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04 AUG 2024

NEXT IAS

GS - MAINS ADVANCED COURSE 2024

(To be filled by candidate)

Test Code : GSMAC2401

Test No. : 01

Name of Candidate : SHUBHAM KUMAR MAHATO

Roll No. : GSMACT24A1155

Start Time End Time

Date of Examination : 27/07/2024

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 लिखें गए किसी भी उत्तर को क्रेडिट नहीं दिया जाएगा।
6. कृपया साफ-सुथरा लिखें। अपठनीय लेखन से बचें।
7. QCAB में अप्रासंगिक तथ्यों को न लिखें / न ही चिह्नित करें।

REMARKS:

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY

Student Concerns / Query	Evaluator's Feedback / Response
1	1
.....	
.....	
2	2
.....	
.....	
3	3
.....	
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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



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Centre Location

MACRO COMMENTS

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

STRENGTHS OF THE CANDIDATE

AREAS OF IMPROVEMENT

IMPROVEMENT SUGGESTIONS

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

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

Numismatic refers to the study of the coins of the period to get inference regarding the socio-political and economic conditions prevailing at the time.

Role of numismatic evidence in understanding political history

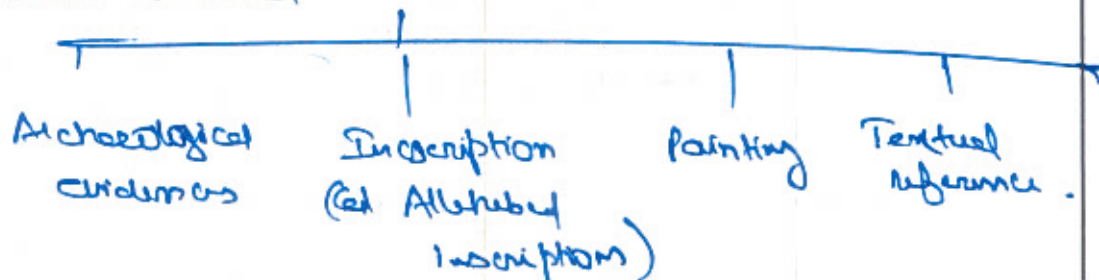
- ① It give understanding of the chronology of the Kings like in Mahajanapadas (Succession to the throne)
- ② It highlights the political status of the King among other.
 (a) Wima Krapaddis — issued the 1st gold coin in India.
- ③ It shows the occurrence of war in order to gain territories in the region

Role in understanding economic history

- ① It shows the prosperity in the region.
 - ↳ Kushana had the highest purity gold coin → it shows prosperous Kingdom.
- ② It also highlights the possibility of trade and commerce (Trade links)
 - ↳ Not all regions had gold deposits → hence, gold was imported from middle east
- ③ Abundance of the gold coins shows the economic expense of the Kingdom.

However, it not pragmatic to rely solely on the numismatic evidence as there may be lapses.

There is need to collaborate with sources like



Thus, numismatics ~~and~~ along with other evidences, makes (holistic study) of history, a possibility.

- Q2. स्वतंत्रता-पूर्व भारत में विविध सामाजिक-आर्थिक और क्षेत्रीय पृष्ठभूमि में महिलाओं को संगठित करने में महिला संगठनों के प्रभावों का आकलन कीजिए। (10 अंक)

Assess the impact of women's organizations in mobilizing women across diverse socio-economic and regional backgrounds in pre-independence India. (10 marks)

The Role of women's organisation
in mobilizing women underwent serious
transformation in pre-independence India when
Grandhiji advocated the participation of
women in the Civil Disobedience movement.

Impact of women's organisation in mobilizing women

① Mobilisation of women for safeguarding
their rights.

Ex) Ladies Social Conference - focused on
(by Komkali Ranade) political rights
of women.

② It reduces the socio-economic differences
among women by given equal opportunity

Ex) Satyagradhak Samaj - removed caste
by Jyotiba Phule based distinction

③ It helped in uniting women of different regional background.

↳ All India Women Conference - removed regional identity among women

④ It highlighted the plight of the women.

↳ Social evils like sati, female feticide faced by the women.

Issues faced the women's organisation

① Inability to bring unity at the Pan-India level

→ There were regional tendencies among women group.

② Difficulty in mobilisation due to the variations in the problems of different social strata.

↳ Upper Caste women - faced sisterhood
Lower Caste women - faced untouchability

In spite of the shortcomings, these women organisation set a fund of volunteerism which continued in post-Independent times as well in the form of organisations like Kali, Saheli, etc

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

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

The Policy of Non-alignment was shaped in the Belgrade Conference due to the efforts of leaders like Jawahar Lal Nehru, Kwame Nkrumah, etc.

Reflection of the aspirations of India & other Countries

- ① It reflected India's aspiration to avoid colonisation and remained independent.
- ② It ensured the newly independent Countries do not fall into the Cold War Block Politics.
- ③ It ensured taking sides based on merits and not ideology.

India supported Korea in the beginning but later denied support when it did aggression.

④ It helped in gaining benefits from both the blocks

④ USA — helped in food security
USSR — provided defence supplies

⑤ It preserved sovereignty by ensuring strategic autonomy in foreign policy.

⑥ It helped India to emerge as the 'voice of Global South'

④ India mediated in the Vietnam war

ISSUES

① Non-Alignment is criticised as 'sitting on the fence' with lack of decisiveness

② Non-Alignment is tagged as Immoral Neutrality;

③ Pressure from both the blocks to join any one of the block.

However, Non-Alignment is Not Immoral Neutrality, rather, it has transformed into Multi-Alignment and issue based alignment in present times.
(Dr S. Jaishankar)

- Q4. ज्वालामुखीयता में शामिल प्रक्रियाओं पर चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही विश्व के प्रमुख ज्वालामुखी क्षेत्रों और उनसे संबंधित विवर्तनिक विन्यासों पर प्रकाश डालिए। (10 अंक)

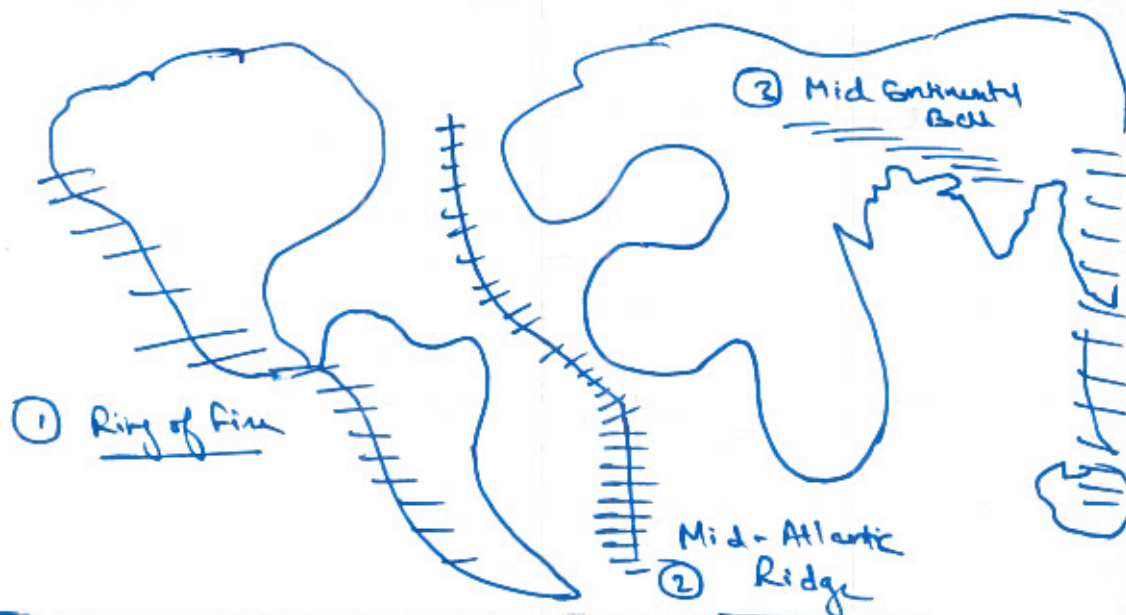
Discuss the processes involved in volcanism. Highlight the major volcanic regions in the world and their associated tectonic settings. (10 marks)

Volcanism is the process of movement of magma from the interior of the Earth onto the surface in the form of lava, creating volcanic landforms.

Process involved in volcanism

- ① Building up of pressure inside the Atmosphere which result into upward movement of Magma,
- ② Formation of Fracture and suture zone or a Volcanic Conduit which gives an outlet.
- ③ Eruption of magma in the form of lava forming a volcanic cone at the surface
 - Ⓐ Shield Volcano
 - Calderas
 - Flood Basalt — like Deccan Plateau

Major Volcanic regions in the world



<u>Regions</u>	<u>Tectonic Setting</u>
① <u>Ring of Fire</u> (<u>Circum-Pacific Belt</u>)	— Collision of the North-South American Plate with the <u>Pacific Plate</u>. — Presence of transform fault like <u>San Andreas Fault</u>
② <u>Mid Atlantic Ridge</u>	— Divergence of the oceanic plates due to rupture in the plates
③ <u>Mid Continental Belt</u>	— Collision of the <u>Indo-Australian Plate</u> with the <u>Eurasian Plate</u> .

Thus, Volcanism provide Mineral resources like Metals & Non-metallic minerals and help in Landform creation, at the surface.

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

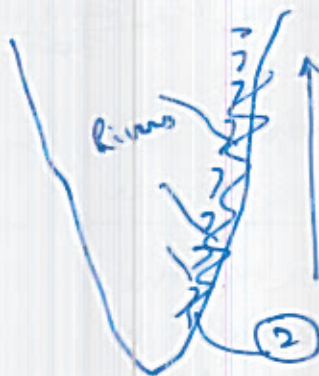
(10 अंक)

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

Eastern Ghats are the geological formation at the Eastern boundary of the India, which forms climatic divide between the Peninsular India and the Bay of Bengal region.

Geological features of the Eastern Ghats

①



Altitude of Eastern Ghats
decreases on moving from
South to North.

② Presence of Emergent Coast

③ Eastern Ghats has Archaean-Cuddapah rock
Structure, thus, presence of metallic deposits
around the area like Gold in Kolar Mines.

④ Lower Altitude as compared to Western
Ghats.

Ecological importance of the Eastern Ghats

- ① Eastern Ghats support Biodiversity in the form of Nilgiri hills and Dodabet peak
- ② It act as orographic hindrance to the North-East Monsoon (Precipitation)
 → This results into winter Rainfall in Tamil Nadu , ~~etc~~
- ③ It is the place of origin of rivers like Kaveri , Pennar which supports Agriculture in the region.
 (Eastern Ghats act as Water Divide)
- ④ It helps in regulating Solar insolation in the leeward side , thus, temperature regulation.

Thus, Eastern ghats has ecological and geological importance , but the collision of plates and heavy weathering makes it tectonically unstable . This needs urgent regulation to save lives in the region .

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

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

In 2018, government rebranded Coarse cereals as Nutri-cereals as celebrated the year as the National Year for Millet. Later, it was adopted at the national level as well.

Reasons for the rebranding as nutri-cereals

1. To increase awareness with respect to the nutritional value of millets.

2. Diversification of cropping pattern by shifting the focus away from rice & wheat.

Ecological significance of millets

- ① Low Water Requirement of millets, makes its drought-proof, thus, it is insured against climate change.
- ② It can be grown in area of poor soil fertility like laterite soil, sandy soil of Rajasthan.

- ③ Act as famine crop due to its shorter maturity time period.

Nutritional Significance of Millets

- ① Millets have higher Nutritional value like oxalic acid, folic acid, vitamins, etc.
- ② Millets has low glycaemic index, thus, reduces the chances of cardiovascular diseases.
- ③ Ensure balanced diet by supplying minerals.
- ④ Higher fibre content provides the required Roughage Value to the food - This prevents Constipation.

Issues in ~~with~~ Millets

Perception of Millets
as 'Poor Man's Food'

Low
Shelf life
thus, leads to
food wastage.

Lack of
MSP to
support
cultivation.

Thus, there is a need to increase awareness with respect to Millet cultivation and consumption as a Active Lifestyle and Health Aging.

- 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)

According to IPCC - AR (Assessment Report), Arctic is warming at a twice rate than the global average. This is resulting into melting of ice and glaciers in the regions.

Potential Consequences on biodiversity & ecosystem

- ① Arctic ice melt is resulting into sea level rise, this is threatening Coastal biodiversity like Kepp faults
- ② The Melting in reducing the habitat of animals like Polar bears and seals.
- ③ Arctic ice melting is resulting into Permafrost thawing → Release of greenhouse gases due to thawing

- ④ Arctic ice melt in opening up new sea routes like Russia-Canada sea route.
→ This will threaten biodiversity in the region.

Impact on global ecological balance

- ① It can impact the latitudinal transfer of heat by disrupting the Hadley & Ferrel Cycle of Air circulation.
- ② This will impact ocean salinity, thus, hampering the Thermohaline circulation.
- ③ Ecological balance will be disturbed as ice melt will raise sea level resulting in coastal flooding and threat to fishing industry.

Way forward

Limiting temperature
Rise to 1.5°C

Mass-Energy
balance study
of glaciers

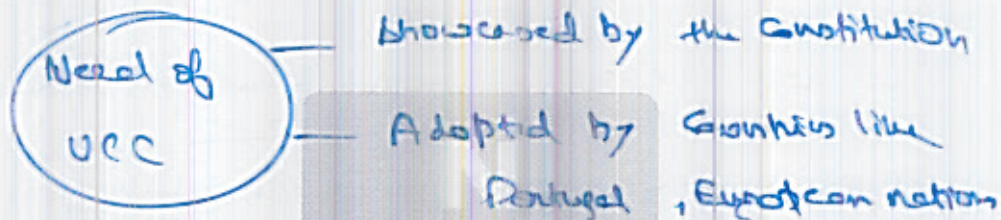
Need to declare
Arctic as
global common.

Thus, India has prepared a draft Arctic Policy and has established Himachri Station to study Arctic ice melt.

- 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 the Indian Constitution highlights the need for a uniform civil code all across the India.



UCC contradicts religious pluralism & cultural differences

- ① Uniform Civil Code tries to bring uniformity among all religions with respect to —
 - ① Marriage, Inheritance, Divorce.
- ② Curbs the cultural diversity of India.
 - ① Tribal Customs — are suppressed based on mainstream.
- ③ It shows ethnocentrism by curbing cultural relativism among groups.

Arguments againstNeed of UCC:

- ① UCC will bring uniformity in the secular aspects of the religion.
- ② Child Adoption in India — is made uniform by intervention of CARA.
- ③ Difficulty in tackling different social evils in religions
 - ④ Triple Talaq
 - Female foeticide
 } against human right
- ③ UCC will enable equality of women by giving Gender rights, thus, it will help in empowering women — This will help in a plural society.

Suggestions / Way forwardLaw Commission:

UCC is neither a necessity,
nor a requirement in
present time.

Portuguese UCC:

④ Portuguese Civil Code
bring uniformity.

Thus, as per Amartya Sen,

a uniform notion of justice will bring &
injustices. Thus, the focus should be on
reforming the evils in religions based on universal
ethical principles.

- 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)

According to World Population Prospects, India is undergoing a demographic shift with 40% of its population in 15-50 years age.

Also, the population is expected to peak at around 2040.

Healthy Active Ageing -

This demographic dividend

→ will result into elderly population in the future.

Elderly Population

Presently 8% of population → This will increase to 20% by 2040

Hence, the need for Healthy Active Ageing.

It is a concept which focuses on healthy lifestyle, so as to reduce the ageing impacts like cardiovascular disease.

disabilities due to ageing - This healthy elderly population contribute to Silver Economy

Mechanism of Healthy Active Ageing

Inclusion of
balanced diet
and physical
exercise

Collaboration
among similar
age group
to enhance
bargaining power

Preventive
Healthcare
interventions

Post
retirement
work

Contribution to Social inclusion

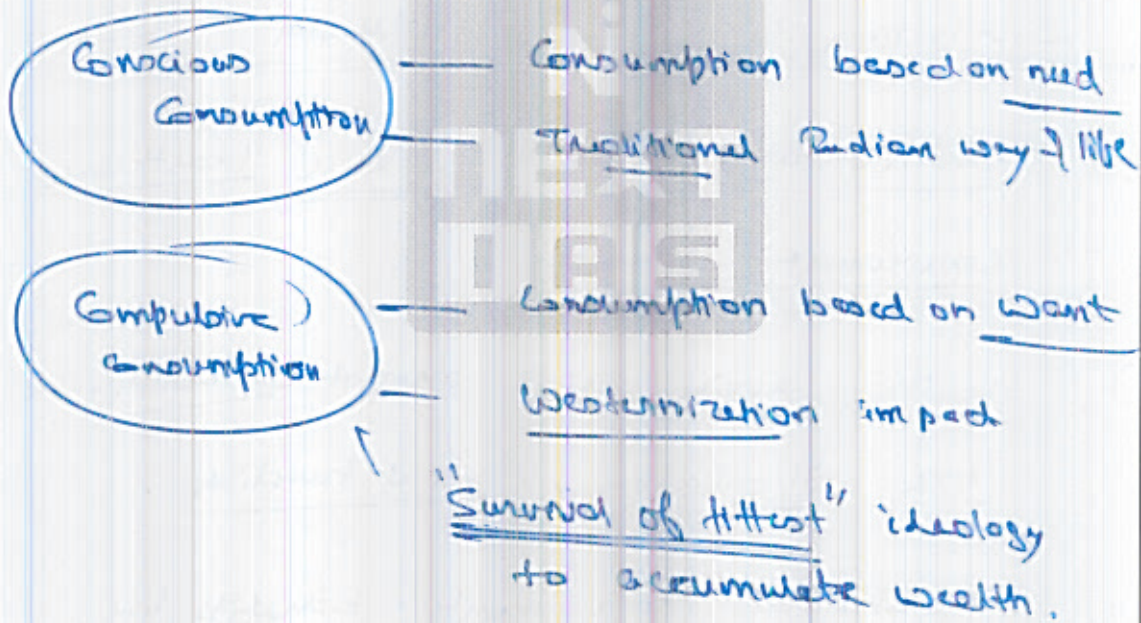
- ① Healthy ageing will reduce healthcare requirement disparity.
- ② Healthy ageing will prevent disability like Eye vision, physical handicap.
- ③ Inclusion in government benefits like old age pension, food supply.
- ④ Better Contribution to Parenting of grand children

Thus, Madrid International Principles on Active Ageing (MIPAA) can be adapted.

- 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)

With the coming of the Liberalisation, Privatisation and Globalisation reforms, there has been transition from 'Conscious Consumption' to 'Compulsive Consumption'



Impact on family structure

- ① Rise in individualism has ~~led~~ led to breakdown of Joint family to Nuclear family.

② Rise of Neototal families with less connect with the parent family and larger society.

③ Compulsive consumption based on economic well-being

→ To show higher economic standing (dominance)

Case study:

Monetary value of Gift giving between families during festival/lanterns

Impact on dynamics in urban areas

① Compulsive consumption has created zones of Mass consumption like Mall culture, Buying things in Bulky, etc.

② This has also created division between Haves and Have-nots in urban areas.

Infam - 'The Economy for the 1%'

Top 1% of India own 44% of the National wealth.

③ Exploitation of the poor

④ Enlarging of the Caste-Class faultline due to economic disparity

Thus, there is a need to be satisfied with need. 'Need is a Bottomless Pit', hence, the need to avoid 'Compulsive consumption'.

Q11. विजयनगर वास्तुकला की प्रमुख विशेषताओं पर उदाहरण सहित चर्चा कीजिए। उनके स्थापत्य में इंडो-इस्लामिक तत्व किस प्रकार दिखाई देते हैं? (15 अंक)

Discuss with examples the key features of Vijayanagara architecture. How did Indo-Islamic elements manifest in their structures? (15 marks)

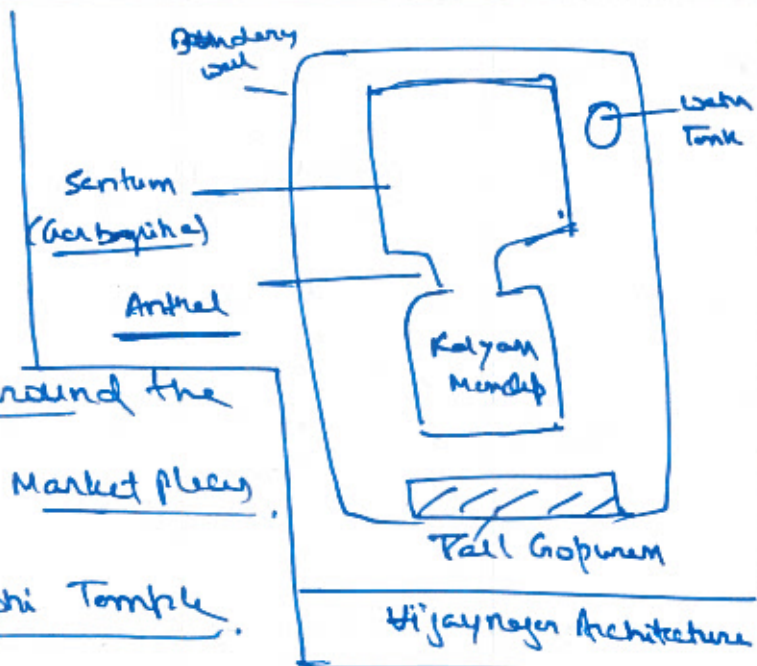
Vijayanagara architecture started with the coming of the Sangam and Suluva dynasty. However, it gained traction and reached peak during the rule of the Krishnadeva Raya of Vijayanagara kingdom.

Key features of the Vijayanagara Kingdom architecture

- ① It is based on the style of south Indian architecture (of Dravida style)
 A Lebekshi Temple
- ② Vijayanagara architecture had ~~Tall~~ Tall Rayagopurams to station soldiers.
- ③ Presence of Kalyan Mandaps in the temple for marriage occasions.
 A Thousand Pillar Temple.

- ④ Presence of
Water Tank
in the temple

- ⑤ Parikaram around the
temple had Market place.
e.g. Meenakshi Temple.



Manifestation of Indo-Islamic elements

Indian elements in the Architecture -

- ① Inputs from Dravida style of architecture
like the presence of Water Tank.
- ② Tall Rayagorom is also Dravida element
- ③ Presence of Garbhagriha and Antaral
is taken from the Nagara style
of Architecture.

- ④ Presence of Murals in the temple
 ⇒ Lepakshi Murals in the temple

Islamic elements in the architecture

- ① Presence of Elephant Stables in the architecture, and Elephant figures (^{Dhuli} at Hampi)
- ② Use of Black granite in construction.
- ③ Use of style like Minarets and Arched are part of the Islamic architecture
- ④ Islamic elements like use of Calligraphy and Pietra dura are also seen in
 ⇒ Thousand Pillar temple.

Thus, Vijayanagar architecture is a blend of Indian and Islamic architecture,
 hence, it is recognised as a UNESCO World Heritage Site of India (Hampi)

- Q12. नालंदा और तक्षशिला जैसे प्राचीन भारतीय विश्वविद्यालयों की तुलना भारत के आधुनिक राज्य-वित्तपोषित विश्वविद्यालयों से कीजिए। आधुनिक विश्वविद्यालय अपनी प्रभावशीलता को बेहतर बनाने के लिए प्राचीन विश्वविद्यालयों से क्या सीख सकते हैं? (15 अंक)

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

Ancient India was a centre of
learning with universities like Nalanda and
Takshashila flourishing in the region with the
patronage of King of the region.

Similarities between both the ~~the~~ Ancient
& Modern

- ① Both are places of learning and exchange
of ideas along with knowledge
- ② Both establish the notion of
'Guru - Shishya Parampara' - relation
between
teacher and
students.
- ③ Both gets funding from the rupee
& on the government (Modern)
times (Ancient)

- ④ Both attracted foreign travellers / students
 @ Fa Hien, Huen Tsang } visited Nalanda.

Differences between the two

Ancient	Modern State funded education
① Education was based on <u>religion</u>. @ Nalanda - propagated Buddhist philosophy. ② <u>High</u> - level of <u>interference</u> by the ruler of the times. ③ Existence was <u>threatened</u> by <u>war</u> between <u>rulers</u> (and <u>Invasions</u>) ④ More emphasis on <u>values & Ethics</u>	① Religion is almost <u>negligible</u> by present except in <u>minority institutions</u>. → Secular knowledge. ② <u>Interference</u> by state is <u>minimized</u>. @ IITs, AIIMS } given <u>autonomy</u> ③ <u>Inter-State conflict</u> does not affect it to a great extent. ((Education)) <u>concurrent subject</u> ④ Higher focus on <u>Scientific thinking</u>, <u>Humanities</u>, etc

Lessons to be learnt

- ① Making the education affordable to all its citizens like in Nalanda.
- ② Allowing diversity of opinions and views.
 - ① Vikramshila invited foreign tourists
v/s Political intolerance in modern universities.
- ③ Preservation of Culture and focus on ethical values should be done.
 - ① Education is teaching the heart
not just the minds.
- ④ Allow use of Vernacular languages and scripts.
 - ① AIIMS books in Hindi.

Thus, Nalanda and Vikramshila
provides a role model for modern universities
which must reform to enhance effectiveness.

- 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)

Revolutionary movement and Gandhian phase are the two chronological phases of the Indian freedom struggle.

However, the revolutionary activities attenuated in between Gandhian movement at times, like after withdrawal of Non-cooperation Movement.

Ideological differences between the two

<u>Revolutionary</u>	<u>Gandhian non-violent</u>
① Promotion of <u>extra-constitutional</u> and <u>Non-constitutional</u> means	① Adherence to <u>Constitutional</u> means.
② Notion of individual ' <u>Heroic Action</u> '	② Idea of <u>Mass Struggle</u> by including women, peasant, workers, etc

③ Non-planned and
Spontaneous in nature

③ Planned and
Organised manner

eg Dandi March
by Gandhiji

Similarities between the two

- ① Both aimed to achieve independence for India (Swaraj)
- ② Both draw inspiration from religion.
eg Use of festivals and symbols.
- ③ Gandhiji supported revolutionaries like Bhagat Singh — Violence if done against a better equipped aggressor can be seen as a non-violent act.

Influence of Gandhian non-violent struggle on revolutionary movement.

- ① Revolutionaries like CR Das accepted Gandhiji's method and joined the Non Cooperation movement.

- ② Revolutionaries accepted the idea of socialism and moved away from the individual heroic action.

③ HRA → transformed into
HSRA (Hindustan
Socialist
Republic Association)

Influence of Revolutionaries on Gandhian activity

- ① Gandhiji accepted the use of extra constitutional means
- ② It also accepted a broader interpretation of 'swaraj' as complete independence given by Revolutionists.
- ③ Gandhiji refused to condemn the violent activities seen during Quit India movement.

Thus, both of the ideological strands played important role in order to achieve independence for India in the future.

Q14. भारतीय हिमालय में विभिन्न प्रकार को 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 the surface topographical features formed due to accumulation and movement of glaciers in a high-altitude or polar regions.

Ex Indian Himalayas - Glacial lakes
Polar region - Arctic/Antarctic

Types of Glacial landforms in Indian Himalayas

Erosional

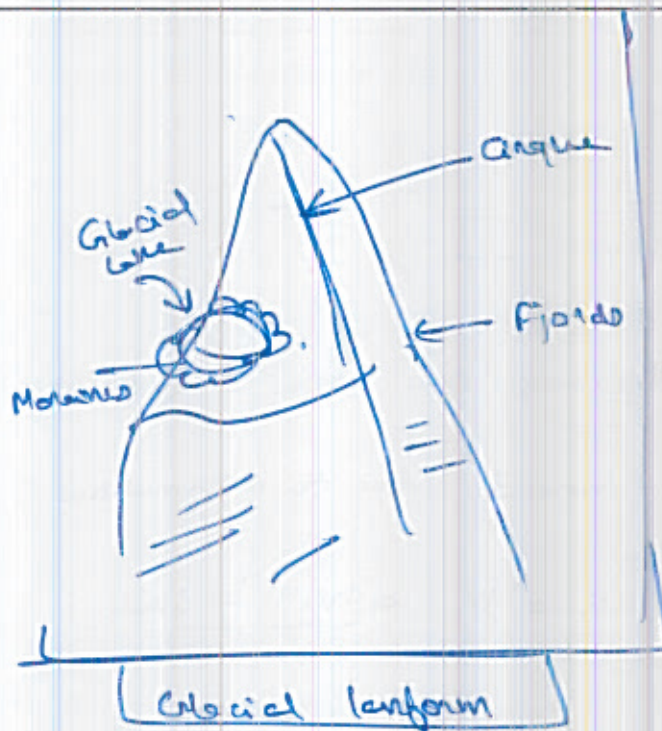
Depositional

① Formation of Glacial Peaks at high altitude.

② Creation of Long range and peaks

(a) Bandarpunch Range - Contains Yamunotri glacier

③ Formation of Fjords and Cirque
Along with Glacial lakes.



Moraines - Accumulation of ice around glacial lake

Cirque - division along the glacial peak

Fjords - ~~anti~~ glacial landform

Artes

Impact on local ecosystem

- ① They impact the supply of water to the local alpine ecosystem.
- ② Support the local biodiversity - flora and fauna.
 (e.g. Rhododendron } - in Himalayan
 Black Bear } region.
- ③ Impact the bolan insolation balance by regulating Ice Albedo feedback and Climate Radiative Forcing.

④ Impact the fragility of the local ecosystem

Ex failure of glacial lakes - leads to Glacial lake outburst flood.

Impact on human activities

① Glacial landforms promotes Adventure tourism due to the picturesque location

Ex Switzerland - Fjords and glacial peaks.

② Promotion of Conservation Activities

Ex Svalbard Seed vault - storing of landraces (seeds)

③ Impact lumbering activities in the area.

④ Impact on the water usage and construction of dams for hydroelectricity production.

⑤ Use of resources like fishing for consumption.

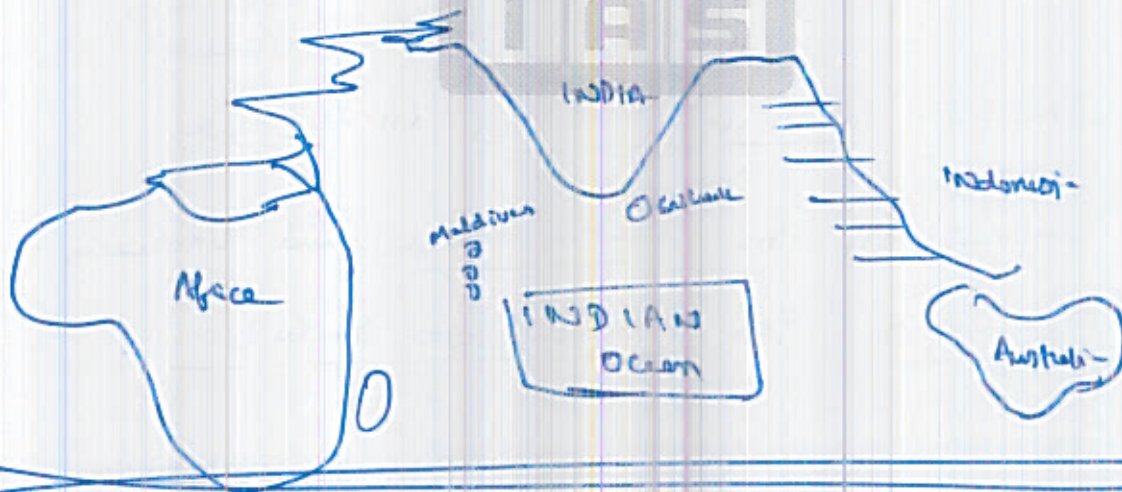
Thus, glacial landforms presents an opportunity for livelihood. But, it is under threat due to climate change induced melting of glaciers.

- Q15. हिंद महासागर की अद्वितीय भौगोलिक विशेषताओं और वैश्विक महासागरीय परिसंचरण प्रतिरूप पर उनके प्रभावों की चर्चा कीजिए। ये विद्योन्नतएं 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 one of the 5
global ocean of the world which shares
boundaries with India, Africa, Australia,
Indonesia, Maldives, Myanmar, etc

Unique Geographical features



- ① Indian Ocean has parts of
African Continental Plate, Australian Plate,
Eurasian Plate, Sunda Plate, etc.

- ② It has many Sea lanes of Communication and Choke Points @ Molacca Strait
- ③ Impact of Atmospheric features like Monsoon winds.
- ④ Phenomena of Indian Ocean Dipole due to differential heating of the water

Impact on global oceanic circulation pattern

- ① Indian Ocean supplies water to the Thermohaline circulation (Global Ocean Conveyor Belt)
(Salinity difference)
- ② Evaporation and Precipitation of the water maintains the Hydrological cycle
@ Hadley cells of circulation.
- ③ Creation of low and High pressure keeps in Monsoon reversal of wind, this, in turn impact ocean circulation.
- ④ Pressure gradient created by Indian Ocean Dipole impacts global circulation

Influence on climate of the Indian Subcontinent

- ① creation of North-eastern High intensifies the Monsoon rainfall in India.
- ② Positive Indian Ocean Dipole results into High rainfall in India. Negative phase results into low rainfall.
- ③ Evaporation of Indian Ocean controls humidity in Indian Subcontinent.
- ④ It impacts the formation of Cyclones in the Bay of Bengal and Arabian Sea.
- ⑤ Influence on vegetation of the Indian Subcontinent.

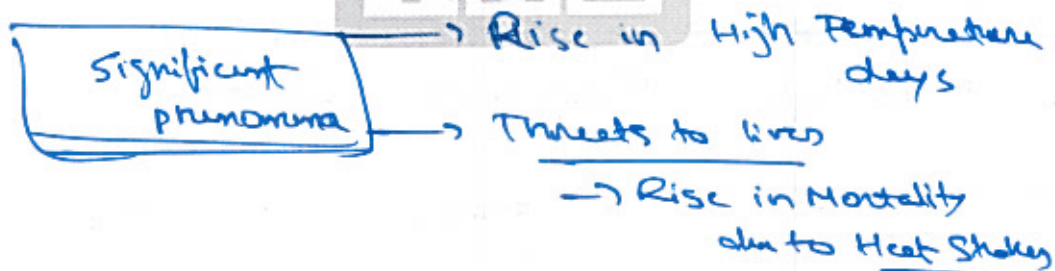
At present time, the Indian Subcontinent has, anthropogenically, started influencing Indian Ocean by dumping waste, and increasing sea level rise due to glacier melt, thus, a two way influence.

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

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

According to Indian Meteorological Department (IMD), the frequency of Heat waves in India have doubled in recent years. This is mainly due to the phenomenon of Urban Heat Island (UHIs)

Example: Delhi Heat Waves (2024)



Underlying factors Contributing to this -

- ① Formation of Urban Heat Islands due to Concretisation of the Surface (Asbestos)
→ This results into Isolation Heating

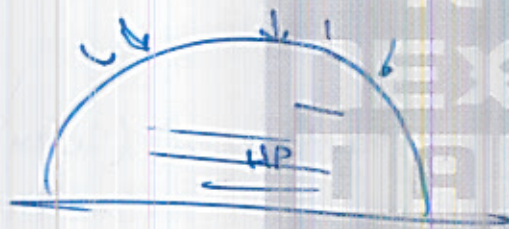
② Poor Unplanned Urbanization has
resulted into Poor Air Drainage.

③ Rapid Construction activities resulted
into Deforestation

④ Cutting of
trees for
buildings

→ No green space
which earlier
regulated
temperature
and humidity.

④ Heat Dome effect



→ also enhance
urban heat
island effect

Existing Mitigation Strategies.

① Graded Action Action Plan to stop
construction and encroachment of green spaces

② Reduction of the use of Asbestos for
construction

③ Planned Spaces for proper Air circulation

④ Development of the Peri-Urban Areas

Issues in the Mitigation Strategies

- ① Urgent requirement of banning of construction in low riparian areas e.g. SuburTech Twin Tower.
- ② No Proper Urbanization Master Plan for the Cities.
- ③ Use of fossil fuel based vehicles enhances green house gases, thus, increases temperature by capturing more heat (Positive Radiative Forcing)

Way forward

- ① Need to curb the use of Hot Asphalt in Road construction
- ② Idea of Sponge Cities for rainwater harvesting + Grassys for Higher Albedo effect.
- ③ Engineering intervention → Reflection of Solar radiation

Thus, heat waves have turned to be a disaster in India impacting human productivity and, thus, economic loss.

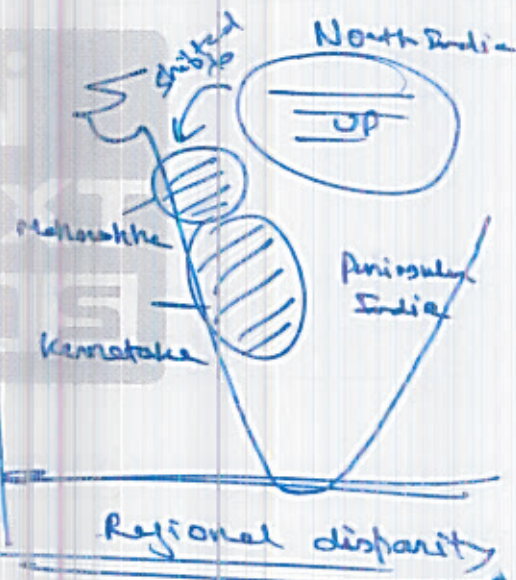
- Q17. उत्तर भारत और प्रायद्वीपीय भारत के बीच चीनी उद्योग में क्षेत्रीय असमानताओं में योगदान देने वाले प्राथमिक कारकों का मूल्यांकन कीजिए। अधिशेष चीनी उत्पादन को कम करने के उपाय भी सुझाइए? (15 अंक)

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 2nd largest producer of sugar in the world after Brazil

Regional Disparities - Primary factors

- ① Dominance of Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, Karnataka in Sugar production
- ② Limited Contribution of North-East India and Punjab, Haryana



Primary factors

- ① Presence of Perennial Rivers like Ganga, Yamuna for irrigation
- ② Sugarcane is a water intensive crop.

North India

② Higher availability of Cheaper labour
in North India.

③ Climatic factors — like temperature,
Monsoonal rainfall,
humidity.

Recent shift of Sugar industry to Peninsular India

Primary factors ↓ —

① Government Support to Sugar Mills
and better technology.

② Better and ~~short~~ longer growing season results
into Higher Sucrose content.

③ Lower difference of distance between
Sugar Mill and field → good for
weight losing crops
like Sugarcane

④ Utilisation into food processing
industry for creating higher value-added
products
e.g. Baggasse, Molasses, etc

Measures to reduce surplus Sugarcane production

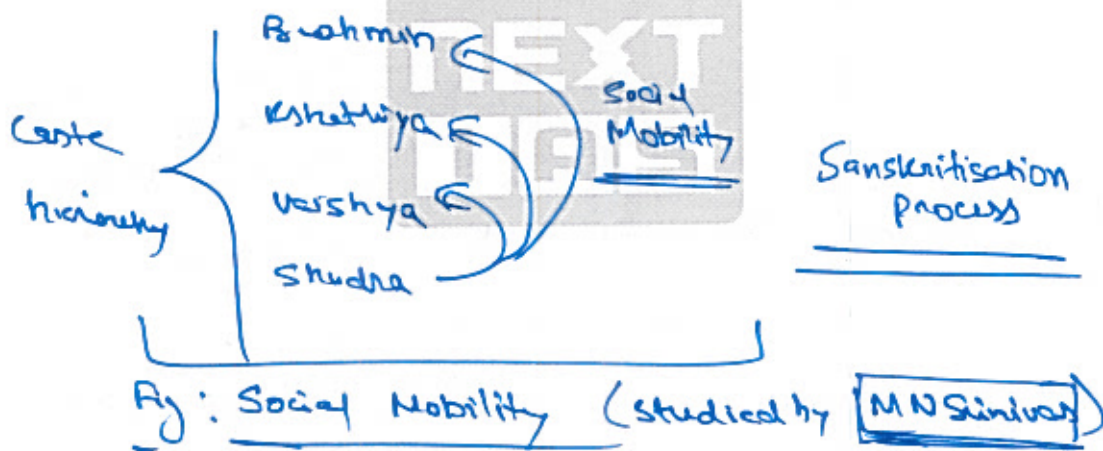
- ① Diversion of surplus Sugarcane for the manufacture of Ethanol.
 a) Ethanol Blending in Petrol
 (20% target by 2025)
- ② Shift from Sugarcane (water intensive crop) to Millets (low water requirement)
- ③ Diversification of export basket by adding sugarcane to it.
- ④ Moving ~~off~~ Sugarcane up the food processing value chain to tackle the surplus production and wastage.

Thus, there is need to climate Smart agriculture and focus on sugarcane cultivation only on areas with surplus water availability to reduce groundwater depletion.

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

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

Social Mobility is a phenomena of moving up in the hierarchy of social stratification which mainly derives its origin from the Caste hierarchy.



Essential in Achieving true equality

by bringing
Shudras equal
to Brahmin

Removes
differences
like
untouchability

crises equality
of opportunity
and status

Barriers to intergenerational mobility

- ① Lack of initiative and understanding
of the social stratification prevents
mobility.
- ② Opposition by the Upper Castes
 - ① Brahmins — opposed the reading
of scriptures by Dalits
(Dr BR Ambedkar)
- ③ Poor Political Clout and Economic
independence prevents mobility
 - ① Jajmani System — Kamins remain
vulnerable to
Jajmani's whimsies.
- ④ Action of Caste & Pollution is ascribed
to the birth status, therefore, hinders mobility
based on achievement.

Role of education on social Mobility

- ① Education creates empowerment of
individuals, thus, brings mobility
 - ① Dr BR Ambedkar — access to education
helped him move
up the ladder.

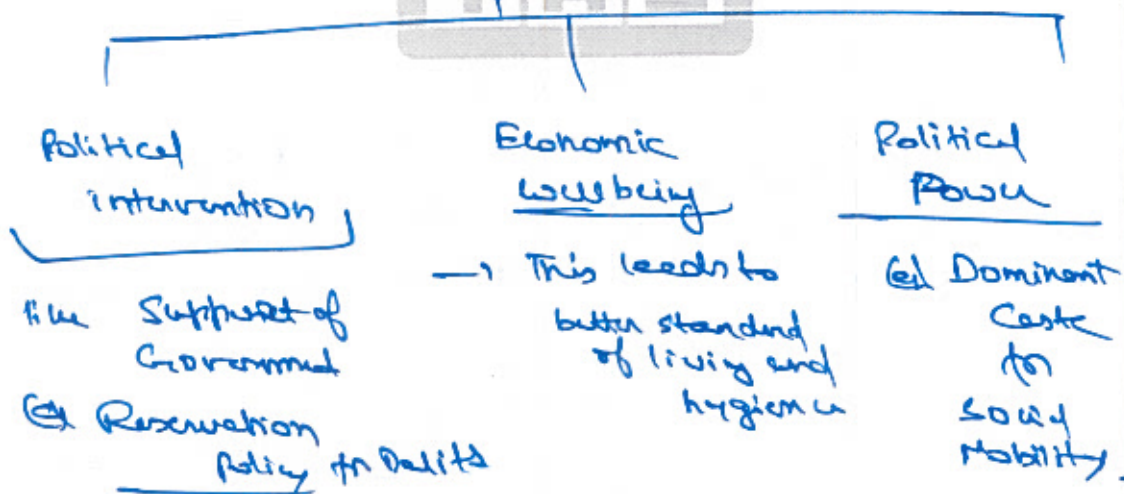
② Education opens door to opportunity

④ Better Education → Better job in metropolitan areas → This reduces caste based hierarchy in urban areas (Social Mobility)

③ Education prevents stereotyping attitude

④ Upper educated Caste will remove prejudices of purity and pollution → They will allow Social Mobility.

However, education alone is not enough, there is need of others like



Thus, Social Mobility is a need to Counter the evils of Social Stratification. This will enable inclusive growth.

- Q19. भारत में प्रवासन प्रतिरूप पर वैश्वीकरण के प्रभावों का विश्लेषण कीजिए। आंतरिक और अंतर्राष्ट्रीय प्रवासन में वृद्धि के आर्थिक और सामाजिक निहितार्थ क्या हैं? (15 अंक)

Analyze the influence of globalization on migration patterns in India. What are the economic and social implications of increased internal and international migration? (15 marks)

According to Anthony Giddens,

globalisation refers to the gradual integration of economics and societies around the world. This is due to physical migration and cultural diffusion of ideas.

Influence of globalisation on Migration Pattern



Influence of globalisation | -

① Rise of long-distance migration in search of jobs

Ex India has 450 million internal migrants
(Crow 2011)

② Disparity among the region due to slow growth in agriculture

↳ IT industry
of Bangalore, Hyderabad } → attract migrants

③ Inter-Country migration has increased.

Ex Migration of Punjabis to Canada, USA.

④ Migration due new reasons like
better standard of living, wellness Tourism
(Domains of Globalisation)

Economic implication

Positive -

① Enhanced efficiency of the economic system
due to transfer of surplus labour.

② Higher remuneration and level of income
in cities - Ex Manual labour is skilled
in village activity in city.

- ③ Ensures growth of urban centres like Delhi, Mumbai

Negative -

- ① Poor wages and lack of ~~security of~~ ^{security of} ~~wages~~ ^{wages}
- ② Exploitation by organised crime cartels like Organ Trafficking, etc.

Social implications

Positive -

- ① Breakage of the caste barrier led to Social Mobility
- ② Better living standard and healthcare facilities
- ③ Quality education opportunity for children.

Negative -

- ① Lack of social security benefits.
- ② offspring forced to live in slums.
[Census 2011]: 17% of urban population live in slums

Events like COVID-19 pandemic had to

Reverse migration, thus, there is need to strengthen source areas by providing urban amenities in rural areas.

- Q20. चर्चा कीजिए कि भारत में लिंग आधारित हिंसा किस प्रकार पितृसत्तात्मक मूल्यों की अभिव्यक्ति है। इस संबंध में कानून में आधुनिकीकरण ने किस सीमा तक महिला सशक्तिकरण के साधन के रूप में कार्य किया है? (15 अंक)

Discuss how gender-based violence in India is a manifestation of patriarchal values. To what extent has modernisation in law served as an instrument of women's empowerment in this regard? (15 marks)

Gender-based violence refers to
the linking of ~~violation~~ violence activity to
the gender identity of the person like female
or transgender.

Manifestation of Patriarchal Values

women /

- ① Patriarchal attitude of male dominance
justifies the notion of wife battering
(violence against wife)
- ② Patriarchal attitude prevents independence
of women - economic independence
to go for a job.
(kind of violence).
- ③ Attitude creating violence like
Female foeticide due to son preference
attitude.

Transgender

Hampers the rights of LGTBQ community
due to the patriarchal attitude of Male
modernity

(a) Bullying of Transgenders.

Males

Even Males face gender-based
violence as they are forced to
take up 'Dominant role' due to patriarchy.

Thus, "girls are weighed down by
restrictions and boys by expectations".

Modernisation in law leading to women's empowerment

① Section 375 — Criminalises the act of
of IPC — threatening the modesty
of women, this empowers
women to act against gender
violence

② Section 498A — protect women from
of IPC — domestic violence and
gender based violence

③ Vishaka guidelines and Prevention of Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace
→ enhanced economic empowerment of women

④ Nari Shakti Adhiniyam - 33% Reservation of Women in Lok Sabha
→ This ensures political empowerment of women.

CHALLENGES

① Notion of 'Sarpanch Pati' threatening empowerment at the local levels in spite of reservation.

② Lack of implementation of law at the ground level like Vishaka guidelines

③ No Social and Economic empowerment of women.

→ Women contribute to 83% of the unpaid care work.

Thus, along with Modernization of law, there has to be social awareness to enable women to gain equal status and walk hand-in-hand with men. SDG 5

NEXT IAS

Space for Rough Work



NEXT IAS

Space for Rough Work



NEXT IAS

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

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

