

NEXT IAS

GS MAINS ADVANCED COURSE 2024

(To be filled by candidate)

TEST CODE : GSMAC2405

Name of Candidate: Satish Mobile No. XXXXXXXXXX

Roll No. : GSMAC24A1253 Start Time 9:25 AM End Time 12:30 PM

Date of Examination: 09/09/2024 Medium : English ☒ Hindi ☐

RECEIVED
3 SEP 2024

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

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

GRAND TOTAL - / 250

EVAL CODE: EVAL DATE:

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

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

सामान्य निर्देश

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

REMARKS:

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY

Student Concerns / Query

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Evaluator's Feedback / Response

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MARKING SCHEME *

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

* Subject to change without prior notice.

IMPORTANT QR CODES

Topper's Copy



Common mistake and Correct Filled QCAB



Copy Scanner App



Next IAS Test Centre Location

MACRO COMMENTS

The Purpose of evaluation@nextias.com is to provide constructive suggestions on 'How to improve Answer Writing and thereby score better marks.'

STRENGTHS OF THE CANDIDATE

AREAS OF IMPROVEMENT



IMPROVEMENT SUGGESTIONS

Q.1 नगरीकरण के तत्त्वों 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)

Urbanization is the process of transformation of society from agrarian socio-economic life towards cities life.



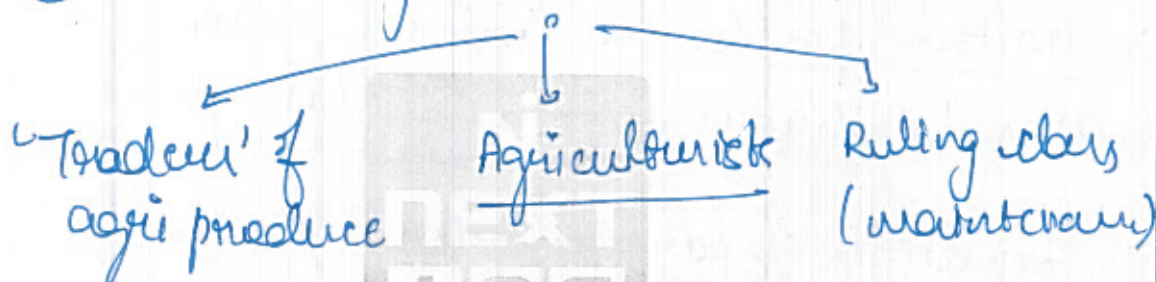
Role of agriculture in enduring success of Harappan civilization:-

- (i) Provisioning of raw materials and food grains for population subsistence
- (ii) Great granary in Harappa
- (iii) Agri. production over fertile region ensured nutrition and food security
- (iv) rice from Kaldimaha
- (v) 'employment' and 'trade' boosting

(eg) Trade with Mesopotamia by
Meluhā (Harappan civilization)

(iv.) Proper utilization of agri resources
in 'urbanisation' success. (eg) Planning
of cities keeping agri. structure in
mind.

(v.) Avenues for various people (eg)



Thus, agriculture is base of any
economy and provider of raw
materials for industries. ensuring
success and longevity of
civilization.

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)

Ans - Quit India movement was launched after gandhiji's meeting on 8th August 1942.

It marked awakening of nation's soul.

- ① United people as Indians with
aim to throw out colonial power
- ② Formation of parallel governments
(eg) Satyagrah, Prati Satyagrah.
- ③ Leadership of 'new leaders' :-
↳ as mass leaders were arrested
④ Gandhiji, Nehru arrested on 8th August.
- ④ Underground activities for India's
unity (eg) underground radio
by Usha Mehta

It brought diverse sections together :-

① Mass participation from :-
→ students - leaving schools
→ women - picketing shops
→ lawyers - leaving profession.

② It provided syncretism (eg) no
major communal riots in country.

③ 'Assimilationist' approach
→ including provisional congress
committees along with Indian
national congress.

④ True all India movement with
'violence' along with non-violent
provision.

Thus, Quit India movement
marked the culmination of
freedom struggle which created pressure
for british to finally provide
Independence in 1947.

- 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 was fought between Allies (Britain, US, France etc) and Axis powers (Italy, Japan, Germany) proving massive destruction on humanity.

Impact on accelerating process of 'decolonization' in Asia / Africa

(I) Positive Impact :-

(1) Drained colonial powers capacity to control and manage colonies.

(eg) France left rule in East Asia.

(2) Additional supports to freedom movements (eg) India's Quit India movement and WWII put pressure on Britain.

(3) Rise of new institutions (eg) United Nations → advocating human rights and decolonization.

- ④. US as major power put pressure on allies for decolonization.
- ⑤. Massive destruction in Europe
↳ needed focus on Europe rather than colony management
- ⑥. Economic limitations on colonial powers → lost hegemony of Britain and France to USA → decolonization in Africa.

②. Negative Impacts →

- ↳ Unplanned decolonisation
- eg Hutus-Tutsi conflict in Rwanda
due to hurried decolonisation by Belgium
- ↳ India - Pakistan communal partition by Britain → 14 million refugees.

Thus, WWII acted as watershed movement in world history and had mixed impacts on process of 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 layered rocks formed due to process of change in physical or chemical properties of Igneous or metamorphic rocks.

Various types and formation process :-

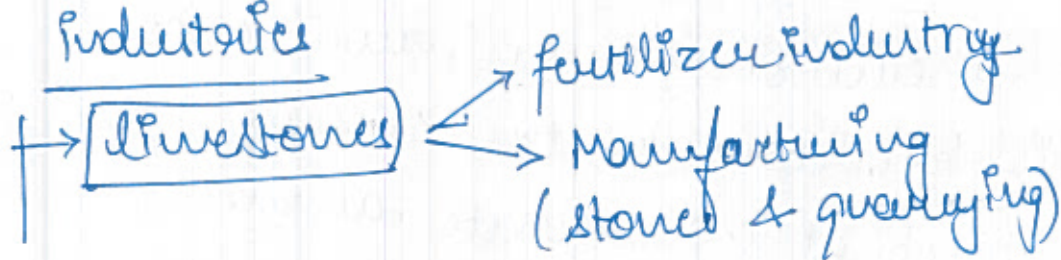
① Organically formed → due to agents biological in nature
(eg) Limestone rock formation

② Physically formed →
= due change in form by high temperature or pressure
(eg) Coal from fossils.

③ Chemically formed →
due to change in chemical composition. due to hydration, oxidation, reduction etc..
(eg) shale

Economic significance of sedimentary rocks :-

- ①. used as raw materials in various industries



- ②. Energy sector driver

④ Coal is most used source of energy production → meeting India's 55% energy demand.

- ③. 'Economic importance' as outfactors of ancient studies

- ④. Provision of various elements from sedimentary rocks (eg) Mica in banded rocks in sedimentary form
↳ Monazite from sedimentary rocks

Hence, sedimentary rocks form economic basis of development and we must promote geological studies for better utilization.

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 circulation of wind around a high pressure centre mostly in subtropical & temperate areas.

Characteristics of Anticyclonic circulation

- ① High pressure centre → circulation around it
- ② Descending air around anticyclone.
- ③ Rotation
 → clockwise in northern hemisphere
 → anticlockwise in southern hemisphere
- ④ Time of formation: mostly in winter with high pressure centres
- ⑤ Area of formation → Region - mostly subtropical to temperate.
 → over ~~lots~~ mainly land.



Influence on Indian weather patterns :-

① Winter rainfall :- due to 'western disturbances' sent from pressure differences by anticyclones.

② Impact on Indian monsoon :-
due to changed pattern of subtropical jet stream
→ caused by high pressure centre of anticyclone.

③ wind pattern changed and reversal of monsoon winds from high pressure

④ More moisture and humidity to Indian subcontinent.

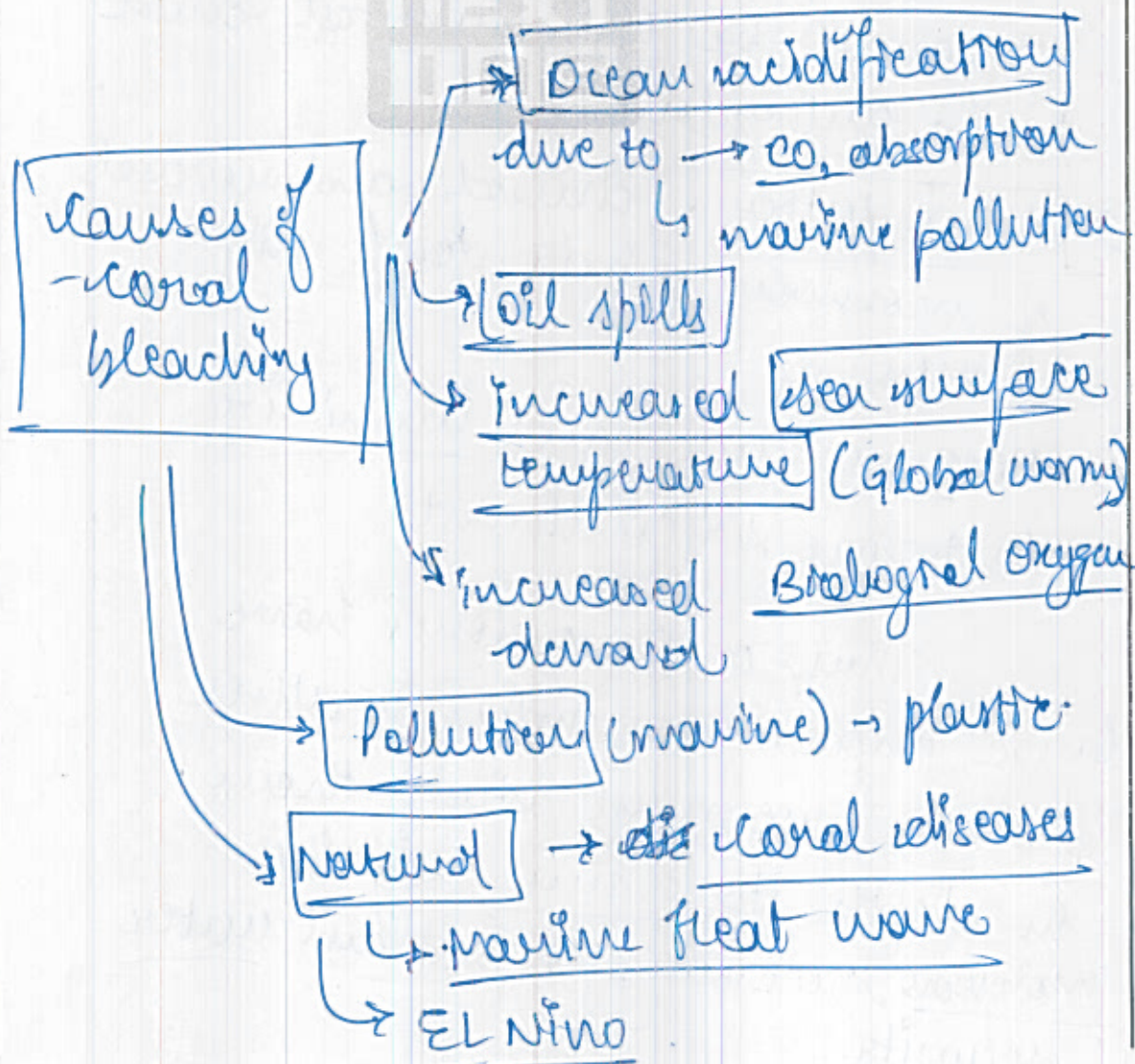
Thus, anti-cyclones have large impact on Indian weather patterns, we must study them. In depth its annual regular monsoon necessary for food and water security.

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 bleaching refers to condition when ~~the~~ zooxanthellae algae leaves coral polyp leading to decoloration & eventual death.

As per NOAA report, world lost 88% corals in past 5 decades.



Role of MPAs in conservation

HITS	MISSES
→ Preservation in <u>Great barrier reef</u> (Indian Ocean) → ~~the~~ <u>Coral preservation</u> using <u>eugene techniques</u> → Awareness generation → <u>Positive value indicator</u> (e.g. Ecotourism)	→ Mass <u>coral death</u> off coast in tropical <u>lanes</u> → Lack of global consensus ↓ <u>Limited area coverage</u> → Low preservation rate in <u>small island countries</u>

Thus, we must make more efforts to safeguard corals as ~~these~~ places of biodiversity enrichment.

- 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' refer to dedicated areas to transport freight and goods ~~passenger~~ between various industrial hubs

Role in regional integration and development :-

- ① Increased connectivity of regions by 'infra projects' to mainland areas (eg) Connectivity in South Haryana to Delhi
- ② Boost to 'Investment' in economic hubs leading to capital inflow for capital development.
- ③ Employment opportunities to local people → reduction in poverty in region
- ④ More improved logistic support → region as economic hub of future.

Alignment of Chennai - Bengaluru Industrial Corridor with broader economy strategies

- ① Align with National Logistics Policy 2022 → reduction in transportation cost and time
- ② Alignment with National Manufacturing Policy (draft) 2018 → developing a connected hub & spoke model of regional industries.
- ③ Export preparedness → via sea route (Chennai) and seamless export hub Bengaluru.
- ④ Connectivity among various nodes fulfilling aspirations of Atmanirbhar Bharat.

This way, project like CIL align perfectly with broader economy policy raising India's development to new heights.

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)

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 dynamic nature of one's gender perception according to time.

(eg) LGBTQs → people discovering their gender at later stage which may be different from gender assigned at birth.

LGBTQ community's ongoing challenges

① Legal challenges

①. Right to self-declaration subject to DM approval (Transgender Act 2019)

②. No 'right to marry' as supreme court denied it recently

② Social challenges :-

①. Harassment at various levels
↳ family & friends → "homophobia"
↳ workplace discrimination
(lack of employment opportunities)

③ Economic → Less numbers of employment

↳ low access to credit.

↳ No provision of reservation under Transgender Act 2019)

Way forward

→ Inclusive society → Attitudinal change. ^{More acceptance}

→ Legal → Right to self determination
(true sense determination)

↳ reservation in jobs.

Case study → Noida metro station
declared PRIDE metro station and
employed LGBTQ people

This would lead to equal
& egalitarian 'new order'.

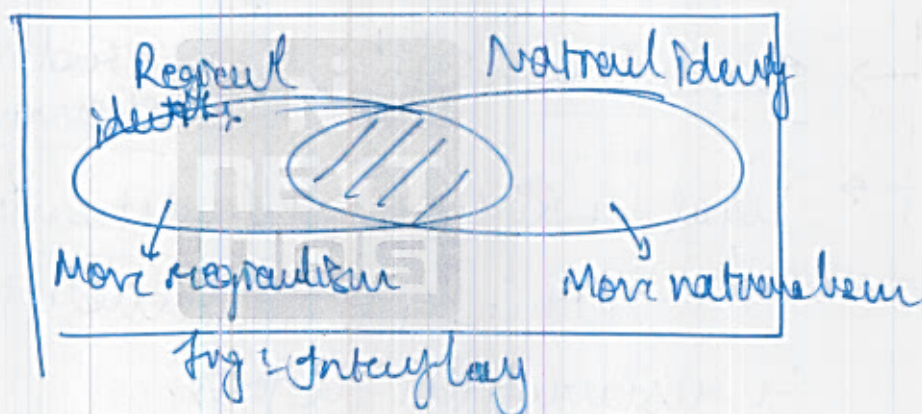
Q.9 क्षेत्रीय और राष्ट्रीय पहचानों के मध्य का अंतर्संबंध किस प्रकार क्षेत्रवादी भावनाओं के उद्भव को बढ़ावा देता है? हम क्षेत्रीय पहचान को व्यापक राष्ट्रीय पहचान के साथ किस प्रकार संतुलित कर सकते हैं? (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

How does the interplay between regional and national identities fuel the emergence of regionalistic sentiments? How can we balance regional identities with broader national identity?

(10 marks, 150 words)

Regional Identity means giving more loyalty to region than nation as whole

Interplay fueling regionalistic sentiments



① Lack of cultural preservation

eg Hindi usage created regional identity of Tamil in south India

② Development of local region GDP along with national GDP

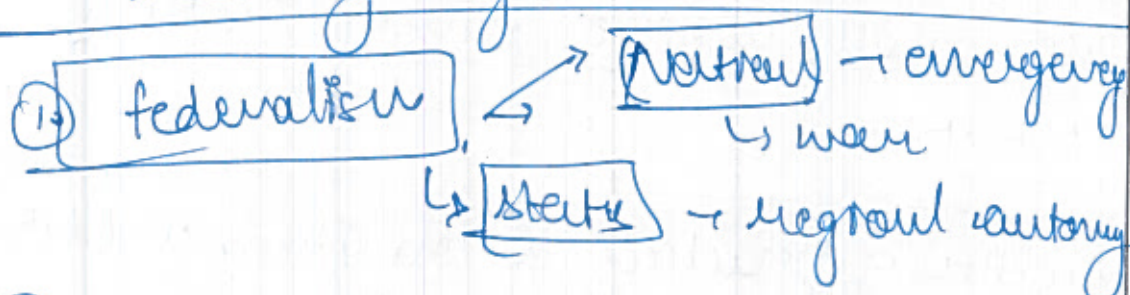
eg Demand of more nationalism region

③ Culture assimilation → abstract

culture must be present else
Melting pot fails regionally

(e) Demand for sovereignty

Balancing regional & National Identity



(2) Development of all regions equally
along with national GDP.

(3) Institutional

↳ Inter-state Council role
↳ meet regional aspirations.

(4) Local self governance promotion
↳ devolutionary powers to PRI and ULB

This way we would protect
national identity as Indians along
with meeting regional demands.

Q.10 विभिन्न सांस्कृतिक प्रथाएँ और परंपराएँ "विविधता में एकता" के विचार में किस प्रकार योगदान देती हैं? अपनी चर्चा के समर्थन में उदाहरण दीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

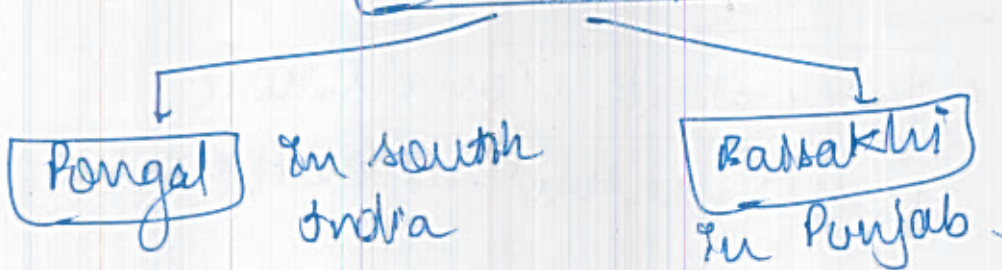
How do various cultural practices and traditions contribute to the idea of "Unity in Diversity"? Provide examples to support your argument. (10 marks, 150 words)

'Unity in Diversity' refers to presenting a united front along with distinct diverse features intact

cultural practices & traditions contribute to ideas of unity in diversity :-

(1) celebrating festivals in different ways

Harvest festival



(2) Create a more tolerant and assimilationist image of India

(3) Marriage traditions → different in various cultures

↳ Tribal
↳ south India
↳ north India

[Traditional were Unity]

③ Praying for success of chandrabyasa
by various traditions → showcasing
Unity (Western success) by diversity

④ Enriching Indian culture

various traditional dishes

↳ 'Kheer' north India } "Indian
↳ "sambhar" } cuisine"

⑤ Appreciation of various different
traditional practices in architecture

⑥ Gumdhwaras → Mughal architecture
↳ British

This way we could
present diverse culture as
united under common
Indian image.

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 in Buddhist culture has immense significance as it lays the ashes of former Buddhist monks and Buddha himself. (eg) Sanchi stupa, Bharhut stupa etc

Significance of Stupa art. :-

- ① A place of meditation and giving respect to Buddhist monks
(eg) Stupas near Chaityas?
- ② A 'symbol' of Sangha → providing Identity to Buddhist monks.
- ③ Provides info about cultural life of ancient people (eg) Torans of Sanchi stupa showcase people performing various activities.
- ④ Stupas act as symbols of Buddhist 'dhammas' → providing place to

maintain inner peace

various elements and symbols :-

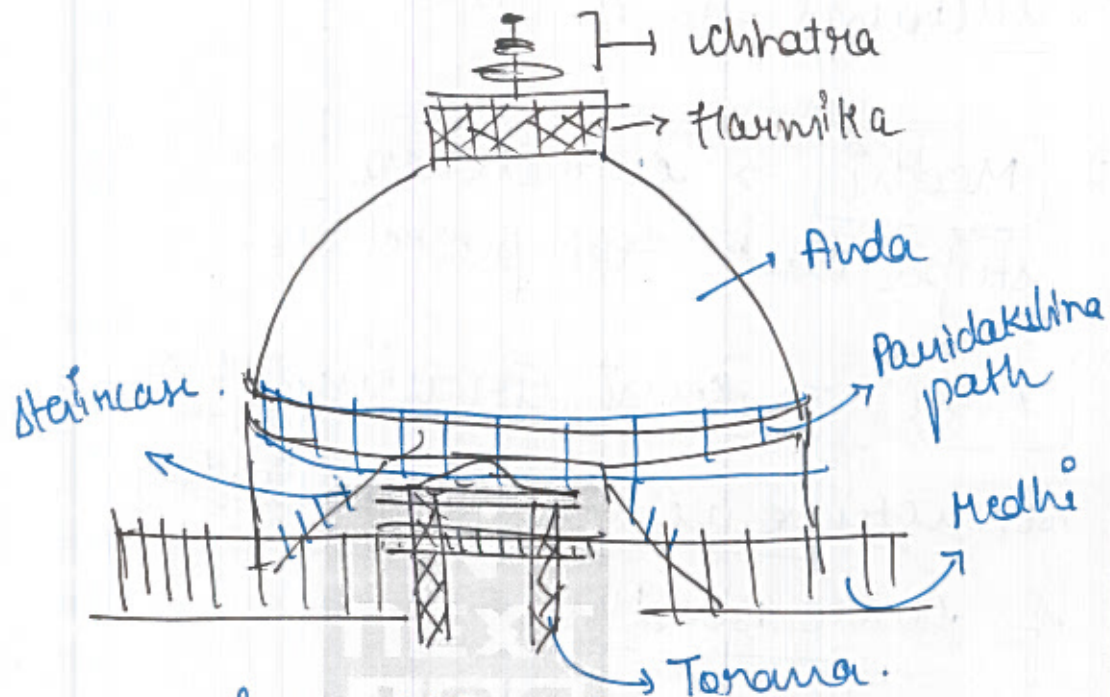


fig: Buddhist stupa - ant

① chhatra comprising of 3 elements.

- Buddha: Lord Buddha as symbol
- Dharma: Preachings by buddha
- Sangha: identity as community

② Paridakshina Path → passage around stupa for monks to fulfill their 'paridakshina' (paying. homage)

③ Torana → entrance gateways.

↳ various symbols represent
Jataka stories. (eg) King Sibi Jataka
↳ cultural life of people (eg) Sunga period.

④ Medhi → surrounding walls of
stupa ant for protection.

⑤ Anda → semi circular shaped
structure containing 'ashes'
of some Buddhist monks.

⑥ Kamika → rope like structure
promoting unity and peace as
symbol.

Thus, Buddhist stupa ant
provides various values through
symbolic representations. we must
preserve them through ASI and
promote buddhism as tenet in
today's world.

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)

Social religious reform movements refers to various social movements by various leaders like Raja Rammohan Roy which transformed India society towards more egalitarian & rational society.

[Dual struggle]

Social customs

① 'Sati' practice .
↳ abolished by efforts of Raja Rammohan Roy

② child marriages

↳ Age of consent bill 1922 - BM Malabari

③ Widow issue →
↳ widow remarriage efforts → Ishwar Chandra vidyasagar

Colonial dominance

① Hegemony of colonial rule
↳ white man's burden ideology

② Perception that Western Education is better

③ Legal dominance of government

Social movements response to colonial cultural & ideological hegemony

① 'Promotion of Hindu culture'
and finding pride in roots

eg 'Dayanand Saraswati' → 'Back to vedas'

② challenged [white man's supremacy]
by showcasing Indian culture of
unity. eg Brahmo Samaj promoting
unity in all times.

③ [Cultural syncretism] and
unity among people. eg Swami
Vivekananda's Chicago speech and
Ramkrishna mission.

④ challenged [British ideology of
'modern man'] → eg Raja Ram
mohan Roy's 'Precept of Jesus'

⑤ finding roots to Indian pride
and culture promotion

⑥ Promoting Indian ideology of strength (e) swami dayanand → 'weakness is sin'

⑦ social reforms to purify society
 ↳ sati → By Raja ram Mohan ray
 ↳ Age of consent Act 1992 - B.M. Malabari.

⑧ Economic critique ⑨ Drain of wealth theory.
 Thus, social reformers used British law as instruments to change society and challenge British colonial cultural and ideological hegemony.

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

How did the British policies contribute to the de-industrialization of India, and how did this process affect the lives of Indian artisans and the broader economy? (15 marks, 250 words)

'Britishers acted as mechanical taking everything from shores of ganges to shores of Thames' draining India of its wealth and affecting its industries

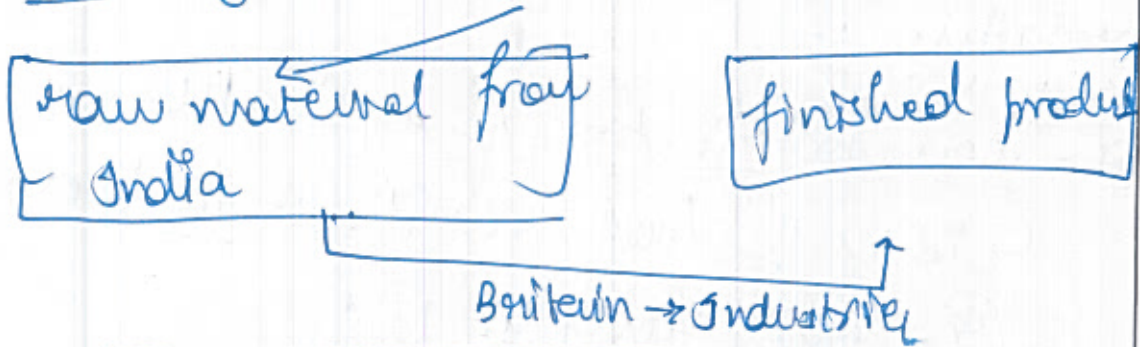
British policies leading to deindustrialisation of India

① Destruction of artisans' industry
 ↳ shipbuilding at western coast
 ↳ Tentacle industry → Bengal (cotton) → Malabar (chintz)
 due to increased tariffs on finished products.

② Ruralisation of Indian economy
 ↳ people moving back to agriculture due to loss of jobs in urban areas.

③ Low investment in Indian capital goods ⇒ only flooded Indian markets with finished goods from Britain factories.

④ 1 way trade → Merchantism



⑤ Commodification of agriculture
↳ less resources for industry sector.

This led to widespread de-industrialisation of Indian economy

Effect on lives of artisans →

① loss of avenues and employment
↳ due to flooding of cheaper industrial goods from Britain

② Loss of family traditions → skills passed from generations.

③ Landless were increased → rural migration?

④ Breakdown of 'artisans trading guilds'

Effects on Indian Economy :-

(I) Negative :-

- ① → Commodification of agriculture
↳ Issues of food security & famines
(eg) Bengal famine 1776.
- ② Impoverishment due to 'chain of wealth' by merchantism.
- ③ Low capital goods formation → lack of productivity.
- ④ Widespread inequality → Rich / Poor divide

(II) Positive

- ↳ Access to deeper manufactured goods
- ↳ increased diverse choices

Thus, British policies looted India of its wealth and created issues for progress.

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 regional patterns and flow of air in various regions throughout world.

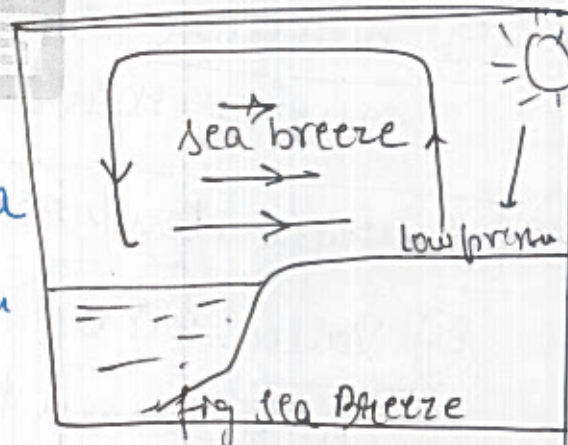
[factors leading to formation]:—

① [Pressure differences] due to [insolation]

(eg) sea breeze / land breeze

② Movement of winds due to topography of area

(eg) Purraiyah from eastern side due to Myanmar mountain range



③ [Cold winds / Blizzards] due to local harsh winter (eg) Mistral in Europe.

④ [Desert canyons] → Foehn, Sirocco.

⑤ [mountainous] → chinook in Andes

⑥ Seasonal reversal of winds
↳ Monsoon winds.

→ Pre monsoon winds (hot winds
due to shift in position (apparent)
of sun.

Impact on weather and climate
in various regions:-

① 'Regulator' and 'Moderates' extreme
weathers

(eg) Pauvāya in hot region of Bihar
causing rainfall.

② Controls temperature of region

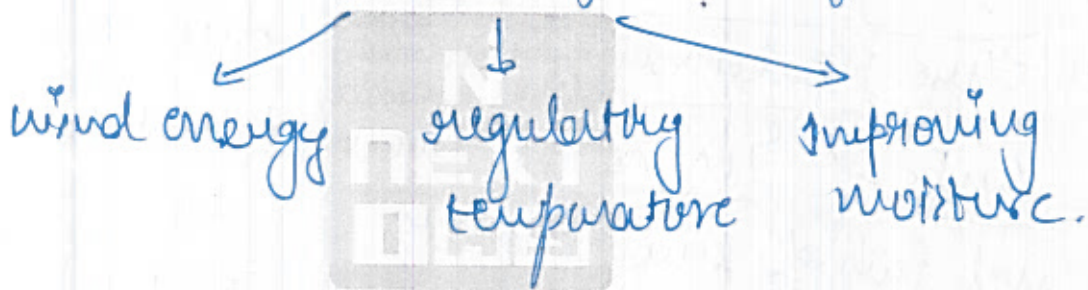
(eg) Valley winds providing cooling
effect in mountains.

③ causes humidity & by carrying
moisture from water rich regions

(eg) Sea breeze carrying moisture
towards land with low pressure.

- ④. safeguarding plants from frostbite
eg catabatic winds in mountains.
↳ chinook.

Thus, local winds have adequate
impacts on local weather patterns,
need of hour is to monitor them
and use them for benefits.



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)

Recently Bangalore faced huge water crises that services were suspended for weeks showing impact of water scarcity.

Primary drivers of freshwater scarcity

- ① Large population pressure due to hubs of 'technological' development and hubs of service sector
- ② Rapid and unplanned urbanisation leading to loss of ground water recharge
(eg) concretisation of lands.
- ③ Disappearance of lakes and water bodies which maintained water table (eg) Bangalore lost 68 lakes in past 4 decades.
- ④ Increased usage for non-essential purposes (eg) swimming pools, car washes

5. Supply side factors

→ ~~the~~ lack of water surplus stream
river (eg) Bangalore gets water
from cannery from 250 km from
city

Solutions of remove water stress:-

① Demand side solutions

① Diversifying service sectors to
other areas → more regional
IT hubs

→ work from home culture
to ensure lower population burden

② Blue green infrastructure with
'sponge cities' concept → improving
water quality

③ Planned development with focus
on eco-centrism (eg) renewing old
lakes of Bangalore

④ Urban forestry using Niyamaki

method.; avenue plantations to
raise water table

② supply side ~~for~~ solutions

- ① Treatment of waste water as
recommended by Minister's committee
- ② Inter river linkage to ensure
supply of water (e.g. Krishna - Cauvery).
- ③ Reviving traditional methods of
well-system (e.g. Mission Kakatiya)
- ④ Improved access to rainwater
~~use~~ harvesting $\Rightarrow$ lower contamination
& regular desilting (Madhwa
Chitale committee recommendations)

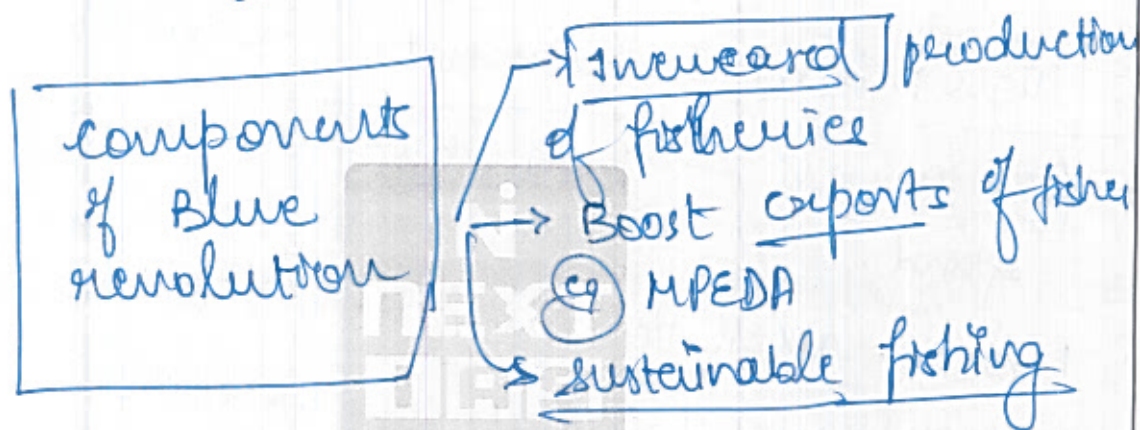
This way we would be able
to solve issues of water stress in
urban hubs of development.

As Bani-Ki-moon said, "Urbanisation is
not a problem to be solved, rather an
opportunity to be seized"

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 increasing productivity of aquaculture and raising fisheries in both inland and marine areas



Significant hurdles in aquaculture development :-

- ① Unsustainable livelihood avenue with less knowledge in poor fishermen → using traditional techniques.
- ② Depleting fish stocks in marine areas due to IUU (illegal, unreported, unsustainable) fishing.

- ③ lack of forward/backward linkage with food processing industries.
- ④ Issues of lack of infrastructure
 ↳ lack of cold storage chains
 ↳ transportation issues of perishable food products.
- ⑤ High initial investment in building fish farms → poor fishermen cannot afford.
- ⑥ lack of access to credit for initiating aquaculture (Aquaponics → costly)
- ⑦ feeder of fish → lack of supply and fixed price for fish farmers.

Strategies to redress them :-

- ① Institutional support
 ↳ MPEDA (Marine products exports development authority)
 - to initiate better marketing and access to forward linkage.

- ② Food processing → (eg) Matsya Sampada
yojana → food parks for packaging
- ③ Access to credit (eg) incubation in
rural credit card.
→ improve more formalised financial
inclusion
- ④ capacity building of fishermen to
used modern methods of sustainable
aquaculture
- ⑤ Fund formation for better aquaculture
produce management on lines of
Agri-Investment fund.

This way aquaculture could
solve twin issues of food security
and fishermen employability and
poverty.

- 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 सांस्कृतिक 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 stands 5th in world solar capacity and 4th in renewable energy capacity as per REN report 2023.

Factors influencing large solar farms in India

- ① Geographical area and insolation
recieved (eg) More farms in Rajasthan with more solar insolation.
- ② Area dependency
(eg) floating solar park in Kerala
- ③ Maintenance and operational cost
(eg) ~~desert~~ Desert areas are avoided $\Rightarrow$ regular cleaning of sand $\rightarrow$ more operational cost.
- ④ Availability of direct sunlight and weather conditions (eg) Avoided

in hilly areas or tropical rain-bearing areas.

- (B) Transportation cost of solar panels to solar farm → one time investment.

Benefits

Environmental

- clean source of energy
- Low carbon foot print (no emissions like coal)
- coherence with nature (renewable energy)

social

- Employment avenues
- Access to clean energy (Energy security)

Balancing solar expansion with protecting biodiversity and local crops

- (1) floating solar parks → requiring no deforestation and land requirement.

- (2) People led movement (eg) PM

Surya ythan muft bijli yojana
 ↳ energy from solar on decentralised format

③ Technological innovations

↳ solar trees → behaves like
tree ~~be~~ → biod / biodiversity

↳ energy → solar semiconductors

④ Ensuring proper rehabilitation of biodiversity for large solar parks

⑤ Including tribals for conservation efforts along with energy security

eg solar home project tribhatisgarh

This way India could achieve goal of 220 GW by 2030 from solar power along with preserving environment.

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 refers to virtual environments and platforms through which people connect with each other
(eg) whatsapp, facebook.

social media perpetuates social inequality & power structures :-

(1) encouraged consumerist culture by more advertisement. leads to division

division { fakes have nots } of products.

(2) Relative deprivation among youth by seeing 'stories' of others on social media like instagram.

(3) 'Diversified opportunities' by social media → influencers earning on social media by posting photos, whereas → farmer → gets very less for more efforts.

(4) Increased social inequalities

(eg) Discriminatory language against

→ castes.

→ women

→ cancel culture
(low opportunities)

(5) Social media frauds

↳ leading to inequality in economic
and security terms.

However, at same time, social
media challenges inequalities and
power structures as well:-

(1) Provides anonymity → better
assimilation of backward castes
↳ reducing social inequality

(2) Power with people through various
campaigns (eg) # me too movement
reducing gender inequality.

(3) New employment opportunities

(eg) Youtube cooking classes / yoga

videos → earning by becoming
(Youtuber).

④. Changed power structures

→ More transparency → issues
becoming viral on social media

→ More power with people

↳ case of Sanjivani *

⑤ Justice campaign for doctors against
perpetrators.

Thus, social media acts as
'2-way sword', we must ensure
ethical regulation using social media
rules 2021.

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 are indigenous people living in coherence with nature and having homogeneous culture distinct from mainstream society.

Comparative analysis →

Aspect	Tribals	mainstream
① <u>Homogenisation</u>	→ More homogeneous (common ancestral lineage)	→ More heterogeneous → diverse race
② Relation with nature	→ More bound to nature → content in living (eg) <u>Mudiyas</u>	→ Less bound comparatively → uses it as means to achieve ~~effort~~ comfort
③ Livelihood	→ sustainability focused → living with nature	→ consumerist culture → ease of living.

Aspect	[Tribal]	[Mainstream]
④. <u>Education</u>	° Traditional educational institutions → learning <u>vocational</u>	→ Modernistic in approach. → specialised and diverse
⑤. <u>Culture</u>	→ Ethnicity differences in tribes (eg) Kukis vs Meiteis	→ Diverse culture ↳ languages (22 scheduled) ↳ communal conflicts

Yes, Tribal social is more progressive than mainstream society as :-

①. Sustainable development by tribes (eg) Jorawa tribe takes only what is needed)

— compared to extractive living of mainstream society.

②. women empowerment

(eg) Khasi tribe in Meghalaya are matriarchal in nature.

(iii) More assimilationist in approach
along with cultural preservation

(eg) Tribes like Aka in Chhatisgarh
pradesh still celebrates ancient
festivals

(iv) Ancentral skills preservation (eg)

Madigas → leather work

However at some places tribe
society is considered more progressive:-

→ Agriculture → Green revolution v/s
slash & burn culture.

→ Research & development → more diverse
innovations compared to tribals.

Tribal culture must be
preserved and they must be helped
to progress via → Randha scheme
→ Belem declaration
considering them as equal partners
in management of resources &
conservation.

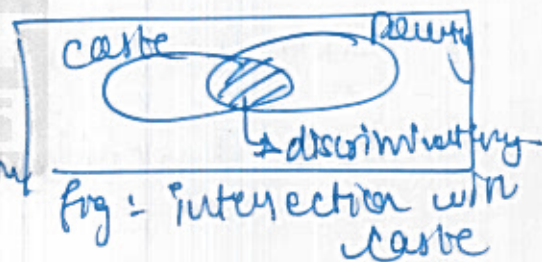
Q.20 निर्धनता किस प्रकार जाति, सामाजिक स्तरीकरण और लैंगिक असमानता जैसी अन्य सामाजिक समस्याओं से जुड़ी हुई है, और इन परस्पर संबंधित मुद्दों के समाधान के लिए आप कौन सी व्यापक रणनीतियाँ सुझाते हैं? (50 अंक, 250 शब्द)

In what ways does poverty intersect with other social problems like caste, social stratification, and gender inequality? What comprehensive strategies do you suggest to address these interrelated issues? (15 marks, 250 words)

Poverty is a state of deprivation in terms of social, economic, political where individuals lack access to basic livelihood requirements & opportunities.

Intersection of poverty with -

① Caste :-



→ more discrimination on basis of caste

↳ less opportunities to grow → poverty

eg 90% of Safai karamcharis from lower caste

→ lack of equality → breeds social deprivation → mental poverty

② Social stratification :-

↳ based on class, religion, region etc

↳ rich become more inclined to access of capital

↳ Poor → less credit/capital

↓
low employment → Poverty

(eg) People from bihar denied jobs in maharashtra ⇒ more poverty

② Gender inequality

↳ low employment opportunities

(eg) Pink collarisation of jobs

↳ 'Double burden'

home + work ⇒ increase poverty

(eg) agricultural field labourers.

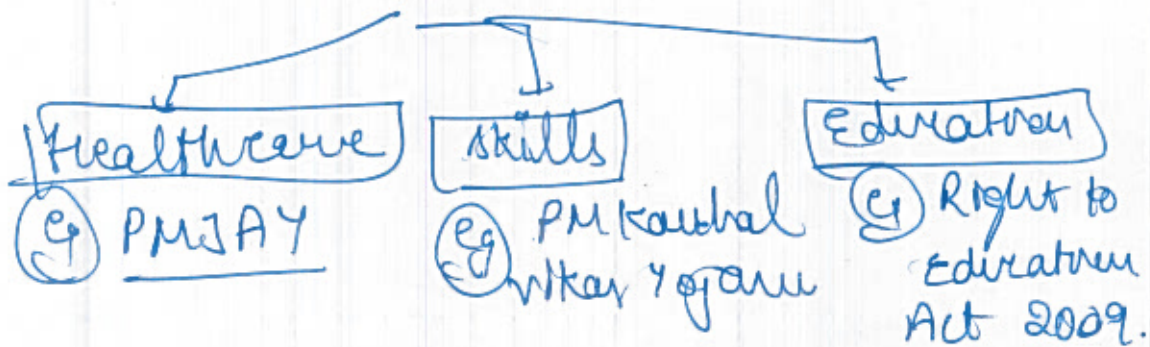
strategies to address interrelated issues

① more employment opportunities

(eg) using tech - social media for advertis.

② Decreasing caste - class divide
↳ Moral overhauled of society.

③ Access to public services (Essential)



④ More inclusiveness in society

eg Jan Aardham project Kerala

⑤ SHG - FPO model to improve economic & social bargaining power.

This way we could break the unhelpful nexus of poverty and create egalitarian society by achieving SDG1 - No poverty.

NEXT IAS

Space for Rough Work

NEXT IAS

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महत्वपूर्ण निर्देश	
अभ्यर्थियों को निम्नलिखित निर्देशों को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ना चाहिए। किसी भी निर्देश का उल्लंघन करने पर दण्डित किया जा सकता है।	
क्या न करें- 1. इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका के भीतर कहीं भी अपना नाम या पंजीकरण संख्या न लिखें। 2. अपनी QCA पुस्तिका में कहीं भी प्रश्नों के वास्तविक उत्तरों के अलावा कुछ भी न लिखें। 3. अपनी QCA पुस्तिका से कोई भी पृष्ठ न फाड़ें, यदि आपको कोई पृष्ठ गायब लगे, तो पर्यवेक्षक/निरीक्षक को सूचित करना न भूलें। 4. अपनी QCA पुस्तिका को अपनी टेबल पर न छोड़ें, परीक्षा समाप्त होने के पश्चात इसे निरीक्षक को सौंप देना चाहिए।	क्या करें- 1. कवर पृष्ठ पर दिए गए निर्देशों को ध्यान पूर्वक पढ़ें और उनका सख्ती से पालन करें। 2. QCA पुस्तिका के कवर पृष्ठ पर दिए गए स्थान पर अपना पंजीकरण नंबर और अन्य विवरण लिखें। 3. स्पष्ट और पठनीय तरीके से लिखें। खराब/अपठनीय लिखावट में न लिखें। 4. रफ नोट्स या गणना के लिए, इस पुस्तिका के अंतिम दो खाली पृष्ठों का उपयोग किया जाना चाहिए। रफ नोट्स को बाद में क्रॉस कर देना चाहिए। 5. यदि आप किसी कार्य को रद्द करना चाहते हैं, तो उस पर अपना पेन चलाएं या उस पर "रद्द" लिखें, अन्यथा उसका मूल्यांकन किया जा सकता है। 6. परीक्षा हॉल छोड़ने से पहले अपनी QCA पुस्तिका व्यक्तिगत रूप से निरीक्षक को सौंप दें।

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

