NEXT IAS

anubhav-2025

(To be filled by candidate)

TEST CODE : ANV2501 **Test Date : 02/08/2025**

Name of Candidate: Darshana Singh Baghel Mobile No. [redacted]

Roll No. : ANM25900105 9 Start Time 09:00 End Time.....

Date of Examination: 02/08/25 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, 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-सुथरा लिखें। अपठनीय लेखन से बचें।
7. QCAB में अप्रासंगिक तथ्यों को न लिखें / न ही चिह्नित करें।

REMARKS: .....

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FOR OFFICE USE ONLY

Student Concerns / Query	Evaluator's Feedback / Response
1	1 .....
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2	2 .....
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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

MACRO COMMENTS

The Purpose of MTS 2.0 Score Improvement Program (SIP) is to provide constructive suggestions on [1]How to improve Answer Writing and thereby score better marks.

Q1.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q2.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q3.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q4.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q5.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q6.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q7.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q8.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q9.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q10.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q11.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q12.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q13.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q14.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q15.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q16.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q17.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q18.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q19.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q20.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion


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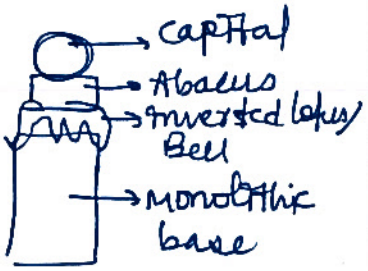
1. स्तंभ केवल उत्कृष्ट वास्तुशिल्प ही नहीं हैं, बल्कि प्राचीन भारतीय इतिहास के महत्त्वपूर्ण स्रोत भी हैं। विवेचना कीजिए।
(उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए) 10 अंक

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

The national Ambalem of India – Ashoka Chakra was adapted from the Samath pillar highlighting the significance of Pillars in Indian history & Culture

Pillars as architectural marvels :-

(1) Consisting of multiple parts carved on a single stone
e.g. Ashokan pillars



(2) Intricate designs / carvings on pillars
e.g. Bulls, Horses, Elephants, lions as motifs.

(3) use of scientific techniques – Mysteries of science/ engineering
e.g. Hanging pillars of Lepakshi temple

(4) Used as a decoration on temples as well as for support
e.g. Temple of thousand pillars – Meenakshi temple

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Pillars as crucial Source of Indian history :-

(1) Religious inclinations and expansions of the time

e.g.] Ashokan pillars found across India, Nepal

(2) Philosophy of different religions

e.g.] Ashokha's Dhamma principles.

(3) Literature information from the pillars

e.g.] Lauriya Nandangarh pillars.

(4) Connections of Indian ancient kingdoms with the world

e.g.] Heliodorus - Garuda Pillar in Vaishali

(5) Influence of ~~the~~ foreign culture and traditions.

e.g.] Greco Bactrian influence on Ashokan Pillar like polished surface, schist material.

Article 51A holds that it is the duty of every citizen to protect the Indian architectural heritage

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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

Dadabhai Naoroji and early economic nationalist laid the foundation of economic critique of British rule to explain the Drain of wealth from India.

Economic Nationalist : shaping the intellectual foundation

(1) Drain of wealth theory - to explain the economic exploitation by the British

e.g) Home charges explained by Naoroji

(2) Exposed the British one sided free trade Policy

e.g) Higher tariffs on Indian raw material and easy entry of British manufactured good

(3) Laid the foundation of Moderates in Indian National Congress.

e.g) Swadeshi movement and boycott as the tool to counter British rule

Candidates must not write on this margin

④ Mobilisation of Indian emerging middle class and intelligensia through economic critique.

e.g.] Formation of Indian National Congress.

Other intellectual foundations of the Indian freedom movement:-

① Cultural Nationalism - Pride in traditional values & culture

e.g.] Ganpati Celebrations by Tilak

② Socio Religious Reform movements - Indian renaissance for the spread of liberal values.

e.g.] Sati abolition efforts of Raja Ram Mohan Roy

③ Subaltern movements - To raise the voice of marginalised population

e.g.] Satyashodhak samaj by Jyotiba phule

④ Leftist movement - focus on workers rights and peasant movements e.g.] CPI by MN Roy

The intellectual foundation laid by economic nationalists provided the launch pad for mixed economic model post independence.

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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

~~20th~~ 19th - 20th century AD saw the emergence of multiple anti colonialist movements, and the revolutionary zeal & success of Indian national movement inspired several others.

Influence of Indian National movement on freedom movement and across the world :-

(1) **Myth of British invincibility** & the expulsion of British from India shattered the European dominance.

e.g.7 Inspiring anti colonial movements in various parts of Africa.

(2) **Nationalist ideals based traditional values** - Prompted countries to realise their **Culture pride & heritage.**

e.g.7 Self identity assertion in Cuba.

(3) **Collaboration with other leaders of the world**

e.g.7 Subashchandra Bose set up Camp in Singapore

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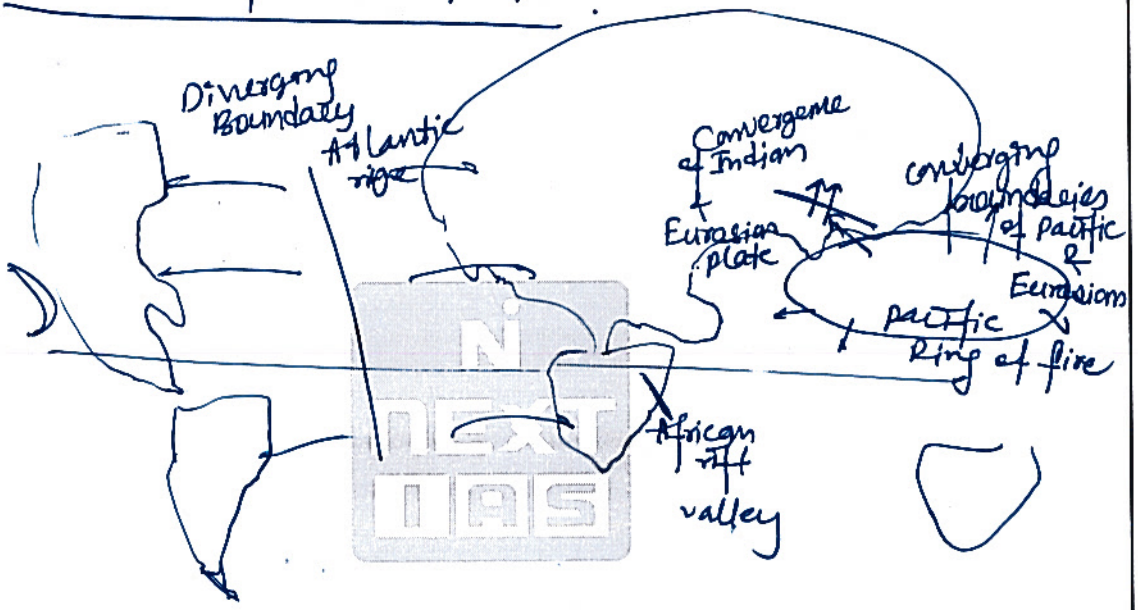
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4. महाद्वीपीय प्लेटों का संचलन विश्व के विशिष्ट क्षेत्रों में भूकंपों के स्थानिक वितरण को स्पष्ट करने में किस प्रकार सहायक है? उदाहरणों सहित सुस्पष्ट कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए) 10 अंक

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

Tectonic plate theory explains the movement of Continental plates, and how it influence the spatial distribution of earthquakes



Spacial distribution of Earthquakes :-

(1) **Convergent boundaries** - When the continental-Continental or Continental-oceanic plates move toward each other they give rise to convergent boundaries

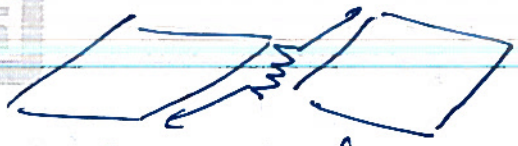
e.g.) Pacific ring of fire > 75% of earthquakes due to convergence of Pacific plate with the Eurasian plates.

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(2) Divergent boundaries :- Plates moving away from each other also cause earthquake in various areas.

e.g.) Large number of underwater earthquakes in the Atlantic rift valley

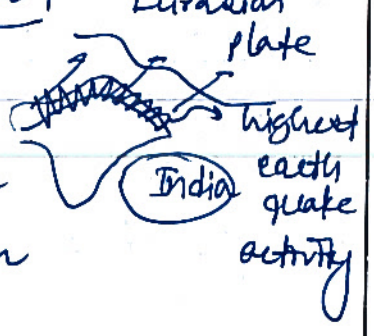
(3) Transform boundaries - Instead of vertical ~~for~~ & horizontal movements Plates strike against each other to create faults



Strike slip fault.

e.g.) San andreas fault causing earthquake.

(4) Spatial distribution in India - The movement of Indian Plate towards the Eurasian Plate caused earthquake in Northern region



e.g.) Zone V seismic zone of Bhuj, Gujarat.

Thus, the movements of plates can be used to explain the skewed spatial distribution of earthquakes

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5. नदी अंतरावंधन (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.

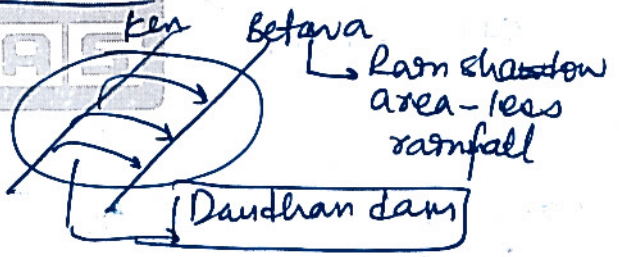
(Answer in 150 words) 10 marks

Under National Interlinking project of rivers, the Ken-Betwa link has been a source of reducing water stress while facing environment & social concerns

River interlinking : To reduce region water stress :-

(1) To redistribute water from water surplus to water deficit areas.

e.g.? Bundelkhand Plateau



(2) To control the excessive flooding

e.g.? Ganga Gandak linkage can reduce annual flooding of Bihar

(3) Efficient use of water

e.g.? PBL-ERCP project ~~water~~ between Punjab & Haryana

(4) Enhance inland connectivity - efficient water way to increase ~~eff~~ logistical

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efficiency

	Road	Rail	Inland waterway
Cost	₹4·5/km	₹1/km	0·3 paise/km

e.g.) Godavari - Penner - Cauvery link will increase Southern Connectivity.

Environmental implications :-

(1) Disrupt the Natural ecosystem

e.g.) protected areas of Panna tiger reserve will be flooded

(2) Biodiversity loss due to → Habitat fragmentation
→ overexploitation of water resources

(3) Disturbs the natural course of river, can cause flooding

Social implication :-

(1) Displacement of people due to project
e.g.) 5000 villages to be evacuated under Ken-Betwa link project

(2) Loss of livelihood and ancestral homes for tribals

(3) flooding may disrupt Agriculture - impact on food security.

Rivers interlinking should be done in accordance to Scientific principles and proper rehabilitation and compensation to displaced people

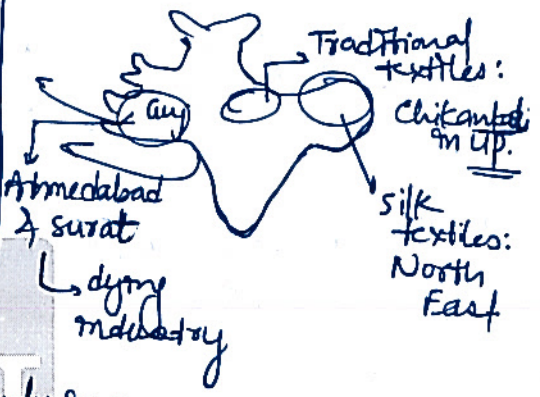
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6. भारत में वस्त्र उद्योग के स्थानीयकरण संबंधी कारकों पर चर्चा कीजिए और इसके आर्थिक महत्त्व का परीक्षण कीजिए।
(उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए) 10 अंक

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

The textile industry in India employs around 15% people in manufacturing sector while contributing 4% to global trade.

Localisation factors of textile industry :-



(1) Historical factors - Mumbai, Ahmedabad, Bengal as traditional textile manufacturing centres.
e.g. first cotton mill in Ahmedabad

(2) Raw material availability -
e.g. Jute industry concentration in Bengal

(3) Labor availability - UP & Bihar having skilled labor for traditional textiles
e.g. chikankari work.

(4) Export - Localised near ports for easy marked access.
e.g. Mumbai based garment industries

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Economic significance -

(1) **Regional disparity** - Certain centres having large network of textile manufacturing
e.g. Gujarat & Mumbai

(2) **Rural industrialisation** - traditional handicrafts and modern industries set up in rural areas.
e.g. MITRA parks.

(3) **Labour intensive industry** - large scale employment generation

(4) **Emerging market in textiles** - New kinds of technical textiles
e.g. Geotextiles as a new market

Structural issues →
(1) Logistical inefficiency leading to increasing prices
↳ solution - Dedicated freight corridors connecting Indian domestic market

(2) For capital investment - production linked incentive

(3) Skilling of traditional workers under Vishwakarma yojana

National textile mission led by Government of India can help in realising the large economic potential of Indian textiles

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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



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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

Expansion of various ed-tech platforms have contributed to improved accessibility while also creating new behavioral & social challenges for children

Screen-based education : Increasing accessibility :-

(1) Reducing rural urban divide on quality education
e.g.: Massive open online courses by govt like NPTEL

(2) Access to personalised education through AI based learning
e.g.: e-vidya - Swayam portal & Diksha for enhanced learning

(3) Experiential learning through graphics, videos
e.g.: Smart classes - projector based.

(4) Improved accessibility of education across different sections of society.

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Screen-based education - New behavioral challenges:-

1. Increasing prevalence of Attention deficit hyper activity disorder
2. Deficit in attention span e.g.: Doomscrolling
3. Shortcuts to learning e.g.: Chatgpt for homework
4. Lack of socialisation & outside connect.
5. More impact of western values e.g.: Individualism & Lack of traditional ties

Screen-Based education - New Social Challenges -

1. urban rural digital divide - unequitable access to technology
   e.g.: 75% penetration in urban areas, 44% penetration in rural areas
2. Caste based disparity & gender based disparity in access education
   e.g.: <10% SC community students had access to smartphones [ASER report]
3. Anti-social behaviors and violent tendencies
   e.g.: violent videogames.

The 3C approach for parents and teachers - Curiosity, Communication and Care can help in bridging the cliff and addressing challenges of screen based education

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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's soft power is visible through global allentance of India Culture, despite this anti India sentiments remain

Global embrace of Indian Culture & Soft Power
- (1) Bollywood
- (2) Indian Cuisine
- (3) Ayurveda
- (4) International day of Yoga.

Protectionist trends against India
- (1) Denial of H1B Student visas to Indians
- (2) Case of violence against Indians is USA

Candidates must not write on this margin

Xenophobic trends
- ① Students facing racism
- ② Appropriation of Cheap Labour in West Asian Countries

The recents trends of protectionism are inspired from

① ~~Anti~~ migration sentiment

② Employment crisis & Economic headwinds (Global)

↳ 5) MAGA

③ Anti India sentiments in some countries

- Support to the Diaspora through institutional & governance measures.

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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

Christophe Jaffrelot states that Indian caste system is both rigid & fluid in nature

Caste system — Adaptation to Modernisation →
① Use of technological methods for caste endogamy e.g. Shaadi.com
② Gradual shift from rigid hierarchy to Consumption Lifestyle based hierarchy)

Adaptation to urbanisation →
① caste associations to support urban migrants workers
② Caste society based on caste affinity.
③ political parties in urban areas based on caste
④ Segregation of lower caste in low income employment

Candidates must not write on this margin

Economic Liberalisation & caste system

① Higher avenues of mobility through IT boom and service sector

② Creation of "Dalit jobs" in the service sectors e.g. security guards → Lack of skilling, growth etc.

③ Rise of Dalit Capitalism.

④ Rise of identity based politics to demand for better marked opportunities on the basis of caste.

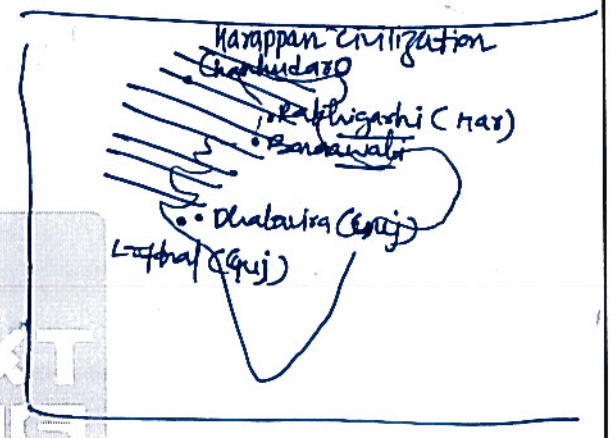
Caste has undergone modernisation of Indian tradition, rather than a complete change the caste system itself.

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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

Harappan Civilization was part of Indus valley Civilization, where archaeological evidences give a sneak peak into the socio-economic & religious life of Harappan people.



Socio-economic life of Harappan people :-

(1) Features of urban Civilization
- Evidence → Grid based roads in Harappa, uses of Baked bricks, efficient drainage System.

(2) Segmented Society → Division in upper and lower Citadel

(3) Importance of public life - evidence of community spaces like Great Bath at Mohenjodaro.

(4) Agriculture based Society - evidence of rice fields & Ploughed field at Kalibangan and granaries

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(5) Trade relations with other ancient civilization e.g.? Dockyard at lothal

(6) Factory System for mass manufacturing of products e.g.? Bead factory at Chanhudaro.

(7) Lack of evidences for of Coins shows barter system of economy

Religious life of Harappan people :-

(1) Belief on Natural forces & worshipping them e.g.? fire altars in Mohejodaro

(2) God and Goddesses were there

e.g.? Mother Goddess for fertility - Mural paintings in Bhimbetka Caves.

(3) Respect for natural resources

e.g.? Pashupati nath seal with Bulls, elephant caved on them.

(4) Performance of rituals

Candidates must not write on this margin

(5) Importance of religious leaders.

e.g. Priest King bust found in Mohenjodaro

(6) Burial ritual practices and belief in after lifes.

e.g. Ash mounds, dog burried with man in Burzahom kashmir.

(7) No evidence of contemporary temple based worship.

(8) un-deciphered Script - lack of understanding of relevance and significance of rituals.

The recent excavations in Harappan areas push the timeline to further ~~3rd~~ ~~4th~~ 5th before on time highlighting the vast historical heritage of Indian tradition.

Candidates must not write on this margin

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

Vallabhbhai Patel and Jawaharlal Nehru shared the vision of united Indian but differed on approach.

Vallabhbhai Patel	JLN
(1) Iron based policy mix of hard & soft power	(2) Focus more on diplomatic efforts and negotiation
(2) argued that the Civil services as the promoter of Indian democracy	(2) argued for industrial development, dam building
(3) focus on uniting the Indian states Op. Polo in Hyderabad	(3) focused on economic progress and development

Hence, they had equal contribution in developing the modern India

Candidates must not write on this margin



Candidates must not write on this margin



Candidates must not write on this margin

13. स्वदेशी आंदोलन ने भारत के स्वतंत्रता संग्राम में निष्क्रिय प्रतिरोध से सक्रिय जन-लामबंदी की ओर एक महत्त्वपूर्ण 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

Swadeshi movement started on 1905, Benaras Session of congress.

Passive resistance to active mass mobilisation

1. Boycott of British goods
   eg) Manchester cloth & Level pool salt.
2. Expansion of National movement to all sections - women, peasants, youth alike
3. Prohibition and picketing of shop liquor protests by women

Strategies
- 1. Swadeshi
- 2. Education promotion
- 3. Boycotting

Candidates must not write on this margin

Social impact → ① Laid the ground bed for Nationalist Movement

② mass impact and resistance movement.

Limitations → ① Lack of mass support

② rural and urban areas unequal allies

③ Remained an elite movement

④ Limited extent

⑤ Less stream due to moderate and extremist divide

Swadeshi movement awakened the masses and prepared them for future movement like civil disobedience and Non-cooperation

Candidates must not write on this margin

Candidates must not write on this margin

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।

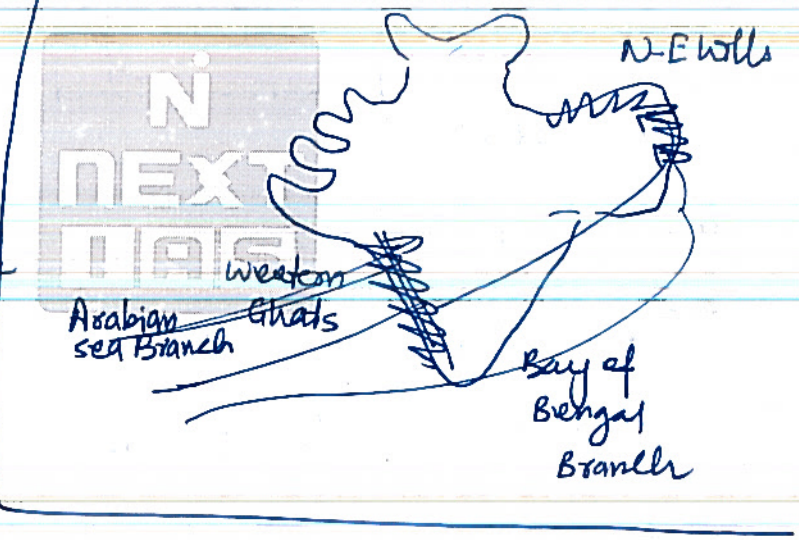
(उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए) 15 अंक

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

The western Ghats and the Northeastern hills collectively receive around 60% of rainfall during the Southwest monsoon, significantly impacting human life on these regions

Mechanisms responsible for heavy rainfall in these regions.



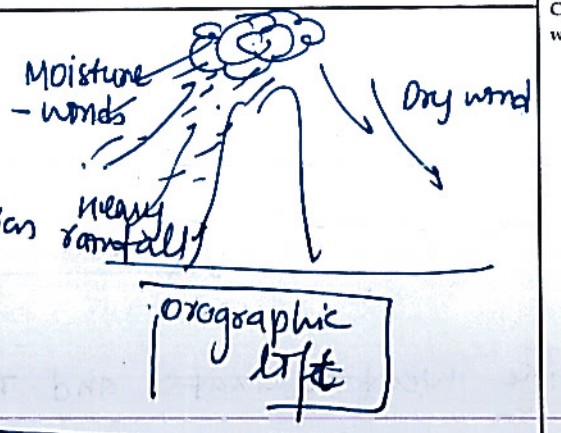
(1) Orographic lift :-

Monsoon laiden wind ascends the large mountains of western ghats & hills of Northeast

↳ The air then causes precipitation on one side → called windward side and descend on the other - called leeward side

Candidates must not write on this margin

(2) Lush green vegetation - Increased ~~evatra~~ evaporation and transpiration leading to increased rainfall in the area.



(3) Unique geography - Basin type geography leads to rainfall from all sides.

e.g.) Cherrapunji of Meghalaya plateau acts like depression collect most amount of water.

(4) Closeness to the shore - The westernghat is close to western shore and the Northeastern hills to Bay of Bengal.

Influence of Monsoon on human life - positive :-

(1) Increased agricultural productivity - Specific crops like tea, coffee, rubber plantations are supported

e.g.) Baba budan hills for coffee production

(2) Impact on cuisines - Rice based diet due to heavy rainfall

Candidates must not write on this margin

(3) Impact on Culture - folk music and dance is centered around monsoon and its impact
e.g.: Garo Khasi folk music

(4) Harvest festivals - Kaal Baisakh in the North eastern region.

Influence on human life : Negative :-

(1) frequent flooding in the areas.
e.g.: Brahmputra floods every year.

(2) Disruption of economic livelihoods due to disasters caused by heavy rainfall
e.g.: Wayanad Landslides (Kerala)

(3) Over exploitation of the forests and natural resources
e.g.: Deforestation in western Ghats.

(4) Alkalinity of soil : Laterite soil, leaching of important minerals

(5) Drought or leenard Side - vidarbha region
Project Mausam of IMD can help in better Predictibility of monsoon for preparedness and disaster risk reduction due to erratic rainfall patterns.

Candidates must not write on this margin

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

The state of forest Report, 2023 highlighted that Indian forest cover has crossed the 25% mark of total geographical area

Forest Cover	Tree Cover	Green Cover
Area - >1 hectare	Area - <1 hectare	undocumented
Canopy density - >10 % 10 - 40% - open forest 40 - 70% - Dense forest	Canopy density <10% No further classification	trees and village forests is classified as Green cover
Area - 22.2%	13.4% of total area	uncalculated

Forest Ecosystem contribution : climate resilience :-

(1) Natural protection from disasters.
e.g. Mangroves protect coastal areas from Tsunamis

(2) Absorb green house gases, like CO_2 for photosynthesis.

Candidates must not write on this margin

(3) prevent soil erosion by holding by roots and prevent degradation of land.

(4) Maintain the temperature - save from effects of global warming

e.g. Green areas on urban plates - Miyawaki technique can create a microclimate - protect from heatwaves

(5) Responsible for nutrient recycling and water cycle -

e.g. protection from draughts.

Contribution in Carbon Sequestration -

(1) ISFR states that India has achieved 2-3-3 billion tonnes of extra CO_2 Sequestration through forestation activities.

(2) Green carbon - Carbon stored in trees helps in sequestration of carbon

(3) Marshlands contribute to absorption of CO_2

e.g. Peatlands absorb 10 times more carbon than normal forests

Candidates must not write on this margin

(4) Sequester carbon through recycling of dead and decaying matter.

e.g.] Humus and organic carbon content of soil.

Threats to forest ecosystems →

① Deforestation

② average decrease in dense forest and increase in open forest [State of forest report]

③ Plantations are replacing the forest ecosystem.

④ Forest fires leading to loss of forests

e.g.] California fires.

Measures →

① Compensatory Afforestation activities (CAMPA)

② Incentivise community participation

e.g.] Green Credit program

③ Attitudinal changes and nudging

e.g.] Ek ped maa ke naam campaign.

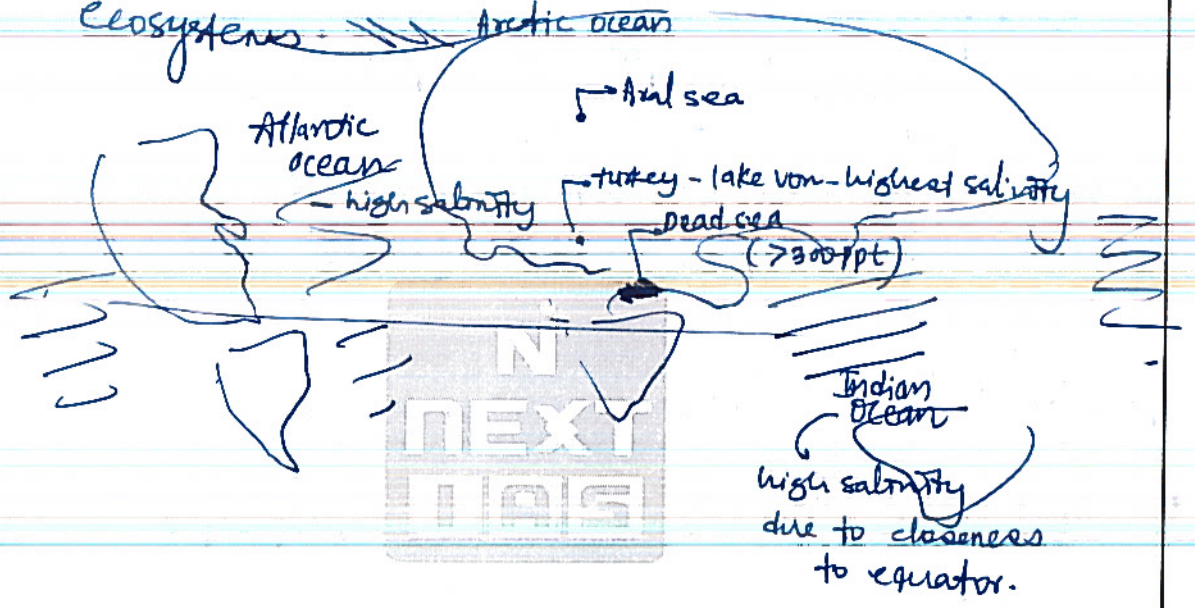
Forest ecosystem is necessary to realise India's Panchamrit Goals.

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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 is the amount of salt dissolved in per kg of water. Salinity levels influence the circulation pattern and marine ecosystems.



Impact of salinity variation : ocean circulation :-

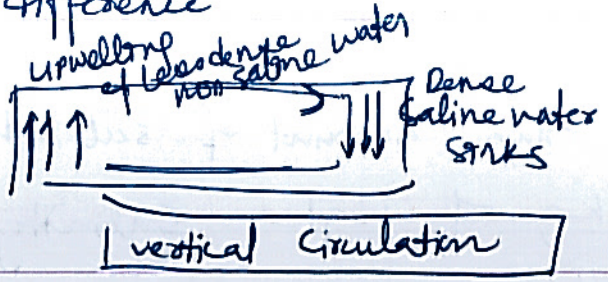
(1) Variation in density guides the Thermohaline Circulation

e.g.) Density difference between Equatorial and polar ocean drives the Atlantic Meridional Overturning Circulation (AMOC)

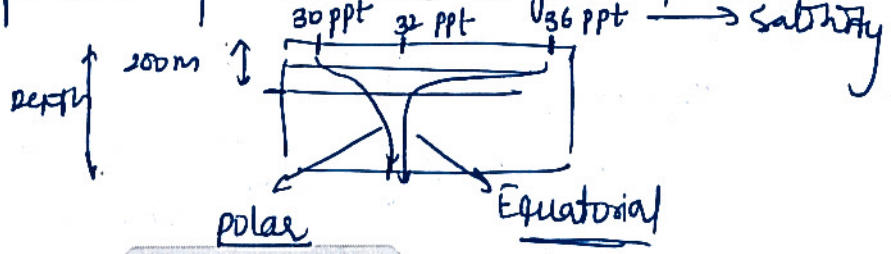
Candidates must not write on this margin

(2) Vertical Circulation in ocean due to density difference

e.g.)



(3) Stratification of vertical layers of ocean



Impact of salinity : Marine ecosystem :-

(1) Coral reefs - Saline water is required for Survival

(Mildly

e.g.) Shell is made of salts like $CaCO_3$.

(2) Fishes are adapted to saline ecosystem of Oceans

(3) Thriving forest ecosystems

e.g.) Prosperous Mangroves (0.15% of total area)

(4) Large fishing grounds due formation of marine food chain

Phytoplankton → Zooplankton → fishes

(Nutrition from Saline water)

Candidates must not write on this margin

Impact of climate change on salinity :-

1. Arctic ice melting - Decreasing salinity due to freshwater intrusion
   - → Impact on the thermohaline circulation
2. Stratification of ocean water → heat cannot be distributed.
3. Lack of rainfall, excess rainfall → disturbs the salinity levels of the oceans.
4. Bleaching of Corals - vast impact on Marine ecosystem.
5. Impact on dissolution of gases like O_2, CO_2
   - → reducing carbon sink capacity of oceans

Measures:
1. MISHTI to protect Mangroves
2. Coastal regulation zone to regulate economic activities
3. Marpol convention

Maintaining the salinity levels is necessary to regulate the oceanic circulation

Candidates must not write on this margin

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।

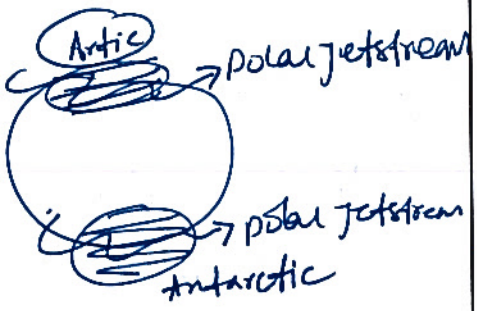
(उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए) 15 अंक

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

Polar Cryosphere - Artic and Atlantic regulates the Earth's climate system by maintaining heat budget of earth and oceanic circulation

Polar Cyosphere : Role in regulating Earths Climate System



(1) Albedo - reflect the incoming sunlight to reduce earth's heating

(2) High pressure system - High pressure over Arctic and Antarctic creates temperature fronts → Jetstream formation

(3) Oceanic Circulation - creates temperature Contrasts to drive hot and cold ocean Currents

e.g.: North Atlantic deep towards Northern regions

Candidates must not write on this margin

(4) [Pressure System] - Creating of polar cell for global circulation system.

(6) [Polar vortex] - keeps the cold air on top of polar areas only

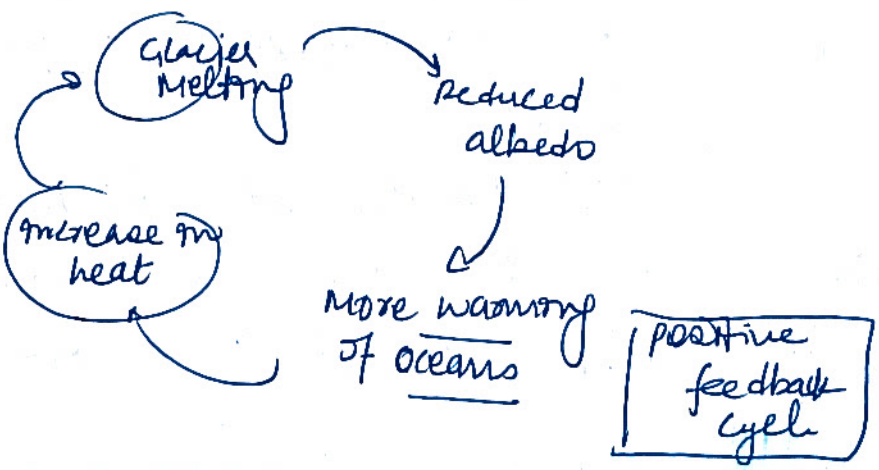
Eg) preventing Europe and Americas from Blizzards.

(7) [Glaciers] - storage of fresh water

(8) Methane Beds acts as Carbon Sequestration Mechanisms

[Key factors responsible for rapid warming of Arctic:]

(1) Arctic Amplification - a positive feedback loop due to global warming and average temperature increase



Candidates must not write on this margin

(2) Increase of 1.5°C than pre industrial level.

(3) Emissions due to global supply value Chains

<=> shipping lanes causing pollution near Arctic region

(4) Polar stratospheric clouds - provide bases for formation of ozone.

(5) melting of glaciers due to increased exposure to sunlight.

(6) warm ocean currents.

Measures → (1) Mitigation measures adhering to the limits of UNFCCC of less than 2°C rise from pre industrial levels.

(2) Research and development to evolve new methods

e.g. Himadri station in Arctic

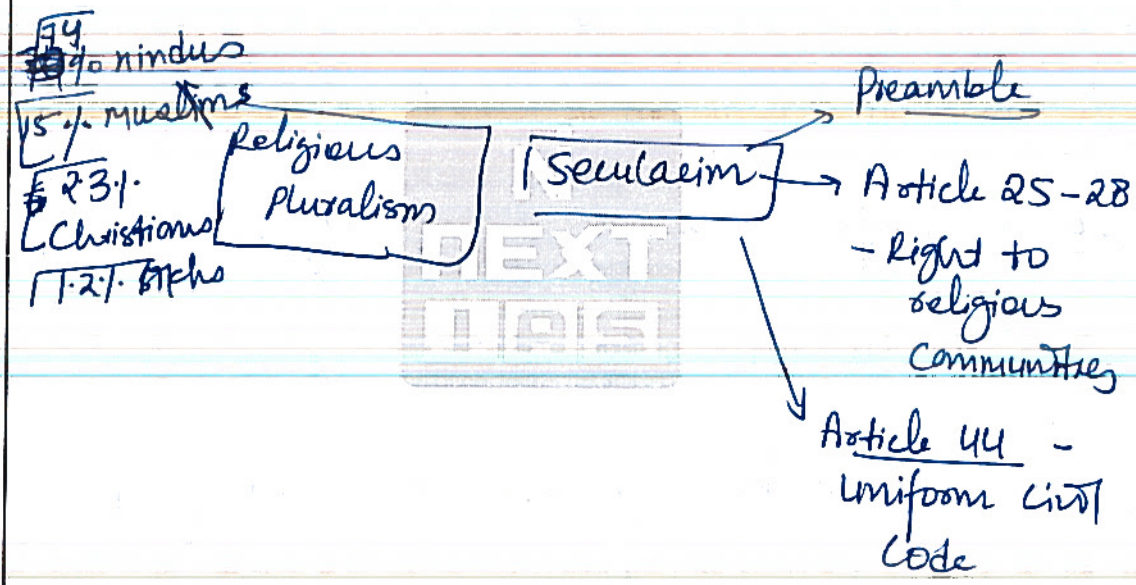
Rapid warming of Arctic can have catastrophic impact, as per SDG 17 global cooperation is required

Candidates must not write on this margin

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

Presence of various religious communities and declaration of Indian Constitution as secular in the Preamble guides the religious nature of Indian Society



Religious Pluralism and Secularism integral to Social fabric :-

① Constitutional morality over Customary Morality

e.g.) Abolition of triple talaq

② Traditional values of sarva Dharma Sambhav guiding Principled distance

Candidates must not write on this margin

of the Indian state.

(3) Community based rights :-

e.g. Article ~~25-28~~ 30 education institutions established by linguistic and religious Minority

(4) Intra community rights

e.g. Article 17 - Abolition of untouchability

Need for constant negotiation for coexistence :-

(1) Power struggle - Due to act of majoritarianism

e.g. Ghettoisation of muslims.

(2) Relative deprivation - Due to perceived neglect of minority rights

e.g. Ramjanmbhoomi issue

(3) Communal riots - violence between two communities

e.g. Delhi riots 2020.

(4) Retaliatory tendency → leading to cycle of violence

e.g. History of Jammu & Kashmir

Candidates must not write on this margin

(5) [Political mobilisation] - democratic politics leads to persuasion and division of people along religious lines.

(6) [Lower representation in parliament] - less than 20% minority representation

[Constant negotiation] :-

(1) Involvement of community stakeholders in the decision making process
e.g. framing of waqf amendment bill.

(2) Celebration of festivals together
e.g. Diwali and Eid celebrated by all

(3) non-discrimination is promoting any religion
e.g. Haj subsidy as well as amarnath Yatra Subsidy

(4) Harmonisation through value inculcation
e.g. NEP 2020 - Seva and shanti.

Jawahar Lal Nehru argued that the test of Indian secularism lies on how the minority feels and not how the majority acts.

Candidates must not write on this margin

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

Intersectionality of class gender and geography determine the life chances of women in accessing opportunities to Indian Service Sector.

Case study) >80% are involved ~~as~~ informal workforce in the service sector.

Class and Gender - determining access to opportunities

(1) Economic well being determines access to education, skills and hence employment

(2) Upper class women - Concentration in white collar jobs

(3) Lower Class women - Concentrated in odd jobs.
e.g. Domestic help, cooks.

(4) Social capital - middle class shows higher tendency towards educating the girl child.

Candidates must not write on this margin

Gender and geography :-

(1) **Rural areas** - lack of access to education, digital services → less access to service sector.

(2) BIMARU states - women involved in agrarian activities, construction work

(3) **Urban areas** - better access to services to women but associated crimes - harassment, violence, trafficking.

Other factors determining opportunities to women :-

(1) Availability of safe transport & public places

(2) Safe workplace - respecting the dignity of women.

(3) Lack of discrimination
e.g. Glass ceiling, Sticky floor

Candidates must not write on this margin

(4) Caste and status in Society

e.g.) Dalit women mostly involved in manual scavenging work.

Measures

(1) Education
e.g.) Beti bachao beti Padhao

(2) Skilling
e.g.) DAY NRLM - Lakhpati didi

(3) Bank credit linkage - Self employment (SHGs)

(4) Prevention of Sexual harassment

(5) Application of Equal remuneration act to reduce gender pay gap

(6) Maternity benefit act

Ambedkar opined that the progress of a community can be judged from the progress made by women

Candidates must not write on this margin

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

Indian marriages are loosing their Sacramental nature due to various socio-economic and Cultural factors.

Trends of Delayed marriages

1. Cultural factors - influence of western values, Social media and westernisation
2. Social factors
   - ↳ empowerment of women and focus on career building
3. Economic factors
   - ↳ Career orientation,
   - ↳ Pursuing better job opportunities
     - e.g. Civil services and Competitive exam Preparation

Candidates must not write on this margin

Increasing divorce Rates

① Cultural factors → Decreasing stigma of divorce in the Society

② Social factors → Liberty of women, financial independence, acceptance in society, Supportive families.

③ Economic factors → Living apart together type of marriages due to different job location

Emotional burden on Marriage due to dual working partners.

Family disruption

→ Cultural factors → increasing nuclearisation, western influences

→ Social factors → increase in divorce rates

→ less time spending with family

new trend of Chosen family of friends, peer network

Candidates must not write on this margin

→ Economic factors → increasing cost of living
→ Double burden on women

Continuity in traditional family values

(1) Communication through whatsapp
(2) Extended families
(3) Rituals keeping together.

Space for Rough Work

Space for Rough Work

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महत्वपूर्ण निर्देश

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

क्या न करें-

1. इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका के भीतर कहीं भी अपना नाम या पंजीकरण संख्या न लिखें।
2. अपनी QCA पुस्तिका में कहीं भी प्रश्नों के वास्तविक उत्तरों के अलावा कुछ भी न लिखें।
3. अपनी QCA पुस्तिका से कोई भी पृष्ठ न फाड़ें, यदि आपको कोई पृष्ठ गायब लगे, तो पर्यवेक्षक/निरीक्षक को सूचित करना न भूलें।
4. अपनी QCA पुस्तिका को अपनी टेबल पर न छोड़ें, परीक्षा समाप्त होने के पश्चात इसे निरीक्षक को सौंप देना चाहिए।

क्या करें-

1. कवर पृष्ठ पर दिए गए निर्देशों को ध्यान पूर्वक पढ़ें और उनका सख्ती से पालन करें।
2. QCA पुस्तिका के कवर पृष्ठ पर दिए गए स्थान पर अपना पंजीकरण नंबर और अन्य विवरण लिखें।
3. स्पष्ट और पठनीय तरीके से लिखें। खराब/अपठनीय लिखावट में न लिखें।
4. रफ नोट्स या गणना के लिए, इस पुस्तिका के अंतिम दो खाली पृष्ठों का उपयोग किया जाना चाहिए। रफ नोट्स को बाद में क्रॉस कर देना चाहिए।
5. यदि आप किसी कार्य को रद्द करना चाहते हैं, तो उस पर अपना पेन चलाएं या उस पर "रद्द" लिखें, अन्यथा उसका मूल्यांकन किया जा सकता है।
6. परीक्षा हॉल छोड़ने से पहले अपनी QCA पुस्तिका व्यक्तिगत रूप से निरीक्षक को सौंप दें।

ऑनलाइन सुविधा का लाभ उठाने वाले अभ्यर्थियों के लिए विशेष अनुरोध

1. QCA पुस्तिका को ठीक से स्कैन करें। हम चाहेंगे कि आप स्कैनिंग के लिए कैमस्कैनर ऐप (CAM 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।