NEXT IAS

GS - MAINS ADVANCED COURSE 2024

— (To be filled by candidate) —

Test Code : GSMAC2401

Name of Candidate : SRAJIT KUMAR

Test No. : 01

Roll No. : .... Start Time 3hrs .... End Time ....

Date of Examination : 11/8/24 .... Medium : English ☑ Hindi ☐

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

GRAND TOTAL - .... / 250   EVAL CODE: .... EVAL DATE: ....

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

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

सामान्य निर्देश

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

REMARKS: ....
....

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY

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

MARKING SCHEME *

MARKS PER QUES	Below Average	Average	Above Average
10 Marks	Below 3.00	3.00 - 3.75	4.00 and above
15 Marks	Below 4.50	4.50 - 5.75	6.00 and above

*Subject to change without prior notice.

IMPORTANT QR CODES

Topper's Copy

Common Mistake and Correct Filled QCAB

Copy Scanner App

Next IAS Test Centre Location

MACRO COMMENTS

The purpose of 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

1

Numismatics refers to the study of coins from different historical periods.

> I. Role in understanding Political & Economic History

1. Study & Lineage of rulers : is found through the dynastic information on coins.

   Ex. Gautamiputra Satkarni issued coins in name of his mother

2. Political System of Empire: is also understood by the information of bearers of coins

   Ex. Samudragupta's coins showing him fighting with tiger shows strength of king & his authority.

3. <u>Economic Conditions</u>: are found when gold & silver coins reduced in favour of copper & bronze.

    (Ex) Mohammad Bin Tughleq introduced copper coins.

4. <u>Religious inclination</u> of king: is shown in ~~coin~~ coin inscription.

    (Ex) Alauddin Khilji banned use of Quran's verses on coins as he felt ~~coins~~ Quran is holy & coins are profane.

5. <u>Spread of an empire</u>: is found through archaeological evidences of coins.

    6. <u>Trade routes & ties</u>: are determined.

    Ex. ~~they~~ Mesopotamian coins found in Indus Valley Civilisation

Coins allows historians to peek in social, political, religious & economic history.

2

Women in pre-independence India were marginalised due to patriarchy & lack of equal rights.

However, few educated women took initiative for mobilization of women

1. <u>Bharat Stree Mahamandal</u>: by Sarla Devi Chaudhani advocated for rights of women. She was against child marriage and advocated education of women

2. <u>Savitribai Phule</u>: through Satya Shodak Samaj worked for girl education.
   ↳ She opened first girls school in Asia.

3. <u>Widow Remarriage Association</u>: advocated for widow remarriage. to be made legal.

4. <u>Margaret Cousins</u>: spread awareness about menstrual health, child care & care for pregnant women and those who have just become mothers.

5. Women Organisations continued the role of women empowerment post independence through SHGs like SEWA.

3.

India, Egypt and Yugoslavia together put the foundation of Non-Aligned Movement. It was joined by more than 100 countries of global South.

NAM as reflection of aspirations

1. Not to align with any bloc : due to them being newly independent and focus on economic growth

2. Horrors of World War 2 : were fresh and countries didn't want to be dragged in new war.

3. Againste Decolonialization : NAM countries faced brunt of colonial powers and didn't want to join them.

4. Big Balancing Act : NAM countries didn't want to alienate one group of nations completely by aligning with others.

5. Not participating in Arms Race : triggered by US & USSR. They wanted peace after wide scale violence of wars

6. Sovereignity : was valued as US and USSR would have military bases. This would be against hard fought independence

However, countries like India also followed 'Realpolitik' by realigning with USSR, amidst threat from USA in <u>1971</u>

4

Volcanism is the intra-Earth activity which leads to volcano formation & eruption on Crust.

I. **Processes of Volcanism**

1. <u>Convergent - Ocean - continental plate boundary</u>

Oceanic crust subsides and molten rocks forms volcanoes.
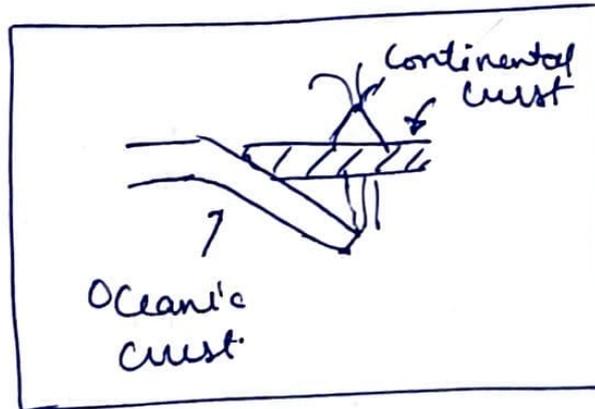
Fig: Volcano formation

2. <u>Divergent ocean - ocean boundary</u>

↳ Forms Mid-oceanic Ridge.
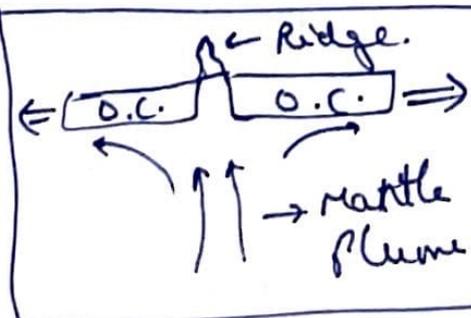
Fig: Mid Oceanic Ridge formation

3. Hotspot.
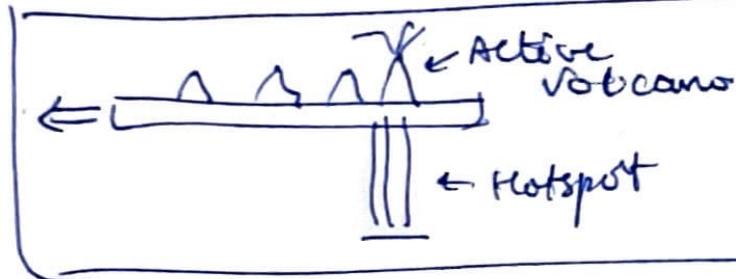
II. **Major Volcanic Regions**

Fig: Major Volcanic Regions
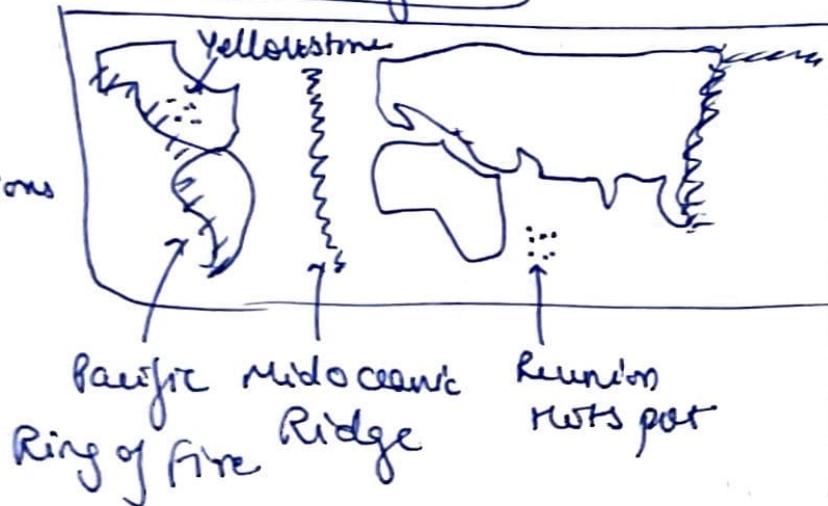
1. Pacific Ring of fire: Convergent ocean-continent bounday.

2. Atlantic Ridge : Divergent oceanic bounday.

3. Hotspots → Reunion, Yellowstone.

Volcanism is responsible for creation of Continental crust and igneous rocks.

5

Eastern ghats are a broken highland topography on east coast of India. They are intersected by many peninsular rivers.
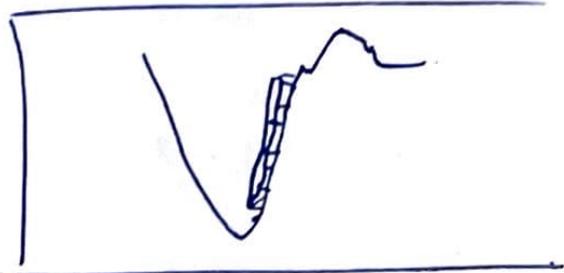
Fig: Eastern Ghats.

I. Geological Features

1. Emergent coast: due to huge sediments carried by rivers, they have longer continental shelf.

2. Broken in places: due to rivers like, Krishna, Godavari, Mahanadi. Sections like — Northern Circars, Coromandel Coast.

3. Part of Deccan Plateau: and hence are very old.

IV. | Ecological Importance |

1. Home to large forested tracks:
like Nallamala, Seeshachelam t etc.

2. Lakes and Lagoons: like Bhitarkanika,
Pulicat, Chillika Lakes.
↳ Saltwater crocodile and many
migratory species of birds.

3. Largest Tiger Reserve: Nagarjuna Sagar
Tiger reserve is found here.

4. Endemic Species: like Jerdon's
Courser, and species like lorrises
are found.

5. Mangrove forest in deltaic regions.
Ports like Paradip & Vishakhapatnam
also provide access to South East
Asia & Pacific.

6

UN declared 2023 as the International Year for Millets, due to their nutritional & ecological significance.

Govt. has rebranded them as Shree Anna.

I. Ecological Significance

1. Use less water: due to drought resistant properties

2. Use less fertilizer & pesticides: reducing environmental degradation

3. Climate Resilient Agriculture: as they can withstand harsh temperatures.

4. Soil Fertility is not drastically reduced.

5. Can grow in sandy soils also.

II. Nutritional Significance

1. More <u>nutrients</u> than wheat and rice.

2. Less cost of inputs, implies cheaper way to ensure food <u>security</u>.

3. Tackle <u>Hidden Hunger</u> due to consumption of cereal crops.

4. More <u>fiber</u> & less <u>glutamine</u>: helps in reducing cardio vascular diseases in sedentary lifestyle.

5. Low in <u>starch</u>, reducing diabetes.

Challenges → Lack of Research & Development
↓ → Lower yield than rice & wheat
Less acceptance in people.

<u>Shree Anne</u> is a great food to ensure a healthy lifestyle for all.

7

Arctic ice melt, and Arctic amplification is happening rapidly due to Global Warming.

1. Impact on Biodiversity and Ecosystems

1. Changing Rainfall Patterns: due to ~~cooling~~ increase temperature in Polar regions.
  ↳ India's monsoon would also become irregular.
  ↳ lead to desertification.

2. Migration of Species: like birds and fishes during winters would reduce, due to warmer climate at poles.

3. Decrease in Permafrost: would give

rise to new forested regions in Arctic regions.

4. <u>Virus & Bacteria</u> : that were frozen under permafrost may cause epidemics, due to less immunity.

II. Impact on Global Biological Balance

1. <u>Changed fishing grounds</u> : moving towards poles.

2. <u>Coral bleaching</u>, will lead to loss of bio diversity.

3. Desertification near tropics and new forested regions in Arctic will shift balance.

Arctic ice melt will also make ElNino & cyclones more frequent threatening food security and safety.

8.

Uniform Civil Code implementation was directed to state by Art 44 of Indian Constitution.

I. **UCC against Religious Pluralism & Cultural Differences**

1. Attempt to bring <u>uniformity</u> : among all religions in matters of personal laws.

2. <u>Perception of imposition of culture</u> : of mainstream over minorities.

3. <u>Cultural Relativism</u> : is not respected, as cultures are evolved over thousands of years.

4. <u>Perception of Homogeneity</u> : among all religions & tribals which are widely different

II. UCC supports Religious Pluralism

1. **Manage only few matters** : like marriage, divorce, inheritance etc..
   - ↳ Other elements like religion, language, festivals are untouched.

2. **Eliminate heinous practices** : which may be practiced in some communities.
   - ↳ Ex. Female Genital Mutilation in Bohra muslims.

3. **Equal rights to women** : by eliminating polygyny, instant divorce; resolving alimony issues

Way forward
   - → Consensus building
   - → Involve religious leaders to build trust
   - ↓
   Patient & Pragmatic approach.

UCC in India is necessary for everyone to live life with dignity.

9.

Healthy active ageing refers to a more inclusive and fit process of ageing insteadd of the isolated one.

I. [Concept of Healthy Active Ageing]

1. Inclusive society: where the senior citizens are not considered as burden.

2. Focus on fitness: of all to reduce the impact of cardio-vascular diseases.

3. Active Social Life: is emphasised as the old are often depressed and lonely.

4. Counter the Empty Nest Syndrome: by including senior citizens in more activities in daily life

This can be done through organising regular meetups, sport events, hobby groups among senior citizens.

II. Contribute to Social Inclusion

1. More content life for senior citizens.
2. Ensure Senior citizens are not marginalised.
3. Participative and active role in society.
4. Counter the 'loneliness epidemic' and depression.
5. A more wholesome experience to senior citizens during later stages of life.

PM Maandhan Yojana focuses on economic issues. Policies for social integration should be promoted.

10.

Indian Society traditionally focussed on minimalism and 'Aparigrihe' or non-possession. However, with globalisation, consumerism and compulsive consumption has increased.

I. Impact on family structure

1. More conflicts within family: with respect to property disputes.

2. Instant Gratification is seeked by members of family. This makes them less conscious about feelings of others

3. Lack of familial ties: as the focus is now more on consumerism and materialism.

4. Liberalisation of Women: a positive

impact is due to more income needed, women have also started earning.

II. Impact on dynamics in urban areas

1. **Weak social ties** : as the dopamine is now gained through consumption.

2. **Addictions** : to smoking, alcohol & drugs to satiate urges of consumption.

3. **Increased Competition** : due to limited resources & unlimited desire for consumption.

4. **Conflicts and communalism** : as the consumption is seen as competition.

5. **Increase inequality** : as those with resource consume more than required, leaving less for others.

Ideas from Buddhism of extinction of desire helps resolve the issues.

11.

Vijay Nagar architecture is found mainly in Hampi, and through Nayakas of Tanjore.

It is considered to be of ~~Dravida~~ Dravidian style of architecture with European & Islamic impact.

I. Features of Vijaynagar Architecture

1. Kalyan Mandapa : is found in temples. It is considered to be the marriage hall of gods.
   ↳ It is the central & largest mandapa in temples.

2. Gopuram is present on all sides of the temple.

3. <u>Raya Gopuram</u> : is a pyramidal structure added by Krishna deva Raya.
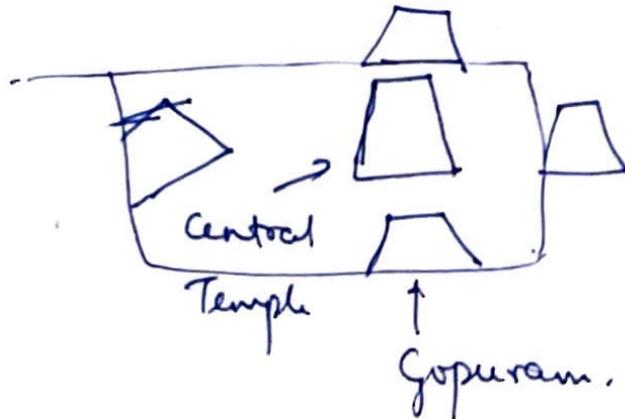
4. Secular style of architecture: structure within buildings were use for utilitarian purpose.

5. Decorated set of pillars.

6. Mahanavmi Tibba : a raised platform to see Dusshera celebrations.

Examples of Vijaynagar architecture include Virupaksha temple, Hazara Rama temple, Vijay Vithal temple

II. Impact of Indo-Islamic Architecture

1. <u>Arches</u> are <u>found</u> in temples in some places instead of <u>Trabeate</u> form of architecture.

2. Use of Dome in secular buildings

Vijaynagar under Krishna Deva Raja went through golden period of art, literature, architecture, music etc.

12.

Nalanda, Takshila, Vikramshila were ancient universities renowned in the world. They had great learning and intellectual environment

I. Comparision with modern state-funded universities

1. Both, ~~relied~~ rely on support from state to function.

2. Opportunities to weaker sections to study.

3. Both invite foreign students to gain education.

Differences

Nalanda, Takshila	Modern Universities
1. focus was on philosophical and religious education	1. focus is on STEM courses and modern sciences
Ex⇒ Buddhism	

2. Study of ethical conduct was emphasised	2. Ethics is generally not taught. Focus is on results.
3. Penance & monk like life of students.	3. More lavish life of students, with less discipline.
4. Personal bond of teachers & students	4. due to large number of students and less teachers, the bond is very weak & professional.
5. End goal was to attain knowledge	5. End goal of students is to get a job.
6. Cheating & plagiarism was less possible due to personalised tests.	6. Cheating is common as the ends matter & not the means

II. [Lessons for modern Universities]

1. Ethical studies should also be

imparted, to create a more fair ~~and~~ environment conducive to studying.

2. <u>focus on knowledge & skills</u> : and not just on marks. By focussing just on marks, the students become unemployable.

(Ex.) Report of NITI Aayog, only 34%. students of engineering colleges are employable.

3. <u>Increase teacher : student ratio</u> in higher universities

4. <u>Focus on research & development</u> instead of just jobs to increase the thinking capacity of students.

Nalanda, Takshila were leaders of education in ancient times. Such factors needs to be incorporated to increase standards of Higher education in India.

13.

Revolutionary movements (1920-30s) were originated due to dissatisfaction among younger generation towards non-violent means of protests.

I. Similarities among Revolutionary and Gandhian struggle

1. Both focussed on independent India or Purna Swaraj

2. Both emphasised on Hindu-Muslim unity

3. Both focussed on developmental works & ~~emp~~ emancipation of down trodden
   (Ex.) Bhagat Singh & Azad met during relief works during Kanpur floods

4. Both wanted to include more Indians and appealed to their

conscience against oppressors.

II. Differences

Revolutionary	Gandhian
1. Focus on violence to not to hurt but to "make the deaf ears listen"	1. Focus on non-violence at all costs. One should endure the suppression efforts of British.
2. Mainly appealed to youth to join the movement.	2. Appealed to all. Showed a way to everyone on how to protest.
3. Take revenge against injustice. Ex.> Saunders killed.	3. Trust on judicial process. Ex.> Peaceful protest against Jallianwala Bagh.
4. Mostly socialist in nature	4. Mostly democratic in nature.
5. No place for religion	5. Religion to be appealed to

	and adhered to for the movement.

III Influence of Ideologies on each other

1. Gandhiji's Quit India Movement became violent, after his call of 'Do or Die'. This was influenced by revolutionary ideas.

2. Revolutionaries like Bismil urged the people to not take up arms, but work for downtrodden & peaceful ways of protest.

3. Bhagat Singh & his comrades went under indefinite fasting to improve jail conditions

4. Both revolutionaries & Gandhian leaders respected each other & understood their methods of protest. It was collective effort of both to make freedom struggle a mass movement and ignite patriotism.

14.

Indian Himalayas are also called the Third Pole of the world due to large amount of glaciers.

It is estimated around 55,000 glaciers exist in Himalayas, as per IPCC report.

I. Glacial Land forms

1. <u>Glaciers</u>: are source to rivers like Ganga, Satluj. They act as lifeline to northern plain

2. <u>Glacial Lakes</u>: due to melting of ~~water~~ ice are formed.
   Ex⊳ Lhonak Lake in Sikkim

3. Fertile soil due to erosional features of glacier
   Ex⊳ Karewa soil in Kashmir.

4. <u>Gorges</u> and other erosional features are formed for flow of rivers.

II. [Impact of <u>Local Ecosystems</u>]

1. Glacial landforms form <u>lakes</u> which ~~too~~ make lake ecosystem and wetlands <u>breeding grounds</u> <u>for birds</u>.

2. Rivers from glaciers lead to ~~dse~~ densely <u>forested ecosystems</u>.

3. <u>Biodiversity hotspots</u> are found in Himalayas which large biodiversity.

4. Colder climate from glaciers allows species like snow ~~too~~ leopards and himalayan bears to survive.

III. [Impact on Human Activities]

1. Agriculture is possible in northern plains, due to rivers.

2. Cultivation on hills is done on terrace, formed by erosion from glaciers

3. Dams and irrigation projects are possible through rivers.

4. Tourism is encouraged by picturesque landscapes and cooler weather

5. Human activities like rock climbing, skiing

6. Research on ancient fossils as glaciers are an excellent preservators Ex. skeletons at Roopkund Lake.
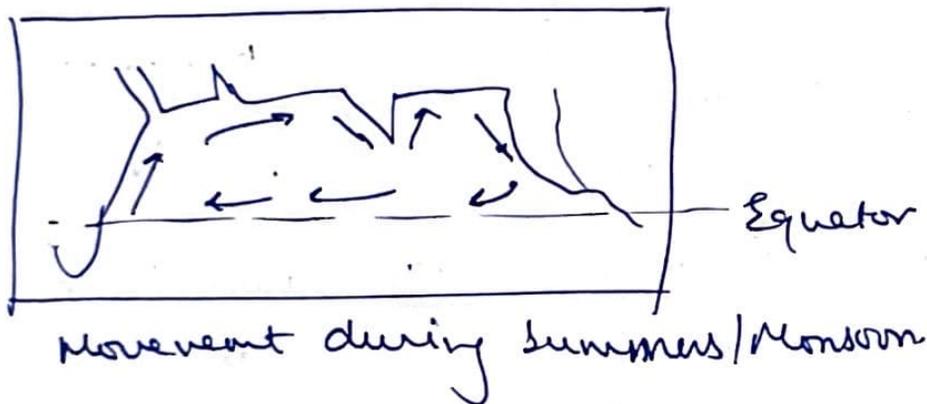
Glaciers in Himalayas are receding quickly. Focus on reduction of green house gases & adoptation should be encouraged.

15.

Indian Ocean is also called as
a 'half ocean' as it mostly lies
in the Southern Hemisphere.

I. Unique Geographical features

1. Reversal in Ocean Current movement
based on Seasons.

Movement during Summers/Monsoon

Movement during winters.
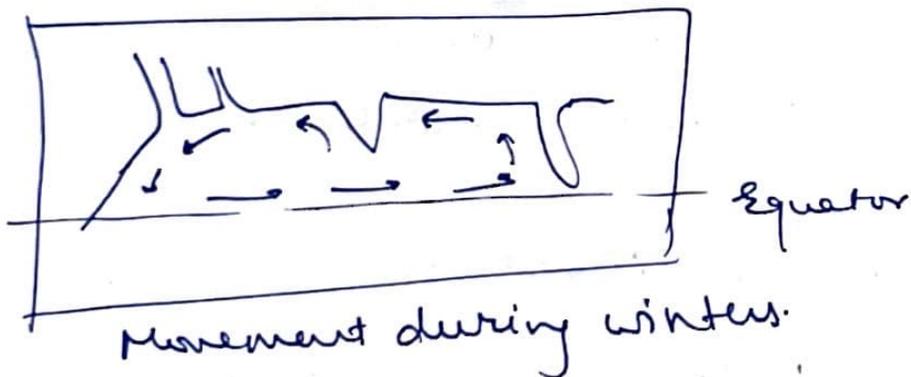
- This reversal is caused due to
Somali Jet Stream during
summers.

2. <u>Formation of Mascerene High</u>:

during summers in Northern Hemisphere
↳ Briny rains in Africa & South Asia

Fig: Mascerene high
near Reunion Hotspot

Mascerene

3. <u>Connection to Pacific Ocean</u> by
<u>South China Sea</u>

↳ This causes
cyclones to come
from pacific to indian
Ocean
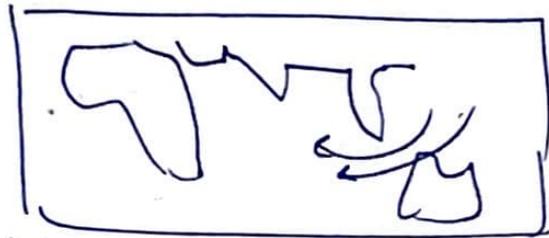
Fig: Movement of
Cyclones

| II / Influence Climate of
Indian Subcontinent |

1. <u>Monsoon Climate</u> : is triggered
by ↑ Movement of monsoon
winds from Southern Hemisphere.

↳ High Pressure zone on Mascrene bring winds to ITCZ over North India.

2. <u>Cyclones on Eastern Coast</u>: are caused due to movement from Pacific Ocean.

3. More ~~cyclone~~ cyclones on Eastern coast <u>due to warmer Bay of Bengal</u>: more landlocked and rivers flow in.

4. Impact of <u>El Nino & La Nina</u> is also felt due to connection with Pacific Ocean

Indian Ocean is also warming due to climate change, bringing irregularity in climatic patterns.

16

Urban Heat Island effect is usually seen in concrete jungles of metro cities & other large cities.
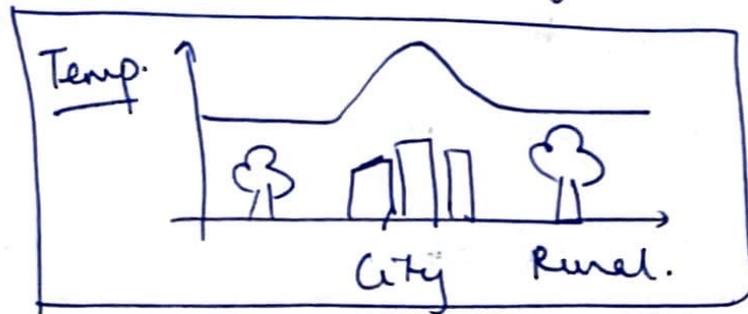
Fig: Urban Heat Island Effect

~~II. factors for Heatwaves intensity and~~

I. Factors for Urban Heat Island Effect

1. Concretisation of vast areas due to buildings, roads etc.

2. Encroachment of wetlands for residential & commercial purpose.
Ex→ Bangalore's lakes have been drained & encroached.

3. Cutting of trees to make way for highways, pavements etc.

4. Lack of green spaces and parks: due to commercialisation of all lands of cities.

II. Mitigation strategies for Urban Heat Island Effect

1. National Cooling Action Plan: has a dimension of reducing the need of ACs in homes.
↳ Build home with proper ventilation allows heating impact of concrete to reduce.

2. Plantation Drives in cities so that shade is provided & cooling through transpiration.

3. **AMRUT scheme** : to develop cities in sustainable manner with parks, water bodies & open spaces.

III. Assessment of mitigation strategies.

1. Strategies currently don't focus on the existing problem of dense housing. It rather focuses on action plan for newer buildings & cities.

2. Lack of focus on Research & development.

3. ~~Getting~~ Import of techniques like Miyawaki technique has helped people understand newer methods of mitigation.

Heatwaves in Apr 2024 was for 16 more days as compared to 2023 in Delhi. Quick adaptation & mitigation would help in reducing impact.
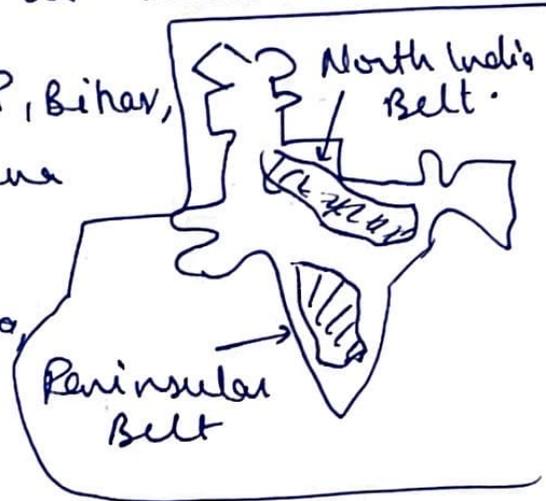
17.

Sugarcane was introduced in India from the New Guinea Island. Today, were of are one of the largest sugar producer in the world.

It is grown in 2 belts:

1. North India Belt: UP, Bihar, Punjab, Haryana

2. Peninsular India Belt: Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka.

North India Belt.
Peninsular Belt

I. Factors for Regional Disparities

1. Climate : Sugarcane needs mild conditions to grow.

↳ Winters in North India reduce sucrose content

↳ Tropical Climate of peninsule keeps sucrose high

2. Availability of Water : sugarcane
is a water-intensive crop
↳ North India has more water due
to perennial rivers and intensive
irrigation & groundwater extraction
systems.
↳ Peninsular India has less water.

3. Availability of Sugar Mills : is
higher in North India. This causes
farmers to get money from crushing
faster in North India

4. Length of Crushing Season : is
shorter in North India - Thus
the sugar mills run seasonally.

II. Measures to Reduce Surplus
Production of Sugar.

1. Bio-ethanol : can be made from

sugar cane.

↳ Target of 20% blending by 2025.

2. <u>Reduce water-intensive crops</u> : by reducing irrigation subsidy.

↳ Growth of high value horticultural crops.

3. <u>Rationalisation of FRP</u> : FRP on sugarcane is more than prices of sugar in international markets.

↳ This makes Indian sugar uncompetitive

4. Awareness about <u>high value crops</u> and <u>creation of logistics</u> & storage infrastructure. This would facilitate oil seed, pulses, fruits and vegetables.

Sugarcane production in India needs to be rationalised for ecological harmony and food security.

18.

Social Mobility refers to movement of a group in hierarchical setting.

Indian Sociologist gave 3 main methods of social Mobility by <u>M N Srinivas</u>
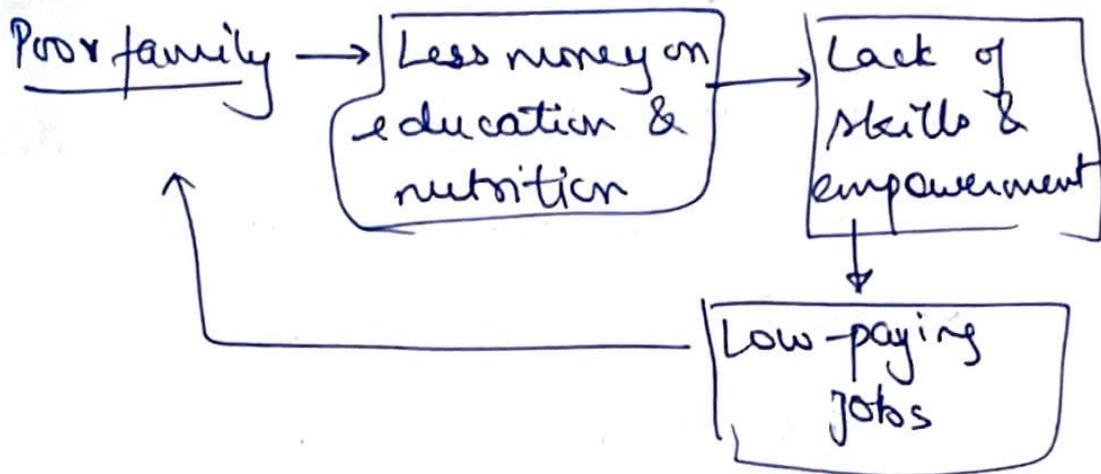
① Sanskritisation
② Westernisation
③ Modernisation.

I. $\boxed{\text{Barriers to Social Mobility in India}}$

1. <u>Caste System</u>: caste is a rigid endogamous group, with ascribed states.

  ↳ Since one cannot change his caste through generations, the position in hierarchy is fixed.

2. <u>Vicious Cycle of Poverty</u>: which

continues through generations.

Poor family → Less money on education & nutrition → Lack of skills & empowerment → Low-paying jobs → (back to Poor family)

3. <u>Lack of education</u> : this reduces the number of teachers for next generation.

↳ Uneducated parents also focus less of children's education.

II. Role of Education on Mobility

1. Education allows one to climb in <u>class hierarchy</u>, due to access to new <u>jobs</u>, based on merit

2. <u>Increases social & political standing of individuals</u> :

↳ Dr. BR Ambedkar gained recognition due to education.

3. <u>Impact of Urbanisation & Modernisation</u> makes the influence of education more significant than caste.

4. <u>Historical symbol of higher castes</u>: education was mainly limited to upper castes. With access of education to all, the caste boundaries dilute.

5. <u>Intergenerational Mobility</u>

Educated generation → More teachers

Educated generation ↘ Emphasis on education for next generation ↗ Educated next generation
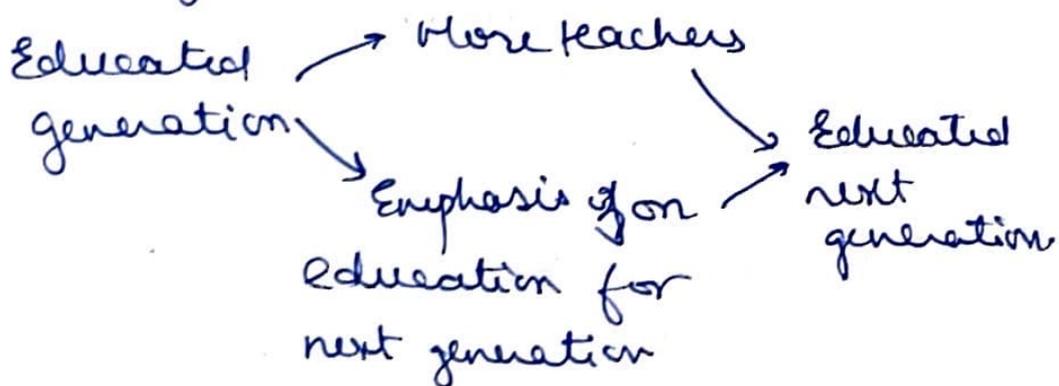
Education is an excellent tool of social mobility. Reservation in education ensures even down trodden gain access to tool of mobility.

19.

Globalisation as per Anthony Giddens is :- Spread of products, ideas, technology and information accross national borders & cultures.

1. Influence of Globalisation on migration patterns of India

!. Outward migration : every year many Indians move abroad in search of education & jobs

2. Rural-Urban migration : jobs are more concentrated in urban areas this triggers urban migration for jobs & education

3. Internal Migration to Metro Cities : IT sector in cities like Bangalore, Pune, Gurgaon is highly developed.

↳ People from entire county migrate to these cities.

4. [Inward migration] : from countries like Bangladesh, Nepal. It is often illegal immigration in search of better living standards

II. Economic Implications

1. [Regional Disparity] is created due to movement of skilled labour.
   ↳ Bihar is backward, also due to loss of skilled labour.
   ↳ India faces an issue of brain drain.

2. [Increased living standards] : of immigrants due to better job opportunities.

3. [Remittances] : India is the largest recipient of remittances

as per World Bank

III. Social Implications

↳ ~~Feminization~~

1. <u>Feminization of Rural areas</u> : due to movement of men to urban areas.
   ↳ Leads to feminization of agriculture & more burden on women.

2. <u>Weaker kinship ties</u> : due to migration from native places.
   ↳ Weakens the social structure of society.

3. <u>Dilution of caste system</u> : as the immigrants in urban cities & abroad focus more on class than caste.

Due to conflicts in world, migration pattern has slowed down. India should focus on upskilling people & provide jobs here to make use of demographic dividend.

20/

Indian has been a patriarchical Society, atleast since Vedic period. This leads to decline of status of women, manifested in violence against them, dowry, polygyny etc.

I. Gender based violence as manifestation of patriarchy

1. Male authority in family : where the women's role in family is decided by them.
   ↳ Males hold power who use violence to impose their will.

2. Acceptance in society : about violence against women to "control" them

3. Lack of rights of women : in patriarchy leads to violation of

their human dignity.

4. **Legal System:** of a society is
based on norms of society.
  ↳ Sexual Harassment at workplace
became crime only after Vishakha
case judgement.
However, with modernisation in law
has changed the scenario.

II. | Modernisation in law for
     women empowerment |

1. **Gender-sensitive laws**: were passed
like Prohibition of Dowry Act,
POSH Act. This has made women
empowered against harassment

2. **Protection of Women Against
Domestic Violence Act (PWDVA)**
acknowledged the problem of

violence against women making it a punishable offence.

3. <u>Shayara Bano Case, Shah Bano Case:</u> showed modern principles in judiciary.
   ↳ Ban of triple talaq & directing to give alimony to divorced Muslim women, respecting their dignity.

4. <u>Section 498 A of IPC:</u> also makes cruelty against women an offence.

   ⚡ [Challenges] → Judicial delays.
      ↓   ↳ Rigging system by powerful men
   Social Stigma against women who complain against violence.

   Modernisation is also required in society, through education to complete the task of equity among men & women.

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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 SCANER) 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।