

NEXT IAS**GS MAINS ADVANCED COURSE 2024**

(To be filled by candidate)

TEST CODE : GSMAC2405**Test No. : 05**Name of Candidate: **Madhav Agarwal** Mobile No. **9930790449**Roll No. : **PTPP220590** Start Time **3:00 PM** End Time **6:00 PM**Date of Examination: **5th Sept 2024** Medium : English ☒ Hindi ☐

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

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

GRAND TOTAL - / 250**EVAL CODE:** **EVAL DATE:****GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS**

- 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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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.

<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.'

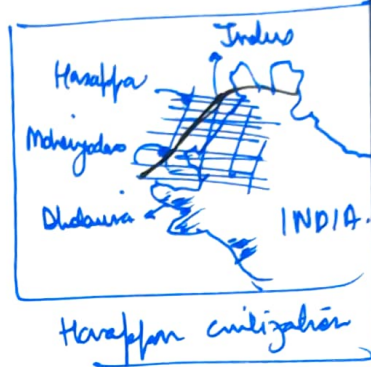
STRENGTHS OF THE CANDIDATE

AREAS OF IMPROVEMENT



IMPROVEMENT SUGGESTIONS

Date:	UPSC	Topic
Question No.		Remarks
Q1:	Harappan or Indus Valley Civilization is regarded as one of the <u>most advanced urban civilization</u> which existed during 2800 BC - 1600 BC (decline phase), often due to its agricultural prowess. <u>Elements of Urbanization:</u> ① Road in grid pattern with roads at 90° ② <u>Town planning</u>: with division of areas for different purposes (residential, commercial). ③ <u>Common spaces</u> for community, green space ④ Amenities for citizens <u>toilets</u>, with drainage system, <u>granary in citadel</u>. ⑤ Houses of <u>multiple story</u> (2, 3 story) made of <u>symmetric bricks</u>.	



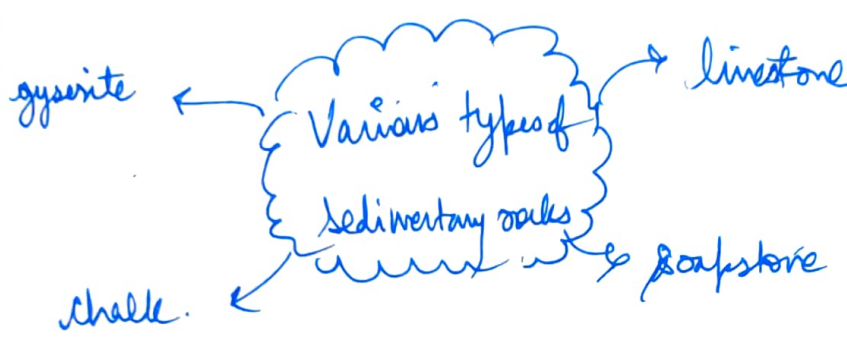
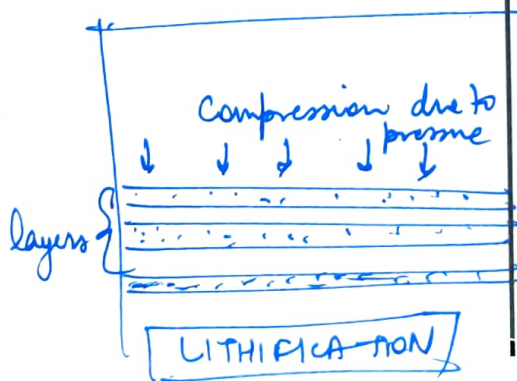
Date:	UPSC	Topic
Question No.		Remarks
	<u>Role played by agriculture :</u> ① provided <u>regular source</u> of <u>income generation</u> to <u>citizens</u> ② <u>Duties and taxes</u> allowed state to bring welfare measures like <u>dams</u>, <u>irrigation</u> ③ <u>Fostered trade</u> with counterparts ④: with <u>Mesopotamia</u>, <u>Egypt</u> <u>intention</u> via <u>Lothal Dockyard</u> ④ Create <u>internal market led economy</u> which created jobs - attracted <u>traders</u> Overall, the urban framework of IVC inspired the modern architects like <u>Le Corbusier</u> for <u>Chandigarh</u> showing its rich-grandness.	

Date:	UPSC	Topic
Question No.		Remarks
Q2:	The Quit India Movement began in <u>August 1942</u> from <u>Gandhi</u> due to failure of Cripps Mission with the call of <u>'Do or Die'</u>. <u>Awakening of nation's soul:</u> ① <u>Mass movement</u> to counter the threat of <u>Japanese aggression</u> ② <u>Bong feeling of unity</u> and keeping citizens ready for independence ③ Show the world <u>hypocrisy of England</u> who fights <u>fascism</u> but promotes imperialism ④ <u>Emergence of a national identity</u> got further solidified.	

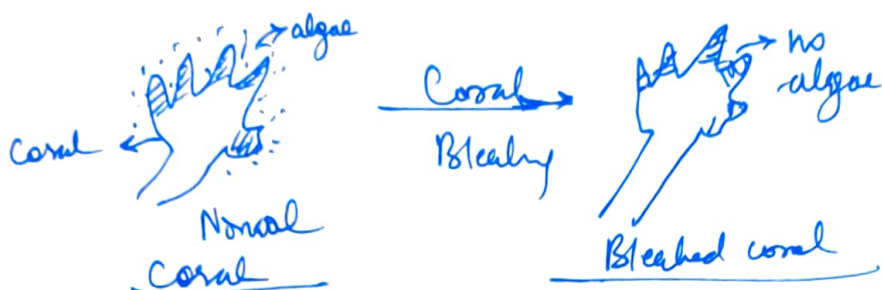
Date:	UPSC	Topic
Question No.		Remarks
	<u>Divine sections together:</u> ① <u>Women</u>: led by leaders like <u>Anna Asaf Ali</u> (raised flag), <u>Matyaji Hazara</u> (was shot during march to police station), <u>Usha Mehta</u> (ran underground radios). ② <u>Workers</u>: conducted strikes in Ahmedabad. ③ <u>Students</u>: organised <u>protests</u> against the British through secret societies. ④ <u>Emergence of 'parallel governments'</u>: in <u>Satara</u> developed own courts, administration. ⑤ <u>Capitalists</u>: contributed to funds via donations. ⑥ <u>Peasants</u>: revolted against unfriendly Zamindars, paid no tax, picketing. ⑦ <u>Tribals</u> violated local forest laws. Overall the movement, showed cracks in British administration and paved the way for <u>Cabinet Mission</u> & <u>herald independence</u>.	

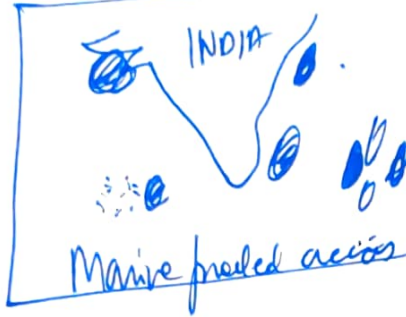
Date:	UPSC	Topic
Question No.		Remarks
Q3:	Decolonisation which was moving on gradual <u>pace</u> got <u>hastened</u> due to the aftermath of <u>World War II (1939-1945)</u>. <u>Impact on accelerating decolonisation:</u> ① <u>Britain no longer super power</u>: was economically broken and <u>labour government</u> wanted reforms - (eg) <u>India Independence 1947</u> ② Both <u>super powers - USA & USSR</u> favored decolonisation of world. ③ WWII ended with <u>United Nations</u> which worked for fostering dialogue (eg) <u>UNMOGIP at India-Pakistan</u> ④ <u>Promotion of democratic ideals</u> like liberty, independence emerged prominently (eg) <u>Kenyatta leading independence of Kenya</u>	

Date:	UPSC	Topic
Question No.		Remarks
	⑤ Role played by <u>Non-Aligned Movement</u> worked toward helping <u>global south</u> to get free. (eg) <u>Ghana, India, Egypt</u> helped decolonisation of African colonies. ⑥ Suez was focusing on <u>internal redevelopment</u> thus lost interest in colonies. (eg) decolonisation of <u>Malay Peninsula</u>. Decolonisation was a long drawn exercise and positive outcome of WWII. Today, world faces, <u>neo-colonialism</u> like debt trap, coercive influence which must be tackled through <u>UN Reforms</u>.	

Date:	UPSC	Topic
Question No.		Remarks
94:-	Sedimentary Rocks are formed by the process of <u>deposition and layering</u> of other rocks (metamorphic, igneous rocks). (eg) limestone, chalk.  <u>Formation process:</u> ① <u>Erosion and breaking down of sediment</u> ↓ metamorphic and igneous rocks ② Particles formed are <u>stratified in layers</u> ↓ ③ Compression leads to <u>pressure, volume & temperature changes</u>. 	

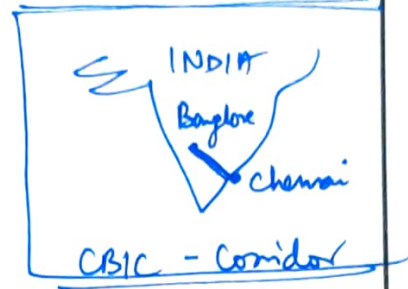
Date:	UPSC		Topic
Question No.			Remarks
	④ <u>Solid rocks layered</u> also called as <u>'Stratified rocks'</u>.		
	<u>Economic significance:</u>		
	① <u>Used in construction</u>: eg: <u>soapstone</u> for carving sculptures, idols on houses/temple		
	② <u>Provide minerals</u> eg:- like <u>limestone</u> used for cement industry		
	③ <u>FMCG products</u>:- <u>chalks</u> used for education industry		
	④ <u>Contains fossils</u> which can trap minerals and gases (eg): <u>Shale rocks</u> → <u>shale gas</u>		
	⑤ <u>Help study the rock formation and geological history</u> boosting scientific temper.		
	<u>Sedimentary rocks thus aid in economic boost to multiple sectors calling for detailed study.</u>		

Date:	UPSC	Topic
Question No.		Remarks
Qb:	Coral bleaching is the leaving away of algae from <u>coral's symbiotic band</u> leading to <u>'discolouration'</u>.  <u>Figure: Coral Bleaching.</u> <u>Main causes:</u> ① <u>Excessive heat</u> due to <u>ocean acidification</u> ($> 27^{\circ}\text{C}$) ② <u>Marine pollution and dumping</u> ^{increasing} salinity the pointy ^{of} salinity of water. ③ <u>Global warming</u> leading to increased extreme events like cyclones. ④ <u>Rising carbon concentration</u> ^{depth} leading to breaking of coral shells.	

Date:	UPSC		Topic
Question No.			Remarks
	⑤ <u>Unscientific coral exploitation</u>: due to tourism, usage as bricks. <u>Role of marine protected areas</u>: ① <u>Preservation of local bio-diversity</u> through regulation ② <u>Restoration practices</u> like <u>Bio Rock technology</u> ③ <u>Controlled fishery and coral exploitation</u> in these areas ④ <u>Proper monitoring and data gathering</u> by researchers.  Corals are "<u>rainforests of the ocean</u>" they must be preserved through <u>community participation</u> and <u>global cooperation</u>.		

Date:	UPSC	Topic
Question No.		Remarks
93.	Economic corridors have been used by <u>Five Year Plans</u> to boost integration of some of destination. <u>Role of Economic corridor:</u> ① <u>Enable cluster based development</u> eg: Pharma sector in Mumbai, Vadodra. ② <u>Shared infrastructure</u>: to boost productivity ③ <u>Reducing logistics cost & improving connectivity</u> eg: <u>Dedicated freight corridors</u> ④ <u>Connect hinterland to ports</u>: Indore, Bhopal getting connected to <u>JNPT Port</u> ⑤ <u>Boost investments from private sector</u> to underdeveloped areas = <u>East corridor</u> in Bihar, Jharkhand	

Date:	UPSC	Topic
Question No.		Remarks
	Role of CBIC in broader economic growth: <u>Strategies:</u> ① Helps fulfill the goal of <u>inclusive growth</u>. ② Allow <u>best usage of funds</u> via targeted investments ③ <u>Growing in of private sector</u> investments ④ Promote <u>Agglomeration</u> effect leading to economies of scale ⑤ Creation of <u>SEZ, NIMZ</u> along these areas to <u>boost exports</u> (target of \$2 Trillion) and create jobs. Economic corridor models helps boost GDP and come "SARAKA SAATH", <u>SARAKA VIKAS</u>	



Date:	UPSC	Topic
Question No.		Remarks
98.	Gender fluid identity is a <u>transitional identity</u> due to gender assigned at birth and what is internally felt by person. (eg:) faced by <u>LGBTQ+</u> community due to differences in sexual orientation. <u>LGBTQ ongoing challenges:</u> ① <u>Social exclusion</u>: - Transgender forced due to do sexwork, badhai. ② <u>Political unrepresentation</u>: no trade union or political group ③ <u>Ghost citizens</u>: as they hide identity ④ <u>Subjected to pseudo practices to reverse</u> their 'feelings' by family.	

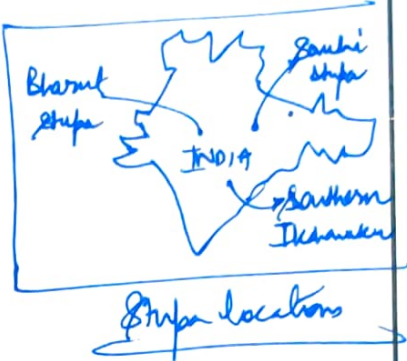
Date:	UPSC		Topic
Question No.			Remarks
	⑤ <u>Psychological stress</u> leading to marginalisation and suicide. ⑥ <u>Lack of social security</u>: social institutions like same sex marriage not recognised. ⑦ <u>Treated unequally</u> in terms of jobs and employment = e.g. as per NHRC (99%) transgender faced <u>excessive rejection</u>. Ways to make it better → <u>Social awareness via sensitization</u> → <u>Counselling and psychological support</u>: <u>KIRAN Helpline</u>, or via <u>NHMHS</u>. → <u>Social safety nets</u> = <u>social support</u>. LGBTQ community deserve fair treatment due to constitutional principles like <u>Article 14</u>		

Date:	UPSC	Topic
Question No.		Remarks
99:	Regionalism is fuelled by <u>geographical concentration</u> of <u>Identity</u> markers putting <u>regional identity</u> before that of nation. <u>Interplay of Identity fueling regional sentiments</u> ① Regional overtake due to <u>lack of development</u> eg! demand for <u>Bundelkhand state</u> A Venn diagram with three overlapping circles. The top circle is labeled 'Gujarati', the right circle is labeled 'Muslim', and the bottom circle is labeled 'Army role'. The intersection of all three circles is labeled 'Crisis - cross of Identities'. ② <u>One identity dominates the other:</u> eg! Indianat front during space mission launch or cricket match but during Rajin trophy support own team. ③ <u>Geographical divider:</u> Northeast v/s Mainland ④ <u>Linguistic divider:</u> Hindi & English as	

Date:	UPSC	Topic
Question No.		Remarks
	Official language (National) but united by local groups (Tamil, Kannada, Dravida). <u>Balancing both identities:</u> ① Promoting <u>Ek Bharat Shrestha Bharat</u> through cultural exchanges. ② <u>Accommodating regional demands</u>: like <u>language recognition</u> in 8th schedule ③ <u>Giving recognition</u> to local <u>regional literature</u>: to ensure culture is understood. ④ <u>Provide autonomy</u> as per analysis: (eg) Bodoland Territorial recognised ⑤ <u>Strengthen media</u> and <u>linguistic reforms</u> as per PCT guidelines. Indian society will only then become like a '<u>Indian Thali</u>' - unique individually but better together as per <u>Shashi Tharoor</u>.	

Date:	UPSC	Topic
Question No.		Remarks
Q10:	India has remained to be a symbol of unity and diversity due to <u>vibrant culture and traditions</u>. <u>Cultural Practices & Traditions:</u> ① <u>Festivals</u>: celebrated together and regionally eg: → Bihu in Assam → Baisakhi in Punjab → Pongal in South ② <u>Food habits</u>: shared sea food culture seen in coastal states while <u>dairy dominated in north</u> ③ <u>Pilgrimage sites are spread out</u>: → <u>Hindus</u>: Char dham, South temples → <u>Muslims</u>: Dargah and mosques are throughout India.	

Date:	UPSC	Topic
Question No.		Remarks
	④ <u>Cultural syncretism</u>: Ganga Janna Tehzeeb as seen in <u>Kaffak dera</u>, <u>Amaskali suits</u>. ⑤ <u>Role of family as an institution is changing</u>: ↳ promotes maintenance of culture. ⑥ <u>United but with regional touch</u>: (eg!) Hindu marriage of Delhi will be different from that of Bengal. ⑦ <u>Regional variations of dialects of main language</u>: (eg!) <u>Hindi</u> spoken differently in Bundelkhand v/s Rajasthan. All these promote <u>Unity and Diversity</u> ⁱⁿ <u>India</u>. It acts as a silent thread that <u>keeps Indians together</u> despite differences due to <u>tolerance</u>.	

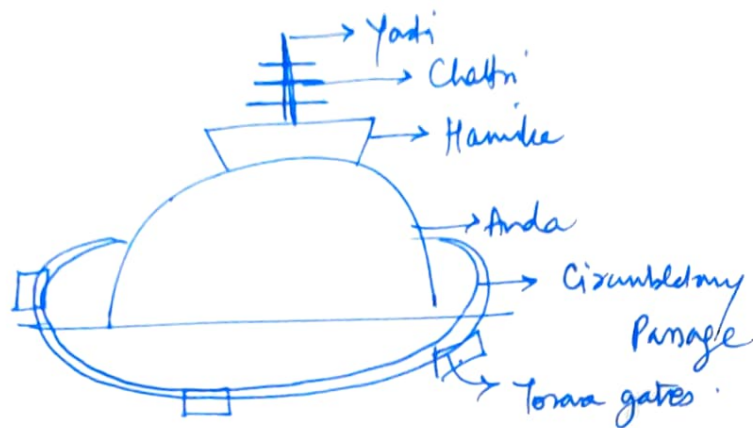
Date:	UPSC	Topic
Question No.		Remarks
Q11:-	As per <u>Mahaparinirvana Sutra</u>, after death of Buddha his <u>relics</u> were divided into <u>8 kingdoms</u> where he lived and stupas were made (eg: <u>Alakappa, Pava, Kushinagar, Rajgir</u>). Significance in Buddhist architecture & culture:  Stupa locations ① Revered place as <u>contains relics</u> of Buddha, or <u>disciples</u>. ② <u>Points of prayers</u> - viharas, and chaityas created nearby. ③ <u>Helps study evolution of Buddhism</u>: ↳ <u>Early stupa</u>: Three chattris = Three Ratnas ↳ <u>After division & fusion of Mahayana</u> → <u>Stairs, double stupas</u> 5/7/9 chattris	

Date:	UPSC	Topic
Question No.		Remarks

④ Spot for meditation & dhyana as well as chanting

⑤ Symbol of Buddha on earth for the Hinayana, Mahayana sects.

Elements / symbols → Religious beliefs:



Elements / Symbols:

Buddhist beliefs:

① Anda.

Womb of earth, shape
of circle of life (birth
→ death → birth)

② Yasti.

Axle of the universe.

③ Torana Gates.

4 directions (north, east,
west, south) = 4
locations of Buddha
(Lumbini, Bodhiyaya, Sankhu,
Kushinagara).

Date:	UPSC	Topic
Question No.		Remarks
④ <u>Chakri</u> :	Symbolise <u>Tri Ratnas of Buddhism</u> ↓ Buddha Dhamma Sangha.	
⑤ <u>Jataka stories</u> :	moral stories from previous birth of Buddha	
⑥ <u>Shalabhanjika</u> =	idol = symbol of prosperity, sym with nature	
⑦ <u>Elephant idols</u> .	= story of <u>birth of Siddhartha</u> with mother Maya	
⑧ <u>Hammika</u> :	revered spot contains relics right beneath it	
⑨ <u>Ayaka Pillars</u> :	5 pillars represent key life events → <u>great renunciation</u> .	
Buddhism and stupa are recognised by <u>UNESCO Heritage</u> and a key part of our <u>soft power</u> - thus must be <u>cherished and protected (Article 49)</u>.		

Date:	UPSC	Topic
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Q12:	The Socio Reform Movements of 19th century ushered a phase of <u>Indian Renaissance</u> by not only challenging social evils but resisting colonial dominance by proving might of <u>India's rich past</u>. <u>Response to colonial culture:-</u> ① <u>Reforms within own religion</u>: ↳ <u>Parsi</u>: brought organisation by <u>Naroji</u> ↳ <u>Sikh</u>: brought the <u>Kuka Movement</u> to reform themselves. ② <u>Displace revivalism of glorious past</u>: ↳ <u>'Back to Vedas'</u> by Dayanand Saraswati's <u>Arya Samaj</u>. ③ <u>Focused on modernisation rather than westernisation</u>: (eg.) <u>Shunning evils of Sati</u> but <u>modern education</u> by <u>Brahmo Samaj</u>.	

Date: Question No.	UPSC	Topic Remarks
	④ <u>Revival of Indian education</u> eg: DAV schools and colleges to counter British education ⑤ <u>Check Christian missionary activities through cultural boost</u> eg: by <u>Swami Vivekanand</u> and <u>Vedanta School</u>. <u>Response to ideological hegemony:-</u> ① <u>Worked for women welfare</u>: eg: by <u>Savitri Bai Phule</u>, <u>Jyotiba Phule</u> ② <u>Reducing social cleavages</u>: through caste reforms eg: <u>EVKN Ransome</u> <u>Naikar</u>, wrote '<u>Kudi Aaram</u>' ③ <u>Revealed true intentions of British crown</u> through <u>pamphlets, plays, light shows</u>.	

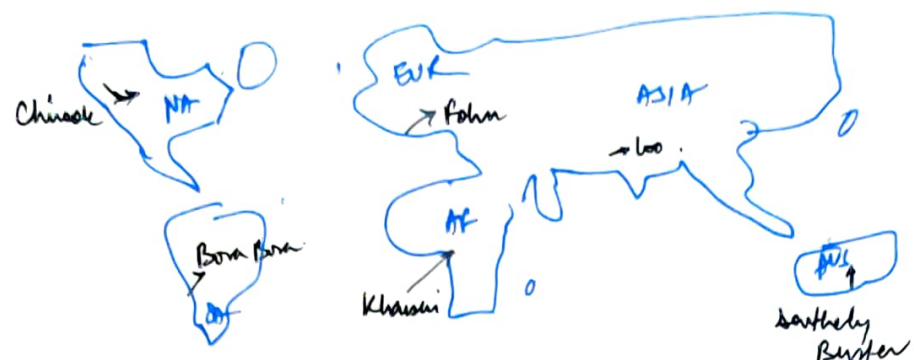
Date:		Topic
Question No.	UPSC	Remarks
	<u>Different tools used: -</u> ① <u>Education</u> of youth, children ② <u>Pamphlets</u> and <u>newspapers</u> used - eg: <u>Sauvad Kumbhari</u> by Rajaram Mohan Ray. ③ <u>Counter reform movements</u>: Shuddhi movements. ④ <u>Literature</u> used to challenge wrong: - eg: <u>Gulabgir</u> by Phule. <u>Self - Reform movements 2.0</u> is needed to check <u>rising communalism</u> (2900 cases in last 5 years), casteism and poor status of women. We need to take inspiration from past for today.	

Date:		Topic
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Q13:	<u>John Sullivan</u> - head of Madras said "Our policies acted like <u>sponge sucking</u> <u>water from Ganges for the Thames</u>". This shows the economic exploitation by British policies leading to deindustrialisation <u>British policies were:-</u> ① <u>One way free trade under Larries fair</u>: heavy duties on Indian goods. ② <u>Flooded Indian market with cheap goods</u>: - <u>Karl Marx</u> said "<u>Land of cotton was</u> <u>inundated with cotton</u>" ③ <u>Infrastructure like Railways (Great</u> <u>Indian Peninsular Railway)</u> built to exploit hinterlands further. = via imported steel - rather than Indian.	

Date:	UPSC	Topic
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	④ <u>Commercialisation of agriculture</u>: for British interests (indigo). → rather than for raw material of Indian Industries. ⑤ <u>Killed own education system</u> through Macaulay's Minute → made Indians focus on petty jobs. ⑥ <u>Heavy tariffs and duties</u> on Indian capitalists- ⑦ <u>Favourable trade / plantations</u> for British owners and restrictions for Indians. ⑧ <u>Reduced local artisans</u> due to cheap imports (eg) demand for <u>muslin</u> reduced <u>Impact on Indian Artisans</u>: ① <u>Heavy oppression</u>: Bentick said "the bones of cotton weavers bleach the plains of India". ② <u>Shift to agriculture</u> → <u>disguised labour</u>	

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	③ <u>Reduced patronage and support</u> due to <u>fall of exports</u> → due to new demands. ④ Suffered under <u>heavy debt</u> burdens from money lenders. <u>On Broader Economy:</u> ① Made India's an <u>Agrarian economy</u> without any autonomy to choose what to produce. ② <u>Drain of wealth</u>: from <u>22%</u> of world GDP to <u>4%</u> when British left (<u>Shashi Tharoor</u>) ③ <u>Weak manufacturing capability</u> ④ Massive <u>underdeveloped human index</u> - hunger, poverty, <u>illiteracy (92% in 1921)</u> The colonial ruins left the Golden Bird shattered. Due to resilience, it has now become <u>5th largest economy</u> leaving behind its erstwhile colonist and <u>United Kingdom</u>.	

Date:	UPSC		Topic
Question No.			Remarks
Q14:	Local winds are a <u>micro phenomenon</u> of air flow in a definite direction based on seasonal patterns. <u>Factors forming local winds:</u> ① <u>Heating and insulation</u>: create waring of air eg: Loo in India. ② <u>Pressure difference</u>: between land and sea creates <u>desert wind of Africa</u>. ③ <u>Local topography</u>: influence local winds (eg) <u>Bardoli Cherra in Bengal/Assam</u> ④ <u>Altitude & slope</u>: creation of <u>Chinook</u> down the Rockies in <u>N. America</u> ⑤ <u>Polar cryosphere</u>: creation of <u>Blizzards</u> in North Pole		

Date:	UPSC	Topic
Question No.	<u>Impact on weather & climate :</u>  <u>WORLD LOCAL WINDS.</u> ① <u>cools down weather</u> = Blizzards leading to high cold, suffering ② <u>Bring humidity control</u>: Khamsin - aka '<u>dust winds</u>' of Africa. ③ <u>Bring local storms and rains</u> = good for crops ④ <u>Badeli Chhanna</u> for coffee, tea plantation ④ <u>Excessive heat and health issues like dehydration</u> due to <u>loo</u> in North India.	Remarks

Date:		Topic
Question No.	UPSC	Remarks
	⑤ <u>Control local temperature:</u> Winds being hot winds bring relief to the <u>Great Plains</u> keeping them frost free in winters. ⑥ <u>Fohn helps flourish</u> <u>Mediterranean</u> <u>in Alps region</u> → making growth of citrus fruits like <u>orange, olives</u> These local winds must be studied in detail so that their <u>good effects can be maximised</u> and the ill effects can be reduced.	

Date:		Topic
Question No.	UPSC	Remarks
Q15:	The recent water crisis in Hyderabad & Bangalore gave a glimpse of "<u>Day Zero</u>". It highlights a larger problem of water scarcity where <u>17%</u> population depends on only <u>4%</u> water resources of world. <u>Primary Drivers of water scarcity:</u> ① <u>Rising population</u> due to migration and attraction to IT hubs. (<u>close to cross each</u>) ② <u>Reclamation of water bodies:</u> ↳ Lakes <u>reclaimed</u> in Bangalore - leading to low water capture ↳ <u>Musi River</u> being captured by urbanization ③ <u>Pressure</u> due to <u>multiple institutions</u> being <u>State capitals</u>: government services, bodies, legislative, judiciary unlike regular city.	

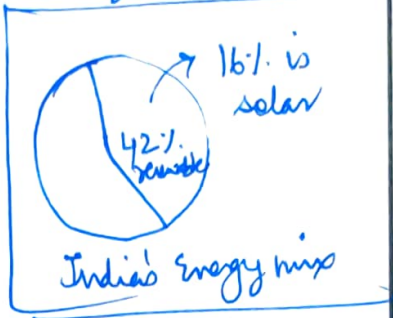
Date:	UPSC	Topic
Question No.		Remarks
	④ <u>Water wastage and misusage</u>: excessive use of water for car washing, cloth washing. ⑤ <u>Excessive water usage by agriculture</u>: due to ground water extraction. (NASA: 0.3 mtr fall per annum) ⑥ <u>Poor capacity of municipal corporation</u> to recycle waste water. ⑦ <u>Poor reforms of government schemes</u> like rain water harvesting. ⑧ <u>Inability to capture surface runoff</u> due to deforestation, <u>urban concrete jungles</u>.	
	<u>Solutions to crisis</u>: ① <u>Supply side reforms</u>:- ① <u>Capacity Building of municipal bodies</u> with Municipal bonds. ② <u>Provide rain water harvesting</u> (Tamil Nadu). ③ <u>National Institute of Water Efficiency</u> (Mihir Shah) Council	

Date:	UPSC		Topic
Question No.			Remarks
	④ Recycling of waste water through treatment plants - ③ <u>Demand Side:</u> ① <u>Intervene good practices:</u> dry agriculture, ZBNF, etc. ② <u>'Water Movements'</u> by kids/NGOs to boost awareness (<u>MISSION LIFE</u>) ③ <u>'Graded water wage tax'</u> to promote reduction via Nudge theory. ④ <u>Efficient technology:</u> <u>pressure sprays</u> to wash cars, clothes ⑤ <u>Revegetation:</u> tree plantation. & water body recharge (g) <u>AMRIT DHAROHAR</u>. The state of Bangalore/Hyderabad should be a warning for rest of India and must adopt sustainable usage for <u>SDG 8</u>, <u>SDG 11</u>.		

Date:		Topic
Question No.	UPSC	Remarks
Q16:-	Blue Revolution is an umbrella initiative of government to <u>boost capacity of blue economy</u> through sustainable usage. It encompasses promotion of <u>inland fisheries</u>, <u>Aquaculture</u>, <u>Marine exports</u>, <u>Marine processing</u>, <u> allied services</u> as well as <u>research and development</u>. <u>Blue Revolution 1, 2, 3</u> have been launched by <u>Government</u> → Leading to India's <u>Rank 4</u> in <u>Marine exports</u> → <u>Rank 3</u> is overall <u>fisheries production</u> → Targets to <u>triple earning</u> and the <u>exports</u> (which remain <u>unachieved</u>).	

Date: Question No.	UPSC	Topic Remarks
	<u>Significant hurdles:</u> ① <u>Requires economic investment</u> but <u>51%</u> favors under <u>debt</u> (NABARD) ② <u>Lack of skills and knowledge</u> among farmers ③ <u>Culture of vegetarianism</u> reduces the demand majorly. ④ <u>Low hygiene factors adopted</u> → leading to violation of export needs of foreign clients. (<u>Phytosanitary norms of WTO</u>) ⑤ <u>Single specie produce if gets diseased</u> spoils the whole harvest. ⑥ <u>Inland Aquaculture</u> unable to grow due to <u>weak supply of tanks, seeds, allied services like training</u>. ⑦ <u>Low level of processing</u>: 10% in India : 90% in Singapore.	

Date:		Topic
Question No.	UPSC	Remarks
	⑧ <u>High level of oil content</u> found in Indian fishes, squids. <u>Comprehensive Strategies:</u> ① <u>Policy Reforms</u>: Bringing new scheme with updated targets. ② <u>Skilling of farmers</u>: through <u>Kishi Vigyan Kendras</u>, weekly schools of Maharashtra model. ③ <u>Provision of resources</u> based on <u>Indian terrain</u> - tanks, seeds. ④ <u>Promote Farmer Producer Organisations (FPOs)</u> to ensure collective growth. ⑤ <u>Saner credit</u>: eg: Kishi credit card. ⑥ <u>Promote R&D</u>: in <u>artificial insemination</u>, seeds. ⑦ <u>Promote food processing sector</u>. Blue Revolution can further grow through multiday capacity of fishes of fishing as per <u>Meera Kumari Committee</u>.	

Date:	UPSC	Topic
Question No.		Remarks
Q171-	India has been widely pushing adoption of renewables particularly the solar energy. The total potential as per NISE stands at 748 GW. India ranks 4th in world in solar capacity. <u>Key factors influencing large solar plants:</u>  ① Impetus to achieve 50% renewable targets of renewable in Panchayat ② Government schemes: National Solar Mission. ③ <u>Low cost of credit</u>: due to interest subvention, PSU loans coverage. ④ <u>Institutional support</u>: International Solar Alliance, OSOWOG - provide best practices, tech support.	

Date:	UPSC		Topic
Question No.			Remarks
	⑤ <u>PLI schemes</u>: promote <u>indigenous panel production</u> → cheaper to install solar farms ⑥ <u>Under development of rooftop solar</u> = only 11 GW via rooftop <u>Environmental Impacts</u>:-		
	① Reduce GHG emissions from thermal plants ② Fulfill NDC targets under Paris Agreement ③ <u>Friendly</u> is <u>habitat for birds</u> unlike <u>metal plants (IP)</u>	① Usage of large scale land. ② <u>Disrupt local vegetation</u> if leading to tree cutting ③ <u>Green-Green Dilemma</u> huts biodiversity.	
	<u>Social Impacts</u>: Positive → <u>Job creation and upskilling</u> Surya Mitras (Green Jobs). → <u>Better Air quality</u> (WHO Norms fulfilled) → <u>Check migration</u> due to <u>decentralised growth of jobs</u>		

Date:	UPSC	Topic
Question No.		Remarks
	<u>Negative:</u> → <u>loss of jobs</u> in coal plants → reduced revenue from coal mining can impact social scheme funding. <u>Balancing the two:</u> <u>McRae Singh Case</u> in Supreme Court asked to balance renewable energy and biodiversity ① Conduct proper <u>comprehensive environmental impact assessment</u> under <u>EPA '1986</u> ② <u>environmental audits</u> of the plants ③ <u>promote roof top solar</u>: <u>PM Surya Har Ghar Mith Bighli Yojana</u> ④ <u>Mitigation plan & safeguards</u> for biodiversity ⑤ <u>Promote offshore solar farms</u> after study Growth of renewables must be a means to achieve green ends rather than creating another set of problems.	

Date:	UPSC	Topic
Question No.		Remarks
Q18:	Social Media platforms like Facebook, WhatsApp, X have been a double edged sword. On one hand they enable equality and liberty and on another perpetuate inequalities. <u>Perpetuating social inequalities & power structure:</u> <u>Digital Divide:</u> ↓ <u>Regional Tele-density:</u> Rural = 40%. Urban = 160%. ↓ <u>Gender Gap</u> (30%) Women do not have access to internet (NFHS5) <u>Power structure dominated by social media platforms:</u> - tussle with govt to bring transparency and accountability. <u>Marginalisation and commodification of tribal knowledge</u> - (eg) <u>bio piracy</u> promoted via <u>deep web</u>.	

Date:	UPSC	Topic
Question No.		Remarks
	④ <u>Booring Censorship</u>: via <u>hates speeches</u>, <u>denogatory content</u> (eg: North East Delhi riots) ⑤ <u>Perpetrate 'westernization'</u> - to copy and imitate foreign culture (eg: K Dramas, Music) ⑥ <u>Lack of access to e-governance</u>: like education, e-health. ⑦ <u>Vulnerability</u>: <u>cyber abuse</u>, bullying of children, identity thefts; <u>real culture</u>. ⑧ <u>Financial frauds</u>: RBI 201 ac payment frauds in 2023 <u>Challenging social inequality and power structure:</u> ① Women can get work from home, flexi roles ② <u>New jobs created</u>: social media influencers, ③ <u>Start-up ventures</u>: e-commerce via facebook shops. ④ <u>freedom of speech to all</u>: can raise issues (eg: #metoo movement)	

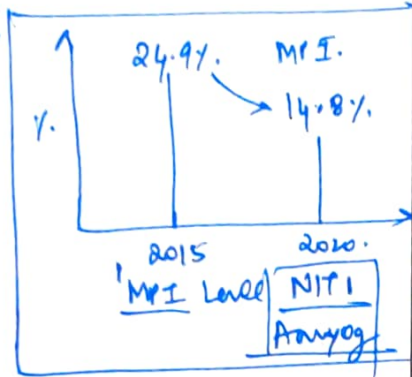
Date:		Topic
Question No.	UPSC	Remarks
	⑤ <u>Bring regional change</u>: (eg:) Aaral Spring Movement. ⑥ <u>Boost to social capital</u>: (eg:) Baba Jee Bhakar aid by all. ⑦ <u>Can raise complaints and break the bureaucratic power centre</u> (eg:) MEA Twitter channel. ⑧ <u>Initiatives by platform</u>: in regional languages promotes <u>unity in diversity</u>. Social Media platforms must be held accountable as per Digital Media Rules while maintaining balance with liberty. More schemes like <u>PMWANI</u>, <u>PM-GDISHA</u> are needed to <u>promote equity</u>.	

Date:	UPSC	Topic												
Question No.		Remarks												
Q19:	India has been a land of diversity where tribal and mainstream societies have coexisted. It was due to freedom provided under the <u>Tribal Panchsheel</u> policy. <u>Comparative analysis:</u> <table><tr><th><u>Basis:</u></th><th><u>Mainstream society.</u></th><th><u>Tribal society</u></th></tr><tr><td><u>Status:</u></td><td>Homogenous tribe with common elements.</td><td>Heterogeneous and diverse.</td></tr><tr><td><u>Power authority</u></td><td>social sanctions & role of state</td><td>more role of local indigenous leaders.</td></tr><tr><td><u>Education:</u></td><td>Common education based on 5+3+3+4 model of NEP.</td><td>focus on <u>traditional learning</u> - stories passed from generation</td></tr></table>	<u>Basis:</u>	<u>Mainstream society.</u>	<u>Tribal society</u>	<u>Status:</u>	Homogenous tribe with common elements.	Heterogeneous and diverse.	<u>Power authority</u>	social sanctions & role of state	more role of local indigenous leaders.	<u>Education:</u>	Common education based on 5+3+3+4 model of NEP.	focus on <u>traditional learning</u> - stories passed from generation	
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Date:	UPSC		Topic
Question No.			Remarks
Gender Status-	Pos sex ratio & Affirmative.	High sex ratio & almost equal status to women	
Native.	Away from traditional native relationship	Worship native 'Sacred groves' 'Niyangiri tribe'	
<u>Yes, tribal society are progressive:-</u>			
① <u>More gender equal: matriarchal norms in Gano/Khasi tribes</u>			
② <u>Egalitarian society rather than inequality in mainstream</u>			
③ <u>Preserve and live with nature :-</u> (eg) Revival of Birds in Nagaland by tribes			
④ <u>Indigenous knowledge:</u> (eg) Sentenlese Tribe of Andaman Burned Tsunami of 2004.			
⑤ <u>No divides of caste, religious threaten the society.</u>			

Date: Question No.	UPSC	Topic Remarks
	⑥ <u>Preservation of culture</u>: language preserved since ages → (eg) Ho & Munda tribal language. Yet, they face issues retarding their progress: ① <u>Health issues</u>: account for half of malaria deaths - ② <u>Orthodox practices</u>: sacrifice of animals, using <u>hot rods to cure disease</u> (seen in Odisha) ③ Fear of <u>homogenisation</u> due to <u>globalisation</u> ④ Away from <u>modern technology & education</u> Both <u>can learn from each other and become progressive</u>. More exchange programs are needed under <u>PM-Dashline, Jan Jatiya Gharan Dhas and TRIFED Missions</u>.	

Date:	UPSC		Topic
Question No.			Remarks
Q20:	While poverty has seen massive fall on MPI level, by India running <u>13.5</u> crore people from BPL as per <u>NITI Aayog MPI Index</u>, yet it <u>remains acute</u> in <u>section of caste & gender</u>. <u>Poverty intersecting with social problems:</u> ① <u>Caste issue</u>:- ① <u>Higher rate of poverty among the scheduled castes than national average of 22.1% as per <u>Tendulkar Committee</u></u> ② <u>Restricted to caste based jobs: manual scavenging, leather work</u> ③ <u>Poor capability to <u>break the cycle</u> of poverty trap due to <u>poor social mobility</u>.</u>		



Date:	UPSC	Topic
Question No.		Remarks
	① <u>Serial Migration:</u> ④ Hurts the old age <u>more</u> due to no sense of funds ⑤ <u>Tribals</u> have <u>40% BPL</u> (Census 2011) ⑥ Class divides - 'haves & have not' <u>Oxfam Report</u> = 1% Indians control 40% wealth ② <u>Gender Issues:</u> ① <u>Patriarchal norms</u> reduce access to resources eg: 14% have land access ② <u>Dual Burden</u> faced of 'home and office work' ③ 90% in 'informal jobs' ④ 80% working in agriculture = feminization of agriculture which is not remunerative <u>Ways to reform:</u> ① <u>Designing target schemes:</u> for caste, gender and social strata eg: <u>Ladli Laxmi Yojna</u> (MP) Model	

Date:	UPSC		Topic
Question No.			Remarks
	② <u>Easy rate of credit</u> : for entrepreneurship through <u>skillz</u> ③ <u>Randomised Control Trials</u> : (Subject & suplo) to make government schemes better. ④ <u>Regular data dissemination and analysis</u>. eg: <u>quick completion of census 2021</u>. ⑤ <u>Incentivize women friendly policies</u> : <u>flexi work</u>, <u>equal pay norms</u> ⑥ <u>Rehabilitation of caste based work</u> : through <u>Safai Karamchari Association</u> "<u>When only save shre, India does not shre</u>". We need inclusive growth to scale road development of <u>VIKSIT BHARAT</u> by 2047.		