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# NEXT IAS

## GS MAINS ADVANCED COURSE 2024

(To be filled by candidate)

**TEST CODE : GSMAC2405** Test No. : 05

Name of Candidate: Sanchit Sharma Mobile No

Roll No. : PTTP220200 Start Time 9:00 End Time 12:17

Date of Examination: 09/09/2024 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: .....

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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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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 Harrapan Civilization. (10 marks, 150 words)

Harappan civilisation started around 3500 BCE and continued till 1400 BCE showing its longevity along with coverage of region from upper pakistan (currently) to gujrat

Agriculture's role in enduring Succes of Harrapa




① Diversity of crops produced :-

(eg) Rice evidence (lothal), wheat (kalibangan) and cotton (Harappa)

② Urbanisation proliferated Agricultural trade

→ merchant class powerful & regulated society too

(hence civilizational values)

③ large grainary storage (eg Harappa)

→ Hence during famine / disaster - sufficient storing

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(4) Settled agriculture and focus on water storage for irrigation (eg Dholavira reservoir)
↳ Better productivity of food grains

(5) Coastal cities became export hubs.
↳ Hence provided revenues to sustain the civilisation a) Aids healthy growth to resist any external disturbance (eg) Lothal

(6) Agriculture growth made prosperity to rural homes (eg) Pottery evidences of inheritance and grain storage)
↳ Reduce poverty and malnutrition and making civilisation enduring

(7) Healthy cultural development about agriculture (eg) mother goddess / fishery / draught animal care etc

Hence Agriculture along with urbanisation made Harappa as one of the best and most successful civilisation.

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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 started under Gandhiji's leadership in August, 1942 after failure of Cripp's mission.

QIM → awakening of nation's soul & brought diverse section together

① Gandhiji's mantra of Do ~~and~~ or Die = liberally interpreted = stronger protests throughout India

② National issue like water led famine (Bengal 1943); and poverty / unemployment = became unity cause

③ Revolutionary and underground activities

④ Usha mehta's underground radio

④ Nation's soul awakened as it was leaderless movement and hence people have to guide themself

→ true need of independence realised

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(5) Diverse section participation :-

→ Women :- (e.g.) Aruna Asaf Ali - hoisted flag at Gowalia tank

→ Students :- left schools / colleges and picketed

→ peasants and workers :- strong civil disobedience, non payment of taxes and even violence

(6) Emphasis on self rule and disregarding British authority :- (e.g.) parallel government in Balia (Chitu Pandey)

(7) People felt betrayed as neither Dominion status / nor immediate power transfer happened as world war came to end
→ true nature of British realized

However → Muslim participation was low (Pakistan demand)
→ infact Justice party / RSS to largely boycotted movement
→ violence faced to police atrocities (Hence Gandhiji's ~~Hunger~~ fast)

The QIM, was the last large scale movement and ensured ouster of British.

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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 occured between Allied (British, France, US, USSR etc) and Axis power (Germany, Italy, Japan) from 1939 to 1945. changing the post war scenario of the world.

**Impact of WWII in accelerating decolonisation**

① Power shift → from British, France to USA and USSR
→ due to nuclear development, Hiroshima & Nagasaki attacks, and high class weaponry used by USA / USSR naval & air force

② Drained wealth of British / France / Germany etc colonies due to high cost of war
→ Hence cannot sustain colonialism and also cannot resist protest & violence

③ Army depletion post-war :- Hence reduced control over colonies.

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(4) Great game between US - USSR (cold war)
↳ Made decolonisation faster as both countries wanted their ideologies support in newly independent nations.

(5) Formation of United Nations :. Agenda of peace and independence - further accelerated decolonisation

(6) Focus on development and growth & self rather than need of colony :-

(a) communism ⇒ wanted labour & poors not exploited ⇒ Hence anti colonisation
↳ Also capitalism of USA ⇒ no need of colony but globalisation shall be good for growth

(a) Paper partition in hurry in Africa ⇒ disputes still remain

However, it had also negative impact on decolonisation

(b) leaving colonies communalised
(c) Partition of India

(c) US - USSR power tussle became ulcer (eg cuban missile crisis)

Hence, after WW II NAM by India hence ultimately ensured complete decolonisation through its meeting & agenda

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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 rocks formed by layer by layer agglomeration and settling of material along with adhesion agents to stick the particles together and make rocky rigid.

Types of sedimentary rocks and formation process

① Example - Sandstone / Schist / Slate / Shale / on

② Formation through erosion and deposition of sediments at one place

③ Chemical reaction :- for sticking between the layers through physical or chemical agents

④ Further depositions and continued process increasing weight of rocks

↳ Hence under gravity, more agglomeration and particles became rigidly attached.

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## Economic Significance

(1) Construction Material :- (e.g.) crushing leads to m-sized formation

(2) Aesthetics and Wall Construction :- (e.g.) Red fort

(3) Picturesque sights - promote tourism

(e.g.) Dykes in sedimentary rock,

(4) Erosion of sedimentary rocks - soil formation with high nutrients → Agriculture sustainability

(5) Mineral extraction from sedimentary rock,

(e.g.) limestone provide, calcium oxide,

(6) Mining and construction industries provide employment to locals / GDP growth

(7) Shales rocks contains shale gas and oil

(e.g.) USA

(8) Coal seams within sedimentary bed,

↳ energy security (e.g.) (Gondwana)

Hence Sedimentary rocks are highly useful to economic progress.

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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)

Anticyclones are high pressure central areas and air circulating around it in falling manner hence providing just opposite weather conditions as compared to cyclones.

## Characteristics of Anticyclone

1. High pressure centre :-
   - Compared to region surrounding it
2. Clockwise in northern hemisphere (↻) and anticlockwise in southern (↺)
3. Could form over land too
4. Dry circular movement of air, hence dry storms and high wind speed.

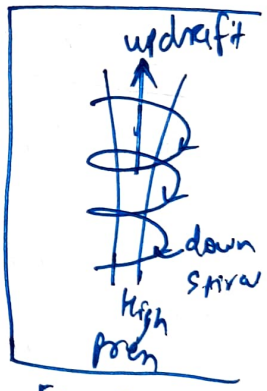


Fig:- Anticyclone

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(5) formulates due to changes in upper atmosphere

How it influence weather pattern

(1) Dry air circulation and storms in India

(2) Reduce, amount of rainfall / delays monsoon onset and also monsoon breaks

(3) Dryness in that region and formation of desert

(4) High pressure condition → hence shifts cold wave and cold air away from India reducing freezing in January / Feb

(5) Important for flowering in Agriculture and hence economic importance

Anticyclone impact climate in various ways, ultimately changing the weather.

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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 is phenomenon of depletion of coral reefs in sea and hence reducing its potential support of biodiversity (currently 50% marine biodiversity supported by corals). It hence result in depletion of Coral polyps and Xooxanthalle algae.

(Main Causes)

① Sea level Rise (already ~ 0.6m - IPCC)
↳ due to climate change and melting glaciers

② Ocean surface temperature rise :- Coral, can sustain only at moderate temperature, (~ 20°C)

③ Ocean Acidification :- due to Acid Rain ($H_2CO_3$) and also chemical pollution

④ Microplastic depolition :- due to high plastic Pollution

⑤ Eutrophication :- ⑥ fertilizers runoff

⑥ Coral mining :- for calcium / limestone etc

⑦ Ocean stratification :- due to lowering density of top water.

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## Role of marine protected Areas in conserving coral reefs

① Reduce pollution and dumping of garbage
→ Strict Penalty under Wildlife protection Act, 1972

② Awareness about protecting life under water
SDG14

③ promote Ecotourism :- sensitisation of population

④ Declaring protected species within the protected Area → Hence reduce Illegal killing and trade of threatened species

⑤ Ban coral mining and promote deep sea fishing rather than fishing at coral site

⑥ Regulate infrastructure construction at coral islands
example — Gulf of mannar National park coral

Way Ahead < Declare more MPAs
Stricter implementation

Hence, Environmental stewardship on Gandhian Idea shall be way ahead for protecting coral.

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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 regions of high connectivity and low tariff with ease of doing business to setup of various types of industries. (eg) Delhi mumbai E.C.

**Role of E.C. in fostering regional economic integration and development**

① Industrialisation :- Hence higher GDP growth and infrastructure development ← Capex, FDI

② Employment Generation ← Skilled (eg IT industries) / unskilled

③ Uniform and equitable development :-
→ Hence no regionalism as whole India would get integrated

④ Inclusive growth :- (eg) even women's participation through SHG setup near economic corridor

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(5) Taxes and revenue generation :- Hence capacity building of government < welfare expenditure, further infra. creation

**How CBIC etc. align with India's broader growth strategy?**

(1) Increasing private sector participation :-
→ private capex < efficiency, trust based governance
→ Also minimum government, maximum governance

(2) Reduce logistic cost :- (e.g.) now 8-10% due to dedicate freight corridor and Road network expansion

(3) Public private partnership. (e.g.) platform modernisation, ↳ defence corridor

(4) Export led growth :- (e.g.) Connect even Banglore to chennai port

Hence, Projects like CBIC promotes holistic growth of India.

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Q.8 जेंडर फ्लूइड पहचान क्या है, तथा LGBTQ 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 simply means flexibility in society to allow people's with to determine their own identity eg per sexual preferences. It also includes possibility of allowing future change in sexual orientation and hence providing right to bodily autonomy. (Article 21 – K.S. Puttaswamy)

**LGBTQ community's challenges for inclusion and equality**

① Stigma against homosexuality :- Hence prevailing discrimination / religious sanctions and even societal pressure against it

② Mental health issues

③ Trafficking and prostitution - Also HIV prevalence depleting potential interminglity with society

④ Poor awareness among LGBTQ and even society

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about right

(5) Lack of legal and institutional support

(e) Society is not ready - argument used to not provide right to marry to trans.

(6) Poor economic participation, lack land availability and hence poverty among LGBTQ+

(7) Vulnerability to crime network involvment

↳ (e) drug trafficking network

↳ further distance away from society

(8) Poor healthcare ecosystem and lack of sex change facilities available

**Way Ahead**

(1) Recognise right to marry

(2) Strict implementation of Transperson's Act

(3) Awareness and campaign against stigma

(e) Pride month

This will ensure equal treatment of trans too (SDG 5- Gender equality)

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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 attachment of People to their region due to common language, culture, ethnicity etc. However, excessive attachment leads to demand, like secessionism/autonomy and hence is against integrity of Nation.

Interplay between regional and national identity → Lead to emergence of regional sentiments

① Son of the soil tendency :- Subnationalism emergence rather than prioritising national as whole
- (e.g.) Maharashtra Navnirman Sena

② distinctive identity from mainstream nation created due to isolation :- (e.g.) North eastern Region

③ National identity not much benefitting to certain sections ⇒ hence want their own autonomy
- ↳ (e.g.) poverty among tribe, (BWIs)
  - → hence Bhil pradesh demand

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(4) Historical detachment from freedom struggle and constitution :-

(a) J&K's seperate constitution (Art. 370)

(5) ~~tacking~~ Preference to local culture more than Indian culture eg who

(a) Secessionism. want to protect Sikkim

## How to balance regional & national identities

(1) leverage cross cultural and regional identity

(a) language, religion, cultural etc intermingling

(2) Migration as a cross cultural identity promoter

↳ (a) facilitate even south India's migration towards north and not just vice versa.

(3) Federalisation :- on line, of Punchhi commission recommendation :- (a) PESA act - greater autonomy to tribes

(4) Inclusive growth :- (a) mining should provide high quality jobs, to locals.

Para, para graha Jivanam and Ek bharat shresht bharat shall overpower regionalism.

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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 20,000 dialects, 3000 castes, 6 major religions and 22 official languages showing how diversity varies "kos kos, pani pani Badle, Char kos, parbani"

How various cultural practices contribute to unity in diversity

① Celebrating festivals together :-
   (e.g.) Diwali by Muslims, Eid by Hindus too

② Ganga Jamuni tehzeeb in North India :-
   → cultural intermingling

③ Acceptance of diversity :- (e.g.) Akbar's, Din-i-Illahi and Ashoka's Dhamma
   ↳ Hence Assimilation of Zoroastrians and even Jews in India

④ Reforms in Hinduism to make it more flexible :- (e.g.) Buddhism / Jainism allowed
   ↳ (e.g.) Bhakti and Sufi movement
   → Hence Kabir's couplets promoting

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Social cohesion.

(5) practices like right to dignified death through cremation / burial.

→ Hence importance to humanity above religion

(6) traditions promoting tolerance (e.g. vasudhaiva kutumbakam)

↳ Atithi Devo bhava

(7) tourism through pilgrimage (e.g. Haj, / Prasad scheme)

However, certain traditions disrupt unity

(1) Dowry / Patriarchy / foeticide / sati ⇒ women not given equal human rights

(2) Endogamy :- prevents intercaste and inter religion ⇒ hence against diversity acceptance

(3) Communal practices :- (e.g.) Sudathi movement

↳ Against communal harmony

Hence, to promote unity in diversity, social endeavours by Ambedkar shall be way ahead.

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Q.11 बौद्ध वास्तुकला और संस्कृति के संदर्भ में स्तूप कला का क्या महत्त्व है? इसके विभिन्न तत्त्वों 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 coveying Buddist beliefs. (15 marks, 250 words)

Stupa art was started by Great Emperor Ashoka promoting Buddhism and Dhamma policy. It is believed that under his rein - 84000 Stupa's constructed across India

## Significance of Stupas (Architecture, Culture)

① Jataka stories on Buddha Stupa walls and paintings of Buddha's life
↳ Shows strong belief in allegory & value based culture

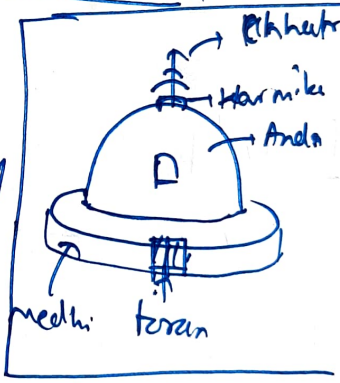


Fig:- Sanchi Stupa

② ⓐ Earliest stupa Anda in dome shaped and stupa as Symbol of Burial along with religious place ↳ as built on relics of Buddha/ monks

→ Hence dome shaped architecture became famous

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(3) Toran beautifully designed and architecture shows importance of ornamentation

(4) Yakjha and Yakshini sculpture, on wall, of Stupa also shows importance of natural Gods/resource, and interreligious harmony (Hinduism – Buddhism)

(5) Often stupa site present with edict or pillars → Architectural importance and propogating Ashoka dhamma vijay

(5) Sarnath pillar → National emblem

## Various Elements

(1) Anda :- the main dome shaped body
- made of Burnt (unburnt Brick, or even rock,
- Architecturally & aesthetically pleasant

(2) Medhi :- railing and pradakshinapath

(3) toran :- Beautiful gateway & ornamentation

(4) Chhatra and Harmika :- Symbol of peace

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which shed makes, people prosperous

## Symbolism and role in conveying Buddhism beli

① Relics of Buddha :- Hence belief as sacrosan

② Symbol of Dhamma :- Hence peace and prosperity as main goal

③ Vihara and Chaitya stupas
- Vihara → Monks stayed → propagated Buddhism
- Chaitya → site for prayer & chanting

④ Symbol of victory too and reign of emperor
- ⑨ Ashoka stupa till Gandhara

⑤ Symbol of prosperity :- As its construc itself provided employment, also shows architectural knowledge

⑥ Belief in Buddhist symbols (⑨ Elephant) — on walk of stupa

Hence protecting stupa art through ASI eh is fundamental duty and it inspires everyone

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.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)

Indian Renaissance, ie rebirth in terms of opposition to ideological hegemony like patriarchy / caste discrimination and colonial cultural (westernisation) provide strong changes in India.

**Socio-religious movemen → Response to:- Ideological hegemony :-**

① Women empowerment and participation in education / employment.

- (e) 1st girls school pune (Jyotiba Phule)

② Voice against Dowry / Sati / widow exploitation

- (e) I.C. Vidyasagar's role in Widow remarriage Act
- (e) Brahmo Samaj :- Regulation XVII - banning Sati

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(3) Voice against caste discrimination :-

→ (e.g.) Aravippuram movement of Swami Narayan Guru

(4) Reformism across religions :-

(e.g.) Muslim education by Aligarh movement (Syed Ahmad Khan)

(5) Belief in real need and importance of religion rather than oppression by Priests

(e.g.) Arya samaj (Dayanand Saraswati)
→ Go back to vedas

(6) Reforming ground level society

(e.g.) Pledge movement against child marriage by Indian National Social Congress

Reliance to Westernisation :-

(1) Voice against blind Following of western culture

(e.g.) Dayanand Saraswati - against Linguistic homogenisation

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(3) Voice against materialism :-

(a) Vivekananda's Ramakrishna mission goal

(3) flexibility in interpretation of Indian culture → make it more accomodative

(a) Ram Mohan Roy - read vedas and said it never sanctioned fatalism

(4) Pride in Indian culture :-

(a) Theosophical Society :- even foreigners reading Geeta

(5) Vernacular language education and focus on vocational training against industrialisation by West

(a) Nai talim by Gandhiji.

However → mass base not much attracted
→ certain regions left (e.g. tribes / North East)
→ communalisation :- (a) Muslim league

Hence social reform movements in India resonated the need of that time and providing progressive Indian society.

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Q.13 बिटिश 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 came as traders (EIC - 1600s)

and later became colonisers of the country

changing India from a prosperous export

oriented society to importer of finished good.

**British policies → deindustrialisation**

① Monopolisation :- ⓐ trade in tea / coffee plantation

② Manipulating custom duties :-

ⓐ Indian artisans attracted 35% tax on exports

↳ Also no tax from european import

③ Drain of Wealth of rulers :-

depleted demand of weapons (crushed metal industry)

High end good, and professionals like poets/singers - outcasted

④ No protective tarriff from mass import and dumping by foreign textiles

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(5) No investment in industrialisation of the country

(6) Infact disallowed Indian Industries on quality issue, and not issued licenses.

(7) 1st steel plant - only in 1913.

(8) Creating a Royal Class of Zamindar & creation of British taste (Macaulay's Minute on education)
→ Increased British goods consumption

(9) Railways Penetration :- took British Goods even to rural areas and rural cottage industry collapsed.

(9) Ship Industry collapsed due to ban of Ships of small size.

**Impact of process on live of artisan and economy**

(1) Reduced artisan, wealth and increased poverty

(2) Deurbanisation and shift to village

(3) Increased pressure on land and further land fragmentation

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(4) Greater dependence on money lenders
→ loans and debt trap (Patta, mortgage)

(5) India became mere exporter of raw materials
(a) cotton export rather than textile handicrafts

(6) Depletion of khadi: → due to higher cost than British goods

(7) Commercialisation of Agriculture :-
↳ Cash crops hence famines (e.g. 1896 famine)
due to high revenue from land demands.

(8) Rural poverty and hunger :- poor immunity and low literacy levels
(a) in 1947 < MMR = 2000 per lakh Birth
literacy rate = 15%.

Overall impact of British de industrialisation policy was that India's wealth which was 23% of world GDP in 1750s (Sone ki chidiya) was reduced to mere 3%..

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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)

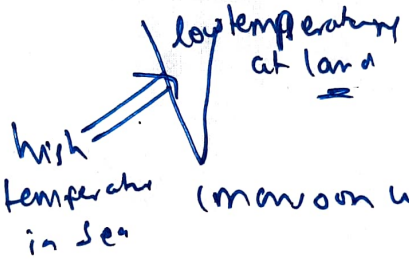
What are the factors that lead to the formation of local winds? Discuss their impact on the weather and climate in various regions, providing relevant examples. (15 marks, 250 words)

Local winds are horizontal circulation of air due to local pressure difference, and hence changing the local weather.

**Factors leading to formation of local wind,**

① local temperature difference :-

(a)




② local pressure difference :- due to creation of low pressure / high pressure region,

(a) Madden Julian oscillation

③ Cyclonic / anticyclonic circulation :-

↳ change speed and direction of wind suddenly

(a) cyclone, Remal

④ Diurnal variations in temperature and pressure.

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(5) Upper atmosphere changes

(a) kink in upper atmosphere - formation of frontal cyclone

(6) local topographical differences :-

(a) Himalayas - Purvaiys in Bihar due to Arc Mean Zone

(7) friction due to building and urban heat islands

↳ change in wind circulation in cities.

(8) Western disturbances :-

Impact of winds on local weather & climate

(1) Bringing Rainfall and monsoon :- (a) south west monsoon in India

(2) Thunderstorms :- (a) due to western disturbance in India

(3) Adding or subtracting the amount of rainfall

(a) maiden jullian oscillation when pass over India in monsoon - it add, to rainfall.

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(4) low pressure / high pressure ⇒ determine moisture and humidity

(5) local winds determine local plants / forests ⇒ further changing weather of the region (eg Western ghats ⇒ continuous rainfall)

(6) topographical winds like winds in duns/valleys during night ⇒ temperature adjustment

(7) Balance the heat imbalance and moderate temperature :- (eg) frontal cyclones in Europe

(8) Impacts long term climate of the region and shapes culture eg

(a) Purvaiya - high rains in Bihar → Hence Agriculture growth

Hence local winds have significant impact on weather and climate.

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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)

India is having 1400 $m^3$/capita/yr water availability which is a water stressed situation (< 1700 $m^3$/c./yr and soon to be a water scarce (< 1000 $m^3$/c) specially in the cities.

**Primary drivers of fresh water scarcity in cities**

1. Excessive groundwater Exploitation:
   - (a) Personal Borewells in every home
2. Groundwater pollution: (a) Arsenic / uranium
3. High wastage in cities
   - Poor sensitization & awareness
   - Pipeline leakages and old infrastructure
4. Free electricity and water → over consumption → retarding the culture of saving water

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(5) Shrinking wetlands / urban forest and rivers (encroachments)

(eg) Banglore - now only 9 lakes - earlier >1000)

(6) Poor groundwater recharge :-

(eg) concretisation of wetlands

(7) Deforestation and reducing soil moisture

↳ (eg) metro construction - Mumbai - Aarey forest

(8) Poor planning and water management

↳ (eg) Climate change not considered much in National water policy

(9) Lack of focus on inclusive water availability in slums / satellite towns etc

(eg) ↳ still no tap water to some slums in delhi

(10) High demand ~~and~~ → Increased unplanned urban population

Industrial demand

↳ (eg) Semicon industry - need huge water.

Comprehensive solution

(eg) Reforming National water Policy and State's too with impact of climate change to be taken.

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② Planned urbanisation :-

(a) Provide PURA (Urban amenities in rural areas)
↳ hence reduce pull migration

(b) Also in new colonies, - predict future demand and construct larger diameter pipelines

③ Revamp urban water infrastructure :-

(a) circular water economy :- (Rainwater harvesting mandatory in India)

Also Har ghar ko pani
(Nal se jal scheme in JJM)

Special focus on water supply even to slums and satellite town

Ground water recharge - declare Ramsar sites

④ Reduce demand supply gap :-

(a) Use barrages / canal, (b) Yamuna canal

⑤ Reduce wastages and increase awareness

(c) Pani Panchayat like mechanism in urban areas / Water pledge

⑥ Use civil society organisation for awareness

⑦ Check on W exploitation :- strict penalties

SDG 7 (clean water and sanitation) to all urban cities shall be available.

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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 is revolutionary increase in production and efficacy of fisheries sector both in ocean and inland providing boost to nutrition / farmer's income & export.

① fish / crab / shell, etc production revolution

## Hurdles in Aquaculture development

① Age old technology :- Hence poor productivity

↳ ⓐ lack of steamer boats

② Poor credit availability to fish farmer,

③ lack of deep sea fishing and trawlers.

④ fisherman issue with neighbourhood :-

- ⓔ capture by Srilanka / Pakistan

⑤ Depleting fish productivity of some regions

ⓐ Gulf of munnar / Andhra coast

⑥ lack of food processing and poor shelf life

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(7) Higher inland fish production rather than marine.

(8) competition due to economy of scale in Norway / china etc

(9) Ban on IUU fishing ↑ by subsidy by WTO → no help could be provided by government

(10) Issues like coral mining / coastal sand mining / noise pollution → taking fishes away from coast

(11) Invasive species (eg COTS) → depletes fisheries

(12) Environmentally unsustainable fishing

(eg) even whales get killed in fishing.

(13) Poor market integration → high logistic cost

**Comprehensive Strategy**

(1) New technology usage :-

(eg) China's model - deep sea fishing

(2) Use of Aquaponics = hydroponics + Aquaculture

↳ promote fisheries + crop production

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→ doubling income → requires less area
→ not even depleted fish in water

③ Food processing in fisheries :-
(a) PLI / FOI wage

④ Make fish farmers FPOs (farmer producer organisation) ← Credit availability
Fish - custom hiring centre machines
better bargaining

⑤ Direct Benefit transfer to fish farmers too
(a) PM - Fish kisan

⑥ Construct cold chain infrastructure :-
(a) Fish infra. development fund
- interest subvention

⑦ International collaboration :-
(a) India - Srilanka joint group to discuss fish issue

⑧ Ask exception from IUU subsidy from WTO to developing nation

Above strategy could jointly save life under water (SDG 14) and also promote fish economic growth doubling fish farmers income through blue revolution

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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?

(15 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)

Recently Telangana and MP (Omkareshwar) inaugurated Solar Water parks at large scale.

Factors influencing establishment of large solar farms

1. Increasing demand of electricity (currently 440 GW total)
2. Increasing emphasis on renewables
   - e.g. transition away from fossil fuel (COP 28)
3. Solar energy is most viable and affordable among other renewable resources
   - e.g. already 70 GW installed / 2.5 Rs/unit
4. State lead renewable growth and cooperative federalism
   - e.g. MP's largest solar park.
5. Improvement in technology (e.g. organic solar Panels)

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(6) Cheaper import and governmental support to indigenisation

(7) Newer demands like electric vehicle (FAME)

## Environmental Impacts

### Positive

(1) clean energy resource
(2) No GHG production
(3) Replace Thermal power & fossil fuel → reduce mining related pollution

### Negative

(1) disposal of solar panel
(2) Lithium battery usage → heavy metal mining
(3) water solar park - disturb marine diversity

## Social Impacts

### Positive

(1) Promote awareness about environment :- hence rooftop solar
(2) Reduced pollution - decrease vulnerability
(3) India - 7th in climate change performance Index
(3) Employment generation

### Negative

(1) High imports from china → stigma
(2) high initial cost → But poverty, hence raise, renewable led inequality

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How to balance expansion of solar energy with biodiversity and local ecosystem

① Innovation :- (eg) organic solar panel should become less expensive

② Reduce cost of solar energy and work on energy storage mechanism

③ Focus on Rooftop solar Rather than solar farms (eg) PM Suryaghar scheme)

④ Subsidise on solar energy ~~and~~ to poor

⑤ Remove subsidy on thermal electricity and shift away

⑥ Extended producer Responsibility for solar panels.

⑦ Indigenous production { employment, FDI, tech spillover

⇓

hence will enhance human capital & research in India

Above strategy could be used to improve solar parks impact and achieve Panchamrit

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2.18 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 platforms like youtube/ facebook / whatsapp containg user generated content and provide autonomy to users to upload or watch anything over it.

How it perpetuates social inequalities and power structure

(1) Groups based on conservative affiliation

(a) caste based groups / religious group on whatsapp

(2) Radicalisation by social media groups

(a) Jamaat-ud-dawa

(3) Perpetuate woman / child discrimination

(a) objectification of women through pornography

* recently R.G. kar rape victims photos circulated (highly painful)

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④ channels of Bureaucrats / politicians ⇒ showoff culture & reducing bureaucratic anonymity
→ power difference acceptance

⑤ Economic inequality perpetuates

MNCs misusing social media (personalized ads and manipulate choices)

Celebrity culture enhancement

⑥ Discrimination over social media too.

⑦ Jalore boy (dalit) death praised by certain brahminical groups (Brahminical Power)

⊛ Old age isolation and increase generational gap
↳ mental health and poverty issue ⇒ increase inequality

⑧ Political parties misuse social media ⇒ communalism

Challenging Inequality & power difference

① Diversity exposure :-

② Diverse instagram posts and reels ⇒ increasing acceptance ;

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② Awareness about new issues :-

(e.g.) LGBTQ rights (Navtej foundation)

③ Radical transparency and immediate availability of information

(e.g.) corruption scandal - viral

④ Utilised by social reformers to organise protest / crowdfunding

(e.g.) time too movement

(e.g.) IAS Aryatara Pame

⑤ Peeping easily into lives of powerful and celebrities

(e.g.) Hema committee report exposed realities of celebrity culture & social media based outrage & boycott

Social media is just a tool, it however influences daily life of everyone a lot challenging & perpetuating existing issues.

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

Give a comparative analysis of the tribal and mainstream societies. Is tribal society more progressive than mainstream society? Argue with examples. (15 marks, 250 words)

| Tribal society | Mainstream society |
|---|---|
| (1) Stratification is not present → radical equality | (1) Caste discrimination/ religious discrimination |
| (2) Women have greater power (e.g. Khasi; Community – matrilineal) | (2) Extreme Exploitation of women (a) Sexual assault at workplace |
| (3) Poor economic situation → traditional agriculture; reducing population of PVTGs | (3) Industrialisation and employment |
| (4) Poor health and education indicators | (4) Better life expectancy (70 yrs) + high literacy |
| (5) No strong regulatory institution → rather more importance to research (e.g. Birsa munda) | (5) Parliament/ judiciary etc formal institution |

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| | |
|---|---|
| (6) Greater respect to environment and Biodiversity | (6) Environmental pollution / deforestation / poaching etc |
| (7) Indigenous simple medicine & knowledge | (7) Allopathy and research based approach |

Yes tribal society is more Progressive in many Aspects :-

(1) Greater Equality (Social Economic

(2) Lesser gender discrimination

(3) Cultural protection → focus on civilization and tradition than profit motives

(4) Environmentally progressive :-
→ know true meaning of trusteeship

(5) Tribal medicines → low side effect

(6) Distinct Culture :- hence tourism economy.

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However, their model of progress has limitations

1. Poor human capital growth :-
   → research / skill based mindset is not present
2. Hence poor Human development indicators
   → (eg) high MMR / disease led death
3. Lack of incentive to growth further
   → (eg) no economic / social benefit for researching new thing, mainstream society
4. High poverty and facing hurdles with
   ↳ dominant now
5. High Vulnerable and susceptible to assimilation and erosion of culture
   (eg) slavery by British earlier in Africa

Hence, Integration of tribals with maintaining distinctive culture is the right way Ahead (Panchsheel policy)

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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 state of being so poor and lack economic resources, to even sustain the basic living standard needs.

(5) Tendulkar committee - 21% BPL in India

**Poverty intersection with Caste / Stratification / gender inequality**

(1) Greater poverty among lower caste
- → issue to low land availability
- → underconnected dalits (technology)
- → land fragmentation higher among dalits due to higher TFR & low literacy & high poverty
- → lack participation (5) low representation in private sectors
- → intergenerational poverty

(2) Greater poverty among women
- → lack of financial independence
- → poor health indicators
  - (4) Anaemic - 57% (NFHS 5)

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→ High MMR (103) / IMR (27) ⇒ impair child growth (NFHS report)

③ High poverty among transgender
→ promote more stigma due to forced to prostitution work

④ Poverty in tribes ⟨ Poor health & educatio
lack economic participation
↳ reduce tribal's potential and ashramisation of tribal educatio

⑤ Poors more in religious, & linguistic minority (⑨ Bo language extinction due to unsustainability)

⑥ Differently abled → Poverty heady to poor literacy & lack of participat

[Strategy]

① Inclusive development with highest focus on weaker section
⑨ Article 38 :- welfare state

② Financial inclusion of weaker section
→ ⑨ Jan dhan account - women (60%)

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(3) focus on entrepreneurship by women, SC/ST, dalit entrepreneur

(4) Reservation to be effectively implemented
↳ (a) Sub classification of SC/ST - Pawinder Singh Case

(5) Rural development and reduce agriculture dirmen

(6) Direct Benefit transfer

(7) Unskilled employment in urban area, too like MGNREGA
→ Slum upliftment

Hence poverty removal is most basic need (SDG 1) for upcoming hurdle in social stratification of society.