NEXT IAS

anubhav-2025

(To be filled by candidate)

TEST CODE : ANV2501

Name of Candidate: Sugandha Gupta Mobile No. [redacted]

Roll No. : ANM259001122 Start Time 9:00 End Time 12:15

Date of Examination: 7-8-25 Medium : English ☑ Hindi ☐

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

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

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

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

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

सामान्य निर्देश

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

REMARKS: .....

.....

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY

Student Concerns / Query	Evaluator's Feedback / Response
1 Took 15 mins extra	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

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


NEXT
NAS

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

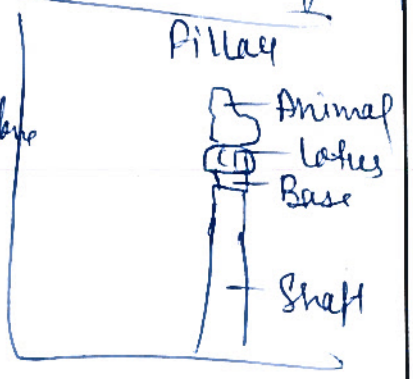
Pillars are not merely architectural marvels, but also serve as crucial sources of ancient Indian history. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10 marks

Pillars from Ashokan period to Mughal architecture have been a source of architectural wonder and historical evidences along with other literary evidences.

PILLAR ARCHITECTURE

① The pillar architecture prominently started with Mauryan era → inspired from Achaemenid dynasty

- monolithic
- Unique animals
- Red Sandstone
- Standard type



② Ashokan pillar edicts at Lumbini, Lauriya Nandan Garh, Sarnath & Elephant pillar highlight pillars being means of message spreading and Buddhist ideology.

Candidates must not write on this margin

(3) Gupta pillars like Iron pillar of Chandragupta II, Prayag Prashasti of Samudragupta highlight not only metallurgical wonder of non-rusting mystery but also evidence of poetic richness.

(4) Delhi sultanate was also inspired by ancient pillars eg Sirat i- First Shahi by Ziauddin Barani giving pictoral description of transfer of Meerut - Topra pillars to Delhi.

(5) Mughal architecture though mostly palace and tomb based also holds evidences of pillar wonders like Jehangir's edict on Allahabad pillar of Samudragupta.

(6) Pillars in Jains (eg Kirti Pillar), Hindus (eg Musical pillars of Vijaynagar) Pillars are not just glory of past they still show religious diversity inspire the present. The famous Ashoka Stambh has been the inspiration of India's national Emblem

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2. दादाभाई नौरोजी जैसे प्रारंभिक आर्थिक राष्ट्रवादियों ने भारतीय स्वतंत्रता आंदोलन की बौद्धिक नींव को किस सीमा तक आकार प्रदान किया? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए) 10 अंक

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

Moderate phase of Congress (1885-1905) saw many economic nationalists rise on to make attention to India's drain of wealth and shape intellectual freedom struggle foundation

ROLE OF ECONOMIC NATIONALISTS

① Moderates like Dadabhai Naoroji, MG Ranade, GV Joshi, G Subramanya Iyer focussed on highlighting rapid economic exploitation of India.

② Naoroji in "Poverty and Un-British Rule in India" gave concept of Drain of wealth to show how EIC had been looting India for its routine finances and building riches of Britain Eg Around 19th C ↓ Drain of 9%. | 20th C ↓ 6% of Indian wealth

Candidates must not write on this margin

(5) MG Ranade in Essays of Colonialism showed how India had been turned from a producer of finished goods to a supplier of raw materials and market of British goods

(4) GC Joshi highlighted that practices of low import duties on foreign goods and higher on Indian goods alongside commercialization of agriculture had resulted in economic exploitation.

LIMITATIONS

(1) Being moderates, they stuck to methods of Prayer, Petition, Propaganda over mass rebellion

(2) They believed in Anglo rule being a boon to uplift India's backwardness

(3) Their interventions in administration, military reforms had low success

Thus while economic nationalists couldn't bring mass uproar they laid foundation of enlightening future struggles.

Candidates must not write on this margin

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 was an interplay of influencing would freedom movements while itself also getting influenced from would.

INFLUENCE OF NATIONAL MOVEMENT

(1) The Gandhian ideology and Satyagraha and Ahimsa principle was largely appealing in 3rd would.

(2) Military interventions of Base in Japan, Singapore, Malaysia also united the East Asians in belief of Asia for Asians.

(3) The mass movements including women, students, intelligentia appealed in global south especially Africa to conserve own native culture and population from colonial exploitation.

Candidates must not write on this margin

(4) The democratic ~~asset~~ demand of Swaraj and principles of fundamental rights, universal adult franchise made India appear as ideal of democracy.

(5) Freedom movements in Philippines, Kenya, Ghana, Libya, Indo China following India's freedom in 1947 and support to decolonisation resulted in building strong harmony.

Thus Indian national movement becomes a landmark process of decolonisation not only for Indians but a peaceful role example for world.

Candidates must not write on this margin

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

The plate tectonic theory was an iconic intervention in explaining how earthquakes occur due to differential plate movements across world.

MOVEMENT OF CONTINENTAL PLATES

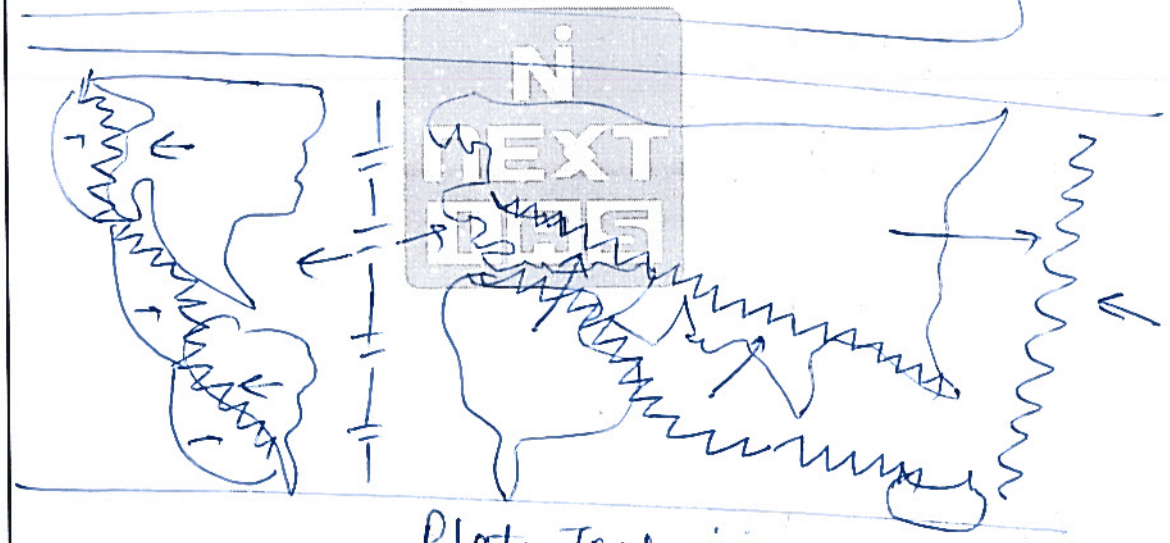


Plate Tectonics

① Major Continental plates in world are the North American and South American plates, Indian Plate, Eurasian Plate and African plate

② Due to their directions of convergence and divergence they lead to folding and faulting

Candidates must not write on this margin

② Ocean Ocean convergence → Trench, accretionary prisms
eg Japan

④ Ocean Continent convergence → Coastal/Island mountains & orogenesis
eg Rockies

⑤ Continent Continent convergence → Folded mountains
eg Alps

PRESENCE OF EARTHQUAKES



① The convergence of Eurasian and Pacific plates results in deep seated, high intensity earthquakes and volcanoes in Ring of Fire (>7 Rh scale)

② The Alpine Himalayan zone mainly has deep seated earthquakes but less than 7 Rh scale magnitude

③ The mid oceanic ridge being divergent results in shallow earthquakes (non catastrophic)

Thus variable position of tectonic plates and interactions results in variable earthquake zones

Candidates must not write on this margin

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

(उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए) 10 अंक

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

(Answer in 150 words) 10 marks

River interlinking in India was envisioned under National Perspective Plan in 1970s.

However first project ~~inauguration~~ announcement came recently with Ken Betwa linking

RIVER INTERLINKING

① The principle is to link water surplus ↔ deficit rivers to maintain water balance.



② This gives dual benefits
- prevents floods e.g. Kosi in Bihar
- prevents droughts e.g. Krishna in Rayalseema

③ It is seen to bring more than 15M ha land under affirmative irrigation increasing yield.

Candidates must not write on this margin

④ It will Also boost tourism and employment with services like boating, economic construction etc

⑤ It will also provide more than 25,000 MW hydroelectric potential.

⑥ It will be a boon to rain shadow areas of Telangana, Andhra plateau, Tamil Nadu etc

⑦ The two types of linking

Himalayan (14) → will decrease water catastrophes

(16) Plateau based → will increase water presence

NEGATIVE IMPLICATIONS

① It can lead to imbalance of natural salinity and water level

② It can lead to high submergence of land
Eg Threat to Madhav National Park by Ken Betwa

③ It can lead to tribal land eviction.

④ Renewed water sharing inter state disputes

Thus inter linking projects can be beneficial but comparative cost-benefit analysis must precede any project.

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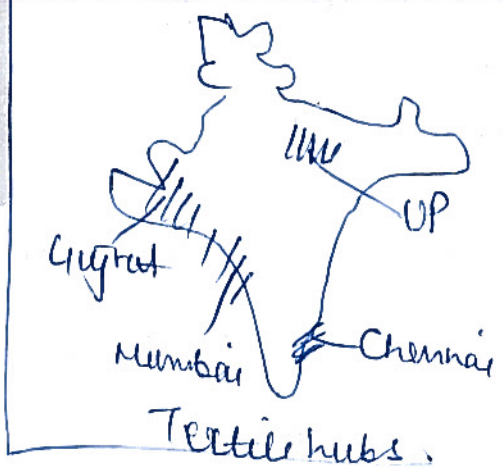
6. भारत में वस्त्र उद्योग के स्थानीयकरण संबंधी कारकों पर चर्चा कीजिए और इसके आर्थिक महत्त्व का परीक्षण कीजिए।
(उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए) 10 अंक

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

Textile has been the 2nd Largest labour intensive sector of India. However, its localisation has both positive and negative results.

LOCALISATION FACTORS FOR TEXTILE SECTOR

① Textile industry is dependent on raw material, processing and export making it a localised industry.



Textile hubs.

② Raw material region of Deccan plateau results in many initial collection centres being at Maharashtra, Karnataka

③ From there, most processing centres are in Chennai, UP, Gujarat due to available industrial clusters

Candidates must not write on this margin

④ After processing, cloth formation and apparel production is mostly in UP and Tamil Nadu due to high labour presence.

⑤ Eventual export is done from JNPT, Chennai due to presence of profitable ports

SIGNIFICANCE

① Textiles are mass employers (2 not largest?) in labour intensive India.

② They have 3rd largest share in export basket of India.

③ They provide for an agroclimatic advantage to the natural soil and climate of India suitable for cotton thus cutting costs.

④ Often called as white gold, cotton textiles are major source of forex.

Thus textile industry is a major backbone of Indian manufacturing. Supply chain and logistic support can help capture full potential

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

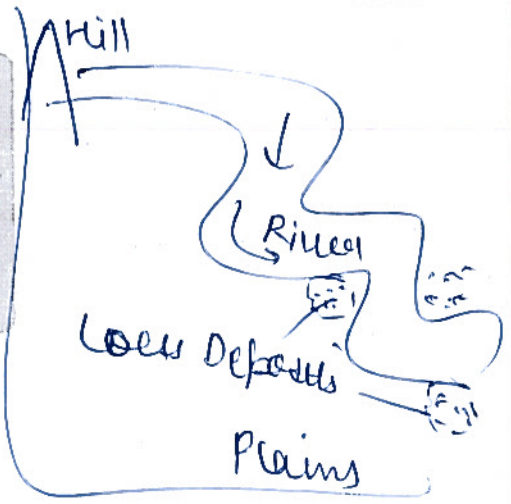
(उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए) 10 अंक

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

Loess deposits are the most fertile, fine silt deposit areas near banks. They are highly useful in agriculture.

LOESS DEPOSITS

(1) loess deposits are results of weathering and deposition by rivers from mountains to plains.

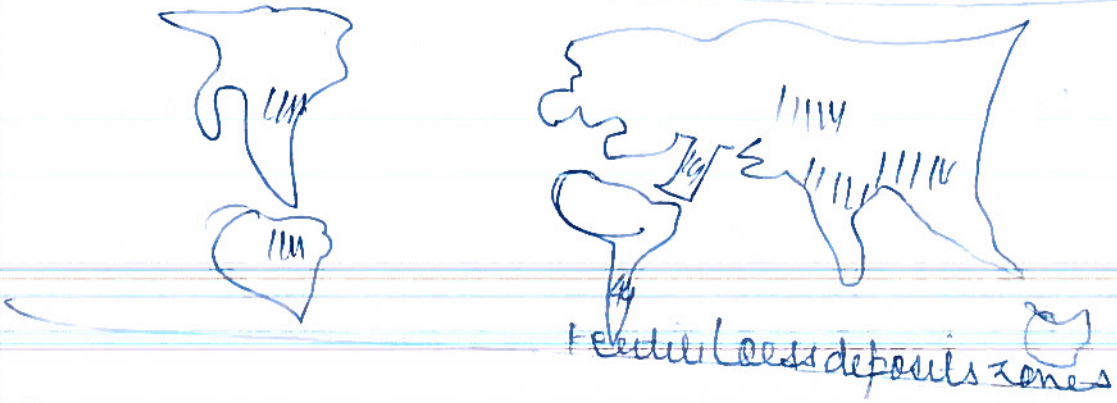


(2) They provide for finest silt and clay sediments at river ends and bends making fertile Terai, Khadar and Bhangar plains.

(3) They are formed by mountain cutting and rivers leaving the boulders above resulting in thick depositions of plains eg Sundarbans, Gangetic plains

Candidates must not write on this margin

MOST AGRICULTURALLY PRODUCTIVE



Fertile Loess deposits zones

① Loess deposits are regions of/food baskets of globe along with Chernozem soil.

② They give alluvial soil for which is rich in sediments, humus and water retention capacity

③ Basins of Yangtze, Ganga, Nile, Great Plains of America are all resultantly highly food productive regions.

④ They are rich in macro and micronutrients and highly fertile.

Thus loess deposits make agriculture favourable and ensure food security of globe

Candidates must not write on this margin

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

Since COVID pandemic, rise of digital and mobile education has allowed availability of knowledge pan globally. However they also bring many challenges.

SCREEN BASED EDUCATION – POSITIVES

1. Screen based education allows at home delivery and virtual futuristic connectivity over traditional agriculture.
2. They allow student to learn at own pace using diverse tools of AI, 3D innovations, internet access etc.
3. They are accessible widely due to pan availability of smartphones and rising internet connectivity.

Candidates must not write on this margin

(4) They provide for access time and space learning, evaluation and creativity over textbook education.

(5) Interventions like PMDISHA, digital education, digital textbooks allow for a wider affordability and availability spectrum

CHALLENGES

(1) Screen culture has resulted in drop in physical and outdoor activities of kids.

(2) It has risked increase of non communicable diseases eg Lancet says that India is witnessing sharpest rise in Children obesity

(3) Access to unlimited data threatens our age, content access and subdued originality of mind.

(4) Children are turning more aggressive and anxious due to screen based culture

Thus while screen-education has hightened the breadth of knowledge, sufficient checks are must.

Candidates must not write on this margin

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

Parliamentary Committee of External Affairs reported rise in protectionist and xenophobic trends against Indians especially students with around 400 student killings in last Dekade.

GLOBAL EMBRACE OF INDIAN CULTURE

(1) India has the largest diaspora in world at around 35 Million ~~with~~ with significant presence in west especially US → 1.35% of population

(2) Indians are seen as naturally accomodative and non violents leading to acceptance over other diaspora.

(3) Indian contribution to global entrepreneurship, cultural practices of yoga, chess are a boost to India's soft power.

Candidates must not write on this margin

④ They account for highest remittances in world
↳ $125B in FY24
resulting in economic connectivity with globe.

RISING XENOPHOBISM

① Xenophobism refers to aversion to foreign individuals over nations leading to violence and hatred

② Rising protectionism over land, resources, jobs and education is resulting in hatred against immigrants.

③ Indians historically being a large occupant of foreign service and financial sectors leads to concerns of overpowering local politics and population.

Thus Indian Culture since past has been a globally accepted soft power. Rising protectionism must be countered by means of Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam.

Candidates must not write on this margin

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

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

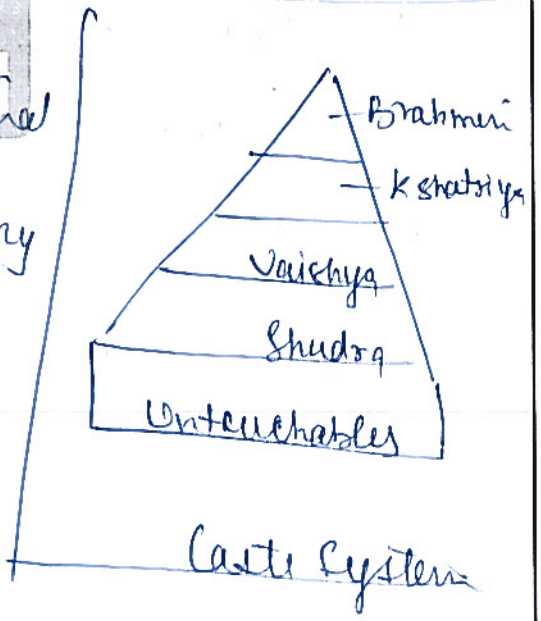
Caste is a homogenous, endogamous group based on occupation and birth. Unique to India, it has transformed from tradition to utility in present day.

ADAPTATION BY CASTE SYSTEM

NEXT IAS

① The caste system initially based on strict occupational and birth based hierarchy has now turned fluid.

② With education and urban thinking, many lower caste Eg Dalits, Mahars have been able to rise in secular status and achieve high end jobs Eg Present CJI Gavai is a dalit

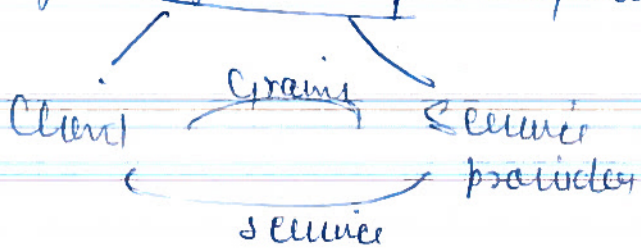


③ But also the social status has remained closed with many jobs being monopolised by certain castes.

Candidates must not write on this margin

Eg leather belt by Jats of Haryana, trading by Gujrati Patels etc

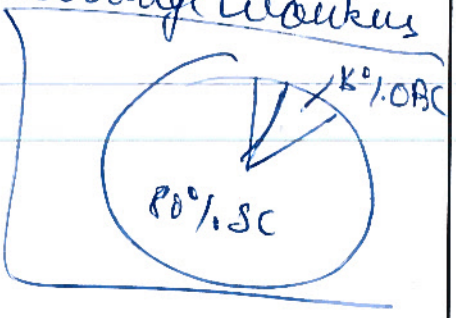
(4) Urbanisation and economic liberalisation has broken the rigid Jajmani system of rural India



(5) The workers no longer dependent hereditarily fixed occupations and move out for profitable ventures eg 30% of internal migration in India is rural → urban for better jobs

(6) However lack of empowerment has led to them being stuck to low status menial jobs

Eg Data of manual sewage workers



Thus caste system in India has adapted to present needs. It has uplifted the lower end but the immobility still sustains despite legal interventions

Candidates must not write on this margin

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

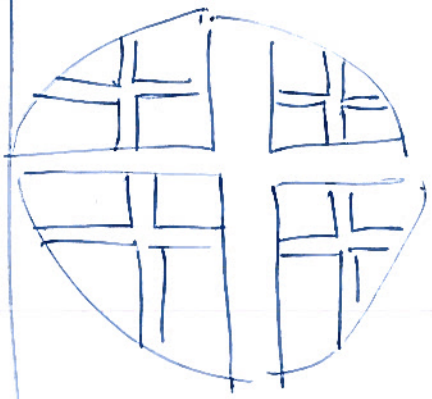
(उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए) 15 अंक

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

The recent discovery of IVC site at Ratachya Ri Dheri in Thar brings the unique and advanced life, socio-economic and religious prospects of Harappan people again to focus in India's archaeology

SOCIO ECONOMIC LIFE OF HARAPPA

① The socio economic life has both egalitarian and differential & ratification features



City planning.

② There were two city divisions - Upper city in west
- for rich, bureaucratic works
- lower city in east
  - for egalitarian livelihoods

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(5) The graves found indicate differences in social status

Those buried with goods, pots ↓ high status	Those buried with less goods ↓ low status

(7) Even presence of differential pottery indicates economic stratification

eg Polychrome pottery of rich	Ordinary Black on Red ware of normal classes

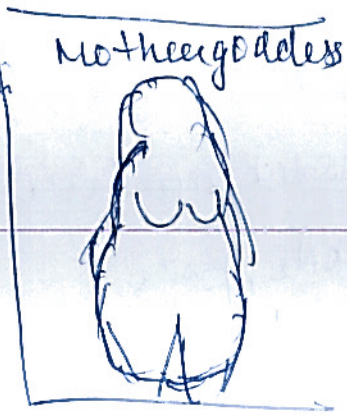
(5) However, the most structure was egalitarian due to similar households (single, double storey) and equal facilities of drainage, municipal dyke

(6) While most population in lower city was agrarian, the population of upper city might have been trading or kings.

Candidates must not write on this margin

RELIGIOUS LIFE

(1) Unlike the Egyptian civilisation Harappan Civilisation has low influence of religion due to absence of temples.



(2) But religious practices were present as evidence of Mother goddess sculpture, Sculpture of Bearded Priest king have been found at Mohenjodaro, Harappa etc

(3) Sacrifices were present due to evidence of fire pits at Kalibangan, Lothal etc

(4) But absence of any glorified religious architecture indicates that society was more secular.

Thus Harappan civilisation can be largely reconstructed as an advanced civilisation by evidences. But archaeological mysteries still pervas-

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

(उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए) 15 अंक

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

(Answer in 250 words) 15 marks

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Deputy PM and Home Minister and Jawaharlal Nehru, PM of independent India had a collaborative yet Contrasting vision of shaping modern Bharat

APPROACHES TO NATION BUILDING

A) PM NEHRU

(1) Nehru ji focused on diplomatic and deliberative approach to unite the princely States to Indian union.

(2) He was faithful to idea of Plebiscite and popular sovereign decision making envisioned in Indian independence act and Mountbatten Plan.

(3) He engaged with many rulers convincing them to join India leading to 549 out of 565

Candidates must not write on this margin

princely states joining India.

(4) He laid down the middle path of Socialist national economy for India over capitalism or Communism balancing both princely states and union interests.

(5) His call of seeking diplomatic intervention of UN for Kashmir conflict arose from need to prevent any further bloodshed.

(6) Measures of secular Indian union, linguistic reorganisation and reservation for SC, STs were his means to gradually and peacefully unite a modern India

BY SV PATEL

(1) Patel was the main ground planner of Nehru's vision of integration.

(2) A firm mind and combined diplomatic and military support to unite the princely states was basis of his approach.

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③ His interventions in Junagadh and Operation Standstill and Operation Polo in Hyderabad were unique statecraft interventions to unite princely states and prevent any states like J&K.

④ Harmonised policy of gun-boat diplomacy provided broader and flexible means to achieve ends.

SHARED VISION

① Efforts and synergy of both leaders was essential to build the Combined union.

② Their emphasis on careful state reorganisation reliance on civil services as steel frame of India ensured a cooperative federalism

③ Their hint of strong centre and exigencies federal structure was must for stability.

Thus while their means were different their combined interplay prevented balkanisation of India.

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

(उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए) 15 अंक

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

Swadeshi Movement was the first call when INC and people together demanded the rights of Swaraj, Baycott and Swadeshi. It marked start of an active mass freedom mobilisation.

SWADESHI MOVEMENT - STRATEGIES

① Started in 1905 in response to Bengal partition the movement relied on means of Baycott of foreign goods and promotion of Swadeshi items

② The 1906 Congress resolution demanded Swaraj, Baycott, Swadeshi and National Education for building self reliance (Aatmanirbharta)

③ The mass participation refused to use foreign goods, liquor leading to high excise losses.

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④ Nationalisation of education was done by Bengal National College under Aurobindo Ghosh, Shantiniketan under Rabindranath Tagore.

⑤ National factories like ~~National~~ Swadeshi Steam Navigation Company by V.O. Chidambaram Pillay, Bengal Chemicals factory etc were set up.

SOCIAL IMPACT

① The movement liberated masses from mere passive recipients of freedom struggle to active participants by allowing all classes, genders and religions participation.

② Setting up of local arbitration Courts by Swadesh Bandab Samiti ensured national justice to all over foreign legal dictums

③ Students and women vicariously participated and Hindu - Muslim unity was high.

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④ Formation of workers' union like Printers' Union provided for upholding workers grievances

⑤ This was the first movement not to be anti-British but pro-nation.

LIMITATIONS OF MOVEMENT

① The movement didn't move much out of Bengal and Eastern India.

② The 1907 Surat split led to weakening of struggle till revival by Home Rule movement.

③ The participation by peasants, tribals was minimal

④ The boycott of foreign services was not very effective due to law national educational institutions and arbitration tribunals

⑤ The British tried to incite communalism by floating idea of Muslim league.

The ideals of Swaraj and Swadeshi movement though nascent acted stepping stones for future mobilisations.

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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

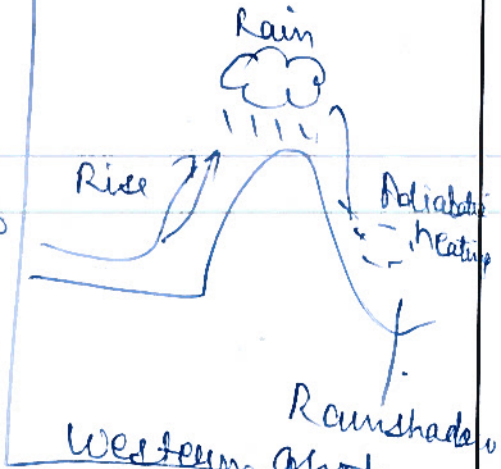
India is a largely monsoon dependent nation with specially southwest monsoon meeting 75% demand of country. This is more prominent in regions of highly rainy Western Ghats and North East.

MECHANISM OF HEAVY RAINFALL

A) WESTERN GHATS

(1) Most of the rainfall in India is orographic

(2) The western ghats due to their steep slope result in rise of Arabian sea branches of monsoon winds leading to rapid cloud formation and rain.



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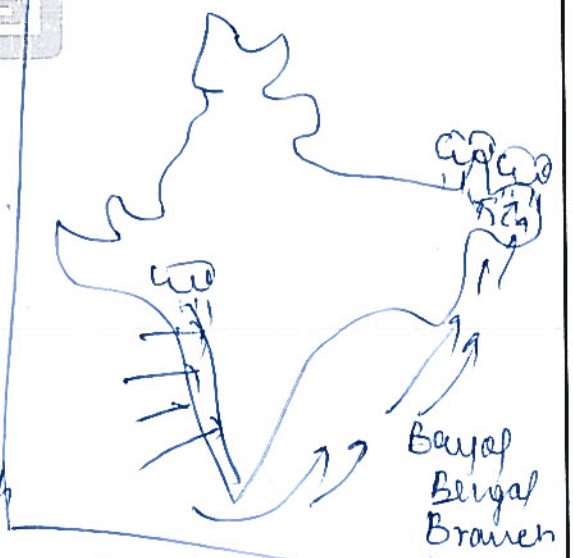
(3) Both opposite sides as winds descend, they lose moisture due to adiabatic heating resulting in rainshadow effect.

(4) Resultantly while Kerala and western coast, Mumbai get high rains, inner regions of Rayalaseema, Karnataka plateau stay dry.

(B) NORTH EAST HILLS

NEXT IAS

(1) The north eastern region especially Mawsynram, Cherrapunji receive highest rain in world



(2) The Bay of Bengal branch is mainly unobstructed as it passes Bay of Bengal and is directed by Arakan hills to the northeast.

(3) Presence of hilly terrain creates a funneling effect for monsoon winds leading to rapid moisture accumulation in small region.

Candidates must not write on this margin

④ As a result there is rapid rain in northeast and monsoon winds spread to low lying eastern India too resulting in heavy rain



North east hills

MONSOON'S INFLUENCE

① Due to heavy rain, these regions have tropical evergreen forests thus providing for tribal populations and foraging.

② The region is rich in biodiversity with Western Ghats being a hotspot and attracting tourism

③ Heavy rains enable high agricultural yield of horticulture, plantation crops like tea, fruits etc

④ Biodiversity banks like Nilgiri, Kaziranga provide for sustainable man-wildlife balance but chances of clashes remain

⑤ Rapid rains can be deleterious in leading to landslides eg Chenak, Wayanad etc

Thus while heavy rains enable lush greenery they can also act as bane of disasters in these regions

Candidates must not write on this margin

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

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

(Answer in 250 words) 15 marks

The Indian government and forest records despite of Godavarman case accounting for dictionary definition of forests, provide a multitude of greenery zone definitions for detailed accounting.

DIFFERENCE BETWEEN

FOREST COVER	TREE COVER	GREEN COVER
① This region is more than 10 ha in size and accounts for more than 10% tree density	① These are less than 10 ha in size	① This accounts for total forest cover in the nation
② If tree density is [10-30% → Open forests	② These have regular tree plantations as around houses, city etc	② It includes both ~~government~~ recorded forest cover and forest area in documents
30-80% - Semi dense forests		
>80% - Dense forests		

Candidates must not write on this margin

③ This is recognized in government records

④ Any tree density < 10% is scrub forests

CONTRIBUTION OF FOREST ECOSYSTEMS

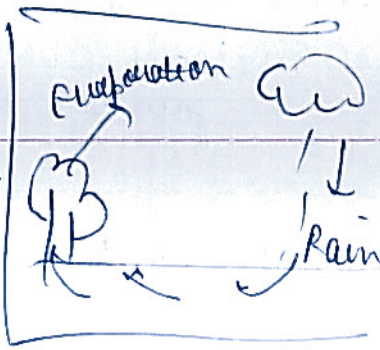
① Forest ecosystems through their natural processes of photosynthesis account for carbon sequestration. eg India aims 33% forest cover for sustainable growth under Forest Policy 1980.

② They provide for green stock of carbon which stays locked for years in trees, soil etc thus mitigating emission harms

③ Their property to bind soil helps in prevention of disasters by floods, tsunamis, landslides etc eg During Indian Ocean tsunami 2004 a large impact was offset by mangroves

Candidates must not write on this margin

(4) They maintain evaporation condensation balance in a sustainable water cycle providing for timely rains and absorption for groundwater.



(5) Since they control the largest greenhouse gas they are main backbone of the 1.5/2°C target of climate change under Paris agreement.

(6) They keep the weather conditions amicable providing for relief from climate disasters eg Mangroves

India's target of 2.5 - 3 Bt carbon sink creation by forests highlights their explicit role in climate mitigation.

Candidates must not write on this margin

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

World's oceans account for variable salinity with North Atlantic being extremely saline and Indian Ocean being comparatively less. This denies global oceanic circulation belt.

SALINITY VARIATION IN WORLD OCEANS

(1) The North Atlantic being the warmest and located near the tropics accounts for high evaporation and thus salinity.

(2) The South Atlantic, contrarily doesn't observe high evaporation due to lack of ITCZ thus leading to less salinity.

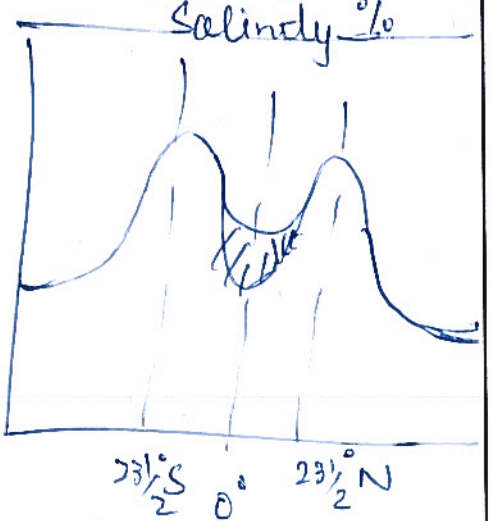
(3) The Arctic and Antarctic zone usually have high salinity due to ice formation ↓ salt release in water.

Candidates must not write on this margin

④ With rapid melting, amount of freshwater is rising leading to declining salinity.

⑤ The Antarctic is comparatively more saline due to unobstructed winds in Southern Ocean

⑥ Indian Ocean though has ITCZ frequently but also high monsoon and river inlets leading to less salinity



EFFECT ON OCEAN CIRCULATION AND MARINE ECOSYSTEMS

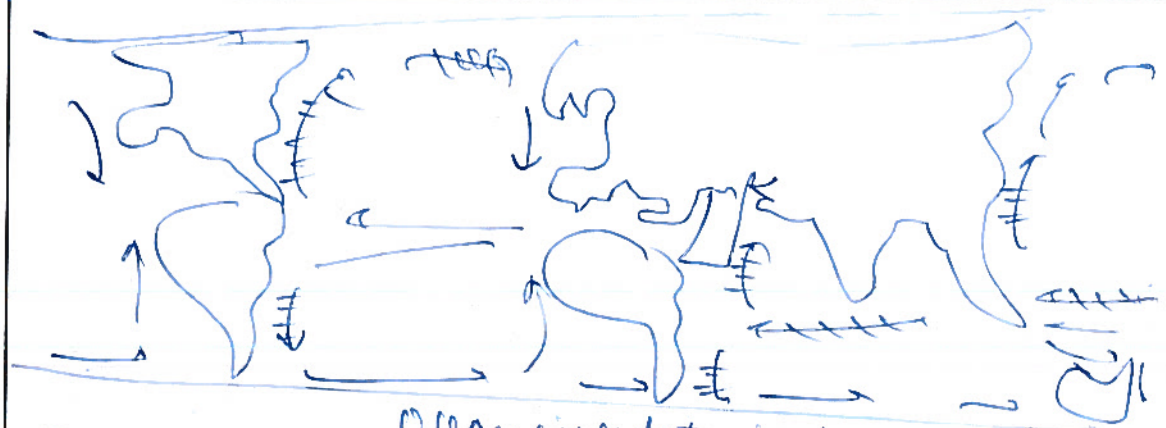
① The variable salt concentration

↓

density difference

↳ water pressure level gradient → circulation

Candidates must not write on this margin



Ocean circulation | Hot → Cold

(1) The AMOC (Atlantic Meridional Overturning Circulation) is mainly driven by salinity differences

Ice freezing at Arctic
↓
dense saline water
gets drawn → Deep ocean circulation

Movement with surface currents → Rises near tropics

(3) Resultantly, Zones of mixing cold and warm ocean currents provide for rich marine life eg New foundland, USA, Japan

(4) Zones of upwelling of deep ocean currents also provide for high phosphate and thus fish breeding zones eg Peru.

Thus oceanic circulation enables a balance of heat differential across earth and constant water movement

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

(उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए) 15 अंक

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

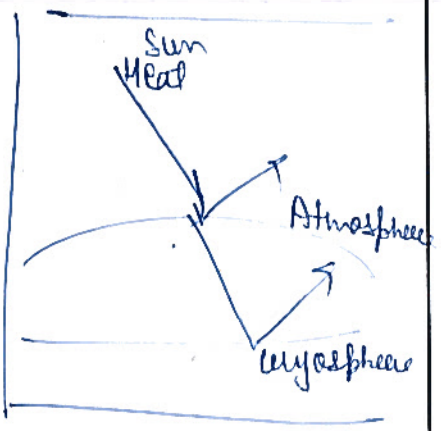
(Answer in 250 words) 15 marks

Cryosphere refers to permanent and semi permanently frozen ice surface of earth. It is essential to be preserved to maintain equitable global climate.

POLAR CRYOSPHERE IN CLIMATE REGULATION

NEXT IAS

① The cryosphere accounts for high albedo and allows around 90% of sun rays to be reflected back resulting in less warming



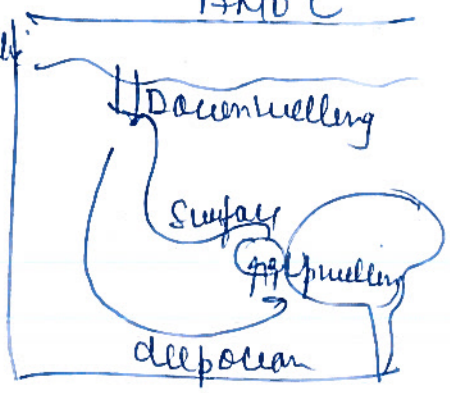
② Cryosphere also acts as huge stock of carbon storage due to slowed / nil decomposition of organic matter inside.

③ The cryosphere has an upper dynamic layer and permafrost which undergoes melting and freezing resulting in changing

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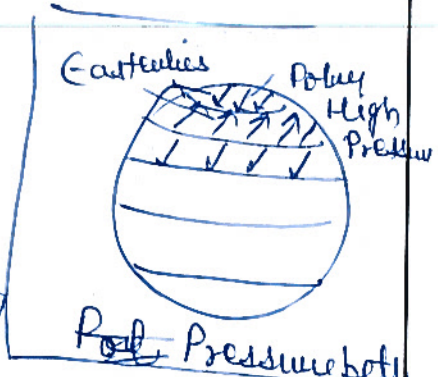
salinity at Arctic and Antarctic

④ This enables AMOC and Southern Ocean meridional Overturning (SOMO) which helps in equitable heat distribution by Oceanic Conveyer belts.



⑤ Cryosphere also helps in maintaining water level balance of world thus preventing any arbitrary sea level rise and climate induced land sinking.

⑥ Presence of polar stratospheric clouds and polar high pressure zones also maintains dynamism of polar easterlies multilayer Controlled cold winds in Northern hemisphere



FACTORS FOR RAPID ARCTIC WARMING

① Studies show Arctic is melting 30% faster than rest world.

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② Major cause is anthropogenic global warming resulting in rapid glacial melts and rising sea levels → Eg Maldives supposed to sink by 2050 due to sea level rise.

③ The high emissions of GHGs along with actions like polar mining threaten the stored carbon stock of Arctic.

④ Natural phenomenon like higher solar flares as in 2024 and ~~ozone hole~~ polar stratospheric clouds forming ozone holes also lead to melting.

⑤ Renewed interest to arctic for new trade routes, petroleum reserves is leading in faster Arctic warming

Global cooperation is required to conserve the delicate cryosphere ecosystem especially of the Arctic. Failure to do so may result in a positive heating reinforcement cycle.

Candidates must not write on this margin

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

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

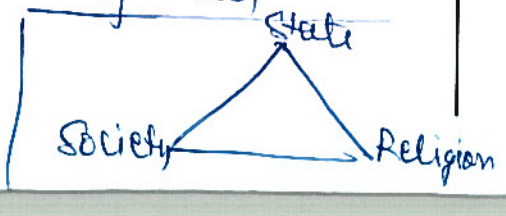
Dr Sarvapalli Radhakrishnan highlighted that India's secularism is based on Upanishadic dictum of Sama Dhaama Panna (all religions are equal) leading to a balanced dynamic religious equilibrium.

INDIA'S PLURALISTIC - SECULAR SOCIAL FABRIC

① Indian secularism is different from western secularism which focuses on

- Freedom to all religions
- Equality of all religions
- State neutrality to religion.

② Indian Constitutional, ancient, social and cultural dictums highlight a positive balance between state, society and religion



Candidates must not write on this margin

③ As per Article 25-28 of Constitution, state provides freedom of religion and equal upliftment to all religions.

④ This fosters a pluralistic society where all religions can practice, profess and propagate their religious actions harmoniously

⑤ India has been one of the nations to have no official religion alongside highest religious diversity

- Hindus — 79% — Majority yet no hegemonic support
- Muslims — 14%
- Buddhists — 1.8%
- Sikhs — 3%
- Christians — 2%

(Muslims, Buddhists, Sikhs, Christians: Protected minority status (Article 29-30))

CHALLENGES IN COEXISTENCE

① Maintaining the balance between all religions is difficult due to frequent allegations of mistreatment, communal upsurges and subnationalistic ideologies

Candidates must not write on this margin

② Though constitutionally equal, many religions in minority suffer from hegemony and assimilation tendencies of majority
Eg Jharkhand tribals demanding Separate Sarna Religion against assimilation as Hindus

③ Communal tensions due to historic brutalities of Hindu-Mughal Empire often incite communal violences Eg Recent uproar against Aurangzeb in Maharashtra

REQUIREMENTS FOR BALANCE

① Local and national coordination in maintaining freedom and equal respect to all religions and places of worship
Eg Under Places of Worship Act

② Affirmative support to minority religions to bring them at par without homogenisation.

India's religious diversity yet unity has been maxim for world. Continued support of State and society can keep up the balance.

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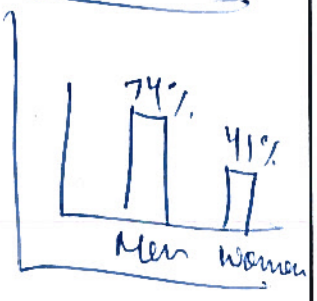
19. भारतीय सेवा क्षेत्रक में अवसरों तक महिलाओं की पहुँच को निर्धारित करने में वर्ग, लिंग और भूगोल के अंतर्संबंध पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए) 15 अंक

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

Simone De Beauvoir says "Women are not born in society, they are made. While violence against men is seen Aggression, that against women is seen tradition." This shows the inherent ~~women~~ gender disparity in social sectors.

WOMEN'S ACCESS TO OPPORTUNITIES

(1) According to PLFS 2024, women participation ratio in workforce has been much less than men

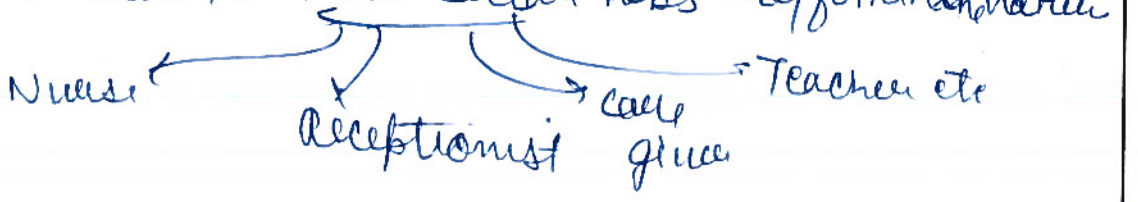


(2) Though women owned entrepreneurships and SHGs are more than 80%, their representation in board level platforms is only 15%.

(3) Despite women graduates in STEM being more, their enrollment in STEM service sector is meagre 12%.

Candidates must not write on this margin

④ Further women's restriction to service sector has been to Pink collar Jobs - o/feminine nature



ROLE OF CLASS, GENDER AND GEOGRAPHY

① Often lower class women face dual burden o/ gender harassment and poverty leading to them sticking to lower end of jobs eg household helps, maid etc

② Similarly upper class women while more skilled are bound by strict norms and traditions to households and practices of strict virginity complex and endogamy

③ Socialisation in society is not just sexed but gendered i.e. male and female kids are brought up differently to ensure allegiance to future roles.

Candidates must not write on this margin

Male child	Girl child
Given bow - arrow to play ↓ Protect and provide in future	Doll house, kitchen set toys ↓ To love and make family as ideal mother

(4) Women thus ideologically face a glass ceiling effect and anti-social family complex which guides them to stay stuck in family only.

(5) Geographically, women from difficult terrains, villages/areas often end up as homemakers only due to low penetration of awareness and skilling and leading to feminised farming

(6) Women of urban cities stand higher chance at job opportunities in diverse sectors but still lack leadership roles.

Thus breaking the gender barriers and raising women employment even by 50% can boost India's GDP by 2% as per World Bank

Multidimensional interventions are must

Candidates must not write on this margin

20. "पारंपरिक पारिवारिक मूल्यों में सुदृढ़ निरंतरता के बावजूद, भारतीय समाज में विवाह में देरी, तलाक की दरों में वृद्धि और पारिवारिक विघटन की प्रवृत्तियाँ बढ़ रही हैं।" इस बदलाव में योगदान देने वाले सामाजिक-आर्थिक और सांस्कृतिक कारकों पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए) 15 अंक

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

(Answer in 250 words) 15 marks

Indian society has traditionally been a joint family and community living, arranged marriage culture. However westernization and socio economic trends are changing the same.

CONTINUITY OF TRADITIONAL VALUES

① Indian culture is still the backbone of our living styles despite high urbanization.

② Teachings of religious books and moral values at school as upheld in NEP has been the cornerstone of India's traditional Continuity.

③ Inspired by mythologies of Shri Ram, Shravan Kumar and their passing on to next generation has maintained a stable generational balance unlike the west.

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④ Marriages are still traditionally bound to social and cultural dictums and means of sacrosanct, socially affirmed legitimate bonding.

CHANGING TRENDS

① According to NFHS-5, urban nuclear families now account for 52% of families.

② Rising prevalence of old age abandonements and children-grandparent families due to busy worklife of parents.

③ 35% rise in divorces in urban India followed by tendencies of delayed marriages, live-in relationsetc

FACTORS RESPONSIBLE

A) SOCIO-ECONOMIC

① Rising living costs and less land availability deter people from forming large families or Early marriages (DINK - Double Income No Kids Phenomena)

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② Western social influences of single mothers, single fathers or live-in relationships has also resulted in deterrance to permanent marriage.

③ Most rural families, have men working in city and female back in home leading to disrupted family structure.

④ Rising women education and financial independence

B) CULTURAL FACTORS

① Influence of media, western culture to invest in self rather than family building

② People prefer short term relations over long commitments.

③ Older generation is seen as burden due to busy life schedules.

Thus Indian family systems are transforming. Need of resilient to past while growing modernity is must to prevent assimilation in west.

Space for Rough Work

Space for Rough Work

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.
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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.
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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 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।