



GS MAINS ADVANCED COURSE 2024

(To be filled by candidate)

TEST CODE : GSMAC2405

Test No. : 05

Name of Candidate: Charan Teja N.....Mobile No.

Roll No. : GSMACT24A1011..... Start Time End Time.....

Date of Examination: 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 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।
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 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
.....	
.....	
2	2
.....	
.....	
3	3
.....	
.....	

<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.

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

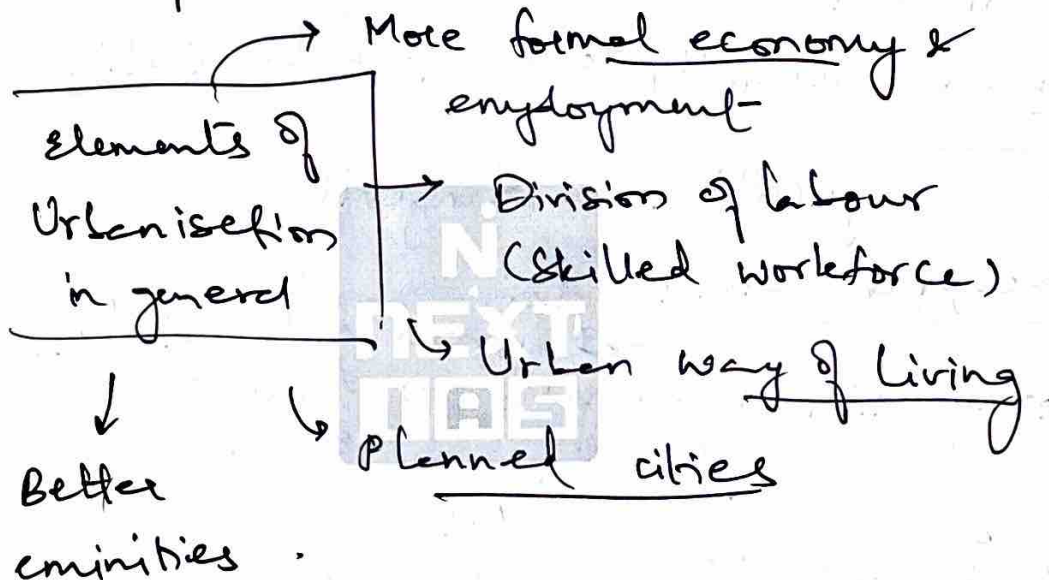


IMPROVEMENT SUGGESTIONS

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)

Harappan civilization flourished from 3000BC - 1400BC and it is seen as the best case study for urban development.



Urbanisation in Harappan civilization

- 1) A centralised governance structure
- 2) A skilled workforce arts & craft is promoted
- 3) Planned urban settlements
 - (Eg:) Perpendicular roads & building
 - (Eg:) Sloping drains with inspection holes.

↳ This rectangular plan is followed in "Le Corbusier plan of Chandigarh"

(4) Specialised workforce

(Eg.) Bead making industry

(Eg.) Lost wax sculptures.

⑤ Granaries implies surplus & trade generally suggest 'urbanisation'

Role of agriculture in longevity of Harappan civilisation

1) Generation of surplus → supports urbanisation
 → leads to Pottery
 Tax collection, Trade, Commerce, Art & craft promotion

2) Storage of grains leading to food security

3) Tax collection gives authority to centralised body to rule.

4) Economic improvement & robust economy.

We can take cue from Harappan society not just on urbanisation but also agricultural practices

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 ^①awakening of the nation's soul and brought diverse sections together in a unified vision of Independence. Discuss (10 marks, 150 words)

②

Quit India Movement was started in 1942 and as a final push against British & their imperialistic aims.

Awakening of the Nation's soul

- 1) Lack of broad based protests before Quit India movement
- 2) Gave power to the common man to protest against the Britishers
- 3) The imperialistic designs of the global powers are full on display in WW-II → Gave more fuel to Nationalism
- 4) Popular voice to the simmering dissent.
- 5) Failure of August offer, Cripps mission
- 6) "Swaraj" & complete independence as the main goal.

Diverse sections coming together:

- 1) Women leadership Eg: Usha Mehta, Aruna Asaf Ali and popular participation of women.
- 2) Increased participation of student who boycotted educational institutions.
- 3) Muslims & Hindus ^{came} together against imperial forces.
- 4) People in rural areas responded by picketing liquor shops, breaking salt laws, not paying rents to landowners (if they support the British).
- 5) Many left councils, legal practice etc.

Drawbacks → Lack of proper organisational structure

Religious ↓ → Large scale violence
violence Most leaders were jailed

Quit India movement acted as a death nail to the British rule in India and accelerated the independence process -

- 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 started in 1939 and continued till 1945 and contested between Axis (Germany, Italy, Japan) and Allied (US, UK, France) forces.

Impact of World War-II on decolonization in Asia & Africa

- 1) Hypocrisy of the west is on full display as they claim to fight for democracy.
- 2) Lack of resources to control their colonies.
- 3) Power balances changed → Rise of US on the global order.
- 4) Rise of nationalism across Asia and Africa by educated youth.
- 5) Man made disasters like Bengal Famine (1939-42) accelerated the process.

- (5) UK has gone into a lot of debt for the war efforts.
- (6) Lack of administrative machineries to control colonial powers.
- (7) Raising guerrilla fighting forces & armed rebellion in colonies
- (8) Eg: INA, vietcong struggle later.
- (9) New government sympathetic to independence in UK.
- (10) formation of united nations later on
- (11) Third world solidarity among nations against colonial might.
- (12) Support from newly formed countries like India to anti-colonial struggle lead to faster de-colonisation. Therefore WW-II can be considered watershed moment in the struggle for decolonisation.

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 those rocks which are formed when weathering agents carry weathered rock to other place and due to compaction & lithification a new kind of rock is formed which is Sedimentary rock.

Various types of sedimentary rocks

1) Chemically formed sedimentary → not just weathering agents but chemical agents act to form the rock (Eg: Halite (salt reaction))

2) Physically formed by physical attributes like hydration, thawing etc (Eg: Limestone).

③ Organically formed due to the action of micro organisms of the base material containing organic material (Eg) Coal from fossils -

Economic significance of sedimentary rocks:

- 1) Most of the fossil fuels are sedimentary rock materials
 - ↳ Fuel security, energy security
 - ↳ Mineral security (Eg: Lithium, rare earth metals)
- 2) Helps in transition to green economy
- 3) Complex rock systems & their mineral wealth useful for electronics industry (Eg) Semiconductor industry.
- 4) Rocks like Quartz etc used in infrastructure

Sedimentary rocks form over a long periods capturing the mineral wealth needed for any country's economic growth

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)

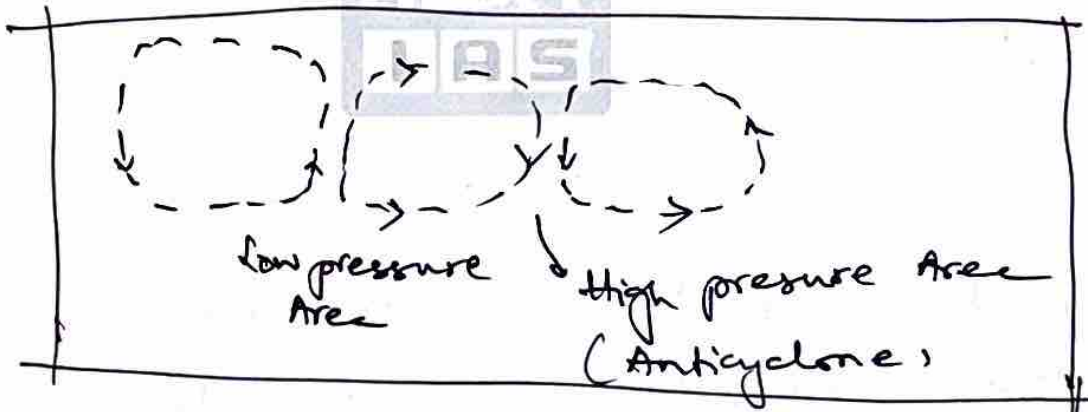
What are the characteristics of anticyclonic circulations, and how do they influence weather patterns over the Indian subcontinent?

(10 marks, 150 words)

Anticyclonic circulations refers to the air circulation pattern near a high pressure area.

Characteristics of Anticyclonic circulations

1) Dispersal of air over the high pressure area



2) Lack of rain bearing clouds

3) Oppressive ~~weather~~ climate on ground.

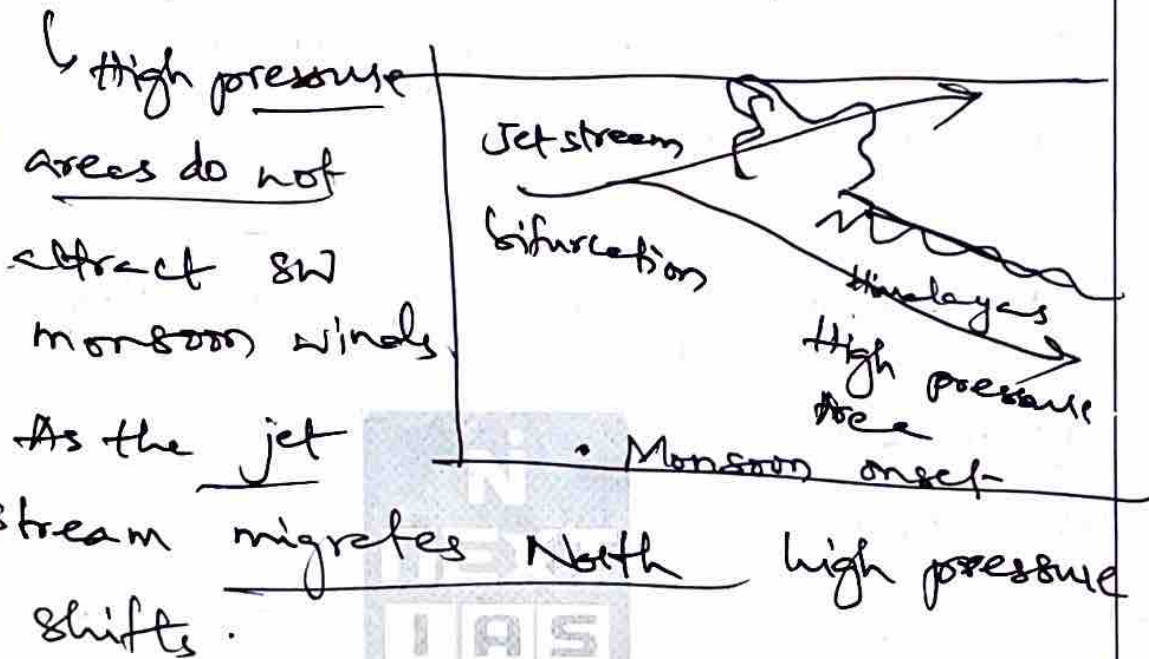
4) Lack of humidity in area.

5) State air circulation on the ground

6) Intensification of high pressure

Influence on weather patterns in India

1) Effects on the onset of Monsoon



↓
Onset of Indian monsoon.

- 2) Dust storms etc are quite common during anti-cyclonic circulation.
- 3) Lack of rainfall may lead to droughts.

Anticyclonic disperse winds, so don't favour cloud formation leading to lack of moisture and so affects the weather patterns.

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)

③

Coral bleaching phenomena is the gradual losing of zooxanthellae (organism algae containing chlorophyll) and corals turning ~~colorless~~ sometimes black.

Main causes of coral bleaching:

- 1) Raising global temperatures, Corals are temperature sensitive
- ⑤ Global bleaching in Great Barrier reef.
- 2) Effluents release from industries
- 3) Ocean acidification leads to ~~total~~ coral bleaching.
- 4) Raising sea levels (As corals are shallow water organisms)
- 5) Unsustainable tourism
- 6) Coral mining for exploitative purposes.

- 1) Carbonation of sea water due to increased CO_2 in air increases acidity of water
- 2) Extreme weather events like marine heat waves etc.

Role of Marine protected Areas:

- 1) Clear definitions & protected areas would be identified
↳ More focus on those areas.
- 2) Increased funding for coral restoration.
- 3) Assess ~~map~~ vulnerability mapping
- 4) Banning of exploitative activities like mining, exploitative fishing etc.
- 5) Responsibility mapping
- 6) Progress tracking & international cooperation with special focus.
- 7) R&D for coral restoration.

Coral are called the "Rein forest of the oceans" and considered one of the tipping points of climate.

- 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 the establishment of economic zones, industrial hubs & connectivity projects to promote economic activity between the end points.

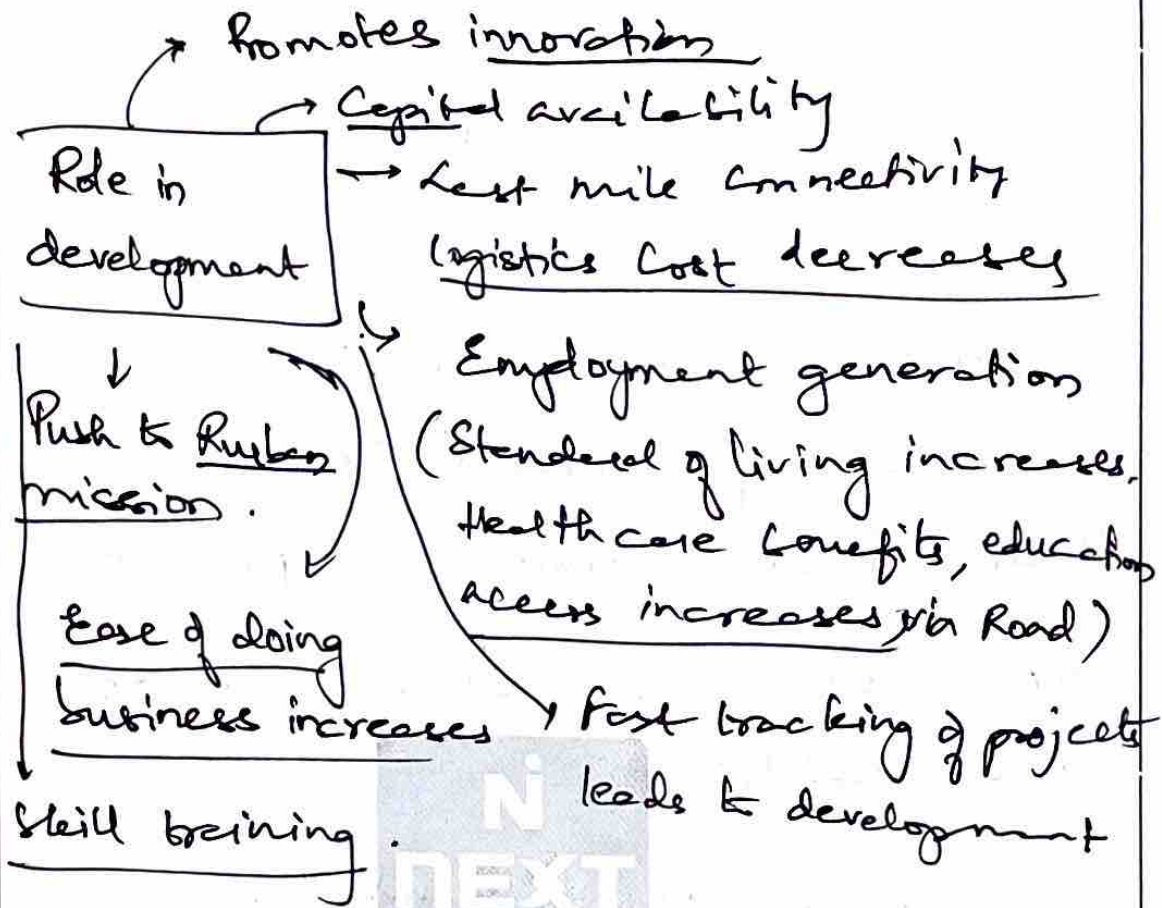
Role in regional economic integration

- 1) Promotion of regional infra needs & connectivity issues

↳ Last mile connectivity increases

- 2) These places act as hub leading to integration of intermediary & finished goods

- 3) Promotion of auxiliary economic activities and increases integration of economic activities (Eg.) food processing, agri waste management



Projects like CBIC alignment with broader goals

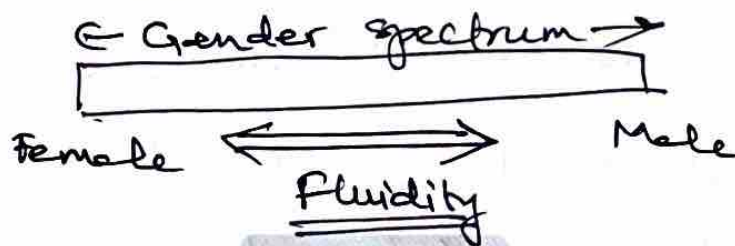
- 1) Alignment with National Infrastructure Pipeline
- 2) Gati Shakti targets of reducing Infra costs.
- 3) Production linked incentives & Atmanirbhar Bharat projects will be improved.
- 4) EODB & promotion of industrial sector (25% by 2025, 1000 jobs)
Industrial corridors give a philip to industries sector which stagnant at 16%

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

① 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)

②

Gender fluidity refers to the identification of a person on the Gender scale.



(Gender is based on a person's hormonal balance & identity, whereas sex is determined by genitals on birth)

∴ Gender fluid identity came into being.

Ongoing challenges of LGBTQ Community

- 1) Issue of self identity (District mag's role should issue a certificate)
- 2) No right to Marry (Recent SC judgement) [Even did not recognise civil union]
- 3) Stigma in society & leading to discrimination.

↳ Stigma leading to Begging

4) Lack of access to basic amenities like Education, health due to the associated stigma.

5) Economic:

↳ Lack of job opportunities.

↳ Unequal treatment in job opportunities. ⑥ Sexual exploitation

Way forward:

1) Explore the option of Affirmative action benefits (Eg: Karnataka 1% quota)

2) Inclusivity lessons & clubs at schools

3) Complete self identification for LGRTB community.

4) Social schemes targeting LGRTB community Eg: SMILE

5) Gender Budgeting and including LGRTB benefits

Although we identified 3rd gender (NALSA case), there is a long way to go in giving equal rights to LGRTB community

- 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?

②

③

(10 marks, 150 words)

Recently we have seen a rise in assertion of regionalism (Eg: Karnataka State Bill & similarly in Haryana).

Interplay between regional & national identity $\Rightarrow$ Emergence of regionalistic sentiment

- 1) Growing MNCs & migration of people into cities like Bangalore (Sense of soil theory is promoted).
- 2) Language differences & assertion of regional identity (Eg: Karnataka sign boards in Kannada)
- 3) Developmental issues
(Eg: Inner line permit issue in Meghalaya and roads blockade)
- 4) Tax contribution differently by states.

- 5) The idea of "Hindi imposition" promotes nationalism (Eg: 3 language formula NCR)
- 6) Diverging priorities between states and centre. (Eg) Environmental issues in Kerala ports.

Balancing regional & broader national identity

- 1) By promoting national bodies like GST council, Regional councils, Finance Commission, National Integration Council etc
 - 2) By improving transparency & speedy delivery of services. (Eg) Money should be given to states as per recommended.
 - 3) Greater flexibility on concurrent list (CIRC-II).
 - 4) Cooperative & competitive federalism improvement through rankings etc
 - 5) Cultural events across the nation
(Eg) Diwali, Eid → Celebrating unity in diversity
- Regional identity can coexist with national identity and so India is correctly called "Melting pot of all races"

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 racially, culturally, religiously (79% Hindu, 15% Muslims, Jains, Buddhists, Sikhs), linguistically (120 languages) diverse yet united as a nation.

Cultural practices contributing to idea of "Unity in Diversity"

- 1) The practice of tolerance is preached in every religion leads to unity in diversity.
- 2) Unique culinary/foods across regions promotes unity.
- 3) 3-language policy and multi-lingual population.
- 4) Indian philosophies like "Atithi Devo Bhava", "Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam"

- (5) Yoga, Ayurveda etc unites Indians.
- (6) Culture of 'constitutional mobility' also unites India among diversity
- (7) Different dressing styles yet similar (Eg: Dhoti, Sarees etc)

Traditions contributing to 'Unity in diversity'

- (1) Nature worship (Part of every Indian culture)
- (2) Traditions like 'Family structures' leading a environment friendly lifestyle → 'Nimasti', leaving footwear outside home.
- (3) Religiosity & spiritualism promotes unity.
- (4) Respect towards land & agriculture

Although India is diverse, it maintains unity and truly deserves the title of 'Vishwaguru'

- Q.11 बौद्ध वास्तुकला और संस्कृति के संदर्भ में स्तूप कला का क्या महत्त्व 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 comes from the word "Thuppa" which means a hemispherical mound which generally contains relics of sainted people.

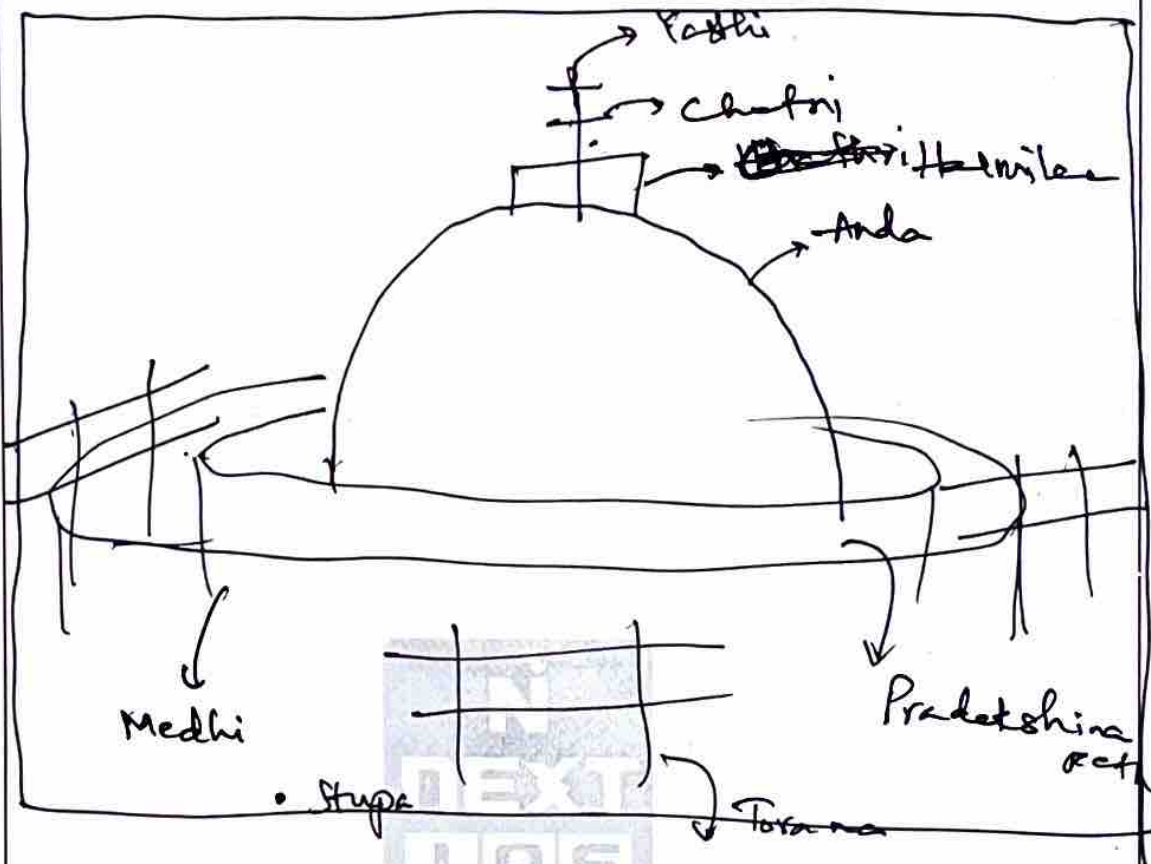
Significance of Stupa Art

- 1) Symbolizes the "Mahaparinirvana" of Buddha
- 2) The presence of relics makes it a holy place of worship
- 3) Symbolizes "Axis mundi" → centre of the worship.

In terms of Architecture:

- 1) Showcases the evolution of Buddhist art
(Eg: Sanchi - I, II, III stupas and their differences)
- 2) Patronage can be identified
eg: Ashoka to Kanishka
- 3) Domination of sect through representation of human form.

Elements of Buddhist Stupa



- 1) Anda → Hemispherical round which houses the Buddha's relics
↳ Acts as a place of worship
- 2) Torana → Entry gate on all 4 sides → represents open for all
- 3) Yasthi → The vertical pole, which represents transfer of Energy
- 4) Pradakshina Pth → Circumulatory path for the worshippers

Role in Conveying Buddhist Belief

1) Represents "Nirvana" as the highest ideal

a) Torana contains Aradhana & Tataka tales on the horizontal panels

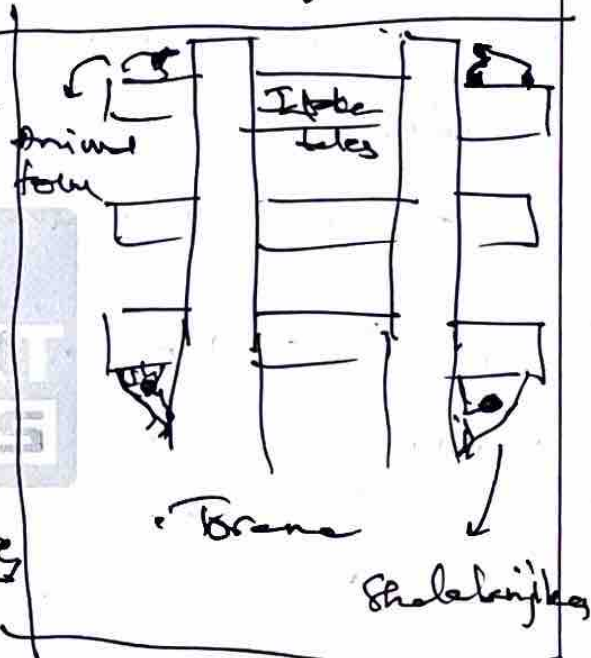
showing Buddhist beliefs

↳ Contains fantastic animals

↳ Contains Yaksha, Yakshi, Nagas, Nagis

Highlights the importance of nature

tribal culture.



3) Through images & panels on the Andas propagates the message of Peace.

Therefore, through sculpture, paintings and architecture stupas represent Buddhist ideals.

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)

During colonial struggle our freedom fighters faced dual struggle of social backwardness i.e. caste discrimination, women backwardness and to tackle the colonial hegemony.

→ Caste discrimination (Eg) Jyotiba Phule

Dual Struggle

→ Women backwardness
↓
Sati, Female Feticide,
Child marriage

↓ → Class conflict

British economic drain

↳ ideological hegemony ("white man's burden")
↳ Cultural & economic supremacy.

How did socio-religious reform movements of 19th century respond to colonial culture

1) Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar used Vedas as the proof that widow remarriage is allowed.

- (2) "Back to Vedas" campaign by Arya Samaj and at the same time raising the awareness of Nationalism.
- (3) Raja Ram Mohan Roy suggested that religion is the national emblem of universal theism and said that any scripture is not infallible.
- (4) Thane Bhagat boycotted foreign goods & liquor as a response to rising colonialisms.
- (5) ~~to~~ Many Dalit leaders like God Baba Walangkar subscribed to the idea that "Dalits" are the original inhabitants and not higher caste people of the colonial invaders.

Response to ideological hegemony:

- 1) Take inspiration from Vedas & Upanishads.
 - 2) ^{Sir} Syed Ahmed Khan interpreted Quran in a modern way for the benefit of Muslims.
 - 3) Raising nationalist industries to generate employment, Education to tackle colonial hegemony.
 - 4) Opening of schools for women by Jyotiba Phule & Savitribai Phule who questioned the ideological hegemony of British.
 - 5) Traditional education mixed with western education in Sanskrit College by Raja Ram Mohan Roy.
- Therefore, taking inspiration from Indic scriptures, Art forms, Education systems the early socio-reform movements question colonial hegemony & ideology.

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)

The stark reality of British policies were of de-industrialization of India, Ruralisation, Commercialisation of Agriculture and extreme poverty & illiteracy and lead to exploitation of Indians.

Contribution of British policies to de-industrialization of India

- 1) Lack of promotion of local industries like steel, electricity
- 2) Lack of tariff barriers for the promotion indigenous industries
- 3) One-way free trade i.e. free entry of British goods into India & high export tariffs.
- 4) Not recognizing India-made ships as British ships only which can trade with America.

- 5) Flooding India with cheap goods & clothes
- ↳ Traditional artisanal industries dependant on the Royalty is lost
 - ↳ Lack of modern textile industries in India lead to a feedback loop.
- 6) Not allowing to generate low-quality steel → which had huge demand, only allowing high quality steel for British purposes → Capital intensive
- 7) Economic drain & lack of Capital

Affect on Lives of Artisans

- 1) High unemployment
- 2) High stress on agriculture
 - ↳ Rurclisation.
- 3) Lack of patronage lead to poverty
- 4) High levels of illiteracy

- 5) Stress on Agriculture lead to severe famines (Eg: 1878 famine)
- 6) Became landless labourers.
- 7) Middlemen increased leading to "Patni taluq's", "absentee landlordism"
- 8) Artisans came to be controlled by the global markets (contracts to control Indigo farming, Global cotton crash 1870s etc).

Affect on Broader economy:

- 1) Contribution of India to Global economy fell from 23% (17th century) to 2%.
- 2) No industrialisation and it's effects even today
- 3) Economic drain through Railway
 - Railways (Nationalism increased)

Unexpected
Benefits

→ Rule of law

→ Land as private property

British systematically exploited India to benefit their own country at the expense of India

- 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 refers to the phenomenon of highly localised seasonal winds due to specific regional factors
(eg) Loo, Norwesters etc.

Factors that lead to formation of local winds

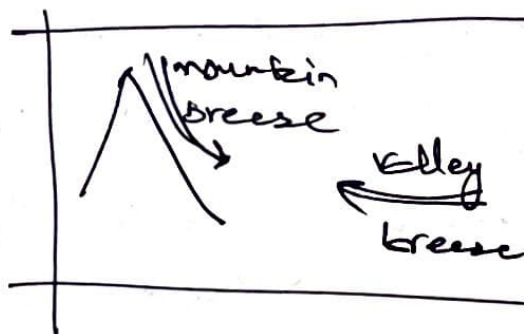
1) Temperature & precipitation

↳ Presence of high temperature aids formation "loo"

2)

Altitude

↳ Formation of valley & mountain breeze



(eg) Chinook

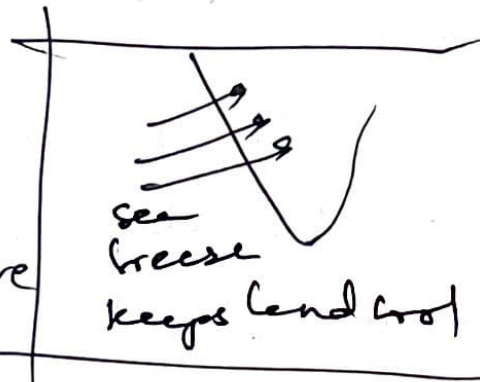
3) Proximity to the sea

↳ formation of land & sea breeze

- ④ External weather patterns
- ⑤ Eg: Coffee showers & mango showers
due to summer heat & evaporation.
- ⑥ Latitude decides the presence
of heat belts & differences
leads to local winds.
- ⑦ Presence of fronts & Air masses
Eg: Western disturbances.

Impact on weather & climate

- 1) Balancing temperature between
day & night by land & sea
breeze
- 2) "Lo" creates a
condition of oppressive
weather
→ Heat waves & dust storms
are quite common.
- 3) Some mountain breezes eat
away snow Eg: Chinook.



- ④ Creating good conditions & stable conditions for plant growth
 (Eg.) Valley breeze in Himalayas.
- ⑤ Creates conditions for plant growth & germination & fruit formation.
 (Eg.) Mango shower, Coffee shower.
- ⑥ Brings moisture laden clouds & rainfall.
- ⑦ Moderates climate (Eg.) Western disturbances

Local winds generally moderate climatic / weather conditions at a locality which aids in plant growth & human settlement & economic activity.

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)

India has a population of 18% of world but only 4% of water resources and Niti Aayog projects 40% of Indians will be water stressed by 2050

Primary drivers of freshwater scarcity in megacities like Bangalore & Hyderabad

- 1) Over exploitation of ground water resources (Eg:) India draws >25% of Ground water of the world.
- 2) Illegal occupation of lakes & ponds
- 3) Concrete & Urban jungles
↳ Lack of Rain water harvesting mechanisms, all rainwater ends up in seas & rivers
- 4) Lack of reuse of "Greywater" resources.

(5) Pollution of lakes & rivers

(Eg) Musi Rivers in Hyderabad

(6) Lack of fresh water / water
purification facilities to cater to
all people

(Eg) No city in India has 24/7
water supply.

(7) Exploding population and lack of
urban planning.

→ Increase in slums and lack
of tap connections

→ 60% of slums don't have tap
connections.

(8) Climate change and scarcity of
fresh water resources.

Solutions to above problem

Supply side:

1) Increase the purification facilities

2) Improve the conditions of storm-

water drainages (Eg: Hyd → poor
storm water drainage)

③ Diversify cropping pattern (Mihir
shah committee report)

④ Purification of "Grey water" and
reuse to reduce stress on fresh
water. ⑤ Urban forest → Miyawaki
method

Demand side:

- (1) Following Mission LIFE, reduction
in usage of water for unnecessary
purposes.
- (2) Rain water harvesting for every
big building.
- (3) Green Rooftops → Sponge cities
(Eg: Auckland).

This should be
topped off with
a Regulator
"National water
commission" by
clustering various

bodies and putting water in concurrent list
(Mihir shah committee report)

Govt Initiatives

- National water mission
- Atal Bhujal Yojana
- AMRUT mission
- Smart cities Mission
- Jal Teerav Yojana - Urban

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 improvement in output and production of water based resources like fisheries & aquaculture.

Export promotion

Benefits

of Blue Revolution

12% of Global people live in coastal areas

Urban-rural divide is filled

Employment generation

Hurdles in aquaculture development

1) Lack of capital & technology.

(Eg) Age-old boats & tech

2) Lack of RND in aquaculture

↳ Research on Mariculture

& fishes is less.

- 3) Sanitary & phytosanitary issues
↳ (Eg:) Exports are stopped.
- 4) Lack of trained people in new age techniques of aquaculture
- 5) Unsustainable fishing practices
(Eg:) Use of Bottom trawlers to catch fishes leads to exploitation of fishes.
- 6) Climate change & changing fish pattern in the global oceans.
- 7) Lack of upstream & downstream connections with food processing industries.
- 8) Lack of value addition in fisheries.

Strategy to address them:

- 1) Providing capital for aquaculture & fisheries
↳ (Eg:) Matsya Sampada Yojna.

- ② Promotion of MSMEs in food processing sectors (fr currently houses → 12% workforce)
 ↳ Multidrier effect on production.
- ③ R&D on fish types & mariculture to produce HVRs of fishes.
- ④ Cluster Based approach for market access.
- ⑤ Policy stability needed
 (Eg) Essential Commodities acts & stock limits & export bans etc.
- ⑥ Technology improvement, like boats, inland fisheries alongside agriculture (Eg) Practised in Vidarbha
- ⑦ Improving last mile connectivity, infrastructure, Godowns, cold storage
- ⑧ Helps in Exporting (Eg) SPS regulations etc.
Blue revolution can act as an additional method of income for primary sector workforce & helps in doubling of farmers income.

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 in its "National Solar mission" has put a target of 100 GW of solar power (40 GW from rooftop) to achieve its INDC of 100 GW of renewable energy

Factors influencing establishment of large-scale solar farms:

- 1) Large tracts of land is required
- 2) Climatic & geographical conditions should favour the requirement of high sunlight.
- 2) Grid connectivity & transmission issues
- 4) Skilled workforce.
- 5) Currently we import 80% solar PV components (mainly from China).

Environmental impacts:

Positives :

- 1) Transferring to Green energy
- 2) Renewable form of energy .
- 3) Reduced Tariff prices .

Negatives:

- 1) Biodiversity loss x plant deforestation
- 2) Effect on migratory birds
- 3) Habitat loss for many species
(Eg.) Great Indian Bustard due to
power transmission lines

Social impact :

Negatives:

- 1) Displacement of people (mainly tribal)
- 2) Land is lost- (Land is considered a virtue in Indian society)
- 3) Men-Animal conflict may increase.

Positives :

- 1) Green energy & reversal climate change
- 2) Access to electricity increases
(still 30% households not electrified).

Balance of solar energy & biodiversity & local ecosystem

- 1) Promotion of solar rooftop & decentralised grid (Eg) Surya ghar Yojana.
- 2) Environmental impact Analysis before any such project
- 3) Promotion of offshore solar farms on water (Eg) Ramagundam Solar Farm in Telangana.
- 4) Hybrid solar & wind farms.
- 5) Compensatory afforestation to cover the loss of forest cover.
- 6) Rehabilitation of people.

Although there are many issues with solar it is required to achieve INDCs, SDG-13 and tackle climate change

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 ^①perpetuate and ^②challenge social inequalities and power structures? Provide a critical analysis. (15 marks, 250 words)

Social media by offering ~~less~~ Anonymity, greater reach has a double edged effect

↓

Protest on social media for rights Vs Fake news, Deepfakes etc.

Social media perpetuating social inequalities

1) Digital divide among citizens

(Eg) 60% men access net & 40% of total + women

2) Rural - Urban divide (70% urban access net whereas only 35% of Rural)

3) Digital literacy is very low (20%)

4) Targeted attack on a set of people
(Eg) Hate against feminists online.

⑤ Only representation of high-class or Urban struggles.

(Eg.) Metro, Slut walks movement
but complete ignore of rural women
projects.

④ By causing misinformation infodemic

↳ (Eg.) US election results 2020 &
US Capitol riots

① Marginalizing religious minorities

② Vote bank politics & exploiting the
social cleavages to perpetuate inequalities

Social media challenging inequalities

1) Access to a larger audience

(Eg.) Issues reach large no. of people

2) Date democracy and access to
information leads to less & less
inequalities. (Eg.) Social media sites
like Reddit, Youtube now act as
educational sites.

3) By empowering minorities
(Eg.) Women empowerment.

↳ (Eg) Protest against Rape in West Bengal

Social media perpetuating power structures

1) Use of government censoring powers

(Eg) Bangladesh crisis & shutdown of internet.

2) Influencers & their effect → effectively perpetuating power structures!

3) Misinformation Campaigns (Global times)

(Eg) China use its Global newspapers to promote propaganda

4) The power MNCs have like Shadow Banning, not allowing content, data collection & profiling increases their power.

→ Power to common man to raise issues

Social media challenge power structures

→ Data democracy.
→ (Eg) Bangladesh crisis West Bengal doctor protests.

↓
Governance become even information reaches anonymity more closer.

Social media is a double edged sword and effective safeguards & ethical standards are needed for its better use.

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 societies & mainstream

societies vary in terms of their culture, religion, economic practices and many more

Comparative Analysis

Differences

Geographical

- 1) Tribal societies are mostly forest based (Eg.) Bastar region of Chhattisgarh
- 2) Mainstream societies are diversified & major presence of urbanisation
- 3) Localised Vs Migration in mainstream societies.

Cultural

- 1) Tribal societies worship nature
↳ More safety & importance to women (Sex ratio in tribals > sex ratio average)
- 2) More religions & rituals in mainstream societies.

3) Economic:

- 1) Presence of primitive agricultural practices & forest based activities
- 2) Dominance of fertile sector

Administrative:

- 1) Aid curse & Resource curse and lack of implementation of PESA act.
- 2) Panchayat system & govt. focus on mainstream society.

Familial structures:

- 1) Community living in tribal societies
 - ↳ Working women.
 - ↳ Marrying in the community itself
- 2) Mainstream society:
 - ↳ Marrying outside village & Gotra
 - ↳ Nuclear families & patriarchal systems.
 - ↳ Broader culture
 - ↳ Major dependence on Agriculture

Similarities → Self sufficiency in villages
↳ Constitution, Citizenship etc.

Are tribal societies more progressive than mainstream:

For the motion:

- 1) Women empowerment & effective say in decision making.
→ Working women.
- 2) Sustainable living with environment
(Eg) Sustainable slash & Burn agriculture.
- 3) Protecting biodiversity → Proplanet
People

Against the motion:

- 1) Huge illiterate population
- 2) Backwardness of agriculture.
- 3) The fact that sex ratio is higher can be attributed to the lack of access to technology
- 4) Prevalence of superstitions.

Comparing both is like comparing "apples" to "Oranges" both can learn few things from each other for us to become a "Vishwaguru".

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)

Currently multidimensional poverty in India stands at 18%. Although we lifted 280mn people out of poverty from 2005-2019, there is a long way to go.

Ways poverty intersect with Caste:

1) Historical differences & suppression
 ↳ (Eg.) Access to education & land leading to lack of proper livelihood and poverty.

2) Practice of untouchability pushes people to margin of society
 ↳ Social exclusion leads to poverty.

3) Khap panchayats & social boycotting → No livelihood leads to poverty.

4) Lack of Education (Making people sit separately) → Intergenerational poverty.

Poverty intersection with social stabilities

1) Lack of access to basic amenities like food, health etc

(Eg) 7cr people fell below poverty due to catastrophic healthcare spending

2) Lack of a voice leads to poverty

(Eg) Period poverty in women

(Eg) >50% of women are suffering with Anemia

Poverty intersection with Gender

1) Dual burden in urban areas.

2) Health poverty → A survey by AIIMS said only 30% have access to healthcare.

3) Food poverty & nutritional poverty

↳ Women eat last at home leading to food poverty.

4) Lack of access to Education & technology → "Benign neglect & extended infanticide"

- 5) Lack of access to reproductive care
→ leading to Maternal mortality rate
- 6) Lack of inheritance rights to women leading to financial poverty.

Comprehensive strategy:

- 1) Promoting free education for all.
- 2) Improving healthcare facilities in Rural areas (only 20% currently)
- 3) Creative usage of Affirmative action benefits (EWS Quota).
- 4) Tackling gender inequality through STGs, NRLM, (Eg): Saksham Bidi.
- 5) Strict punishment for caste based violence.
- 6) Convergence of schemes (Eg) MNREGA, NRLM etc.
- (7) Employment intensive sectors to be promoted → Employment generation
- (8) Skill development initiatives.
- (9) Poverty line definition & data based policy making.

Poverty is a hydra-headed problem. Needs a holistic approach to make India developed by Amritesh