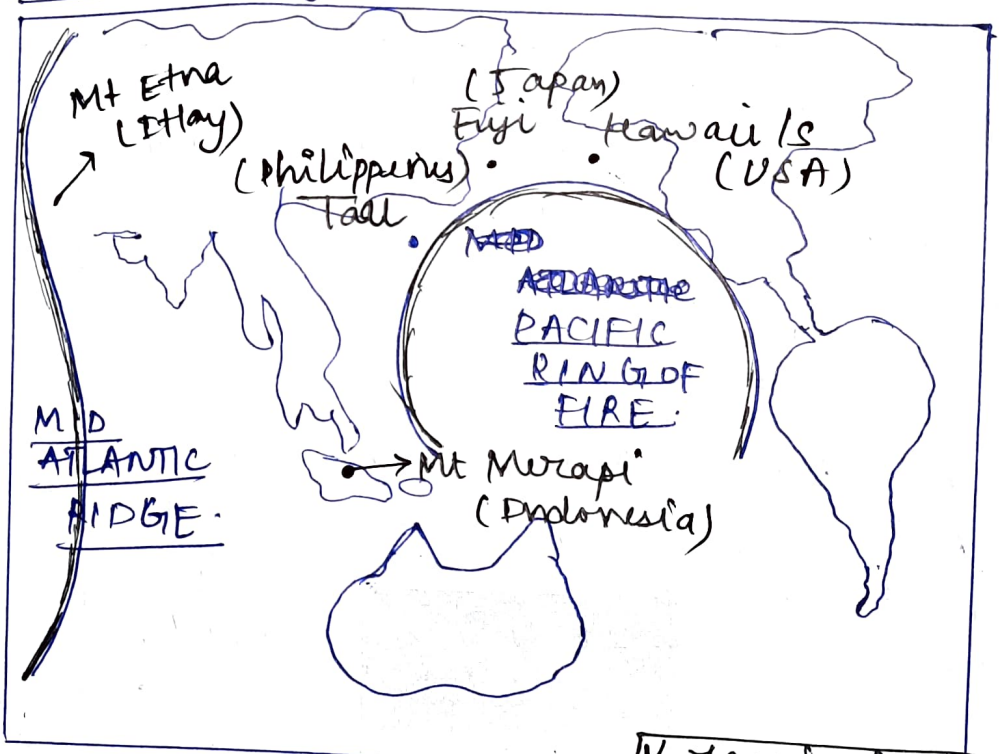
(4) Aesthenosphere in upper mantle is the source of magma.

(5) Formation of different landform - composite volcano, caldera or shield volcano.

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Volcanic regions in world.



Volcanic Region

① Pacific Ring of Fire: Intersection of Eurasian plate, Pacific place, Philippines plate, Nazca plate.
↳ Most dominant volcanic region.

② Indonesia: Indian plate, Australian plate and phillipines plate.

③ Mid Atlantic Ridge: Divergent plates.

Volcanoes are generally found at intersection of different tectonic plates – convergence and divergence.

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

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

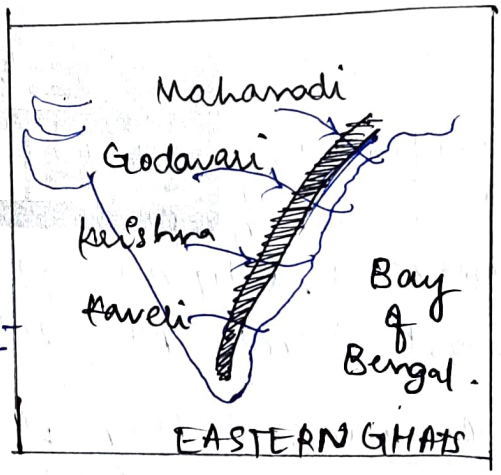
Candidates write on this

Eastern Ghats in India stretches from Orissa in East to Tamil Nadu in South. They harbour rich biodiversity.

Geological Features

(1) They have largely denuded peaks because the flow of river in peninsular India is from north-west to south-east.

(2) Important peaks such as Mahendragiri hills, Javadi, shevroy, seshachalam Hills, & Palani Hills



(3) The rainfall ranges from 100-200 cm. Hence the vegetation is Tropical Moist/Dry deciduous trees.

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Ecological Importance of Ghats:

(1) Harbours rich wildlife.
   Eg Fishing cat, white backed Vulture, Indian Vulture, Yellow Throated Bulbul.

(2) spectacular mass nesting by olive ridley turtles (arribadas) along Gahirmatha beach.

(3) plant varieties such as Teak, Shisham, Sal, etc.

Threats to Eastern ghats:

(1) Non-perennial rivers juxtaposed with climate change is a threat to plant and animal biodiversity.

(2) Denudation by rivers and deforestation.

Nature is a nurturer and provider of the biodiversity it hosts. Humans must regulate their interference with natural process.

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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 known as super-food. India produces around 20% of world's millet production.

Ecological significance of millets:

(1) They are capable of growing in water scarce region such as Bundelkhand (UP) and vidarbha (Maharashtra).

(2) They are drought resistant & preserve soil fertility.

(3) They require less chemicals and fertilisers, minimising harmful effect of agricultural run off such as eutrophication.

(4) They can be grown in geograp-hically conducive areas and minimise use of precious resources such as water.

(5) They require less tilling of soil and reduces green house gas emissions from soil.

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Nutritional significance.

(1) They have low glycemic index and can be consumed by blood sugar patients.

(2) Rich in fibre, protein and calcium as compared to wheat and rice.
   ⇒ Ragi rich in Calcium.

(3) They improve the gut and respiratory health.

(4) They are gluten free, and can be consumed by celiac disease patients.

(5) Help in weight management and control BMI.

(6) millets have anti oxidant property.

Government has enhanced the cultivation of millets and promoted their use in canteens across govt. departments. Infact 2023 was declared as International Year of Millets by UN.

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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 refers to the rate of melting of ice in arctic region thereby creating a positive feedback loop.

Consequences of Arctic ice melt on Biodiversity and ecosystem.

(1) It reduces the albedo of earth surface, further enhancing melting.

(2) Melting causes introduction of old pathogens and viral diseases in environment.

(3) It reduces the availability of fresh water stored in glaciers.

(4) It affects the formation of polar vortex in the polar areas.

(5) It disturbs the oceanic current circulations.

eg Labrador is a cold current

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Impact on global ecological balance

(1) It disrupts the seasonal changes and path of migratory birds such as Amur Falcon.

(2) It increases the sea-level and threat to low lying island countries.

(3) emission of green house gases stored in glaciers.

(4) Resource exploitation eg- oil and natural gas by Arctic countries - Russia.

(5) Affecting the biodiversity of tundra region.
eg Polar Bears.

The climate change phenomenon is negatively impacting the earth's environment. It's impact is accelerating. Therefore collaborative efforts under Paris Agreement, 2015 are required to keep temperature within 2°C

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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 aims to promote uniformity in civil laws across different religions in areas of marriage, divorce, adoption and inheritance.

Article-44 of Indian constitution aims to ensure a uniform civil code in India. Uniform civil code doesn't contradict the idea of religious pluralism and cultural differences as:

(1) It is concerned with religious practices rather than religion.

Eg Instant Triple Talaq was a practice which is different from Islam faith.

(2) It aims to reduce discrimination done on basis of religion with women.

Eg Alimony to Muslim women

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(3) It aims to protect dignity & promote equality across religions.
Eg Monogamy

(4) Religious pluralism and cultural differences are not identical with practices.
Eg Hindu, Islam, Christianity are different religion.

(5) There is Art-25 that provides freedom to practice, profess and propagate religion. But it should not violate Article-14, 15, which are also fundamental rights.

Way Forward.
- (1) A bottom to top approach.
  Eg Uttarakhand enacted UCC.
- (2) Step by step process.
  Eg Dowry prohibition, Invalidating Instant Triple Talaq.
- (3) Generating consensus among states.

Supreme court in Shyara Bano case highlighted the necessity of uniform civil code in India.

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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)

The elderly people will constitute 20% of India's population by 2050 which stands presently at 8%.

Healthy Active Ageing

It is an idea that believes in including elderly people in all aspects of life. It aims to:

(1) Reduce the issues and diseases associated with ageing.
   Eg hypertension, Blood Pressure, dementia.

(2) It ensures that people remain physically and mentally active throughout their lives.

(3) It aims to break stereotypes associated with ageing.
   Eg Japan

(4) It aims to promote a lively living with a purpose.

(5) It reduces the burden on health infrastructure.

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Healthy and active ageing promote social inclusion as;

(1) It keeps person mentally active and responsive towards new technologies such as AI.

(2) It reduces the barries and promote communication between old and young generations.
Eg Amitabh Bachchan and his grand children.

(3) It utilises the experiences gained by people throughout their life for the benefit of country.

(4) It doesn't see elder people as a liability.

(5) It ensures their effective & meaningful participation in society Eg PM Narendra Modi

To ensure healthy ageing government must create awareness and improve access to learning for the elderly people.

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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)

Following Industrial Revolution, urbanisation, culture of peer group and status, there has been a shift from conscious consumption to compulsive consumption.

Impact on family structure & dynamics:

(1) Wasteful expenditure:
→ Items bought compulsively causes wasteful expenditure of limited resources.
Eg Leather Bags.

(2) Artificial Demand:
→ Use of social media and repeated advertisement hypnotise the mind.
Eg Buying beauty products.

(3) Fear of missing out effect:
→ Limited sales, discounts, peer group, they collectively influence conscious of a person.

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④ Nuclear Families:

→ Difference of opinions and consumptive patterns create rift in relationships.

⑤ Materialism:

→ Urban culture promotes show-off of wealth:
Eg expensive ivory jewellery.

→ Families go out of their budgets (e.g. loans) to maintain their status in society.

⑥ Mental Health:

→ Huge expenditure and loans create dissent and rifts.

→ Rise of health issues.

Way forward:

① conscious utilisation of resources.

② focus upon needs rather than desires.

③ compulsive consumption has huge environmental effects.

Nature provides for humans to consume. As Gandhi ji says, "Nature has enough for everyone's need, but not enough for anyone's greed". we must consciously utilise our resources.

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

(15 अंक)

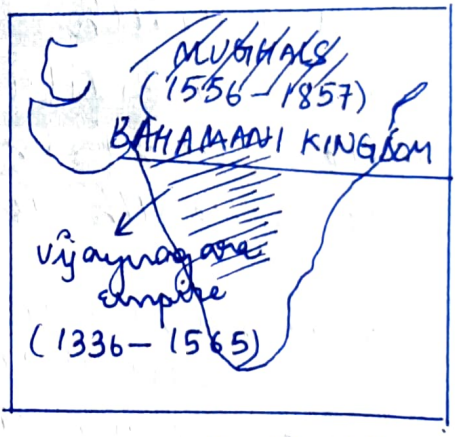
Discuss with examples the key features of Vijayanagara architecture. How did Indo-Islamic elements manifest in their structures?

(15 marks)

Vijaynagar empire was founded in 1336 AD by Harihara and Bukka. It lasted till 1565 AD due to its collapse after the Battle of Talikota

Vijaynagara Architecture

(1) Promoted agricultural activities on a large scale. ∴ construction of several dams & reservoirs.



(2) Kings like Harihara and Bukka were worshippers of Lord Hanuman and issued coins.

(3) Prominent rulers such as Krishnadeva raya (contemporary of Babur) constructed several temples.

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(Eg) Virupaksha Temple, Vithoba Temple.

(4) Temples had features such as Natyamandap, Kalyanmandap and Bhogmandap.

(5) Several animals were depicted with supernatural powers such as horses (Yali).

(6) Chief deity was Vitthal or Vithoba.

(7) They use to carve temples out of hard granitic rocks that made intricate carving difficult.

(8) Virupaksha Temple at Lepakshi has the world's largest monolithic bull.

(9) They did not use any lime or mortar in construction.
(Eg) architecture in Hampi

(10) They build enhanced gopurams called as rayagopurams.

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Influence of indo-islamic architecture:

To the north of Vijaynagara empire lies Bahamni kingdom and later mughals. They influend it as:

1. The use of dome, arches in the courtly architecture.
2. Use of lime and mortar as a cementing agent.
3. There was also use of geometric patterns in Vijayanagar architecture.
4. The architecture was secular in nature and prominently Dravidian in type.

Along with architecture, Vijayanagara empire also made immense contribution in field of paintings, and literature. After its downfall, Hoysalas, Yadavas, Kakatiyas rose to occupy the throne.

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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 has been a 'vishwaguru' in 'ancient ~~India~~ times' and continues to maintain it's legacy till date. India has always fostered a culture of learning and collaboration.

Comparison of ancient Indian Universities and modern universities.

Ancient Universities	Modern Universities.
(1) They were patronised and established by different dynasties.	(1) These universities are established by a democratically elected government.
(Eg) Nalanda University by Kumaragupta I.	(Eg) Lucknow University, Kerala University

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(2) The subjects taught were mostly scriptures or administration related.
(eg) Vedas and Upanishads.

(3) They were recognised globally with foreigners coming to learn
(eg) Hiuen-Tsang & Fa-Hien visited Nalanda

(4) Discrimination was done with respect to caste & gender.
(eg) women not allowed at Taxila University.

(5) Promoted art and architecture (Nalanda Bronze) and local languages.

(1) They enforce a modern curriculum such as technology & science.

(3) They also have student exchange programmes but a disappointing performance in world University Rankings

(4) No discrimination done. Article-14,15 of constitution provides right to equality. state provide scholarships for weaker sections.

(5) They are mostly english based. limited promotion of vernacular medium.

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Lessons to be learned by modern universities.

1. **Vernacular Medium**
   - (i) Focus on learning in languages such as Dogri, Santhali.
   - (ii) curriculum and Books should be translated not transliterated.

2. **Teacher's Training**
   - (i) Focus on educating teachers regarding new technologies.
     - Eg: NCTE under NEP 2020

3. **Exclusive curriculum**
   - (i) Develop a new and robust curriculum that meets the demand of present era.

4. **Self-confidence**
   - (i) Developing confidence among students and teachers.

5. **International**
   - (i) setting up of foreign Universities in India and vice versa.
     - Eg: Deakin University in India and IIT in Tanzania

India has contributed immensely in all fields across different domains.

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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)

Independence movement in India were an amalgamation of revolutionary and non-violent methods. Despite different methods, the objective of 'Purna Swaraj' was ultimate destination.

Difference between Revolutionary movement (1920-1930s) and Gandhian non-violent struggle.

Revolutionary Ideology	Gandhian Ideology
(1) Desperately wanted to evict Britishers out of India.	(1) Gradually attained independence is peaceful and long lasting.
(2) Belief in methods such as Russian 'Nihilism'	(2) Belief in satyagraha and not in 'individual heroic actions'.
(3) wanted to present an example before other people.	(3) Immense faith in capacity of masses.

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④ create a fear of death among British officials.

⑤ organisations such as HSRA in 1928, Bomb in parliament and Saunders murder in 1930.

⑥ Threat will bring independence.

⑦ Followed a teleological approach.

④ Believed in change of heart.

⑤ Launched mass movement such as Non-co-operation, civil Disobedience and Quit India movement.

⑥ Popular pressure and non-violent methods will bring independence.

⑦ Deontological

Similarities in both ideologies:

① India will be a sovereign country and will not be ruled by Britishers.

② The rule of Britishers was never in favour of Indians.

③ The end objective was to attain independence.

④ Britishers had divided India on caste and communal lines.

Eg Morley Minto Reforms 1909 & communal Award 1932

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Ideologies influencing each other

(1) Giving up on revolutionary methods.

Eg Aurobindo Ghosh and Bhagat singh also advised to stay away.

(2) Participation by revolutionaries in Gandhian mass struggle.

(3) In Quit India Movement, Gandhi gave slogan- 'Do or Die' and left interpretation to people. Hence violent activities were reported.

(4) After 1930s, revolutionary activities declined and participation in Legislative Assembly started.

(5) Leaders such as Subhash Chandra Bose though didn't believe in Gandhian ideology but participated in mass struggles.

Though Gandhian ideology was successful, but some element of violence / revolution was required to drive Britishers away from India.

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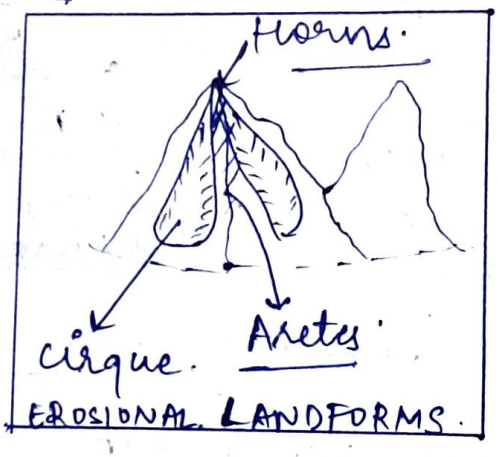
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4. भारतीय हिमालय में विभिन्न प्रकार की हिमनद भू-आकृतियाँ कौन सी हैं? ये स्थानीय पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र और मानवीय गतिविधियों को किस प्रकार प्रभावित करती हैं? (15 अंक)

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)

The 3% of earth's fresh water resides in the form of glacier. These glaciers form several picturesque erosional and depositional landforms impacting local ecosystem.

Erosional Landform.



(1) Horns:

(i) It is the top of mountain.

(ii) It is sharp due to the erosion by glacier.

(2) Aretes:

(i) when glaciers move downwards under influence of gravity, Aretes are form between two adjacent glaciers.

(ii) Mountain divide that is steep and exists between two glaciers.

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③ Cirque:

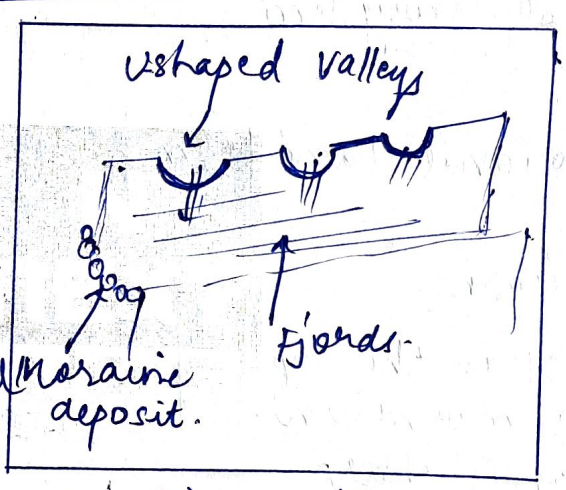
(i) It is an area in mountain eroded by glacier.

(ii) Here the water gets deposited & glaciers are formed that slide down gradually.

Depositional Landform:

① U-shaped valley:

(i) As glacier moves it erodes the path creating U-shaped valleys.



(ii) Also known as Hanging valley.

② Fjords / Glacial lake

(i) Lake created by deposition of water from valleys.

③ Moraine deposits

(i) As glacier moves they carry particles of sand, stones which gets deposited to form a landform.

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Impact of landforms on local ecosystem and human activities.

Positive impact

(1) Availability of water from Fjords for agricultural purpose.

(2) Landform such as 'Kettle' promote local water availability for drinking.

(3) Landscape promote tourism activities.

(4) Enabling environment for migratory birds.

Negative impact

(1) Any earthquake can create an impact in form of Glacial Lake outburst Floods.

(2) Difficult to handle the flow of water due to gravitational impact.

(eg) Uttarakhand floods.

Nature provides for us and nurture us. But as Gandhi ji said, "Nature has enough for every man's need not enough for anyone's greed", we must not exploit it. We must rather use the resources wisely and judiciously.

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

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

Indian ocean is the third largest ocean having 20% of water on earth surface. It's dynamics impact the global ocean circulation.

Unique Geographical Features of Indian Ocean.

(1) It is the only ocean with an asymmetric ocean current with north having ocean current reversal every six months.

(2) Presence of trenches due to movement of plate tectonics.
eg Java Trench.

(3) It hosts varied minerals and resources such as polymetallic nodules

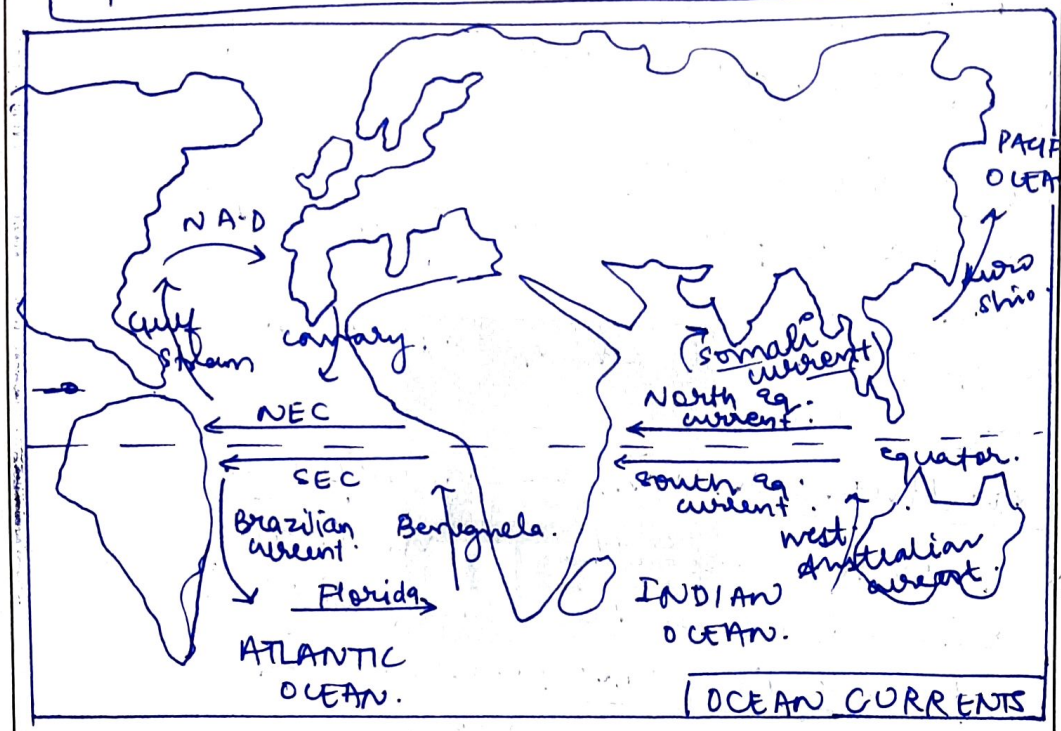
(4) It harbours several endangered species
eg sea cow (Dugong)

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(5) It brings monsoonal effect to East Asia and primarily India and China.

Impact on global ocean circulation pattern.



(1) Reversal of current in North Indian ocean creates monsoon type of climate.

(2) Indian ocean oceanic gyres influence and are influenced by Pacific ocean.
   eg El-Nino and La-Nina effect.

(3) Madden Julian oscillation (MJO) also affects ocean circulation.

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Influence on Indian climate

(1) El-Nino effect:

(i) High pressure in west Pacific and low pressure in east Pacific negatively impact Indian monsoon.

(ii) A rainfall deficit is observed.

(2) La-Nina Effect

↳ It has a positive effect on Indian monsoon.

↳ It is caused when easterlies are enhanced.

(3) Southern Indian ocean Dipole:

↳ It enhances the monsoonal rainfall in India in positive phase i.e. Low Pressure in west Indian ocean around Madagascar

(4) MJO: Madden Julian Oscillation when over Indian Ocean creates excess rainfall.

Environmental activities or oceanic circulations are dependent upon each other. They create a feedback loop. But climate change has negatively impacted the earth ecosystem.

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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)

According to Government sources, over 300 people have died due to heatwaves in 2024. In addition to this, more than 40,000 cases of heatstrokes are reported so far.

Urban Heat Islands (UHI) exacerbating the frequency and intensity of heat waves.

(1) Urban ares are more industrialised thus emitting Greenhouse Gases.

Eg Acc. to UN, Urban areas cause 75% of GHGs emission.

(2) concretisation of surface has led to more absorption of light rather than reflection.

Eg Less Albedo.

(3) Increasing population density

Eg Density of ~11000 persons per sq. km in Delhi

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Factors contributing to Urban Heat Island.

(1) **Loss of Green cover:**

↳ clearing forest for residential or agricultural purpose.

↳ Decrease in annual rainfall due to less transpiration.

(2) **construction & concretisation:**

↳ Traditional construction material such as cement, bricks, lime is not environment friendly.

↳ Increased in paved roads has decreased the surface albedo.

(3) **Industrial waste:**

↳ Industries release air pollutants such as SO_2, NO_2, SF_6 that disturbs the natural air balance.

↳ water pollution and choked rivers also reduces the availability of water in atmosphere.

(4) **Increasing population & Urbanisation**

↳ huge population creates pressure upon forests and resources.

↳ people migrate to urban areas for better living standards & economic opportunities.

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Existing Mitigation strategies:

(1) IMD [Indian Meteorological Department] defines heatwaves as temperature above 40°C in plain areas and above 30°C in hilly areas.

(2) Advisory issued by department about steps such as periodic hydration, ORS and staying indoors unless necessary.

What more needs to be done?

(1) Declaration of heat waves as a disaster so that Disaster Management Act 2005 can be enforced.

(2) Changing urbanisation pattern by developing urban agglomerates and ensure local availability of work.

(3) Strict norms for construction & industries.
Eg: National Building Code by BIS

Urban Heat Islands are a consequence of human-led development and theory of 'Environmental Possibilism'.

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Q17. उत्तर भारत और प्रायद्वीपीय भारत के बीच चीनी उद्योग में क्षेत्रीय असमानताओं में योगदान देने वाले प्राथमिक कारकों का मूल्यांकन कीजिए। अधिशेष चीनी उत्पादन को कम करने के उपाय भी सुझाइए? (15 अंक)

Evaluate the primary factors contributing to regional disparities in the sugar industry between North India and Peninsular India. What measures can be undertaken to reduce the surplus sugar production? (15 marks)

India is the second largest producer of sugarcane in the world after Brazil. It is a water intensive crop with top producers in India being Maharashtra and Uttar Pradesh.

There is regional disparity in the sugar industry between north & peninsular India because:

(1) Climate:

↳ Peninsular India doesn't face extreme weather unlike north.

↳ Sugarcane is a kharif crop and it's requirement of temperature and humidity are met in peninsular India.

(2) Sucrose content:

↳ sugarcane can stay longer in field in peninsular India.

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↳ Provides a longer crushing window to industries.

↳ Net sucrose content obtained in peninsular India is high.

(3) Market & Ports:

↳ Nearness to ports reduces the transportation cost for sugar industries in peninsular India.

↳ North Indian industries are far from ports, reducing their export performance.

(4) Co-operatives:

↳ The co-operative sugar industry culture is more successful in South India.

↳ This increases the profit margins for mills and farmers.

(5) Higher Yield.

↳ Peninsular India has higher yield per hectare as compared to north India.

↳ This provides increased availability of raw materials for mills.

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Reducing surplus sugar production.

(1) Teaching crop management to farmers and growing crops conducive to geographical conditions.
   Eg Millets and Bajra in water scarce areas.

(2) Incentivising cultivation of alternative crops through increased MSP.
   Eg Govt. increased MSP for millets.

(3) Diverting surplus sugarcane for production of ethanol.
   Eg 20% blending of ethanol in petrol by 2025.

(4) Production of alternate products such as jaggery and gud.

(5) Promoting farmer awareness & improving their access to resources
   Eg Loans under Kisan Credit Card.

Agriculture is the backbone of Indian economy. But it's diversification is the need of the hour.

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8. "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 the change in beliefs and stereotypes about different caste, gender or religion in successive generations.

Barriers to intergenerational mobility in Indian society.

(1) family, being the first area of influence for child creates stereotype from beginning.
   Eg Prejudices against widow remarriage.

(2) Long held behaviour difficult to change.

(3) Different attitude in personal & professional lives.
   Eg co-working with a person from SC/ST community but not engaging on personal front.

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④ Rigid social customs and practices existing till date.

Eg Manual cleaning of septic tanks and its associated deaths.

⑤ Dilemmas in people occupying the self-claimed higher caste to relinquish power.

Eg scheduled Tribes living on outskirts of village; not allowed to visit temples.

⑥ Notion of purity and hierarchy passed on from generation to generations.

⑦ Article-15 seems to be externally imposed by constitution. It's origin wasn't organic.

⑧ All kinds of disabilities or decisions are imposed upon the weaker section.

Eg women to not go for higher studies.

⑨ Lack of awareness and path of redressal of grievances in the people suffering.

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Role of education on social mobility

(1) Education imparts the doctrine of equality and respect for humans.

(2) It discourages the idea of high or low and promote interdependence.
Eg: Intercaste marriages by IAS and IPS officers in India.

(3) The criteria of judgement in education is merit, which is free from intergeneration prejudices

(4) It upholds the supreme - i.e, constitution and its ideals.

(5) It ensure that everyone is aware and promote rationalism and critical thinking.

Way Forward →
(1) Targeted reservation policies.
(2) scholarships for weaker sections.
(3) Legal recourse such as Sabarimala case.

Society is dynamic. It must evolve and change its practices according to evolving human nature.

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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 refers to the process of promoting interconnectedness in the world on socio-economic parameters thereby ensuring cooperation and interdependence.

Globalisation impacting Indian migration.

Globalisation has impacted both internal and international migration to India as:

(1) India is a net exporter of services.
- eg IT/ITeS sector.

(2) Education related migration to and from India.
- eg Medical students in Russia and Ukraine from India.

(3) outsourcing of services by MNCs create economic opportunities in urban areas. This led to internal migration.
- eg call centres.

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(I) Internal Migration

(A) Social implications:

- ↳ creates gender/demographic changes in the source area.
- ↳ sex ratio decreases in source area and increases in urban areas.
- ↳ Increase in population density
  - Eg Delhi = 11,000 persons per sq. km
- ↳ No trickle down effect in the rural areas.
- ↳ crime rate may increase in urban areas.

(B) Economic implications:

- ↳ Better job opportunities.
- ↳ But pressure on resources, such as land increases.
  - Eg slums.
- ↳ Rapid spread of diseases and associated health risks.
- ↳ The source region remains underdeveloped.
- ↳ mismatch in skill required & available.
- ↳ No industrial promotion in rural areas.

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(2) International Migration

(A) Social Implication:

↳ 'Brain drain'

Eg As per MHA, 1,00,000 Indians renounce their citizenship every year.

(B) Economic Implication:

↳ Less promotion of new ideas due to brain drain.

Eg Many Indians in Silicon Valley.

↳ service sector led economy rather than manufacturing based.

Way Forward-

(1) Minimise Pull Factors.
- → Local job availability.
- → Best education opportunities.
- → Diverse career domains.

(2) Minimise Push Factors.
- → Better social welfare and social security.
- → Accessibility & Affordability of resources.

A nation and its society and economy is build by people. Human resource should be carefully cherished & nurtured.

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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)

Dr. BR Ambedkar said, "women have been victim to all kinds of disabilities". It is a long held belief that women are sub-ordinate to men.

Gender-based violence: A manifestation of patriarchal values.

(1) Domestic Violence & Marital Rape
- ↳ It reaffirms 'Doctrine of coverture' that wife is the property of husband.
- ↳ No recourse for Marital rape and there is low reporting of domestic violence cases.
  - Eg: Domestic violence increased during COVID-19.

(2) Rape:
- ↳ objectification of women.
- ↳ Depicted as objects to consume.
- ↳ Men imposing their will upon them.
  - Eg: RG Kar Medical Hospital Rape case.

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(3) Sexual Harassment.

↳ Passing of casual sexual remarks about appearance & body.

↳ Display the patriarchial mindset of men.

(4) Acid - Attacks

↳ Not concerned about the life & choices of women.

↳ Ruining the life of women.

↳ Taking rejection on ego. as men not able to handle denial.

(5) Financial

↳ Men, generally limit the financial growth of women.

Eg: Not desirable to marry a high earning women.

↳ This makes them dependent and submissive to men.

(6) cyber

↳ creation of deep fakes

Eg: Actor Rashmika Mandana.

↳ using technology to abuse women

Eg: Bulli bai and sulli deals app.

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Modernisation in law has genuinely served to ensure women empowerment as:

① POSH Act, 2013:
→ enabled setting up of internal complaint committee to report harassment at workplace.

② Domestic Violence Prohibition Act.

③ e-FIR under Bhartiya Nagrik Suraksha Sanhita (BNSS).

④ Prohibition of Child-Marriage Act.

⑤ Digital Personal Data protection Act of 2023 provides a safe cyber space to women.

Way Forward.
→ ① Areas such as Marital rape should be addressed. - Recommendation of Justice Verma committee.
→ ② Awareness of women & sensitisation of men.
→ ③ Tackling old stereotypes through education.

As Mary Wollstonecraft puts it, "I do not want women to have more power over men but themselves". women must be empowered to take control of their lives.