

NEXT IAS

GS - MAINS ADVANCED COURSE 2024

(To be filled by candidate)

Test Code : GSMAC2401

Test No. : 01

Name of Candidate : Pulkait Jain

Roll No. : GSMAC24A1092 Start Time : 12:00 End Time : 3:10

Date of Examination : 21/08/24 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:

Student Concerns / Query	Evaluator's Feedback / Response
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



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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 the study of coins. Coins as the remnants of the past highlights the prevailing socio-economic & political aspect of that time.

Numismatics as ancient evidence

- ① Coins highlight the past power of King eg - Gupta coins with various title of kings eg - Parameshwara inscribed on Chandragupta-I coins.
 - ② Shows images of Kings & their political patronage :- Kushan coins with Buddha's image & Goddess Lakshmi on both side highlight prevalence of Buddhism & Hinduism.
- ↳ Bravery of Kings - King killing

③ Shows political preference of Kings -
Samudra Gupta playing veena on coins.
Ship motifs on Satavahana Coins.

④ Economic development

a) Presence of Coins highlight trade relations
eg - Urebar Coins all along bay of Bengal

b) Use of Multiple language shows economic cooperation - Arabic and Kharosthi on Indo Greek Coins.

c) Purity of coins - Use of precious metals
refers to economic prowess of Kings
eg - Early Gupta coins purer than later coins.

Thus coins are a way to look into
the past & understand the history better.

- 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 played an important part in pre independence era. Various organisation empowered them to contribute to freedom.

① Highlighting the equality of women
National Women Social conference by
Pandita Ramabai Ranade - preached for equality.

② Educating men about rights
Mahila Arya Samaj - Ramabai Saraswati
wife of Dayananda Saraswati → preaching
for feminism.

③ Capacity building of women
Congress under Gandhi considered women
equal, sharing half of burden.

eg. Dhyanu salt strike by S. Naidu.

④ Revolutionary tendencies & aggression for freedom → shift away from traditional role. eg - Vittagang Armoury Raid by Yugantar Party under Surya Sen.
↳ Revolutionary like Praetibata Wadkar.

⑤ → Transi Rani Regiment → entire battalion of women under Captain Lakshmi Sehgal under Netaji's Indian National Army.
Leadership role of women.

⑥ Home rule league - by Annie Besant
Pan India nature inspiring rural & Urban Women altogether.

Various organisation acted as the lightening conductor for liberating help of the Indian population.

- 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)

During the Cold war period when India was an infant republic, many nations strived for policy of Non alignment i.e. Not joining any of the two power blocks.

Reflection of Aspiration of New republics.

① To maintain sovereignty

- 1) Not following the path of first world.
- 2) Conducting foreign relation without the external influence. India leader of NAM
- 3) Promoting the mutual respect of each other's sovereignty.
- 4) New trade blocks eg- ASEAN, African Unity in 1960

5) Bilateral issues solved without external pressure eg- India & Pakistan over Kashmir since

⑤ Resisting colonial pressure

① Choosing independent path of development
eg- Market socialism in China, Mixed economy in India.

② Many Nations rejected commonwealth membership eg Ireland 1949, South Africa 1961

③ Fight against colonial legacy -
South Africa against apartheid.
India liberating Goa & Pondicherry

NAM movement gained utmost popularity at that time & was a way forward from Colonial shackles.

- 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 defined as the process of formation, eruption and destruction of Volcano. Magma is the molten rock ~~is~~ beneath Earth crust which comes out as lava.

Process of Volcanism

It occurs at the plate boundary where due to pressure in

Earth's crust is released in form of Volcano.

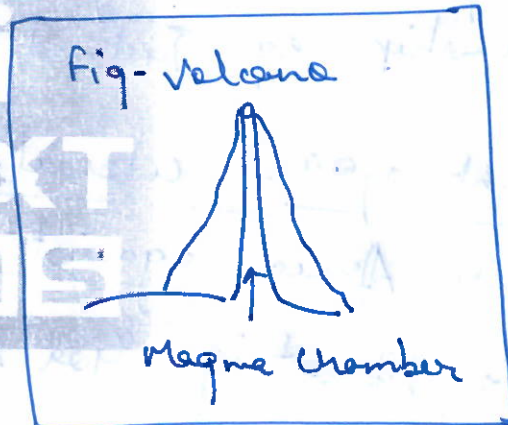


Plate tectonic theory & Volcanism

It results due to melting of denser plate & submergence beneath the lighter plate.

This also highlights the presence of mantle
plasma planes.

Major Volcanic regions in the world



① Pacific ring of fire - Submergence of Pacific plate with Eurasian plate from west, North & South American plate from East & Australian plate at South.

② Mediterranean region - African plate pushing towards minor mediterranean, Catalonian plates.

③ Mid Atl antic ridges - divergence of the African & South American plate.

Volcanism also tells about the past & ... the geomorphology.

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

(10 अंक)

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

Eastern ghats are a mountain range at the Eastern Coast of Indian subcontinent. These are one of the oldest features of peninsula.

Geological features of Eastern Ghats

① Presence of basaltic rock - Due to volcanism 66 MYA at reunion hotspot.

② Cuddapah rock system with metallic minerals

eg- Iron & Aluminium

(bauxite) mining - Kendujhgarh & Mayurbhanj in Odisha



Fig - Eastern Ghats

③ Ranges cut by antecedent rivers like Krishna, Godavari, Kaveri - forms fertile delta in nearby Eastern Coastal plains
↓
deposition of silt

- ④ Lower to height of ranges increasing from south to north with Tindagade in white highest peak (1692 m).

Ecological features

- ① Moist deciduous type of forest
eg - Seshachalam famous for Red Sanders.
- ② Unique type of wildlife with endemic species eg. Ternodonis crusader.
- ③ Passes in ranges allow for percolation of Bay of Bengal branch of monsoon.
- ④ Various sensitive Zones & National parks eg - Bhitarkerika, Seshacham, Nagarjuna Sagar etc

Thus the Eastern ghats provides both geo-ecological & economical significance.

- 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.

2023 was identified as International Millet year by UN FAO. Millets are called Sri Anna by PM Modi for their benefits.

Ecological significance for India

- ① Native to India - can be grown in any soil, present since the Indus valley time.
- ② Drought prone crop - can sustain minimum rainfall 30-40 cm - Ideal for water sensitive regions.
- ③ Minimum input is required - we need for heavy fertilizers. Good for natural farming.
- ④ All weather crops -

Nutritional significance of Millets :-

- ① Lower Glycemic index - less blood sugar rise, good for diabetic people.
- ② Rich in fibres - Promotes balance diet
↳ can challenge hidden hunger.
- ③ Traditional crop of many communities like
Bhils in Rajasthan, Saharia in M.P.
- ④ Available at lower price - later to
need of poor ₹1 at fair price shop.
- ⑤ Variety of crops - Millets essentially
a family of 14 grains

Even in G20 PM launched MAHARISHI
project to promote this super crop
in these tough times where hunger
& climate change poses various threats.

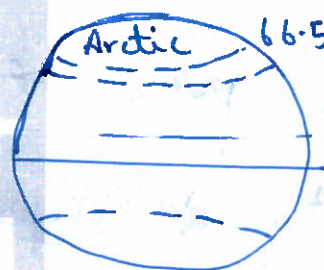
- Q7. आर्कटिक क्षेत्र की बर्फ के पिघलने से जैव विविधता और पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र पर कौन-कौन से संभावित परिणाम हो सकते हैं? ये परिवर्तन वैश्विक पारिस्थितिक संतुलन को किस प्रकार प्रभावित कर सकते हैं? (10 अंक)

What are the potential consequences of Arctic ice melt on biodiversity and ecosystems? How might these changes impact global ecological balance (10 marks)

The IPCC 6th Assessment report highlights a faster melting of Arctic that is twice rate of Antarctica.

Potential consequences on biodiversity & Ecosystems

- ① Submergence of land
Various biodiversity
Hotspot like Galapagos,
Papua New Guinea
will be lost.



Arctic latitude extension

- ② Species specialised for extreme climate like polar bear may die
- ③ Destruction of Tundra forest of Norway, Siberia.
- ④ Various fish varieties due to mixing of fresh water in ocean may die

⑤ Overall increase in Albedo of Earth
Positive feedback loop to global warming.

⑥ Change in Migration pattern of various species - eg - Arctic seal, Siberian crane.
Reindeers:

Impact on global ecological balance

① Weakening of water currents - Like the Atlantic meridional oscillation → heat balance of Earth will be disturbed

② Dissociation of Polar Vortex - Cold wave in Temperate region eg - Alaska Cold wave 2023

③ Heat dome due to trapping of heat wave by jet stream eg - Canadian heat dome 2023

④ Rising sea level - Submergence of coast
altering land use pattern

We must act together to mitigate these
before it's too late.

Q8. क्या आपको लगता है कि समान नागरिक संहिता भारतीय समाज में धार्मिक बहुलवाद और सांस्कृतिक भिन्नता के विचार का खंडन करती है? (10 अंक)

Do you think the Uniform Civil Code contradicts the idea of religious pluralism and cultural differences in Indian society? (10 marks)

Article 44 of Constitution strives for a Uniform Civil code which means a unification of personal laws.

UCC as threat to religious pluralism

① Abrogation of religious laws eg- Shariat law of 1937, 4 Hindu Code bills (1950-55), Parsi Marriage Act, 1896.

② Antithetical to right to freedom of religion → May cause communal tensions.
eg- Abolition of Polygamy in Muslim.

③ Fear of Hinduisation of other religion may bring others in Hindu fold.

Threat to cultural differences

① Apprehension of Tribal Section - need for protection of cultural uniqueness.

- ② May led to identity crises - emergence of 'Us vs them' cultural.
- ③ Cultural shock to various minorities eg Jains, Buddhist which emerged out of Hindu way of life.

UCC : Not a threat to diversity

- ① The main aim is to remove the disabilities in society.
- ② K.M. Munshi - in Constituent assembly called it 'savior of Minority culture' - only laws will be reformed with protection of unique ones.
- ③ Example of Goa - Vibrant case of pluralistic society via Portuguese Religious Code, 1843

India has a salad bowl culture with unity & diversity. There should be phase wise implementation of UCC with evaluation of effects on social fabric.

- 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)

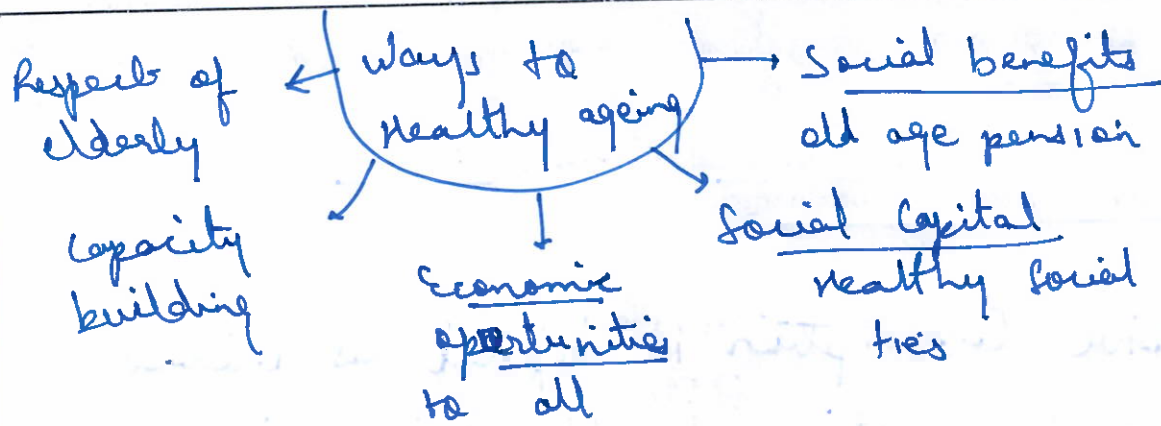
India is in the mid of a demographic dividend with mean of 28 yrs.

The Demographic window will peak at 2036.

Old aged people can contribute to society.

Healthy ageing in demographic shift

- ① Refers to healthy well being of ageing population. Not just free of disease but total physical, social & emotional well being.
- ② Entails a happy retirement & post retirement life.
- ③ Community building to challenge the self isolation, feeling of alienation and deprivation.



Contribution in social inclusion :-

- ① Vulnerable section are generally deprived due to lack of capacity:
- ② Can help in 2nd demographic dividend
Elderly sharing experience & contribution to society.
- ③ Policy shift towards weaker & section.
↳ Stakeholder approach.

Healthy ageing will help to sustain the demographic shift & help India to become the vishnuaguru in Amit Kal.

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 defined as increase in consumption & spending in lieu of social outlook. It is due to a competitive & herd mentality in urban areas.

Transition from Conscious consumption

Sustainable
Free will
As per Capacity



Unsustainable
Coersion of Society
Out of pocket

Impact on family structure & urban dynamics

① feeling of self interest over community
lack of social ties & social damage
on the rise

→ class base divide within families.

② Nuclearisation of family - breaking traditional ties of Joint family → Urban living.
→ Need Neolocality.

③ Unsustainability of family → rise in poverty
feeling of relative deprivation.

④ Capitalistic outlook of Urbanism
↳ Profit motive → shift from organic to
mechanical society.

Sharing the
tradition

Sustainable
Consumption

what needs
to be done

Building Social
Capital

Promoting
Indian ethos

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

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

Vijayanagara was a medieval Indian empire past Md. Bin Tughlaq's daulatabad expedition in the 14th century. Its architecture provide a synthesis of Vesara, Indo-Islamic, Dravidian and Chukyan.

Key features of Vijaynagar architecture

- ① Pravida style - A later development of Vesara with intricate carving.
eg- Hazara Swami temple.
- ② Huge gopurams - Kaya Gopurams - Dravidian influence eg- Southern Gopuram of Exambarnath temple - 188 feet.
- ③ Extensive use of stone - eg stone chariot Hampi.
- ④ Intricate sculptures - Nandi statue Kepekshi temple, Narasimha statue.

Yali (Mythical Horse) at Vitthal Swami Temple.

⑤ Presence of Amman Shrine - Companion of Main Deity.

⑥ Pyramidal Shikhara along with huge pillared Halls - eg - 1000 pillar hall of Hazara ram temple, Musical pillars of Vitthal Swami temple.

⑦ City planning - 7 boundary walls around Hampi, City build in three parts as per Abdul Razzak.

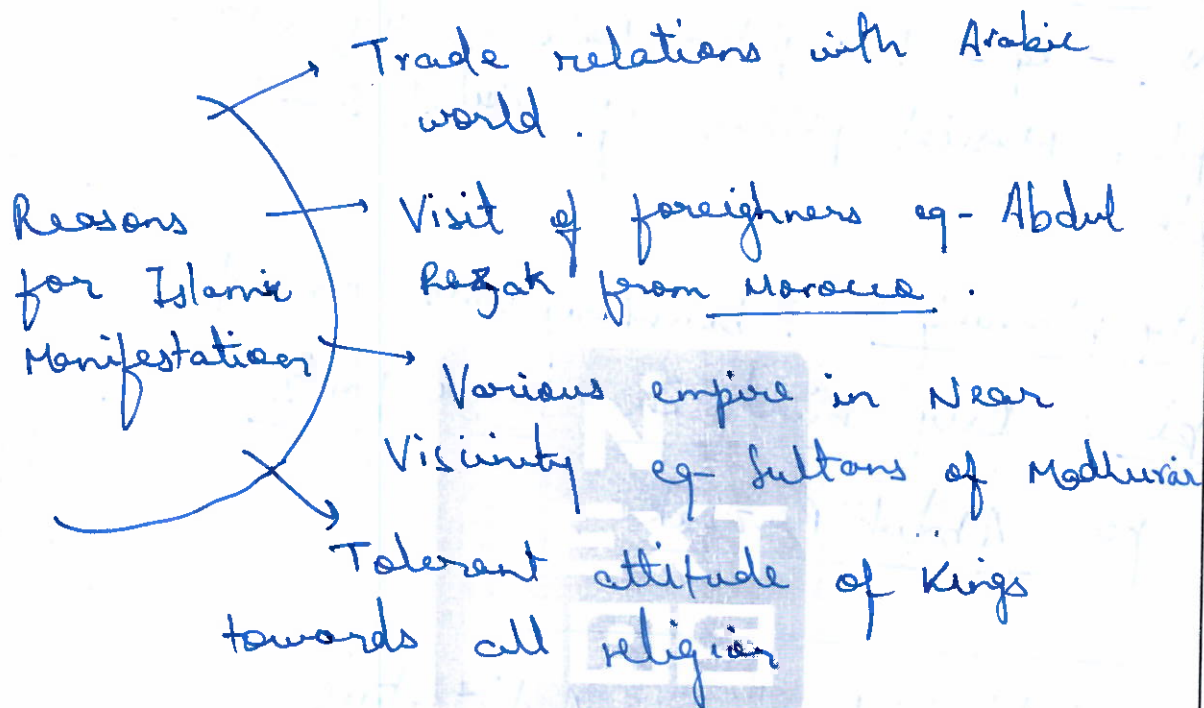
Manifestation of Islamic Architecture

① Parallel influence of Bahamani Kingdom
eg - Lotus Mahal - large windows for Air passage.

② Use of Arches & Domes in administrative & private buildings eg - Elephant stable, Queen's bath.

② Presence of water tanks - prominent feature of Islam for cleaning purpose.

④ Horizontal extension of city. eg - Hampi



Vijayanagar provides a massive culture which is a testament to our pluralism & religious syncretism. Domingo Paes compared Hampi with Rome.

- 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)

India has been a centre of knowledge & learning with many ancient universities like Takshashila (Mauryan times), Nalanda (later Gupta), Vikramshila (Pala), etc.

Similarities with modern state funded universities | ① Pluralistic Nature of teaching & learning - eg both Vedic knowledge & Buddhist philosophy at takshila & in present day universities as per NEP, 2020.

② Architectural Marvel - Some of the best Campus like IIT Bombay & IIM Bangalore are inspired from the Central Hall of Nalanda University.

③ Role of teacher - Overall socio-political - religious development like the Gurus in Ashrams, today same role of College.

④ Scientific advancements eg - Charaka & Nagarjuna were from Takshashila.

Difference in the universities

① Earlier focus was on dialectical knowledge today more on rote learning.

② Clear division of social life earlier divided into Brahmacharya, Grihastha, Vanaprastha, Sanyasa. Today a mix of all stages.

③ Indebtedness to teacher - Guru Rina today universities have become a business venture.

④ Degradation of Educational system - Ancient universities ahead of their time top at their stage. Today 1-2 in top hundred.

Lessons that can be learned from ancient Universities

- ① Foreign Student exchange - Ancient scholars like Huen Tsang visited Nalanda.
 - Promotion of global cultural
 - Educational tourism
- ② Centre of knowledge - when Shaktiyar Khilji burned Nalanda, central library burned for 3 months → vast knowledge
- ③ Blend of Scientific prowess & spirituality essential for holistic, comprehensive & overall learning
- ④ Respect for all - teachers, fellow students, staff, nature. Inspired the Japanese way via propagation of Buddhism

These centres stood the test of time
their infrastructure may have lost but
the ideas inspire generations to

- 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)

After the arrest of Major leaders along with Gandhi post the Non Cooperation movement. Revolutionaries filled the political vacuum.

Similarities & between Gandhian philosophy & Revolutionary ideology

- ① Based on Socialism - the revolutionary followed Communism & Gandhi also believed in Anarchy.
- ② Capacity of Masses - both found assylum in Mass struggle & made the freedom struggle pan India.
- ③ Influence on Youth - Bhagat Singh & himself influenced by non cooperation movement. Gandhi also time & again called for youth action.

④ Role of women - Sarojini Naidu, Kasturba Gandhi, Usha Mehta prominent Gandhian leaders. Durga Bhakshi, Kalyana Datta, Preeti Lata Wadkar revolutionary leaders.

⑤ Both stressed on symbolism for Gandhi it was charkha, revolutionary also gave messages eg- Bombing of Central legislature by Bhagat Singh & Battukeshwar Datta

Gandhianism	Differences	Revolutionary
① <u>Indigenous inspiration</u> eg- <u>Ancient greatness of India</u>	① <u>Inspired by foreign Acts</u> - eg <u>Russian & French revolution</u>	
② <u>Considered state & religion inseparable</u> .	② <u>Did not believe in religion</u> . <u>Bhagat Singh Atheist</u>	
③ <u>Ardent believer of Non violence</u> . <u>Halted NCM due to Chauri-Chaura</u>	③ <u>Resorted to violence</u> <u>Murder of Saunders</u> <u>Train robbery</u>	
④ <u>Struggle True Struggle approach</u>	④ <u>Struggle → Victory approach</u>	
⑤ <u>Means matter as well as ends</u>	⑤ <u>Ends justify the means</u>	

Influence of both ideologies on each other

→ Gandhianism on revolutionaries

- a) Concept of Self reliance & Capacity of masses in revolutionary.
- b) Cause of peasants & labours inspired from Gandhian acts eg. Champaran Satyagraha
- c) feeling of sacrifice → Gandhian principle of Tyag.

→ Revolutionary on Gandhianism

- a) Acceptance of some violence eg During First India movement.
- b) Attitude of Non Compromise on later leaders - eg - Aruna Asaf Ali & Ram Manohar Lohia hoisting flag.
- c) Foreign support - eg USA's effort post WWII endorsed by Gandhi

Both the Philosophies have the same goal of Indian independence & the

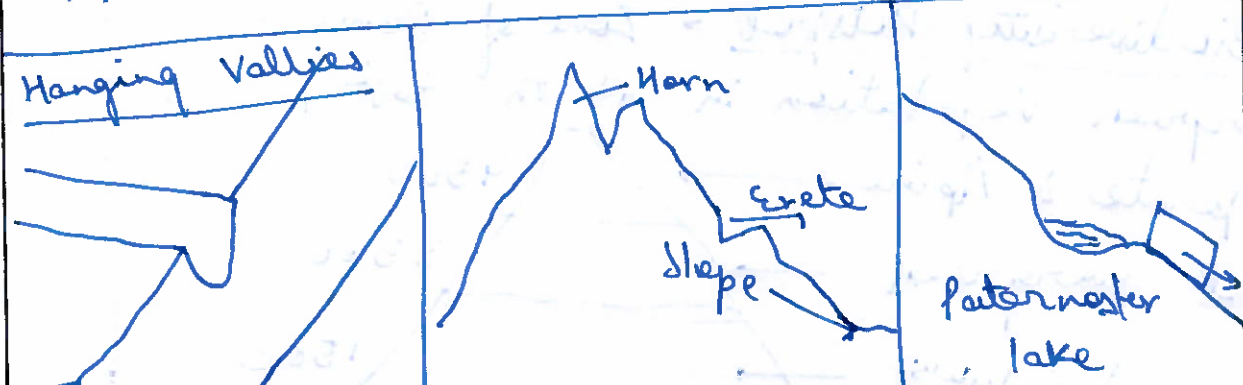
Q14. भारतीय हिमालय में विभिन्न प्रकार की हिमनद भू-आकृतियाँ कौन सी हैं? ये स्थानीय पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र और मानवीय गतिविधियों को किस प्रकार प्रभावित करती हैं? (15 अंक)

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)

Glaciers are the architects of Himalayan landscape with both forces of Erosion & Deposition creating the unique landforms.

Erosional landforms

- ① U shaped & Hanging Valleys eg - the ~~Great~~ ^{Pin} Valley National park in Himachal.
- ② Horns, cretes - Present at Great Himalayas at height above 4500 metres.
- ③ Paternoster lakes with movement of glaciers eg - Rakes tal & Mansarovar lakes

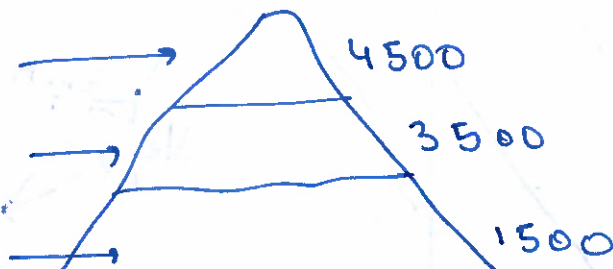


Depositional landforms

- ① Karewas in Kashmir are the glacial till in form of drumlin.
- ② Duars or Horizontal grassland are due to glacial melt eg - Haridwar.
- ③ GL - Glacial Lakes due to Moraine Deposits - eg South Utranchi lake Sikkim caused the GLOF in 2014.

Impact of these landforms

- ① Local ecosystem → ① Make the land sensitive eg - Sedimentary rocks gets filled with water → frequent landslides.
- ② Source of Perennial rivers like Ganga, Indus, Brahmaputra.
- ③ Biodiversity Hotspot → Zone of Dense evergreen vegetation in North East, Temperate & Alpine → Moist evergreen →



Human Activities → ① Land Use Pattern

Agriculture → Karewas - Saffron
 Barrier to Monsoon → Orchids - Himachal
 Transhumance Activities in Bugyal
grassland.

② Construction → Himalayas act as frontier
 Need for Border development eg - Cordham
parigajna eg extension of highway.

③ Hydroelectric Power generation - due to
steep slope eg - Vishnu garh Hydro Power
project on Phauli Ganga, Tehri Dam.

④ Mining - Large source of Non metallic
minerals → Gypsum, Hydro Carbons - digboi
Metallic minerals - Uranium - Meghalaya.
Manda J & K - Lithium

The Himalaya shapes the geography, economy
 & polity of the region & is essential
 for growth & Development of India.

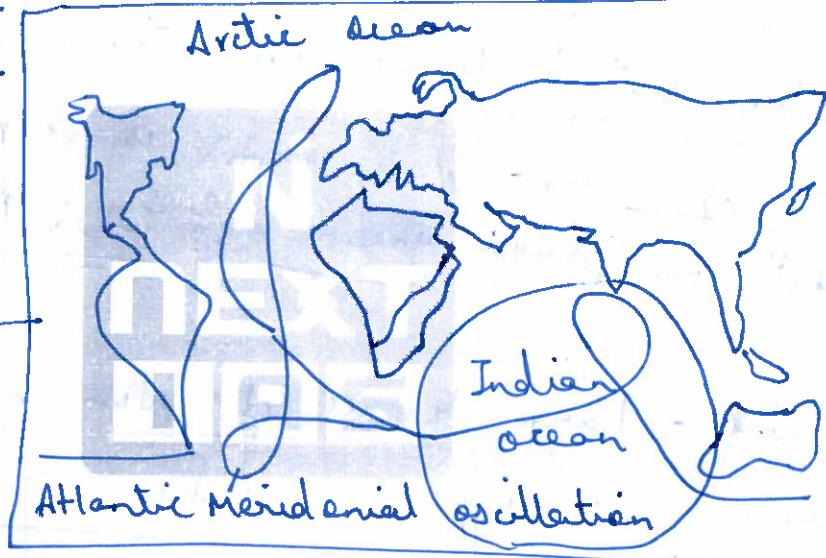
- Q15. हिंद महासागर की अद्वितीय भौगोलिक विशेषताओं और वैश्विक महासागरीय परिसंचरण प्रतिरूप पर उनके प्रभावों की चर्चा कीजिए। ये विशेषताएं भारतीय उपमहाद्वीप की जलवायु को किस प्रकार प्रभावित करती हैं? (15 अंक)

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

Indian Ocean is the third largest ocean & has a unique geography which shapes the climate & the geopolitics of the region.

Unique geographical features of Indian ocean

① Half ocean mostly in the Southern Hemisphere.



② Presence of various straits & choke points - eg - Bab - Al Mandeb, Suez Canal, Strait of Hormuz, Malacca Strait.

③ High land to ocean ratio - affects the local climate.

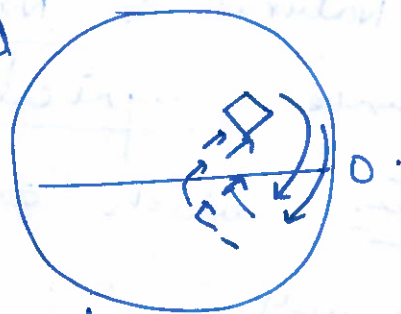
④ Plate movements - Dissociation of Indo-

Impact on global oceanic circulation pattern

- ① Disruption of flow of oceanic current
↳ Higher mean temperature of Indian ocean.
- ② More prominence of west wind drift
High speed winds in southern hemisphere.
- ③ ENSO & Indian ocean Dipole - Ocean cycle of El Niño & La Niña.

Influence on Indian climate

- ① Presence of Monsoon - due to location of India → tropical latitude & Eastern Hemisphere. Seasonal reversal of winds.



- ② Presence of Cyclonic disturbance in Bob of Bengal

↳ Arm of Indian ocean enclosed by land → Gulf type of climate.

- ③ Variability of Precipitation - in tropical climate due to $\rightarrow$ Positive IOD more rainfall, Negative IOD - less rainfall.
- ④ 2004 Tsunami caused due to plate movement.
- ⑤ Moderation effect in Southern India due to boundary with Ocean $\rightarrow$ Equatorial climate at southern tip
- ⑥ High Density waters due to weaker currents

The Indian Ocean thus shapes not only the Natural & National boundaries but influence agriculture, economics, trade routes which are backbone of Indian economy.

- Q16. शहरी ऊष्मा द्वीप (UHI) भारतीय शहरों में एक महत्वपूर्ण परिवर्तन 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)

Urban Heat Islands are regions of Urbanisation which witness a higher mean temperature than the surrounding region. There has been a rising trend of such phenomena.

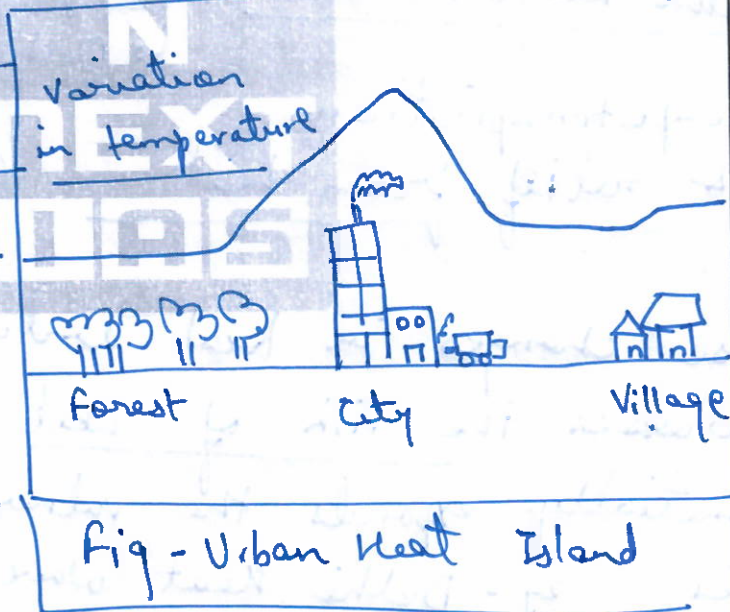
Factors responsible

of UHIs

- ① Concretisation
Asphalt used in road making absorb more heat

↳ called as Concrete jungle.

- ② Dust & pollution
 - ↳ Traps heat
 - ↳ Artificial heating
 - Due to construction
 - Vehicle exhaust
 - Factories & industries
 - land fills & water pollution



③ Deforestation → Trees have moderating effect on environment.

↳ Increase precipitation → cooling phase -

↳ Cutting forest for expansion of cities.

eg - Destruction of Aravali

④ Destruction

Biodiversity Park near Delhi

④ Evaduation of wetlands - More than 200 wetlands lost near Bengaluru in last 70 years.

Meethi River Mumbai

Najafgarh Nala

↳ Evapotranspiration

& relief from heat

⑤ Climate Change

These changes in local land use pattern increases the risk of heatwaves & exponentially expands the vulnerabilities of cities eg - Delhi heat wave 2023.

Mitigation Strategies

① Ahmedabad heat action plan - as recommended by NDMA.

② Conservation efforts GRAP Delhi.

→ The strategies fall short in working the heat waves with increasing population pressure on cities there is a need for more :-

Way forward

- Urban forestry - Spong cities in China
Catching the rain, Miyawaki method.
- Green Construction → Use of sustainable material eg - Natural cooling in house - Reduce AC demand. BIS code for building
- Protecting environment - afforestation
Wetland Conservation

By collective efforts we can mitigate the efforts there is need for decentralised planning & stake holders approach with community participation as per Mission life.

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

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

India became the largest producer of sugar in 2023 by surpassing Brazil. There has been rise in production in last 2-3 years.

Reasons for disparities between North & South

- ① Variety of sugar cane
The South Indian variety has more juice per cane.

Climate Factors

- ② Tolerance - Peninsular region has more tropical climate with no separate winter month.

- ↓
③ This provides for long crushing season - 8-9 months.

Sugar industry in India



Traditional belt
UP - Bihar - Maharashtra

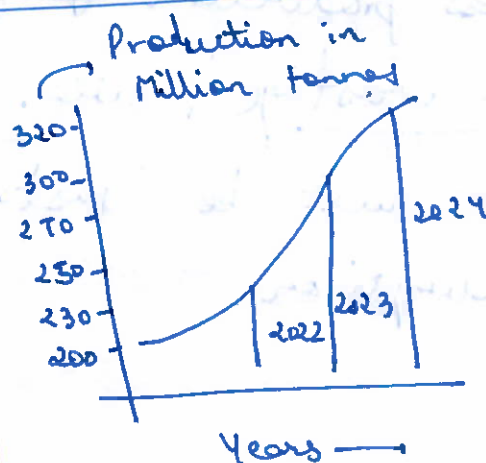
Southern India
New regions

- ④ Economic factors - (4.1) Better utilisation of fair remunerative price in Peninsular India.
- (4.2) Prevalence of cooperatives & sugarcane Farmer Association (SFA) - largest in south.
- (4.3) More export potential - Proximity to Coasts & ports.
- (4.4) large size of land
- ⑤ Technology - Compared to North south has better farm mechanisation & precision agriculture - re.

Measures taken to reduce surplus production

① As suggested by Rangarajan committee

a) Abolition of Cane Area reserve Network
generally allotted to sugar mills.



rise in production

② Diversification of excess sugar to other industries
eg - Ethanol eg 60 LMT target for diversion

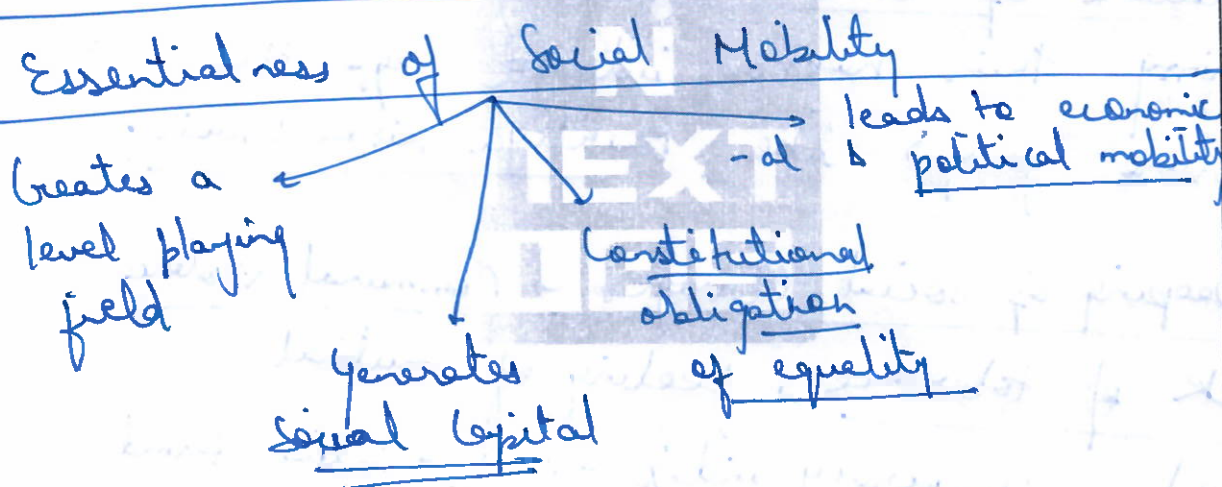
- ③ Crop diversification - encouraging more sustainable crops like Millets.
- ④ Mapping of Groundwater & promotion of Agro-economics → Dedicated area should be allowed.
- ⑤ Review of export incentives - reduction in RODTEP benefits, reducing the FRP.
- ⑥ Public awareness & education - Mediation of farm cooperatives.

Excess production is causing economic loss, food wastage, water table depletion. Thus there must be sustainable production & consumption.

- 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 defined as the upward movement of a community, section or group of persons in the social ladder with increase in social structure.



Barriers to intergenerational mobility

① Caste based Nature of Society & its attributes - G.S. Ghurije - 6 characteristics

of Caste → Endogamy, restriction on commensality, occupational division of labour, disabilities to lower caste, etc.

② Intermingling of politics & social development
Tools for progress like reservation used
for vote banking. Political motivation of
group.

③ Perception of Power - Zero sum game
Subjective realisation of Objective reality
eg- Kuki-Meiti violence in Manipur.

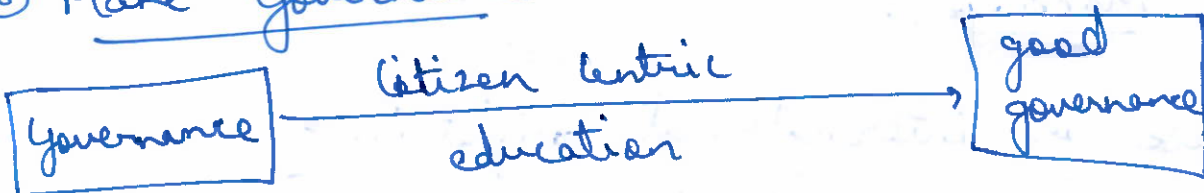
④ Failure of Civil Society Organisation
serving their narrow interest eg- the
Pressure groups like Bhartiya Kisan Union.

⑤ Deepening of Social Cleavages - Communal violence
, lack of tolerance, feeling of mutual
hatred. Democracy index - 2021 - India termed
electoral autocracy.

⑥ Lack of Awareness among the people
Literacy rate 73%. Census 2011 - people
easily manipulated eg Naxals & other
left wing groups & radical sections.

Role of education in social Mobility :-

- ① franchises meritocracy over ascribed status.
- ② Generates awareness about rights → eg Meena community social upliftment due to education & employment & benefit of reservation.
- ③ Builds Capacity → skill development
- ④ Scientific temper - letting go of superstitions & fatalistic attitude.
- ⑤ Encourage participation in developmental project. Voter awareness via education SVEEP scheme of ECI.
- ⑥ Make Governance more consensus oriented



There are challenges like digital divide cornering of benefits, vernacular education not accessible, which hampers the learning process. Practices like National education policy 2020, PMGDISHA, Beti Bachao Beti Padhao will help.

- 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)

Since the advent of post liberal reforms of 1992 there has been an increase in globalisation which is changing the migration pattern.

Influence of globalisation on migration pattern

- ① Male specific migration in the search for employment opportunities.
- ② Female migration for social purposes
eg- Marriage.
- ③ Rise in international migration -
India has the highest diaspora in other nations.
- ④ Rise in Counter migration due to feeling of Nativeness, poor urbanisation.
India Migration report 2023 - Increase in Rural migration → farm house culture.

Implication of internal migration :-

(A) Economic

① Feminisation of Agriculture - Increasing participation of rural female in economy.

Post Pandemic PLFS 2023 - 34% female labour force participation.

② Better opportunities of employment, income, standard of living.

③ Balancing the workforce - Demographic dividend. surplus labour to deficit regions
(Bihar) → (Kerala)

(B) Social implication →

① Changing sex ratio - Generally females left behind. Demographic changes

② Formation of slums in Urban areas
Ghettoisation → Communal living.

③ Increasing in crimes → Poverty, social tensions eg - Violence against Bihari labourers in Karnataka.

④ Cosmopolitan Nature of Cities
eg Mumbai, Delhi, Bengaluru.

International migration :-

① Economic Implications	Social implication
① <u>Remittances</u> - forex reserve - \$ 100 Bn 2023.	① <u>Soft power diplomacy</u>
② <u>Technology transfer</u> increase FDI from <u>source nations</u> .	② <u>Cultural Connect</u> eg- <u>Buddhism circuit</u> India - Nepal - Thailand
③ Increase <u>Tourism</u> eg- <u>Health & education tourism</u> .	③ <u>Brain drain & Brain gain</u> on <u>emigration & immigration</u> .
④ Increased <u>Cooperation</u> India - UAE diaspora's role in <u>CECA</u> .	④ Making the world a <u>Global village</u> - <u>Westernisation</u> , <u>Indianisation</u> .

To reap the benefits of demographic window we must ensure our migrants & their interest are protected. There should be regulation with local & rural development.

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)

Patriarchy is the least noticed but most abusive of social evils showing its effect in all of dimensions. Patriarchy refers to Control & Authority residing in Male members of a society.

Gender based violence & manifestation of Patriarchy

① Gender social implication - Women considered weak, mode of venting out anger.

↳ Non recognition of her aspiration.

② Economic implication - Glass ceiling to women, lack of equal opportunities, Sexual Harassment at workplace.

③ Political - Non recognition to marital rape, No consideration of impact on

④ Environmental - "Most affected, least responsible & least capable" - women to climate change.

Modernisation of laws & impact on women empowerment

① Preventive laws - POSH Act 2013, Dowry Prohibition Act 1962, Domestic Violence Act 2006.

② Wider interpretation of laws
DVA to live in partners, Dowry to divorced husband.

③ Case in filing of cases - Technology at service → e-fir, Online Campaigns
#MeToo, #Women life matters.

④ Increasing awareness - Volunteer works
eg Nyaya Sakhi in villages, Social media Campaigns.

① Reporting - still
Low Minister

② Poor conviction rate
13% (NCR)

③ Misuse of Cases - Supri
New legal framework

④ Legal outlook - Police
Legal framework

⑤ Poor
judiciary, 25%

bottom up approach
inequality

reforms

empower
educ

strict enforce

IMP suggest if women
rights India GDP will
grow there is need for

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.
3. Do not tear off any pages from your QCA Booklet, if you find any page missing do not fail to notify the supervisor/invigilator.
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.

DO'S

1. Read the Instructions on the cover page and strictly follow them.
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.
6. Handover your QCA Booklet personally to the invigilator before leaving the examination hall.

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1. Scan the QCA booklet properly. We suggest the uses of the app CAM scanner (Scan QR code in page 2) based on our previous experiences.
2. Please scan the QCA booklet in ample light. Copies scanned under moderate light can hamper evaluation quality.
3. Any page/pdf having shadow needs to be rescanned. Please make sure that the pdf that you upload is as clean as possible.
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6. Please check the sequence of the answer and total number of pages in the scanned version. Make sure it is in consonance with the physical version of the same.

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।

