



GS - MAINS ADVANCED COURSE 2024

(To be filled by candidate)

Test Code : GSMAC2401

Test No. : 01

Name of Candidate : **Madhav Agarwal**

Roll No. : **PTPP220590** Start Time **2 PM** End Time **5 PM**

Date of Examination : **12 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 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
.....	
.....	
.....	
3	3
.....	
.....	
.....	

<u>MARKING SCHEME *</u>			
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.

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

MACRO COMMENTS

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

STRENGTHS OF THE CANDIDATE

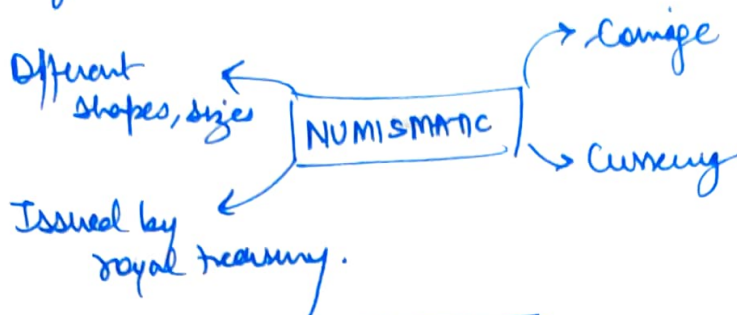
AREAS OF IMPROVEMENT

IMPROVEMENT SUGGESTIONS

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

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

Dynasties may rise and fall but
their coinage / numismatics acted as a
key evidence to decipher their history.



Understanding Political History :-

- ① Coins used to decipher language
 eg. Kharoshthi deciphered during Ashoka
 (Mauryas 321 BC) by James Prinsep.

- ② Political might of the kingdom :
 eg. Indo Greeks = 1st to issue gold coins
 : Kushanas issued purest gold coins.

- ③ Iconography used :- dynastic symbols
 eg. Fish symbol on Pandyan coins

Date:

Question No.

UPSC

Topic

Remarks

Monetary history :-

- ① Trade Relations : (eg:) Coins of Ancient India found in Rome and vice-versa.
- ② Trade Routes used : (eg:) Multiple coins from Kanishka era found on silk route.
- ③ Denominations used by the kingdom.
(eg:) Aras, Rupayka during Guptas.

However, coins played a limited role thus need to use literature of travellers (Indica of Megasthenes), architectural evidences (carving in Ajanta) to get whole picture.

Coins are even used till today to commemorate key occasions (eg:)
₹ 75 coin on 75th Independence day.

Date:

Topic

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)

Before Independence, key women organizations had a pivotal role in mobilizing women and acted as a pillar of Indian movements.

Positive impact of organizations in mobilizing women

- ① Political participation: brought by key bodies like Bharati Shee Mahasandal by Sarla Devi Chaudhroni.
- ② Social Reforms:
↳ Arya Mahila Samaj: Ramabai Sarasoni
- ③ Awareness about diverse issues:
↳ Annie Besant brought Women Association and Commonweal.
- ④ Bringing social change:
eg: girl education put forward by Savitri Bai Phule

Date:	UPSC	Topic
Question No.		Remarks
	⑤ <u>Economic inclusion</u>: specially for women labourer = by <u>Amshya Ben</u> (Worker Union in Ahmedabad). <u>Shortfall of the movements</u> :- ① Talked of <u>elite section issues</u> like education, political participation rather than <u>sati issue</u>. ② Regionally concentrated to <u>urban presidencies</u> of <u>Kolkata, Bombay</u> ③ <u>Short duration organisation</u> & <u>untrained person centric</u> = <u>lacked continuity</u>. These women organisation brought women into folds of Indian struggle and inspired the leaders of India like <u>Ela Bhatt (SEWA)</u>, <u>Medha Patkar (Narmada Bachao Andolan)</u>, to name a few.	

- 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)

Post the end of World War II, the world got divided into two blocs which was the onset of COLD WAR between USA & USSR.

Policy of Non-Alignment

was put forward by PM. Nehruji, leaders of Yugoslavia, Egypt who met at Belgrade & Bandung. They charted out a 3rd neutral path of Non-alignment.

Reflection to maintain sovereignty

- ① Avoid bloc politics: and stay neutral in the cold war.
- ② Avoid being targeted in proxy war.
e.g. Vietnam, Korea got stuck.

Date:	UPSC	Topic
Question No.		Remarks
	③ Adopt a <u>independent foreign policy</u> post decolonization. <u>Reflection to resist colonial pressure:</u> ① <u>Avoid any ideological tilt:</u> towards communism of USSR or capitalism of USA. ② Take decisions based on <u>NATIONAL INTEREST</u> (eg:- Nuclear, Space development). ③ Chart out path for <u>solidarity of Global South</u> NAM allowed India to maintain good relations with both blocs. Even today the idea of NAM is relevant and has evolved to "<u>issue based alignments</u>" specially for climate change, security, etc..	

Date:

Topic

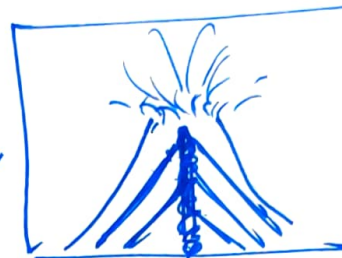
- Q4. ज्वालामुखीयता में शामिल प्रक्रियाओं पर चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही विषय के प्रमुख ज्वालामुखी क्षेत्रों और उनसे संबंधित विवर्तनिक विन्यासों पर प्रकाश डालिए। (10 अंक)

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

Volcanism is a process by which a vent in the crust is used to push out lava, mds, etc from deep inside earth (eg) Mt. Fuji in Japan

Processes involved in volcanism:

- ① Materials vented out like pyroclastic material, mds, stone.



Composite Volcano.

- ② Formation of landforms:

↳ like dykes, batholiths, Sills.

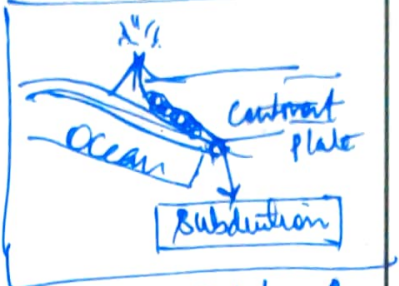
- ③ Material pushed out as its lighter in density compared to rocks.

- ④ Different viscosity leads to different structures



Shield Volcano
eg: Hawaii as low viscosity.

- ⑤ Driven by Plate tectonics, hotspots, and mantle plume.

Date:	UPSC	Topic
Question No.		Remarks
	<u>Major Regions of associated tectonic settings:</u> ① <u>Pacific Ring of Fire</u>: <u>"67% volcanoes"</u> are located here in this zone <u>Plate tectonics</u>: Oceanic & Continental Plate Convergence leading to <u>subduction</u> & <u>destruction of plates</u>  eg: <u>Mt. Cotopaxi</u> ② <u>Mid-Oceanic Belt</u>: Volcanoes are submarine due to <u>divergence</u> of plates via sea floor spreading. Creates <u>chain of volcanoes</u> and ridges. Volcanoes have to be constantly monitored so that their benefits can be withdrawn and ill-effects can be mitigated. This calls for <u>early warning systems</u> and <u>regional cooperation</u>.	

Date:

Question No.

UPSC

Topic

Remarks

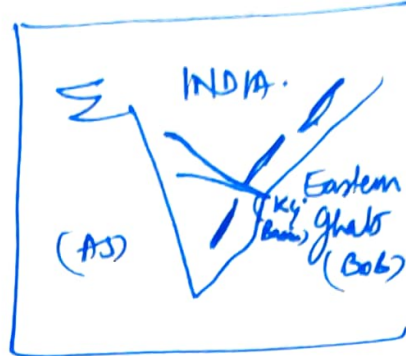
Q5. पूर्वी घाट की भूवैज्ञानिक विशेषताओं और पारिस्थितिक महत्ता का वर्णन कीजिए।

(10 अंक)

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

Eastern Ghats are the range of mountains flanking the Eastern Border of Peninsular India.

Geological features:



① Uneven topography:

not as continuous as Western Ghats

② Low Height of average 1000 - 1500 mts in elevation.

③ Ensues wide coastal plains due to inner location.

④ Hold Minerals like Bauxite, Iron, Manganese

⑤ Origin to rivers like Vamsadhara.

Date:		Topic
Question No.	UPSC	Remarks
	<u>Geological Importance:</u> ① <u>Rich in Biodiversity</u> : hosts various national parks like <u>Simlipal NP</u>. ② <u>Unique flora</u>: ④ Red Sanders of the Andhra region. ③ <u>Home to rare species</u>: like Monitor lizards, Hornbills, Aquatic Olive ridley turtles. ④ <u>Rainfall in Tamil Nadu</u> during the <u>winter season</u> due to obstruction at <u>Concanadel Coasts</u>. ⑤ <u>Rivers cross cross & cut it</u> : ④ KQ Basin, Delta = <u>unique Biome</u>. <u>Eastern Ghats are a 'Natural Wealth'</u> and must be preserved through "public movement & technology".	

- 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 government have rebranded and promoted the millets as Nutri-cereals and latest as "SHREE ANNA" drive Budget 24 and 25.

Ecological Significance:

- ① Low water intake of the crops like jowar
- ② Climate friendly = grow in arid region
- ③ Soil Nourishment: by the tap roots,
- ④ Nutrient recycling in soil through microbes eg: nitrogen bacteria in roots
- ⑤ Not rain dependant: less vulnerable to monsoon.



NUTRITIONAL Significance :-

- ① Contains lot of "micro-nutrients"

Date:	UPSC	Topic
Question No.		Remarks
	② Provide a <u>gluten free</u> option to rice/wheat cereals. ③ <u>Low glycaemic content</u> = good for diabetic patients. ④ <u>Contains balanced nutrients</u>: like calcium, sulphur, zinc in adequate q: <u>sagi, baji</u>. <u>Challenges for adoption</u>:- <u>poor behavioural change</u> → prefer for rice/wheat → low production & access → low remunerative prices for farmers <u>Odisha Millets Mission</u> can be a role model to usher a new revolution.	

- 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)

As per IPCC AR6 report the Arctic glacier is melting at twice the rate of world under ARCTIC AMPLIFICATION

Potential consequences on Biodiversity & Ecosystems

- ① Threat to fauna: like walrus, polar bears = no area to rest/live.
- ② Release of trapped CO₂ & methane leading to ocean acidification.
- ③ Impact-salinity of the region which affects lives of flora & fauna.
- ④ Threat to lives of indigenous tribes
e.g. Esquimes.
- ⑤ Release of trapped viruses within ice
↳ can cause novel diseases.

Date:	UPSC	Topic
Question No.		Remarks
	<u>Impact on global ecological balance.</u> ① <u>Disrupts the flow of the <u>Global Ocean Conveyor Belt</u> due to density changes.</u> ② <u>Rise of sea level: Submergence of nearby areas</u> ③ <u>Interchange of climate: polar climate is seen linked to Indian monsoons.</u> ④ <u>Rise of temperature: due to fall in <u>Albedo effect</u>.</u> ⑤ <u>Pressure on ground water for fresh water as permafrost melts.</u> The polar permafrost is at '<u>tipping point</u>'. Urgent steps need to be taken specially by <u>[Arctic Council]</u> & <u>neighboring region</u>.	

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)

UCC is a uniform code that enforces common laws on matters of marriage, adoption, inheritance. It is under Article 44 of DPSP.

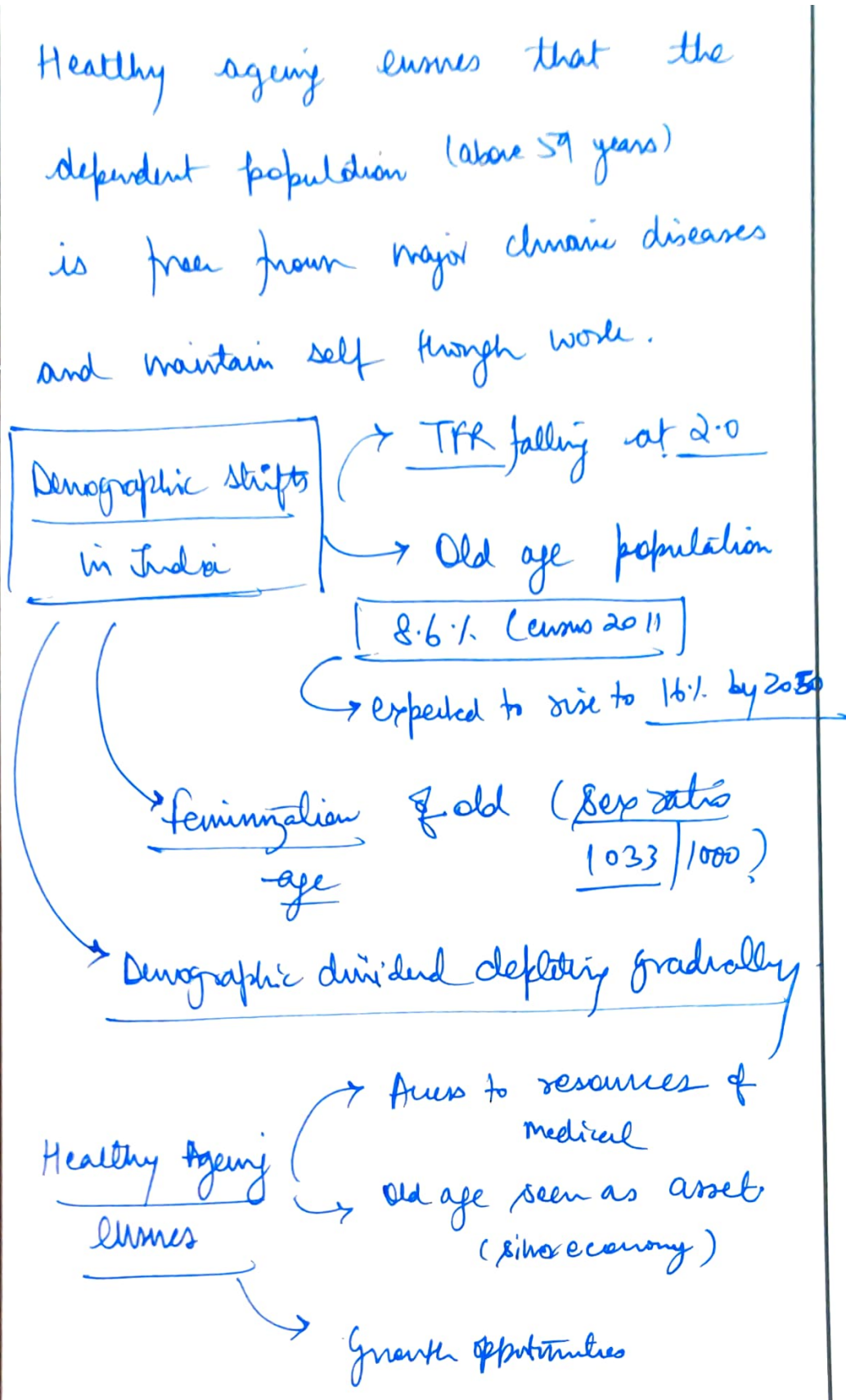
Yes seen as contradiction:

- ① Religious differences in marriage customs will be harmonised.
- ② Uniformity will prevail rather than diversity.
- ③ Cultural differences will get evened out (eg: no polygamy in all religions)
- ④ fear of threat to secularism and may fuel communalism.

Date:	UPSC	Topic
Question No.		Remarks
	<u>No', not a threat</u> ① The target is not on religious side but on <u>"secular aspects"</u> like marriage, inheritance. ② Will usher <u>women empowerment</u> by reducing patriarchal provisions. ③ Need to driven by <u>discussion & dialogue</u> rather than top-down driven. Cases like Barla Medgal, Shah Bano call for reforms like UCC - <u>Goon/i</u> a strong case study. We must respect the consensus and ensure <u>cordial & gradual</u> implementation.	

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)



Date:		Topic
Question No.	UPSC	Remarks
	<u>Contributions to social inclusion :</u> ① <u>Opportunities for work</u> are there with old age - <u>SARAS Portal</u> of GOI. ② <u>Prevents their financial dependence</u> on others. ③ <u>Keeps health expenditures under control</u> through <u>regular diagnosis tests</u>. ④ <u>Old Ages</u> feel part of <u>mainstream</u> through concept of <u>"ACTIVE AGEING"</u> concept of WHO. ⑤ <u>Can resist violence and psychological exclusion</u>. Healthy Ageing can ensure that our demographic dividend extends further enabling <u>"self reliant old age of India"</u>.	

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)

The rule of Vijayanagara Dynasty began under Harihar & Bukka Raya from 1336 AD. They brought a unique Syncretic style of Architecture in Medieval India.

Key features of Vijayanagar Architecture

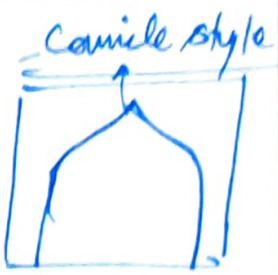
① Provida Style of Architecture = with large number of pillars.
eg: Temples at Hampi.

② Raya Gopuram = huge gopurams at temples gates = profusely decorated.



③ Use of Vijayanagar Murals on the walls eg: court scenes of Krishna Deva Raya, horses with wings

Date:	UPSC	Topic
Question No.		Remarks
	④ <u>Mahamansi dibba</u>, platform built to observe processions like Dussehra ⑤ <u>Musical Pillars</u> = acoustic pillars at <u>Vithal Swamy Temple</u>. ⑥ <u>Sculptures</u> based on texts like <u>Ramayana</u>, <u>Mahabharata</u> used. ⑦ <u>Nandi</u> found at temple eg: <u>Monolithic Nandi</u> of <u>Lepakshi temple</u> ⑧ <u>Secular features</u> like use of lotus, tanks, water management, etc. <u>Judo-Islamic element manifestation:-</u> ① <u>Use of Arch & Domes</u>: in the making of forts in Hampi. ② <u>Writing on Toranas</u> as used by calligraphy in Islamic architecture. ③ Use of <u>cement, boulders</u> in making	

Date:	UPSC	Topic
Question No.		Remarks
	the monuments. (4) Use of <u>large gates</u> at the entrance of forts. (5) Use of architecture for <u>secular purpose</u> <u>eg:</u> Lotus Mahal. (6) Use of <u>Granite</u> to build the city of <u>Hampi</u>, (<u>Vishnupaksha Temple</u>) Thus Vijayanagar architecture became a true symbol of "<u>UNITY IN DIVERSITY</u>". whose "<u>every brick</u> <u>today tells</u> <u>a unique story</u>".	Canile style 

- 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)

The ancient Indian universities had its unique style which attracted travellers from world wide. They even acted as birthplace of famous people like Chandraya, Angirshatta, etc.

Comparison of features:

① Common elements:

① Both ancient & modern universities get state support.

② Attraction to students to learn & grow.

③ Pedagogy of teacher & student via classroom followed.

④ Act as a 'sub-culture' of 'pockets' due to inter-mingling of traditions.

Date:	UPSC		Topic
Question No.			Remarks
	Contrasting the features :-		
		Nalanda & Takshila	Indian Modern universities
Course coverage	Indian field of education astronomy, spirituality etc.		focus on the British field of education mainly.
Infrastructure	traditional & orthodox setup.		Modern & scientific look like labs, sports centres.
Role of Religion	great role		religion at back seat as secularism maintained.
Participation	open to all, affordable		open to all, but often expensive.
Focus on	learning rather than exams		more exam & degree oriented learning today.

Date:	UPSC	Topic
Question No.		Remarks
	<u>Lessons that can be learned by modern universities</u> ① Role of <u>spiritualism & religion</u> to tackle issue of <u>mental health</u> and suicides. ② Becoming <u>"centres of innovation"</u>, rather than rote learning. ③ <u>Attract foreign students</u> more while <u>retaining brain of brain</u>. So that economy develops human resource. ④ <u>Affordability & access</u> must be turned to all willing & competent. ⑤ <u>Regionally spread out</u> rather than being concentrated at few urban centres. While holding our <u>'VIRASAT'</u> we can focus on <u>'VIKAS'</u> as called by <u>Hon. PM Modi</u>. <u>dhruv Anant Kaul</u>.	

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

Analyze the ideological differences and similarities between the revolutionary movement (1920-1930s) and the Gandhian non-violent struggle. How did these two ideologies influence each other? (15 marks)

The Indian freedom struggle was not made of one voice rather there were 'MANY' often in contrast to each other. These voices added to depth & diversity of our movement.

Similarities between Revolutionary Movement & Gandhian Struggle:

- ① Aim for Swaraj and independence shared by both.
- ② Both understood real British intentions of domination.
- ③ Both believed in power of mass struggle.
- ④ Both invoked religion to unite people.
- ⑤ Secular outlook of Gandhi, C. Azad, Bhagat Singh.

Date:	UPSC		Topic
Question No.			Remarks
	<u>Ideological differences:</u> ① <u>Means v/s Ends:</u> ↳ <u>Gandhiji</u>: preferred purity of both means & ends: <u>Revolutionary</u>: focused only on ends by any means (eg) <u>Sanders' murder</u> to avenge death of <u>Lala Lajpat Rai</u>		
	② <u>Violence:</u> ↳	<u>Gandhian</u> No use of violence eg: <u>Chauri-Chaura</u> led to call off NCM.	<u>Revolutionary</u> Used violence to instill fear in mind of Britishers
	③ <u>Ideology:</u>	<u>Sarvodaya</u> & <u>Anbodaya</u>	<u>Socialist ideology</u> & <u>Marxism</u> eg: <u>HSRA</u>
	④ <u>Tool used:</u>	<u>Ahimsa</u> & <u>Satyagraha</u> (eg) <u>Rowlatt Satyagraha</u>	<u>Bombing the assembly</u>, <u>hunger strike in jails</u>

Date:	UPSC	Topic
Question No.		Remarks
	<u>Influence on each other:</u> (A) <u>On Revolutionaries:</u> ↳ ① Shifted from <u>individual heroism</u> to <u>mass struggle</u>. ↳ ② <u>Democratic Socialism</u> adopted rather than <u>Communism / Marxism</u>. (B) <u>On Gandhiji:</u> ↳ ① Made him realise the <u>power of youth</u>. ↳ ② Learnt virtue of '<u>SACRIFICE</u>' from the revolutionaries. ↳ ③ Embraced the idea of "<u>PAITHOTISM</u>" from the leaders like <u>Surya Sen</u>. Both these forces together allowed the <u>Indian Sun to dawn at 1947</u> with <u>freedom, sovereignty & democracy</u>.	

Date: _____

- 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)

Indian Himalayas have numerous glacial features and is being termed as "3rd Pole of the World". It is spread across multiple nations and boundaries.

Types of glacial landforms:

- ① Moraine dammed lakes
As seen in Sikkim.

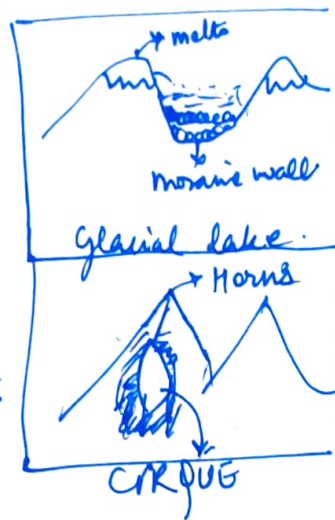
- ② Lirques are formed due to erosion conical shape

- ③ Summit of mountains

highest point eg: 8848 mtr at Everest

- ④ Passes: are formed that facilitates movement (eg) Shilpi La, Bani La Pass

- ⑤ Horns of the mountain (pointed top).



Date:	UPSC	Topic
Question No.		Remarks
⑥	<u>Drumlins</u> elongated structures formed due to movement of glacier. (egg shaped) 	
⑦	<u>Glacial Mouth</u>: that feed permafrost rivers eg. Mouth of Yanna at Banderfunt glacier. <u>Impact on local ecosystems:</u> ① <u>Prone to disasters</u>: - like avalanches, landslides, etc. Glacial lake outburst flood etc. eg. GLOF in Sikkim. ② <u>Prohibition of tourism</u>: as a viable profession. ③ <u>Acts as a barrier</u> for <u>cold temperate</u> winds from Russia ④ <u>Water Availability</u>: fresh lakes are formed eg. Wular lake. ⑤ <u>Health</u>: need O_2 rich blood due to low O_2 at elevation.	

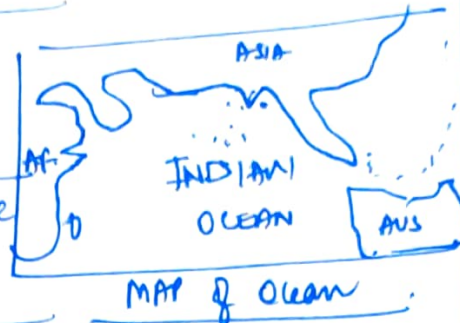
Date:		Topic
Question No.	UPSC	Remarks
	<u>Impact on Human Activities:</u> ① <u>Residential pattern</u> changes as per season : shift to hills or valley. ② <u>Local employment</u> from visitors and craft (e.g.) <u>Pashmina shawl</u> : ③ <u>Nonadic nature of living</u> : (e.g.) <u>Gaddi tribes</u>. ④ <u>Water stored</u> through <u>"Ice Stupas"</u> (e.g.) in Ladakh, Sonam Wangchuk model. Today glaciers are facing threat as per <u>IPCC AR6 Reports</u> : , it calls for <u>Centre of Glaciology</u>, <u>Sustainable tourism</u> and <u>use of renewables</u> to save our <u>frozen wealth</u>.	

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 Ocean by volume and starts roughly from African subcontinent and continues till the Australian continent.

Unique features & linkage to oceanic circulation



① Coastline : influences the counter current at the Equator region.

② Seasonal reversal of current in the Northward portion due to role of Monsoon climate.

③ Formation of only one gyre in South unlike 2 found in Atlantic and Pacific ocean.

Date:	UPSC	Topic
Question No.		Remarks
	④ <u>Topography</u>: The <u>Madagascar Island</u> divides the <u>Agulhas current</u> into '<u>Mozambique current</u>' due to topography. ⑤ <u>Coverage from three sides</u>: provides more <u>land mass interaction</u> for the <u>oceanic currents</u>. <u>Influence on climate of Indian subcontinent</u> :- ① Aid in <u>Reheat and Renewal of monsoon winds</u> via a <u>Reverse oceanic current</u>. ② <u>Formation of cyclones</u> in <u>BoB</u> and <u>Arabian Sea</u> in rough ratio of 4:1. ③ Bring <u>nutrients</u> via <u>upwelling</u> at the <u>coastal locations</u>. ④ Maintaining <u>oceanic temperature</u> which is a key factor in <u>rainfall</u>	

Date:	UPSC	Topic
Question No.		Remarks
	⑤ <u>Cooling effect for the 7500 km²</u> <u>confluence of mainline.</u> ⑥ <u>Fisheries hub</u> at confluence of <u>different currents.</u> Global Ocean currents unite the human faith & help segments the <u>HYDRO-STATIC BALANCE.</u>	

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 (UHI) is a micro climatic phenomenon where the urban areas experience higher mean temperature of 2°C compared to rural areas.

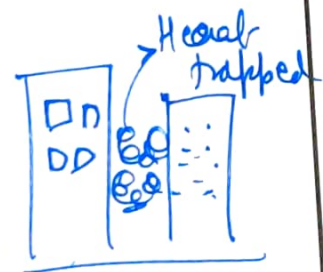
The intense heat waves of 2023 & 2024 got further amplified in Urban metros like Mumbai, Chennai due to UHI.

Factors contributing the effect of UHI :-

① Concretisation of urban areas: leading to no penetration of water, it rather absorbs heat.

② Urban Canyon Effect:

trapping of heat between buildings close together



eg: close infrastructures built in MUMBAI

Date:	UPSC	Topic
Question No.		Remarks
	③ <u>Deforestation</u> : on large scale that would rather regulate ^{regulate} heat & bring cool temperature. ④ <u>Unsustainable vehicular pollution</u> : due to <u>rapid rise of pollution</u> in Delhi. due to inc of traffic. ⑤ <u>Reclamation of water bodies</u> : that leads to unregulated heating of land without breeze from water bodies. ⑥ <u>Mining around urban centres as well as rapid construction</u>. <u>Assessment of MITIGATION strategies:</u> ① <u>Positive impact:</u> ↳ ① Encouragement to <u>green buildings</u> under <u>National Building Code</u> ↳ ② <u>Power given to municipality</u> to take steps to ↓ temperature. ↳ ③ <u>NGOs taking measures</u> (eg) <u>Hyderabad as Tree City</u>.	

Date:	UPSC		Topic
Question No.			Remarks
	③ <u>Shortfalls:</u> ① <u>Heavy concretisation of roads: for informal</u> ⇒ <u>Pink/Grey Colour</u> roads to reflect heat ② <u>Lack of enforcement of guidelines of building Code.</u> ⇒ <u>Proper monitoring and inspection based approval</u> ③ <u>Individual efforts rather than mass movement</u> ⇒ <u>Role to be played by RWA, SMCs.</u> ④ <u>Neglect to modern methods like Miyawaki method</u> <u>The Copenhagen Model</u> can work as a role model to build <u>greener buildings</u> and <u>open public spaces</u> to tackle the demand of UHI.		

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 is among the largest producer
& exporter of sugar. This industry
 employs millions of people directly/indirectly.

The industry is however regionally
diverse = where earlier it was led
 by UP in North India but now gradually
 shifting to MH area in West India.

Regional disparities = Policy
Factors:

① Peninsular India has
 longer harvest season
 due to humidity.



② Season of weather in Peninsula make
 it stronger than Northern Belt.

③ Southern India has sugarcane with

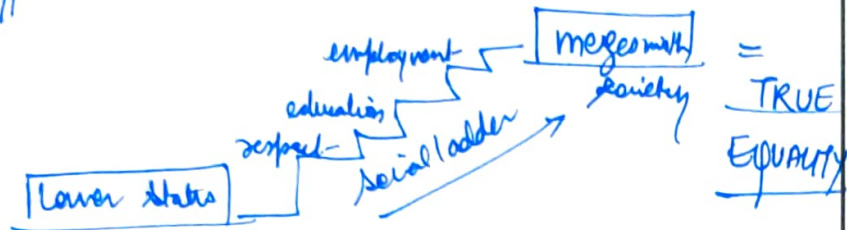
Date:	UPSC	Topic
Question No.		Remarks
	<u>greater sucrose (sugar) leading to higher produce.</u> ④ <u>Soil</u>: availability of black soil aids in better growth of cane. ⑤ <u>Concentration of Mills</u>: is greater in Southern Peninsula areas allowed for faster production and conversion. ⑥ <u>North Indian region</u> have greater access to surface water while Peninsular region relies more on ground water. ⑦ <u>Differences in State ^(GAP) rewards</u> by governments promote crops differently over an above <u>FRP</u>. <u>Measures to reduce sugar surplus:</u> ① <u>Crop diversification</u> to other food crops like <u>millet, pulses, oilseeds</u>.	

Date:	UPSC	Topic
Question No.		Remarks
	② <u>Transfer incentives from Sugarcane</u> to other key crops. ③ Refraining from keeping a check on <u>FRP (Fair Regulatory Price)</u> = and not use it for populism. ④ <u>Processing of sugar</u> by food processing industry (eg: <u>export of sugar powder</u>) ⑤ <u>Surplus sugar</u> can be sold directly to markets abroad. ⑥ <u>Launching farmer awareness campaigns</u> eg: <u>"Bahi Fasal Campaign"</u> Sugar Industry is undergoing transformation and wants urgent injection of reforms to manage the crisis and add value to global chain.	

- Q18. 'समाज में वास्तविक समानता प्राप्त करने के लिए सामाजिक गतिशीलता आवश्यक है।' इस संदर्भ में भारतीय समाज में अंतर-पीढ़ीगत गतिशीलता की बाधाओं पर प्रकाश डालिए तथा सामाजिक गतिशीलता पर शिक्षा की भूमिका पर चर्चा कीजिए। (15 अंक)

'Social mobility is essential for achieving true equality within society'. In this context highlight the barriers to intergenerational mobility in Indian society, and examine the role of education on social mobility. (15 marks)

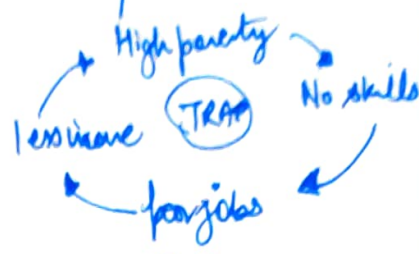
Social mobility is the movement of person across the social hierarchy upwards based on availability of different resources.



Flow Chart on Social mobility

Barriers to inter-generational mobility in Indian Society:

- ① Caste system: reduced access to resources due to stratification.
eg: Higher poverty in SC (Census 2011).
- ② Patriarchy: does not allow girls to spread their wings & grow freely.
eg: Female labour force participation = 22% (1/3rd of men).

Date: Question No.	UPSC	Topic Remarks
	③ <u>Poverty & Hunger</u>: leads to formation of <u>poverty trap</u> leading to <u>intergenerational barrier</u>.  ④ <u>Regionalism</u>: that boosts regional identity over national ⑤ <u>Disparity in access to Education</u>: Schools more accessible to elites in urban centres due to high fees; government schools offer sub par. <u>"Role of education for social mobility"</u> <u>Ex-President Kailash Satish Mehta</u> said education can <u>"transform individual from any social status"</u> <u>I am an example of that !!</u> ① <u>Education</u>: provides avenues for employment & growth.	

Date:	UPSC		Topic
Question No.			Remarks
	② Education provides <u>liberating thoughts</u> ↳ (eg) All socio-reformers of 19th century were educated elites ③ <u>Change one's destiny</u>: (eg) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar ④ Education can <u>change</u> <u>growth of character</u> and <u>tackle adversity</u> (eg) Dr. A.P.J. Kalam. However, alone education is not enough. We need to reform society by <u>shunning casteism & patriarchy</u>. These can be done via <u>inter-caste marriages</u>, <u>sensitization of people</u>, <u>role of NGOs</u> and <u>enforcement of laws</u>.		

Date:

Topic

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)

Migration characterises mobility of people from source to destination region.

As per Census 2011, there were 450 million migrants in India

- 54 million Inter-state
- 396 mm Intra-state

Influence of globalisation on migration:

- ① Earlier migrants were for low skilled jobs to middle east - but now to tech countries like USA / UK.
- ② Education: Around 21 lac students migrate outside India for educational purposes.
- ③ Globalised 'culture attracts': youth who wants to live the 'American Dream'
- ④ Obsession with migration due to "status symbol" of migrants to Canada from Punjab / HY.

Date:	UPSC		Topic
Question No.			Remarks
	⑤ <u>'Donkey Routes'</u> to navigate the protectionism at borders. ⑥ <u>Gender Parity</u>: interclinal migrants (17 of 450 mm) have similar gender breakup. <u>Impact on Internal Migrants:</u> <u>Positive</u> ① <u>Economic</u>: ① Brings earnings from destination ② Economic development of destination eg: Punjab, agriculture ② <u>Social</u>: ① Exposed to new culture = more liberty ② <u>Cultural fusion</u> by exposing values from destination <u>Negative</u>: ① Reduced impact on agriculture in source ② Indulgence in crimes by youth = deviant ① Breaks family bonds. ② Feminization of agriculture due to male centric migration ③ Safety of left ones under threat		

UPSC

Topic

Remarks

Impact of International Migration:

Positive

Negative

(A) Economic:

(1) Brings Remittances
(eg) \$ 125 Bn

(1) Brain of Brain
from source

(2) Good human resource
tapped globally

(2) Difficult to
get jobs due to
competition

(3) Inherits of NRI A/cs.

(B) Social

(1) Growth of DIASPORA
Culture

(1) Affect on safety
and attacks
of Middle East

(2) 'Soft power' of
nation

(2) Cultural backlash
due to
minority

(eg) Indians in
USA.

(eg) attack on
minorities in Bangladesh

Migration is a key feature of globalisation
it has to smooth, orderly and
sustainable as per [SDG 10].

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 a hideous feature of Indian society driven by domination by men over women. This often fuels gender based violence:

Gender violence as manifestation of patriarchy:

① Rape cases: are fueled by the belief of gullibility of women, seen as soft-target.

② Domestic violence: cases are on rise as per NCRB showing signs of women oppression by in-laws.

③ Marital rape & violence: as per NFHS 5, 1/3rd women experienced sexual/ marital abuse → driven by "doctrine of coverture" (women as property).

Date:	UPSC	Topic
Question No.		Remarks
	④ <u>Sexual harassment at workplace</u>: faced by female employees due to lack of acceptance of women in office. ⑤ <u>Physical oppression of old age</u>: by sending the widows to <u>Vridavan</u> / <u>old age homes</u>. ⑥ <u>Female feticide</u>: driven by "<u>son preference</u>", women safety attached to pride of family. ⑦ <u>Lack of reporting of gender crimes</u> = to confidential / secrecy culture. "<u>Role of law in empowerment</u>" (A) <u>Positive role</u>: ① <u>Strict punishment</u>: capital punishment for rape of minor. ② <u>Guiding role</u>: visible guidelines brought ③ <u>Fast-track courts</u> & brought by states	

Date:		Topic
Question No.	UPSC	Remarks
	to reform criminal system. ④ <u>Diverse laws</u>: to bring all individual range for dowry, domestic violence, POHA Act, etc. ⑤ <u>Shortfalls</u>: ① <u>Crimes continue unabated</u>: eg. Dowry deaths. ② <u>Poor conviction rate</u> due to delayed investigation. ③ <u>Low reporting of crimes</u> due to fear of status. ④ <u>Laws itself unjust</u>: eg. Marital rape. ⑤ <u>Poor representation of women in police/judges</u>. We need to understand law is not an end, "<u>JUSTICE IS THE END</u>". We need <u>realistic focused justice</u> as called by <u>Ananya Sen</u>.	