

NEXT IAS

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GS MAINS ADVANCED COURSE 2024

(To be filled by candidate)

TEST CODE : GSMAC2405**Test No. : 05**Name of Candidate: Hjink Mobile No. [REDACTED]Roll No. : GSMAC T24A 1023 Start Time 08:00am End Time 11:10amDate of Examination: 03/08/24 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

1. Immediately on receipt of the QCA booklet, please check that this QCA booklet does not have any misprint or torn or missing pages or items, etc. If so, get it replaced by a fresh QCA booklet.
2. Candidates must mention all relevant details like Name, Email, Roll No, Mobile, etc. in the space allocated.
3. Candidate is expected to attempt all 20 questions within the given timeline.
4. Answers must be written in the medium authorized at the time of admission.
5. Candidates must write answers for the specific question under the respective question itself. Any answer written outside the space allotted may not be given credit.
6. Please write neatly. Avoid illegible writing.
7. Do not write/mark irrelevant matters in the QCAB.

सामान्य निर्देश

1. QCA पुस्तिका प्राप्त होने पर कृपया तुरंत जाँच लें कि इस QCA पुस्तिका में कोई पृष्ठ या सामग्री आदि गलत छपी हुई या फटी हुई या गायब तो नहीं है। यदि ऐसा है, तो इसे एक नई QCA पुस्तिका से बदल लें।
2. अभ्यर्थियों को सभी प्रासंगिक विवरण जैसे नाम, ईमेल, रोल नंबर, मोबाइल नंबर आदि का आवंटित स्थान पर उल्लेख करना होगा।
3. अभ्यर्थियों से अपेक्षा की जाती है कि वह आवंटित समय-सीमा के भीतर ही सभी 20 प्रश्नों के उत्तर-लेखन का प्रयास करें।
4. प्रत्येक उत्तर, प्रवेश के समय चुनी गयी भाषा के माध्यम में ही लिखे जाने चाहिए।
5. अभ्यर्थियों को विशिष्ट प्रश्न के उत्तर संबंधित प्रश्न के नीचे ही लिखने होंगे। आवंटित स्थान के बाहर लिखे गए किसी भी उत्तर को क्रेडिट नहीं दिया जाएगा।
6. कृपया साफ-सुथरा लिखें। अपठनीय लेखन से बचें।
7. QCAB में अग्रासंगिक तथ्यों को न लिखें / न ही चिह्नित करें।

REMARKS:**FOR OFFICE USE ONLY**

Student Concerns / Query

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Evaluator's Feedback / Response

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MARKING SCHEME *

Marks Per Ques	Below Average	Average	Above Average
10 Marks	Below 3.00	3.00 - 3.75	4.00 and above
15 Marks	Below 4.50	4.50 - 5.75	6.00 and above

* Subject to change without prior notice.

IMPORTANT QR CODES

Topper's Copy



Common mistake and Correct Filled QCAB



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)

Our Harappan civilization (HVC) is called the most urbanised civilization with mostly all civic amenities which can be replicated in current times.

Key elements of urbanization

- ① Grid pattern settlement and roads cutting at 90°

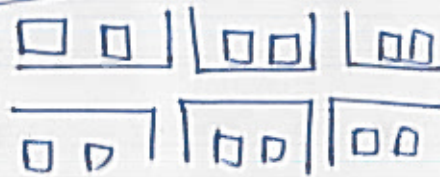


fig: Roads

- ② Burnt bricks, sewer lines.

- ③ Great Bath for rituals.

- ④ City divided into 2 parts.

- ⑤ Granaries etc. present. (Eg) Mohenjodaro.

- ⑥ Lamp post present for lighting at nights

Role of Agriculture in the success & longevity of HVC

- ① Act as a backbone for economic development.
- ② Mainstay for the economy as new people/economy became self sustaining.
- ③ New cereals like rice etc. were loaded giving money and economy boost.
- ④ Trade centres emerged for trading agriculture produce.
- ⑤ Agriculture and animal rearing gave boost to the economy as animal (humped bull) used for ploughing.

Therefore, agriculture played a huge role in the progress and longevity of the IVC.

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)

Quit India Movement was like a last
nail in the coffin. It was announced
by Gandhiji from Gowalia Tank
Maidan, ~~Gan~~ Mumbai (Bombay) on 8th
August, 1942.

Quit India Movement - awakening of nation's soul

- ① Mass protest by the people from all
across the country.
- ② Participation of all section of the
society. (eg) Peasant, women etc
- ③ New leaders like Aruna Asraf Ali,
Usha Mehta, Jai Prakash Narayan
emerged.
- ④ Underground workers worked for
the cause of independence.
(eg) Usha Mehta - Radio Station.

Diverse Section together

- ① Chittu Panday supported Quit India Movement from Balia
- ② Khan Sahib Chandra Kumar in Tamluk (Bengal).
- ③ YB Chavan in Satara with parallel governments.
- ④ Women, Dalits, Peasant participated in huge numbers.
- ⑤ Students, from all across the nation participated. (e.g.) - killing of 11 student in Patna after QIM
- ⑥ Officers and people in judiciary, also participated.

Quit India Movement was different from other movement as it shook the British rule. But lack of central leadership and communal divide was problem.

- 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)

World War II (1939-45) fought between Allied and Axis power had a great impact on world history.

Impact of WW-II in accelerating the process of ~~dec~~ decolonization are:-

- ① Colonial powers like Britishers, France were not left with resources to control their colony.
- ② Concept of invincibility and Great Powers were challenged.
- ③ Logistical issue and financial constraint due to long strained war.
- ④ Massive protest in the colonies due to ill administration due to war. (eg) Quit India Movement.

5. Other powers like Japan etc. helping the revolutionary activities.

(eg) Japan - INA.

6. Loss of trust among the army members of colony due to the experiences they had in war.

7. Famine and food insecurity exacerbating the issue of freedom during war time.

Thus, WW-II expedited the decolonization in Asia and Africa. But decolonization came up with artificial boundaries, ethnic violence, religious violence and these scars are still present.

- 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)

Sedimentary rocks are formed after the weathering and erosion of igneous rocks it breaks into pieces. Upon compaction turns into sedimentary rocks.

Types of sedimentary rocks & formation process

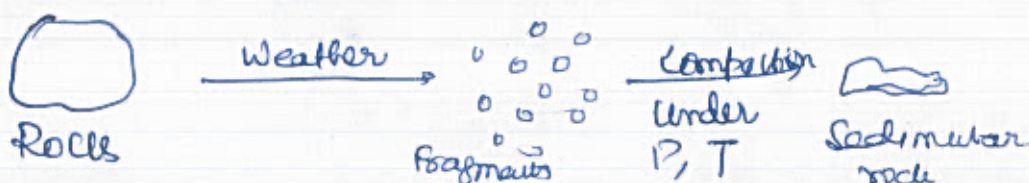
- ① Organic Sedimentary Rocks called Coal, Limestone.

Formation process :- fossilization of ~~the~~ plants & animals.

- ② Chemical Sedimentary Rocks :- Minerals present over them and their dissolution forms them.

- ③ Clastic Sedimentary Rocks :- Mechanical weathering of rocks.

(eg) → Shale etc.



Economic significance of sedimentary rocks

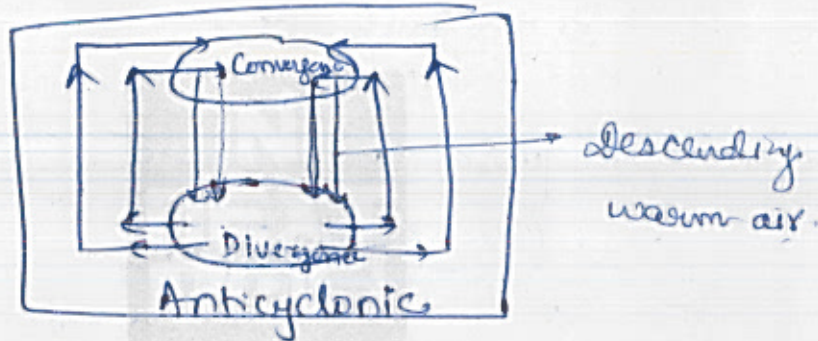
- ① Source of crude oil like shale
rocks.
- ② Source of building materials.
(eg) - Sandstone, Limestone.
- ③ Source of raw materials.
(eg) - Chalk etc.
- ④ Source of fossil and crude.
(eg) Coal etc.

Sedimentary rocks have a huge economic importance. It also shapes the country's future as discovery of
Shale Gas/oil in USA makes it less
dependent on other countries.

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 circulations, and how do they influence weather patterns over the Indian subcontinent? (10 marks, 150 words)

Anticyclonic circulation refers to the condition when higher pressure is at the surface (area of divergence) and lower pressure at the above (area of convergence).



Characteristic

- ① Higher Pressure at the surface, lower Pressure above.
- ② Condition of calm weather condition.
- ③ No cloud formation and no precipitation.
- ④ No flow of wind and stand still condition. (eg) - Horse latitude

Influence of anticyclone on weather pattern

- ① Heatwaves and dry condition may prevail for longer time.
- ② Descending air ~~isot~~ adiabatically compresses and made it hotter.
- ③ Winds in anticlockwise direction and air descending and can create a heat dome.
- ④ Effect on the monsoonal winds due to anticyclone.
- ⑤ Effect on the easterly winds flowing (30°N) due to anticyclone activities in Subcontinent.

Thus, anticyclone circulations have a greater impact but it is natural.

Climate Change is exacerbating its impact.

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. (10 marks, 150 words)

Coral Reefs are called the marine tropical forest; sustaining 25% marine biodiversity.

There are symbiotic relationship between polyps and Zoo xanthellae.

Coral Bleaching

It refers to a situation when due to certain condition this symbiotic relationship is disturbed and coral starts to die. There is a change in colour that's why called bleaching.

Main Causes

- ① Global Warming → rising ~~sea~~ surface temperature $> 27^{\circ}\text{C}$ -
- ② Ocean Acidification at a higher rate.
- ③ Increased frequency of cyclone.

- ④ Human factors like development, fishing etc.
- ⑤ Pollution from factories etc.
- ⑥ Marine Heat waves etc.

Role of MPAs in conservation of coral reefs

- ① Abandoning of illegal human activities in the areas.
- ② Protection of coral reefs by strict vigil.
- ③ High Seas Treaty also gave a teeth to these MPAs as now it is legally binded.
- ④ No use of deep sea trawler and pollution in these areas.
- ⑤ Use of Biorock technology etc. to conserve reefs.

Coral Bleaching is increasing significantly and this year too Mass Coral Bleaching took place. We need to act fast to control it.

- 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)

Economic Corridors refers to corridors which is of interconnected industrial unit, manufacturing unit. These are connected with expressways, roadways etc.

(eg) - Delhi-Mumbai Economic Corridor.

Role of economic corridors in fostering regional economic development

① Interconnecting several industrial hubs.

(eg) - Bengaluru Chennai.

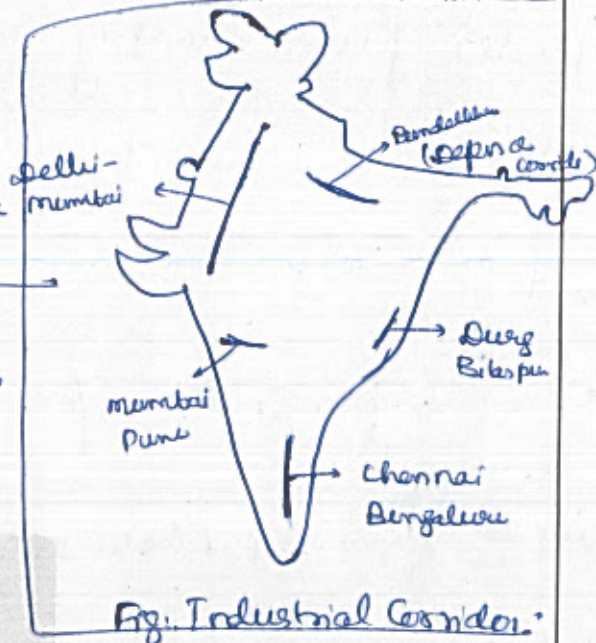
② Critical Mass creation and attracting other investments.

③ Better infrastructure development → Solving regional disparity.

④ Transit Oriented Development along these corridors. (eg) NH-48.

- ⑤ Better job opportunities and economic development leading to prosperity.

Projects like CBIC align with India's broader economic growth



- ① Export potential with India eyeing \$ 1tn of exports.
Currently :- \$778bn

- ② Regional development and job opportunities taming migration.

- ③ Domestic development spurring consumption → GDP ↑

- ④ Achieving GDP growth rate (7.7%).

- ⑤ Manufacturing hubs employing lakhs of people. (Eg) - New Defence corridor in Tamil Nadu

Thus, these economic corridor are like the wheel of economic development & help in achieving VIKSIT BHARAT.

Q.8 जेंडर फ्लूइड पहचान क्या है, तथा लड़कन 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 refers to a situation when one can't associate oneself to a particular gender. Many factors are responsible for such fluidity like level of hormones, cultural factors, social upbringing etc. There are many gender identity and not only the binary like male & female.

LGBTQ community ongoing challenges to inclusion and equity

① Not included in the society as a respectable member.

(Ex) - Condition of transgenders -

② Job opportunities are not available.

(Ex) UP teacher fired from job after

she was identified as transgender.

- ③ Adoption issues as a gay couple can't adopt a baby.
- ④ Marriage same sex marriage is not allowed. SC also said that legislature should make a law.
- ⑤ Health & Hygiene :- No proper health care facilities for them.
- ⑥ Hygiene :- No separate toilets for transgenders.
- ⑦ Sensitization as people calls them with derogatory words like Chhalha, Hijda etc.

Govt. Initiatives

- ① Transgender Act.
- ② Recruitment of Transgender in Bikaner Police.
- ③ Decriminalising #377 by SC etc.

Thus, LGBTQ are a part of society and we as a society have always embraced this.

- 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)

Regional identity sometimes fuel regionalistic attitude. It may fume violence, chau linguistic Chauvinism, insider-outsider syndrome in the same country.

Causes of Regionalism

- ① Son of the Soil Doctrine
- ② Regional Disparity.
- ③ Linguistic Chauvinism.
- ④ Government Apathy.
- ⑤ Political interest etc.

Son of the Soil (Doctrine) : → we are born here & resources belong to us. (Eg) - Maratha Pride.

② Regional Disparity : → (Eg) Discreation of Jharkhand, Telangana etc.

③ Linguistic Chauvinism (Eg) Creation of states like Andhra Pradesh,

Karnataka etc.

④ Government Apathy Several South

Indian states allege that central

govt. is not giving them their due

share. (eg) TN contributed ₹1 gets only

₹0.19 from central kitty

⑤ Political interest to fume regional
Sentiment for own benefit.

Balancing b/w regional identity with broader
national identity

① Regional and inclusive development

both social and physical.

(eg) PM Purnodaya Utham Scheme

② Sensitization of people that we
all are Indian. (Budget 2024)

③ Interest of all section to be heard.

Case Study In Tiruppur (Textile hub) now

Tamil factor owner migrated to foreign

due to economic upliftment. Now new

owners are Bihari people who are
once labourer.

Thus, we should work as 'Team India' in
this time to achieve larger goal.

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)

Unity in Diversity is the core of our civilization. This has arisen due to tolerance, accommodation, fraternity and liberal thought of our people.

Various cultural & traditional Practices

Cultural Practices

- ① Tying of Rakhi by Neo Muslims in Mewat: (Unity)
- ② Chhath Puja done by several muslim families.
- ③ Multi ethnic population in India with people in North East, South, North all living together
- ④ Tribals with different culture

like polygamy, polyandry residing with same harmony.

⑤ Gurdwaras with langars and is open to all. No discrimination.

⑥ Hindus visiting mosques on a regular basis

⑦ Different ideologies like Communist, Right, Liberal all living under one roof.

⑧ Different language films dubbed and enjoyed by all.

⑨ Interchange of different clothing styles and worn by all.

eg - Adoption of Kurta Pyjama by all.

Thus, India is a cultural melting pot and this is our strength. We have welcomed all with open hands.

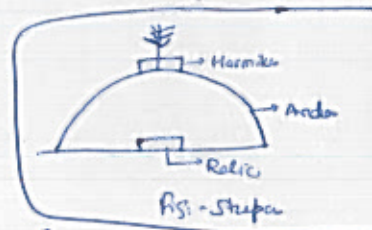
- Q.11 बौद्ध वास्तुकला और संस्कृति के संदर्भ में स्तूप कला का क्या महत्व है? इसके विभिन्न तत्वों तथा प्रतीकवाद और बौद्ध मान्यताओं को बढ़ावा देने में उनकी भूमिका की चर्चा कीजिए। (50 अंक, 250 शब्द)

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)

Stupa is buddhist culture has a great significance. Many stupas were created during 2nd - 1st CBC by the Mauyans and later on by successive dynasties.

Significance of Stupa art in context of Buddhist architecture and culture are: →

- ① Culture
Buddha's relics are stored inside the Stupa.



- ② Inspired from megalithic culture of the indigenous people.

- ③ Place of worship for the devotee of Buddhism.

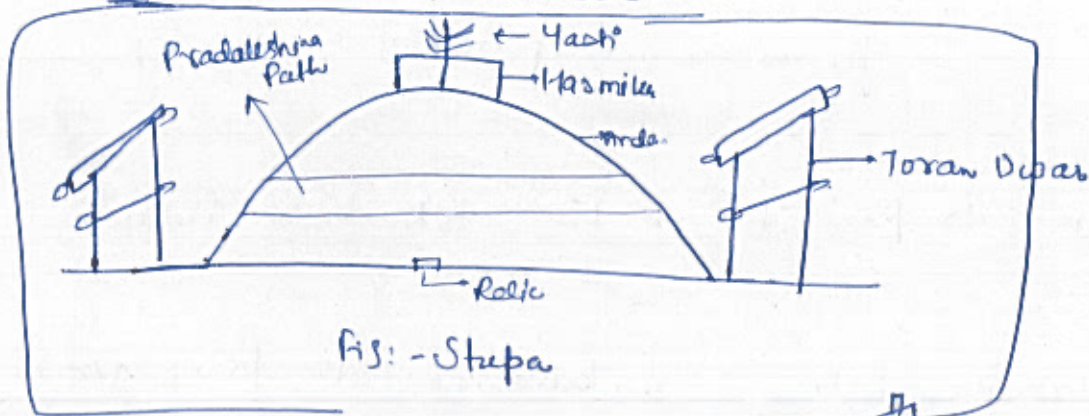
④

Architecture

- ① Materials used to make bricks, mortar etc.

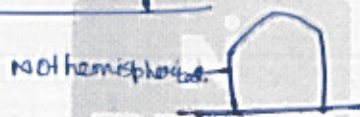
- ② Hemispherical in shape (Anda); a Harmika (at the top); Pradakshina Path (in some);

well decorated Toran dvar.



There are many other types of Stupa as well :->

① Chaukhandi Stupa



② Dhamek Stupa



③ Rampur Stupa :- In Bihar

④ Saurath Stupa in Saurath, Varanasi

⑤ Amravati Stupa (Now not present). constructed during Satavahana time.

⑥ Votive Stupa in Bodhi Gaya.

Various elements and Symbolism and their role in conveying beliefs are :->

① Anda :-> Hemispherical in shape represents water.

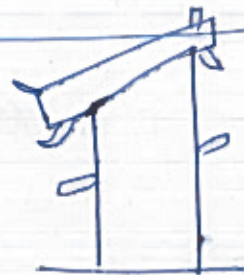


Fig Toran Dvar with Shailbhanjika carvings

Harmika:- → Square in stupa that is meant to surround pedestal at the top.

Chashi:- → Present at the top with Chakras.

Pindakshina Path:- → Cumulative Path for parikrama.

Torana:- → Decorated gates which are visible from far away.

Thus, stupa has a great significance in Buddhist beliefs and we need to conserve them as some are in dilapidated condition. Our government has taken step like 'Monument Mitha' etc. to protect them.

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)

Socio-religious reform movements during the 19th CE was very prominent in annihilation of deep rooted customs like Sati Pratha, Widow Remarriage, Conjugal Rights etc.

Dual Struggle against social customs and colonial dominance were :- →

①. Social Customs

①.1. Sati Pratha :- Raja Ram Mohan Ray played a great role in this and passed the Sati Abolition Act.

①.2. Widow Remarriage :- Role of Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar in this cause was of great importance.

①.3. Age of Consent and Conjugal Right :- Rukhmabai case and support by Mrs. Ranade

①.4) Female Education :→ Role of Jyotiba Phule and Savitri Phule.

①.5) Caste discrimination :→ Role of Krishnasdas Mulji, MG Ranade etc. In dealing with the issue. Even Swami Dayanand Saraswati played a huge role.

②. Colonial Dominance

②.1) Superior Culture as Britishers believed that they were superior and imposed their culture like mod English, clothes etc. Several reformers like Swami Dayanand Saraswati called for

Go Back to Vedas and appealed to take pride in our own culture.

②.2) Imposition of English language was opposed by leaders like Madan Mohan Malaviya etc.

Q.3) Consumption of liquor etc. and which was seen as a symbol of elitism was also opposed by Debendranath Thakur etc.

Socio-Religious reform movements responded to cultural hegemony in the following ways:-

- ① Uniting Indians and appealing them to take pride in their own culture.
- ② Initiatives of Swami Vivekananda, Ram Krishna Paramhansa in which they talked about logical & reasoning.
- ③ Challenging the ills present in their culture and showcasing them to the Indians.
- ④ Printing books, pamphlets and organising discourse for it.
- ⑤ Cultural Renaissance with Bharat Mata portrait etc.

Thus, our Socio religious reform movements helped in abolition, reforming certain ills & also resurgence of Indianness.

Q.13 ब्रिटिश नीतियों ने भारत के विऔद्योगीकरण 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)

Britishers were colonisers and they had only come to take away the wealth from our Country. They did it very systematically and in phases.

British policies contributing to the de-industrialisation of India :-

- ① Export of raw materials from India for factories in Yorkshire, Manchester
(eg) Cotton Bales
- ② Import of finished products from the British factories.
(eg) - Textiles.
- ③ Higher control over princely states leading to they not able to sustain the artisans and craftsmen.

④ Higher export duty on Indian products

making it less competitive.

⑤ Flooding Indian market with cheap goods from British factories.

⑥ Developing a taste of these foreign goods in Indian through english education etc.

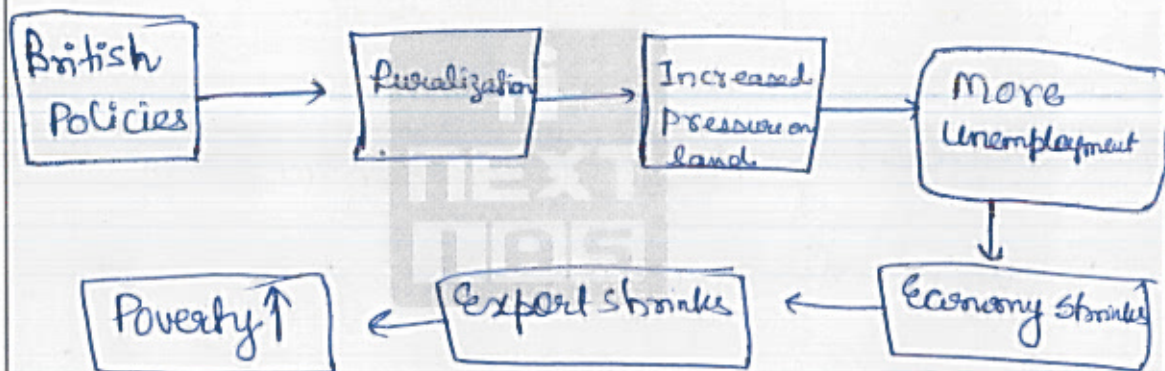
Process affecting the life of Indian artisans & the broader economy

① Ruralization of the economy as due to closure of factories, etc. urban centre fell down.

② Reverse migration of the people from town to villages.

③ Burden on the agriculture increased leading to seasonal employment, disguised employment etc.

- ④ Source of revenue for princely states shrank
leading to more taxes on agriculture →
more hostile condition for economy.
- ⑤ Artisans merely became the farmers
or daily wage earners also led
to the loss of artisan capability.



Thus, due to British policies of disincentivization of Indian trade; our contribution to global economy which was once 25% drops to merely 2-3% of world's GDP.

Currently, also our export contribution is only 2.4%.

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)

Local winds are called local because they are present and limited to a particular region.

(eg) → Loo in summer in North India.

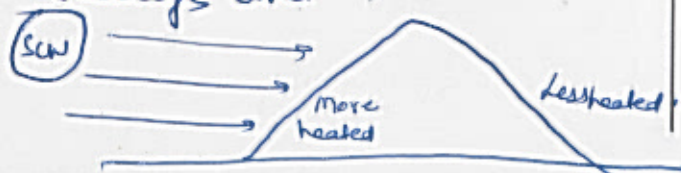
Factors that led to the formation of local winds are: →

① Pressure Gradient it is the most important factor.

(eg:- Due to intense heat there is a low pressure condition, and air from surrounding come to fill the spaces.

② Differential heating of the earth's surface is other major reasons.

(eg) → In valleys and mountains



③ Factors like temperature etc. can also lead to formation of local winds.

eg Chinook in America.

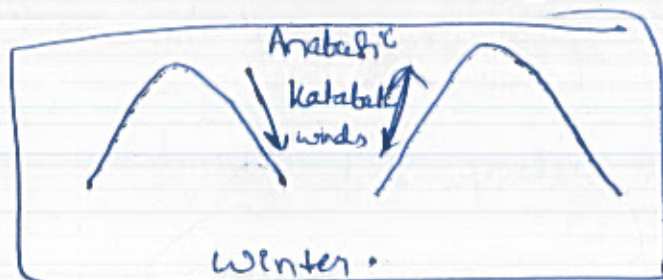
④ local factors like mountain, hills etc. also impact the local winds.

Impact on weather and climate in various regions :-

① In Northern India during summer Kaal Baisakhi bring respite from intense summer.

leads to mango shower, rainfall & temperature falling.

② In ~~summer~~ winter the Anabatic and Katabatic wind leading to the frost and frost free nights in the valleys



- ③ In Southern India before monsoon winds from sea coast leading to coffee blossom
- ④ sea breeze and land breeze in coastal areas leading to temperature modulation.
- ⑤ Chinook in America in Rockies leading to temperature difference between both side of mountain.
- ⑥ Föhn in Alps leading to melting of snow etc. on the slopes.
- ⑦ Sorocco from the Northern Africa affecting climate/ weather in the region.

Thus, local winds have a huge impact on local weather system. It also impacts our agriculture and economy. Due to climate change its frequency and intensity have increased leading to severe destruction.

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)

As per Moody's report due to water scarcity; India can face GDP growth challenge and it may come down. The average water availability per capita ~~is~~ will come down to 1300 cm³/year.

Primary drivers of freshwater scarcity in mega cities are :-

- ① Unplanned Urbanization leading to over concretization and no space for rainwater to percolate.
- ② Population density is very high leading to over use of resources and lesser recharge of groundwater.

Demand > Supply
- ③ No green spaces for recharge of

ground water.

(eg) - encroachment of parks, lakes etc
like in Bengaluru.

④ No provision of rainwater harvesting in
high rise buildings etc.

⑤ Migration from all over India to
these places in search of opportunities
Increasing the pressure.

Solutions that address both demand and
supply aspects of urban water management
are: →

① Demand Aspects

①.1 Creating of satellite towns near
big cities to contain population,
migration.

①.2 Develop new cities and attract
investment there. (eg) GIFT City

①.3 Increasing urban transport network
for commutation. (eg) RRTS, Metro,
Good Highways
etc.

1.4) Use of Sprinklers in tap to be mandatory
(atomizer)
on all commercial buildings.

1.8) Supply side

2.1) Provision of Rainwater harvesting on
all the buildings.

2.2) Creation of blue spaces and
anti encroachments drive from lakes etc.

2.3) Proper maintaining of land records
and rejuvenating lakes, ponds etc.

2.4) Use of Grey water for some
purpose.

2.5) Water recycling plant mandatory on
new Societies / townships

Best Practices

1) Life approach by Bengaluru Couple - Sustainable
living and recycling all the water they
used in Marathalli area.

Thus, water is necessary for all our
activities and urban water security is necessary.

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)

Blue Revolution refers to the creation of Blue Economy in which our resource generation from ocean, sea and inland water increases.

(eg) - Fisheries, Shrimp etc.

Importance of Blue Revolution for India

- ① 7500 km Coastal line.
- ② Several crore people relying on fisheries.
- ③ Increasing demand of sea products.
- ④ Change in dietary pattern.
- ⑤ Food processing of the products as well.

Significant hurdles in aquaculture development

- ① Lack of technology based aquaculture and more reliance on traditional methods.
- ② Lack of resources like deep sea trawlers, modern vessels.
- ③ Unorganised sector and individual based. (eg) - fishermen.

- ④ Climate Change impacting deep sea voyages and also increased frequency of cyclones etc.
- ⑤ Lesser Knowledge about exotic species which are in demand.
- ⑥ Influence of China in deep sea and use of Black Shipping and big trawlers to capture all fishes.

Comprehensive Strategies

- ① Demand Side
 - 1.1. Popularising the benefits of fisheries in diet, etc.
 - 1.2. Food processing these to make it more palatable and converting into different products like cod liver oil, gelatin etc.
 - 1.3. Giving the benefits of artificial pearls

and its best benefit to the public.

Supply Side

- ① Helping farmers through PM-Matsya Sampada Yojana.
- ② Weather forecasting etc by the IMD.
- ③ Farmers training in Shrimp cultivation.
- ④ Inland fisheries through Amrit
Shakti Scheme, Jal Jeevan
Haridyal Mission
- ⑤ Collaboration with local communities
who have traditional knowledge.
eg - Koli community.
- ⑥ More Mega Food Park to come up.

Aquaculture has a huge potential in our economy from export to domestic consumption. India is currently world leader in inland fisheries production. Demand is high in East Asian countries. We must tap our potential and aquaculture is a strong pillar of our 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's NDC to install 500GW of renewable energy by 2030. In this solar would play a huge role. Currently, installed capacity ~87GW (MNRE).

Key features influencing the establishment of large scale solar farms in India are:→

① Land Availability as India is a densely populated country. However, ISRO data if we utilize 3% of wasteland then only ~700GW of solar energy.

② Ladakh, Thar Desert

② Insolation :- India receives 300 days of good sunlight and is essential and sufficient for solar power.

③ Grid Connectivity to the plants.

- ④ Ecological factors like habitat of some species. (eg) Great Indian Bustard.
- ⑤ Settlement of communities in those areas.
- ⑥ Land MVR of the place as it decides the compensation value and pressure on exchequer.

Environmental and Social Impacts

Environmental Impacts

- ① Habitat destruction. (eg) G.I.B.
- ② Bio diversity loss.
- ③ Deforestation of the area.
- ④ Migration channel of animals.

Social Impacts

- ① Large scale displacement of population.
- ② Nature man spirit complex of tribals.
- ③ Cases of rehabilitation where promises not fulfilled.
- ④ Loss of livelihood and migration of people.

India can balance the expansion of solar with the need to protect biodiversity and local ecosystem.

- ① Thorough SIA, EIA before taking the project.
- ② Using reservoir based solar plant at a large scale.
- ③ ISRO report of using wasteland only (3%) would give ~700GW of energy.
- ④ Proper rehabilitation plan for the tribals & communities displaced.
- ⑤ Underground transmission lines as said by SC to protect Godawan (GIR)
- ⑥ Not initiating projects in eco sensitive zone.

Thus, Solar energy has huge potential but we have to look at other aspects as well.

Then only sustainable & inclusive development can take place

- 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)

Social Media and its rising influence is impacting every aspect of our life, and also the social institutions like marriage, family, class structure etc.

Social Media platforms perpetuating and challenging social inequalities

① Caste divide due to different pages related to different Caste groups.

eg - Brahman Ekta Manch etc.
Dalit Ekta Manch etc. on media.

② Racial and ethnic discrimination on rise on various platforms.

eg - Several meme page on Facebook calling derogatory remarks.

③ Gender discrimination and hurling comments and objectification issues.

eg Bulli Bai, Sulli Deals etc.

④ Over consumption and saying that consumption means good life style.

(eg) - On Social Media.

⑤ Lacchony over lifestyle leading to comparison and sense of disgust among less privileged.

(eg) - Daily vlogs on social media.

Power Structure

① Countries using social media to boast military capabilities.

② Rich people using it to set narratives about investing. (eg) - Rise of influencers.

③ Political parties setting a particular narrative.

④ Algorithm creating biasness in the cognition of the public. (eg) - Role of money is bigger than anything narrative etc

Positive Side of Social Media

① Any body can now become star

with just one phone and internet.

- ② Democratization of celebrity market and power distribution to all. (Eg) - Ajesh Kumar
Tach driver
vlogs.
- ③ Antinarrative can be easily propagated against the set narrative.
(Eg) - Propagating videos.
- ④ Voice against atrocities through signing petition, making videos etc.
- ⑤ Creating awareness among the public. (Eg) Rise of educational content.
- ⑥ Free education courses available leading to decreasing social inequality
(Eg) NPTEL
- ⑦ Exposing corruption through sting operation etc.

Thus, Social media is a double edged sword. We need to use it wisely otherwise it can be disastrous. Secondly, the advent of AI in Social media can change the whole platform in both ways.

- 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)

Tribal (Jan Jatiya) are people who are categorised based on 5 criteria namely shyness, backwardness, using primitive technology, distinct culture, geographical isolation
(eg) - Gond, Ho, Santals etc.

Comparative Analysis of tribal and mainstream Societies

Tribal

Mainstream

- | | |
|--|--|
| ① Believing in <u>circular economy</u> . | ① Believing in <u>Take make Dispose model</u> . |
| ② Lesser consumption of material. | ② <u>Over consumption</u> .
(eg) - Use of <u>Swigs</u> , <u>Zomato</u> etc. |
| ③ Shyness and geographical Isolation | ③ <u>Intermingling and globalization, cosmopolitanism</u> . |
| ④ Distinct culture | ④ <u>Mixing of cultures</u> |

- | | |
|--|--|
| ⑤ Use of primitive technology. | ⑤ Use of modern technology. |
| ⑥ Nature conservation | ⑥ Development activities. |
| ⑦ Contentment in life is marker to development & happiness | ⑦ Economic condition as a marker of development & happiness. |
| ⑧ Biodiversity preservation and Traditional knowledge. | ⑧ Modern scientific knowledge. |

Tribal Society more progressive

- ① Matriarchal society in Naxas, Khasi etc. respect for women.
- ② Sex education through Protap, Dhumkhatya etc.
- ③ Nature conservation sacred groves like Sarna.
- ④ Animal and biodiversity conservation
Idar Mishmi considering tigers as their elder brother..

- (5) Believing in circular economy with using all parts of plants for food preparation and recycling their waste too.
- (6) Distinct culture and contentment with it and not running in a rat race.
- (7) Nature and ability to protect oneself against calamities

Problems with tribal Society

Sentinel
Tribes

- (1) Medical advancement like vaccine etc. not available.
- (2) Scientific development not taking place in their culture.
- (3) Technological development is required at current time to make our life easier.

Thus, We can say that in some aspects they are more progressive than modern society. But both have its own pros and cons. We can learn good aspects from each other & implement them. to make our world a beautiful place.

Q.20 निर्धनता किस प्रकार जाति, सामाजिक स्तरीकरण 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)

Poverty is a serious issue plaguing our society. As per NITI Aayog Multi Dimensional Poverty Index Report, (25crs) people came out of poverty b/w 2013-14 to 2022-23.

Poverty intersect with other social problems

Caste

- ①.1 Deprived section of the caste like Dalits are still marginalised.
- ①.2 Poverty has trapped them into a vicious cycle.
- ①.3 Lack of resources and access to it due to historical reasons is other factor to it.

② Social Stratification

- ②.1 Poverty divides the gap based on Caste, class and estate (Weberian triumvirate).

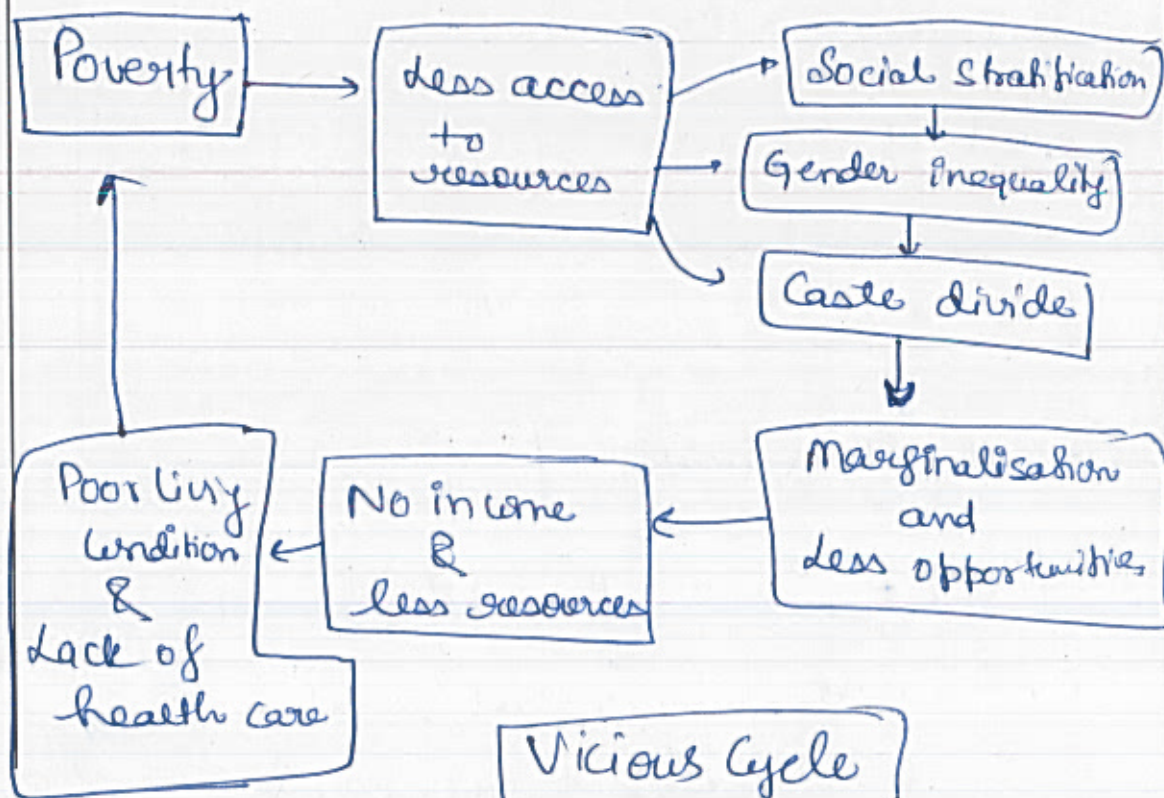
②.2 Poor people like slum dwellers also are marginalised.

②.3 Access to resources is a major problem for them.

③ Gender Inequality

③.1 Poverty exacerbates gender inequality.

- Harassment of women
- Menial jobs.
- lesser pay to them.
- Drug abuse
- Human Trafficking of girls etc.
- Early marriages etc.



Comprehensive Strategies

- ① Skill provide to the poor people.
(eg) PM Kaushal Vikas Yojana.
- ② Free health care facilities to the poor. (eg) AYUSHMAN BHARAT.
- ③ Women empowerment and women led development. by (SMG), SBL Scheme
(eg) Mamoo Drone Didi
- ④ Reducing inequality in the society
through creating more jobs.
- ⑤ Formalization of economy and
social security. (eg) PM Shram Dhan Yoj
- ⑥ Providing housing facilities.
(eg) PM Awas Yojana.
- ⑦ Nutritious food for better cognitive
development. (eg) Rice Fortification.
Breakfast in schools.

(TN)

Poverty is a challenge and as Gandhiji said
it is the worst form of violence.

NEXT IAS

Space for Rough Work

NEXT IAS

Space for Rough Work

NEXT IAS

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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 फ्रांस कर देना चाहिए। 5. यदि आप किसी कार्य को रद्द करना चाहते हैं, तो उस पर अपना पेन चलाएं या उस पर "रद्द" लिखें, अन्यथा उसका मूल्यांकन किया जा सकता है। 6. परीक्षा हॉल छोड़ने से पहले अपनी QCA पुस्तिका व्यक्तिगत रूप से निरीक्षक को सौंप दें।

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

