

NEXT IAS

GS MAINS ADVANCED COURSE 2024

(To be filled by candidate) _____

TEST CODE: GSMAC2405

Name of Candidate: Rahul Shekhar Mobile No. _____Roll No.: _____ Start Time 10 AM End Time 1:30 PMDate of Examination: 26-08-24 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 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:

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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

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Candidates
write on this

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)

IVC was an urbanised civilisation, much larger than its contemporary and agriculture was the main source of livelihood.

IVC → ~~20~~ 3300 BCE to 1300 BCE

Elements of urbanisation	Role of agriculture
① Food security for people.	• Widespread prevalence of rice, barley etc
② ~~Less~~ food storage	• Granaries found at Mohenjo-daro
③ Trade with far off → Mesopotamia.	• India → grains Afghanistan → lapis lazuli
④ Conservation methods	• Moisture reduction techniques were known to people of NC.
⑤ ~~Proper~~ clothing	• Cotton was present

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Candidates must not
write on this margin

6) Livelihood	• Depended heavily on agriculture
7) Housing	• Planting trees around house for ventilation
8) Drainage	• Water optimisation and sanitation

~~The~~ Agriculture led to booming
100 culture and thus its longevity
is noticed for 2000 years.

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)

QIM (1942) was the largest mass movement in freedom struggle and it led to ultimately pushing Britishers away.

QIM → Awakening of nation's soul

① People led movement

- Major leaders arrested → Gandhi, Nehru, Patel etc.

② Fight for national cause

- Single goal was independence.
- Earlier goals were diverse.
- Eg. NCM → Khilafat

③ Demand for complete independence

④ Rise of nationalistic symbols and art

Eg. Bharat Mata by Abanindranath Tagore.

⑤ Freedom to interpret the QIM call

- Gandhiji gave the slogan of "Do or Die"

⑥ Use of press, radio etc. for propaganda Eg. Vsha Mohna

QIM → Brought diverse sections together

- ① Women Leadership and participation. Eg. Anura Asaf Ali
- ② Business community participation
Eg. Puroshottamdas → large donations.
- ③ Cross religious participation
- ④ Regional Spread was large
Local leaders spread the movement
- ⑤ Participation by farmers, labourers
organisations
 - formation of parallel government in Ballar, Satara.
 - Strikes in Bombay.

The success of QIM pushed Britishers to expedite the power transfer.

- 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)

A wave of decolonisation followed World War II (WW-2) in Asia and Africa due to enhanced movements in countries and global factors.

Impact of WW-2 on decolonisation of Africa and Asia →

(I) Factors of local countries -

1) Increased frequency of freedom movements.

Ex QIM in India

2) Rise of leadership

Ex. Kenya.

3) Enhanced contact with Western world.

- Armies of colonised countries participated in war.

- Ideals of freedom precipitated.

- 4.) Alliance between colonised countries.
Ep. ~~of~~ North Africa.

Global factors -

1. Call by US President Roosevelt for decolonisation.
- 2) Weakening of colonial economies to hold on to colonies.
- 3) Rewarding colonies for their engagement in war.
- 4.) Rise of global institutions like UN, Bretton woods etc.

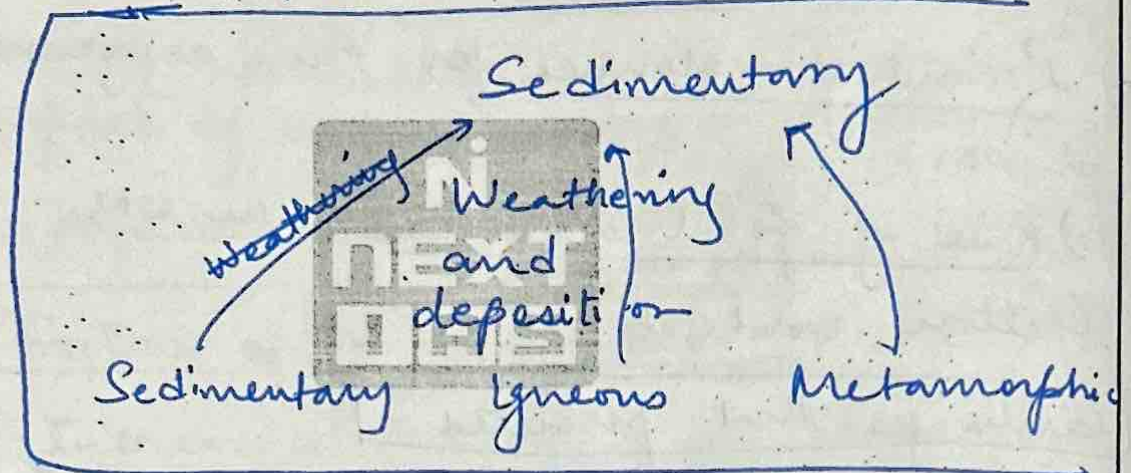
Challenges that persisted -

- 1.) Hasty exit by colonial powers.
- 2) Creation of ethnic conflicts.
Ep. in Africa; conflicts up to date.
- 3) Many countries didn't receive independence. Ep. Zimbabwe.

~~that~~ PM Nehru acknowledged the role of global events that shaped freedom movements in India and other places.

- 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 secondary rocks formed by weathering and deposition of other types of rocks.
Eg. sandstone, limestone



Types → based on sediment properties

- Calcareous
- Argillaceous
- Aluminium based.

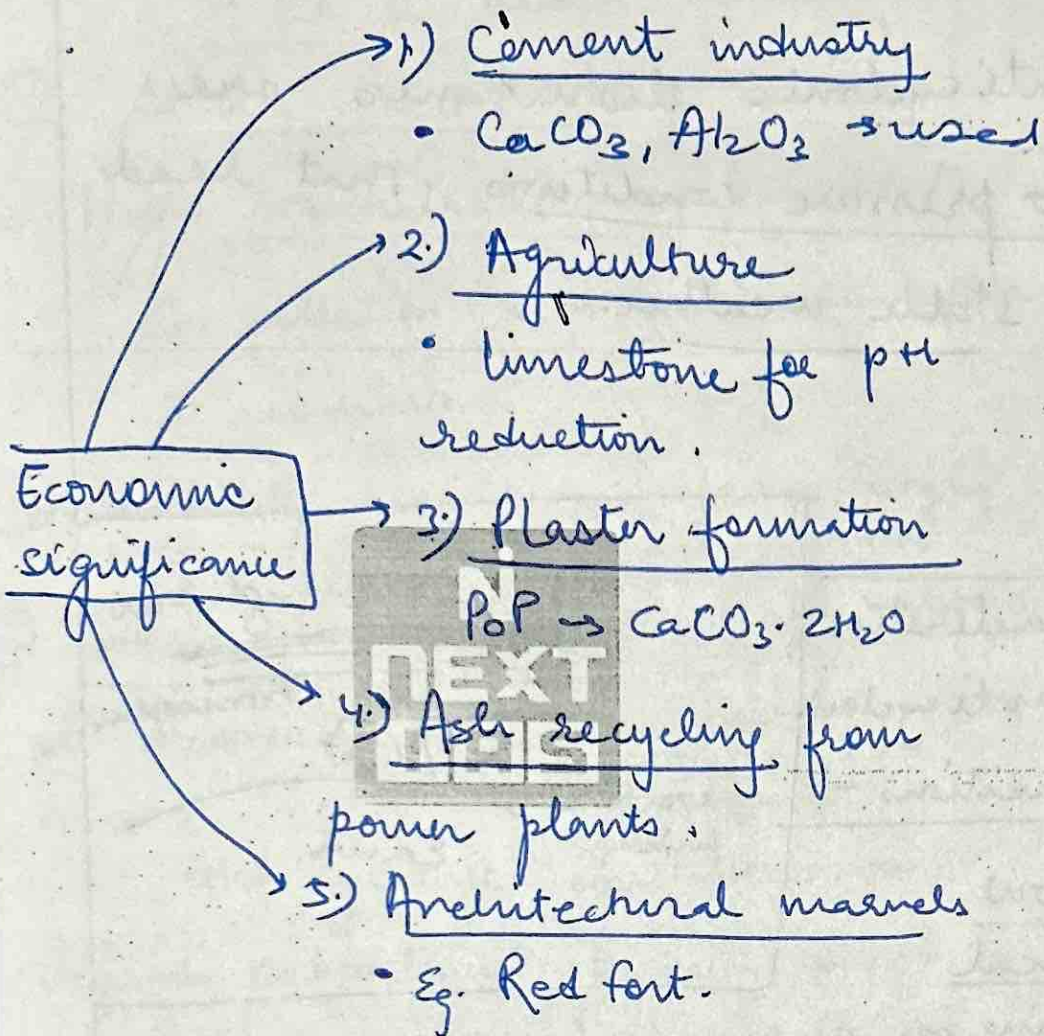
Based on pressure

- Hard
- Soft

Formation process

- Weathering of other rocks
- Deposition over a place
- Compaction over the centuries

- Placement of other layers over it
- ~~From~~ Solidified sedimentary bedrock

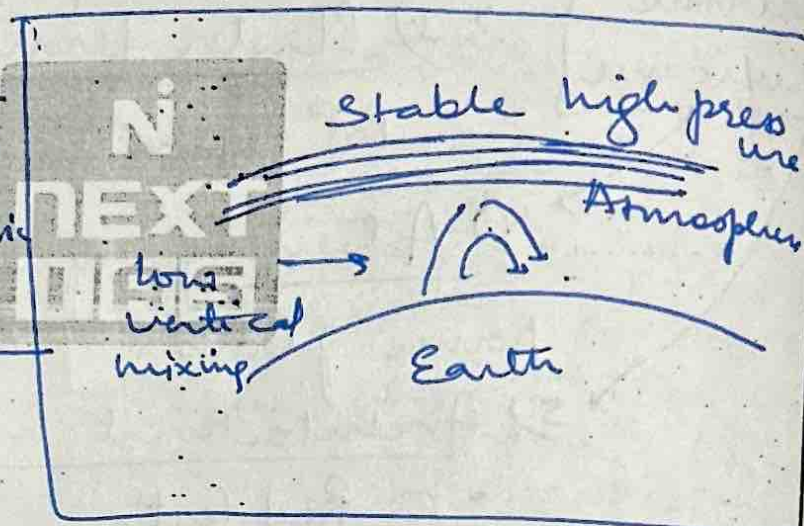


~~Sed~~ Scientific study of all rocks will help us optimise their economic usage as well as conservation.

- 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 disturbances are ^{high} ~~low~~ pressure conditions that lead to stable weather.

Characteristics
of anticyclonic
Conditions -



- ① low vertical mixing of air
- ② No horizontal winds
- ③ Sinking of air mass
- ④ very low cloud formation
- ⑤ Temperature inversion may prevail
- ⑥ When jet streams bend towards equator in northern hemisphere, creates anticyclonic conditions.

Influence on weather patterns:-

- ① Precipitation → very low
• Ex. in India → winters.
- ② Stable weather and air mass
- ③ High concentration of pollutants
Ex. pollution rise in north India
in winters.
- ④ Visibility may become low & fogging
- ⑤ Ocean currents are usually absent
at shores.

Anti cyclonic conditions on
Indian subcontinent prevails when
North east monsoon winds take over.

- Q.6 प्रवाल विरजन 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 known as rainforests of the ocean for their high productivity and biodiversity but are facing disproportionate challenges.

Coral bleaching:-

Coral → Symbiotic relationship of phytoplanktons & molluscs.

• Under stressful

- 1) Under stressful conditions, the planktons are expelled from shells.
- 2) This leads to loss of colour by corals → Bleaching
- 3) If stress persists, the symbionts may die → Coral death.

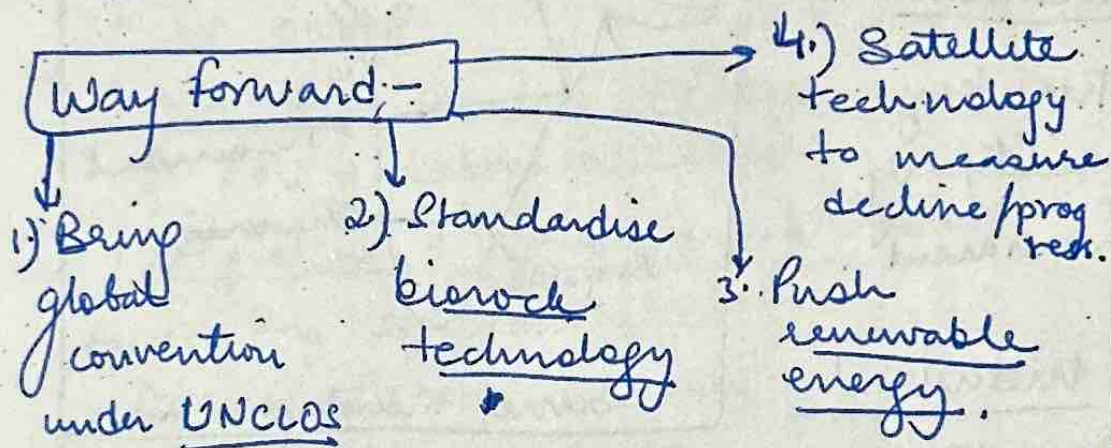
Causes of coral bleaching -

- ① Climate change → low temperature tolerance of corals.
- ② Rising oceanic acidity due to rise of CO_2 ($\text{CO}_2 + \text{H}_2\text{O} \rightarrow \text{H}_2\text{CO}_3$)
Carbonic acid

- 3) Deep sea trawling + Irresponsible fishing. Eg. PNG.
- 4) Oil spills.
- 5) Plastic pollution and eutrophication.

Role of MPAs in coral conservation-

- ① whole of "biodiversity approach"
• Eco-centric conservation
- ② Demarcating boundaries for fisheries
- ③ Rejuvenation of corals through re-planting.
- ④ Awareness among people



Conservation of corals is vital for achieving goals under SDG-14.

- Q.7 क्षेत्रीय आर्थिक एकीकरण एवं विकास को बढ़ावा देने में आर्थिक गलियारों की भूमिका पर चर्चा करें। चेन्नई-बंगलुरु 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)

Government has focussed on economic corridors to foster regional growth and industrialisation.
Sp. Ludhiana to Kolkata.

Role-

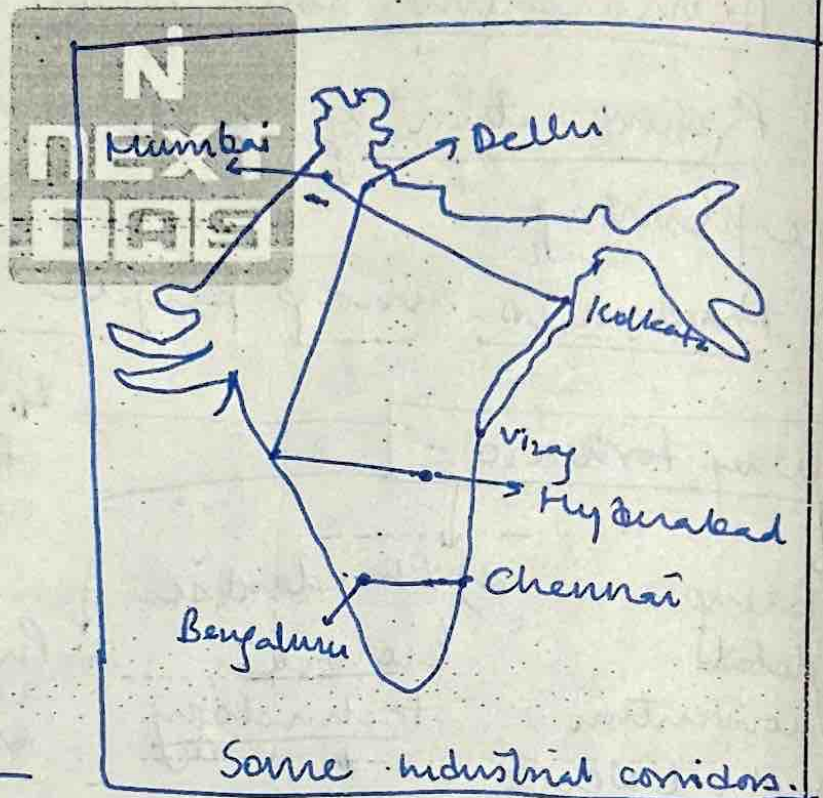
① Boost investments

- Turn key facility by government.

② Industrial growth

- Manufacturing sector development
- Low growth rate at present ~ 3-4% in last 20 years.

③ Connectivity & Coherence with DFC and Bharatmala



④ Regional growth → Eg. Chennai-Bangalore corridor will develop not just 2 megacities but rural and semiurban areas in the corridor.

Alignment with India's broader economic growth strategies -

- ① focus on export led growth
 - Make in India, for the world.
 - low exports at present → less than 2% of the world.
- ② Employment led growth
 - Tackle job less growth of services sector.
- ③ Cluster based agglomeration economies
 - Eg. ONOP
- ④ Investment on key sectors
 - Eg. FPI → labour intensive
- ⑤ Integration to global value chains
 - Eg. PLI on semiconductors.
 - Developed tech industry in Bangalore.

Success of these projects will help us achieve the goal of 'Viksit Bharat' by 2047.

- Q.8 जेंडर फ्लूइड पहचान क्या है, तथा स्त्रोत 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 and sexual identity
lead to marginalisation of LGBTQ community in social, economic and political for.

Gender fluidity

- 1) Understanding of gender based on self ascription
Eg. cis and trans concept.
- 2) Biological gender identity → Not permanent
- 3) Enhanced sexual understanding of inter and intra gender matings.

Challenges of LGBTQ community to →

1. Social inclusion

- 1) New understanding of gender fluidity by mainstream.
- 2) Ostracisation
Eg. challenges in finding houses

3) No legal recognition

- No right to marry under Special Marriage Act

2. Equal treatment-

1) Differential lifestyle as per mainstream understanding.

2) Concept of taboo with homosexuality despite decriminalisation → Navtej Singh Johar case.

3) Low protection and social security

Way forward-

1) Recognise social associations of LGBTQ groups.

2) Provide right to civil union.

4) LGBTQ community should ~~st~~ check excessive glorification → leads to resentment.

3) Frame protective laws.

The inclusivity and equality of treatment should be done in sync with global best practices.

- Q.9 क्षेत्रीय और राष्ट्रीय पहचानों के मध्य का अंतर्संबंध किस प्रकार क्षेत्रवादी भावनाओं के उद्भव को बढ़ावा देता है? हम क्षेत्रीय पहचान को व्यापक राष्ट्रीय पहचान के साथ किस प्रकार संतुलित कर सकते हैं? (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)
- How does the interplay between regional and national identities fuel the emergence of regionalistic sentiments? How can we balance regional identities with broader national identity? (10 marks, 150 words)

Regionalism is the feeling of oneness among the people of a region based on factors like language, culture, shared history, religion etc. and it may be challenging to national identity at times.

Interplay of regional and national identity

Emergence of regional sentiments

1) Language imposition
↓
Eg. Andhra statehood protests (1953)

Linguistic basis of regionalism.

2) Non consultative and accommodative policies.
Eg. Sri Lanka - Tamils.

May lead to separatist tendencies as was with LTTE

3) Disrespecting regional identities
Eg. East Pakistan - west Pakistan.

May lead to secession.
Eg. Bangladesh formation

4.) Resource related issues.

- Marginalisation

Demand for autonomy

↓
Eg. Jharkhand,
Chhattisgarh

Balancing the identities -

1.) Checking imposition of national identity.

Eg. 3 language policy of India.

2.) Regional autonomy within national framework.

Eg. Federalism.

3.) Political recognition to regional sentiments

Eg. rise of coalition governments.

4.) Balanced economic growth & NE Inclusion

5.) Decentralisation of power with union as guide and mentor.

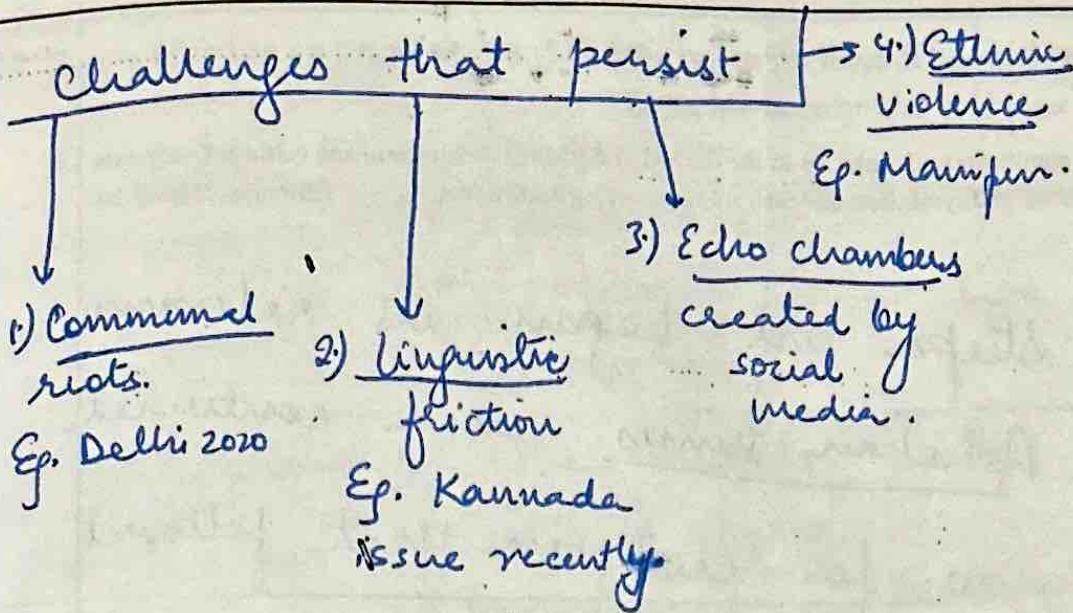
Eg. PRIs.

India's multicultural society despite initial challenges of regionalism has proved to be a role model for all in the world.

- 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 has 98 major religions, over 720 significant languages and 1000s of adaptations of broad cultural framework at local levels, yet unity persists.

Cultural practices and traditions	Idea of unity in diversity
① ~~##~~ Religious framework of harmony.	• Contributes to a multi-faith unified identity
② Celebration of festivals together. Ex Diwali, Eid, New Year	• Develops social capital and unity
③ Food, dress and shared values	• Co-development over centuries.
④ Freedom struggle	• All communities participated.
⑤ Appreciation of art Ex Bismillah Khan, Raja Ravi Verma	• Secular artistic framework



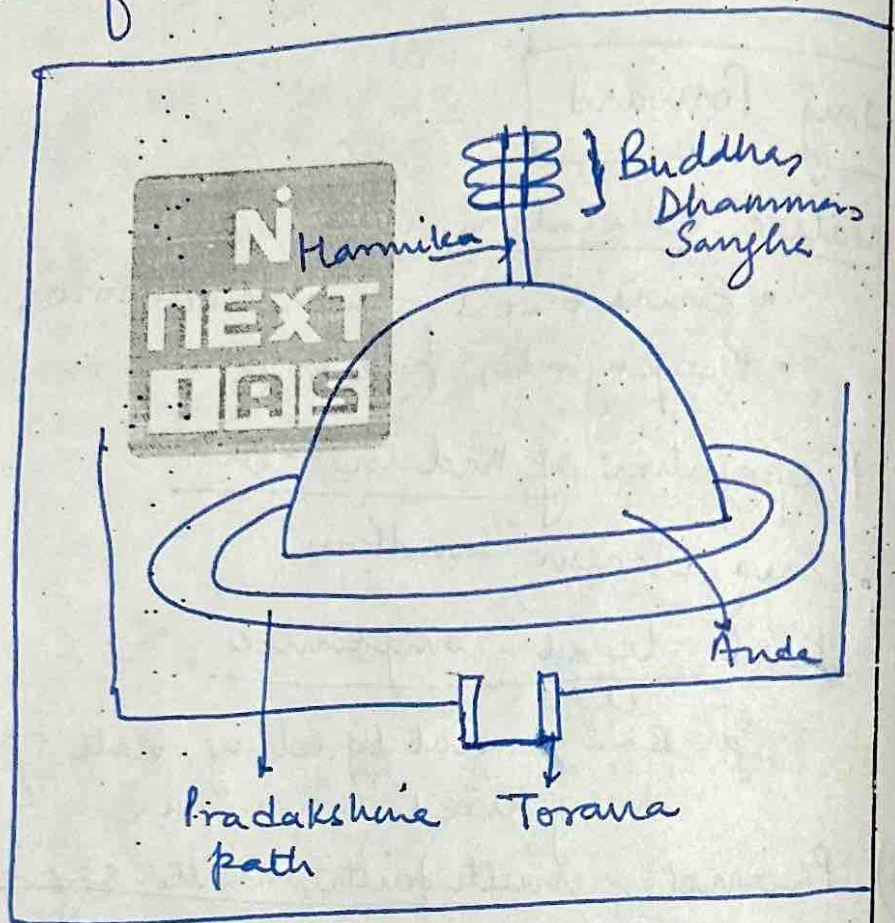
Way forward

- 1) Value education
 - Envisioned under NEP-2020.
 - Propagates tolerance.
- 2) Propagation of Indian ethos
 - Sarva Dharma Sambhav.
- 3) Strict legal compliance
 - Ep. BNs → mob lynching, hate speech recognised as crime.
- 4) Promote multi faith, multi-region dialogues.
Ep. Kashi, Tamil Sangamam.

The minor challenges when eliminated will blossom the strength of India's 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 art began its relevance in Ashokan times and continued to grow for centuries that followed



Significance of Stupa art in Buddhist architecture and culture →

④ ~~Stories of previous~~ Elements	Significance
① Torana ↓ 4 in Sanchi	• Entrance gate • Stories of past life of Buddha
② Pradakshina path	• Circumambulatory path • Taking rounds. • Mentioned in Buddhist texts
③ Anda	• Usually hollow • Sometimes stored relics of Buddha. • E.g. Vaishali stupa
④ 3 ratnas of Buddhism at the top	• Buddha, Dhamma, Sangha.
⑤ Harmika	• Shaft. • Leads from world of desires to freedom and heaven.
⑥ Boundary wall	• Engravings are found at places. E.g. Amaravathi
7) Material of construction	• Based on local availability.
8) Sculptures	• Rarely found. • E.g. Kashmir → Kushana era stupas.

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9) Motifs	• Elephant Symbol of Buddhism
10) Paintings	• Buddha attaining enlightenment.

Stupas are best glimpses of Buddhist
art ~~and thus~~ and culture and thus
need to be conserved, ~~and~~



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)

As British spread Western education and with rise of press and reasoning, socio-cultural renaissance in India took place, challenging both, customs and colonial dominance in 19th century.

Dual Struggle

Social customs

- 1) Sati
- 2) Status of women
- 3) Caste hierarchies
- 4) Temple entry issues
- 5) Education issues

Colonial dominance

- 1) Control of press
- 2) Racial discrimination
- 3) Economic plunder
- 4) Imposition of English
- 5) Missionary activities

Socio-religious reforms response in 19th century to colonial cultural & ideological hegemony:-

- 1) Method of protest:- Raja Ram Mohan Roy protested against control of press in 1820s.
- 2) Propagation of liberal values:-
Young Bengal movement → ideals of liberty and equality.
- 3) Revivalistic tendencies →
Arya Samaj → Vedic supremacy
Deobandi movement
- 4) Expanding Indian education
Ep. DAVs, Patanjali institute, Hindu college
- 5) 8) Taking up the cause of women
Ep. A Brahmo Samaj → Sati ban
Lekhwarand Vidyasagar → Widow remarriage
- 6) Conciliatory approach
Ep. Aligarh Muslim University setup to utilise English education for government jobs.
- 7) Taking up the cause of caste
Ep. Parashuram Mandali, Jyotiba Phule, Periyar etc.

- 8) Countering ideological hegemony through press. → Expanding awareness ~~of~~ ~~about~~ British racial attitude.
- 9) Reforming religious disabilities
Eg. monotheism idea by RRR.
Vivekananda's → Congress of religions

Socio-religious reform movements formed the ideological base and awakening for social reforms as well as national movements that followed.

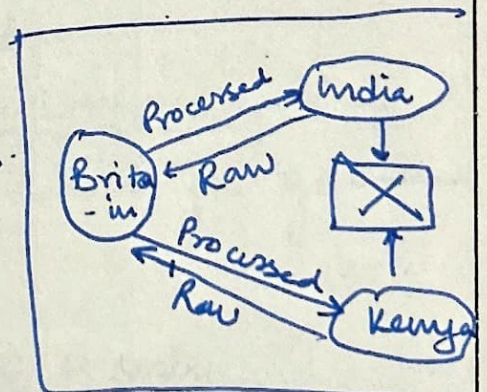
Q.13 ब्रिटिश नीतियों ने भारत के विऔद्योगीकरण में किस प्रकार योगदान दिया तथा इस प्रक्रिया ने भारतीय कारीगरों के जीवन और व्यापक अर्थव्यवस्था को किस प्रकार प्रभावित किया है? (50 अंक, 250 शब्द)

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)

British, to foster their economic interests caused slow and painful demise of a blossoming industrial base of India affecting masses for the worse.

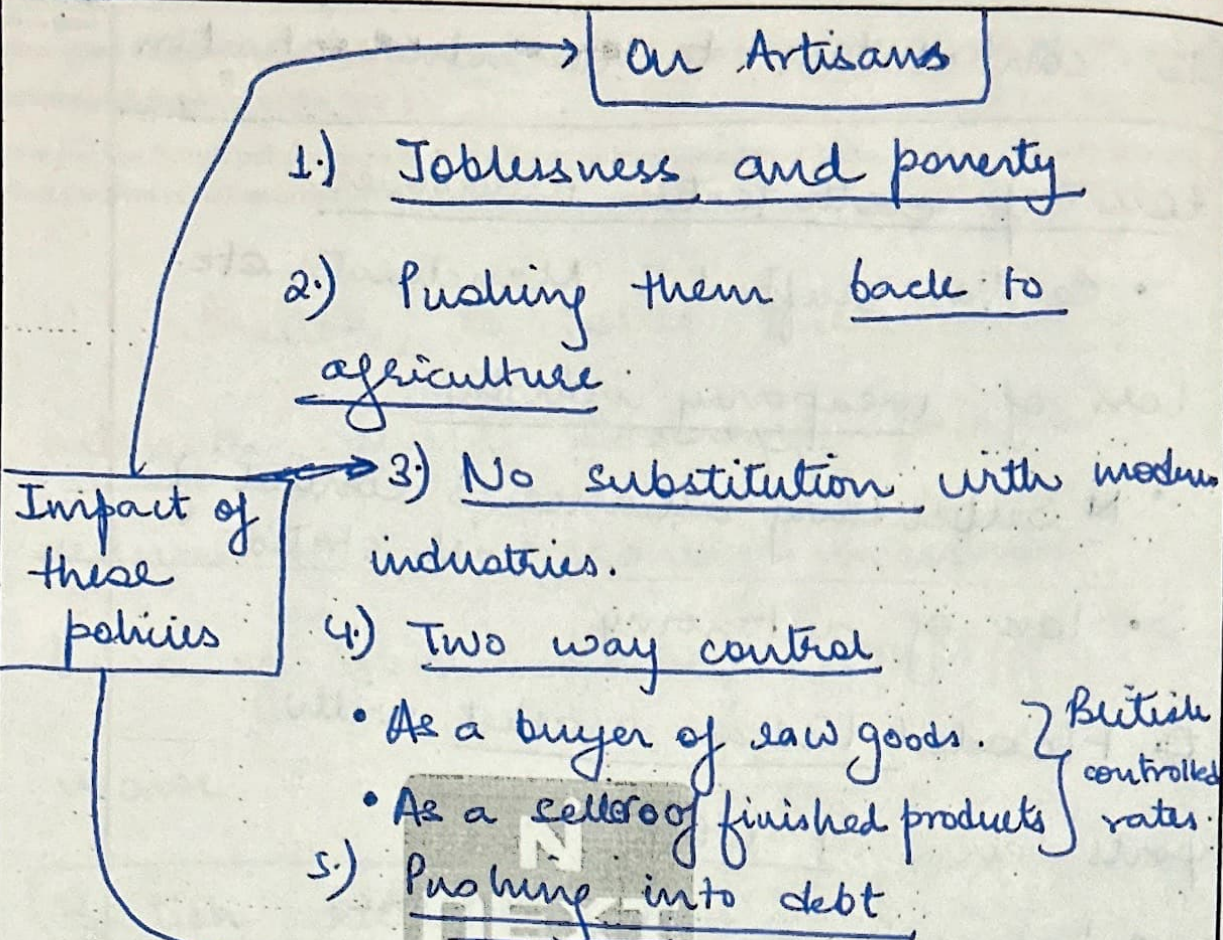
British policies for industrialisation

- 1) One way free trade
- 2) Import of cheap machine made goods from Britain
- 3) No Export of raw materials eg. cotton to Europe.
- 4) No inter colony trade.
- 5) No capital goods industries.
- 6) Subsidised railway expansion



Its contribution to de-industrialisation

- ① loss of cloth textile industries
 - Centre shifted to Manchester etc.
- ② loss of weaponry industry
 - ~~#~~ Subsidiary alliance $\Rightarrow$ Control of all states
 - loss of autonomy.
- ③ Flooded Indian market with imports even at loss.
 - Lancashire lobby pressure.
- ④ No substitution for loss of industries.
 - Industries reached India late.
 - Eg TISCO $\rightarrow$ 1907
- ⑤ No capital for Only consumer goods industries $\Rightarrow$ Thus no scope for expansion.
- ⑥ Setting up railways at India's cost for an own demise.
 - Eg. 5% interest on investment.
 - long distance travel of goods $\Rightarrow$ low subsidy.
 - Reduced export potential.



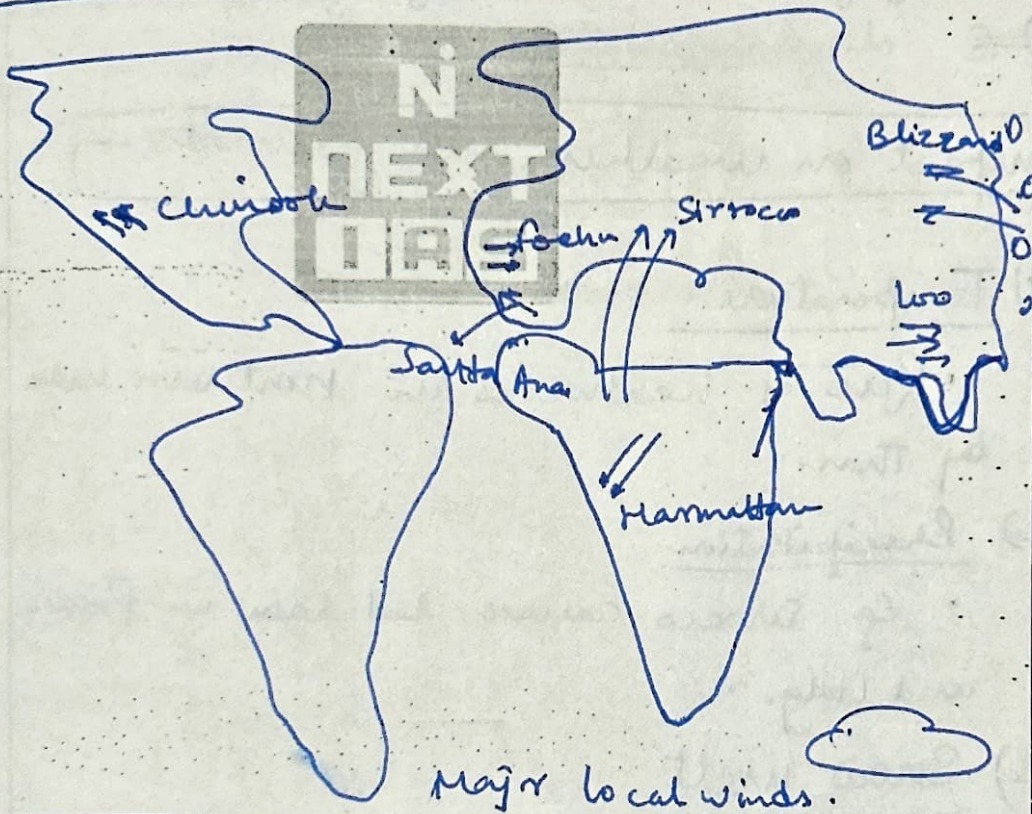
- On broader economy
- 1.) loss of flourishing cities like Surat, Dacca etc.
 - 2.) Trade deficit increased
 - 3.) outflow of gold and silver
 - 4.) Pushing up of cash crops and plantations → For raw materials to Britain.
 - 5.) Drain of wealth → Nearly \$3 trillion

British industrial policy highlighted their true exploitative nature, and was later exposed by Moderates.

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 temporary in nature and depending on air mass they affect local weather, climate and life.



Factors for their formation -

1) Local air mass

- Eg. hot and dry Than in summers
→ hot and dry loo.

2) Pressure gradient

- Flow over large distances.
- Eg. Harmattan across Sub-Saharan Africa.

3) Presence of water body

- Eg. Mediterranean sea for Sirocco
↳ causes moisture pickup.

4) Relief features → Change direction.

~~5) 8~~

Impact on weather and climate -

1) Temperature

- Rise of heatwaves in northern India by Thar.

2) Precipitation

- Eg. Sirocco causes red rain in France and Italy.

3) Snow melt

- By Chinook and Föhn → ice eaters

4) Cyclones and ~~to~~ other calamities

- Eg. Blizzards in China and Japan.

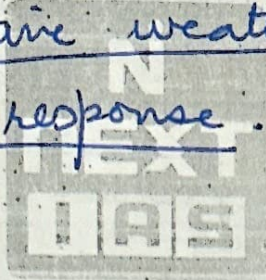
5) Moderating influence.

- Eg. Harmattan → doctor winds.
- Provide relief in Sub-Saharan and Savannah.

6) Human activities

- Agriculture → heavily dependent.

The understanding and
forecast of local winds is vital for
predictive weather analysis
and response.



- Q.15 बैंगलोर 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)

Per capita water availability has fallen from nearly 5000 per annum to 1100 per annum in India in last 50 years and the status of cities is much worse at nearly 780 per annum (UN-water report)

Primary drivers of freshwater scarcity in ~~Bas~~ megacities -

- 1) Population growth → very rapid
Bangalore population → 2001 → 35 lakhs
→ 2023 → 1.25 crores
- 2) Encroachment into wetlands and lakes
- 3) Excessive concretisation
eg. Soil absorbs rainwater but concrete doesn't.
- 4) No long term planning
• Governance failure

5) Lack of sustainable practises
like rainwater harvesting.

6) Technological challenges

- Lack of focus on wastewater treatment
desalination etc.

7) Irrational consumption → Behavioural
issue.

Comprehensive solutions -

Supply side -

1) Rejuvenation of wetlands and lakes

2) Focus on technological solutions

- Desalination → Kuwait.

3) Cascaded urban planning

- forecast and plan for 5-10-20-40
years.

4) Check cartelisation by tanker operators.

- Administrative measure.

5) Efficiency enhancement

- Check leakages.

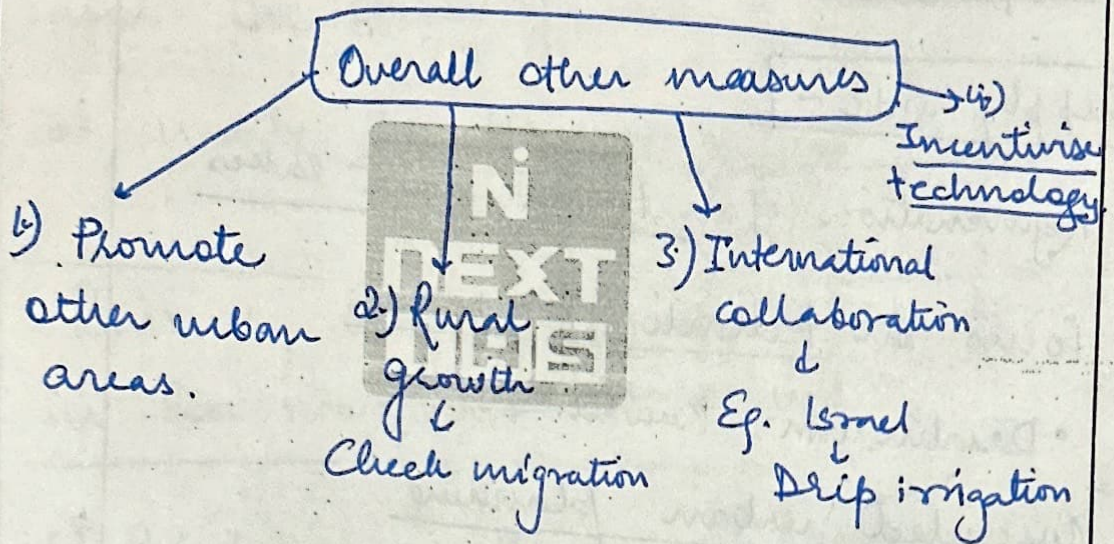
6) Involve people in governance

- Bottom-up planning.

7) Build greener areas → Absorbs water

Demand side -

- 1) Reduce consumption → Rational usage
- 2) Roof top / underground water harvesting
- 3) Participation in management
- 4) Awareness campaigns



Water issue, majorly in urban areas needs to be tackled to achieve goals under SDG-6.

- 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)

India's fisheries sector has grown at a CAER of 8.5% in 2014-15 to 2023-24, indicating a huge surge, thus a revolution, but challenges remain.

Blue revolution -

- 1.) Growth of fisheries production
 - Both marine and inland.
- 2.) Enhanced exports of fish products
 - Nearly \$8 bn in 2022-23. (Budget 2023)
- 3.) Rise in fish farmers' income.

High CAER over a decade signifies blue revolution.

Hurdles in aquaculture development -

1) low productivity

• Nearly 70% of global average
(Government data).

2) lack of cooperative framework

3) low storage facility → Absence of
cold chains.

4) Supply-chain issues → logistical cost,
grading, sorting etc. are issues.

5) food preferences → fish is majorly
non-prevalent in diet in western and
N-W India. → Demand issue.

6) Quality of fish seeds.

7) Unsustainable practises → Overfishing

8) Climate change → Reducing lakes.

9) Credit issues → ~~the~~ Prevalence of
informal lending.

10) Informalisation is high.

11) low technological usage.

- Comprehensive Strategies
- I) Backward linkage Strategies
- 1) Provide quality seeds.
 - 2) Rejuvenation of fresh water sources.
 - 3) Timely and formal credit → KCC for fisheries
 - 4) Incorporate global best cultivation methods.
Eg. SE Asia.

→ II) Forward linkage

- 1) Cooperative sector for fisheries.
Eg. FPOs extended to fisheries.
- 2) Grading, sorting, marketing support.
- 3) Utilise FTAs for export
Eg. CEPA with UAE.
- 4) Create storage facilities at community level
- 5) Formalisation → ~~leads~~

Fisheries sector has the potential to supplement farming income and help double it.

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 has nearly ~~60~~ 180 GW of solar power capacity out of which 62% is nearly from large scale farms (SECI), but challenges loom large.

Factors influencing large scale solar farms-

- 1) Land availability
 - Competing demands for conservation, agriculture, settlement etc.
- 2) Acquisition of land
 - Protests, poor record keeping issues.
- 3) Cost → Setup cost is high.
- 4) Location → Favourable only in some areas. (Tropical → Rajasthan, Gujarat)
- 5) Government support → State as well as union.

ImpactsEnvironmental -

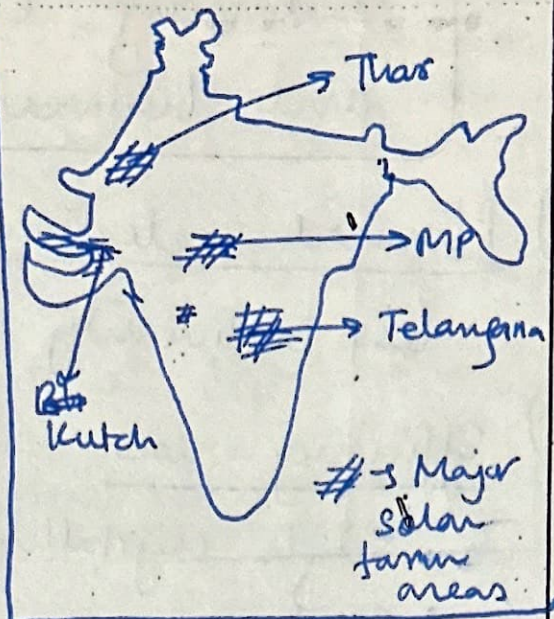
1) Covering of land
→ Vegetation loss.

2) Carbon capture by soil reduces

3) Underground food chain and ecosystem is disturbed..
→ No energy input.

4) Checking flow of rainwater

5) Reduction of air pollution

Social impacts -

1) Land issue → Acquisition

2) May challenge food security

3) Reduction of health issues due to air pollution.

4) Enhanced energy availability and sustainability

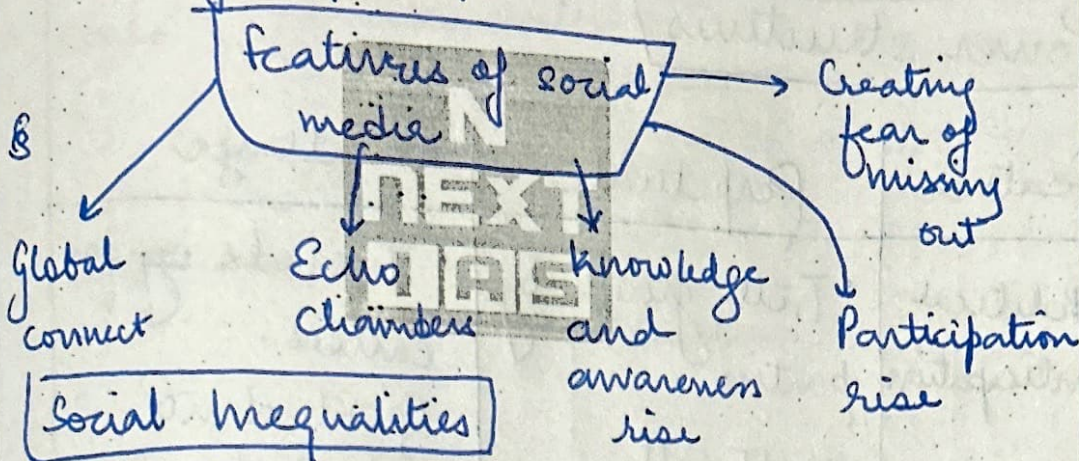
Balancing expansion of solar and biodiversity -

- 1) Planned selection of areas
 - less biodiversity areas.
- 2) Efficiency rise
 - Single crystalline solar plants.
 - Efficiency $\rightarrow$ 30%.
 - Polycrystalline $\rightarrow$ 12%.
- 3) Explore ~~so~~ oceanic floating solar farms
- 4) Promote ~~roof~~ top solar panels.
 - Decentralised approach.
 - Eg. PM Surya Ghar Bijli Yojana
- 5) Incorporate proper EIA for decision making.

Sustainable policies and thus expansion will help us achieve target of 280 GW solar by 2030 and thus 500 GW of renewable under Panchamrit goals.

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

Social media is a value neutral technology ~~and~~ but it has power to aggravate both positives and negatives at very rapid pace.



Feature	Perpetuating	Challenging
1) Women issues	Increased commodification	- Linking global movements - Eg. Me Too movement
2) Caste based issues	Echo chambers of caste based groups.	Inspiring from movements like Black lives matter
3) LGBTQ issues	Increasing patterns of discrimination.	Expanding movements like Pride Month (June).

4) Disability centred issues	• Marginal representation on social media. • Only 28% digital access.	• Sensitisation work by government and CSOs on social media
5) Poverty based issues.	• Increasing social apathy and inequalities.	• Campaigns and crowd funding. Eg. Ketto.org

Power structures

Feature	Perpetuate	Challenge
① Political participation	• Troll groups by parties - Eg. IT cell	• Trends ~~by~~ for causes. - Eg. Students' protest on Twitter.
② Global collaboration	• Rich countries set agenda usually. - Eg. one sided display on Israel-Hamas war.	• Amplifying voices that were unheard. - Eg. protests in Bangladesh
③ Enhanced understanding of power dynamics	• Issues remain with respect to forming echo chambers. - Eg. Religion based groups → Riots	• Understanding of perspectives of others. • Eg groups for open discussions

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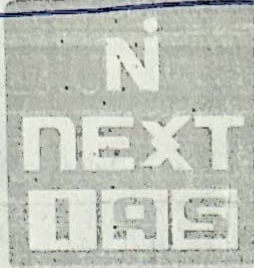
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Pressure
group
functioning

- B May lead to anarchy.
- Ex. farmers' protest - active social media - law and order issue

- Get support from wide communities.
- Ex. protest for RQ-Icar hospital case

The double edged sword enables free speech but its soft touch regulation could enhance inclusivity.



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

There are nearly 700 tribal communities in India, having diverse social and cultural practices and form a diverse social landscape.

Comparison

Parameter	Tribal	Mainstream
① Marriage and kinship	• Bride price • Homogenous and closed • Stronger ties	• Dowry • More open relatively • Weaker ties
② focal point of society	• Communitarianism	• More individualist
③ food, and dress	• Nature based • Simple dressing • less western influence • Eg. Shoti	• More processed food and western influence. • Eg. jeans, top

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④ Environment connect	• Close to environment. - Ep. Sacred groves.	• Exploitative • Ep. coal based power
⑤ Knowledge system	• Through traditions and oral transmission • Generalised - Ep. folklore	• Through homogenised and specialised • Durbin Institutes
⑥ Festivals	• Tradition based • Worship of nature	• Fusion with West • Ep. New Years, Sivali Gifts

Progressive

(I) Tribal > Mainstream

① Gender equality

a) Sex ratio $\leftarrow$ Tribals $\rightarrow$ 990 } census
 $\rightarrow$ Overall $\rightarrow$ 911 } 2011

b) Bride price $\leftrightarrow$ Dowry
 $\downarrow$ $\downarrow$
 Tribals Mainstream

② Egalitarianism

- More in tribals
- Caste and class differences $\rightarrow$ Mainstream

③ ~~Strong~~ Social affiliations

- Strong social capital among same tribes
- Mainstream $\rightarrow$ based on caste, class, gender.

4.) Environmental ethos

- Conservative and sustainable $\rightarrow$ Tribals.
- Eg. nature worship.
- Shallow ecology + mainstream
- Eg. deforestation

⑤ Mainstream > Tribals

1.) Educational attainments

- Literacy $\rightarrow$ Tribals $\rightarrow$ 54% } 2011 census.
- $\rightarrow$ Overall $\rightarrow$ 73%

2.) Health amenities

- Traditional $\rightarrow$ tribals $\rightarrow$ herbs & mysticism
- Advanced for mainstream

3.) Income levels

- Poverty $\rightarrow$ 40% - tribals } Global MDPI
- $\rightarrow$ 21% - overall

4.) Technology adoption

- Backwardness in tribals

Tribals should be allowed to preserve their culture and developed according to Tribal Panchsheel principles.

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)

As per NITI Aayog's MDPI,
there are nearly 15 crore poor, but
incidence is higher among lower castes,
women, disabled, tribals etc.

Intersection of poverty with -

Caste

→ 1.) Traditional work organisations
National Commission for Safai
Karamcharis says 86% of
Sanitation staff → SCs.

→ 2.) Lack of access to education

• Impaired growth.

→ 3.) Ghettoisation in cities

• Lower caste people → migrate
to cities → usually live in slums.
• 62% slum dwellers → SCs, OBCs.

→ 4.) Entrepreneurship and ~~low~~ formal
businesses → less by lower castes.

→ 5.) Land holdings → Majorly marginal
and landless labourers → lower castes.

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Social Stratification

1) Tribals

- High incidence of poverty $\rightarrow 40\%$.
- Disease prone $\rightarrow$ Eg. sickle cell anaemia.
- low access to technology.

Eg. 75 PVTG groups

2) Thur high poverty Disabled

- Lack of education $\rightarrow$ only 32% get education (Min. of Social justice).
- Employment level $\rightarrow 12\%$.
- Confined to homes.

3) Religions

- Sachar committee $\rightarrow$ Muslims

income level $<$ SCs.

Gender inequality

1) Care economy

- 84% care work by women.
- Uncounted

2) Lesser opportunities

- Only 28% rural women's access to mobiles.

3) Preference to male child

- for education, work, skilling

4) Confined to low paying jobs

- Agriculture $\rightarrow 63\%$ labourers $\rightarrow$ women
- Only 14% landholdings.

5) Transgender's issues

- lack of recognition and formal education
- No mainstreaming.

Comprehensive strategies-1) Implementation of existing schemes

Eg. a) PM JANMAN - tribals

b) Rights of Disability Act & disabled

c) Adarsh Gram Yojana & SCs.

d) Sukanya Samridhi Yojana - women.

2) Policy ~~from~~ envisioning stage

- Proper data collection and analysis.

3) Policy design

- Incorporate bottom up approach.

4) Policy implementation

- Outcome based assessment
- People's participation

5) Goals of focus

1) Identification → Comprehensively identify vulnerable.

2) Rights based inclusion → Strengthen legal protection

3) Social security → eg. pensions, skills etc.

4) Empowerment → education, health, jobs.

5) Participation → Mainstream polity, society, economy.

Proper targetting will help us achieve goals under SDG-1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 10, and foster inclusive growth.