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NEXT IAS

GS - MAINS ADVANCED COURSE 2024

(To be filled by candidate)

Test Code : GSMAC2401 **Test No. : 01**

Name of Candidate : PRIYANSHU MISHRA

Roll No. : 0845090 Start Time ..... End Time .....

Date of Examination : 04/08/2024 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: .....

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Student Concerns / Query	Evaluator's Feedback / Response
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2	2 .....
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3	3 .....
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MARKING SCHEME *

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

*Subject to change without prior notice.

IMPORTANT QR CODES

Topper's Copy

Common Mistake and Correct Filled QCAB

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MACRO COMMENTS

The purpose of evalution @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

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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)

India boasts of rich numismatic tradition which can be traced back to Harappan seals and punch marked coins of mahajanpada era.

Numismatics and political understanding -

i) - **Harappan era** - Seals made of terracota, bronze were used.
- impression of trader ruled society is conveyed from these seals.

ii) - **Mahajanpada era** - punch marked coins, with many of crescent plants, animals printed over it.
- shows absence of any centralised political authority.

iii) - **Maurya era** - Continued use of punch marked coins

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iv). Indo-Greeks - Kushanas - use of gold coins, with attributable to particular kings.

Example - coins of Vima and Kanishka Kadphises.

v). Gupta era - Decrease in quality of gold of Gupta coins.

- marks of centralised authority.

Example - Samudra Gupta playing vina coin.

vi). Extra territorial control - Vakatakas coins shows extra territorial control.

Example - Prabhavati Gupta coins.

Economic situation

Prosperity - By silk route and trade, commerce led to good quality of gold coins during Kushanas.

Decline - During gupta age there was decline of quality, due to deteriorating economic situation.

Thus numismatics provides rich source for political and economic history of ancient India.

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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)

Although at margins initially, women organisations played crucial role in India's freedom struggle.

Women organisations pre-Independence -

i)- Bharat Shee Mahamandala - led by Sarla devi Chaudhorani, was dedicated towards empowerment of women, politically.

ii)- All Indian women Conference - led by , aimed at addressing social questions regarding women.

iii)- Surya Sen group - played crucial role in women taking militant role.

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Role of women organisations -

i). Social empowerment - Started from Savitri bai phule, continued by these women organisations.
- promotion of educational objectives.

ii). - Educating for agitation - These organisations promoted women to take part in political agitations.

iii). - Preparing for leadership - women organisations played crucial part in shaping women for leadership roles. Example - Sarojini Naidu taking up INC presidency in 1925's Kanpur session.

iv). Breaking prejudices - Chittagong armoury raid proved to be blow to Sati women conception. Bina das, Shilata Waddedar were trailblazers of women militants.

Thus women organisations played crucial role in joining of mainstream by womens during freedom struggle.

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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)

Policy of non-alignment was conceived by India's first prime minister J.L Nehru for attainment of India's foreign policy objectives.

Principles of non alignment –

i). Non interference – In internal affairs of countries.

ii). Peaceful Coexistence – By mutual cooperation.

iii). Not being part of bloc politics – In a word divided into two blocs, U.S.A led Capitalist and U.S.S.R led communist bloc.

iv). Resisting colonialism – and attempt for decolonisation.

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Reflecting affirmations of Indian and other's

i). maintaining sovereignity - As these countries long fact of colonial empire were concerned about preservation of sovereignity.

Example. India choosing not to take sides in Korean war.

ii). Pragmatic choice - Can enable taking help from both sides, it was crucial for newly decolonised countries.

example - India getting technological help from U.S.S.R and food from U.S.A during crisis.

iii). Non interference - In internal affairs by big powers.

iv). Independent - Foreign policy, not influenced by Colonial powers.

Non allignment was also based on India's civilisational ethos, reflecting pragmatic choice as remarked by U.S. Secretary of State, Henry Kissinger.

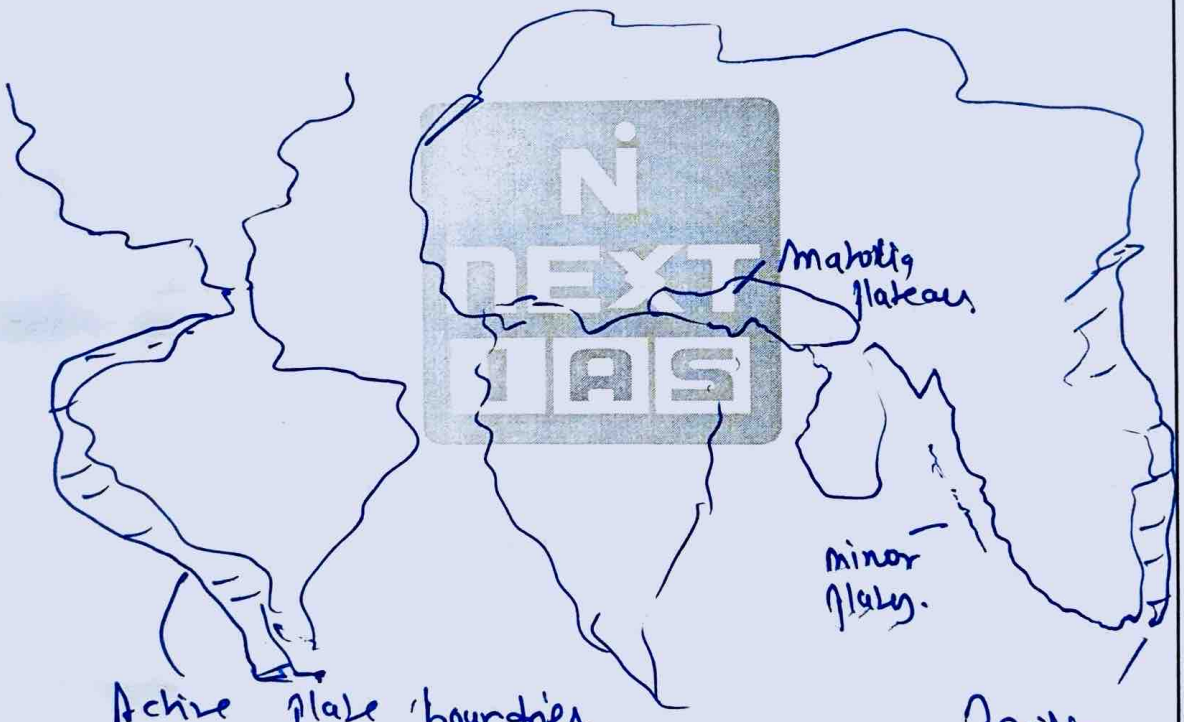
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Q4. ज्वालामुखीयता में शामिल प्रक्रियाओं पर चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही विश्व के प्रमुख ज्वालामुखी क्षेत्रों और उनसे संबंधित विवर्तनिक विन्यासों पर प्रकाश डालिए। (10 अंक)

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

Volcanism refers to activity of venting out of magma from various conduits in form of lava.



Processes involved in Volcanism

i)- Forces powering - Radioactive decay of materials in Lower

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Crust and upper mantle leads to formation of magma.
- This layer is called asthenosphere.

ii). Building of pressure - over the time.

iii). Eruption - Through conduits, it can be in form of caldera, shield eruption.

iv). Formation of landforms - Acidic lava leads to cone formation while basic lava leads to formation of basaltic plateau.

Major volcanic regions -

i). Philippines plate area - convergence of Pacific and Philippines plate leads to volcanic eruption.

ii). Ring of fire - Covering Japan, Russia's Kamchatka forms one of most volcanic active region.

iii). Italian, Mediterranean region. Home to high to mediterranean, mount Etna known for frequent eruptions.

more than 80% of total volcanic eruptions take place in region of Pacific ring of fire.

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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 regions are spread from states of odisha to tamil nadu in South, they are discontinuous range of mountaneous land forms.

Geological features of Eastern Ghats



Expanse of Eastern Ghats.

i). **Mountains** - This region is home to low altitude mountains.

Example - Highest place mahendragiri's height is less than 2000 meters.

ii). **Vegetation** - Ranges from moist deciduous to tropical deciduous, thorn forest.

Example - Vegetation of Satkosia wildlife Sanctuary and Nagarjun Sagar W.S.

iii). **River Steams** - Range is cut by various river streams such as

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Mahanadi, Cauvery, etc.

iv). Presence of mangroves - Eastern Ghats is home to approximately 30% of India's mangrove vegetation.

example - Pichavaram mangrove.

v). Delta formation - By rivers such as Mahanadi, Cauvery etc.

Ecological Significance -

i). Habitat - To diverse range of wildlife.

Example - Region is home to over 10 tiger reserves.

ii). Ecotones - Due to existence of deltaic regions having huge ecological productivity.

iii). - Barrier - To storms and cyclones due to presence of mangroves.

iv). - Fishing grounds - Providing ground for prey for large marine species in nutrient rich deltaic regions

Eastern ghats are important geological feature of Peninsular India, having various ecological significance.

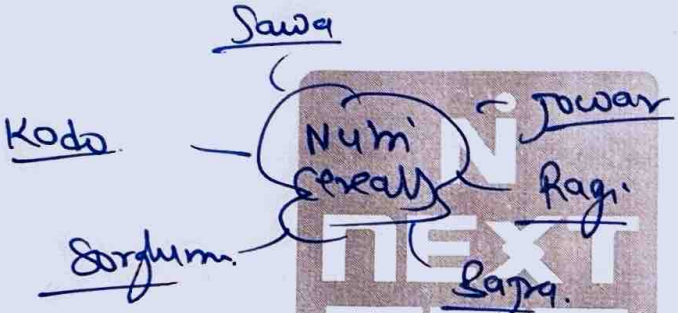
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Q6. मोटे अनाज के रूप में प्रचलित फसलों (मिलेट्स) को सरकार ने 2018 में पोषक अनाज के रूप में पुनः ब्रांड किया है। इस संदर्भ में मिलेट्स के पारिस्थितिक और पोषण संबंधी महत्त्व पर चर्चा कीजिए। (10 अंक)

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

Coarse cereals or millets are regarded as superfoods for their nutritional values. India is among top 3 producers of superfoods



Ecological significance of millets —

i) - Low glicemic index - Requires less water, and is suitable for rainfed areas.

Example - India's 52% agri-area is rainfed, can be suitable for millet cultivation.

ii) - Drought resistance. Specially useful for the farms of

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weather climatic uncertainities.

iii) - Less burden on water resources - Unlike sugarcane and rice it is less water intensive in nature.

iv) - Pest resistant - It is also pest resistant compared to crops like maize, rice.

Nutritional significance -

i) - Low Glicemic index - Helpful in tackling rising diabetes cases.

ii) - Promoting Poshan abhiyan - Addressing problems of stunting, wasting and malnourishment

iii) - Addressing anaemia - Rich in iron can be helpful in tackling Anaemia specially among women.

Some factors such as awareness, cultural changes act as hindrance in adoption of millets, which needs to be tackled for reaping full benefit of this superfood.

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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)

Melting of artic ice is of global significance from the ecological as well as human centric perspective.

Potential consequences of Arctic ice melting -

i). Change in landscape - Around the ~~Arcti~~ Arctic circle.

ii). Vanishing of freshwater bodies - Such as bogs and fens.

iii). Reducing habitats - for animals such as walruses, and polar bears.

iv). Can trigger mass extinction - of species adapted to ice dominated environment.

v). Impact on humans - and local communities residing areas around arctic circle.

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Impact on global ecological balance -

i). Disturbed heat budget - Of the planet due to reduced ice sheets.

ii). Reduced Albedo - Thus lesser reflection of sunlight.

iii). Arctic amplification - Due to positive feedback loop, leading to global warming.

iv). Increase in extreme weather events around the globe leading to drought and excessive rainfall in other regions.

v). Meridional circulation - can be weakened disturbing heat an temperature distribution around the globe.

Arctic melting - has all encompassing impact thus it demand a global cooperation to tackle the problem.

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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 is enshrined under article 44 of Indian constitution. It provides for uniform civil laws for all citizens of country.

U.C.C contradicting ideas of pluralism? -

i) - Against right to cultural preservation - under article 29-30 of constitution.

ii) Homogenisation - of legal provisions for a diverse country like -India.

iii) - Imposition upon tribals - Uniform civil code may have debilitating impacts on tribals cultural traditions.

iv) - Intrusion in personal laws - of muslim communities regarding marriage, divorce etc.

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U.C.C. in Sync. with Pluralism. -

i). Equality - It may promote equality among citizens leading to preservation of diversity.

ii). Promoting fraternity - Among society, generating tolerance towards customary traditions. Enabling peaceful coexistence

Supreme court's observations -

i). Progressive reforms - Regarding women rights

ii). Consensus - must be build among society regarding uniform civil code.

According to 22nd law Commission report, U.C.C is neither possible nor desirable for now, progressive reforms are way forward in this direction, banning of triple talaq, conjugal rights to women are step in right direction.

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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)

According to 2011 census, 8% of population of India was above age of 60 years old. This is scheduled to rise at 16% by 2050 according to U.N.P.F.

Healthy ageing in India -

i) - Social security - To citizens above age of 60 is crucial component of healthy ageing.

ii) - Healthcare facilities - must be accessible, available affordable for the elderly citizenry.

iii) Ensuring elderly rights - with regards to children and property.

iv) - Care from children - Through legal instruments, preventing exploitation of elderly population

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v)- Addressing mental issues - Regarding isolation, loneliness, promoting activities aiding in their active participation in society.

Contributing to social inclusion -

i)- Benefitting from experience - of elderly population, can be enriching for society.

ii)- Silver economy - can be regenerated, boosting goods and services concerning elderly population.

iii)- Cohesiveness - Elderlies having motive and avenues to participate in social activity will be saved from mental issues.

A society is known from the behaviour it does with its most vulnerables. Accordingly, elderlies must be respected for the contributions they made during their lifetime as well as it becomes duty of society to take care of them.

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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)

Conscious consumption refers to consumption according to one's need while compulsive consumption may be referred as a constituent of relative deprivation.

Compulsive consumption shaping dynamics -

i) - Increasing expenditure - over various items which are constraining consumption choices of people.

ii) - Rise of credit culture - As seen from rise of credit card use.

iii) - Fragmenting family structure - Rise of nuclear families, fragmentation of joint families.

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iv)- transactional relationship -

Based on personal benefits and interests.

Example - Give in relationships considering economic dynamics.

v)- erosion of feelings values -

more inclination towards materialistic consumption.

NEXT IAS

Some positives

- Boost to consumption economy.
- Generation of employment
- Rise of new companies and Startups.

However, ~~once~~ Once Mahatma Gandhi said, Earth has enough for need not for greed. Same must be remembered regarding compulsive consumption, and gravitate towards conscious consumption.

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

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

Vijayanagara empire was established by Harihara and Bukka from Sangama dynasty during 14th century A.D.

Key features of Vijayanagara architecture -

i). Dravidian style - of temple architecture was frequently used.

ii). Incorporation - from Nagara architecture style.

iii). Paintings - were used in ceiling of temples for decoration.

iv). Continuation - from Pallava style is visible in form of Rathas formation.

v). Use of colours - was prominent in decoration of vimanas of

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temples.

vii). Secular architecture - Apart from temple construction, Vijayanagara rulers also constructed various other constructions such as dams, places for social gathering etc.

viii). Presence of Kalyana mandapa - in temple architecture.

Example - In Hampi, presence of Ratha, as well as presence of Kalyana mandapa is found.

Manifestation of Indo-Islamic elements -

i). Source - way continuous exchange from Bahmani rulers.

ii). Use of minars - or similar structures are seen in temples around Rayalseema region.

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iii). - Calligraphy - In Vijayanagara architecture, there is also presence of calligraphy, which was prominent in Indo-Islamic architecture.

iv). - Material used - On one of Indo-Islamic architecture few architectural constructions like red sandstone and marble used in Indo-Islamic architecture.

Vijayanagar architecture shows Syncretic culture and presence of intermingling of Vijayanagara style with Indo-Islamic style in their architectural tradition.

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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)

Indian universities Nalanda, Takshashila, Vikramshila and Odantapuri were well reputed during ancient times for their educational standards and creativity.

Similarities between ancient and modern universities

i). Aim of education - Ancient universities as well as modern universities have same purpose of education.

ii). State funded. Ancient universities also were funded by state.

Example - Nalanda was granted several villages for conducting it's operations.

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iii). Development of student - is an objective for both.

iv). Method of admission - Seems to be entrance test.

Example - From book of Fa-xian, we get to know mechanism of entrance test in Nalanda.

Differences -

Ancient universities.	Modern Universities
i). Standards - Ancient universities were strict in maintaining Standards.	i). Mushrooming of Universities without regards to Standards.
ii). Focus on moral, spiritual education. Example - Vikramsheela for Mahayana Buddhism.	ii). Focus mainly on worldly, and materialistic education. Example - I.I.T's producing graduates for materialistic application.
(iii) - Promoted critical thinking. Example - Kautilya	iii). Rot learning method - Devoid

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product of takshsheila, know for critical thinking

of critical thinking.

iv)- Focus on medical applications was integrated.

Example- Jivaka was from same university of Taxshashala, where Kautilya belonged.

iv). Separated method of Learning. Separate institution for medical, engineering etc.

Learning from Ancient universities -

i)- Integrated Learning must be promoted to remove dichotomous nature of education today.

ii). Focus on spiritual moral. Aspect of students is important in an stress-full world.

iii). Entrance mechanism must be kept short, and ensuring meritorious enters into institutions.

Ancient universities's can guide today's education system. National education policy has opted the idea of integrated Learning by Academic bank mechanism.

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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)

Revolutionary movements during 1920-1930's were led by Bhagat Singh, Chandrashekhar Azad, while Gandhi was leading non-violent struggle

Differences between Revolutionaries and Gandhi.

Revolutionaries	Gandhi
i) use of method - can use violence for attainment of objective. Example - Throwing bomb in Central Legislative assembly by Bhagat Singh.	i) Strictly non-violent - Gandhi called non-cooperation movement off when violence of Chauri Chaura happened.
ii) Resource mobilisation - Needed for revolutionaries thus	ii) Resource mobilisation was needed but happened

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incidents such as Kakori train robbery happened.

with help of sympathetic capitalist and voluntary contributors.

iii). Objective - was immediate independence from colonial rule. Example - objective of H.S.R.A was to throw out British rule.

iii). Objective was to free Indians mentally, then attainment of freedom was formality.



Similarities between revolutionaries and Gandhi -

i). Concern for Indian people - Both were concerned about freedom of Indian people.

ii). Against colonial rule - Gandhi as well as Revolutionaries were against colonial exploitation in India.

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iii). Ideology - while revolutionaries were influenced by Socialist marxist ideology, Gandhiji inspiration came from Spiritual dimentions.

Two ideologies influencing each other -

i). Calling off of non cooperation - led to resentment among young revolutionaries such as Bhagat Singh, Ashfaq ulla Khan.

ii). Indecisiveness - on issue of hanging of Bhagat Singh, Sukhdev, Rajguru led to protest against Gandhi.

iii). Induction of demands - of revolutionaries in Civil disobedience movement.

Example - provision of keeping arms etc.

Although differing in methods and ideologies both were dedicated towards freedom of Indian people.

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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)

Himalayas are largest and tallest mountain chain of the world. It is also known as third pole due to presence of huge amount of ice.

Glacial landforms in Himalayas –

i). Formation of cirques – These are depositional landforms formed by gathering of ice.

ii). Moraines – Depositional landforms formed due to cutting of glaciers

iii). Valleys – Glaciers melting leads to cutting of existing landforms, leading to formation of valleys.

iv). Stalagmites and Stalagtites – These

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depositional and erosional landforms formed due to various factors such as seasonality and other factors.

Impacting local ecosystem and human activities -

i). Shaping climate - Glacial landforms plays crucial role in shaping local climates.

ii). Presence of glacial lakes - Playing crucial role for local communities.

Example - Pangong Tso Lake, providing fishing grounds for local communities.

iii). Tourism and Aesthetic beauty -

These glacial landforms forms one of the most picturesque landscapes, boosting tourism potential of place.

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Example - Shimla, Srinagar etc.

iv). Providing livelihood - Due to their beauty and attraction of tourism, generates various employment opportunity.

Example - Tourism largest contributor to State GDP of Himanchal Pradesh and Uttarakhand.

v). Agricultural importance - melting of these glaciers as well as existence of same is important for crops such as cashewnuts, apply, Saffron etc.

These glacial landforms are facing significant treats due to global warming. Necessary steps are needed for preservation of same.

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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 has unique features shaping it's own weather and climatic circulation pattern as well as of the globe.

Unique features of Indian ocean -

i). Presence of land - is more compared to Atlantic and Pacific ocean.

ii). Differential heating - plays significant role due to difference of specific heat of land and water.

iii). Role of I.T.C.Z - is more pronounced due to huge variations of isotherm in Indian ocean.

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iv). Horse latitude - is less frequently visible compared to Atlantic and Pacific oceans

Impact on global circulation pattern -

i). meridional circulation - Indian ocean circulation plays important role in meridional circulation.

ii). Influence on Arctic climate - Through meridional circulation it casts impact on Arctic climate through surplus heat transfer.

iii). Indian Ocean dipole - cast impact on global circulations

Example - during its positive phase, captures more moisture from Pacific, while in negative it captures less moisture.

Influence on climate of Indian Subcontinent -

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i)- Shifting of inter tropical convergence zone - to north and south is due to unique shape of Indian ocean.

ii)- Shifting of isotherm - is less in area of Indian ocean, while more on landmass of subcontinent.

iii)- Monsoon climate - unique to Indian subcontinent is due to Indian ocean.

Example - Differential heating of land body to ocean creation of low pressure area on landmass → moisture ~~loaded~~ laden winds from Indian ocean blowing towards subcontinent.

Indian ocean cast it's impact on International climate pattern though meridional circulation, while in Indian subcontinent it is reason behind monsoon type 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 refers to regions with elevated temperature due to standing structure of urban landscape.

Factors contributing formation of heat islands.

i) - **Asphalt roads** - Absorbs more heat compared to base soil, presence of more asphalt roads contributes to formation of U.H.I.

ii) - **Concretisation** - Concreate gets heated fast. thus contributing to the phenomenon.

iii) - **Vehicular emissions** - emitting Greenhouse gases such as CO_2, CO, which absorbs more heat.

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iv) - Shrinking green spaces - Due to deforestation leading to less cooling of atmosphere.

v). Encroachment to wetlands - Reducing capacity to absorption of heat by water bodies.

Existing mitigation strategy

i) - Enforcement of Building code - promoting constructions with reduced cement and concrete.

ii) - Wetland plans - for rejuvenation and revigoration of existing wetlands, creation of new.

iii) - Green spaces - Around roads and with help of vertical farming methods.

iv) Use of technology - Such as Smog towers, particulate matter reduction methods.

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v). Spraying of water - during elevated temperature times.

Shortcomings —

i). Implementation related - There has been laxed and voluntary implementation of building codes.

ii). Lack of policy support - To promote infrastructure with cooling impacts.

iii). Short term fix - Such as plants along roads not working

iv). Efficacy of smog towers - Questioned regarding their impact.

Remedial measures

i). Strict implementation of Building codes.

ii). Promoting innovative road construction methods.

iii). Regeneration of wetlands.

iv). Doing away with deforestation in urban landscapes.

U.H.I leads to increased health problems, and decreased productivity, thus needs immediate attention and solution to tackle negative impacts.

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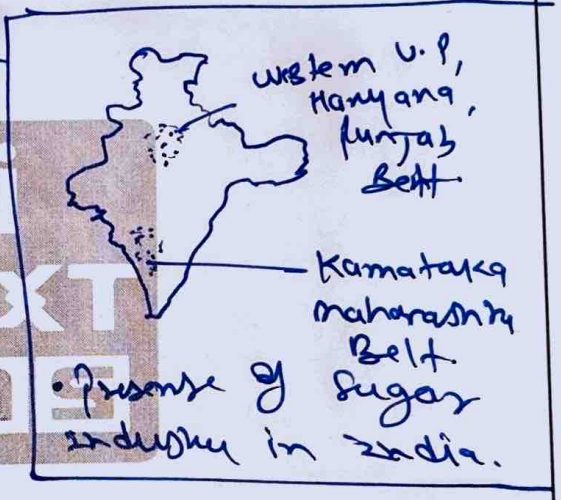
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Q17. उत्तर भारत और प्रायद्वीपीय भारत के बीच चीनी उद्योग में क्षेत्रीय असमानताओं में योगदान देने वाले प्राथमिक कारकों का मूल्यांकन कीजिए। अधिशेष चीनी उत्पादन को कम करने के उपाय भी सुझाइए? (15 अंक)

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 currently world largest Sugarcane producer and second largest Sugar producer.

Disparity in Sugar Industry



i) - Presence of Sugar Mills - 28 more in peninsular India Compared to North India.

ii) . Presence of Cooperative Societies - Also is more in peninsular India in Comparison to North India.

iii) - Total Sugar production - Of Peninsular India exceeds North India.

Example - out of 32 MNT production peninsular India accounts for more than 20 MNT.

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Factors Contributing regional disparity.

i). Recovery rate - of tropical sugarcane is higher compared to others.

Example - Recovery rate of Tamilnadu's sugarcane - around 10, while of North India - around 8.8 - 9.0

ii). Cooperative culture - Peninsular India has presence of large number of Cooperative Society.

Example - Swabhimani Shetkari Sangathan of Maharashtra.

iii). Connectivity and Industrial Connect - of peninsular India is developed leading to ease of connectivity from farm to mill and to market.

iv) - Irrigation facility - In peninsular India are well developed while northern India remains largely rainfed..

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v). Policies of states - Karnataka and Maharashtra offer better S.A.P State advised policy rate for sugarcane compared to other states.

Remedial measures to reduce surplus -

i). Promoting research - To produce sugarcane variety with high recovery rate.

ii). Irrigation access - must be enhanced, reducing dependence on rain for irrigation.

iii). Promoting cooperative culture - Through Self help groups, N.G.O's etc.

iv). Boosting connectivity - Through infra-development.

v). Clearing of dues - By Sugar mills to farmers.

These measures may help in addressing the disparity as well as also contributing to wealth of farmers.

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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 individual's capacity and freedom to advance vertically in social hierarchies.

Barriers to intra-generational mobility -

i). Hierarchical nature of society - Based on caste system hierarchial ladder.

ii). Rigidity of system - Apart from being hierarchial, caste system is also rigid in nature leading to reduced mobility.

iii). Historical factors - Ranging from caste based discrimination to colonial exploitation playing role in enhanced inter group disparities.

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iv). Barriers against women - Due to various cultural factors and reducing their chances of economic, social participation

v) - Prejudices - Regarding caste, and genders further act as glass ceiling in inter-intra generational mobility.

Role of education in mobility -

i) - Promoting rationality - among the society regarding equality of human being.

ii) - Opening avenues - of participation through increased awareness

iii). Access to opportunities - for economic participation in various activities, business and jobs

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iv)- Change in Social Status -

with education, change in social status follows.

v)- Addressing Prejudices - Through education, various pre-judices regarding gender, caste can be addressed.

vi)- Rectification of historical wrongs - of limiting access of education to particular class or section of society.

vii)- Removal of gender barriers - Through education, empowered women would be capable of participating in economic, social sphere.

Education is important but it also requires economic opportunities, as well as of change in attitude to enable a society being instrumental in social mobility.

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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 world becoming global village due to advancements made in field of communication.

Globalisation influencing migration pattern -

i) - Purpose of migration - Ranges from education to employment, tourism etc. Example - India largest source of student for U.S.A's universities.

ii) - Increased inter-state migration - Although existent in India but post globalisation trend has increased further more.

iii) - Increasing diaspora population - of India around the world.

Example - U.N.P.F - Indian diaspora population at 16 million across globe.

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Social implications of migration.-

i)- **Change in customs** - Adopting to the local cultural traditions.

ii)- **Change in food habits** - migrating people adopting to local food habits.

iii)- **Exposure** - to a more equal society for migrants from disadvantagous social backgrounds in western world.

iv)- **Quality education** - from world's best universities.

v)- **Quality healthcare** - due to advancement and improvement in domestic system as well as access to international health-care systems.

vi)- **Changes in dressing** - Adaption of fusion or western over traditional.

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Economic implications –

i). Remittances - India is largest earner of remittances around the globe.

Example - World Bank → Remittances in 2022 → 120 Billion $.

ii). Improvement in living standards - of people who migrate within India as well as outside India.

Example - IT city Bengaluru providing economic opportunities to people across India.

iii). Economically empowered women - Through equal opportunities provided by migration post globalisation.

Although migration has contributed to socio-economic well being, it has fuelled forces of regionalism which need to be tackled.

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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)

Patriarchial Society refers to a society that has scanty regards towards women freedom and liberty.

Gender based violence and Patriarchy -

i) - **Restrictions** In a patriarchial society women are imposed with various restrictions

Example - can not step out of home or participate in social gatherings.

ii) - **Curtailment of freedom** - to participate in economic sphere, hampering their chance of empowerment.

iii) - **Female Foeticide** - killing a female even before she is born. is prevalent

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across India. It reflects patriarchal mindset.

iv) - Dowry related violence - Dowry is still rampantly prevalent and it is major cause behind exploitation of women, leading to violence.

v) - Domestic violence - According to N.C.R.B. more than 30% cases of crime against women are of domestic violence on women by men.

vi) - Honour killing - of women for inter faith, inter-caste marriages.

Example - Khap Panchayats of Haryana imposing patriarchial rule over women.

Laws against crime against women -

i) - Prevention of female foeticide -

In form of pre-natal detection act is criminal offence having jail term as punishment.

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ii). Dowry prohibition act - tries to address problem of dowry related violence.

iii) - Prevention of sexual harassment act - act complace, this also provisions for strict punishment.

Role of acts in women empowerment -

Positives

i). Beating the deterrance.

ii) - providing a tool.

iii). Promoting awareness regarding illegality of such actions.

Negatives

i) - low reporting of cases by women.

ii) - Poor implimentation by bureaucratic machinary.

iii). Low conviction rates

Example - Dowry act - Conviction rate only 5%.

Above the laws need is to change values and system of society through value education and attitudinal behavioural change.

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SpaceforRoughWork

