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NEXT IAS

GS MAINS ADVANCED COURSE 2024

(To be filled by candidate)

TEST CODE : GSMAC2409 Test No. : 09

Name of Candidate: Priyanshu mishra Mobile No [redacted]

Roll No. : 0845090 Start Time 3:00 End Time 6:00

Date of Examination: 17/09/2024 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: .....

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

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

* Subject to change without prior notice.

IMPORTANT QR CODES

Topper's Copy

Common mistake and Correct Filled QCAB

Copy Scanner App

Next IAS Test Centre Location

MACRO COMMENTS

The Purpose of 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

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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

While old parliament building present resemblance to chausath yogini temple, recently constructed modern parliament building also have huge influences from traditional indian art and architecture.

New parliament and indian art & architecture -

1) - **Design** - inspired by geometrical designs which is mentioned in Atharva veda yagna practices and Sulvasutra.
Ex - triangular model adopted as design.

2) - **Ashokan Symbols** - showcasing India's rich cultural and artistic tradition.
Ex - presence of Ashok chakra in

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all major halls.

3). [mural traditions] - new parliament building houses rich mural tradition of India.

[Ex.] - Depiction of mural traditions from Ajanta cave to mughal era.

4). [Symbolic Structure] - Has been included signifying timeless value of India's cultural traditions.

[Ex.] - ~~Tala~~ Placing of Sengol, which during Chola era signified peaceful transfer of power.

5). - [Vastu-Shashtra] - new parliament building also follows tradition of Vastu-Shashtra based on India's traditional wisdom.

Thus new parliament building is not only structure of democracy but resembles India's rich art and architectural traditions.

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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 emerged during the period 300 B.C - 300 A.D and it was generally Secular in nature.

Representation of women in Sangam literature -

1) - **Powerful entity** - Sangam literature presents women as powerful entity.

Ex) - Shilappadigaram (Ilango Adigal) presents Kannagi, who has powerful curse.

2) - **Loyal and Chaste** - Sangam literature also presents women as loyal and chaste.

Ex) - Kannagi fighting for her husband.

3) - **Educated** - various Sangam literature also presents women

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as educated and aware.

(Ex.) - Tolkappiyam constitute various grammatical contributions from women, compiled by Tolkappiyar.

4). - Traces of matrilineal culture - From Sangam literature we also get traces of matrilineal culture.

(Ex.) - Manimeghai references.

Status and role in Society -

1). - Equality - From Sangam literature we find traces of women's equality to men.

2). - Choice to marry - women had choice to marry to person of their own choice.

(Ex.) - Kannagi selecting her husband.

3). - Right over property - women also had right to inherit property in Sangam era.

Thus Sangam literature present women status as equal to men and right to participate in affairs of their choice.

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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

Economic critique of colonial policies by moderates has been often regarded as start of the process of becoming of "Indian nation."

Economic critique and development of nationalism.

1) - Exposing exploitation - of Indian people by Colonial administration.

(Ex) - Drain of wealth theory by D.B Naoroji.

2) - Exposing discrimination - By Colonial administration against indians.

(Ex) - Poverty and unBritish rule by D.B. Naoroji

3) - Economic exploitation - Providing

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critique of economic policies under colonial rule.

(Ex) - R.C Dutt's book on currency policies of colonial administration.

4) - **Generating awareness among people** - Through their daily newspapers and magazines.

(Ex) - The Hindu, Swadeshmitran by G. Subramiya Iyer exposing economic policies.

Contributing broader National movement

- **Preparing the base** - for the next stage of freedom struggle.
- **Political training** - of the budding leader of Indian national Congress.
- **Devising methodology** - To fight against colonial exploitation
  (Ex) - Demand for devaluation of Indian currency
- **Rise of Swadeshi** - was inspired by economic critique.

Thus in this regards we can quote M.G. Ranade that petitions of moderates were aimed at Indian people to make them aware, not British parliament.

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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 are world's longest continuous mountain chain, acting as natural geographical barrier to the India's north ~~east~~.

Geological structure of Himalayas making it prone to landslides.

1) - Active boundary movement - Leading to increased tectonic activity.

Ex) - Convergent movement of Indian plate towards Eurasian plate.

2) - Sedimentary nature - Since, Himalayas are new mountain chains thus most of them are sedimentary in nature.

3) - Presence of multiple streams - Leading to mechanical erosion making the region prone to landslides.

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Ex - Ganga river system creating multiple landslide zones around Uttarakhand and Himanchal pradesh.

4) - Topographical factors - with presence of mountains and ice, making it prone to landslides.

Ex. - Rishiganga landslide event

Factors involved

Natural

1) - Geographical relief

2) - Concentrated rainfall

Ex. - Rainfall in North Eastern India.

3) - Sedimentary nature

Human induced

1) - Construction activities in fragile zones.

2) - Increasing population stress.

3) - Deforestation and climate change due to human induced pollution.

Thus, Himalayan zone is fragile ecosystem, needing appropriate planning, reduction of exposure to disastrous events such as landslides.

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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 महत्त्व 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

Gyres are oceanic structure formed through help of various currents which revolves clockwise in Northern hemisphere and anticlockwise in Southern hemisphere.

Ocean currents and associated gyres -

1). **North pacific gyre** - constituted from north equatorial current, North Atlantic drift and canary current.:

⊙ - It leads to formation of Sargassum sea, a zone of calm.

2). **South ~~Pacific~~ Atlantic gyre** - Form with Falkland current, west wind drift and South Equatorial current.

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3)- North pacific gyre - This is result of North equatorial pacific current, and Oyashio cold current.

4)- South pacific gyre - It is formed by Kuroshio current and South equatorial current (pacific).

5). Indian Ocean gyre - Results in interaction between Agulhas, ~~North~~ South equatorial counter current.

Ocean currents shaping earth's Climate and marine ecosystem

- Temperature distribution - Ex. - North Atlantic drift shifting warm water towards North europe.
- Pressure distribution - It has significant role in forming high and low pressure zones.
- Sustaining biodiversity - Ex. - Peru current upwelling zone bringing nutrients at surface
- Fishing ground - Ex. - Oyashio-Kuroshio meeting.

Thus ocean currents has significant role in shaping climate and marine ecosystem.

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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

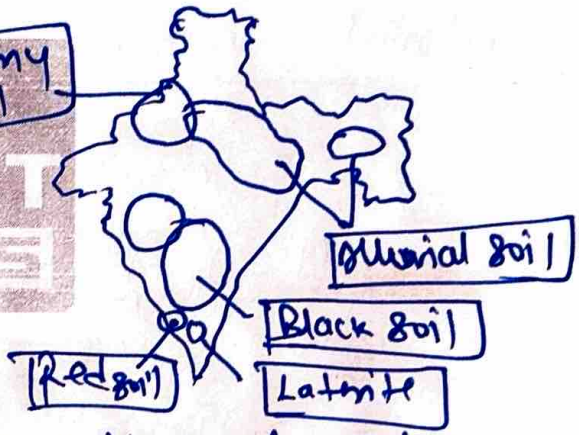
India is land of diversity which is visible from its soil. On basis of same India is divided into 15 Agro-economic regions.

Variation of Soil

1) - **Alluvial Soil** - most widespread across India.
Ex. Around Gangetic plains, and Brahmaputra plains.

2) - **Black Soil** - Result of volcanic eruptions during geological times.
Ex. Areas of Gujrat and Telangana.

3) - **Laterite Soil** - Results due to leaching activity.



⊙ - variations of Soil in India.

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Impact on regional disparity, agri. productivity and agricultural practices.

1) - Rice + wheat system - Alluvial soil suits the best to rice + wheat system thus most of production in this area is of these two crops

Ex. - Punjab, Haryana, West U.P.

2) - High productivity - Alluvial soil is highly productive while Red, laterite is low fertile due to lack of nutrients.

Ex. - Low fertility of soil around western Andhra Pradesh.

3) - Crop diversity - Soil shapes crop diversity.

Ex. - Areas of Tamilnadu, and Kerala with laterite soil - Plantation crops

Thus soil diversity significantly shapes diversity and agricultural practices across India.

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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 territories account for less than 2·1· of India's total landmass with less than 1·1· of total population

Island tourism impact on islands

Positives

1) - **Increased income**
- of people of Island territories.

2) **Aesthetic benefit**
- To the tourist from India.
Ex. - Beauty of Radhanagar beach of Andaman.

3) **Developmental opportunity**
- Through creation of public friendly infra.
Ex - Underground cable projects in Lakshadweep.

Negatives

1) - **Fragility** - Most of India's islands are ecologically fragile.
Ex - Andaman Nicobar and Sundaland zone.

2) - **Increased stress**
- of tourist population.

3) **Environmental degradation**
- Due to

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4). Enhanced - Standard of living of people.

5). Mainstreaming - of local population.

developmental projects.

4). Negative impacts - on ancient tribal populations

Ex. - Sentenelese.

Challenges and opportunities

Opportunities -

1). Reducing forex - outflow from India - to world.

2). Increasing - tourism economy.

Ex. - potential to become top 5 from currently 7th.

3). Island's development - through various amenities.

4). Private sector participation may increase

Challenges

1) - Environmental degradation challenges.

2). Connectivity to island states is not cost effective.

Ex. - No ferry, jetty services to Andaman

3). Inclusivity - the lack of local participation.

In order to utilise the opportunities, challenges to same needs to be addressed.

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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

According to recently released National family health survey records, India's total fertility rate has came down from 2.7 during 1990's to 2.2. more than 15 state have already attained replacement level of 2.1.

Traditional approach

1) - Post 1921 - year of great division India recorded consistent high decadal growth rate.

Ex - Decadal growth rate above 18% post 1931.

2) - Coercive methods - Adopted during 1960's and 1970's regarding population control.

Ex - Forced sterilisation under

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Indira Gandhi Government.

3) - **Focus** - on men, not on women empowerment.

4) - **Flawed approach** - creating mistrust among mind of people.

Shift in approach

1) - **Post 1991** - Phenomenon witnessed the shift.

Ex - Real cause of population explosion ascertained.

2) - **Increasing age limit** - For marriage among women.

Ex - Himanchal govt - marriage age - **21** from - 18.

3) - **Promoting education** - leading to prevention of child marriage.

4) - **Economic empowerment** - women having decisions on family planning.

It is due to this changed approach India has come out of **population explosion** phase and enjoying the phase of **demographic dividend**.

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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 has been differentiated from western secularism and regarded as model of principled distance by scholars such as Rajeev Bhargava.

Core principles of Indian secularism -

1) **Peaceful coexistence** - Based on India's civilisational values.

(ex.) - various ethnicities (Indo-greek, Sakas, muslims) came and lived peacefully in India

2) **Non-dichotomous** - Religion always been part of life unlike west which goes for separation.

(Ex.) - Gandhi - existence of politics with religion.

3) **Respect of traditions** - of various religious communities.

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(Ex) - Ganga-Jamuni tehjeeb.

4). Lack of state intervention - As state has not been considered separate from religion.

Ex) - No separation of State from Dharma - Kautilya.

Challenges to Indian Secularism -

1) - Fake news - proliferated through social - media leading to misunderstandings.

Ex) - Recent riots.

2). Politically inflammatory speeches - By various leaders leading to growing tensions.

3). International developments - Around the globe adding to problem.

Ex). Attacks on Bangladeshi Hindus.

4). Economic disparity - Among minority communities.

Ex) - Sachar committee, underrepresentation of muslims.

Thus in order to address these challenges, multifaceted efforts are needed.

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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

Current primary education of India is guided by Constitutional principles enshrined under article 21A and Article 51A under fundamental rights and duties of citizen of India.

Primary education addressing social inequality

1)- **Access to all** - providing equal access to all.

Ex - Right to education act - 6-14 year - mandatory education.

2). **Affirmative action** - to promote disadvantaged communities

Ex. - Eklavya Residential schools. for tribal population.

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3) **Nutritional improvement** - Among the children going for primary education

(ex) - mid-day meal scheme.

Reinforcing social inequalities -

1) **Lacks on quality** - primary education grossly inadequate in quality.

(ex) - Pratham findings → Not able to read text.

2) **High dropout** - In secondary Education.

3) **Furthering divide** - Due to lack of access to quality private education.

measures for inclusive educational environment

→ **Affordability** - To quality education

→ **National education policy** needs to be implemented.

→ **Improving** quality of government educational institutions.

Thus through enhancing on above measures, attainment of **S.D.G-3** can be ensured.

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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

Peasant movement during Indian freedom Struggle can be categorised under subaltern movement as remarked by Gyanendra Pandey.

Peasant movements pre-Gandhi and Gandhian phase.

Pre-Gandhi phase

1). **Geographical spread** - was limited to few areas.

Ex - Deccan revolt only in areas around Hyderabad.

2). **Nature** - of British Colonial administration was unknown.

Gandhian phase

1) - Geographical spread was generally wide.

Ex - Champaran was for Bihar movement.

2). Gandhian phase exposed nature of Colonial rule and it's exploitation

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3). Localised demands
- Ex. - Demand of exemption from payment of rent in Odisha.

4). Method - With exception of few (Ex. Indigo), generally there was lack of structural methods.

5). Outcome - Some resulting in outcome (Ex. Deccan riots), with most of them failing in objectives.

6). Participation - was limited to geographical region, and promoted orthodoxy leading to less women participation.

3). - Demands were localised as well as general in nature.
Ex. - Kheda Satyagraha

4). - method was through peaceful means with focus on value of non-violence.

5). - These movements generally led to some outcome.
Ex. - Success of Champaran, Kheda movements.

6). - widespread participation.
Ex. - Eka movement in Uttar Pradesh.

Thus Gandhian phase

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marks a break on generalised particularist nature of peasant movements.

Role of Gandhi in Shaping course -

1) - **Providing Leadership** - known as Pan-India Leader Gandhi Gave his support to peasant cause.

Ex - Eka movement was supported -

2) - **Rise of local Leadership** - Through peasant movements.

Ex - Madari Pasi, Sahajanand Saraswati.

3) - **Adding to nationalist fold** - of peasants and their demands.

4) - **Expanding the base** - of freedom struggle against colonial rule.

Ex - Kisan Sammelans.

Thus Gandhian Leadership and methods played instrumental role in Shaping courses of peasant movements in India.

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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

Nagara style temples started from 4th century C.E and culminated under Solankis, Chandellas, while Hoysalas followed dravidian pattern and developed during 11th - 12th century C.E.

Comparison and contrasting between Nagara and Hoysala style -

Nagara Style	Hoysala Style
1). **Time period** - Started from 4th century, continued till 14th century.	1)- Hoysala style emerged under Hoysala rulers of Halebidu.
2). **Shikhara** - Generally curvilinear structure	2)- Shikharas were tapering in nature such as dravidian styles

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3). Platform - Generally rectangular or Square.

Ex: Konark Sun temple.

3) - Platform was generally star like platform.

Ex - Channakesava temple at Belur

4). Material used - Generally Sandstone.

Ex - Mathura temple by Sharkis.

4) - Soft Sandstone or Soapstone was used.

Ex - Kedareshwara temple.

5) - No of Shrines - In nagara temple generally there was Single Shrine.

5) - Presence of multiple Shrines is found in Hoysala temples.

Ex - Halibidu temple Complex.

6) - Use of pillars - Generally pillars without ornamentation and carvings.

6) - Use of pillars with lot of carvings and sculpturing.

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(7). Ornicism - Has been feature of Nagara style temples.

(Ex) - Khajuraho of Chandellas.

(8). Ornicism generally is absent from Hoysala architectural traditions.

Cultural, religious, regional influences -

1) - **Use of materials** - Availability of Sandstone in north and Soapstone in peninsular India has driven the selection.

2) - **Religious tradition** - Nagara style temples are predominantly Vaishnavite origin, while Hoysala's reflect traditions of Bhakti movement of Alvars as well as Nayanars.

3) - **Cultural tradition** - is visible from ornamentation of the deities.

Thus Nagara style temples and Hoysala temples both reflecting spirit of their times has added to India's national heritage.

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13. भारत में लॉर्ड विलियम बेंटिक 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

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Lord William Bentick rule during 1830's also coincides with era which is known as Indian renaissance.

Reforms By William Bentick

- 1833 charter act
  - Governer general of Bengal to governer general of India.
- Social reforms
  - including abolishment of Sati
- Encouragement - To Social reformers and christian missionaries.
- Macaulay minute
  - For indian education reforms.
- Opening - of recruitment of Indians to Indian civil Services.

Above mentioned reforms casted significant impacts on

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India's cultural and intellectual paradigm.

Impact on cultural and intellectual landscape

1)- **Questioning of traditions** - which were not based on any sound rational principles.

Ex. - Raja Rammohan ray questioning Sati using religious texts.

2)- **Legal interventions** - To prevent various decadent practices.

Ex. Sati abolishment act

3)- **Reformation leadership** - Emerged due to encouragement provided by colonial administration.

Ex. - Rise of reformist such as Henry vivian derozio, Devendranath Tagore.

4)- **Call for Rationalism** - In order to conduct the ways of Society.

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5). **Addressing common issues** - with origin consciousness various reformist leaders raised common issues.

Ex. - Ishwarchandra Vidyasagar raised plight of widowed women.

6). - **Budding of educational institutions** - Some led by christian missionaries, and others by indian reformers.

Ex. - Atmiya Sabha, Hindu college.

7). - **Initiation of modern education** - Due to Macaulay minute's decision on providing education in english medium.

8). - **Civil Servants reformist** - Civil Servants who joined I.C.S later emerged as reformist.

Ex. - Surendranath Banerjee, Satyendra nath tagore.

Thus William Bentick reign is known for laying the foundations of Indian nationalism.

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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

2015's Chennai floods and more recently Hyderabad floods has highlighted issue of urban flooding and it's increasing intensity and frequency.

Factors contributing to urban flooding -

Natural factors

1) - **Topographical features** - Area around the depression or rivers are prone to urban flooding.
Ex - Patna at confluence of Son, Ganga river.

2) - **Rainfall pattern** - India's rainfall pattern is monsoonic thus leading to concentrated rainfall

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Ex:- India receives its bot. rainfall within months ranging from June - September.

3)- Coastal regions - Are generally more prone to urban flooding due to frequent rainfall.

Ex:- Mumbai's coastal location.

Anthropogenic factors -

1)- Improper drainage system - Leading to clogging of drainage during rainfall.

Ex:- Delhi drainage system causing flood like situation.

2)- Wetland encroachment - Thus no place for water to get soaked.

Ex:- Chennai flood was attributed to encroachment into wetlands.

3)- Enforcement of building code - lacking thus leading to haphazard growth of urban sprawls and prone to urban flooding.

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Comprehensive measures to mitigation -

1) - **Risk assessment** - of the areas prone to urban flooding is mandatory first step.

2) - **Advanced weather prediction** mechanism must be put at place.
(Ex) - project **Mausam** by I.M.D.

3) - **Planned urbanisation** - Through interdepartmental cooperation.
(Ex) - Cooperation between **water department** and P.W.D to build comprehensive infrastructure.

4) - **Improving drainage system** - Learning from global best practices.
(Ex) - Urban flood management from Netherlands.

5) - **Wetland rejuvenation** - Preventing encroachment of existing wetlands.
(Ex) - Adoption of Chinese concept of **Sponge city**.

Though above measures better mitigation of urban flooding can be done. In long term, focus must also be on Climate change and global warming.

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15. जैसे-जैसे 21वीं सदी तेल के लिए संघर्ष से महत्त्वपूर्ण खनिजों के लिए प्रतिस्पर्धा में परिवर्तित हो रही है, वैश्विक आपूर्ति श्रृंखला में योगदान देने में भारत के महत्त्वपूर्ण 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

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While oil played crucial role during 2nd and 3rd industrial revolution, It is said that 4th industrial revolution will be fundamentally shaped by critical minerals and importantly by "rare minerals"

Potential of mineral resources in India -

1) - **Poly metallic nodules** - with more than 7500 K.M coastline with 200 N.M of E.E.Z India has immense potential for poly metallic nodules.

Ex: - Deep ocean mission for exploration of minerals in C.I.O.B.

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2)- **Rare earth minerals** - India ranks among top 10 countries in term of rare earth mineral deposits.

3)- **Lithium reserve** - India has also recently discovered huge reserves of lithium.

Ex- findings in Reasi and Mandya (Karnataka)

4)- **Vanadium** - A metallic alloy important in steel industry is also found in various regions of India

Ex- Arunachal pradesh's vanadium reserve.

5)- **Lanthanum, Europium** - used in EV manufacturing, India possess fine reserves of these metals.

Ex- Reserve in Odisha.

Potential in global supply chain

- **Energy generation** - Development of photovoltaic modules
- **Electronic vehicles** - manufacturer requires lithium & scandinavians.
- **Construction** - metals such as vanadium is of utmost importance.

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Strategic implications for India -

1). **Energy security** - Access to these metals can ensure India's energy security.

[Ex] China placing ban on export of rare earth minerals.

2). **Decarbonisation** - EV mobility to domestic appliances can not be possible without these critical minerals.

3). **Fulfilling global obligations** - under Paris climate deal.

[Ex] - 50% energy from renewable sources where critical mineral are important.

4). **Strategic autonomy** - through control over these minerals required for energy needs and functioning of economy.

Thus access and reserve of these minerals hold key for a sustainable future

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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 an phenomenon where temperature breaches normal lapse rate and temperature increases with height instead of decreasing in troposphere.

Phenomenon of temperature inversion -

1). **Nature of topography** - land surfaces are generally ideal for the phenomenon.
Ex. - land surface loses heat faster than ocean

2). **Anticyclonic situations** - with clear sky leading to fast rapping of infrared outradiation.

3). **Cold temperature** - creates favourable surface situations leading to

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phenomenon of temperature inversion.

4)- **The existing moisture** - In the air leading to further cooling and sublimation at ground.

Impacts on weather pattern and microclimate -

1)- **Creating High pressure zone** - Temperature inversion create high pressure zone by reducing the temperature.

Ex. - temperature inversion in High latitude regions.

2)- **Freezing valleys** - Due to subsidence of cold air in influence of low pressure zone in valleys.

Ex. - Temperature inversion phenomenon in Kathmandu, Doon, valleys.

3)- **Creation of Smog** - As cold air is dense, it suppresses the

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pollutants towards ground.

Ex - Delhi smog during times of temperature inversion.

Implications for agriculture and human settlement.

Positives -

1). **Soil moisture** - Increases leading to better growth of crop.

2). **Helpful for** - Rabi crops which require moisture during cold seasons.
Ex - wheat, jowar etc.

3). **Relief** - from scorching heat situations
Ex - Kathmandu.

Negatives

1) - **Threat of frost** - to jala for the agricultural systems, crops.

2) - **Problem of smog** - primarily attributed to temperature inversion during winters -

3) - **Reduced rainfall** - as it creates high pressure zones.

Thus temperature inversion is a crucial atmospheric phenomenon having instrumental role for agriculture and human settlements.

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17. पर्यावरण और भारतीय संस्कृति के संदर्भ में गंगा नदी तंत्र के महत्त्व की चर्चा कीजिए। इस महत्त्वपूर्ण 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 drains more than 20% of India's landmass and supports lives and livelihoods of more than 30% of India's population.

Significance of Ganga river system -

Environmental

1) - **Replenishment of aquifers** - of northern Indian regions.

2) - **Supporting biodiversity** - Gangetic river system supports diverse range of biodiversity,

Ex. - Gangetic dolphins. only found in this system.

3). **Supporting forest landscape** - This river system supports vast forest landscape.

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Ex. - more than 70% forested land across Uttarakhand supported by Ganga river.

4). Flood control - through creation of natural flood basin.

Indian culture -

1). Reverence as mother - within Hindu tradition, Ganga river is treated as mother.

Ex. - later vedic texts references to Ganga ma, and Lord Shiva's association with Ganga.

2). Ganga-jamuni tehzeeb - A reference to communal harmony within Indian society.

3). Shaping festivals - various festivals are celebrated with reference to River Ganga.

Ex. - Ganga Pushkaram festival.

4). Hosting religious sites -- most of

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Confluence points in Uttarakhand are host of pilgrimage sites.

Challenges in cleaning -

1) - **Dumping industrial waste** - into the Ganga river.
   Ex - Dumping of leather industry waste into river around Kanpur.
2) - **Inappropriate management** - during pilgrimage seasons.
   Ex - During mass gathering of Kumbh mela.
3) - **Lack of awareness** among people regarding consequences of river pollution
4) - **Burning rituals** - At river banks and dip of **ashes** into the river.
5) - **Institutional capacity** - There is also lack of institutional capacity for the task.
   Ex - understaffed Ganga council.
6) - **Unscientific methods** - Instead of source plugging, scattered way.

Government has however taken steps such as banning flow of Shishamay nala into river, but until it becomes a movement Ganga cleaning will remain a challenge.

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18. भारत में वैज्ञानिक खोज ऐतिहासिक रूप से संस्कृति और धर्म के साथ जुड़ी हुई है, जिसमें प्राय: 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

India reflects unique blend of modernisation with traditionality where while modernity is being embraced, traditional way of life is also maintained.

Scientific advancements bridging gap between traditional beliefs and modernity -

1). Traditional medicine - There has been increased use of traditional medicines and affirmation of same by scientific findings.

Ex. - Increased adoption of Ayurveda.

2) Advancement of neuro sciences - Miming various traditional beliefs

Ex. - Cognitive disorders and

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dual personality symptoms.

3) - **Science and communication** - while traditional epics such as Ramayana Mahabharat provide fuel for imagination around air travel and distance communication, science has made the possibility of same.

4) - **Findings in cosmology** - Scientific finding of cosmology has affirmed traditional wisdom.

Ex - Presence of planets, and concept of Navagraha in Hinduism

5) - **Affirmation of ancient scientist** - Through advancement of science there has been affirmation of ancient scientist.

Ex - Sushruta surgery, Bhaskaracharya's formulas etc.

Addressing age old taboos and superstitions. -

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1) - **Advancement of Psychology** - has helped in addressing superstitions around various mental illnesses.

Ex - Bhoot Baadha, Jeet Baadha now known as mental illness.

2) - **Busting myths around sexuality** - while it was considered inauspicious, now Science has affirmed and proved it to be normal cycle.

3) - **Refuting flat Earth theory** - Science and it's various explorations has helped in busting flat earth theory.

4) - **Myth around natural disasters** - earlier it was considered as wish of gods, however science now provides reason behind the same.

Ex - Plate tectonics → Earthquake.

Thus ~~child~~ science has been instrumental in maintaining rationality of religion with weeding out of taboo and superstitions

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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

Informal sector supports more than India's 90% workforce. Formally, institutions with CUS than 20 workers using electricity has been considered as informal commercial establishment.

Social inequalities in informal sector -

1) - **Participation** - from mostly marginalised backgrounds.

Ex. - more than 60% construction workers are from SC and ST background.

2) - **Hinders mobility** - Social mobility in informal sector is way too hard.

Ex. - Generations of workers employed in informal work.

3) - **Prone to exploitation** - By the

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establishment of workers in high compared to formal employees.

4). **Lack of social security** – Informal workers are not covered under any social security cover.

(Ex) No coverage of E.P.F.O, E.S.I.C.

5). **Inhumane working conditions** – Due to non following of occupational safety codes.

6). **Low payments** – As unskilled, informal workers get ready to work for miniscule amounts.

Gig economy resolving the issues –

1). **Flexibility** – Gig economy provides flexibility to choose employer for the employee.

(Ex). Choice can be zomato or swiggy depending on better working conditions.

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2). Part time opportunity - Gig economy can enable workers to work at the same time pursue the academic activities.

3). Coverage - under the social security can be better as various State governments has launched Gig-workers bill.

Ex. - Rajasthan covering gig-workers under social security net.

4). Formalisation of economy - As gig platforms are generally digital platforms.

5). New opportunity - with better working conditions compared to traditional working establishments.

However, gig economy needs standardisation with provisions ensuring stability in job in order to improve its efficacy for the informal workers.

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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

Spiritualism refers to embrace of morality, ethical values bind by spirituality distinguishing the same from materialistic, consumeristic way of life.

Resurgence of new age spiritualism in India

- Religious pilgrimage - Has seen a huge boost.
  - Ex. - 11 crore people visiting Ram temple within six months.
- Bursting - of the towns of religious significance.
  - Ex. - Rise in tourist to Kedarnath
- Religious tourism economy - Has recorded a huge boost.
- Increase - in number of followers of spiritual leaders and their platforms.
  - Ex. - Rise in number of followers of Satguru, Aaran Ji maharaj.

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Causes behind the rise -

1). **Cultural revivalism** - There has been cultural revivalism of hindu religion, in era of clash of civilisation.
Ex - Assertion of hindu identity.

2). **Political factors** - Such as rise of Parties with religious credentials.

3). **Social media** - Influencers gravitating and uploading their religious, spiritual sojourn.

4). **Spiritual leaders on internet** - Increased reach as well as influence.
Ex - Parmanand ji maharaj from mathura.

5). **Fatigue with modern lifestyle** - Thus fuelling need of spirituality.

6). **Inspiration from role models** - Leading to people gravitating towards spirituality
Ex - Virat Kohli's visit to Neem Karoli Ashram boosting people's mind.

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Impact of phenomenon on Indian Society –

Positives.

1). Ethics and morals – can be enriched into people after their spirituality.

2). Embracing of Indian culture in inclusive manner.

3). Growing awareness of India's ancient cultural heritage.

4). Promoting values of peaceful coexistence.

5). Increased national integration through spiritual journeys.

Negatives

1). Religious chauvinism – may be a threat to increase.

2). Unscientific claims. – in effect of excessive orthodoxy.

Ex. Scientist claim on vaccines getting rejected by religious leaders.

3). – Threat of cultural regression due to excessive spirituality.

Thus phenomenon has both, it's positives and negatives, needing a fine balance to extract it's best outcome.