

NEXT IAS

GS - MAINS ADVANCED COURSE 2024

(To be filled by candidate)

Test Code : GSMAC2401

Test No. : 01

Name of Candidate : Shreya TyagiRoll No. : GSMAC T24 A1759 Start Time 10 am End Time 1 pmDate of Examination : 24.08.24 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 अप्रासंगिक तथ्यों को न लिखें / न ही चिह्नित करें।

REMARKS:

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

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
in order to understand the history of
the concerned age. In India, we have
a rich history of numismatics.

Numismatic evidence \Rightarrow history

Political
history

① The evolution of history from
the barter system to coins showed
the evolution to a more sophisticated
urban economy

eg) First punch marked coin
emerged during Mahajapada
era

② The incoming foreigners also
issued coins to show dominance
eg) first gold coins by Indo-
Greeks.

③ The coins depicted the kings of
the era \rightarrow eg) monarch of
Indo-Greeks

④ The representation of gods on coins shows the socio-religious leanings of the age.

eg Lakshmi type coins of Gupta.

Economic history via numismatics

① The extent and spread of coins showed economic might

eg Gupta coins lead to it being called the golden age.

② The purity of coins meant to denote the strength of economy

eg Kushan coin purity >>>

③ The debasement of coinage shows decline

eg the copper tokens of Mohd. Tuglaq.

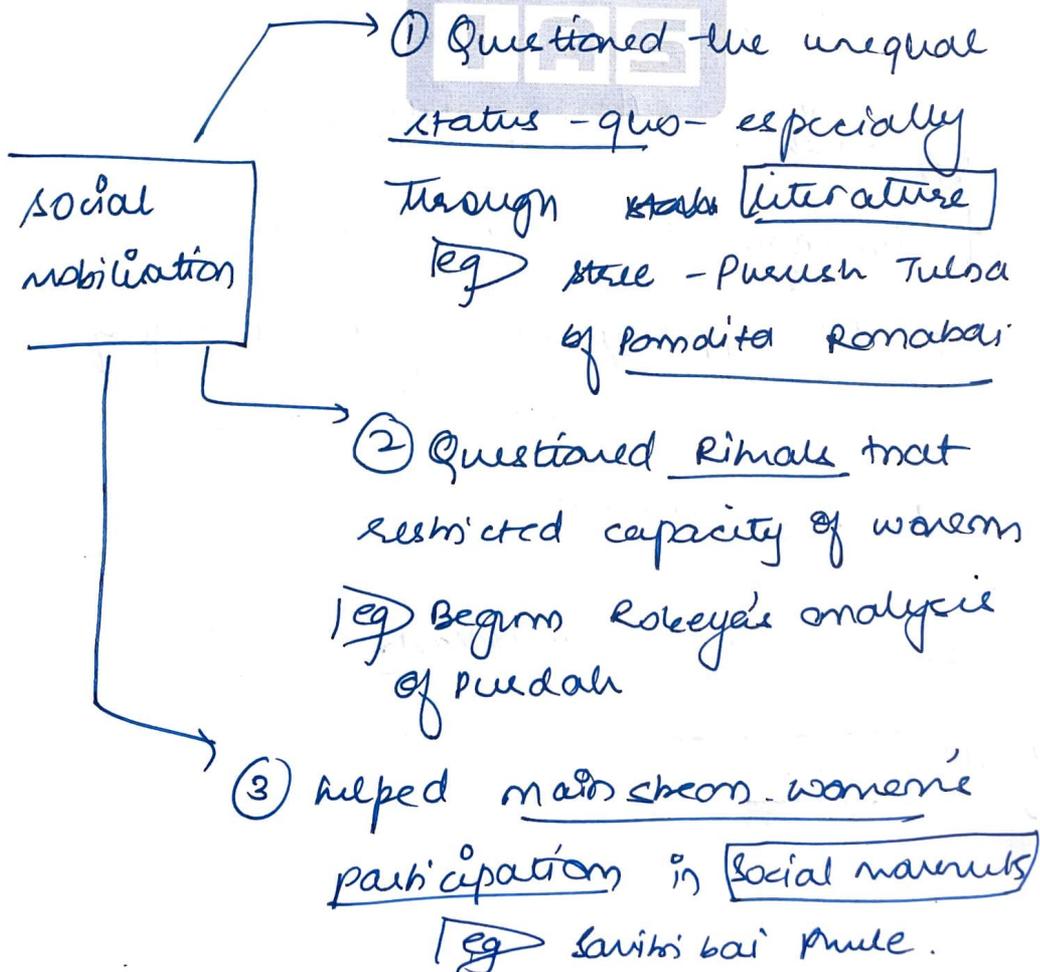
Thus, numismatic serve as a crucial source as well as testament to history of all age.

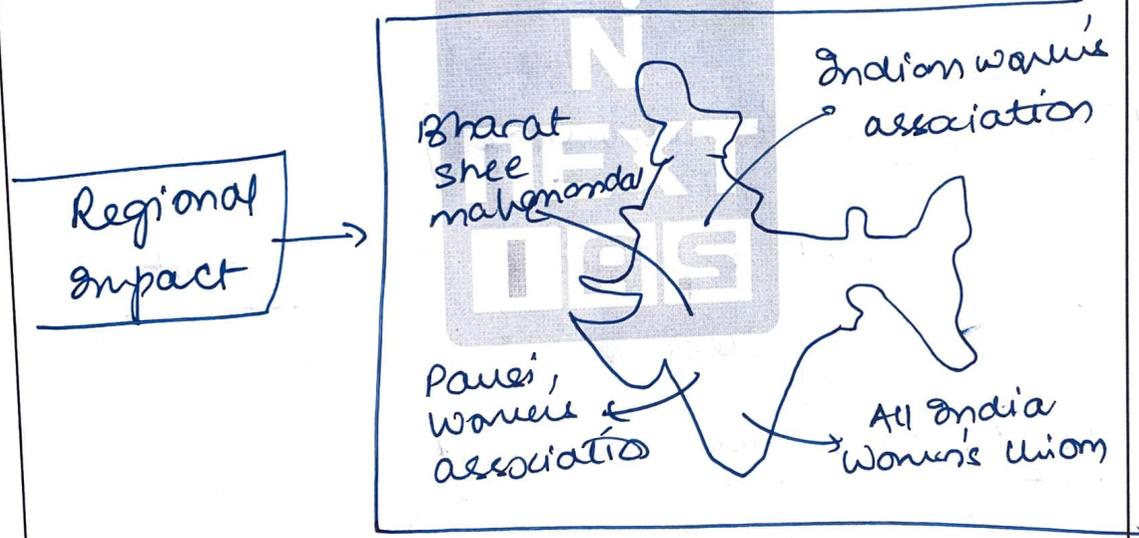
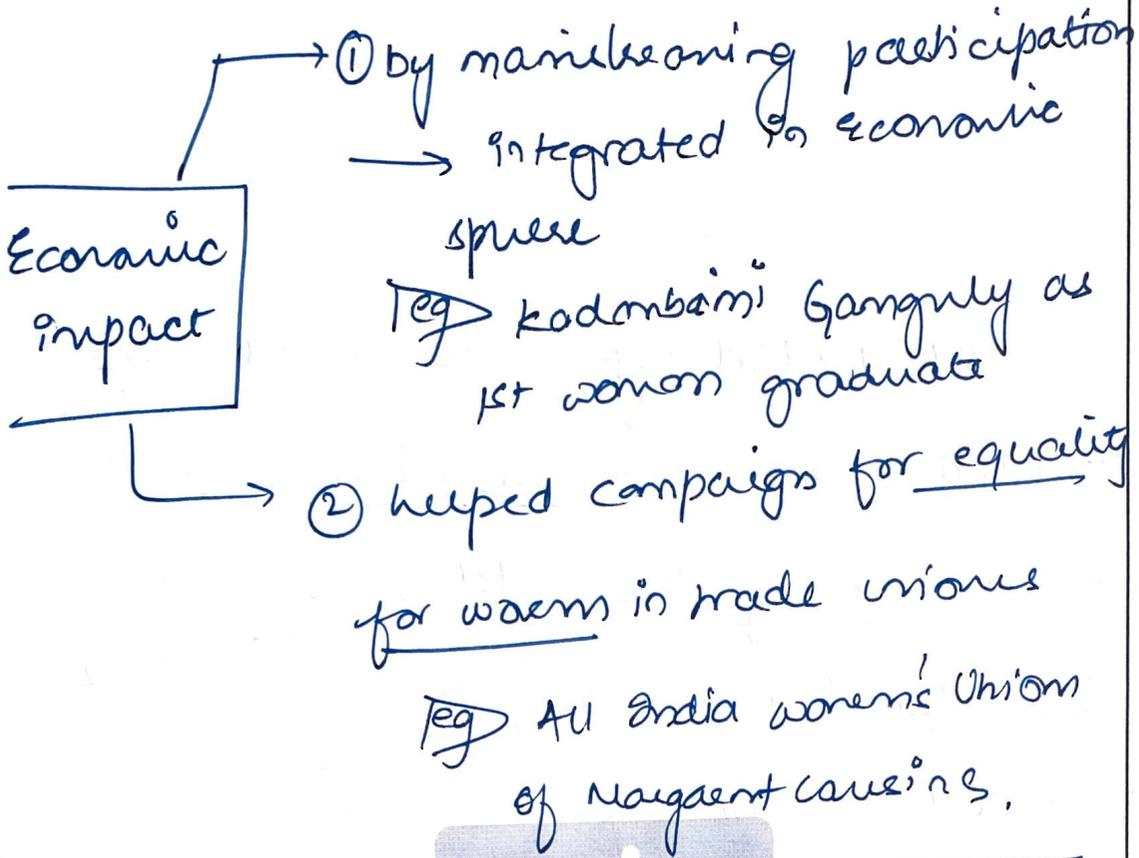
Q2. स्वतंत्रता-पूर्व भारत में विविध सामाजिक-आर्थिक और क्षेत्रीय पृष्ठभूमि में महिलाओं को संगठित करने में महिला संगठनों के प्रभावों का आकलन कीजिए। (10 अंक)

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 organisation in India and their rise coincided with the Indian Renaissance movement which reflected a turn towards values of equality, freedom & justice.

Women's organisation impacts





Despite the spread, the lack of ability to touch the lives of the disadvantaged women lead to limited impact of the women's movement.

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)

The period after the world war coincided with decolonisation as well as the rise of the cold war. The

Non-aligned movement in this era was a retort against bipolar domination.

Non-alignment's relevance

① The movement expressed a clear want of the newly decolonised countries to assert their own sovereignty

↳ Not aligned to any camp:

② expressed the hate towards domination by a few countries

↳ Equality in multilateralism
↳ UN

③ helped de-scale cold war militarism

↳ as the world splitting into alliances

- ④ Rejection of the Neo-colonial approach taken by the bipolar powers
 eg Marshall Plan & Warsaw pact
- ⑤ The platform seemed as a symbol of straight → called moral force by Nehru.
- ⑥ Campaigned for decolonisation of all spheres.

eg New International Economic order by NAM & 6-77

- Challenges faced by NAM
- ① the division of NAM as per religious & regional lines
 - ② lack of permanent body
 - ③ fundamental terms of reference dissolved after fall of USSR

Despite this, NAM's Kompala declaration of 2024 asking for a shared affluence shows its relevance in today's world.

Q4. ज्वालामुखीयता में शामिल प्रक्रियाओं पर चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही विष्व 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 can be defined as the explosion or emission of pyroclastic material among other things out of volcanoes and other volcanic landforms.

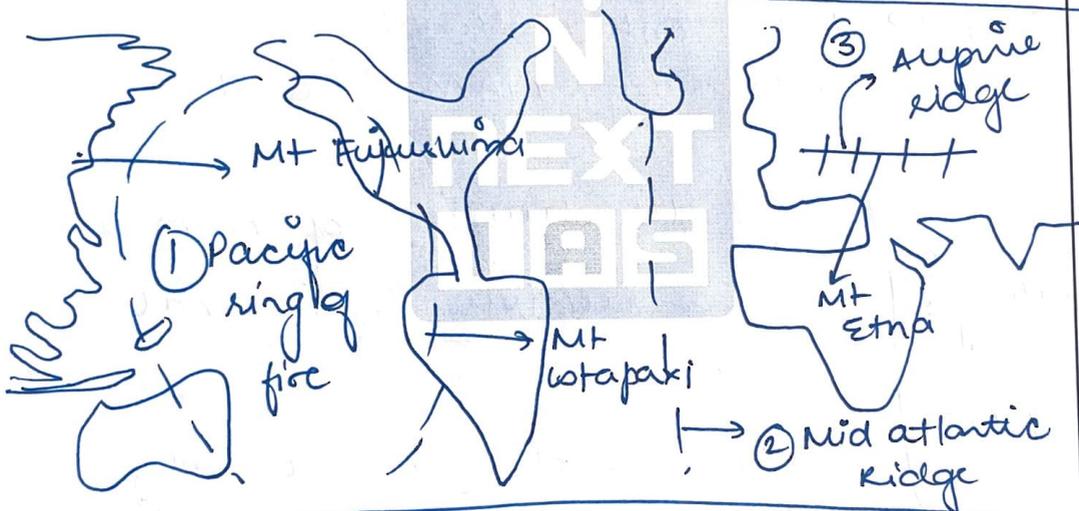


fig 1: Major volcanic regions of world.

Associated tectonic settings

① Pacific ring of fire → ① meeting of Pacific plate with smaller plates & Eurasian plate.

↳ Mt Fuji, Mt Krakatau, et

② Mid Atlantic ridge → Divergent landform
due to sea floor spreading
eg Volcanism in Iceland.

③ Alpine-belt → Meeting of the Eurasian,
African and Atlantic belts
eg Mt Etna, Mt Stromboli

Process associated with volcanism

① the inner asthenosphere as the source
of the magma.

② the meeting of plates leads to disturbance
over the plastic asthenosphere

③ the kind of plate collision ⇒ Volcanism
eg continental-continental ⇒ not volcanic
but ocean-continental & ocean-ocean
plates is volcanic

Thus volcanism is one of the
chief architects of the world's
landforms.

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.

The Eastern Ghats are denuded landforms of old fold mountains at the eastern edge of the coast-line.

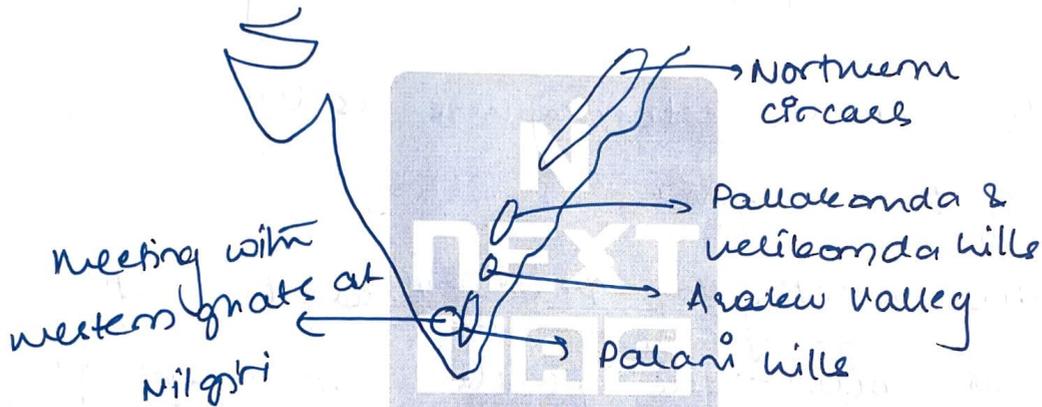


fig 1: Depiction of Eastern Ghats

geological features

① residual of old fold mountains

eg highest peak is Mt. Dhauligiri in Odisha

② sparse system vs the western Ghats → much more crowded

③ drained by major river valleys → eg Krishna & Godavari

Ecological importance

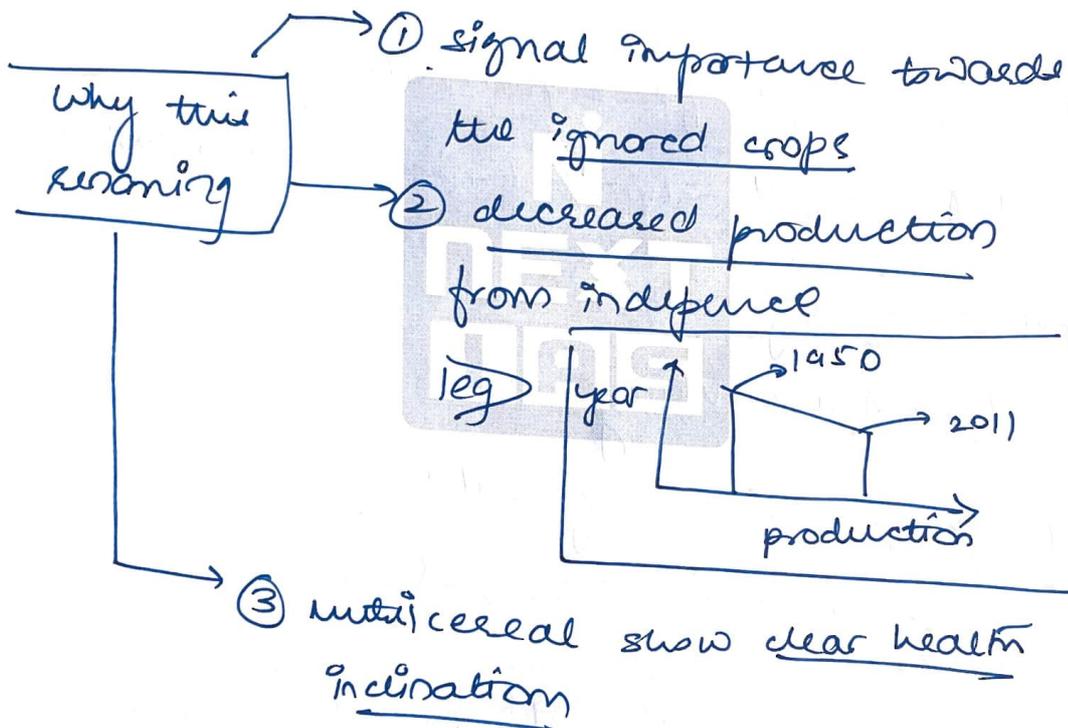
- ① The presence of large river deltas
→ large wetland systems
eg Chilika lake, Pulicat islands
- ② creation of mangrove systems
eg Pichavaram in Tamil Nadu
- ③ Large scope for aquaculture.
eg largest shrimp farming area in India
- ④ presence of unique ecosystems
eg Araku Valley
- ⑤ Large presence of wild life
eg Jerdon cougars, etc.
- ⑥ Dominance of PVTGS → eg Kondra
Keddi

Thus, Eastern Ghats are crucial
for the economic, cultural & ecological
identity of the region

Q6. मोटे अनाज के रूप में प्रचलित फसलों (मिलेट्स) को सरकार ने 2018 में पोषक अनाज के रूप में पुनः ब्रांड किया है। इस संदर्भ में मिलेट्स के पारिस्थितिक और पोषण संबंधी महत्त्व 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

The coarse cereals have seen a makeover due to their rising importance.
- going from millet to nutri cereals.
eg) Ragi, Jowar, Bajra, etc



Ecological significance

- ① would help replenish the depleting water table of India
eg) 3rd largest consumer of ^{ground} water in world.

- ② would be more climate-compliant
 eg most nutri-cereals are drought resistant
- ③ require less pesticides & herbicides
 ↳ won't cause soil pollution.
- ④ short & sure crop cycles → harmful processes such as stubble burning not part
 eg rice in North India

Nutritional significance:

- ① low glycaemic index → less prone to diabetes
 ↳ India as diabetes capital of world
- ② require greater water intake for digestion
 ↳ keep full for longer → tackle obesity
 eg 25% of India obese (NFHS V)
- ③ have a strong micro-nutrient base
 eg metals & mini nutrients

This is why 2022-23 was designa-
 ted the International year of millets
 by India.

- 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)

Arctic region is said to be melting at a 3x rate as per the International Geosphere Institute. The would lead to large impacts on the environment.

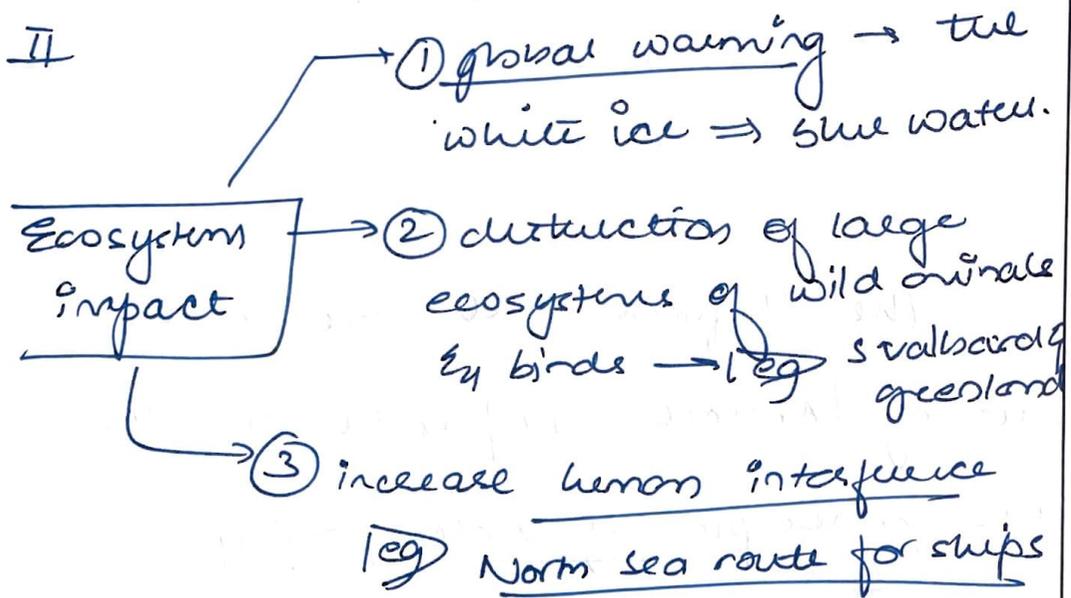
Consequence of Arctic ice melt:

① Biodiversity:

① Loss of habitat for arctic animals
eg Polar bears, seals, etc

② Atlantification of the Arctic
eg migration of species from Atlantic to arctic due to global warming.

③ disruption of migration cycles →
deaths & extinctions
eg Snow falcons, cranes, etc.



Impact on global ecological balance

- ① The global warming → sea water rise
→ destruction of coastal ecosystem
- ② The rising sea levels ⇒ small island nations particularly threatened
- ③ weakening of meridional currents
leg AMOCs weakening.
- ④ re-awakening of hibernating organisms
leg in the permafrost → Neumatodes

Thus, Arctic ice melt is a global phenomenon rather than a regional one

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)

The Uniform Civil Code is a part of Article 44 under the directive principle of state policy in Part IV of the constitution.

Contradiction posed by UCC

① Indian constitution guarantees the rights of religious communities.

eg Article 26, 29 & 30.

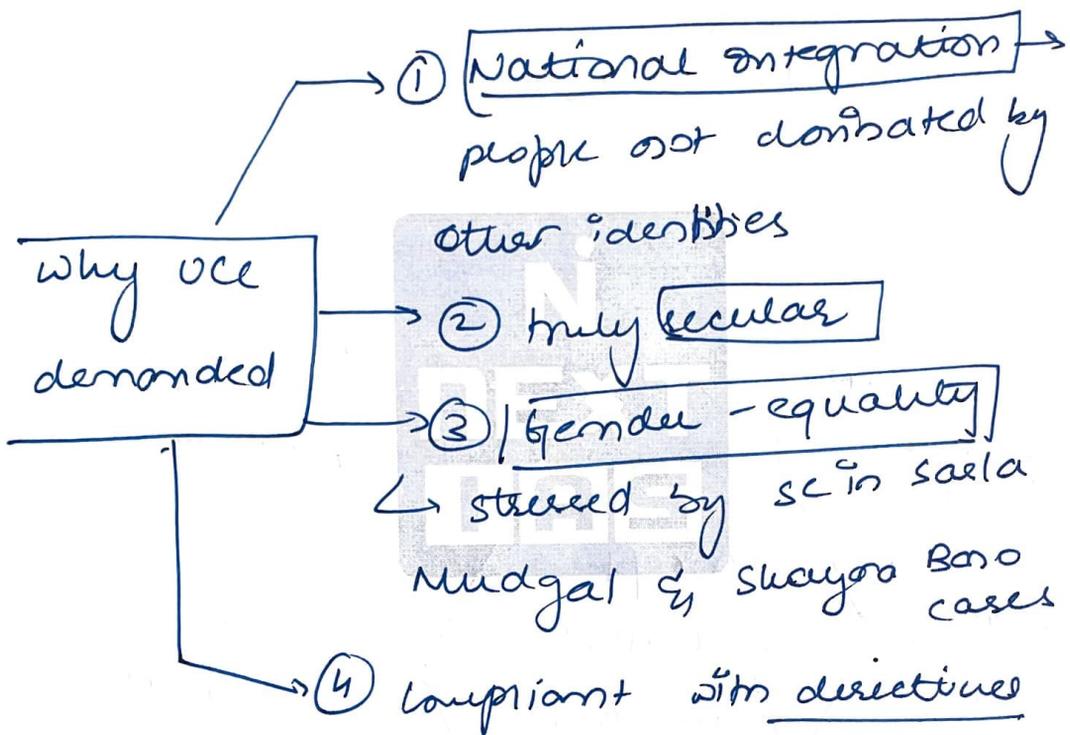
② the constitution and the supreme court have upheld religious diversity.

eg SC in Sh. Bomanji case stressed that Indian secularism doesn't mean an atheist society.

③ The UCC was not agreed to by constituent assembly → eg Potter Sahib, etc protested.

④ religious pluralism engrained in Indian ethos → Tej sagadvada of Jainism or sarvo Dharma samo Bhava of Hinduism

⑤ fear of erosion of cultural differences under a majoritarian code.

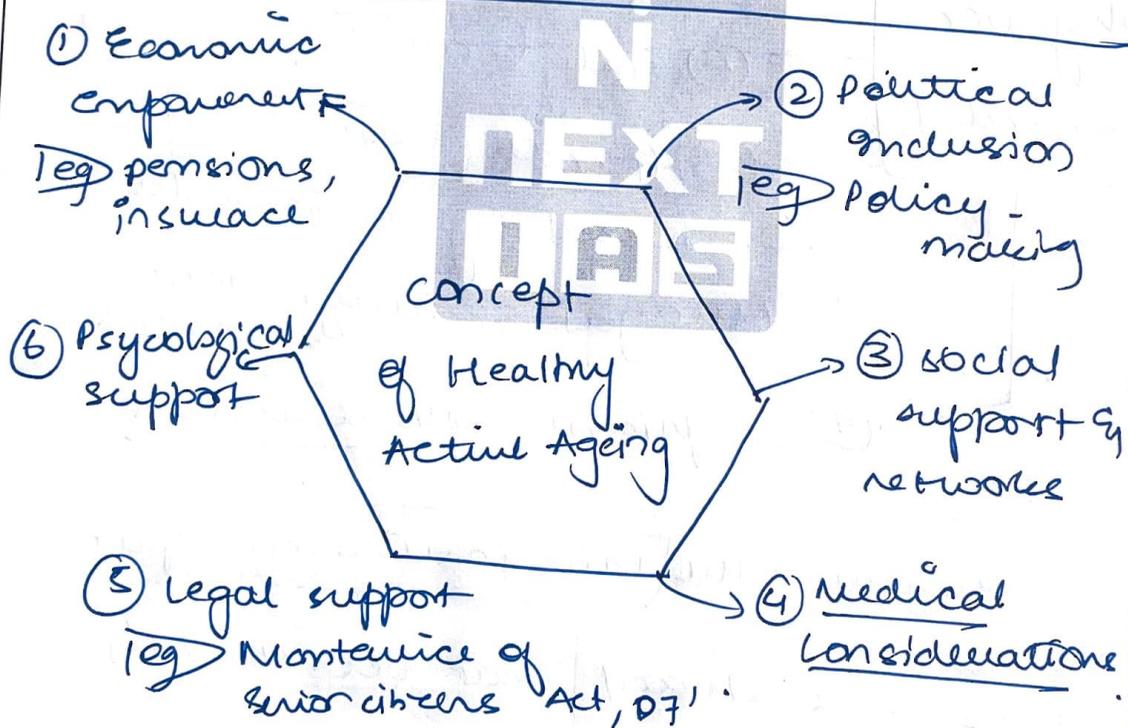


However, - the Law Commission report of 2022 has steered that oce shouldn't be top down and be inclusive of community participation. only then would it maintain the delicate balance of community & individual rights.

- 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)

About 8.6% of India's population is above the age of 60 and this number is said to become 20% by 2050. (Census 2011). This shows a demographic shift in the coming decades.

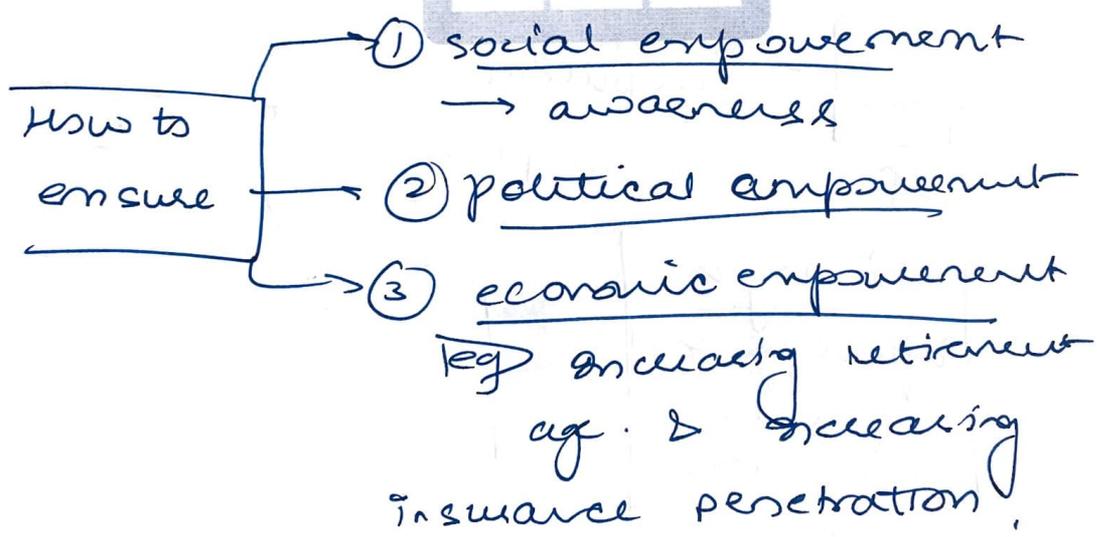


Thus, healthy active ageing is the act of integration of senior citizens as participants & not subjects of social order.

Contribution to social inclusion

- ① would lead to respect and care for senior citizens
- ② awareness among citizens themselves \Rightarrow demand for rights & facilities
- ③ prolong active life \Rightarrow not enforced retirement
- ④ active life \Rightarrow strong voices \Rightarrow political consideration

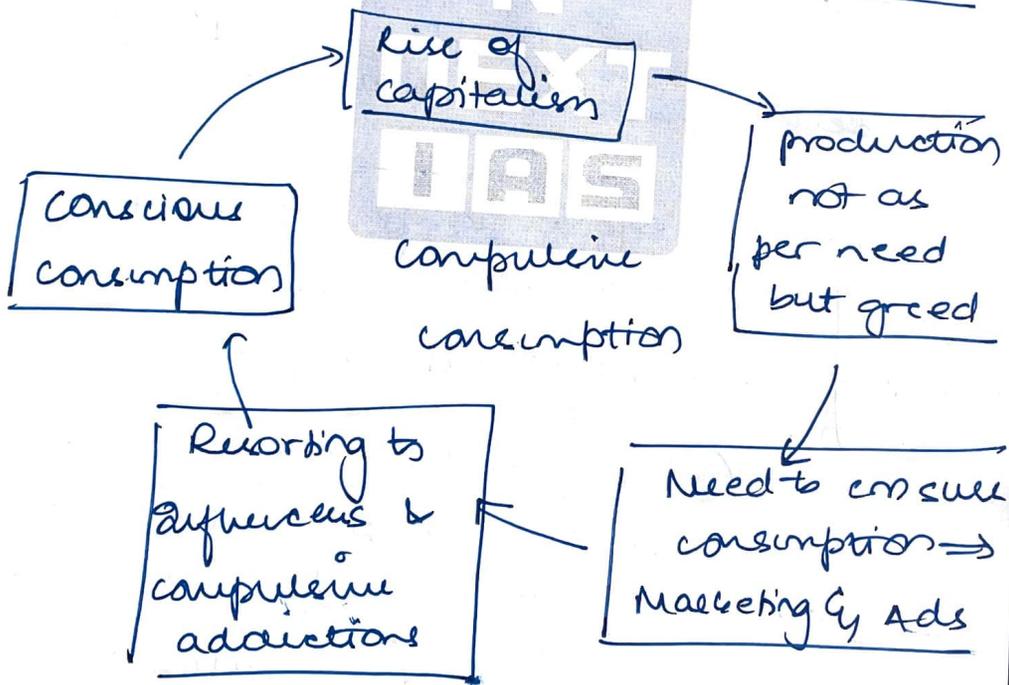
⑤ use wisdom of society \Rightarrow solutions.
 (eg) hiware bazaar model \Rightarrow 70+ Ama Hazare
 \downarrow
 self respect \leftarrow Ralegon Siddhi model



Thus, following the Japanese model of elderly care can help prolong quality of life for the elderly.

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)

Today's era of capitalism is known as the age of consumption. This consumption has become the crux of human existence - which as per sociologist Herbert Marcuse is making us compulsive consumptionists.



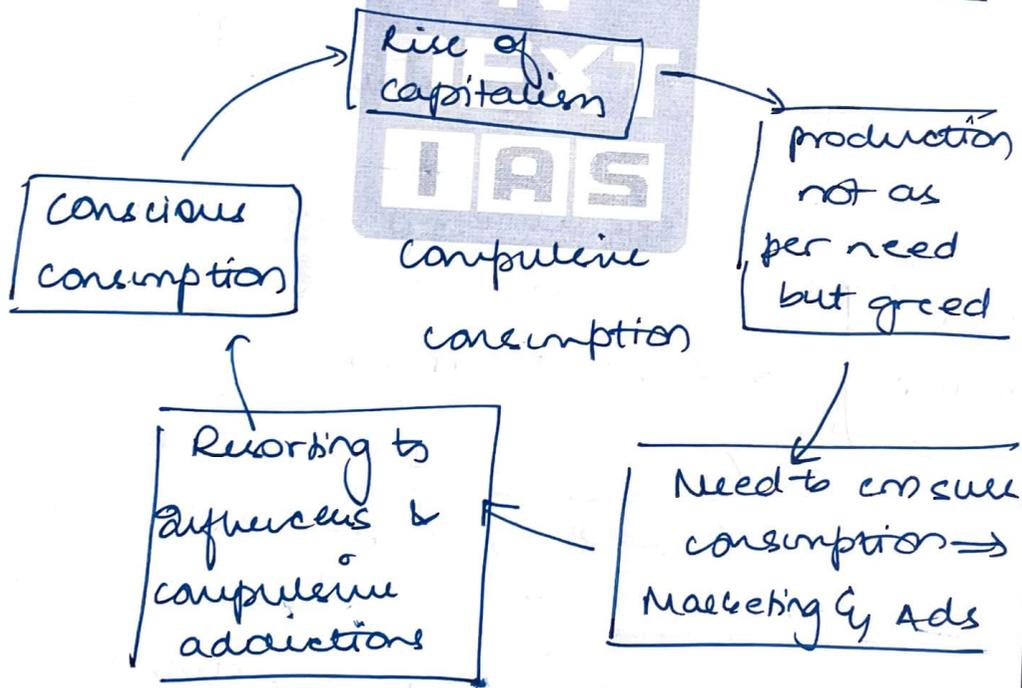
Impact on family structure

① the dominance of market over other institutions

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)

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Impact on family structures

① the dominance of market over other institutions

- ② lack of connections to family
 eg the TV as dominating meal-time over family conversation
- ③ breakdown of traditional conceptions
 ↳ degradation of family goods.
- ④ over-reliance on economy
 eg eating out vs at home
- ⑤ loss of traditional culture
 eg fast fashion brands even entering small tier-3 towns.
- ⑥ lack of unity in approach to globalization \Rightarrow infighting & disdain
- ⑦ culture of wastage.
 eg 30% of food in India wasted

Thus, the reorganisation of consumption needs to occur as per the

SDG 12 of responsible consumption.

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

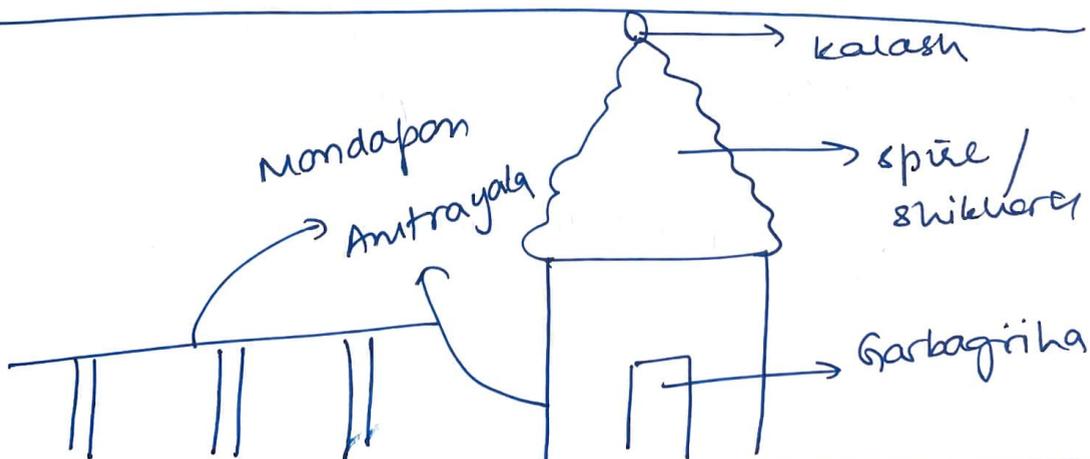
Discuss with examples the key features of Vijayanagara architecture. How did Indo-Islamic elements manifest in their structures? (15 marks)

Vijaynagar empire was founded in 1336 by Harihara and Bukka in the Tungabhadra delta and reached its zenith with the reign of Krishna-deva Raya. In the 1500s.

key features of vijaynagar architecture

① use of local stone & materials
eg) continuing use of soap stone as used by Hoysalas & Kakatiyas

② emphasis on temple building ⇒ Vesara style evolved.



- ③ Integration of elements from other cultures → eg Bahmani buildings
- ④ stone carving as a feature
eg Niccolò di conti - called as most delicate expression of art
- ⑤ presence of both Vaishnava and Shiva temples
eg Vijayakrishna temple of Hampi
- ⑥ Built by Muslims as well as other denominations
eg Ladakh temples.
- ⑦ usually built in complex system
↳ inspired by Pallavas of Chola.

Indo-Islamic elements in architecture

- ① The presence of Bahmani kingdom in neighbourhood.
- ② the exchange of culture among the kingdoms.
eg Bahmani king & queen's inter married with Vijaynagar.

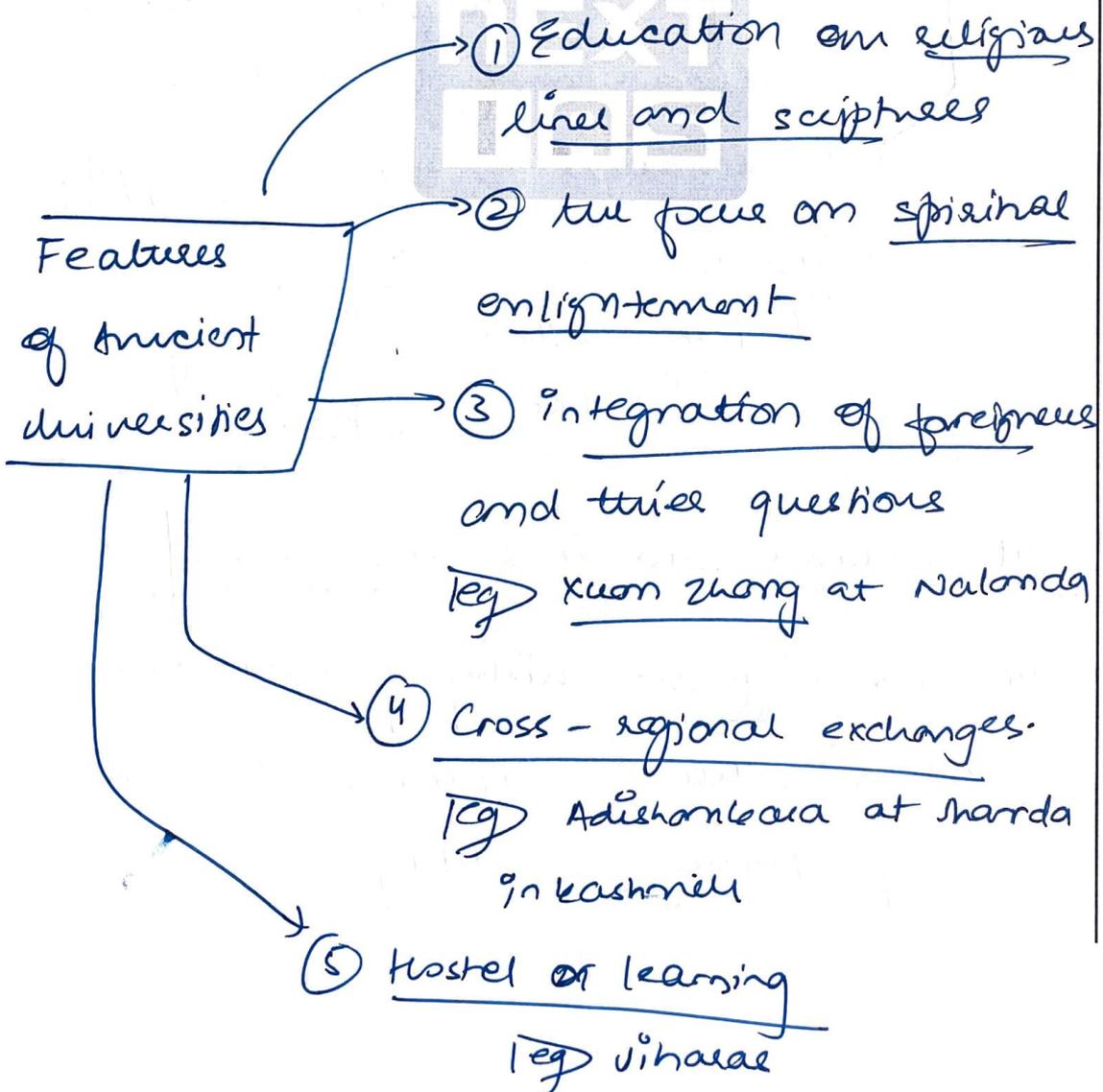
- ③ use of integration of doubts done at temples
- ④ use of calligraphy and jali work
→ inspired by Sultanate architecture
- ⑤ less dominance of figurines as compared to Dravidian style temples
eg idols, etc.
- ⑥ Temple architectural and large courtyard
eg the Durga temple at Aihole.
- ⑦ the dominance of sand stone — similar to Adil Shahis.
eg Gol gumbad.

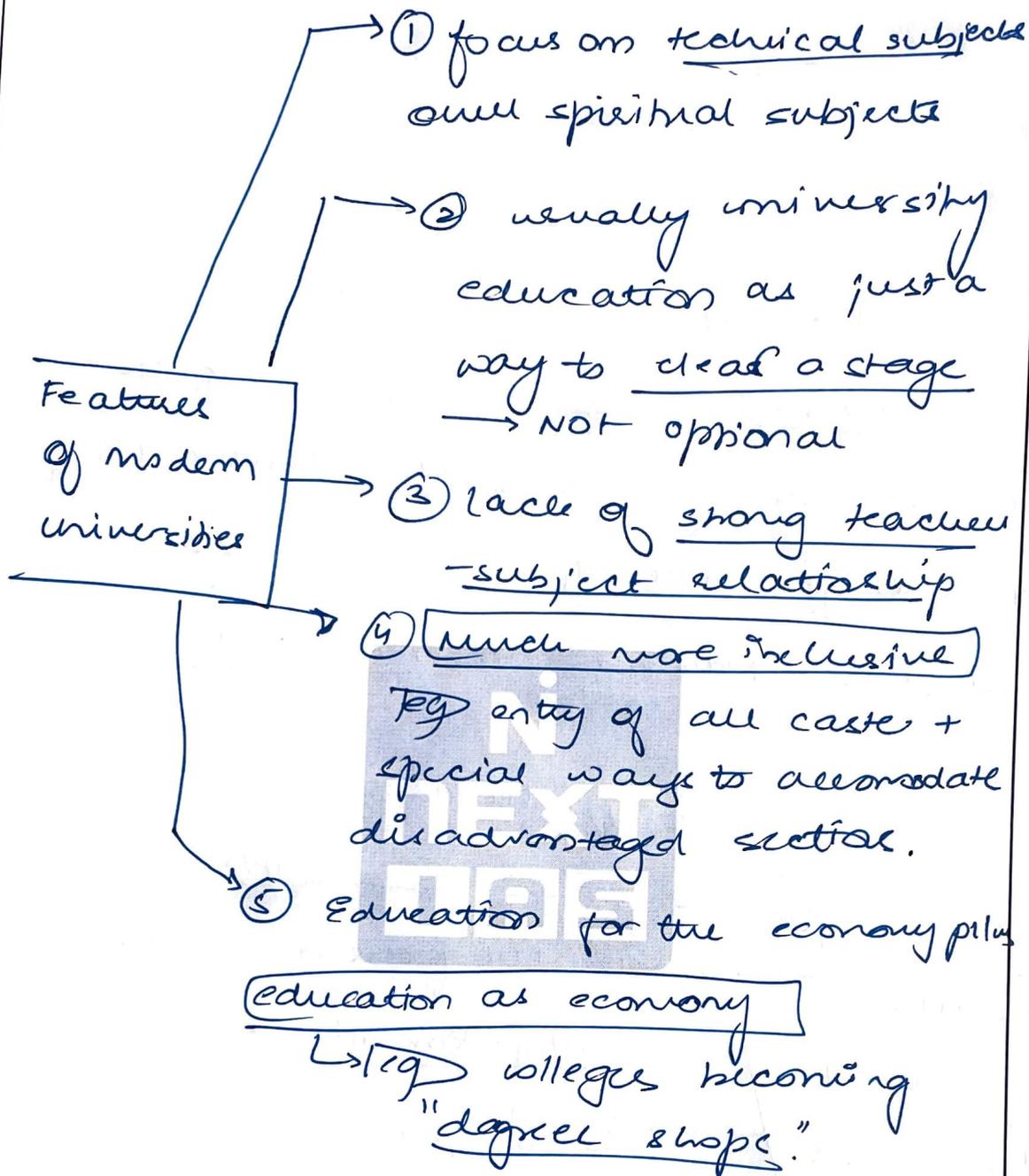
Thus, there are elements of cultural sympathies between the Vijaynagar and its Islamic neighbours.

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 regarded as the grandmother of knowledge & education by scholars such as Max Mueller due to the presence of old universities such as Nalanda & vibramshila.





What modern universities can learn

- ① the strong guru-shishya relationships
eg Drama charya - Arjuna on chandra gupt mauya & kautilya

② scientific knowledge as priority over just employment.

eg) only 45% of engineers are employable (AICTE)

③ perseverance of spiritual and other enterprises → eg) rising depression, rates of suicides, etc

④ Non-linear education ⇒ accommodation of different models away from exams

⑤ explorations of attitudinal matters.

eg) development of Pala art at Vikramshila.

Thus, the ancient tradition of higher education should be fractured to the modern times to ensure quality education as per the Indian ethos.

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)

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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 National movement developed through various stages - where the Revolutionaries both inspired and were rebutted by the Gandhian mass struggle.

Ideological Differences

Revolutionaries

Gandhism.

- ① reliance on a violent struggle.
Teg 'Bombs' - possession of Bomb
- ② viewed the British as triple enemy
- ③ concentrated in few groups

- ① reliance on a non-violent ahimsa based struggle.
Teg satyagraha.
- ② British not as enemy but the colonialism as enemy.
- ③ mass struggle

- ④ concentrated in the privileged section of society
eg Bengal bhadrak
- ⑤ usually leaderless
- ④ masses - especially peasants & workers
eg Champaran movement
- ⑤ driven by Gandhi and his supporters

Similarities
between
the two

- ① Aim was 'swaraj'
→ eg Tilak: swaraj is my birth right & I shall have it
- ② liberation of Indians from foreign & indigenous exploitation
eg Bhagat Singh: "Indians not independent till released from bourgeoisie of both Indian & foreign origin"
- ③ the idea of satyagraha evolved from Sri Aurobindo's idea of Passive resistance
- ④ Education & awareness essential
eg literature by both camps

How did these ideologies influence each other?

① Both were inspired by moderate administration & submission to British:

→ "Anubhavo Ghosh: "basic intellectual bankruptcy of the leaders"

→ Gandhi used this as base for why we need indigenous methods

② the bill in the Gandhian movement was filed by the extremists leg rise of HRSA after the calling off of non-cooperation movement

③ Extremists relied on Gandhian struggle as the shield as well as entre-pot

Thus, - the Indian National movement wasn't a singular struggle - but various strands that combined together and contributed in various ways.

Q14. भारतीय हिमालय में विभिन्न प्रकार की हिमनद भू-आकृतियों 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)

The Indian Himalayas are commonly called the third pole due to the dominance of glacial landforms in the Himalayas.

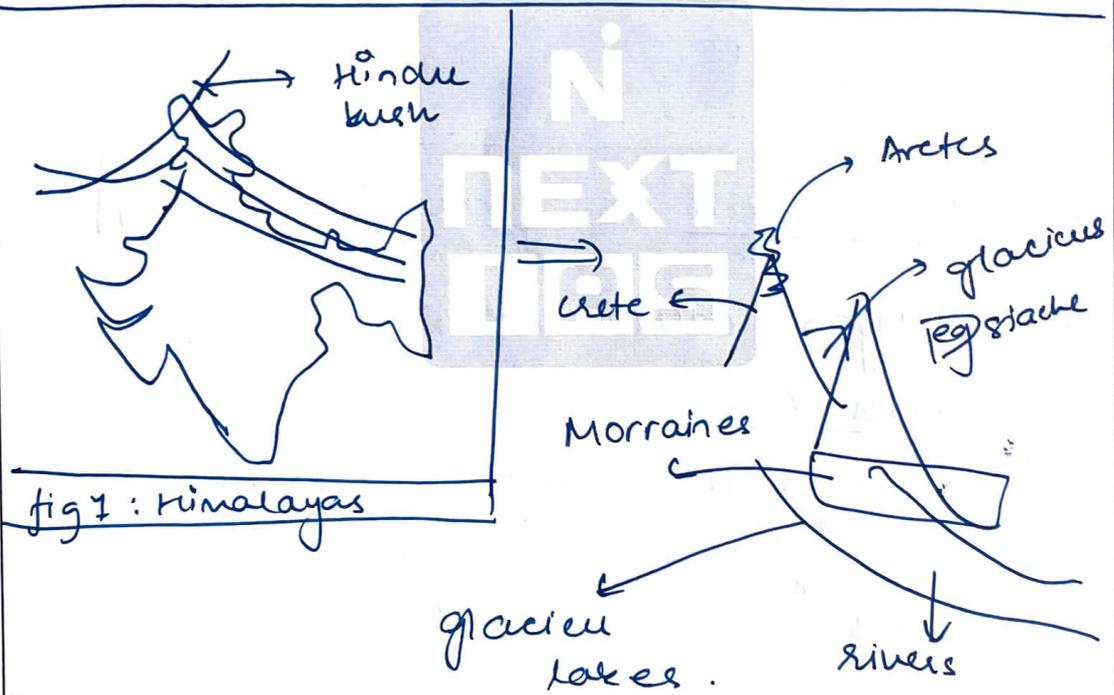


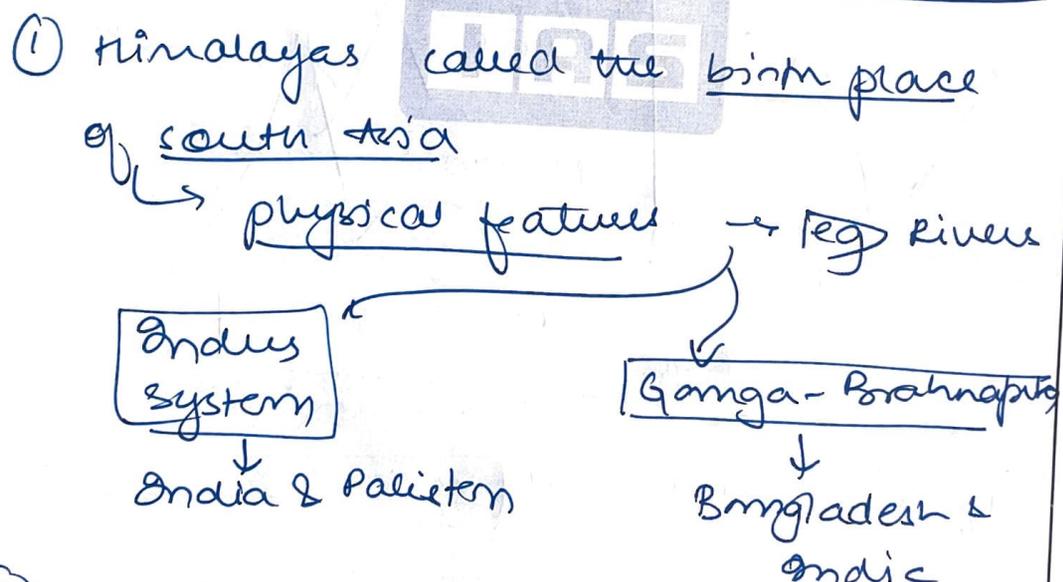
fig 1 : glacial landforms.

Various types of landforms

- ① Glaciers ⇒ dominant landforms
eg Siachen, Baltoro, etc.

- ② deposits \Rightarrow river land forms.
- ③ moraine \rightarrow deposits & outflow of glaciers
- ④ Rivers emerging from glaciers
 eg Yamunotri from Banderpoch glacier
- ⑤ aeetes and lakes at mountain tops
 eg K2
- ⑥ Zeugmas, etc.

Impact on local ecosystem & Activity



- ② River civilisation since ancient times
 eg Indus \rightarrow Harappa civilisation
Ganga valley

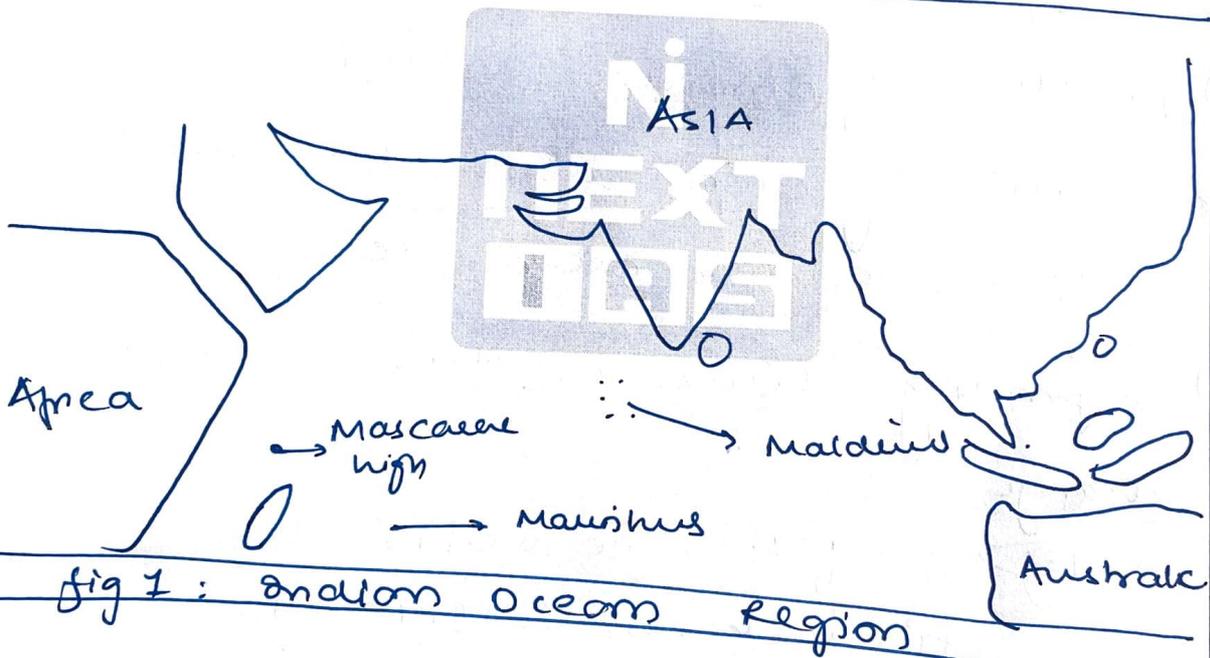
- ③ settlement of tribes in mountainous regions
eg) Baddie, Bakawals, etc.
- ④ creation of culture of transhumance
eg) Gujjal - Bakawals during summer
- ⑤ development of local adaptation of
language traditions due to isolation
eg) Tibetan Buddhism
- ⑥ stronger human - mountain relationship
- ⑦ practice of nomadic culture
- ⑧ creation of own cuisine of animal
eg) use of yaks milk, etc.
- ⑨ impending disasters due to climate change.
eg) 3x faster ice melt in the
Hindu-Kush (ICRMOB).

Thus, glacial landforms are crucial
determinants of mountain ecosystem &
culture.

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 3rd largest oceans and serves as the crucial link between the Atlantic and Pacific.



Unique features of Indian Ocean

- ① enclosed by land from almost all sides.
- ② breakdown of equatorial currents due to land mass
- ③ tectonically active at the margins.

Impact on global oceanic circulation

- ① the breakdown of meridional currents
- ② change of current shape due to shape of coastline
- ③ Unique landform gives birth to the phenomenon of monsoon → impacts the whole of Indian Ocean region
- ④ the global conveyor belt is significantly altered.

Influence on climate

- ① moderate weather climate in the region
- ② monsoon climate.

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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)

Urban heat islands or UH effect
 can be defined as the creation of heated
hotspots at urban centers which cause
 atleast 2x the temperatures in non-
urban surrounding areas.

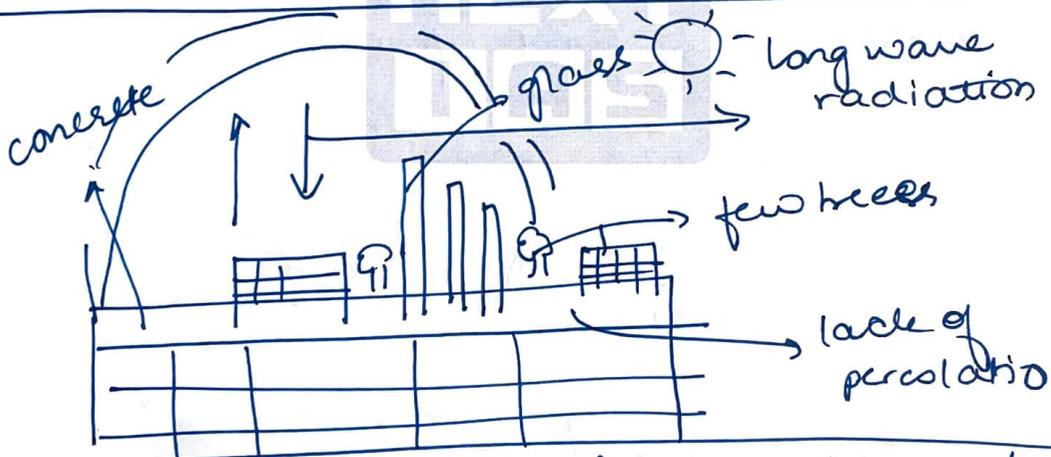


fig 1: creation of Urban heat islands

- Heat waves exacerbation
- ① $40^{\circ}\text{C} +$ in urban areas
 - ② $37^{\circ}\text{C} +$ in coastal areas
 - ③ $30^{\circ}\text{C} +$ in hills.

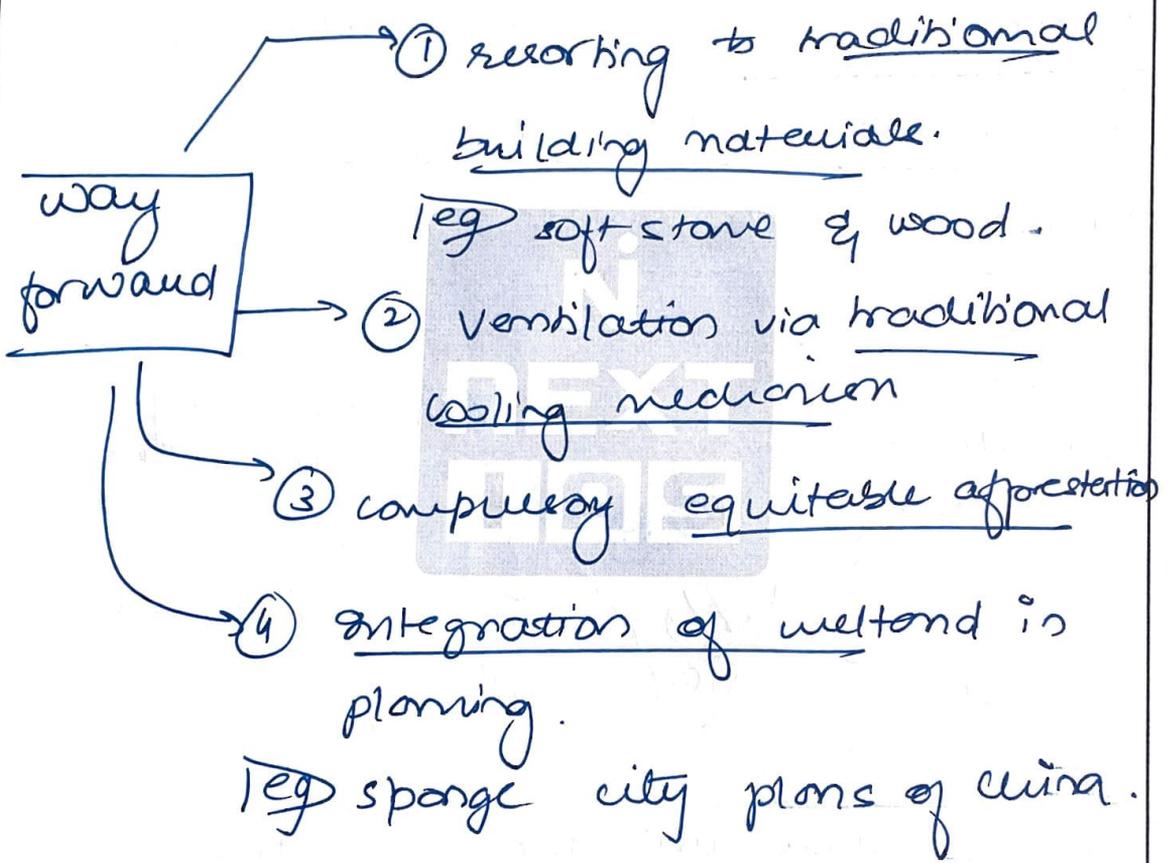
Factors leading to UHI

- ① Large scale deforestation for urbanisation
- ② creation of built up area by concrete which absorbs heat → emits throughout the day
- ③ erosion of wetland ecosystems → maintain heat climate
eg 63% of wetlands lost in last decade (UNEP)
- ④ glass structures → which create reflective structures → heat up more
- ⑤ lack of drainage → low ground water → low capacity of soil to absorb both heat & water.
- ⑥ large scale cooling requirements → emissions of HFCs → high global warming potential.

Existing mitigation strategy

- ① large scale afforestation programme → eg Nagpur Van Udyam.

- ② minimum area of building require green spaces → GRIHA guidelines
- ③ forced purification → cooling periodically
- ④ compulsory Green building certification
↳ TEEB + Griha.



Thus, the human based disaster of Urban heat islands require nature based solution or NBIS - as mandated by UNEP.

- 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)

Sugar is one of the largest commercial crops of India - as its 2nd largest producer in the world. However its cultivation pattern is different in North & South India.

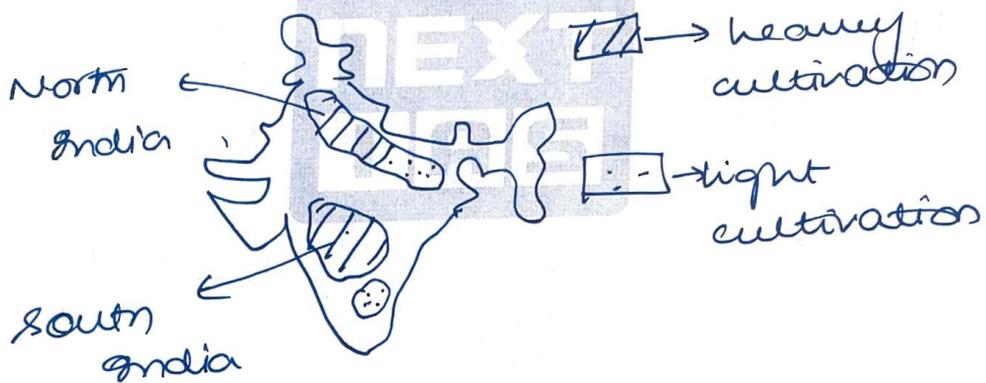
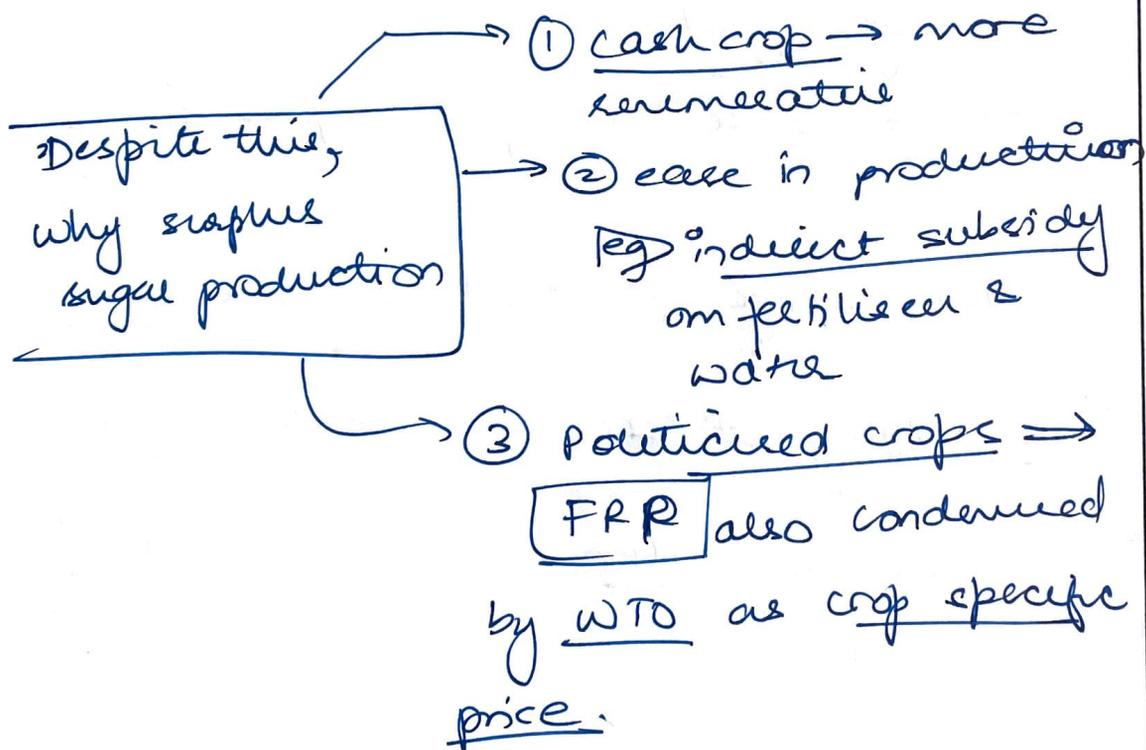


fig 1 : sugar cultivation in India

Primary factors of regional disparity :

- ① The North Indian sugar industry is not climate compliant
 - ↳ Heavy use of ground water
 - ↳ ground water depletion

- ② North India is warmer which → less sucrose content due to warm winds
 eg. less in summer
- ③ South Indian sugarcane utilises monsoon
- ④ Mechanised production in North India
 ↳ far greater reliance on fertilisers
- ⑤ Dominated by large farmers in North India in particular.
- ⑥ Strong cooperatives presence in South India.
- ⑦ Weight lossy crop ⇒ mill-farm connectivity in South India. ✓



Measures to reduce surplus production

- ① Removal of indirect subsidies that encourage sugarcane production.
Teg) FRP recommended for removal & revision by Rangarajan panel.
- ② increasing user charges
↳ for water & irrigation → raise cost of production
- ③ encourage awareness among farmers.
Teg) long term soil degradation via soil health card.
- ④ encourage growth of nutri-cereals
Teg) increase MSP for crops.

The change from the sugarcane dominated cropping system is essential for ecological conservation and financial viability of government.

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 can be defined as the ability of ~~all~~ ^{all} social groups to progress rather than it being concentrated in one group.

Barriers to intergenerational mobility

- ① The dominance of caste system -
↳ 2000+ years of dominance is yet to fully change
- ② exclusion out of powerful positions.
eg only 0.4% of joint secretaries in union government are from SCs & STs
⇒ exclusionary policy-making.
- ③ Education and health care concentrated in urban areas despite 65% of population in rural areas.

④ corruption & lack of transparency in society

eg) abuse of systems by dominant + taking of benefits from underprivileged → Pooja Chedekar case

⑤ lack of awareness among the disadvantaged

eg) 25% of OBC reservation taken up by only 10 castes while 37% find 0 representation (Rohri cases)

⑥ lack of entry to higher education → largest differentiator.

eg) 97% enrolment drops to 25% w/m 19% for SC & 16% for STs.

Role of Education in social mobility

① Education → especially higher education opens doors to coveted jobs

↳ driven by inspiration.

eg) Dalit topper or hindi mediums topper

⇓
encouragement to others.

② primary education acts as conduit

to end exploitation → read the news.

③ Education includes the talent of the
disadvantaged

eg P. V. Kalam - head of Drdo →
extremely poor

④ enables the citizens to take advantage
of the positive discrimination system
eg Reservations for education & jobs

⑤ Enables them to campaigns for change.

eg disadvantaged quota system at
institutions such as JNU & TISS

⑥ Enables an educated citizenry → Equality
becomes precondition.

Thus, erosion of inter-generation

inequality can only occur after bridging

the gap as mandated by SDG 4 on

Quality education & SDG 10 to reduce

inequalities.

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)

Globalisation can be defined as the interconnection of world wide social relations that is occurring across different scapes and influencing social phenomena such as migration.

Globalisation's influence on migration

① Globalisation exposing to the different quality of life being enjoyed by different sections of the society.

↳ aspirational migration.

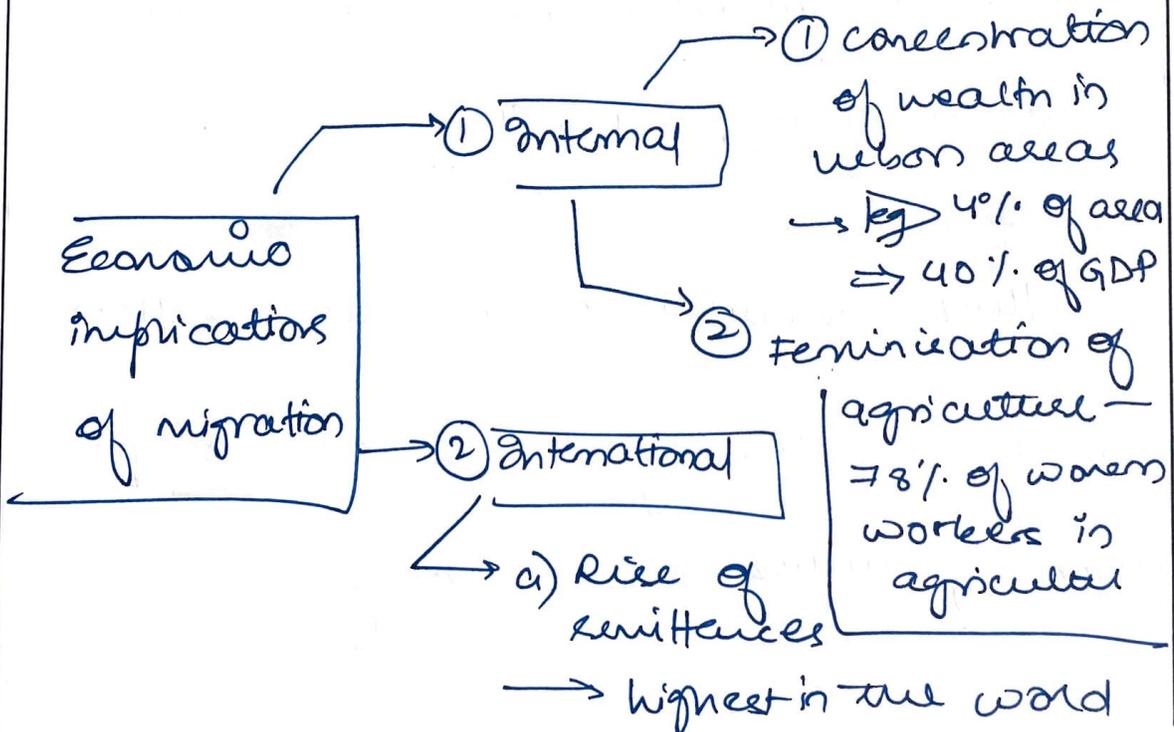
② leading to concentration of opportunity → especially in urban areas.

③ focus of globalisation on centers industries → encouraging migration
eg IT sector.

④ globalisation leading to opening of borders \Rightarrow international migration
 \rightarrow better opportunities & better income
 eg Andhra gives \$123 billion from remittances abroad.

⑤ globalisation leading to melting of cultural boundaries \Rightarrow making it easier to migrate
 eg availability of andian food everywhere internationally.

⑥ migration fuelled by "globalisation of dreams" \rightarrow eg American dream



Social implications:

- ① Breakdown of traditional family structures
 T eg → nuclearisation of family
- ② Rise of single parent families → rise in divorce.
- ③ create of multicultural families
 T eg → the transfer blade → home is always changing
- ④ Melting pot of cultures due to migrations.
 T eg → availability of 150+ types of cuisine in New York due to migration
- ⑤ creation of a global village.

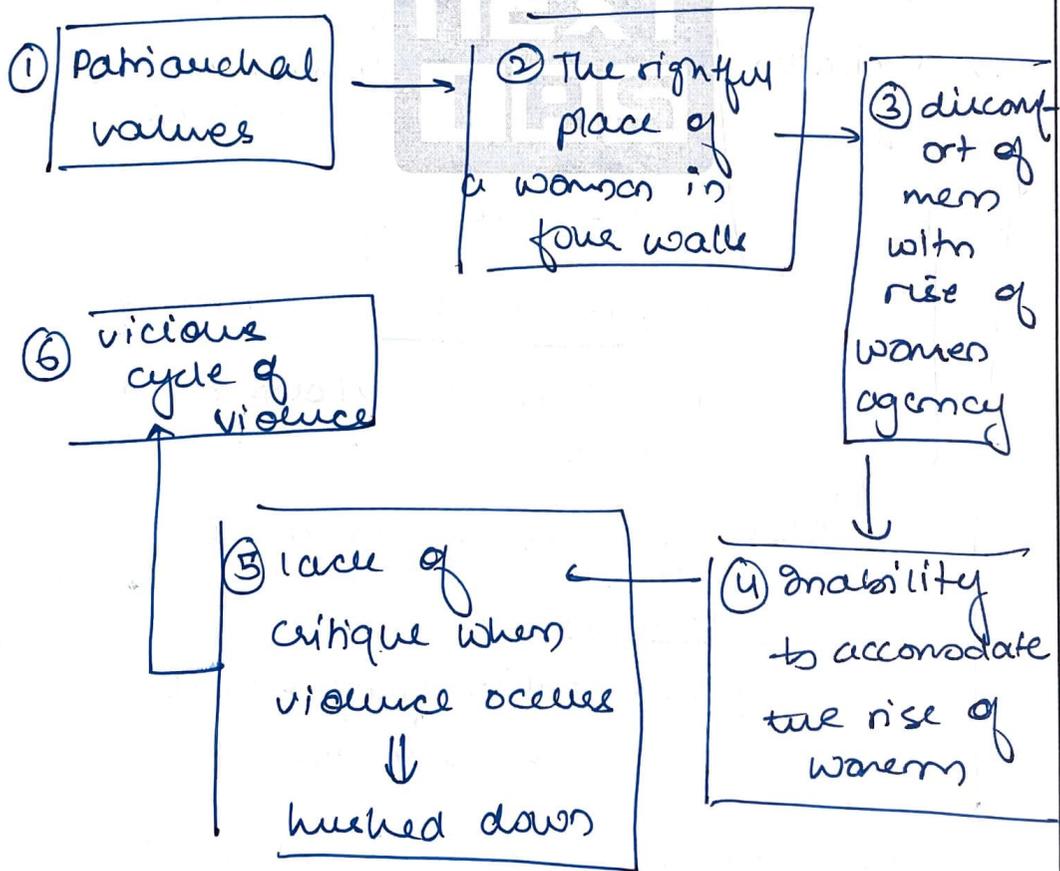
Thus, globalisation and its result migration is leading to a steady transformation of culture and economy.

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 the increased number of women getting educated every year, the NCRB noted a 6% rise in gender-based violence on an average year-on-year basis since 2010.

The cycle of gender based violence



eg) the rise of rapes is directly linked to the patriarchal value of men meeting empowered women in unsafe situations → Nirbhaya rape case
← Calcutta rape case.

How modernisation
of law has
helped

① creation of awareness
on deep gender violence
in society

eg) Bhanwari devi vs
state of Rajasthan
case → Vichakha
guidelines

② has empowered women
to pursue their tortments

eg) Domestic Violence Act,
2005

③ helped protect women at the
workplace

eg) protection from sexual
harassment Act

④ law modernisation has empowered
ethnic ⇒ # He for She
MARD.

Where law continues to fall short

- ① long & cumbersome procedures
- ② lack of sensitisation of police
eg only 12% of police is women
- ③ lack of social condemnation of violence.
eg marital rape not outlawed \Rightarrow
"breakdown of marriage" (SC)
- ④ deep seated patriarchy \Rightarrow influences women
as well \rightarrow eg women rearing their
sons badly.
- ⑤ lack of education & awareness in the
hinterland.

The tackling of gender based violence
required education, legal reforms as well
as social conversation. Only when
gender equality becomes a goal of
society can patriarchy and its
resultant violence be eradicated.