

anubhav-2025

(To be filled by candidate)

TEST CODE : ANV2501

Test Date : 02/08/2025

Name of Candidate: Himanshu Singh Mobile No. Roll No. : MT24FLTON005 Start Time 10:00 Am End Time 1:10 PmDate of Examination: 03-08-2025 Medium : English ☒ Hindi ☐

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

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

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

MACRO COMMENTS

The Purpose of MTS 2.0 Score Improvement Program (SIP) is to provide constructive suggestions on 'How to improve Answer Writing and thereby score better marks.

Q1.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q2.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q3.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q4.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q5.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q6.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q7.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q8.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q9.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q10.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

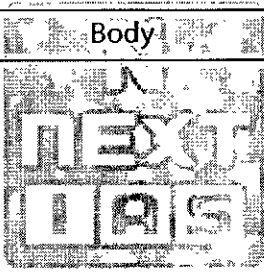
Q11.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q12.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q13.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion
		

Q14.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q15.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q16.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q17.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q18.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q19.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q20.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion



1. स्तंभ केवल उत्कृष्ट वास्तुशिल्प ही नहीं हैं, बल्कि प्राचीन भारतीय इतिहास के महत्वपूर्ण स्रोत भी हैं। विवेचना कीजिए।
(उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए) 10 अंक
- Pillars are not merely architectural marvels, but also serve as crucial sources of ancient Indian history. Discuss.
(Answer in 150 words) 10 marks

Pillars such as Ashokan pillars, Palkeshin pillars are architectural marvels embodying the spirit of age.

Pillars as crucial sources of Ancient history

- ① Dynastic lineage as They provide information about kings and dynasties
 (eg) Samudragupta's Prayag prasasti
- ② Religious practices provide insights about religion and practices.
 (eg) Nasik & Naneghat pillar inscription
 ↓
 Satvahanas.
- ③ Economic prosperity and hardships are also given
 (eg) Eran pillar inscription as famine relief.

④ Territorial extent of empires can be measured

eg Ashokan pillar inscription → Northwestern & South

⑤ Nature of kings welfare policies can also be found

eg Dhauḷi inscription of Ashoka & Dharmakataḷa.

⑥ Society as Provides an inside about social order, harmony, and status

eg Patronage of poets & writers → Pulakeshin's Aihole pillar

⑦ Provides insight about foreign invasions and influence

eg Heliodorus pillar - Vidisha
Bhagavadgītā

⑧ Gives insight about language & scripts used

eg Ashoka → Brahmi & Kharoṣṭhī script

Hence, Pillars are not merely architectural marvels but signify craftsmanship, social order and territorial extent.

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

Economic nationalists like Dadabhai Naoroji, W.C. Bonnerjee lead moderate phase of National freedom struggle.

Early economic nationalist shaping intellectual foundations of Indian freedom movement

- ① Drain of wealth theory exposed nature of British rule ~~and~~
- ② Fighting cultural hegemony of west i.e. west men's burden by highlighting Indian cultural heritage.
- ③ Awareness and education to masses and intelligentsia.
- ④ Advocacy for reforms and awareness in masses for constitutional methods of prayers and petition.

- ④ Dadabhai Naoroji spent a large portion of life in "Britain" to gather support for Indian cause
||
modern Nationalism feeling -

Early economic nationalists not shaping intellectual foundations →

- ① Methods of prayer and petitions did not have a long term impact -
- ② Did not believe in capacity of masses
- ③ Generally issues of social evils, peasant problems were not taken.
- ④ ~~But for~~ Played right into hands of British policy of "Carrot and stick".

Though, moderates ^{economic nationalist} were limited by their challenges, They advocated for reforms which gave rise to 1909 - Morley reforms, Indian Councils act of 1893.

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 gave a huge blow to "west men's burden ideology" inspiring freedom movements across the world.

Indian National movement influencing freedom movements across the world →

① Ideology → self sufficiency and self rule inspired various decolonization ideologies.

eg Decolonization in Malaya Peninsula.

② methods → Non-violence and Satyagraha methods were widely ~~used~~ used

eg Nelson Mandela adopted these methods.

③ UN advocacy → India lead UN committee for decolonisation and played a significant role

eg Decolonization in Africa.

④ Economic critique was provided exposing the nature of imperialism by western powers.

eg Trade, plantation, raw materials, home charges etc.

⑤ Indian leaders cooperated with various international leaders

eg JL Nehru → Ho Chi Minh of Vietnam.

Hence, Indian National movement influenced freedom movements across the world by ideology, political support etc

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

Continental plates are large and extensive land masses in Earth's lithosphere, 1st explained by McKenzie, Morgan & Parker. Earthquake is general shaking of land due to tectonic movements.

Movement of plates explaining spatial distribution of earthquakes →

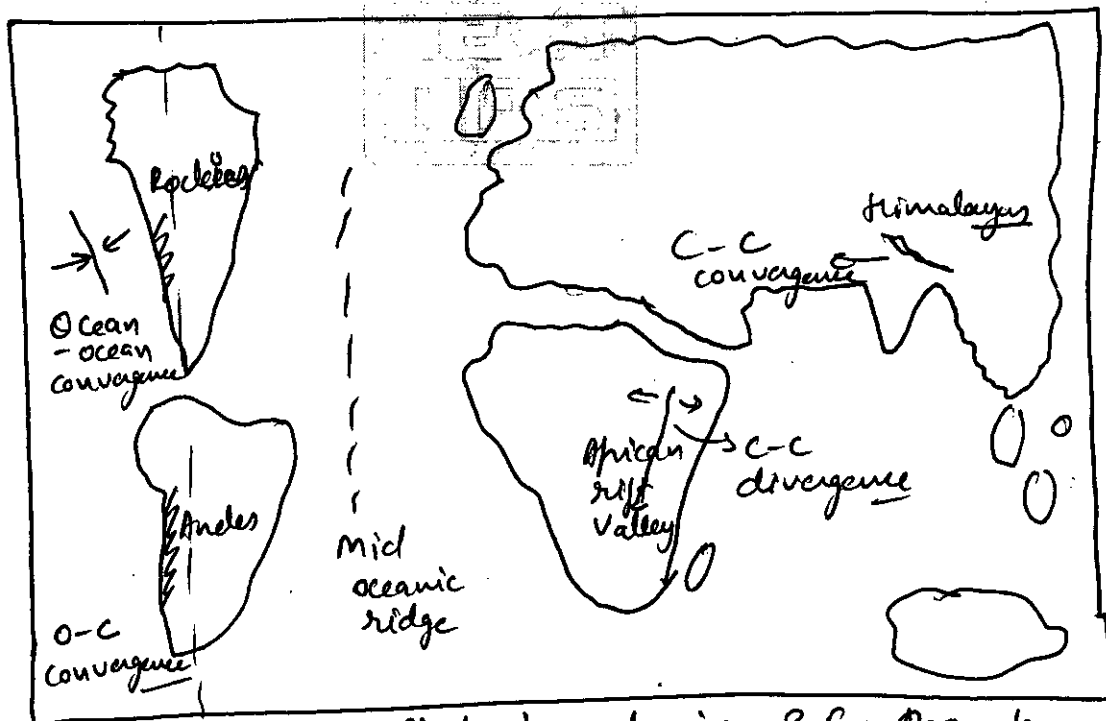


Fig. Plate boundaries & Earthquakes

① Convergent boundaries →

(a) Convergence of continent-continent boundaries → cause subduction zone

- (a) Himalayas - Tibet Earthquake (2025)
- (b) Continent - ocean convergence $\Rightarrow$ causing Earthquakes due to volcanoes or tectonic activity.
- (eg) Cotopaxi, Chimborazo in Andes.
- (c) Ocean - ocean convergence $\Rightarrow$ causing Benioff zone $\Rightarrow$ deep seated Earthquakes.
- (eg) Japan, Kuril Islands - Pacific sea.
- (2) Divergent plate boundaries $\Rightarrow$
- (a) Continent - continent divergence $\Rightarrow$ Intra-plate rifting & widening.
- (eg) African rift valley.
- (b) Ocean - ocean divergence $\Rightarrow$ volcanic activity $\Rightarrow$ seafloor spreading.
- (eg) Mid oceanic ridge - Atlantic ocean.
- (3) Transform boundaries $\Rightarrow$ Strike - slip boundaries causing Earthquakes.
- (eg) San Andreas fault.

Hence, Earthquakes are formed due to tectonic activities, ~~req~~ demanding risk assessment & preparedness to reduce vulnerabilities.

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

Water stress refers to a situation where water availability is less than 1000 litres per person per day. India's water availability is 1500 litres with regional variations.

River interlinking - advantages

- ① Availability to water → in water stress regions
(eg) Ken-Betwa link → Bundelkhand region of U.P.
- ② Rejuvenation of dead rivers → Ecosystem regeneration
- ③ Reduced inter-state water disputes
(eg) Kaveri water dispute - Karnataka & Tamil Nadu
- ④ Increase in agricultural productivity and aquaculture production
- ⑤ Creation of new ecosystems due to water availability → Reduction in floods & drought.

Riverlinking → Environment Implications

Positive	Negative
① water availability to regions which are drought prone eg Vidarbha - ② Increase in cultivation eg North-western Rajasthan -	① Land inundation Habitat destruction ② Arithmetic hydrology without assessing environmental impact.

Riverlinking - Social Implications

Positive	Negative
① Reduced care work for women especially in rural areas eg Jaisa mer women ② Availability of water for tribal areas	① what defines surplus water ② Negative impact on lower riparian countries eg Bangladesh ③ May cause migration of tribals.

River interlinking is an effective solution to regional water stress, however its execution should be done with mandatory Environmental impact assessment for SDG-14 and SDG-15.

6. भारत में वस्त्र उद्योग के स्थानीयकरण संबंधी कारकों पर चर्चा कीजिए और इसके आर्थिक महत्व का परीक्षण कीजिए।
(उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए) 10 अंक
- Discuss the localisation factors for the textile industry in India and examine its economic significance.
(Answer in 150 words) 10 marks

India geographical location and historical legacy of cotton production and textile trade spanning centuries marks India's competitive advantage in textile industry.

Location factors for textile industry

According to Alfred Weber

- ① Raw material → Availability of long staple and medium staple high quality cotton.
(eg) Maharashtra's black soil
- ② Climatic conditions → frost free days & medium rainfall for cotton productivity
- ③ Power → for economies of scale and economies of scope
(eg) Karnal - textile factories & Sonapat
- ④ Market and transportation → Since cotton is now weight losing raw material
(eg) Cumbersome textile factories -

- ⑤ ~~Hand~~ Labour $\Rightarrow$ Trained labour and skilled manpower -
eg) Northwestern India.
- ⑥ Govt. policies for promotion of textile
eg) PLI scheme
Cotton productivity mission.

Economic significance for textile industry

- ① Employment $\Rightarrow$ Labour intensive sector.
- ② Women empowerment $\Rightarrow$ cottage industry and agriculture
eg) 80% of economically active women are in agriculture (Oxfam)
- ③ Economic growth $\Rightarrow$ for earning jobs and reducing trade deficit
eg) Demand in West Asia.
- ④ Addressing regional disparities in stock infrastructure.
eg) West Bengal - Jute textile.

Govt. policies like PM Dhanya Dhaan Yojana, Agricultural research for Bt-cotton, PLI scheme are step in right direction for textile industry.

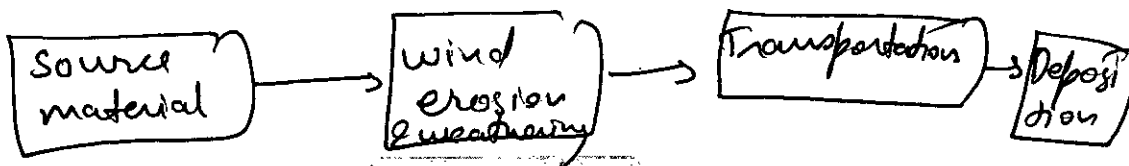
7. लोएस निक्षेप क्या हैं और ये विश्व के कुछ सर्वाधिक कृषि उत्पादक क्षेत्रों का गठन क्यों करते हैं?

(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 sediments deposited due to wind erosion, measurably. They are present nearby desert areas, plateau foothills, valley regions.



Loess deposits — most agriculturally productive regions of world

① High silica content in soil
 $\downarrow$
 more productive

② Drainage and aeration is very good for loess deposits

eg Kashmir karewas -

③ Presence of water sources nearby

eg China Loess plateau.

- ④ Availability of nutrients in loess deposits like Nitrogen, phosphate
- ⑤ High humus content in loess deposits.

Hence Loess deposits constitute some of the most agriculturally productive regions of world.



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

Internet penetration has increased screen-based education as new mode of transmission of education for children.

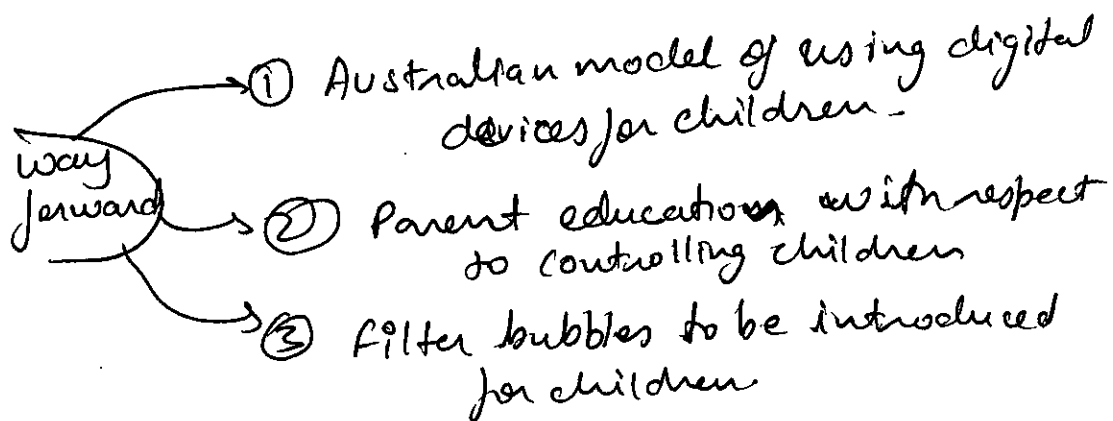
Screen-based education improving accessibility

- ① Accessibility to remote areas
 - eg Teleeducation
- ② Reduced security and safety concern for children in transportation
 - eg online tuitions
- ③ Flow of ideas and global best practices
 - eg Youtube education
- ④ Simulation and digital literacy.
 - eg ms word, Skype, Teams etc.

New behavioural and social challenges for children →

- ① Digital divide → Increased have and have not between different sections.

- ② cyberbullying and other cyber crimes
 - ② Child pornography.
 - ③ Doom scrolling and cognitive impairment due to overuse of screen.
 - ④ Eye-strain and visionary impairment issues
 - ⑤ "Alone-together paradox" → physically present but psychologically absent.
 - ⑥ Reduced role of physical activity and physical development.
- II
Children mental health issue.



Children are future of the nation, but digital challenges should be tackled for their meaningful development.

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

As per External ^{affairs} Ministry, Indian diaspora constitutes highest population in world.

Global embrace of Indian culture and soft power

- ① Bollywood spread to global markets
 & Tollywood
 eg Dangal movie
- ② Sports diplomacy - cricket, chess etc
 going global
 eg Virat Kohli - a global star
- ③ Indian cuisines, foods → Chicken Tikka, Butter chicken
 in Britain
- ④ Indian folk songs, dances, festivals
 Celebrated globally.
 eg Diwali, Holi celebration.

Protectionist and xenophobic trends against Indians →

- ① Hyperglobalisation repudiation → Reduced demand of Indian workforce.

- ② Rise in relative deprivation among foreign citizens
 @ USA - Indian diaspora ~~is~~ - most influential & prosperous.
- ③ Rising racism across the world.
- ④ Indian diaspora generally lack basic civil sense
 @ Hooling in public, cleanliness
- ⑤ Rising online crimes & trolling with respect to countries.
 @ Ukraine's war - support by Indian users

Measures to be taken →

- ① Extended role of External affairs ministry for human rights advocacy.
- ② Self restraint by Indians → Improving in civic sense
- ③ Education initiatives like Indian diaspora portal.

Indian Diaspora is living bridge of Indian civilisation to other countries, hence needs to cautiously approached.

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

Dr. B. R. Ambedkar described caste ^{in Indian society} as
tower without staircase or elevator.

Caste forces adapted to forces of modernisation

① New form of caste → Modern Avatar
↓
Politicisation of caste & casteization of politics

② Caste based social groups → whatsapp groups.

③ Though hierarchical nature of caste has reduced but still existing.

Caste forces adapted to forces of urbanisation

① Cricket's and gated communities of castes.

② Inter-caste marriages are rising but still low to break caste endogamy

eg) NFHS-5 → 5.6% → Intercaste marriages.

- ③ Caste in job market → lower caste's hide their caste status to prevent discrimination.

Caste forces adapted to economic liberalisation

- ① Caste transforming into class
↳ dominant class :
- ② Manual scavenging and occupational segregation
⇓
still existing
- ④ According to NERK → 95% of safai karmachari are SC/ST
- ③ Online hate and rising "castosphere" on digital platforms
- ④ Demand of socio-economic caste census
Hence, caste has assumed new identities and shown resilience, but forces of globalisation, urbanisation, constitution may change it in future

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

(उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए) 15 अंक

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

Harappan civilisation or Indus valley civilisation flourished in 2500 BCE - 1700 BCE in North-western parts of India

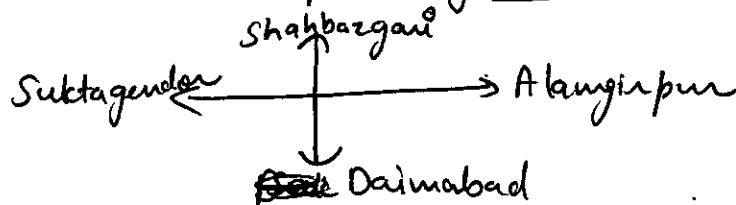


Fig. Boundaries of IVC.

Socio-economic life of Harappan people

- ① Dresses and ornaments → luxurious dressing and ornaments like beads, lapis lazuli
 - ② Family system ⇒ prioritised privacy since doors of houses were on different sides of roads.
 - ③ Governance system ⇒ consensus on a trade based group of people ruling the city
- eg Citadel and common town - Harappa.

- (4) Health $\Rightarrow$ used Iodine tincture to cure wounds
- (5) Burials $\Rightarrow$ uniform burial system either Cremation or burial in North-South direction.
- (6) Trade $\Rightarrow$ Trade with various contemporary civilisations
(eg) Mesopotamia called IVC people - Meluhha.
- (7) Presence of ports signify maritime transpo-
-ration
(eg) Dabiyand at Lothal.
- (8) Granaries and water storage system was present
(eg) Mohenjodaro - Great granaries
water canals - Dholavira.
- (9) Mining certain minerals
Copper - Khetri region
Carnelian stone - from Afghanistan region.
- (10) Metal works & Stone sculptures $\Rightarrow$ specialisation
↓ Bearded priest
Dancing girl of
Mohenjodaro

Religious life of Harappan people

- ① Primary of nature worship
⑥ Peepal tree seal
- ② Terracotta idols were also worshiped
⑥ Mother Goddess idols
- ③ Other seals were used to ward off evils
- ④ The cults were also found
↳ Kalibangan
- ⑤ Yagic and baranic process
⑥ Pashupati Nath Seal in deep meditation posture
- ⑥ Special place to animals
⑥ Lion, elephant on the seals

Hence, Harappan civilisation is not only relic of history but a unifying and living force that shapes our present as well.

12.

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

(उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए) 15 अंक

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

(Answer in 250 words) 15 marks

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and Jawaharlal Nehru are two stalwarts of National freedom struggle leading various phases like Bardoli, Satyagraha, Purna swaraj demand etc.

Differences in Their approach of Nation building

	JL Nehru	Sardar Patel
① Ideology	He was a Idealist and Socialist	Realist and pragmatic Ideology
② Base	Younger base with mere participation by intelligentsia	wider base with rural and intelligentsia respecting him alike
③ Methods	Believed in mass struggle ~~and~~ as well as in constitutional methods of prayer and petition. (eg) 1929 - Purna Swaraj declaration	Believed in Satyagraha Approach (eg) <u>Bardoli Satyagraha</u>

④ Goals after independence	India to be a socialist state with state lead industrialisation	Believed in self rule, organic - strong Panchayats, Cottage based industries
⑤ Participation	Participated in movements like Home rule league, Non-cooperation, Civil disobedience, Quit India movement	Along with these movements participated in peasant movements like U.P Kisan Sabha and other localised movements

Shared vision Instrumental in shaping modern India →

Though, they differed in their approaches, ideology but goal was same of nation building.

- ① Foundation of strong institutions in country
 - Ⓐ) Legislature, Executive, Judiciary to ensure checks and balances
- ② Principle of constitutionalism - to prevent concentration of power.

- ③ unification of India i.e princely states
 coming
 eg Sardar Patel's role in - Hyderabad,
 Junagadh inclusion
 JL Nehru's role in J&K unification
- ④ Economic policies were based on
 their ideas
 eg 5 year plans and state led model
- ⑤ DPSP's and fundamental rights advocacy
 eg Socialist & Gandhian principles in
 DPSP's
- ⑥ self reliance and self sufficiency
 belief.
 eg NAM model in foreign policy.
 Ordnance companies for defence
 indigenisation.

Hence, their vision and ideologies
 shaped our past, shapes our present and
 guide our future towards Ekk Bharat,
Shreshth Bharat.

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

(उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए) 15 अंक

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

(Answer in 250 words) 15 marks

Swadeshi Movement was launched after partition of Bengal in 1905 with leaders like Lokamanya Tilak, Dadabhai Naoroji, Aurobindo Ghosh etc.

Swadeshi movement marked a shift

- ① from prayers and petitions to extra-constitutional methods.
- ② from top-down approach to inclusive approach.
- ③ Swadeshi movement was Ist phase of mass struggle with participation from various sections of society.

Strategies of the movement ⇒

- ① Mass struggle ⇒ Masses participating in huge no. against foreign rule.

- ② Symbols & songs $\Rightarrow$ Bharat Mata portrait used and Song Vande Mataram by Bankim Chandra Chatterjee.
- ③ Hindu-Muslim solidarity $\Rightarrow$ Tied rakhis to each other.
- ④ Boycotting and picketing of shops.
 $\hookrightarrow$ foreign cloths
- ⑤ use of media and pamphlets
(eg) Mahratta by Tilak.
- ⑥ Constructive events were undertaken to educate and unite masses
(eg) Morning Tatra
Shivaji festival, Ganesh festival.

Social Impact of the movement

- ① united the masses and awareness generation
- ② lead to a strong Nationalist tendencies in people - shared consciousness.
- ③ Push for self sufficiency & resilience.
(eg) Acharya PC Ray $\Rightarrow$ Steam company.

- ④ Rise of revolutionaries - aftermath of the movement
 (eg) Khudiram Bose, Rash Bihari Bose, Ghadar movement.

- ⑤ Broke traditional gender barriers.
 women ^{participation} was huge

Limitations of the movement

- ① Silos based approach → more in Bengal
 → parts of Maharashtra.
- ② Difference in ideologies of → extremist
 → moderates
 (eg) Surat split
- ③ Sowed seeds of communalism to some extent.
 (eg) Ganga Suan - Not seen in good light
 Distorted view of history presented → Ancient
 → Medieval
- ④ Lacked participation from Zamindars and Industrialist.
- ⑤ Use of carrot and stick policy by Britishers

Though, Swadeshi movement had its limitation, yet it served its purpose to cultivate modern nationalism and preparation for phase of mass struggle.

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

Western Ghats receive high rainfall due to Arabian sea branch of monsoon whereas Northeastern Hills receive rainfall due to Bay of Bengal branch of monsoon.

Mechanism responsible for heavy rainfall in these regions →

① Western Ghats

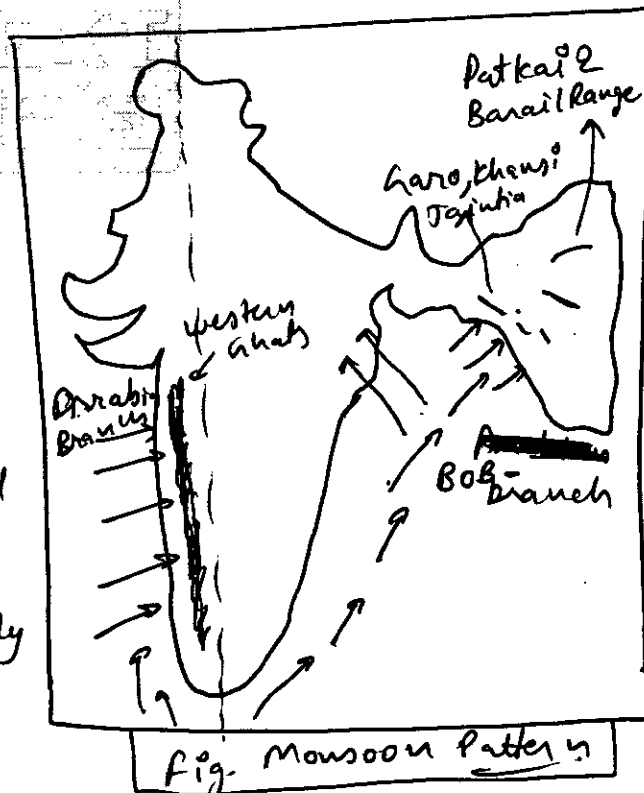
① Orientation of western Ghats

↓
Arabian branch hits at right angle causing heavy rainfall

② Topography → relatively higher western ghats

↓
orographic monsoonal rainfall

③ Vegetation attracts rainfall



- ④ Coriolis force helps monsoonal winds to carry moisture and deflect towards right.
- ⑤ Northeastern hills →
 - ① Topography → funnels the cloud and moist air mass in the region
 (eg) mawsinram and cherapunji - highest rainfall places.
 - ② Tropical easterly jet stream retreats providing conducive conditions for heavy rainfall.
 - ③ local winds — catabatic and anabatic winds further help rainfall
 ||
 orographic rainfall.
 - ④ cyclonic conditions in Bay of Bengal also causes supply of moisture readily.

Monsoon influence on human life

- ① water recharge and overall availability of water
 (eg) Bangalore depends on monsoon water to recharge ground water level.

② Cultural significance - festivals are celebrated and folk songs are sung.

eg Sattriya - Assam and Bihu

③ Significant for Agriculture and plantation crops.

eg Tea plantation - North East.

④ Floods and cyclone impact human life in negative way $\rightarrow$ destruction & displacement

eg Assam floods - 2023

Biparjoy cyclone - western coast.

⑤ Modern life and urban life is hugely impacted

+ve side

↳ cooling effect

↳ water availability

-ve effect

↳ flash floods

↳ economic losses.

Overall, Indian monsoon is showing erratic patterns in wake of climate change demanding convergence of policies and like minded countries in the region -

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

Forest cover is a region with huge patches of trees generally 10% cover and in 1 hectare region. i.e forest cover is extensive area of tree cover.

whereas Tree cover is general coverage of tree canopy and shade even less than 1 hectare region.

Tree and forest cover $\approx 24\%$ (FSI, 2023) of total area

And Green cover is wider concept covering all greenery in terms of trees, shrubs, small vegetation etc.

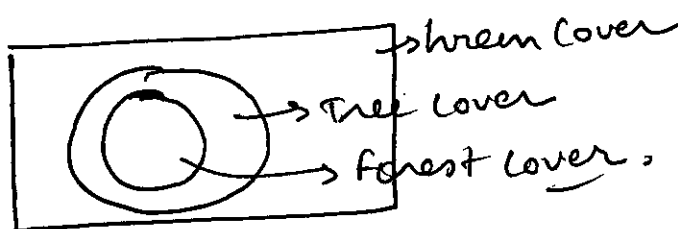


Fig. Illustration

Forest ecosystem of India contributing climate resilience →

- ① Micro-climate stabilisation - reducing temperature effect.
(eg) Shola forests
- ② Forest ecosystem provide habitat for various flora and fauna
↓
their interdependence → climate resilience
(eg) Western Ghats - huge biodiversity.
- ③ Soil stabilisation → Reduced wind and water erosion since tree roots bind soil.
(eg) Mangrove forest ecosystem.
- ④ Nutrient recycling and heavy metal absorption by trees and other floras.
- ⑤ Forest ecosystem attracts rainfall increasing water availability.

Forest ecosystems in carbon sequestration

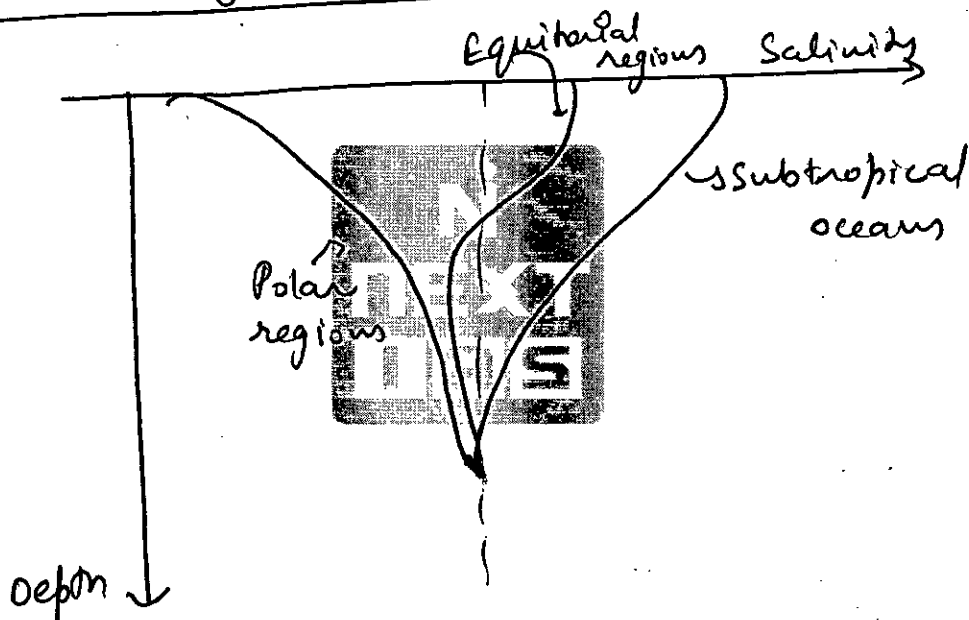
- ① Absorb CO_2 (Carbon dioxide) to produce food and oxygen. (eg) Algae and mosses
- ② Carbon storage in roots and leaves of trees.
(eg) Mangroves → one of the largest carbon sequestration systems.

Hence forest ecosystems help in climate resilience and carbon sequestration. But provided their vulnerabilities in recent times ~~we~~ we require 3P approach (people, planet, panchayat) to protect them.

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

Salinity refers to dissolved amount of salt minerals in water. It is measured in parts per thousand or parts per million.

Account of salinity variations in world's oceans



- ① Evaporation causes salinity to rise and precipitation causes salinity to decline
 eg) Indian ocean near equator.
- ② Presence of continents and landmass generally increases salinity.
 eg) Red sea - being highly saline

- ③ Melting of ice reduces salinity.
eg Antarctic region → Weddell sea.
- ④ Rivers and addition of fresh water reduces salinity in oceans.
eg Bay of Bengal region.
- ⑤ Volcanoes and mid-oceanic ridges increases salinity in nearby regions.
eg Atlantic Ocean → near Tropic latitudes.
- ⑥ Ocean currents and Thermohaline circulations also impact salinity.
eg Humboldt current near Peru coast.

Salinity's impact on ocean circulation

- ① Differences in salinity induces a gradient
↓
causes thermohaline circulations in deeper ocean and ocean currents on surface.
eg Labrador current.
- ② Ice melt → salinity ~~increases~~ decreases
↓
slowing down of ocean current
eg AMOC slowing down.

Salinity's impact on marine ecosystems

- ① Coral reefs $\Rightarrow$ Highly sensitive to changes in salinity $\Rightarrow$ can cause coral bleaching
 (eg) Great Barrier reef - Australia
- ② Fisheries $\Rightarrow$ Generally increase in salinity helps in swimming specially Nektons.
 (eg) Dogger bank in North sea
- ③ Salinity increase adversely impacts Crustaceans and Calcium based life forms in oceans.
 (eg) Seashells
- ④

Salinity variation

 $\Rightarrow$

Phytoplankton productivity decreases

 $\Downarrow$

Food for fishes decreases

 $\Leftarrow$

Destruction of food chain

Geo-engineering techniques such as marine cloud brightening, Iron shelling are required to account for variations in salinity due to anthropogenic activities.

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

(उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए) 15 अंक

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

(Answer in 250 words) 15 marks

Recent "state of cryosphere report" has highlighted the vulnerabilities of polar cryosphere especially arctic cryosphere - which at present rate will reduce by half ~~to~~ till 2050.

Polar cryosphere role in Earth's climate system

- ① Heat budget $\Rightarrow$ Maintains Earth's heat budget $\Rightarrow$ Albedo of fresh snow is highest
- ② Temperature stabilisation $\Rightarrow$ Polar easterly jetstreams $\Rightarrow$ contain polar vortices.
- ③ Ocean movements like ocean currents and thermohaline circulation.
④ North Atlantic drift
- ⑤ Ozone stabilisation $\Rightarrow$ Polar stratospheric clouds can cause ozone layer depletion

- ⑤ Freshwater resources → Ice caps being one of the largest water resources.
- ⑥ Carbon sequestration → Permafrost and glaciers has trapped carbon dioxide and methane for million of years.
- ⑦ Feedback loop → Regulates, winds, Jetstream and atmospheric composition.
- ⑧ Holds various keystone species like Penguins, Polar bears which lead to Climate and ecosystem Resilience.

Factors responsible for Rapid warming in Arctic

- ① Natural factors →
 - Sun spot cycle and solar winds
 - Tilt of Earth and Rotation.
- ② Anthropogenic factors →
 - ① Green house gas emissions causing global warming
 - ② 2023 - Hottest year registering temperature 1.55°C rise above pre-industrial levels (Emission gap report).
 - ② Destruction of habitat for mining and fisheries.
 - ③ Arctic region - Mineral exploration.

- ③ Albedo changes → Black ice absorbs more sunlight amplifying melting.

Measures to be taken →

- ① Arctic treaty on lines of Antarctic treaty
↓
Declaring it as global common.
- ② Multi stakeholder consultation with
arctic council as platform.
- ③ Convergence of technologies and countries
- ④ Following IPCC-AR6 reports recommendation
↓
Peaking GHG emission before 2030.

Polar cryosphere is a climate tipping point, once destroyed cannot be recovered.

As said by Antonio Guterres "Climate change is code red for humanity, our window for action is closing". Hence world should adopt CBDR-RC to fight this menace.

18.

“धार्मिक बहुलवाद और धर्मनिरपेक्षता भारत की सामाजिक संरचना का अभिन्न अंग हैं, लेकिन उनके सह-अस्तित्व के लिए निरंतर बातचीत (Negotiation) की आवश्यकता है।” परीक्षण कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए) 15 अंक
 “Religious pluralism and secularism are integral to India's social fabric, but their coexistence requires constant negotiation.” Examine. (Answer in 250 words) 15 marks

India is multi-ethnic, multi-religious, multi-lingual society, with centuries of convergence religious pluralism and secularism is an integral part of India's social fabric.

Religious pluralism and secularism integral part of social fabric

① India as cultural fountain head, birthplace of various religions, sects etc.
 eg Jainism, Buddhism, Hinduism etc.

② Tolerance by equal respect and equal disrespect of each other's culture & religion.

eg Ajmer Dargah → Respected by all religions
 & Amritsar Golden temple

③ Religious syncretism and cultural fusion

eg Ganga-Tamuni Tehjeeb.

- ④ "Sarva Dharma Sambhavi" as motto of Indian society and history.
- ⑥ New Parliament building containing various elements & symbols.
- ⑤ Zeal for reforms that are necessary for eradicating social evils.
- ⑥ Bhakti - Sufi traditions - principle of universalism.

Requirement of constant negotiations for coexistence →

- ① Hate speeches and hurt sentiments in recent pasts
⑥ Delhi riots (2020)
- ② Religious polarisation and rising communalism
⑥ Muh Violence (2023)
- ③ Issues of mob lynching and cancel culture for boycott.
- ④ Era of fake news, Infocemic may amplify certain events.
- ⑤ Rising Whett's and feeling of "us vs them"

Measures to be taken for constant negotiations

- ① NCRWC recommended Inter-faith Commission for dialogue
- ② Equal opportunity commission (Sachar Committee) for economic benefits and education.

- ③ Policy convergence based on pillars of

Scientific
temper

Equal
opportunities

Inclusion
in Policy
formulation
&
implementation

Grievance
redressal

- ④ Giving more time on media for shared practices and good will.

eg) Mohammed Sharif (Padma Shree awardee) performed last rites of over 80,000 people as per their religion.

India is mosaic of culture, there are tussles as well as convergence between various religions. But we should remember "we are Indians first" (as mentioned by Dr. B. R. Ambedkar)

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

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

India stands at 131 rank in Global gender gap index highlighting challenges for women. Female LFPR stands at 41.01. (PLFS 2023).

Intersection of class, gender, geography in women's access to opportunities in service sector

① Class & gender intersection →

- It limits access to education and skill development for lower class.
- For higher class, it is dual burden and safety challenges → motherhood penalty
- ② urban LFPR < Rural LFPR (for females)

② Gender & geography intersection →

- Spatial mismatch between job opportunities and employees.
- Climate change impacts disproportionately
- ③ Care work + service sector in tier-2 cities.

③ Class and geography intersection ⇒

- Higher class in urban areas ⇒ Nuclear families
 ↓
 Crimes & Violence against women ⇒ less agency of Social control
- In Rural areas ⇒ Patriarchal norms.
 ↓
 Less participation in STEM's.

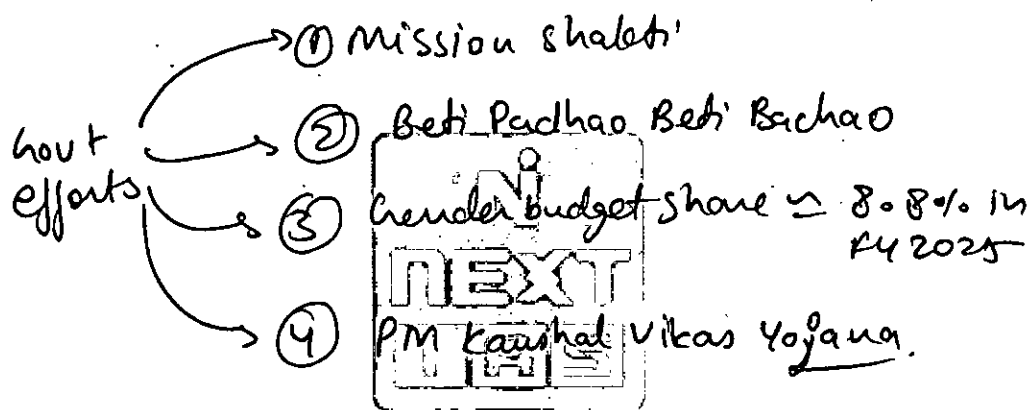
④ Class, gender, geography intersection ⇒

- less STEM participation - leaky pipeline challenges
 (eg) 43% STEM graduates → 27% jobs for females in STEM
- Pink - collarisation of jobs, Glass ceiling, Sticky floor.

Measures to be taken ⇒

- ① Promotion of role models and best practices using Nulcad Natakas, media etc.
 (eg) Ela Bhatt's role in SEWA.
- ② Increasing access to resources
 ↳ Infrastructure
 ↳ Direct benefit transfers.

- ③ PAM Rajput committee
↳ increased role of NCW in gender budgeting and policy implementation.
- ④ Adopting best practices such as Norway's & Denmark → 40% quota for women in corporate boards.



Provided the intersectionalities, India should adopt "Claudia Goldin (Nobel prize) - U hypothesis" as guiding path to achieve SDG 5 (gender equality).

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

family is fundamental social units
based on blood and marriage bonds.
According to Census 2011 $\approx 50\%$ families are
Nuclear families.

Strong continuity in traditional family values

- ① Extended family rise $\rightarrow$ Nuclear in habitation but joint in communication
- ② Respect to elders and values of tolerance still surviving.
- ③ Patriarchal norms, patrilineal heritage, patrilocality is still a feature..
- ④ Family as strong institution of socialization, and social control agent.

Indian society changes

- ① Delayed marriage $\Rightarrow$ Average age ≈ 23 years (NFHS-5)

- ② Divorce rate ~~is~~ ^{are} increasing
- ③ Family disruptions in form of
Double income no kids, dual earning families
etc.

Socio-economic factors contributing to the shift

- ① Urbanisation → instilled anonymity
and urbanism culture.
↓
autonomy in decision making.
- ② Employment opportunities and
rising living standards.
↓
more agency to women → access to resources
→ feeling of self-worth.
- ③ Migration → from India to foreign
↓
Newer flow of ideas → live-in relationships
→ same-sex marriage.
- ④ Declining role of family as economic
unit due to higher income levels.

Cultural factors contributing to the shift

- ① Social media infusion $\Rightarrow$ flow of ideas
- ② Rise in nuclear families contributing to divorce rates $\Rightarrow$ declining stigma about divorces -
- ③ Personal aspirations and individualism
 $\downarrow$
delayed marriage age -

④

Indian society is undergoing changes due to urbanisation, globalisation, social media, but as "Honorable PM" mentioned greatest strength of Indian society to cherish modern values while cherishing traditional values.

NEXT IAS

Space for Rough Work

NEXT IAS

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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. कवर पृष्ठ पर दिए गए निर्देशों को ध्यान पूर्वक पढ़ें और उनका सख्ती से पालन करें। 2. OCA पुलिस का 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. एक नोट्स या गणना के लिए, इस पुलिस का के अंतिम दो खाली पृष्ठों का उपयोग किया जाना चाहिए। एक नोट्स को बाद में कलम कर देना चाहिए। 5. यदि आप किसी कदम को रद्द करना चाहते हैं, तो उस पर अपना पैन चलाएं या उस पर "रद्द" लिखें, अन्यथा उसका मूल्यांकन किया जा सकता है। 6. परीक्षा हॉल छोड़ने से पहले अपनी OCA पुलिस का व्यक्तिगत रूप से निरीक्षक को सौंप दें।	क्या न करें- 1. इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुलिस का के भीतर कहीं भी अपना नाम या पंजीकरण संख्या न लिखें। 2. अपनी OCA पुलिस का में कहीं भी प्रश्नों के बाह्यविक उत्तरों के अलावा कुछ भी न लिखें। 3. अपनी OCA पुलिस का से कोई भी पृष्ठ न फाड़ें, यदि आपको कोई पृष्ठ गायब लगे, तो परीक्षक/निरीक्षक को सूचित करना न पूरें। 4. अपनी OCA पुलिस का को अपनी टेबल पर न छोड़ें, परीक्षा समाप्त होने के पश्चात इसे निरीक्षक को सौंप देना चाहिए।
आनलाइन सुविधा का लाभ उठाने वाले अभ्यर्थियों के लिए विशेष अनुरोध 1. OCA पुलिस का को ठीक से स्कैन करें। हम चाहेंगे कि आप स्कैनिंग के लिए कैमस्कैन ऐप (CAM SCANNER) का प्रयोग करें। (यदि कोई प्रयोग नहीं है)। 2. कृपया OCA पुलिस का को पर्याप्त रोशनी में स्कैन करें। कम रोशनी में स्कैन की गई पुलिस का, उनके मूल्यांकन की गुणवत्ता को बाधित कर सकती है। 3. स्कैन के दौरान छाया वाले किसी भी पृष्ठ/पृष्ठीय को फिर से स्कैन किया जाना चाहिए। कृपया सुनिश्चित करें कि आपके द्वारा अपलोड की गई पृष्ठीयक यथा संभव स्पष्ट हो । 4. OCA पुलिस का को उपयोग नहीं करने वाले उम्मीदवारों को अपना विवरण पहले पृष्ठ पर देना चाहिए और मैकरो टिप्पणियों के लिए अगला पृष्ठ खाली छोड़ दें। यह समझना चाहिए कि उत्तर स्कैन की गई पृष्ठीयक में पृष्ठ नंबर 3 से शुरू होना चाहिए। 5. OCA पुलिस का को 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 जांच करें। सुनिश्चित करें कि यह उसी के शैक्षिक संस्करण के अनुरूप है।	