

RECEIVED

05 SEP 2024

NEXT IAS

अनुभव 2024

(To be filled by candidate)

TEST CODE : ANV2401

Test No. : 01

Name of Candidate: NANCY SINGH Mobile No. ....Roll No. : G1SPM23B10138 Start Time 9:30 End Time 12:45Date of Examination: 05-09-2024 Medium : English  Hindi 

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1.	10	
2.	10	
3.	10	
4.	10	
5.	10	
6.	10	
7.	10	
8.	10	
9.	10	
10.	10	
TOTAL MARKS - 100		

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
11.	15	
12.	15	
13.	15	
14.	15	
15.	15	
16.	15	
17.	15	
18.	15	
19.	15	
20.	15	
TOTAL MARKS - 150		

GRAND TOTAL - ..... / 250

EVAL CODE: ..... EVAL DATE: .....

## GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

1. Immediately on receipt of the QCA booklet, please check that this QCA booklet does not have any misprint or torn or missing pages or items, etc. If so, get it replaced by a fresh QCA booklet.
2. Candidates must mention all relevant details like Name, Email, Roll No, Mobile, etc. in the space allocated.
3. Candidate is expected to attempt all 20 questions within the given timeline.
4. Answers must be written in the medium authorized at the time of admission.
5. Candidates must write answers for the specific question under the respective question itself. Any answer written outside the space allotted may not be given credit.
6. Please write neatly. Avoid illegible writing.
7. Do not write/mark irrelevant matters in the QCAB.

## सामान्य निर्देश

1. QCA पुस्तिका प्राप्त होने पर कृपया तुरंत जांच लें कि इस QCA पुस्तिका में कोई पृष्ठ या सामग्री आदि गलत छपी हुई या फटी हुई या गायब तो नहीं है। यदि ऐसा है, तो इसे एक नई QCA पुस्तिका से बदल लें।
2. अभ्यर्थियों को सभी प्रासंगिक विवरण जैसे नाम, ईमेल, रोल नंबर, मोबाइल नंबर आदि का आवंटित स्थान पर उल्लेख करना होगा।
3. अभ्यर्थियों से अपेक्षा की जाती है कि वह आवंटित समय-सीमा के भीतर ही सभी 20 प्रश्नों के उत्तर-लेखन का प्रयास करें।
4. प्रत्येक उत्तर, प्रवेश के समय चुनी गयी भाषा के माध्यम में ही लिखे जाने चाहिए।
5. अभ्यर्थियों को विशिष्ट प्रश्न के उत्तर संबंधित प्रश्न के नीचे ही लिखने होंगे। आवंटित स्थान के बाहर लिखे गए किसी भी उत्तर को क्रेडिट नहीं दिया जाएगा।
6. कृपया साफ-सुथरा लिखें। अपठनीय लेखन से बचें।
7. QCAB में अप्रासंगिक तथ्यों को न लिखें / न ही चिह्नित करें।

REMARKS: .....

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY

<u>Student Concerns / Query</u>	<u>Evaluator's Feedback / Response</u>
1 .....	1 .....
.....	.....
.....	.....
.....	.....
2 .....	2 .....
.....	.....
.....	.....
.....	.....
3 .....	3 .....
.....	.....
.....	.....
.....	.....

**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**

 <p>Topper's Copy</p>	 <p>Common mistake and Correct Filled QCAB</p>
 <p>Copy Scanner App</p>	 <p>Next IAS Test Centre Location</p>

**MACRO COMMENTS**

*The Purpose of evaluation@nextias.com is to provide constructive suggestions on 'How to improve Answer Writing and thereby score better marks.*

**STRENGTHS OF THE CANDIDATE**

**AREAS OF IMPROVEMENT**



**IMPROVEMENT SUGGESTIONS**

1. नये संसद भवन में पारंपरिक भारतीय कला और वास्तुकला का एकीकरण किस प्रकार भारत के सांस्कृतिक लोकाचार के प्रमाण के रूप में कार्य करता है? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए) 10 अंक
- How does the integration of traditional Indian art and architecture in the New Parliament Building serve as a testament to India's cultural ethos? (Answer in 150 words) 10 marks

Recently new Parliament building has been unveiled which encompasses India's culture and traditions.

New Parliament Building → Testament to  
India's cultural ethos

### ① Debates and discussions

↳ India's traditions have stressed on the prevalence of debates and discussions reflected in Samudramanthan mural placed in New Parliament.

↳ It is symbolic of churning of ideas.

### ② Symbolic representation

↳ Lok Sabha → Peacock (National Bird)

Rajya Sabha → Lotus (National Animal)

### ③ Art Galleries →

Sthapatya Gallery, Shilpa Gallery → arts and artcrafts, gallery of music and dance → This displays great cultural heritage of India.

④ Contribution of women freedom fighters is mentioned.

⑤ Establishment of Senegal → symbol of transfer of power

⑥ The placement of Ashoka Chakra → reverbunating presence in National Flag → dharma and justice.

⑦ Epics like Ramayana and Mahabharat are displayed through the various narratives

⑧ Material from different regions → Makrana marble for, Nagpur teakwood etc.

Thus New Parliament Building is a storehouse of India's diverse and unique culture and traditions

2. संगम साहित्य में महिलाओं की भागीदारी के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए। यह प्राचीन दक्षिण भारतीय समाज में महिलाओं की स्थिति और उनकी भूमिकाओं के बारे में क्या दर्शाता है? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए) 10 अंक

Discuss the representation of women in Sangam literature. What does it reveal about the status and roles of women in ancient South Indian society?

(Answer in 150 words) 10 marks

Sangam literature has its compilations through various assemblies known as Muchangam. (<sup>held in</sup> Kapadpuram and Madurai)

### Representation of women in Sangam literature

① Gender roles → Women are represented as warrior princess, housewife etc.

Example: Kundavai, a warrior princess is depicted.

② Chastity and purity → Women are represented as chaste and pure through Silapadikaram ⇒ Kamsagi is worshipped as deity.

③ Women poet: literature has contributions from women poets like Avvaiyar → she wrote 58 poems.

④ Love and Relationships → Through various literature like Puran Ahananuru → a woman is depicted as fighting for her love and boldly disclosing feelings.

⑤ Sangam literature associates women with land, prosperity.

### Status and Role of women

① Women were engaged in spinning and weaving → economic independence.

② Women in Pandyas were dealing in pearl trade.

③ Loyalty from women is respected.

④ Prevalence of Sati - Tipayadal.

⑤ Women allowed to learn literature, music and drama.

⑥ Also violence against women in case of ruler loses kingdom.

Sangam literatures throws great light on the women's role in ancient India.

3. उदारवादियों द्वारा ब्रिटिश औपनिवेशिक नीतियों को आर्थिक आलोचना ने भारतीय राष्ट्रवाद और व्यापक स्वतंत्रता आंदोलन के विकास में किस प्रकार योगदान दिया? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए) 10 अंक

How did the Moderates' economic critique of British colonial policies contribute to the development of Indian nationalism and the broader independence movement?

(Answer in 150 words) 10 marks

The Indian National Movement Phase from 1885 - 1905 is said to be the Moderate Phase who adopted 3P's propaganda and believed in constitutional struggle for self rule.

Moderate's  
economic  
critique

- ① Poverty and Un-British Rule in India - By Dadabhai Naoroji
- ② Economic History of India - R.C. Dutt
- ③ Essay on economic history

Contribution in the development of Indian nationalism

① Exposure of British policies :

The writings of Moderates exposed the exploitative policies of British Rule → drain of wealth from India to Britain -

- ① The writings of Moderates awakened consciousness among people as they were unaware of discriminations faced.
  - ② It led to development of national identity among masses.
  - ③ led to the rise of Extremists like Bal Gangadhar Tilak, Lala Lajpat Rai.
  - ④ The reforms introduced by Moderates like increasing age of civil services, Indian representation through Council Act helped in laying foundation stone for independence.
  - ⑤ It led to introduction of reforms by Britishers. Example: Lord Curzon formed Famine Commission, irrigation commission under Colin Muncrief, Agriculture Commission.
- Thus Moderates were the first organised group who awakened the consciousness and laid ground for India's movement for independence.

4. हिमालय की भूगर्भिक संरचना किस प्रकार इस क्षेत्र को भूस्खलन के प्रति विशेष रूप से संवेदनशील बनाती है? इसमें शामिल प्राकृतिक व मानव-प्रेरित कारकों पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए) 10 अंक

How does the geological structure of the Himalayas make the region particularly prone to landslides? Discuss the natural and human-induced factors involved.

(Answer in 150 words) 10 marks

Himalayas are young fold mountains formed 65 million years ago with convergence of Indo-Australian and Eurasian plate.

Geological structure making region prone to landslides

① Weak unconsolidated materials → Himalayas are formed of loose rock structures which make it prone to landslides.

② Plates are still moving <sup>and</sup> the Himalayas are rising at the rate of 5cm/yr.

③ Himalayas are young mountains and thus lack stability.

Natural factors involved in landslides

① Erratic weather pattern and heavy downpour

② Climate change and cloud bursts.

Example: Recent Himachal landslide and floods.

③ Steep slope makes it easy for loose debris to fall.

Human factors involved

① Unsustainable tourism

② Construction projects and blasting of rocks for tunnel construction

Example: land subsidence in Joshimath.

③ Deforestation of trees → binding ability of roots disrupted.

④ Excessive agriculture

Steps that can be taken

→ Contour bunding, contour ploughing

→ Terrace farming

→ landslide Mapping

→ Hazard Zonation

↓  
Sustainable development & EIA

Himalayas are strategically important for us. The need to be taken to reduce vulnerability

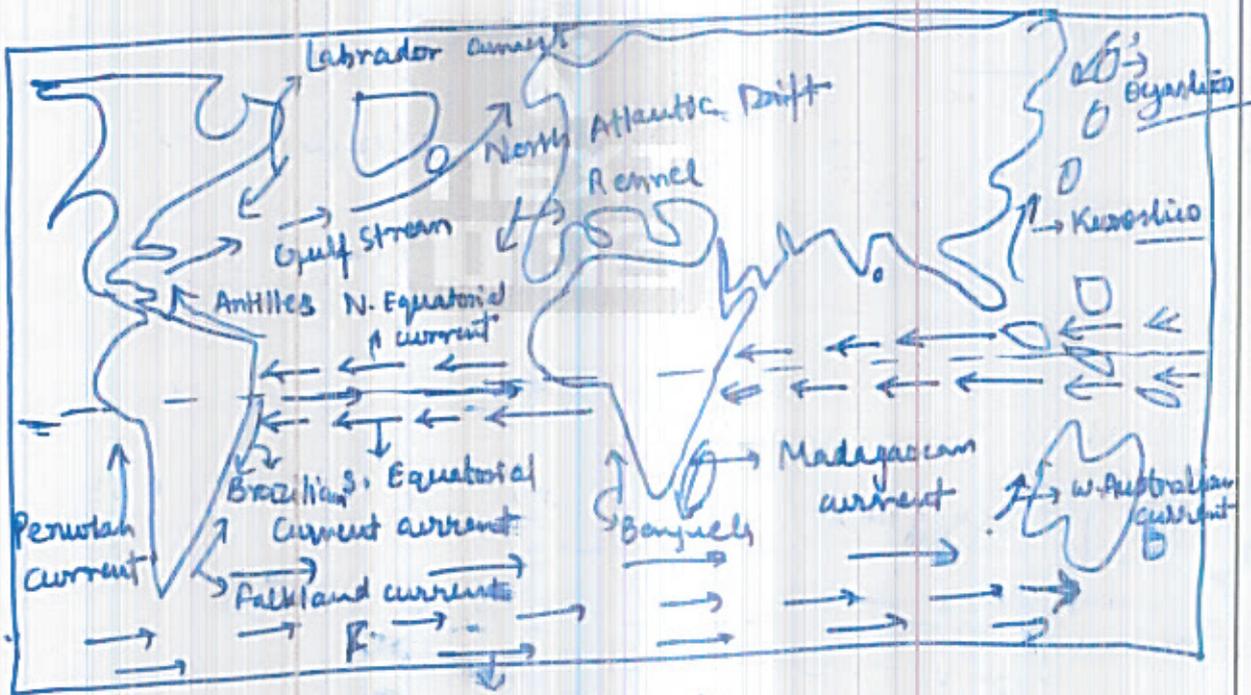
5. विश्व के महासागरों में प्रमुख महासागरीय धाराएँ एवं उनसे जुड़े चक्र (Gyres) क्या हैं? पृथ्वी की जलवायु और समुद्री पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र को आकार देने में महासागरीय धाराओं के महत्त्व पर चर्चा कीजिए।

(उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए) 10 अंक

What are the major ocean currents and their associated gyres in the world's oceans? Discuss the significance of ocean currents in shaping the Earth's climate and marine ecosystems.

(Answer in 150 words) 10 marks

Ocean current is a huge water mass with uniform temperature and pressure conditions that is displaced from one region to another.



West wind drift

- Different gyres
- ① North Atlantic Gyre (Gulf Stream, North Atlantic Drift)
  - ② Indian Ocean Gyre → (Equatorial current, Agulhas, Madagascar)
  - ③ North Pacific Gyre
  - ④ South Pacific Gyre
  - ⑤ South Atlantic Gyre

## Impact of ocean currents

① Desicating effect → The western coast of continents experience cold temperatures leading to formation of dry deserts

Example : Peruvian Current → Patagonia deserts, Atacama desert

② Ocean currents moderate the climate

③ Ports ice free → due to North Atlantic Drift, Murmansk port of Russia remains ice free.

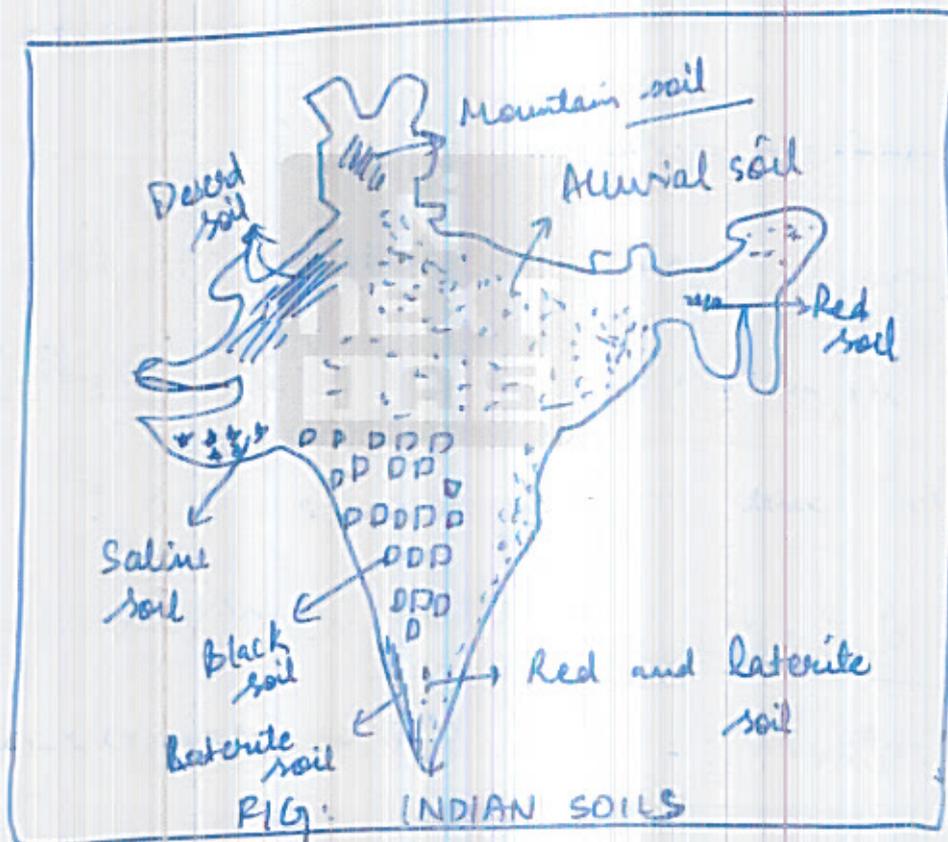
④ Mixing of cold and warm ocean currents  
→ Formation of fishing zones

Example : Labrador and Gulf Stream → Newfoundland of USA

Ocean currents are responsible for circulation of water mass and helps in wind flows and impact different regions.

6. भारत में मृदा के प्रकारों में भिन्नता ने कृषि पद्धतियों एवं उत्पादकता में क्षेत्रीय विषमताओं में किस तरह योगदान दिया है? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए) 10 अंक
- How have variations in soil types across India contributed to regional disparities in agricultural practices and productivity? (Answer in 150 words) 10 marks

India has been a land of variety of soils with different soils impacting the local region differently.



Soil types → Regional disparities

- ① Black soil → In Regions of Maharashtra, Gujarat, black soil favours plantation crops like cotton → Growth and prosperity

as compared to backward regions like Bihar,  
Chhattisgarh.

② Alluvial soil of Northern Plain → good  
for agriculture → Growth of wheat in  
Punjab, Haryana.

↳ Also rice cultivation better in Punjab  
and Haryana as compared to less fertile  
alluvial soil of South India.

③ Red Soil → Rich in iron does not  
support growth of crops like rice, wheat

④ Laterite soil → leaching → Growth  
of crops like cashewnut, spices.

⑤ Rocky structures in NE → Meghalaya →  
no cultivation possible.

Thus soil leads to differences in agricultural  
productions and productivity → creating  
disparities in different regions.

7. द्वीप पर्यटन भारत के अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह व लक्षद्वीप जैसे द्वीपों की अर्थव्यवस्था को किस प्रकार प्रभावित करता है? इस पर्यटन को संघारणीय बनाने के लिए कौन सी चुनौतियाँ और अवसर विद्यमान हैं?

(उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए) 10 अंक

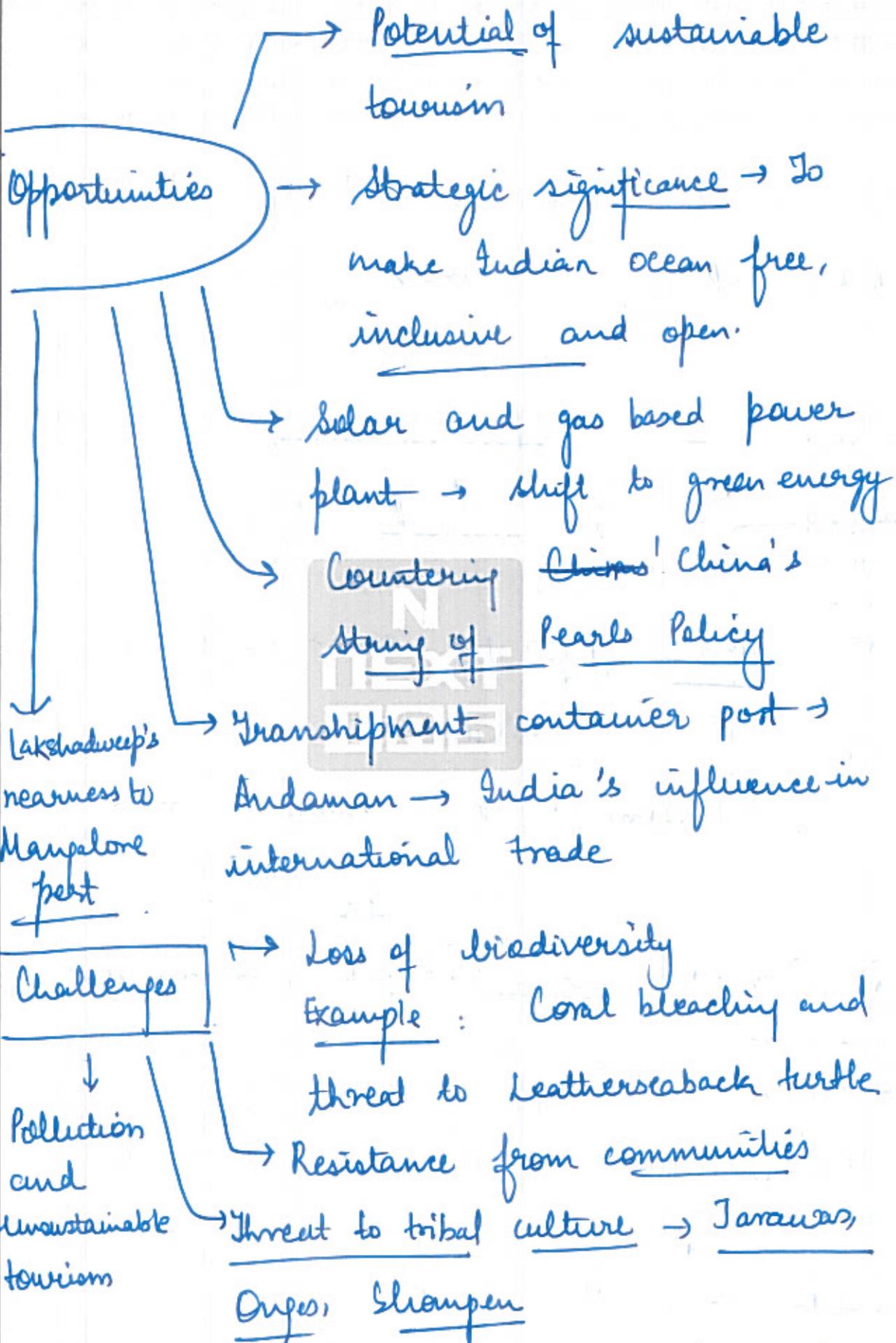
How does island tourism affect the economy of India's islands like the Andaman and Nicobar Islands and Lakshadweep? What challenges and opportunities exist to make this tourism sustainable?

(Answer in 150 words) 10 marks

India's two major islands Andaman and Nicobar and Lakshadweep have been hot topics of discussion on account of announcements for development projects.

Island tourism affecting economy

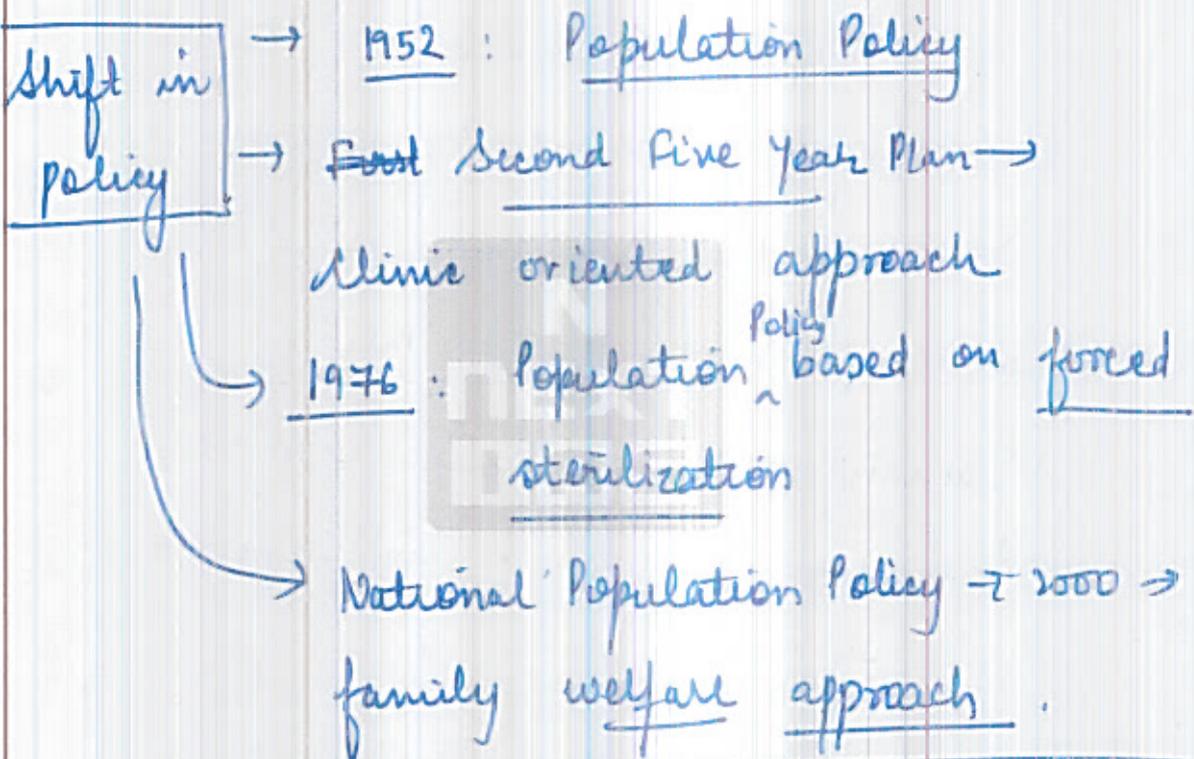
- ① Great Nicobar Project → Help in integrating Nicobar to maritime international trade.
- ② Tourism in pristine beaches of Lakshadweep → growth of infrastructure and contribution to economy.
- ③ Creation of jobs and basic amenities provided to the island.
- ④ Expanding EEZ and harnessing of resources.



Andaman and Nicobar and Lakshadweep are important to develop sustainable tourism

8. जनसंख्या नियंत्रण से लेकर परिवार कल्याण और महिला सशक्तिकरण तक की नीति में बदलाव ने भारत में जनसंख्या वृद्धि को किस प्रकार प्रभावित किया है? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए) 10 अंक  
 How has the shift in the policy from population control to family welfare and women's empowerment impacted population growth in India? (Answer in 150 words) 10 marks

India was the first country to introduce Population Policy in 1952.



Shift impacted women's population growth

- ① Delayed marriage → no long cycle of pregnancies → Birth Rate controlled
- ② Adoption of family planning practices → low fertility rate → 2.0 (NFHS-5)

③ Education promotion among women → safe Reproductive health → control over self and sexuality.

④ Unwanted pregnancies → safe institutional abortion.

⑧ Use of contraceptive methods to control population.

Challenges  
yet  
remain

→ TFR high in U.P., Bihar  
(3.1, 2.4)

→ son meta preference

↳ low for adoption of family  
planning in rural areas.

Population control is necessary as India has become the largest populous country. It puts pressure on resources and makes it difficult to reap demographic dividend.

9. भारतीय धर्मनिरपेक्षता के मूल सिद्धांत क्या हैं तथा भारतीय समाज के संदर्भ में उन्हें किन चुनौतियों का सामना करना पड़ा है? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए) 10 अंक

What are the core principles of Indian secularism, and how have they been challenged in the context of Indian society? (Answer in 150 words) 10 marks

Indian Secularism is positive secularism which is based on the principle of Sarva Dharma Sambhava.



Core principles challenge

① seen as threat to culture :

State's intervention in religion for various reforms is seen as interference.

Example: Ban on instant triple talaq in Shayara Bano Case

② Communal conflict and tension due to row over Hijab issue.

③ Threat to minority → State's idea of implementation of UCC is seen as loss of minority culture and traditions.

④ Issue over doctrine of essentiality

Example: Sabarwalda dispute

⑤ Issue with granting of inheritance rights

India's secularism model is unique in itself that promotes harmony and identity to citizens.

10. भारत में वर्तमान प्राथमिक शिक्षा प्रणाली किस सीमा तक सामाजिक असमानताओं को संबोधित या सुदृढ़ करती है तथा अधिक समावेशी शैक्षिक वातावरण बनाने के लिए किन रणनीतियों की आवश्यकता है? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए) 10 अंक

To what extent does the current primary education system in India address or reinforce social inequalities, and what strategies are needed to create a more inclusive educational environment? (Answer in 150 words) 10 marks

Primary education system has achieved 100% enrolment in India.

Primary education addressing inequalities

① Right to Education → Promoting education among all till 14 years of age.

② New Education Policy → Promoting Vernacular education in primary education.

③ Anganwadi and Early Childhood Care Education → addresses primary education

Primary education reinforcing inequalities

① Gender discrimination → Female child dropouts due to absence of gender sensitive facilities

② Caste discrimination

↳ Denial of food cooked by lower caste

↳ Lower caste made to sit separately

↳ Rajasthan: Child beaten to death for drinking water meant for higher caste

③ Denial of education to LGBTQ

④ Infrastructure disparities in rural and urban

Strategies  
needed

→ Vocational education to be promoted.

→ Social stigma needs to be eliminated by attitude change

→ ~~Let~~ Increase awareness

↳ Good quality infrastructure

↳ Promoting NEP

State's role in maintaining primary education is in line with DPSP (Article 46).

11. भारत में गांधीवाद-पूर्व चरण के किसान आंदोलनों की प्रकृति की तुलना गांधीवादी चरण के किसान आंदोलनों से कीजिए। स्वतंत्रता संग्राम के दौरान महात्मा गांधी के नेतृत्व ने भारत में किसान आंदोलनों की प्रकृति और दिशा को किस प्रकार प्रभावित किया? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए) 15 अंक

Compare and contrast the nature of peasant movements in India during the pre-Gandhian phase with those in the Gandhian phase. How did Mahatma Gandhi's leadership influence the nature and course of peasant movements in India during the freedom struggle?

(Answer in 250 words) 15 marks

Peasant movements have taken place in different phases to raise their voice against exploitation and oppression. Navalbani Movement is a contemporary peasant movement.

Movements during pre-Gandhian phase

Movements during Gandhian phase

① The peasant movements of pre-Gandhian phase waged a fight against Zamindars, moneylenders by not paying taxes and at times, it became violent too.

② They were not organised.

① The movements during Gandhian phase were based on policies of Ahimsa and satyagraha.

② They were organised with the set agenda.

③ These movements were supported by intellectuals.

④ Leadership was weak.

⑤ Territorial reach was limited.

⑥ Submissive movements

⑦ Narrow objective - To end the exploitation.

⑧ Participation from women was limited

⑨ Example: Narkelberia, Moppila, Indigo Revolt

③ These movements were supported by INC leaders and other intellectuals.

④ Leadership was strong.

⑤ These movements had a greater reach and were a inspiration for other regions

⑥ Defied British rule in a bold manner

⑦ Broad objective - To end colonialism

⑧ Huge participation from women.

⑨ Example: Bardoli Satyagraha (1926), Champaran (1917), Kheda (1918)

## Mahatma Gandhi's influence

① The movement became more organised and strong.

Example: Bardoli satyagraha → Peasants under leadership of Vallabhai Patel had put forward their demands.

② The objective was not only to end oppression but also the unjust British rule.

③ New methods like Non-Cooperation and Civil Disobedience were used.

④ The nature of movements was of non-violence.

⑤ Also, hunger strikes were common.

⑥ It forced the British to provide concessions and fulfill demands.

Thus peasants movements have great contribution in India's fight for independence.

12. मंदिर वास्तुकला की होयसल और नागर शैलियों की तुलना कीजिए और उनके बीच अंतर बताइए। ये अंतर अपने समय के सांस्कृतिक, धार्मिक और क्षेत्रीय प्रभावों को किस प्रकार प्रतिबिंबित करते हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए) 15 अंक
- Compare and contrast the Hoysala and Nagara styles of temple architecture. How do these differences reflect the cultural, religious, and regional influences of their time?

(Answer in 250 words) 15 marks

Indian temple architecture has diverse nature with plethora of features dominating different regions. Recently 3 Hoysala temples received UNESCO heritage site status.

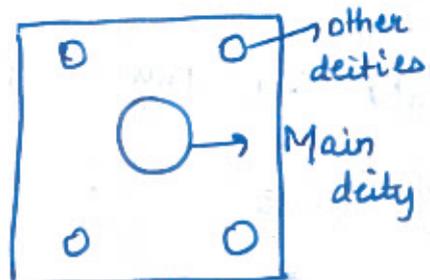
### Hoysala

- ① The beginning of Hoysala temple is attributed to founder of Hoysala Kingdom - Nripa Kama II.
- ② Stellate pattern is visible.



### Nagara

- ① The beginning of this style is attributed to Guptas.
- ② Panchayatana style is visible



③ Material used is soapstone.

④ Features -

Zig zag wall,  
multiple shikhara,  
mandap etc.

⑤ Mix of Dravidian  
and Nagara

⑥ No sub-schools

⑦ No such evolution

⑧ Example: Hoysaleswara,  
Chennakeshava temple

③ Material used is  
different at different  
temples places.

Example: Granite,  
marble, bricks.

④ Features -

~~Vishva~~ Shikhara,  
adhisthana, jagati,  
mandap, amalaka at  
the top etc.

⑤ Unique in its  
own way

⑥ Sub-schools -  
Salanki, Khajurao,  
‡ Kalinga / Odisha

⑦ Have undergone  
evolution in different  
stages

⑧ Example: Kandariya  
Mahadeo, Parvati Temple,  
Ram Mandir, Ayodhya

## Cultural, religious and regional influences

① Religion: Nagara shows worshipping of multiple gods while that of Hoysala has mainly Shaivism or Vaishnavism.

② The walls of Nagara depict numerous sculptures while in Hoysala we get information about kings.

Example: sculpture of Odishi dance in Konark Sun Temple

③ Nagara temple depicts stories of different epics like Mahabharat, Ramayana.

④ Temples like Dilwara temple are dedicated to Jainism.

⑤ Also, law and ethics is taught from the sculptures.

Therefore, temple architecture of India is unique which provides insights into India's diverse culture.

13. भारत में लॉर्ड विलियम बेंटिंक की नीतियों ने देश के सांस्कृतिक और बौद्धिक परिदृश्य को किस प्रकार प्रभावित किया? प्रमुख सुधारों के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए) 15 अंक

How did Lord William Bentinck's policies in India influence the country's cultural and intellectual landscape? Discuss with reference to key reforms.

(Answer in 250 words) 15 marks

Lord William Bentinck was the first Governor General of India who remained the Governor from 1820 till 1835.

### Policy reforms by William Bentinck

#### ① Abolition of Sati and other unjust practices:

With the efforts of Raja Ram Mohan Ray, Debendranath Tagore, ~~Dr~~ William Bentinck abolish Sati and female infanticide.

#### ② Education Reforms

↳ It was during his reign that Macaulay's minute on education was passed which made English as the official language and medium of instruction.

③ ~~He~~ He was instrumental in Charter Act of 1833 which led to formation

of Law Commission → Later codification  
of IPC and CrPC.

④ Police Reforms → He abolished <sup>double</sup> batta  
system.

⑤ Judicial Reforms :

↳ Court of appeal and circuit courts was  
abolished

↳ He established Sadr Adalat in Allahabad  
and Delhi for easy justice.

⑥ Liberation of Press : He was liberal  
for press and Charles Metcalf passed  
Press Act, 1835

⑦ His policy was majorly of non-  
interference in the states

⑧ Treaty of Perpetual friendship was  
signed with Ranjit Singh.

⑨ Abolition of thuggee.

## Influence on Country's cultural and intellectual landscape

- ① It provide equality and freedom to women with abolition of social evils like sati, infanticide.
- ② English Education promoted gave rise to middle class which further led the Indian National Movement.
- ③ Codification of laws made India united and integrated by giving a national identity.
- ④ liberal reforms in press helped intellectuals to expose British Rule.
- ⑤ Reduction in salaries lessened the burden on India.
- ⑥ Many new intellectual social reforms came up like Arya Samaj, Aligarh Movement etc.

William Bentinck has played crucial role with his key policy reforms

14. भारतीय शहरों में नगरीय बाढ़ एक आवर्ती चुनौती बनती जा रही है, भारत में नगरीय बाढ़ में योगदान देने वाले अंतर्निहित कारकों का विश्लेषण कीजिए। इसके प्रभाव को कम करने के लिए कौन से व्यापक उपाय किए जा सकते हैं?

(उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए) 15 अंक

With urban flooding becoming a recurrent challenge in Indian cities, analyze the underlying factors contributing to urban flooding in India. What comprehensive measures can be taken to mitigate its impact?

(Answer in 250 words) 15 marks

Urban flooding refers to inundation within cities on account of sudden heavy downpour. Recently Delhi witnessed numerous instances of urban flooding.

### Urban flooding - a challenge

#### ① Loss of life

↳ It may lead to loss of lives due to electrocution and flooding.

Example: Recent basement flooding in coaching centre of Delhi took lives of 3 aspirants.

#### ② Disruption of administration.

③ Traffic jams and delay in workplace.

④ Stagnation of water leads to inefficient movement of transportation

## Factors contributing to urban flooding

### ① Overurbanisation

↳ Unplanned development of cities has led to building of high rise apartments and slums. Example: Musi floods

### ② Concretisation

↳ Cemented structures with large scale cutting of trees has led to inefficient seepage of water.

### ③ Inefficient drainage system

### ④ Encroachment of wetlands

Example: Dal Lake encroachment

### ⑤ Climate change and erratic weather patterns → sudden heavy downpour

### ⑥ Large scale deforestation

### ⑦ Building bye-laws are not properly implemented.

## Measures that can be taken

- ① Clear guidelines for building bye laws and strict adherence to it.
- ② Municipal Corporation to frequently visit the places to ensure safety.
- ③ Afforestation → Urban forestry, Miyawaki method.
- ④ Efficient drainage system.
- ⑤ Regular interval cleaning of manholes.
- ⑥ ~~less~~ Catch the Rain Campaign and rainwater harvesting.
- ⑦ Planned urban development.

Example: Delhi Master Plan

Urban flooding is a new challenge.

Comprehensive measures need to be taken to mitigate it and have quality living.

15. जैसे-जैसे 21वीं सदी तेल के लिए संघर्ष से महत्वपूर्ण खनिजों के लिए प्रतिस्पर्धा में परिवर्तित हो रही है, वैश्विक आपूर्ति श्रृंखला में योगदान देने में भारत के महत्वपूर्ण खनिज संसाधनों की क्षमता का आकलन कीजिए। भारत के लिए इन संसाधनों के रणनीतिक निहितार्थ क्या हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए) 15 अंक

As the 21st century shifts from battles over oil to competition for critical minerals, assess the potential of India's critical mineral resources in contributing to the global supply chain. What are the strategic implications of these resources for India?

(Answer in 250 words) 15 marks

Recently, India has released the list of 30 critical minerals of India. Such minerals have strategic importance.

These critical minerals are the driver of fourth Industrial Revolution.

Potential of India's critical minerals

① It can make India part of global supply chain in the wake of increasing demand for semiconductor chips.

② Friendshoring where countries of the West are shifting their semiconductor industries from China to their <sup>allies</sup> countries.

③ Growing demand for clean energy has led to great potential for critical

Minerals.

Example: Uranium to harness nuclear energy.

④ Joint partnership and collaboration with countries.

Example ICET, Minerals Security Partnership

### Strategic implications

① Space Research: It will help India to make advancements in space sector as different launch vehicles, space satellites require these minerals.

② Counter China: It will help India to counter China which is the largest supplier of Chips and during COVID-19, it led to huge disruption.

③ Electric Vehicles: In the wake of India's NDC and Panchamrit, critical minerals will help India to achieve net zero by 2070.

④ Renewable energy production - Solar cells and <sup>solar</sup> PVC require critical minerals.

⑤ Reduced import dependence and thus self reliance and Make India will be promoted.

Challenges → Technology to harness is missing  
Example: ENR technology in nuclear sector

→ R&D is missing  
 → <sup>low</sup> Economic viability in harnessing the minerals  
 → Technical skills missing

Government Initiatives → Collaboration with countries  
 → Setting up of ATMP units in Sanand, Mongaon  
 → India Quantum Mission  
 → FAME, Flex fuel vehicle, Electric Vehicles.

Critical minerals have great strategic significance for India's growth and development.

16. तापमान व्युत्क्रमण की परिघटना और विभिन्न क्षेत्रों के मौसमी प्रतिरूप और सूक्ष्म जलवायु पर इसके प्रभाव की व्याख्या कीजिए। साथ ही, कृषि और मानव बस्तियों पर इसके प्रभावों की भी चर्चा कीजिए।

(उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए) 15 अंक

Explain the phenomenon of temperature inversion and its impact on weather patterns and microclimates in different regions. Also, discuss its implications for agriculture and human settlements.

(Answer in 250 words) 15 marks

Temperature inversion is a condition of negative lapse rate which brings in stability in atmosphere.

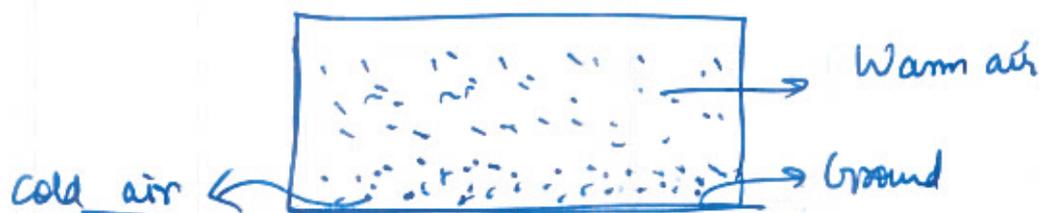
Temperature inversion: It is a phenomenon whereby the cold heavy air rests below the warm light air and there is absence of ascending air currents.

### Types of Temperature Inversion

#### ① Radiation Inversion

↳ This phenomenon occurs during long winter nights, clear skies.

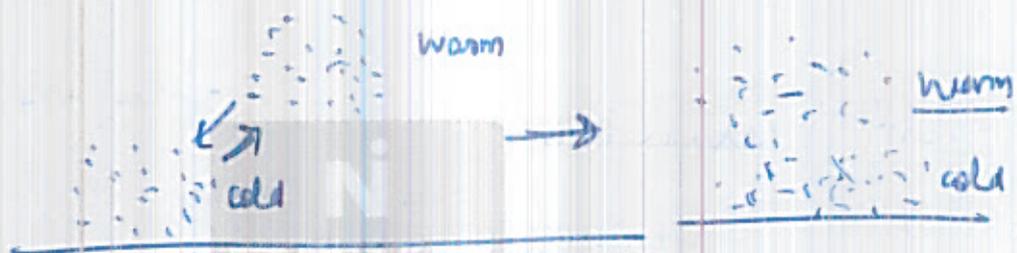
↳ Ground cools quickly and warm air lies above cold air



## ② Frontal Inversion

↳ This phenomenon occurs <sup>across</sup> ~~where~~ the fronts - where warm and cold air masses meet each other

↳ The cold air pushes the warm air and rests below it



## ③ Valley Inversion

↳ This is a phenomenon in mountain regions which results due to <sup>mountain</sup> cold ~~trough~~ air sinking down and occupying valley regions pushing warm air up.



## Implications for agriculture and human settlements

- ① Radiation inversion results in formation of fog which reduces visibility.
- ② Cold air from mountain top occupying valleys leads to settlement on slopes as valleys become extremely cold on account of inversion.
- ③ Frost formation leads to destruction of crops especially winter crops like wheat.
- ④ Pollution is settled due to air stability leading to respiratory problems.
- ⑤ Agriculture is not done in valley regions.
- ⑥ Fog mixed with smog produces severe health effects. Example: Delhi in ~~October~~ November.
- ⑦ Also fog delays transportation.

Temperature inversion is a common phenomenon which has certain negative effects on humans and their livelihood.

17. पर्यावरण और भारतीय संस्कृति के संदर्भ में गंगा नदी तंत्र के महत्व की चर्चा कीजिए। इस महत्वपूर्ण नदी तंत्र की सफाई और कायाकल्प (पुनरुद्धार) के समक्ष प्रमुख चुनौतियाँ क्या हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए) 15 अंक
- Discuss the significance of the Ganga river system on the environment and Indian culture. What are the key challenges in cleaning and rejuvenating this vital river system? (Answer in 250 words) 15 marks

The Ganga river system is the largest system occupying Northern Plains. It occupies nearly  $\frac{1}{3}$ rd of India's geographical area.

Significance of Ganga river system on environment and culture

① Ganga river system bringing huge amount of alluvium makes Northern plains fertile. → Promoting crops like sugarcane, rice, wheat.

② Ganga river system supports 40% of the population with its resources.

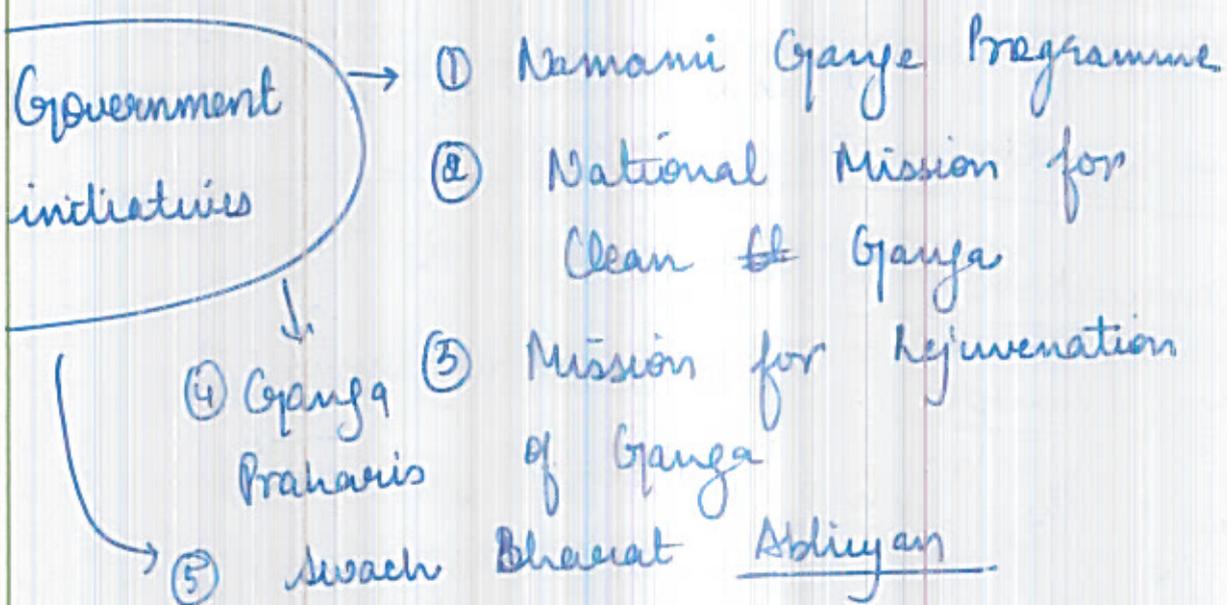
③ supports biodiversity → It supports variety of flora and fauna.  
Example: Gharials, Bengal tiger.

- ④ Religion → Ganga is the most holy river for India and its culture. It is worshipped and is celebrated during gatherings like Kumbh Mela.
- ⑤ source of freshwater resource and is source of irrigation in agriculture.
- ⑥ Inland water navigation can help in transport and communication  
Example : ① MV Ganga Vilas → also tourism.
- ⑦ Nation Waterway I

Challenges in cleaning and rejuvenating this vital river system

- ① Encroachment of wetlands of this river. Example : Kabartal wetlands → drying of Kanwar lake
- ② Pollution and overurbanisation  
↳ Ganga is heavily polluted from Kanpur.

- ③ Erratic weather patterns and disruptions in monsoon due to climate change has led to reduced flow.
- ④ Missing spirit among the citizens to take efforts to rejuvenate it.
- ⑤ Cremation grounds near ghats of river leads to pollution.
- ⑥ Building of large scale dams disrupting of ecological flow of river.
- ⑦ Excessive and unsustainable irrigation



Ganga is the lifeline of heart of India.  
Its rejuvenation is conservation is the need of the hour.

18. भारत में वैज्ञानिक खोज ऐतिहासिक रूप से संस्कृति और धर्म के साथ जुड़ी हुई है, जिसमें प्रायः वैज्ञानिक शोधों को धार्मिक प्रथाओं के साथ जोड़ा जाता है। इस संदर्भ में, वैज्ञानिक प्रगति सदियों पुरानी रूढ़ियों व अंधविश्वासों को संबोधित करने में पारंपरिक मान्यताओं और आधुनिक सोच के बीच के अंतर को किस प्रकार कम करती है?

(उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए) 15 अंक

Scientific pursuit in India has historically intersected with culture and religion, often blending scientific inquiry with religious practices. In this context, how do scientific advancements bridge the gap between traditional beliefs and modern thinking in addressing age-old taboos and superstitions?

(Answer in 250 words) 15 marks

Scientific inquiry to question religion began during British rule in the form of socio-religious reform movements.

Scientific inquiry to question religion

- Abolition of sati
- Widow Remarriage Act
- ~~lowering~~ of increasing age of ~~the~~ marriage (18 for women, 21 for men)

Scientific enquiry intersected with religion

① Discovery of temples, caves like Ajanta, Ellora

② Mamappan excavations to know about religious practices

③ Archaeological Survey of various religious sites. Example: Rama Jammabhoeml place

Scientific enquiry / advancements addressing taboos and superstitions

① Contraceptive Methods to control pregnancies → earlier children considered as gift of God.

② Menstruation no more a taboo.

Example: Adopting of sanitary napkins.

③ Women (menstruating) allowed entry in temples.

④ Woman education → Gender stereotyping is questioned

⑤ Widow women → no longer seen as bad fortune.

Challenges  
yet  
remain

→ Patriarchy

→ Conflict from religious institutions

Scientifism and rationality needs to be  
promoted for discarding taboos and  
superstitions.



19. अनौपचारिक क्षेत्रक में सामाजिक असमानताओं की चुनौतियों पर प्रकाश डालिए। चर्चा कीजिए कि गिग अर्थव्यवस्था किस प्रकार इन मुद्दों का समाधान कर अधिकतम सामाजिक सशक्तिकरण में योगदान कर सकती है।

(उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए) 15 अंक

Highlighting the challenges of social inequalities in the informal sector, discuss how the gig economy can resolve these issues and contribute to greater social empowerment.

(Answer in 250 words) 15 marks

According to Code on Social Security 2020, gig workers are the ones who engage outside the traditional employer and employee relationship.

90% of India's employment is in informal sector.

Social inequalities in informal sector

① Gender inequality

↳ Absence of gender sensitive facilities discourage women participation

Example: Absence of washroom

② Gender pay gap

↳ Informal sector engages in different pay for women and men thus

Exacerbating gender pay gap.

Example: Gender pay gap is

③ Caste inequalities.

↳ Informal sector has reinforced caste inequalities.

Example: Dalit caste engaged in manual scavenging (~ 67000 manual scavengers as per Safai Karamchari Report)

④ Informal ~~set~~ employment in agriculture has led to bondage and exploitation of landless lower castes & women.

⑤ Child labour → Informal sector employs children for cheap wages → human resource potential is disturbed.

Example: Children engaged in stitching, bangle factories

Gig economy contribution for social empowerment

① Provides equal opportunities irrespective of gender.

- ② Worker flexibility to choose working hours, as well as, employment.
- ③ It will help in bridging caste inequalities and provide avenues for employment. Example: Delivery workers of Swiggy, Zomato, Uber drivers.
- ④ It will provide greater opportunities for women who are unable to work on account of patriarchy.
- ⑤ Diversified income with wages as per the work.



gig economy can help in growth of India's GDP provided we address certain concerns like social security.

20. भारतीय समाज में धार्मिक प्रभावकों और आध्यात्मिक नेताओं के नेतृत्व में नए-युगीन के अध्यात्मवाद के पुनरुत्थान के क्या कारण हैं? भारतीय समाज पर इस परिघटना के प्रभावों का मूल्यांकन कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए) 15 अंक
- What are the reasons behind the resurgence of new-age spiritualism led by religious influencers and spiritual leaders in Indian society? Evaluate the impact of this phenomenon on Indian society. (Answer in 250 words) 15 marks

India is witnessing emergence of new-age spiritualism in the form of rise of sects and cults like Art of living, Deva saccha sanda etc.

Reasons behind new-age spiritualism

① Access to Internet

↳ India's Internet users are approximately 821 million which provides easy access to modern <sup>religious</sup> influencers.

② Modern issues and problems :

In the era of globalisation, modern issues have emerged like capitalism has led to alienation among workers.

Thus they rely on ~~ss~~ spiritualism

Example : Art of living.

③ New spiritual leaders are educated  
which helps to connect with middle  
class families

Example : Sadguru

④ Orientation towards Western Culture :

Traditional Indian religion ~~was~~ is  
characterised by strict practices which  
modern day youth does not conform.

↳ Youth influenced by consumerism and  
culture of West seeks for new age

influencers

Example : Popularity of Osho Cult among  
Youth.

⑤ State's incapacity to resolve disputes  
has led to emergence of 'math'  
where people bring their issues.

Example : Dera Sachcha Sauda.

## Impact on Indian society

- ① Rising consumerism and affiliation to Western culture.
- ② Erosion of traditional, religious values
- ③ Clash between religion and sect  
Example: Clash between Dera Sacha Sauda and Sikhism.
- ④ Rise of individualism and decline of collectivity orientation.
- ⑤ Fragmentation among families → rising nuclear families.
- ⑥ Secularisation is promoted.

Thus these new religious influencers leave a great impact on Indian society with their teachings and preachings.

# NEXT IAS

---

*Space for Rough Work*

# NEXT IAS

---

*Space for Rough Work*

# NEXT IAS

## IMPORTANT INSTRUCTIONS

CANDIDATES SHOULD READ THE UNDERMENTIONED INSTRUCTIONS CAREFULLY. VIOLATION OF ANY OF THE INSTRUCTIONS MAY LEAD TO PENALTY.

### **DONT'S**

1. Do not write your name or registration no. anywhere inside this Question-cum-Answer Booklet.
2. Do not write anything other than the actual answers to the questions anywhere inside your QCA Booklet.
3. Do not tear off any pages from your QCA Booklet, if you find any page missing do not fail to notify the supervisor/invigilator.
4. Do not leave behind your QCA Booklet on your table unattended, it should be handed over to the invigilator after conclusion of the exam.

### **DO'S**

1. Read the Instructions on the cover page and strictly follow them.
2. Write your registration number and other particulars, in the space provided on the cover of QCA Booklet.
3. Write legibly and neatly. Do not write in bad/illegible handwritings.
4. For rough notes or calculation, the last two blank pages of this booklet should be used. The rough notes should be crossed through afterwards.
5. If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it or write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be evaluated.
6. Handover your QCA Booklet personally to the invigilator before leaving the examination hall.

## SPECIAL REQUEST FOR CANDIDATE AVAILING ONLINE FACILITY

1. Scan the QCA booklet properly. We suggest the uses of the app CAM scanner (Scan QR code in page 2) based on our previous experiences.
2. Please scan the QCA booklet in ample light. Copies scanned under moderate light can hamper evaluation quality.
3. Any page/pdf having shadow needs to be rescanned. Please make sure that the pdf that you upload is as clean as possible.
4. **Candidates not using the QCA booklet** must mention their details on the front page. And leave the next page blank for the macro comments. It must be understood that the answer should start from Page no. 3 in of the scanned pdf.
5. Candidates not using the QCA booklet must follow the sequence of the answer as per the question paper.
6. Please check the sequence of the answer and total number of pages in the scanned version. Make sure it is in consonance with the physical version of the same.

## 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 SCANNER) 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।

