

NEXT IAS

GS - MAINS ADVANCED COURSE 2024

(To be filled by candidate)

Test Code : GSMAC2401

Test No. : 01

Name of Candidate : Darshana Singh

Roll No. : CSPM24A12028

Start Time 11:18 End Time 2:58 pm

Date of Examination : 20/07/24

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 अग्रासंगिक तथ्यों को न लिखें / न ही चिह्नित करें।

REMARKS:

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY

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

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

*Subject to change without prior notice.

IMPORTANT QR CODES	
 Topper's Copy	 Common Mistake and Correct Filled QCAB
 Copy Scanner App	 Next IAS Test Centre Location

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)

Numismatics ~~is~~ ~~is the art of~~ is the study of coins, The history of coins can be traced to understanding the political and economic history of Ancient India.

Role of Numismatic evidence :-

- ① Dynasties and Empire :- coins contain valuable information about various dynasties and Empire. The radioactive dating of these coins can help in the timeline evidence of the empires.
- ② Coin also give the account of social and political life of that time.

e.g. Samudragupta made several coins with him playing the veena etc. which represents the image of the king and the musical instrument of that time.

- ③ Trade relations :- Evidence of Mesopotamian and Egyptian coins in the Indus valley civilization have helped in the ^{establishing} ~~trading~~ of trade relations between the two ~~of~~ civilisations.
- ④ Kushana empire also released Gold coins which helps us to understand the economic might of a given empire.
- ⑤ Decline :- ~~Not~~ The later phase of Mughal empire saw decline^m in the quality of coins that were being produced, and British completely eliminated it, because they were interested in trade and profit maximisation, leading to decline in the quality.

From the first coin issued by Indo Greeks to the coins made by the Independent India, they possess the summary of the entire political and economic history

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

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

Women's organisations played an important role during mobilizing women across diverse socio-economic & regional backgrounds in pre-independence India.

[Impact of women's organisations] :-

① ~~Social~~ Education :- During the social-reform movements, there was a great emphasis of education of the women. multiple organisation propped up, Savitri Bai phule and her husband Jyotibharao phule started the first school for girl education.

② Civil disobedience and Non-cooperation movement :- women led organisations took part in the political movement initiated by Gandhiji and other leaders. Sarojini Naidu and Kasturba Gandhi mobilised women, to Dhansana salt works.

③ Revolutionary movements :- Apart from boycott and civil disobedience movements, women also participated in revolutionary activities, by directly being a part of attacks and helping the revolutionaries.

e.g. Indian National Army has a complete women contingent called ~~Rani~~ ^{Rani} Jhansi Battalion.

④ Women's Rights :- women organisation like Bhartiya stree mandal, All India women conference, under women leaders like Ramabai, Annie Besant united women across India for women's rights including marriage age, against Dowry and widow remarriage.

Women organisation gave the Freedom struggle a more inclusive character, and ~~women~~ ^{active} made them a part of 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 initiated by our First PM, Pt. Nehru, which was later adopted by other newly independent nations.

Policy of Non-alignment and Its Implications :-

- ① Immediately after second world-war, ~~the~~ two ^{super-} powers ~~emerged~~ emerged, i.e. USA and USSR and a half century long cold-war started between them.
- ② The newly independent nations like India, South-East Asia, were in threat of becoming a Theatre of cold-war.
- ③ Hence, the policy of Non-alignment was devised by Pt. Nehru to maintain the sovereignty of the country, by not joining either of ^{the} super-powers.

Resisting the colonial pressures :-

- ① USA being an ally of the Britain, expected India and other colonies of Britain to Support USA against USSR.
- ② However, Indian policy, did not support opposing its neighbour USSR, which was against the self-interest of India also.
- ③ Involvement of newly independent nations in the Cold war would have led to draining of resources of the colonies at the cost of their development.
e.g. Germany, divided into East and West, led to underdevelopment of the Eastern war.
Division of Korea into North and South has resulted into hostile Neighbours and division of their country.

The primary ^{focus} of India after Independence was to develop the country and fulfill the needs of its people, which was aptly served by Non-alignment.

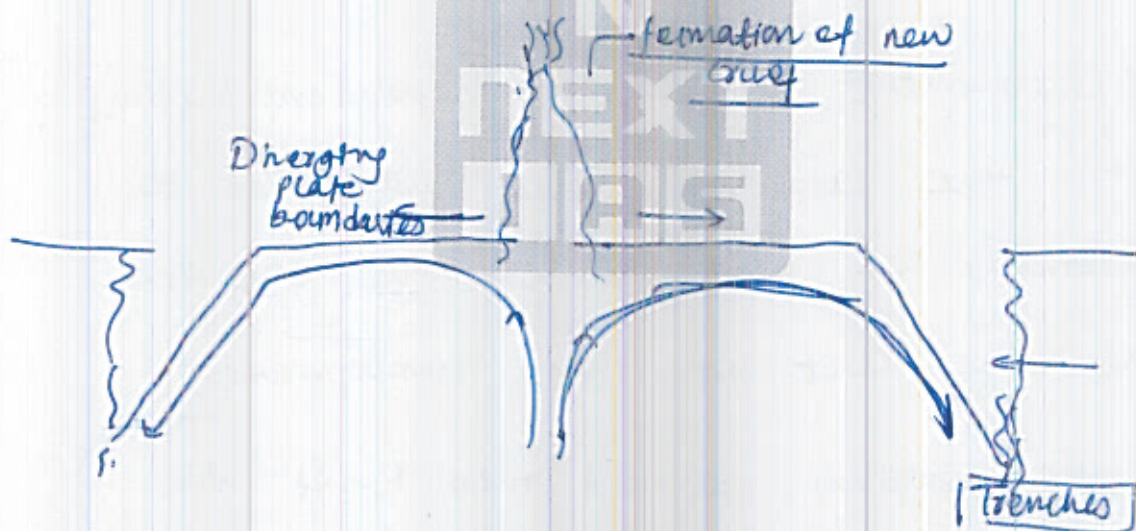
- Q4. ज्वालामुखीयता में शामिल प्रक्रियाओं पर चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही विश्व के प्रमुख ज्वालामुखी क्षेत्रों और उनसे संबंधित विवर्तनिक विन्यासों पर प्रकाश डालिए। (10 अंक)

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 lava coming out from the molten mantle of the earth's interior.

The volcanic activities represents the dynamic movements of the tectonic plates.

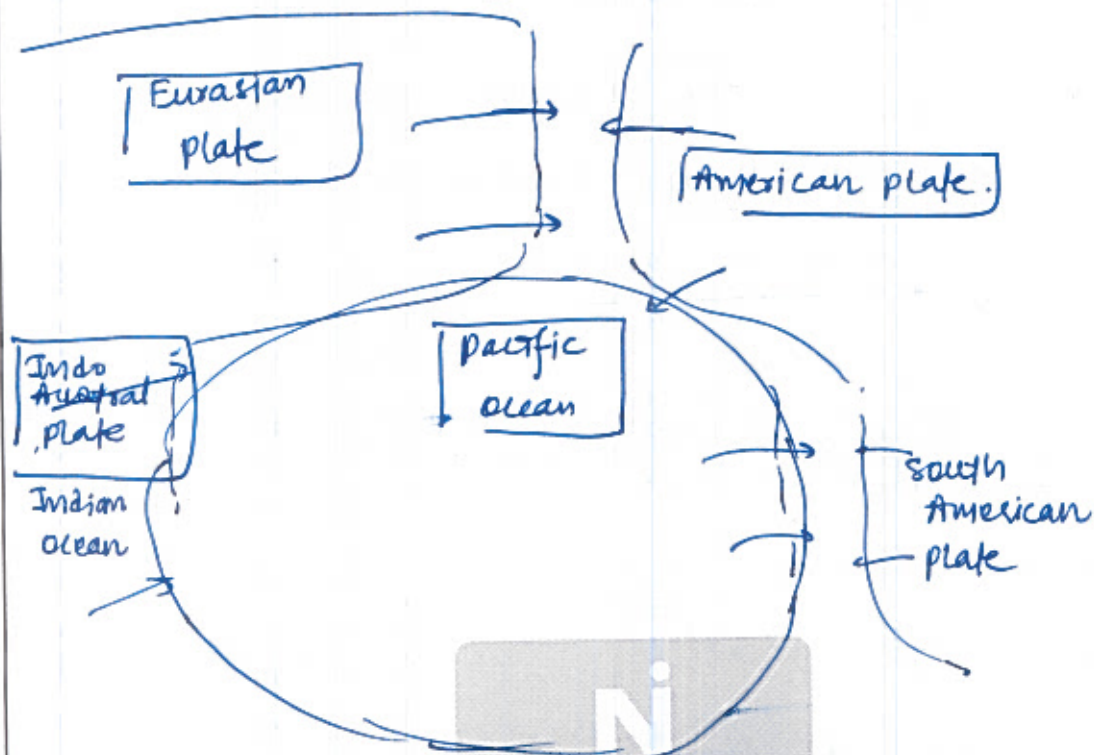
Process Involved in volcanism :-



Due to magma circulation, the plumes rise vertically, and the lateral plumes exerting a shear horizontal force on plates. This leads to eruption of molten lava from the gaps, leading to the formation of volcano. Convergent boundary leading to plate destruction.

e.g. Barren Island, India's only active volcano in the Andaman Island.

Major volcanic regions in the world



Pacific Ring of fire

This forms the major volcanic region of the world, due to multiple plates ~~converging~~ converging and diverging.

Including Japan, Indonesia, Hawaii Islands constitute the most active volcanic regions of the world.

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 form the Eastern boundary of the Indian peninsula, drained by multiple rivers and rich in biodiversity.

Geological features of the Eastern Ghats :-

- ① Eastern Ghats are not continuous like the western ghats.
- ② The slope of Indian peninsula towards the east leads to flow of ^{majority} rivers to the Eastern ghats, leading to formation of Deltas.
- ③ Eastern Ghats consist of multiple hills like Sharavathi, Javadi hills, Billiranganathan Swamy hills.
- ④ The vegetation of East Ghats is mostly Tropical Deciduous type, consisting of trees like sal, Teak, sagor, sandalwood etc.

Ecological importance of Eastern Ghats :-

- ① ^{Rich} Biodiversity - multiple Tiger reserves,
amural sites, National parks and
wildlife sanctuaries.
- ② Reserve of carbon :- The trees in Eastern
Ghats help in Carbon sequestration and
reducing the effect of Global warming.
- ③ Eastern Ghats regulates the flow of
water, preventing soil erosion and
landslides.

Eastern Ghats are facing threats due to
exploitation of resources, proper Environment
impact Assessment should be done to
Maintain the Ecological balance

- 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 consists of cereals like Jowar, Bajra, Ragi, etc. The nutritional & ecological significance of millets is very important.

Ecological Significance :-

- ① Drought Resistant :- changes in rainfall pattern due to global warming has led to extreme floods or droughts. Millets are resistant to long unavailability of rain.
- ② Irrigation :- unlike Paddy and other kharif crops, millets donot require extensive and continuous irrigation, which is also good for soil health.
- ③ Fertilisers Requirement :- Traditional varieties of millets donot require fertilisers and additional Nutrients for their growth. It reduces soil salinization and acidification.

④

Nutritional significance of Millets :-

- ① Millets are rich in nutrients like Calcium, Potassium, and Magnesium.
- ② Millets are fibreous which are helpful in lifestyle diseases like Diabetes, Blood pressure.
- ③ Less use of chemical fertilisers and pesticides also make the millet healthier diet option.
- ④ Millets are superfoods that can solve the problem of Food Security as well as Nutritional security of the country.

- 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,

Due to Global warming, the ice of Arctic has started melting at an alarming ^{rate}, which can have irreversible consequences for the global ecological balance.

Consequences of Arctic ice melt on Biodiversity

- ① Flora and Fauna adapted to extreme temperatures like Polar Bear are facing threat of extinction
- ② Ice melt also raises the sea level of the ocean, the saline water will encroach the arctic region, harming the biodiversity of the region
- ③ Threat due to release of methane from the permafrost layer will further increase the temperature leading to a positive cycle

Consequence of Arctic ice melt on Ecosystems

- ① Avalanches, landslides on glaciers leads to harming the entire Ecosystem.



Impact on Global Ecological balance e-

- ① The Thermohaline circulation that is based on the differential of Temperature and Salinity between the Equator and poles will ~~be~~ disturbed.
- ② It may lead to vertical and horizontal stratification of ocean water, aquatic life all over the oceans will be impacted.
- ③ The Arctic melt may also tip the Greenhouse Gas emissions, which may damage the entire carbon budget of the earth.

Ice Melt in the Arctic region is one of the consequences of Global warming, which has the capacity to damage the entire global ecological balance. The focus should be on reducing the Greenhouse Gas emissions as well as Adapting to the changes.

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) aims to make common laws on the basis of secular principles for marriage, Adoption, succession etc.

UCC contradicting the idea of Religious pluralism:-

- ① India is a land of multiple religions and diverse culture, different customs and rituals are followed by the various communities. Constructing a uniform code will homogenise the diversity of our Culture.
- ② Tribal communities, who are not part of the mainstream society don't adhere to the social norms and values, imposing a code on them is being unjust to their unique requirements.
- ③ Drafting a UCC for the whole country requires participation of plethora of religions, which may also cause

Confusion .

However, the social customs and rituals in a lot of religious practices are not just for the women .

e.g. ~~the~~ Triple Talag was banned as it was in favour of the husband only.

A lot of religious codes are codified in a law , the ~~the~~ party has to rely on the interpretation of Religious heads and it may be biased also .

The law commission has suggested to review all the religious codes and codify them to make them equally fair for both the genders .

- Q9. भारत में जनसांख्यिकीय परिवर्तनों के संदर्भ में स्वस्थ सक्रिय आयु वृद्धि को अवधारणा पर चर्चा कीजिए। यह सामाजिक समावेशन में किस प्रकार योगदान देता है? (10 अंक)

Discuss the concept of healthy active ageing in the context of demographic shifts in India. How does it contribute to social inclusion? (10 marks)

Healthy active ageing refers to slowing down the ageing process while maintaining the health lifestyle, which reduces the dependence of the ageing population.

1) Demographic shifts in India & Healthy active ageing :-

① According to a report published by Indian Population Register, it is estimated that by 2050, India will have 30-40% of elderly people.

② The increase in the average age of the population leads to a burden on the economy in terms of old age care and health facilities.

③ However, if people start making right lifestyle choices, like exercising, avoiding drugs and alcohol, balanced diet, we can slow down the process the Ageing.

Social inclusion :-

- ① It will help the old people to access the facilities available for them without the help of others.
- ② They can also get involved in ~~more~~ economic activities that can be online, to gain financial independence.
- ③ women of the house are usually in destitute conditions when they are not able to ~~perform~~ physically function, if they are healthy, they can manage their own affairs.

'prevention is better than cure', instead of just focussing on providing healthcare, old age homes, we can focus on health active ageing to properly manage the human capital.

- 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)

Compulsive consumption is the characteristic trait of the market economy, however it leads to unsustainable needs of the individuals.

Impact of consumption on family structure :-

- ① Nuclearisation of families :- Self-involved consumption patterns cannot be survived in a joint family.
- ② Overworking :- Although female participation has increased in the labor force, but they also have to manage the domestic role, which leads to a conflict in their status.
- ③ Frustration :- Specially middle class people try to emulate the consumption pattern of the upper class, when it is not fulfilled it leads to tension in families.

④ Double Income No Kids :- A lot of couples are also opting for not having kids through out their life, in the urban cities.

⑤ Unsustainable demands :- The change in consumption pattern has also led to increase in the aspiration for mobility. In urban families, focus has been shifting of children and their education.

⑥ Changes in consumption pattern has led to widespread discontentment and materialism among people, which is visible through the strenuous family dynamics.

- Q11. विजयनगर वास्तुकला की प्रमुख विशेषताओं पर उदाहरण सहित चर्चा कीजिए। उनके स्थापत्य में इंडो-इस्लामिक तत्त्व 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 introduced the concept of secular buildings and some of the ~~greatest~~ greatest architecture was built by the vijaynagar rulers.

Key Features :-

① Secular Buildings, e.g. Musical Pillars.



Indo-Islamic elements like Jharokha, use of water structures, kiosk etc. were integrated the vijaynagar architecture.





- 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 Indian universities like Nalanda & Takshashila represent the rich culture of pedagogy and importance of education in the Indian culture.

Features of ancient Indian universities against modern state funded university:-

- ① Ancient Indian universities were based on Gurukul system and Guru-shishya parampara, however, the modern universities are not usually residential.
- ② The infrastructure was usually under the patronage of a king while modern universities are regulated by the University Grant Commission (UGC) in India.

- ③ State funded universities have an elaborate administrative system, with codes of conduct that students have to follow, however, the rules for students in ancient universities were rather strict and included religious values as well.

Lessons for modern universities :-

- ① Learning in the nature.
- ② Apart from technical education, education was also ~~prof~~ provided in terms of traditional values, building character etc.



The wisdom ~~of~~ of ancient scholars and universities can be used to integrate the modern education with the ancient.



- 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)

The Indian Independence struggle was an interplay of the two forces, Gandhian Non-violent struggle and the revolutionary movement, both had a strong impact and influence on each other.

Similarities :-

- ① Goal was same - Complete independence from the British.
- ② Both movements evoked a sharp response from the people

e.g. Non-cooperation movement, Civil disobedience movement saw huge participation from the masses,

while organisations like Swadesh Bandhaks Samiti, Anusheelan Samiti also attracted the youth in taking part in the struggle.

③ Both movements originated from the Indian masses against the widespread atrocities of British. Gandhian ideology or revolutionary ideology e.g. Bhagat Singh played an important role in the religious unity of the masses.

④ They united people for the single cause, against the cracks in the society like caste, class, religion etc.

Differences :-

① Gandhian Non-violent struggle was based ^{on} 'Satyagrah' and attacking the conscience of the perpetrator, however the revolutionaries believed in direct attack on the British officials to make 'the deaf hear'

e.g. Plague Commissioner William Rand was killed by the Chapekar brothers

- ② During the world-war, Gandhiji and other congress leaders believed that if they support the British army, Britain will eventually grant freedom to India. However, revolutionaries like Netaji ~~believed~~ took the war as an opportunity to attack the British Empire.
- e.g. INA was formed comprising of prisoners of war to lead the attack.

Influence on each other :-

Gandhian ideology of non-violence and organised protest, boycott, influenced the methodology opted by the revolutionaries. While the Revolutionary vigor gave the momentum to the independence struggle in the times of Truce.

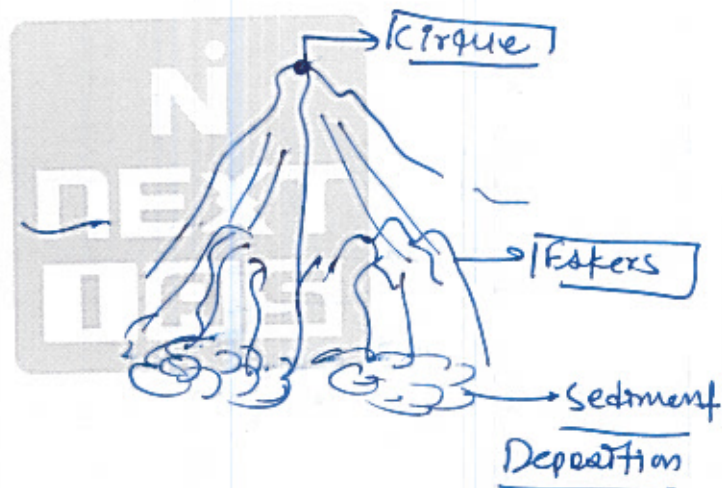
The ideology of the Gandhi and revolutionary ~~was~~ different but it was working towards the same goal.

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 the deposition of snow and the sediments brought down by the rivers.

Types of glacial landforms :-



Two types of landforms are formed on the Himalayas :-

① Due to Erosion :- when the snow melts it erodes the mountain

e.g. Cirque

Due to deposition :- when the sediments deposit, they tends to form glacial lakes, Esters etc

Impact of local ecosystems and human activities :-

① Karewas :- old deposition of sediments in the Kashmir region has led to formation of rich fertile lands, which are very good for cultivation of Saffron, walnut etc.

② Glacial lake outburst floods :- The moraine deposition also leads to formation of small lake like structure, when they loose their structural integrity they may cause huge loss of human life and ecosystem.

e.g. Chungthang dam was destroyed on 2023

- ③ Grasslands :- when the ice melts, beautiful landscapes are formed called 'margs', ~~called~~
e.g. Gulmarg.

These landscapes are a source of livelihood for people living in these areas (huge potential of tourism)

- ④ Transhumance :- The hill-valley combination of Himalayas also leads to practice of pastoral communities, in which they move towards the hilly area during summer and come back in winter.

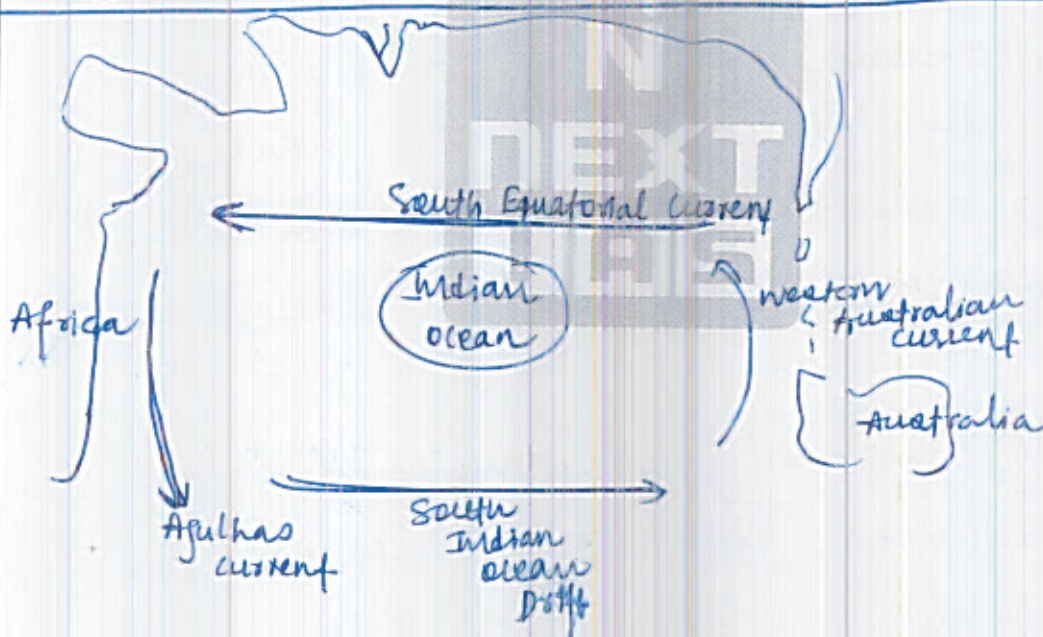
The rich biodiversity of Himalayas supports a wide range of human activities but it should be utilised carefully to not harm vulnerable ecological framework

- Q15. हिंद महासागर की अद्वितीय भौगोलिक विशेषताओं और वैश्विक महासागरीय परिसंचरण प्रतिरूप पर उनके प्रभावों की चर्चा कीजिए। ये विशेषताएँ 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)

The Indian Ocean extends from Eastern African coast to the Western Australian coast, and from the Southern part of Asia to the Antarctica region.

Geographical Features of the Indian ocean



- ① The Indian ocean is surrounded by the land on all four sides; and it lies in the south of equator, this leads to Anticlockwise circulation of ocean current

② The Agulhas current is a warm current which is responsible to supply surplus heat from the equator to the poles.

③ The western Australian current is a cold current, which impacts the western coast by providing rich areas for fish cultivation.



Influence on the climate of Indian Subcontinent :-

① Indian ocean Dipole :- The more than usual cooling of the western Australian coast and the warming of African coast leads to the formation of Positive Indian ocean Dipole.

This Dipole helps in countering the impact El Nino, which reduces the monsoon in Indian subcontinent.

② Madden-Julian oscillation :- The cyclical circulation of ^{warm} water in around 30-60 days from Indian ocean to Pacific ocean also impacts the monsoon on the Indian Subcontinent.

③ Increased Cyclone :- ^{Bay of Bengal} ~~Arabian~~ sea, becomes extremely warm during the summers, because of its proximity to land on all sides, which leads to increased risk of cyclones in that area. However, the climate change and ~~global~~ warming has led to erratic weather patterns, and excessive warming of Arabian sea also.

The unique Features of the Indian ocean influence the Indian Subcontinent significantly due to the Indian peninsula.

- 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 है। इसमें योगदान देने वाले अंतर्निहित कारकों का विश्लेषण कीजिए तथा मौजूदा शमन रणनीतियों का आलोचनात्मक मूल्यांकन कीजिए। (15 अंक)

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

Urban Heat Islands refers to the trapping of heat in between the urban infrastructure, without having an escape.

Factor contributing to increased Intensity and frequency of heat waves | :-

- ① Increased concretisation :- It leads to trapping of heat in a certain area.
- ② Increased solar radiation :- Lack of trees and effective cloud covers is the reason of increased intensity of heat waves.
- ③ Pollution :- Pollution due to vehicular emission, construction activities also increases the amount of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere.

④ Climate change :- Global warming induced climate change has led to increase in 1.2°C of average temperature from the pre-industrial levels. This has led to increase in frequency of the heat waves.

⑤ ^{poor}Ventilation :- Poor urban planning and increased density of buildings does not let the trapped heat to escape in the atmosphere.

1 Existing Mitigation Strategies :-

① Urban vegetation :- With the help of Miyawaki method, small patch of trees are planted in urban areas to reduce the impact of heat waves.

② Warning system :- Indian meteorological department announces the heat wave warnings in advance.

③ Shelters :- Shelters for homeless people are built across the cities.

Critical evaluation :-

① The mitigation strategies are focussed towards a certain section of population and ~~is~~ managing the symptoms.

② our focus should be on dealing with the structural problems like poor urban planning, concrete & glass buildings etc.

The impact of urban heat islands is worst felt by the vulnerable sections of the society. ~~the not~~ apart from mitigation, ~~we~~ we should also focus on reducing the Greenhouse Gas emissions.

- 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)

Sugarcane is a plantation crop and the primary raw material of the sugar industry.

The primary factors contributing to regional disparities in sugar industry between North India & Peninsular India. :-

① Climate :- The climate of Northern India like UP, is more suitable for the ripening of sugarcane. The humid climate of Northern India increases the Sucrose content.

② Availability of water :- The Maharashtra, Vidarbha, Berar region lies on the leeward side of the western ghats, they don't receive enough water for the sugarcane plant.

Also, the peninsular rivers are seasonal, while on the northern plains, rivers are perennials.

③ State support :- In Northern India, Sugarcane farmers are supported by Subsidies, Irrigation facilities etc.

④ Agglomeration economy :- Sugar producing factories have been historically established in the Northern part of India.

Measures taken to reduce the surplus
Sugar production :-

① Ethanol production :- The syrup produced by the industries can be diverted towards ethanol production which will also lead to reduced dependence on the oil import.

Target - 20% ethanol in petrol by 2025.

② Export potential :- The regional production can be strengthened to enhance the export of the sugar to other countries.

In addition to raw sugar, sugar based products like chocolate factory can be established to increase the consumption of sugar and its export.

③ e-Nam :- connecting the sugar surplus areas to sugar deficient areas.

The regional disparities in sugar production has added to the farmer distress and
the infrastructure facilities should be strengthened to cover the gap.

- 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 the vertical movement of an individual or a group of individual across the social structure

Barriers to Intergenerational mobility in Indian society :-

① Caste :- The rigid hierarchical system of caste impacts the movement of low caste individuals to higher class positions.

② Political structure :- Despite the affirmative action, in Panchayati Raj Institutions, and legislative assembly, ~~the~~ mobility is only achieved by the concerned individual not the entire community.

③ Opportunity :- Modern societies are based on the ideas of equal opportunity to everyone. However, this is not fulfilled by any society.

④ Education :- ~~Education~~ Education is either not accessible or very expensive.

Role of education in social mobility :-

- ① Provides Skills to rise above from Caste based occupation.
- ② Increases the opportunity available to an individual.
- ③ Education also makes other people open minded, and reduces the barriers in mobility.
- ④ However the opportunity cost of going to school and acquiring education is very high for people belonging to lower class.

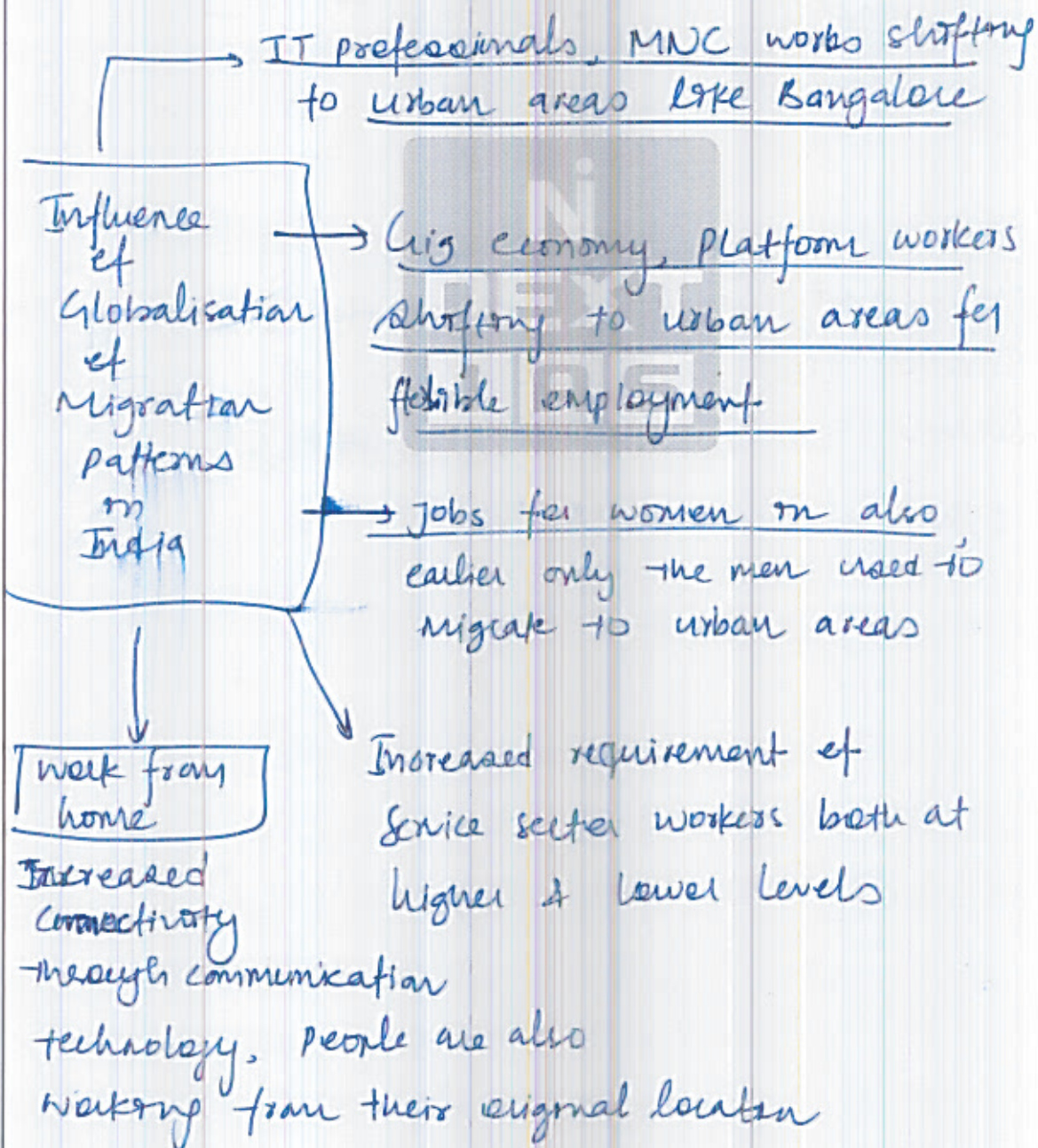
- ⑤ The expansion ^{of education} has not been uniform
in India.
- ⑥ The privatisation of education
systems and the degrading quality
of schools leads to unequal
benefit of education to the
sections of society.

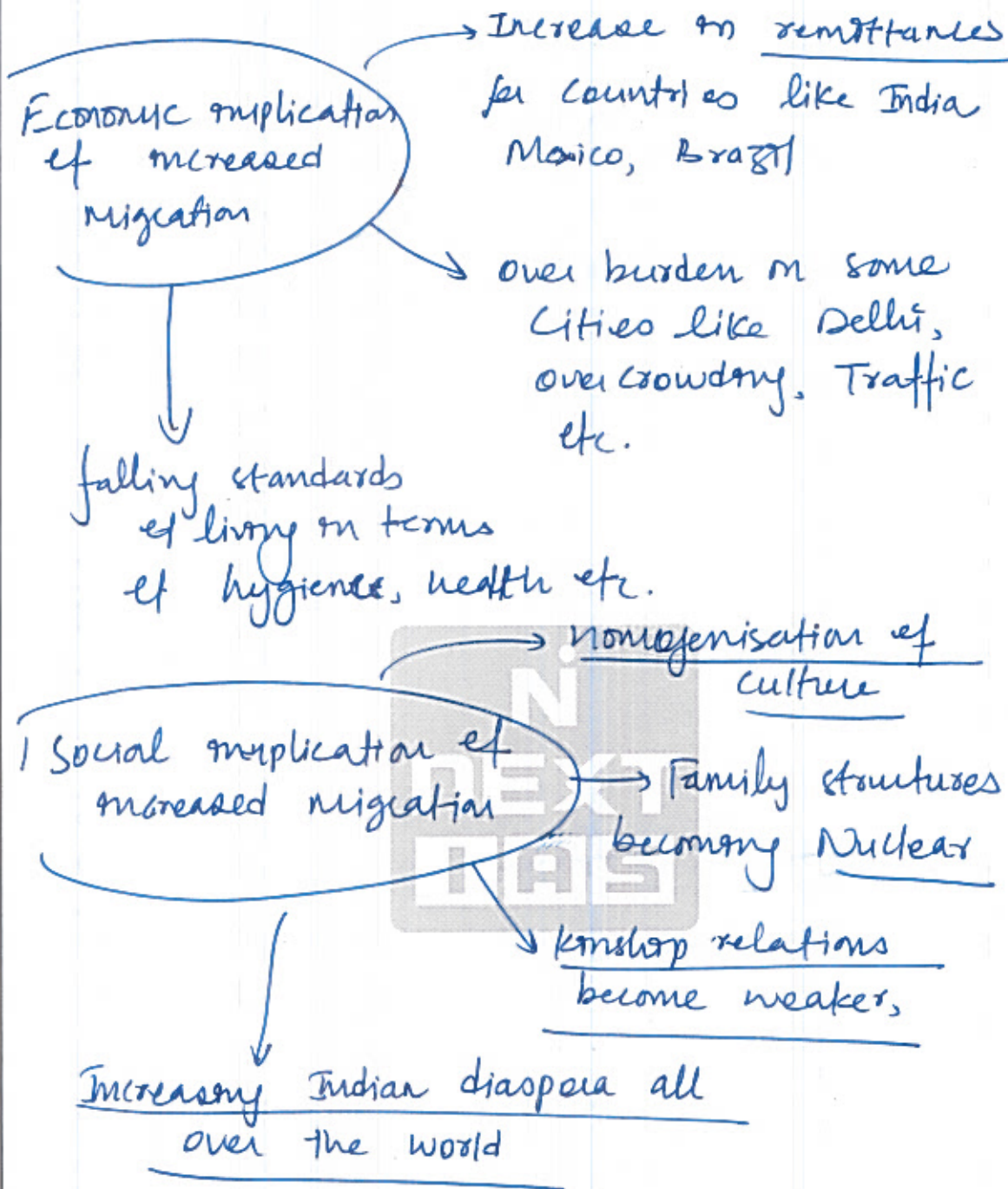
Social mobility is accepted by
the constitution as an ideal, it
should also be accepted by the
society to achieve the goals of
equality.

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 is the interconnected network of the local events, such that any event impacts the entire world.





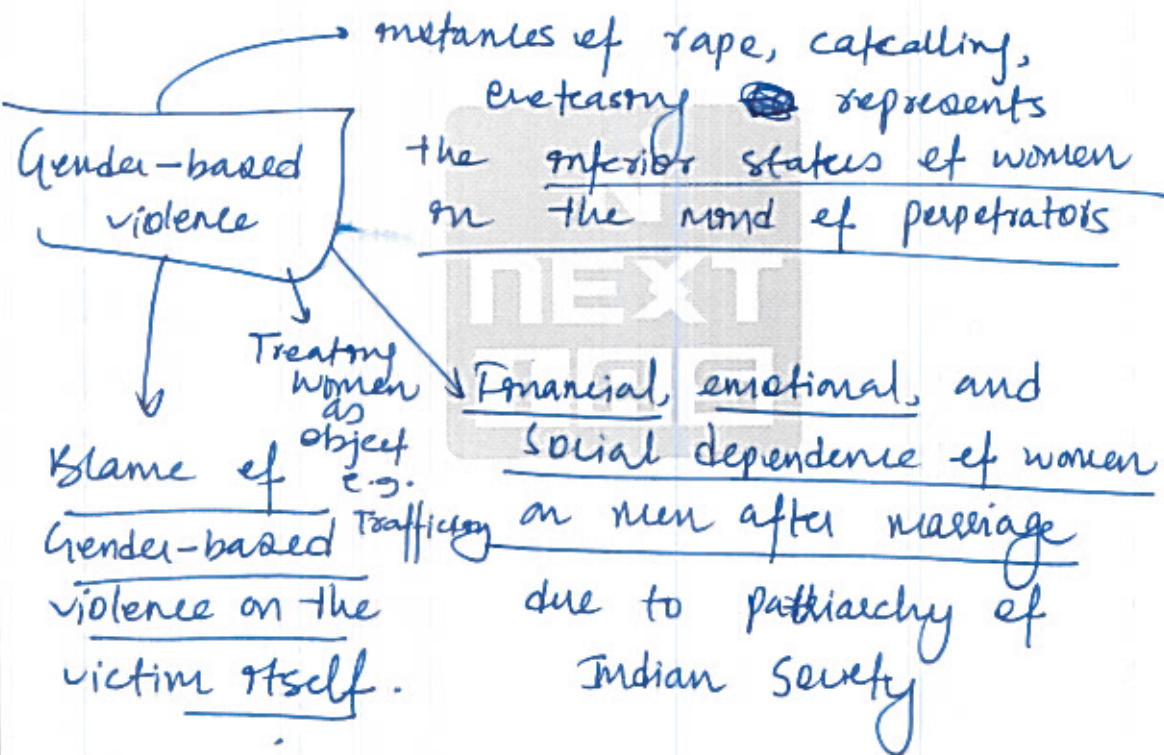
In the search of better life opportunities, both internal and international migration takes place



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)

Despite various laws such as Domestic violence prevention act, 2005, prevalence of gender based violence represents the patriarchal mindset of the people.



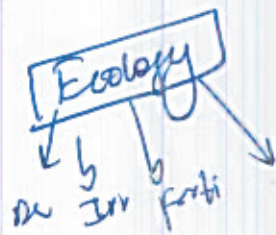
Modernisation of law has added various provisions like special marriage, Domestic Violence prevention act, POSH, SITA, represents the changing attitude.





NEXT IAS

Space for Rough Work



NEXT IAS

Space for Rough Work



NEXT IAS

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2. Do not write anything other than the actual answers to the questions anywhere inside your QCA Booklet.
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4. Do not leave behind your QCA Booklet on your table unattended, it should be handed over to the invigilator after conclusion of the exam.

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2. Write your registration number and other particulars, in the space provided on the cover of QCA Booklet.
3. Write legibly and neatly. Do not write in bad/illegible handwritings.
4. For rough notes or calculation, the last two blank pages of this booklet should be used. The rough notes should be crossed through afterwards.
5. If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it or write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be evaluated.
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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 को 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।

