NEXT IAS

anubhav-2025

(To be filled by candidate)

TEST CODE : ANV2501

Name of Candidate: Haresh Sodha Mobile No [redacted]

Roll No. : MT 25 FLT RA 012 Start Time ..... End Time.....

Date of Examination: 02/08/25 Medium : English ☑ Hindi ☐

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

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

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

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

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

सामान्य निर्देश

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

REMARKS: .....

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FOR OFFICE USE ONLY

Student Concerns / Query	Evaluator's Feedback / Response
1	1 .....
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2	2 .....
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3	3 .....
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MARKING SCHEME *

Marks Per Ques	Below Average	Average	Above Average
10 Marks	Below 3.00	3.00 - 3.75	4.00 and above
15 Marks	Below 4.50	4.50 - 5.75	6.00 and above

* Subject to change without prior notice.

IMPORTANT QR CODES

Topper's Copy

Common mistake and Correct Filled QCAB

Copy Scanner App

Next IAS Test Centre Location

MACRO COMMENTS

The Purpose of MTS 2.0 Score Improvement Program (SIP) is to provide constructive suggestions on '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

Candidates must not write on this margin

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 are the autobiography of an ancient times" – Rabindranath Tagore

Architechtural marvel

① They are structural innovations of early beings
Ex Ashokan pillars.

② Various elements in pillar

③ They used various materials like
- Iron Pillar of Mehrauli
- Sandstone in Ashokan

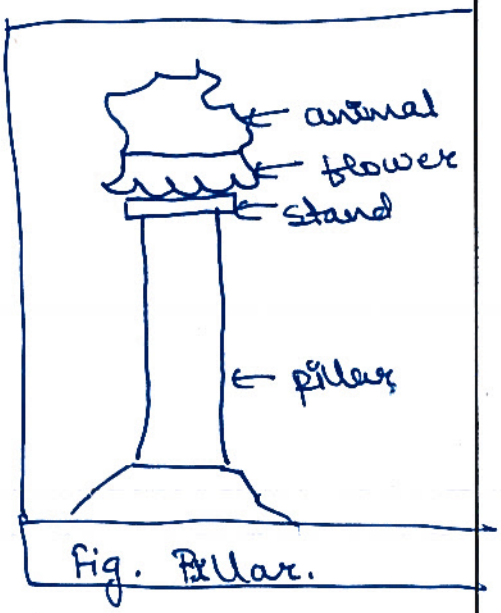


Fig. Pillar.

Crucial sources of Ancient history

① They talk about various kings and dynasties

Candidates must not write on this margin

Ex: Prayag Prashasti → Ashoka, Samudragupta

(2) They talk about scientific advancements of the time

Ex: Iron Pillar → not existed.

(3) They talk about social conditions of the period.

Ex: Sonepat pillar during Harshavardhan about increased sub-castes.

(4) They highlight religious patronage

Ex: Allahabad pillar → Fahien during Chandragupta II.

(5) They through light on wars

Ex: Aihole pillar → Battle of Narmada between Pulkeshin II and Harshvardhan

Other sources → Rock edicts (Ashokan edicts)
→ Temples (Dashavatar temple).

Recent scheme HRIDAY for reconstruction of heritage involves pillars too.

Candidates must not write on this margin

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

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

Dadabhai Naroji is called the 'Grand Old Man of India' due to his pivotal role in freedom movt.

Role of economic nationalists

(1) Demand increased expenditure for social welfare.
Ex: East India Assoc. of Naoroji.

(2) Represented Indians in British Parliament.
Ex: Naoroji member of House of Lords.

(3) Propounded 'drain of wealth theory' exposing British colonialism and imperialism.

(4) Huge role in formation of political parties
Ex: Naoroji elected INC president

Candidates must not write on this margin

3 times.

(5) Literary works for national integration

Ex: Rasta Goftar

Challenges with economic nationalist

(1) Certain belief in 'White Man's Burden theory'

(2) Bourgeoise class seen to have very less mass support.

(3) Political mendicancy seen from 3P → prayer, petition, pleading.

(4) Lacked idea for complete independence or Swaraj.

Although, economic nationalists acted as 'lightning conductor' for the further movements which eventually led to 'glorious freedom'.

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 (INM) was a start of 'decolonisation phase' which paved the way for 3rd world emergence.

Influence of INM on world movt.

(1) Gandhian style

(i) Used by Nelson Mandela in Africa

(ii) Used by Aung Su in Myanmar.

non violence, satyagraha, etc.

(2) Revolutionary movements

(i) communist led violent protests in Vietnam.

(ii) Revolutionary movements in Singapore influenced by Bose's ideology of ultra-nationalism.

Candidates must not write on this margin

(3) Socialist influence

(i) Demand for social democracy in egypt led by Al-Nasser.

(ii) Social front led by Sukarno in Indonesia.

(4) Fundamental modern values

(i) Demand for liberty, equality and fraternity all round the world.

Other influences

- formation of UNO for decolonisation
- Weariness of colonisers like Britain after WW2.
- New superpowers like USA & USSR against colonisation

Although, the freedom & decolonisation's "glory" was followed by "gloom" of cold war which again divided the 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

Recent earthquake in the Kamchatka plateau region of 8.8 richter scale was largest earthquake recorded in last 25 years.

Continental plate movement explaining spatial distribution

(1) Convergent plate boundaries

Ex: Pacific ring of fire with 60% of total earthquakes.

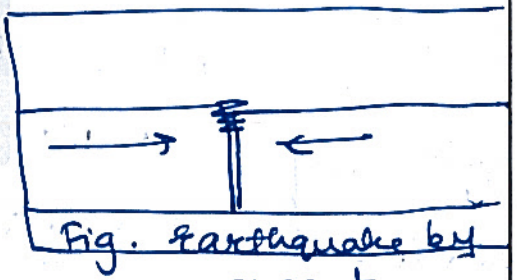


Fig. Earthquake by convergent.

Ex: Himalayan region (Indian & Eurasian plate convergence) alone has 10% of earthquake globally.

(2) Divergent plate boundaries

Ex: The Atlantic region near Iceland has

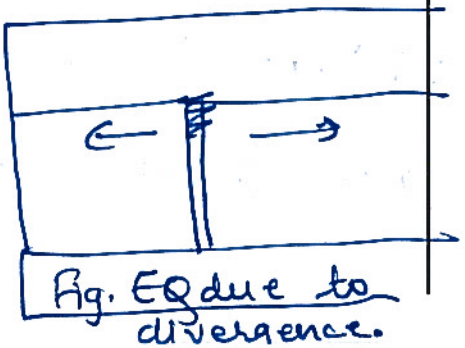


Fig. EQ due to divergence.

Candidates must not write on this margin

earthquakes due to divergent plate boundaries.

③ **Transform** plate boundaries is these are very disastrous due to high sheer load.



Fig. Eq due to transform movt.

Ex The region of San Andreas fault (North America) saw greatest EQ of history being transform boundary.

Other reasons

① Volcanism and tsunamis

② Mining and earthen dams (Bhima region)

③ Faulting

India through National Centre for Seismology has divided geography into 5 zones for better EQ management.

Candidates must not write on this margin

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

(उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए) 10 अंक

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

(Answer in 150 words) 10 marks

Recent inauguration of Ken-Betwa river linking project by Hon. PM. highlight its role in reducing regional water stress.

Advantages of river linking

1. **Water sharing**: from water rich to water deficit region
   - Ex: Polavaram lift irrigation
2. Better water availability for agriculture
   - Ex: Rayalseema region's 30 lakh farmers would be benefitted.
3. Sign of cooperative federalism
   - Ex: States and centre involved.
4. Reduce droughts and flood occurances
   - Ex: Damanganga (flood) - Tapi - Pinjal

Candidates must not write on this margin

river linking project.

(5) Overall inclusive growth as "water" key to development.
(Marine transport → reduce logistics cost).

Possible implications

(A) Social implications

(i) Inter-region rivalary
(Punjab - Haryana on Sutlej - Yamuna)

(ii) Rehabilitation of tribal and locals (Post stress traumatic disorder).

(B) Environmental implications

(i) Forest cover eroded : 10% of Panna BR threatened

(ii) Ecology & animal threatened : tigers and cheetah population in MP.

(C) Other

- High cost of project. (100 lakh crore for 111 projects)
- Red tapism

Recently launched National River Linking Authority might smoothen river linking.

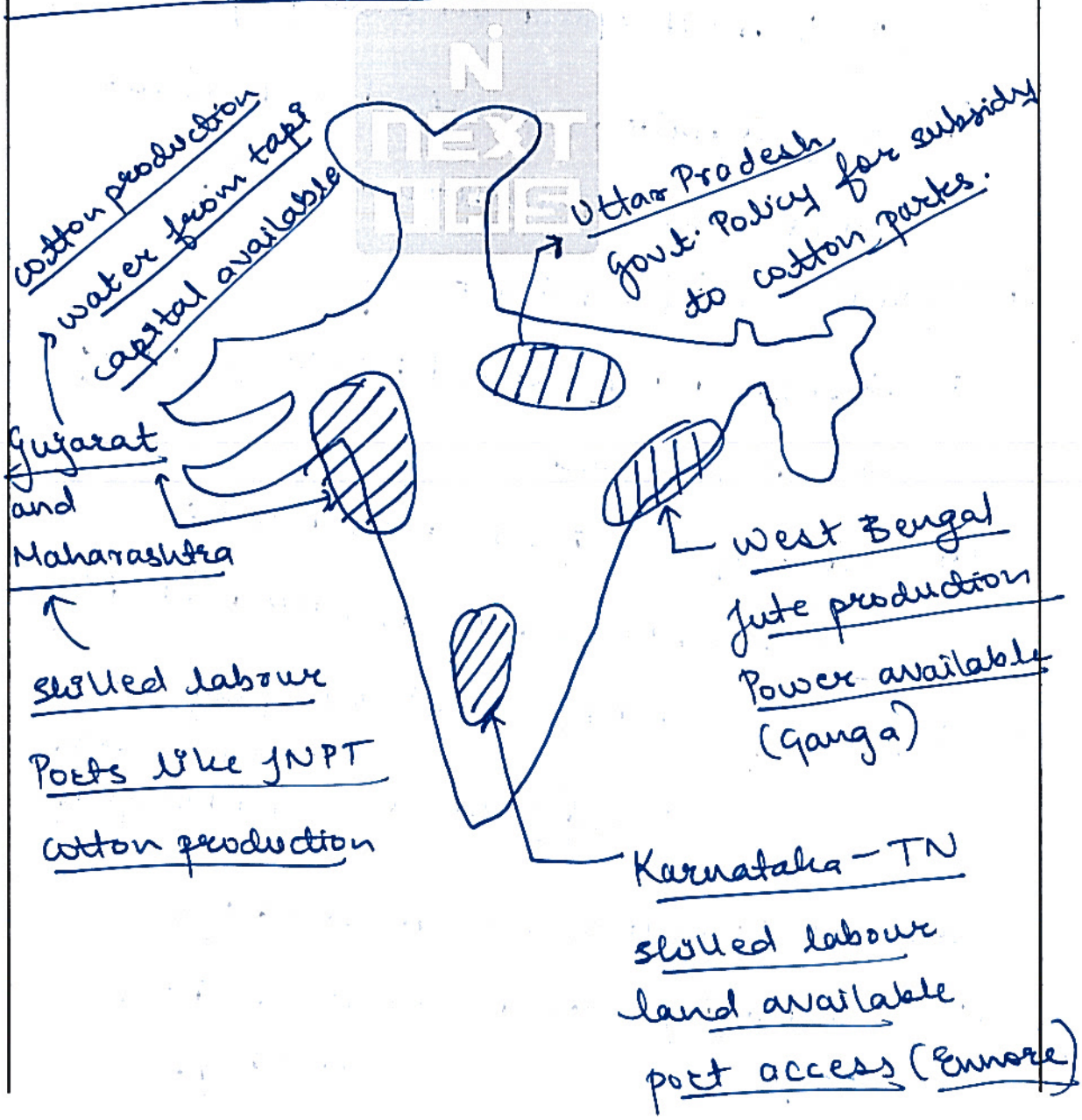
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6. भारत में वस्त्र उद्योग के स्थानीयकरण संबंधी कारकों पर चर्चा कीजिए और इसके आर्थिक महत्त्व का परीक्षण कीजिए।
(उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए) 10 अंक

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

Textile Industry in India is the 2nd largest employer highlighting its significance for India (Economic Survey - 23)

Localisation factors for textile industry



Candidates must not write on this margin

Economic significance of textile industry in India.

1. Employment : 2nd largest.
2. GDP contribution : 8.8% of GDP
3. Export benefit : potential of textile sector 100bn $ export as per CSAP.
4. MSME development : 43% involvement
5. Participate in global supply chain gaps created after Chinese downgrade.

Challenges

1. Highly informal sector (88%)
2. Lack of technology adaptability (40% still use handloom).
3. Govt. policy uptake low. (MITRA parks)

Recent encouragement of Technical Textiles and Indian position at 5th globally is empowering.

Candidates must not write on this margin

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 fine deposits of sand which are weathered and then transported to other regions

Ex: Yellow river in china gets colour and name from loess deposits.

very fine particles

Erosion due to air or water ← Features → Water holding capacity highest

Features → Good for agriculture

Why contribute to agricultural productivity in world.

(1) eroded from rocks which have high mineral load

Ex: Alluvial fans of Cuba.

(2) Due to fine size they have better nutrient holding capacity

Candidates must not write on this margin

Eg: High mineral concentrate in Yangtze region.

(3) High water holding capacity so cash crops like sugarcane possible.

(4) Yield very high due to mineral composition.

(5) Constant erosion and transport and thus new loess formation supporting sustainability.

Case Study: Yellow River Region

Loess deposits from the Tien Shan ranges and these deposits create 'rice bowl' of world in the region

Thus, loess deposit regions are highly sought out for agricultural sector as seen from capitalist race for land in Cuba.

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

India has reached 800 mn mobile penetration of which 35% are used for Education purposes as per Pratham Survey.

Improved accessibility

1. **Inclusive education**: women and girl education made flexible (SWAYAM started MOOCS)
2. **Accessible education**: remote and distance learning possible. (17 new universities started it after UGC approval).
3. **Affordable education**: reduced cost due to higher competition of various new players. (UPSC fees reduced by initiatives of Khan Sir)

Candidates must not write on this margin

④ Skill development : due to platforms like Udemy etc, career development possible with job.

Challenges of screen based education

Ⓐ Behavioural

① Lack of friends and thus social skills low.

② Mostly theoretical and no practical exposure (less confident)

③ Enhances individualism in children.

Ⓑ Social

① Digital divide : rural areas only 29% accessibility.

② Gender divide : only 33% female users

③ Vernacular language : 83% content in English (suicide by LSR student)

India's effort for 'Digital Saksharta' along with Brij Kothari's translation recn be implemented robustly.

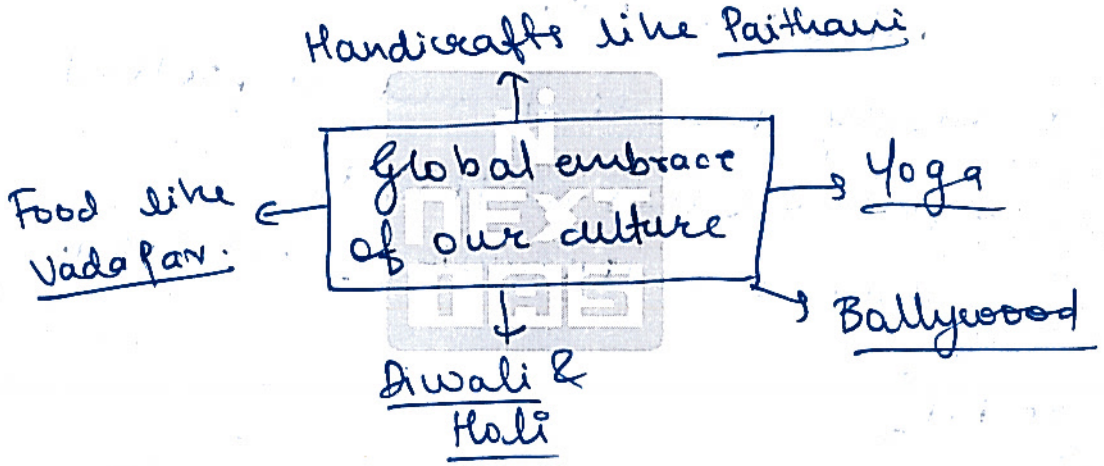
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9. भारतीय संस्कृति और सॉफ्ट पावर को वैश्विक स्तर पर स्वीकार किए जाने के बावजूद, पश्चिम में भारतीयों के विरुद्ध संरक्षणवादी (Protectionist) और विदेशी द्वेषपूर्ण (Xenophobic) संबंधी प्रवृत्तियाँ क्यों बढ़ती जा रही हैं?

(उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए) 10 अंक

Why are protectionist and xenophobic trends against Indians rising in the West, despite the global embrace of Indian culture and soft power? (Answer in 150 words) 10 marks

Recent case of forceful deportation of Indians from USA highlighted protectionist trends against Indians in West.



Reasons for protectionist & xenophobic trends against Indians

① Local appeasement:

Indians skillful → seen as job takers → local dissent → political propaganda by govt for votes

Ex> Recent deportation by Trump.

Candidates must not write on this margin

(2) Increased jingoism and seperatism in the world due to social media narratives

Eg: # America for Americans

(3) Lack of regulation and operant condn for such acts.

Eg: Chattergee case highlights role of local police & partisan approach.

(4) Communal upsurges

Eg: Recent case of man in US taking KFC CHICKEN in ISCKON food place.

(5) Son of soil theory propounded.

(6) Indians seen as outsiders and secondary citizens.

Govt. steps

(1) Better education & employment here to avoid 'BRAIN DRAIN'

(2) Consulate meetings and pressure for impartial & fair justice.

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

"India is a country based in caste mygraid" – Christopher Jaffrelote

Caste system in India adapting

(A) Modernisation

(1) Change in rigid rituals and traditions
(Increasing inter-caste marriages).

(2) Caste fluidity
(class status has taken over)

(3) Newer forms
(Patidar & Jat protest for reservation)

(B) Urbanisation

(1) ghettoisation in form of Residential associations.
(Kunki Ghar Pratishta)

Candidates must not write on this margin

② Echo-chambers on social media.
(Kayastha Sabha)

C Economic liberalisation

① Dalit capitalism ⇒ DICCI

② Occupational monopoly ⇒ Patels in Motel business

③ Communal complexes ⇒ Ancillary jobs only to people from same caste

Although, caste system's diluted too:

① Modernisation: modern value of equality

② Urbanisation: secular culture (Melting pot)

③ Economic liberalisation: caste to class

Caste system, as per NN Srinivas in India, is adapting to 'newer normal' to keep itself relevant.

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

"Indus Valley Civilisation Script" challenge by Tamil Nadu highlights relevance of IVC till today. as the 1st phase" of Indian urbanisation

Socio-economic life of Harappans

(A) Social life

(1) Good health condition: average life of 55 years so good healthcare (Osteology studies).

(2) women equality: seen from burial practices (Double burials at lothal)

(3) Fashion consciousness: seen from lipstick, jewellery, etc. found.

(4) Marriage events: seen from the fire altars at Kalibangan.

Candidates must not write on this margin

(B) Economic life

(1) Foreign trade : seen from seals of lothal implying ship building.
- Lapis lazuli from shortughai
- Exported textile to Mesopotamia

(2) Use of weights & measures
- Binary system
- Decimal system

(3) Domestic trade markets at big cities like Harappa where people from other satellite cities came.

(4) Barter system used for economic trade

(5) Industrialisation through spinning, weaving technology.

(6) Majorly agriculture based economy (Ploughed field at Chanudaro).

(7) Seals, bead making, shell industry found at Balakot, etc

Candidates must not write on this margin

Religious life of Harappans

1. Mother goddess sculpture found at Mohenjodaro.
2. Priest king sculpture found.
3. Use of amulets, etc to ward off ghosts, etc.
4. Nature worship and fire worship from fire altars
5. Great Bath possibly for water rituals.
6. Pashupati Seal also highlights their religious faith.
7. Burial practices shows belief in after life.

Harrapan script if deciphered can help us better understand the 'hidden past & glory' for which work underway.

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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

Jawaharlal Nehru was 1st PM of India and Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel was 1st Home Minister highlighting their importance in nation-building.

Differing approach in nation building

Patel	Nehru.
(1) Aggression over the peincely states	(1) Conciliation with peincely states.
(2) Centralisation of power for better control.	(2) Balance unitary and federal nature.
(3) Religious rights to people. with no state intervention	(3) Peincipled distance secularism.
(4) Focus on centralised economy with state	(4) Mixed economy with focus on

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owned enterprise.	heavy industry.
(5) Blend traditional and modern education for holistic growth.	(5) Modern education system influenced from west.
(6) Foreign policy of realism → benefit giving side be chosen.	(6) Non-aligned policy for sovereignty & autonomy.
(7) Attack Pakistan & take over its control.	(7) Conciliation if possible else national security

Although, there **shared vision** for prosperous, united and glorious BHARAT always created common ground and **shaped modern India:**

(1) **Unity of country**: No secession till date due to strong democracy

(2) **Autonomy** in global world order: leader of global south.

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(3) Indian philosophy to influence world Eg: Yoga, Vasudhava Kutumbakam

(4) Strong civil services: called it "steel frame" of bureaucracy and Nehru saw it as sine qua non.

(5) Maintain diversity: 22 Sch languages, 6 minorities, etc. highlight liberty & free expression.

(6) Scientific development: both saw R&D as key for national prosperity
Eg: Recent launch of Aditya L1.

Thus, despite difference in the 'means' Nehru & Patel dreamed for 'Viksit Bharat' and 'Statue of Unity' of Patel & 'Tryst with destiny' of Nehru etched in our hearts forever.

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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

"Partition of Bengal" by Curzon in 1905 triggered mass discomfy among locals which INC used to launch Swadesi Movement.

Significant shift
- From prayer to picketing.
- From petition to protest.
- From elite capture to mass mobilisation.

Strategies of Swadeshi movement

1. **INC**: in 1905 session of Calcutta Swadeshi launched and in 1906 session at Benaras 'Swaraj' declared goal of INC at large.
2. **National Education** declaration passed in 1906 to ghost British insts.

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(3) **Boycott** resolution passed to ensure that **liverpool Salt** & **Manchester** cotton not bought.

(4) **Hartals**, picketing of shops selling foreign goods & foreign offices stalled.

(5) **Cultural nationalism** through songs like 'Amar Sonar Bangla' by Tagore.

(6) **Painting** of "Bharat Mata" for nationalistic assertion

(7) **Extremist** wanting to spread this into nation wide movement.

Social Impact of Swadeshi Movt

(1) **Mass mobilisation** understanding the strength & pressure of masses.

(2) **Women** got taste of political participation through picketing.

(3) **Student** protests brought youth energy which later transformed to socialist or revolutionary form.

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④ The perception of White Mans Burden exposed & eroded.

⑤ First institutional protest, emboldening the society for freedom.

⑥ Pressure for reforms in social arena & more representation.

Limitations

① Muslims alienated from protest as formation of East Bengal & Muslim League.

② Moderate-Extremist split in Surat (1907)

③ Lack of unity on definition of 'swaraj' (Dominion status of Tilak vis Complete independence)

④ British repression by arrest of Tilak & conciliation of Moderates after Morley Minto reforms.

⑤ Peasant agitation in Bengal ignored.

Although, Swadeshi Movt. regarded as 'connosseiur of INM' by R.C. Mazumdar

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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 लिएं 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

Recent flooding in Wayanad in Kerala and Dibrugarh in Assam highlight "role of Monsoon" in these regions.

Mechanism for heavy rainfall

(A) Western ghats

(1) South-West monsoon due to direction of winds.

(2) Due to rightward shift of winds in NH due to coriolis force winds generating near australia bend towards India.

(3) The water/moisture carrying winds make there 1st landfall

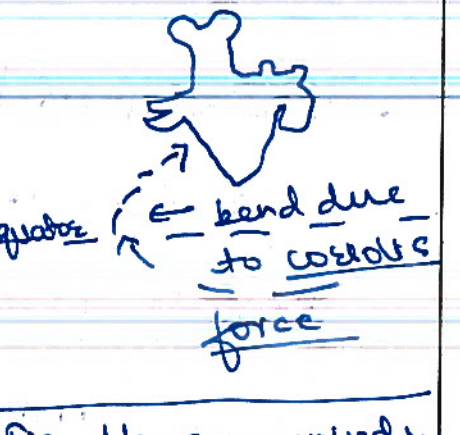


Fig. Monsoon winds.

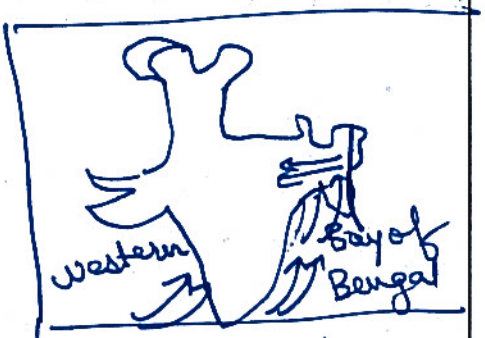
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on India in Western Ghat region.

(4) Western ghats being escarpment trap the winds → lead to convection of winds → formation of clouds → orographic monsoon rainfall.

(B) North Eastern Hills

(1) Monsoon comes to Indian landmass in 2 branches



2 Branches of monsoon

(2) The eastern branch hits Arakan Yoma and Meghalayan Hills to turn east.

(3) These moisture carrying winds are restricted by Garo, Khasi, Jaintia hills causing huge rain in Cherapunji & Mawsynram region.

Influence of human life

(A) Western Ghats :

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① Positives
- Perrineal rivers so water for drinking
- Industry formation & thus employment
- Water for agriculture so food security

② Negatives
- Thunderstorms affecting life (deaths too)
- Landslides leading to loss of property.
- Flooding leading to halt of human activity (loss to farmers)

(B) North East region:

① Positive
- Support shifting agriculture
- Food for fishing sector (Sikkim).
- Tribal food security

② Negatives
- Floods & droughts (hard codes)
- loss of life & property (Assam floods 200cr loss annually).

Proper mgt. of monsoon by reinvigorating DMD necessary as per SENDAI framework.

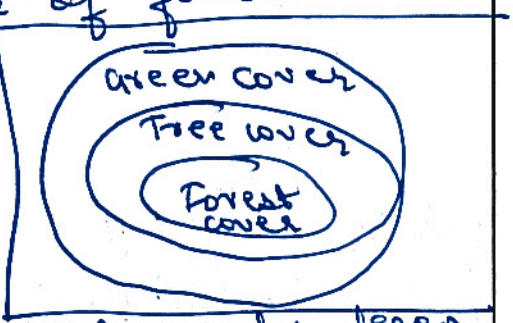
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15. वन आवरण, वृक्ष आवरण और हरित आवरण में अंतर स्पष्ट कीजिए। भारत में वन पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र जलवायु प्रतिरोध और कार्बन पृथक्करण में किस प्रकार योगदान करते हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए) 15 अंक

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

"Forests are the life of earth and Trees its lungs", this dictum highlights pivotal role of forest ecosystem in India.



Difference between

(A) Forest cover: It includes only trees which are the constituents of natural forest classification as per 'National Forest Policy' 2017.

It does not include shrubs, herbs, crops, etc.

As per ISFR, the forest cover of India is an area with tree density of > 10%.

Currently, forest cover of India is 25% ~

Candidates must not write on this margin

(B) **Tree Cover** : It enlarges the definition to include even a **standalone** tree on Indian landmass.

It calculates area under every tree defined by 2017 policy.

Although, it also doesnot include shrubs, ~~herbs~~, agri crops, etc.

(C) **Green cover** : It also includes shrubs, trees, grass, agri crops, etc. along with tree cover.

Forest ecosystem contributing to

(1) Climate resilience

(i) Mangroves as **bioshield** for cyclones
(5 crore mangrove prg in west Bengal)

(ii) **Heat budget** of area maintained
("Cooling effect" from shade of tree)

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(iii) Rainfall possibility of forest frame area higher by 27%.

(iv) Use of coconut trees against tsunamis

Eg: Used in TN village by Pt Sreevidya

(v) Groundwater level maintained so no drought.

(2) Carbon sequestration

(i) "Lungs of earth" as absorb 34% of carbon.

(ii) Used to act as "balancer" for for reducing GHG emissions (1 tree absorb 3 tn CO2 equivalent)

Although, due to deforestation, land degradation, urbanisation, forest at risk as per UNCCD

India's policy of Agroforestry, 'Living with forest' initiative step to reach goal of 33% forest cover.

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16. विश्व के महासागरों में पाई जाने वाली लवणता भिन्नताओं का विवरण दीजिए। यह भिन्नता महासागरीय परिसंचरण और समुद्री पारिस्थितिक तंत्रों को किस प्रकार प्रभावित करती है? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए) 15 अंक

Account for the salinity variations in the world's oceans. How does this variation impact ocean circulation and marine ecosystems? (Answer in 250 words) 15 marks

Recent report of Wadia Inst of Hydrology highlighted that tropics are facing increased salinity due to GHG and temperate facing reduced salinity due to glacier melting.

Salinity variations in world oceans

(i) Pacific ocean (i) On the South American coast, salinity ~~increasing~~ decreasing due to frequent El-Nino

(ii) On the Chinese coast, salinity decreasing due to intense rainfall by typhoons (Yagi, etc.)

(iii) Central Pacific facing increased salinity due to weakened water cycle

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(2) **Atlantic Ocean** (i) due to the weakening of AMOC, Southern Europe coast facing increased salinity.

(ii) Mediterranean region face high salinity (Dead Sea, Van Golu)

(3) **Indian Ocean**: (i) Bay of Bengal region has low salinity due to monsoon & river discharge (Ganga, Brahmaputra)

(ii) Arabian Sea more saline

(4) **Arctic & Antarctic**: reduced salinity due to melting of glaciers.

Ex: Okjull glacier in Iceland dead.

Impact on ocean circulation

(1) Ocean current **weakening** due to salinity changes.

Ex: AMOC weakening.

(2) Increased **volatility** of ocean currents

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Ex: El Nino, LaNina frequency increased

(3) Downwelling and upwelling cycles hampering water mixing.

(4) Stagnant oceans leading to low nutrient cycling & its hazardous effects

(5) As per General theory

High salinity → water downwelling → stress to area where transported → water area from other region come to fill gap → upwelling (SALINITY DIFFERENCES)

Impact on Marine Ecosystem

(1) Water stagnation → BOD increases

(2) Nutrient cycling weak so food issues.

(3) Migration & breeding cycles affected.

(4) Ocean acidification affecting corals

Thus need of the hour is to work towards 30x30 goal of UNCBD to achieve SDG 13.

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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 is that part of earth which involves anything below sub-zero temperature in form of ice.

Ex- clouds, ice, glacier, etc.

Role of polar cryosphere in regulating Earth's climate system

1. Heat Budget: albedo of polar cryosphere highest so reflect sunrays.
2. Polar ~~vortex~~ strengthening which balances the wind circulation of earth at large.
3. Salinity variation by glaciating freshwater and leading to ocean water circulating ensuring phenomenon like monsoon,

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cyclones, etc.

④ Pressure system of earth maintained by ensuring High pressure on poles & wind movement towards equator.

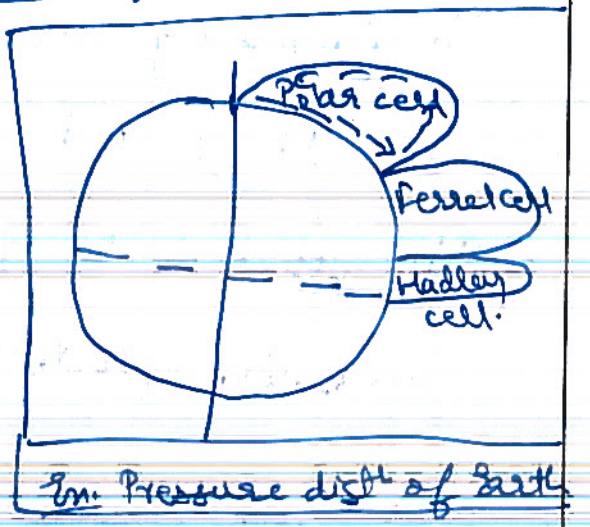


Fig. Pressure dist° of Earth

Key factors for rapid warming of Arctic

(A) Geographical (i) Solar cycle changes
(ii) Climate change ↑ temperature.

(B) Marine : (i) Ocean acidification leading to arctic amplification
(ii) Cascading effect of glacier melting as now low albedo.

(C) Human factors : (i) Exploitation of arctic region for resources.

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Chinese Arctic Policy (Polar Silk Route).

(ii) Increasing use of Arctic for shipping routes (Northern Sea Route)

(iii) Global warming due to ↑ GHG emission affecting Arctic region.

(D) Other reasons: (i) Ozone hole healing due to polar stratospheric clouds.

Case study: As per recent IPCC report Arctic melting 4 times faster than Antarctic due to phenomenon of ARCTIC AMPLIFICATION

Need of the hour is to replicate Antartic treaty of 1957 for Arctic region to ensure that issues like sea level rise, climate change avoided.

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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

Recent case of violence in 'Kawad' yatras highlighted the constant 'to's & foos' of the Indian secular & religious dichotomy.

Religious pluralism integral to our social fabric

① Origin of 4 religions in India

Hinduism Buddhism Jainism Sikhism

② Philosophy of "Sarva Dharma Samabhav" highlighting pluralism & scientific temple.

③ Jain philosophy of 'Anekantavada' stress on religious pluralism.

④ Right to religion in Indian Constn under A 25 - 28.

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⑤ 6 minority religions with rights under A29-30 (1st in world).

Secularism integral to our social fabric

① Amendment to Preamble by 42nd CAA added 'Secularism' to our constn morality.

② 'UCC' under Art 44 also highlight our secular fabric.

③ Court rulings in Balram Upadhyay case maintained secularism in Preamble as valid.

④ Principled distance model of secularism in India seen from Shayara Bano (Triple Talaq case).

Constant negotiation for their coexistence

① Right to religion v/s Essentiality doctrine debate seen to focus on state interference in religion.

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(Shayara Bano Case).

(2) State fundamentalism by supporting one religion over other affect the nature of secularism.

(3) State intervention in religious practises of minority affected religious pluralism → Jain Santhara Case (Nikhil Soni Case)

(4) Demands for UCC seen as one affecting religious pluralism.

(5) Recent case of Waqf Amendment also seen as 'power balance' between religious pluralism & secularism.

India has always focused on principle of 'Sarva Dharma Sambhav' highlighting flexibility but religious unity should ensure constitutional morality too.

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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

Women participation in labour force is only 42.7% against 69% globally.

Role of class, gender & geography

1. Financial dependence on men
2. Glass ceiling (11% as CEO's)
3. Mobility issues as migration due to marriage.
4. 'Good wife syndrome' shows gender bias.
5. Women contribute only 40₹ for every 100₹ by men highlighting class inequality
6. Safety issues for women due

Candidates must not write on this margin

to sexual harassment at workplace.

(7) Gender stereotyping when decision for sending child to urban areas.

This has led to class - gender - geography nexus holding women back in service sector.

Way forward

(1) Pink Taxis for Gender safety like Tamil Nadu.

(2) SHG reform to ensure class upliftment

(5) Migration easier through 'women Hostels' as in Maharashtra.

Nari Shakti must be empowered for India to reach the goals of 'Amrit kaal'.

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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

Social factors for changing trends

1. Education period on rise (women giving UPSC, doctors, etc
2. Neo local family so less marriage pressure.
3. Status reform of women so divorces increasing (don't live under male dominance)
4. Financial independence and thus no male dependence so ↑ divorces.

Economic factors for changing trends

1. Nuclear family due to urban migration for employment.
2. Divorce due to (1) women &

Candidates must not write on this margin

materialistic demands

(Ex.) wife left husband as didn't gift on birthday.

(3) Delayed marriage for first becoming settled economically.

Cultural factors

(1) Live-in-relations on rise & thus delayed marriages.

(2) Family acceptance of divorce over social stakes downgrade.

(3) Individualistic tendencies & materialism leading to nuclear families.

Way forward

(1) Progressive changes be adapted but cultural dissertions be realised.

(2) Elderly care key area of reform needed.

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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।