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25 JUL 2024

NEXT IAS

GS - MAINS ADVANCED COURSE 2024

(To be filled by candidate)

Test Code : GSMAC2401

Test No. : 01

Name of Candidate : Raghav Shun Shunmala

Roll No. : GSMACT24A1055 Start Time : 3:40 End Time : 7:00

Date of Examination : 24 July '24 Medium : English Hindi

(20 min extra)

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

- 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.
- Candidates must mention all relevant details like Name, Email, Roll No, Mobile, etc. in the space allocated.
- Candidate is expected to attempt all 20 questions within the given timeline.
- Answers must be written in the medium authorized at the time of admission.
- 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.
- Please write neatly. Avoid illegible writing.
- Do not write/mark irrelevant matters in the QCAB.

सामान्य निर्देश

- 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।
- अभ्यर्थियों को सभी प्रासंगिक विवरण जैसे नाम, ईमेल, रोल नंबर, मोबाइल नंबर आदि का आवंटित स्थान पर उल्लेख करना होगा।
- अभ्यर्थियों से अपेक्षा की जाती है कि वह आवंटित समय-सीमा के भीतर ही सभी 20 प्रश्नों के उत्तर-लेखन का प्रयास करें।
- प्रत्येक उत्तर, प्रवेश के समय चुनी गयी भाषा के माध्यम में ही लिखे जाने चाहिए।
- 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।
- कृपया साफ-सुथरा लिखें। अपठनीय लेखन से बचें।
- 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
2	2
3	3

MARKING SCHEME*

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

*Subject to change without prior notice.

IMPORTANT QR CODES



Topper's Copy



Common Mistake and
Correct Filled QCAB



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Next IAS Test
Centre Location

MACRO COMMENTS

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

STRENGTHS OF THE CANDIDATE

AREAS OF IMPROVEMENT

IMPROVEMENT SUGGESTIONS

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

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

The numismatic evidence plays a critical role to decipher our past, especially the ancient India:

I. Indus valley

- ① Seals were often used as coins / semi-barter system.
- ② mesopotamian seals found at IVC sites shows Foreign trade (local port).

II.A) Indo - Greeks

- ① 1st to use gold coins, Punch marked Proper coins.
- ② depicted Economic Prosperity due to overseas new trade routes + clamping upon mauryan legacy.

B) Kushanas

- ↳ Devakula Tradition (Divine Kingship)
- ↳ Purest gold coins: Prosperity ↗

III. Satavahanas

Lead coins were prominent

↳ Imported

↳ showed relative
decline of
prosperity



IV. Cuptas

Samudragupta

Political

Info about his political

polices : North India

'Dharni-Bandha'

South India

'Kakan Adimoksha'



Economic

king playing veena (showed relative
prosperity)

king hunting tiger

Thus, numismatic experiences/
evidences

play a critical role in

understanding history.

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

Assess the impact of women's organizations in mobilizing women across diverse socio-economic and regional backgrounds in pre-independence India. (10 marks)

women's organizations in pre-Indep.

India acted as 1st wave of feminism and shed light upon status of women as equal participants.

I. 19th century

① Reforms movement led to social Reformers led organizations? (male)

RRMR

IC vidyasagar (Bengal)

Atmiya Sabha campaigns for widow remarriage, etc.
Brahmo samaj

Phule couples (Maharashtra)

Challenges

- ① Female leadership was missing.
- ② limited regional Expanse.
- ③ paternalistic (charitable) attitude of organization

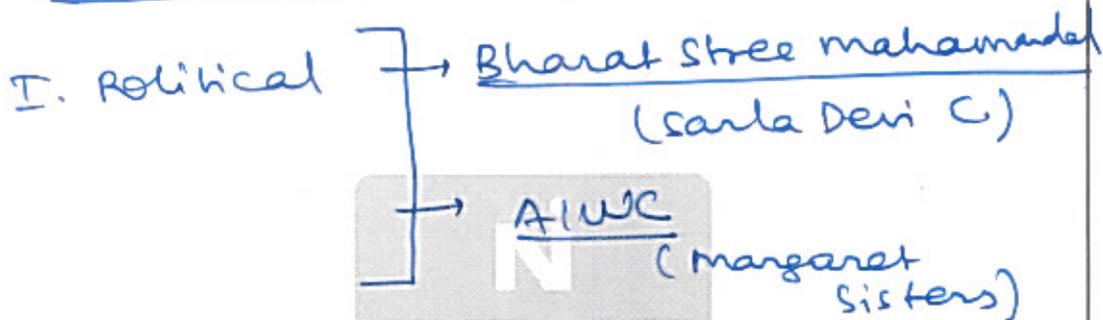
Impacts

→ Laid the foundation for female mobilization in freedom struggle + socio-economic improvement.

II. 20th century

↳ This marked the beginning of Predominance of women-led orgs (for the women, "By the women")

Prominent Examples



II. Miscellaneous



Thits

- Impact Analysis :
- ① Increased Regional Expanse
 - ② Diversity of organizations used
 - ③ Active role of women in freedom struggle.

Thus, women Orgs. played a critical role in mobilization across regions & domains.

- Q3. गुटनिरपेक्षता की नीति किस प्रकार भारत तथा अन्य नव स्वतंत्र राष्ट्रों को अपनी संप्रभुता बनाए रखने और औपनिवेशिक दबावों का प्रतिरोध करने की आकांक्षाओं को प्रतिबिंबित करती है? (10 अंक)

How did the policy of non-alignment reflect the aspirations of India and other newly independent nations to maintain their sovereignty and resist colonial pressures? (10 marks)

During the height of cold-war (post WWII); newly independent nations maintained a unique stance of non-alignment.

Reflecting India's Aspirations

- ① The long fought Independence battle (after 200 yrs) gave India dear freedom → we didn't want to jeopardize (Block Politics)
- ② quest for Global leadership
Bandung Conference: India key player.
- ③ Strategic Autonomy in an Economically prosperous year.
- ④ Interest based relation (those are suitable for our national goals) over compulsion based ties.

+ve outcomesWith USA

Food Imports,
Education,
etc.

With USSR

Nuclear, Space
ties R&D, etc.

-ve outcomes

Neither blocks
trusted India
until 1970s

USA's PL-480
stab

Russia forced
us @ Tashkent
1965

NAM's Relevance today

① today :

Non-Alignment → multi-Alignment

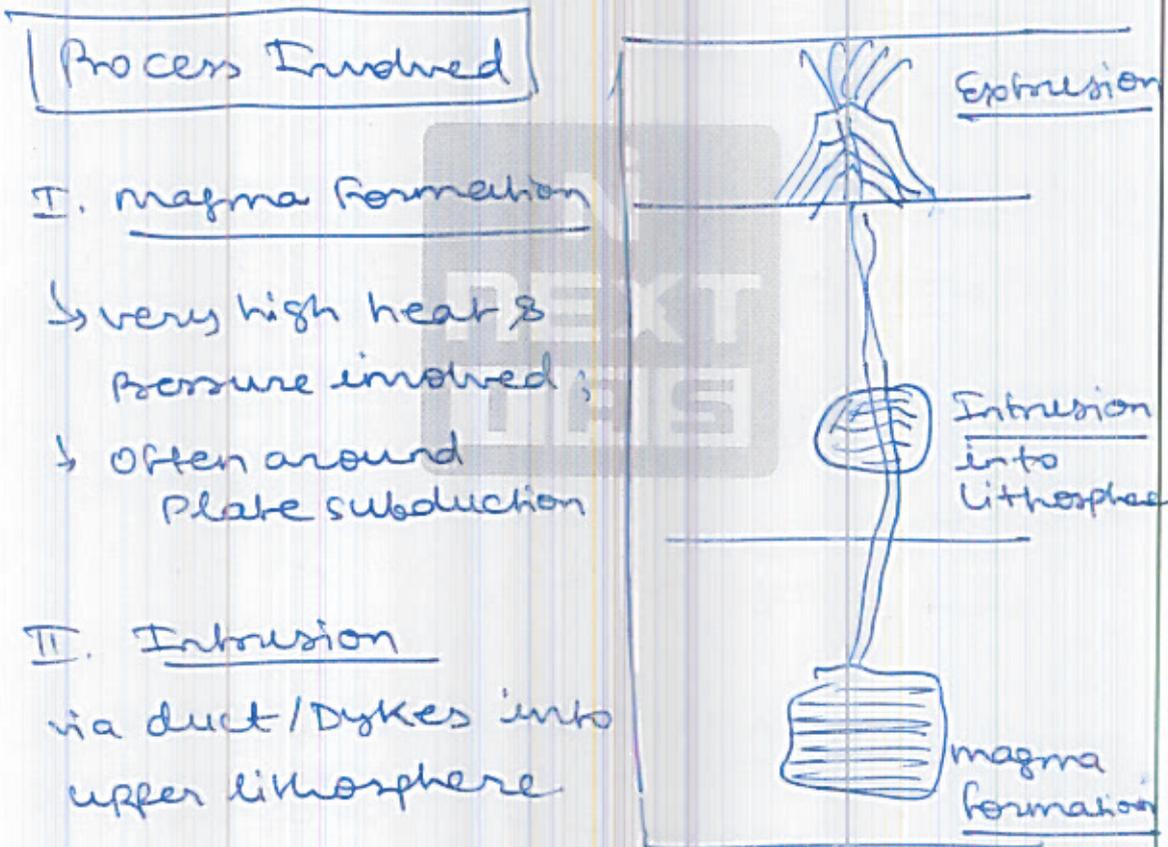
② It has become pertinent to
engage even our foes and to
keep fringe powers in check.

Thus, the NAM played a critical
role in early India's foreign
policy, until 1971 Indo-Soviet
Fr./Peace Treaty.

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

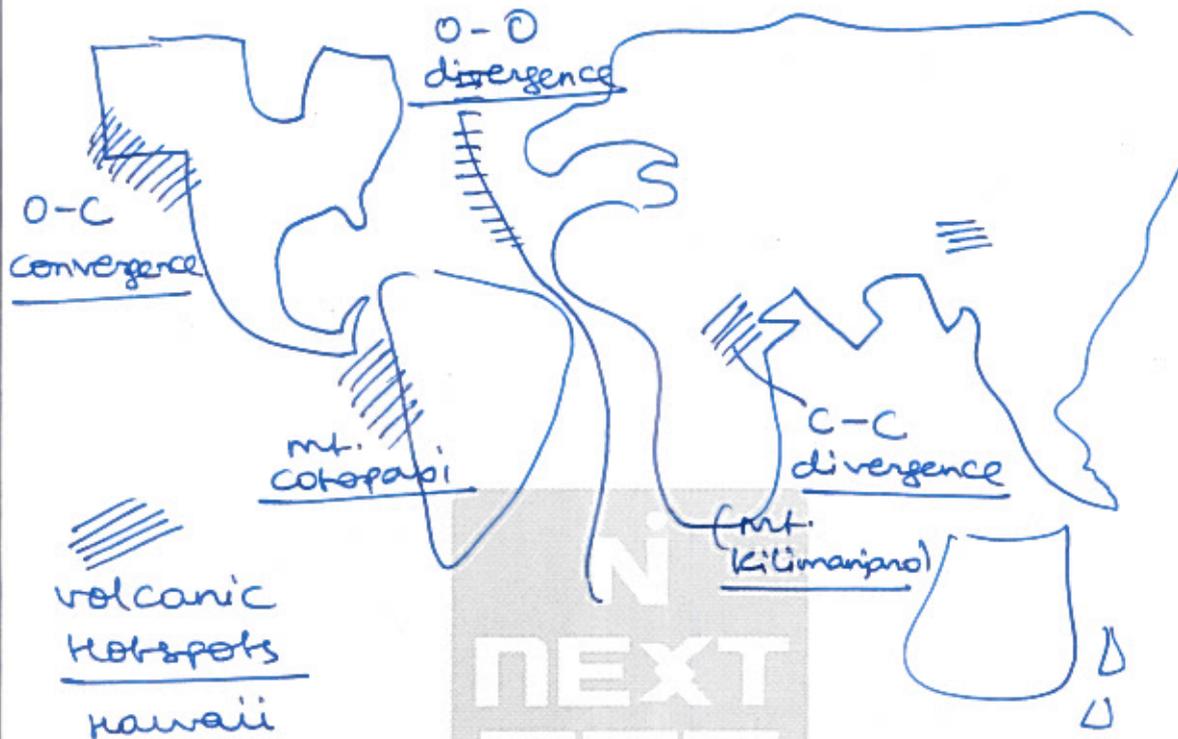
Discuss the processes involved in volcanism. Highlight the major volcanic regions in the world and their associated tectonic settings. (10 marks)

volcanoes acts as vents upon the earth's surface. It involves release of magma, pyroclastic debris, etc.

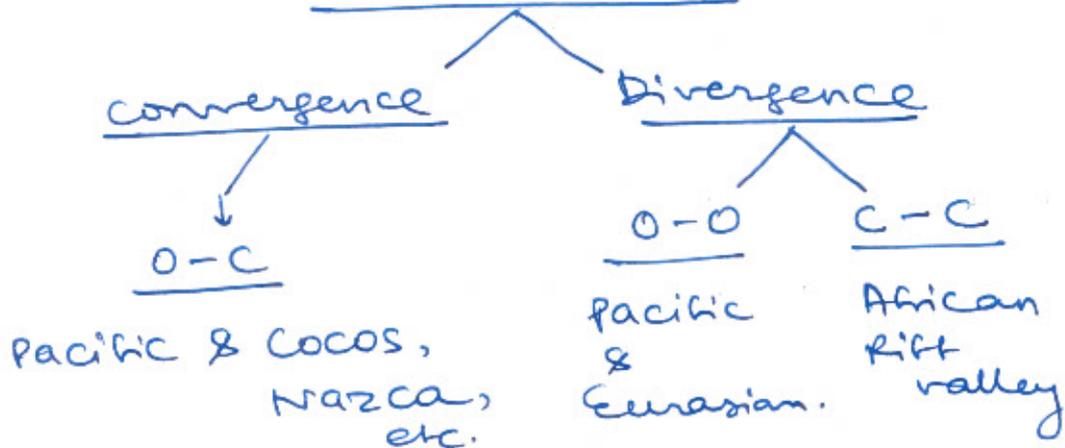


& Formation of Extrusive landforms (cones, flood Province, caldera, etc)

major volcanoes & Tectonic Settings



Tectonic Settings



Thus, the volcanoes depict one of the most fascinating phenomena.

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 play a critical role in maintaining geographical cycles of peninsular India

Geological features

① less steep slopes of mountain ranges (vs. w. Ghats)

② more discontinuous ranges & easier passes

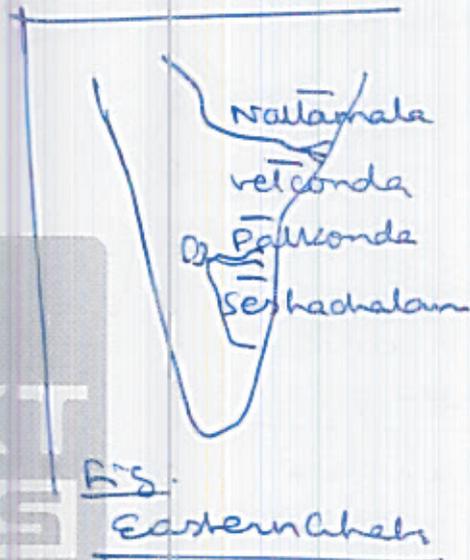
③ Height of slope increases ($\begin{matrix} \uparrow \\ N \\ \downarrow \\ S \end{matrix}$) (vs. w. Ghats reverse)

④ Parallel to S-W monsoon but, traps N-E retreating monsoon

⑤ Biodiverse

Rivers, streams, wetlands, Protected Reserves, Deciduous forests,

⑥ very high Tribal Population & high Inhabitation



Ecological Importance

I. Biodiversity

- Ex: ① Jerdon's Courser (CR) Birds
found only @ Sri Lanka & Maldives
② Elvira Rat (CR) (Andhra P.)

II. Monsoon Patterns & climate moderation

wetlands & Reservoirs

↳ play critical role
+ vertical alignment (Helps S-W monsoon rain to north)

III. Population Support

- ① medicinal plants growth: critical for tribes
② MFP for tribes (Koya, Kondha, Reddy, etc)

Thus, the exemplary imp. of E. Chats is profound.

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

From 'Coarse cereals' to 'Nutri-cereals' and to now as 'Shree Anna'; the importance of millets is being increasingly felt:

Ecological Significance

① Low Input intensity

a) ↳ low use of fertilizers

b) ↳ low needs of irrigation

c) ↳ low needs of chemical pesticides, Insecticides



Fig: major Bells

② Climate Hardy nature

↳ India must incorporate for Climate Smart Agri.

③ Doubling Farm Income

④ Critical for Soil Health / Brown Revolution

(— Ashok Gulati)

Nutritional Significance

① very low Glycemic Index : Best for patients of Diabetes, cardiovascular etc.

② Low fat content + Densely packed

@

- Anti-oxidants
- micro nutrients
- critical minerals

③ can help solve India's Triple Burden of malnutrition

Obesity | Undernutrition | micronutrient deficiency

④ Demographic Dividend would be immensely impacted by Dietary Patterns of Population (- Eco Survey 23-24)

Govt. has started to promote Procurement of millet for ICDS, TPDS, etc. Odisha govt's model of SHG based decentralized system has reaped the state huge benefits.

- 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 recent ICIMOD's estimates, Arctic could witness Ice-free Summers by as early as 2040, threatening grave consequences:

Impact on Biodiversity

- ① Drastic decline being witnessed in Population of Polar Bears, Arctic Seals, etc
- ② Southward (below the Poles) movement of species for hunting (Ex: Gentoo Penguins)
- ③ Boreal Forests: Increasing Fires ("Gateway to Hell")

Impact on Ecosystem

- * Cryosphere plays a critical role in Earth's Ecosystem balancing.
- ① High Albedo (reducing) \Rightarrow -ve impact upon Earth's Heat Budget

- ② Severe impact upon Ocean currents : weakened Arctic meridional circulation

Impact upon Global Ecological Balance :

- ① Thawing of Permafrost → Release of CO_2 ,
Further deterioration ← CH_4
& Global warming ↑
(Arctic Amplification)
- ② Loss of world's largest expanse of forests (Boreal)
- ③ Increased man-Animal conflicts
- ④ movement towards 6th mass Extinction.

Thus, Arctic melting possesses great threats, esp. given the fact that it is not a continent as like Antarctica & once lost, would be difficult to recover.

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)

Art. 44 of Indian Constitution states that "state shall endeavour towards a common UCC for all citizens."

Contradiction Ideals of Religious Pluralism :

- ① India's constitution guarantees Religious Freedom Art 25, 26, 27, 28
(Individual) (Institution)
- ② UCC is seen as detriment to achieving such ideals.
- ③ Religion is a personal matter & state shall not readily intervene until it is very critical (ERP doctrine)

Contradicting Cultural Differences

- ① Indian society's broad base is upon: Salad-Bowl Theory of multiculturalism
- ② India's cultural Ethos have earned it a distinct global identity.

- ③ This would immensely hurt the cultural practices of more Indigenous communities like Tribals, etc.

Counter viewpoints

- ① UCC would usher in greater social justice for more vulnerable sections;
- ② SCs & Dalits women etc.
(Not allowed (triple talak)
Upnayan Sampran)
- ③ National Integration & sense of unity.

Even S.C. in Shayara Bano vs UOI & Joseph Shine vs UOI has urged CoI to act upon Art 44 Directive

However, the decision must be a broad-consensus based & be not abruptly forced upon immediately.

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)

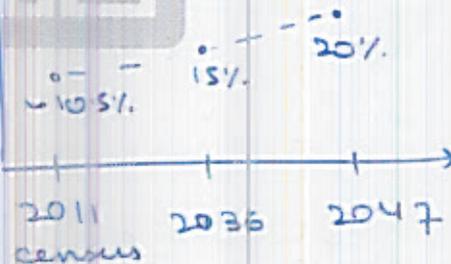
WHO has demarcated 2020-30 as the "decade of Healthy Ageing". It involves change in approach of seeing Elderly as Burden towards 'Elderly as Active Participants' in the demographic journey of India.

Ey data

Although India's median Age ~ 28.5 yrs today,

Dependency Ratio to rise after 2041.

% elderly ↑



current Approach

① Seeing ↑ed Expenditure on Elderly Healthcare as Burden.

Desired Approach

① Deriving value out of such opportunities

Ex: Aicare App

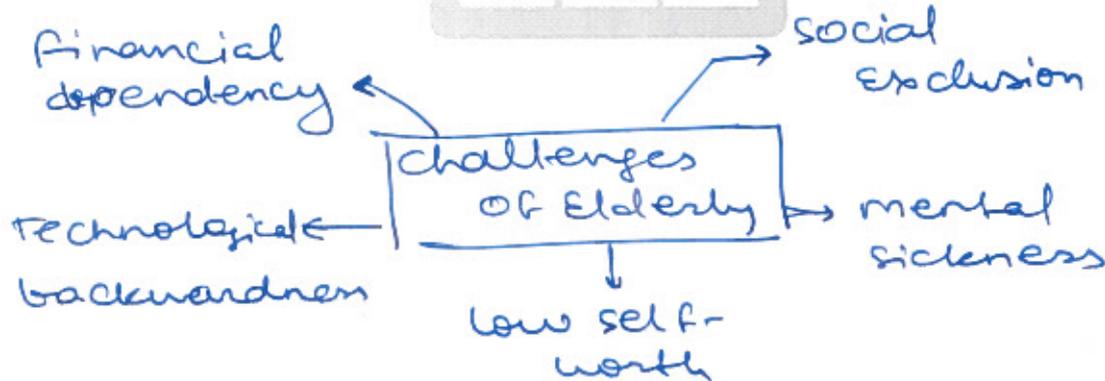
(dedicated to special needs of Elderly, Profitable Startup)

② Seeing Elderly as Burden on India's Resources

Platforms like MAITRI connect old Age Homes to orphanage for children's Primary Socialization.

③ Elderly are the most vulnerable & most Excluded citizens; wastage of their Experiences.

Govt schemes like SACRED explores for newer opportunities in Elderly Entrepreneurship



Thus; Active & Healthy Ageing should be our mantra to deal with changing demographic realities. Japan has launched SOCIETIES 5.0 Approach for same.

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)

Due to Globalization, there has been a marked shift from tradition Indian Ethos of conscious consumption to compulsive & conspicuous consumption patterns.

Impact on Family Structure

- ① Breakdown of joint family structure which ensured social insurance of marginalized/ vulnerable.
- ② Debt Traps & disputes over Property Rights.
- ③ Spirit of Cooperation & Resource Pool ⇒ Individualism + welfare maximization by consumption.
- ④ Rise of Credit card culture over savings Approach (safety).

- ⑤ Demand for veblen goods
(luxury, etc) often fails to
depict societal overall welfare.

Impact on Urban landscape

① waste generation

- a) ↳ ULBs are reeling under
incapacity
b) ↳ Poor urban experience

② Pollution

- ↳ WHO Report
10/15 most polluted cities
in India.

③ Reclamation of Blue Green
Spaces

- a) Expansion of Agriculture
b) Production units, often
Informal

④ Poverty

Debt trap & show-off
culture.

Thus, the ongoing trend has been
rather detrimental to Indian
society.

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)

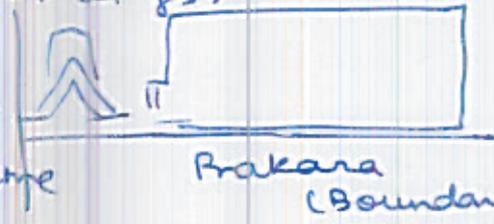
Vijayanagar Architecture is often considered as amongst 'Islands of Prosperity' in the dark middle Ages of medieval India; it incorporated numerous features of preexisting cultures & had many new innovations of own

Key Features | A) Religious

⊕ tall Rajagopurams (Entrance)

a) ↳ These structures marked the auspicious events like visit of kings, etc.

b) ↳ In Vijayanagar Era, the Gopurams became even taller than the vimanas themselves



Prākara
(Boundary)

c) ↳ multi-layered (to show the Progressive Patronage of later kings).

II. Dominance of vaishnavism

chief deity: Vishupaksha
Numerous Temple

a vaishnavism, its many forms were beautifully depicted:

Ex Ramayana carvings upon the walls of Hazara Ramaswamy temple

b Incorporation of local Bhakti cult: Lord Pandharpu

III. New Structures:

a mahavami Dibba (open Box to celebrate navaratri Proceedings)

b Musical Pillars
(Vithala Swamy Temple)

B) Secular Features

① Numerous Dams in K-G Region

② Temples served as marketplaces, credit Institutions, Infra Developers,

③ 7 line of fortifications

Indo-Islamic Elements :

- ① The surrounding sultanates led to major impacts upon Vijayanagar Architecture.
- ② The Royal Forts have finely carved out Sharokhas (like Tajmahal)
- ③ minarets & Domes are easily found.
- ④ Brick-Interlocking with lime.
- ⑤ Archway style of Entrance found.
- ⑥ Registan style of forts in hotter places / Rainshadow places.

Thus, Vijayanagar Architecture stands as the 'tears in the eyes of the cultural civilization' depicting its critical importance

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 recent opening of Nalanda 2.0 has staked the needs to revisit our rich pasts & derive critical lessons for today's ailing universities.

Contrasting Features

<u>Basis</u>	<u>Nalanda-Taxila</u>	<u>modern Univ.</u>
① <u>curriculum</u>	Highly Independent & cutting-edge learning, topmost discourse	Fixed, no Autonomy to colleges except the premiere ones (like IITs)
② <u>Regulatory</u>	more freedom & <u>Autonomy</u>	Regulatory jungle today & over restrictions
③ <u>multidisciplinary Education</u>	Buddhism, Indian School, etc.	Focus upon Stream Specialization & watertight collaboration

④ Relationships

Curu-
shishya
Parampara

Teachers as
absent
Ring masters,
Profit motive

Comparable Features

Basis

Nalanda-Taxila

modern Univ.

① Global
connect

Mahayanists
from round the
world came to
study @ Nalanda,
Taxila

NIEP 2020
encourages
Cross-border
Branch
opening

② merit
basis

Nalanda had
its own Entrance
Exam, very strict

today's:
paper leaks
controversy
etc

③ Dedicated
learning
centres

large campus sizes,
with dedicated facilities
like Hostels, etc.

Ancient produced: Buddha, Rauhilya

Today's Production: Satya Nadella

what lessons need to be drawn
today?

① Autonomy

- a) ↳ Institutions must be allowed to frame own curriculum & design courses.

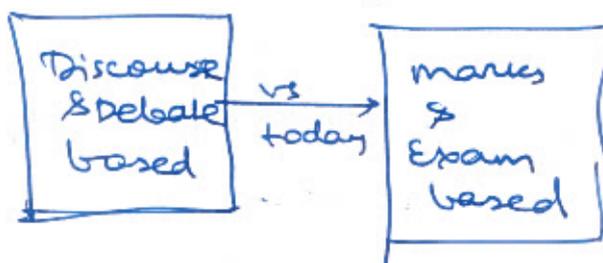
② Expenditure

- a) ↳ we are much behind the levels recommended by TSR Subramanian Committee (6%)
- b) ↳ need to invest more in R & D, Infra Boost

③ Objective & Aims

- a) ↳ older Institutions focussed more upon value-based & skill based Education.

④ Pedagogy



today only
↳ 50.3% Graduate
Employable
(India Skills Report, 2023)

It's now high time, the cultural
Rests & its grandeur is revived
by India once again:

'Vidyadhanam Sarvapradhanam'

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 gained popularity as an offshoot to the failed moderate Attempt to realize the expectations of Indian masses esp. by 1920s.

Ideological Differences

<u>Basis</u>	<u>Gandhian</u>	<u>Revolutionary</u>
① <u>Method of Struggle</u>	<u>Peace, Satyagraha</u> <u>Struggle-Trust-Struggle</u>	<u>violent overthrow</u> <u>All-In Approach</u> <u>Struggle-victory</u>
② <u>source of Inspiration</u>	<u>Ahimsa (Jainism)</u> <u>Tolstoy's books,</u> <u>Unto this last,</u> <u>etc</u>	<u>Russian nihilism</u> <u>marx; writings</u> <u>of Bhagat Singh,</u> <u>Books like</u> <u>Bandi Tiwan</u> <u>(Sanyal)</u>
③ <u>Thoughts upon WWI, II</u>	<u>considered</u> <u>moral Responsibility</u> <u>to cooperate</u>	<u>Saw that as</u> <u>opportunity</u> <u>to overthrow.</u>

④ British Institution

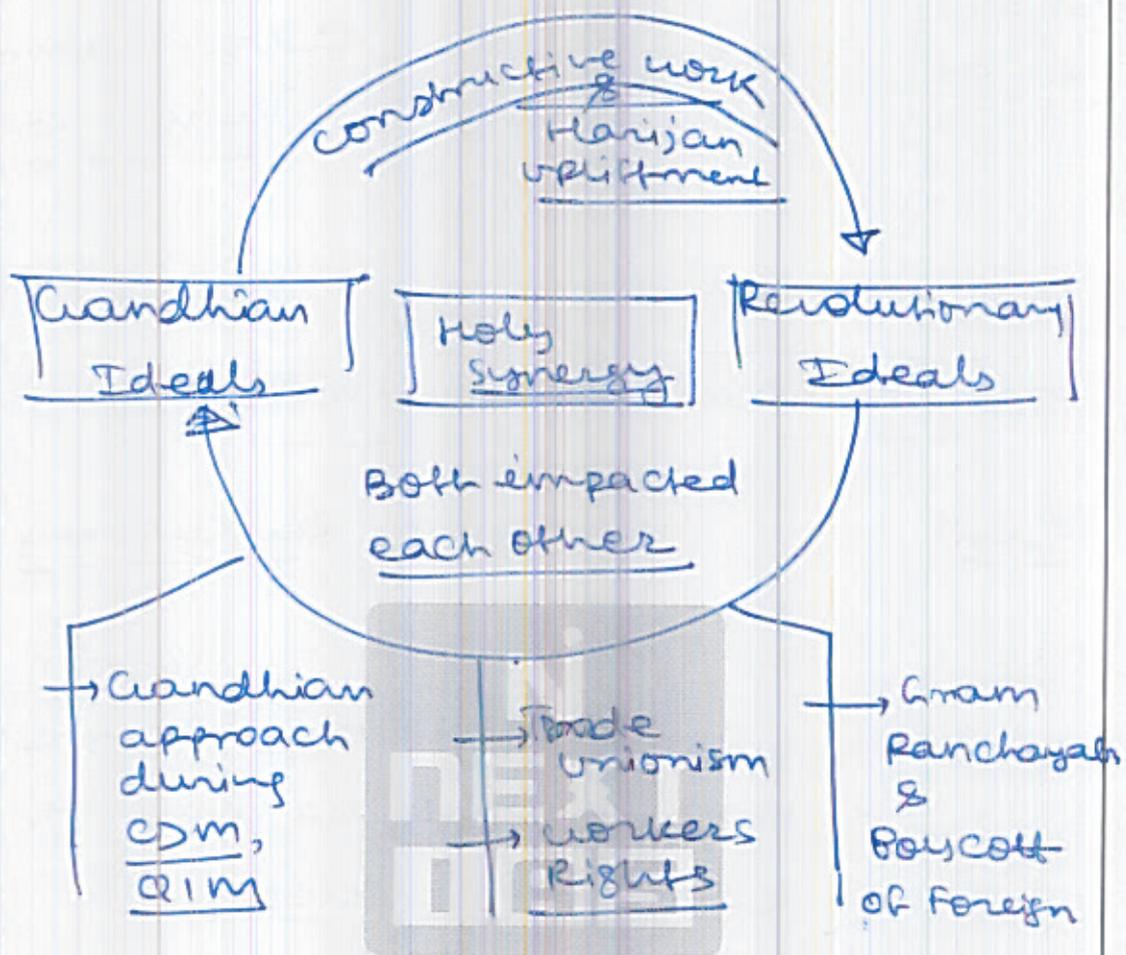
Gandhian
wanted to cooperate for social reforms.

Revolution
Complete Indigenization of Institutions

Ideological similarities

<u>Basis</u>	<u>Gandhian</u>	<u>Revolutionary</u>
① <u>Goal</u>	Both of them were fighting with the common objective to liberate India from the <u>colonial shackles</u> ..	
② <u>Symbolism</u>	while Gandhi used <u>salt</u> & <u>khadi-Charkha</u>	used <u>guns</u> & <u>killing</u> as symbols of Resistance
③ <u>Inclusive Approach</u>	Both wanted participation of <u>Dalits</u> , <u>women</u> , etc. Thereby leading into dual results: <u>Freedom</u> + <u>upliftment</u> <u>struggle</u>	
④ <u>mass-led</u>	Both of them wanted the participation base to be as wider as possible..	

Influence upon each other :



while both had ideological differences, both factions respected each other.

Gandhiji called Bose as 'Prince amongst fighters'; Bose called Gandhiji as 'father of nation'

Thus, both the streams gained & influenced each other

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)

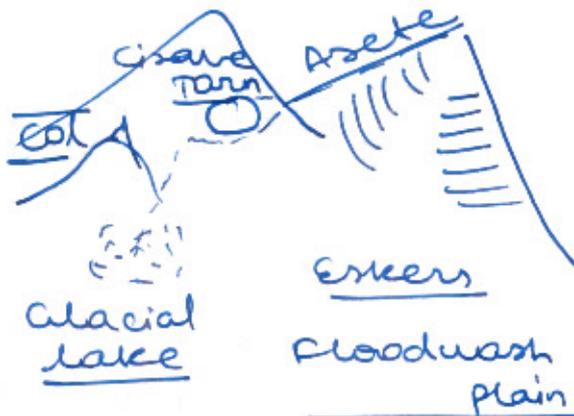
What are the various types of glacial landforms formed in the Indian Himalayas. How do these features impact local ecosystems and human activities? (15 marks)

Indian Himalayas region is characterized by a diverse nature of glacial landforms & this has ultimate bearing upon local ecosystem & human activities :

Glacial landforms

① Col : A high peak (Ex: Indira Col of Siachen)

② Arete
cliff like progression



③ Tarn lake
At the base of

④ Glacial lake

FIG: Glacial landforms

- ↳ Formed by deposition of sediments of nearby places.
- ↳ when seismicity occurs, GLOF (floods) may occur.

⑤ Floodwash Plain

↳ Area left behind after a glacier glided through the path

⑥ Fjords

where glaciers directly meet a water body → highly picturesque

⑦

ESKERS, longitudinal valleys,

Trundational channels, etc.

Impact on local Ecosystems

① Culture } → Ex: mt. Kailash
(Arche, col)

→ Ex: Mansarovar lake
(Glacial lake)

→ Pure Changa, etc.
(Badrinath, etc)

② Ecology

2.1 } → Provision of fresh water

2.2 } → Support to Biodiversity
(snow leopard)

2.3 } → Flora diversity

- ③ Patterns of settlements :
↳ less settlements in
valley due to
Anabatic & Catabatic
Flows.

Impact on human activities

① Recreation

1.1 Skis during snowfalls of
winters

1.2 Tourism to Himalayas to
break out from city monotony

② Livelihood

2.1 Rampant construction of
Hotels, transport Infra, etc.

2.2 HydroElectricity generation
due to rapid flow of
Himalayan rivers.

However, Mishra Committee
has recommended to slow down
the unchecked pace of development.
separate EIA for Himalayas
is desirable.

- Q15. हिंद महासागर की अद्वितीय भौगोलिक विशेषताओं और वैश्विक महासागरीय परिसंचरण प्रतिरूप पर उनके प्रभावों की चर्चा कीजिए। ये विशेषताएँ 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 Geographical setting of Indian Ocean is rather unique and it has therefore unique implications for climate of Indian subcontinent.

Unique Geog. Features:

- ① Asymmetry of Boundaries
(as compared to Atlantic & Pacific counterparts)
- ② Enclosed nature
(unlike interconnected nature of Pacific - Atlantic)
- ③ No defined source of Bottom Pool
↳ unique feature of Indian ocean,
- ④ seasonal overturning due to monsoonal influence

Impact on Global Ocean Circulation

- ① Indian Ocean is a part of the larger Global Ocean Conveyor Belt; thereby impacting it worldwide.
- ② Intense Heatwaves in summers carried warm pool of surface water to distant areas & caused marine Heatwaves + droughts desiccating effect.
- ③

Impact on Indian Climate

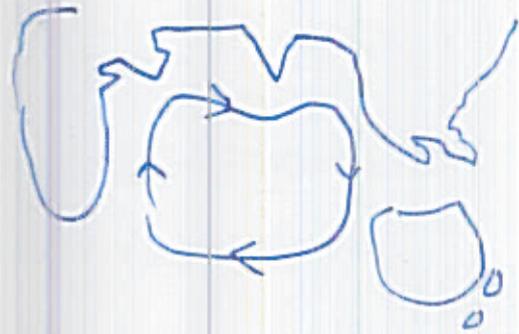


Fig: circulation during S-W monsoon.

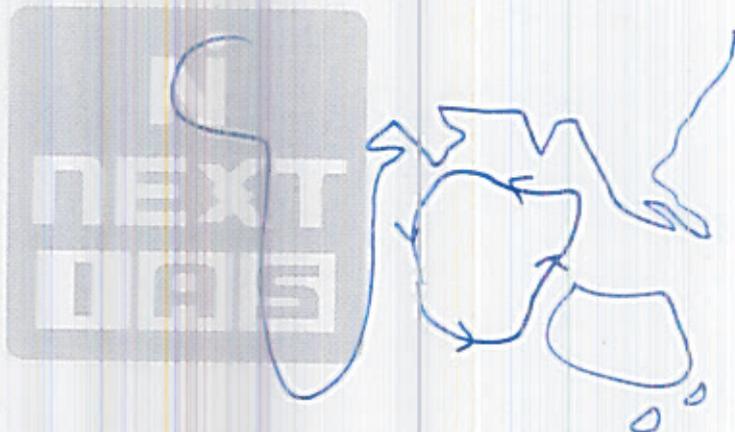


Fig: circulation during N-E retreating monsoon.

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)

2024 was the 3rd consecutive year in which India witnessed severe heatwaves, which had critical implications for economy, society, etc

D)
Factors behind UHIs

① Heavily Concentrated Buildings

- ↳ glass panels trap heat
- ↳ Reclamation of tree cover



Fig: Urban Heat Island

② Transportation

- ↳ Heavy Emission of Pollution & Heat
- ↳ outdated Engines challenge

③ Cooling needs

- ↳ today, ACs have become a necessity
- ↳ Individual cooling units → Heat ↑ of machines

④ Lack of Blue-Green-Infra

↳ wetlands have been encroached

(Eg): Mumbai lost $> 3/4$ th wetlands
in 1970-2015)

⑤ Lack of Integrated Planning

↳ Unplanned chawls, urban Sprawls,
etc.

III). Implications of UHI's

① Exacerbated Heat waves on
land + marine Heatwaves.

(Intensified cyclones
in Arabian sea)

② Loss to Human Productivity &
GDP loss (shut-downs, etc)

③ Health Issues

Dehydration | Heat strokes | Even fatality

The bigger issue at hand is that
the vulnerable sections are more
impacted by this havoc as they
lack the cushion which we 'haves'
possess.

III. Existing mitigation Strategies

- ① White Painting
- ② Sparse Tree Planting
- ③ Green nets

Singapore model:

- ⊛ centralized + underground
cooling systems to reduce heat generation + trapping its outflow

↳ There is a need to go ahead with Region-specific mitigation plan rather than 'one size-fits all approach'. The issue of UHI's definitely needs a much comprehensive outlook,

IV.

Changes Realized

- ① Dedicated Building Codes (BIS)
 - ② miyawaki forestry
 - ③ Intense investment on Blue-Green Infra
- China's Sponge City Experiment

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)

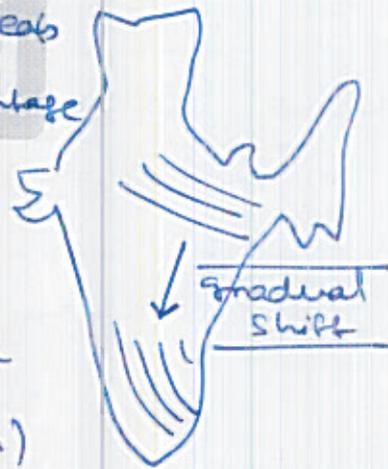
India has become the topmost sugar producing nation globally, bypassing even Brazil & Cuba.

However, there are regional disparities in R-S Industry

Factors Responsible

① Proximity to Oceans/seas in south gives it advantage in form of elongated crushing season.

(sugarcane must be crushed in 48 hrs in north)



② Cooperative networks

A) North India; mills are mostly privately owned → lesser capital → low farmer welfare

B) South > Cooperatives & SHCs well established.

③ Thicker Cane in South

↳ Higher sucrose content is found in Peninsular due to higher moisture %.

↳ This leads to thicker cane (more demanded)

④ Better Agro Storage & Marketing

↳ Investment by state government in cold storage, roads, etc.

↳ Higher regulation of mills, etc.

⑤ Port Proximity

↳ gives Peninsular Export Advantage.

Question of Surplus Sugar Prodⁿ?

This can be judged by recent fall in price of sugarcane in country. But, apart from overprodⁿ, other factors:

① Export Bans

② Imposition of MEP (minimum Export Price)

③ Extreme incentives

(MSP + SAP)
FRP

↳ Extremely skewed incentives

Measures Required (Rangarajan Panel)

I) Reducing Cane Production Itself

① Incentivizing production of pulses, millets & oilseeds

(Effective procurement, Agri. Insurance)

② Agri-Extension services to break initial inertia.

II) Overhauling cane production

① Need to allow more to be diverted towards production of Ethanol

(E-20 by 2030)
target

② Diversification (Amd, khandasari, etc.)

③ Trade Deals & avoiding frequent

(to gain assured export destinations) MEP Imposition (Ashok Chhetti)

Thus, Rangarajan committee measures need to be pondered upon today.

- 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 phenomenon wherein individuals can / are capable to progress vertically into higher social echelons of society, which are often ascriptively assigned (by Birth)

Importance

- ① It helps to break the shackles which are illogically assigned by Birth.
- ② Gives hope & leadership with a sense of Autonomy to peers.
- ③ Critical to foster a sense of modern & Rational outlook in traditional society.
- ④ Inclusive development aspect (rather than 1% growing)

Barriers to Intergenerational mobility

I. Economic

① Poverty } low Invest. @
 { Health, Nutrition
 Education } Poor
 Skills, etc. } mobility

② Inequality

↳ K-shaped recovery
 ↳ Cap is increasing
 (Optim Report.)

II. Social / Caste

① Ascriptive status by birth: Dalits & Tribes are found at bottom rungs of social hierarchy

② They are denied equal treatment, equal opportunities, etc.

III. Gender

① women & trans people often are clutched by societal restrictions

② NHRC, 2018 :
 over 96% transgenders were denied formal opportunities

IV. Miscellaneous

① Regional (Rural-urban disparity)

② Global North-Global South
 debate

Role of Education in mobility

I. Personal level

- ① Sense of self worth
- ② High PCI & Human capital
(Sen's capability approach)
- ③ Better Nutrition,
Health outcomes.

II. Impact on family

- ① Families can come out of
stereotyping blocks.
- ② Can form social networks,
gain opportunities

III. Impact on community

- ① outward Optimism in community
- ② Acts as role models for others.
- ③ changes perspective of society's
Other factions.

" Education is the strongest tool
by which we can fight the greatest
social evils of our times. "

— Nelson Mandela

- 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)

Globalization refers to easier movement of Goods, Ideas & People, (Specially) across borders.

Globalization \Rightarrow migration Patterns

- ① Urbanization & Urbanism \rightarrow caste neutral job opportunities
(changes in values system) \downarrow migration in hope to escape traditional clutches.
- ② Industrialization \rightarrow Impressive Economic opportunities
migration in search of \leftarrow better life (high P.C.I)
- ③ Secularization : Religious significance in our lives is going down; we are less affected by strong Endogamy, etc \rightarrow movement to marry abroad, etc.
- ④ Consumerism culture, People want better lives & desire for Economic & social mobility.

Economic Implications

I. Internal migration

on Host

- ① more workers & thus, better demo. potential
- ② But, competition for Resources, wage decline
(Labor \rightarrow Dilemma)

on Source

- ① workers are in shortage \rightarrow wages \uparrow
- ② But due to lack of Basic Infra, opportunities can't get capitalized.

II. International migration

- ① India has become the largest recipient of Remittances
- ② Issue of Brain Drain ; But opportunity of Brain-Gain from reverse migration
- ③ Indian Diaspora : critical role in influencing GeoEconomic ties, in-flow of FDI & Technology
(Ex: Indo-USA i-CET deal)
- ④ outward FDI to enhance India's Economic prowess.

Social Implications

I. Internal migration

Host

- ① male specific
Immigration often
increases crimes
as Informal sector
saturates.
- ② Females often
migrate for
marriage purposes.

Source

- ① skewed sex
Ratio in favour
of females:
Feminization of Agri
- ② Scarcity of Groom
↳ Dowry, etc. ↑

II. International migration

- ① Increased opportunities for
vulnerable sections
- ② Diffusion of modern value
systems
- ③ Spread of Indian culture
globally.

Thus, migration has wide ranging
implications upon Socio-Economic
dimensions.

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)

India faces a strange situation of 'Devi Dichotomy': coexistence of traari as Devi vs. Increased violence against women (NCRB) (womb to tomb)

Patriarchy → Gender Based violence

- ① Female Infanticide is an outcome of 'son-meta preference'
- ② Increased dropouts of female child during schools (esp. secondary) is a grave assault on physical & mental health.
- ③ Lack of safe sanitation & WASH facilities during Adolescence.
- ④ Forced pregnancy ; child marriage (Early & Repeated) (India has world's highest)

- ⑤ Dowry Violence ('Broom Price')
- ⑥ Domestic violence
emerges out of extreme social
expectations from women
- ⑦ workplace
 - Rink collarization
 - glass cliff
 - Sticky floor
 - glass ceiling
- ⑧ lack of safe mass Transport, etc
- ⑨ motherhood penalty (job losses)
Ex: Foxconn Controversy
(Refused to hire married women).

modernization of laws \Rightarrow women Empowerment

In Favour

- ① Increased Awareness, Filing of cases
- ② Social ostracization \rightarrow 'Haq ki Ladai'
(changed attitude) 'Insaaf'
- ③ Broken window Theory
 \hookrightarrow Early assaults are minimized..

Empowering the better half

MISSION SHAKTI (MOW&CD)

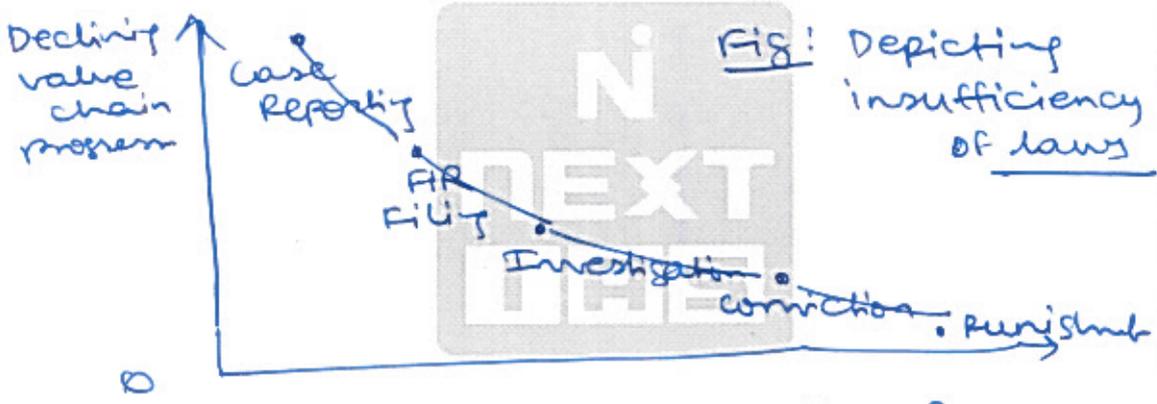
SAMBAL

- ① Pink Booths
- ② One stop Helpline
- ③ BBBP (Prevent Infanticide)

SAMARTHYA

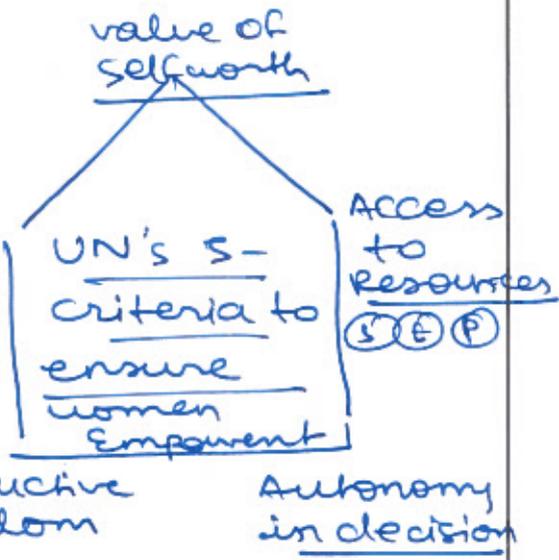
- ① working women hostels
- ② matru-vandana yojana

In Against



Thus, merely legal sanction is not enough by itself to ensure

Ability to drive the direction of social change



women Empowerment. Legal measures themselves are not implemented in their Truest sense.

NEXT IAS

Space for Rough Work



NEXT IAS

SpaceforRoughWork



NEXT IAS

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2. Do not write anything other than the actual answers to the questions anywhere inside your QCA Booklet.
3. Do not tear off any pages from your QCA Booklet, if you find any page missing do not fail to notify the supervisor/invigilator.
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2. Write your registration number and other particulars, in the space provided on the cover of QCA Booklet.
3. Write legibly and neatly. Do not write in bad/illegible handwritings.
4. For rough notes or calculation, the last two blank pages of this booklet should be used. The rough notes should be crossed through afterwards.
5. If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it or write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be evaluated.
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NEXT IAS

महत्वपूर्ण निर्देश

अभ्यर्थियों को निम्नलिखित निर्देशों को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ना चाहिए। किसी भी निर्देश का उल्लंघन करने पर दण्डित किया जा सकता है।

क्या न करें-

1. इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका के भीतर कहीं भी अपना नाम या पंजीकरण संख्या न लिखें।
2. अपनी QCA पुस्तिका में कहीं भी प्रश्नों के वास्तविक उत्तरों के अलावा कुछ भी न लिखें।
3. अपनी QCA पुस्तिका से कोई भी पृष्ठ न फाड़ें, यदि आपको कोई पृष्ठ गायब लगे, तो पर्यवेक्षक/निरीक्षक को सूचित करना न भूलें।
4. अपनी QCA पुस्तिका को अपनी टेबल पर न छोड़ें, परीक्षा समाप्त होने के पश्चात इसे निरीक्षक को सौंप देना चाहिए।

क्या करें-

1. कवर पृष्ठ पर दिए गए निर्देशों को ध्यान पूर्वक पढ़ें और उनका सख्ती से पालन करें।
2. QCA पुस्तिका के कवर पृष्ठ पर दिए गए स्थान पर अपना पंजीकरण नंबर और अन्य विवरण लिखें।
3. स्पष्ट और पठनीय तरीके से लिखें। खराब/अपठनीय लिखावट में न लिखें।
4. रफ नोट्स या गणना के लिए, इस पुस्तिका के अंतिम दो खाली पृष्ठों का उपयोग किया जाना चाहिए। रफ नोट्स को बाद में क्रॉस कर देना चाहिए।
5. यदि आप किसी कार्य को रद्द करना चाहते हैं, तो उस पर अपना पेन चलाएं या उस पर "रद्द" लिखें, अन्यथा उसका मूल्यांकन किया जा सकता है।
6. परीक्षा हॉल छोड़ने से पहले अपनी QCA पुस्तिका व्यक्तिगत रूप से निरीक्षक को सौंप दें।

ऑनलाइन सुविधा का लाभ उठाने वाले अभ्यर्थियों के लिए विशेष अनुरोध

1. QCA पुस्तिका को ठीक से स्कैन करें। हम चाहेंगे कि आप स्कैनिंग के लिए कैमस्कैनर ऐप (CAM SCANNER) का प्रयोग करें। (यह कोई प्रमोशन नहीं है)।
2. कृपया QCA पुस्तिका को पर्याप्त रोशनी में स्कैन करें। कम रोशनी में स्कैन की गई पुस्तिकाएं, उनके मूल्यांकन की गुणवत्ता को बाधित कर सकती हैं।
3. स्कैन के दौरान छाया वाले किसी भी पृष्ठ/पीडीएफ को फिर से स्कैन किया जाना चाहिए। कृपया सुनिश्चित करें कि आपके द्वारा अपलोड की गई पीडीएफ यथा संभव स्पष्ट हो ।
4. QCA पुस्तिका का उपयोग नहीं करने वाले उम्मीदवारों को अपना विवरण पहले पृष्ठ पर देना चाहिए और मैक्रो टिप्पणियों के लिए अगला पृष्ठ खाली छोड़ दें। यह समझना चाहिए कि उत्तर स्कैन की गई पीडीएफ में पृष्ठ नंबर 3 से शुरू होना चाहिए।
5. QCA पुस्तिका का उपयोग नहीं करने वाले उम्मीदवारों को प्रश्नपत्र के अनुसार उत्तर के अनुक्रम का पालन करना चाहिए।
6. कृपया स्कैन किए गए संस्करण में उत्तर के अनुक्रम और कुल पृष्ठों की संख्या की जाँच करें। सुनिश्चित करें कि यह उसी के भौतिक संस्करण के अनुरूप है।

