

NEXT IAS

MTS - FULL LENGTH TEST (FLT) 2024

(To be filled by candidate)

Test Code : FLT001

Test No. : 01

Name of Candidate : Himanshu Singh

Roll No. : MT24FLT0N005 Start Time : 9:45 End Time : 12:45

Date of Examination : 07-07-2024 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 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

<u>Student Concerns / Query</u>	<u>Evaluator's Feedback / Response</u>
1	1
.....	
.....	
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2	2
.....	
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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**



Copy Scanner App



**Next IAS Test
Centre Location**

MACRO COMMENTS

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

STRENGTHS OF THE CANDIDATE

AREAS OF IMPROVEMENT

IMPROVEMENT SUGGESTIONS

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

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

Numismatic studies plays an important role in deciphering political history and economic linkages.

Numismatics in understanding political history

- ① Information of dynasties and their genealogy.

eg Punch-Mark coins in Mahajanapada period (approx 600 BC) and Mauryan period.

- ② Indo-greek and Kushana coins Informing about religious beliefs

eg Kushana coins depicting Buddhist symbols.

Shakas having images of trishul on obverse side of coin.

- ③ Satvahana coins with double mast boat engraved on it as well as lead coins signifying extent of Satvahanas

- ④ Gupta coins signifying the importance of queens as well as kings. Kings claiming divine status.

eg Gupta queen and king image on a coin.

Also, impetus to art and culture by them.

eg Samudragupta playing veena.

Numismatics in understanding economic history :-

- ① Roman coins found in hoards on eastern and western coast and parts ~~exemplifying~~ showing maritime trade.
- ② Sangama age coins found in parts like Musiri, Tondi, Puhar etc.
- ③ Kushana coins spread over central & Asia, North-western India and erstwhile silk route.

Hence, Numismatics study helps in understanding political and economic history as well as extent of influence of the empires.

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 issues such as Education, social status, widow remarriage picked up pace during 19th century Indian renaissance

Impact of women's organization in mobilising women :-

① Girl Education :- Constructive works of Savitri Bai Phule and Mahatma Jyotibha Phule.

• Pandit Ishwar chandra vidyasagar as principle of Bethune school gave impetus to women education.

② widow remarriage and Sati :-

works of Raja Ram Mohan roy
↳ Sati Abolition act 1827

works of Ishwar chandra vidyasagar
↳ widow remarriage act 1856

③ Age of consent and child marriage

↳ Pandit Ramabai and Rukhma Bai case lead to Age of consent act 1891.

④ Providing leadership →

- Kadambini Ganguly in 1890's congress ~~conf~~ session.
- Madam Bhikaji Cama - associated with Indian House.
- Madam Annie Besant - Home rule league
- Sarojini Naidu - During Non-cooperation and civil-disobedience movement of Dharasana salt satyagraha.
- Buddhi Gandhi - Matrangit Haryana

⑤ Economic & trade Organisations →

- Meharbai Tata

⑥ Revolutionary → Shanti Usha, Suniti Choudhary.

Hence, women came out of diverse socio-economic backgrounds, defying their traditional gender roles to raise their issues and participate in Indian freedom struggle

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

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

Non-alignment movement was conceptualized during Bandung conference in 1955 which gave 10 principles such as peaceful coexistence, non-interference, mutual cooperation etc.

NAM reflecting aspirations ⇒

- ① Aspirations of India ⇒
- India being a civilisational state would not have joined any other group (i.e. west or soviets)
 - As mentioned in Objective resolution passed by Constituent assembly, India to promote international peace and find its rightful place.
 - Serve the interest of Indians by spiritual empowerment and mental empowerment.
 - Preserving its culture, ideals of peaceful coexistence etc.

② Aspirations of other independent nations ⇒

- Not submitting to demands of west or Soviets.
- Maintaining their sovereignty and territorial integrity
- Policy of non-Interference.
- Maintaining food security and not being pawn of larger powers.

Criticism of NAM ⇒

- Idealistic goals but could not be implemented on ground level at that time of Bipolar world.
- No talk of economic cooperation and military empowerment.

NAM in 1961 was the highest point of India's foreign policy having 117 members which would shape India's soft power and diplomacy in coming years.

- 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)

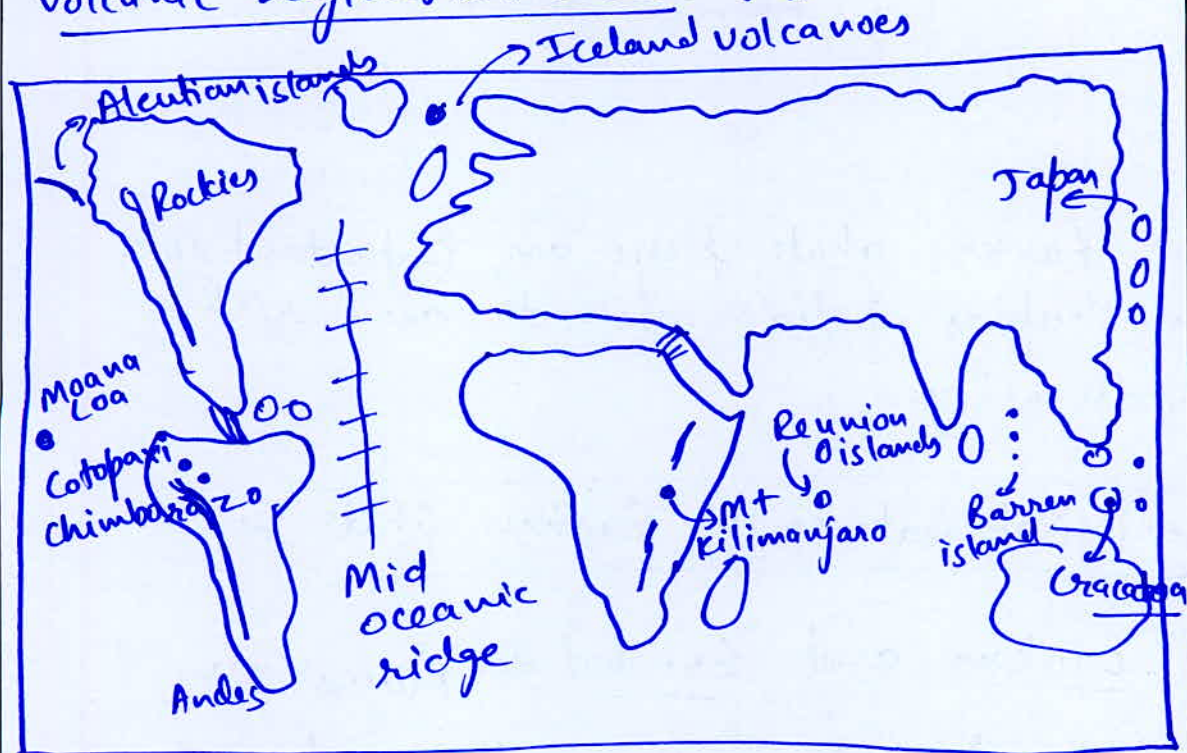
Discuss the processes involved in volcanism. Highlight the major volcanic regions in the world and their associated tectonic settings. (10 marks)

A volcano is an open vent on surface of Earth actively communicating with interior of Earth releasing lava, ashes, water vapour etc. The study of volcanoes and their formation is known as Volcanism.

Processes Involved In Volcanism :-

- ① Convergence of ocean or continent plates leading to melting of the crust forming magma.
- ② This Magma then rises to the surface giving rise to volcanoes of different types
eg Ash-cinder volcano, shield volcano, stratovolcano, caldera, crater etc.
- ③ Volcanic hotspots are caused by mantle plumes.
eg Reunion hotspot.

Volcanic regions in world :-



Tectonic settings :-

- ① Ocean - continent convergence leading to formation of volcanoes on western South American coast.
- ② Ocean - Ocean convergence leading to formation of Archipelagoes eg Sakhalin Island, Japan etc.
- ③ Continent - continent divergence eg African rift valley.
- ④ Under sea volcanoes and sea floor spreading eg Hunga Tunga Hunga volcano in Pacific Ocean.

Hence, volcanoes play an important role in formation of new landforms, impacts local climate.

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 plays an important role in shaping India's climate and rich biodiversity.

Geological features of Eastern Ghats are

- ① Broken and Eroded $\Rightarrow$ Rivers like Godavari, Krishna, Vamsadhara have eroded and ~~cut~~ cut through Eastern ghats
- ② wider coast $\Rightarrow$ Eastern ghats are wider.
- ③ E. ghats is an example of submerged coast with broken coastline
- ④ The lower tip bifurcates Indian monsoon in two branches (Arabian and Bay of Bengal branch)



Fig Eastern Ghats

Ecological importance of Eastern ghats :

- ① ~~Home to~~ Providing habitat to various animal and plant species which are endemic to India.
eg Red sanders
Malabar civet
Fishing cat.
- ② Maintains hydrological cycle and regulates temperature.
eg winter rainfall on Travancore and almost no rainfall during monsoon season due to orientation of lower dip of Eastern ghats.
- ③ Various National parks, elephant corridors, Biosphere reserves, wildlife sanctuary are present.
eg Seshachalam, Nallamalla National parks
Gulf of Mannar Biosphere reserve.

Climate change and anthropogenic activities such as mining, soil erosion has threatened the local ecology and biodiversity of the region, calling for sustainable use and maintenance of Eastern ghats.

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

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

Millets being highly nutritious, FAO has announced year 2023 as year of millets.

Ecological significance of Millets :-

① Drought resistant

Millets consume less water and provide resistance to extreme climate events such as drought low rainfall etc.



Fig. Millet producing regions of India

② Agro-climatically suited for North-western India and Rain shadow areas of Western Ghats.

③ Improve fertility of soil and require less fertilizer to grow.

④ An active solution to problem of desertification and salinization.

Nutritional Significance of Millets:

- ① Highly nutritious $\Rightarrow$ Provided the level of stunting and malnutrition, millets are an effective solution to food security in low income and developing countries eg African nations,
- ② Low glutamine content having health benefits such as low incidence of obesity, gastric problems etc.
- ③ Food fortification $\Rightarrow$ Rich in vitamins and calcium.
eg Help in PDS system in India.

India being leading producer of millets, provides an opportunity to enhance our soft power and 1st mover's advantage in international relations.

- 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)

IPCC's special report on cryosphere has predicted arctic ocean will be ice free in summers during 2050's.

Consequence of arctic ice melt on biodiversity and ecosystem :-

- ① Local flora and fauna → • Habitat destruction of polar bear will ~~not~~ lead to growing in no. of seals leading to over exploitation of arctic fish resources.
 - whales and dolphins will also be severely impacted.
- ② Production of phytoplankton can be impacted leading to extinction of fish and sea-birds species.

Arctic ice melt Impact on global ecological balance :-

- ① Ocean currents → Such as Labrador current, North Atlantic drift will be severely impacted.
 - Slowing AMOC can lead to extreme weather events in the region.
- ② Albedo → Snow and ice has highest albedo, melting of arctic ice will trigger feedback loops leading to rise in global temperature.
- ③ Carbon sequestration → Permafrost has methane which release in atmosphere after melting.
- ④ Zombie viruses trapped in arctic ice can trigger pandemics and diseases.
- ⑤ Hydrological cycle will be severely impacted leading to polar vortex and other such phenomenon.

Oceanification of arctic ice ^{will} ~~has~~ lead to climate tipping beyond recovery, hence declaring arctic ocean as global common and building a international consensus to tackle the issue is way forward.

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 (UCC) is common set of civil laws applicable on every citizen of India irrespective of their religion, race caste.

UCC contradicting idea of religious pluralism and cultural difference is

- ① Contradicting the idea of tribal Panchsheel i.e integration not assimilation.
- ② India being a country exemplifying unity in diversity and melting pot of various cultures can be severely impacted by UCC.
- ③ Putting stress on right to religion (Art 25-28) and freedom of conscience.
- ④ Existing tribal practices such as matriarchy, polygamy etc.

VCC not contradicting. The idea of religious pluralism and cultural differences =

- ① Unrealised goal of founding fathers i.e. art 44 - state shall strive to implement VCC.
- ② Issues and social evils like dowry, triple talag, could be better addressed.
- ③ Polygyny can be effectively reduced.
- ④ Better targetting and implementation of welfare policies.

Though, demand of VCC has picked up in recent past but we should ^{1st} strive to ~~make~~ include all stakeholders and implement report of law commission.

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's old age population is about to rise ~~down~~ in 2040's, putting a stress on concept of active ageing.

Concept of healthy active ageing :-

- ① Healthcare facilities → rising expectation age and health consciousness.
- ② ~~Silver econ~~ Social capital → Traditions and values can be effectively transferred to forthcoming generations.

Healthy active ageing contributing to social inclusion :-

- ① Better family and kinship ties
eg use of communication technology.
- ② Silver economy → To reap the

benefits of demographic dividend.

- ③ A case study can be of Japan which has realised its dividends of ageing population.

Steps required for healthy active ageing:

- ① Healthcare facilities such as frequent checkups, prosthetic aids, hearing aids etc.
- ② Better transportation facilities and accessible public places.
- ③ Social safety net → i.e. pensions and funds to increase their standard of living.

Ageing population provides an opportunity to sustain India's demographic dividend to longer periods.

Q10. "सचेत उपभोग" से "बाध्यकारी उपभोग" में संक्रमण (परिवर्तन) नगरीय क्षेत्रों में पारिवारिक संरचना और गतिशीलता को किस प्रकार प्रभावित कर रहा है? (10 अंक)

How is the transition from 'conscious consumption' to 'compulsive consumption' impacting family structure and dynamics in urban areas? (10 marks)

Conscious consumption refers to consumption of goods, food items according to their need and requirement whereas compulsive consumption is consumption for consuming and social status.

Impact on family structure and dynamics in urban areas

- ① Demand of luxury goods leading to accumulation of wealth and rising inequalities.
- ② Parenting → Dual career families giving rise to ipad based parenting and children which are social fit rather than intellectual ones.
- ③ Health issues → such as obesity and diabetes.

④ Mental issues $\Rightarrow$ Such as stress,
rising suicides among
students,

⑤ Shadow pandemic $\Rightarrow$ Frustration
and violence venting out on
family members
eg Rising incidences of domestic violence

⑥ Rise of Nuclear families

~~⑦~~

Mitigating measures $\Rightarrow$

① Developing value system such as
rationalism, empathy.

② Education for health and Need vs
Luxury.

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

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

Vijayanagar empire was ruled by 4 dynasties namely Suluva, Tuluva, Sangama and Araveedu from 15th century to 17th century.

Key features of Vijayanagara architecture:

① Vijayanagara architecture is known for huge gopurams and presence

of super-natural horses on entrance of temple

eg Virupaksha temple

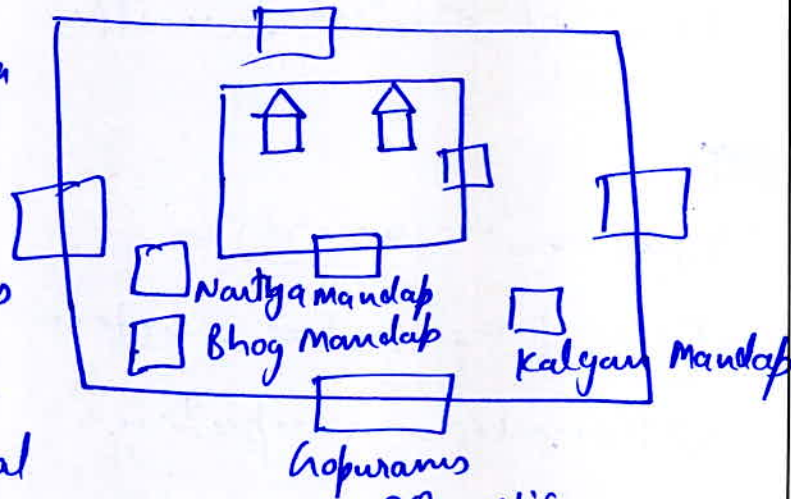


Fig. Vijayanagar temples

② Presence of Amman shrine for worship of chief wife of deity.

③ Kings claiming divine status by constructing ~~their~~ their temples.

eg Signified by name's suffix → Raya.

④ Kalyana Mandap — for ritualistic marriages

Indo-Islamic elements in Vijaynagar temples

- ① Intricate Tali work on temple walls
eg Hajar Ramaswamy temple.
- ② Arch and domes introduced in temples.
- ③ Use of Arabesque method
- ④ Fountains and Bhags.

Vijaynagara empire's architecture are architectural wonders of its times taking Indian heritage to new levels. Such as city of Hampi's glory and UNESCO recognised site.

- 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)

Takshila university developed on the banks of Jhelum in ancient times and Nalanda was setup by Kumar Gupta of Gupta dynasty.

~~Feature~~

Features of Takshashila and Nalanda with contrast to modern day universities

- ① Patronage by popular dynasties of the times
eg Nalanda - Gupta's, Pushyabhuti, Palas
Takshashila - By local kings and Mauryas.

whereas modern day universities are funded by state or religious endowments.

- ② Though Takshashila did not have any established curriculum or syllabus but Nalanda was known for its specific curriculum and syllabus, examination.

③ Takshashila had students from Central Asia, India, China etc.

whereas Nalanda had students from India, SE Asia, China.

Modern day universities also have students from India and other nations.

④ Takshashila and Nalanda are known for their religious and spiritual teachings (i.e. Nalanda - Buddhist, Hinduism, Takshashila - Buddhist, Hinduism, Confucianism)

Modern day state funded university focuses on academic knowledge

⑤ Disciplines that existed during Nalanda and Takshashila were medical science, Ayurveda, Literature, mathematics etc.

eg Panini composed Ashtadhyayi in Takshashila, Hiun Tsang's journey and translation of Buddhist scrolls in Nalanda.

Lessons That modern universities can learn:-

- ① Practice of Bhiksha $\Rightarrow$ which will be important for self realization and developing values of compassion and empathy.
- ② Spiritual teachings such as meditation, Yoga.
- ③ Teacher-student relationship and practice of Guru-Dakshina not the current profit motive version.
- ④ Teacher's realising their duty and student respecting them for their duty.
- ⑤ Development of religious literature such as Nagarjuna's Rasna Ratnakara

Recently, Indian govt. rejuvenated Nalanda university to help it regain its lost glory.

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)

with arrival of Gandhi, Indian freedom struggle entered passive resistance and mass movement phase, also inspiring revolutionary movements.

Differences

	Gandhian non-violent struggle	Revolutionary movements
Base	① wider base including different strata of society eg women, old, youth etc.	① Relatively narrow base majorly comprising of Youth. eg Bhagat Singh, Sukhdev, Rajguru etc.
works	② Constructive work such as non-cooperation, peaceful protest, Education, fighting social evils	② Revolutionary and individual heroics eg Chittagong raid by Master Surya Sen Shanti Ghosh, Sumit Choudhary assassinating popular officials.

International cooperation	③ Generally avoided it but ideologies were accepted eg Socialism	③ Exploiting Britishers vulnerable positions by international cooperation. eg Communist movement by M.N Roy.
Goals	④ Self rule, Purna Swaraj, free from social evils	④ Destruction of Colonial govt. and establishment of secular Indian state.

Similarities :

- ① Final goals of Purna Swaraj.
- ② Deeply secular leaders
eg CR Das, Ashfaqullah Khan, Motilal Nehru etc
- ③ upliftment of downtrodden.
- ④ Taking the fight to Britishers.

Major revolutionary activities → HRA 1924

→ HSR 1927

→ Alipore conspiracy case
Bina Das shooting popular principal of British college etc.

Ideologies influencing each other

- ① Bhagat Singh writing in his journal why I am an atheist → The respect for Gandhiji's ideals and method.
- ② During Quit India movement Gandhiji's slogan of 'Karo ya Maro'
- ③ Deep respect of each other
eg SC Bose and Gandhiji respecting each other's ideals.
- ④ Convergence of Gandhiji's Non violent movement with revolutionary ~~to~~ during establishment of parallel govt.
eg Baliya, Sattara etc.
● i.e conducting Gandhi marriages, Vidhut vahini etc.

Though, These ideologies varied in their methods but the common goal was to root out colonial govt.

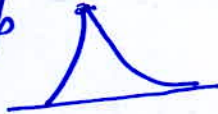
- Q14. भारतीय हिमालय में विभिन्न प्रकार की हिमनद भू-आकृतियाँ कौन सी हैं? ये स्थानीय पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र और मानवीय गतिविधियों को किस प्रकार प्रभावित करती हैं? (15 अंक)

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

Glacial landforms are formed ~~due to~~ due to freezing & thawing of ice, movement of glaciers etc.

Glacial landforms in Indian Himalayas ⇒

① Valleys → formed due to retreating of glaciers
eg Nubra valley,

② Cirque → formation of sharp tip on mountain 
peaks due to combined action of glaciers and wind.

③ Moraines → Movement of glaciers causing sediments to form at its bottom.

Abrasion and plucking by glaciers further forms tillite deposits.

④ Glacial lakes ⇒

glacial lake



Impact on local ecosystems ::

- ① Formation of bugyals, mountain grasslands
- ② wind → landforms such as cirque channels air and deflects wind from impacting the leeward side
- ③ Rainfall and precipitation → Traps monsoon and moisture laden winds to ^{stop it} cross to tibet region.
- ④ Habitat to various animal species such as Hangul, snow leopards, Chengpa goats etc.
- ⑤ River valleys such as shyok valley, Satluj Through shipli La, Indus valley.

Impact on local human activities ⇒

- ① wool and clothing →
Such as wool from chengpa goat,
pashmina etc.
- ② Buddhist Monastery and pilgrim
places on top of these landforms.
eg Monasteries in Ladakh.
- ③ Ice-stupas to store water
during winters to use it in
summers.
- ④ Traditions and tourism such
as festivals, motor-vlogging etc.
- ⑤ Mountain passes such as Rohtang
pass, phodu la, ~~shipta~~ zoji la facilitating
trade and supply of essential goods.

Hence, glacial landforms not only shape
habitat and local systems but also
human activities such as local handicrafts
and art.

- 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 an extensive ocean mass bounded by Africa and Arabian peninsula in the west, India in North, South East Asia in south and southern ocean in South.

Geographical features of Indian oceans

- ① Ocean currents → Though not pronounced as strong as other cold or hot currents. Yet, play an important role in shaping global climate.

They are characterised by seasonal reversal i.e during winters and monsoon

- ② Monsoon → South west monsoon crossing equator to pick up moisture laden winds from Bay of Bengal and Arabian sea.

- ③ Straits and channels →

eg Palk strait

~~10° channel~~ Ten degree channel

- ④ Zone of frequent low tide and high tide
eg in western coast of India.
- ⑤ Gravity anomaly → As signified
by recent report of IMO.
- ⑥ Coral reefs → Such as Lakshadweep,
Maldives, near Andaman and Nicobar
etc.
- ⑦ Ridges → Mid oceanic ridge
stretching from middle of Indian
ocean to southern ocean.
- ⑧ Volcanoes and Islands →
Such as Reunion ~~is~~ islands, Diego Garcia,
~~etc~~ . Barren islands etc .
- ⑨ Tectonic activities → Majorly covered
by Indo-Australian plate interacting
with African plate in west, Arabian
plate in North west, Eurasian plate in
North and East .

Geographical features of Indian ocean impacting Indian climate :-

- ① Monsoon → Arabian branch
→ Bay of Bengal branch.
- ② Cyclones :- In Bay of Bengal such
as Amphan and Arabian
sea - Biparjoy.
- ③ Indian ocean dipole → Impacting
Indian monsoon.
eg +ve IOD → Increases Monsoonal rain
-ve IOD → Decreases monsoonal rain.
- ④ Jet-streams → such as Somali
Jet stream
impacting Indian climate.
- ⑤ Frequent shifting of ITCZ (inter-tropical
convergence zone).
- ⑥ Temperature and sea breeze, land
breeze near coastal regions is
regulated.

Indian ocean impacts global oceanic
circulation pattern and Indian climate.

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

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

(15 marks)

Increase in frequency and intensity of heat waves in recent times along with urban heat islands has become a menace in India.

Factors contributing to urban heat Islands

① Natural factors →

- Tet streams lying over cities such as Delhi acting as a reflective barrier to trap heat
- Monsoonal brakes and less rainfall.
- Prevalence of hot air mass over cities.



② Anthropogenic factors ⇒

- Concrete ~~jungle~~ jungles trapping heat in the cities.
- Tall buildings appearing like spears through the skies breaks

- wind patterns leading to excessive heating.
- unplanned urbanization and destruction of natural water bodies.
eg Bangalore
Delhi
Chennai.
 - GHG emission and vehicular pollution trapping heat.
 - Lack of green spaces also adds to the problem.

Existing Mitigation strategies ⇒

- AMRUT mission, smart cities mission.
- Ramsar sites to protect water bodies.
- Artificial rain with help of silver Iodide.
- Supply of ORS, health aid etc.

Critical analysis of strategies ⇒

- They are rather short term strategies to tackle the challenge.
- Lack of stakeholder participation such as NBO's, CSO, local govt. etc.

- Steps to address migration and unplanned urbanisation has not been implemented effectively.

Steps required →

- ① Geo-engineering techniques such as geotextile, reflectors on buildings etc
- ② Construction of water bodies and green spaces.
- ③ Better waste management.
- ④ Hydrogen and energy efficient vehicles to ~~stop~~ put an effective check on vehicular pollution.

who would have known the popular adage "Hawaan khana" would mean inhaling allments and GHG from air in modern times. Hence, stopping pollution, participation of local govt. and citizens is required to tackle the challenge of heat waves and urban heat islands.

- 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)

There has been tendency of rising sugar industries in Southern India leading to regional disparities.

Primary factors contributing to regional disparities :-

① Raw material → Sugarcane from peninsular India have higher crushing period and higher sucrose content compared to ~~southern~~ Northern sugarcane. ~~grown in~~

② Power → Ecologically sustainable power supply options such as hydro electricity, tidal power, wind power in peninsular India

③ Logistics → Ports for transport and railway lines also give rise to regional disparities.

- ④ Gout. policies → FRP (fair remunerative price) availability. and gout. incentives to setup sugar industry.
- ⑤ water availability → sugarcane being a water intensive crop requires high water usage
- ⑥ Agglomeration → other industries such as chocolate, Rasgulla ~~etc~~ and other sweets

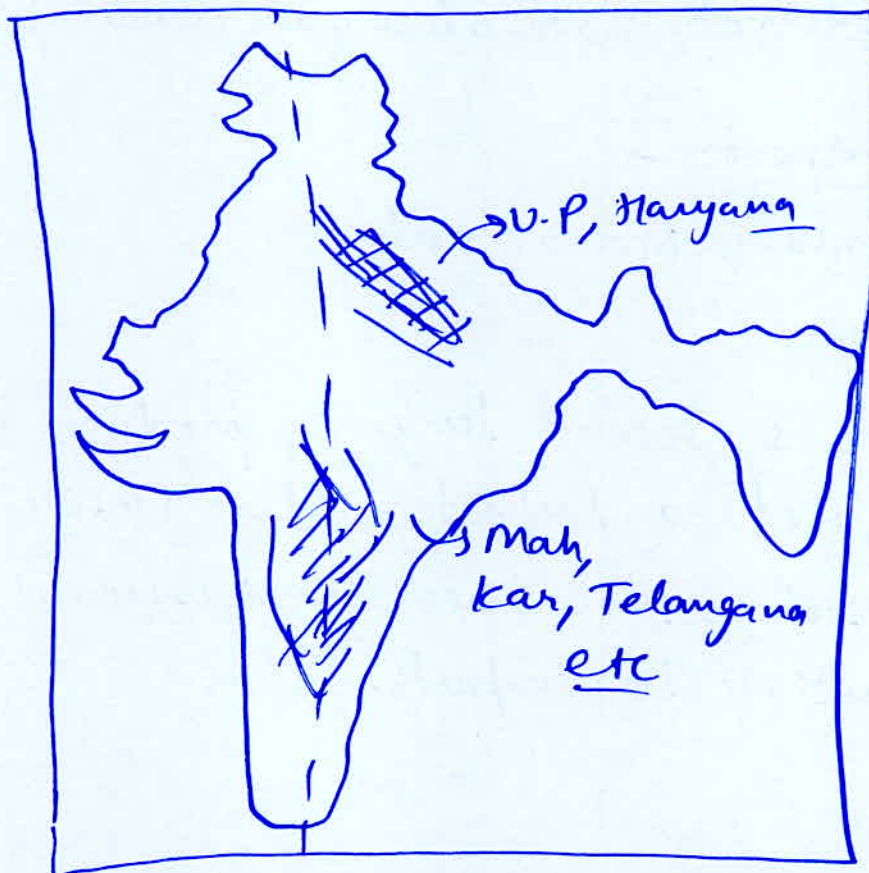


Fig. Major Sugarcane producing states

Measures That can be undertaken :-

① Govt. policy $\Rightarrow$ Better policy targeting and inclusion of stakeholders

② Agricultural practices $\Rightarrow$

Educating farmers with respect to sustainable agriculture practices such as Sugarcane intensification, drip irrigation, use of drones etc.

③ Alternatives to sugar $\Rightarrow$

eg Beetroot, natural sugar consumption

④ Transport $\Rightarrow$

Sagar mala, Bharat mala

India is second largest producer of sugar, yet a importer of sugar. Hence better policy measures are required to substantiate the imports.

- 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)

- 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)

- 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)

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।

