NEXT IAS

anubhav-2025

[redacted]

(To be filled by candidate)

TEST CODE : ANV2501 **Test Date : 02/08/2025**

Name of Candidate: VIKAS SINGH PANWAR Mobile No. .....

Roll No. : ANM25900113 6 Start Time 9:00 End Time 12:00

Date of Examination: 2 AUG 2025 Medium : English ☑ Hindi ☐

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

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

GRAND TOTAL - ...../ 250 EVAL CODE: ..... EVAL DATE: .....

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

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

सामान्य निर्देश

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

REMARKS: .....

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FOR OFFICE USE ONLY

Student Concerns / Query	Evaluator's Feedback / Response
1	1 .....
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2	2 .....
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3	3 .....
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MARKING SCHEME *

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

* Subject to change without prior notice.

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 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

Candidates must not write on this margin

1. स्तंभ केवल उत्कृष्ट वास्तुशिल्प ही नहीं हैं, बल्कि प्राचीन भारतीय इतिहास के महत्त्वपूर्ण स्रोत भी हैं। विवेचना कीजिए।
(उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए) 10 अंक

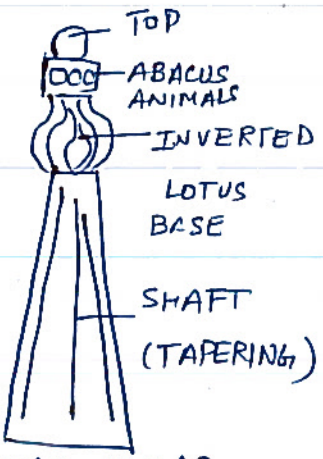
Pillars are not merely architectural marvels, but also serve as crucial sources of ancient Indian history. Discuss.
(Answer in 150 words) 10 marks

Pillars present the visual autobiography of ancient India by portraying its political, socio-economic and cultural legacy.

Pillars as sources of Ancient History

1) **Political History**

The Kaushambhi Pillar shows the Queen Edict and the name of Ashoka's son (Tivara).



ASHOKAN PILLAR

2) **Socio - Economic Past**

The Rummindei Pillar in Nepal shows how Ashoka reduced the Bhaga (Tax) and Bali (Tribute)

3) **Philosophical History**

The Sarnath Pillar that

Candidates must not write on this margin

inspires todays Ashoka chakra represented Buddha's 1st sermon (Dharma chakra Pravartan)

4) **Technological Prowess**

The Iron - Pillar first erected at Udaygiri cave by Chandragupta shows the non-rusting marvel

5) **Architectural Marvel**

The Rampurva Bull in Bihar and the Elephant Pillar in Sankisa reflecting the architectural endowment of the time of Mauryas.

6) Buddha's messages on Pillars

Art 51 A (g) enjoins the citizens to make attempts to protect the rich heritage of our composite culture.

Candidates must not write on this margin

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

" The British Rule was an "era of darkness" that bled the Indian economy by reducing its share in global GDP from 27% in 1700 to 2% in 1900 "

— Shashi Tharoor

Dada Bhai Naoroji was the first nationalist to highlight the British exploitation and laid the intellectual foundations of national movement.

1) Drain of Wealth

Naoroji highlighted the massive exploitation of Indian resources by the British through oppressive taxes and zamindari system.

2) Highlightighted the British mercantilist

Candidates must not write on this margin

capitalism causing one-way free trade. This awakened the Indians about their loss.

3) Naoroji showed how India was reduced to a supplier of raw material and a market of British manufactured goods.

Impact on Freedom Struggle

1) Fuelled mass discontent among the intellectual class.

2) Led to ~~in~~ call for Swadeshi and boycott of British goods.

3) Increasing representation of Indians in government.

4) Used by extremists as justification for their revolutionary attacks.

Thus, Dada Bhai Naoroji made an economic critique of British Raj and sowed seeds of economic nationalism.

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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

Bipin Chandra describes the Indian freedom struggle as the most "spectacular mass movement" in the world.

Influence of Freedom movement in the national struggle of rest of the world.

1) The Indonesian struggle against the Dutch colonialism borrowed Satyagraha ideals from India.

2) The Asian Relations Conference organised by Nehru in 1947 called for decolonization in the Asia.

3) Africa's anti-apartheid movement led by Nelson Mendela and

Candidates must not write on this margin

Desmond Tutu built on Gandhian praxis of Non-violence, tolerance and active resistance.

4) Cuba's revolutionary movement led by Fidel Castro was inspired by India's freedom struggle.

5) The American Civil Rights movement in the 1950s-60s led by Martin Luther King Jr borrowed the emancipatory anti-racialism of the Indian struggle.

6) African countries like Uganda, Egypt, Ghana were motivated by India and later joined the Non-Alignment to preserve their hard earned sovereignty.

Thus, Indian struggle for freedom fuelled the decolonization in the entire world.

Candidates must not write on this margin

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

Recently, the world witnessed a severe Earthquake originating in Kamchatka basin (Russia) of 8.8 magnitude,

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Movement of continental Plates Explain spatial distribution of Earthquakes

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1) Converging Plates

The movement of Indian Plate towards the north and colliding with Eurasian plate. — Himalayan earth quake zone.

(Eg - Nepal E/q (2015))

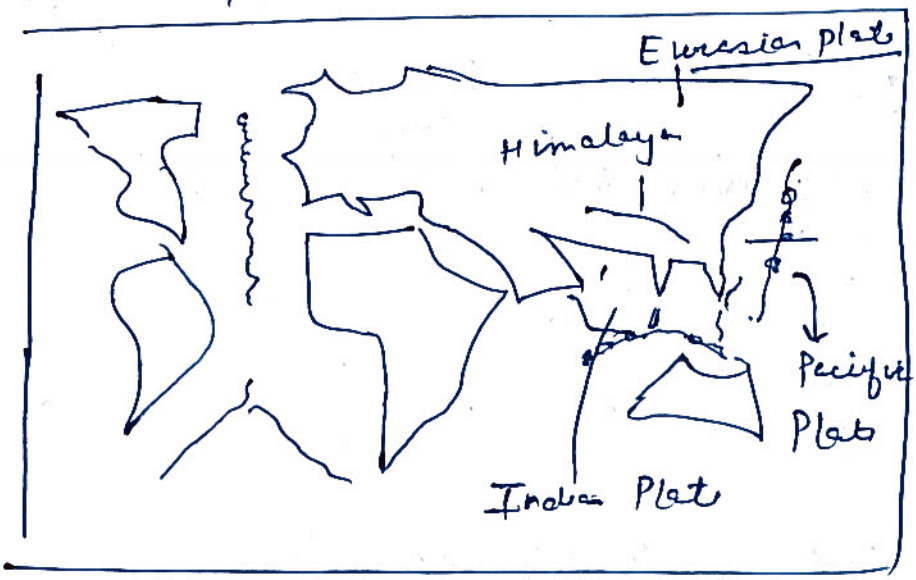
2) The Pacific Plate movement

Candidates must not write on this margin

to the west and the Philippine plate movement to the east cause the seismicity in Japan.

3) Diverging Plates along the Mid-Oceanic Ridge in the Atlantic creating seismic tremors.

4) The Indian Ocean Tsunami triggered by Earthquake in the Sumatra Bali region due to minor continental plates collision.



- Nat. Earth Quake Mitigation Project seeks to track earth quake P- wave for better early warning.

Candidates must not write on this margin

5. नदी अंतरावंधन (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

Recently, the Prime Minister inaugurated the Ken Betwa River Link project in Bundelkhand region of MP.

ADVANTAGES OF RIVER INTERLINKING

1) Provide water from surplus regions to water deficit regions.
   (Eg) - Drying Betwa will be rejuvenated.

2) Agricultural drought can be mitigated. (Eg - Bundelkhand drought)

3) Inland Navigation and Tourism can flourish. (Eg) - Yamuna - Ganga interlink.

Candidates must not write on this margin

4) Promote Jal Jeevan Mission to provide tap water in rural areas.

5) Increase economic opportunities for fishing, aquaculture and agriculture

POSSIBLE ENVIRONMENT AND SOCIAL IMPACTS

Environmental	Social Impact
1) Loss of Biodiversity Threat to Panna Tiger Reserve.	1) May cause water scarcity in surplus regions
2) Dhaulhan dam failure in MP. may be resulted.	2) Cause Interstate river water disputes.
3) Cause huge deforestation and soil degradation.	3) Led to floods, landslides etc disrupting social life.

River Link Projects must be carried out with proper Environmental Impact Assessments.

Candidates must not write on this margin

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

The textile industry in India contributes significantly to the GDP and employment as well as exports.

Localization Factors for Textile Industry

1) Suitable agro climatic conditions:
(Eg - Drained alluvial soil for jute industry

2) Black soil for cotton industry.

3) Availability of cheap semi skilled labour (Eg. Bengal)

4) Good credit by government for production.

5) Huge Market for sale and export demand

Candidates must not write on this margin

↳ 6) Government support through PM Textile Mitra scheme and National Technical Textile Mission.

Economic significance

1) Employment opportunity for women. (Skill India Mission) (stitching, weaving).

2) Export Potential to Western and African countries.

↳ 3) Development of supply chain

↳ 4) E-commerce platforms like Meesho, Myntra, Amazon, providing revenue.

↳ 5) Alleviating rural poverty. (World Bank - Rural extreme poverty decreased to 2.8% in 2023)

Government schemes like Textile Parks, PLI, and TREDS Portal increase the economic potential of textile industry in India.

Candidates must not write on this margin

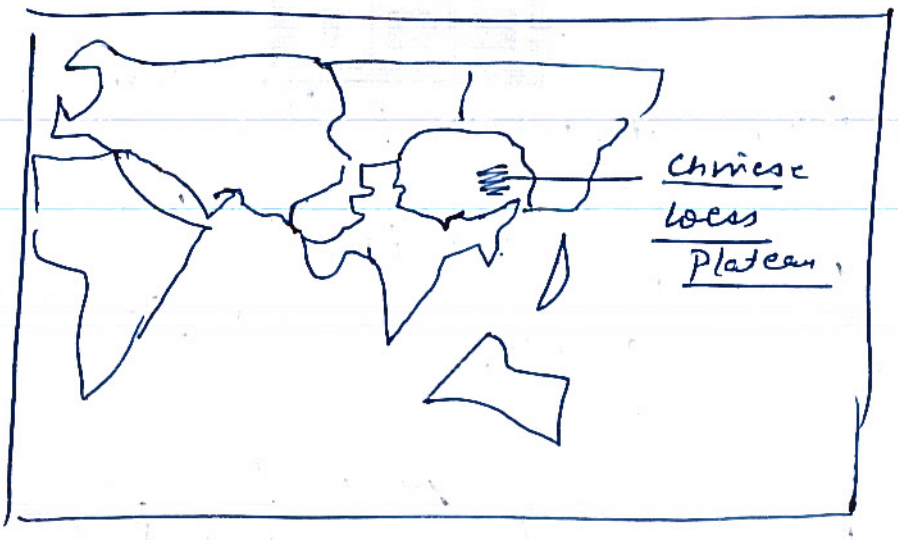
7. लोएस निक्षेप क्या हैं और ये विश्व के कुछ सर्वाधिक कृषि उत्पादक क्षेत्रों का गठन क्यों करते हैं?

(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 geomorphological and depositional features that are formed when dry winds from distant regions deposit particles and sand, & in a different regions



Loess Deposits constitute the most agricultwrally productive regions

Candidates must not write on this margin

↳ 1) Provide clay, sand particle and make soil composition diverse increasing agriculture productivity:

↳ 2) The deposition action of wind increases the layer of soil creating nutrient enrichment.
Eg) - Chinese Loess Plateau - highest rice producer

↳ 3) Loess Deposits improves soil fertility as multiple crops are grown in the region increasing the yield per crop.

Increasing desertification poses a threat to loess geography and requires mitigation through afforestation and Green Wall projects.

Candidates must not write on this margin

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

The ASER Report by PRATHAM NGO showed that of 97% children who use mobile phones, only 57% use it for studies.

Screen Based Education Improved Accessibility

→ 1) Remote areas access through online education
(Eg) - e-Pathshala

→ 2) Better home tutoring in border districts and disturbed areas.
(Eg) - e-Pathshala

→ 3) Integration of AI for disabled children.
(Eg) - e-ADHIGAM Portal

However, Screen Based Education

Candidates must not write on this margin

created new behavioural and social challenges.

- Behavioural challenges
  - 1) Increasing anger, frustration.
  - 2) Lack of Patience, causing BRAIN ROT → Word of the Year.
  - 3) Use of vulgar language learnt from OTT platform
  - 4) Isolation and lack of real friendships
- Social challenges
  - 1) Lack of socialization with rest of the world.
  - Sedentary lifestyle causing obesity.
  - 3) Lack of effective communication increasing suicide rates.

The PRAGYATA Guidelines on Screen Time must be implemented through teacher-parent collaboration for harmonious children development.

Candidates must not write on this margin

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

Despite the huge Indian diaspora in the world and global embrace of Indian ethos, the recent racist incidents in the West show increasing xenophobia.

Causes for Xenophobic Trends

1) Loss of local jobs due to immigration of education Indians.

Eg - Silicon valley led by Indian software professionals.

2) Rise of Right-Wing populist governments in the West.

Eg - Trump's protectionism in US, Turkey in Europe

Candidates must not write on this margin

↳ 3) Nativist Repellency due to deeply embedded racist ideologies.

↳ 4) Digital media creating ideological polarisation.

↳ 5) Indian students in Western universities securing jobs and positions causing discontent amongst local students.

Measures to ensure comity and combat xenophobia

↳ 1) Student Exchange programs

↳ 2) Inter-University cultural exchanges.

↳ 3) Better Safety Nets for Indian students to be secured through diplomacy.

Indian values of VASUDHAIV KUTUMBAKAM must be spread for preaching universal humanitarianism

Candidates must not write on this margin

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

"The caste is a state of mind. caste is a notion."
- Dr. B.R Ambedkar

Christopher Jaffrelot (sociologist) shows the transformation of caste as a blend between modernity and tradition.

Caste Adaptation to Modernisation

↳ 1) Fluidity and social mobility increased through modern education.

Eg) 51% graduate parents support inter-caste union (Kapadia's study)

↳ 2) Occupational mobility due to blurring of caste boundaries.

↳ 3) Modernization changed caste from religious or ritualistic identity to developmental.

Eg - Reservation in jobs

Candidates must not write on this margin

Caste Adaptation to Urbanisation

↳ 1) NFHS-3 - Delhi and Bengaluru cities show 20% inter caste marriages.

↳ 2) Urban Anonymity leads to less prioritization for caste.

↳ 3) Dispute settlement changed from caste based (Khaps) to judicial.

Caste Adaptation to Economic Liberalization

↳ 1) Caste persistence as caste based searches on Shaadi.com.

↳ 2) Caste consciousness shifting to class consciousness.

↳ 3) Caste becoming more fluid through upward mobility of SCs due to increasing income.

(Eg) - Dalit chambers of commerce and Industry.

Thus, caste has magnificently moulded itself and remains ever rooted yet changing.

Candidates must not write on this margin

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

Recently, the Prime Minister of India inaugurated the National Maritime Heritage complex at Lothal (Gujarat) reflecting the socio-economic and religious life of Harappans.

- (1) Urban civilization and planning. (Eg - Citadel and Lower Town found in Mohenjodaro.
  - Social Life
- (2) Concern for Privacy (No windows in the ground floors at Harappa)
- (3) Immaculate brick lined drainage shows concern for cleanliness at Mohenjodaro

Candidates must not write on this margin

Economic life

1) Terracotta Model of Plough at Banawali shows agricultural practice.

2) Evidence of a field at Kalibangan shows multiple cropping.

3) Use of gold, ivory, and Mesopotamian jars reflect trade and economic affluence.

4) Seals and precious stones (Lapis Lazuli) and faience pots show centre of craft production at Chanhudaro.

5) Granaries at Harappa and Mohenjodaro showing provision for food in times of crisis.

6) standardized weights. and seals show economic integration.

7) Animal Rearing (Bull. deer)

Candidates must not write on this margin

Religious life

1) Pashupati seal at Mohenjodaro seen as Proto-Shiva worship.

2) The stone priest at Mohenjodaro seen in meditative posture showing spiritualistic practices.

3) Nature worship through mother Goddess and worship of Phallus and Vulva (reproductive organs).

4) Belief in life after death (Pottery buried with the dead)

John Marshall

As ~~R.E.M Wheeler~~,

Director General of ASI observed "The Harappan civilization was more advanced than its counterparts - Mesopotamian and Egyptian."

Candidates must not write on this margin

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 महत्त्वपूर्ण 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 and Jawahar lal Nehru were the two great icons of the Indian freedom struggle who also played a fundamental role in nation-building after independence.

Sardar Patel's Vision of Nation-Building

↳ 1) Patel, called as Bismarck of India, wanted complete integration of India without exception.

↳ 2) Sardar Patel wanted a more centralized government

Candidates must not write on this margin

which will reduce separatist and secessionist tendencies.

↳ 3) He wanted national unity to be based on India's civilizational history, culture and shared commitment.

IMPACT ON SHAPING MODERN INDIA

↳ (1) United 565 princely states in India.

↳ (2) Played a role in making India a federal but with unitary tendency (Art 357 Art 356, Art 360)

↳ (3) Establishment of National Integration council.

↳ (4) Talked for abolition of separate electorate.

Nehru's Vision of Nation Building

→

Candidates must not write on this margin

↳ 1) Democratic, federal, decentralized nation.

↳ 2) Freedom of speech, religion necessary for nation building.

↳ 3) State led development and planned economy through planning commission.

↳ 4) Special autonomy for states with special circumstances.

(Eg) Art 370 for J&K.

Impact on Shaping Modern India

↳ 1) Establishment of Public Sector Units.

↳ 2) Capital Intensive industrialization

↳ 3) 5-Yr Planning

↳ 4) 5th - 6th schedule for Tribal areas.

↳ 5) State on Linguistic lines.

Thus, both Nehru and Patel shaped modern India's future.

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13. स्वदेशी आंदोलन ने भारत के स्वतंत्रता संग्राम में निष्क्रिय प्रतिरोध से सक्रिय जन-लामबंदी की ओर एक महत्त्वपूर्ण 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

The Swadeshi movement marked a transformation in the consciousness in the Indian masses about the need for Swaraj. -

Strategies of Swadeshi Movement (1905-07)

(1) 16th October 1905 - Partition Day of Bengal was protested and Rakhi-tied among Hindus and Muslims.

(2) Boycott of foreign goods, schools, educational institutions, foreign cloths etc.

(3) Indigenous educational colleges like Bengal National

Candidates must not write on this margin

College (Aurobindo), Hindu College (Delhi).

↳ 4) Establishment of indigenous industries - Tata industries (1907), Bengal Chemicals Limited (PC Ray) 1907.

↳ 5) Active mass mobilization and demonstrations against British rule. led by Balgangadhar Tilak, Gokhale and Naoroji.

↳ 6) Propaganda through newspapers - Maratha and Kesari

Social Impact of Swadeshi movement

↳ 1) Raised nationalistic consciousness among Indians.

↳ 2) Build the platform for Gandhian mass struggle.

Candidates must not write on this margin

↳ 3) Initiated women's participation in mass movements

↳ 4) Made Indians aware of British Policy of Divide and Rule

Limitations of Movement

↳ 1) Muslim League (1906) stayed away as East Bengal was muslim dominated.

↳ 2) Moderate and Extremist split in Surat on the agenda of expansion of program beyond Bengal.

↳ 3) Retirement of leaders from active politics like Aurobindo

↳ 4) Could not engage the peasantry and workers.

The Swadeshi movement (1905) pioneered the movement that led to independence in 1947

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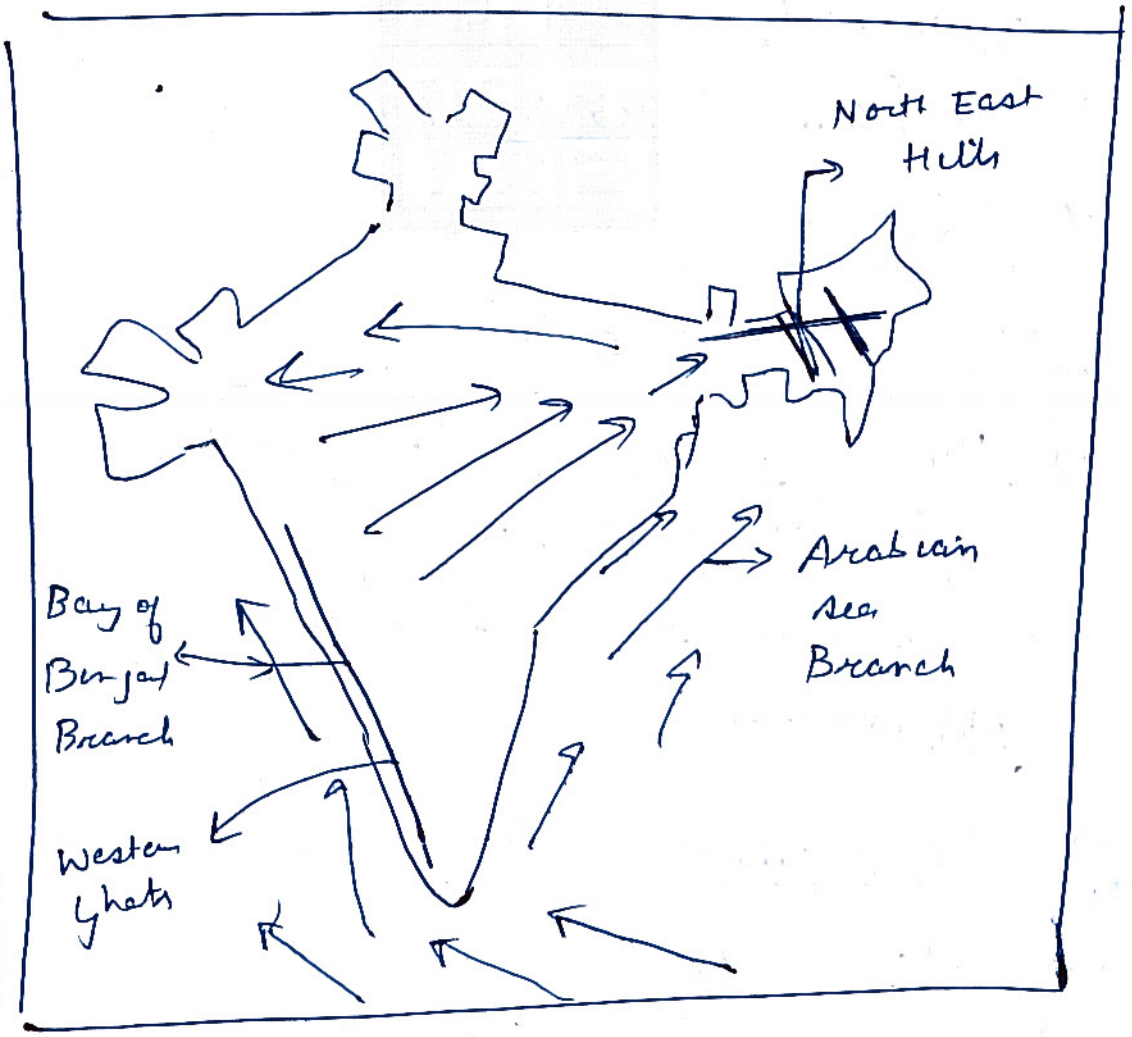
14. भारत में दक्षिण-पश्चिम मानसून के दौरान पश्चिमी घाट और पूर्वोत्तर की पहाड़ियों में सर्वाधिक वर्षा होती है। इन क्षेत्रों में भारी वर्षा के लिए उत्तरदायी तंत्रों पर चर्चा कीजिए और इन क्षेत्रों में मानव जीवन पर मानसून के प्रभाव का विश्लेषण कीजिए।

(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

Monsoon begins in Indian around June 1st and provides 70% of total rainfall in the subcontinent



Candidates must not write on this margin

Heavy Rainfall in Western Ghats (200-250 cm)

↳ 1) The Arabian Sea branch of monsoon leads to orographic rainfall.

↳ 2) Heavy moisture and Western Ghats become the first point of contact.

↳ 3) The Somali Jetstream strengthens triggers heavier monsoon

Influence on Human Life -

↳ 1) Huge Biodiversity (Nilgiri Biosphere Reserve) springs eco tourism and economic opportunities

↳ 2) Development of Ports due to coastal plains and rivers from western Ghats.

↳ 3) Tropical Maritime Effect

Candidates must not write on this margin

Heavy Rainfall in North-Eastern India

↳ 1) The Bay of Bengal branch collides with the mountains in North East causing wind moved orographic rainfall.

↳ 2) Air ~~descends~~ ascends and form a funnel causing rainfall in Cherrapunji, (Mawsynram).

Influence on Human Life

↳ (1) Tea Plantations in Assam.

↳ (2) Jute and Textile industry flourishing.

↳ (3) Floods, landslides affecting human life.

↳ (4) Huge biodiversity and eco-tourism.

Thus, monsoons enrich the socio-cultural life and economic prosperity.

Candidates must not write on this margin

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

The State of Forest Report 2024 published by the Forest Survey of India (Min of Environment Forest and climate change) highlighted rise in forest cover, tree cover and green cover.

Forest cover - 25.17% (2024)

↳ the area of 1 hectare with atleast 10% canopy cover is called Forest cover irrespective of ownership and use.

Tree cover -

↳ It refers to the cover of trees in forest as well as non forest areas.

Candidates must not write on this margin

3) Green cover

↳ refers to the grasses, grasslands, fields, shrubs, herbs, flowers etc that proved green. coverage to the land.

Forest Ecosystems contribute to climate Resilience and Carbon sequestration

↳ 1) Provide Ecosystem services -

↳ (Es) - Precipitation
- Humidity regulation

↳ 2) Forests are the lungs of Earth → sequester carbon and reduce green house effect.

↳ 3) Forests increase evapo-transpiration preventing droughts.

Candidates must not write on this margin

↳ 4) Forests channelise the hydrological cycle.

↳ 5) Increased vegetation index increases photosynthetic efficiency and light trapping.

Recent challenges

↳ 1) Excessive mining in Aravalli regions causing deforestation

↳ 2) Decline in Mangrove Forests (Forest Report 2024) reduce resilience against cyclones and storm surges.

Way Forward -

↳ 1) Agro-forestry to increase tree cover.

↳ 2) Civil society Movements (Pluck and Plant Satyagraha)

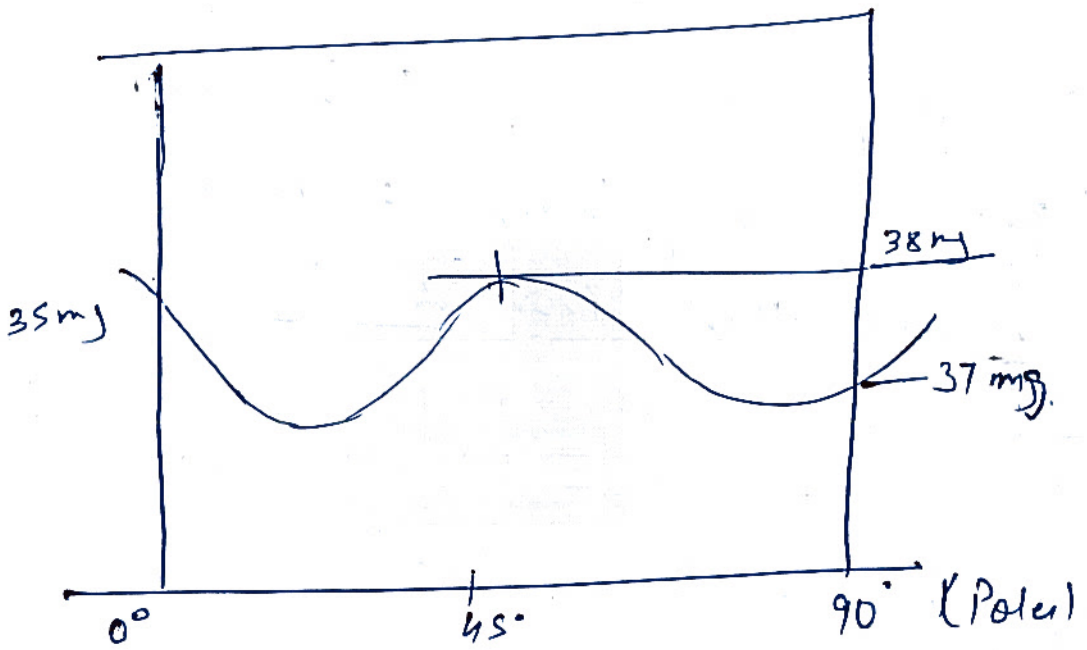
Eg. Thus, afforestation drives must be conducted to preserve forest ecosystems.

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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 दीजिएं) 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

The Salinity in the Oceans depends on various factors.



Salinity variations

1) **Depth** - With increasing depth salinity increases.

2) **Temperature** - High temperature expands water and dissolves more salts increasing salinity.

(Eg) - Red Sea.

Candidates must not write on this margin

↳ 3) Cold Water is less saline as ability to dissolve salts is less.

↳ 4) Rivers flow near the ocean increases ocean salinity in the long run. 5) Pressure

(Eg - Bay of Bengal is more saline than Arabian sea)

Salinity Variation Impact on Ocean Circulation

↳ 1) Saline Water and dense water at the poles sinks deeper and moves towards the equator causing cold current.

↳ 2) It runs the Atlantic Meridional Ocean Circulation (AMOC).

Candidates must not write on this margin

3) Upwelling of cold water at the equator as surface warm water moves towards poles.

Salinity Impact on Marine Ecosystem

↳ 1) Saline water required for Mangroves.

↳ 2) Region of saline water have more nutrients and develop into fishing zones.

↳ 3) Aquaculture development

↳ 4) Saline water improves marine bio diversity.

↳ 5) Coral Reefs production.

Candidates must not write on this margin

17. ध्रुवीय हिममंडल (क्रायोस्फीयर) पृथ्वी के जलवायु तंत्र को विनियमित करने में किस प्रकार महत्त्वपूर्ण 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

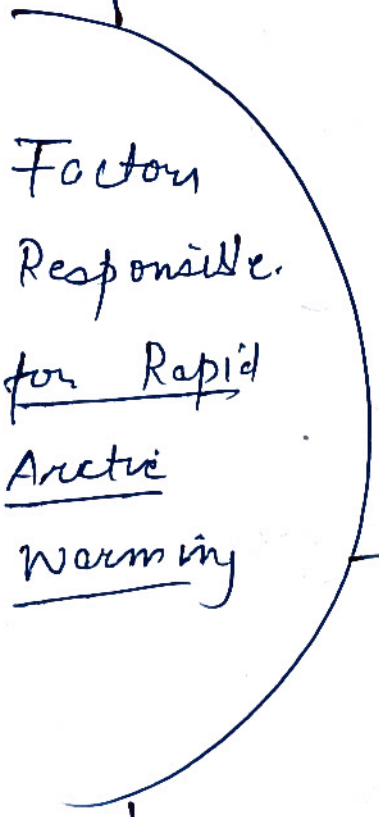
As per the UNFCCC AR-6 Report, the polar cryosphere is melting rapidly having detrimental impact on global climate and marine system.

Role of Polar Cryosphere in Earth's climate regulation

1. Creates the cold currents towards the ocean and balancing heat flow.
2. High Albedo of it reflects incoming sunlight reducing GHG effect.
3. Polar Cryosphere prevents global warming by

Candidates must not write on this margin

balancing heat budget



Factors Responsible for Rapid Arctic Warming

1) Increase Green House Gas of emission causing global warming.

(Eg) - Global temperature surpassed 1.5°C in 2023

2) Oil spills in Arctic Region increasing temperature.

3) Deforestation in the world reducing carbon sequestration.

4) Decline of O_3 gas in the stratosphere increasing UV exposure.

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Steps for Reducing Arctic Warming

1) Increase research on glaciology, oceanography and climatology. Eg - India Arc Mission

2) Sustainable use of Arctic resources. (Arctic Council)

3) Transition to Renewable Energy (Net Zero by 2050).

4) Climate Financing to lower Income countries for Energy Transition.

The Arctic North Sea Route will become new strategic trade route. It must be used sustainably.

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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

The diversity of India is her strength and the unity in this diversity is her identity.

– JL. Nehru

India's religious pluralism and secularism integral to social fabric

(1) Art 25-26, 27, 28, 29, 30 providing for right to profess, practice, propagate religion.

(2) Celebration of shared festivals (Eg - Christmas by Hindus, Diwali by Muslims.)

(3) Ek Bharat Shresth Bharat ensures coexistence of religions and national unity.

Candidates must not write on this margin

↳ 4) No state religion ensures non-domination and non-discrimination.

~~Eg~~ Religious Coexistence Requires Constant Negotiation.

↳ 1) State intervention required to reform religious practices.

(Eg) - Triple Talaq prohibition in 2017.

↳ 2) State regulation of inciting communal speeches during regulations to polarize voters

(SC in Abhiram Singh vs C.D Commachen case - religious invocation as ground for disqualification)

Candidates must not write on this margin

↳3) Divided stances on international issues like Israel - Palestine has to be seen through national interest lens.

↳4) State giving subsidies for Hajj pilgrimage, Kumbh Mela provisioning, Jiyo Parsi scheme to maintain harmonious balance.

↳5) Delhi Riots 2020 and media blaming of Muslims during Covid-19 shows how the religious pluralism gets a cause of division.

Art 51A - Fundamental Duty enjoin the citizens to promote harmony and tolerance.

Candidates must not write on this margin

19. भारतीय सेवा क्षेत्रक 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

The Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) data shows that urban female labour force participation has increased marginally from 20% in 2017-18 to 25.4% in 2023-24.

Women's Access to Service Sector plays at the intersection of Class, Gender, Geography

Class
- (1) Female poverty (State of land Report 2023 - Indian women hold just 12.9% land).
- (2) Household care and agriculture prevents female

Candidates must not write on this margin

from the service sector.

(Eg) - 73 females teacher per 100 males in school.

(3) Low income families drop out women early from schools for marriage.

Gender

1) Deep Rooted Patriarchal Stigma in conservative families about women working.

2) Sexual Harassment at workplace (Kolkatta Rape case

3) Glassceiling and sticky floor phenomenon.

4) Less female centric infrastructure (Lack of toilets, pads etc)

5) Lack of provision for maternity relief in informal sector.

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Geography
- (1) Women in remote areas not having access to Internet. [Only 33% women have ever used internet]
- (2) Lack of commuting and safe transportation facilities.
- (3) Lack of proper education in remote geographically challenging areas.

Steps Forward -

1) Gender Budgeting highest amount ₹ 4.48 Lakh cr (Budget 2025-26)
2) Swavlambin scheme (Women Entrepreneurship scheme for North - East)
3) SHG empowerment scheme.
4) VIDYA Laxmi scholarship for STEM field.

To achieve SDG-5 Gender Equality need for women in service sector.

Candidates must not write on this margin

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.

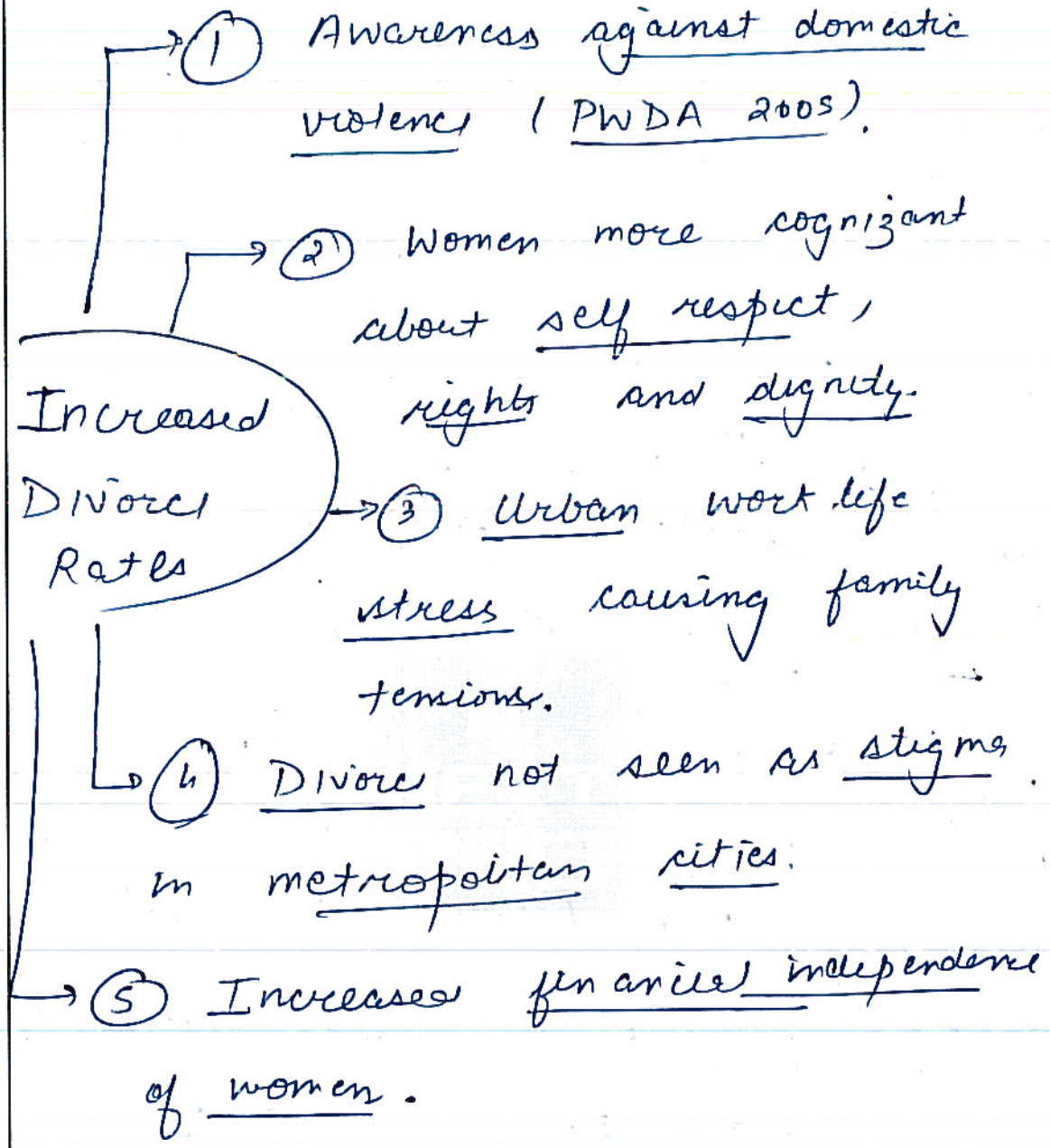
(Answer in 250 words) 15 marks

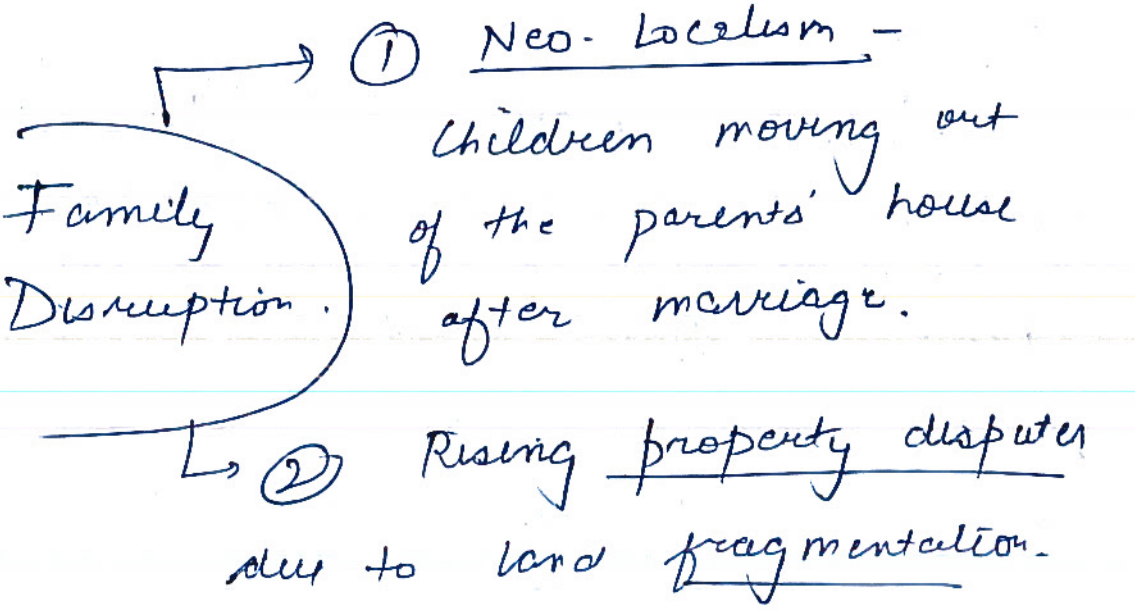
Indian society has witnessed transformational changes in its family structures and values in the recent decades.

Delayed Marriages

1. Increase in Female Labor Force Participation Rate (40.7%) 2024-PLFS
2. Rising female education (Beti Bachao Beti Padhao)
3. Higher enrollment of women in higher education delaying early marriage considerations
4. Decline of child marriages due to more awareness. (Eg - Laddoo Panchayats campaigning against child marriage)

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Candidates must not write on this margin

(3) Decline of traditional values for elderly.

(4) Rise of inter-caste marriages causing family disruption in conservative areas.

(5) Urbanisation provides more autonomy to females to delay marriages.

(6) Functionally joint families but structurally nuclear.

Thus, Indian families have transformed with rising modernization, economic liberalization, urbanization, westernization and increased economic upliftment of women.

Space for Rough Work

Space for Rough Work

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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 SCANER) 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।