

**NEXT IAS****GS MAINS ADVANCED COURSE 2024**

(To be filled by candidate)

TEST CODE : GSMAC2405

Test No. : 05

Name of Candidate: RISHABH SHARMA Mobile No. ....Roll No. : GSMAC24A1108 Start Time ..... End Time.....Date of Examination: 12/09/2024 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**

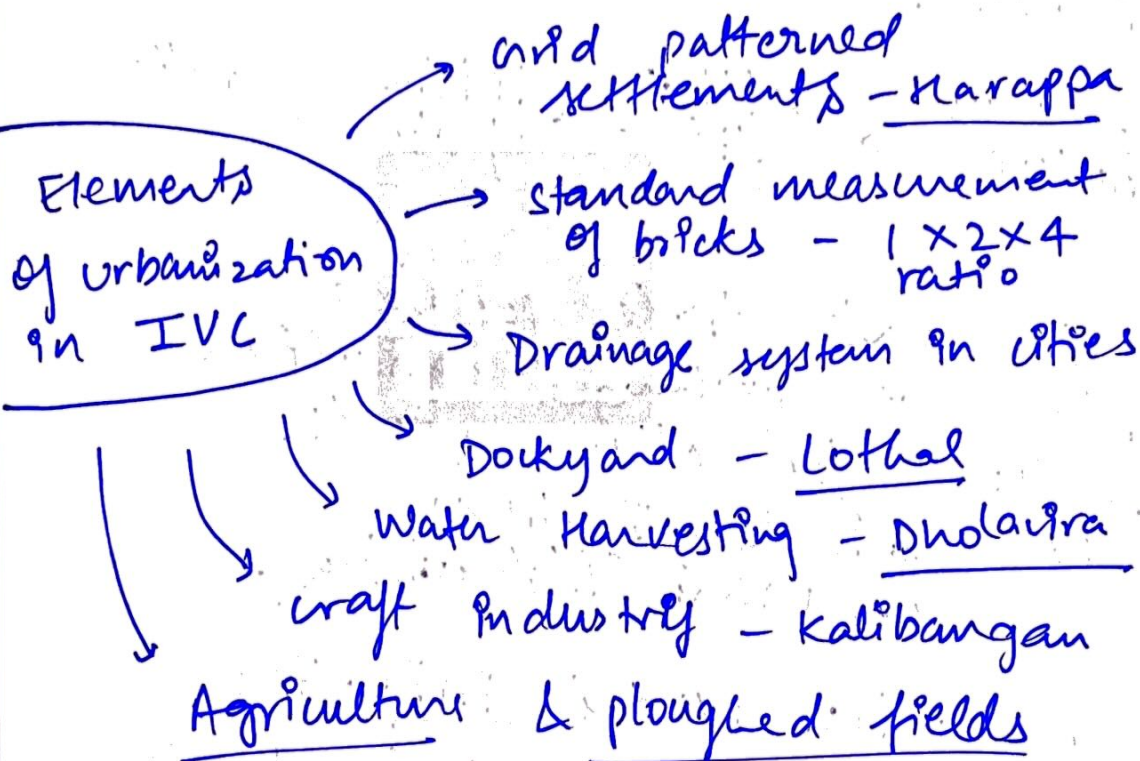
**IMPROVEMENT SUGGESTIONS**

Q.1

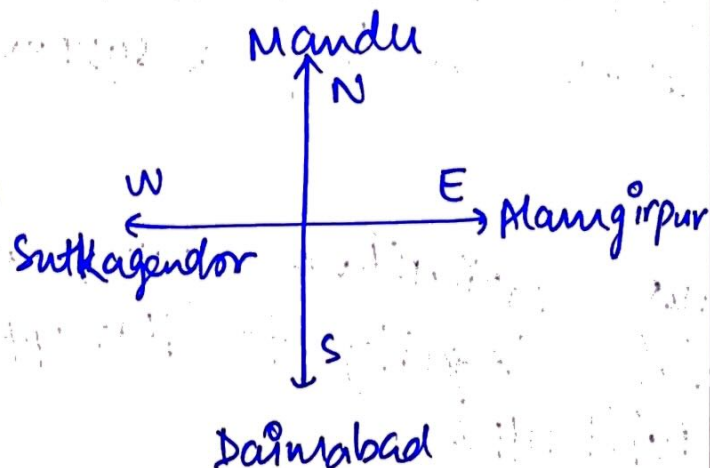
नगरीकरण के तत्वों पर प्रकाश डालते हुए चर्चा कीजिए कि किस प्रकार कृषि ने हड़प्पा सभ्यता की स्थायी सफलता और दीर्घायु में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाई थी। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Highlighting the elements of urbanization discuss how agriculture played a pivotal role in the enduring success and longevity of the Harappan Civilization. (10 marks, 150 words)

The Harappan or Indus valley civilization  
which existed from 3300 BC to 1300 BC was very advanced in urbanization and agriculture.



Spread of IVC



Agriculture leading to Enduring  
Success & longevity of IVC

- ① Agriculture included cultivation of barley, wheat etc.
- ② Agriculture provided surplus and thus development of craft industry.

surplus produce → settled life → Division of labor → Craft

- ③ It made trade possible where we exchanged agriculture produce for other goods.  
Ex. Lapis lazuli from Shortughai, Afghanistan.

- ④ Agriculture needed irrigation which required a central authority thus creating a system of government.

Thus agriculture gave endurance and longevity to Harappa 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)

The Quit India Movement (QIM) was started on 8<sup>th</sup> August, 1942 as one of the last blows to the British Raj.

QIM marked awakening of nation's soul

- ① It was launched when people realised how Britain is using India during WW-II.
- ② Nationalist spirit was reignited among the masses on seeing hypocrisy of British during war.
- ③ It marked mass participation even in absence of big leaders.

QIM brought diverse sections

- ① All main leaders were arrested on second day of movement  
Ex. Gandhi ji, Nehru

② It was thus led by common people who came from diverse backgrounds.

③ Included women's participation  
Ex. Usha Mehta underground  
Radio in Mumbai

④ Participation of students & youth was widespread.

⑤ Intelligensia and university professors showed great courage

⑥ Even the peasants had participated in some areas.

QIM was a great leap in India's freedom struggle as it established the power of common people.

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 Allied & Axis powers  
between 1939 & 1945.

WW-II accelerating decolonisation  
of Africa & Asia

- ① colonies like India, Burma,  
Indonesia, Malay were  
decolonised towards end of WW-II
- ② Various east african nations  
like Egypt, Ethiopia & west  
african nations like Algeria,  
Tunisia, Chad were decolonized.

Impact of WW-II in their  
decolonization being accelerated

- ① colonialists were focused on  
furthering the war

- ② They exposed each other's exploitative practices.  
Ex. Germany exposed UK
- ③ They were falling short of funds to maintain colonies
- ④ M manpower was channeled towards the war so less functionaries to hold colonies
- ⑤ Rising resentment in colonies due to hypocrisy of west.  
Ex. AIM in India
- ⑥ Role of USA & USSR in asserting for independence to increase their influence
- ⑦ Japan's expansionism in East

These factors made it tough for countries like UK, France, Spain etc. to hold their colonies.

Q.4

अवसादी चट्टानों के विभिन्न प्रकार और उनकी निर्माण प्रक्रियाओं पर चर्चा करें। अवसादी चट्टानों का आर्थिक महत्व क्या है?

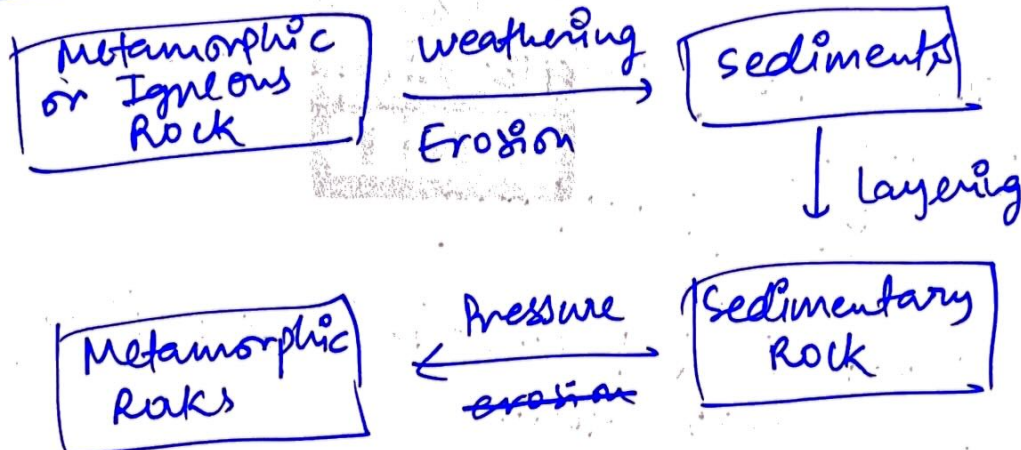
(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

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 a category of secondary rocks made from aggregation of sediments into layered structures.

### Formation Process



### Economic Significance of Sedimentary Rocks

- ① Source of oil & fossil fuel resources  
Ex. Shale

- ② Used in strategic oil reserves.
- ③ Sedimentary rock beds in continental shelves also source of natural gas
- ④ Used in construction sector  
Ex. sandstone used in monuments - Agra fort
- ⑤ Used in cosmetics & pharma industry  
Ex. Limestone
- ⑥ Chemical & industrial applications are also there

India - sources

- Rajasthan
- Gujarat
- North Maharashtra
- Himalayas

Sedimentary rocks have multiparious significance making it a crucial natural resource.

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 anticyclone is a region of high pressure which causes winds to flow away from its centre.

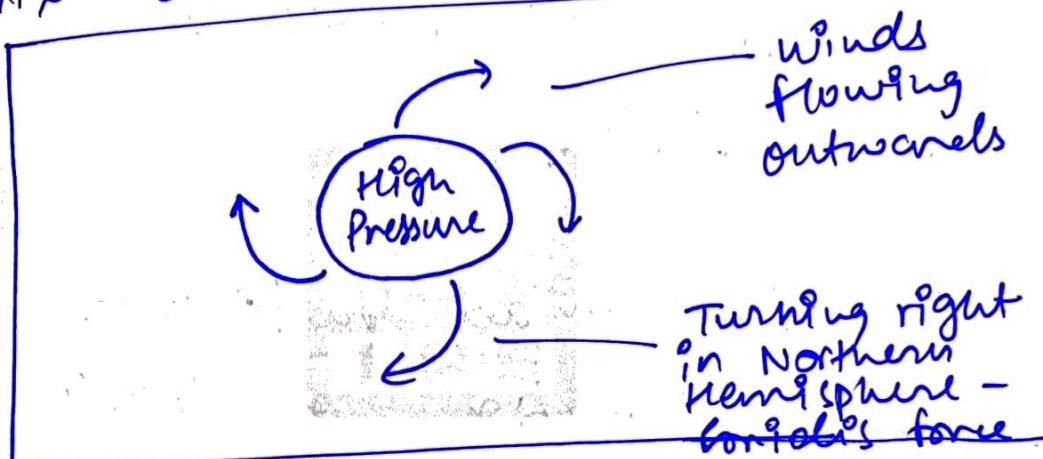


Fig: Anticyclonic Circulation

Impact on weather patterns  
of Indian subcontinent

- ① Indian subcontinent is entirely in Northern Hemisphere → bears impact of high pressure region in Central Asia.

② Due to cold climate in interior of Asia, high pressure develops  $\rightarrow$  Anticyclone  $\rightarrow$  pressure gradient  $\rightarrow$  winds to India

③ These dry winds in winter can cause cold waves in northern India.

④ Alter the rainfall pattern in India & formation of clouds

⑤ It can impact the agri-culture & soil moisture.

⑥ If these winds take up moisture from Caspian sea they cause rainfall/snowfall

Geographical phenomena far away can cause impact on a region.

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 a phenomenon characterised by death of the algae (Xooxanthellae) which gives color to coral polyps.

### Causes of Coral Bleaching

- ① Increase in salinity of ocean water substantially
- ② Abrupt changes in sea surface temperature
- ③ oil spills
- ④ Impact of Invasive alien species brought by ballast water.
- ⑤ Anthropogenic factors  
Ex. Microplastics pollution  
or artificial islands.

## Marine Protected Areas (MPA) in conservation of coral reefs

- ① Marine Protected Areas (MPA) give legal protection to the vulnerable coral areas  
Ex. Great Barrier reef in Australia
- ② Regulate the human activities in these regions, thus mitigating bleaching of corals
- ③ Promotes coral tourism and conservation due to the ecosystem services provided by corals
- ④ Spreads global awareness
- ⑤ Prohibits oil drilling & shipping in these areas

corals are a natural resource which can be an important indicator species of climate change

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 foster regional economic, social, cultural integration by doing inclusive development of the entire region.

India's Economic Corridors



These & various economic corridors help in trade, commerce, business, tourism, movement of people fostering regional integration.

Chennai - Bangalore economic corridor (CBEC) aligning with India's growth strategy

- ① Leads to inter-state unity by giving same path to growth  
Ex. Karnataka - Tamil Nadu
- ② Development of multiple centres of growth rather than enclaves of development.
- ③ Increase demand & supply both of goods & services
- ④ Attract investment from other regions & abroad  
Ex. Bangalore - silicon valley
- ⑤ leads to agglomeration of industries  
Ex. IT + big economy in Bangalore

Thus, such projects act as a fuel for development & foster inclusive growth.

Q.8 जेंडर फ्लूइड पहचान क्या है, तथा खूब 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)

A gender fluid identity refers to the idea that a person is free to choose their gender based on their psychological preferences.

Gender identity v/s sex

| <u>Gender</u>   | <u>sex</u>       |
|-----------------|------------------|
| — Man or woman  | — Male or female |
| — Psychological | — Biological     |

Challenges faced by LGBTQ community

- ① Fighting for equal treatment in society.
- ② Do not have legal backing of their unions → prone to exploitation

- ③ Asserting their right to same-sex marriage

Supreme court in Supriyo case, 2023 held no fundamental right to marry

- ④ social stigma deprive them equality at public spaces
- ⑤ NO insurance claim to partner's resources
- ⑥ lack societal inclusion in jobs, educational institutions.

### Way forward

- ① Supreme court recognised they have right to live together
- ② Transgenders have right to decide their own gender
- ③ Transgender's Act recognises some rights

we must promote their inclusion & equal treatment on humanitarian lines

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 an idea which gives more preference to a region/state over the larger administrative unit like nation/state, in terms of social, economic, political benefits

Interplay between regional & national identities fueling regionalistic sentiments

① son of soil movements  
for people of one's own region  
Ex. Recent Karnataka reservation bill for locals

② Lopsided development at national & regional level fuel regionalism.

Ex. Nation growing but Bihar GSDP growth slow

③ Limited taxation powers of the state/region  
Ex. many states dependent on centre's aid

④ usage of states' natural resources elsewhere  
Ex. Odisha's minerals

How to balance?

① By fostering co-operative federalism (2<sup>nd</sup> ARC report)

② consensus-oriented approach  
Ex. GST council

③ granting autonomy & powers to certain areas  
Ex. Bodoland Territorial Organisation given some rights

④ Information, Education, Communication (IEC) campaigns

We must co-operate & collaborate and share the fruits of development equitably.

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)

The idea of unity in diversity is implicit in Indian cultural practices & tradition since ancient times.

### Cultural Practices & Traditions contributing to Unity in Diversity

- ① Mythological texts & epics have diverse people  
Ex. Ramayana - Shabri, Valmiki ji  
Mahabharat - Eklavya
- ② Rigveda contain certain words from Munda & Dravidian languages.
- ③ Indus valley civilization shows vast expanse → people of various regions contributed
- ④ Mauryan era → various sects like Ajivik, Jain; Buddhism existed peacefully

- ⑤ Ellora caves → Hindu, Buddhist, Jain sculptures & paintings co-exist → multiple religions
- ⑥ Multiple languages flourished together - Pali, Prakrit, Sanskrit, Tamil etc
- ⑦ Grandhara Art is a mixture of diverse forms - Roman, Greek, local
- ⑧ Indo-Islamic architecture is a manifestation of unity in diversity.  
Ex. Vijaynagar monuments
- ⑨ Hindi, Persian, Urdu, Sanskrit co-existed → led to linguistic diversity.

India is a mosaic of different cultures which together make the whole picture more beautiful

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 conveying Buddhist beliefs. (15 marks, 250 words)

The idea of Stupa existed since Vedic age but Buddhist architecture popularised it at great scale from Mauryan era onwards.

### Structure of Stupa

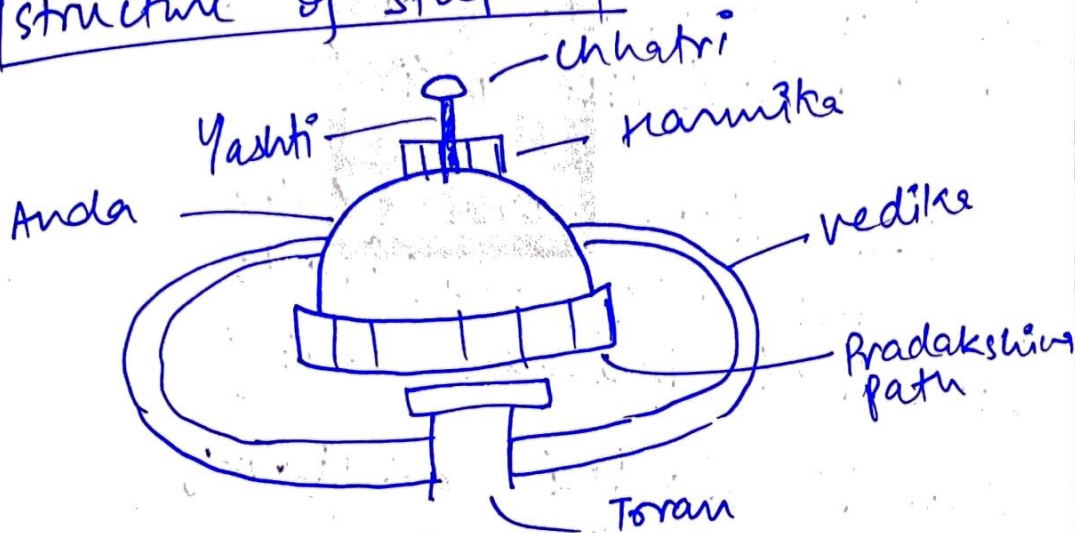


Fig : Structure of Stupa

### Significance of Stupa Art

- ① It houses the relics of Buddha & bodhisattvas, so importance place of pilgrimage  
Ex. Sanchi Stupa

- ② Act as a symbol of Buddhist worship.
- ③ Represents Jataka tales in forms of wall sculptures  
Ex. Amravati Stupa
- ④ Show king's patronisation of the religion

Symbolism, elements & role in conveying Buddhist beliefs

- ① Earliest stupa were plain and not very elaborate symbolised Buddha's relics
- ② Then it started containing chaityas & viharas
- ③ Buddha was symbolised as empty throne or feet mark
- ④ It conveyed Buddhist belief of extinguishing of desires

⑤ Later idol worship was begun & Buddha idol was introduced in stupas

⑥ The intricately decorated Torana represent tales of Buddha's life  
Ex. Maya's dream at Sanchi stupa

⑦ Pradakshina path represents the cycle of life

⑧ Anda symbolise the mound

Stupa art was popularised by Ashoka, Kanishka and was spread across Asia.

- 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 of 19th century was a dual-fight against traditional evils as well as british dominance which turned out to be an important event in India's modern history.

How was it a dual struggle?

Entrenched Social Customs

- child marriage
- Sati practice
- Ban on widow remarriage
- Superstition of losing caste on crossing sea
- Education of girls

supported some evils to gain legitimacy

No zeal to reform

vested interests

Colonial Dominance

## Response of socio-religious reform movement to colonial hegemony

① Grass root work by reformers.

Ex. Raja Ram Mohan Roy  
fought for abolition of sati.

② Protest, petitions by reformers

Ex. Ram Mohan Roy threatened  
to leave British India &  
go to Pondicherry

③ Reformers engaged in self-work  
without colonial support

Ex. Keshav Dhondo Karve  
for widow remarriage

④ Education of girl children

Ex. Ishwan Chandra  
Vidyasagar used his own  
savings

- ⑤ Pushed for legal reforms  
Ex. Abolition of Sati Act was passed
- ⑥ Broke myths of superstition  
Ex. Ramm Mohan Roy himself crossed sea & went to England
- ⑦ British also realised that to maintain their rule, some reform was necessary - safety valve

The 19th century was a game-changer which prepared the masses for a freedom struggle in future

- 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)

The British policies were tailored to make India a source of raw material & market for finished goods.

British Policies leading to deindustrialisation of India

- ① Loss of patronage of Indian kings due to british becoming rules
- ② High import duty on Indian textiles in Europe.  
Ex. chintz, calico virtually banned in Europe (200% duty)
- ③ Killing the demand of Indian finished products
- ④ Blocking investment into Indian industries → Drain of wealth

⑤ Flooding India with cheap  
machine made british goods

⑥ Introducing cash crops in  
India thus reducing supply  
of raw material for domestic  
sector

⑦ Low export duty on raw  
material  
Ex. cotton, jute.

### Impact on lives of Artisans & Economy

① Artisans lost employment  
& were pushed into poverty.

② Were forced to work as  
labourers in plantations or  
grow cash crops

Ex. Tea, coffee, sugarcane  
tobacco.

③ People pushed <sup>into</sup> addiction  
Ex. Tobacco, alcohol

④ Loss of Indian gold reserves  
due to skewed foreign trade.

↳ 

|              |
|--------------|
| High Imports |
| Low Exports  |

⑤ Health of people deteriorated  
due to exploitative work conditions

Ex. Hazardous conditions,  
Factories Act was unjust.

⑥ Indebtness & forced labour,  
land alienation.

The British systematically ruined  
the Indian industry under the  
flawed idea of white man's burden.

- 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 define the climate and weather patterns of a region and are thus an important geographical phenomena.

Factors causing formation of local winds

① Latitude of region

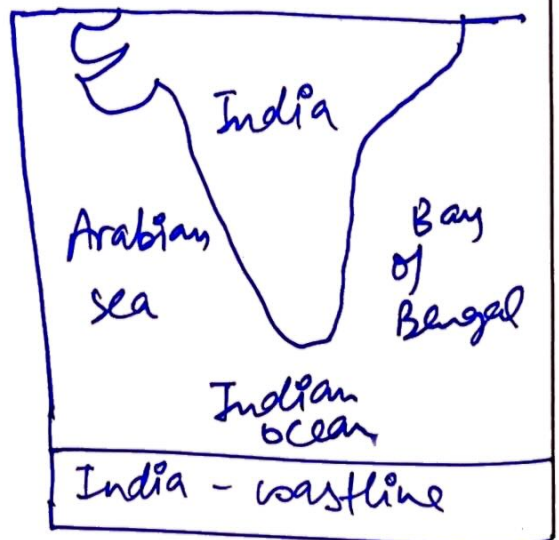
Ex. Indian peninsula has tropical climate

② Altitude - the elevation from sea

Ex. Leh is cold but UP hot despite similar latitude.

③ Proximity to sea

Indian peninsula has moderate climate - land & sea breeze.



④ Terrain of region

Ex. Mountain & valley breeze  
in hills

⑤ Pressure conditions

Ex. ITCZ over north India  
in summer → low pressure  
cause winds towards it

⑥ Moisture

Impact on weather & climate

① Define the local weather

Ex. in Loo in UP, Rajasthan  
in summer

② Alter the climatic patterns  
in long run

Ex. climate change due to  
frequent occurrence of  
el-nino

③ Alter the rainfall in a region

Ex. Mistral in mediterranean  
region

- ④ Change the soil moisture  
thus changing evapo transpiration
- ⑤ Mountain & valley breeze  
impact the climate of hills  
Ex. Uttarakhand
- ⑥ Land & sea breeze affect  
coastal weather  
Ex. Coa
- ⑦ Blizzards in North America  
cause cold waves

Local winds play prominent  
role in deciding the weather  
& climate.

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)

Due to the rapid haphazard urbanisation in megacities like Bengaluru & Hyderabad, there has been a dearth of freshwater.

Primary drivers of freshwater scarcity in megacities

- ① overburden on water resources due to urban migration.
- ② concretisation of cities and loss of natural aquifers ground.  
Ex. encroachment of lake buffer land in Bengaluru
- ③ Diversion of water towards industries.
- ④ climate change and the resultant erratic rain

**NEXT IAS**

Ex. Decrease in Kaveri water flow due to low monsoon 2023.

- ⑤ Unsustainable usage of freshwater in urban areas.
- ⑥ Inadequate harvesting infrastructure for water conservation.

Solutions to address supply of freshwater

- ① Equitable development in rural & Tier-2 cities to minimize migration  
Ex. RURBAN mission
- ② water harvesting infrastructure to be created & maintained.
- ③ Stop encroachment & allow natural aquifers.  
Ex. sponge cities concept

## Solutions to address demand of freshwater

- ① Promote sustainable use of water
- ② Mihir Shah Committee suggested integrated management of ground & surface water.
- ③ construction of canals & reservoirs to meet demand

We must manage the water scarcity to avoid the hydro schizophrenia (Mihir Shah Committee)

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 a mission to transform the fisheries and marine agriculture industry, using aquaculture, mariculture etc.

Significance of Blue Revolution

- Much more remunerative than crop agriculture
- Diversify income of farmers & coastal population
- Boost exports - huge market
- Inclusive growth

Significant hurdle in Aquaculture development

- ① Inadequate infrastructure required for aquaculture
- ② Lack of technological know-how.

- ③ Low investment in this industry.
- ④ Impact of climate change & rising sea level.
- ⑤ Lack of market intelligence
- ⑥ No cold chain infrastructure present in many areas.
- ⑦ Food processing industries are scanty.

Comprehensive strategies to address challenges

- ① Providing infrastructure for aquaculture, mariculture, inland fisheries  
Ex. PM Matsya Sampada Yojana
- ② Extending credit to fisheries farmers  
Ex. Kisan Credit Card for fisheries also

- ③ Making mega food parks  
for processing of sea food  
to increase shelf life  
Ex. Food processing Industries
- ④ International collaboration  
for technological transfer
- ⑤ Protect fisherman who are  
often stranded by Sri Lanka  
& Pakistani authorities.
- ⑥ Focus on specific products  
based on market intelligence  
Ex. Shrimp production  
focused in Budget 2024-25

Blue revolution is the key to  
transform the lives of  
many Indians.

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 is a sunrise sector in renewable energy industry which has both positive & negative implications making it a double-edged sword.

Factors influencing establishment of large solar farms in India

- ① presence of large area of flat land - terrain  
Ex. deserts, plains
- ② Land fertility to minimise the opportunity cost
- ③ Settlements density of India - high population ( $312/\text{km}^2$ )
- ④ Investment - huge project costs involved

## Environmental impact

- ① Loss of biodiversity  
Ex Great Indian Bustard's habitat affected in Rajasthan
- ② Loss of fertile land
- ③ Overuse of natural resources  
like silver (used in solar panel)

## Social impact

- ① Displacement of people
- ② Affects the food & nutritional security
- ③ Lopsided development

## Positive Impact

- Less GHG emissions
- Less indoor pollution
- Better atmosphere lead to healthy people
- Employment opportunities
- Meet India's INDC

## How to balance?

- ① Proper Environmental Impact assessment of projects
- ② social impact assessments to minimize displacement
- ③ Biodiverse regions shall be avoided for solar park projects
- ④ Utilise water bodies for solar parks  
 Ex. Already in Telangana - floating water solar park

PM Surya when Muft Bill is a good step to increase the positive social impact of solar energy.

Q.18 सोशल मीडिया प्लेटफॉर्म किस तरह से सामाजिक असमानताओं और सत्ता (शक्ति) संरचनाओं को बनाये रखते हैं या चुनौती देते हैं? (50 अंक, 250 शब्द)  
एक आलोचनात्मक विश्लेषण प्रस्तुत कीजिए।

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 create a digital social divide and lead to social exclusion of already vulnerable sections, if not regulated well.

Social media platforms perpetuating social inequalities & power structures

① Skewed access to internet widens the digital gulf.

② Deprive the have nots of social media of information & awareness.

③ Exploit the vulnerable sections like poor, illiterate, children

Ex. many Indians sent to lao with allurements, & then pushed into cyber crimes

④ Perpetuate gender discrimination & crimes against women

Ex. Revenge porn, locker room controversy

⑤ Make children even more vulnerable

Ex. child pornography, digital pedophiles

⑥ Elderly often fail to reap fruits due to lack of knowledge

Ex. financial frauds with elderly

⑦ Political Parties use it.

social media platforms challenging social inequalities & power structures

① Women get a platform to raise voice

Ex. #Me Too movement

② children can utilise for education & information

Ex. Pages like SceneDirect on Instagram, facebook

③ Leads to dilution of caste identities - anonymity

- ④ New power dynamics revealed  
Ex. AAP's political rise  
used social media in 2014-15
- ⑤ More inclusive  
Ex. PwD & LGTBQ people  
can participate in social  
media initiatives
- ⑥ Awareness of government schemes  
Ex. UP government rewarding  
influencers who spread  
awareness of schemes

Social media platforms are a  
double edged sword & must  
be regulated to minimise  
its misuse.

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)

The tribals have been given special constitutional protections due to the differences between their traditional & mainstream society's lifestyle.

### Comparison of Tribal & Mainstream Society

| Tribal                                      | Mainstream                                           |
|---------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------|
| ① <u>Egalitarian society</u>                | ① <u>More stratified society</u>                     |
| ② <u>Importance of kinship ties</u>         | ② <u>More transactional relationships</u>            |
| ③ <u>Following a subsistence life style</u> | ③ <u>Aim to maximise wealth &amp; income</u>         |
| ④ <u>More connected to nature</u>           | ④ <u>See nature as natural resources for economy</u> |

③ follow own  
customs, norms  
& traditions

⑥ may follow  
soul worship,  
nature worship,  
totem.

⑦ Unique marriage  
& family rules

⑤ follow the  
laws set by  
state

④ follow proper  
religion

⑦ follow normal  
common rules

Are Tribals more progressive?

Yes

① Higher status  
to women

Ex. Khasi women

② follow sustain-  
able practices,  
good for  
environment  
Ex. sacred groves

No

① subjective, varies  
tribe to tribe

Ex. Bride capture  
in Nagas

② Can harm  
environment too  
Ex. slash &  
burn agriculture

③ More progressive marriage rules

Ex. Rajikhusli (love) marriage among Ho

④ Acceptance of LGBTQ in society

③ Practices like excommunication can cause social exclusion

④ varies from tribe to tribe

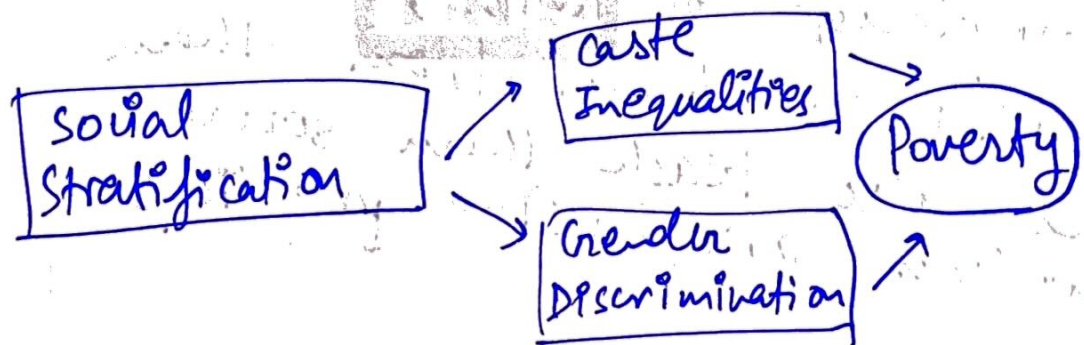
Tribals have many progressive practices including traditional knowledge of herbs, mainstream society can learn from them and also teach them some modern progressive practices

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)

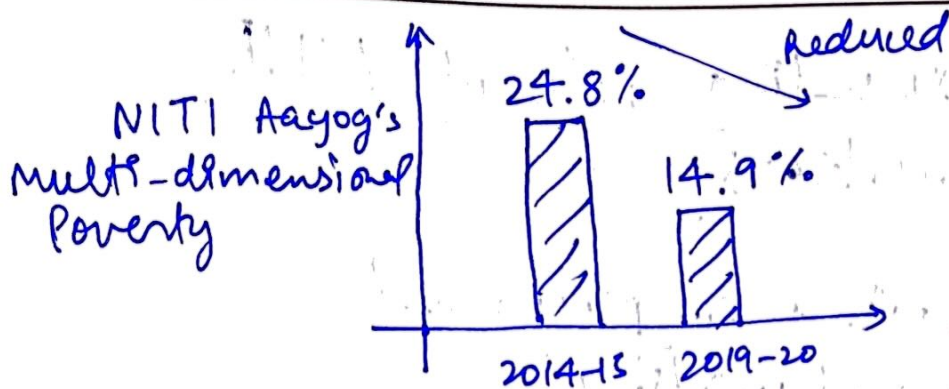
Poverty is a state of being unable to fulfil one's basic needs and thus not realising one's capabilities.

Intersection of Poverty with other social problems



- Poverty is a cause as well as a consequence of other social problems.

- It perpetuates the inequalities.



### comprehensive strategies

- ① Meeting the food & nutritional needs of people  
Ex. POSHAN Abhiyan  
NFS Act
- ② Improving health standards  
Ex. PM JAY,  
Digital Health Mission
- ③ Providing free education to children from 6-14 years age  
Ex. RTE Act, 2006  
Article - 21A

- ④ Expanding role of ASHA  
workers
- ⑤ providing employment  
opportunities.

once these related issues  
are addressed, poverty will  
be reduced.

