

NEXT IAS



anubhav 2024

(To be filled by candidate)

TEST CODE : ANV2401

Test No. : 01

Name of Candidate: SOMYA JAIN Mobile No. [REDACTED]

Roll No. [REDACTED] Start Time 9:15 End Time 12:00

Date of Examination: 24/AUGUST/24 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, Email, 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, ईमेल, 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

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

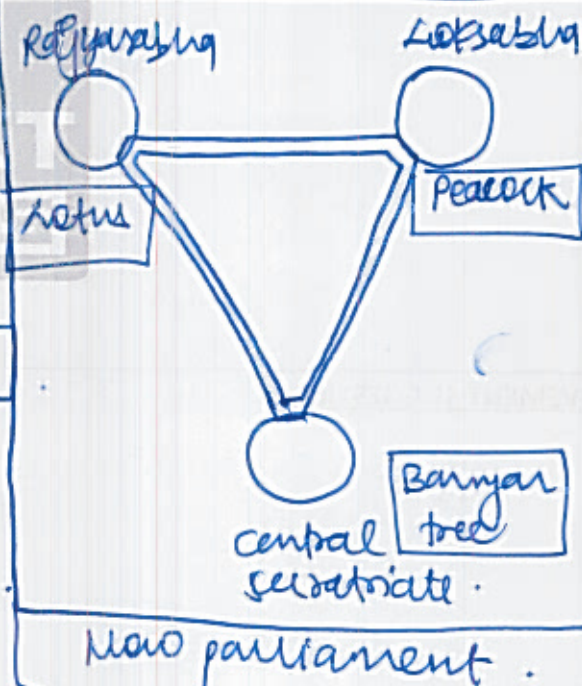
1. नये संसद भवन में पारंपरिक भारतीय कला और वास्तुकला का एकीकरण किस प्रकार भारत के सांस्कृतिक लोकाचार के प्रमाण के रूप में कार्य करता है? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए) 10 अंक

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

New parliament building recently inaugurated built under central vista redevelopment project. The designs, architecture, sculptures, painting, themes etc. are drawn from cultural marvels of India.

Integration of traditional art and architecture

1) The Basic design of parliament building is inspired from the Vijaya temple of vidisha



2) The 3 buildings reflects 3 important cultural sign.

Lok Sabha - Peacock

Rajyasabha - Lotus

central secretariate - Banyan tree.

3) Jan - Janani - Janmabhoomi - integrated, reflecting the power of women from traditional & cultural paintings.

④ description of Indian philosophy as -

→ Gyān mārg
→ Bhakti mārg
→ Karma mārg

> 3 main gates to the buildings.

⑤ Sengol from the Chola dynasty
showing the transfer of power and
cosmic centre of power.

⑥ The carpets are based on traditional craft
inspired from carpet city Bhadohi.

⑦ stone was used + shelapur sandstone
also used in traditional nagara and masua
city architecture.

⑧ sculpture from different part of India
reflecting the diversity of our nation.

⑨ constitution room constructed based on
themes of Ramayana & Mahabharat.

Thus the parliament is
reflection of tradition of India with
integration of culture from different part.

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

Sangam literature was developed in the period between 3rd century BC to 3rd century AD in different sangam conference under the sangam dynasties.

Representation of women in sangam literature :-



Various women poets like Avaiyar, Machchelliyar and Kakkai padiniyar etc contributed in sangam writings

- 1) amplified feminine role in the writings
- 2) highlighted issues faced by women

Reveals status and Role of women

① Sangam literature throw light on the education to women.

② highlight their importance in love and relationship.

ex) Kannagi - revered in Sangam literature as "ideal wife".

③ Revealed the practice of sati was prevalent in some section.

④ Remarriage was allowed for women.

⑤ Respect and dignity of women was preserved.

Sangam literature is important source of history to trace the role of women in South Indian society.

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

Indian national Congress founded by A.O. Hume in 1885. Earlier leaders were tilted toward moderate approach.

moderate leaders like Laddabhai Nawroji, R.C. Dutt etc. criticised British policies specially the economic policies as -

① Ladda Bhai Nawroji - wrote 'poverty and un-British rule in India' - reflected drain of wealth from India.

② R.C. Dutt argued "development of railways must be seen as Indian subsidy to British industry"

③ Threw light on exploitation through tax.
[X] no taxation without representation campaign

④ The British indentures were not doing modernisation but only an illusion.
↳ Trade monopoly act was in favour of British.

Contribution in nationalism and independence
movement :-

- ① Inspired people about exploitative rule
of British
- ② fueled feeling of oneness over same
economic issues.
- ③ earlier campaigns and strikes were inspired
by drain of wealth.
- ④ various nationalist left jobs as misutilisation
of their labour power by British
- ⑤ integrated people for swadeshi movement
→ Boycott foreign cloth
→ promote swadeshi industries.

This economic critique became
base for the next generation of Indian
independence movement & inspired masses
later.

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 started to form around 30-40 million years ago. It is young folded mountain, still continuing to evolve geologically.



Geological structures making prone to landslide

- ① The convergent boundary between Indian and Eurasian plate making vulnerable.
- ② Height of Himalayas still raising making land loose.
- ③ The new sediments are deposited by rivers also creating some vulnerabilities.

Natural factors :-

- ① The loose sediments specially in north east region.
- ② Continuous plate movement provide thrust to the land.
- ③ earthquake - pushes landslide.
- ex) shishapangma landslide 2023 due to Tibet earthquake

Human made factors :-

- ① construction - unmaintainable infrastructure.
- ex) Joshimath town landslide was manmade (mistake committee).
- ② unmaintainable tourism and maintaining.
- ③ lack of environment impact & social impact assessment (wardham project)
- ④ climate change - windburst & other events.
- ex) GLOF → sikkim south Lhonak landslide.

There is need of early warning system & landslide geo mapping for prevention & mitigation.

5. विश्व के महासागरों में प्रमुख महासागरीय धाराएँ एवं उनसे जुड़े चक्र (Gyres) क्या हैं? पृथ्वी की जलवायु और समुद्री पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र को आकार देने में महासागरीय धाराओं के महत्व पर चर्चा कीजिए।

(उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए) 10 अंक

What are the major ocean currents and their associated gyres in the world's oceans? Discuss the significance of ocean currents in shaping the Earth's climate and marine ecosystems.

(Answer in 150 words) 10 marks

Ocean currents are movement of oceanic water, horizontally over the surface of the earth. It forms a particular pattern known as gyres in oceans.



--> cold current

-> hot current

Deserts

Gyres are the complete circulation of oceanic currents in a particular ocean.

- ex) North Atlantic gyre.
Indian ocean gyre.

Significance -(A) Earth's climate :-

① formation of deserts due to cold currents.

② moderation of temperature.

Ex) Atlantic meridional overturning circulation
maintain temperature moderate.

③ Keeps in circulation of winds as per pressure
condition.

Ex) Somali winds — seismic currents — strengthen
Indian monsoon.

(B) marine ecosystem :-

① formation of rich fishing grounds

Ex) Newfoundland — Canada.

② upwelling & downwelling affect marine
biodiversity

Ex) peru currents.

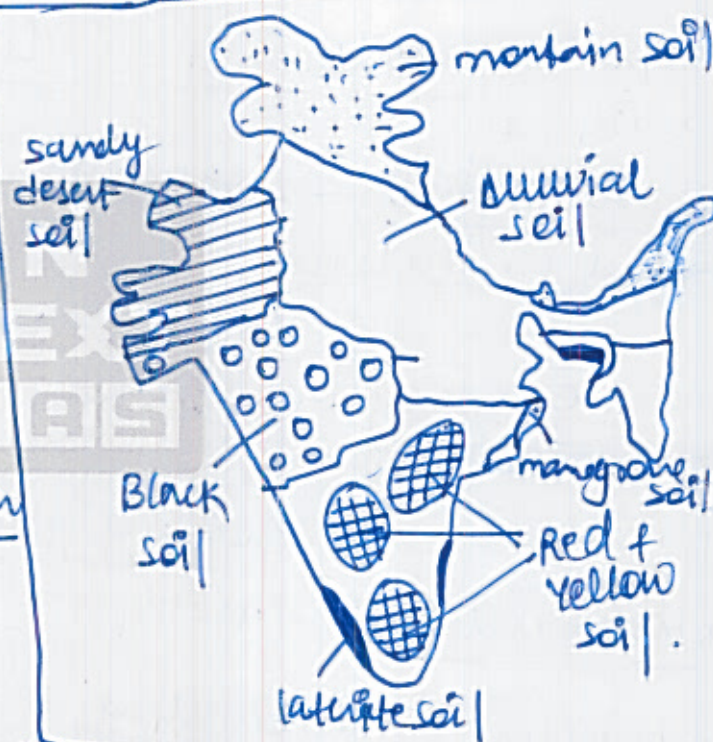
③ migration of species guided by currents.

However climate change,
changing the formation & nature of
oceanic currents, need to maintain gyre
system for effective marine life.

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

Indian subcontinent has diversity in the type of soils. There are majorly 8 type of soil as per soil survey of India which affect the agricultural pattern

As per the science of soil, the agricultural pattern guided by soil nutrient, texture and composition as -



① Alluvial Soil -

- having rich sediments in form of khadar and Bhangar supports crops like wheat, rice in area from Punjab to West Bengal.

- Gangetic, Brachmaputra plains - alluvial soil.

② Black soil - (Regur soil) have self ploughing capacity supports crops like cotton

- ③ laterite soil -
Rich in iron - Crops like cashew nuts,
spices efficiently grown.
- ④ Red & yellow soil - Though not rich in
nutrient, but fertilizers can fulfill needs.
- also helps in brick industries.
- ⑤ mountain soil - found around Himalayas.
helps in farming of apples, Kesar etc.
- ⑥ mangrove soil - Coastal area of sundarbans,
pichavaram, Chilika lake - salt tolerant
crops → helps in local economy.
- ⑦ sandy desert soil - of large grains helps
in crops like cactus, Khejri cultivation.

Thus anatomy of soil is
important factor for the agricultural
pattern of particular area.

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

Andaman & Nicobar and Lakshadweep are strategic locations of India maps to boost economy through tourism.

Affect of tourism on economy

Andaman & Nicobar (A+N)	Lakshadweep
1) <u>creation of employment</u> for local tribes like	1) <u>Tourism industry as new opportunities</u> .
2) <u>ecotourism initiatives</u> like <u>ecoresorts</u>	2) <u>increased coral tourism</u>
3) <u>connectivity with the mainland</u> increasing	3) <u>indigenous tourism</u> instead maldives, <u>boosting local economy</u>
4) <u>coastal tourism</u>	

challenges in making tourism sustainable-

① Ineffective EIA & SIA of projects.

EX: A+N development project criticised for this.

② Promoting maldives model in Lakshdeep
which is unsustainable.

③ lack of involvement of locals.

↓
sentinels in
Andaman

↓
Lakshdeep's tribes

④ Harming local environment.

ex - Coral destruction via cruise in Lakshdeep.
- mangrove destruction in A&M.

Opportunities

① National sustainable tourism policy
↓
focusing on island tourism

② sustainable infrastructure based on local solution

③ Swachh Bharat declaration must be adhered
for promoting sustainable methods.

④ Avoiding maldives model of development

⑤ Niti Aayog's - Panchamrit policy for
infrastructure must be followed.

Sustainable world is necessary,
hence sustainable tourism is also
required.

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

After Cairo conference, the population policy has shifted from control of human birth toward family welfare.

Shift from population control to family welfare and women empowerment

Impact on population growth :-

(A) family welfare approach :-

① population planning is based on social change rather legal change.

② focus on outcome of family's welfare instead of live birth.

③ stopped forced sterilization that was initiated in emergency.

④ promoting healthcare & focus on reducing IMR + MMR in National

population policy.

(B) Through women's empowerment approach:-

① focus on women's health -

↳ Antenatal, during pregnancy, postnatal care

② Reducing MMR & effective outcomes.

③ women's economic empowerment - increased age of marriage directly affecting growth rate

④ In 2011, for the first time population growth rate was less than 20% since independence.

⑤ decision making choice of women changed.

↳ Abortion rights, sterilization choice.

↳ surrogacy & reproductive health improved.

India's population stabilization

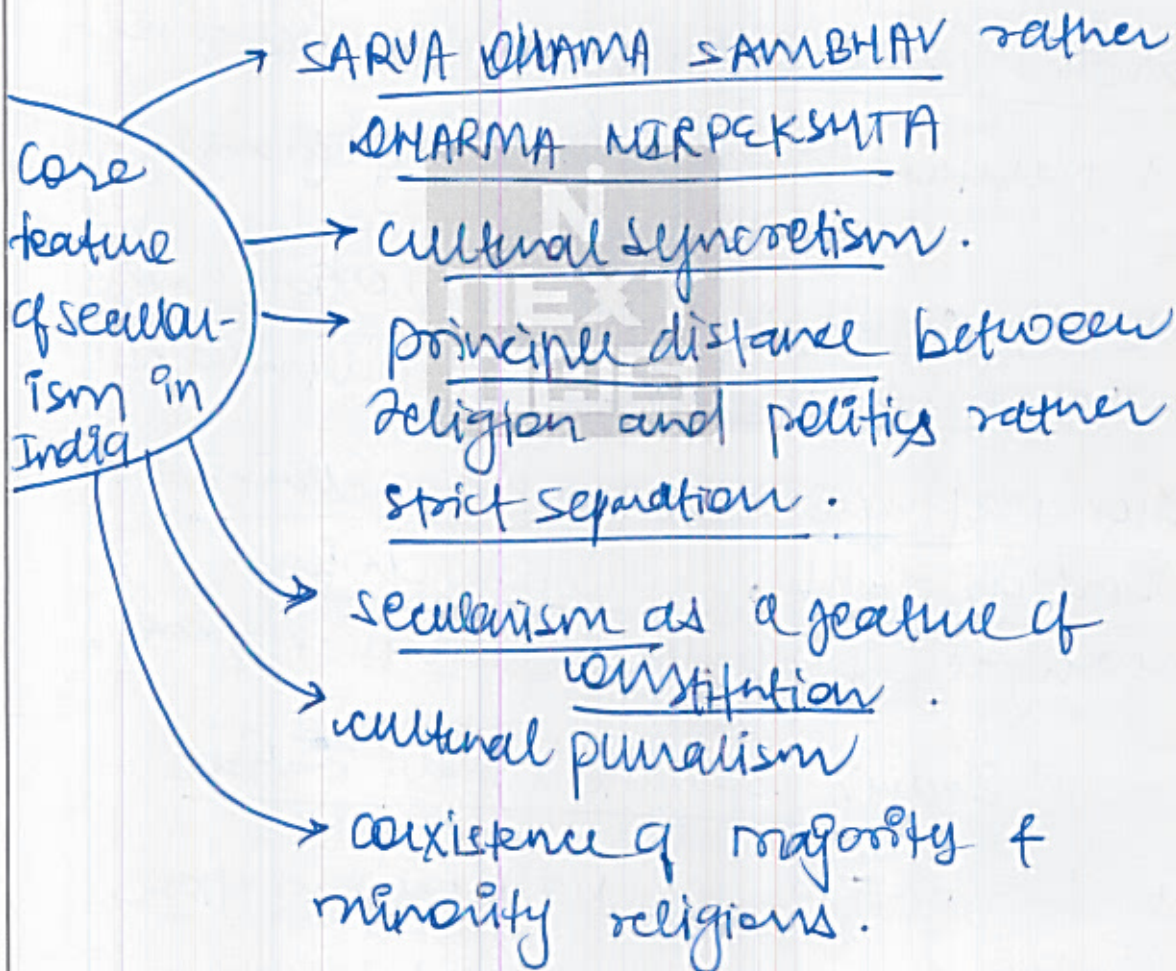
target is 2065 as per national population policy 2000. It can be achieved via.

this soft approach rather than population control measures.

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

secularism is an ideology of separation of state and religion. But in Indian context, it has a different meaning as -



Challenges in India

- ① fundamentalism & extremism
ex) Brainwash by Bhindranwala.

② Communal violence —

Ex) Muh violence 2023.

③ Majoritarianism challenging cultural syncretism : —

Ex) Saffronisation due to Hindu domination.

④ politicisation & vote bank —

- Communal vote bank politics.
- Ayodhya temple (was major point)

⑤ marginalisation of minorities —

Ex) debate & fight over jain religious sites.

curbing
secular
features

→ Ablisram case — Court suggested to stay away from communal politics.

→ cultural intermixing through festivals like "phool walo ki Sair".

→ secular outlook & education of tolerance.

secularism is necessary for the coexistence of different faith. Diversity can be protected as a "salad bowl" through secularism.

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

Right to education (A-21A) provide edu-
-cational rights to each section of
society without any discrimination.

Current primary education system

Addresses inequalities:-

- ① RTE act 2009 - provide opportunity to all children equally
- ② extra reservation of 25% to marginalised section of children in private schools
- ③ midday meal scheme - beyond caste dynamics - promote interdining.
- ④ Awareness among children about their rights, constitution principles.

5) Special focus on tribal areas.

ex) mandala model of education in MP.

- eklamya model residential school.

6) Gender equality in schools -

ex) special incentives for promoting attendance of girls.

7) Reducing impact of poverty on education

ex) fee books, uniforms etc..

Reinforcing inequalities

1) Privatisation & commercialisation of education

2) promoting casteism to certain extent.

ex) seating arrangement as per caste.

3) Gendered notion in books itself.

4) Linguistic issues

→ English dominant - other language sidelined.

Need to adopt equalitarian principles as per new education policy

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

Subaltern historiographers like RC Subh explored the role of peasants in the Freedom struggle in different phase.

Peasant movement in pre Gandhian phase

① Localised in nature - region specific movement.

Ex) Deccan riots - 1860 - Deccan region.

② only some of the issues highlighted - not integrated. (sanyasi revolt - narrow)

③ peasant leaders were from local areas.

④ not all India issues were part of peasants struggle

⑤ lack of ^{anti} British feeling

⑥ Against taxation policies of British only

⑦ used violent means (Ex) - varadar vallab phulke led.

Gandhian phase -

- ① All India peasant issues integrated.
EX) part of non cooperation movement.
- ② satyagraha and ~~non~~ passive resistance methods became part of peasant movement
EX) Champaran peasant satyagraha.
- ③ Gandhian methods dominated peasant ideology & issues
- ④ Broader goal of anti British and independence.
EX) Pardoli satyagraha was inspired.

Influence of Gandhi's leadership

- ① Peasant became nationalised citizens.
- ② Civil disobedience of laws like
a) tribal peasants - violated forest laws.
- ③ Awareness about exploitative British policies.

- ④ made them part of national movement.
- ⑤ Gandhi's ideology - peasants mobilisation
- ⑥ later formed base for all India Kisan Sabha movement.
↳ under sayanand saraswati.

peasants contribution is remarkable in indian independence movement, ~~need is~~ Gandhism propagated their issues at national level.

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

Hoysala architecture and nagara style was developed in India after Gupta's golden period. Recently Hoysala temples get UNESCO tag further raised the culture in front.

Comparison:-

Nagara Style	Hoysala style
① ~~Derived~~ derived from basic <u>panchayatana</u> style of Gupta.	① it is mix of Nagara & dravida style (Hybridised style)
② developed in the <u>region of north India</u> .	② developed in the <u>region of Karnataka</u>
③ shivism, vaishnavism & shaktism.	③ shivism & vaishnavism mainly.

④ use of intricate carvings on walls -
ex) erotic sculpture in Khajuraho.

⑤ upraised platform used at some places.

⑥ square shape temple

⑦ water tank is not present

⑧ shikhara - pyramid shape.
ex) Khajuraho - give sense of mountain range.

⑨ use of sandstone

⑩ examples -
•) Dashavatara temple at Deogarh.

④ carvings are known as latas and kirtimukhas
ex) Somnathpuram temple.

⑤ known as 'Jagati' platform.

⑥ formed on star shaped ground plan

⑦ water tank maybe present.

⑧ vimana and shikhara known as 'Bharat' & huge structure.

⑨ use of soapstone.

⑩ Mayaleswari temple at Halebidu

Reflection of culture, religions and regional influence :-

① Cultural influence :-

-) Magan style - prioritise rivers like Kaveri, Yamuna as per cultural importance.
-) Hoyasale style - Prioritise mithuns, dwarfpala as per cultural significance.

② Religious influence :-

-) Magan - diverse religious themes can be found
ex) Khajuraho - Jain & Hindu temples.
-) Meyasalas - Vaishnav & Shaivism dominate.
However syncretic features can be found.

③ Regional influence :-

-) The construction methods, features & material of Magan style inspired from North.
-) The influence of Deccan region can be found in Hoyasale.
↳ Soapstone & use of water tank.

Both architecture styles are marvelous in historical tapestry of nation.

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







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?

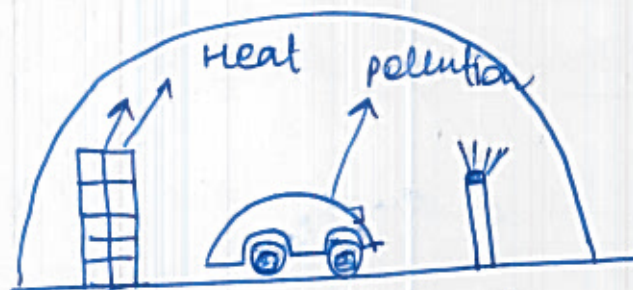
(Answer in 250 words) 15 marks

urban flooding has increased 40 times in last three decades. various metropolitan cities are sinking, recent case being Delhi.

factors contributing urban flooding :-

- ① overpopulation and ineffective urban planning - Risking the cities capacity to deal with disaster.
- ② urban heat island effect and unpredicted rainfall

ex) Chennai flood in 2023.



- ③ unsustainable infrastructure

ex) - Bangalore ring road area flood due to unsustainable construction.

- lack of seepage from city

④ Encroachment of wetlands -
in Delhi - various Yamuna's wetlands
encroached.

⑤ Increased unreality due to climate
change.

ex) Heat domes in various cities.

Impact of urban flooding

① Rising the population of city,

ex) Basement death due to flood in
Delhi.

② Loss of property due to flood.

③ Slum population is most vulnerable

ex) Chennai - each year filled with
water.

→ 'Bach' Ganga area in Bhopal.

④ Affect the routine activities of
market, education, Hospital etc

⑤ Post traumatic stress disorder (PTSD)

ex) After - Chennai flood recently.

Measures to mitigate

① early warning system in cities.

ex) mangam app.

② community initiative for mock drills during flood.

ex) samudra sephi of odisha in coastal cities.

③ NDMA guidelines must be adhered.

→ MDRF Ready.

→ city volunteers must be trained.

④ Resilient infrastructure.

ex) spong city model of diling - for absorption of water.

⑤ Sustainable development

→ conservation of city lakes & wetlands.

urban flooding is an emergent issue, will increase further can risk our $1/3^{rd}$ population & $2/3^{rd}$ economy, must be mitigated & prevented.

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

critical minerals are considered as blood of modern industries. Recently ministry of mines listed 30 minerals as critical minerals in India.

Shift from oil to critical minerals :-

- critical minerals has versatile application as compared to oil.
- modern electronics industry, EV sector battery manufacturing all are dependent on critical minerals.

ex.) silicon, germanium etc

potential critical minerals in India

Reasi district alone has 5.9 million tons of lithium reserves.



potential to contribute in global supply chains :-

- ① Can enhance supply of Reserves.
- ② Reduced dependence on China and import bill also reduce.
- ③ China's monopoly can be curtailed (now - it produce 60% of critical minerals).
- ④ Effective import-export with countries having resources like Chile, Bolivia & Argentina.

Strategic implications

- ① Helps in technology transfer -
 - ex) Critical mineral partnership with USA
- ② Investment - private + FDI will increase.
 - ex) India-Australian investment in critical mineral partnership.

③ self reliance in critical mineral industry

ex) now 100% import of lithium & germanium & graphite

④ employment creation - through mining, processing & manufacturing.

→ geological challenges - as mining in Himalayan region is difficult due to terrain.

Challenges

→ EIA & SIA - tough to clear for mining

depopulation & habitat loss

(Ex) already lost 33.67% of habitat of ibex.

→ earthquake through mining of critical minerals deeper.

National Critical mission in

Budget 2024-25 is effective in this regard for making India a sustainable supplier of critical minerals.

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

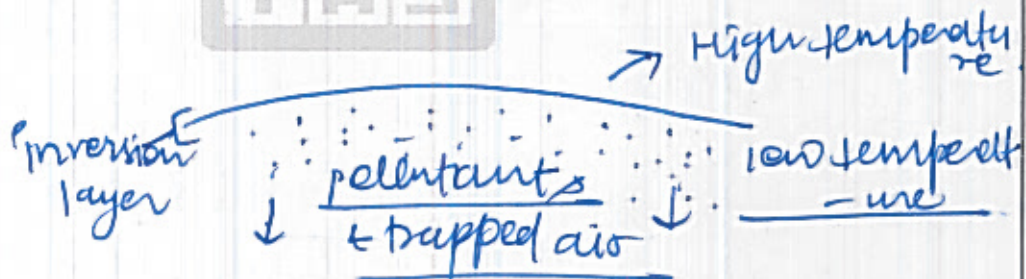
Explain the phenomenon of temperature inversion and its impact on weather patterns and microclimates in different regions. Also, discuss its implications for agriculture and human settlements.

(Answer in 250 words) 15 marks

Temperature inversion refers to the condition opposite to normal lapse rate. It denotes increasing temperature with increase in height.

Impact on weather patterns and microclimate

- ① poor air quality of the region



- ② less warmth at surface can affect the biodiversity
- ③ wind circulation may be affected
- ④ creation of anti-cyclonic conditions due to high pressure

⑤ can invite climate events extreme in nature like wester disturbances:-

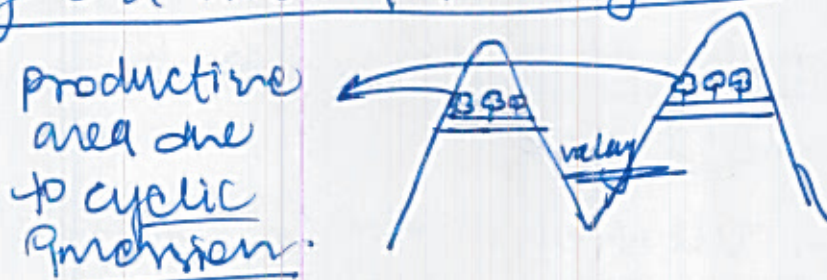
⑥ though inversion is daily phenomenon in arctic region, helps to survive the animal & biodiversity.

Implication

A) Agriculture :-

① peristence inversion layer can destroyed the crops need sunlight & mild climate.

② Helps in survival of crops in valley and mountain region.



B) Human settlement :-

① ~~due to~~ due to climate change, the temperature inversion become

9 persistent issue leading to cold splash
ex) Canada.

2) guides transmigration of tribes in
areas of mountain region

ex) Bugyals in Himalayas :

3) guides human settlement in and
near the arctic places.

Temperature inversion
is important in deciding the socio-
economic activities of the people,
hence significant climatic phenomenon.

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 originates from Haumukh glacier has length of almost 2400 km. is significant for whole Indian subcontinent.

Significance of Ganga river



Ganga & its tributary

on environment : -

- ① maintain the hydrology of the region
- ② soil formation - Khadan, & Bhangar
- ③ Nutritional enrichment of land through minerals.

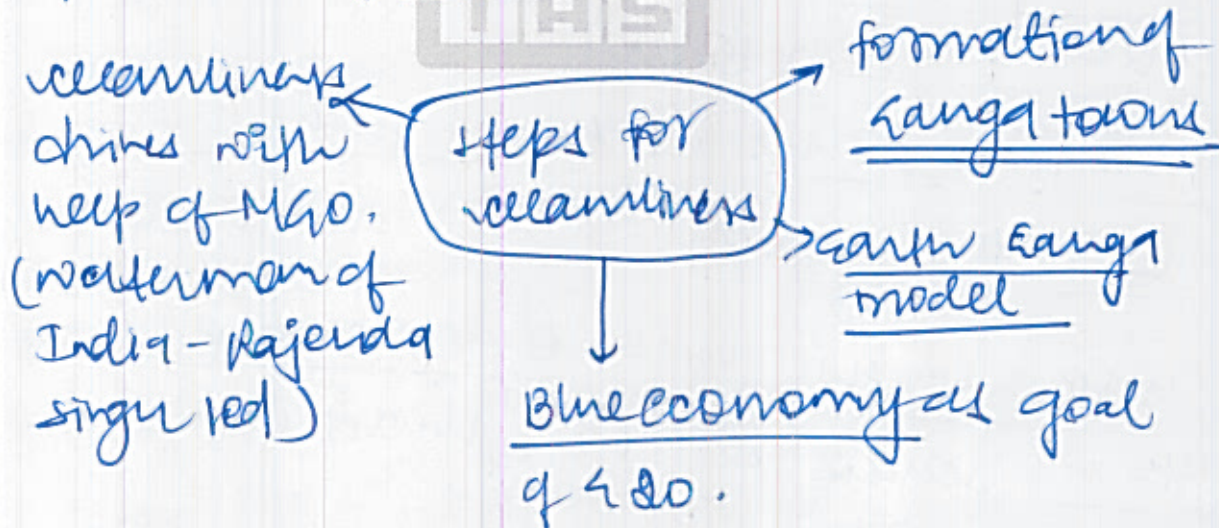
- (4) species decision & migration
- (4) haractic dolphin.
- (5) delta formation - mangroves and rich diversity
- (6) valleys, gorges, canyons and oxbow lakes enriches the geography of the region.
- (7) controls droughts in the region - due to hydrological causes.

Indian culture :-

- (1) Guides festivals of the region
- (1) Wath poja in Bihar.
- (2) music & dance are derived from the river's nature & flow.
- (3) Cuisine of the region & agricultural pattern decides by the flow of water in river.
- (4) West Bengal - cultural phenomena linked with river system like Kaal Baishakti Bihu festival.

Challenges in cleaning & rejuvenation

- ① Population excessive - due to overpopulation
- ② Industrial discharge - Ganga receives pollutants from leathers, glass industries
- ③ Lack of community involvement
- ④ Passive role of National Ganga river basin authority.
- ⑤ Lax guidelines of CPCB.
- ⑥ Agricultural waste - nitrogenous nutrients dumped in river



Recently global cooperation for three big river system signed which includes Ganga's cleanliness as major goal is Step in right direction

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







19. अनौपचारिक क्षेत्रक 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

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.

(Answer in 250 words) 15 marks







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







NEXT IAS

Space for Rough Work

NEXT IAS

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.
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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।

