Prelims qualified
0825270

# NEXT IAS

## anubhav-2025

**(To be filled by candidate)**

**TEST CODE : ANV2501**

Name of Candidate: ...NANCY SINGH... Mobile No. .....................

**Test Date : 02/08/2025**

Roll No. : ...GSPM23B10138... Start Time ............ End Time............

Date of Examination: ...09-08-2025... Medium : English ☑ Hindi ☐

| Q. No. | Maximum Marks | Marks Obtained | Q. No. | Maximum Marks | Marks Obtained |
|--------|---------------|----------------|--------|---------------|----------------|
| 1. | 10 | | 11. | 15 | |
| 2. | 10 | | 12. | 15 | |
| 3. | 10 | | 13. | 15 | |
| 4. | 10 | | 14. | 15 | |
| 5. | 10 | | 15. | 15 | |
| 6. | 10 | | 16. | 15 | |
| 7. | 10 | | 17. | 15 | |
| 8. | 10 | | 18. | 15 | |
| 9. | 10 | | 19. | 15 | |
| 10. | 10 | | 20. | 15 | |
| **TOTAL MARKS - 100** | | | **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, 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, 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-सुधरा लिखें। अपठनीय लेखन से बचें।
7. QCAB में अप्रासंगिक तथ्यों को न लिखें / न ही चिहित करें।

**REMARKS:** .....................................................................................
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**FOR OFFICE USE ONLY**

| Student Concerns / Query | Evaluator's Feedback / Response |
|---|---|
| 1 ........................................... | 1 ........................................... |
| ........................................... | ........................................... |
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| 3 ........................................... | 3 ........................................... |
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## MARKING SCHEME *

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

* Subject to change without prior notice.

## IMPORTANT QR CODES



Topper's Copy



Common mistake and Correct Filled QCAB



Copy Scanner App



Next IAS Test Centre Location

Q1.

| Introduction | Body | Conclusion |
|---|---|---|
|  |  |  |

Q2.

| Introduction | Body | Conclusion |
|---|---|---|
|  |  |  |

Q3.

| Introduction | Body | Conclusion |
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Q4.

| Introduction | Body | Conclusion |
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Q5.

| Introduction | Body | Conclusion |
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Q6.

| Introduction | Body | Conclusion |
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Q7.

| Introduction | Body | Conclusion |
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Q8.

| Introduction | Body | Conclusion |
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Q9.

| Introduction | Body | Conclusion |
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Q10.

| Introduction | Body | Conclusion |
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Q11.

| Introduction | Body | Conclusion |
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Q12.

| Introduction | Body | Conclusion |
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Q13.

| Introduction | Body | Conclusion |
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Q14.

| Introduction | Body | Conclusion |
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Q15.

| Introduction | Body | Conclusion |
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Q16.

| Introduction | Body | Conclusion |
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Q17.

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Q18.

| Introduction | Body | Conclusion |
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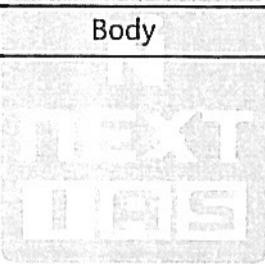
Q19.

| Introduction | Body | Conclusion |
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Q20.

| Introduction | Body | Conclusion |
|---|---|---|
| | | |

1. स्तंभ केवल उत्कृष्ट वास्तुशिल्प ही नहीं हैं, बल्कि प्राचीन भारतीय इतिहास के महत्त्वपूर्ण स्रोत भी हैं। विवेचना कीजिए।

(उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए) 10 अंक

Pillars are not merely architectural marvels, but also serve as crucial sources of ancient Indian history. Discuss.
(Answer in 150 words) 10 marks

Pillars are one of the sources of information about our ancient culture, the <u>social life</u> which provides insights of the society prevalent.

Pillars are architectural marvels

→ ① Excellent <u>craftsmanship</u>

Eg: Polished nature of Sarnath pillar

⟶ ② <u>Technological</u> clout

Eg: Iron pillar of Mehrauli is not yet rusted.

<u>Sources of ancient Indian history - Pillars</u>

① Give [information] about the kings and their dynasty.

② Pillar inscription describes about the works being done by the king. <u>Eg</u> : <u>Ashokan pillar</u>

describes about ø Ashoka's promotion
of peace, women empowerment.

③ | Cultural exchange & cultural beliefs |

↳ Pillars provides insights about
the religion being falled. (ow)

Eg.: Heliodorous pillar -at Besnagar
is dedicated to Vishnu.

④ | Ethics & values |: Sarnath pillar
which has wheel → reflective of
wheel of law is changing.

⑤ | Praise about Kings / their victories |

Pillars describe about the Kings &
their battles. Eg.: Prayag Prashasti →
| Allahabad pillar | talks about Samduragupta-
considered as Napolean of India.

Hence, pillars are truly architectural
marvels which needs to be preserved
to have good idea about India's
rich culture & heritage (Article 49).

2. दादाभाई नौरोजी जैसे प्रारंभिक आर्थिक राष्ट्रवादियों ने भारतीय स्वतंत्रता आंदोलन की बौद्धिक नींव को किस सीमा तक आकार प्रदान किया?

(उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए) 10 अंक

To what extent did early economic nationalists like Dadabhai Naoroji shape the intellectual foundations of the Indian freedom movement? (Answer in 150 words) 10 marks

Early economic nationalist popularly known as Moderates were influential in awakening the Indian masses about the economic exploitation of the Britishers.

Early nationalist → shaping the intellectual foundations of freedom movement

① Dadabhai Naoroji in his book, Poverty & Un-British Rule in of India has described how India was reduced to exporter of raw materials & importer of finished goods ⟶ trade imbalance.

② Also, Dadabhai Naoroji Talks about how share of India' in global GDP reduced from 25% to merely 2%.

③ He also exposed about the land revenue policies, de-industrialisation, destruction of Indian handicrafts & artisans.

④ Economic History of India by R.C. Dutt also exposed about the discriminatory practices of Britishers that led to drain of wealth.

⑤ Essays on Colonialism exposed the true nature of British rule.

⑥ Gopal krishna Gokhale in his writings highlighted the corrupt practices of Britishers → forcing commercialisation of agriculture.

⑦ MG Ranade also highlighted about mercantile & financial capitalism being undertaken by Britishers.

Thus these early nationalists truly awakened the masses leading to uniting Indians against Britishers.

3. भारतीय राष्ट्रीय आंदोलन ने विश्व भर के स्वतंत्रता आंदोलनों को किस प्रकार प्रभावित किया?

(उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए) 10 अंक

How did the Indian national movement influence freedom movements across the world?

(Answer in 150 words) 10 marks

Indian national movement and its ideologies encapsulated in methods like non-cooperation, self-reliance, Ahimsa, Satyagraha etc. influenced various freedom movements across the world.

## Influence of INM on freedom movements

① **Africa** :

(1.1) Kenyan national movement was inspired from Gandhi's mass <u>mobilisation</u> tactics through <u>education</u> and <u>grassroot unity.</u>

(1.2) Also, Ghana's non-violent ~~was~~ fight consisted of using boycotts, strikes.

② <u>Ho Chi Minh</u> (Vietnam) interacted with Indian leaders and emphasized on Self-Rule.

③ Also, on the lines of INC was formed <u>African National Congress</u> that fought against colonialism.

(3·1) <u>Nelson Mandela</u> ap adopted Gandhian methods to fight against apartheid policy.

④ Also, <u>Martin Lither King Jr.</u> adopted non-violent civil disobedience to fight against racial discrimination in USA.

⑤ Leaders like <u>Aung San</u> (Burma) & <u>Sukarno</u> (Indonesia) adopted India's independence strategies.

Thus the Indian national movement became a source of inspiration for other nations to achieve independence.

"In gaining our freedom, we have helped others to dream of theirs."

J·L· Nehru

4. महाद्वीपीय प्लेटों का संचलन विश्व के विशिष्ट क्षेत्रों में भूकंपों के स्थानिक वितरण को स्पष्ट करने में किस प्रकार सहायक है? उदाहरणों सहित सुस्पष्ट कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए) 10 अंक

How does the movement of continental plates help explain the spatial distribution of earthquakes in specific regions of the world? Illustrate with examples.

(Answer in 150 words) 10 marks

Earthquake is sudden shaking of earth's crust that causes huge destruction. Nearly 58% of India is prone to earthquakes.

Movement of continental plates →
Spatial distribution of earth

① Convergent plate

↳ Convergence of continent-continent plate is the cause of earthquake in mountainous regions of Himalayas, Jura of France, Alps region

↳ In ~~this~~ region, Eurasian & Indian Himalayas plate are colliding
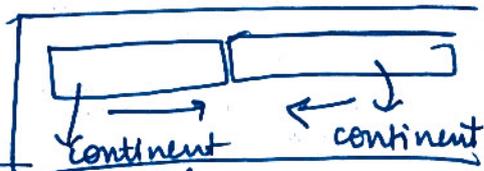


② Ocean - continent convergence
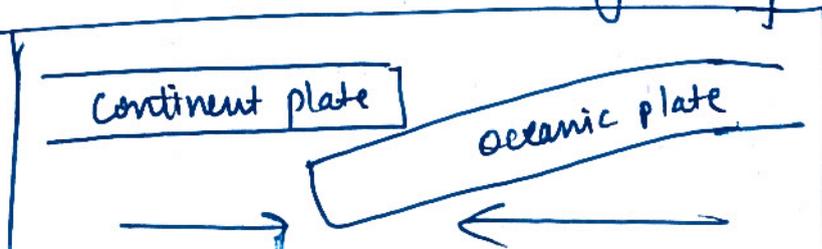
↳ The oceanic continent plate is the region of earthquakes in Pacific ring of fire.

Eg :①Japanese earthquakes due to convergence of Pacific plate & Eurasian plate.

② Recent earthquake in Kamchatka peninsula of Russia.

③ Divergent boundary

4 The divergence between the plates beneath the ocean surface has led to formation of earthquakes in mid-Atlantic region → They are frequent & are less destructive.

④ Earthquakes on transform boundary to plates moving past each other. Eg.. San Andreas fault

Therefore movement of tectonic plate helps in understanding spatial distribution of earthquakes.

5. नदी अंतरावधन (नदियों को आपस में जोड़ने) को क्षेत्रीय जल संकट को कम करने के एक साधन के रूप में देखा जाता है। इसके लाभों पर चर्चा कीजिए और संभावित पर्यावरणीय एवं सामाजिक प्रभावों का परीक्षण कीजिए।

(उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए) 10 अंक

River interlinking is seen as a means to reduce regional water stress. Discuss its advantages and examine the possible environmental and social implications.

(Answer in 150 words) 10 marks

The National Perspective Plan provided for interlinking of rivers — 14 interlink in Himalayan region & 16 in Deccan region. Eg: Ken Betwa link.


Fig: Interlinking
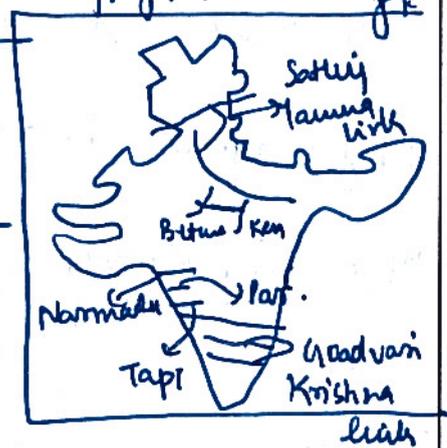
## Advantages of river interlinking

① Aid in | imbalance |
  ↳ supplying water from water surplus to water deficit regions.

② Make | southern rivers | perennial in nature.

③ Provide | irrigation | facilities in the | water deficit region |

Eg: Bundelkhand region will get water due to Ken Betwa link

④ Used for developing hydropower projects.

Eg : A 103 MW hydropower project can be built in Ken Betwa link.

⑤ This will help in <u>developing inland water transport</u>.

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## Possible implications of interlinking

→ ① Disruption of <u>local ecosystem</u>.

Ⓐ Environmental

→ ② Affect the ~~hab~~ <u>wildlife</u> & <u>biodiversity</u> : Eg: Panna national park submergence due to Ken Betwa.

→ ③ Disrupt the <u>river flow</u>.

B Social

→ ① Large <u>displacement</u> of population

→ ② Fight for <u>resources</u> might increase.
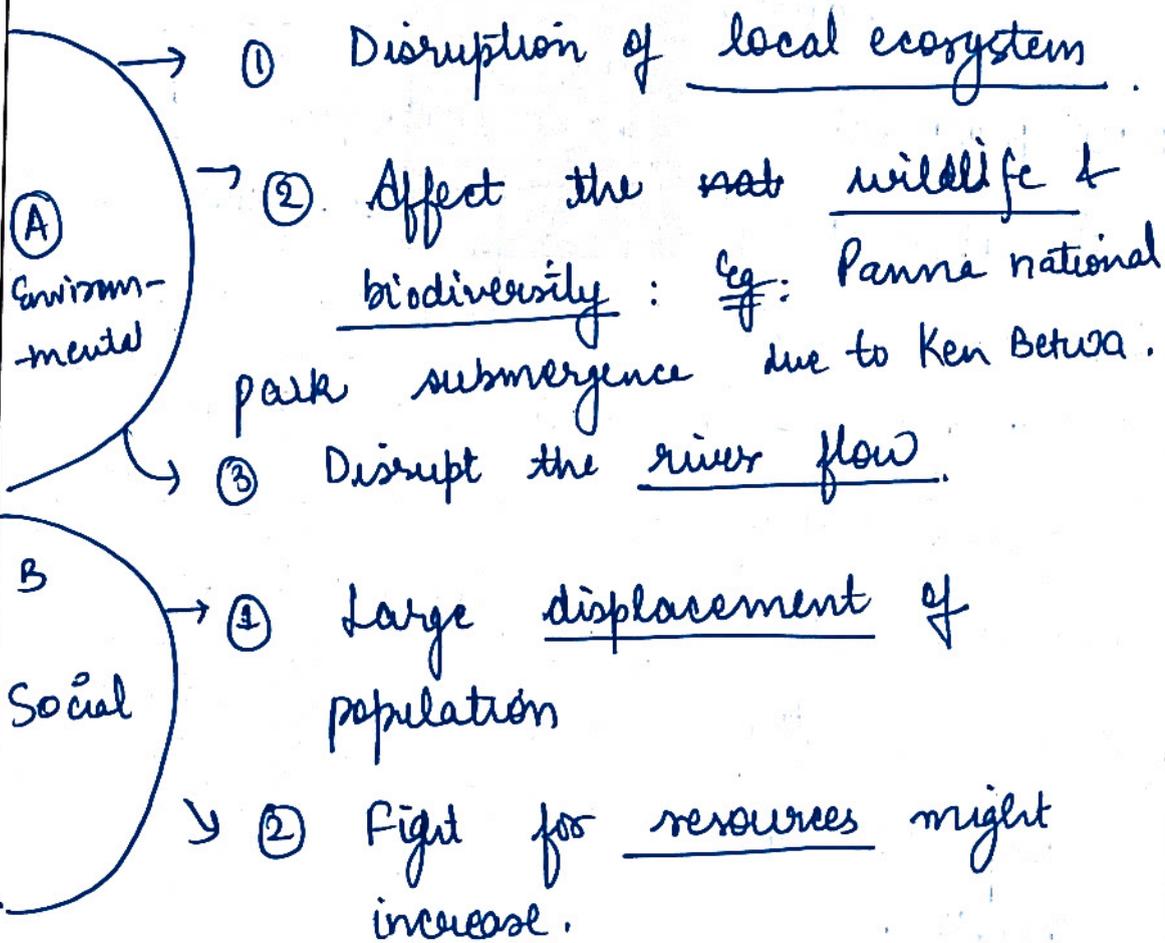
Hence, interlinking must be done by having ~~add~~ EIA, social impact assessment to curb the harmful implications.

6. भारत में वस्त्र उद्योग के स्थानीयकरण संबंधी कारकों पर चर्चा कीजिए और इसके आर्थिक महत्त्व का परीक्षण कीजिए।

(उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए) 10 अंक

Discuss the localisation factors for the textile industry in India and examine its economic significance. (Answer in 150 words) 10 marks

Textile industry of India aims to become $ 300 bn. by 2030. India is 2nd largest in textile production.

## Localisation factors for the textile industry

① Raw material : Raw material as cotton leads to development of industry near the regions where it is easily available.

Eg : Maharashtra → cotton production & textile mills.

② Labour & power : Textile industry flourishes in the region where there is cheap labour, access to electricity is adequate.

Eg : Surat textile mills, mills in South India → migrants from U.P act as cheap labour

③ |Transport & market| : The good weather roads and huge demand for goods also decides location of industry.

Eg: Banaras textile mills → Banarasi Sarcee huge demand.

④ |Geography| : The suitability of climate for cotton production determines industrial location. Eg: Black cotton soil of Maharashtra good for cotton.

⑤ |Agglomeration| : Dyeing industry and textile industry closer to each other.

Economic significance
→ ① 2nd largest employer after agriculture (~ 45 mn. direct jobs)

→ ② Contribution to GDP (~2.3%)

→ ③ 80% of micro enterprises are into textile manufacturing.

Steps like KASTURI Cotton, Mission for cotton productivity, PM-MITRA are in right direction to boost textile industry !

7. लोएस निक्षेप क्या हैं और ये विश्व के कुछ सर्वाधिक कृषि उत्पादक क्षेत्रों का गठन क्यों करते हैं?

(उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए) 10 अंक

What are loess deposits, and why do they constitute some of the most agriculturally productive regions of the world? (Answer in 150 words) 10 marks

Loess are loose aeolian deposit that are fertile and occur over vast regions of the world.



Fig: ① → Loess deposits
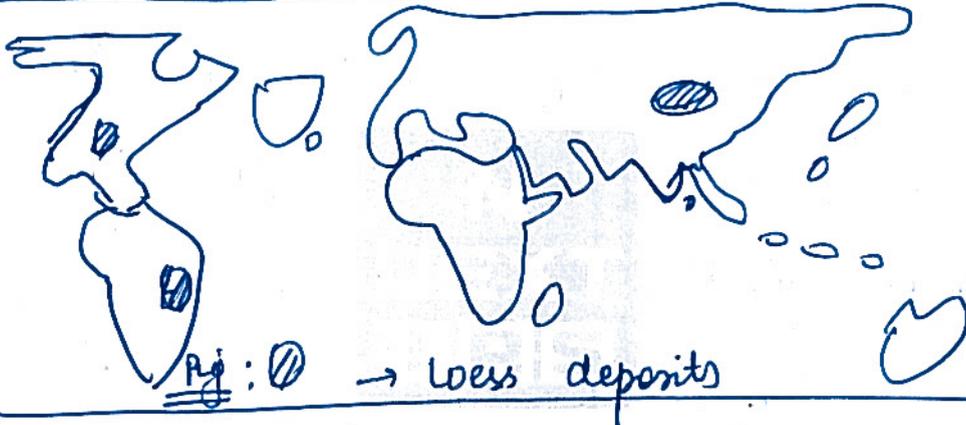
Loess are loose sediments mostly of clay that are porous.

→ ① They are brought down by the rivers forming river basins.

Eg: Huang Ho basin deposits

Constituting agriculturally productive regions

② Found in the <u>Mississippi &</u> <u>Missouri valleys</u>.

③ Also, loess deposits are found in Pampas plains.

**Importance of loess**

→ <u>High mineral content</u> :
Rich in quartz, mica making <u>soil fertile</u>.

→ Being loose, it is easy to cultivate & plough.

→ <u>Porous nature</u> allows water infiltration → good for potatoes

↓ Lack of huge gravels allow root penetration of scale.

→ Flat nature of loess deposits supports mechanization & economies

Hence sustainable use of loess can ~~being~~ enhance productivity in agriculture.

8. स्क्रीन-आधारित शिक्षा ने पहुँच को बेहतर बनाया है, लेकिन इससे बच्चों के लिए नई व्यावहारिक और सामाजिक चुनौतियाँ भी उत्पन्न हुई हैं। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए) 10 अंक

Screen-based education has improved accessibility but also created new behavioural and social challenges for children. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10 marks

According to NFHS -5, 82% of children have access to Internet and mobile phones but only 57% uses it for education purposes

Screen based education improved accessibility

① Search cost of information has decreased with higher internet penetration.
Eg: Youtube, Google → anything can be searched within seconds

② Online education has ensured access to knowledge in far flung remote areas. Eg: SWAYAM portal, massive online courses.

③ Even access to foreign courses has become easy. Eg: Coursera

New behavioural & social challenges for children

① Brain rot . The excessive use of a Chat GPT has decreased children's ability to think creatively.

② span time of children's concentration has reduced.

③ strain on eyesight , headache have also increased.

④ Since everything in the Internet is fast forward, children have lost patience & have become intolerable .

⑤ Using screen based education has led to the disconnect from the family, friends leading to inability to inculcate values like sharing, respect.

⑥ Incidences of plagiarism has increased.

⑦ Alienation & mental depression due to loneliness leads to suicide at times.

Thus screen time of children must be regulated to tackle this double-edged sword.

9. भारतीय संस्कृति और सॉफ्ट पावर को वैश्विक स्तर पर स्वीकार किए जाने के बावजूद, पश्चिम में भारतीयों के विरुद्ध संरक्षणवादी (Protectionist) और विदेशी द्वेषपूर्ण (Xenophobic) संबंधी प्रवृत्तियाँ क्यों बढ़ती जा रही हैं?

(उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए) 10 अंक

Why are protectionist and xenophobic trends against Indians rising in the West, despite the global embrace of Indian culture and soft power?          (Answer in 150 words) 10 marks

India has around 35.4 million diaspora in the whole world. In the recent scenario, there has been incidences of racial discrimination being faced by Indians abroad.

Indian culture & soft power
→ Ideas of Vasudeva Kutumbakam
→ India celebrates global prosperity, peace.
→ India's culture of family care is embraced.
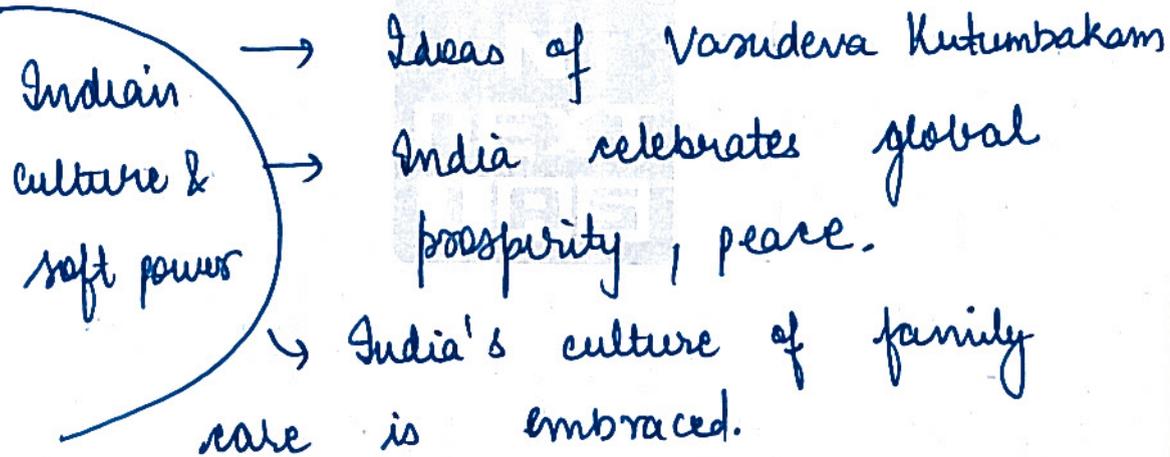
However, protectionist & Xenophobic trends against Indians is rising

① Influence of social media . The anti-India narratives being set → increased Xenophobic trend.

↳ Also, fast spread of information

over internet has caused ~~shapp~~ shaping mentality towards Indians.

Eg: Recently Indian woman abroad stole from the mall → video went viral.

② With <u>rising protectionism</u>, Indians working abroad are being perceived as taking away their <u>native jobs</u>.

③ The <u>racial discrimination</u> is also the <u>historical legacy</u> → Britishers called '<u>Whitemen's burden</u>'.

④ Rising <u>fundamentalism</u>, ~~sa~~ ethnic assertions have increased the trends.

⑤ Threat of <u>homogenisation</u> has led to cultural <u>assertiveness</u>.

⑥ Also, few people have set the <u>wrong precedent</u>.

Promoting soft culture, sharing India's values can help in tackling these <u>xenophobic trends</u>.

10. भारत में जाति व्यवस्था आधुनिकीकरण, शहरीकरण और आर्थिक उदारीकरण की शक्तियों के प्रति अनुकूलित हो गई है। उदाहरणों सहित सुस्पष्ट कीजिए।                                    (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए) 10 अंक

The caste system in India has adapted to the forces of modernisation, urbanisation, and economic liberalisation. Illustrate with examples.          (Answer in 150 words) 10 marks

Caste refers to an endogamous group which has similar honour & prestige & by virtue of that similarity in lifestyle & life choices.

Caste has adapted to modernisation

① Caste has organised in modern sense by making use of technology.

eg: Agarwal shadi·com

② Rise of caste based political parties.

eg. BSP, SP, Lok Janshakti Party.

Caste system has adapted to urbanisation

① Though there is anonymity in urban areas, caste system has been deep rooted because of caste

ideologies prevalent in families.

Eg. : Caste based discrimination in

   IITs , IIMs .

② Works in cities that require

   menial labour are being performed

by people of low caste .

Eg. : Manual scavenging in urban areas.

   95% by SC/ST → National Safai

   'Karmachari Mission .

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Caste has adapted to economic
                liberalisation

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① economic system has provided

opportunities for lower caste to

flourish . Eg. : Dalit Chamber of Commerce.

② Caste based enterprises also exist

Eg. : Agarwal Mahasabha , Jaat Mahasabha
                .

Thus in Indian society, there has been

Change in Caste & not change of

caste leading to caste perpetuation

& reinforcement.

11. पुरातात्विक साक्ष्यों के संदर्भ में हड़प्पाई लोगों के सामाजिक-आर्थिक और धार्मिक जीवन पर प्रकाश डालिए।

(उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए) 15 अंक

Throw light on the socio-economic and religious life of the Harappan people with reference to archaeological evidence. (Answer in 250 words) 15 marks

Indus Valley civilization or Harrappan civilization flourished from 2600 B.C. - 1900 B.C. It is one of the oldest civilization which was modern in its planning.

Socio-economic life of Harappan people



FIG: INDUS VALLEY CIVILIZATION
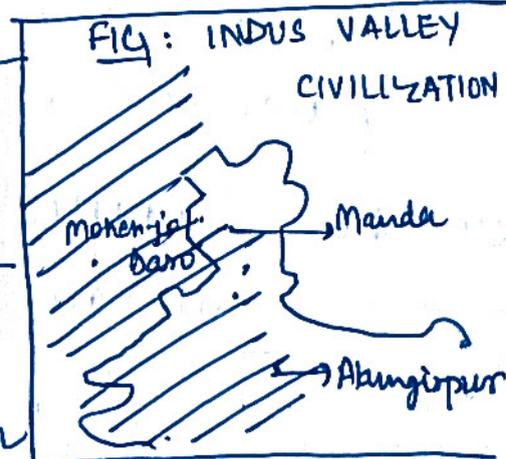
① Trade & ports :

Various seals have been found in Mesopotamia which indicates trade between Harappan & ancient Mesopotamian civilization.

(1.) Also seals at Lothal indicate developed maritime post.

② Urban planning

The city was divided into two

parts - the upper one called as
citadel

(2.2) Roads were cut at right
angle


citadel        lower
                town
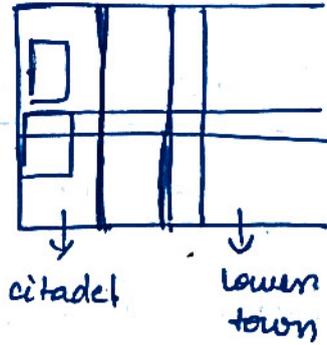
(2.3) Citadel had components
like great bath, great
granary as found in Mohen-jo-Daro

(2.4) Kitchen and bathroom was placed
diagonally.

(2.5) There were cesspits and lamposts
at regular intervals.

③ People were engaged in making
bronze seals.

Eg: Dancing girl bronze seal found
at Mohen-jo-daro.

④ Script was boustrephedon in nature
↳ More of images & symbols.

⑤ Bead making factor was prevalent.

Eg: Chanudaro, Lothal → beads were
found.

⑥ Metals like gold, silver were used as ornaments.

↳ Lapiz Lazuli – blue stone was imported.    ⑦ No King system.

---

Religious life of Harappan

① They worshipped nature. ~~and no eg:~~    Pipal tree

② Seals of Pashupati have been found which indicate they worshipped prototype of Shiva.

③ Mother Goddess – symbol of fertility was also ~~who~~ worshipped.

④ Also seals like phallus have also been found.

⑤ Fire altars at Lothal ~~have~~ also indicate some kind of rituals might have existed.

Thus Harappan was a very modern civilization. Maritime Heritage Complex at Lothal is being built ~~to~~ preserve the rich culture.

12. सरदार वल्लभभाई पटेल और जवाहरलाल नेहरू राष्ट्र निर्माण के प्रति अपने दृष्टिकोण में भिन्न थे, फिर भी उनके साझा दृष्टिकोण ने आधुनिक भारत को आकार देने में महत्त्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाई। विवेचना कीजिए।

(उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए) 15 अंक

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and Jawaharlal Nehru differed in their approach to nation-building, yet their shared vision was instrumental in shaping modern India. Discuss.

(Answer in 250 words) 15 marks

Sardar Patell & Nehru were two great leaders in who played crucial role in nation building.

---

Differences in approach of both

| Sardar Patel | JL Nehru |
|---|---|
| ① Focussed on _friendly market economy_ along with focus on agriculture & cooperatives. | ① Being socialist, he focussed more on nationalisation & growth of heavy industries. |
| ② Advocated for use of force if necessary for integration eg : Use of force in Hyderabad. | ② Advocated for diplomatic negotiation for integration of princely states. |

| Sardar Patel | Nehru |
|---|---|
| ③ Strongly support ICS - considered civil servants as steelframe. | ③ Initially reluctant to retain ICS. |
| ④ He preferred a pragmatic foreign policy & was skeptical about West. | ④ Advocated for NAM |
| ⑤ Had a conservative ideology rooted in Indian traditions | ⑤ He favoured democratic socialism & was influenced by Western philosophy |

Shared vision instrumental in shaping modern India

① Both contributed in Constituent Assembly and advocated for universal

adult suffrage .

② laid stress on __education__ for
growth & development of nation .

③ The __sovereignty__ & __territorial integrity__
was the __prime focus__ of both
leaders .

④ Believed in Gandhian ideas of
__non-violence__ , __decentralisation of power.__

⑤ Emphasized on __Atma Nirbharta or__
__self-reliance__ .

⑥ Belief in nation __building__ ~~for~~
~~through~~ __institutions__ .

Despite differences in their approach,
~~Gandhi~~ Patel & Nehru played crucial
role in shaping India post
independence .

13. स्वदेशी आंदोलन ने भारत के स्वतंत्रता संग्राम में निष्क्रिय प्रतिरोध से सक्रिय जन-लामबंदी की ओर एक महत्वपूर्ण परिवर्तन को चिह्नित किया। इस संदर्भ में, आंदोलन की रणनीतियों, सामाजिक प्रभावों और सीमाओं पर चर्चा कीजिए।

(उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए) 15 अंक

The Swadeshi Movement marked a significant shift in India's freedom struggle from passive resistance to active mass mobilisation. In this context, discuss the strategies, social impact, and limitations of the movement.                 (Answer in 250 words) 15 marks

In the wake of Lord Curzon's announcement of partition of Bengal, the moderates decided to launch Swadeshi Movement in 1905.

In the 1905 session of Congress headed by Dadabhai Naoroji, decision for swadeshi was passed.

Strategies of swadeshi movement

(I) In 1906, National Council for Education was formed.

(i.i) Sanskrit College was established whose head was Aurobindo Ghosh.

(2) Boycott movement was launched to boycott foreign universities,

foreign goods.

③ Rabindranath Tagore founded
Shantiniketan — a school for arts,
literature etc.

④ Indigineous chemical factory by
P.C Ray was also established —

⑤ Swadeshi Steam Navigation Company.
for was organised by V.O. Chidambaram
Pillai for ship building.

⑥ Also, strikes took place in Cline
Mill Jute Company.

⑦ Focus was put on reviving India's
culture. eg : Abanindranath Tagore's
Bharat Mata painting.

┌─────────────────────────────┐
│ Social impact of swadeshi   │
│              movement.      │
└─────────────────────────────┘

① It led to mass awakening &
participation of more people in
the freedom movement.

② Indigenous colleges, factory broke the

myth of British invincibility.

③ Women also participated in the Swadeshi movement.

Eg : Sarla Devi Choudhrani's role in awakening women.

④ Large scale participation of youth gave life to India's freedom struggle.

⑤ Many samitis like swadesh Bandash Samiti were also formed

limitations of the movement

→① It remained confined mostly to Bengal and some parts of Bombay, Madras.

→② Internal conflict between Moderates & Extremists

(i) whether to launch it at large scale

(ii) where to boycott on all goods or not.

→③ Use of religious symbols for awakening sowed the seeds of communalism. →④ Surat Split (1907)

swadeshi movement was the stepping stone to India's freedom struggle.

14. भारत में दक्षिण-पश्चिम मानसून के दौरान पश्चिमी घाट और पूर्वोत्तर की पहाड़ियों में सर्वाधिक वर्षा होती है। इन क्षेत्रों में भारी वर्षा के लिए उत्तरदायी तंत्रों पर चर्चा कीजिए और इन क्षेत्रों में मानव जीवन पर मानसून के प्रभाव का विश्लेषण कीजिए।

(उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए) 15 अंक

The Western Ghats and the Northeastern Hills receive some of the highest rainfall during the southwest monsoon in India. Discuss the mechanisms responsible for heavy rainfall in these regions and analyse the monsoon's influence on human life in these regions.

(Answer in 250 words) 15 marks

Indian Monsoon is characterised by seasonal reversal of ~~four~~ winds, that cause heavy rainfall in Western Ghats & the Northeastern Hills.

Mechanisms responsible for heavy rainfall

① Orographical rainfall in Western Ghats:


Fig Indian Monsoon.

As the ~~wet~~ moisture laden winds of Arabian Sea Branch strike the Western Ghats, they shed their moisture on the windward side of Western Ghats.

② Blocking of Arabian Sea Branch by Western Ghats leads to leeward side of Western Ghats being dry (rain shadow)
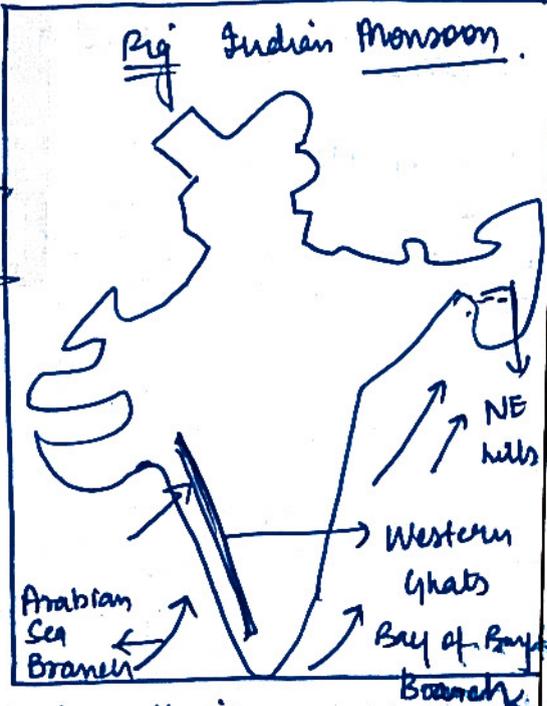
③ The ~~Arabia~~ Bay of Bengal, branch hits the Arakan Yoma and gets diverted towards left to reach the North Eastern Region.

④ The funelling effect of Khasi hills causes heavy downpour in regions like Cherrapunji.

⑤ When the south east trade winds cross equator, they become south west and heating of Arabian sea causes winds to pick up huge moisture.

Monsoon's influence on life of people

Ⓐ | Western Ghats |

① It aids in growth of agriculture crops like tea in Kerala, paddy in Maharashtra.

② ↳ Also, growth of spices, coconut in Goa, Kerala, Karnataka.

② Monsoons have led to growth of huge biodiversity in western Ghats — has led to development of Sanctuaries, Park → a tourist hub.

③ Hill stations like Ooty are centre of attraction that have led to employment in tourist sector.

④ Backwaters of Kerala — Kayals are also developed —

→ ① Growth of bamboo. → bamboo irrigation, bamboo dance being performed.

Ⓑ North eastern hills

→② Extensive growth of forests has resulted in development of living bridges of Meghalaya.

→③ Growth of agriculture → tea, paddy in North eastern region.

Monsoons are lifeline of agriculture.
Steps to tackle climate change (SDG 13) needs to be taken.

15. वन आवरण, वृक्ष आवरण और हरित आवरण में अंतर स्पष्ट कीजिए। भारत में वन पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र जलवायु प्रतिरोध और कार्बन पृथक्करण में किस प्रकार योगदान करते हैं?    (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए) 15 अंक

Differentiate between forest cover, tree cover, and green cover. How do forest ecosystems in India contribute to climate resilience and carbon sequestration?

(Answer in 250 words) 15 marks

Recently in Forest Survey of India Report 2023, it has been found that forest and tree cover is 25.17% of India's geographical area.

① Forest cover : It refers to area having more than 1 hectare and canopy density more than or equal to 10%.

② Tree cover : Area having less than 1 hectare and having tree patches in the region which is outside the recorded forest area.

③ Green cover : It incorporates all forest cover, tree cover, parks, urban greens etc

Forest ecosystem contributing to climate resilience

① The <u>evapotranspiration</u> from forest aids in <u>balancing water cycle</u> & maintains <u>rainfall</u>.

② It aids in | temperature regulation |, by keeping the <u>temperature moderate</u>.

③ Forest aid in reducing | desertification | and thus prevents <u>duststorms</u> & <u>Sandstorms</u>.

④ | Flood control | : Roots of the trees bind soil particles and thus problem of <u>urban floods</u> can be resolved.

⑤ Also, forests are paramount in controlling | landslides | through <u>soil retention</u>.

⑥ Affecting <u>microclimate</u> & reducing <u>urban heat island</u>.

forest ecosystem contributing to carbon sequestration

① Forests ecosystem act as <u>carbon sink</u>.

Eg : Economic survey mentions that through afforestation, we have achieved <u>2.29 bn.</u> tonnes of carbon sink.

② <u>Mangroves & wetlands</u> are huge storage of carbon ( <u>blue carbon</u>).

Eg : Nearly        of carbon is stored.

③ The biomass of forests — wood, leaves sequesters carbon to a great extent.


Initiatives like MISHTI, Bonn Challenge, Green India Mission will go a long way in maintaining & <u>preserving</u> <u>forest ecosystem</u>.

16. विश्व के महासागरों में पाई जाने वाली लवणता भिन्नताओं का विवरण दीजिए। यह भिन्नता महासागरीय परिसंचरण और समुद्री पारिस्थितिक तंत्रों को किस प्रकार प्रभावित करती है? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए) 15 अंक

Account for the salinity variations in the world's oceans. How does this variation impact ocean circulation and marine ecosystems? (Answer in 250 words) 15 marks

Salinity refers to . amount of dissolved salts in water expressed as parts per thousand or gm/kg.

Salinity variations in world's oceans

70°N — 55°N — 40°N — 10°N — 15°S — 30°S — 40°S — 50°S — 60°S
31-33‰   33-34‰  34-37‰  36.5‰   35‰-36‰  34-35‰  33-34‰  32-33‰
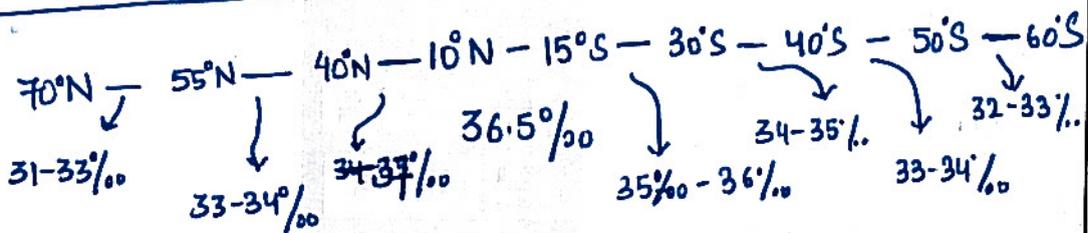
① | Salinity of Indian Ocean |

(1.1) Bay of Bengal receives huge influx of fresh waters from rivers like Mahanadi, Godavri reducing its salinity as compared to Arabian Sea.

(1.2) Arabian Sea is enclosed & not much influx of fresh water

results in <u>high salinity</u>.

② Salinity also depends on <u>temperature</u>

⤷ Oceans in equator region are
saline due to higher dissolving
capacity of <u>warm waters</u>.

③ <u>Arctic Ocean</u> ~~Ice~~ ice cover is
melting leading to reduced salinity
as <u>thawing</u> leads to more fresh
<u>water</u>.

④ Seas that are <u>enclosed</u> are
more warmer & saline

Eg: Dead Sea,  Lake Van in Turkey

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## Variation impacting oceanic circulation

---

① Water flows from <u>less saline</u>
to <u>more saline</u> region.

Eg: Cold water of Poles being
saline sinks & water from
equator like a conveyor belt

moves towards poles.

Fig: [ Conveyor belt ]

Hot water → cold water

surface water

↑ ↓ sinks

↓ → downwelling

upwelling ↓ Thermohaline
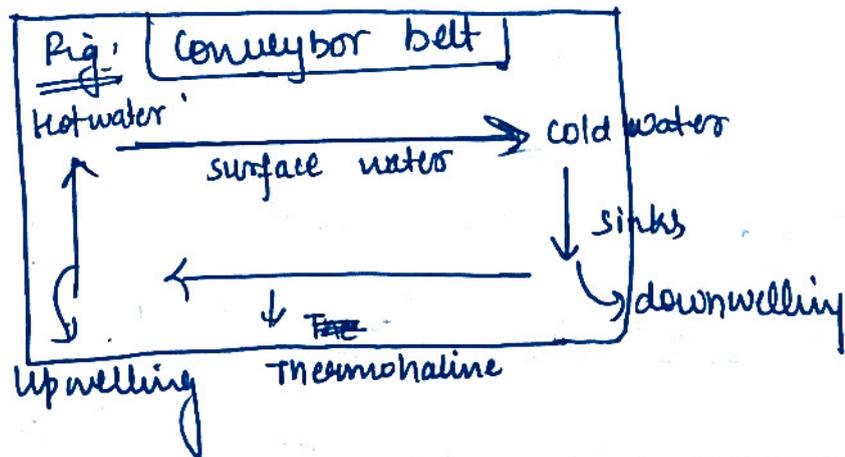
## Variation impacting marine ecosystems

① Cold upwelling regions bring nutrients for ~~fish~~ → phytoplankton growth → growth of fish.

② Corals cannot survive in areas with high salinity.

Eg: Coral mostly in tropical water.

Hence temperature, pressure affects oceanic salinity impacting entire ocean ecosystem.

17. ध्रुवीय हिममंडल (क्रायोस्फीयर) पृथ्वी के जलवायु तंत्र को विनियमित करने में किस प्रकार महत्त्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाता है? साथ ही, आर्कटिक में तीव्र तापमान वृद्धि के लिए उत्तरदायी प्रमुख कारकों का भी उल्लेख कीजिए।

(उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए) 15 अंक

How does the polar cryosphere play a pivotal role in regulating the Earth's climate system? Also, enumerate the key factors responsible for rapid warming in the Arctic.

(Answer in 250 words) 15 marks

Cryosphere is the region which remains under ice cover. ~~for~~ ~~more than~~ permanently. According to NASA Climate, Arctic ice is shrinking at the rate of 12.2 % per decade.

Polar cryosphere playing a vital role in regulating Earth's climatic system

① Ice albedo .

↳ The ice albedo is 99.9% which means it reflects huge amount of sunlight regulating Earth's temperature.

② Polar cryosphere has huge methane deposits which prevents global warming.

e.g. ∴ Global warming potential of methane is very high.

③ The (thermal gradient) maintained via polar cryosphere aids in maintaining ocean currents movement.

↳ Recently, melting of Arctic ice has resulted in AMOC slowing.

④ The wind system — movement of planetary winds like Trade winds, Westerlies remains stable.

⑤ Polar vortex remains strong due to polar cryosphere

↳ Recent melting has resulted in weakening vortex & rise of coldwaves in regions of USA, Canada, Russia.

key factors responsible for rapid warming in Arctic

① Positive feedback loop : with Ice melting, Arctic amplification is

occuring at fast pace.

② **Rapid development & urbanisation** has caused huge GHG emissions causing rapid Arctic melt.
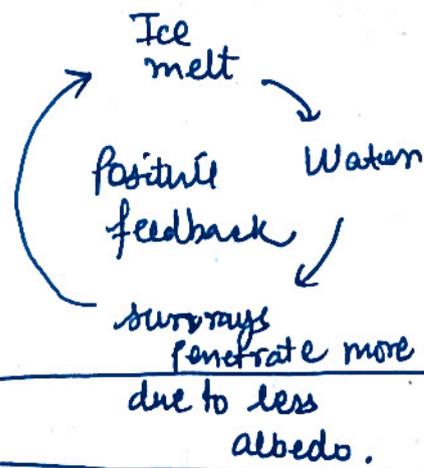
Eg: Rush for **extracting resources from Arctic**.

Ice melt → Water → sunrays penetrate more due to less albedo.

(positive feedback)

③ **Global warming** due to emissions from **vehicles**, **air conditioners** is further increasing $CO_2$ and $CH_4$ in atmosphere.

④ Reducing thermal gradient & frequent **El-Nino** impacting wind **patterns**, ocean circulation.

Arctic warming needs to be controlled to mitigate the impacts of climate change (SDG 13) & preserve **polar cryosphere**.

18. "धार्मिक बहुलवाद और धर्मनिरपेक्षता भारत की सामाजिक संरचना का अभिन्न अंग हैं, लेकिन उनके सह-अस्तित्व के लिए निरंतर बातचीत (Negotiation) की आवश्यकता है।" परीक्षण कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए) 15 अंक

"Religious pluralism and secularism are integral to India's social fabric, but their coexistence requires constant negotiation." Examine. (Answer in 250 words) 15 marks

Secularism, in India, rests on the idea of promoting all religions equally - Sarva Dharma Sambhava while religious pluralism refers to existence of different religions with a tolerant attitude and freedom to profess, practice & propagate religion.

Religious pluralism & secularism are integral to India's social fabric

① India's constitution & its ideals:

Article 25 - 28 fosters for religious pluralism & secularism.

Eg: India as a state can regulate religious affairs & also promotes religious activities of all religion equally → Haj, CharDham being funded by state.

② To accomodate India's vast diversity — different religions, ethnicities, race — secularism & pluralism ensure <u>peace</u> and <u>harmony.</u>

③ In line with Fundamental Duty Article 51A (e), secularism & pluralism ensure fraternity & brotherhood among all.

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Coexistence of religious pluralism & secularism require negotiation

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① The <u>state</u> <u>interferes</u> to <u>ensure</u>. ~~both~~ that the pluralistic diversity does not lead to abridging of fundamental rights.

eg :. <u>Stainslaus</u> <u>cause</u> → Right to freedom of religion does not mean right to <u>forceful</u> conversion.

② Negotiation to ensure the discriminatory practices are removed.

Eg: Shayra Bano case → Ban on instant triple talaq .

③ Also, <u>coexistence</u> of pluralism and <u>secularism</u> demands banning practices that are against human dignity .

Eg: Ban on female genital mutilation among Dawoodi Bohra Community.

④ Limitation on <u>right to freedom</u> of <u>religion</u> as being subject to public order, morality & health is also indicative of negotiation for ~~worth~~ <u>co-existence</u> .

⑤ Essential practice concept to allow reformation in religions .

Hence India's diversity requires efforts to continuously balance the <u>plurality & secularism</u> to maintain <u>peace & harmony</u> .

19. भारतीय सेवा क्षेत्रक में अवसरों तक महिलाओं की पहुँच को निर्धारित करने में वर्ग, लिंग और भूगोल के अंतर्संबंध पर चर्चा कीजिए।

(उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए) 15 अंक

Discuss the intersection of class, gender, and geography in determining women's access to opportunities in the Indian service sector.          (Answer in 250 words) 15 marks

India's service sector contributes 53% to India's GDP but workforce in service sector is around 23%.

Intersectionality of | class, gender & geography | plays a major role in determining women's access to service sector.

(A) | Class |

⤷ women of higher class get access to higher education and thus participate more in service sector.

⤷ Higher class can exercise their right to pursue career choices ⇒ increasing participation in service sector.

⤷ Lower class due to | poverty | → high

dropouts of female to engage in
domestic work for more income.

(B) [Geography]

① Women in regions like Bihar,
Jharkhand, Bundelkhand are illiterate
and patriarchy controls them →
not able to study leading to less
participation.

② On the other hand, high literacy
rate in [Southern India] like
chennai, Bangalore among women
leads to increased participation in
IT sector, service sector. .

© Gender control especially of
lower caste also undermines
the service sector.

↳ Patriarchy leads to early
marriages without any stress

on career growth.

However, service sector jobs like jobs of air hostess, receptionist, BPOs have also provided avenue to women by creating phenomenon- called as <u>pink collarization of jobs</u>.

These sectors limit women's opportunities and limit life <u>chances & choices</u>.

Nuanced understanding of ~~caste~~, <u>class gender & geography</u> can aid in taking steps for gender equality in participation in service sector. (SDG 5)

20. "पारंपरिक पारिवारिक मूल्यों में सुदृढ़ निरंतरता के बावजूद, भारतीय समाज में विवाह में देरी, तलाक की दरों में वृद्धि और पारिवारिक विघटन की प्रवृत्तियाँ बढ़ रही हैं।" इस बदलाव में योगदान देने वाले सामाजिक-आर्थिक और सांस्कृतिक कारकों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

(उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए) 15 अंक

"Despite a strong continuity in traditional family values, Indian society is witnessing rising trends of delayed marriage, increasing divorce rates, and family disruption." Discuss the socio-economic and cultural factors contributing to this shift.

(Answer in 250 words) 15 marks

Family is an association based on marriage having common kitchen, common residence, common property, common culture & common belief.

Traditional family values
→ ① Care for elderly, old-aged.
→ ② Joint family
→ ③ Respect & regard for elderly
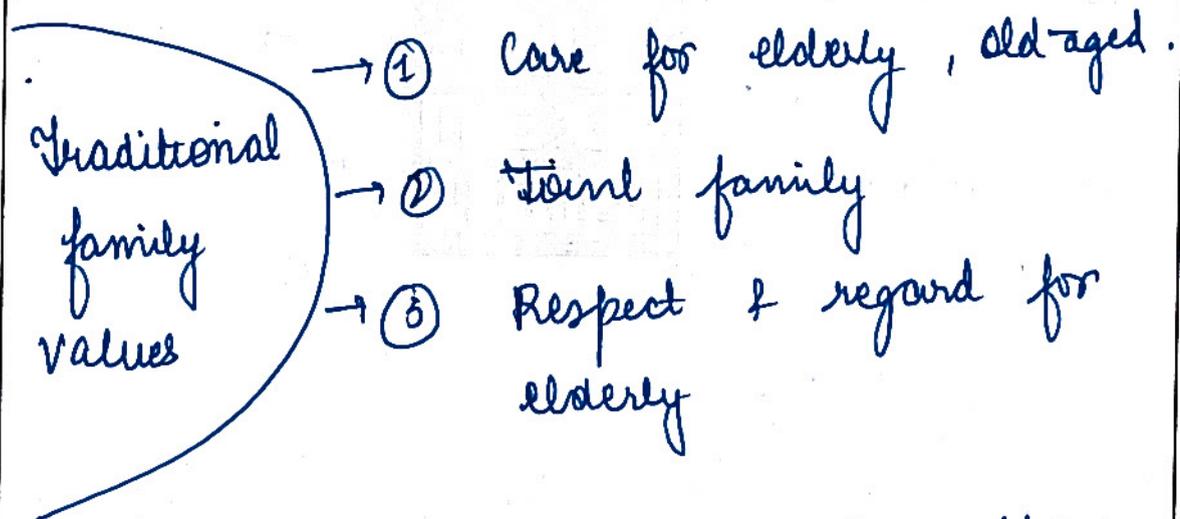
However, despite these values the trends of delayed marriage, breakdown are increasing.

Socio-economic factors for this shift

① Rising individualism : With increasing individualism, there is

less tolerance and people feel separation is the best solution to resolve conflict.

② <u>Marriage is witnessed as a burden & responsibility</u> : This leads to people delaying marriage.

③ More <u>focus on</u> career, merit & achievement : This leads to One delaying marriage & engaging in education & getting settled with job first.

④ <u>Legalisation of live-in relationship</u> allows individuals to live together, have emotional support without any rituals of marriage.

⑤ Rise of consumerism : This has led to active intimacies &

~~One~~ when one's demands for gift, ·exchange is not fulfilled, ~~they~~ it leads to _conflict_ & increased conflict leading to _divorce._

**Cultural factors leading to disruption**

① Rise of [neo-local orientation]

     ↳ Disconnect from kins leads to families relying on scarce resources → poverty → domestic abuse → _separation_ & _disruption_

② _Social media culture_ has made individuals less _sensitive_ -

Family having ~~belong~~ a traditional & moral importance needs to be secured by inculcating sensitivity, empathy & values of respect.

*Space for Rough Work*

# NEXT IAS

## महत्वपूर्ण निर्देश

अभ्यर्थियों को निम्नलिखित निर्देशों को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ना चाहिए। किसी भी निर्देश का उल्लंघन करने पर दण्डित किया जा सकता है।

### क्या न करें-

1. इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका के भीतर कहीं भी अपना नाम या पंजीकरण संख्या न लिखें।

2. अपनी QCA पुस्तिका में कहीं भी प्रश्नों के वास्तविक उत्तरों के अलावा कुछ भी न लिखें।

3. अपनी QCA पुस्तिका से कोई भी पृष्ठ न फाड़ें, यदि आपको कोई पृष्ठ गायब लगे, तो पर्यवेक्षक/निरीक्षक को सूचित करना न भूलें।

4. अपनी QCA पुस्तिका को अपनी टेबल पर न छोड़ें, परीक्षा समाप्त होने के पश्चात इसे निरीक्षक को सौंप देना चाहिए।

### क्या करें-

1. कवर पृष्ठ पर दिए गए निर्देशों को ध्यान पूर्वक पढ़ें और उनका सख्ती से पालन करें।

2. QCA पुस्तिका के कवर पृष्ठ पर दिए गए स्थान पर अपना पंजीकरण नंबर और अन्य विवरण लिखें।

3. स्पष्ट और पठनीय तरीके से लिखें। खराब/अपठनीय लिखावट में न लिखें।

4. रफ नोट्स या गणना के लिए, इस पुस्तिका के अंतिम दो खाली पृष्ठों का उपयोग किया जाना चाहिए। रफ नोट्स को बाद में क्रॉस कर देना चाहिए।

5. यदि आप किसी कार्य को रद्द करना चाहते हैं, तो उस पर अपना पेन चलाएं या उस पर "रद्द" लिखें, अन्यथा उसका मूल्यांकन किया जा सकता है।

6. परीक्षा हॉल छोड़ने से पहले अपनी QCA पुस्तिका व्यक्तिगत रूप से निरीक्षक को सौंप दें।

## ऑनलाइन सुविधा का लाभ उठाने वाले अभ्यर्थियों के लिए विशेष अनुरोध

1. QCA पुस्तिका को ठीक से स्कैन करें। हम चाहेंगे कि आप स्कैनिंग के लिए कैमस्कैनर ऐप (CAM SCANER) का प्रयोग करें। (यह कोई प्रमोशन नहीं है)।

2. कृपया QCA पुस्तिका को पर्याप्त रोशनी में स्कैन करें। कम रोशनी में स्कैन की गई पुस्तिकाएं, उनके मूल्यांकन की गुणवत्ता को बाधित कर सकती हैं।

3. स्कैन के दौरान छाया वाले किसी भी पृष्ठ/पीडीएफ को फिर से स्कैन किया जाना चाहिए। कृपया सुनिश्चित करें कि आपके द्वारा अपलोड की गई पीडीएफ यथा संभव स्पष्ट हो।

4. QCA पुस्तिका का उपयोग नहीं करने वाले उम्मीदवारों को अपना विवरण पहले पृष्ठ पर देना चाहिए और मैक्रो टिप्पणियों के लिए अगला पृष्ठ खाली छोड़ दें। यह समझना चाहिए कि उत्तर स्कैन की गई पीडीएफ में पृष्ठ नंबर 3 से शुरू होना चाहिए।

5. QCA पुस्तिका का उपयोग नहीं करने वाले उम्मीदवारों को प्रश्नपत्र के अनुसार उत्तर के अनुक्रम का पालन करना चाहिए।

6. कृपया स्कैन किए गए संस्करण में उत्तर के अनुक्रम और कुल पृष्ठों की संख्या की जाँच करें। सुनिश्चित करें कि यह उसी के भौतिक संस्करण के अनुरूप है।