

NEXT IAS

GS MAINS ADVANCED COURSE 2024

(To be filled by candidate)

TEST CODE : GSMAC2405

Test No. : 05

Name of Candidate: Ashi Sharma. Mobile No.

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

Date of Examination: 08.08.24 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 हो 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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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>	
 Topper's Copy	 Common mistake and Correct Filled QCAB
 Copy Scanner App	 Next IAS Test Centre Location

MACRO COMMENTS

The Purpose of evaluation@nextias.com 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

- Q.1 नगरीकरण के तत्वों पर प्रकाश डालते हुए चर्चा कीजिए कि किस प्रकार कृषि ने हड़प्पा सभ्यता की स्थायी सफलता और दीर्घायु में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाई थी। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

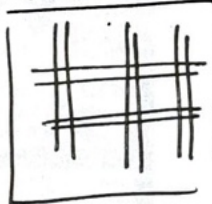
Highlighting the elements of urbanization discuss how agriculture played a pivotal role in the enduring success and longevity of the Harappan Civilization. (10 marks, 150 words)

The IVC was an ancient civilisation spanning across parts of present day northwest India and Pakistan around 3500-2000 BCE

Elements of Urbanisation

I) architecture:

- 1) grid iron layout of cities
- 2) public spaces like great bath, granaries in Mohenjodaro



- 3) standard road sizes showing hierarchy of movement

(eg) 5.4 : 3.6 : 1.8 ratio in Kalibangan

- 4) hierarchy of houses showing economic class

- 5) well developed drainage & sewage system

II) Economy

Well established inland and overseas trade.

- (eg) presence of seals in Mesopotamia



- ② handicrafts industry ② pottery black & red ware

III) Social

- ① cosmopolitan culture ② elaborate & fine jewellery found

Role of Agriculture

- ① supported the trade economy
- ② ensured food security
- ③ provided raw material to support the crafts & handicraft sector
- ④ ensured livelihood opportunities
- ⑤ facilitated exchange of commodities through barter system.

As India expects to have more than 50% of its population in urban areas ^{by 2050}, we can learn lessons from our past to ensure sustainable urbanisation.

Q.2 भारत छोड़ो आंदोलन ने राष्ट्र की आत्मा को जागृत किया और स्वतंत्रता के एकीकृत दृष्टिकोण में विभिन्न वर्गों को एक साथ लाया। चर्चा कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

The Quit India Movement marked the awakening of the nation's soul and brought diverse sections together in a unified vision of Independence. Discuss (10 marks, 150 words)

The failure of the Cripps mission and the threat of 2nd world war made the national leadership launch the QIM with the slogan of do or die

Awakening of nation's soul

- ① final nail in the coffin of colonial raj
- ② exposed the exploitation and apathy of Britishers for Indians
 - eg diversion of grains from India → for war creating famines in Bengal
 - eg not consulting india before drafting indian soldiers in war.
- ③ raised nationalism manifold.

Diverse sections

If the Britishers arrested the top leadership of INC the night before the launch of the movement, still the movement saw participation —

- ① Women like Chuna Bai Ali and Usha Mehta took charge
- eg secret radio

- ② Pearants participated in great numbers.
- ③ Workers staged protests in factories and in government departments like railways & post
- ④ North East leaders like Kankalata Baruah participated in Heraka movement and laid down their lives.
- ⑤ Parallel governments were set up in Tamruk, Ballia and Nashik by ~~Tarap~~ Chittu Pandey and other leaders.
- ⑥ Business Class also supported the movement as they saw the inevitable demise of colonial government
- ⑦ Muslims along with hindus participated protesting shoulder to shoulder. (e) no communal rifts were seen.

⑧ Students & Youth took part in large numbers

The QIM was a success as it expedited the withdrawal of British in India paving the way for our Independence.

Q.3 एशिया एवं अफ्रीका में उपनिवेशवाद से मुक्ति की प्रक्रिया को तीव्र करने में द्वितीय विश्व युद्ध के प्रभावों का विश्लेषण करें।

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Analyze the impact of World War II in accelerating the process of decolonization in Asia and Africa.

(10 marks, 150 words)

The dropping of the bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki put an end to the world war between the axis and allied powers, but it also accelerated the process of decolonisation.

Impact

On Asia

① war had caused massive drain on resources and allied powers like UK found it hard to continue colonial agenda

② the atlantic charter pushed by USA also explicitly urged to put an end to colonialism and allow self determination to colonies

③ colonies like India, Indonesia, Vietnam etc were under a surge of nationalism. Colonial powers found it hard to fight the 2 front battle one globally and the other while suppressing nationalists

④ rising awareness across the world especially after Japan's abdication of its

colonies which led to greater pressure on other powers

⑤ mutual competition between colonial powers increased anxiety regarding protection of colonies

⑥ both UK & Japan → wanted India.

On Africa

① the impact was indirect as colonial powers were not in mutual competition in Africa

② Africa was not a theatre of action during WW2 unlike Asia,

③ nevertheless, inspired from the Asian experience, WW2 led to spread of panafricanism and nationalism

④ this eventually led to decolonisation in Africa.

Thus, WW2 had a very profound impact on ending colonialism, but sadly the bloc politics of the cold war era continued to undermine sovereignty of post colonial states.

Q.4 अवसादी चट्टानों के विभिन्न प्रकार और उनकी निर्माण प्रक्रियाओं पर चर्चा करें। अवसादी चट्टानों का आर्थिक महत्व क्या है?

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Discuss the various types of sedimentary rocks and their formation processes. What is the economic significance of sedimentary rocks? (10 marks, 150 words)

A rock is an aggregation of soil particles with definite physical & chemical properties.

Sedimentary rocks

① Sandstone are formed when sediments are compacted one over the other in layers and are subjected to high heat & temperature over a period of time. These come in various colours like red sandstone, yellow sandstone etc.

② Limestone is formed by the chemical action of mildly acidic rain (carbonic acid) on rock formations over a period of time under high heat & pressure conditions.

③ Shale is formed by the deposition and aggregation of remains of fauna under high heat & pressure over a period of time.

④ Coal is formed by the decomposition and deposition of flora remains over long courses of time under high heat & pressure conditions.

Economic Relevance

① Construction: rocks like sandstone are used in monuments (Red fort, Taj Mahal etc) and are used in vernacular architecture.

Limestone is a key ingredient in the making of cement which essential for RCC construction

② Energy: Shale & Coal are important sources of fossil fuel based energy

③ In India 54% energy $\rightarrow$ coal.

③ Employment: mining of these rocks provides employment to people

④ Growth: boost GDP.

⑤ Export Potential

Therefore Sedimentary rocks are both geologically and economically significant

- Q.5 प्रतिचक्रवाती परिसंचरण की विशेषताएं क्या हैं और वे भारतीय उपमहाद्वीप पर मौसम के प्रतिरूप को किस प्रकार प्रभावित करते हैं? (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

What are the characteristics of anticyclonic circulation, and how do they influence weather patterns over the Indian subcontinent? (10 marks, 150 words)

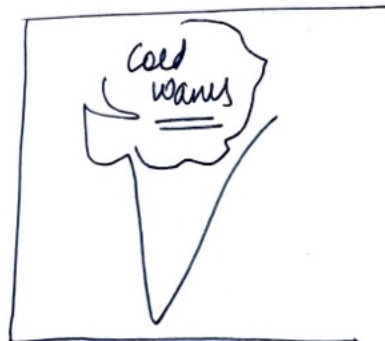
Anti-cyclones are high pressure systems that can influence weather patterns.

Characteristics

- ① They have a high pressure system in the centre surrounded by a low pressure trough.
- ② Rotation: they rotate clockwise in the northern hemisphere and anticlockwise in the southern hemisphere.
- ③ Origin: they can originate over both land and sea.
- ④ Area: they cover large stretches of area.
- ⑤ Winds blow outward from the centre of the anti cyclone.

Influence on weather patterns

- ① During winters anti-cyclonic conditions over the subcontinent create dry conditions and increase cold waves.



② Anticyclonic conditions over the subcontinent may delay or disrupt onset of monsoon over India.

③ Anticyclones are often associated with dry spells and hot waves during summers increasing possibility of droughts in dry areas.

④ Anticyclonic conditions are associated with fair and non inclement weather conditions.

⑤ Anticyclonic conditions may also delay or disrupt the formation of cyclones in Bay of Bengal.

Therefore anticyclones are significant we must invest in R & D and study the impact of anticyclones on our environment and economy.

Q.6 प्रवाल विरंजन क्या है और इसके मुख्य कारण क्या हैं? साथ ही, प्रवाल भित्ति के संरक्षण में समुद्री संरक्षित क्षेत्रों (एम पी ए) की भूमिका का मूल्यांकन कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

What is coral bleaching, and what are its main causes? Also, evaluate the role of marine protected areas (MPAs) in the conservation of coral reefs. ~~HST~~ (10 marks, 150 words)

Coral bleaching is a phenomenon wherein the zooxanthellae algae expels itself outside the coral polyps due to stresses. It leads to loss of the bright colour in the coral colonies and disruption of their symbiotic relationship.

Causes

As per studies, since the industrial revolution we have lost nearly 50% of our corals due to bleaching. Its causes are—

Natural

- ① Teleconnections: like El nino or positive IOD which raises sea surface temperature
- ② Cyclones: which destroy coral colonies.

Anthropogenic

- ① Ocean acidification: due to GHG emissions
- ② 90% of GHG emitted absorbed by oceans
- ③ Marine pollution: by oil spills and plastics
- ④ Sea level rise: NCIO estimates 0.33–5.16 cm rise in sea levels per year around Indian coasts

- ④ Improper solid waste disposal
- ⑤ littering by tourist activities.
- ⑥ rising marine heat waves

Role of Marine Protected Areas

- ① can deter harmful economic activities around coral colonies
- ② establish regulations for scientific waste disposal
- ③ establish ecologically sensitive zones free from human disturbances
- ④ allow for reversal of coral bleaching
- ⑤ encourage R&D in ecosystem restoration

Use of sea ment technology along with setting up of MPAs as per the 'UN high seas treaty' will go a long way in achieving goal of coral preservation

Q.7 क्षेत्रीय आर्थिक एकीकरण एवं विकास को बढ़ावा देने में आर्थिक गलियारों की भूमिका पर चर्चा करें। चेन्नई-बेंगलुरु औद्योगिक गलियारा (सी बी आई सी) जैसी परियोजनाएं भारत की व्यापक आर्थिक विकास रणनीतियों के साथ किस प्रकार संरेखित हैं?

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Discuss the role of economic corridors in fostering regional economic integration and development. How do projects like the Chennai-Bengaluru Industrial Corridor (CBIC) align with India's broader economic growth strategies?

(10 marks, 150 words)

There are varying degrees of economic progress across states in India, economic corridors not only help decrease this disparity but also boost development.

Role

Regional Economic Integration

- ① Improved access to new markets
- ② decrease logistics cost @ In India it is around 15% of GDP
- ③ facilitate ease of doing business
- ④ enable cluster based economic integration
- ⑤ boost inter-state trade

Development

- ① add critical physical infrastructure
- ② roads, waterways, airports, rail etc.
- ③ have a multiplier effect on economy
- ④ provide local employment
- ⑤ boost local economy

Chennai Bangalore & industrial corridor

- ① Made under the National Manufacturing Policy
- ② connects 2 major industrial hubs ② Chennai Bangalore
- ③ economic opportunities in terms of employment, investment etc
- ④ contributes towards achieving \$5tr economy goal
- ⑤ boosts export potential of goods & services achieve goal of \$2tr exports (New foreign Policy 2023)
- ⑥ provides employment to tap demographic dividend
- ⑦ enables catalysing knowledge based economy
- ⑧ provides world class infrastructure

Economic corridors can help us achieve our ambitious goal of Viksit Bharat by 2027

Q.8 जेंडर फ्लूइड पहचान क्या है, तथा खूबसूरत समुदाय को पूर्ण सामाजिक समावेशन और समानता प्राप्त करने में किन चुनौतियों का सामना करना पड़ रहा है? (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

What is gender fluid identity, and what are the LGBTQ community's ongoing challenges to full societal inclusion and equal treatment? (10 marks, 150 words)

Gender fluid identity separates the concepts of sex (biological factor) and gender (social factor) and argues that one can prescribe to diverse gender identities beyond the binary of male & female.

Challenges of LGBTQIA +

① Economic

- ① unable to get formal employment ① Transgender forced into sexwork + begging
- ② face discrimination & sexual harassment at the work place
- ③ pay discrimination

② Social

- ① lack legal right to marry.
- ② face abusive slur of society
- ③ deal with derogatory name calling
- ④ difficulties in openly professing their identity in public for fear of backlash and violence

- ⑤ Targeted by moral policing.
- ⑥ victims of hate crimes
- ② Legal
 - ① lack explicit safeguards.
 - ② no fundamental right to marry or right against discrimination based on gender identity.
- ④ Political
 - ① lack representation at local, regional levels.

Need of the hour is sensitisation and awareness to decrease the hate against LGTBQIA+ people. The Navtej Johar Case was a step in the right direction.

- Q.9 क्षेत्रीय और राष्ट्रीय पहचानों के मध्य का अंतर्संबंध किस प्रकार क्षेत्रवादी भावनाओं के उद्भव को बढ़ावा देता है? हम क्षेत्रीय पहचान को व्यापक राष्ट्रीय पहचान के साथ किस प्रकार संतुलित कर सकते हैं? (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

How does the interplay between regional and national identities fuel the emergence of regionalistic sentiments? How can we balance regional identities with broader national identity?

(10 marks, 150 words)

Regionalism is a phenomenon wherein one's regional identity powered by love for language, culture etc empowers other facets of his/her identity.

Interplay Regional & Nationalistic Identities

- ① Sense of relative deprivation or sense of superiority complex in one's regional identity often acts against prescribing to a broader national identity.
- ② Such schisms & dichotomy result in regional identity overshadowing national identity & leading to regionalism.
- ③ Kannadiga pride, Dravida culture etc.
- ④ Demand for Jorhaland (ethnic pride).

Balancing Both Identities

- ① Balanced regional growth through inclusive development can help decrease sons of soil policies and regionalism.
- ② Aspirational districts programme for backward areas.

- ① Providing mechanisms and forums for dialogue to resolve disputes
 - ④ Inter state council and zonal councils
- ② Allowing self governance and following principle of subsidiarity
 - ④ 5th, 6th schedule states — democratic decentralisation.
- ③ Promoting fraternity and shared brotherhood
 - ④ Kashi Tamil Sangam, Ek Bharat Shreshth Bharat.
- ⑤ Promoting constitutional values like unity & integrity of India through awareness programmes
- ⑥ curbing hate speech fueling regionalism.

India is a land of unity in diversity
we must learn to balance our regional
and national identities.

Q.10 विभिन्न सांस्कृतिक प्रथाएँ और परंपराएँ "विविधता में एकता" के विचार में किस प्रकार योगदान देती हैं? अपनी चर्चा के समर्थन में उदाहरण दीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

How do various cultural practices and traditions contribute to the idea of Unity in Diversity? Provide examples to support your argument. (10 marks, 150 words)

India is land of diversity with 200+ languages, 6 major religions and over 700+ tribes, yet we stand together united.

Role of cultural practices & Traditions

① Festivals: are a shared celebrations enjoyed by all communities.

② Raksha Bandhan celebrated by both Hindus and Muslims in Koli community of Mumbai

③ Values of Atithi deo bhava and mutual toleration enable peaceful co-living

④ Ganga Yamuna tehzeeb in UP

⑤ Collective welfare: The idea of sewa encourages us to work for welfare of others binding us together.

⑥ sewa in community welfare.

⑦ National pride: festivals like Independence Day are celebrated by all

people from different classes, caste, ethnicity etc by flying kites together.

⑤ Food: binds us together and nourishes us. Same food is enjoyed by all with regional variations

eg) golgappa → ~~WB~~ Delhi
puchka → WB.

pani batashhe → UP, MP.

⑥ Clothes: Despite diversity, clothes like saree dhoti, veshti, lungi are worn by all.

⑦ Bollywood and Pop culture: provides bonding opportunities for all

eg) celebration over RRR winning Grammy Award.

Unity in Diversity is our strength
we must encourage it, programmes
like Ek Bharat Shreshtha Bharat
help strengthen it.

Q.11 बौद्ध वास्तुकला और संस्कृति के संदर्भ में स्तूप कला का क्या महत्व है? इसके विभिन्न तत्वों तथा प्रतीकवाद और बौद्ध मान्यताओं को बढ़ावा देने में उनकी भूमिका की चर्चा कीजिए। (50 अंक, 250 शब्द)

What is the significance of Stupa art in the context of Buddhist architecture and culture? Discuss its various elements and symbolism and their role in conveying Buddhist beliefs. (15 marks, 250 words)

A stupa is a mound shaped structure marking a place of significance in Buddhism

Significance

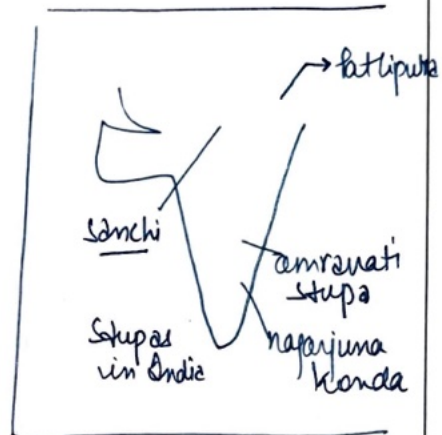
Religious are places of pilgrimage and worship

Economic were places of economic activity, due to proximity to trade routes

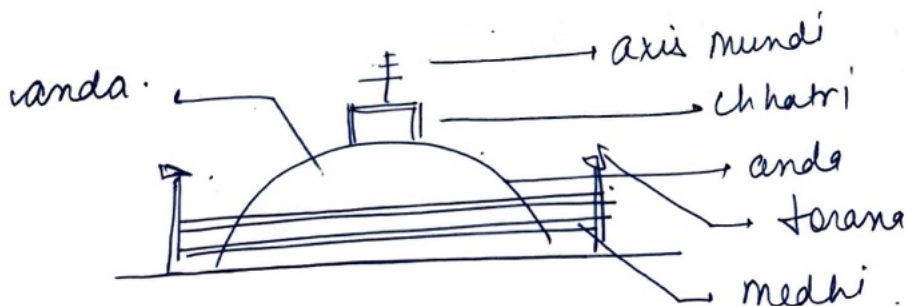
Cultural reflect the fine craftsmanship of architects and sculptors.

Political patronage for building of stupas reflected power & prosperity

④ Sanchi Stupa ← Ashoka
← Satvahanas
← Gupta



Elements



- ① Anda: is the hemispherical mound housing the remains of monks, it symbolises Buddha himself in meditation.
- ② Medhi: is the surrounding parapet around the anda, it represents the boundary between the material and spiritual world
- ③ Torana: there are 4, each symbolising the 4 cardinal directions. Toranas are also carved with jataka stories which convey Buddhist teachings and values.
- ④ Chhatra: represents the connection between the person & the universe. It is in the form of a small enclosure atop the anda.
- ⑤ Axis mundi: crowns over the chhatra, its three divisions represent the 3 pitakas of Buddhism
 - ① abhidhamma pitakko, Sutta pitaka, Vinaya pitaka
- ⑥ Circumambulatory path: there are often 8 at different levels symbolising the mandala and the path towards divinity

⑦ Sculpture: the stupa is often decorated with different sculptures illustrating the life of Buddha and core Buddhist teachings like the 8 fold path.

The Stupa art is thus a splendid expression of architecture & philosophy.

- Q.12 "19वीं सदी के भारत में स्थापित सामाजिक रीति-रिवाजों और औपनिवेशिक प्रभुत्व के विरुद्ध दोहरा संघर्ष सामाजिक-धार्मिक सुधार आंदोलनों की एक प्रमुख विशेषता थी।" 19वीं सदी के भारत के सामाजिक-धार्मिक सुधार आंदोलनों ने औपनिवेशिक सांस्कृतिक और वैचारिक आधिपत्य के प्रति किस प्रकार प्रतिक्रिया व्यक्त की है? (50 अंक, 250 शब्द)

"The dual struggle against entrenched social customs and colonial dominance was a prominent feature of socio-religious reform movements in 19th century India." How did the socio-religious reform movements of 19th century India respond to colonial cultural and ideological hegemony? (15 marks, 250 words)

The colonial regime believed in their providential mission and white man's burden to civilise us Indians. This led to cultural hegemony

Role of Socio-Religious Reform Movements

① Increased confidence in our traditions and ancient civilisational ethos.

② revivalist movement led by Arya Samaj gave slogan of "Back to Vedas"

③ They highlighted the progressive values of our civilisation

④ tolerance, women equality, caste equality etc.

⑤ They highlighted the social evils which had corrupted our cultural ethos.



eg Raja Ram Mohan Roy → polygamy
→ idotary

Jehua Chandra Vidyasagar
→ widow remarriage
→ sati issue

Tyotiba Phule → rights of untouchables

④ Some reforms also sought to reconcile
Eastern spiritualism with western
rationalism eg Swami Vivekananda's
Neo-hinduism

⑤ They exposed the British hypocrisies
and ethnocentrism

eg by exposing their racism against
Indians.

⑥ Sought to unite people under a larger
national identity eg Narayan Guru's
One religion. one god. one caste idea

⑦ they demand reforms from the
colonial regime.

eg banning of sati, female infanticide etc.

⑧ They raised awareness in society
empowering people to raise their voice

against British rule.

Though socio religious reform movements played a major role in cultural revival they also communalised the people due to revivalist undertone.

Nevertheless they played a major part in our freedom struggle laying the groundwork for future political mobilisation.

Q.13 ब्रिटिश नीतियों ने भारत के औद्योगिकीकरण में किस प्रकार योगदान दिया तथा इस प्रक्रिया ने भारतीय कारीगरों के जीवन और व्यापक अर्थव्यवस्था को किस प्रकार प्रभावित किया है? (50 अंक, 250 शब्द)

How did the British policies contribute to the de-industrialization of India and how did this process affect the lives of Indian artisans and the broader economy? (15 marks, 250 words)

Dadabai Naoroji in his drain of wealth thesis highlighted the negative impact of British policies on Indian economy.

De-industrialisation

- ① One way free trade: of cheap British made goods into India made it difficult for domestic industries to compete.
- ② Tariffs: Indian exports were slapped with high duties while British exports were allowed a free entry.
- ③ The Exchange rate: was arbitrarily fixed so as to discourage Indian exports.
- ④ Commercialisation of agriculture: led to shortage of inputs for handicraft industries forcing them out of business.
- ⑤ Lack of capital: British wanted to promote their own enterprises, therefore decreased access to affordable capital for Indian industrialists.

Lines of Indian artisans

- ① loss of traditional livelihood
- ② increased poverty
- ③ forced rural outmigration into cities for work.
- ④ double whammy: British also coerced princely states dampening growth. This was detrimental to artisans who relied on royal patronage.

Broader Economy

- ① decreased the trade of India with other countries eg before 1750 India → 25% of global trade
- ② increased poverty manifold
- ③ led to surging inflation
- ④ decreased farmer incomes
- ⑤ led to landlessness due to exploitative revenue systems like permanent revenue system, Mahalwari, ryotwari etc
- ⑥ increased indebtedness especially of farmers
- ⑦ led to frequent famines due to food insecurity

- ① Bengal famine 1943, deccan famine etc.
- ② created regional disparities
 - ① rural v/s urban.
- ③ the laissez faire style increased economic inequality ① zamindars v/s peasants.

The exploitative economic policies of the British ruined our economy and society, it has taken us 75 years to emerge stronger as 5th largest economy.

Q.14 स्थानीय पवनों के निर्माण में कौन से कारक सहायक होते हैं? प्रासंगिक उदाहरण प्रस्तुत करते हुए, विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में मौसम और जलवायु पर उनके प्रभावों की चर्चा कीजिए। (50 अंक, 250 शब्द)

What are the factors that lead to the formation of local winds? Discuss their impact on the weather and climate in various regions, providing relevant examples. (15 marks, 250 words)

Winds cause movement of air from one place to another.

Factors for local winds

① uneven heating: can create pressure differences, facilitating movement of local winds

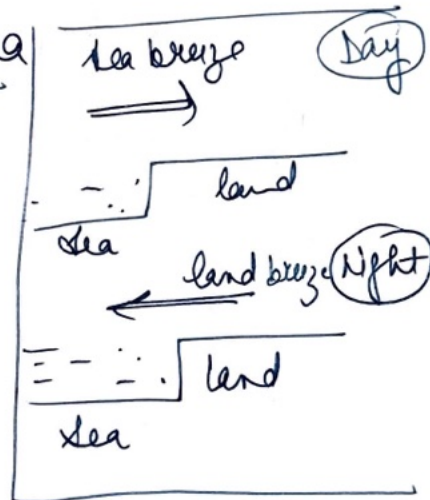
(eg) Loo during summer



② distribution of land & sea

can create differences in surface temperature and establishing of pressure gradient force for wind movement

(eg) sea breeze, land breeze

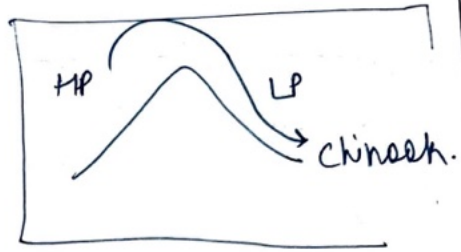


③ topography: can play a role in triggering local winds

(eg) katabatic and anabatic winds



⑤ Pressure gradient force
 Sometime pressure difference is established across a region this leads to flow of wind from high pressure to low pressure.



Impact on Weather & Climate

① can bring in cold wave conditions by dropping temperatures
 @ mistral flowing down alps creates cold conditions in france

② can bring down temperatures and bring respite from cold

@ chinook (snow-eater) rushes down Rockies to remove the frost.

③ can create conditions for heatwaves by increasing temperatures

@ lee winds blowing from the desert into the northern plains

④ can provide respite from oppressive humid climate

@ harmattan (dry winds) decrease humidity in Ghana.

- ⑤ can help bring in much need rainfall
- eg Mirra, ghibli, Tunisia winds from Africa to Europe.
- ⑥ monsoons storms → pre monsoon showers in the East of India.

Local winds as local phenomenon have a major impact on the local climate & weather.

Q.15 बेंगलूर और हैदराबाद जैसे महानगरों में ताजे जल की कमी के प्रमुख कारण क्या हैं? शहरी जल प्रबंधन की आपूर्ति और मांग दोनों पहलुओं को संबोधित करने वाले व्यापक समाधान सुझाएँ। (50 अंक, 250 शब्द)

What are the primary drivers of freshwater scarcity in megacities like Bangalore and Hyderabad? Suggest comprehensive solutions that address both supply and demand aspects of urban water management. (15 marks, 250 words)

Recent water crisis in Bangalore & Delhi has raised concerns regarding water scarcity. NITI Aayog estimates that by 2030 40% of population will not have access to fresh water.

Primary Drivers in Mega Cities

① Population: Cities are overcrowded, this increases per capita demand. ④ 35% of population → urban areas.

② Climate Change: cities are facing the brunt of climate change increasing scarcity.

③ Lack of access to freshwater: Cities like Bangalore do not lie near any river/pond.

④ Industry: demands of freshwater deplete the already existing scarce resources. ④ 1/6th of our ground water resources are over exploited (CGWA)

⑤ Encroachments on wetlands & lakes has decreased fresh water supply.

⑤ Bangalore has lost nearly 80% of its wetlands.

⑥ Governance deficits: leakages, tanker mafias and poor waste water recycling.

Comprehensive Solutions

Demand side

- ① individuals should use water efficient faucets.
- ② focus on treatment of waste water for reuse
- ③ mandatory rain water harvesting
- ④ industries should focus on water productivity

Supply side

- ① explore traditional water harvesting techniques.
- ② invest in creating blue-green infrastructure @ sponge cities.
- ③ investing waste treatment plants using high tech technologies @ phytoroid method.
- ④ separate storm water, waste water and soil water drainage

- ⑤ invest in building canals to address shortage @ malwa canal (PB)
- ⑥ explore cloud seeding to address 'immediate scarcities'
- ⑦ governance reforms
 - empowerment ULBs with funds functions & functionaries
 - fill vacancies in SPCB.

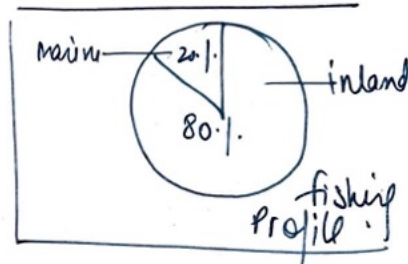
Water is a precious commodity we should focus on one water policy and strive to implement Nikhil Shah Committee recommendations.

Q.16 नीली क्रांति क्या है? जलीयकृषि (एक्वाकल्चर) के विकास में महत्वपूर्ण बाधाएँ क्या हैं, तथा उन्हें दूर करने के लिए कौन सी व्यापक रणनीतियाँ लागू की जा सकती हैं? (50 अंक, 250 शब्द)

What is the Blue Revolution? What are the significant hurdles in aquaculture development, and what comprehensive strategies can be implemented to address them? (15 marks, 250 words)

The blue revolution involves tapping into the potential of aquaculture to increase economic benefits. India is the world's 2nd largest fishing producing country.

Significant hurdles



- ① Economies of scale: is lacking as most fishing is done by small farmers.
- ② Credit: affordable credit for investments in fishing/aquaculture are not adequate.
- ③ Global competition: Countries like Japan, China, USA rely on commercial aquaculture. and provide stiff competition to Indian industries.
- ④ Technology: Indian fishermen rely on dated and environmentally unsustainable fishing techniques like bottom trawling.
- ⑤ Market Access: fishermen lack knowledge of branding to gain access to larger markets in India and abroad.

⑥ Regulations: Strict Sanitary & Phytosanitary Standards (SPS) enforcement often leads to disqualification of Indian catch as safe for consumption

⑦ Climate change: leading to issues of ocean acidification, sea stratification, marine heatwaves, coral bleaching, and sea level rise threaten viability of aquaculture.

Comprehensive Strategies

① Rules based order: globally to prevent exploitative commercial fishing
eg agreement on fisheries (WTO)

② Policy support for development of aquaculture
eg PM Matsya Sampada Yojana.

③ ensure access to affordable credit

eg Kisan credit card for fishermen.
Priority sector lending for aquaculture

④ encourage contract farming with private player to raise productivity and economies of scale.

- ⑤ leav technology to raise efficiency
- ⑥ import of tilapia fish production technique from Israel.
- ⑦ invest in building supporting forward & backward linkages like cold storages, markets etc
- ⑧ aquaculture & fisheries infrastructure development fund.
- ⑨ capacity building of fishermen.

Developing aquaculture will help us achieve our goal to develop a blue economy

Q.17 भारत में बड़े पैमाने पर सौर फार्मों की स्थापना को प्रभावित करने वाले प्रमुख कारक क्या हैं, और उनके पर्यावरणीय और सामाजिक प्रभाव क्या हैं? भारत जैव विविधता और स्थानीय पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र की रक्षा की आवश्यकता के साथ सौर ऊर्जा के विस्तार को किस प्रकार संतुलित कर सकता है? (50 अंक, 250 शब्द)

What are the key factors influencing the establishment of large-scale solar farms in India, and what are their environmental and social impacts? How can India balance the expansion of solar energy with the need to protect biodiversity and local ecosystems? (15 marks, 250 words)

India is the 5th largest solar energy producing country and envisions to increase its renewable energy to 500GW by 2030 (panchamrit goal).

Key factors for solar farms

① Sunlight: solar farms are better performing in dry areas with large number of sunny days per year.

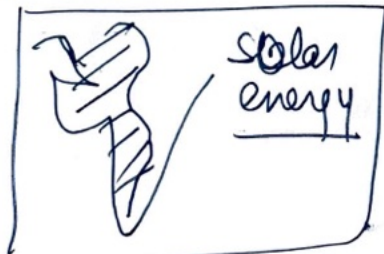
② most solar farms in RJ, GJ.

③ Bhadla (RJ)

④ Availability of Land: solar farms require vast stretches of land to be set up.

⑤ Topography undulating lands are not conducive for setting up of solar farms.

⑥ Capital solar farms are capital intensive as a result we see that most solar farms in India in south western states



⑤ Policy enabling policy ecosystem by states is also a factor.

⑥ Workforce maintaining solar farms requires skilled workforce, its availability determines solar farm locations.

Impact

Environmental: While solar energy helps reduce GHG and mitigate climate change in the long run, in the short run they create issues of

① Water scarcity: as solar farms need to be washed to ensure their efficiency.

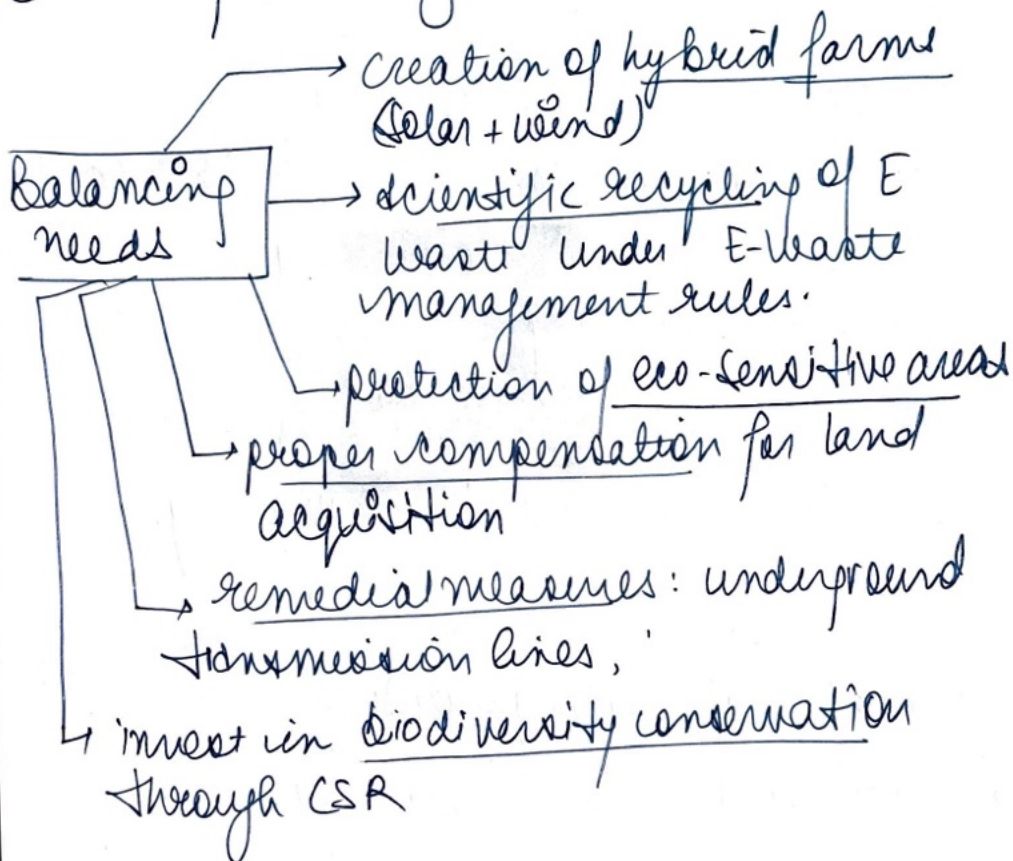
② pollution: e-waste generated creates issues of soil, water pollution

③ biodiversity: solar farms need reforestation to ensure availability of land, also the high tension wires around solar farms pose threat to birds
④ 90% of population of Great Indian bustard has declined

~~⑤~~

Social

- ① displacement of people from their lands.
- ② loss of livelihood as land for grazing/agriculture is diverted for solar farms
- ③ loss of sacred groves



We need to balance renewable energy expansion and ecosystem conservation; this has also been highlighted by SC in recent Ranjith Singh ruling.

Q.18 सोशल मीडिया प्लेटफॉर्म किस तरह से सामाजिक असमानताओं और सत्ता (शक्ति) संरचनाओं को बनाये रखते हैं या चुनौती देते हैं? एक आलोचनात्मक विश्लेषण प्रस्तुत कीजिए। (50 अंक, 250 शब्द)

In what ways do social media platforms perpetuate and challenge social inequalities and power structures? Provide a critical analysis. (15 marks, 250 words)

India has over 750mn active Internet users who use platforms like Facebook, X, Instagram etc to connect with one another.

Social Media & Social Inequalities

- ① provide voice to marginals to express their dissent
- ② provide platform to share historic injustices and raise awareness regarding inequality
- ③ #MeToo, #Black Lives Matter
- ④ help break social barriers in real life and decrease prejudices against the vulnerable.

But at the same time

- ① can be used to spread hate
 (eg) Boris Johnson's scandal on Instagram
- ② re-enforce existing prejudices
 (eg) Red pill subculture arguing for misogyny.

Power Structures

- ① Social media has furthered democracy allowing people to express their views and challenge authorities
- ② it is used to seek accountability from authorities for their actions and inactions
- ③ allows people to actively participate in critical policy discussions
- ④ Indians — #Boycott Maldives after Maldivian minister's comments about PM.

But at the same time,

- ① social media acts as an echo box amplifying confirmation bias in people
- ② used to spread misinformation
 - ④ during covid pseudoscientific treatments
- ③ as a tool for social engineering to polarise people.

Solutions

We need to constructively use social media by—

- ① controlling misinformation @ fact check unit
- ② deterring hate speech online
- ③ awareness in people regarding being responsible netizens
- ④ anti-trolling campaigns
- ⑤ safeguards against deep fakes
- ⑥ protection of women, children etc against cyber bullying and exploitation.

The Govt must legislate the Digital India Act to provide a holistic framework to deal with social media.

Q.19 जनजातीय एवं मुख्यधारा समाज का तुलनात्मक विश्लेषण कीजिए। क्या जनजातीय समाज मुख्यधारा समाज से ज्यादा प्रगतिशील है? उदाहरण सहित तर्क दीजिए। (50 अंक, 250 शब्द)

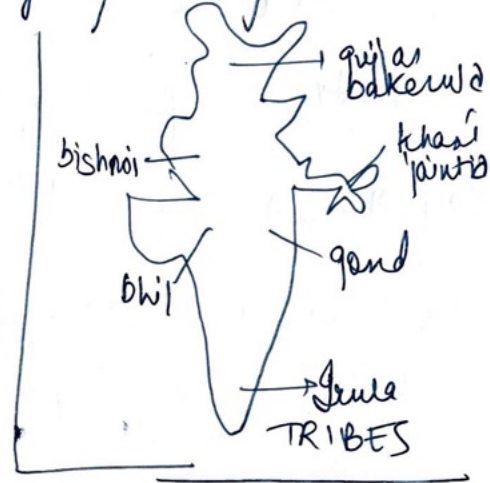
Give a comparative analysis of the tribal and mainstream societies. Is tribal society more progressive than mainstream society? Argue with examples. (15 marks, 250 words)

7.6% of the Indian population comprises of tribals whose culture differs from the mainstream culture significantly

Comparative analysis

① Regarding Women

Mainstream culture is rooted in patriarchy which subordinates women
① dowry
son bias



on the other hand tribal societies are often matriarchial placing women with a high social regard

① khasi tribe → youngest daughters inherit property

② Caste & Segregation

Mainstream: society is divided on caste lines (Brahmin, Kshatriya, Vaishya, Shudra) and discriminate against lower castes
① untouchability against dalits

Tribals: no such segregation everybody treated as equal

③ Religion

Mainstream: focus & move on religiosity and ritualism
 (i) elaborate hawans, peeps

Tribals: focus on deeper connection with almighty and natural spirits

④ Environment

Mainstream: disregards forests, rivers etc
 (i) pollution of holy rivers, deforestation

Tribals: worship natural spirits

(i) sacred groves are protected
 Business community → black buck conservation

⑤ Cultural erosion

Mainstream: increased influence of westernization & globalization

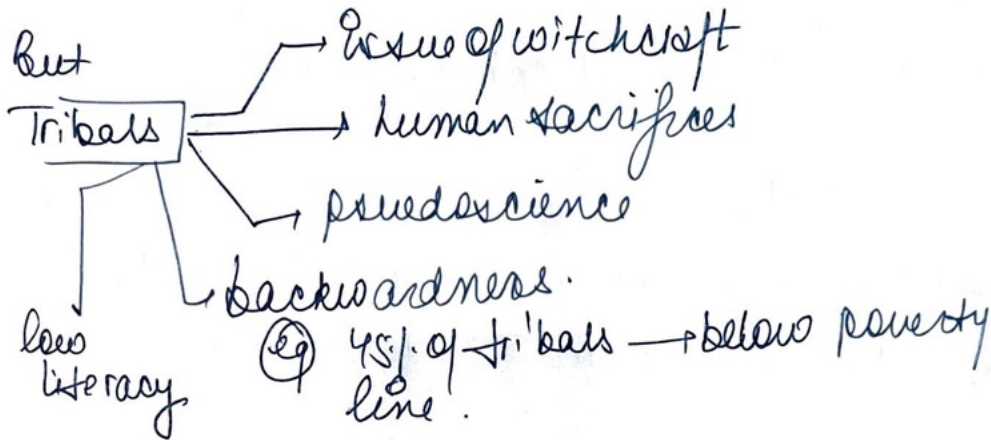
(i) celebration of halloween, individualism rising

Tribals: still preserve their cultural richness
 (i) Bheats Kola dance in Dakshin Karnataka.

g) family:

Mainstream: increasing nuclearisation

Tribals: live in big joint families, strong bonds, less intergenerational bonds.



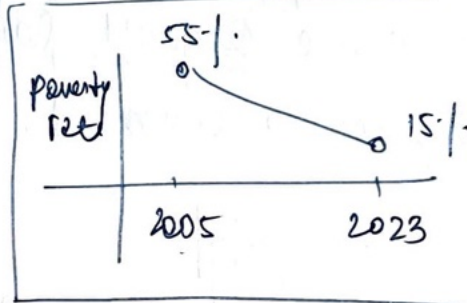
Nevertheless mainstream culture can learn many progress virtues by studying tribal cultural ethos.

Q.20 निर्धनता किस प्रकार जाति, सामाजिक स्त्रीकरण और लैंगिक असमानता जैसी अन्य सामाजिक समस्याओं से जुड़ी हुई है, और इन परस्पर संबंधित मुद्दों के समाधान के लिए आप कौन सी व्यापक रणनीतियाँ सुझाते हैं? (50 अंक, 250 शब्द)

In what ways does poverty intersect with other social problems like caste, social stratification, and gender inequality? What comprehensive strategies do you suggest to address these interrelated issues? (15 marks, 250 words)

As per the NITI Aayog's multidimensional poverty index India has brought 40 cr people out of poverty in the past 10 years

Poverty's Intersection with



① Caste

In India caste determines ~~caste~~ class. Lower caste population faces increased level of poverty.

② 5/6 people who are multidimensionally poor belong to SC, ST, OBC classes.

This happens because of

— historic limitations on occupations

③ Dalits → manual scavenging

→ low levels of education

— poor skill base

→ low employability

Social Stratification

- ① minorities like religious and linguistic minorities are often marginalised and face the brunt of poverty. due to discrimination and exploitation
- ② this happens in the form of economic boycott, pay discrimination, workplace harassment.

Gender inequality

- ① deep rooted patriarchy limits economic opportunities for women
 - eg female LFPR 37% in 2022 only.
- ② women also earn about 28% less than their male counterparts.
- ③ face pay discrimination, sexual harassment at work, glass ceiling
- ④ women are forced into unpaid care giving
 - eg women spend 10 times more time on care giving
- ⑤ all this increases intensity of poverty for women.

Comprehensive Solutions

- ① capacity building and skilling programmes

- ② PM-Kausthal Vikas Yojana
- ③ access to educational scholarships
 - ② PM Dakh
- ③ access to proper education
 - ② Eklavya Schools → tribals
 - Kasturba Gandhi Kanya Vidyalayas → girls
- ④ access to credit & financial inclusion
 - ② Stand up India, MUDRA yojana,
 - PM-JDY
- ⑤ social awareness programmes to decrease prejudices
- ⑥ ensure access to basic facilities
 - ② PM Saubhagya, → electricity
 - PM-Ujjwala → fuel
 - Jal Jeevan Mission → water

Poverty is a multidimensional and complex issue to address its intersectoralities with caste, gender etc. We should explore universal basic income for the marginalised.

