



NEXT IAS

अनुभव 2024

(To be filled by candidate)

TEST CODE : ANV2401

Test No. : 01

Name of Candidate: Esha Jain Mobile No. [REDACTED]

Roll No. : eshaa.jain02@gmail.com Start Time 9:30 End Time 12:30

Date of Examination: 24th Aug, 2024 Medium : English ☒ Hindi ☐

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

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

GRAND TOTAL -/ 250

EVAL CODE: EVAL DATE:

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

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

सामान्य निर्देश

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

REMARKS:

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY

Student Concerns / Query

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Evaluator's Feedback / Response

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

STRENGTHS OF THE CANDIDATE

AREAS OF IMPROVEMENT



IMPROVEMENT SUGGESTIONS

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

The New Parliament Building
constructed by Paulme Shri awarded
exemplifies India traditional multi-cultural,
multi-religious artistic features.

⇒ Integration of traditional Indian Art
& Architecture in design

I Use of Temple motifs:-

- 1) 6 sides of parliament building
comprise animal motifs taken
from various Indian temple sources
Eg: use of Konark temple motifs
in front and side gates.

II) Cultural integration

- 1) Rajya Sabha and Lok Sabha halls
depicting National bird and
National flower respectively.

- 2) Use of traditional carpets
made from Bardoli wool
on grounds
- 3) depiction of painting and sculptures
of the Ancient Indian architecture
Eg: Archaean emblem of Lion
seems as natural motifs.

III Reformatine culture

- 1) Change from earlier curvilinear
parliament compound to
angular structures

Integration of traditional &
modern architecture, Indian
parliament seems as an
evidence of syncretic culture of
India.

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

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

(Answer in 150 words) 10 marks

The Sangam Period between
300 BC - 300 AD reflects a fraternal
gathering of writers and poets
commenced by Pandyan Kingdom.

⇒ Representation of women in Sangam
literature and role in society

- 1) Women held a better position
in Sangam time when compared
to ~~that~~ North Vedic period -
Eg: sati was less practised
- 2) Role of women as bodyguards of
kings was depicted which
shows their ~~see~~ political
and social standard of living -
depicted women strength and
ability.

- 3) Women had freedom to choose their religion - giving women a freedom of choice Eg: Kannagi cult was revered in Silappadikaram by Ilango Adigal.
- 4) ~~The~~ literary and educational advancement of women showcased a better position in society Eg: Manimegalai depicting women following Buddhism faith
- 5) involvement of women in political decision making through hetugai and sabhai

Women forming 50% of community held an important position in daily lives even during sangam period.

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

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

(Answer in 150 words) 10 marks

The Moderate period from 1885 - 1907 was characterized for their 3P movement and economic critique which led to forming foundation of national struggle.

⇒ Moderates economic critique contribution

- 1) Moderates leaders like Radebhai Naraji depicted 'Drain Theory' by British in his book 'Poverty & Unbritish Rule in India'.
- 2) brought to light deindustrialization process conducted by British in name of Indian development
Eg: India made market of foreign goods - RC Dutt

3) Indian traditional handicrafts were ruined by British handloom machine made cheaper products.
Eg: traditional cotton dye cloth had high taxes.

4) Construction of railways and other infrastructure for British ease using Britain Capital and not Indian capital.

⇒ Impact on Indian national struggle

1) encouraged masses especially middle class intelligentsia to fight for their rights through protest and proceedings

2) encouraged swadeshi movement - to use own goods rather than foreign made goods.

3) encouraged labour participation in labour strikes Eg: Indian railways

4) formation of trade union as a platform for grievance redressal

Enabling the movement of national struggle to gain wider participation, moderate critique fuelled this feeling.

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

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

(Answer in 150 words) 10 marks

Himalayas formed in pleistocene epoch are the youngest ~~folded~~ fold mountain which are still rising due to continuous collision of plate movements.

⇒ Geological structure of Himalayas - leading to frequent landslides

Landslide refers to sudden downslope movement of rock with break of slope.

1) Natural factors

1) Continuous plate tectonic convergence of Indian and Eurasian plate causing subduction of Indian plate.

→ more prone to earthquakes

2) → lower Himalayas are more tectonically active Eg: Uttarakhand landslides, 2021

2) Stream and river movement across hard rock carrying sediments



in large local responsible for
downcutting action.

- 3) increasing amount of rainfall
and cloud burst in the region
Eg: Sikkim landslide.

II Human Factors

- 1) Construction of infrastructure -
roads and dams Eg: Silkyara tunnel
- 2) increasing deforestation and
shifting cultivation - soil is
loosened.
- 3) foot fall increase - above carrying
capacity.
- 4) heavy movement of heavy vehicles
and trucks.

NDMA guidelines and 'Sandai Framework'

is essential to ensure minimum loss
of life and property during landslide.

(उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए) 10 अंक

(Answer in 150 words) 10 marks

continental and
ocean relief.

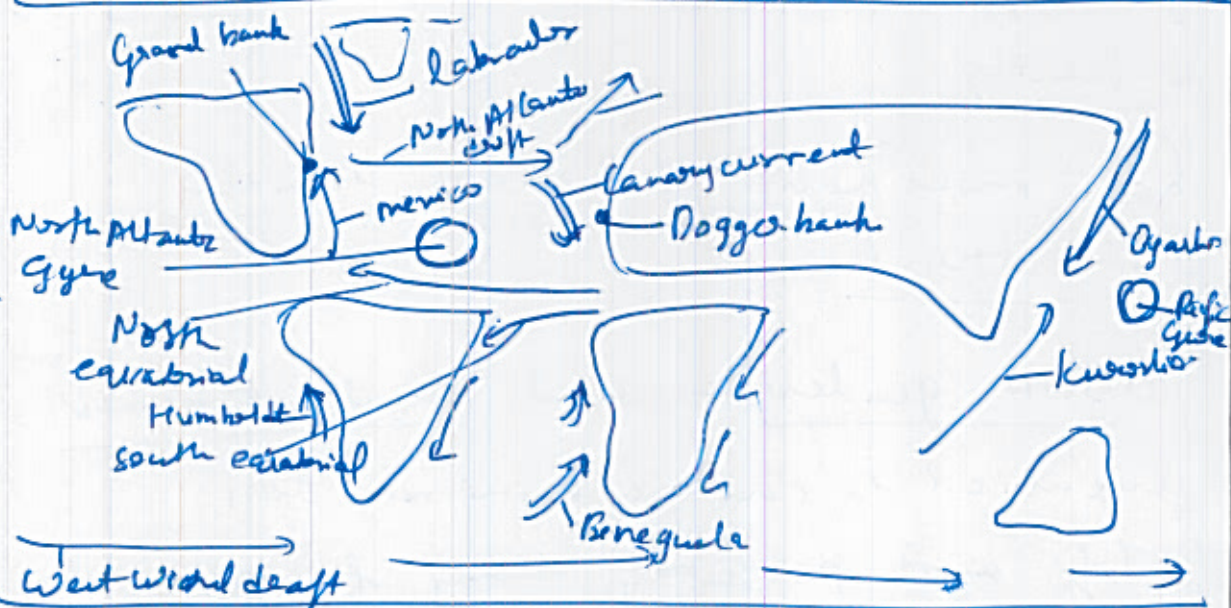
density and temperature

Factor of Ocean Current

trade winds

- Rotation of Earth - Coriolis force

⇒ Major Ocean Currents



$\Rightarrow$ - cold current

→ - manuscript

⇒ Significance of Ocean Currents

I Earth's Climate

- 1) formation of deserts near cold currents Eg: Peru current - Patagonian desert
- 2) influencing weather of Regional area Eg: British Isles climate influenced by North Atlantic drift.
- 3) redistribution of Heat from equator to poles and back Eg: AMOC
- 4) moderate climate for growth of crops Eg: Wheat grown near Monsoon.

II On Marine Ecosystem

- 1) mixing of cold and Ocean currents Eg: dogger bank - rich of plankton
- 2) upwelling of currents bring nutrients Eg: peru coast
- 3) regenerate corals and other sea surface species by nutrients

Due to climate change, ocean currents are getting weaker. There is an urgent need to ensure their movement for addressing climate change.

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

India composed of varied agricultural practices and productivity contributing to 2.4% of Agriculture global GDP.

⇒ Variations in Soil type contributing to regional disparities in Agri practices

1) Ganga-Yamuna belt known as prayer of India - alluvial soil

→ growth of green revolution due to fertile soil

→ preferred for cereal growth



2) Black Cotton soil - made from basaltic lava - self ploughing nature

→ suitable for cotton cultivation

→ growth of drip irrigation as it requires less water.

- 3) saline or desertic soil - due to leaching - less growth of crops
→ farmers using indigenous methods like use of gyhum
→ suitable for drought resistant crops Eg: Bajra grown in Rajasthan influenced eating habits.
- 4) Red soil preferred mostly for all kinds of cereal crops, sugarcane cultivation shifting to south.
- 5) laterite soil - growth of commercialized cash crops such as cashewnut and rubber.
- 6) growth of tea and coffee in slopy region - acidic soil improving productivity.

India's regional diversity, festivals such as Baisakh and Bihu, are celebrated all around owing to agricultural productivity and harvesting in region

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

(उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए) 10 अंक

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

(Answer in 150 words) 10 marks

Island tourism in India is on rise in last few years which ~~show~~ has led to much development of Indian tourism attracting worldwide tourist.

⇒ Effect of Island Tourism on Indian economy

1) Andaman & Nicobar Islands

- preferred destination due to well developed islands Eg: Car Nicobar
- growing protection of national park and biological hotspot
Eg: Marine national park.
- host traditional craft and arts industry of Andaman inhabitant.

2) Lakshadweep Island

- creation of post connectivity projects - Budget, 2021.

- largely uninhabited - more protected and natural diversity
 - strategic location in Indian Ocean
Eg: ~~Habibpur~~ Chennai - attracting more tourist from maldives.
 - ⇒ Challenges and opportunities to make this tourism sustainable
- 1) increasing tourism and carrying capacity - requires a well developed land management plan
 - 2) green growth and afforestation to boost climate change activities.
 - 3) made up of coral - which needs to be exploited efficiently and optimum for medicinal purposes.
 - 4) reducing pollution and plastic litter due to increase human activity.

Sustainable tourism is essential to ensure India's efforts towards SDG are augmented.

8. जनसंख्या नियंत्रण से लेकर परिवार कल्याण और महिला सशक्तिकरण तक की नीति में बदलाव ने भारत में जनसंख्या वृद्धि को किस प्रकार प्रभावित किया है? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए) 10 अंक

How has the shift in the policy from population control to family welfare and women's empowerment impacted population growth in India? (Answer in 150 words) 10 marks

India has surpassed China in population becoming the most populous country with 142 crore population.

⇒ Shift in policy of population control -
Impact on

I From Family Welfare to women empowerment

1) Early population control policies were related to restricting birth by use of contraceptives and regressive measures

2) Shift in current trend has led to holistic improvement

① population control made women centric - increasing women decision making and right to her body.

② improving standard of living of women in family and society through awareness by NCHD 69: Family

Planning Association of India

- ③ Kerala model of population control seen as a landmark policy for incentivizing family planning
 - ④ Government innovative initiatives
Eg: Anam 2 child norm and PJ government reservation policy - to induce families to reproduce sensibly.
 - ⑤ Mahila Pauras Vikas and Asha Workers - useful in female and family sensitization.
 - ⑥ increasing women opportunities to work Eg: National Coche Mission.
 - ⑦ Improving education and health of mother as well as child through schemes like ICDS and Poshan Abhiyan.
 - ⑧ Good Child initiative schemes like Sukanya Samridhi Yojna - reduce female infanticide
- Population control and effective demographic dividend utilization for economic growth.

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

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

Indian secularism is a soft secularism which provides equal protection and recognition to all religions.

⇒ Core Principles of Indian Secularism

- 1) Equal respect for all religions practices and customs. Eg: Sikh allowed to turban in place of helmet
- 2) Government supports through financial help for promoting educational institutions (Article 28)
- 3) Policy making involves recognition of religious practices and eradication of social evils Eg: ban of triple talaq.
- 4) integration of religious festivals Eg: Phoolon Walon ki Sar.

⇒ Indian Secularism Challenged in Indian Society

- 1) display of religious belief worked and suppressed Eg: Karnataka Hijab case.
- 2) continuing of tough practices Eg: Santhosa case of GJ.
- 3) communal clashes due to unequal support of government Eg: UP note.
- 4) use of social media to boost negative feelings about other religions
- 5) Practice of religious conversion in name of marriage
Eg: SC Hadiya case.

Measures → sensitize general public
with help of teacher
↓
formulation of UCC → provide equal support to all religion and upliftment of weaker section.

Indian secularism is not a matter of right confinement but a salad bowl of different religions

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

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

Indian Primary Education system has increasingly improved by improving enrollment rates and teaching patterns, but more needs to be done to address social inequalities arising due to it.

⇒ Addressing social inequalities.

1) improving gross enrollment rates (97%) - expanding reach of education

2) girl: boy education ratio is in almost equilibrium (48:52) - ASER

3) provision of ~~toilets~~ separate toilets for girls increased and encouraged girl education. - 65% rural schools have toilet.

- 4) Mid day meals serving as a
both a nutritional lunch as well
as integration of children belonging
to different castes and class
- 5) ~~teacher student~~ girl empowerment
by making them independent and
autonomous (UTP. in STEM education)

⇒ Challenges are still there such as
teacher : student ratio is poor (26:1);
rising cases of dalit killings (MP case),
children especially girls are sexually
harassed and exploited.

⇒ Strategies for making education inclusive

- 1) Mission Diksha - to improve education
reach and make children independent
- 2) Project Nishita - for teacher training
- 3) NEP, 2020 - promoting vocational, multi-
pillared education system
- 4) setting up a counselling cell in every
school with psychologist
- 5) sensitivity and moral value education
to be made compulsory.

SDG 4 will be achieved when education
is made inclusive.

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

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

(Answer in 250 words) 15 marks

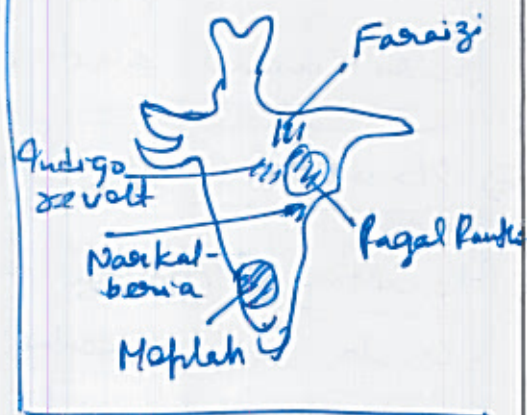
Indian peasant struggle was a direct result of British land revenue settlement policy and increasing growth of zamindars and intermediaries.

⇒ Peasant movements contrasting phase

I Pre Gandhian Phase

1) Peasant movement in Pre Gandhian era was localized with less mass participants.

Eg: Narkal keera uprisings



2) Used violent methods against British policies of Bedakht and tenancy reform eg: Ryotwari movement in deccan area

3) leadership was inefficient to get results which were demanded.

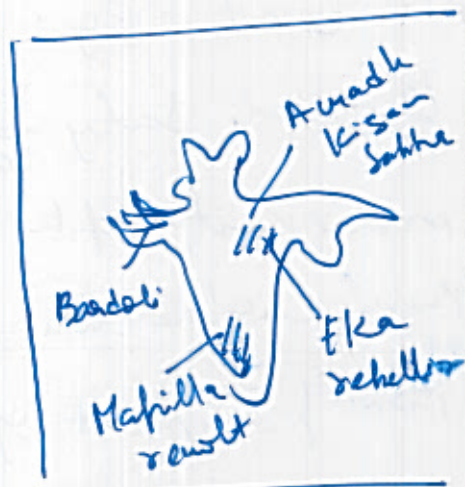
Eg: Pat Andigo revolt, although successful, but British repression continued.

4) movement was unlinked with national struggle and was only for particular area reform.

Eg: Rabna league led to passing of Bengal tenancy act.

II Gandhian Phase

1) Main movement of peasants from nearby areas Eg: Amulh Kisan Sabha



2) joined national freedom struggle Eg: Mafilla revolt with NCM Khilafat

3) use of non violent means like non-cooperation Eg: Kheide Satyagraha

4) unity of different regions was seen Eg: Eka movement

⇒ Mahatma Gandhi's Influence on
Nature and course of struggle

- 1) Gandhi provided leadership roles to localized peasant movement and integrated them with Indian struggle
Eg: Mapilla revolt with non-Khilyat movements.
- 2) Inspired other leaders to follow his lead Eg: Vallabhbhai Patel led Bardoli Satyagraha.
- 3) movement upheld Gandhian ideals of non-cooperation and Satyagraha, non-payment of taxes Eg: Kisan Sabha movement
- 4) Participation of local leaders in decision making was encouraged.
- 5) encouraged regional revolts such as Kerala Kariyakkal Sangramam and AP Maharajahy.

Gandhiji served as the guiding light to incorporate peasant revolts in Indian freedom struggle

12.

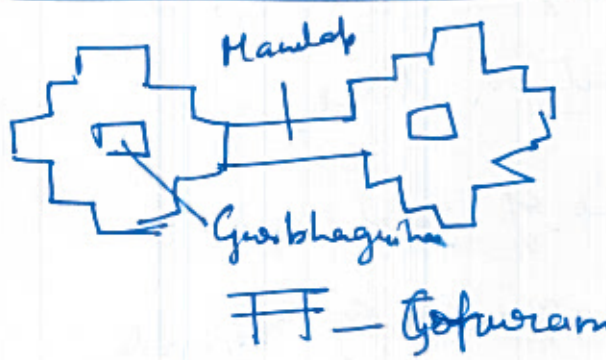
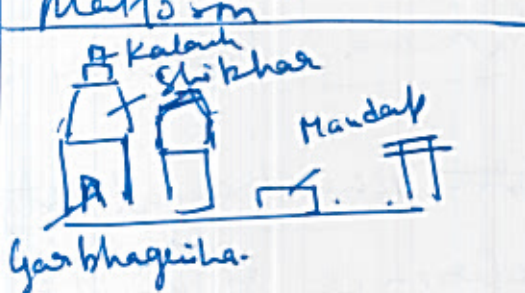
मंदिर वास्तुकला की होयसल और नागर शैलियों की तुलना कीजिए और उनके बीच अंतर बताइए। ये अंतर अपने समय के सांस्कृतिक, धार्मिक और क्षेत्रीय प्रभावों को किस प्रकार प्रतिबिंबित करते हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए) 15 अंक

Compare and contrast the Hoysala and Nagara styles of temple architecture. How do these differences reflect the cultural, religious, and regional influences of their time?

(Answer in 250 words) 15 marks

Temple architecture form a cornerstone of India multi-cultural and multi-regional identities.

⇒ Contrast of Hoysala and Nagara Style

Hoysala Architecture	Nagara Architecture
1) Hoysala period (11-14th century) 2) <u>stellate-shaped structures</u> 	1) initiated by Gupta period (5-8th century) 2) <u>simple square temple on raised platform</u> 
3) mixture of Nagara and Dravidian style of architecture	3) purely north Indian style of architecture

4) Use of localized
Sapstone

5) Shelbajanika
figure - portrays
woman depiction

6) Viman was called
Bhumifa and
platform Ashisthan

7) Eg: Ukhaherhane
temple, Nagadevhar
temple

4) used red sand
stone mostly

5) Mithun placed
in front of
temple as protectors

6) Viman was called
Shikhara and platform
was Yanti.

Eg: Dakhara temple,
Korewar Sun temple

⇒ Comparison of Nagadev & Nagara

1) Both had picture of Ganga and
Yamuna, depicting water lane

2) ~~pan~~ panchayat style of temple -
reference of multiple gods Eg: Taketa
temple

3) Presence of Mahesh and Ardhanar
for religious gathering

I Cultural influence

- 1) presence of mandaps depicted use of them for religious gathering, dance festivals and social meetings.
- 2) painting on walls and pali work show artistic nature of citizens.

II Religious influence

- 1) Garbhagriha depicting naath shavie show prominence of most powerful god Eg: Shiva in Nagaleshwar temple, Vishnu in Dahanuwar temple

2) ~~the Shikhar~~

III Regional influence

- 1) Shikhar give knowledge of economic strength of rulers - the bigger the Shikhar, stronger the king.

Temples are useful ancient architectures that help us rebuild our past.

13. भारत में लॉर्ड विलियम बेंटिंक की नीतियों ने देश के सांस्कृतिक और बौद्धिक परिदृश्य को किस प्रकार प्रभावित किया? प्रमुख सुधारों के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए) 15 अंक
- How did Lord William Bentinck's policies in India influence the country's cultural and intellectual landscape? Discuss with reference to key reforms.

(Answer in 250 words) 15 marks

Lord William Bentinck's time period in India extended from ~~1813-1848~~ early 19th century ~~1818-1856~~ during which time he brought many new policies and developments.

⇒ William Bentinck Policy Reforms

I Influencing cultural landscape

1) William Bentinck was known for various social reforms which uplifted Indian society

- passing of Bengal Act code, 1829
- abolishing Sati with help of Raja Ram Mohan Roy.
- initiated reform to suppress Thuggee practice with help of

General

- took steps to abolish slavery practice — which was abolished in 1843
- promulgation of prohibition of discrimination on grounds of religion, race, caste, sex etc in public employment — Act of 1833
- instituting reforms to abolish female infanticide.

II Influencing Intellectual landscape

- Judicial reforms — abolished circuit courts set up by Commissaries and transferred power to collectors
- Police reforms were taken by appointing DM in each district and placing SP below DM.

- strengthened military by ~~the~~ incorporating merit based recruitment Eg: Gorkha regiment
- Civil servant recruitment was made merit based and open competition was introduced.
- William Bentinck took measures to integrate various administrative departments to reduce delay in work.

Lord William Bentinck also initiated many reforms which have been in practice even today.

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

(उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए) 15 अंक

With urban flooding becoming a recurrent challenge in Indian cities, analyze the underlying factors contributing to urban flooding in India. What comprehensive measures can be taken to mitigate its impact? (Answer in 250 words) 15 marks

Urban flooding becoming a major challenge as it has led to loss of life and property in various cities like Delhi and Kerala recently.

⇒ Causes of Urban Flooding

I Anthropogenic causes:-

- 1) Increasing concretization - has reduced seepage ability of ground - leading to water runoff.
- 2) improper sewage maintenance - siltation and sediment percolation reducing viability
- 3) urban planning not initiated

in many cities - Note Amayag refused -
almost 65% cities have no urban
plan

4) Dam controlling inefficiency -
flood water released causing
submergence of land Eg: Sikhim floods

5) Industries and vehicular pollution -
contributing to climate change and
change in hydrological cycles

II Natural Causes

1) Cloud burst and increasing amount
of rainfall

2) low intense cyclones and thunderstorms
due to rise in sea surface temperature -
flooding coastal urban areas Eg: Vishakhapatnam floods

3) impact of La Nina cycle on
South west monsoon

⇒ Comprehensive measures to mitigate Urban flood problem

- 1) Urgent need to draft urban development plan because Urbanization is going to increase by 50% by 2050
- 2) need of Urban Disaster Management Plan to address and provide relief, rescue immediately.
- 3) need for diverting of sewage tanks with help of mechanized workforce
- 4) creation of sponge cities on China's model to enable water seepage rather than flow.
- 5) proper electrification of wires and towers to avoid electrocution case
Eg: Delhi Rajendra Nagar.

Urban flooding needs immediate attention owing to its growing instances and recurrence using NDMA guidelines.

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

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

(Answer in 250 words) 15 marks

India's mineral composition
varies from archaean gneiss and schist as foundational base to carboniferous and tertiary era minerals

⇒ Shift from battle of oil - to battle of Critical Minerals - Indian Global Supply Chain

⇒ India is a land
rich in mineral
resources formed
from carboniferous
era - ~~contaminated~~

- original oil battles due
to Mumbai high and

Dighai gave India a stand in global
supply chain, but now with increasing
need to shift towards cleaner sources
demand a shift to new and cleaner
efficient sources of energy.



- 1) Presence of Lithium in Jammu
Kashmir, Kharidabad -
useful to make batteries and
promotes EV
- 2) Shale gas deposits in Gulf of Kutch
and Anam Anarhan basin etc -
diversifying energy requirements
- 3) Radioactive minerals - Thorium in
Monazite soil (Kerala largest reserve), &
Uranium in Andhra
→ boost nuclear energy program
of India 2nd generation Kalpakkam
Plant.
- 4) Rare earth minerals found in
Karnataka, Nagaland and in
production of new emerging technologies
Eg: in EV, transistors, PV etc.
- 5) Graphite in Jharkhand - to
make Graphene - nanoparticles to
reduce weight of rockets and
increase efficiency.

⇒ Strategic implication of Resources

- 1) reduce India's import dependency
bill and positive balance of payment
Eg: 80% coal still imported.
- 2) energy security and energy efficiency
diversified - achieve climate change
INDC and Ranchamrit target
- 3) increasing bilateral agreement
Eg: USA Mineral Security Partnership
and ICFT.
- 4) strengthen global supply chain
which is currently only 40%.
- 5) improve technology development
and boost R&D to increase efficiency.

Critical minerals are essential
but need to be used efficiently to
avoid its exploitation.

16.

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

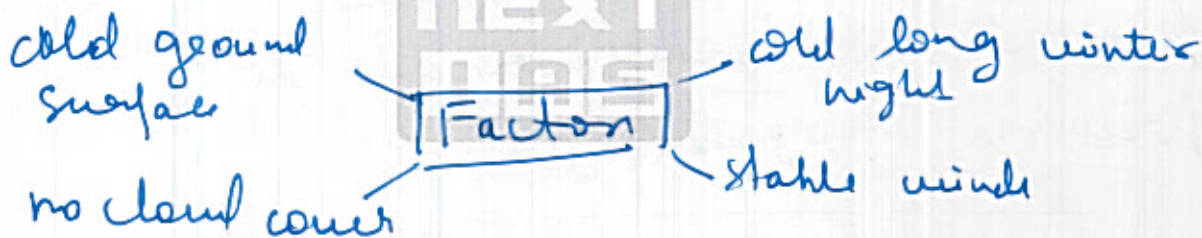
(उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए) 15 अंक

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

(Answer in 250 words) 15 marks

Temperature inversion is a condition of stability in atmosphere where temperature increases with increase in height.

⇒ Phenomena of temperature inversion



① Adirectional temperature inversion -

- occurs in mountain valley area
- cold wind at Mountain top move down toward valley slope - Katabatic winds
- warm wind from valley rise upward - anabatic winds

② Non adirectional temperature inversion

- cold ground surface make air above cold and dense which is near to ground.
- warm air glides on top of cold air
- no cloud cover which keeps the ground cold as no reflection

③ Frontal temperature inversion

- occluded or cold fronts rising warm front above

④ Natural temperature inversion

- present in Stratosphere due to presence of ozone layer

⇒ Impact of temperature inversion

1) On weather Pattern

- ⇒ increase frost in lower region of mountain
- increasing pollution particles near ground surface
- increase formation of fog reducing visibility

2) On Micro climate

→ movement of cold winds cause cold waves

→ extreme cold temperature regions disturb agriculture in mountain valley depths.

→ increasing frost formation

⇒ Impact on Agriculture

1) agriculture in valleys are not possible due to frost formation

2) destruction of agricultural crops such as apples and saffron which are grown in Kashmir valley.

⇒ Impact on Human Settlement

1) practice of transhumance - Eg: Bugyals to be change their grazing pattern of livestock

2) home built on slope rather than valley

• Temperature invasion is a natural phenomena but has been aggravated due to climate change which demands immediate step to address climate issue

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

Ganga River System's significance
from Mahajanapada era till
present shows how important
this river system is for India.

⇒ Significance of Ganga System

I) On Environment

- 1) Ganga river system
drained from Himalayas,
Gangotri glacier -



water supply in almost whole of
North India.

- 2) keeps groundwater in northern plains
charged with continuous flow
- 3) young river which is fast flowing
on plain surface - carries sediment

and deposit there in plain
areas - bringing alluvial soil
for agricultural productivity

Eg: Ganga plain - granaries of India.

4) Formation of geological structures -
along its flow such as deltas,
alluvial fans and meandering
onshore lakes

5) promote eco-tourism of north
India.

II On Indian Culture

1) Religious importance of rivers
Eg: Ganga Bath

2) Festivals such as Teej, Chhath
Pooja celebrated.

3) Ganga river shown in Nagara
style temple architecture
Eg: Nachiketa temple of UP.

4) Determines the eating habits in
region - growth of wheat and
rice augmented by ~~soil~~ alluvial
deposits brought by Ganga.

⇒ Key challenge in cleaning & rejuvenating Ganga

I) Institutional challenge

1) need of well coordinated efforts by Ministry of Jal Shakti & NMCA.

2) high end technology to purify the dead water.

II Industrial issues

1) effluents discharged are not treated in spite of regulation.

III Agricultural fertilizers utilization has increased concentration of arsenic

IV Human pollution control cleaning needs swift changes

V Amplification of regular cleaning drive to bring an inclusive effort.

Ganga is mother of all rivers for India which needs to be cleaned & rejuvenated.

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

(उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए) 15 अंक

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

(Answer in 250 words) 15 marks

Scientific advancement were based on data, fact, findings whereas culture, tradition based on belief and age old practice.

⇒ Impact of science on culture

I Addressing age old taboos

1) untouchability or Dalits were outcasted due to their notion of impurity, eating habit

— science proves that occupational or eating habits cannot define impurity

2) women who were menstruating

not allowed to pray or enter
temple due to notion of impurity
→ science proves it is a natural
phenomena which is universal
then women cannot be discriminated

- 3) ~~off~~ changing belief of applying
tilak and other practice -
Eg: tilak for marriage.
- 4) ~~science as~~ meaning of marriage is
for personal choice rather than
religious necessity.

II Addressing Superstition

- 1) belief of mistake such as
praying by of black cat or
starving on lemon
- science proves no such relation
- 2) belief of negative spirits and

~~no~~ demon
- science says it is the negative energy due to uncleanness or discrimination.

- 3) enabling better interpretation of cultural beliefs and reasoning like wearing of saree or dhoti bring positive energy

⇒ Science and Culture integration

- 1) Science bridge rationality and reasoning in practice Eg: poosa for positive energy.
- 2) Science has been rejected by many religion leaders since vatican time which shows how soft has been there
Eg: geocentric theory of solar system rejected.

Both science and Religion must complement, question and supplement its effects

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

(उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए) 15 अंक

① Highlighting the challenges of social inequalities in the informal sector, discuss how the gig economy can resolve these issues and contribute to greater social empowerment.

② (Answer in 250 words) 15 marks

Gig economy refers to workers who work on contract basis or need basis depending upon work when they receive work.

⇒ Challenge of inequalities in Informal sector — need for gig economy

- 1) no minimum basic wage or fray structures even though 84% population involved in informal structures
- 2) no bargaining power or lack of trade unions for informal structures.
- 3) usually employed in low

paying tax and are exploited
and without any regular
working hours

4) informal workers are not
usually covered in any pension
scheme eg: old pension scheme

5) further guidance & redressal
unavailable due to lack of power
and obstruction by contractors

6) women more exploited for labour
and also incorporated child
labour (3 women)

→ gig economy resolving inequality
issues

1) recognition of gig workers in new
~~to~~ labour codes give them a
formal recognition and say,

2) provide effective bargaining
power as they can work
according to their term and
contribution

③ elimination of middle man
reduced exploitation and give
fair wage to worker.

④ involvement in new pension scheme
gives them social security

⑤ use of social media and technology
improves their efficiency

⇒ Contributing to social empowerment

① increasing financial empowerment
of women. Eg: bakery shop

(56% women employed i-gig)

② allows innovation in service
delivery then increasing their
capacity and wage

③ increasing GDP growth and standards
of living as more individualisation
in labour force

④ independent and autonomous decision
making power

Although gig workers still face finance crunch,
and exploitation, policy is needed to
address these challenges and take advantage of gig.

20.

भारतीय समाज में धार्मिक प्रभावकों और आध्यात्मिक नेताओं के नेतृत्व में नए-युगीन के अध्यात्मवाद के पुनरुत्थान के क्या कारण हैं? भारतीय समाज पर इस परिघटना के प्रभावों का मूल्यांकन कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए) 15 अंक

What are the reasons behind the resurgence of new-age spiritualism led by religious influencers and spiritual leaders in Indian society? Evaluate the impact of this phenomenon on Indian society.

(Answer in 250 words) 15 marks

New - Age spiritualism ~~is result~~
of has resulted in reforming and
reshaping ideology of individuals
to become more liberated and
guided.

⇒ Reasons for new age spiritualism

I) Religious Influencers and Spiritual Leaders have been influenced by
growing inter-dependence and
use of social media to spread
their message

- a more practical form of
worship is generated
Eg: yoga spiritualism

- devotion made a personal affair rather than any sacrificial rituals
Eg: meditation
- resurgence towards nature worship and peace
- ~~to~~ growing urbanisation and competition in society has made individuals isolated.
- depression and mental health impacted due to increasing pollution
- social media influencing individual spirituality

⇒ Impact on Indian society

- 1) Shift from traditional values of togetherness towards individualistic nature
 - 2) reduce influence of cultural festival and more influence of 'no time'
 - 3) syncretic culture of society moving towards homogenization
 - 4) enabling individuals to find peace within themselves rather than outside from priest or mantras.
- ⇒ With changing society, Indian spirituality has also changed its significance

Space for Rough Work

NEXT IAS

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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.

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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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महत्वपूर्ण निर्देश

अभ्यर्थियों को निम्नलिखित निर्देशों को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ना चाहिए। किसी भी निर्देश का उल्लंघन करने पर दण्डित किया जा सकता है।

क्या न करें-

1. इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका के भीतर कहीं भी अपना नाम या पंजीकरण संख्या न लिखें।
2. अपनी QCA पुस्तिका में कहीं भी प्रश्नों के वास्तविक उत्तरों के अलावा कुछ भी न लिखें।
3. अपनी QCA पुस्तिका से कोई भी पृष्ठ न फाड़ें, यदि आपको कोई पृष्ठ गायब लगे, तो पर्यवेक्षक/निरीक्षक को सूचित करना न भूलें।
4. अपनी QCA पुस्तिका को अपनी टेबल पर न छोड़ें, परीक्षा समाप्त होने के पश्चात इसे निरीक्षक को सौंप देना चाहिए।

क्या करें-

1. कवर पृष्ठ पर दिए गए निर्देशों को ध्यान पूर्वक पढ़ें और उनका सख्ती से पालन करें।
2. QCA पुस्तिका के कवर पृष्ठ पर दिए गए स्थान पर अपना पंजीकरण नंबर और अन्य विवरण लिखें।
3. स्पष्ट और पठनीय तरीके से लिखें। खराब/अपठनीय लिखावट में न लिखें।
4. रफ नोट्स या गणना के लिए, इस पुस्तिका के अंतिम दो खाली पृष्ठों का उपयोग किया जाना चाहिए। रफ नोट्स को बाद में क्रॉस कर देना चाहिए।
5. यदि आप किसी कार्य को रद्द करना चाहते हैं, तो उस पर अपना पेन चलाएं या उस पर "रद्द" लिखें, अन्यथा उसका मूल्यांकन किया जा सकता है।
6. परीक्षा हॉल छोड़ने से पहले अपनी QCA पुस्तिका व्यक्तिगत रूप से निरीक्षक को सौंप दें।

ऑनलाइन सुविधा का लाभ उठाने वाले अभ्यर्थियों के लिए विशेष अनुरोध

1. QCA पुस्तिका को ठीक से स्कैन करें। हम चाहेंगे कि आप स्कैनिंग के लिए कैमस्कैनर ऐप (CAM SCANNER) का प्रयोग करें। (यह कोई प्रमोशन नहीं है)।
2. कृपया QCA पुस्तिका को पर्याप्त रोशनी में स्कैन करें। कम रोशनी में स्कैन की गई पुस्तिकाएं, उनके मूल्यांकन की गुणवत्ता को बाधित कर सकती हैं।
3. स्कैन के दौरान छाया वाले किसी भी पृष्ठ/पीडीएफ को फिर से स्कैन किया जाना चाहिए। कृपया सुनिश्चित करें कि आपके द्वारा अपलोड की गई पीडीएफ यथा संभव स्पष्ट हो।
4. QCA पुस्तिका का उपयोग नहीं करने वाले उम्मीदवारों को अपना विवरण पहले पृष्ठ पर देना चाहिए और मैक्रो टिप्पणियों के लिए अगला पृष्ठ खाली छोड़ दें। यह समझना चाहिए कि उत्तर स्कैन की गई पीडीएफ में पृष्ठ नंबर 3 से शुरू होना चाहिए।
5. QCA पुस्तिका का उपयोग नहीं करने वाले उम्मीदवारों को प्रश्नपत्र के अनुसार उत्तर के अनुक्रम का पालन करना चाहिए।
6. कृपया स्कैन किए गए संस्करण में उत्तर के अनुक्रम और कुल पृष्ठों की संख्या की जाँच करें। सुनिश्चित करें कि यह उसी के भौतिक संस्करण के अनुरूप है।

