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NEXT IAS

GS MAINS ADVANCED COURSE 2024

(To be filled by candidate)

TEST CODE: GSMAC2405 | Test No: 4054

Name of Candidate: SWETA Mobile No. [redacted]

Roll No. : 6209676 Start Time 2:00pm End Time 5:00pm

Date of Examination: 11/09/24 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 जाँच लें कि इस QCA पुस्तिका में कोई मुद्रण या सामग्री आदि संबंधी त्रुटि या फटी हुई या गायब तो नहीं है। यदि ऐसा है, तो इसे एक नई QCA पुस्तिका से बदलवा 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 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 Harrapan Civilization. (10 marks, 150 words)

Harappan civilisation that existed from 2900 BCE to 1700 BCE was an urban civilisation. Strong evidences of their agrarian practices have been found.

Role of Agriculture in success and longevity.

(1) Harappans were the first to use cotton in the world.
↳ Evidence of spindle whorls are also found which shows the existence of weaving.

(2) Harappans cultivated different crops such as wheat, Barley, rice, pea.

(3) Lothal and Rangpur were famous for the cultivation of rice.

(4) Rojdi shows the evidence of indigo cultivation. And Indigo was also exported.

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(5) Kalibangan shows the evidence of ploughshare.
↳ Mixed cropping was also practiced.

(6) Agricultural exports and barter system helped Harappan economy to thrive.

(7) They had immense storage facalities.
Eg Great Granary at Harappa

(8) The port infrastructure was also developed.
Eg Artificial dockyard at Lothal.

(9) Local cultivation of foodgrains enhanced food safety.

(10) Use of seals was practiced while export and import of items.

Harappan was an advanced civilisation as compared to it's successor Vedic Age. However its disappearance is still a mystry.

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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)

Candidates m write on this

Quit India Movement in 1942 proved as the last nail in the coffin of British Empire.

Incidents during Quit India Movement.

(1) several leading personalities such as Jawahar lal Nehru & Mahatama Gandhi were arrested.

(2) slogan of 'Do or Die' by Gandhi ji.

(3) establishment of parallel governments in Ballia (Chittu Pandy), Satara (Nana Patil), & Tamluk (Satish Samant).

(4) People resorted to violence & leaders such as Aruna Asaf Ali led the protests.

(5) Usha Mehta, started an underground radio to communicate with people.

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Significance of Quit India Movement

(1) It was a display of aggression by long subdued people.

(2) It highlighted the faultlines in British governance of India.

(3) It was to happen as 1929, Lahore session demanded Poorna Swaraj.

(4) It brought people from different classes – peasants, zamindars and different religion together.

(5) It caused the Cripps Mission to be sent to India.

(6) Quit India Movement along with Atlantic charter of 1941, favoured right of self-determination for India.

(7) Display of people's trust in themselves, their desire for swaraj and their organisation.

Quit India Movement was a display of nationalism in India. And it was called for by the Britishers.

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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)

Candidates may write on this

world war II that started in 1939 and ended with Japan being bombed by USA in 1945 brought an end to the era of imperialism & colonialism.

Role of world war II

(1) Economic:
↳ countries such as Britain & France were drained financially.
↳ continuous war decreased the availability of military personnel.
↳ Huge american debts were pending.

(2) Psychological
↳ Mentally exhausted Britain coupled with protests in colonies.

(3) Administratives
↳ colonial powers such as Germany, Britain, France did mal administration in colonies.
Eg scramble of Africa

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④ Conferences
↳ Atlantic charter of 1941 gave right of self determination to colonies.
↳ No country is fit to rule over other.

⑤ Formation of UN:
↳ UN was formed to protect the world from any other succeeding war.
↳ colonial power could not contradict themselves.

⑥ National consciousness:
↳ The fear of invincibility of colonial power was overthrown.
↳ Rise of nationalism.

⑦ Use of Nuclear weapons:
↳ there was threat of nuclear attack and the catastrophe created by it.

Hence after world war II the process of decolonisation picked up the pace and leading to the birth of new countries.

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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 formed after the process of Lithification in igneous rocks. They contain fossil fuels.

Types of sedimentary rocks -

(1) **Organically Formed**

↳ Formed due to addition of organic material such as dead plants and animals in rocks.

Eg coal and limestone.

(2) **Mechanically formed**

↳ They are formed due to weathering by wind.

Eg sandstone.

(3) **Chemically formed**

↳ Formed when constituents of rock gets altered due to different chemical reactions

Eg limestone

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Economic significance

(1) Rocks such as 'coal' ensure energy security of India. 50% of India's electricity is thermally sourced.

(2) construction
↳ Rocks such as limestone & Gypsum are used for the construction.
↳ wall designing and ceiling designings.

(3) They are also used to make cement and plasters.

(4) They are huge reservoirs of energy.

(5) They host majority of mineral deposits such as phosphate, or haematite.

Sedimentary rocks being soft finds applications in multiple facets.

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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)

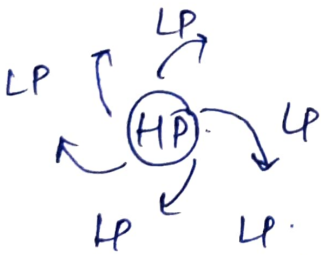
An anticyclonic circulation is one where a region of high-pressure is surrounded by low pressure.

Characteristics of anti-cyclonic circulations

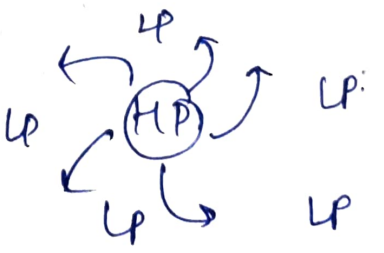
(1) They hinders the creation of clouds and rainfall.

(2) They last for about few weeks.

(3) wind has different direction in northern & southern hemisphere.



clockwise in north



Anti clockwise in South

(4) Prevalent in sub-tropical high pressure belt at 30°N and 30°S also called 'Horse Latitudes'.

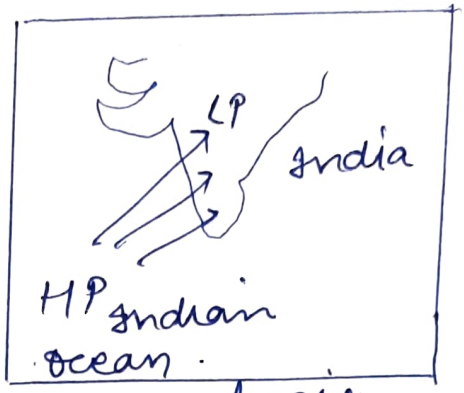
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Impact of anti-cyclonic conditions over weather.

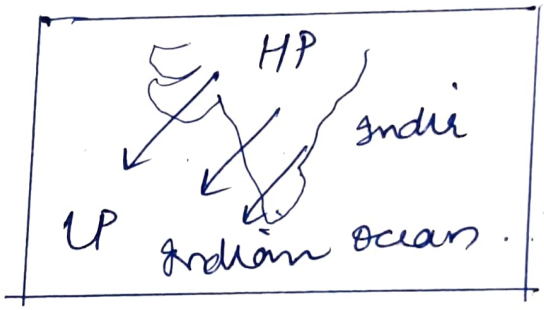
(1) Anticyclonic conditions in Indian ocean, with low pressure over India, favours the rainfall.

eg



(2) Presence of anti-cyclonic conditions over land hinds rainfall and has clear sky.

eg



(3) Jet stream over Indian subcontinent create anti-cyclonic condition, delaying onset of monsoon.

Anti-cyclonic conditions are the least desired ones in terms of socio-economic impact.

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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 refers to expelling of zooxanthelle algae due to the development of environmental stress. It doesn't unimediately led to death of corals.

Cause of coral Bleaching

(1) Ocean Acidification
- ↳ Decrease in pH of ocean.
- ↳ Reduction in carbonate ions, hinders development of skeleton.

(2) Rising Ocean Temperature
- ↳ Temperature increase due to global warming.
- ↳ Oceans becoming reservoir of CO_2.

(3) Salinity:
- ↳ Altering salinity levels of water and decreasing transparency.

(4) Ocean current
- ↳ Erratic currents negatively impact corals.

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Eg East Australian current & Great Barrier Reef.

Marine Protected Areas are designated locations in water that hosts biodiversity and needs protection.

Eg Sunderbans in West Bengal, Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Gulf of Mannar in Tamil Nadu.

Role of Marine Protected Areas.

1. They reduce the interference in the region.
2. They aim to maintain a status quo in local environment conditions.
3. They protect the endangered species. Eg Sea cow / Dugong
4. They promote DPSP – Art-48A: to protect environment.
5. They aim to improve the health of ecosystem.

Around 5% of India's land is protected. Protection must also be provided to marine areas under 30x30 target.

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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 the channels that are used for dedicated purpose to improve the ease of doing businesses.

Types of economic corridors:

(a) Dedicated freight corridor.

(b) Defence industrial corridor.

Role of economic corridor.

(1) They ensure timely delivery of public service.

(2) They ensure minimal interference with normal channels of commutation & transportation.

(3) They ensure regional connectivity and promote sharing of resources and raw materials.

(4) minimise regional inequality by transporting goods from surplus to deficit areas.

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(5) Improves the Logistics performance index rankings for country.

Chennai-Bengaluru Industrial corridor & India's economic growth

(1) It ensures connectivity of hinterlands to ports.

(2) Minimise the turnaround time for ships.

(3) Promote manufacturing activities across the country.

(4) connectivity enhances trust building and creates a culture of entrepreneurship.

(5) It will help India to be a $5tn economy by 2026-27.

(6) It catalyses the output from other schemes such as Sagarmala.

PM Gati shakti also aims to improve the multi-modal mix transportation in India. This will ensure an equitable and inclusive regional growth.

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Q.8 जेंडर फ्लूइड पहचान क्या है, तथा ख्वठज समुदाय को पूर्ण सामाजिक समावेशन और समानता प्राप्त करने में किन चुनौतियों का सामना करना पड़ रहा हैं? (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 the recognition of person as self and different from gender binaries of male and female.

Challenges of LGBTQ community.

1. They are educationally backward and no affirmative action for them.
2. Traditional health infrastructure doesn't cater to health needs of LGBTQ community
3. Loopholes in implementation of Transgender persons Act
4. Same-sex marriage still not allowed in India, though Navtej Singh Johar case decriminalised homosexuality.
5. Socially excluded and boycotted.
6. Different prejudices and stigmas are attached.

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Steps by government

(1) Governments and political parties are aiming for inclusive political participation.
Eg AAP in Delhi floated Baby for MCD polls.

(2) Induction in government services.
Eg Bihar's first transgender SI is Madhu Kashyap

(3) senior officials endorsing their identity publicly.
Eg Saurabh Kirpal, an advocate & M Anusuya, an IRS officer

(4) utilising their immense mental & physical strength.
Eg Inducted as constables in Chhattisgarh.

(5) sympathic and Active bureaucracy.
Eg IAS officer Chanchal Rana and project Sweekruti in odisha.

LGBTQ community is an integral part of society and inclusive development has to happen with them.

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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 refers to the demand of people belonging to certain caste, tribe, group of a region exclusively for them.

Emergence of regionalistic sentiments

(1) Refugees:
- ↳ North-East influx of refugee from Bangladesh & Myanmar.
- ↳ Pressure on limited resources.
  - eg Chakma-Hajong in Arunachal Pradesh.

(2) Preserve distinct identity:
- ↳ Groups want to preserve their language, script and culture.

(3) Diverging regional & national interests:
- eg UCC is not desirable.

(4) Desire for power and dont.
- eg Bodoland Territorial Region; and Manipur issue between Meities and Kukis.

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Balancing Regional & National Identity.

(1) consensus
↳ developing consensus among regional groups.
Eg Assam Accord, Naga Accord.

(2) Bottom-up approach:
↳ For significant changes such as UCC, consensus at lower level should be generated.

(3) Grievance Redressal:
↳ Equal opportunity to aggrieved to speak for themselves.

(4) Special Provisions for certain regions
Eg schedule 5 and schedule 6 of Indian constitution.

(5) Proportionate representation in political structures.

To balance regional aspirations, the fear of exclusion among people needs to be averted.
A nation that is united is strongest.

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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)

Bhagvad Gita and Chhandogya Upanishad of Samveda gives the idea of Unity in Diversity to India.

Cultural Practices and ~~Contrib~~ traditions contributing to Unity in Diversity.

(1) Architecture.
↳ Indian architecture is a blend of different religions.
eg chhatris in Akbar's Tomb; church architecture; Parliament building.

(2) Festivals:
↳ Different festivals such as 'Phool-walon ki Sair' in Delhi.

(3) Cuisines:
↳ Delhi is termed as melting pot of different cultures.
eg Mughlai cuisine inspired shahi paneer.

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④ Language :

↳ It is after Persian mixed with Hindi, that Urdu was born.

Eg Term 'shaadi' commonly used is an urdu word.

⑤ Historical evidence :

↳ Rock edicts of Ashok was inspired by the Darius of Persia.

⑥ Clothing

↳ Different clothing : sarees, dhotis, overcoats, salwar kameez showcases unity.

Way Forward

① secular credentials of India to be maintained.

② uniformity in laws such as UCC should not jeopardise unity.

③ Constitution to be the guiding light.

④ Differing dissents through debate & dialogue.

India - a land of diversity is still united. It is a sense of achievement and every citizen must be proud of it.

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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 architecture primarily began during the Mauryan rule (324 BCE - 184 BCE). Ruler Ashoka is said to have constructed around 84,000 stupas.

Significance of Stupa architecture.

(1) It helped in the spreading of Buddhist ideas & culture.

(2) It bridges the gap between & Buddhism and people, who wanted to practice Buddhism.

(3) It enabled spreading of Buddhism Eight fold path.

(4) It increased awareness among people regarding the doctrines.

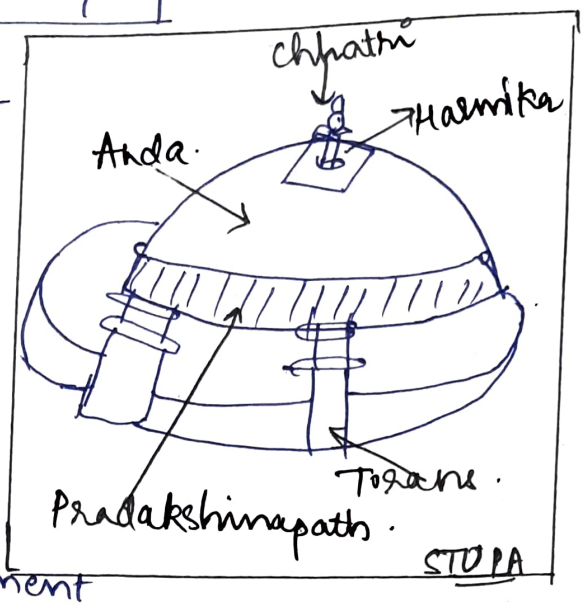
(5) It increased soft power of India with dissemination of Buddhist culture abroad.

(6) Build over Buddha's relics it aimed to ensure continuity.

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Elements of a stupa:



(1) Anda: circular mound under which Buddha's relics are kept.

(2) Chhatri & Harmika: symbolise abode of god and spiritual enlightenment of Buddha.

(3) Pradakshinapath: used to perform circumambulations.

(4) Torans: used as gateway to enter the stupa.

Stupa conveying Buddhist beliefs

(1) Jatakas: In Khuddaka Nikaya, buddhist tales are mentioned.
↳ Narrative used to be represented in architecture during Guptas.

(2) Enlightenment:
↳ The serenity and simplicity of stupa conveys renunciation of desires.

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③ Religious Tolerance:
↳ People from different faiths enters Stupa.

④ Representing three jewels of Buddhism - Buddha, Dharma & Sangha.

⑤ It represents path of enlightenment.

⑥ The circular base represents the continuous cycle of birth and death.

⑦ The chhatri represents the attainment of Nirvana.

Buddhist architecture, culture and ideas flourished not only in India but also in Sri Lanka, China, Japan and South Korea. The reach can be credited to the simplicity and accessible ideas of Buddhism. Foreign travellers such as Fa-Hien, Hiuen-Tsang also visited Nalanda university to study tenets of Buddhism.

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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)

The socio-religious reform movement in 19th century India is termed as the era of 'Indian Renaissance'. They facilitated organisation of people & tackle the social customs and colonial rule.

Dual struggle of socio-religious reform movement.

(1) discrimination and hierarchy in Indian society.
Eg Raja Ram Mohan Roy against Sati and Pt. Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar ~~against~~ for widow remarriage

(2) British suppression of people.
Eg General service Enlistment Act of 1856.

(3) British disturbed religious harmony
Eg Divide and Rule and Sir Syed Ahmed Khan.

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④ Internal ideological differences

Eg Deobande issued fatwa against sir Syed Ahmed Khan; Paramhansa Mandi focussed on caste inclusion and Arya samaj on 'Shuddhi'.

⑤ No social mobility in society & British reluctance to enact any Act.

Eg Jyotibha Phule and Savitribai Phule started first girls school.

Response to colonial cultural and ideological hegemony.

① Establishment of indigenous education institutions.

Eg Raja Ram Mohan Roy established Hindu college and Vedanta college; DAV College by Arya Samaj.

② communication to people through newspapers, pamphlets and weekly.

Eg Gulamgiri by Jyotibha Phule; Prabhakar by Gopalhari Deshmukh.

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(3) focussing on social inclusion & mobility.

Eg Paramhansa Mandli use to eat food prepared by lower caste people.

(4) focussing on logical and rational thinking.

Eg ~~Ashwini Kum~~ Aurobindo Ghosh gave medical reason against child marriage; Sir Syed Ahmed Khan established Mohammedan Anglo Oriental college (MAO).

(5) Promoting a culture of cooperation and collaboration.

Eg servants of India society by Gopal krishna Gophale.

Though socio religious reform movement indeed played a humongous role in warding off social evils, they could impact the British rule in a limited way. It was because they were divided on caste and communal lines.

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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)

Indian economy was exploited and harnessed by Britishers for their own benefits. 'Drain of wealth' theory clearly depicts the pathetic state of Indian economy under British rule.

British policies created de-industrialisation in India as:

(1) From 1650s to 1800: Britishers did commercial capitalism in India.
↳ obtaining of farmans and diwani rights reduced flow of gold.
↳ Indian raw-material purchased from Indian money at dictated price
↳ weaver lost both as producer & consumers.

(2) From 1800 – 1860s: These were the decades of industrial capitalism.
↳ commercialisation of Agriculture.
↳ no establishment of industries in India.

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↳ impeded the entry of Indian goods in Britain by increasing taxes.

(3) from 1860s to 1947: They did finance capitalism in India.
↳ No availability of credit to Indian business.
↳ no tariff protection to Indian industries.

Impact on life of artisans

(1) Absence of royal patronage that was provided.
(2) Machine made goods flooded Indian market.
(3) Artisans loss as buyer of raw material and producer of finish goods.
(4) No demand for artists as construction of monuments decreased.
Eg Pietra-dura during Mughal rule.
(5) Migration of artisans to rural areas = Ruralisation
(6) Dependence on Agriculture increased

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Effect on Broader Economy

1. no development of capital goods industries in India.
2. occurrence of incidents of famine and drought.
   - Eg Famine of 1877, 1912.
3. commercialisation of Agriculture decreased availability of foodgrains.
4. Exorbitant rent and revenue rates led to farmer suicides.
5. Infrastructure restricted to areas that profits the trade.
   - Eg Ports and Railways.
6. India reduced to a raw material supplier and consumer of finished goods.
7. Rising practice of indentured labourers

British policies economically exploited India and plundered all the knowledge, wealth and skills it hosted. But they also fueled the demand of 'Poorna Swaraj' in years to come.

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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 area dynamics cumulatively affect the climatic conditions of a larger region. The atmosphere is a single entity from Arctic to Antarctic.

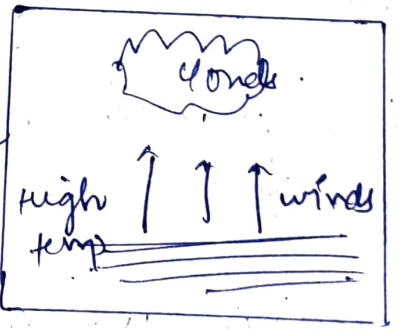
Factors affecting formation of local winds.

(1) **Temperature:**

↳ High local temperature generate localised wind patterns.

Eg loo.

↳ The wind is uplifted and with presence of moisture clouds are formed.



(2) **Vegetation:** Presence of dense vegetation creates a different micro-climate.

↳ Transpiration is more.

↳ A soothing climate and normal temperature are observed.

Eg forests.

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(3) Moisture:
↳ High moisture in air promote humidity.
Eg Mumbai

(4) Terrain:
↳ Presence of cemented roads or mountains creates high temperature on ground.
↳ Orographic rainfall is observed.

(5) Altitude Difference
↳ It promotes ascending and descending of wind due to different temperature and pressure conditions.
Eg Mountains & Valleys.

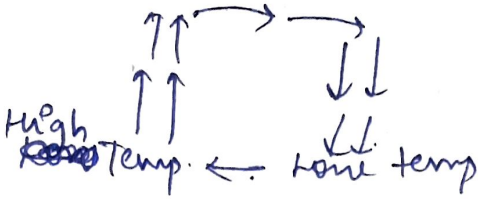
Impact of local winds on weather and climate.

(1) Winds move from low temperature area to a high temperature area.
Eg Loo from Thar Desert in Rajasthan affecting wind pattern in North India.

(2) They create an upper atmospheric divergence system

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③ They are vital for certain agricultural crops.
Eg Mango showers / Blossom shower.

④ Wind patterns aims to redistribute heat across the planet and maintain heat balance.

⑤ They affect the flow of winds in adjacent regions.
Eg Creation of Ω-block in west europe hinders formation of clouds across atlantic

Hence a small or local atmospheric activity impacts the atmosphere around us. Anthropogenic activities must be rationalised to achieve SDG-13 (climate), SDG-14 (life below water) and SDG-15 (life on land).

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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)

Central Water commission uses Falkmen index to depict water stress or scarcity issues in India. If per-capita availability of water is less than 1700 m^3 than water stress. However if it is less than 1000 m^3, it denotes water scarcity.

Drivers of freshwater scarcity in megacities.

(1) Administrative:
- ↳ weak supply infrastructure in terms of pipelines.
- ↳ Inefficient water treatment plants.
- ↳ Pipeline leakages.

(2) Construction:
- ↳ Increased concretisation of surface causes reduction in ground water recharge.
- ↳ dry wetlands; and encroachment upon mudflats for residential purposes.

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③ Climate change:
↳ Disturbance in atmospheric winds causes erratic monsoons in India.
↳ Non-perennial rivers.
↳ India receives 2/3rd of rainfall from south-west monsoon.

④ Overconsumption:
↳ People waste water resources.
↳ overuse without realising the value.
Eg Tap on while hand wash, cleaning utensils.

⑤ Circular economy
↳ only 20% of water used in India is recycled.
↳ It causes increased pressure on limited resources.

Solutions for urban water management

① Construction activities must not encroach upon the mudflats & wetlands.

② Reduction in surface concretisation to ensure ground water recharge.

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(3) Community sensitization about water as a precious resource.

(4) Effective irrigation practices such as sprinkler or drip system.

(5) Incentive based method: penalising the overuse.

(6) Appointment of dedicated community volunteers.

(7) ensuring the presence of green, blue and green infra structure.
Eg Delhi Master Plan 2041.

(8) Adopting international best practices.
Eg Netherlands & LOTUS-HR agreement.

The philosophy of 'Live with water, build with nature and make room for river' must be adopted.
It will ensure the existence of humans in harmony with nature & promote doctrine of environmental determinism.

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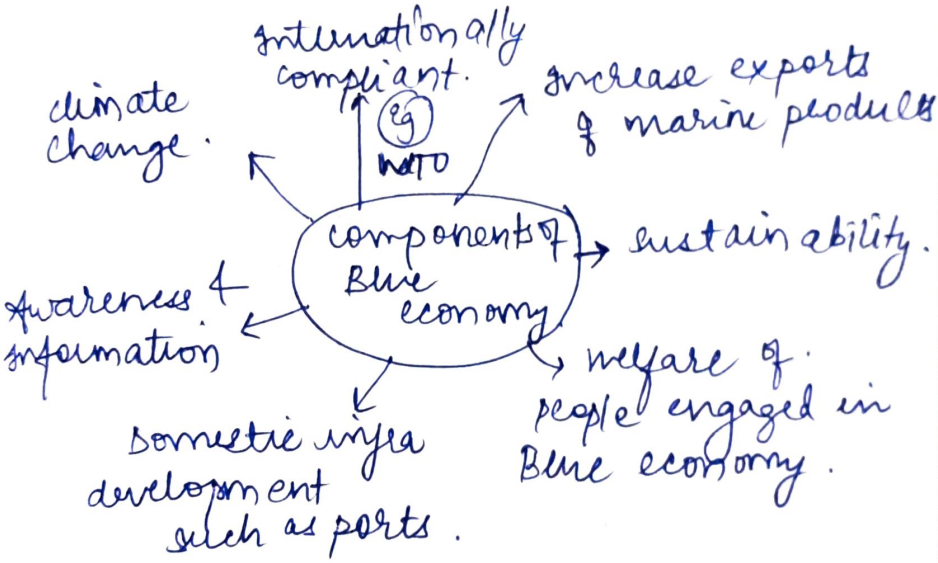
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Q.16 नीली क्रांति क्या है? जलीयकृषि (एक्वाकल्चर) के विकास में महत्वपूर्ण बाधाएँ क्या हैं, तथा उन्हें दूर करने के लिए कौन सी व्यापक रणनीतियाँ लागू की जा सकती हैं?

(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 refers to strengthening the economic activities based on water. It includes fishing, aquaculture, transport. Currently Blue economy contributes ~ 5% to Indian GDP.



Aquaculture refers to the growth of marine plants and animals using water as a medium. But there are certain hurdles in it's development.

(1) Behaviour:

↳ Farmers largely grow crops that ensure good returns.

eg wheat and rice under MSP.

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↳ They are less risk averse.

(2) Access to credit & knowledge :
↳ less awareness about aquaculture in society.
↳ Every new venture requires credit.

(3) Cold supply chain.
↳ Absence or limited storage facaity.
↳ Aquaculture products have a lower shelf life.

(4) Data:
↳ Lack of holistic data about on ground situation.
↳ Difficulty in providing DBT to people engaged in aquaculture.

(5) Training:
↳ Aquaculture is a specialised activity and needs to be taught.

Comprehensive strategies

(1) Government schemes:
↳ PM Matsya Sampada Yojana - aims to ↑ fisheries export to 1Lcr by 2030.
↳ subsity to marine farmers.

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(2) Digital Agriculture Mission
↳ 2,800 cr project.
↳ All information at one place - Agristack which includes farm Registry and Land registry.

(3) SAIME: sustainable aquaculture in Mangroove ecosystem.
↳ It promotes diversification.

(4) PM-Gati Shakti: It aims to promote multimodal connectivity.
↳ currently inland transport has only 2% share in modal mix.

(5) International collaboration
↳ Negotiating FTAs with countries.
↳ solving the fisherman issue between India & Sri Lanka.
↳ Adopt sustainability and reduce IUU fishing activities.

India, being a peninsular country has the opportunity to harness the water based resources and become a $5tn economy by 2026-27.

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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? (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)

Solar energy constitutes 20% of India's total energy generation. It is an indispensible step to counter the adverse effect of climate change. It is a preventive as well as curative step.

Factors influencing establishment of large scale-solar farms.

(1) Availability of land:
- ↳ To establish a farm, huge acres of land is required.
- ↳ Large farm utilises the benefits of economies of scale.

(2) Availability of sunlight:
- ↳ Presence of sunlight for an enhanced time.
- ↳ It is rational to set up solar farm in Rajasthan as compared to Jammu & Kashmir.
- ↳ location with less precipitation & clouds

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(3) Grid connectivity
↳ location must facilitate the transfer of energy to the grid.

Environmental & social impact of large scale farms.

(1) Dilemma over land use: as it could be used for certain agriculture activity.

(2) Large farms affects the migration of local birds and animals also jeopardising their life.

(3) Generation of huge e-waste. The life of a solar panel is approx-25yrs

(4) Large scale farms also increases the profit margins.

(5) They will generate huge solar energy thereby reducing the dependence on thermal sources.

Therefore there are both negative & positive, environmental & social impact of large scale farms. But negative impacts can by minimised by taking certain steps:

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(1) Solar as a 'Third Crop': Along with agriculture, we can integrate solar panels, that are mounted at a height.

(2) Presence of proper fences around the site to retard animals.

(3) Presence of proper sensors & indicators for birds.

(4) E-waste management guidelines 2016, must be adhered to.

(5) Promote a circular economy.

(6) It will ensure the rise of 'PROSUMERS' - who are producer as well as consumer of electricity.

(7) National solar mission

Solar energy expansion is undoubtedly the need of hour. It must be done rationally and responsibly so that in quest to save nature, we do not end up harming it.

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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)

With rise in internet connectivity & globalisation, a surge in social media platforms has been observed. Though they promote community engagement, but at times also create divides.

Social media platforms perpetuating social inequalities & power structures

(1) Depiction of women as beautiful objects.
   eg Promotion of different cosmetic products, hair extension.

(2) Enhances gender divides.
   eg Men gifting luxury cars to their wives.

(3) Women often depicted as homebound.

(4) Enhances biases against caste or religion.
   eg voices against reservation; deep fakes.

(5) It gives rise to digital debates and war of words.

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⑥ Glorification of festivities and personal ceremonies.
Eg Anant Ambani wedding & lavish expenditure.

⑦ It creates a cult of imitation & followers.
Eg Trolling of Prachi Nigam

Social media platforms challenging social inequalities and power structure

① Equality to access & share opinions.
Eg everyone can tweet on X.

② A platform to criticise the government and its policies.

③ Generating consensus and awareness among whole world.
Eg Irans morality police and death of Mahsa Amini..

④ Portrays and condemn old colonial beliefs.
Eg Fire officer carrying deputy mayor on his back during latter's flood visit in Surat.

⑤ They act as windows to the world and events around us.

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(6) effective spaces of communication.

(7) Public shaming of corrupt officials or political leaders.
Eg Trolling of Bihar CM Nitish kumar.

Way forward.
- (1) Responsible consumption by people.
- (2) Refrain from illegal or immoral conduct on public platforms.
- (3) Article-19 has to be exercised while respecting Art-14 and Art-15.
- (4) enhanced tech developments to identify fake news and deep fakes.
- (5) controlling mis-information and dis-information.

rise of social media, coupled with artificial intelligence will be a threat in the 21st century. certain legal safeguards needs to be developed to avert it's repercussions.

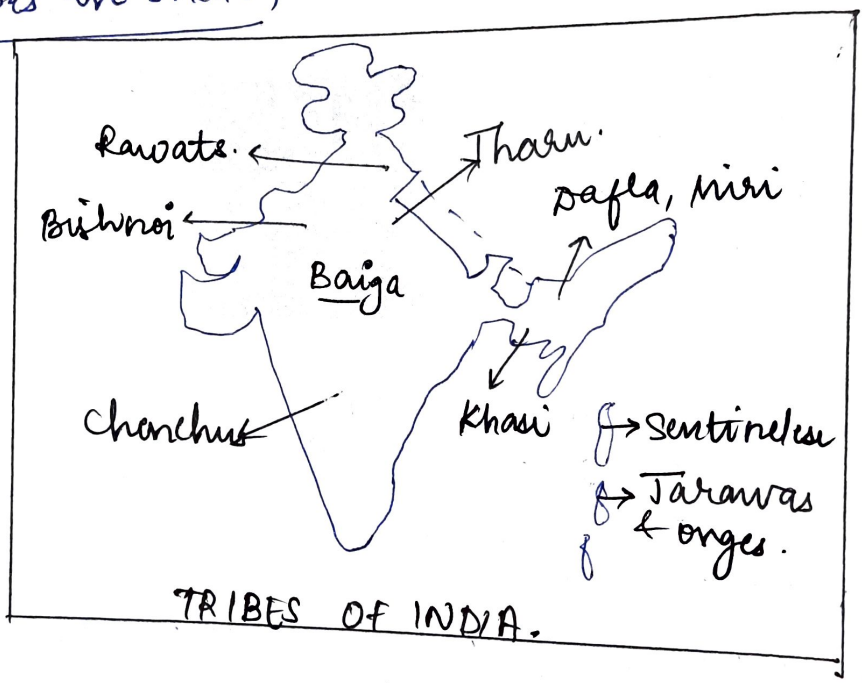
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Q.19 जनजातीय एवं मुख्यधारा समाज का तुलनात्मक विश्लेषण कीजिए। क्या जनजातीय समाज मुख्यधारा समाज से ज्यादा प्रगतिशील है? उदाहरण सहित तर्क दीजिए। (50 अंक, 250 शब्द)

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)

Scheduled Tribes constitutes around 8% of India's population. They are found all over India and also some restricted to certain geographical locations.

Tribes in India



Tribal Society

1. socially excluded.
2. Lack in education & health

Mainstream societies

1. Socially inclusive.
2. Developed in terms of health & education.

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Tribal Society	Mainstream Society
(3) Follow environmental determinism	(3) environmental possibilism.
(4) special provision of schedule 5 and schedule 6.	(4) covered under Art-29, and Art-30.
(5) live & build with nature.	(5) certain activities negatively impact environment.
(6) Tribes such as PVTGs have pre-agriculture level of economy	(6) well developed & modern economy.

Tribal society is more progressive than mainstream society as

(1) Matriarchal
↳ Majority of Tribes are matriarchal and matrilineal.
Eg Garo and Khasi in Meghalaya.

(2) Nature driven
↳ They depend and co-exist with nature.

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↳ developed natural solutions to human problems.
Eg Root Bridges in Meghalaya & Khuji Ghar in Nagaland.

But for certain areas modern society is more progressive as:

(1) well developed administrative structures & law and order.
(2) Phenomenal education & health outcomes.
(3) development in fields of science & technology

Govt. Initiatives
- (1) PM-JANMAN: ₹24,000 cr scheme for upliftment of PVTGs.
- (2) PM-DeVine: for development of north-eastern region.
- (3) celebration of Jan-Jatiya Gaurav Diwas.

As Jawaharlal Nehru said, "Tribal societies have to develop but in their own way". Hence there should not be any imposition of mainstream cultures and practices upon tribals.

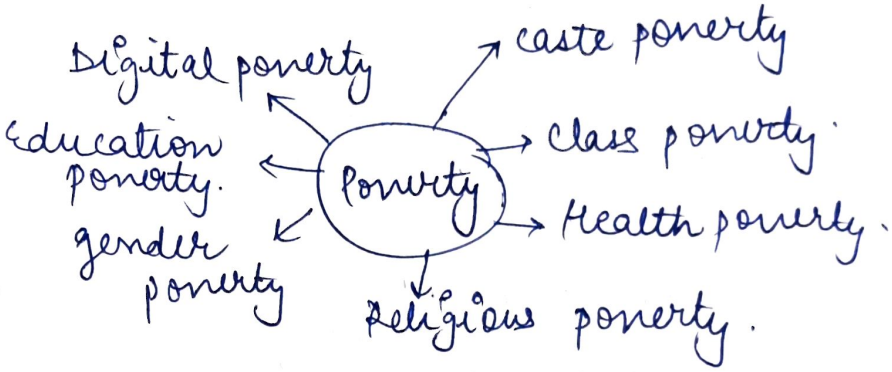
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20 निर्धनता किस प्रकार जाति, सामाजिक स्तरीकरण और लैंगिक असमानता जैसी अन्य सामाजिक समस्याओं से जुड़ी हुई है, और इन परस्पर संबंधित मुद्दों के समाधान के लिए आप कौन सी व्यापक रणनीतियाँ सुझाते हैं? (50 अंक, 250 शब्द)

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 refers to the lack of ability of an individual to realise his/her absolute potential. As per Dr Amartya sen, lack of capability gives rise to poverty.



Poverty and caste.

(1) Generally people of lower caste are poor.
Eg Manual scavenging and sewage cleaning.

(2) Historical injustices created caste segregation and reduced social mobility.
Eg No upanayan ceremony for OBCs, SCs or STs.

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Poverty and Social stratification

(1) Existence of Varna system, though not in theory but in practice.

(2) Vicious cycle created for lower strata

Eg: low income → decline in Education & Health parameters → decrease in capability → less opportunities → low income

(3) Lack of monetary resources denies accessability of certain social goods such as better health.

Poverty and gender inequality

(1) Poor women face wage discrimination at workplace.

(2) women expected to work & nurture children.

Eg: women working at brick kilns with toddlers without creche facality.

(3) Low digital literacy among women gives rise to digital poverty.

Eg: women depend on men for COVID vaccination slot booking

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Comprehensive strategies

(1) Affirmative action in form of reservation
↳ It ensures social mobility and access to best resources.

(2) India lifted 24 cr people out of multidimensional poverty since 2014-15.
Eg PDS, Ayushman Bharat.

(3) wage protection and social security benefits.
Eg new labour codes.

(4) Government Programs such as PM-kaushal Vikas Yojana, PM-DAKSH, MGNREGA.

(5) An efficient and pro-active bureaucracy.
Eg IAS offici John Vergese in Tamil Nadu.

97 India is to realise the full economic potential, then people must be lifted out of poverty & their capacities must be developed.