

NEXT IAS

anubhav-2025

(To be filled by candidate)

TEST CODE: ANV2501

Name of Candidate: Mohit Agrawal Mobile

Roll No. ANM258102711 Start Time End Time

Date of Examination: 02/08/2025 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

- 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.
- Candidates must mention all relevant details like Name, Roll No, Mobile, etc. in the space allocated.
- Candidate is expected to attempt all 20 questions within the given timeline.
- Answers must be written in the medium authorized at the time of admission.
- 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.
- Please write neatly. Avoid illegible writing.
- Do not write/mark irrelevant matters in the QCAB.

सामान्य निर्देश

- 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।
- अभ्यर्थियों को सभी प्रासंगिक विवरण जैसे नाम, रोल नंबर, मोबाइल नंबर आदि का आवंटित स्थान पर उल्लेख करना होगा।
- अभ्यर्थियों से अपेक्षा की जाती है कि वह आवंटित समय-सीमा के भीतर ही सभी 20 प्रश्नों के उत्तर-लेखन का प्रयास करें।
- प्रत्येक उत्तर, प्रवेश के समय चुनी गयी भाषा के माध्यम में ही लिखे जाने चाहिए।
- 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।
- कृपया साफ-सुथरा लिखें। अपठनीय लेखन से बचें।
- QCAB में अप्रासंगिक तथ्यों को न लिखें / न ही चिह्नित करें।

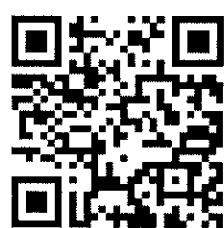
REMARKS:

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY

<u>Student Concerns / Query</u>	<u>Evaluator's Feedback / Response</u>
1	1
.....	
.....	
2	2
.....	
.....	
3	3
.....	
.....	

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

* Subject to change without prior notice.

<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

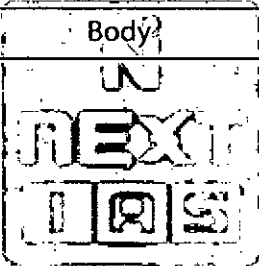
Q6.

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

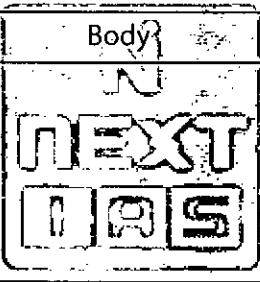
Q16.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q17.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q18.

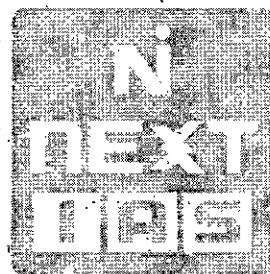
Introduction	Body	Conclusion
		

Q19.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

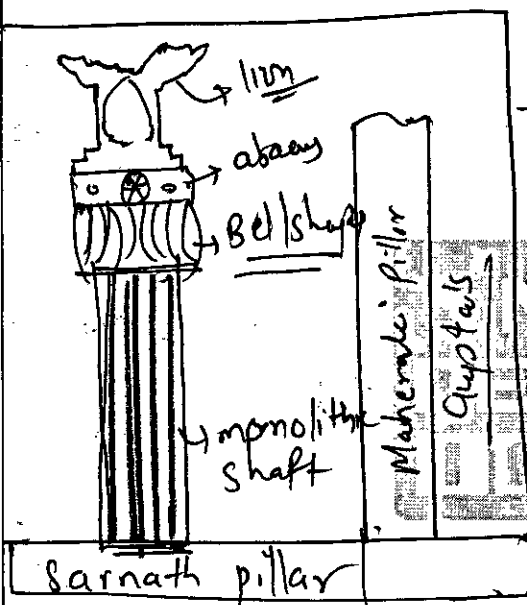
Q20.

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 became prominent in Indian history during Mauryan era and thereafter.



An Architectural marvels

(i) Highly polished nature of Ashoka's pillars
eg: Rampurva, Lauriya Nandangarh

(ii) monolithic shaft (rock cut) unlike Persians

(iii) 'Bell shaped' curve on the top shows the artistic powers

(iv) Rock cut 'top' features (lion, bull)

(v) 'Height' (30-40mtr) makes them symbol of authority

(vi) 'Sculpture' innovations

Source of Ancient history:-

(i) 'Political' :- (a) Ashoka's pillar inscriptions
[(Dhamma), rules to the citizens]

(c) Chandragupta II's mehrauli pillar
shows the reign

(ii) 'Cultural Influence' : ~~the~~ and economic
history : Iranian influence in Mauryan
pillars

(iii) Role of Religion :- use of Dharma
chakra (Buddhism) in Ashoka's pillars

(v) Technology → high metallurgical
purity of mehrauli pillar (not rusted
despite Delhi's heat & humidity)

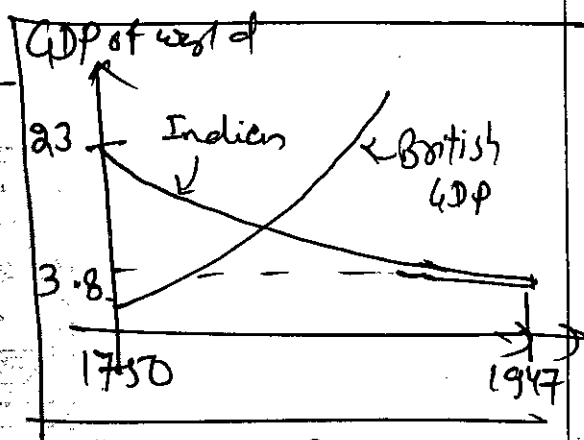
(vi) [pillars] served as great Archaeological
historical evidence to the
Indian society

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 Naoroji was the Grand old man of India who wrote "poverty and UnBritish rule" to show the "drain of Wealth" of India:

Contribution :-

(i) Showcased the oppressive colonial rule by differentiating 'home charges' and financial drain' in 3 time period (1700-1800), (1800-1900) (1900-1947)



(ii) Inspired leaders like R.C. Dutt "Economic history of India".

(iii) Helped critiquing rule in parliament. e.g. Pherozshah Mehta, Gokhale during Budget discussion.

(iv) Shaped the course of Economy post independence → lack of trust

on Foreign Capital (Railway's old
guarantee system) and towards socialism

(v) helped in formation of Indian
national congress (by ~~emerging~~
erstwhile bodies)

vi) Advocated India's interest among
British intellectuals (~~long~~ east Indian
Association)
+ during membership of house of commons -

however, there are few limitations

(i) lack of data availability

(ii) Colonial indifference to
identify true data sets.

Jadabhai narayan was respected
among all nationalists (moderates
and extremists) and his theory
became a basis for National planning
committee 1938.

3. भारतीय राष्ट्रीय आंदोलन ने विश्व भर के स्वतंत्रता आंदोलनों को किस प्रकार प्रभावित किया?

(उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए) 10 अंक

How did the Indian national movement influence freedom movements across the world?

(Answer in 150 words) 10 marks

Indian national movement was mass
movement based on Gandhian ideals
of nonviolence and satyagrah.

It inspired :-

(i) movement in South Africa against
apartheid under Nelson Mandela
who followed Gandhian philosophy
(eg): Truth and Reconciliation Commission.

(ii) 'freedom in Myanmar' (1949)

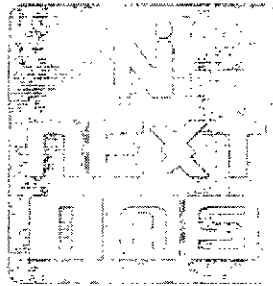
(iii) post world war II anticolonial
movements across Africa & Latin
America.

~~(iv)~~ it was possible due to :-

(i) Demystified the supremacy
myth of Europeans

- (ii) Mass Power was realised-
- (iii) Leaders like Gandhi inspired
the lowest rung.

Martin Luther King Jr & his movement
to get 'Black rights' was based
on Indian movement of Gandhi.

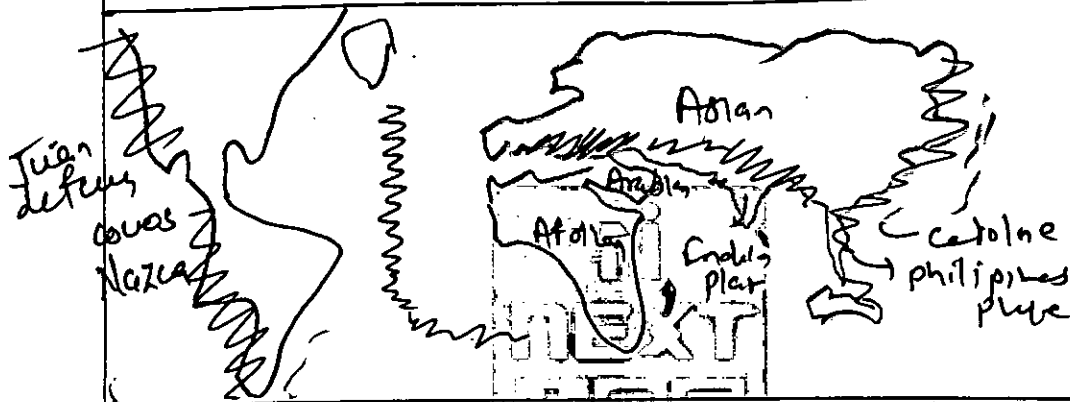


4. महाद्वीपीय प्लेटों का संचलन विश्व के विशिष्ट क्षेत्रों में भूकंपों के स्थानिक वितरण को स्पष्ट करने में किस प्रकार सहायक है? उदाहरणों सहित सुस्पष्ट कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए) 10 अंक

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

Earthquakes are sudden and violent shaking of earth that move everything above it. $\Rightarrow$ Recent eq of Japan (8.8 magnitude)



Earthquake Zones $\rightarrow$ Ring of Fire

(i) 'Continental-continental' convergence:

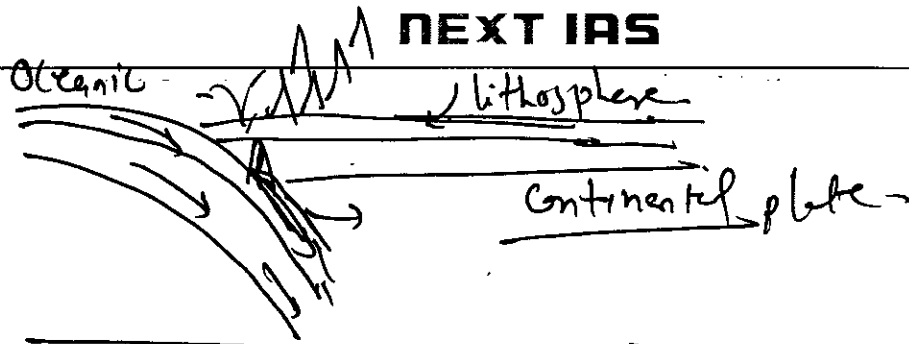
eg: Indian plate with Eurasian plate

Heavy plate subducts under light Eurasian plate, giving rise to

Himalayas, a zone of '5' (USI)

(ii) 'Oceanic-continental collision':-

around pacific ring of fire (70% of earth quakes) due to subduction of plate and violent volcanic eruptions



(iii) Oceanic-Oceanic divergence,
mid oceanic ridge, but earthquakes
are of low intensity

(iv) ~~Andean plate~~

(v) interplate interaction like: philippine
plate and caroline plate in south east
asia → volcanos
eg: Karkatu

majority of the earthquakes due to
natural faults are due to faults
or tectonic Tectonic plate movements.

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

India is water stress country (per capita availability $\approx 1565 \text{ m}^3/\text{year}$, but $\approx 1700 \text{ m}^3/\text{year}$ is requirement).

Riverlinking project will help in reducing water stress through :- Advantages

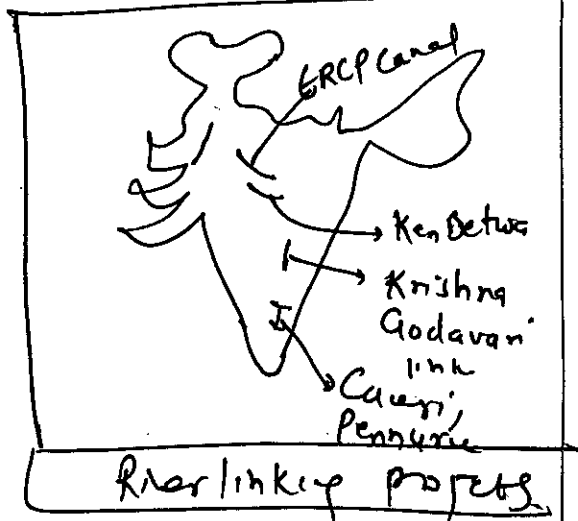
- (i) Transfer of surplus to deficit Region.
eg: Ken-Betwa linkage (Bundelkhand)
- (ii) Reducing intensity of draughts and floods by acting as a buffer.
- (iii) Availability of water for irrigation and industrial purpose.

(iv) Navigation

and logistics cost reduction.

1.05 ₹/km compared

2.50 ₹/km via road and 1.3 ₹/km by rail.



* Environmental implications:

positive → (i) Biodiversity conservation
- assured minimum flow.

(ii) Ecosystem management
eg: wetlands

negative → (i) problem of invasive species
(ii) Destruction of local soil
due to diversion

* Social implications

* Positive :- (i) Water availability → life and livelihood.

(ii) Regional progress

* negative →

(i) Displacement of vulnerable

eg: Gond tribes in K-C'
Barn

(ii) Life and livelihood
disruption of
the Tribes.

Both positive and negative implications
needs to be managed while farmer
needs to be maximised, negative to be reduced.

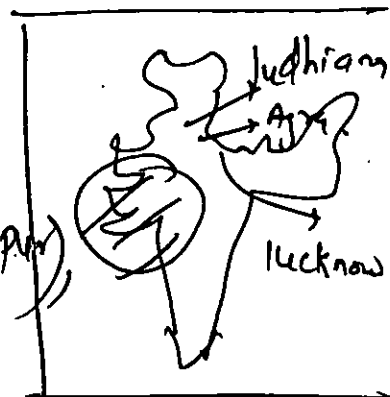
6. भारत में वस्त्र उद्योग के स्थानीयकरण संबंधी कारकों पर चर्चा कीजिए और इसके आर्थिक महत्त्व का परीक्षण कीजिए।
(उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए) 10 अंक
- Discuss the localisation factors for the textile industry in India and examine its economic significance.
(Answer in 150 words) 10 marks

Textile industry is the 2nd largest job provider (4.5 crore) post agriculture and contributes ~ 13% of industrial GDP.

Localisation factors of textile sectors conform to the Walter Weber theory of minimum cost.

Factors:-

- (i) 'Raw material availability' in 'Cotton Belt' (Surat, Ahmedabad, Vadodra, Mumbai) lead to establishment.
- (ii) 'Electricity' is available in cheap since British period.
- (iii) 'Market' (India, -Bollywood and foreign exports : ports)
- (iv) Support of the government in Uttar Pradesh (Agra, Kanpur), Punjab (Ludhiana)



Haryana (Panipat)

- (v) low cost labour availability due to migration from Bihar, UP lead to establishment at Deewar, Ajmer
- (vi) 'specialised' → Combature (silk) due to availability of raw materials of mullberry silk

Economic Significance

- (i) labour intensive with high employment elasticity
⇒ Elasticity 2017-18
- (ii) Regional progress compared to industrial concentration
- (iii) low model → easy shift of agriculture workers to industry.
due to low and semi skilled nature
- (iv) 'Exports' → India's 7th largest and exporting technical textile.
- (v) Assured market → due to rigid policy.
- Recent FTA with UK will encourage SF policy and PLI with PM MITRA parks.

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 runoff of the desert ecosystem through wind erosion.

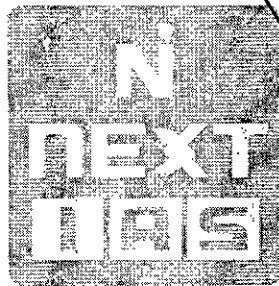
They make a fertile layer of the sand on surface

most agri productive regions

(i) presence of macro nutrients like 'potash', 'phosphorus' reduce dependence of chemicals fertilizers.

(ii) Regular replenishment → not permanent source of nutrients

~~(iii) Development of~~



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

'ScreenBased digital education post Covid-19' led to democratisation of knowledge.

It improved accessibility :-

(i) Universal availability through TV, internet, Swargam prabha, youtube

(ii) low cost and high quality due to competition boom in ed tech.

(iii) Eliminated geographical barrier between rural and urban areas.

(iv) flexibility as per time availability empowered women and girl education.

(v) Improved learning outcomes
e.g. concept classes, animation based learning

* Behavioural Challenges :-

- (i) Rising stress and mental health challenge leading to detachment
- (ii) Social media → Bullying, cyber crime, and further perverse youth.
- (iii) [iPad Teaching] → doom scrolling
- (iv) Reduced emotional quotient and adversity quotient.

* Social challenges

- (i) Individualism → lack of interpersonal skill development, loneliness
- (ii) Juvenile delinquency due to uncurated online content
- (iii) Rising intolerance, violence and drug abuse
- (iv) Difficulty for girl children
eg: Boys locker room case (2020)

Digital education is double edged sword, whole of the society approach is needed to extract benefit & reduce damage

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

Every day there is one case against
Indians in the western nations,
This is even after rising soft power
index (Rank 28) of India.

* Reasons -

- (i) fear of Indian taking native jobs
e.g. top CEOs, high earning individuals.
- (ii) open Arm policy → violence
- (iii) Unemployment among youth post
2008 Global financial crisis -
blaming Indian diaspora for
the debacle
- (iv) Rising Hypernationalism and
Jingoism
- (v) Extremists fuel to by antination
elements → Khalistan movement

way forward

- (i) An agreement with western dealers and address the issues (Geneva convention)

soft power

(i) Culture: Yoga, Bollywood, music, cuisine

(ii) Diaspora contributes economically, politically

(iii) Religion: Buddhism.

- (ii) Support via embassy and Indian mission abroad

This however provides opportunity to reverse Brain Drain

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

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

Caste is endogamous group with rigid hierarchy, evolved in India post Gupta's rule due to feudalism and subordination.

Caste adaptation

- (i) Modernisation & Sanctification (MN Srinivas) lead to following universal norms:

→ Reception in marriage,
~~family~~ pre-wedding photo shoot.

- (ii) Urbanisation → reduced caste identity due to industrialisation

→ Travelling together in metro,
meritocracy over Caste.

- (iii) Economic liberalisation, which

focused more on Talent than
caste identity also promoted

Inter caste marriage

- Universalisation of societal ethics.

* Other Reasons :-

(i) Purposive interpretation of Constitution
to reduce caste based hierarchy.

(ii) Historical movements

or
Rising 'rationality' and intellectual
integrity helping in questioning caste
rigidity, however challenges remain
due to [Caste Based polity] and
rigid social norms in orthodox society

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 (2500-1500 BC) was the most mature and organised society of the time.

- 1 Kalibangan, Haryana
- 2 → Mohenjo-daro
- 3 → Harappa
- 4 → Ropar
- 5 → Dholavira
- 6 → Lothal



Harappan civilisation

* Social life :-

(i) Urban planning, 'grid pattern', elaborate drainage system, storage granaries (Mohenjo-daro).

(ii) hierarchy → citadel on the west and people on the east



11) Level of Technology :-

- (a) Double story, Burnt Brick houses
- (b) Canal system (Dholavira) (irrigation)
- (c) Lothal → Dockyard
- (d) Knowledge of metallurgy
(Bronze : Dancing girl)

* Economic Life :-

- (i) Use of Sumer system : Seal of Steatite, France.
- (ii) Agricultural Economy with popularity of Paddy, Sorghum etc.
- (iii) Touched with Dilmun (Mesopotamia) and Egypt (Seals were found there in large numbers)
- (iv) Exports → Agricultural commodity and imported → metals like copper, silver, Gold

(v) Use of Plough in Agriculture (Kalibangan)

* Religious life :-

(i) Non highly religious like contemporary
Egyptians (pharaoh)

(ii) Worship of phallic, Pashupati,
nature worship (Depiction of seal:
Bull, elephant)

(iii) Ritual Bath : Great Bath (other ponds)

(iv) Bearded Priest and mother Goddess
Shows also believed in idolatry

(v) Religion also served as Entertainment
eg: Tribhanga Pose (Bronze Dancing girl)

• Harappans were more civilized,
but wiped out and doomed into
oblivion due to Floods / Aryan
invasion - maritime trade

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 Patel' was the Father of Indian Civil services and India's 1st home minister and Pandit Nehru was the first Prime minister and great socialist.

Both however had slightly different approach to nation building.

Sardar Patel

Pandit Nehru

Polity

Believed in more centralised control.
(All India Services)
to ensure Unity in divided phases

more decentralised,
Democratic socialism

Economy

focused more on Gandhian method of small scale industry & capitalism to grow Nation

Centralised economy with 'planning' as USSR model

Civ. services	Believed that services are 'steel frame' and necessary to keep India away from Balkanisation	did not want to continue with British model of civil services, found them status quo and elitist
Role of masses	Sardar Patel believed that 'masses' play role at 'governance'	'Nehru' categorically believed in selective incorporation of masses in governance
Education	National education with 'wardha system' & 'community service'	Blend of modern + Indian education.
*	<u>Instrumentality :-</u> <u>Sardar Patel :-</u> (a) United 7565 princely states within a year — an impossible task	

- (b) Use carrot and stick, diplomacy and administrative mechanism to prevent India's Balkanisation.
- (c) Advocated 'Duty' along with 'Rights'.

* Pandit Nehru :-

- (i) machalanobis plan (2nd fyp) led to industrial diversification and regional growth along with public sector as a model employer
- (II) Designed India's space programme & nuclear programme to keep India's process in state of art 'defence' & space tech
- (III) Gradually created 3rd tier of governance (i.e.): Nagar (Panchayat' tier) 1959
- (IV) Gave India a stable polity despite initial shocks.

Both Sardar Patel and Pandit Nehru took forward the goal of our freedom fighters in varied form to give India stable polity.

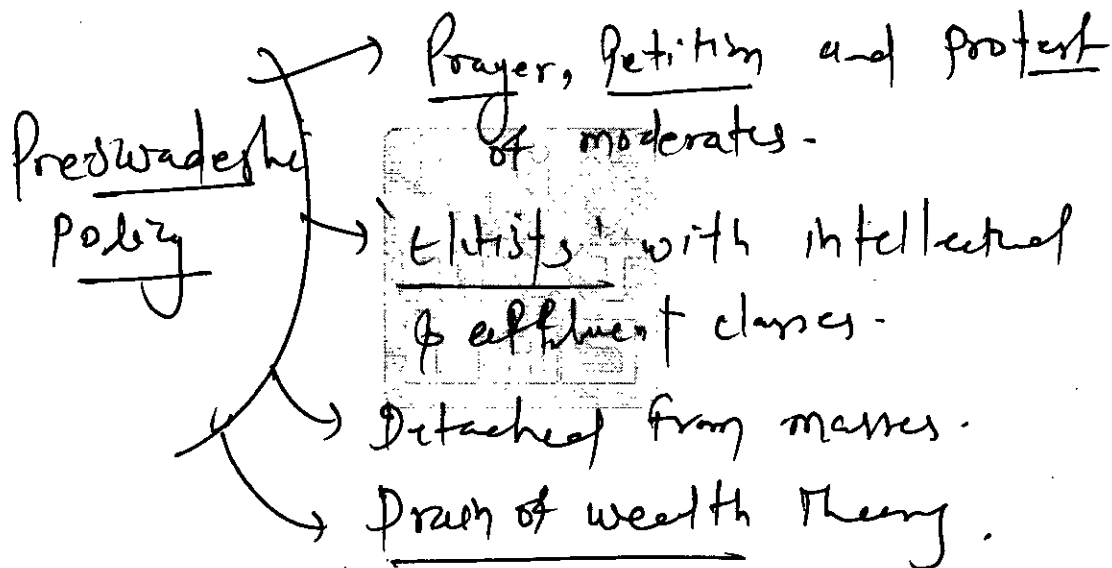
13. स्वदेशी आंदोलन ने भारत के स्वतंत्रता संग्राम में निष्क्रिय प्रतिरोध से सक्रिय जन-लामबंदी की ओर एक महत्वपूर्ण परिवर्तन को चिह्नित किया। इस संदर्भ में, आंदोलन की रणनीतियों, सामाजिक प्रभावों और सीमाओं पर चर्चा कीजिए।

(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 the reaction to Lord Curzon's partition of Bengal to divide India politically and socially.



Swadeshi movement: passive to active mass mobilisation

Strategy →

(i) Use of Indian Culture: Ganesh festival, Shivratri festival of Pitha.

(ii) Mass mobilisation → gathering, rally organisation, pamphlets, conferences

(iii) Samiti's like Swadesh Bandhab
to mobilise masses through magic lantern
lectures, national songs, advocate for
Swadeshi goods.

iv) Engaging with university students: Picketing
foreign liquor, cloths.

v) Demonstration through new burnings of
cloths, Tier Rakhi, Drinking Ganga Jal.

* Social Impact

i) mobilised hitherto untouchable sectors
like women, students, poor.

(ii) National Education :- Institute of Technology
(Arbindo Gosh), national schools.

(iii) Scientific progress :- Chemistry,

(iv) Development of national culture -

- Nandalal Bose, Abanindranath Tagore (Painters)

- Songs (Amar sonar Bangla)

- understanding India's glorious past

* Limitations :-

- (i) Split of the Congress (Surat 1907), led
Correct and strict policy
- (ii) Safli section + Muslim League and
Future of India's partition.
- (iii) less impact on wealthy zamindars,
muslims
- (iv) leaderless movement post deopadahan
of colonial rules (1908 onwards)
- (v) Three techniques but did not resolve
limitations of mass movements.
- (vi) created Revolutionary class who
were dissatisfied (Delhi Conspiracy)

Broadesthi movement : however ~~was~~

threw wide gamut of techniques &
be had the government on back foot.

These techniques will be used

by Gandhiji post 1920 to
achieve Independence.

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।

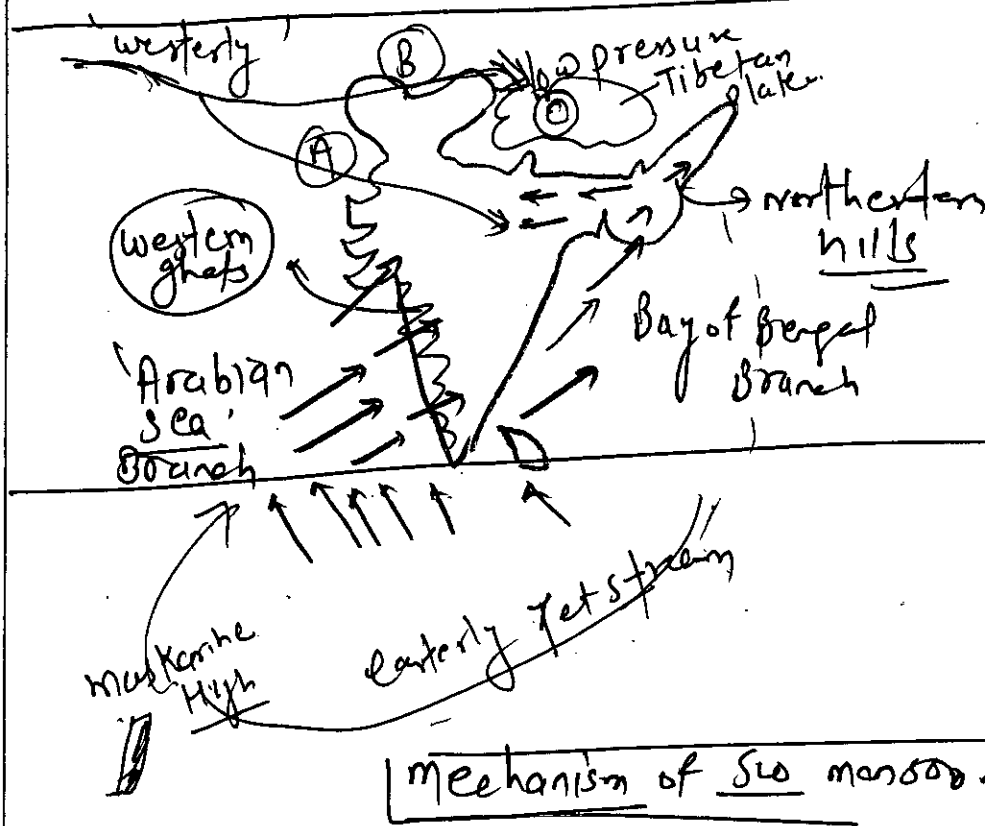
(उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए) 15 अंक

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

'South-west monsoon' is due to 'seasonal reversal of winds as ITCZ shifts north during summer'.

western Ghats and North eastern hills though get rainfall throughout, but during monsoon (S.W) heavy rainfall is received due to



(i) 'ITCZ Theory': (Flohn) as during summers, ITCZ shifts upward, this led to extward deviation of winds (trade) towards subcontinent.

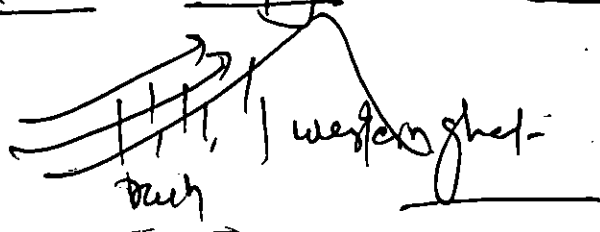
(ii) 'Thermal theory': During intense hot (march-June), Tibetan plateau develop low pressure which lead to gradient development and rapid movement of winds.

(iii) Distance from water → Both western ghat (Arabian sea) and northeast hills (Bay of Bengal) receive heavy moisture in winds as they travel Ocean.

IV) Tropical easterly jet stream also pushes 'S-W' winds to subcontinent

(v) Effect of positive Indian ocean dipole, modian julian oscillation and La-Niña phase is also pronounced.

(vi) 'Orography' → high mountain ranges also multiply the effect.



* Impact on Human life :-

(i) Positive:-

(i) Agriculture activities like cultivation of Tea (Kerala, Assam), Coffee (Araku) (Robusta), Rubber, spices (cardamom)

(ii) 'Tourism':- Ooty, Mahabalashwar, Shillong

(iii) minor forest produce for the tribals.

(ii) Negative

(i) Chances of flooding, landslides
eg: Kerala floods 2018, landslides 2024

(ii) Disrupt economic activity like
(mining),

(iii) Monsoon tropical diseases (Malaria, Dengue)

[S-W] Monsoon is considered the life line of the continental India, it also has some ill effects which should be mitigated in line of recent change in pattern, trends.

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 any land ≥ 1 ha having tree canopy $\geq 30\%$ of the area. if canopy $\geq 70\%$ then it is called dense forest.

Tree cover is the any land having trees ($\geq 10\%$) but less than 30% .

Green cover $\rightarrow$ includes shrubs, herbs along with tree and forest.

* Forest ecosystem $\rightarrow$ climate Resilience

- (i) Foodchain and food web development
- (ii) Regeneration through primary & secondary succession
- (iii) Act as a buffer during disasters like floods Control

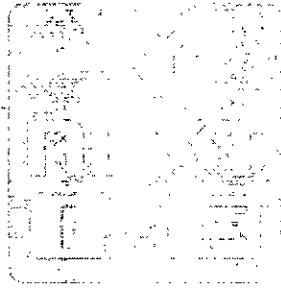
stem water flow) :

- (iv) provide 'food and fodder'
- (v) Attract Rain fall (evapotranspiration)
- (vi) Ecosystem services like
food, minor forest produce

* Carbon sequestration

- (i) Act as Net sink of Carbon storage
eg: India 4.25% forest /
tree cover (ISFR 2020)
- (ii) convert $CO_2 \rightarrow O_2$ during
photosynthesis
- (iii) support wetlands (peats, bogs)
Carbon sinks.

Forests are the life line of
the Biodiversity. National policy
of 33% of forest cover should
be met as far as possible.



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 part of dissolved salts (NaCl, CaCO₃ etc) in the 1000 part of water. Average salinity is 35 ‰ ppt.

* Horizontal variation :- (between latitudes)

(i) 'Latitude' - generally higher the latitude higher the salinity, but lower maximum is found at mid latitude, not at equator due to high pressure, more clear environment.

(ii) 'Water bodies' and influx of fresh water reduce the salinity.

eg: Bay of Bengal has lower than Arabian sea.

(iii) 'Enclosure' - Confined water bodies have higher salinity

eg: Dead sea.

(iv) 'Evaporation' - higher evaporation, higher salinity.

(v) 'Ocean currents' lead to mixing of water - reduce salinity.

Vertical variation :- generally increases with increase in depth .

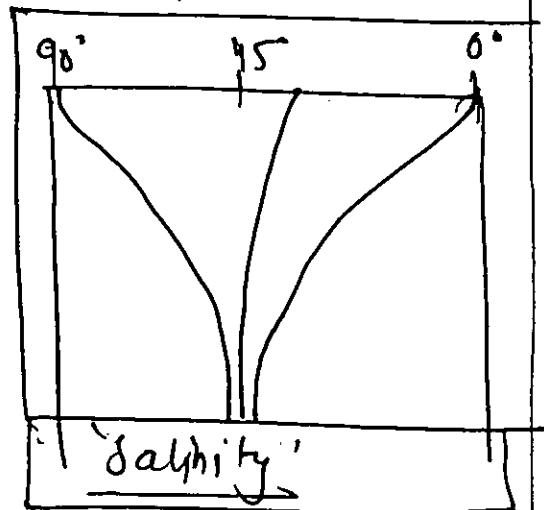
← latitude →

* Impact →

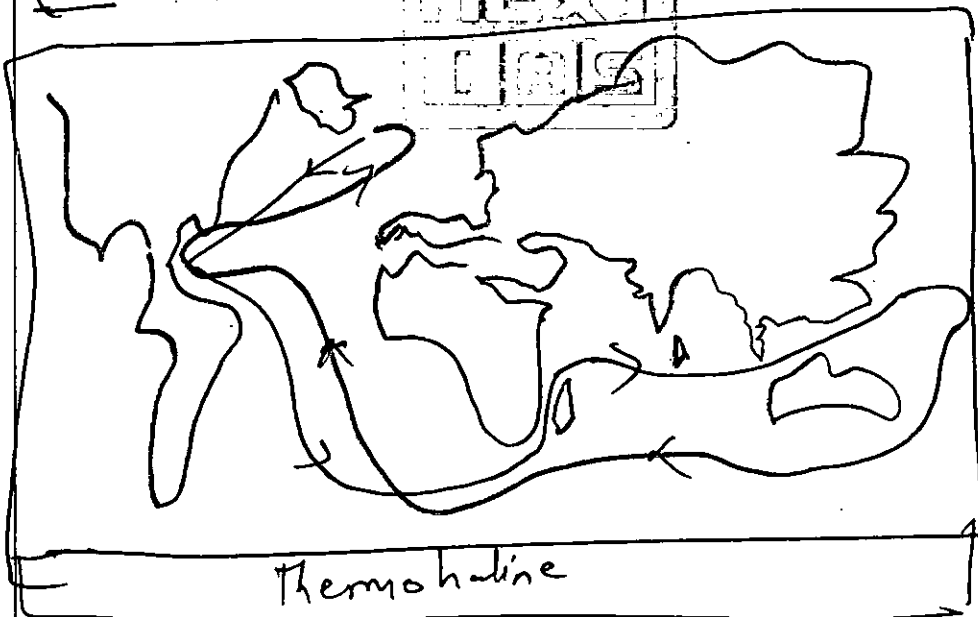
(i) Ocean circulation Depth

(a) Towards high salinity
from low salinity

eg:- Gulf stream



(ii) Cause of Thermohaline circulation →



(iii) Negative or force the impact of winds on ocean currents -

(iv) Mixing of water → Atlantic ocean to more saline mediterranean sea.

Marine Ecosystem

- (i) Coral Reefs : tolerate specific range of salinity, any limit breach will lead to 'Bleaching'
- (ii) Salinity → movement of marine species ~~and~~ across oceans and provide food.
- (iii) 'High salinity' ~~is~~ is harmful to softshell benthic organisms, while low salinity to shell forming oysters.

* Changing pattern : climate change

- (i) 'Salinity' is falling due to Ocean acidification (CO_2 absorption) → Coral deaths (4th Bleaching)
- (ii) Slowing Thermohaline circulation reducing heat transfer.

Salinity is key to ocean ecosystem, world as a whole should mitigate this impact through UNEP, BNFCC and WMO.

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

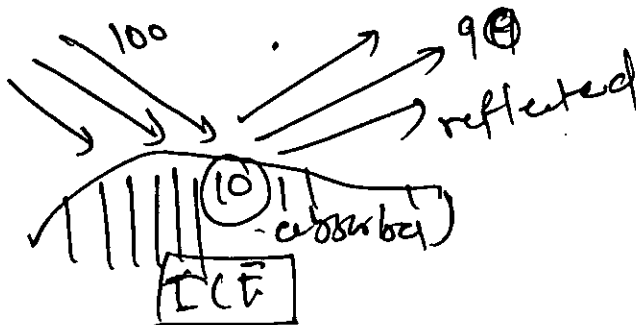
How does the polar cryosphere play a pivotal role in regulating the Earth's climate system? Also, enumerate the key factors responsible for rapid warming in the Arctic.

(Answer in 250 words) 15 marks

Cryosphere is the area covered with ice/snow, which through albedo reflect the short waves coming from Sun and help in cooling the earth.

Cryosphere Earth's Temperature Regulator

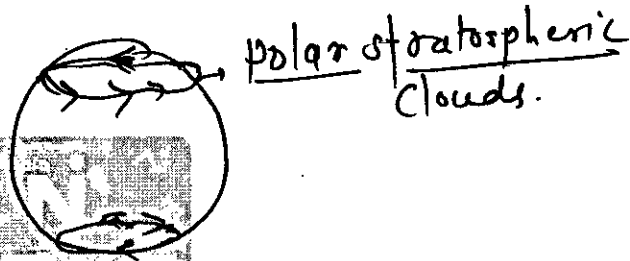
(i) Reflection of solar rays through Albedo effect (0.7 - 0.9)



(ii) Through AMOC (Atlantic meridional Oceanic Circulation) by removing heat from the equator and distributing it throughout.

(iii) 'Polar winds' and 'cell' that regulate the planetary winds. By creating high pressure this circulate the air from tropics to poles -

(iv) Confining Cold polar air through polar wind circulation and does not let them leak.



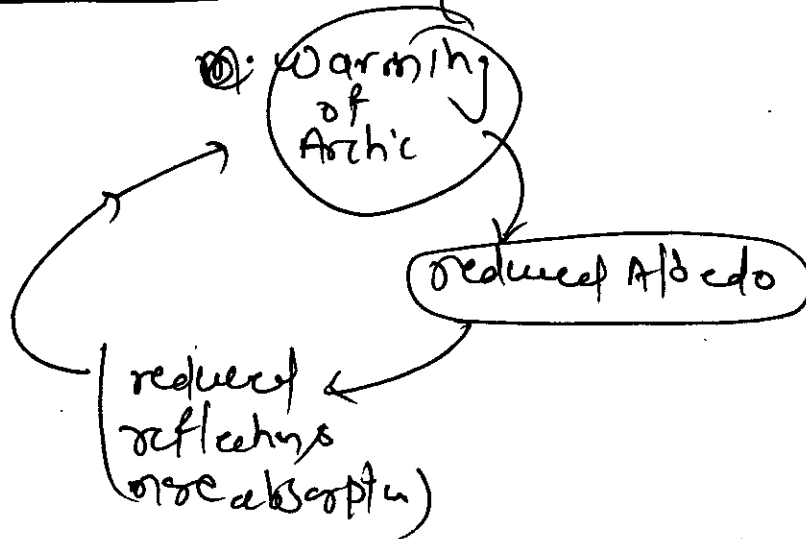
(v) Temperature difference during summers and winters lead to flow of winds and cyclone (Air mass formation)

Recent times, witnessing rapid warming of the arctic creating situation of domino effect and irreversible damage

* Responsible factors

- (i) Rising overall Temperature post industrial revolution (1.17°C IPCC report AR-6)
- (ii) Sea surface Temperature rise and rising ocean current temperature

(iii) Positive feedback loop :-



(iv) Greening of Arctic, more rainfall than snow & shifting tree Belt.

(v) Anthropogenic factors like oil drilling and alternate Arctic route

(vi) Majority of earth's land mass is in northern hemisphere, rapid warming shifting thermocline.

(a) Solutions → (i) Maintain sanctity of Arctic ecosystem like Antarctica Treaty

→ (ii) Global Collaboration
UNFCCC → Paris → COP29

NDC under Paris goal and COP29 Baku plan must be expedited to mitigate the impact.

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 neither~~

Indian Nationalism guarantee equal freedom to all religions without any discrimination

R.C. Paudyal v/s UOI Case.

"Religious pluralism and secularism" are guaranteed through "principled distance model" of "positive Indian secularism".

They are integral to social fabric →

- (i) Maintaining unity in diversity is possible through mutual respect. (A.S/A2e)
- (ii) multiple languages (121, census 2011), multiple religions (77) and diverse way of life require religious freedom (Article 25-30)
- (iii) Constitutional foundation and morality is based on "pluralism"

(iv) Historical legacy of tolerance
(Ashoka's Dhamma, Akbar's Din-e-Ilahi)

(v) 'Nation's formation' on collective
social interest with equity to
both majority and minority

Threat to Coexistence : Require Negotiation

(i) Communal Tensions
eg: Sambal mosque

Political leadership
beyond partisan
politics.

(ii) Call for Uniform
Civil Code (A.44)

eg: Uttarakhand
implementation

Require debate
and deliberation
+ incremental
approach

(iii) Doctrine of essentiality
+ Jain religious practices
Proclamation on
'Sallekharma'

maintain
balance between
A.21 (right to
life) and A.25
(religious freedom)

(iv) Human dignity vs
religious rituals
eg Sabirula Temple entry

Balance wrt.
charity morality
'Constitutional
morality'

(v) State promotion of Religion through grants, key Kalash Yatra

(vi) Right of Religious institutions under minority provision (A29)
Aligarh Muslim University
Care

Debate between positive secularism vs Total detachment (French : laicite)

needs to be understood through broader social objective than narrow conception of minority

Solutions :-

(i) Constant engagement with Religious leaders, law makers and think tanks before major decisions (e.g: Wayf Board)

ii) Building consensus

(iii) Keeping minority interest in mind (Sachar committee)

Indian Secularism is neither religious nor antireligious, it grants equal freedom to all.

— P.B. Gargadragadkar

(EX-CJI)

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

Today India's service sector is leading the Indian economy (~55% of GDP), but contribution of the women is still below threshold.

As sociologist Martha Nussbaum ~~ident~~ shows 'intersectionality' of the causes in denial of the rights to women

* Problem of class:-

(i) upper caste women

in terms of finances

face reduced opportunity

due to income effect of family

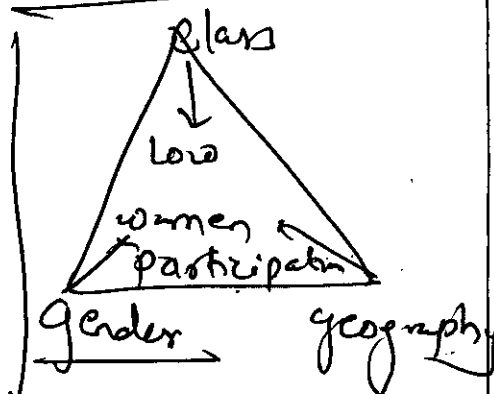
- not allowed to go.

(ii) 'Upper Caste' (so called) it could not find

difficulty in jobs due to :-

pink collarisation, glass ceiling and

Gender stereotyping



(ii) lack of quality job availability also lead to lesser participation
 e.g. only 13% women entrepreneurs
 and only 33% in STEM

(iv) Poor women → find job in low quality sectors e.g. saleswomen in mall

* Gender Intersecting

(i) Safety & Security (Gita Gopinath study) is the primary factor of low female participation e.g. Delhi (infamous state) rape capital

(ii) Changing structure of the economy → Clare Goldin's 'U-shaped curve', India being a low middle class economy as it will grow more women centric jobs will be created

(iii) low empowerment: economic, social, political reduce chance of women centric policy e.g. Gender Budget 48.5% (2025) of Total 26

* Geography →

(i) Urban vs Rural women :- feminisation of Agriculture and low quality

household jobs for the women

- (i) 'High Transportation Cost' → reduce the supply
- (ii) 'Rural Female' also deprived on quality services like IT, BPO, RSE
- (iv) 'Slum and ghettoisation of urban sprawl' deteriorating DALY of women.

* Solutions: Way Ahead

- (i) Gender sensitive policy → ↑ Gender Budget from current (0.5%), implement 106th CAA to political empower women
- (ii) 'Safety & security' : Fed Abhay command centre, Rajasthan
Call women police station, Gandhinagar.
- (iii) Creation of jobs & opportunity
by women workers hostel
- (iv) Public sector as model employer

Whole of the Government and whole of society approaches required to realise SDG 5.

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 values and traditions despite remains same in spirit are increasingly diluting post globalization and rise in modern values.

* Strong Continuity, however is seen in →

- (i) Respecting the elderly → Touching Feet
- (ii) marriage as per traditions
→ 7 fere in Banefit
- (iii) parental responsibility toward children
- (iv) Cultural Respect: Eid, Holi, Dussehra

Recent Trends →

- Delayed marriage
(average age - 21.7 years)
now HD, + NFHS-5
- rising Divorce
- family disruption: one parent family, nuclear family, DELC syndrome

* Socio-economic factors :-

- (i) Rising urbanisation → making people independent, allow individualism and prioritise personal growth over family.
- (ii) Rising cost of living → nuclearisation of family
- (iii) Empowerment of women → self earning women are asserting themselves, epiclashes → divorce
- (iv) Rising cost of raising child → working parents and higher opportunity cost of child rearing → mummy track (Japan)
- (v) 'clashes of values' : modern vs traditional leading to stress, isolation
- (vi) Highly competitive environment and low job certainty → delaying marriage.
- (vii) Urban sprawl and unhygienic conditions

* Cultural factors :-

- (i) Inbibing western mode of living - more independence, (existentialism)
- (ii) Group thinking: tend to follow what others are following
- (iii) Rising anxiety and negativity w.r.t marriage and associated responsibility
→ delaying marriage
- (iv) 'Safety and security'
- (v) multiple relationships (fling culture, serial monogamy) is prevalent.

Society is transition through tradition towards modernity, therefore change is happening, and however

COVID-19 pandemic reestablishes the worth of family Ecosystem

NEXT IAS

Space for Rough Work

NEXT IAS

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महत्वपूर्ण निर्देश	
अपस्थितियों को निम्नलिखित निर्देशों को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ना चाहिए। किसी भी निर्देश का उल्लंघन करने पर दण्डित किया जा सकता है।	
क्या न करें- - इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर प्रतिका के भीतर कहीं भी अपना नाम या पंजीकरण संख्या न लिखें। - अपनी OCA प्रतिका में कहीं भी प्रश्नों के वास्तविक उत्तरों के अलावा कुछ भी न लिखें। - अपनी OCA प्रतिका से कोई भी पूछ न फाड़ें, यदि आपको कोई पूछ गायब लगे, तो परीक्षक/निरीक्षक को सूचित करना न पड़े। - अपनी OCA प्रतिका को अपनी डेबल पर न छोड़ें, परीक्षा समाप्त होने के पश्चात इसे निरीक्षक को सौंप देना चाहिए। क्या करें- - कवर पूछ पर दिए गए निर्देशों को ध्यान पूर्वक पढ़ें और उनका सख्ती से पालन करें। - OCA प्रतिका के कवर पूछ पर दिए गए स्थान पर अपना पंजीकरण नंबर और अन्य विवरण लिखें। - स्पष्ट और पठनीय तरीके से लिखें। खराब/अपठनीय लिखावट में न लिखें। - एक नोटिस या गुणना के लिए, इस प्रतिका के अंतिम दो खाली पृष्ठों का उपयोग किया जाना चाहिए। एक नोटिस को बाद में कोस कर देना चाहिए। - यदि आप किसी कार्य को रद्द करना चाहते हैं, तो उस पर अपना पैन चलाएं या उस पर "रद्द" लिखें, अन्यथा उसका मूल्यांकन किया जा सकता है। - परीक्षा हॉल छोड़ने से पहले अपनी OCA प्रतिका व्यक्तिगत रूप से निरीक्षक को सौंप दें।	

ऑनलाइन सुविधा का लाभ उठाने वाले अभ्यर्थियों के लिए विशेष अनुरोध	
- OCA प्रतिका को ठीक से स्कैन करें। हम चाहेंगे कि आप स्कैनिंग के लिए कैमस्कैनर ऐप (CAM SCANNER) का प्रयोग करें। (यह कोई प्राथमिक नहीं है)। - कंप्यूटर OCA प्रतिका को पर्याप्त रोशनी में स्कैन करें। स्कैन की गई प्रतिकाएं, उनके मूल्यांकन की गुणवत्ता को बाधित कर सकती हैं। - स्कैन के दौरान छाया वाले किसी भी पृष्ठ/पीडीएफ को फिर से स्कैन किया जाना चाहिए। कंप्यूटर सुनिश्चित करें कि आपके द्वारा अपलोड की गई पीडीएफ यथा संभव स्पष्ट हो। - OCA प्रतिका का उपयोग नहीं करने वाले उम्मीदवारों को अपना विवरण पहले पूछ पर देना चाहिए और मैकरो टिप्पणियों के लिए आला पूछ खाली छोड़ दें। यह समझना चाहिए कि उत्तर स्कैन की गई पीडीएफ में पूछ नंबर 3 से शुरू होना चाहिए। - OCA प्रतिका का उपयोग नहीं करने वाले उम्मीदवारों को प्रश्नपत्र के अनुसार उत्तर के अनुक्रम का पालन करना चाहिए। - कंप्यूटर स्कैन किए गए संस्करण में उत्तर के अनुक्रम और कुल पृष्ठों की संख्या की जाँच करें। सुनिश्चित करें कि यह उसी के मौखिक संस्करण के अनुरूप है।	