

NEXT IAS**GS - MAINS ADVANCED COURSE 2024**

(To be filled by candidate)

Test Code : GSMAC2401

Test No. : 01

Name of Candidate : Dishant. A. Nisar

Roll No. : Start Time 9:00 Am End Time 12:20 Am

Date of Examination : 18/8/24. Medium : English Hindi

Q. No	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
4	10	
5	10	
6	10	
7	10	
8	10	
9	10	
10	10	
TOTAL MARKS - 100		

Q. No	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
11	15	
12	15	
13	15	
14	15	
15	15	
16	15	
17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	
TOTAL MARKS - 150		

GRAND TOTAL - / 250

EVAL CODE: EVAL DATE:

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

- 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

<u>Student Concerns / Query</u>	<u>Evaluator's Feedback / Response</u>
1	1
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2	2
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3	3
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<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>	
 <p style="margin-top: 5px;">Topper's Copy</p>	 <p style="margin-top: 5px;">Common Mistake and Correct Filled QCAB</p>
 <p style="margin-top: 5px;">Copy Scanner App</p>	 <p style="margin-top: 5px;">Next IAS Test Centre Location</p>

MACRO COMMENTS

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

STRENGTHS OF THE CANDIDATE

AREAS OF IMPROVEMENT

IMPROVEMENT SUGGESTIONS

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

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

Numismatics is the study of coins and offers rich insights into the political and economic history of a region.

Role in Ancient India →.

- 1) Harappan Seals showed existence of trade with Mesopotamian empire
- 2) Mauryan era → 'Silver Tanka', Rupya of earliest kind displayed the names of kings showing succession
- 3) Gold coins showed economic prosperity
 (eg) Kushans → Purest gold coins.
- 4) First introduced by Indo Greeks and thus showing influx of foreign rulers
- 5) In Satavahana kingdom → Coins of Yajna Sri Satakarni had 'ships' in inscription showing political expansion.

maritime trade and foreign influence.

- c) Coins of foreigners like Shakas had Indian goddess and Persian goddess 'Adhisokh' → showing mixture of cultures.
- 7) Gupta era → largest amount of gold coins found showing 'urbanization' and economic prosperity.
- 8) Coins of Samudragupta had him playing Veena → political rulers also interested in other activities - power and might of rulers.
- 9) Coins of Chola, Chera, Pandyas in Sangam kingdoms displayed alliance formation, local economy etc.

Thus, Numismatic history and its study has enriched our understanding of ancient India and provided us with rich insights into the conditions. They have to be preserved and displayed in museums for future generations.

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 and their role in the freedom struggle, socio-economic reforms has been a mixed bag. The role of various women's organisations is worth exploring.

Impact in mobilizing women →

Positive

- 1) Brought women out of slumber of home and active participation in freedom struggle → Sarojini Naidu and CDM.
- 2) Socio-economic reform led to creation of distinct women identity and assertiveness → All India Women's Conference by Margaret Cousins
- 3) Women's exchange of ideas increased and gain awareness of rights
→ Ladies Social Conference by

Ramabai Karade

4) Women mobilized in protests,
picketing and played active role

↳ In Bengal, Matargini Harra

5) Some organisations promoted women
education of lower strata

↳ Savitribai Phule and Dalit
women.

6) Reports for widow remarriage, against
sati, purdah system came to the
fore.

However, these organisations had certain
limitations as

- 1) Upper caste dominance of women
- 2) Support less as 'men miking
as changemakers'
- 3) Could not create mass-based
movements as women under
'false consciousness'

However, they had a huge role in
igniting a spark that led to emancipation
of women.

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

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

The policy of Non alignment came during the cold war era and was meant to protect the newly independent nation's sovereignty

↳ Manifested as 'NAM' (Non Alignment movement) in 1961 → as per the Bandung Conference.

Policy reflecting aspirations to maintain sovereignty and resist colonial pressure →

- 1) To not get pulled into any of the two blocs i.e. American Capitalist bloc or Soviet Communist bloc.
- 2) To ensure that their territories are not used for geopolitics and power games (e.g.) Use for keeping nuclear weapons
- 3) Protect their own natural resources (e.g.) African countries.

4) Avoiding arms race, nuclear weapons proliferation.

5) For India → Active involvement in world based on merit and issues

Protect the newly independent countries and create own path of development

6) Creating a NIEO (New International Economic Order) → To prevent drain of wealth by 'neo-imperialism'
Protection of climate

Was it Successful? →

- 1) They were writed as NAM but developed too strong
- 2) Egypt and other nations broke solidarity.
- 3) Could not bring much change. and arms race continued.

However, the non alignment policy was successful to prevent them from becoming 'play thing' of superpowers. Today it is manifested in form of 'Strategic Autonomy'

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

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

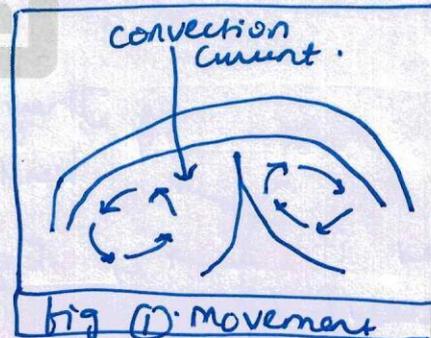
Volcanism is a geophysical phenomena in which there is eruption of magma, pyroclastic materials, debris, gases from the asthenosphere leading to various impacts.

Processes involved in volcanism.

1) Convection Current and rising limb in mantle plume

↳ Plate tectonics

2) Movement of plates in formation

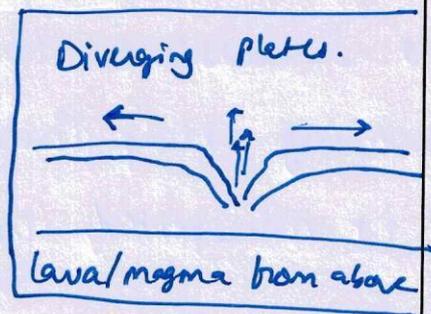


↳ Convergence of oceanic and continental plate (O-C) ⇒ Volcanic mountains - Andes

↳ Divergence of Oceanic-Oceanic (O-O) plates.

↳ Mid-oceanic ridges.

↳ Convergence of oceanic - ~~cont~~ oceanic plate



↳ Volcanic Islands. → Hawaii

- Types of Volcanoes
- 1) Shield - when water gets into it
 - 2) Composite - most explosive.
 - 3) Caldera - Collapses on itself
 - 4) flood Basalt - Large flows on land

Major Volcanic regions and Tectonic settings

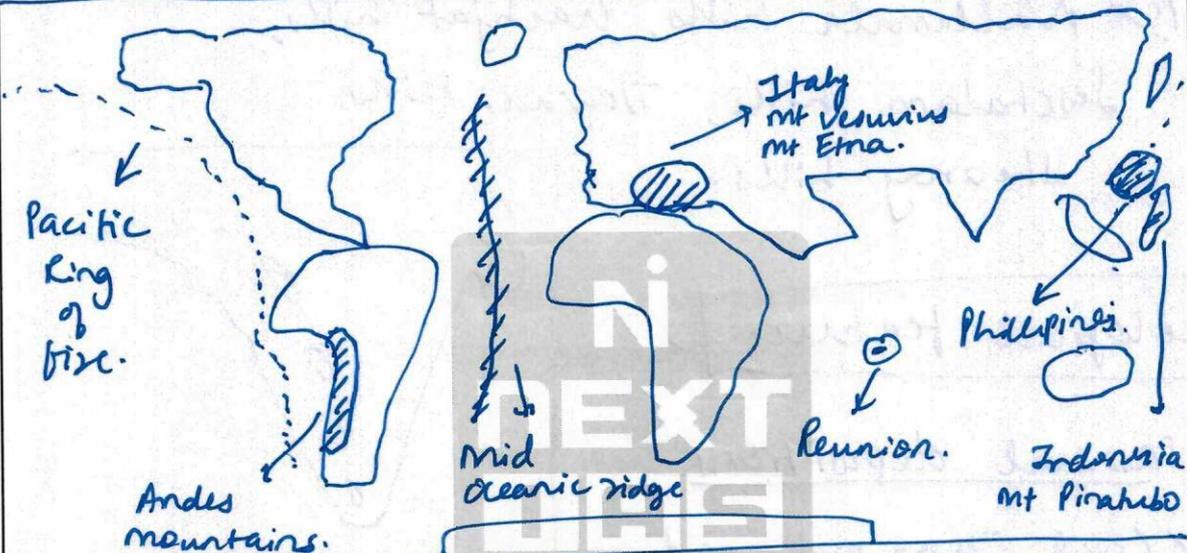


fig ② Major volcanic regions.

- ① In Pacific ring of fire → there is interaction of multiple major and minor plates
 ⇒ Phillipines, Cocos, Nazca, American Pacific plates.
- ② In Mid oceanic ridge → there is divergence of major oceanic plates → Atlantic, American
- ③ In South America → Andes - there is Oceanic continental convergence of Pacific-S. America plates.

Thus, Volcanism is an important phenomena helping in landforms, minerals and environment.

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.

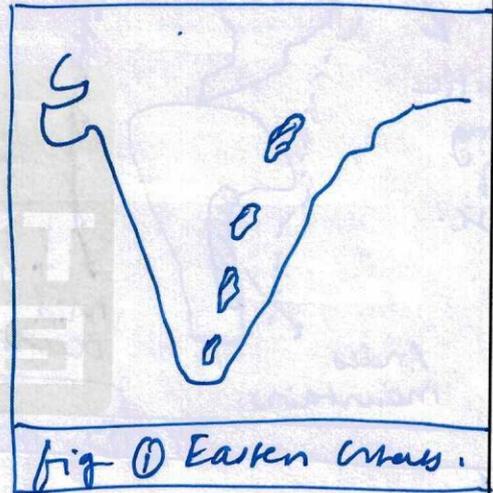
Eastern Ghats are low relief hills, not continuous and have an impact on Indian climate.

↳ Nallamalla hills, Chhijjat hills, Seshalam hills, Javadi hills, Shevroy hills.

Geological features →

1) Mineral depositions

↳ Coal, Iron ore and minor minerals.



2) Escarpments, denuded form and provides space for rivers to flow
↳ Kaveri river.

3) Soil is 'Red and Yellow' and important for Agroforestry ↳ Red Sanders grown in forested areas.

4) low lying → so helps in letting monsoon winds pass.

Ecological importance:

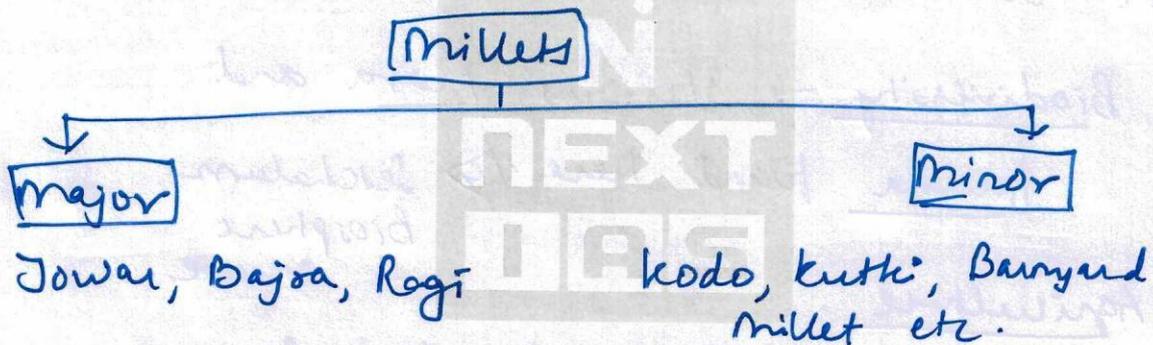
- 1) Forest resources are significant and thus helps preserve tribal livelihood.
- 2) Weather patterns → Monsoon reaches Bay of Bengal due to gaps in Eastern Ghats.
- 3) Biodiversity → Various flora and fauna found here. → Seshachalam Biosphere reserve.
- 4) Agriculture
 - Sugar kelt, cultivation of Chilli in Andhra.
 - Araku Valley → coffee

Thus, Eastern ghats play an important role and need to be preserved through afforestation, sustainable development and environmental impact assessment.

- 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

Millets as 'nutri cereals' or 'Sri Anna' are important and India's efforts in promoting them through UN's international year and various platforms like G20 are noteworthy.



[Ecological Significance] →

- 1) Requires very little water and thus 'Dryland farming' can be promoted.
- 2) Reclamation of Arid, desertification land.
- 3) Drought tolerant, Hardy and resistant to pests
- 4) Helps in soil health improvement as does

not take much nutrients from soil

- s) Does not require excessive fertilizers
so protects soil from salinity, leaching.
- t) Promotes Biodiversity \rightarrow Bees, ladybugs.

Nutritional Significance \rightarrow

- 1) Low glycaemic Index \rightarrow so good for heart, no trans fats so good cholesterol and thus healthy.
- 2) Contains important 'micronutrients' like sulphur, iron etc.
- 3) Good for digestion, fibrous content and light.
- 4) Unlike cereals, does not contain harmful residue of pesticide.

Thus, 'Sri Anna' need to be incorporated marketed as 'nutricereals'. Steps to include them in midday meal is noteworthy.

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)

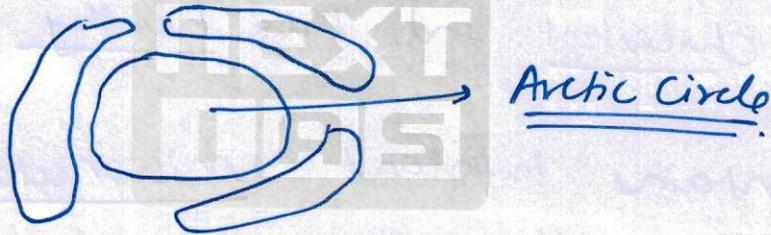
What are the potential consequences of Arctic ice melt on biodiversity and ecosystems? How might these changes impact global ecological balance (10 marks)

According to Global Cryosphere melting report, Arctic could become icefree in the summers in the next two decades.

This has huge implications on biodiversity and ecosystems.

Three major groups

- 1) USA/Canada
- 2) Russia
- 3) Nordic



Arctic Circle

fig ① → Location and Stakeholders.

Consequences of Arctic ice melt

A) Biodiversity

1) Polar Bears and large animals affected significantly.

2) Loss of species of Tundra and Taiga
 ↳ Moss, lichen.

3) Marine Biodiversity → fishes, seals etc affected.

- h) Invasive Alien species released.
- s) Eutrophication due to heating and Algal growth.
- 4) Zombie Virus released due to Permafrost melting.

(B)

Ecosystems

- 1) Carbon Capture and Storage reduced.
- 2) Release methane and trapped gas
- 3) Affects global Thermohaline oceanic circulation.
- 4) Reduction of local climate in Nordic countries
- 5) Heating impact → sea level rise.

Global ecological balance

- 1) Sea level rise
- 2) Increased extreme weather events.
- 3) Rise of diseases, pandemics.
- 4) Low Albedo → Heat waves.
- 5) Disrupts heat budget, carbon budget.

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)

Article 44 of DPSPs guide that the state should have 'Uniform Civil Code' (UCC). It means 'Common personal laws' and thus equality.

1) Religion in personal sphere not impacted.

↳ only aims for common laws in marriage, property etc

Need as it doesn't contradict

2) Against discriminatory practices and wants empowerment of women, dowry deaths
↳ Triple Talaq, Genital mutilation etc.

3) Create equal society where women have equal property share.

4) Reduce pendency on courts and helps in justice.

5) Celebrates pluralism by reducing discrimination.

- Contradicts**
- 1) Law Commission Report says
VCC not feasible and not desirable
 - 2) Common Laws exist
↳ Special marriage act 1956
 - 3) Personal laws are by virtue
of multiculturalism that talks
of 'differential rights' to
minorities.
 - 4) State's intention in personal
sphere against tolerance,
diversity.

However, VCC is needed to ensure
society gets access to its best potential.
Uttarakhand, Goa's VCC can serve as
guide.

Through dialogues, and decentralized
approach, common VCC can be created.
Even SC in 'Sara Mudgal case' has called
for 'Just VCC'

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)

By 2040, the elderly population will be 21% of the population. This calls for healthy active ageing for 'silver economy', 'geriatric care'.

Concept due to 'Demographic Shift' →

- 1) Providing 'opportunities' to elderly to utilize their 'reservoir of knowledge'
 - ↳ Sacred Portal for jobs to elderly.
- 2) Active ageing → care economy
 - ↳ Japan model - Healthy Diet.
 - Walk - physical
 - Brain exercise - mental
- 3) Utilize elderly population in constructive work to avoid mental health issues
- 4) Provide 'social security' in form of income, opportunity.

Contribute to social inclusion. →

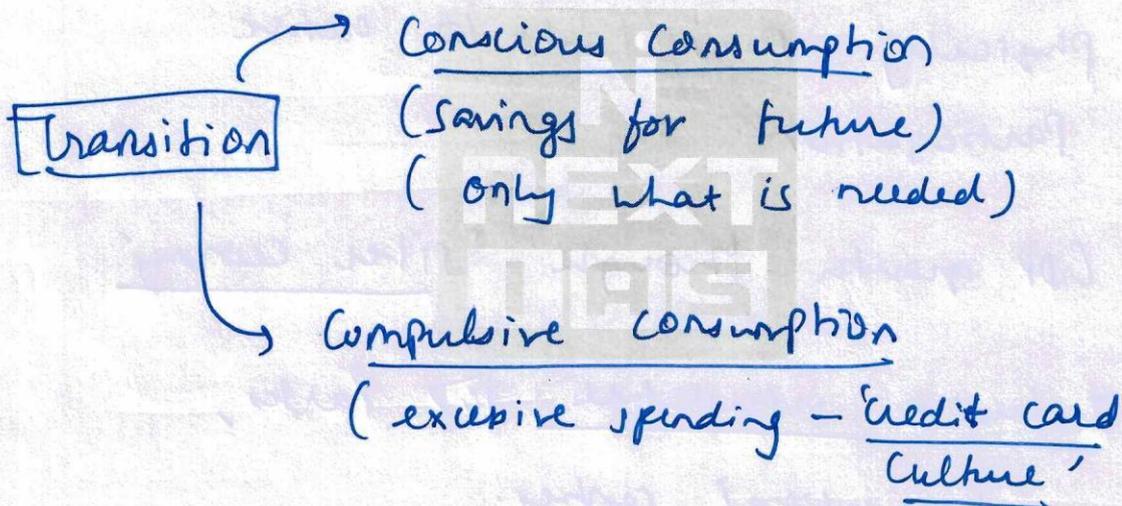
- 1) Elders contribute effectively and thus bridges distance between young and old.
- 2) Instances of elderly abuse reduces as elderly more strong mentally, physically thus leads to active participation.
- 3) GDP growth through 'silver economy'
- 4) Inclusive infrastructure → Parks, Recreational centres.

Thus, government and society needs to promote care economy. South Korea and Japan model can be followed as demographic shifts need to be utilized for our advantage.

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)

Consumption oriented society is becoming the new norm owing to globalization, social media, rising middle class - disposable incomes.



Impact on family structure and dynamics in urban area. →

Negative

1) family overburdened with debt and credit card bills

'living paycheck to paycheck'

- 2) Rise of DINK families
(Double income no kid) →
Leading to 'weekend consumption culture'
- 3) Due to no kids, family structure
has declined.
- 4) Rise of use of 'Digital lending' tools
in urban areas
↳ Privacy, money phishing and
cyber security challenges.
- 5) Compulsive consumption to no
satisfaction → mental health issues.
Rise in divorce x → Parents, kids
neglected.

Positive → 1) Economy increased due
to spending → Helped
poor socio economic strata
↳ big workers, street vendors

↓
2) 'Life in the moment'
phenomena.

Thus, consumption is increasing but needs
to be balanced by keeping Indian
values in mind

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)

Vijayanagara empire from 13th to 15th Century AD showed the pinnacle of architecture and socio-economic prosperity in medieval India and had a lasting impact on the mosaic of Indian culture.

Key features of architecture

1) Development of structural temples

based on mix of

Nagara and Dravida

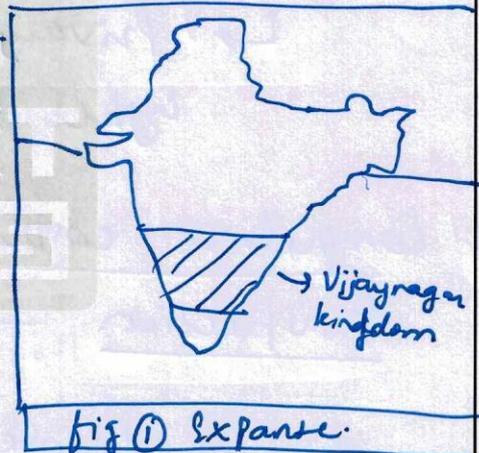
style in Hampi and other areas

↳ Laxmi Narasimha temple.

2) Huge Rajogopurams showing the economic prosperity of the kingdom

(Rajogopurams are the elaborate boundary walls on the temple).

↳ were seen on all four sides.



- 3) Intricate carvings and engravings on them displaying artistic and religious themes (eg) mythical creature 'Yali' was engraved on temples.
- 4) 'Kalyan mandapams' (marriage and general purpose halls) were a unique feature of the Vijaynagara architecture.
- 5) Secular buildings were also created (eg) The Queen's bath showing that variety of structures were commissioned.
- 6) The idol of Vinayaksha temple in Hampi displayed 'Symbolic iconography'.
- 7) Horse pillars were a unique feature of temples (eg) Deva Raya II's constructions had large number of pillars.
- 8) Development of water reservoirs, canals also showed architectural development.
- 9) Urbanization and prosperity seen in the form of houses and palaces.

Indo-Islamic elements manifest: →

- 1) Sultanate era features of intricate carvings, pietra dura style etc were adopted.
- 2) Temples also had 'Arches' showing Arcurate style as opposed to the Indian 'trabeate' style.
- 3) Water in the temple premises showed Islamic Influence.
- 4) Greenspaces and gardens could be seen as influence of 'Charbagh style'

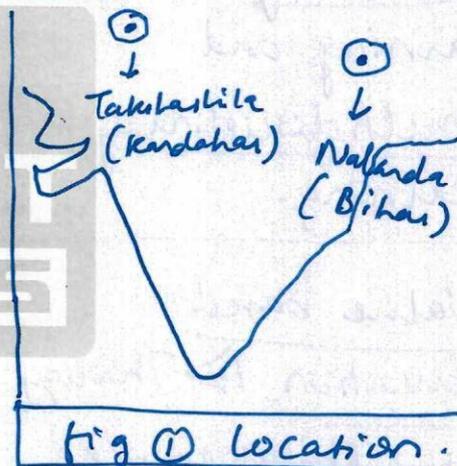
Thus, Vijayragara architecture is today a UNESCO World Heritage site protected in 'Group of monuments at Hampi'. They have enriched our understanding and inspired future generations.

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)

Nalanda and Takshashila were one of the oldest universities in the world that displayed India's prowess as a 'Vishwa Guru' in the ancient times.

They had distinct alumni like Charakya, Charvak, Sushruta etc.



Comparison of features with modern state funded universities →

Nalanda/Takshashila	Modern Unis.
<p>1) <u>Gurukul</u> style of pedagogy based on '<u>residential</u> learning for <u>longer</u> duration → 15 to 20 years.</p>	<p>1) Only few residential learning. Most only for <u>academic semesters</u>. → 3 year degree programme.</p>

2) <u>Holistic and Lifelong Learning</u>	2) Limited amount of <u>exposure</u> and fixed <u>Syllabus</u> .
2) Style of Learning based on ' <u>dialogue</u> ', ' <u>discussion</u> ', thinking	3) <u>Rote Learning</u> and <u>obsolete Pedagogy</u> .
4) <u>Flexibility</u> in learning and <u>multidisciplinary learning</u> .	4) <u>Fixed streams</u> and no option of <u>flexibility</u> .
5) <u>Value based education</u> ↳ Theology, <u>logic</u> , <u>philosophy</u> as important components.	5) No emphasis on <u>value</u> , <u>Indian philosophies</u> and thus <u>very static</u> .
c) <u>Research and development</u> important.	c) <u>R&D</u> not <u>focused</u> up on. and <u>scientific, critical thinking</u> lacks.
7) <u>Huge infrastructure</u> ↳ Nalanda had 8000 monks at one time.	7) <u>Infrastructure stagnant</u> and thus lacks many <u>disciplines</u> .
8) <u>fees not important</u> ' <u>patronage</u> ' ↳ Gupta, Palas.	8) <u>State funded</u> but <u>limited budgets</u> .

Lessons modern universities can learn.

- 1) Emphasis on critical thinking as opposed to rote learning, academic orientation. \Rightarrow Real world applications, practical thinking important.
- 2) Gurukul style \rightarrow Teachers accessible and personal connect helps to improve 'learning outcomes'.
- 3) Infrastructure so that multiple courses, holistic education can be ensured.
- 4) Flexible learning \rightarrow 'lifelong learning'.

The New Education Policy 2020 aims to revive the 'Nalanda Spirit' as per Pm Modi as 'Vision for Vikasit Bharat by 2047'. This will make India 'knowledge hub'.

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 movements and Gandhian struggle were two major ideological stands and events in the freedom struggle each having its own impact.

Ideological Differences. →

Revolutionary Movements.	Gandhian Non violence.
1) <u>Violence as means</u> to end of Independence	1) Means must always be right.
2) British rule alien in nature and must be <u>hated</u> , fought.	2) Hate the sin and not the sinner. → <u>Satyagraha</u>
3) Indians capable of overthrowing through violence	3) <u>Nation building</u> important. Violence will create <u>immoral</u>

Similarities

- 1) Both wanted 'Swaraj' → as India deserved to be independent from foreign rule
 - ↳ Anubindo Ghosh → Swaraj vs Gandhi's idea of Swaraj

2) Both had belief in masses capacity and mobilize them.

3) Awareness of British exploitation and immorality

↳ Even Gandhi in Quit India movement said 'Do or Die'

Influence on each other →

- 1) Gandhian ideology made the revolutionaries realise that long protracted mass movements need support of masses and important to be non-violent
 - ↳ Bhagat Singh also

towards and agreed that true revolutionaries in farms and factories.

↳ Gandhian non violence became more proactive → masses became more energetic by watching revolutionaries sacrifice.

↳ In Gandhian movements, people came on frontlines and gave their lives

↳ matangari Karea (Gandhi Buri)

Thus, both had an impact on each other and strengthened the freedom struggle. Our independence is a result of the bravery and pragmatism of both ideological stands.

B) Erosional

1) Glacial Valley → When glacier moves, it erodes part of mountains leading to valley formation.

2) In some places of Nordic countries 'Fjords' are also formed.

In Himalayas, glacial erosions form other features

Glacial Caves

Glacial Pillars (Stalactite, Stalagmite).

Glacial Lakes

Features impacting local ecosystem and human activities. →

A) Local Ecosystem

1) Sources of water, helps in landform creation

2) Regulation of temperature

3) Tundra and Taiga → flora and fauna

4) Growth of moss, lichens etc.

5) Regulates Albedo effect

6) Movements creates rivers, melting can lead to lakes.

B) Human Lives

1) Disasters → Glacial Lake Outburst Flood (GLOF)
↳ Chamoli Kedarnath.

2) River water → Huge sources → Livelihood
↳ Pindar Glacier.

3) Religious importance ↳ Badrinath.

4) Border issues → Rongli Khair
↳ Siachen glacier.

Thus, glaciers have a huge impact. There is a need to preserve them as 'Cryosphere reports' calls glaciers melting huge challenge on climate change. Need is for sustainable development.

- Q15. हिंद महासागर की अद्वितीय भौगोलिक विशेषताओं और वैश्विक महासागरीय परिसंचरण प्रतिरूप पर उनके प्रभावों की चर्चा कीजिए। ये विद्योन्नताएं भारतीय उपमहाद्वीप की जलवायु को किस प्रकार प्रभावित करती हैं? (15 अंक)

Discuss the unique geographical features of the Indian Ocean and their impact on global oceanic circulation patterns. How do these features influence the climate of the Indian subcontinent? (15 marks)

The Indian Ocean is called as 'key to the seven seas' and has various unique features impacting global and Indian subcontinent's climate.

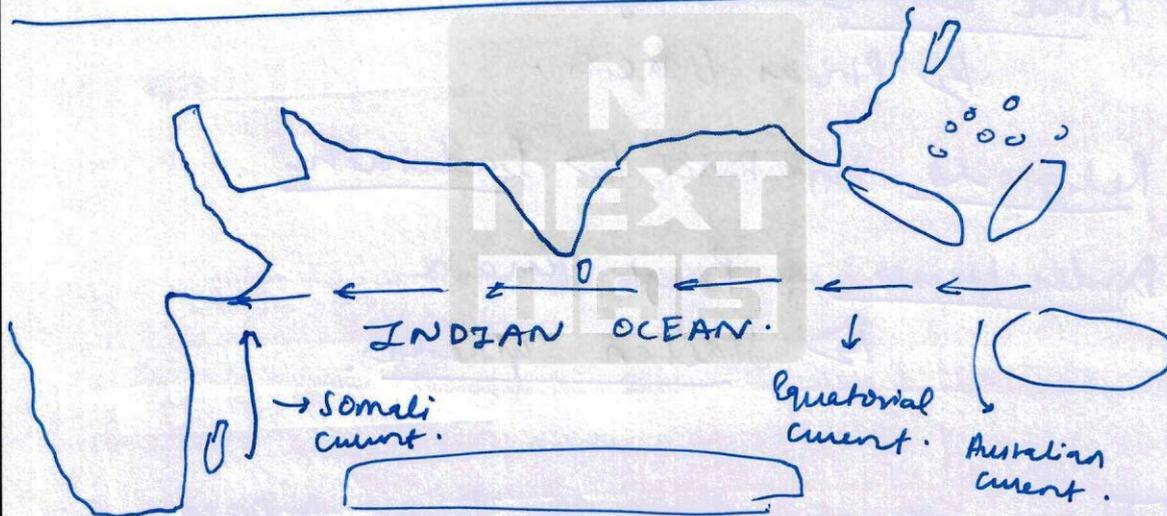


fig ① Indian ocean.

Features of Indian Ocean

- 1) Extent → From East coast of Africa North of Antarctic to West Australian Coast.
- 2) Rivers influx so temperatures high salinity low.
- 3) Equatorial belt → low pressure.

- 4) Ocean currents movement. \Rightarrow Somali, Australian.
- 5) Volcanism \Rightarrow Reunion, Barren Island

Impact on global oceanic circulation patterns. \rightarrow

- 1) Movement of water due to thermo-haline circulation affects the temperature distribution and heat balance of globe \Rightarrow Cold water from South Hemisphere
- 2) El-Nino and La-Nina events affecting Australian and Indian Climates
- 3) Equatorial low pressure \rightarrow creation of tropical cyclones
- 4) North Equatorial Current moves water along coasts providing moisture to East Africa.

Influence on Indian climate \rightarrow

- 1) Rainfall in 'monsoon' in Indian Subcontinent and 'South easterly'

rainfall \Rightarrow Somali Current strengthens the Mascarene basin and causes more moisture to move towards India

2) Tropical Cyclones \rightarrow both in Bay of Bengal and Arabian Sea due to differential heating, low pressure zone.

3) Moisture from Indian Ocean provides desiccating effect \rightarrow Humidity on Coast throughout.

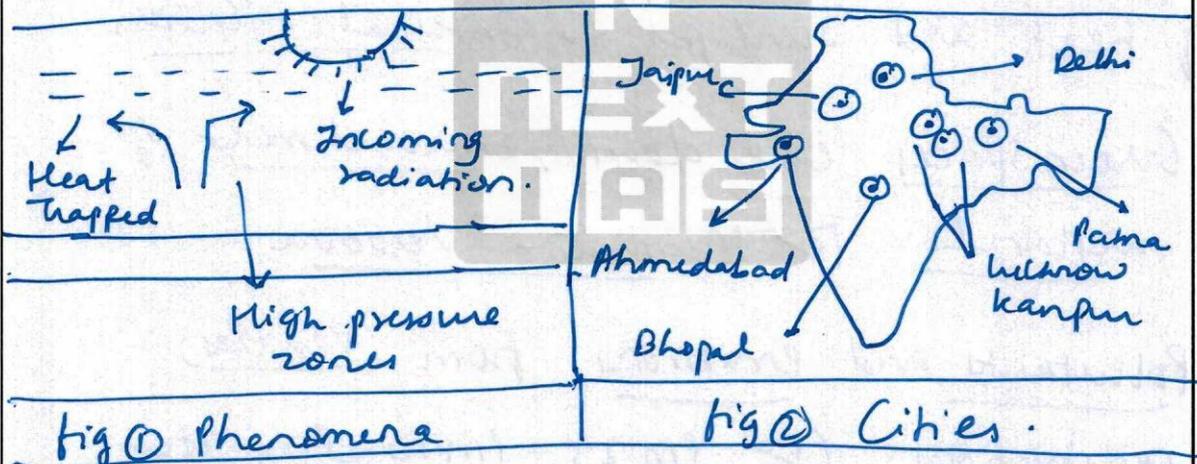
Thus, Indian Ocean has various geophysical impacts and is important as well in International sphere for 'Sea lanes of communication', 'global shipping' and regional security.

- 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)

As per the Climate Vulnerability Index, India is the 7^m most vulnerable to adverse effects of climate change. Urban Heat Islands are one of its manifestations.



Factors contributing

A) Natural Factors.

- 1) Solar Radiation Intensity
- 2) Clear skies → Low Albedo effect
- 3) Heating of land → preexisting high pressure

- 4) Prevents cloud formation and thus trapped heat
- 5) Urban Areas → Infrastructure exacerbate heating conditions.

B) Anthropogenic factors.

- 1) Grey-Black infrastructure → Heat absorption → Roads, Building
- 2) High rise - Reflective Glasses → Trapping of heat and sunlight → Internal reflection
- 3) Green spaces cut down, encroachment of wetlands. → Mumbai - Versova
- 4) Pollutants and emissions from vehicles, constructions → PM 2.5, PM 10, SO₂ etc.

Existing mechanisms for mitigation.

- | | | | |
|---|--|---|---|
| <p>1) <u>Heat Plan of Action</u> for cities like <u>Ahmedabad</u></p> | <p>2) <u>Banning of BS IV</u> vehicles</p> | <p>3) <u>Attenuation</u> through schemes like <u>Vandhan, Green India Mission</u></p> | <p>4) <u>Spraying of water</u> → <u>ZMD Warning</u></p> |
|---|--|---|---|

Critical Assessment →

Successful → 1) Early Warning Systems
provide timely information so that
health impacts can be avoided.

2) Heat Action Plan to deal with the
conditions → Municipal water spraying,
creating Sheds for rest.

3) Ensures swift and timely information

But limitations → 1) Structural Changes
not addressed and needs more efforts.

2) Combined natural, anthropogenic factors
difficult to tackle.

3) Limited scope.

Way forward

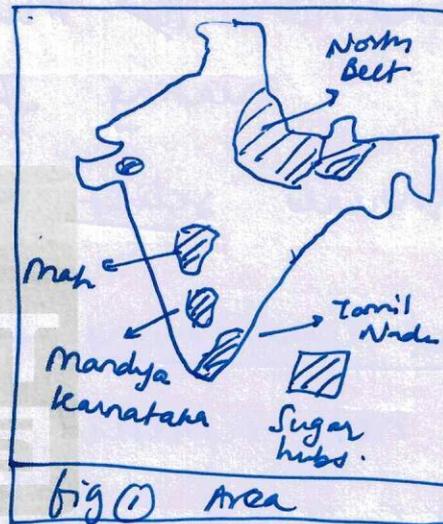
- 1) Blue Green Infrastructure (Mihir
Shah
Committee)
- 2) Green Credit programme to ensure
appropriation
- 3) Building zoning laws to be followed.
- 4) Miyawaki forests, water management
to be ensured → Hyderabad - Tree
City of world.

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)

In recent years, India has emerged as one of the largest producers and largest exporters surpassing Brazil in sugar.

However regional disparities exist.



1) Irrigation in North India → Ganga Yamuna (plenty of water resources, as compared to Peninsular).

Primary Factors →

2) Alluvial Soil → fertile and rich in organic carbon, Nitrogen. But soil disparity in Peninsular → Black, Red, Yellow

3) Climate and Temperature → proper heating and long duration (Feb-Oct) but disparities in Peninsular

↳ Tamil Nadu - Round the year due to moderate climate.

- 4) But Peninsula → New technology and factories → cooperatives so better cane to sugar ratio. → Maharashtra
- 5) Transportation costs in North India less due to close proximity and developed infrastructure.
- 6) FRP (fair and remunerative pricing) of sugar differs in states adding to disparities (Ranganathan Commission)

Measures to reduce the surplus. →

- 1) Promoting 'crop diversification' of other high value crops
→ Vegetables, fruits, Aromatic crops to utilize soil, irrigation
- 2) Disincentivize farmers through temporary measures like reducing the FRP
- 3) Cane-Bonding area to be reduced with Sugar mill owners to be incentivized in creating Biofuels from

Other sources → Jatropha etc.

- 4) Peninsular regions to be promoted for diversifying into 'Mixed farming'
- 5) Sugar labours, migrant workers to be skilled in other Allied sectors.
- 6) Creating a 'National sugar policy' with strategic roadmap for long term guidance.

Thus, it is necessary that we reduce our sugar surplus as we are doing

- 1) 'Virtual water export' → exhausting groundwater
- 2) least comparative advantage as compared to Brazil

The above steps can be utilized for sustainable sugar farming and farmer's growth.

- 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)

Indian Society is like a tower without a staircase

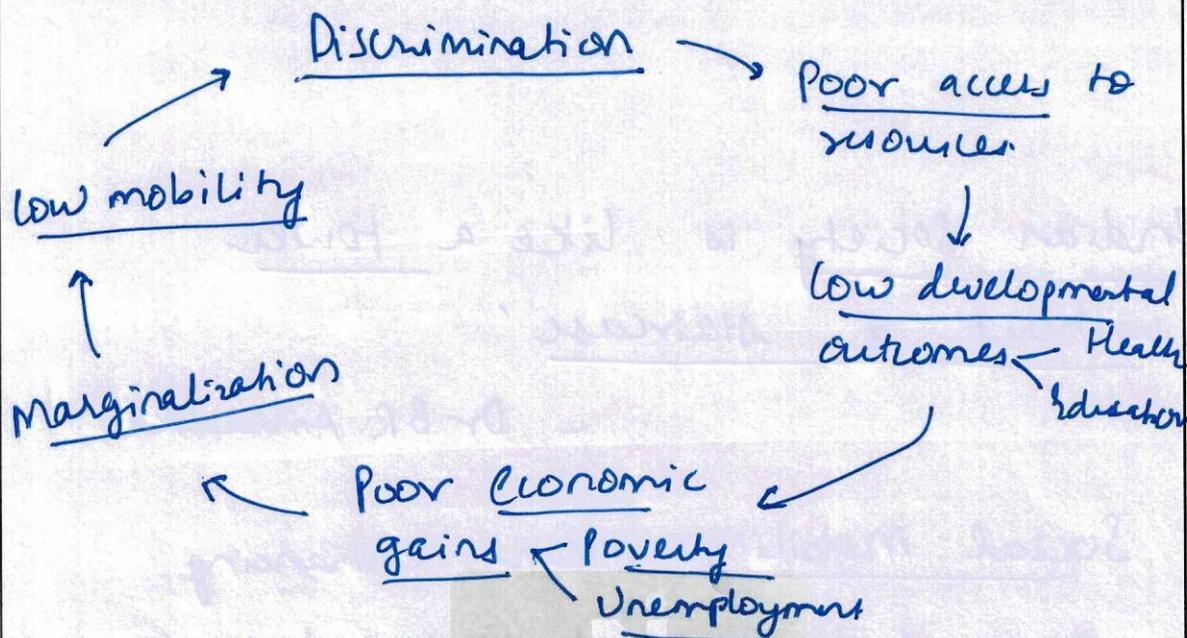
- Dr BR Ambedkar

Social mobility means enhancing our personal resources to get a better place in society from our earlier poor positioning. It requires state's role, society's support for true equality

Barriers to inter-generational mobility →

- 1) Entrenched Caste hierarchies and identities ⇒ Uppercastes still practice untouchability in rural areas
- 2) Occupational Division of labour ⇒ Manual scavenging (10%) by Dalit Community - notion of purity and pollution)

3) Vicious cycle → Curbing mobility.



4) Class based discrimination affecting mobility in 'urban areas'

1) Reservation policy → mismatch due to disproportionate access of dominant castes

2) Social Mapping not done properly leading to 'left behind groups' (e.g. Tribals)

3) Politicization → Votebank so discourages empowerment. (e.g. Mandal politics)

4) Mismatch in executive policies → red tapism, corruption

5) Access to education → limited and discriminatory (e.g. Parshant Solanki (IIT suicide) due to discrimination)

Role of Education on Social mobility.

- 1) Awareness generation → Promotes rational thinking and thus creates 'empowered citizens' ↗ B R Ambedkar.
- 2) Improves 'employability' and access to jobs in labour market.
- 3) Entrepreneurship spirit ↗ Dalit (DZCC) Capitalism
- 4) Secularization → Creates equality and cosmopolitan culture ↗ Urban areas.
- 5) Assertive of Rights → Awareness of Laws ↗ Atrocities Act, legal systems.
- 6) Rewards Merit in society

Thus, value based education without any ideological colouration can truly bring about social mobility and lead to equity, equality and egalitarianism in society.

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 has made the world into a 'global village' and there is transnational flow of goods, ideas and people.

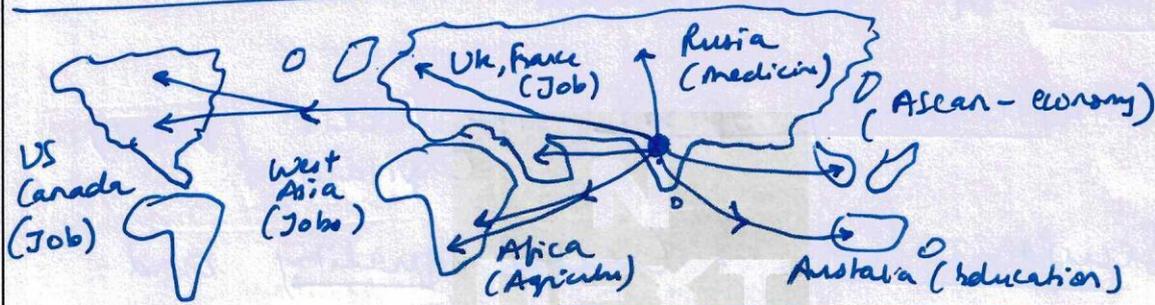


Fig ① India to Global Migration

Influence of Globalization on migration pattern. →

A) Internal

1) Urban Migration for better standard of living → Health, Education → Mumbai

2) Jobs and economic opportunities due to education → Bangalore, Hyderabad due to IT Hubs.

3) However, tier II, tier III cities rising

so reverse migration due to
globalization \Rightarrow Bhopal, Indore rising
centres.

4) leisure activities \rightarrow \Rightarrow People taking
up agriculture in rural areas
so Urban to rural migration

B) International

1) Migration to foreign countries (HIG) due to various socio-economic reasons

2) 'Temporary migration' \rightarrow Nomad
work culture (work from home post
covid)

\Rightarrow Indonesia
has offered visa free access

3) Better access to healthy climate and
living standards \Rightarrow Rich Indians giving
away citizenship.

Implications \rightarrow

A) Economic

1) Remittances \Rightarrow India largest
recipient (100 billion
Plus).

- 2) Investment \Rightarrow NRI Banking, FDI increases.
- 3) Indian economy suffers due to 'Drain of wealth' \Rightarrow Money in foreign education in a year = creating 5 new IIT in India
- 4) Forex losses \rightarrow Currency depreciation.

Social

- 1) New values, modernization and westernization \Rightarrow Reforms in family, extended ties improved; women life
- 2) Brings in negative effects like 'Drugs, Vaping, Gen Z culture etc.
- 3) Internal \rightarrow 'son of soil', regionalism issues. \Rightarrow Maharashtra.
- 4) Identities becoming cosmopolitan.

Thus, migration is a natural, organic phenomena. Ensuring capacity and resources for sustainable migration will help India in long run.

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)

According to NCRB (National Criminal Record bureau) - Crimes against women have registered a 4% year-on-year growth \Rightarrow 30% women - domestic violence
Rape case \rightarrow 3 in every hour

Gender based violence \rightarrow manifestation of patriarchal values. \rightarrow

- 1) Women as 'Burden' \rightarrow so leading to 'early marriages', education access poor \rightarrow Domestic violence
- 2) Women as 'Paraya Dhan' \rightarrow Dowry demand \rightarrow linked to status of family and male child.
- 3) Shridhan concept \rightarrow women need security as unable to earn.

4) Women physically weak

↳ Violence at workplace and no
access to jobs \Rightarrow military etc

5) Men as intelligent, stronger
Women as emotional, weak
(glass ceiling in workplace)

6) 'Son-meta preference' \rightarrow female infanticide

Thus, patriarchal values have
perpetrated gender based violence in
India

Modernization of law \rightarrow Instrument of
women's empowerment. \rightarrow

1) Law as per needs of time \rightarrow with
modern provisions

\Rightarrow POSH Act defines workplace
sexual harassment

2) Creates institutions and procedures to
assist women \Rightarrow Internal Complaint

- 3) Better access to justice for women
 ↳ Domestic violence complaint against any family member causing harassment.
- 4) Awareness regarding rights increased
- 5) Proactive laws ↳ Maternity Benefit Act
 ↳ Promotes women's participation

But these laws have Limitations →

- 1) Not as deterrence as execution weak
- 2) Provisions subject to judicial challenge and pending.
- 3) Letter and spirit implementation not seen (↳ 60% women do not report).

Need of the hour is for societal change, men as 'change makers' for achieving 'gender justice' and SDG goal 5.

NEXT IAS

Space for Rough Work



NEXT IAS

SpaceforRoughWork



NEXT IAS

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4. Do not leave behind your QCA Booklet on your table unattended, it should be handed over to the invigilator after conclusion of the exam.

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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.
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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 छायवाले 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।

