

NEXT IAS

GS MAINS ADVANCED COURSE 2024

(To be filled by candidate)

TEST CODE : GSMAC2405

Test No. : 05

Name of Candidate: PRITYANSHU MISHRA Mobile No.

Roll No. : 0845090 Start Time 3:00 End Time 6:00

Date of Examination: 03/09/2024 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

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	
.....			
.....			
.....			

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



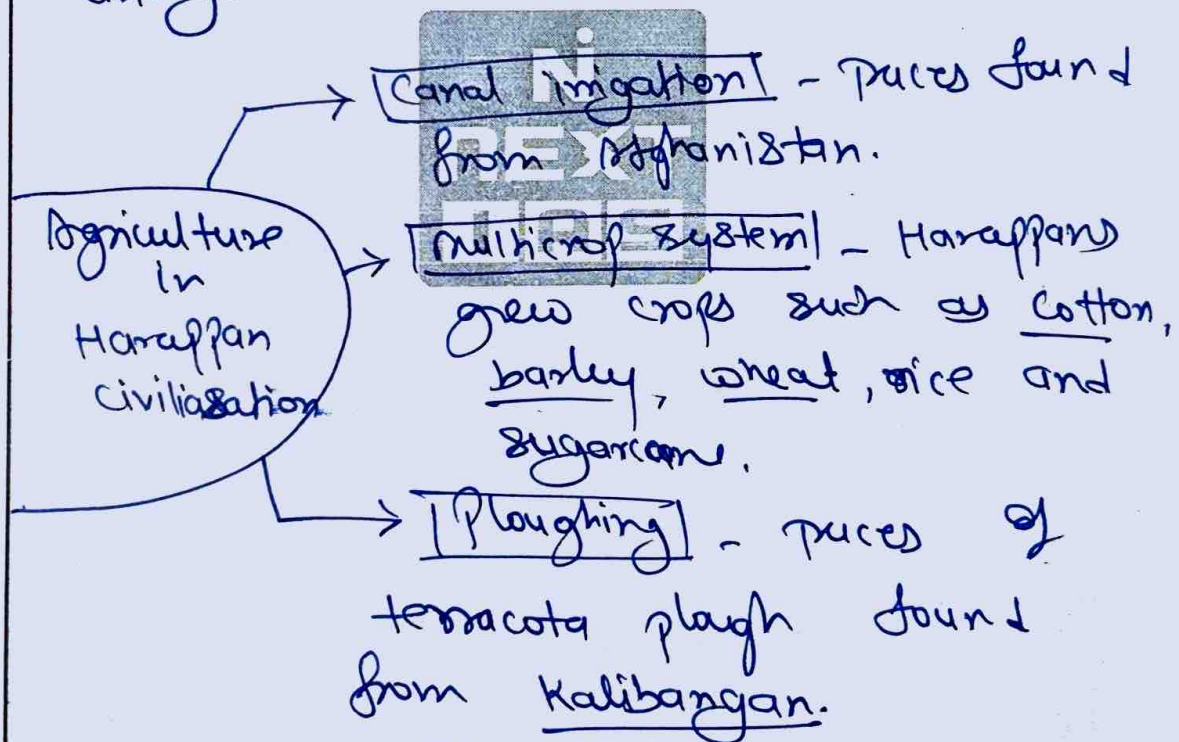
IMPROVEMENT SUGGESTIONS

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)

Harappan civilisation dated between 2500 B.C - 1700 B.C was most advanced urban civilisation of its time known for urban planning and advanced way of living.



Agriculture's role in success & longevity -

1) Urbanisation - Around the river valleys, primary aim was

agriculture.

[Ex] - Harappa around Ravi, Mohenjodaro around Indus and Lothal around Bhogava.

2). [Food Security] - Harappans grew sufficient food ensuring food security.

[Ex] - Paces of grain trade, and granaries around Harappa, Mohenjodaro.

3). [Economy] - was shaped by grain trade and practices adding to prosperity of Harappans.

4). [Cotton and textiles] - Among the first to grow Cotton, and developing clothes from the same.

[Ex] - Paces of textiles from Chanhudaro.

5). [Stable living] - Providing various economic opportunities.

[Ex] - Tin, Copper trade on agricultural income.

Thus, it could not be wrong to say that agri. added to success and longevity of Harappan civilisation.

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 announced in 1942 from Lahore, Bombay and it is among most significant moment of Indian freedom struggle.

[Awakening of nation's soul] -

1) [Rising above class differences] - under leadership of Mahatma Gandhi who gave slogan of Karo Ya Maro

2) [Revolutionaries joining hands] - Such as Subhash Chandra Bose addressing Mahatma Gandhi as father of nation, Gandhi called Sir Bose as prince among patriots.

3) [Growth of consciousness] - among Indians regarding colonial exploitation.

Bringing diverse sections together -

1/ Different sections working together -

Congress party's divisions get bridged.

[Ex] - Congress Socialist Party, Forward Block coming together.

2/ Women joining the movement -

Women contributed significantly and heroically.

[Ex] - Usha Mehta worked underground, disseminated info. from Radio Station.

3/ Royal family's participation - To the cause of nation.

[Ex] - Rani Gaidinliu in Manipur.

4/ Acting in Sync - By people belonging from different ideological spectrum.

[Muslim League] - Demand for "Muslim intrest"

[Communist Party] - No intrest initially.

[Hindu Mahasabha] - Communal intrest.

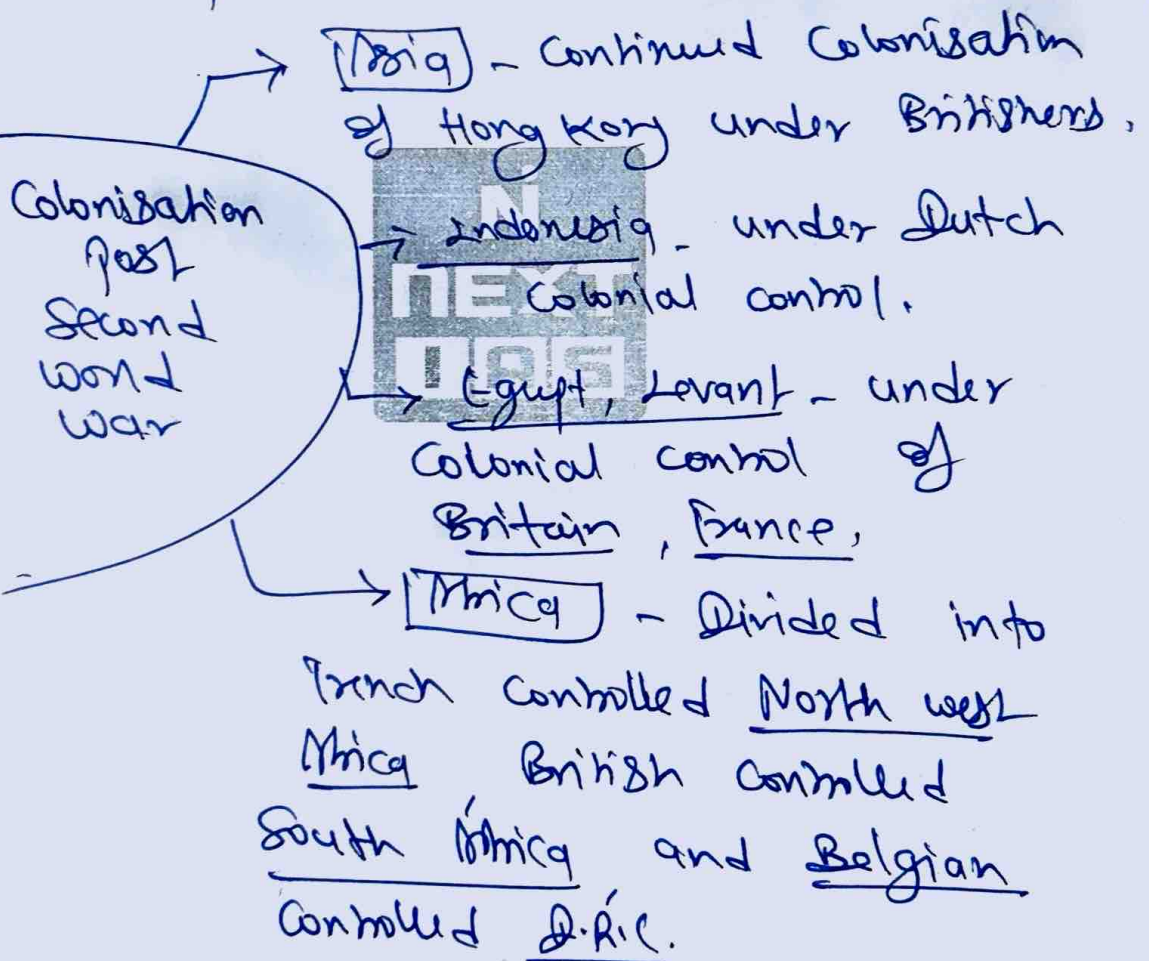
Limitations

Despite Limitations,
Q.A.M proved to be hammer
blow to British rule in
India.

- 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)

Decolonisation was a tool of economic exploitation by imperial powers such as U.K, Japan, Germany, France etc.



World war II and Decolonisation -

1) - Right to self determination - was

Promoted by countries such

a) U.S.A.

[Ex] - U.S.A support for India's
decolonisation.

2) - [India's role] - India played
active role in decolonisation
process.

[Ex] - Decolonisation of Korean peninsula
and Indonesia with efforts of
J.L. Nehru.

3) - [Human rights] - Directed humans
as end in itself thus promoting
decolonisation process.

4) - [Global situation] - weakening of
colonial powers fastened the
decolonisation process.

[Ex] - R-2-N mutiny → Reduced capacity
of British to control India.

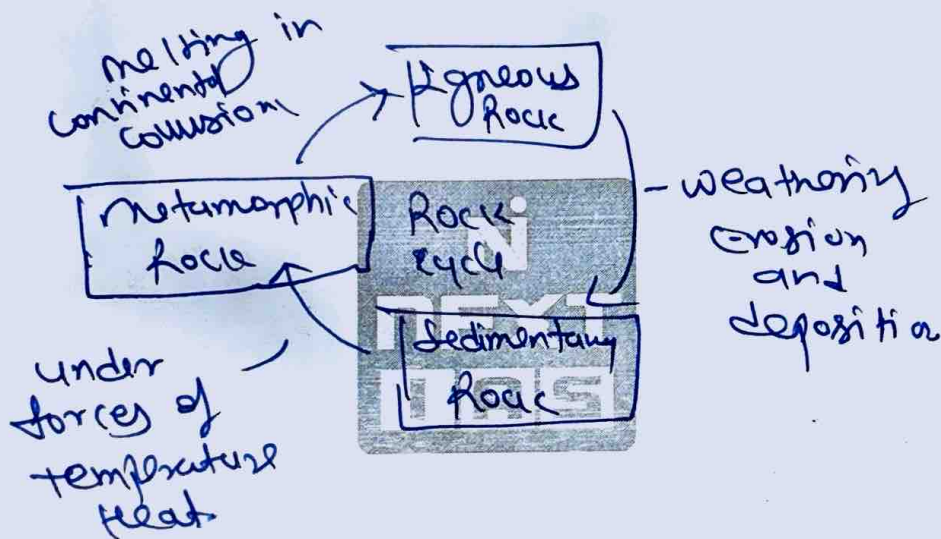
5) - [U.N's efforts] - Though Trusteeship
Council...

Thus various international
factors led to fastened
pace of decolonisation post
2nd world war.

- 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 through process of weathering, erosion and deposition.



Formation Process

1) - Weathering - Firstly weathering takes place primarily of igneous rocks.

(Ex) - Hydration, or chelation of igneous rocks.

2) - Erosion - Erosion leads to breaking of existing rocks.

Example - Rivers eroding the rocks.

3). Deposition - final stage of sedimentary rock formation.

Economic Significance

1). Electricity Generation - Sedimentary rocks such as Coal provides heat for electricity generation.

Ex. India's PS + energy comes from coal.

2). Construction - Sedimentary rocks such as gypsum and Chalk plays crucial role in construction.

Ex - Chalk used in paints, gypsum for strength.

3). Agricultural application - Adding gypsum to treat alkalinity of the soil.

4). Mineral wealth - Sedimentary rocks are source of many minerals.

Ex - Conglomerate providing rare earth minerals.

This sedimentary rocks are of immense economic significance.

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)

While cyclones are low pressure circulations, anticyclones are high pressure circulations.

Characteristics of
anticyclonic circulation

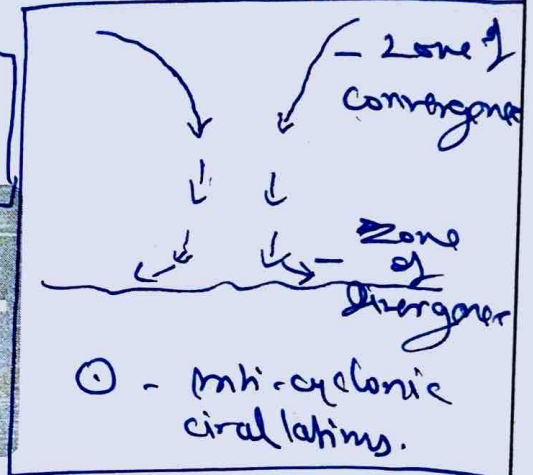
1) Zone of convergence

- of wind is upwards unlike cyclonic circulation, where it is downwards.

2) Zone of divergence - is downwards where air dissipates.

3) Calm conditions - There is no weather turbulence.

4) Clear skies - low cloudiness thus low rainfall.



87. Zone of formation. Generally formed in sub tropical zone.

Influence on weather pattern of Indian subcontinent.

1). Impact on western disturbances -

originating during winters is impacted by anti-cyclonic circulation.

[Ex.] - Anti cyclonic circulation in sub-tropical zone $\rightarrow$ Reduced winter rainfall.

2). Increased Harshness - of winters in case of anti cyclonic circulation.

3). Prolonged winters - in case of non arrival of western disturbances.

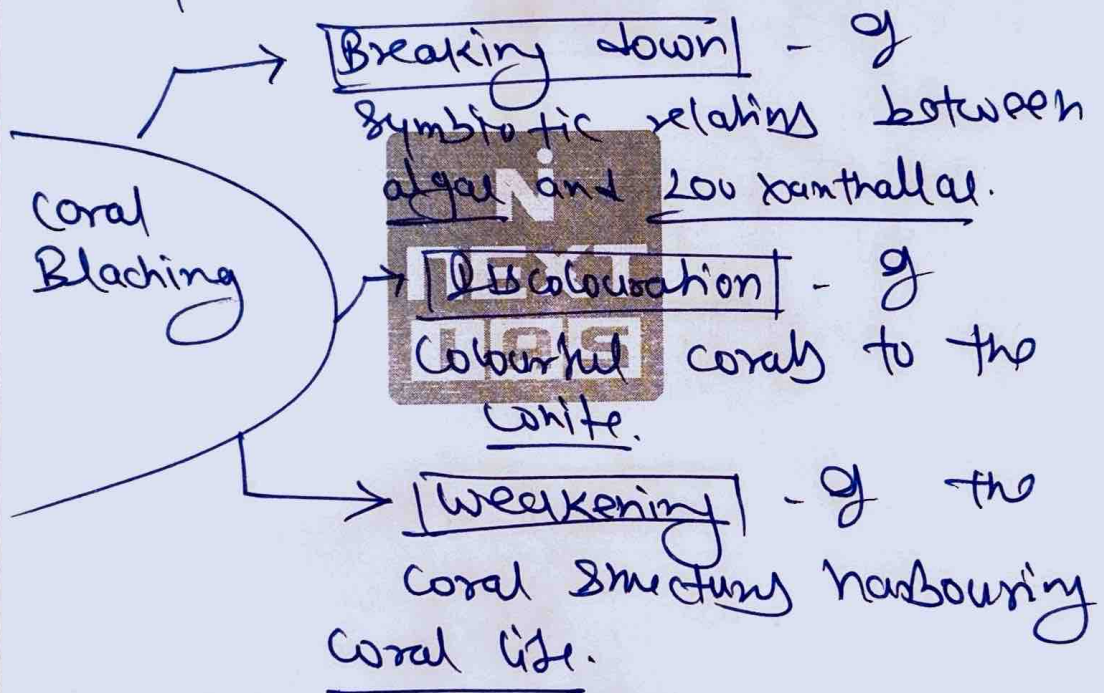
4). Reduced rainfall - in case of anti-cyclonic circulation over Tibetan plateau.

Thus anti cyclonic circulation impact South Asian weather pattern significantly.

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 are regarded as rain forest of the marine area due to richness of biodiversity they harbour.



Main causes behind coral bleaching -

1) - Increasing marine pollution - Reducing visibility, thus hampering functioning of phytoplankton.

(Ex) - Great Pacific garbage patch.

2) - [Ocean acidification] - Due to increased CO_2 concentration, thus weakening of calcium structures.

3) - [Global warming] - Corals are stenothermal creature thus sensitive to global warming.

Ex) - Great barrier reef bleaching is majority due to global warming.

4) - [Tides] - with increasing strength hampering coral structures.

Marine protected areas and conservation of coral reefs

1) - [Creation of Hope spots] - with reduced human activities.

2) - [Promoting awareness] - About coral bleaching and impact on biodiversity.

3) - [Reducing] - Human induced disturbances hampering coral ecosystem.

However in longer term, addressing problem of cutting emissions and reducing global warming can ensure sustainability of coral ecosystem.

- 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 are the conduits of growth and developmental pathways ensuring attainment of developmental objectives with inclusivity.

Role of Economic Corridors in regional economic integration, and development

1) - Adding Powers - of two existing economic powerhouses to maximise its potential.

[Ex] - Delhi-Mumbai Economic Corridor.

2) - Movement of goods - becomes easy through multimodal connectivity.

[Ex] - Delhi-Mumbai eco. Corridor, enabling movement of Delhi's goods to international markets through port port connectivity.

31. Regional integration - Through increased movement of goods and people.

Industrial corridors and Indian economic strategy -

1). Boosting economic growth - Through maximisation of potential of areas falling under economic corridor.

2). Employment generation - To solve problems of unemployment among Indian youth.

Ex. - unemployment rate among graduates - 41.

3). Becoming developed country - By 2047 as highlighted by P.M in independence day speech.

4). Increasing manufacturing - from 17% to 25% of GDP by 2025.

5). High end manufacturing - Such as semiconductors.

Ex. - Mysuru plant producing silicon wafers.

They industrial corridors aims at democratisation of Indian growth story.

Q.8 जेंडर फ्लूइड पहचान क्या है, तथा स्कूल 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 non-conformism to established gender binaries such as only of male and female.

Characteristics of gender fluidity

- Acceptance - of plurality of gender identity
- Presence - of trans-acting features of established gender identity.
- Non conformism - to socially established gender identity.

Challenges of L.G.B.T.Q community -

1) Mass discrimination - in society with regards to daily normal life.

Ex - non assimilation in public functions etc.

2). Lack of Sensitivity - Among population regarding issues faced by gender fluid people.

3). Exploitation - Both Sexual and other of people from LGBTQ community.

Exi - Disturbance by public officials in their work.

4). Lack of gainful employment opportunity - leading to them opening for exploitative tendencies such as sex work etc.

5). Right to self ~~detem~~ identification - Not guaranteed to LGBTQ people.

→ NAZSA judgement - Recognising of third gender

Steps taken → NAZ Foundation - Right to express identity.

→ Transgender rights protection Act - Ensuring right to equality.

Yet these measures without social sensitisation will remain mere documents without substance

- 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)

India has immense regional identities bind in one single fold of national identity of Indian under Indian Constitution.

Emergence of regional sentiments -

- 1) - Economic underdevelopment - leads to rise of regional feelings.

Exo - Laddakhi people demanding 6th schedule status.

- 2) - Sea of soil movements - Specially in ~~and~~ metropolitans.

Exo - Marathi movies in Mumbai.

- 3) - Assertion of identity. To ensure regional dominance.

Exo - locals of Gurgaon, sometimes involving in hooliganism.

4). Political aspirations - of particular region fuelling regional aspirations.

Ex - Political aspirations of Purvanchal.

5). Linguistic issues - May arouse regional sentiments.

Ex - Belagavi issue between Kannada and Marathi speaking population.

Balancing with national identity -

1). Addressing grievances - Regarding underdevelopment.

Ex - New districts in Ladakh.

2). Promoting constitutional morality -
Such as values of equality,
fraternity in schools.

3). Promoting national integration - Through administrative policies such as
cadre management.

4). Celebrating national success - Such as
Olympic medals or T20 world cup
2024. Through these measures
a balance between two can be
ensured.

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 diversity personified. This diversity is visible from its geography, languages, culture, tradition. Yet it gives example of unity in diversity under one national common identity.

Cultural practices and traditions promoting unity in diversity

1)- Harvest Festival - celebrated around India on same time with different names.

 Makar Sankranti celebrated across India with different names such as Vishu in (Kerala), Uttarayan in (Maharashtra) etc.

2) - Celebration of national festivals -

Such as republic's day and independence day through activities like flying kites across Chennai, Delhi.

3) - Celebration of Ganesh Chaturthi -

- Across India, in Maharashtra, large processions while in U.P., mothers fast for long life of children.

4) Celebration of Shakti - Across

- India, in Bengal Durga mata, in M.P. Pitambara mata while Shakti Puja in Karnataka.

Thus through these practices India presents beautiful example of unity among diversity.

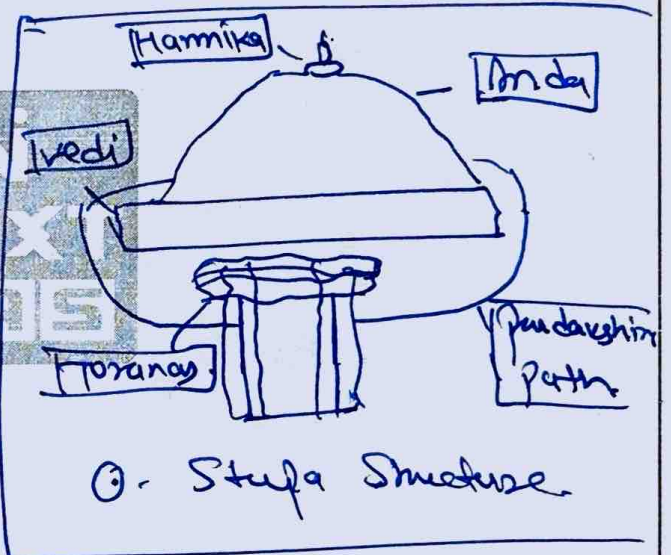
- Q.11 बौद्ध वास्तुकला और संस्कृति के संदर्भ में स्तूप कला का क्या महत्व है? इसके विभिन्न तत्वों तथा प्रतीकवाद और बौद्ध मान्यताओं को बढ़ावा देने में उनकी भूमिका की चर्चा कीजिए। (50 अंक, 250 शब्द)

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 architecture although originated in Pre-Buddhist era reached to new impetus and heights during era of Samrat Ashoka.

Significance of
Stupa in Buddhist
Architecture and
Culture,

1) Architectural
evolution



— Stupas are finest examples of Buddhist architecture.

[Ex.] - Sanchi Stupa, Bharhuk Stupa
acting as architectural marvel

2) Historical understanding - form

Various stupa architectures
through various inscriptions on
them.

[Ex]. understanding about Shunga's
from Toranas of Sanchi Stupa

3/. Working as repositories - of the
various Jataka tales, promoting
Buddhist traditions.

4/. Place of worship - For people
belonging to Buddhist faith.

5/. Congregation of people - in
Stupa's congregational halls.

Elements of Symbolism -

1/. Pradakshina Path = being
accessible from all sides
shows value of inclusivity
in Buddhism.

[Ex]. Bharhut Stupa.

2/. Promoting knowledge - Through

Selection of places.

[Ex]. Samath Stupa - first sermon of Buddha after attainment of Nirvana.

3/. Symbolising Buddha - Stupa architecture symbolises Buddha sitting and meditating.

4/. Kalash and Dharmajala - At top symbolises connectedness of individual from ~~God~~ Supreme entity.

Role in conveying Buddhist beliefs -

1/. Symbolising of enlightenment.

2/. House of Buddha's relics.

3/. Teaching of Dharma.

4/. Spreading the teachings of Buddha.

5/. Commemoration and devotion.

Thus Stupa architecture holds significance in Buddhist culture ~~can~~ through its role in promoting Buddhist beliefs.

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)

19th century India's social reform movements have often been regarded as Indian renaissance as it attempted to propel India age of reason and humanism.

Socio-Religious reform movements to Colonial - cultural and ideological hegemony

1) - Digging into the past - for inspiration from India's glorious past.

[Ex.] - Raja Rammohan Roy's references to Indian ancient texts.

2) - Tackling cultural superiority - claimed by Britishers through

invocation of Indian culture.

[Ex] - Dayananda Saraswati, - On
back to vedas.

3). Countering malpractices - Such as
Sati Pratha, Parda Pratha etc.

[Ex] - Rammohan Roy's reference
that no religious scripture promotes
Sati Pratha.

4). Opening the way to reforms -
Through awareness about outside
world regarding scientific and
social progress.

5). Using the colonial administration
- to further the cause of
socio-religious reforms.

[Ex] - Rammohan Roy's attempts
in bringing Sati abolishment
act.

6). Improving situation of women

with help of colonial administration

[Ex] - Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar's
campaign → widow remarriage act 1854.

7/- [Establishment of educational inst.] -

taking help of colonial administration

[Ex] - Hindu College - David Hare
and Rammohan Roy

- ~~Another~~ Sir. Syed. Ahmed - M.A.O
College.

8/- [Tackling the unprogressive forces] -

- through use of reason and
pragmatism.

[Ex] - Dwendranath Tagore's response
towards Radhakant Deb's Dharma
Sabha.

Thus, social reformers
used India past, scriptures
as well as colonial administration
to shape India's renaissance,

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)

200 years of British rule is story of ruthless economic exploitation of India, which was rightly highlighted by Shashi Tharoor in his speech in Oxford University.

British policies contributing de-industrialisation

1) [Policies] - making India a raw material supplier of raw material for industries of Britain.

[Ex] - Tinkathiya system of indigo plantation.

2) [One way free trade] - promoting policies such that favourable to British exporters.

[Example] - No custom duty for British made textiles in India.

3). [High custom duty] - In Britain on Indian products.

1813. Calico Act imposed huge duty on Indian textiles.

4). [Lack of patronage] - To Indian artisans such as those involved in making swords, Rathas, chariots etc.

5). [Promoting infrastructure] - Such as railway which further acted as means of de-industrialisation of India.

Impacts on lives of artisans and economy.

1). [Impoverishment] - of Indian artisans during British rule.

1813. In a letter to administration, textile workers asking money from British goods.

2). Agricultural distress - Due to exploitative policies of British colonial admin.

3). Commercialisation of agriculture - Through measures of British administration

[Ex] - Production of Indigo at cost of foodcrops.

4). Increasing famines - Due to less production of foodcrops.

[Ex] - Bengal famine during 1870's, Bombay famine during 1890's.

5). Drain of wealth - from India to Britain due to one way free trade.

[Ex] - Dadabhai Nauroji explaining the same in his book "Poverty and un-British rule in India".

6). Prolonged impoverishment - Due to exploitative policies of colonial administration.

Colonial rule of Britain for 200 years remains a blot on British history for which they owe an apology to people 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, unlike planetary winds are formed due to diverse local factors such as changes in temperature, or unique topography.

Factors leading to formation of local winds -

i). Topography as factor

ii) - Mountainous regions - presence of anabatic and katabatic winds.

- Anabatic winds are upslope due to heating of mountain faces.

- Katabatic are downdraft due to creation of high pressure at peaks during night.

iii). Coastal areas - presence of

land and sea breezes.

- Land breeze - during night as ocean loose heat slowly thus creating ~~high~~ low pressure area
- Sea breeze - during day time due to low pressure area at land.

2) Temperature changes -

- i) - Anticyclonic circulation - In subtropical areas leads to formation of low a local wind in Indian-Subcontinent.
- ii) - Late arrival of monsoon - prolongs existing low temperature zone leading to prolonged presence of low.

Impact on weather and climate -

- i) - Providing relief - from harshness of weather and climate.

Ex - Harmattan known as dry wind provides much needed relief from harsh cold condition.

2). Enabling climatic factors - Local winds play crucial role in enablement of climatic factors.

(Ex) - loo promotes low pressure area leading to arrival of monsoon.

3). Removal of snow - Hot local winds removes snowy areas.

(Ex) - Chinook in North America known as snow eater.

4). Helping in agriculture - Some local winds bring rainfall thus helping in agriculture.

(Ex) - Norwesters helping rabi crop in India.

Thus local winds plays significant role in shaping of climate and lives in their respective regions.

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 is country with 17-1% global population and 4-1% global water resource. Further, 540 districts of India are categorised as water stressed ($<1700\text{mm}^3$) by 2011.

Primary drivers of freshwater scarcity in megacities

1) Increasing demand - Due to increasing population of the megacities.

[Ex] - Bangalore's population has tripled post IT revolution.

2) Wastage of water - Due to leaking infrastructure and low levels of awareness.

3). Vanishment of wetlands - By encroachment and construction.

4). Dumping of waste - into freshwater sources.

Ex - Industrial waste into Bellandur lake of Bengaluru.

5). Unsustainable Agricultural practices - such as excessive use of ground-water in outskirts of megacities.

Ex - Rice farming in Delhi, Mumbai.

6). Low grey water treatment - Thus reducing recyclability of water.

Ex - India's grey water treatment is 10%, against Israel's 70%.

Measures to address supply and demand side in urban water management

7). Regeneration of wetlands - To revive their functions in

NEXT IAS

Candidates
write on this

city water management.

[Ex] - India's wetland policy aiming at regeneration of wetlands around country.

2) - Promoting grey water treatment -

waste water from washing clothes, bathing can easily be treated.

3) - Reducing overexploitation of groundwater -

- Through awareness and promotion of micro irrigation.

4) - Rainwater harvesting - must be promoted through adequate policy support.

5) - Working in N-GO's civil society - for decentralised water management.

[Ex] - PANI foundation in Mumbai.

6) - Global best practices - Need more collaboration.

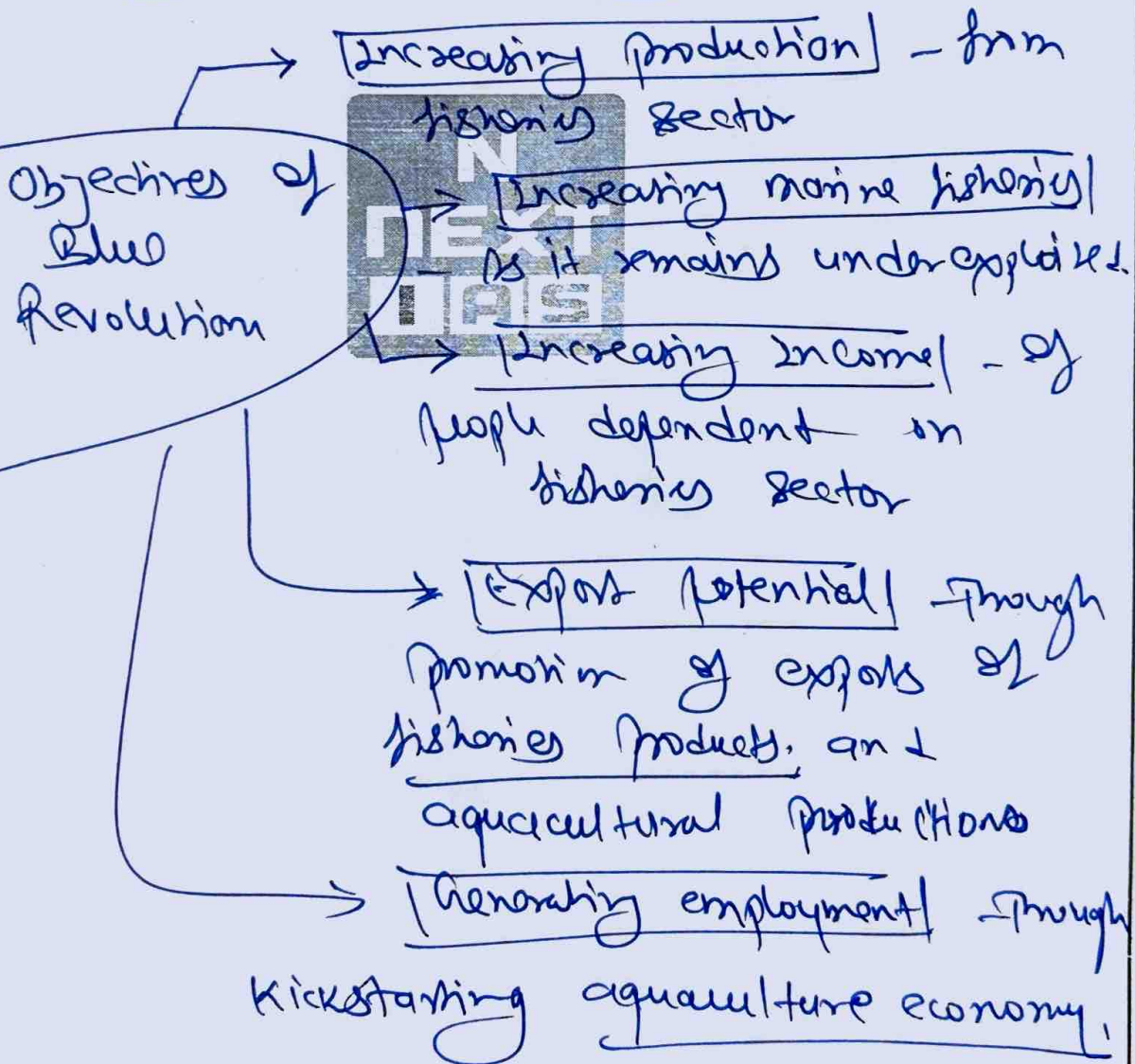
[Ex] - Water management practices from Netherlands, Israel.

India has taken steps such as Atal Bhujal Yojana yet gravity of problem demands more intense coherent efforts.

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 attempts
of revolutionizing fisheries sector
through promotion of sustainable
fishing and increasing production



NEXT IAS

Candidates may
write on thisHurdles in aquacultural development -

1) Input related issues - Indian fishermen produce fishes of low breeds.

Ex - Dependence on mangur, while global demands is of Tuna.

2) Traditional methods - used by Indian farmers, in contrast of modern methods of world.

Ex - Chinese fishermen using trawler fishing, Indians still rely on net.

3) Low production from marine aquaculture -

Inland fisheries account for more than 60% production, while 27500 km coastline remains underutilised.

4) Access to credit - To fishermen has been challenge.

Ex - Till recently fishermen were not covered under Kisan credit card.

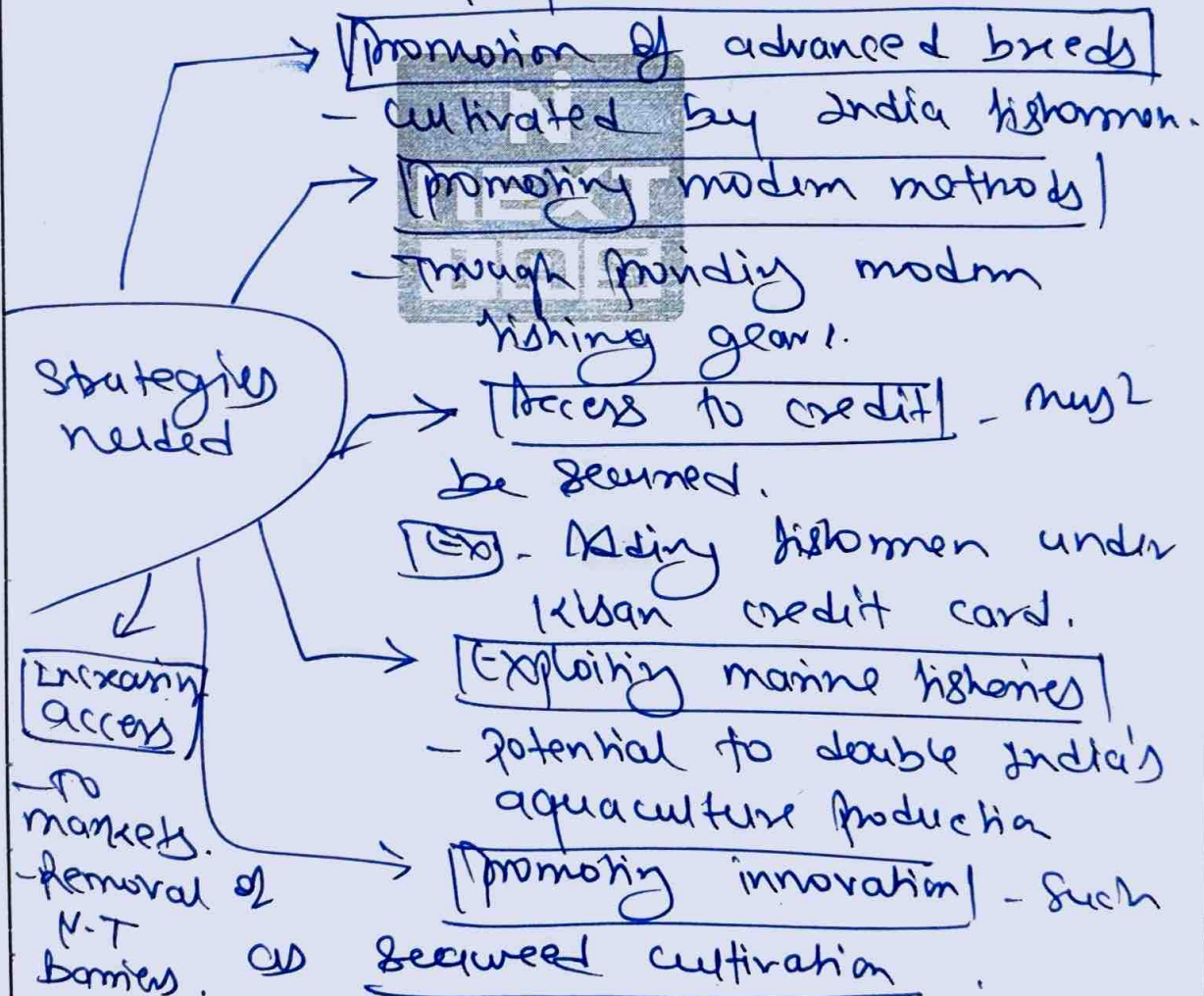
5) Protectionist markets - Such as

that of Europe, adopting Non-tariff barriers against Indian exports.

[Ex] - Europe subjecting Indian shrimp exports to non-tariff barriers.

6) - [Shift Competition] - from global players.

[Ex] - Japan, China, Vietnam, U.S.A are established players.



Government has established Fisheries board, and launched Matsya Sampada Scheme, yet gradual efforts are needed to improve India's production.

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)

from 2014 to 2024, India
has advanced its solar
energy capacity six times from
10 GW to current 60 GW.

Factors influencing establishment of
Solar farms

1) - Energy security - Concerns for
energy security is propelling
India's drive towards solar power.

India - Crude oil dependency - 90%
- Natural gas dependency - 70%

2) - Topography - Enables India to
leverage 300 plus sunny days
thus boosting India's potential.

3). Policy Support - from various state and central government measures.

Ex - Mission Suryodaya by central government for rooftop solar.

4). International Commitments - under Paris climate deal and 2.N.D.C's.

Ex - India aim for 45% energy from non-fossil sources.

5). Growing awareness - among people regarding climate change and need for renewable energy.

Social - Environmental impact -

1). Cheap energy - For people increasing their quality of life

Ex - Solar energy per unit cost ₹2 against normal ₹6.

2). Increased access - to clean and sustainable energy.

3) - Addressing energy poverty - per capita energy consumption in India low.

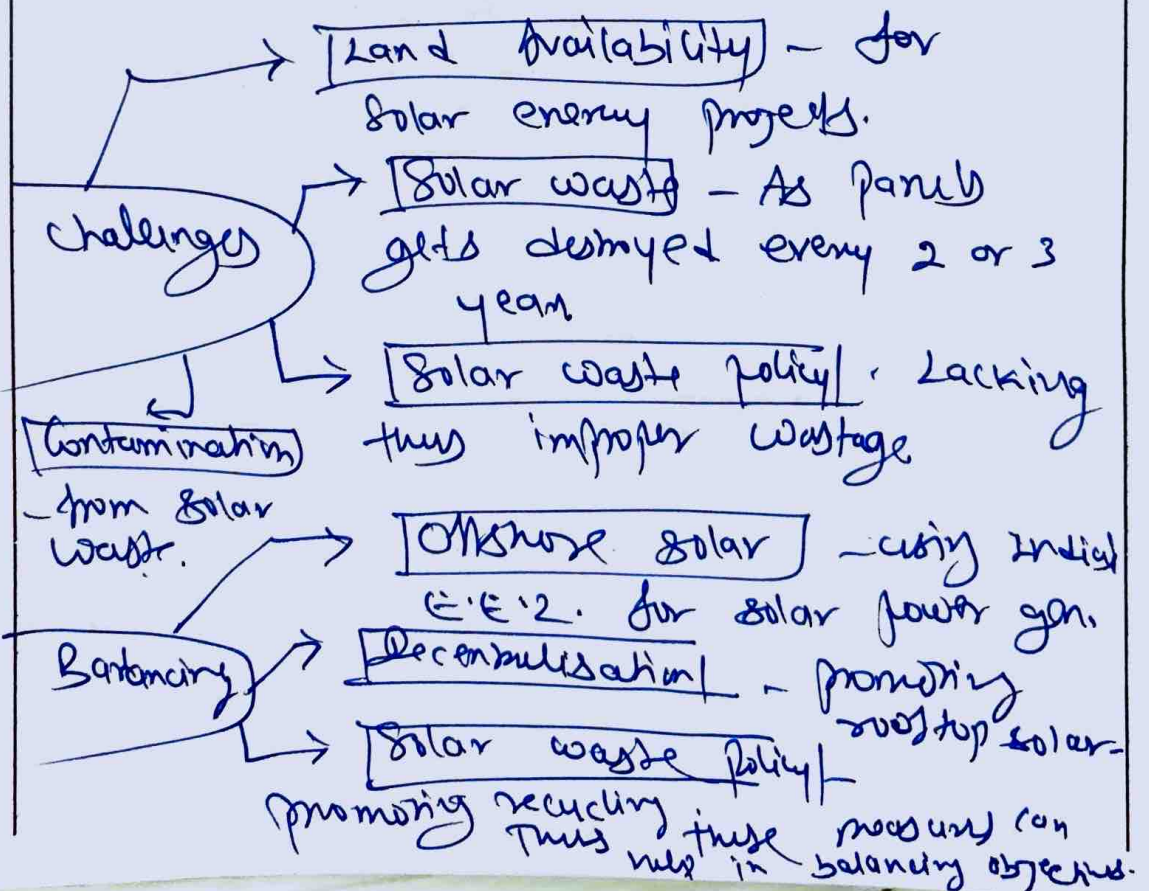
Ex - It is only 1/4th of world average.

4) - Competitiveness of industries - CIL boosted the employment generation, economic prosperity.

Environment

1) Promoting pollution less atmosphere - Through clean energy generation.

2) - Reducing GHG emissions - As solar energy generation does not involve emission of GHG.



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 revolution has been
crucial in shaping modern world
interaction and communication
through acting as means of
mass communication.

[Ex.] - whatsapp user base - 60 cr. (india)
- Instagram - over 2 Billion globally.

Social media platforms perpetuating social
inequalities and power structures

1). Accessibility - Still remains a
issue. due to discrepancy in
rural-urban telecom penetration.

[Ex.] - tele density $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{urban} - 48\% \\ \text{rural} - 58\% \end{array} \right.$

2). Gendered Issues . Access to
mobile phones and social media
for women a challenge in
patriarchal society.

3). Algorithmic stereotyping - Echoing similar kind of content regarding one particular community.

Ex - Associating religious fundamentalism to one particular religion.

4). Equality of opportunity - missing in terms of using social media to earn money.

Ex - Only those access to medium has capability to use it as earning medium.

5). Mass propaganda - used by existing power structures for purpose of mass propaganda.

Ex - A.F.D for right party from Germany promoting racist, islamophobic propaganda to gain power.

6). Manipulation of public opinion - through paid misinformation, disinformation campaigns.

challenging social inequalities and existing power structures.

1) - Democratisation of access - To social media platforms.

Ex - Anyone with mobile and internet can access social media platform.

2) - Promoting freedom of speech - Playing crucial role in questioning from power structures.

Ex - People asking questions from govt in cases of Delhi's aspirant's death and R.G. Kar College case.

3) - Acting as deterrence - for ruling elites

Ex. Arab Spring started from social media firstly. Pak Army trying to shut down internet due to people's voice getting stronger.

Thus social media platforms have been playing both positive as well as negative role. Need is to ensure it's inclusivity that can promote responsive governance.

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)

Tribals account for more than 8% of India's population according to 2011 census, which is scheduled to grow at above 10% by 2030.

Tribal society progressive than mainstream society

1) - Patriarchy - Tribal societies are generally matriarchal and not patriarchal as of mainstream society.

[Ex.] - Cholanikkam tribe → property rights to women, while Supreme court accepted Goparrenang rights of women in 2002.

2) - [Crime against women] - Lower in tribal societies compared to mainstream societies.

[Ex.] - low share of tribal population

in surging cases of crime against women.

3) - Inclusiveness - Tribal societies are generally more inclusive compared to mainstream societies.

4) - Equality - Tribal customs promote equality while mainstream societies still suffer from caste hierarchies.

5) - Healthy sex ratio - Among tribal societies compared to mainstream societies

(Ex) Sex ratio above 1000 against India's average of 943.

6) - Environmental attitudes - Tribals associate their living to nature they greater environmental attentiveness compared to mainstream society.

(Ex) - Gato tribe of Munachal Pradesh, count their ages with existence of trees.

Challenges with Tribal Societies -

1) - Low Literacy - Among tribal population

[Ex] - Literacy rate of 65% against India's average of 73%.

2) - Access to Health - faces challenges to absence of infrastructure as well as tribal norms of traditional healing practices.

3) - Employment practices - Still majority agricultural dependency.

[Ex] - Jhabar Commission - 75 P.V.T.s → dependency on agriculture.

4) - Access to technology - Low mobile and internet penetration among tribals.

5) - Awareness - About legal safeguards remain low leading to their exploitation.

Society is as strong as its weakest link, thus India needs to make sure that tribals don't remain weakest link of India.

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)

According to recently released
Multidimensional Poverty report

(N.V.D.P) although India has
halved its poverty rates, still it
remains at 16.1.

Poverty and social problems -

1) - Categorisation of caste - In caste
system promotes poverty among
S.C, S.T's.

[Ex]. Manual scavenging by S.C
community despite its outlawing.

2) - Promoting caste prejudices - Such
as inferiority of intellect thus
them getting low level jobs.

3) - Stigmatising - Such as

practices like untouchability.

[Ex] - Not accepting food from a person running restaurant belonging to particular caste.

2) - Patriarchal nature - placing multiple restrictions on women.

[Ex] - Cultural practices hindering access to technology.

5) - Stereotyping - of the jobs, hampering prospects of women participating in workforce.

[Ex] - Female L.F.P.R in India - 30% against global average of 45%.

6) - Harassment at workplace - of working women.

[Ex] - R.G. Kar incident, Doctor getting raped.

7) - Glass ceiling - Block of particular position, women's promotions get stalled.

Strategies to address the issues -

- 1) - Value education - In schools promoting values of equality, fraternity among students.
- 2) - Advertisement - Regarding adherence of constitutional values.
- 3) - Strict implementation - of civil rights protection act, to discourage caste prejudices.
- 4) - P.O.S.H act needs to be strictly implemented to address problem of harassment of women at workplace.
- 5) - Abolishment - of practices promoting caste prejudices.
(Ex) - Manual scavenging.
- 6) - Promoting role models - Breaking stereotypes.
(Ex) - women have lived from Haryana
Thus combined comprehensive measures can break intersectionality of poverty.

NEXT IAS

Space for Rough Work