NEXT IAS

MAIN TEST SERIES 2024 (FLT)

(To be filled by candidate)

TEST CODE : FLT009 **Test No. : 09**

Name of Candidate: Himanshu Singh Mobile No. .....

Roll No. : MT24FLTON005 Start Time 9:30 End Time 1:00PM

Date of Examination: 1 Sep 2024 Medium : English ☑ Hindi ☐

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

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

GRAND TOTAL - ...../ 250 EVAL CODE: ..... EVAL DATE: .....

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

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

सामान्य निर्देश

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

REMARKS: .....

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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.

NEXT IAS

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 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

Candidates must not write on this margin

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

New Parliament building is part of central vista project marking the dawn of Amrit kaal.

Integration of traditional Indian art and architecture – as a testament to cultural ethos

(1) Constitutional hall in the centre signifies India's rich democratic traditions (from Mahajanapadas to chola's to modern India)

(2) Lotus and Peacock are used in Rajyasabha and Loksabha showing the sacred place of these animals in Indian civilisation.

(3) Banyan tree also showcases Indian civilisation living in harmony with Nature.

Candidates must not write on this margin

(4) Jali work ⇒ marks rich indian art and architecture and role played by sculptors.

(5) Madhubani paintings are also placed to showcase regional diversities

(6) Elephants, lions on the doorways showcase power
eg Sarnath pillar lions.

(7) Sengol ⇒ Sengol showcases transfer of power.

(8) use of different geometrical patterns, lipi's such as sharda, Devnagari also showcases rich Indian diversity.

Hence, New Parliament building can be said as celestial city in stone symbolising India's "sajeeva sanskriti".

Candidates must not write on this margin

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 refers to Tamil poetry & literature compiled during 3rd century BCE to 3rd century CE, majorly during 3 Sangams assemblies of Madurai, Kapudapuram and again Madurai.

Representation of women in Sangam literature

(1) Ettuthogai and Pattupattu represents Kannagi worship

(2) Manimeghalai by Sitalai Sattanar represents story of Kovalan and Madhavi

(3) Silapaddikaram by Elango Adigal represents daughter of the above two.

(4) Female poet Avvaiyar is also represented

Candidates must not write on this margin

Status and role of women

(1) women enjoyed a higher status in society at those times.

(2) Portrayed as Goddess Kannagi

(3) Poets and writers such as Avvaiyar.

(4) Thirukkural in his Book Thirukkuralam talks about Aham and Puram i.e war and peace.

(5) Gatha-saptasati by Hala also paints a vivid picture about the status of wome and their role as court dancer, singer etc.

Sangama literature with its its timeless wisdom guides the path of Indian spiritualism as a cornerstone in Indian literary tradition.

Candidates must not write on this margin

3. उदारवादियों द्वारा ब्रिटिश औपनिवेशिक नीतियों की 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

Moderates were group of leaders in Congress who believed in constitutional methods of reform. They dominated congress from 1885 – 1905.

Economic critique contributing to development of Nationalism and independence movement

(1) Drain of wealth theory by Dadabhai Naoroji exposed exploitative character of British state.

(2) Agriculture → They showed how India was used as source of raw material causing agricultural distress and famines.

(3) They held congress sessions at different parts of India leading to movement and ideas reaching hinterlands.

Candidates must not write on this margin

④ They started plans of Nation building.

eg Indian plan - in 1885 Bombay session.

⑤ Although they came from Zamindari background, they supported peasant revolts.

⑥ Economic critique of moderates lead to ↓

Swadeshi movement
- ↓ self sufficiency
  - eg Chemical company - P.C Ray
  - Steam company - Pillai
- ↓ use of khadi cloths
- ↓ Burning of foreign cloths.

⑦ They prepared a robust base by use of pamplets, newspapers to expose Britishers and facilitate ideas.

Hence, moderate's economic critique lead to ideas penetrating hinterlands and National unity leading to strengthened Modern Nationalism.

Candidates must not write on this margin

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

Landslide atlas of India released by ISRO reports 12.6% of Indian lands prone to landslides. in which Himalayas are hotbed of disasters.

Geological structure of Himalayas making prone to landslides

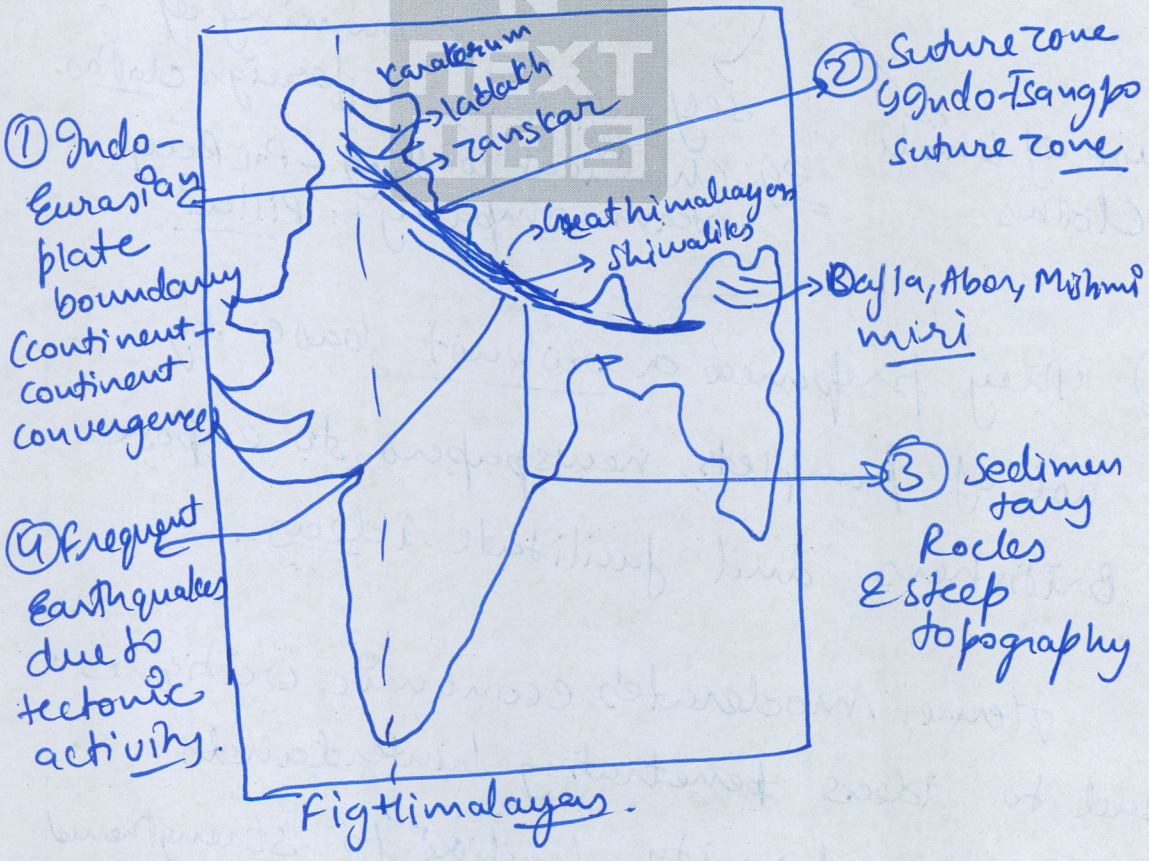


Fig Himalayas.

Nature induced factors

① Cloudbursts ⇒ Steep topography leads

Candidates must not write on this margin

to frequent cloudbursts.
eg Kedarnath floods 2013

(2) High erosion capacity of rivers and V-shaped valleys

(3) GLOF → Glacial lake floods due to erosion capacity of glaciers.

Human induced factors

(1) Deforestation and overgrazing causing loss of roots holding forest soil.

(2) Unplanned development exceeding the carrying capacity.
eg Pollution - especially plastic pollution.

(3) Hydro power projects and shifting of rivers courses
eg Tapovan hydropower project → Joshimath crisis

(4) Road construction that is unscientific and without Environment impact assessment.

In wake of climate change, Himalayas has become hotbed of disasters, hence a comprehensive strategy advocating Nature based solution and mandatory Environment Impact assessment is required.

Candidates must not write on this margin

5. विश्व के महासागरों में प्रमुख महासागरीय धाराएँ एवं उनसे जुडे चक्र (Gyres) क्या हैं? पृथ्वी की ज्लवायु 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 currents are streams or rivers in ocean surface caused due to temperature and salinity differences.

Major ocean currents and gyres



Fig Major ocean current & gyres. ① & ② Pacific gyres

Significance of ocean currents in shaping Earth's climate and marine ecosystem

① Conveyor belts ⇒ They are great

Candidates must not write on this margin

Conveyor belts carrying cold and warm water and balancing temperature and salinity-
eg North Atlantic current - warm current

(2) Ocean current carry minerals necessary for plankton growth
eg Newfound Island → labrador current → fish production.

(3) Cold welling and upwelling creating zones of high biodiversity-
eg Peru or humbolt current -

(4) formation of deserts → They cause air subsidence on western margins of continents.
eg Atacama desert → Peru current
Mexico or Mohave desert → Mexico current.

(5) Gyres trap plastic waste making it easy for collection.

Thus ocean currents play an important role in shaping climate and marine life.

Candidates must not write on this margin

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

Soil is top layer of Earth crust carrying nutrients and minerals responsible for vegetation.

Soil types in India contributing to regional disparities ⇒

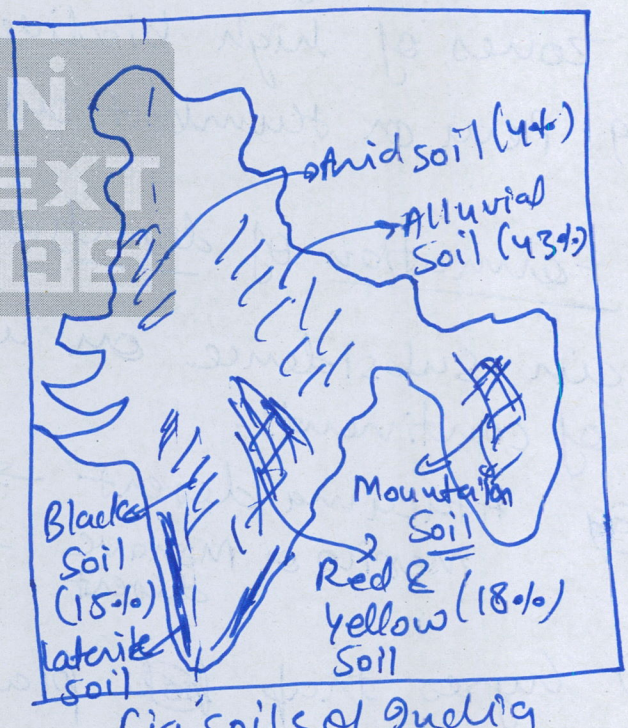


Fig. Soils of India.

① Alluvial soil ⇒ High is soil fertility ⇓ Reach of Green revolution ⇓ Increase in Standard of living and responsible for food security of India. eg Rice, wheat

② Arid soil ⇒ Poor in fertility and moisture content ⇓ low standard of living eg Bajra, Jowar etc.

Candidates must not write on this margin

(3) Black soil ⇒ Also known as cotton soil, sugarcane cultivation is practiced here, causing water stress.

(4) Red & Yellow soil ⇒ High in iron content and other hydrocarbon minerals but aid curse and resource curse
= High inequalities — eg Bajra, Jowar, Groundnut,

(5) Mountaneous soil ⇒ Traditional cultivation such as Jhum cultivation, Slash and burn. eg Tea, coffee.

(6) Laterite soil ⇒ used for cashew and coffee plantation
⇒ High export potential.
= Huge employment opportunities.

Thus soil types across causes regional disparities and unique agricultural practices.

Candidates must not write on this margin

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 संधारणीय 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

Andaman & Nicobar and Lakshadweep provide an opportunity to develop island tourism.

Island tourism affecting economy of Island like Andaman & Nicobar and Lakshadweep

(1) Proximity to Maldives, Mauritius, Sri-Lanka provides an alternative to develop Island economy.

(2) Employment to local tribes and communities.

(3) Increase in standard of living and GSDP.

Challenges in making Island tourism Sustainable

(1) Environmentally fragile zone can lead to climate tipping point and loss of biodiversity.
eg Corals of Lakshadweep.

Candidates must not write on this margin

(2) Rising sea level in wake of climate change
eg 4.5 mm per annum rise in sea level.

(3) Natural disasters such as Tsunami, frequent cyclones.

(4) Maritime piracy, drug trafficking

(5) Threat to local communities
⇓
erosion of their culture.

Opportunities in making Island tourism sustainable

(1) Green energy - s such as wind energy, solar energy, tidal energy

eg Recently OTEC plant was unveiled in Lakshadweep.

(2) Strategic benefits → Tri-service command in Andaman and Nicobar

(3) Making it parts of call ⇒ India's role as Net security provider.

Hence, development in these states should be sustainable due to their fragile nature.

Candidates must not write on this margin

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 has overtaken China in terms of population, making it most populous country in the world.

Shift from population control to family welfare and women's empowerment

① Earlier ⇒ National population policy. 2000.
↳ campaign like "Hum Do Hamare Do"

② Shift ⇒

(i) Family welfare → PDS
→ Ayushman Bharat
→ PMAY
→ NRLM
→ MGNREGA
↳ Samagra Shiksha

(ii) Women empowerment → Bank-SHG linkage program
↳ Mahila Samman Saving Certificate.
↳ Lakhpati didi
↳ MSK
↳ SVEP

Candidates must not write on this margin

Impact on population growth ⇒

(1) Total fertility rate has decreased to 2.0 (NFHS-5) with only 5 states having TFR > 2.1.

(2) Decline in IMR and MMR (NFHS-5)
IMR = 97
MMR = 28.9

(3) Increase in expectation age
≃ 70 years avg (world bank)

(4) Improvement in literacy rate
74% → Male 82% (Niti aayog)
→ Female ≃ 70%.

(5) Poverty ≃ 11% (Niti aayog's MPI)

Challenges still remain

(1) Rural-urban migration.

(2) Child marriages ≃ 23.3% (NFHS-5)

(3) TFR of 5 states still > 2.1
= Not hit their peak.

Hence, welfare schemes should be strengthened with whole of Nation approach to achieve SDG-1, 2, 3, 4 & 5

Candidates must not write on this margin

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 based on principled distance approach or "watchful ambivalence".

Principles of Indian secularism

(1) State can interfere in secular interests of religion for reforms (art 25(2)(a) and art 25(2)(b)]

(2) Indian secularism is based on multiculturalism, integration, mutual respect and tolerance.

(3) Right to practice, profess, propagate and conscience of one's religion.

(4) State equally supports all religious eg art 28.

(5) It stands on principles of peaceful co-existence, mutual cooperation.

Candidates must not write on this margin

Challenges ⇒

① Rising polarisation in the society.
eg NCRB report 2022 ⇒ 11% rise in communal crimes.

② Religious fundamentalism and communalism
eg Nuh violence, Delhi riots.

③ Hate speech and political ~~[illegible]~~ organisations.
eg 31% rise in hate speeches in 2022 (NCRB)

④ Threat of cultural domination → Minorities resorting to survival tactics

Low tolerance and respect ← Lack of integration ← Minorities resorting to survival tactics

Measures to be taken.

① NCRWC ⇒ creating interfaith commission

② Sachar committee ⇒ more integration
↳ representation to minorities in decision making bodies.

③ fostering values of Bhakti & Sufi traditions to cultivate multiculturalism.

Indian history has been history of social harmony & synthesis (~ Tagore) based on principle of "Sarva Dharma Sambhava".

Candidates must not write on this margin

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 (3+5 classes) has achieved 100% Gross enrollment ratio (ASER-2022)

Primary education addressing social inequalities

1. Educating various sections of society
   - Girl child
   - SC/ST
   - Backward classes.
2. Mid-day meal scheme addressing malnutrition and stunting.
3. Opportunity for vocational education and self sufficiency.
4. Foundational literacy in form of vernacular languages.

Primary education reinforcing social inequalities

1. Content as Gender coloured books enforcing patriarchy

Candidates must not write on this margin

(2) Role of teacher is changing with Commercialisation of education
⇓
less accessible to marginal groups.

(3) Learning poverty ⇒ 24% due to low use of vernacular languages.

Strategies needed to create inclusive educational environment →

(1) Wayi Talleem by Gandhiji provides an effective solution.

(2) National education policy (2020) should be applied in letter and spirit.

(3) Education in vernacular languages.

(4) Improving mid-day meal scheme

(5) R.P Tiwari committee → licenses for 10 years to teachers to inculcate importance to training.

Govt efforts → PM-shri school
→ PENCIL
→ Eklavya model schools.

Primary education can be improved by learning from best practices such as "Baste ka Bhojlam" (Rajasthan)

Candidates must not write on this margin

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?

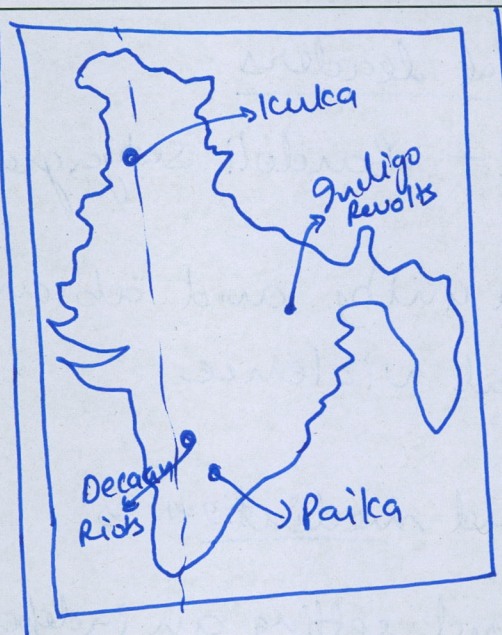
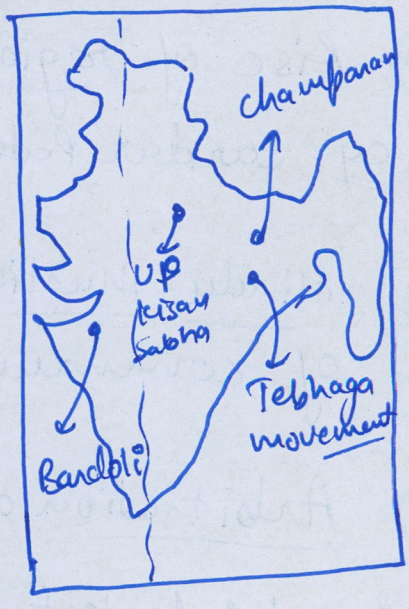
(Answer in 250 words) 15 marks

Gandhiji's arrival in 1915 marked the phase of National freedom struggle's transition into phase of mass struggle.

Comparison of peasant movements

	Pre-Gandhian	Gandhian phase
① Leadership	Local leadership	Leadership provided by local as well as Congress provincial working committees
② Base	Regional base and low in number	National base with wider participation of people
③ Methods	Violent and parochial methods	Constitutional methods, protest and non-violence
④ Causes	Local causes of high land revenue of zamindars, Mahalwars etc.	Inter-mingling of causes → food inflation, Racial discrimination and agrarian causes.

Candidates must not write on this margin

⑤ Examples		
⑥ Goals	Regional and subregional in nature pertaining to local needs of peasants.	Broader goals of Nationalunity and uprooting the British racial discrimination
⑦ media	less use of media, print culture and pamplets	very high use, to spread awareness about the sufferings

Gandhiji's leadership Influencing Nature and course of peasant movements

① Integration ⇒ Integration of peasant movements with National freedom struggle movement

eg Kheda Satyagraha.

Candidates must not write on this margin

(2) Rise of regional leaders
eg Sardar Patel – Bardoli satyagraha.

(3) Hindu-Muslim unity and absence of communal violence

(4) Arbitration and mediation ⇒
Peaceful protest and setting an independent arbitrator to resolve the issues
eg champaran satyagraha.

(5) Symbolism ⇒ use of charkha as symbol of self-sufficiency

(6) Participation by all sections of society such as women, tribals etc.
eg Sarojini Naidu

Peasant movements played an important role to unite India and spread Indian freedom struggle to hinterlands.

Candidates must not write on this margin

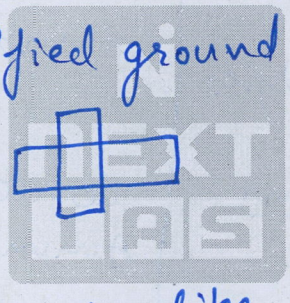
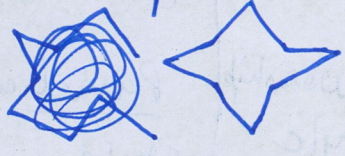
12. मंदिर वास्तुकला की होयसल और नागर शैलियों की तुलना कीजिए और उनके बीच अंतर बताइए। ये अंतर अपने समय के सांस्कृतिक, धार्मिक और क्षेत्रीय प्रभावों को किस प्रकार प्रतिबिंबित करते हैं?(उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए) 15 अंक

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?

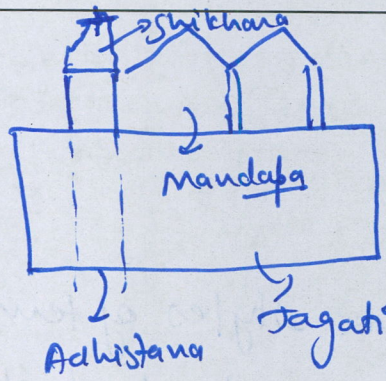
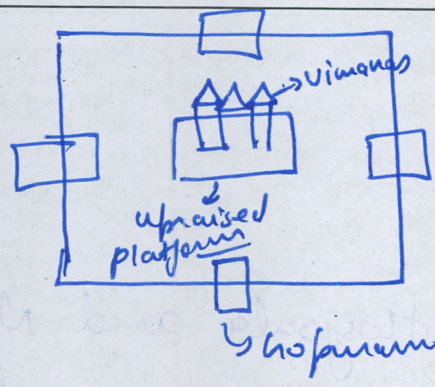
(Answer in 250 words) 15 marks

Hoysala and Nagara styles of temple architecture are teardrop in cheek of time with its serene architecture

Comparison

	Nagara	Hoysalas
(1) Ground plan	Crucified ground plan 	Star shaped ground plan 
(2) Patronage	By dynasties like Gupta, Solanki, chandelas	By Nayakas, Kakatiya, Hoysalas
(3) Style	Nagara had many substyles – Khajuraho or chandela, Odishi, Solanki etc.	It was a substyle of Vesara style.
(4) outer walls	Generally outer wall was not made, but made in substyles	Presence of high enclosure walls with intricate carvings on them.

Candidates must not write on this margin

(5) Design and architecture		
(6) Tower	Shikhara with Amalak and kalash over it	Vimanas – multiple vimanas
(7) Pushkaram (water tank)	Generally water tank is not made (made in subsytles)	water tank is made inside the temple walls
(8) Worship style	Panchayatana style	Concept of Amman shrine
(9) Religion	Hinduism and its sects	Hinduism with scenes ~~depicting~~ depicting mythology
(10) Construction material	various stones, marbles, Red sandstone	Soap stone, grey in colour.
(11) Examples	Lakshmana temple Somnath temple puri temple	Channakesava temple Hoysaleshwar temple

Candidates must not write on this margin

Reflecting cultural, religious and regional influences

(1) Symbolism ⇒ use of sacred animals such as Bull, elephant.

(2) Religion ⇒ use of mythological stories Intricately carved on the outer walls eg Arjuna, krishna.

(3) Priest & sculptor → High status given to priest of the temple and the sculptor
eg Ramappa temple named after the sculptor.

(4) Social Cohesion ⇒ showcasing social harmony compassion, living in sync with nature.

(5) Temples were centres of economic activities (trade, fairs etc) and educational (Ghatikas)

Hence, Nagara and Hoysala temple architecture with its harmonious designs is cornerstone of Indian architectural traditions.

Candidates must not write on this margin

13. भारत में लॉर्ड विलियम बेंटिक 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 called 1st Governor general of India (earlier just GG of Bengal). He served from 1829-1836.

Policies of Bentinck Influencing country's cultural and Intellectual landscape

(1) Law commission → law commission was setup with charter act of 1833 marking the dawn of legal reforms in India ultimately led to IPC 1860 and CrPC.

(2) Abolition of slavery → Slavery was abolished by 1833 charter act.

(3) Abolition of Thuggi (1830)

Candidates must not write on this margin

(4) Educational reforms ⇒ settled orientlist and anglist debate and pushed for education with trickle down theory.

(5) Media ⇒ lord Metcalf was called liberator of media.
⇓
Impact was over 400 newspapers by 1875

(6) Infrastructure ⇒ Canals and roads for better movement of troops and freight.

(7) Abolition of Sati ⇒ with Raja Ram Mohan roy
⇓
Status of women improved

(8) Market ⇒ Creation of Brown Sahib (i.e Indian in outlook, British in culture) to create a market for British finished goods.

Candidates must not write on this margin

(9) Missionary activities ⇒ Though missionary activities started in 1813, but this period show high ecclesial affairs.

(10) organisation ⇒ Rise of organisations like Landholders society, Atmiya Sabha, Brahmo samaj.

(11) Administration ⇒ strengthened the role of district magistrate and S.P.

(12) Trained Indians for constitutional reforms.

(13) Monopoly of British East India company was abolished by charter act 1833

↓

Rise in no. of traders and middlemen.

William Bentick's policy though aimed at strengthening British hold over India, also united India which will ultimately lead to rise in feeling of modern Nationalism.

Candidates must not write on this margin

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 accumulation of water creating flood conditions due to interplay of anthropogenic and natural factors.

Factors contributing to urban flooding in India

(A) Natural factors ⇒

(1) Erratic weather events due to climate change

(2) Cloud bursts leading to huge influx of water in short span of time.

(3) Overflow of rivers in adjoining cities.

(B) Anthropogenic factors ⇒

(1) Drainage ⇒ unplanned and over-stressed drainage systems

Candidates must not write on this margin

- due to haphazard expansion and low maintainence

eg Delhi floods.

(2) Encroachment of water bodies such as lakes and settlement in flood plain of rivers.

eg Bangalore once called city of lakes now has only 11 lakes.

(3) Lack of water percolation due to urban jungles and lack of green spaces.

(4) Pollution ⇒ huge waste dump and plastic pollution leading to clogging of roads and drains.

(8) Over-stressed infrastructure leading to exceeding carrying capacity

eg Breakage of pipelines.

Measures to mitigate its impact

(A) Pre-Disaster ⇒

(1) Timely dislting of drains,

Candidates must not write on this margin

reducing plastic from entering the drains.

② Cascaded planning of urban centres.

③ Rejuvenating water bodies, avoiding flood plains for settlement purposes.

(B) During disaster ⇒

① Response and rescue

② Deploying water pumps to pump out water.

③ Collaborating with NGO's like Rapid Response for timely rescue.

(C) Post Disaster ⇒

① Build back better - learning from best practices such as Bioswales for storm water (USA).

② Creating green space, parks, Miyawaki forest for water to percolate.

③ Learning from Paradeep model to manage pollution by engaging local communities, NGO's, administration.

2nd ARC suggested strengthening and empowering urban local bodies to mitigate such disasters and proper planning to achieve SDG-11 (sustainable cities)

Candidates must not write on this margin

15. जैसे-जैसे 21वीं सदी तेल के लिए संघर्ष से महत्त्वपूर्ण खनिजों के लिए प्रतिस्पर्धा में परिवर्तित हो रही है, वैश्विक आपूर्ति श्रृंखला में योगदान देने में भारत के महत्त्वपूर्ण 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

Critical minerals are lanthanides important for modern industries such as Battery, chips etc.

Potential of India's critical mineral resources

① New found reserves in Jammu and Kashmir

② Huge low cost labour and technological resources

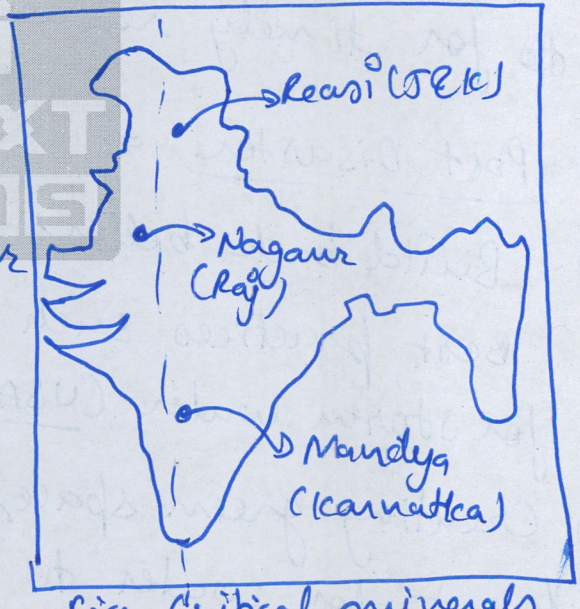


Fig. Critical minerals of India.

③ Growth of ev- industry, semiconductor manufacturing etc.

④ Integration with Global value chains for technological adoption.

Candidates must not write on this margin

Strategic Implications of these resources for India

① Make in India ⇒ Technology indegenisation by collaboration with like minded countries.
eg Taiwan, Japan

② Energy sufficiency ⇒ Reducing energy dependence from imports by pushing for greener and cleaner energy like solar, wind etc.

③ Achieving Net zero target by 2070

④ Navigating through uncertain times of global poly centric crisis in wake of friend shoring, chip wars.

⑧ Space ⇒ Self sufficiency to manufacture space equipments, defense modernisation
eg Space tourism push.

Candidates must not write on this margin

⑥ Technology diffusion ↑ Increase in FDI, FPI and technology in critical sectors such as automobiles

Govt. efforts →
- Semiconductor Mission
- Semicon India project
- NMEEE - for ev industry
- Solar & wind hybrid energy policy

Critical mineral reserves though limited in India, but if harnessed properly can contribute in achieving Vikshit Bharat 2047.

Candidates must not write on this margin

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 refers to a phenomenon where warm air mass lies over cold air mass thereby inverting Normal lapse rate.

Types of Temperature inversion

- Radiation
- Advection
- Air drainage
- Frontal temperature inversion.

Impact on weather patterns and microclimates

① Local winds ⇒ such as Catabatic and anabatic winds in hilly regions due to Air-drainage temperature inversion.

② Temperature ⇒ This is zone of high temperature and stable conditions.

eg Thar desert during winter nights.

Candidates must not write on this margin

(3) Fog formation → Frontal inversion and advection results in formation of fog and mist
eg Ocean fog near poles.

(4) Cloud forest → Results in formation of cloud forest in hilly regions due to suspension of moisture.

(8) Helps in process of frontogenesis, frontolysis causing temperate cyclones.

Implications for agriculture and human settlements

(1) Generally valley regions are avoided for human settlement and agriculture due to air-drainage inversion.

(2) Radiation Inversion can cause extremely low temperature during long winter nights
⇓
Crop damage due to frost.

Candidates must not write on this margin

(3) Pollution during winters in cities due to smog formation is also due to frontal temperature inversion

(4) winds are almost non-existent during temperature inversion
⇓
low visibility

Thus, temperature inversion impacts weather processes and patterns shaping human settlement patterns..

Candidates must not write on this margin

17. पर्यावरण और भारतीय संस्कृति के संदर्भ में गंगा नदी तंत्र के महत्त्व की चर्चा कीजिए। इस महत्त्वपूर्ण 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

Ganga river system holds a special place in Indian cultural ethos. It is a civilisational river showcasing "Sajeeva sanskriti" of India.

Significance of Ganga river system on Environment

(1) Biodiversity ⇒ Home to varies flaura and fauna
eg Indian Gangetic Dolphins, Mahseer, Rhino's, etc.

(2) National parks and Mangroves lies on banks of it
↳ Sunderban National park

(3) It carries huge sediments responsible for agricultural productivity and soil fertility.

(4) Completes hydrological cycle maintaining balance in the ecosystem.

Candidates must not write on this margin

Significance for culture

(1) Temples and Ghats → are situated on banks of Ganga.
eg Garh Mukteshwar temple for Ganga aarti.

(2) Post-Cremation rights → holds significance for path to salvation.

(3) Prayags → Vishnu Prayag, Nanda prayag, Karna prayag, Rudra Prayag, deva prayag are nodes of Indian spiritual traditions.

(4) Cities → like Varanasi, Prayagaraj are one of the oldest cities in world

Challenges in cleaning and Rejuvenating

(1) Agricultural runoff such as excessive fertiliser, pesticides.

(2) Non-point source pollution from industries, sewage effluents, untreated water.

(3) Cultural practices often lead to unintended pollution in form of metal coins, flowers etc.

Candidates must not write on this margin

④ Lack of convergence in approach from local bodies and state govt.

⑤ Cities are responsible for major water pollution such as textile industries in U.P, sugarcane mills etc.

Measures to be taken →

① Convergence in approach from local bodies and National level plans. Leveraging inter-state council for sharing best practices.

② Strict norms to treat sewage water and industrial effluents.

③ Nature based solutions such as Bio-remediation, disiltation etc.

④ Promoting industries like Agarbatti industry to collect flower to make incense sticks.

⑤ Whole of Basin approach as suggested by NGRBA. Govt. efforts such as Namami Gange, National ganga water authority, Dam safety bill provide a ray of hope in rejuvenation of India's pride "The Ganga".

Candidates must not write on this margin

18. भारत में वैज्ञानिक खोज ऐतिहासिक रूप से संस्कृति और धर्म के साथ जुड़ी हुई है, जिसमें प्राय: 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

Indian civilisation is known for its fusion of scientific and cultural traditions from ancient times.

Intersection of science with culture and religion

(1) Traditions like Peepal tree worship (Modern science prove it is a C-4 tree releasing oxygen in night as well)

(2) Ayurveda ⇒ works on Precautionary principle by reducing the probability of diseases. eg Rasnaratnakar – Nagarjuna.

(3) Metallurgy ⇒ Mehraulli Pillar, Iron pillar in Qutub minar showcases advances in metallurgy of the time.

Candidates must not write on this margin

④ Aryabhatta, Bhaskaracharya often used culture as guiding light to prove their experiments.
~~such as~~ eg Brahmasputasiddhanta – Brahmagupta.

Scientific advancements bridging gap between ~~belief~~ traditional beliefs and modern thinking

① Taboos like menstrational hygience, female genital mutilation, child marriage are refuted using medical science

② Superstitions and myths are busted using technology.
eg COVID quacks

③ origin of universe → Big bang theory provides a vivid picture busting other myths about the solar system.

Candidates must not write on this margin

(4) Flow of modern ideas due to technological innovation busts stereotypes and caste prejudices prevalent in the society.

Strength of Indian civilisation lies in embracing modern values while also cherishing its traditional beliefs.



Candidates must not write on this margin

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 ir formal sector, discuss how the gig economy can resolve these issues and contribute to greater social empowerment.

(Answer in 250 words) 15 marks

86% of employment in Indian economy is in informal sector, which comes with its own challenges. Gig-economy also known as Platform economy provides an opportunity for greater social empowerment.

Challenges of social inequalities of informal sector

(1) Working conditions ⇒ working conditions are harsh leading to health implications in long run.
eg India's recycling industry

(2) Gender discrimination ⇒ huge pay gap and exploitation.
eg 36% wage gap (PLFS)

(3) Intersectionalities in access to resources Such as skill training, education.

Candidates must not write on this margin

④ Lack of social safety net and low Insurance penetration.

Gig-economy resolving these issues

① Flexible working conditions providing job satisfaction.

② Part time nature of work in gig-economy provides opportunity to enhance other skills.

③ Access to resources ⇒ Economic, technological, educational

eg online educational institutions.

④ Reducing poverty and social inequalities by providing continuous sources of Income.

⑤ For employer ⇒ Supply of skilled labourers and semi-skilled labours.

Candidates must not write on this margin

Govt. efforts → code on social security
→ code on wages
→ New pension scheme

Indian gig economy is expected to increase by 60% till 2026. Hence providing an opportunity to harness India's demographic dividend.

NEXT IAS

Candidates must not write on this margin

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

New-age spiritualism refers to technological outsourcing of spiritualism by use of technology, modern communication sources.

Resurgence of New-age spiritualism

(1) Globalization ⇒ In wake of globalization and uncertain times, this provides a sense of belongingness.
eg 10.2.1. mental health issues (Niti aayog)

(2) Technology diffusion ⇒ flow of ideas has become easier and continuous
eg use of Youtube for Pooja aarti.

(3) Political proliferation of Godmen culture and religious Influencers.

(4) Celebration of Yoga day leading to vicarious reinforcements.

Candidates must not write on this margin

(5) Economic factors such as feeling of relative deprivation, rising inequality has also ~~lead~~ led to search for ~~spi~~ spiritualism -

Impact on Indian society

(A) Positive impact ⇒

(1) Individual at focal point of spiritualism.

(2) Mental peace and belongingness leading to path of self discovery.

(3) Cultural tourism might increase leading to more jobs and cultural fusion.

(4) Peace and social harmony in society if harnessed properly.

eg Neem Karoli Baba.

Candidates must not write on this margin

(B) Negative impact =>

(1) use of religion as a tool for economic exploitation.

(2) Misinformation and disinformation can lead to chaos in the society.

(3) Hate speeches to de-mean other cultures and traditions.

(4) Might have unintended consequence of over-dependence on outer sources.

(5) Rise of God-men culture.

New-age-spiritualism marks a new dawn of cultural diversity in Indian society.

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।