

**NEXT IAS**

anubhav-2025

(To be filled by candidate)

**TEST CODE : ANV2501****Test Date : 02/08/2025**Name of Candidate: ANANAYA RANA Mobile No. ....Roll No. : CAVA25ECL1569 Start Time 7:38pm End Time 10:40pmDate of Examination: 2<sup>nd</sup> AUG 2025 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	
<b>TOTAL MARKS - 100</b>		

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	
<b>TOTAL MARKS - 150</b>		

**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-सोमा 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: .....

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY

**Student Concerns / Query**

1 .....

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**Evaluator's Feedback / Response**

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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 '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

1. स्तंभ केवल उत्कृष्ट वास्तुशिल्प ही नहीं हैं, बल्कि प्राचीन भारतीय इतिहास के महत्वपूर्ण 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 were created by ancient Indian rulers with high intricacies to serve as both an epitome of art as well as political instrument.

### Pillars - architectural marvels

① Created with highly polished surface representing skills of architects.

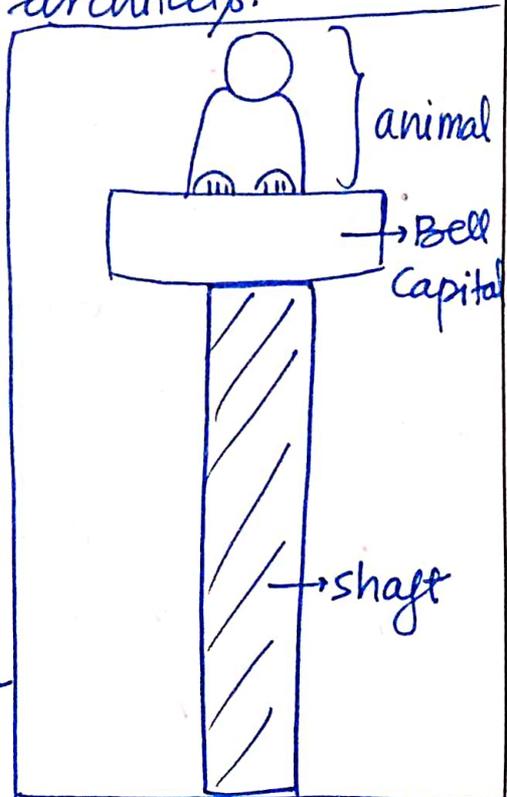
eg Maurayan pillars.

② Different designs

in accordance with needs eg some had lion as bell animal

↳ Ashoka Stambha

some had bull → Laxa Rampo-rva



③ Huge bell capital balanced on shaft displays engineering capabilities eg lotus capital

④ Intricate carving on capital displays

articulating abilities of rulers.  
 (e) Ashoka Stambha has Bull, Horse, Elephant  
and lion on bell capital.

## Pillars - as sources of ancient Indian history

1. Demonstrate chronology of events.

(e) Kings often masked dates of errecture

2. Displays religion of rulers. with the  
 quality of pillars (e) Heliodorus  
erected Garuda Dhruwaja at Vidisha

3. Used as political sermons to display  
 political authority over region.

(e) Ashoka's sermons after his victories.

4. Displays nature of rulers. via the  
 content they inscribed on pillars.

(e) Ashoka's message of peace post Kalinga  
war.

Thus, pillars of ancient India are  
significant architectural heritage that  
continue to carry forward our culture

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 nationalists did intense labour in studying policies and data from trade between India and other nations to bring out realities of British Raj.

Shaping of intellectual foundations of Indian freedom movement by early economic nationalists

① First line of economic literature for Indians by Indians. (e.g.) Dadabhai Naoroji's 'Poverty and the Unbritish India'

② Brought out real aims of trade policies

(e.g.) Drain of wealth theory by R.C. Dutt, Naoroji

③ Created awakening among Indians about exploitative nature of tariffs

(e.g.) Indian National Congress demanded removal of export tariffs

- ④ Promotion of [demand] for investment of [Indian capital] to prevent colonization of transportation (e) Railways.
- ⑤ Provided [foundation stone] for development of nationalism (e) Exploitation of national wealth was hugely criticised

Some challenges in these intellectual shaping

- ① [No mass education] as there was high illiteracy rate so masses couldn't be involved
- ② [Confined to economic domain] while social exploitation was equally visible.
- ③ [No guidance] to further agenda for the leaders to follow.
- ④ [No inputs] on how Indian could improve domestic production.

Thus, early economists laid the background for early moderates to question right of Britishers over Indian wealth through which they funded their own industrialisation.

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 played a significant role in solidifying people's belief in other countries that Supremacy of white race was a myth and there lies immense strength in nationalism.

Influence of Indian national movement on freedom movements across the world

- ① Created band of nationalists who could lead the masses.
- ② Nelson Mandela in South Africa
- ③ Promoted non-violent mass movements on line of Gandhi's Satyagraha
- ④ Freedom of Congo
- ⑤ Taught new methods of resistance
  - ① non-cooperation, civil disobedience
  - Rwanda

④ Idea of strength of few disciplined patriots that can shake the British Raj was widely spread.

④ Myanmar's independence movement.

⑤ Removed fear of authority which was unjust.

④ Tianan men square protests in China

⑥ Promoted idea of one nation as belongingness towards each other.

④ Bangladesh's liberation from Pakistan.

The India's freedom struggle acted as a catalyst to fasten the fall of colonial empire. It still inspires many and continue to demonstrate valour of India's 'Veersuputra' and 'Veersuputras'.

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

Plate Tectonic theory explains the movements of plates and the resultant spatial distribution of earthquakes based on type of plate boundary formed.

(eg) Convergent, divergent or transform.

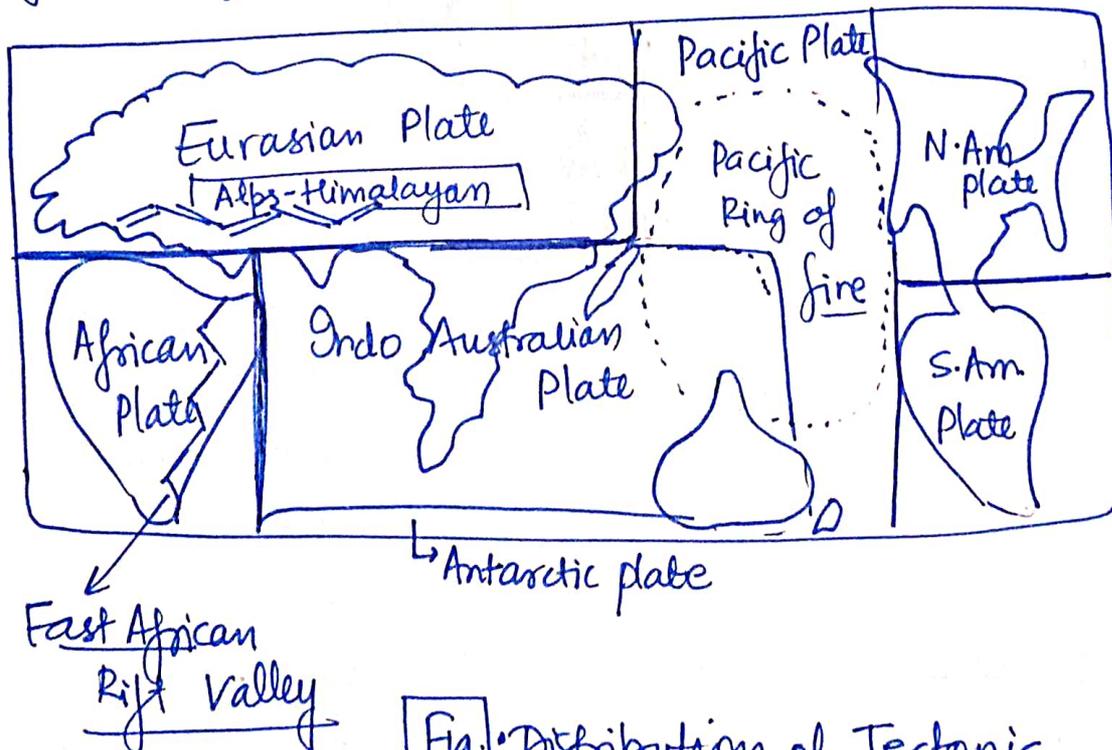
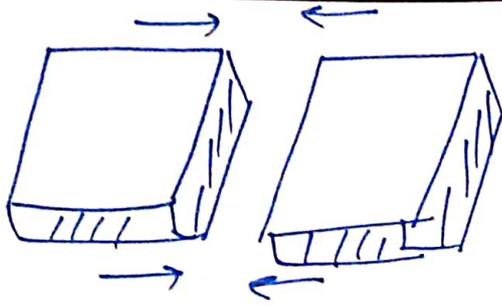


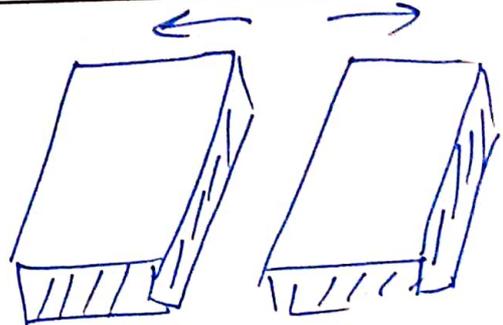
Fig.: Distribution of Tectonic plates and spatial Distribution of earthquakes

The plate boundaries are most vulnerable regions of earthquake formation



Convergent boundary

② Indo-Australian with Eurasian plate



Divergent boundary

③ East African Rift valley

Spatial Distribution of earthquakes

<u>Region</u>	<u>% of occurrence</u>	<u>Reason</u>
① Pacific Ring of fire	68% (most volcanoes also)	Collision between Pacific plate with N. American & S. American plate on right & with Eurasian & Indo-Australian on left
⑤ Alps-Himalayan region	21%	Collision of Indo-Aus & Eurasian plates
③ East African Rift valley	11%	Drifting apart of plates

The recent earthquake of 8.8 magnitude that hit Russia's Kamchatka plateau is also explained on above basis.

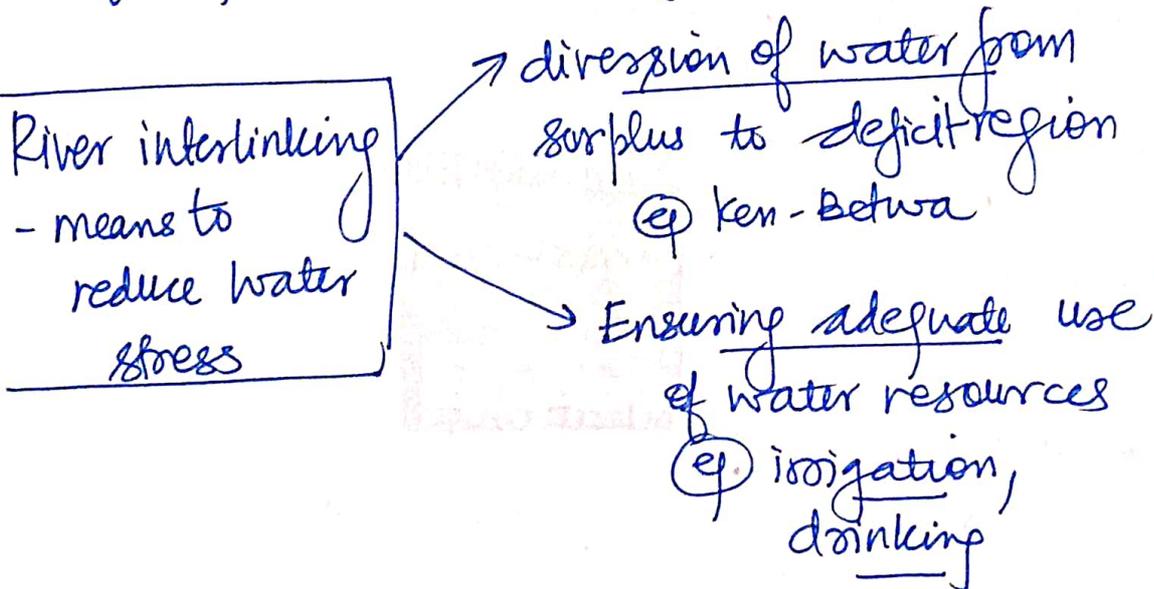
5. नदी अंतराबंधन (नदियों को आपस में जोड़ने) को क्षेत्रीय जल संकट को कम करने के एक साधन के रूप में देखा जाता है। इसके लाभों पर चर्चा कीजिए और संभावित पर्यावरणीय एवं सामाजिक प्रभावों का परीक्षण कीजिए।

(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

National Perspective Plan aims to interlink rivers to reduce the instances of floods and droughts.



### Advantages of River interlinking

- ① Resolve double whammy of environmental stress  
① floods in Bihar while drought in Rajasthan.
- ② Provision of electricity generation  
① Ken-Betwa project in M.P. & U.P.
- ③ Basic needs fulfilled  
① drinking, irrigation ① in Rajasthan's areas

4. Managing erosion of banks due to excess water flow

### Possible environmental implications

- ① Submergence of land - near ecologically sensitive areas (e.g.) Panna Tiger Reserve got area submerged in Ken-Betwa linkage.
- ② Hurdle to free movement of animals (e.g.) Tigers in Panna.
- ③ Interference with nature may result in unintended consequences - changing rain patterns

### Possible social implications

- ① Displacement of locals from land of submergence.
- ② Loss of livelihood and land causing distress.
- ③ Rise in social strife and breach of public trust in govt. → accurate place for Naxals to utilise.

The righteous path of adequate rehabilitation and compensation should be ensured to balance economic development with ecological conservation

6. भारत में वस्त्र उद्योग के स्थानीयकरण संबंधी कारकों पर चर्चा कीजिए और इसके आर्थिक महत्व 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 in India is the second largest employment generator after agriculture sector.

Localisation factors for Textile Industry in India

① Presence of raw material near source of industry  
eg cotton textile in Maharashtra

② Distance from market should be less to allow easier transport  
eg: Ahemdabad is a market.

③ Availability of labour from nearby areas  
eg Gujarat, Maharashtra, Rajasthan

④ Logistics ease from procurement of raw material to final packaging.  
eg National Highways

5. Presence of dye industry to promote modernisation adaptation.

### Economic significance of Textile industry

- ① Low skilled labour is absorbed from agricultural sector thus reducing disguised employment.
- ② Labour-intensive sector - important for large-populous countries like India.
- ③ Promote ancillary industries like sewing, dyeing etc
- ④ Local absorption of labour thereby reducing need of migration
- ⑤ Possible at small scale without need to expand @ cottage industries.

Textile sector aims to move on the SF principle from Farm - Fibre - Factory - Fashion - Foreign via schemes like PM-MITRA parks and National Technical Textile Mission.

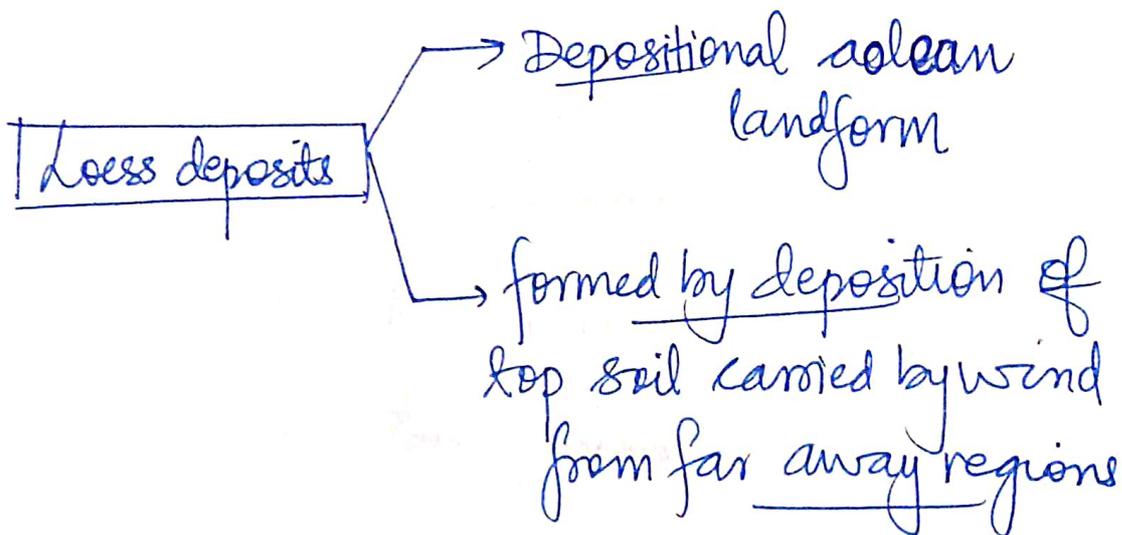
7.

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 deposits are the plains formed by deposition of silt carried by running water wind.



Loess deposits - some of most agriculturally productive regions of world

① Carry nutrient rich top soil

② humus containing soil

③ Deposited on already established land containing some other nutrients ④ potassium

- ③ Presence of rainfall | supports plant growth.
- ④ Develops into a self-sustaining ecosystem over time.
- ⑤ Places of formation - North America, Europe, Asia etc

Loess plains themselves are susceptible to erosion, thus need bunding and afforestation.

Thus, loess plains are both birth giver as well as destroyer of an ecosystem (after erosion)

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

With rise in online platforms, internet accessibility and increase in digital literacy, screen-based education has seen a rise.

Improved accessibility

① available in remote & tribal areas where physical infrastructure may be lacking

② 24x7 hour access

③ Can be played any number of times

④ Disregards 'one size fits' approach

⑤ children can learn at own pace

## New behavioural challenges

- ① Increased screen usage causing addiction among kids.
- ② Mental cognition skills taking backseat.
- ③ Aggressive behaviour displayed when device is removed.
- ④ Access to age-inappropriate content freely available.

## Social challenges

- ① Lack of socialisation with friends and parents.
- ② Real world challenges like reaching school in rain etc. missing.
- ③ Access barriers wrt device accessibility

The screen based education can never replace human touch. This must be complemented in form of hybrid learning as a model

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

Trump 2.0 policies are indicative of rising protectionist and xenophobic trends in West against Indians.

Rising protectionist and xenophobic trends against Indians

- ① Attacks on Indians  
④ Canada
- ② Racist insults  
④ Paris
- ③ Incidents of stereotyping
- ④ Anti-immigration wave  
④ USA, Europe

Global embrace of Indian culture & soft power

- ① Bollywood movies premiered in abroad film festivals.

- ① Indian cuisine is relished worldwide  
① masala dosa
- ② Indian clothing is adopted ① saree
- ③ Celebration of Indian festivals ① Diwali  
at White House.

### Reasons for rising trends

- ① Increasing competition for economic opportunities ① Indians at helm of Google, Microsoft and IT industries.
- ② More inflation levels due to increase in demand for housing caused by migration.
- ③ Anti-social elements spreading hate ① Supporters of Khalistan in Canada
- ④ Pan-world anti-immigration wave ① European countries like UK.

This calls for adequate means to be employed by utilising power of diaspora who act as living bridge to reverse the trend

10. भारत में जाति व्यवस्था आधुनिकीकरण, शहरीकरण और आर्थिक उदारीकरण की शक्तियों के प्रति अनुकूलित हो गई है।  
(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 system is a social institution defined by strict hierarchies, endogamous unions & restricted social mobility.

Caste system - adapted to forces of:

(I) ~~Urbanisation~~ Modernisation

- ① Increase in intercaste marriages as notions of purity and pollution are lost @ in cities.
- ② Removal of gated communities based on castes @ Flat systems
- ③ Improving relations with all caste people @ casteless friend circle

(II) Urbanisation

- ① Merit based jobs render caste ineffective

(1) SCs in IT industry.

(2) Rise of cosmopolitan culture.

(1) Guwahati, Mumbai.

(3) Non-use of surnames by people  
in urban settings.

(III) Economic liberalisation

(1) Industrialisation → globalisation  
leading to caste-devoid economic  
opportunities.

(2) Mobility improved to access  
greener pastures

(1) no caste based boundaries.

(3) Economic organisations to  
support (1) Dalit Indian Chamber  
of Commerce.

Hence, like all social structures  
Caste has also evolved itself to  
set in times of need

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 people (2600-1900 BC) were highly evolved beings with smart architectural skills and immaculate socio economic and religious beliefs as evidenced in advanced seals.

Socio-economic lives of Harappan people

- ① Centralized system of society with a group of traders ruling the cities.
- ② Presence of inequality in the society  
③ Evidence of different storied houses.
- ③ Society was progressive as these different storied houses were not segregated into gated communities.
- ④ Trade and economic relations  
They had both domestic and foreign

trade relations.

(e) presence of Harappan seals in Dilmun (Oman) area.

(5) Different kinds of occupations found from different sites.

(e) Kalibangan - bangle making  
Chanhudaro - bead making

Balathal, Lothal - port

Harappa and Mohenjodaro - Textile centres

(6) Agricultural activities were also prevalent as evidenced from terracotta plough found in Kalibangan.

(7) Advanced drainage system in some of the water scarce regions (e) Dholavira - radial drainage system.

(8) Metallurgical skills - They were skilled in copper making industry.

## (II) Religious life

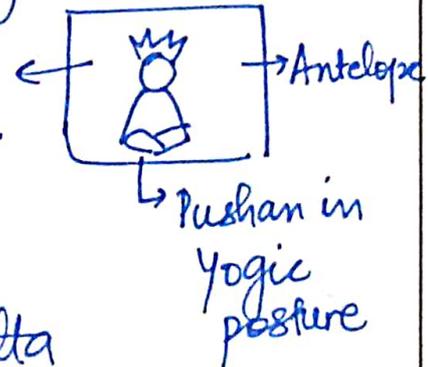
(1) Belief in natural forces and animal spirits  
 (a) Pushan seal found in sites

(2) Reverence for

mother goddess

- large number of terracotta figurines found

Bull  
Lion etc  
~~etc.~~



(3) Primitive worship

- Phallus and Yoni worship



Pregnant lady  
with plant emanating  
from navel  
(Goddess of fertility)

(4) Shamanic practices

some of the seals were used as amulets to ward off evil.

(5) No particular burial system - half burial, full burial, pot burial etc.

Harappan civilization was a highly advanced habitation that speaks volumes about great Indian 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 महत्वपूर्ण 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 Patel and Pt. Nehru were the sons of India's freedom struggle, yet they differed in their approach to nation building based on their own experiences and degree of influence of revolutionary & extremist activity.

Difference in approach of nation-building

Sardar Patel	Pt. Nehru
① Wanted <u>immediate accession</u> of all princely states into Indian Union	① wanted a gradual and voluntary approach of nation building
② He was absolutely against the idea of delaying integration as it could	② Pt. Nehru was also aware of Jinnah's tactics but he never

have given Jinnah opportunity to influence states

wanted non-voluntary integration.

③ He was ready to use force if required against unjust forces.  
④ Operation Polo in Hyderabad

③ He still believed in policy of diplomacy  
④ Hyderabad state

④ Sardar Patel wanted immediate sending of troops to Kashmir when tribals attacked

④ Nehru waited till the Instrument of Accession was signed

⑤ wanted equitable integration of tribals

⑤ Gave 'Panchsheel' policy wrt. tribal integration.

Shared vision was instrumental in shaping modern India

① Creation of <sup>Purna</sup> Swaraj - declared in 1929 Lahore session

② Indian industrialization to compete

with the world.

- ③. Self-reliance by producing for own consumption.
- ④. Freedom of religion to all and state's principled distance from religion.
- ⑤. Against language as the only criteria for state reorganisation.
- ⑥. JVP committee consisting of both.
- ⑥. Stand for Indian way of development based on mixed economy.
- ⑦. Focus on national integration by strengthening infrastructure and administration.

⑥ Sardar Patel - Steel Frame of India  
↓  
All India Services

Pt. Nehru - Canals (Temples of Modern India)

India's tryst with destiny was possible because of great sacrifices of Chacha Nehru as well as Iron Man of India

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।

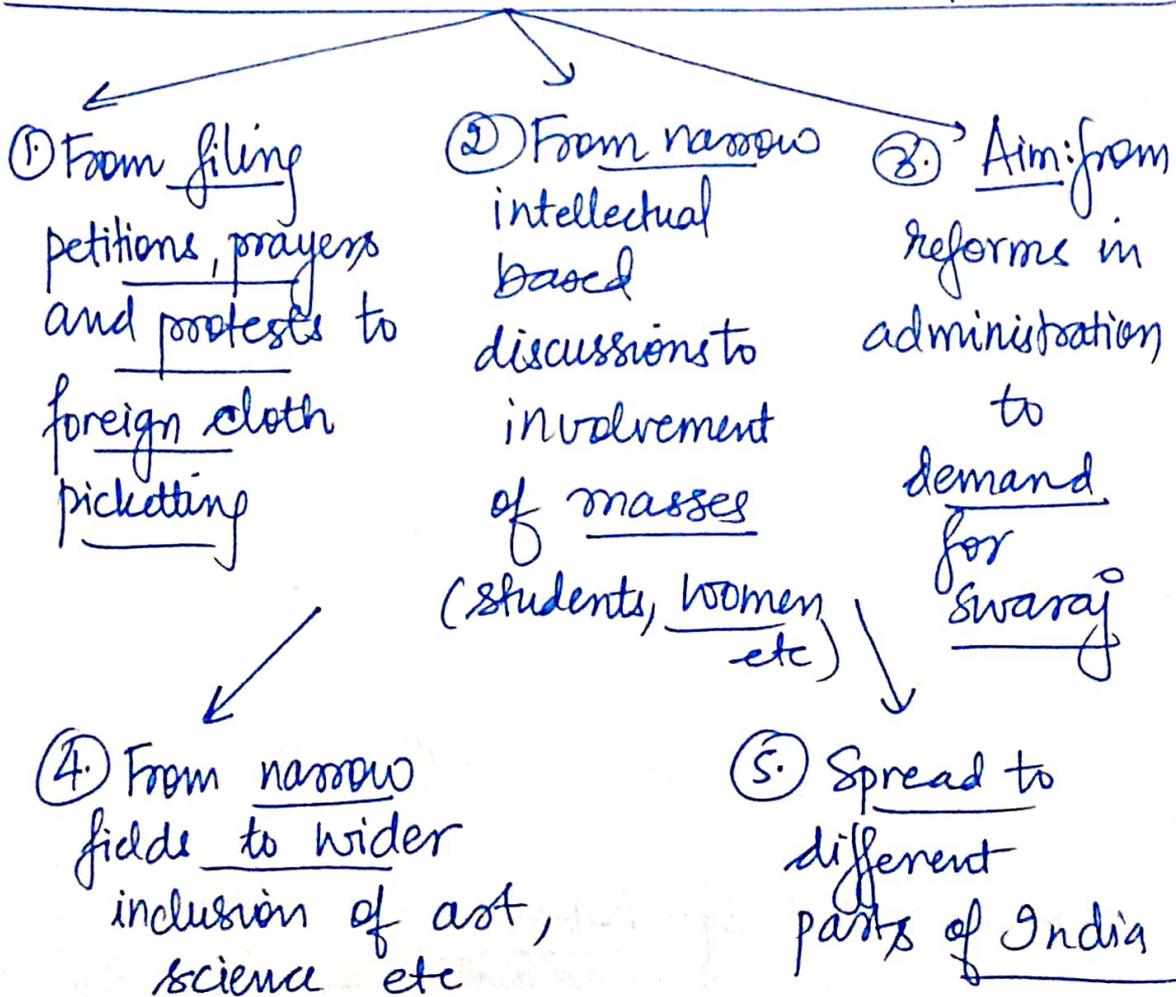
(उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए) 15 अंक

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

Swadeshi movement (1907+)  
was a reaction to Bengal's division  
carried out by hardcore colonist  
Lord Curzon to divide the Indians'  
efforts for national identity.

Swadeshi movement - shift from passive  
resistance to active mass mobilisation



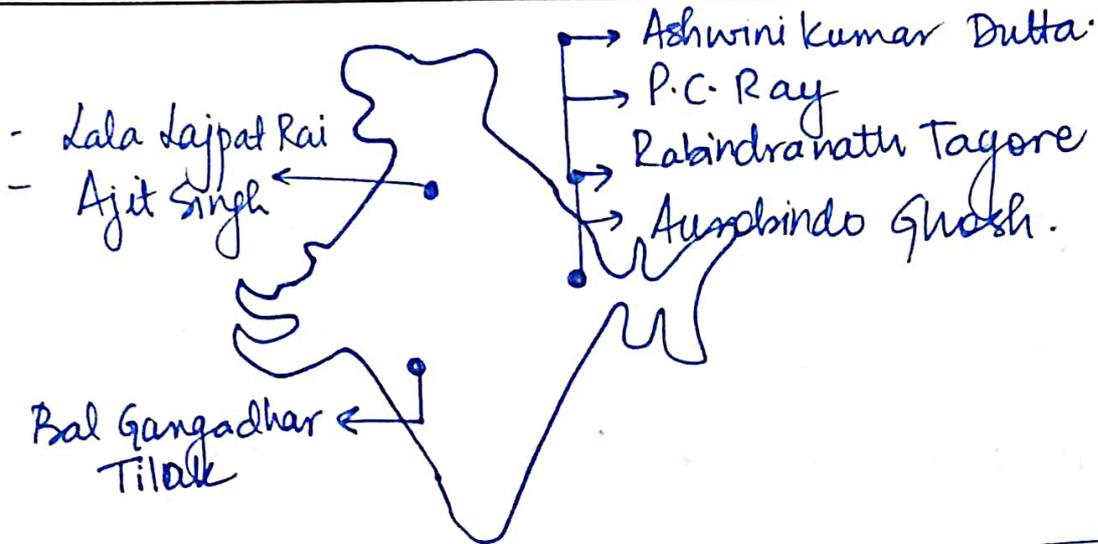


Fig: some leaders during Swadeshi movement

### (I) Strategies of Swadeshi movement

- ① Singing of national anthem on streets in unison.
- ② Celebration of Raksha Bandhan on day of division.
- ③ Burning of foreign cloth and liquor shops.
- ④ Celebration of Shivratri and Ganpati festivals by Tilak
- ⑤ Pledge in front of Bharat Mata.
- ⑥ Establishment of National Society for

Education, Bengal Engg. College.

- ① Scientific Interventions - Chemical factory by P.C. Ray.
- ② Setting up of local bazaars @ Dakmi bazaar

### II: Social impact

- ① Masses got reason to involve themselves into national movement.
- ② Hindu-Muslim unity was visible
- ③ Fight was not just against division but exploitative rule.
- ④ Awakening of masses to feel proud of own culture. - Indian paintings drawn

### Limitations

- ① was not a pan-India level movement
- ② Celebration of Hindu festivals could not remove hostilities among Muslims
- ③ It fizzled out by 1908 due to arrest of leaders - Aurobindo Ghosh.

Swadeshi movement was the mother of all future mass movements and gave an identity of belonging to a common nation

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।

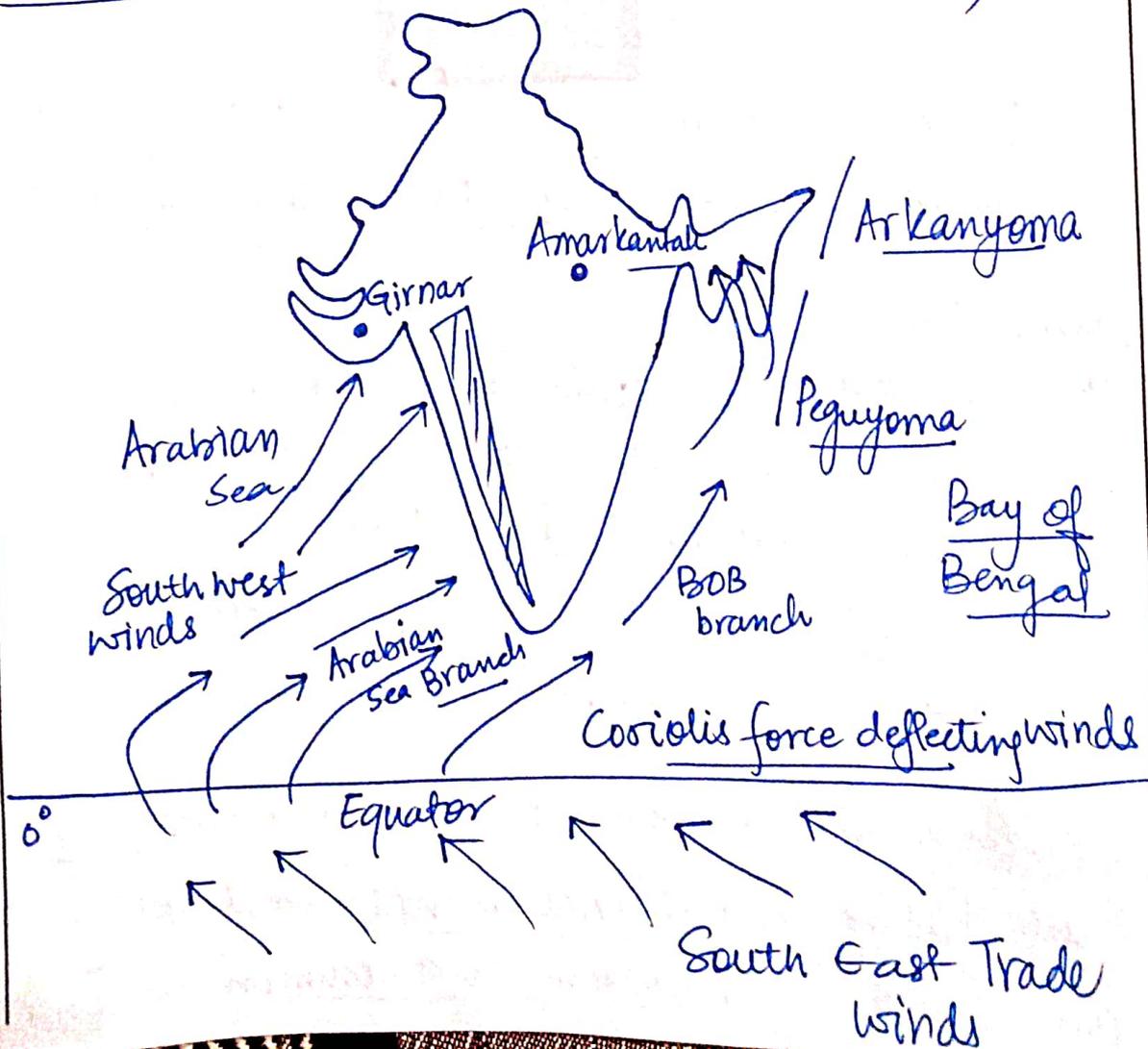
(उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए) 15 अंक

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 topography and location of Western Ghats and Northeastern hills is responsible for the high density rainfall received during monsoons.

Mechanisms responsible for heavy rainfall in Western Ghats and North Eastern hills



## High rainfall in Western ghats

- ① One branch of Arabian sea past winds reach high and towering (perpendicularly) Western ghats.
- ② These winds (on windward side) rise upwards with slope of ghats
- ③ Carrying huge moisture from Arabian sea they become condensed with rising height and lowering temperature
- ④ On crossing the line of condensation, these winds-based clouds precipitate as rain with high density.

## High rainfall in North Eastern region

- ① The Bay of Bengal branch is deflected towards NE region because of two mountain ranges of Myanmar - Pegu yoma & Arkan yoma.
- ② The topography of North East Region

with high hills causes huge rainfall (orographic rain) giving highest rainfall in Cherapunji and Mawsynram as they are surrounded by hills on all sides.

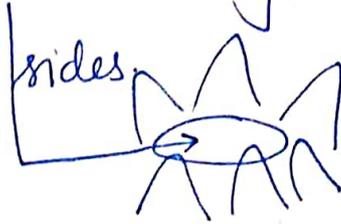


Fig: Hills around mawsynram

### Impact of monsoon on human life

#### Western ghats

- ① Huge rainfall causes development of evergreen forests → region inhabited by tribals - Todas
- ② Huge rainfall causes soil loosening causing landslides (e.g. Wayanad landslide)
- ③ People's occupation is adapted to rainfall - fishermen ⊕ Rice cultivation in Kerala

#### North Eastern region

- ① Huge rainfall ∴ inhabited by tribals (e.g. Garo, Khasi, Jaintia)
- ② Floods are frequent destroying life and property (e.g. Silchar floods)
- ③ Houses are conical to allow water slippage
- ④ Occupation - hunting & gathering

Monsoon not just impacts geography but has an intricate connection with Indian way of life.

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

India has a forest cover of about 25%. (State of Forest Report India, 2023) with wide range of forests - evergreen, deciduous and thorny.

Differences between forest cover, tree cover and green cover

Forest cover	Tree cover	Green cover
① When density of canopy is more than <u>40%</u> .	① When density of canopy is between 10-40%.	① When density of <u>canopy cover</u> is <u>&lt;10%</u> .
② <u>Examples</u> : Evergreen forest (high density) Deciduous (moderate) Thorny (low)	② <u>Plantation</u> of <u>cashew trees</u>	② <u>Shrubs</u> and <u>herbs.</u>

Forest ecosystems contributing to climate resilience and carbon sequestration

(I) Climate resilience

(1) Bind the roots to soil preventing soil erosion, thus protecting nutrients and saving land from becoming barren.

(2) Provide provisioning services like oxygen - lifeline of humans & animals  
→ Prevent increase in CO<sub>2</sub> percentage.

(3) Act as shock absorbers against tsunami waves

ⓐ Mangroves - Pichavaram in T.N.

(4) Moderate the impact of climate-induced disasters ⓐ forested area will have less impact of glacial lake outbursts

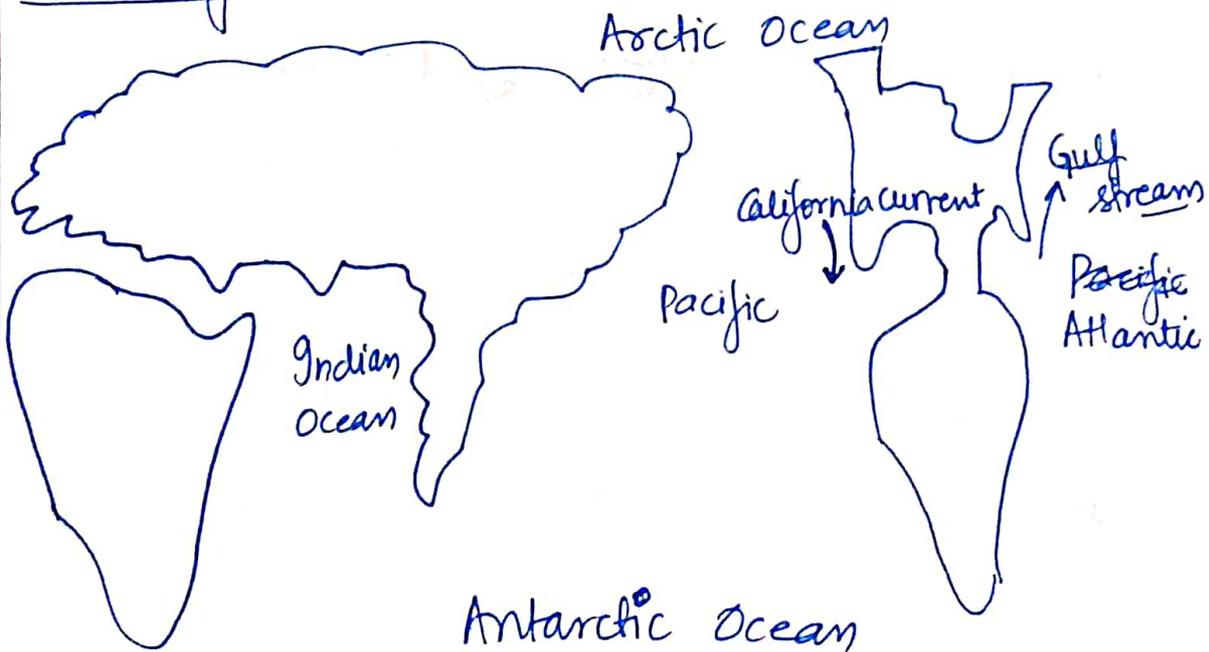
- (5) Provide cool environment due to absorption of heat emitted by vehicular emissions, industrial activities etc
- (II) Carbon sequestration
- ① Absorb carbon in the form of carbon dioxide during photosynthesis.
  - ② Store carbon in their bodies as they are made of cellulose.
  - ③ Re-energise the cycle of carbon and oxygen by maintaining balance of their proportion in air.
  - ④ They act as carbon-sinks to store huge amount of carbon

The initiatives to revamp forests like REDD+, Great Green Wall of Africa, 30X30 target and Land Neutralisation target of UNCCD all aim to protect & nurture forests

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

Ocean salinity is defined in parts per thousand and is the amount of grams of salt dissolved per kg of water (‰) (ppt). It depends on factors like depth, evaporation, merging of ocean currents etc.

### Salinity variations in world's oceans



[Fig: Oceans of the world]

- ① Smaller and enclosed oceans have more salinity due to more evaporation

2. Variations during winter and summers

(a) Arctic Ocean displays more salinity during winter than during summer because water solidifies in former season.

(b) Mixing of water from rivers decrease salinity as freshwater influx has low salt concentration. (ex) Mackenzie R.

(c) Amazon into Atlantic Ocean

(d) Depth - Deep waters are dense with more salinity  
Variation & impact

Impact of these variations on ocean circulation and marine ecosystem

(I) Ocean circulation

(1) Dense waters prefer downwelling

(a) Atlantic meridional ocean circulation  
down wells near Centre of Atlantic Ocean

(2) Creation of cold and warm ocean currents

(a) Gulf Stream has low density and is a warm current

California current is cold current with more density.

- ③ Distribution of nutrients with ocean currents @ Guano droppings on Andes result of cold upwelling.

## (II.) Marine ecosystems

- ① Mixing of ocean currents - cold and warm - moderates the impact of salinity creating fishing grounds.  
 @ Grand Banks, Georges Banks etc
- ② Denser water with high salinity causes boats and ships as well as fish to remain floating
- ③ Salt formation in coastal areas is facilitated.

Ocean salinity is essential for mineral composition and thus plays a huge role in nutrient & heat distribution maintaining ecological balance

17. ध्रुवीय हिममंडल (क्रायोस्फीयर) पृथ्वी के जलवायु तंत्र को विनियमित करने में किस प्रकार महत्वपूर्ण 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

The rapid warming of Arctic region more than the rate of other parts of Earth is called Arctic amplification. Arctic is warming seven times faster than other regions.

Role of polar cryosphere in regulating Earth's climate system

① Albedo effect - Snow has one of the highest albedo thus reducing insolation and hence temperature.

② Arctic and Antarctic regions

③ Melting and solidification of fresh water helps in maintaining water cycle.

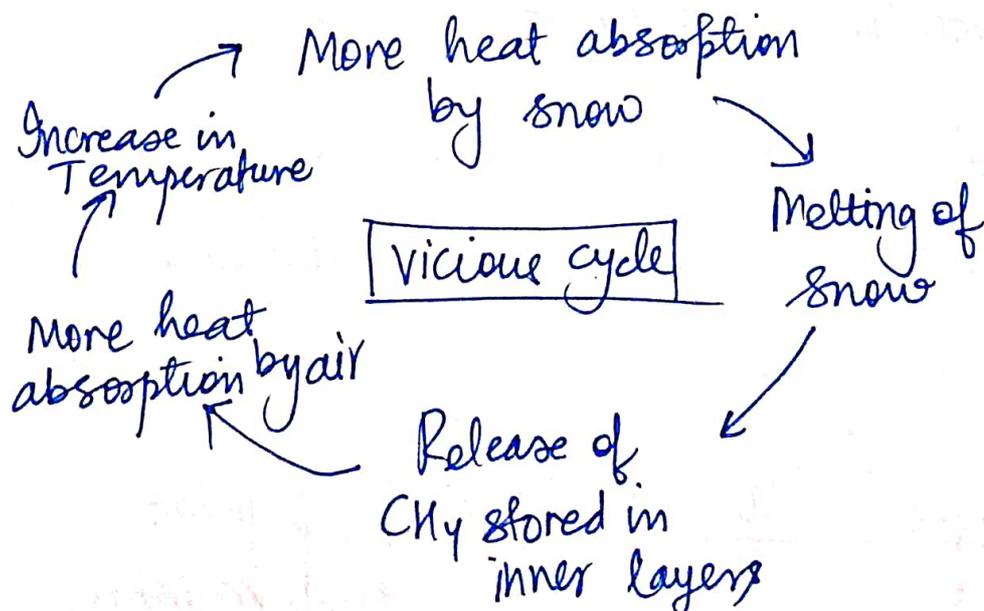
④ Support to biodiversity @ polar bears, penguins which maintain

food chain, hence nutrient flow across species:

- ④ Formation of polar jet streams maintaining distribution of heat and pressure thus regulating climate.

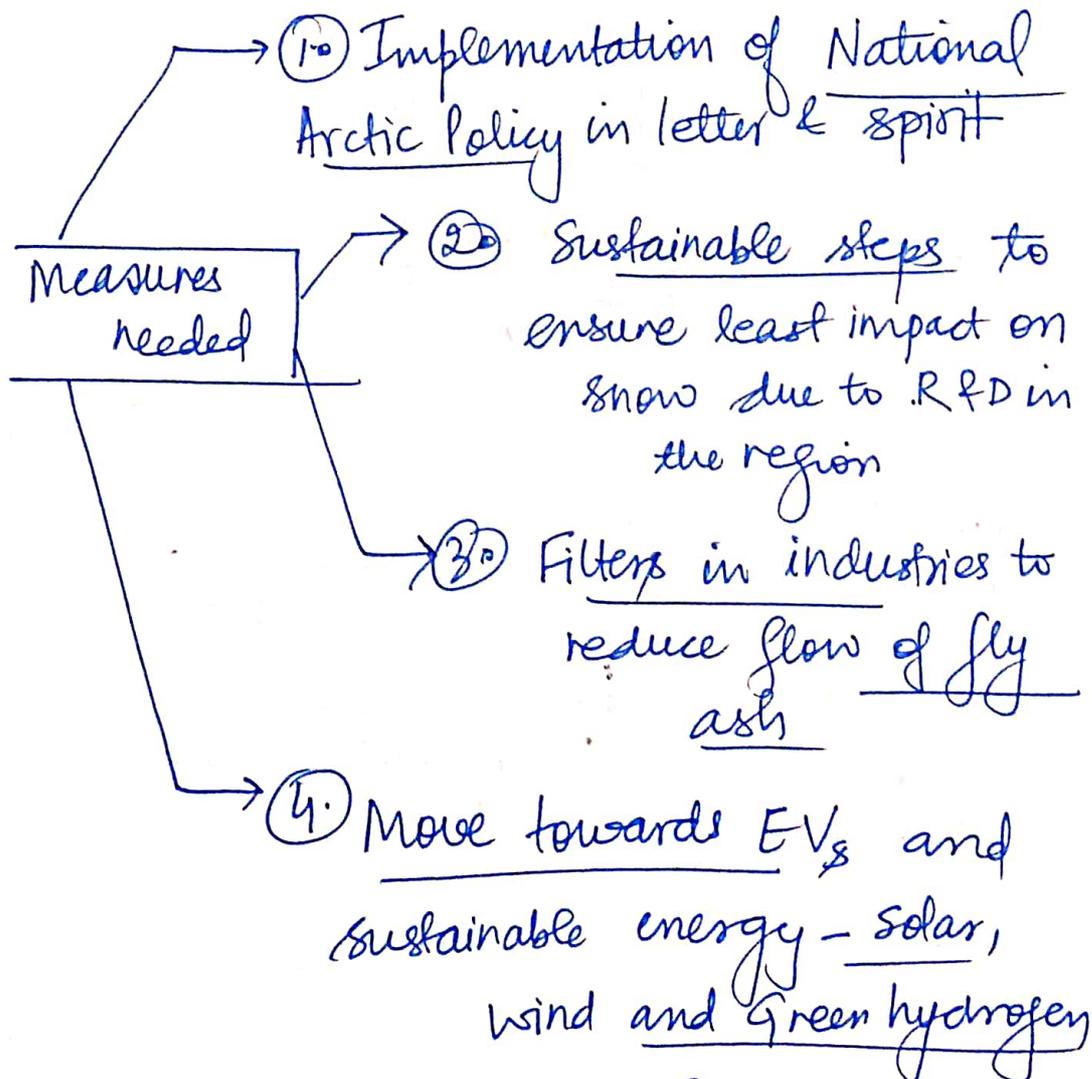
Key factors responsible for rapid warming of Arctic

- ① Increasing concentration of Green house gases - absorbing more heat and causing melting of ice.
- ② Positive feedback loop - Where one action leads to other.



③. Exploration activities and research and development also have an impact on melting of ice.

④. Absorption of fly ash by snow released by industries cause reduction in albedo and hence more melting.



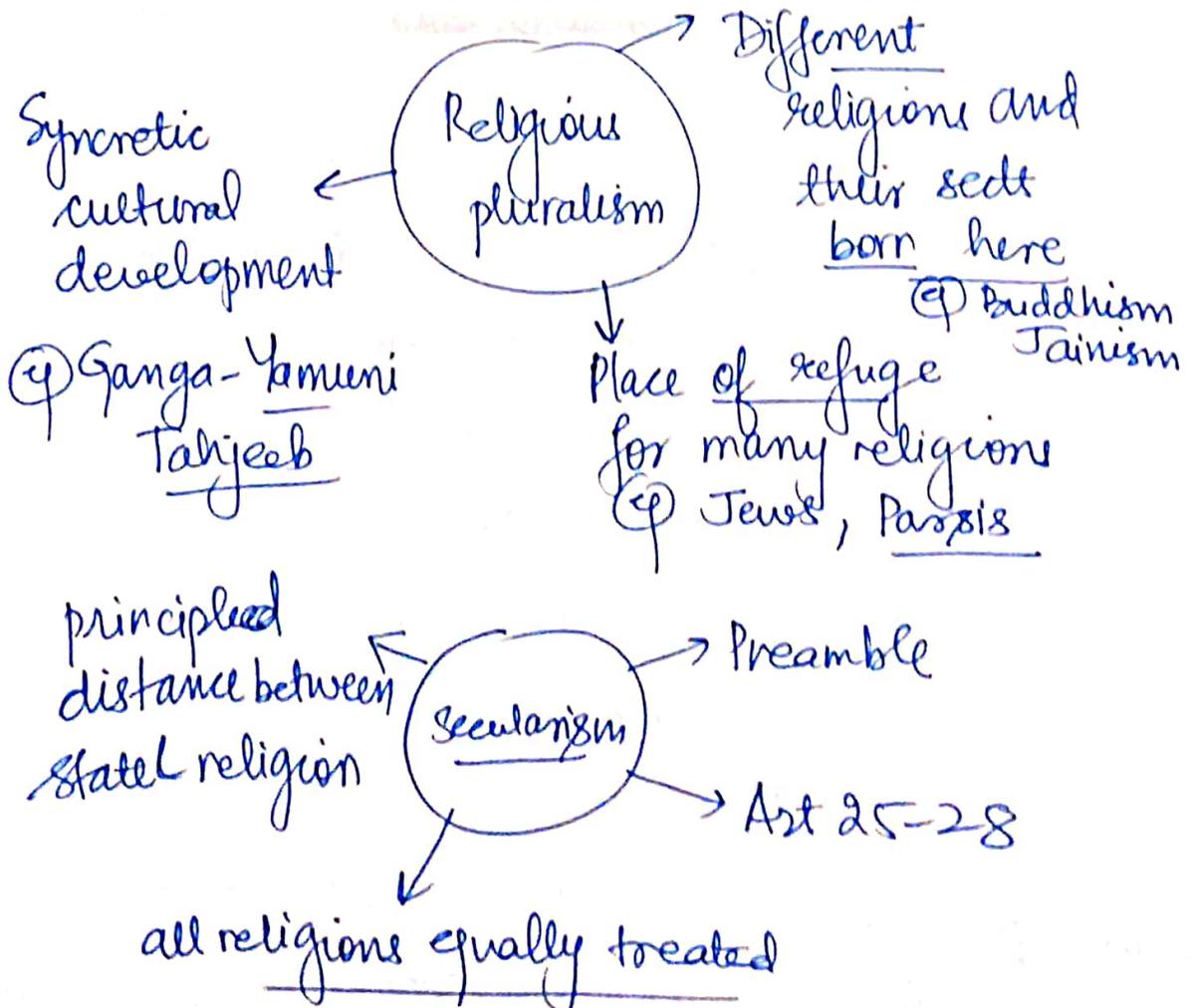
India's initiatives like National Green Hydrogen Mission, FAME Scheme & recent achievement of 50% ~~non~~ renewable energy target are steps in right direction.

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

India's ethos of religious pluralism and secularism has earned it the title of 'Cradle of world's civilizations'. With rising forces of disturbance, these require steps to maintain regional harmony.

Religious pluralism and secularism - integral to India's social fabric



Coexistence requires constant negotiation

① Changing dynamics of rights demands.

eg women rights in Sabrimala temple case  
State had to intervene to stop injustice

② Against exploitative practices to restore  
equality eg State's intervention in  
Triple Talag Case

③ Achievement of morality  
to ensure rights of marginalised.

eg Shah Bano Case - Section 125 of CrPC  
equally valid for muslim women.

④ Promotion of constitutional mandate.

eg UCC introduced in Uttarakhand with  
safeguards for tribals

⑤ To act against anti-national forces  
which try to disturb peace

eg Interventions against hate speeches  
and coercive religious conversions

① Right to freedom of religion subject to public morality, health and public order

② Promotion of celebrations of festivals of different religions

③ Ek Bharat Shreshtha Bharat approach

Measures required to maintain their Co-existence

④ Strict action against self-proclaimed 'dharma rakshaks' and hate speeches.

④ Promotion of secular curriculum in schools

③ UCC implementation in a graduated and consensual manner

India's pluralist nature has been an inspiration of the world. It needs to carry this crown forward with the feelings of tolerance and peace.

19. भारतीय सेवा क्षेत्र 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

Indian service sector has introduced a new avenue for economic opportunities to women based on merit and skills thus shackling the hurdles of women's recognition as only 'wives, mothers and daughters'

Intersection of class, gender and geography in determining women's access to Indian service sector.

(I) Class

(1) Middle class and high class women are more able to access these sectors.

(a) more access to information due to higher education

(2) High class ensures modernity of ideas where women are not bound by traditional roles in low-paid jobs

(a) agriculture

③. Class also defines their aspirations  
of self-realisation and goal  
oriented approach

## (II.) Gender

①. Males are considered adequate  
for high managerial roles  
due to patriarchal mindset

②. women are considered emotionally  
weak

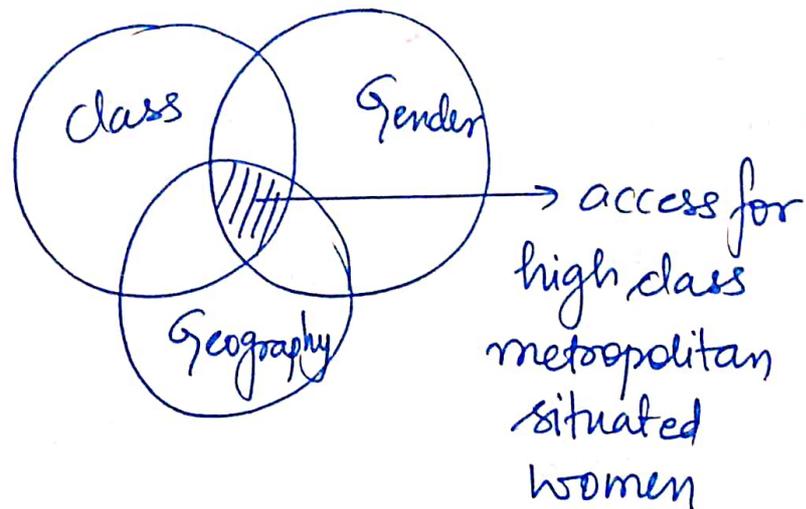
③. Glass ceiling hinders women's  
desire to enter the sector

④. ~~Extra~~ <sup>Over</sup> representation in pink-collared  
jobs @ nursing, teaching

## (III.) Geography

①. Hurdles on mobility are most  
for women in rural settings

- (2) Even for urban women, the type of city defines access.
- (a) Tier-2 and 3 cities will have less opportunities in service sector
- (3) The distance from job place and availability of transport too is a major factor.
- (4) Migration for job is often restricted for women



These factors may hinder a nations growth. Need is to ensure care work is recognised and investment in public transport is ensured to let women aspire to become CEOs of companies

20.

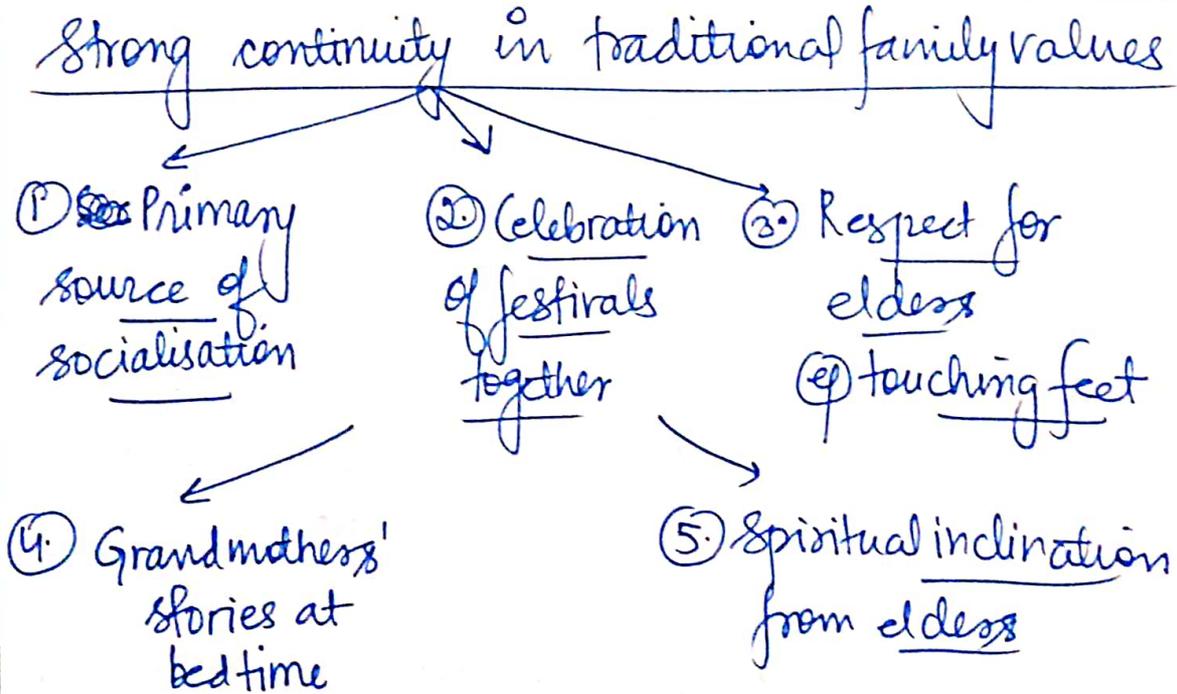
“पारंपरिक पारिवारिक मूल्यों में सुदृढ़ निरंतरता के बावजूद, भारतीय समाज में विवाह में देरी, तलाक की दरों में वृद्धि और पारिवारिक विघटन की प्रवृत्तियाँ बढ़ रही हैं।” इस बदलाव में योगदान देने वाले सामाजिक-आर्थिक और सांस्कृतिक कारकों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

(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

With the rise of globalisation, bringing in consumerism, new economic opportunities and access to modern value systems, there is rising trend of changing some aspects of family culture.



Rising trends of delayed marriage, increasing divorce rates and family disruptions are result of multi-faceted

forces working in unison.

Factors affecting above phenomenon:

(I.) Delayed marriage.

Socio-economic	Cultural
① More avenues for economic opportunities (e.g.) entrepreneurship, gig work etc	① Culture of <u>shifting taboos</u> about relationships, thus removing need for marriages at first instance
② Focus on self-exploration by engaging in <u>higher education</u> for gaining skills	② Rising case of <u>female headed households</u> thus less need for marriage
③ Inter-generational impact with mothers gaining voice in daughters' life choices	③ Both men & women seek financial independence before marriage.

(II.) Increasing divorce rates

Socio-economic	Cultural
① Rising aspirations of both men & women leading to disruptions	① Divorces no more a <u>taboo</u>

in work-life balance

① Dual income households with less support from parents (rise of nuclear families)

② legal system availability that caters to women's voice

③ Lack of adequate financial means to bear standards of living in metropolitan ⇒ aggression

③ Women are speaking up against exploitation

(III.) family disruption

Socio-economic

cultural

① Less time availability for children due to working hours

① Move towards individualism.

② Children stuck to their gadgets.

② Immediate gratification.

These trends need to maintain a fine balance where modernity and independence doesn't lead to impact on psychology of innocent children who have no role in it.