

NEXT IAS

GS - MAINS ADVANCED COURSE 2024

(To be filled by candidate)

Test Code : GSMAC2401

Test No. : 01

Name of Candidate : Aditya Agarwal

Roll No. : GSMACT24A1094 Start Time : 9:00 End Time : 12:15

Date of Examination : 24 Aug 2024 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 का क्रेडिट नहीं दिया जाएगा।
6. कृपया साफ-सुथरा लिखें। अपठनीय लेखन से बचें।
7. QCAB में अप्रासंगिक तथ्यों को न लिखें / न ही चिह्नित करें।

REMARKS:

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY

Student Concerns / Query	Evaluator's Feedback / Response
1	1
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MARKING SCHEME *			
MARKS PER QUES	Below Average	Average	Above Average
10 Marks	Below 3.00	3.00 - 3.75	4.00 and above
15 Marks	Below 4.50	4.50 - 5.75	6.00 and above

*Subject to change without prior notice.

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

<u>MACRO COMMENTS</u> <i>The purpose of evaluation @NEXTIAS is to provide constructive suggestions on 'How to improve Answer Writing and thereby score better marks.</i>
<u>STRENGTHS OF THE CANDIDATE</u>
<u>AREAS OF IMPROVEMENT</u>
<u>IMPROVEMENT SUGGESTIONS</u>

- 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)

The study of coins (numismatics) provide the significant understanding of the political and economic history of India.

Numismatic evidences dated thousands of years ago showcases the transition from ~~barter~~ barter based economy to the money economy.

Numismatic evidences help in understanding the ancient India :—

Economic

- The development of newer materials and techniques with progress.
- The wealth of the region depicted in the material and quantity of coins available.
- The evidences of coins from far off places shows the trade routes

that had existed.

- (Eg) Technique such as smelting, punch marking showcase the technology associated
- (Eg) Materials such as usage of copper, gold, silver or alloy metal.
- (Eg) Availability of coins made in the country of Gulf, Arabian Peninsula, Roman, Greek. found in India.

Political

- The Kings and queen depiction along with their lifestyle on coins
 - (Eg) Gupta coins - gold made.
- The political power of rulers depicted on the trade and material of coins.
 - (Eg) Tughlaq dynasty started using silver and alloys.

The development of money → through study of coins help in understanding the evolution of our history.

The present day use of digital money is an advancement that has furthered the evolution of human.

- 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)

Pre-independence India saw many women movements marked by prominent leaders such as Sarojini Naidu, Kamla Nehru etc.

The women organisation mobilised women in the following ways:-

- i) Social evils such as female infanticide, dowry and sati practice were raised as issues by these organisation.
- ii) The women education and widow remarriage was advocated as a progressive step towards equality.
- iii) Indian national movements for the freedom of the country were joined by women from various stratas of the society.
- iv) Leaders such as Gandhiji were actively involved in enhancing

the women participation

- v) women from various regional background and diverse socio-economic strata raised their voices.

Impacts of women organisation

- Education of women increased.
(Eg) Pandita Ramabai became first female graduate.
- Social evils such as infanticide, sati were completely banned.
- Universal adult franchise was added in the constitution.
- women were given equal rights and prohibition on discrimination based on gender.

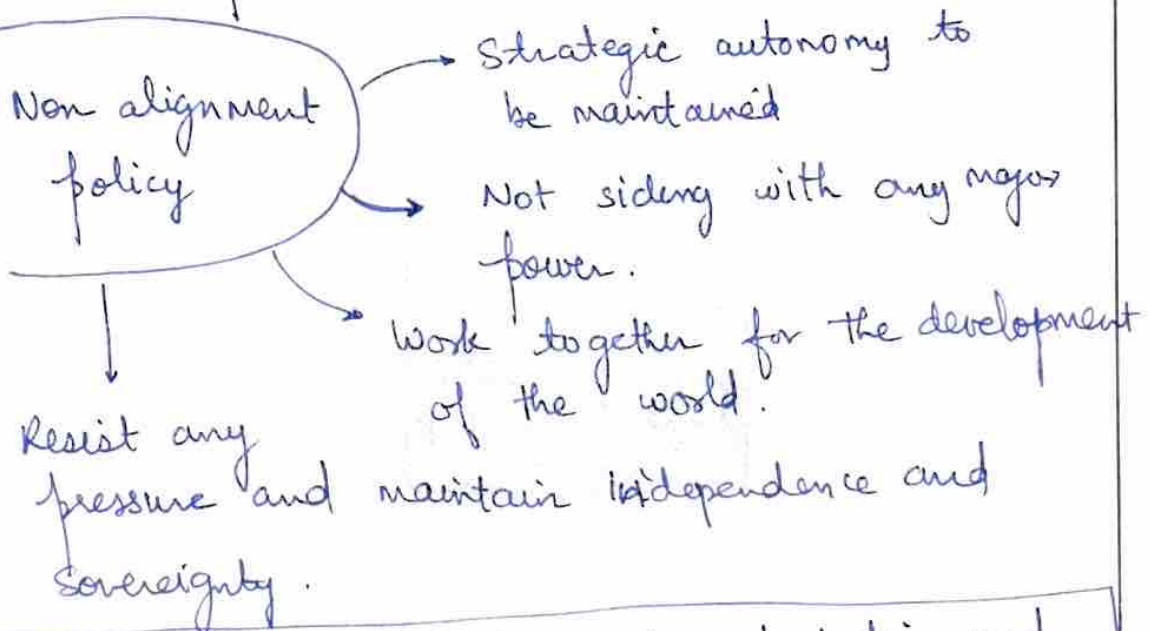
Contemporary Relevance The women organisation are focusing on empowerment — SHGs and reservation — political.

The long routed history of these organisation has helped in inclusion and equality of women. However, current ranking in global gender gap report (124/146) showcase we have a long way to go.

- 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 policy of non-alignment accepted post independence — in the cold war as a reaction against major blocs increasing their influence.



It reflected the aspirations of India and other newly independent nations in the following ways:—

- i) Teachings of hundreds of years of colonial rule → to be independent and 'Swaraj' to be goal.
- ii) Maintaining sovereignty to be the core national interest.

- iii) Resisting the pressure of colonial power to align — their true intent to subjugate known.
- iv) working together for common interest for development of nation while maintaining autonomy.
- v) A united third bloc against the two major poles — Russia and USA.
(USSR)

This policy reflected the core national interests and values of our independent nations.

- Development model to be country specific rather adopting outer models.
- Core traditional values of — democracy, liberty and equality to be the norm.

Contemporary relevance

With the nations once again dividing themselves — new cold war between [Russia, China, Iran] and [USA, EU, Israel].

The Indian values of non-alignment along with multi-alignment to fulfil our objectives has once again been our philosophy to guide our strategic interests.

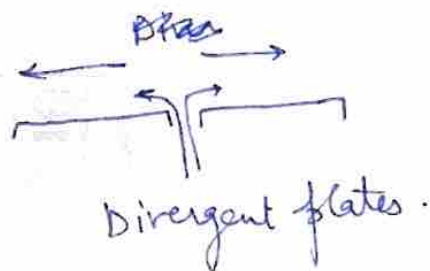
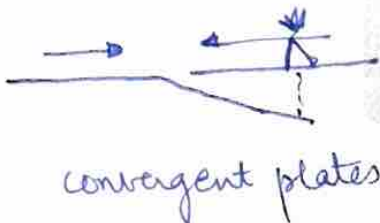
- Q4. ज्वालामुखीयता में शामिल प्रक्रियाओं पर चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही विश्व के प्रमुख ज्वालामुखी क्षेत्रों और उनसे संबंधित विवर्तनिक विन्यासों पर प्रकाश डालिए। (10 अंक)

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

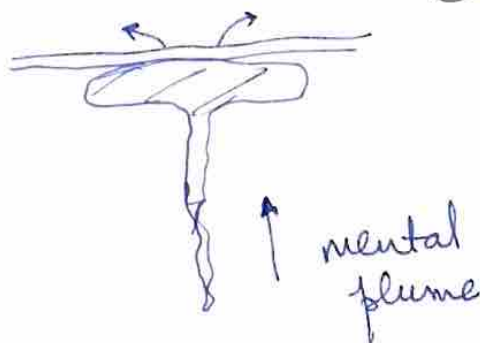
Volcanism refers to the process in which internal rocks come out as lava on the surface of the earth.

Major factors leading to the volcanism are:

- i) Shifting of the tectonic plates
- converging and diverging plates leads to volcanism along major tectonic regions of the world.

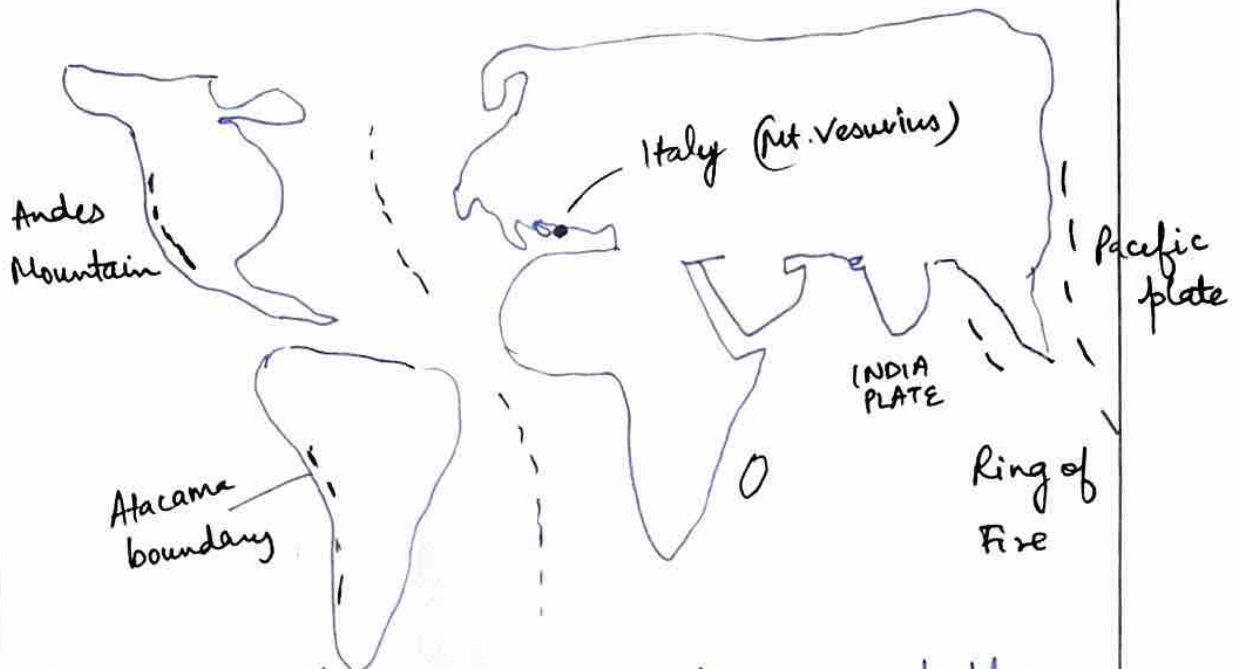


- ii) Hot plumes - volcanic hotspots are formed when some areas are much warmer and lava flows out of them.



(Eg) Yellowstone National Park USA

Major volcanic regions of the world and associated tectonic settings



The major volcanic regions lie around the Ring of fire — along the boundaries where Pacific plate meets the other land plates such as American plate, Asian plate.

Indonesia is one of the most volcanically active country along with Philippines.

The divergent plates such as Mid-Atlantic oceanic ridge shows some activity.

The volcanism offers opportunity to understand the interior of earth. They are also major source of precious materials. Thus process of volcanism is an important geological phenomenon.

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

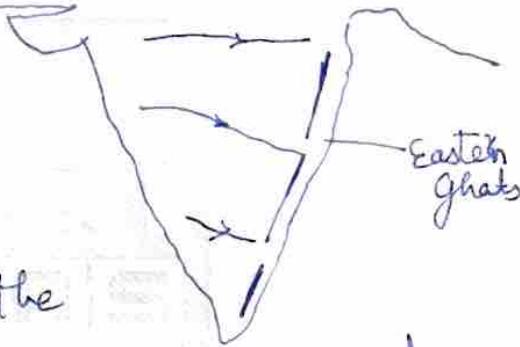
(10 अंक)

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

Eastern Ghats are the mountain ranges along the eastern coast of India and span several states such as Odisha, Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu.

Geological features of Eastern Ghats

i) They are discontinuous (non-continuous) and abruptly end at many places.



ii) Several deltas of the rivers such as Krishna, Kaveri form along these ghats.

iii) less tall than western ghats

iv) Various rivers cut through them

v) They form natural ports along the coast.

Ecological importance of Ghats

i) Biodiverse and support the ecosystem of various species.

- ii) several species of birds, animals and plants call it home.
(Eg) Sandalwood is found in these ghats
- iii) support agriculture and horticultural activities of the people living in the area.
- iv) Major carbon sink aiding in carbon dioxide decline.
- v) Treasure house of traditional knowledge.

Challenges faced

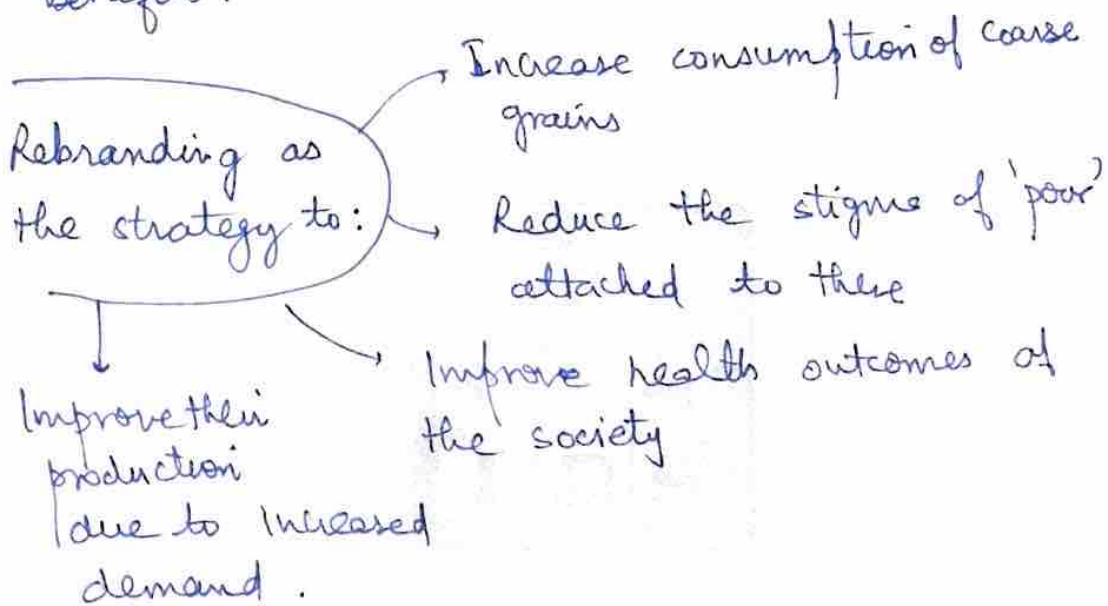
- Due to resource rich, several mining operations are being undertaken.
- Climate change leading to disasters in the areas — landslides, flooding.
- Destruction of pristine habitats and endangering of species due to deforestation in the area.

Eastern Ghats serve as important part of geography and have ecological importance. The recommendations of committees such as Gadgil, Kasturirangan must also be applied here to form ecosensitive zones in the region.

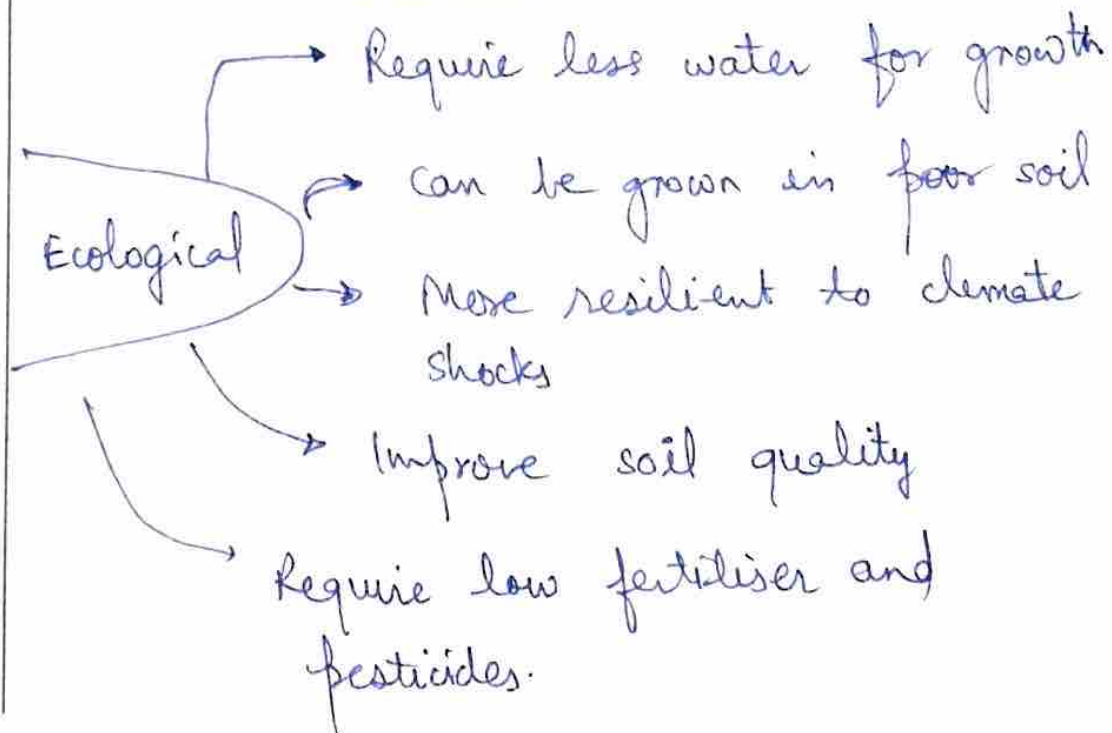
- Q6. मोटे अनाज के रूप में प्रचलित फसलों (मिलेट्स) को सरकार ने 2018 में पोषक अनाज के रूप में पुनः ब्रांड किया है। इस संदर्भ में मिलेट्स के पारिस्थितिक और पोषण संबंधी महत्व पर चर्चा कीजिए। (10 अंक)

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 or 'shri-anna' refers to the coarse grains such as bajra, ragi, jowar that have immense health and ecological benefits.



Significance of Millets :



→ suited to different climatic conditions
(eg) Bajra → Rajasthan, Ragi → South India.

Nutritional significance

- high in macronutrients: proteins, carbohydrates.
- high in micronutrients like calcium, magnesium, iron
- low glycemic index - suited for diabetics.
- high fiber content - improve gut health

Millet helps in reducing cholesterol, improve cardio-health and good for gut.

Strategies adopted by government

Supply increase: Incentivise farmers to grow these

Demand side - Awareness generation
such as International Year of Millets
2023

Millet consumption has decreased since green revolution. The improvement in productivity by newer technique and processing along with increased demand will help improve farmer income and societal health.

- 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)

Due to global warming enabled by increase in greenhouse gases (over 430 ppm of CO_2) has led to melting of Arctic ice.

Potential consequences of Arctic Ice melt

Biodiversity: • Reduction in shelter and home for biodiversity

- Extinction of species due to inability to survive.
- Migration of some species to other areas.

(Eg) Polar bears have reduced to less food resources and declining ice cover.

Ecosystems

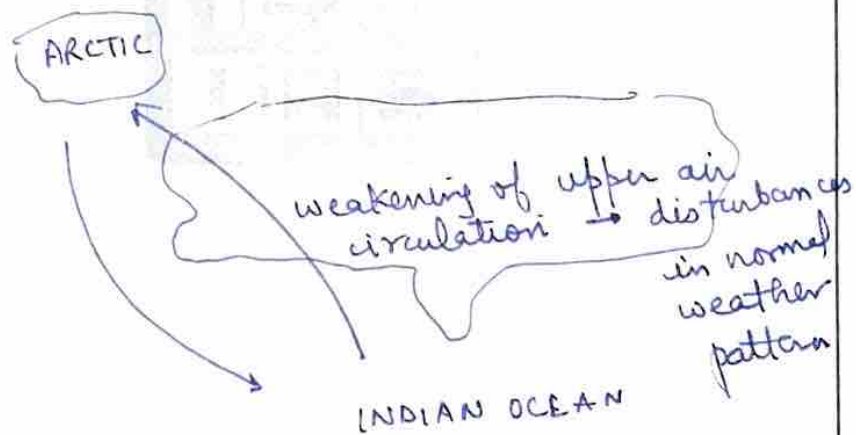
- Extinction of Key species — leading to present ecosystem collapse
- Development of new traits in some species to adapt to changes
- New ecosystem will emerge.

(Eg) Migration of some species of tropical and temperate areas to Arctic regions.

Overall, loss of biodiversity and ecosystem changes will occur.

This will impact the global ecological balance in several ways:

- ↳ Reduction in Arctic Ice → change in wind pattern → changing ocean currents
- ↳ change in upper air circulation in polar region — meandering of polar vortex
- ↳ Change in climate of places all over the world — disrupt ecological balance



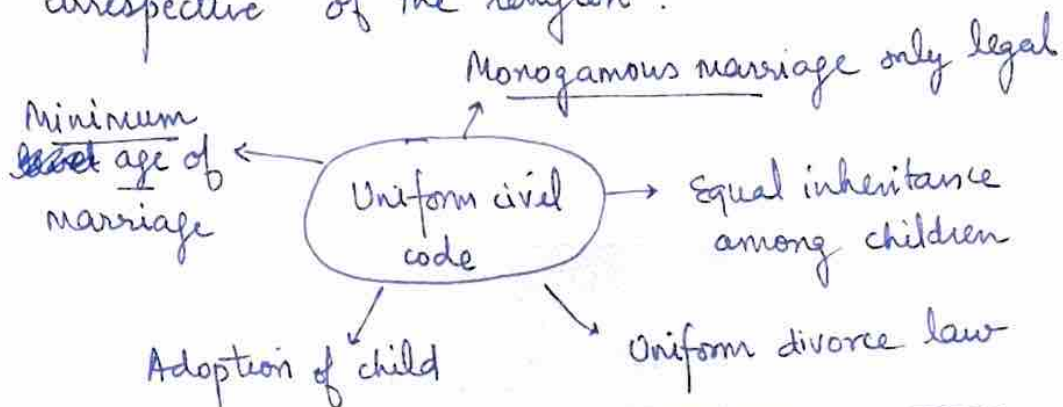
According to IPCC 6th AR, Arctic will have no ice in summer by 2030.

changes in arctic ice melt will lead to huge impact on global ecological balance disrupting biodiversity. Urgent actions to fulfil NDCs under Paris Agreement are necessary.

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 refers to the set of codes aimed at establish a uniform level of laws for marriage, divorce, inheritance among other irrespective of the religion.



According to some scholars, they contradict the idea of religious pluralism and cultural difference in the society as:—

i) Different religious and cultural norms related to marriage.

(Eg) Hindu Marriage Act, Muslim personnel laws
 - minimum age is 18 years for women | - minimum age is puberty

ii) Divorce laws are different.

(Eg) Triple Talag among muslims.

iii) Cultural norms such as - matrilineal

Society among Khasis of Meghalayas.

iv) Different types of marriage. (eg) Women-to-women marriage in Nagars.

The Uniform civil code is aimed at harmonizing these into a secular code.

It is desirable because:-

- It leads to women empowerment - protection from discriminatory religious laws
- Clarity of legal issues
- Prohibits child marriage in the name of religion.
- Secular acts across society made uniform.

Article 44 of the Indian constitution advocate the state to establish a UCC.

Way forward

Ensuring that the cultural differences are not overshadowed in name of uniformity while ensuring that discriminatory practices are stopped.

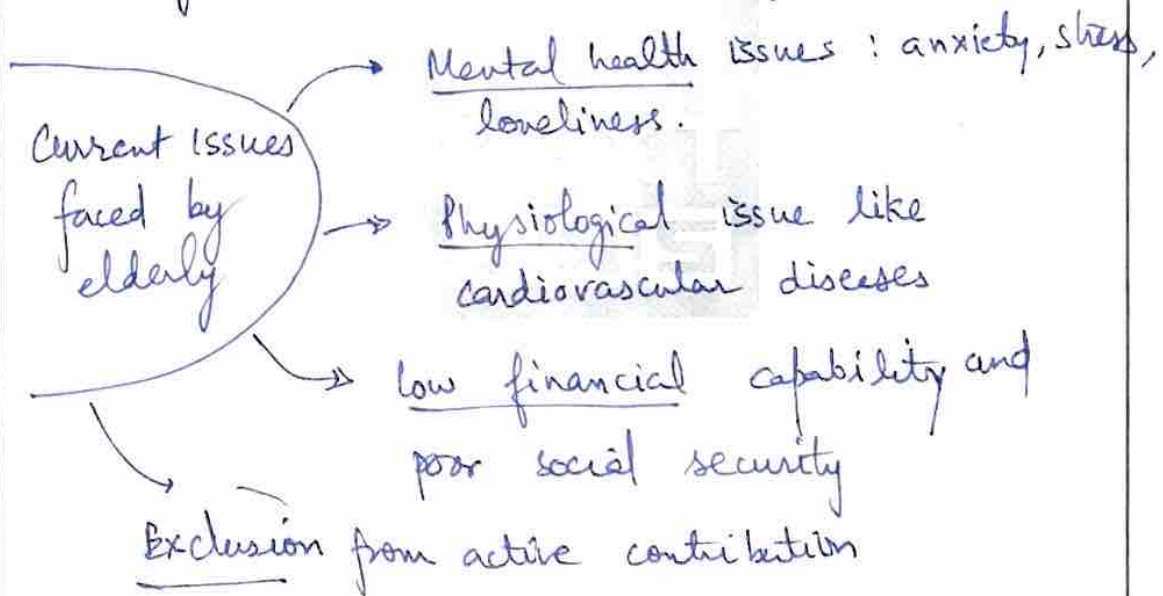
B.R. Ambedkar's quote - "India is beautiful because it is diverse" should be a guiding light for further implementation of UCC.

- 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)

Currently around 10% of Indian population is over the age of 60 years which is going to increase to 20% in the next 20 years.

Healthy active ageing refers to the process of ensuring that the ageing population of our country is active and healthy.



Healthy active ageing will increase by:-

- (i) Investment in geriatric care - research and development in old age disease, infrastructure, doctors.

- ii) Creating a healthy environment — pollution free, diets (varied and nutritious)
- iii) Focusing on the social security of elderly — pension / social security scheme.
(Eg) National old-age-pension scheme, PM Vaya Vandana Yojana.

This will contribute to social inclusion in the following ways:—

- i) Inclusion of the elderly in economy
(Eg) — mentorship programme
- ii) Decision making and advisory role.
- iii) Raising age of retirement — inclusion
- iv) Provision of services for the elderly.

According to NITI Aayog, Silver economy is going to multiply many times and offers great opportunities.

Demographic shifts will lead to increase in dependent population. Policy actions must be proactive to create an atmosphere for their social inclusion.

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' or materialism is leading to accumulation of material things that do not significantly lead to better life yet consumed.

This transition from conscious to compulsive is due to :-

- i) Increasing 'consumerism' brought by cheap products, increased income and industrial revolution.
- ii) social media - 'fake life' tempting people to buy thing compulsively.
- iii) Lack or downgrading of traditional values of 'conscious consumption' in the society

This is impacting family structure and dynamics in the following ways:-

- i) Increased focus on earning money leading to declining family time.

- ii) Deteriorating family bonds due to overly focus on material things.
- iii) Nuclear families - movement from rural to urban areas for better income.
- iv) Declining fertility rate. (Eg) Japan.
- v) Increase in mental health - emotions like anger, frustration → impacting families.

Steps taken by the government

- ↳ LIFE movement - conscious consumption promoted
- ↳ Khelo India and manodarpan initiatives for physical and mental health.
- ↳ Pullets initiative - consuming healthier foods

Other steps that can be taken by society

- ↳ Introspection through community meetings
- ↳ Following tradition wisdom of consciousness and mindfulness
- ↳ Practising of yoga and meditation

Compulsive consumption along with impacting the environment also leads to deterioration of family structure. Following a conscious consumption approach through mindfulness will help.

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 flourished in the Indian subcontinent around 16th century patronised by rulers such as Krishnadeva Raya.

Key features of the Vijayanagara architecture

- It was the amalgamation of Nagara style of North India and Dravida style of South India.
- The vesara style of architecture was seen in the temples of Hampi.
- Several temples such as Meguti Jain Temple showcased a blend.
- Indo-Islamic elements were seen in the vijaynagar architecture.

- Some temples showcased the Panchayatana style as well as shikharas.
- Temples were found in Aihole, Halebeid belonging to this style.
(Eg) Ladkhan temple.

- The most prominent temple architecture of the vijayanagara was seen at Hampi.
The elaborate temples depicting the Chariots, pillared halls.



- 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)

~~See~~ Ancient Indian universities such as Nalanda and Takshashila showcase the richness of Indian literature and education system along with researches undertaken by them.

Takshashila was patronised by Kushana rulers and situated in present day Pakistan is much older than the Nalanda University patronised by Gupta ruler.

Similarities with modern state-funded universities:

- Served as the centers of education from where new knowledge and ideas emanated
- Several foreign scholars visited these universities. (Eg) Fa Hien, Ht Sing.

- a large body of students and teachers along with host of books in the libraries.

Differences with modern universities:

- Funded by multiple rulers over the years as opposed to centrally funded modern ones.
 - Autonomous in their design and structure. They maintained their functions with full control.
 - Catered to larger foreign students
 - Multi disciplinary in contrast with modern universities that focus on particular disciplines.
- ✓ ~~Research work was underused~~

Lessons that can be learnt by modern universities :-

- Focus on dissemination of ideas, discourse and debate - a part of the process.

- ii) Education as an end in itself rather than means to an end.
- iii) Highly educated scholars taking up the functioning of teaching students.
- iv) Focus on research and development.
- v) Multidisciplinary approach.
- vi) Autonomy to the institution to manage their own affairs.

The Nalanda and Takshshila functioned as greater centers of learning and were functioning over several centuries.

The revival of Nalanda Mahavihara in Bihar with the help of several other countries — such as Southeast Asian countries points to collaboration and revival of center culture of learning.

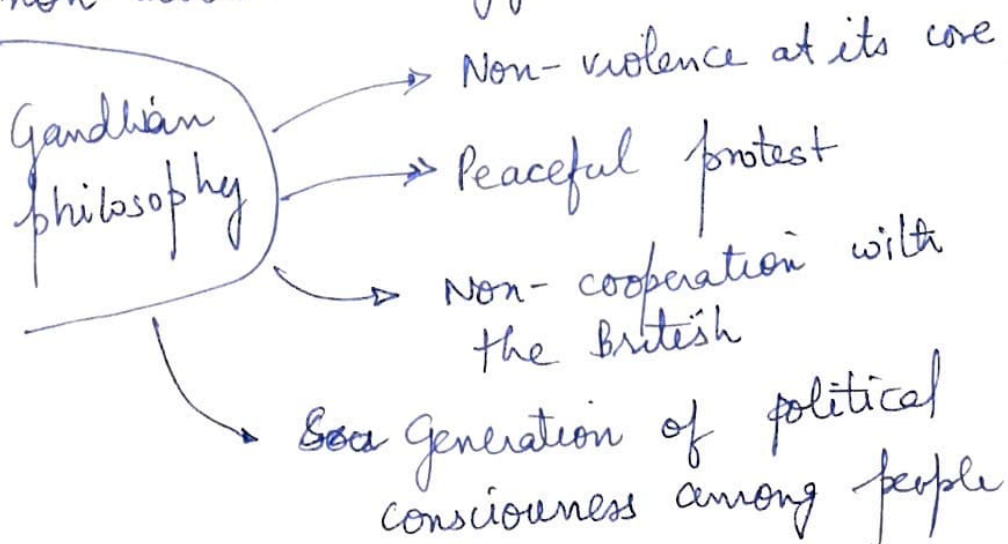
- Q13. क्रांतिकारी आंदोलनों (1920-1930) और गांधीवादी अहिंसक संघर्ष के मध्य वैचारिक मतभेदों एवं समानताओं का विश्लेषण कीजिए। इन दोनों विचारधाराओं ने एक-दूसरे को किस प्रकार प्रभावित किया है? (15 अंक)

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 revolutionary movement (1920-1930s) came out as reaction of the failure of Non-Cooperation Movement and disillusionment with the Gandhian method of Non-violence.

Revolutionary movement (1920-1930s) were seen in the incidents such as Kakori train robbery, Manicktolla garden conspiracy, bombing of the legislative assembly and killing of several prominent figures such as Col. Saunders.

These were in contrast to the Gandhian non-violent struggle.



Gandhiji followed the idea of —
Petition → Protest → Petition

However revolutionary movement was ideologically different because of the following:—

- Believed in violent means to attain objective of achieving freedom.
- Believed in the individual actions rather than the masses.
- British rule as evil and should be thwarted by force only.

Despite different approaches, there were similarities in the ideologies too:—

- Courage of every Indian as the force behind struggle.
- British rule was considered evil by both.
- Swaraj as the end goal.
- No harm to innocents
- Making the 'deaf' heard though means were different.

→ Principles of secularism and communal harmony.

The ideologies influenced each other as can be seen from the following :-

- i) Use of non-violent means by revolutionaries. (eg) Bombing of Assembly using fake bombs — to protest against the Public Safety Bill.
- ii) Spreading the message of socialism by revolutionaries. (eg) Hindustan Socialist Republican Association (HSRA)
- ~~iii) Gandhiji also believed that violence was~~
- iv) Gandhiji's action in 'Individual Satyagraha' — belief in individual actions.
- v) The motto of 'Do or die' by Gandhiji.

Today, the ideologies of Bhagat Singh (revolutionary) and Gandhiji have influenced our value system. It can be seen in the India's 'No first use' nuclear deterrent policy.

- 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 by erosional or depositional action of glaciers.

The Indian Himalayas display these landforms.

Various types of glacial landforms include:

- i) Lakes formed ~~as~~ after retreating glacier
- ii) Valleys formed from glacial action
- iii) Depositional landforms due to Telling action of glaciers
- iv) Mountain peaks, ridges due to glacial action.
- v) Drumlins, paternoster lakes.



Impact of these features on local ecosystem and human activities : _____

- i) The presence of conifers, shrubs and other tree species suited for the regions
- ii) Agricultural activities suited for farming [horticulture crops such as apples, cherries
crops such as Kesar in Karewas of Kashmir and lavender.
- iii) Animal rearing - practice of transhumance by communities such as Gaddis and Bakarwals.
- iv) Influence on architecture : stone and wood houses that are sturdy.
Pit houses observed in some areas.
- v) Economy mostly based on agriculture and tourism due to beautiful scenery. (eg) Adventure tourism, trekking.

Changing glacial landforms and associated human activities:

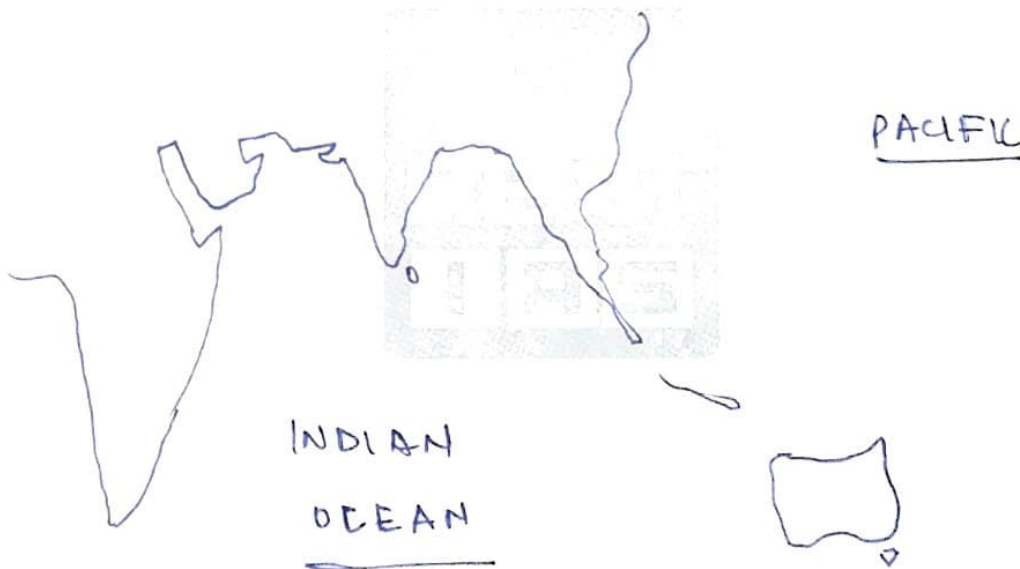
- Due to climate change and increased frequency and intensity of disasters
(Eg) Kedarnath floods 2013.
- Declining snowfall in the region.
(Eg) 2024 saw low snowfall in winter months.
- Pressure on pristine environment and unplanned, unscientific construction.
(Eg) Joshimath land subsidence.

The glacial landforms of Himalayas offer unique ecosystem and human activities in these region have adopted for the same. However, changing climate provides newer set of challenges.

- 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)

The Indian Ocean encompassing area around the country (India) after which it is named is a triangle shaped ocean spanning from Africa in the west to Australia in the east.



Unique geographical features of the ocean

→ It is triangle shaped

→ Bound by Africa (west), India (North) and Southeast Asia and Australia (East)

~~As a result~~

→ Monsoon are unique phenomenon of this region — which bring rainfall in the summer.

~~As a result~~

(Impact on global oceanic circulation pattern)

- Ocean currents such as Agulhas, Equatorial current, Australian current in the region.
- Trade winds leading to upwelling on the eastern coast. They bring warm waters on the coast on Africa.
- Salinity and temperature of the Indian ocean impacted by river flows — impact the global weather and their circulation patterns.

The climatic condition of Indian subcontinent is impacted by :—

→ Monsoon winds bringing much rainfall to the subcontinent.

→ Impact of El Nino and La Nina on the Indian ocean — impacting weather in India

(Eg) El Nino → lower rainfall

→ Impact of Indian Ocean Dipole on the subcontinent weather.

(Eg) Positive dipole — more rainfall during monsoon.

→ The local winds — impact the weather of areas along the coast.

→ Several cyclones that originate in Indian ocean make their landfall on the subcontinent.

Indian ocean is major influencer of the climate of Indian ocean. ~~the~~ ~~the~~

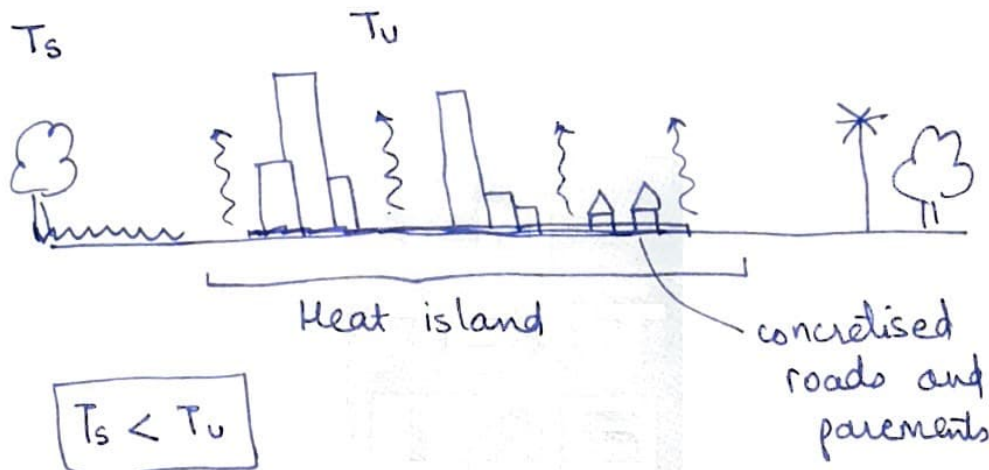
The changing sea surface temperature, ocean acidity due to climate change is impacting the climate of subcontinent as well.

- 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 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.

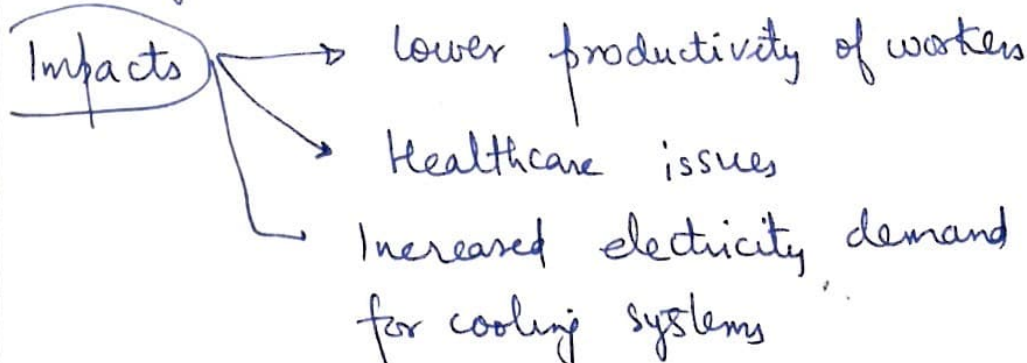
(15 marks)

Urban Heat Islands refers to phenomenon in which urban areas are hotter in temperature than their surrounding areas.



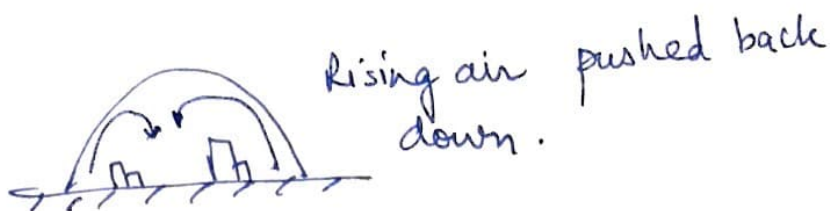
This has led to :—

increasing in the intensity and frequency of heat waves by — capturing the heat and storing in the 'concretised jungle'.



Underlying factors contributing to UHI

- (i) Concretisation of areas — roads, pavements, open areas.
- ii) Reduction in trees and green spaces like parks that absorb heat.
- iii) Tall structures that ^{is} increasing surface area for heat absorption.
- iv) Greater heat retention of the concrete areas
- v) Increasing temperature due to global warming. (Eg) UNEP — over 1.2°C rise already.
- vi) Increased no. of days of sunshine and lower rainfall $\rightarrow$ changing weather patterns due to climate change.
- vii) Exhaust emissions from cars — trapping heat in the cities.
- viii) Policy failure to address heat island effect.
- ix) Creation of heat dome.



Existing mitigation strategies

- i) Heat Action Plan - increasing shade, healthcare facilities, water.
- ii) Reducing climate change effects - adaptation
(eg) Coalition for Disaster Resilient Infrastructure (CDRI)
- iii) Reclamation of green spaces. (eg) Planting trees
- iv) Protection of wetland (eg) Ramsar convention

Lacuna in current strategies:-

- Mostly based on reactive rather than proactive approach.
- Doesn't take whole of system approach
- Cooling Action Plan not inbuilt in the system.
- Less focus on sustainable city design.

Further strategies to be adopted:

- Collaboration to tackle climate change
→ (eg) ISA, UNFCCC
- Reducing greenhouse gases.
- Sponge cities similar to Singapore
- Proactive heat action plans.

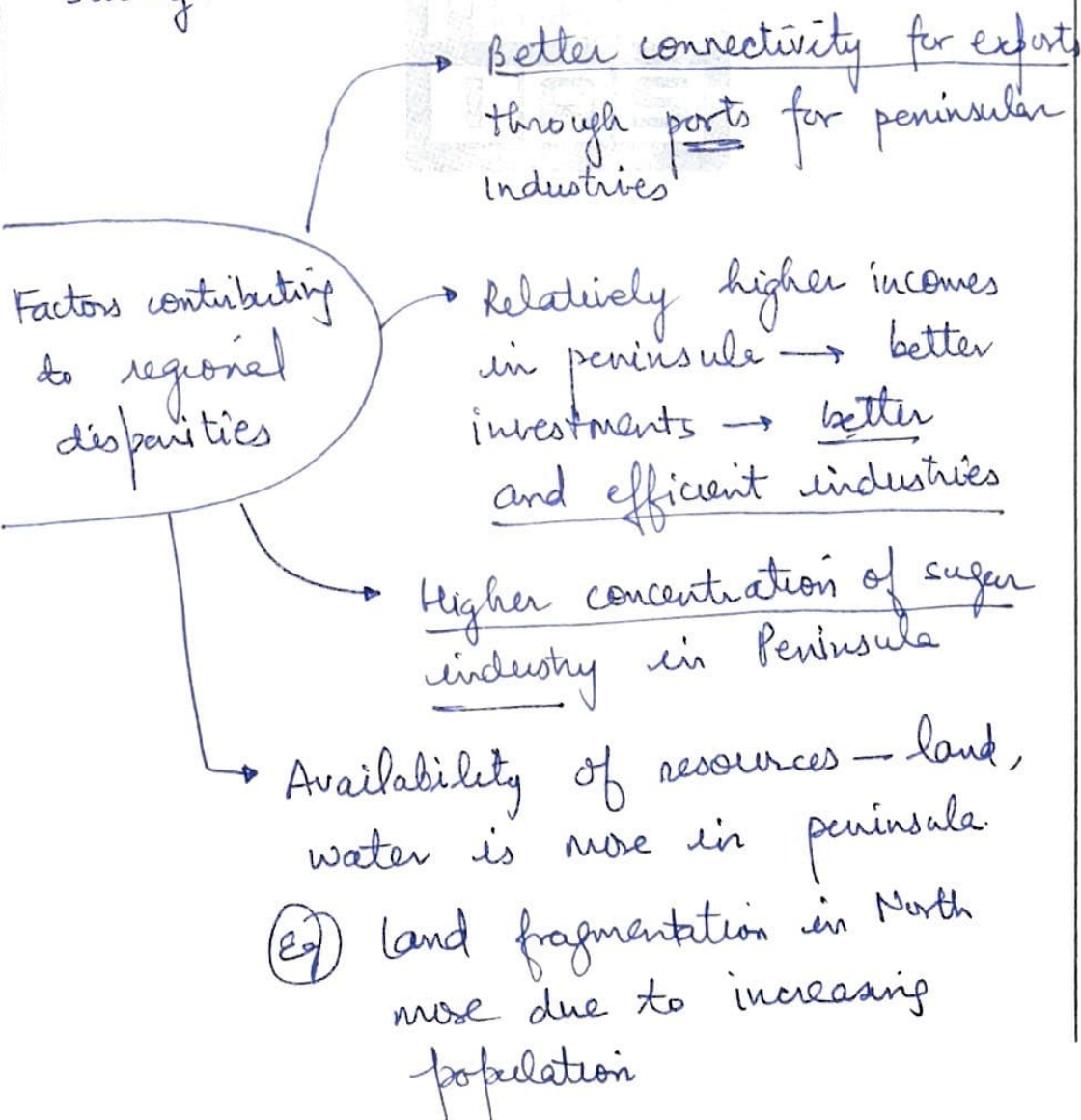
Urban heat wave mitigation require strategic and sustainable development of cities as enshrined in SDG 11.

- 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 industry is a major source of incomes for several sugarcane producing farmers. Farmers are paid FRP (Fair and Remunerative Price) for their produce.

Regional disparities are seen in the sugar industry between North and Peninsular India — also called 'Two Indias' by Economic Survey.



↳ less available capacity for processing sugar in north.

Due to FRP and other government initiatives such as Bioethanol production, this has led to surplus sugar production leading to :-

- ↳ Virtual water export
- ↳ Lower price in international markets due to bumper production.
- ↳ Arrears on industry to pay farmers.

Measures that can undertaken to reduce the surplus production :-

- i) Crop diversification — incentive to grow other crops (eg) Rythu Bandhu scheme of Andhra Pradesh.
- ii) Increased capacities of bioethanol production.
- iii) Minimum export price to disincentivise overproduction.
- iv) Rational FRP — based on market mechanism.
- v) Technological upgradation of sugar industry.

- vi) Use of sugarcane molasses to generate additional income. (Eg) Reusable plates
- vii) Reduction in demand - health and lifestyle changes - reducing processed sugar.

Sugar production industries have been facing issues such as dues of farmer, inefficiencies leading to losses in operation.

Policy changes along with incentivising farmers to grow different crops may help in reducing the overproduction.

- 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 refers to the movement of a person/group in society due to changes in their economical, political and social factors

Social mobility is essential to achieve true equality in the society as:-

- i) It helps to avail opportunities for growth.
- ii) It leads to financial strengthening of individual/family.
- iii) Helps to achieve social security and respect in the society.
- iv) Helps to gain newer arenas to explore.

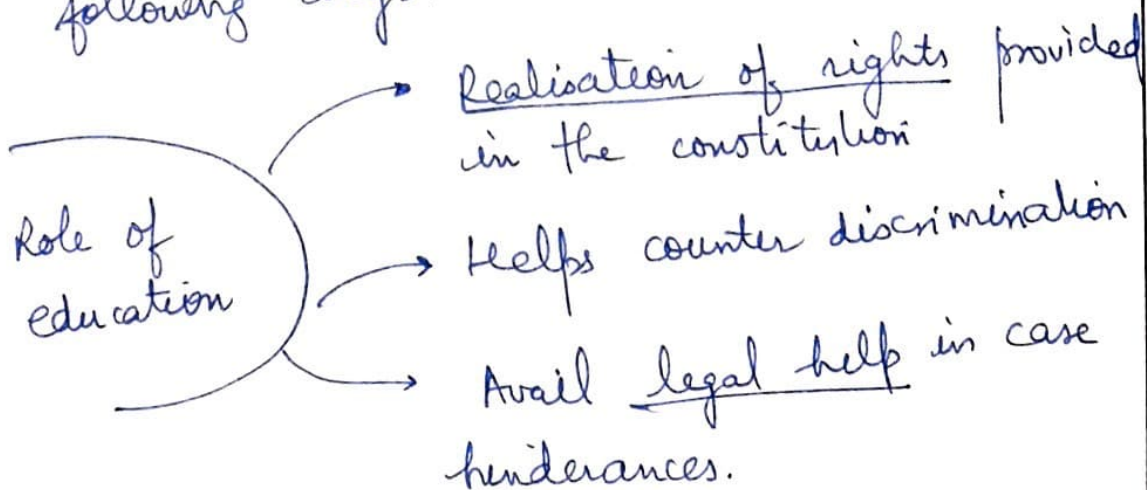
However, Indian society is not equal and there are several barriers to this intergenerational mobility:-

- i) Presence of caste hierarchies - discrimination on the basis of caste.

(Eg) People from lower caste not allowed to study in some areas

- ii) Poverty - hindering the ability to avail opportunities.
- iii) Religious disabilities put on people
(eg) Most ~ 97% employed as manual scavengers are SCs.
- iv) Illiteracy and lack of educational institutes
- v) Gender discrimination - patriarchal society prohibiting women empowerment
(eg) glass ceiling, pink collar jobs.
- vi) Caste-based politics - generating caste-consciousness and reducing equality and fraternity in society

Education can play a major role in social mobility as it can help in following ways:—



- Increases economic opportunities to gain mobility
 - Improves knowledge on issues and ways to counter them.
 - Helps shun religious dogmas
- (eg) Malala Yousufzai advocated for women education.

Other factors for social mobility

- Sanskritisation → emulating the practices of higher caste (M.N. Srinivas).
- Gaining of political power
- Community protest - (eg) feminist movements

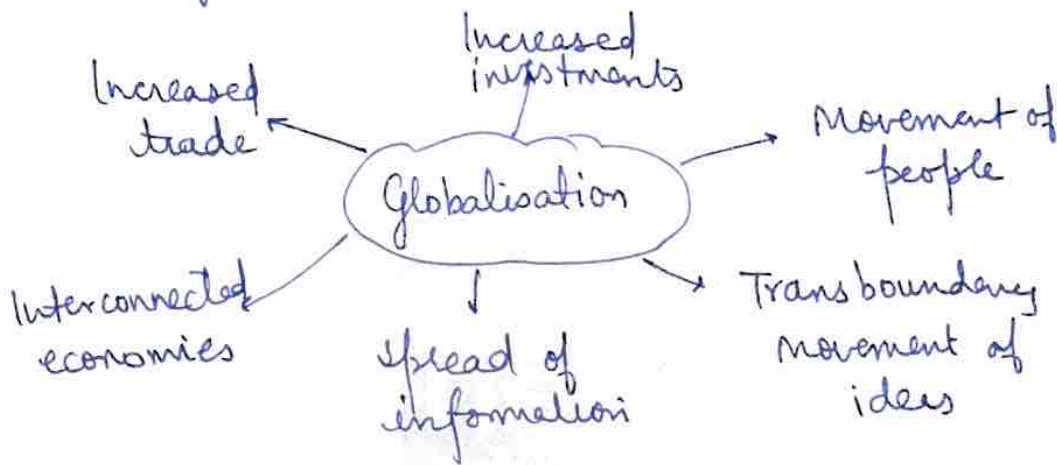
Education helps in breaking the shackles of rigid social structure allowing for social mobility.

Intergenerational equality is one of goal under sustainable development (SDG 10) and it is also seen in the government policy such as Sawa Siksha Abhiyaan to gain education as means of achieving this.

- 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 refers to the migration of people and ideas across boundaries leading to interconnected world.



Influences of globalisation on migration patterns :-

i) Changing patterns of migration

Earlier → marriages, search for jobs
major factor
mostly internal and low

Today → Educational and economic
opportunities, Tourism as
major factors
Internal and external

ii) Migration of workers :-

low skilled → gulf countries for blue collar jobs

high skilled → western countries like EU, USA for white collar jobs.

iii) Influence of ideas leading to migration

Economic and social implications of increased migration :-

i) Internal Migration

→ Increased population in certain cities and states

└─ competition for resources
└─ slum development

→ Increased economic output

─ bustling economy - supply and demand increasing

→ Ruralisation of ageing - old parents left in rural areas

→ Decrease in rural economy thereby decreased productivity of agriculture.

→ Increased no. of people in construction, service sector.

ii) International Migration

- ↳ Better economic opportunities for migrants
- ↳ Increased remittances for the country
- ↳ Dissolving caste identities and increasing racial identity.
- ↳ Discrimination on basis of colour
→ issues such as shooting migrants
- ↳ Better health and education opportunities for migrants.
- ↳ Earning based on skill → social mobility.

Globalisation has increased migration.

However challenges such as → deglobalisation, due to increased focus on self-reliance, xenophobia and reduced trust.

Globalisation and migration are interconnected. With improvement in connectivity and signing of agreements such as India-Australia Migration and Mobility Agreement is bound to increase them.

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)

The recent case of sexual crime against a doctor in west Bengal showcase that the patriarchal values leading to gender based violence in the country.

According to NCRB, gender based violence has increased in the country.



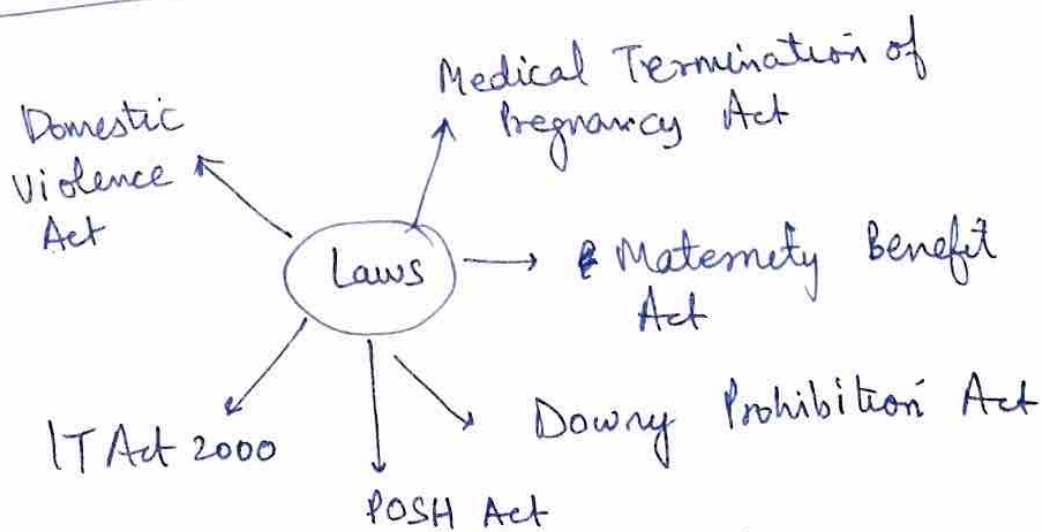
Gender based violence → manifestation of patriarchal values

i) Female infanticide → due to son-preference

ii) Violence on wives / newly weds → demands of dowry.

- iii) Patriarchal attitude of male supremacy
→ domestic violence / marital rape.
- iv) Assertion of dominance → heinous crime of rape.
- v) Anonymity offered by digital media
→ cyberstalking and harassment.
- vi) low female representation in politics
due to patriarchy → less discussion on gender issues → increased women vulnerability
- vii) low economic empowerment of women → decreased confidence to raise voice.

Modernisation in law as instrument against gender violence



These modern acts have led to:-

- 1) Increased economic empowerment of women

- Reporting of crime against women increase
- Increased ambit of violent activities —
dowry, cyberstalking etc.
- Strict punishment for women crimes.

Other measures such as:—

- ① Nari shakti Vandan Adhiniyam — to improve political representation of women
- ② Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita — to provide punishment against newer crimes.

Despite stringent punishments, there are some lacunae:—

- focus on retribution rather than women empowerment
- low emphasis on education regarding gender equality
- Marital rape still not considered crime
- low women representation in judiciary and legislature (~13% in 18th LS)

There is a need to change patriarchal attitude. Practice of 'sarpanch pati' despite women reservation in PRIs showcases the extent of it. Education is a great means to achieve the SDG 5 of gender equality.

NEXT IAS

SpaceforRoughWork

