NEXT IAS

anubhav-2025

(To be filled by candidate)

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

Name of Candidate: RAVI SHEKHAR SINGH Mobile No. [redacted]

Roll No. : ANM2590010l8 Start Time 9:00am End Time 12:00pm

Date of Examination: 2nd/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

NEXT IAS

Q19.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q20.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion


NEXT
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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' have been an important source of architectural, political and economic history of India.

Significance of 'Pillars' in India's History :—

(1) Document of kingdom and king :— They provide the dates and times of rulers of a region during certain period of history. (eg) 'Prayag Prashasti' mentions Ashoka's reign

(2) Outlook of King :— Pillars provide an insight to governance structure of the kingdoms and empires.

(eg) Rock edicts on Ashoka's pillars give ideas about his religious and economic policies.

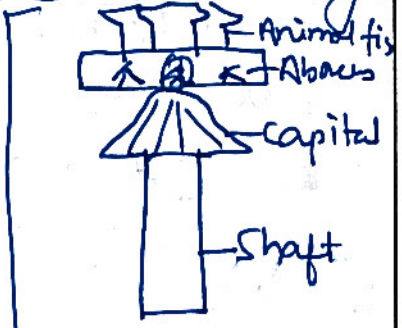
Candidates must not write on this margin

(3) Evolution of Empires :— Certain pillars signify the reign of different kings over a region.

(eg) Prayag Prashasti has inscription of Ashoka's, Samudragupta's and Jahangir's reign.

(4) Architectural and Sculptural competencies of people of that time is ~~revelead~~ revealed through pillar.

(eg) Ashokan pillar →



(5) Metallurgy of those periods :— (eg) Iron pillar of Delhi reflects the extensive metallurgical capabilities of Gupta empire.

(6) Wars :— Pillars also give account of wars fought over due course of history. (eg) Pulakeshin Pillars.

Therefore, pillars are not just architectural slender pieces, but a strata of our history.

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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

Economic nationalists like Dadabhai Naoroji, RC Dutt, Surendranath Banerjee etc formed the early leaders of Indian freedom movement.

Role in shaping intellectual foundations

① Provided real nature of British colonial rule through books, journals etc.
eg 'Poverty and un-British Rule in India' by Naoroji

② Provided economic critique of British imperialism.
eg Drain of wealth theory

③ Paved way for political environment in the country through formation of organisations like INC in 1885.

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Impact of their actions :-

(1) Indians to realise that their true exploiters were not zamindars but British.

(2) Mobilisation and participation of large scale masses in freedom struggle (eg) Swadeshi movement.

(3) Voice for political and administrative reforms like admission of Indians into legislative council, reduction of age for civil services examination.

(4) Provided grounds for future leaders like BG Tilak, Gandhi etc.

However, they lacked mass appeal, believed in benevolent attitude of Britishers and denied radical change in administration.

Hence, the 'extremists' faction of INC led by Tilak took over the grounds that economic nationalists provided for the Indian freedom struggle.

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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

Indian national movement was a very unique phase of freedom movements in the history of world as it was based in :-

(1) Non-Violence and truthful struggle.

(2) Democratic means to achieve independence.

These suigeneris qualities of Indian national movement influenced other freedom movements like :-

(1) Movements of struggle to gain independence in Kenya led by Kwame Nkrumah.

(2) Peaceful protests in French colonies of Africa to gain

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independence.

(3) Pressure of world organisation like UNO on colonial countries to remove their control over colonised countries was due to the success of India's national movement.

However, not every aspect of India's freedom struggle was adhered in other decolonisation efforts.

But the ideologies of non-violent struggle served as the beacon for people to thrive ~~to~~ against oppressors in order to achieve independence.

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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.

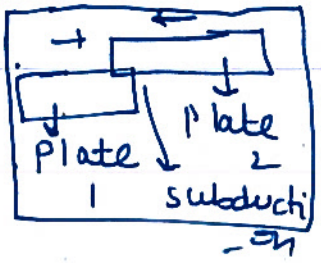
(Answer in 150 words) 10 marks

Plate Boundary Movements are responsible for earthquakes as propounded by plate-tectonics theory.

Different types of plate movements and associated earthquake regions:-

① Converging plate boundaries :- When two plates move towards each other, causing subduction of the denser plate below the lighter plate. It causes maximum intensity of earthquakes

(eg) Ring of Fire in Pacific



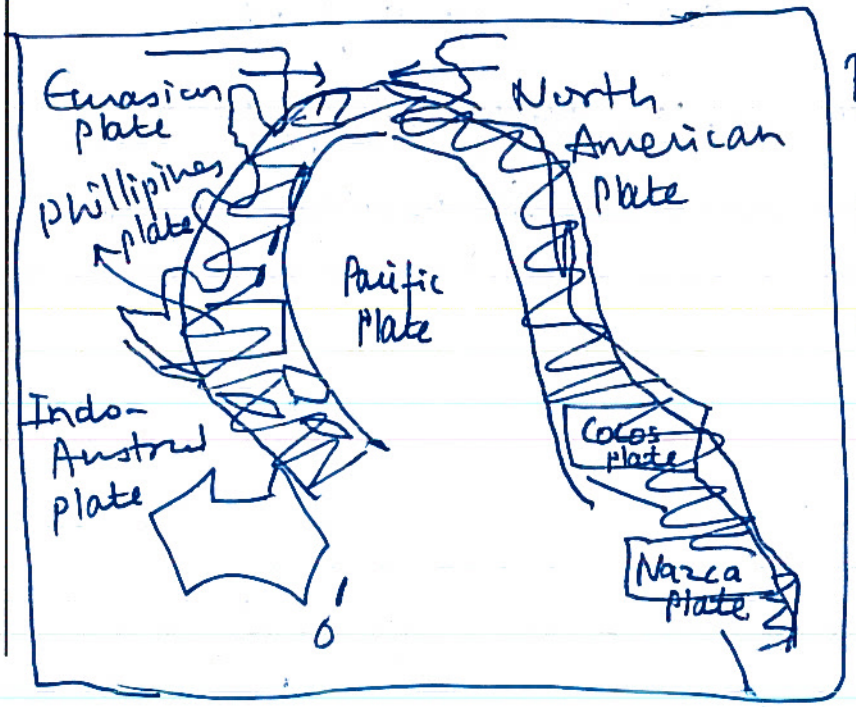
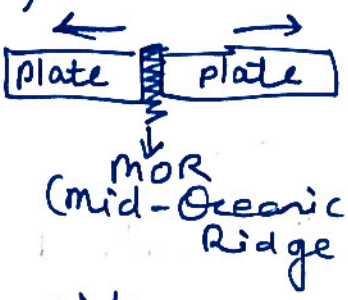


Fig:- Major earthquake zone due to converging plates around Pacific Ocean

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② Diverging plate boundaries :- When two plates move away from each other.

They generate low intensity earthquakes and are generally found in mid-oceanic ridges



(eg) in Atlantic Ocean

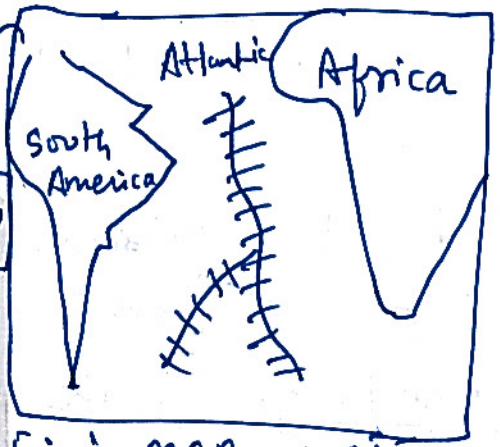
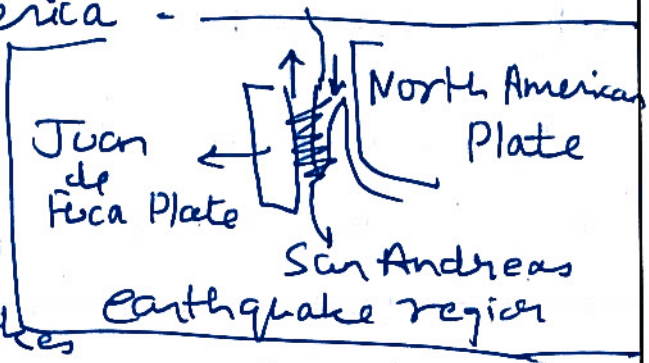


Fig :- MOR of Atlantic and earthquake zone.

③ Transform boundaries

- When two plates slide pass each other.
- Generate moderate to high intensity earthquakes.

(eg) San Andreas fault in North America -



However, there also exists intraplate earthquakes due to volcanism, human induced earthquakes due to extensive deforestation & changes in isostatic balance of the earth.

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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

Government of India has initiated interlinking of Ken-Betwa river as a part of its river interlinking project.

River interlinking is done to ensure effective water distribution in a region and has several advantages like :-

(1) Transfer of water from resource (water) rich to water deficit regions.

(2) Flood control due to management of excessive water.

(3) Increase in livelihood opportunities by increasing agricultural irrigation avenues.

(4) Prevention of extension of badland topography.

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However, there are several social & environmental challenges associated such as:—

(1) Identification of surplus river
(eg) both the rivers of Ken-Betwa have surplus water in monsoon season.

(2) Displacement of people due to construction of canals, dams etc.

(3) Threat to biodiversity loss.
(eg) Panna tiger reserve faces challenges due to Ken-Betwa link.

(4) Changes in river's hydro-morphological characteristics that could impact aquatic life as a consequence of different water mixing.

Therefore it is imperative to develop watershed management & sustainable rainwater harvesting systems for maintaining regional water balance.

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6. भारत में वस्त्र उद्योग के स्थानीयकरण संबंधी कारकों पर चर्चा कीजिए और इसके आर्थिक महत्त्व का परीक्षण कीजिए।
(उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए) 10 अंक

Discuss the localisation factors for the textile industry in India and examine its economic significance.
(Answer in 150 words) 10 marks

Textile industry is highly localised in India as shown below :—

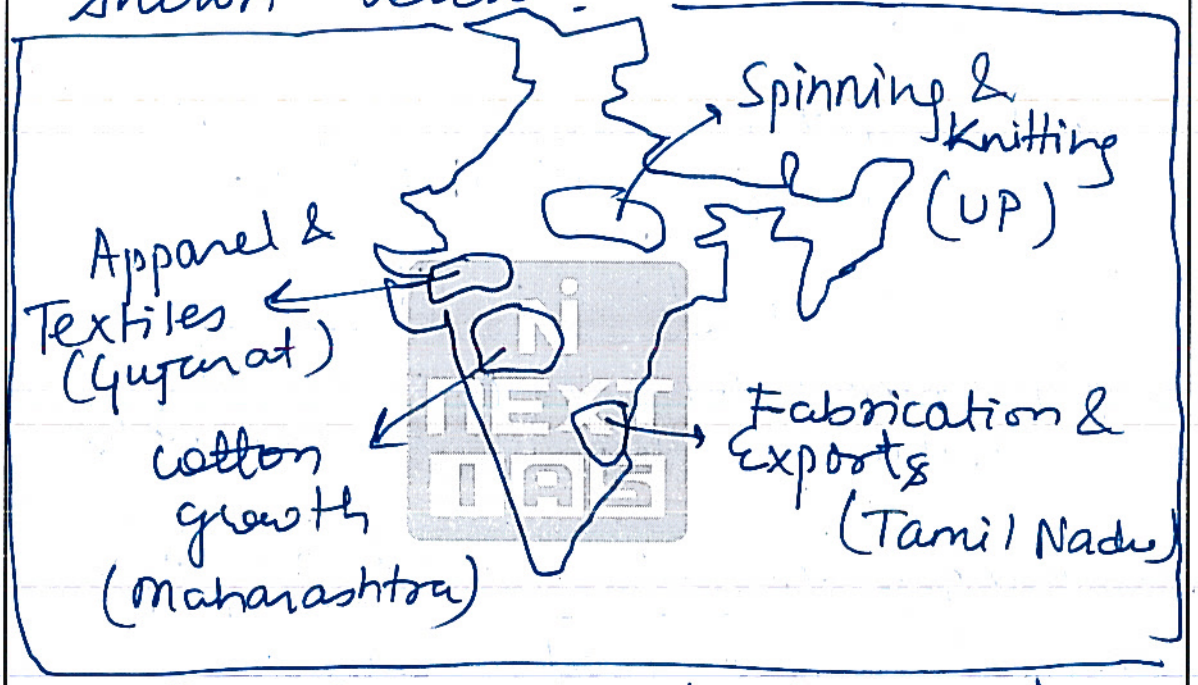


Fig:- Fragmented localisation of textile industry in India.

Factors for localisation

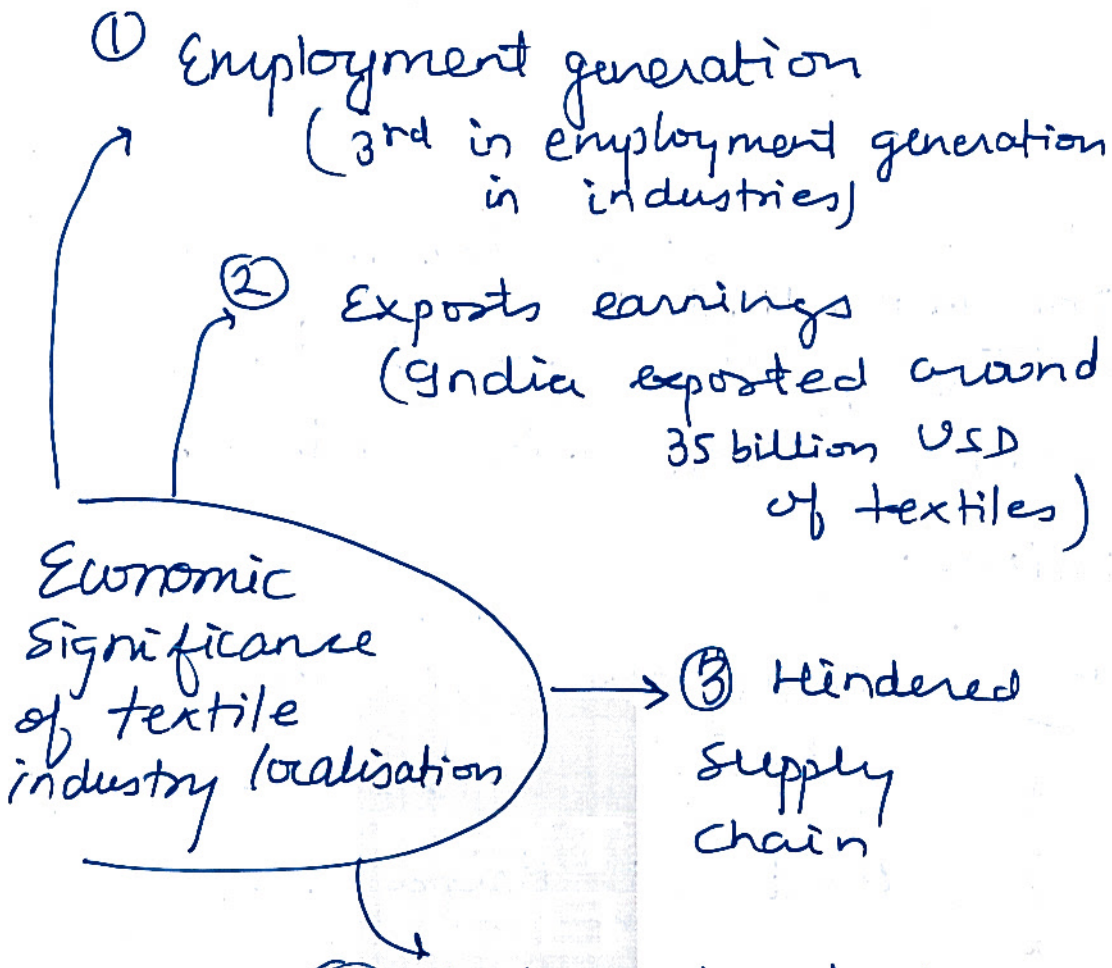
① Labour availability
Eg Cheap labour in UP than TN

② Infrastructural gaps in states

③ Climatic factors like soil for growth of cotton

④ Government & Policy support

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Scheme like PM MITRA etc could provide impetus to growth of textile industry in India

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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 fine unconsolidated ~~sand~~ deposits found in arid regions & semi-arid regions.

(eg) - Huang Ho basin in China

- Parts of Rajasthan

Regions for their agricultural productivity :-

(1) Highly rich in nutrient.

(2) Rich in water holding capacity.

(3) Excellent aeration is possible due to unconsolidate

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deposits.

④ Easily furrowing is possible in loessic deposits.

⑤ They constitute fresh alluvium that are rich in fertility.

However, Land degradation and prone to wind & soil erosion are such inhibiting characteristics of loessic deposits which prevent harnessing their true potential.

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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

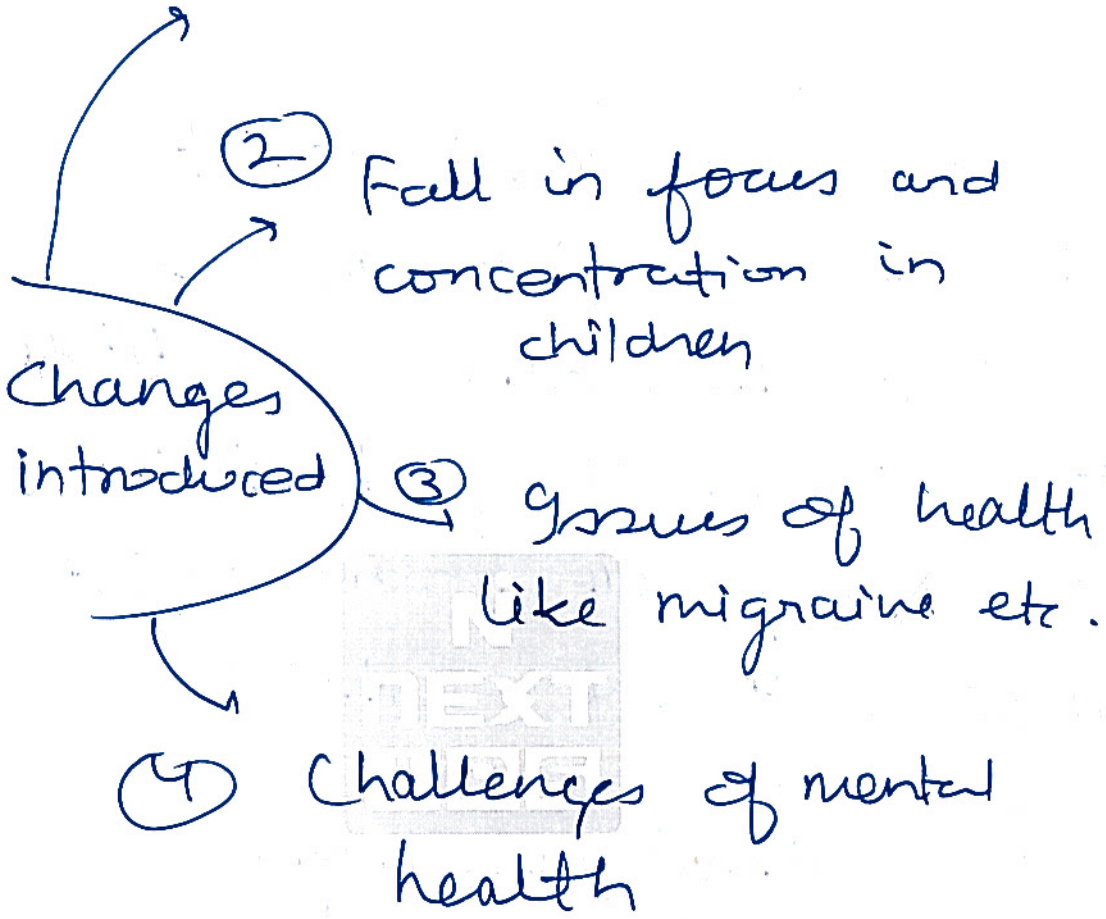
Screen-based education has improved accessibility but also created new behavioural and social challenges for children. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10 marks

Screen based education refers to smart class education with monitors, tablets etc.

Improved accessibility by

1. Decentralisation of resources
2. Easy availability of books & materials
3. Better cognitive development
4. Better visual understanding & Imaging powers.

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Thus, regular monitoring & counselling is required to ensure better delivery of education through digital medium.

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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

Recent racist violence against Indians in USA, Australia etc highlight the issues of protectionist & xenophobic trends against Indians in the west.

Reasons

① Cultural protectionism attitude in west

② Fear of economic overpower by Indians

③ Rising deglobalisation trends

Rise of neo-nationalism attitude.

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① More assertive

② Backed by economic power of India

Global embrace & soft power of India needs to be

③ Coupled with diplomatic forces of our country

④ Ensuring that such incidences are not unaddressed.

To be a global power and developed country by 2047, we need to be strong both diplomatically and culturally.

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

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

Caste System in India is like a chameleon which changes its colours with different conditions.

Caste System Changes due to modernisation, urbanisation & economic liberalisation:-

(1) High class turning to high caste in urban areas.
   (eg) Rich people are segregated from poor in urban areas.

(2) Those who control means of production are well off than those who merely work in factories etc.

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(3) Poor~~s~~ are getting poorer everyday while the rich are getting richer.

(4) Access to education, digital media etc. are creating divides between those who can and those who can't.

eg. 75% of urban people can search internet while only around 62% in rural areas.

Hence, an inclusive, just and comprehensive approach in governance & planning in needed to curb this new caste manifestation.

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11. पुरातात्विक साक्ष्यों के संदर्भ में हड़प्पाई लोगों के सामाजिक-आर्थिक और धार्मिक जीवन पर प्रकाश डालिए।
(उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए) 15 अंक

Throw light on the socio-economic and religious life of the Harappan people with reference to archaeological evidence. (Answer in 250 words) 15 marks

Harappan civilisation was probably the first urban civilisation that is discovered from the ancient civilisational history.

Archaeological surveys and expeditions have provided key insight into the socio-economic and religious life of Harappan people as given below:-

Socio-Economic Life in Harappan Civilisation:-

(1) **Urban civilisation:-** It was a mature urbanised system of living with salient features of urbanisation like metalled roads crossing each other perpendicularly, brick buildings, proper urban planning etc.

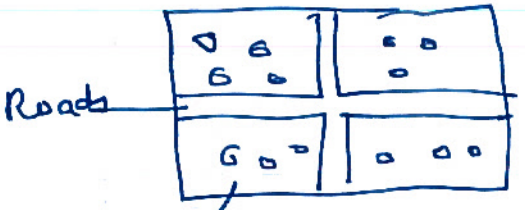


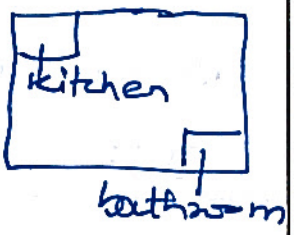
Fig:- Road plan in Harappan City

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(2) Sewage and drainage system :-
Harappan people made excellent sewage system that connected each house with sewage system.

(3) Health and Sanitation :- Houses in Harappan cities were planned in such an order to enhance health and phyto-sanitary measures.

(Eg) Kitchen was diagonally opposite to bathroom to prevent bacterial infection.



(4) Industrialisation and agriculture :-
Harappan people were highly industrialised with evidences of bead making industries present in Rakhigarhi etc. Agriculture consisted of barley, wheat, rice cultivation.

(5) Trade and commerce :- Harappans were known to have trade relations with contemporary civilisation like Mesopotamians etc., presence of port at Lothal indicate high degree of commerce in Harappan civilisation.

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Religious life of Harappans

(1) Religion :- Evidences suggest secular religious outlook of Harappans with no major presence of a religion.

(2) Temples were generally absent or yet to be discovered.

(3) Bust of bearded priest, mother goddess terracotta and 'pasupati' seal indicate importance of spirituality in Harappan people.

Although the myths around India's civilisational history was shattered by the discovery of Harappan civilisation. Yet, the deciphering of Harappan script holds key to better understanding of socio-economic & religious life of that era.

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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 Vallabhbhai Patel and Jawaharlal Nehru were the stalwarts of Indian Independence Movement with diverging approach yet common goal of achieving freedom for India and thus, contributing in nation building.

Approach of Patel and Nehru

(1) Sardar Patel believed in blood and iron policy to concentrate fragmented kingdoms into a unified structure. Nehru on the other hand vouched for a more peaceful, conciliatory and dialogue driven approach to integrate provinces and princely states into India.

(2) Use of force to integrate

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states like Hyderabad through 'operation Polo' was the brainchild of Patel, whereas Nehru was critical and apprehensive of use of force or coercion.

(3) Patel was a hardliner when it came to matters like sovereignity and integrity of India, while Nehru was more of an idealistic leader who believed in peaceful coexistence.

Although their approaches differed, they had shared vision for India and those are:-

(1) Strong and independent nation both militarily (Patel) and economically (Nehru).

(2) Upheld human rights by praiding help to Kashmir

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during 1948 war with Pakistan.

(3) Both were instrumental in laying the democratic framework on which the constitution of India rests.

(4) Patel and Nehru believed that a more integrated and peaceful India would be crucial to the development of the nation.

Thus, often diverging in their methods and approaches, Sardar Patel and Nehru contributed by building an stronger, independent and integrated India from a nascent, broken Colony of the British.

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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

Swadeshi Movement (1903-05) was the first mass movement in India's freedom struggle that altered the course of India's Independence Movement.

Features of Swadeshi

(1) Active participation of masses witnessed

(2) Women participation in freedom struggle began from this movement

(3) Spread through different parts of the country

(4) Marked the rise of militant nationalism and active political struggle.

Strategies adopted during Swadeshi

(1) Boycott :- Demonstrations and picketing was carried out against foreign goods.

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(2) Indigenisation of commodities :- The movement provided a thrust to adoption of local goods like 'khadi' instead of foreign made commodities.

(3) Protests :- Swadeshi witnessed large scale protests against atrocities of the British govern ment.

eg Protest against Bengal partition

Social Impact

(1) Mobilisation of masses :- Hitherto unaware of the political atmosphere in the country, Swadeshi marked the beginning of masses, peasants participation in freedom Struggle.

(2) Women :- This movement saw women picketing liquor shops, burning foreign cloths etc. which contributed to the emancipation of women in India in later periods.

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(3) Rise of nationalist industries and colleges like chemical factory by PC Ray, Shantiniketan university etc.

Limitations of Swadeshi

(1) Lacked pan India character despite being politically spread by leaders like Lala Lajpat Rai, Sri Aurobindo etal.

(2) Religious harmony between Hindu and Muslims was disturbed due to communal clashes.

(3) Peasants participation was still not enough and thus, lacked participation from villages in the hinterland.

Despite its limitations in geographical spread and materialistic achievements, Swadeshi movement provided the much needed fervour of nationalism and patriotism that shaped the course of Modern India.

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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

Western Ghats and North Eastern Hills generally receive more than 150-200 cm of rainfall in an year mainly due to south-west monsoon winds.

Reasons for High Rainfall

(1) Western Ghats:- The region falls in the Arabian sea branch of South west monsoon (SWM) and due to the presence of hills, this region witnesses higher orographic rainfall as shown below:-



Fig:- Rainfall zone of western ghats

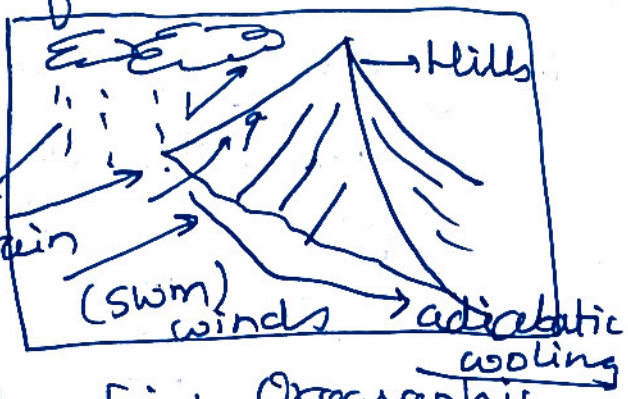
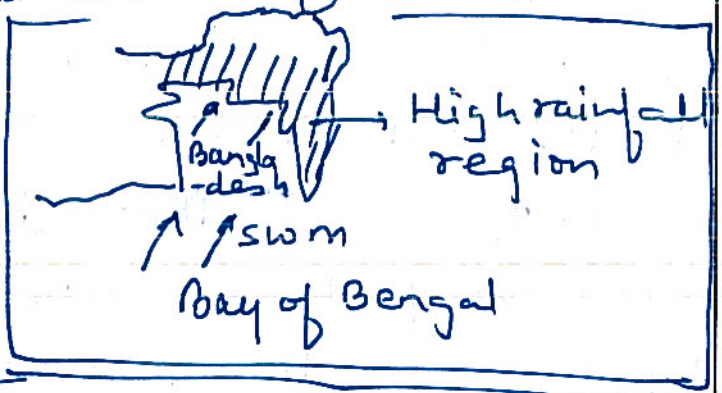


Fig:- Orographic rainfall in western ghats

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(2) Eastern Ghats:- This region also experiences orographic rainfall due to adiabatic cooling of Bay of Bengal branch of SWM and their cooling due to Purvanchal Hills and Meghalaya plateau.



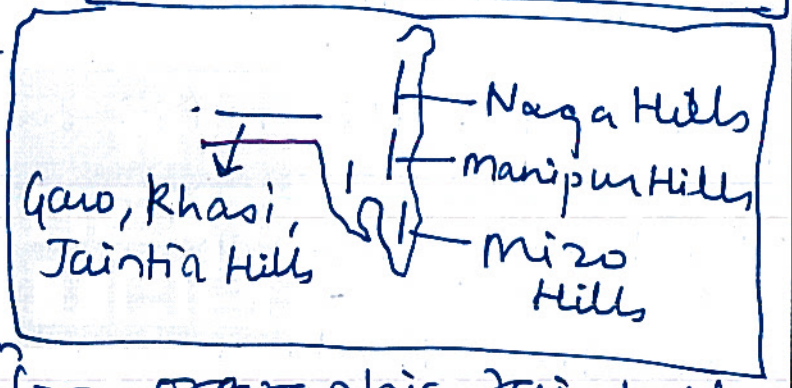


Fig:- Terrain and mountain responsible for orographic rainfall in northeastern region.

Influence of rainfall to human life :-

(1) Agriculture:- High rainfall contribute to plantation crops in regions like Malabar coast (coffee), Assam (tea) etc.

(2) Climate:- Generally favourable for vegetation growth.

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Western Ghats and Purvanchal Hills are one of the biodiversity hotspots in India ~~which~~ with high degree of species endemism.

(3) Architecture :- These regions have generally slanting roofs like 'Bangla roof' in Assam and parts of West Bengal.

(4) Tourism :- These regions are famous for ecotourism like Backwaters of Kerala, Meghalayan plateau regions.

(5) Ecological issues :- soil erosion and illegal deforestation.

Thus, the climatic effect of monsoon in western ghats and northeastern hills has shaped the socio-cultural aspect of these region, but anthropo-genic activities like illegal mining, deforestation, poaching etc has disturbed the man-environment relationship of these regions.

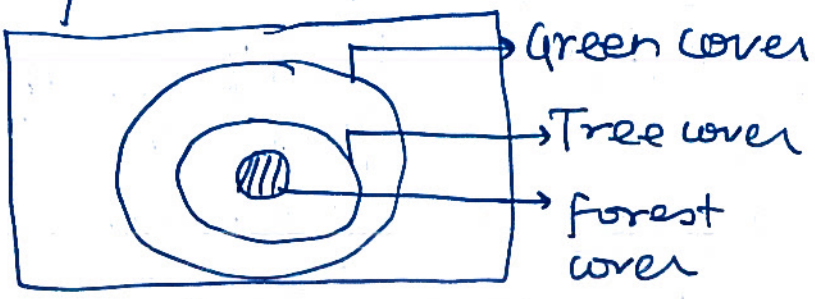
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15. वन आवरण, वृक्ष आवरण और हरित आवरण में अंतर स्पष्ट कीजिए। भारत में वन पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र जलवायु प्रतिरोध और कार्बन पृथक्करण में किस प्रकार योगदान करते हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए) 15 अंक

Differentiate between forest cover, tree cover, and green cover. How do forest ecosystems in India contribute to climate resilience and carbon sequestration?

(Answer in 250 words) 15 marks

Forest cover is defined as an area that has large varieties of vegetation and high canopy density while tree cover is generally considered with low canopy density and low variety of vegation. Green cover on the other hand is associated with the presence of either grasslands, shrubs, trees, together or individually over an area.



Importance of forest cover in climatic resilience and carbon sequestration:-

(1) Store house of CO_2 and other

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green house gases as forests have large amount of trees and vegetation cover.

(2) Carbon Capture and Storage as well as sequestration are natural features of forest ecosystem such as CCUS in mangrove nodes, wetlands etc.

(3) Nitrogen fixation :— Several species of plants and animals (insects) are responsible for nitrogen cycle in soil, thus, improving soil fertility.

(4) Albedo effect:— Forest ecosystems are responsible for albedo, i.e., reflection of Solar insolation back to the atmosphere, thus, providing a cooling effect.

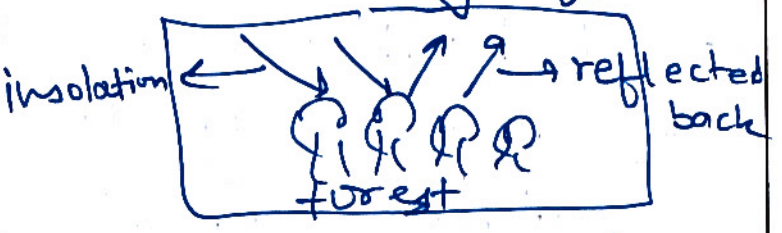


Fig :— Albedo effect in forest

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(5) Soil erosion :- Forests bind soil due to the roots of plants, thus preventing soil and land degradation.

(6) Groundwater recharge :- Forests also contribute to groundwater recharge by contributing to the hydro-meteorological cycle.

(7) Species and food web :- Due to vast varieties of species, forests play a vital role in food web balance, thus, maintaining ecological sustainability.

However, due to large scale deforestation, forest fires and climate change, forests are becoming vulnerable to destruction which would eventually affect climatic conditions over the planet.

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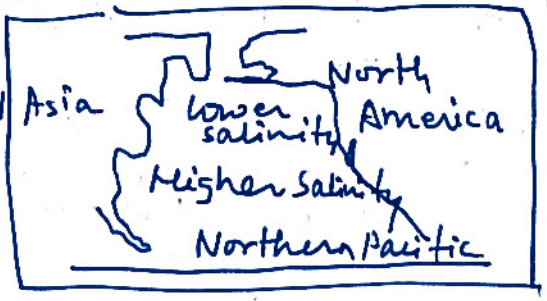
16. विश्व के महासागरों में पाई जाने वाली लवणता भिन्नताओं का विवरण दीजिए। यह भिन्नता महासागरीय परिसंचरण और समुद्री पारिस्थितिक तंत्रों को किस प्रकार प्रभावित करती है? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए) 15 अंक

Account for the salinity variations in the world's oceans. How does this variation impact ocean circulation and marine ecosystems? (Answer in 250 words) 15 marks

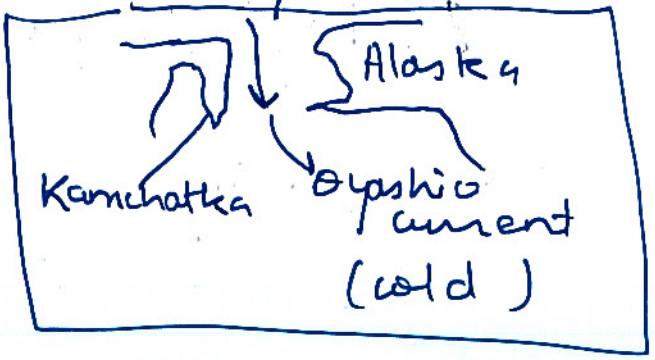
Salinity of oceans is a complex phenomenon that is caused due to interplay of several factors like temperature, ocean currents, winds, rivers etc.

Salinity Variations in World's Oceans

(1) Pacific Ocean :- Generally northern Pacific is more saline due to presence of landmass. Average salinity varies in northern Pacific is around 33‰ to 35‰.

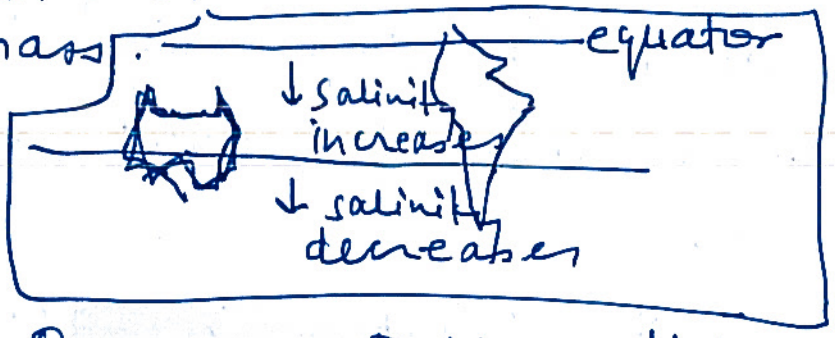


Region around Kamchatka Peninsula and Alaskan coast is generally less saline due to cold Oyashio current's influence.



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Southern Pacific is generally follows a regular trend of increasing salinity from equator to sub-tropical zone and then decrease in salinity till polar latitudes, due to less landmass.



(2) Atlantic Ocean :- Follows the same trend of Pacific, however it has regions of higher salinity like Mediterranean sea (enclosed by land) and lower salinity like marginal sea near river Parana in South America.

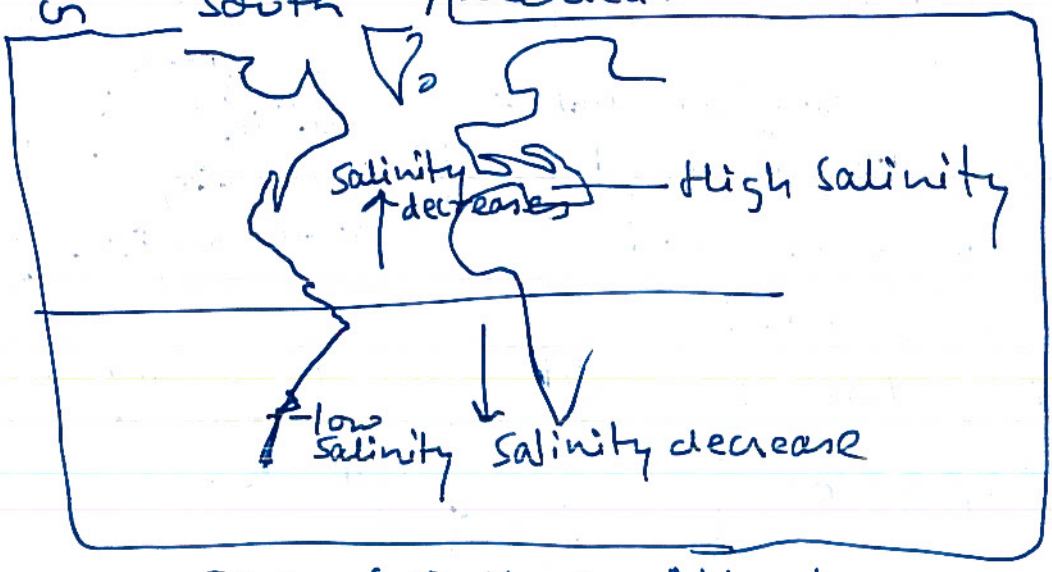


Fig:- Salinity in Atlantic Ocean

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(3) Indian Ocean :- Higher salinity in northern part due to being enclosed by land than the southern part.

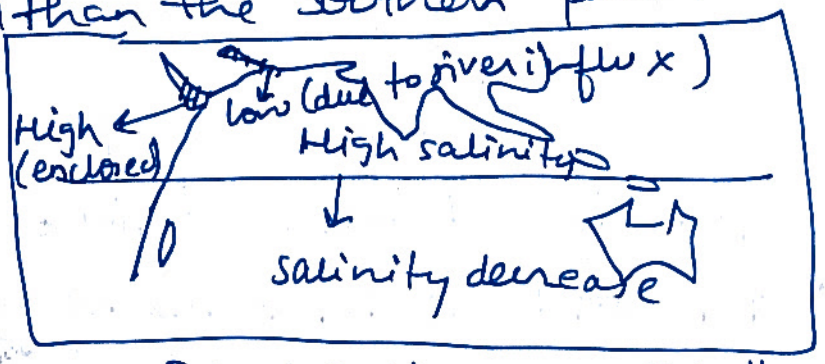


Fig :- Indian Ocean Salinity

Impact on ocean circulation and marine ecosystem :-

(1) Salinity variations effects the thermohaline circulation (higher salinity results in higher density).

(2) Salinity rise can disrupt marine life like impact on corals.

(3) Ocean's currents may be impacted by salinity increase and brine rejection. (Eg) impact on Artic Ocean due to ice melting.

Recent global warming events and climate change have resulted in ocean's salinity changes which has contributed to the weakening of AMOC (Atlantic Meriodional Ocean Circulation).

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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

Polar cryosphere refers to the ice frozen regions of North and South Poles of Arctic and Antarctica region.



Fig:- Polar Cryosphere

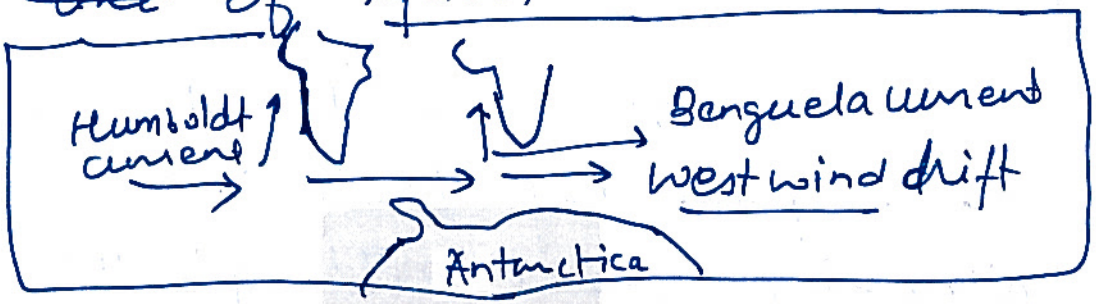
Role of cryosphere in regulating Earth's climate system :-

(1) Balancing of earth's average temperature by albedo effect is crucial to polar regions.

(2) Polar wind system :- Due to being high pressure zone, winds like Polar Easterlies originate from these regions shaping the climate of sub-polar latitudes.

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(3) Ocean Currents :- Cold ocean currents are fed by these regions. (eg) west wind drift in southern Hemisphere which later translates into different cold currents shaping coastal climates ~~like~~ of Africa, South America etc.



(4) Polar Vortex and upper tropospheric winds :- influence of polar regions on polar vortex and rossby waves affects temperate cyclones in North America and Asia. Also it affects Indian monsoon by affecting ~~Sub South~~ Tropical westerly Jet (STWJ).

However, rapid of Arctic due to :-

(1) Global warming as a result of green house emissions;

Candidates must not write on this margin

(2) Weakening of thermohaline circulation of oceans (eg. AMOC);

(3) Deforestation and extensive anthropogenic activities (like oil drilling); have disturbed the global climatic systems.

As a result of which polar cryosphere is witnessing rapid melting and thus, contributing to change in global climatic and heat patterns.

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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

Indian society is a blend of several religions and their practices which is a result of the secular ethos of our country.

Religious plularism and Secularism coexistence in Indian society is due to :-

(1) Entrenched socio-cultural outlook which is deeply pluralistic since ancient times in India.

(2) Diverse philosophical basis of the hindu culture prevalent in our society.

(3) Constitutional and legal mandates like article 25 & article 26 that explicitly

Candidates must not write on this margin

underscores our vision to be religiously pluralistic society founded in right to religion for everyone.

However, certain challenges like perceived threat to religion due to secularisation calls for mutual negotiation for their coexistence like:-

(1) Respecting mutual practices:- Secular principles should not advocate for abdication of religion on mere grounds of scientific realism.

(2) Dietary preferences:- There should be regulation of certain items that could hurt religious sentiments like meat shops near temples.

(3) Laws and regulations:-

Legal security for

Candidates must not write on this margin

both secularists and religious people should be based in constitutional morality and human dignity.

(eg) Right to religion comes with certain conditions on the grounds of public health, morality etc.

(4) Non-interference and non-imposition:-

Religious elements should not be thrown upon those sections who do not follow religion. And there should respect for all.

Unless sentiments of secularism and religious pluralism not respected, the basic foundation of social harmony of our society may just be present in letter and not in spirit.

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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

Women participation in service sector is indispensable for growth of women led development, however certain barriers like class, caste, region etc. exist to women and India's economic aspirations.

Class, Gender and Geography's role in providing opportunities to women in service sector:-

(1) High class women are well educated than lower class women, thus, providing avenues for their role in service sector. While majority of lower class and poor women are stuck in agriculture.

eg 49% of urban women are salaried or have regular jobs while only 7.4%

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of rural women have salaried jobs as per MoSPI.

(2) Glass ceiling and Glass Cliff :- Women are subjected to restriction in promotions to certain posts. They also face sudden transfers to departments to face public scrutiny in cases of failure in corporate governance.

(3) Care giving :- With women providing around 5 hrs 30 minutes of caregiving services (unpaid) in comparison to men who only give around 30 minutes per day, there develops a wedge between opportunities for women in services.

(4) Rural - urban divide :- Due to lesser accessibility to technology, skills and education; rural women are compelled to

Candidates must not write on this margin

work in agriculture.

(eg) 77% women work in agriculture in rural areas (feminisation of agriculture).

Thus, the converging tendencies of class (economic and social), gender and geography (rural and urban) prevent and provide opportunities to women in service sector, provided they have equal access to education, finance and security.

"I measure the progress of the society by the progress made by the women of the society", B R Ambedkar's vision of the progress society rests in the development of women of the society.

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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

Marriage as a social institution has been a crucial aspect of Indian society. However recent changes in socio-economic framework has posed a challenge to the stability of this social institution.

Disruption in marriage ecosystem due to

① Rising divorce rates especially in urban areas (0.84%) (with 80% initiation from women)

② Delayed marriage and motherhood

③ Live-in relationships as an alternative to marriage

④ Domestic violence and women security (around 30% married women reported intimate partner abuse as per NFHS-5 data)

Candidates must not write on this margin

Socio-economic & cultural factors responsible for this shift :-

(1) Women emancipation :- Rise in economically independent women have contributed to culmination of unhappy and abusive marriages.

(2) Individualism :- Post modernist outlook and influence of western culture is undermining the idea of collective living.

(3) Economic challenges :- Youth who is unemployed or less economically well off does not want to be in a marriage association for the fear of economic burden.

(4) Technological changes :- Features like freezing of eggs, IVF babies etc. have changed the notion of marriage for

Candidates must not write on this margin

having children especially in urban society.

(5) Sexuality dynamism :- Changing sexual outlook like homosexuality, bisexuality etc has also prevented marriages as same-sex marriage is still not legal in India.

(6) Recognition to live-in relationships :- This has caused to a significant shift in urban population towards marriage as an institution for social sustenance.

Change is the nature of society, and rising globalisation, technocratization and individualism will threaten or largely influence the characteristics of marriage as a traditional institution of India's social fabric.

Space for Rough Work

Space for Rough Work

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6. Please check the sequence of the answer and total number of pages in the scanned version. Make sure it is in consonance with the physical version of the same.

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।