JUDICIAL & CIVIL TRAINING FOUNDATION NEW DELHI

NEXT IAS

anubhav-2025

(To be filled by candidate)

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

Name of Candidate: ABHIJEET JAIN Mobile No. ...

Roll No. : GS25DIB21082 Start Time 9:49 AM End Time 12:45

Date of Examination: 4-08-2025 Medium : English ☑ Hindi ☐

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

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

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

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

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 of ancient represent architectural excellence as -

1) HIGHLY POLISHED pillar (Maurya Pillar).

2) Monolithic Ashokan pillar

3) have impact from greco-bactarian elements

4) Support of great building and also isolated tall pillar

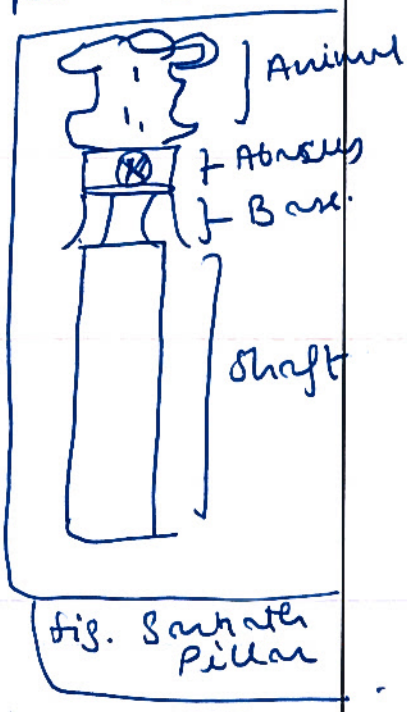


fig. Sarnath Pillar

5) Non-rusted Iron pillar of Gupta period is metallurgical excellence of ancient India

But, they are also source of Indian history as -

Candidates must not write on this margin

1) Language transition

(Eg) Prayag Prashasti

Pali language of Mauryans → Sanskrit language of Gupta → Persian language of rulers

2) Contemporary Kingdoms:

Eg) Ashokan pillar talk about "Keralaputhraan" about sangam dynasty

3) Beliefs & practices of Ancient time.

4) Kingdom and their philosophy

(Eg) Ashokan pillar about Dhamma policy

5) Extent of kingdom

(Eg) fig showing ashokan kingdom extent.



Hence,

Pillars speak more than any pen of historians.

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

Dadabhai Naoroji in his book "Poverty and unbritish rule in India" proposed that-

* Poverty in India is artificial & result of bad colonial administration ↓

This led to awakening of their social & political reformer like Gopalkrishna Gokhale, which voiced against unjust colonial rule.

Also,
movement like Swadeshi and boycott of british good were result of awakening created by Dadabhai naoroji

Candidates must not write on this margin

leaders like SC. Bose quickly rose against unjust and cruel british policy. Thus, he left prestigious civil service job.

Also, Economic critique to RC Dutt, MG Ranade ~~were~~ inspired by Dadabhai Naoroji work.

But it had limitation-

1) It could only bring change in mind of elite educated class.

2) Also, large scale behavioural change in rural mass was not there.

3) Women, Dalit, Tribes were largely unaffected by Naoroji work.

Hence, Dadabhai Naoroji work enlightened intellectual, but left rural unlettered mass unaffected.

Candidates must not write on this margin

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 culmination of revolutionary & reformist ideas through 100's of years.

INFLUENCE on freedom movement across world

1) Gandhian Ideology of Non violence and Satyagrah inspired Nelson Mandela ↓ peaceful reconciliation of South Africa

2) South East Asia - Socialist idea from india influenced freedom struggle in Malaysia thailand, etc

Case study ⇒ Indian Dock workers denied to load supply

Candidates must not write on this margin

in Ship in 1942. As Ship was going to suppress freedom & socialist movement of Malaysia

3) Srilanka got its Independence in 1948. But it's constitution borrowed idea from India like equality, liberty & democracy.

4) Indian freedom struggle has also influenced Tibetan movement against imperialist China, following spirit of democracy & authoritarianism

5) Indian secularism & equal respect of all religion influenced liberation of Bangladesh in 1975

Hence,

Great Indian struggle has enlightened candle all around 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

Seismic zone across the world can be explained by 3 plate boundaries -

1) Convergent plate boundary

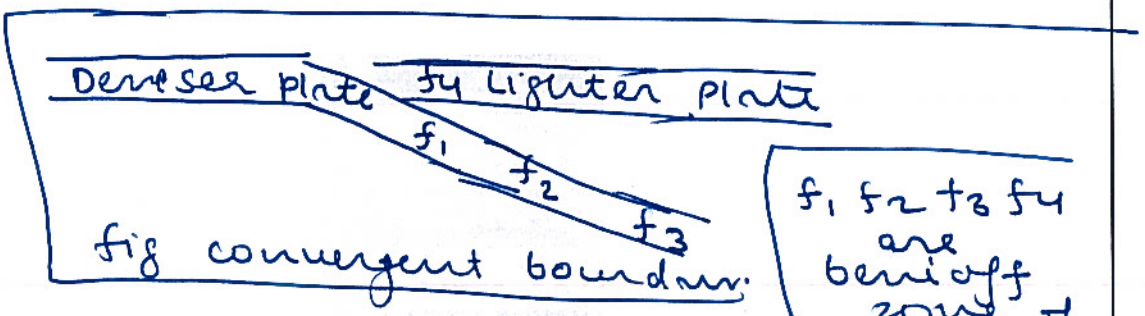


fig convergent boundary

f1 f2 f3 f4 are benioff zone + Earthquake

↳ Benioff zone in convergent boundary explain earthquake frequency

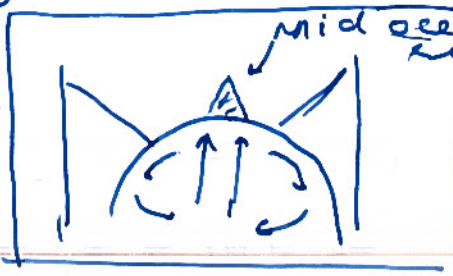
Also, "Pacific ring of fire" is also a subduction zone of convergent boundary



Candidates must not write on this margin

2) Divergent boundary

Mid oceanic ridge associated with ~~as~~ short intensity ~~& frequency~~ and large frequency of earth quake



(eg) mid Atlantic ridge.

3) ~~Divergent~~ Transform boundary

~~Sliding~~ boundary are also associated with fault zone

(eg) California earthquake

But,

Not all earthquake can be explain by continental plates as—

1) Dam induced seismicity

2) Gutra plate earthquake

(eg) Latur 1993

3) Climatic isostatic rebound (new theory)

Hence,

Continental plates movement explain us spatial distribution of earthquake.

Candidates must not write on this margin

5. नदी अंतराबंधन (नदियों को आपस में जोड़ने) को क्षेत्रीय जल संकट को कम करने के एक साधन के रूप में देखा जाता है। इसके लाभों पर चर्चा कीजिए और संभावित पर्यावरणीय एवं सामाजिक प्रभावों का परीक्षण कीजिए।

(उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए) 10 अंक

River interlinking is seen as a means to reduce regional water stress. Discuss its advantages and examine the possible environmental and social implications.

(Answer in 150 words) 10 marks

Recently,

PM Modiji has shown green flag to Ken-Betwa interlinking in Bundelkhand to reduce water stress.

Advantages

1) Reducing ~~and~~ flood at one region & draught at other region

Eg Transferring water from Ken to Betwa ⇒ No draught No flood

2) Navigational advantage

Eg Interlinking Ganga - Brahmaputra Mekong for regional navigation

3) Promote efficient watershed management

Candidates must not write on this margin

4) Improve groundwater table of water, by reduce wastage.

5) Provide irrigation to areas between the river

Environmental Implication

1) It lead to breaking of "Aviral Dhara" of river due to less water in feeder river.

2) & Nearby region can be submerged in water

(e.g.) Panna national Park due to Ken-betwa

3) Water fauna may face abrupt changes.

Social Implication → 1) It lead to displacement of locals.

↳ 2) It may harm cultural sentiment of people associated with river.

Hence, River linking should be done by proper Environment & Social Impact assessment

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

Textile industry is located based on below factor -

1) Availibility of Raw material

Eg) Surat due to abundance cotton from Gujarat & Maharashtra

2) Labour availibility

Eg) Textile employ 100 times more labour than steel industry

3) Agglomeration of economy

↓

mutual benefits to industry

Eg) MITRA Trade park

4) Export oriented industry

Eg) Mumbai port led export

5) Historical factors

Eg) Jute industry in Bengal

6) Social capital

Eg) Tirupur (T.N.) knitted

Candidates must not write on this margin

garment hub due to social capital of Tirupur

Economic significance

Negative

1) Inequitable Regional development.
2) Overdependence on few plant
3) Virtual monopoly of ~~caste~~ Tirupur
   - (Eg) Gounder in Tirupur.
4) Roadblock to MSME & decentralised industry.

Positive

1) Promote economy of scale. (Eg) Ludhiana in wool industry
2) Promote mutual sharing of technology (Eg) MITRA Park.
3) Efficient export of goods.

But, Now,

Niche development of Textile industry is again booming up with
- Banarsi Saree
- Todas embroidery
- Pashmina Shawl

getting popularity in global market

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 glacial remains, which are rich in nutrient & mineral.

They are found in region of early glaciers. Moraines and other glacier deposit make them rich in potassium & Nitrogen.

⇓

Thus, they are agriculturally productive regions of world.

Also,

Currently, they favour favourable climatic condition along with soil factor,

Candidates must not write on this margin

thus, adding upto their productivity.

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

Digital India has provided distant screen based ~~learning~~ learning for children. It has improved accessibility of education as -

1) Increase access of global course at home
   (eg) Coursera

2) Access of to education even during pandemic

3) Access to education in remote tribal areas as well.

But, there are some challenges

Behavioural challenges → 1) high screen time of children
↓
less bonding with family

Candidates must not write on this margin

2) Increased aggression in behaviours ↓

3) As, concentration span has reduced.

4) Digital education cannot improve social habits like friend making, reciprocal learning ⇒ increase individualism in child

Social challenges → 1) Digital divide

Eg) ASER 2022 report
↓
>75% rural children couldnot attend class during COVID-19

2) Lack of Digital literacy

Eg) PM eDISHA cater only 6 crore rural people out of 80 crore rural mass

3) Risk of Data breach

4) Very expensive courses
↓
RICH - Poor divide

5) cyber fraud ⇒ selling non useful courses to children

Eg) BYJU'S scam

Hence, DIGITAL education should be accompanied with behavioural & social responsibility

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

Recently in News:,
An Indian faced racist remark outside shopping mall of Australia.

Reason for such Trends → 1) Historical engrained racism & white man superiority complex

2) Jealous of Indian doing good in their domestic market (Eg) Successful Sundar Pichai

3) Stereotyping of Indians (Eg) Tech guys means Indian youth

4) Rise of extreme right wing politics (Eg) Donald Trump America's first POLICY

Candidates must not write on this margin

5) Understanding of spatial (colonial) difference as ~~temporal~~ temporal differences

(Eg) spatial difference in India & Europe ⇒ Temporal difference
CIVILISED European
Barbaric Indian

6) cultural differences are not acceptable

(Eg) Eating from hand (Indians) considered as backward

7) Rising competition of JOB, economic opportunity
And Indian doing good
fear of relative deprivation

Also,
Some Pakistani are involved in illegal trafficking in US, UK. Thus, ~~Pakistani~~ Foreigner relate Indians with Pakistani
⇒ Xenophobic Attitude develop.

Hence,
There is need to spread Indian culture of "Vasudhev Kutumbkum" for peaceful world

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

Caste system is very resilient & adapted to force of —

Modernisation

1) Caste in modern form in economy

Eg) Early caste based hereditary occupation → Modernity → Business held by Family (Ambani)

2) Caste in Modern politics

Early → Modern

Caste (upper) dominate Politics → Democracy adapted to casteisation of politics

Urbanisation create anonymity & heterogeneity.

3) But, caste appear in occupational segregation.

Eg) Most of sweeper are from Dalit caste in urban area.

Candidates must not write on this margin

4) Caste based endogamy in urban area

Eg) Caste filter in Shaadi.com

5) Caste based untouchability is still followed; but in domestic space, not public space.

Economic liberalisation → 6) Caste acting as social capital for economic opportunity

Eg) Tirupur (T.N.) knitted industry dominated by Gounder caste

7) Brahmins still feels proud in offering prayer; but take money (cash) in Dakshina

8) Also, Barber caste (Nhai) is preferred during life cycle event Eg) Birth, Death

Hence,

As Ambedkar ji said "caste has become state of mind" truly adapting to changing circumstances.

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

Harappa civilisation dated around 2600 - 1900 BC along Indus river basin

Social life

1) Children play with Terracotta toys

2) Social stratification
   - absent → Every house get basic civic munity
   - present → Different grave size & grave good

3) Women have different hairstyle.

4) Evidence of Mirror, lipstick suggest aesthetic sense.



fig. Dancing girl of Mohen Jo Daro

Economic life

1) Agriculture was surplus & diverse

Candidates must not write on this margin

(Eg) Evidence of Millet, Jwar. etc.

2) Manufacturing was centralised
(Eg) Uniform brick size

3) Various metals like copper, bronze, silver gold were used.
(Eg) Bronze bull at Mohenjodaro

4) Trade was ~~fair~~ extensive

External trade
Evidence of Harappan seal in Mesopotamia (UR - Nippur)

Internal
∥
Copper was coming from Khetri Mines

Religious life

1) Religion was not central & probably private
(Eg) NO large religious place

2) May follow open air sacrifices
(Eg) Kalibangan fire alter

Candidates must not write on this margin

3) Belief in life after death

Eg Grave goods

4) Belief in charm, magic & superstition

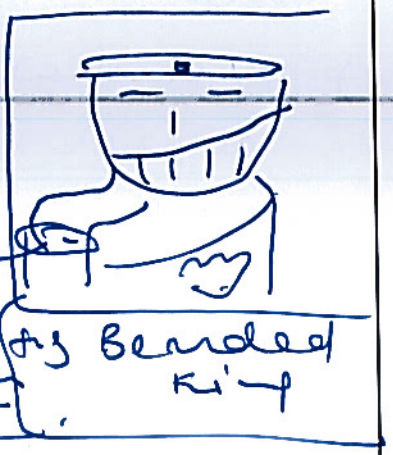


Fig Bearded King

5) Female goddess were found in multiple place

6) worship of Proto Shiva

↓

found seal of "Pashupati Nath"



Fig PROTO SHIVA SEAL

7) Fertility cult was there

Eg Many linga like structure found

8) Yogic knowledge might be present



YOGIC POSTURE SEAL

Hence,

Civilisation cradle of India sees its roots from great Sindhu-Saraswati Sabhyata

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 UP Patel and JL Nehru were among tallest leaders of our freedom struggle.

Differed in approach

JL Nehru	Sardar Patel
1) Unity of India based on dialogue & diplomacy	1) Unity of India at any cost ⇓ via military or diplomacy
2) Soft approach against newly form Pakistan ⇓	2) Hard approach against Pakistan ⇓
3) Seen in Indus water negotiation (1960)	3) Strictly opposed & criticised collaboration with Pakistan
4) Foreign Policy ⇓ of Non-alignment	4) foreign policy ⇓ support russian side.

Candidates must not write on this margin

Nehru	Sardar Patel
5) Tribal approach ⇓ Integrationist Tribal panchsheel	5) Tribal approach ⇓ promote assimilationist view of A. Bappa
6) Focus on children as maker of Nation	6) Focussed on steel frame of India i.e. civil services.
7) Against Military Armspilling	7) Support Strong military armspilli f
~~8) Support~~ Indus "	Shared VISION "

1) Both support Industrialisation of India

2) Both promoted rural centric development to cater masses.

3) Bothe were in support of Strengthening education

Candidates must not write on this margin

sectors for better nation building.

4) Both have shared view of "Secular India"

5) Both wanted land reforms for better equitable distribution of land.

6) Both were strictly against caste based discrimination

7) Both promoted Tribal upliftment for better India

Hence, Both leader differed in their path, But their destiny was common, unified, dignified & VIKSIT Bharat

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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 arose against cruel B. Division of Bengal in 1905.

Strategies

1) Mass boycott of foreign goods

2) Promote swadeshi items.

3) Boycott colonial institution like Industry, courts, schools.

4) Nationalist symbols were used. (Eg) Bharat Mata Picture A.N. Tagore

5) Spread of Unbritish governance ideas to people ⇓ create resistance against British rule

Candidates must not write on this margin

Social Impact → 1) Develop national consciousness in people

↳ 2) Promoted "Hindu-Muslim" unity across Bengal

↳ 3) New, Education institutions were established.

Eg: Lala Lajpat Rai was principal Bengal national education

↳ 4) Promoted Native Industry

Eg: Jute mill opened in ~~Kolkata~~ Kolkata by Parsis

5) It promoted heavy boycott of British goods

∴ This, loss to British exports in India.

6) It for first time, involve people from diverse background like women, workers, Artisans, etc

Candidates must not write on this margin

Limitation → 1) It remained confined to "Bhadra lok" / affluent class of Bengal.

2) It did not spread much to rest of India

3) Native industries could not outcompete foreign goods

4) Student & workers returned to school after some time.

5) Nationalist sentiment don't have larger goal of not independence, but local goal to prevent division of Bengal.

Later,

In 1911, Lord ~~Dalhousie~~ Hardinge has cancelled Division of Bengal.

Also, swadeshi strategies like boycott influenced Gandhian Methodology

Candidates must not write on this margin

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 serves as lifeline for Indian economy & cultural sense

Mechanism of western ghat rainfall

Orographic rainfall

↓

Rapid ascent of cloud on steep western ghat

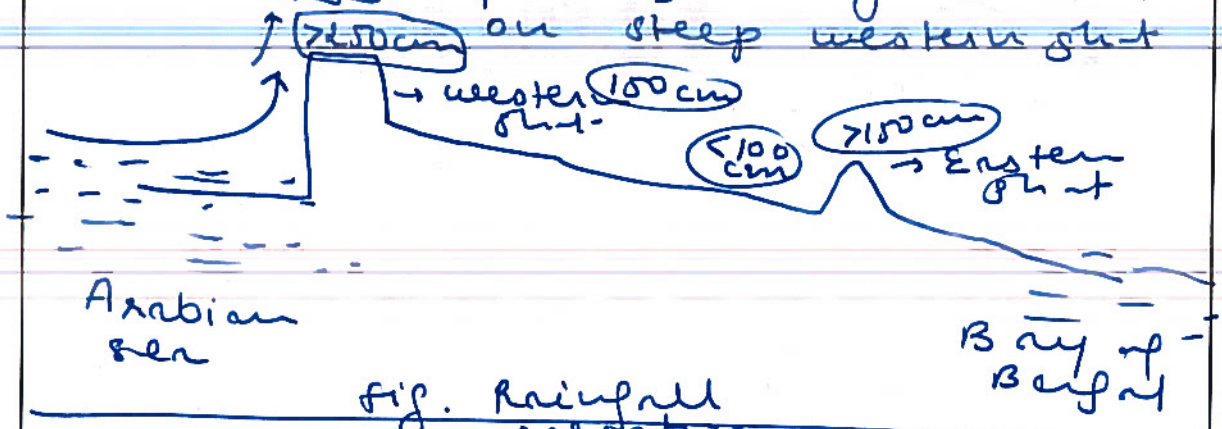


Fig. Rainfall variation from western to Eastern ghat.

Rainfall is due to orographic reason. High moisture by Arabian sea is carried from winds.

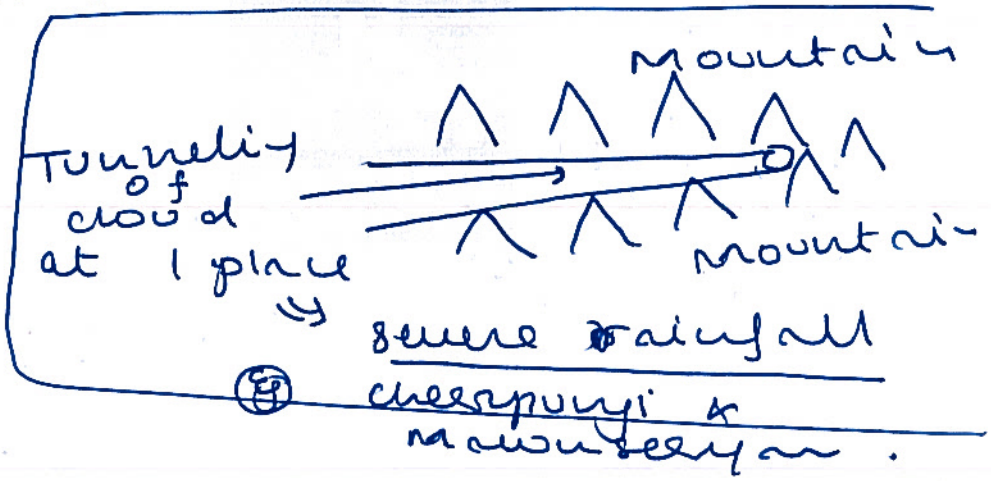
Rapid ascent of clouds, lead to formation of

Candidates must not write on this margin

Cumulonimbous clouds & thus heavy rainfall.

North-East India Reason is convergence of South west & South East monsoon

Also, Topography promote concentration of rainfall at 1 place



Influence on human life.

1) Cultural significance

Festivals, cultural rituals are related to monsoon in western ghat & North-East India.

Candidates must not write on this margin

2) Economic impact

Agriculture is dependent on monsoon

Tourism ⇓ Increased to see lush green hills.

3) Loss of life due to disaster ⇓

high rainfall → promote Landslide ⇓ loss of human life

WAYNAD Landslide.

4) Transportation

high rainfall may become an impediment for local transport

5) Ecological significance as

Mizo tribe considered monsoon sacred & worship the local sacred groves.

Hence,

Monsoon clearly is not just rain but lifeblood of Indian economy & cultural aesthetics

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

As per Biennial report of Forest cover in India -

1) Forest cover ⇒ canopy density > 10 %
Area > 1 Acre

2) Tree cover → canopy density < 10 %.
Area < 1 Acre

3) Green cover → Any plot with plants & trees are considered as green cover.

But as per,

TN Godavarman case, 1996,

Supreme court pointed out this ~~disp~~ discrepency as impediment to realise potential of ~~For~~ Forest conservation act, 1980. Thus,

Candidates must not write on this margin

gave new dictionary definition of forest as,

Tree cover or registered forest area with canopy density of > 10 %.

Forest Ecosystem → Climate resilience.

⇒ Forest act as best carbon sink for adaptation measure against climate change. as -

(1) Mangroves prevent from Tsunami waves (climate change effect)

(2) Vetiver grass at shore prevent from deadliest cyclone

(3) Forest promote evapotranspiration ⇓ promote steady rainfall.

(4) Forest preserve ecological diversity ⇒ resist homogenization effort of climate change.

(5) Forest preserve complex food web ↳ provide ecological resilience

Candidates must not write on this margin

Forest → carbon sequestration

(*) Forest store carbon in form of -

① Soil preservation by roots of trees

② Peatland preservation act as carbon sink

③ Organic matter of Tree barks

④ Photosynthesis and removal of atmospheric CO_2 into ~~Glucose~~ starch.

⑤ Supports carbon recycling process, via ecosystem for detrivores & decomposers.

Hence,

Forest are bedrock for any civilisation to flourish. We just need to adopt its ~~Pace~~ PACE - i.e patience

Candidates must not write on this margin

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

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

Salinity refers to total amount of dissolved material in oceans. It is expressed in ppm (part per million)

Salinity variation

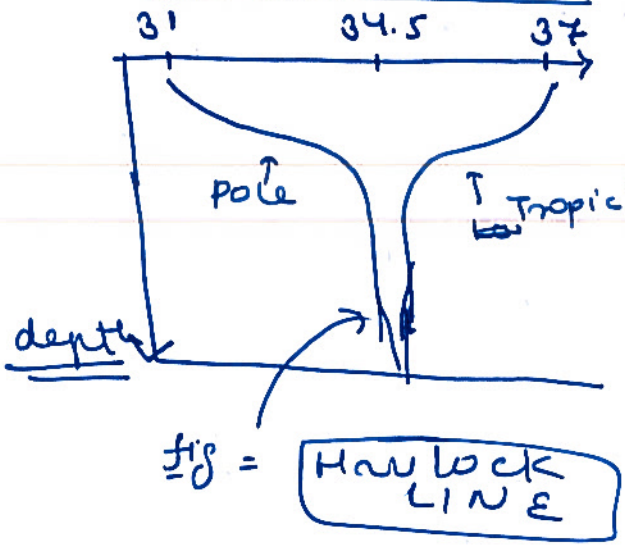
1) Across Hemisphere

34.5 in North

35.5 in South

Reason
- River water inflow in North Hemisphere
- High wind velocity in Southern hemisphere → more evaporation

2) Across Depth



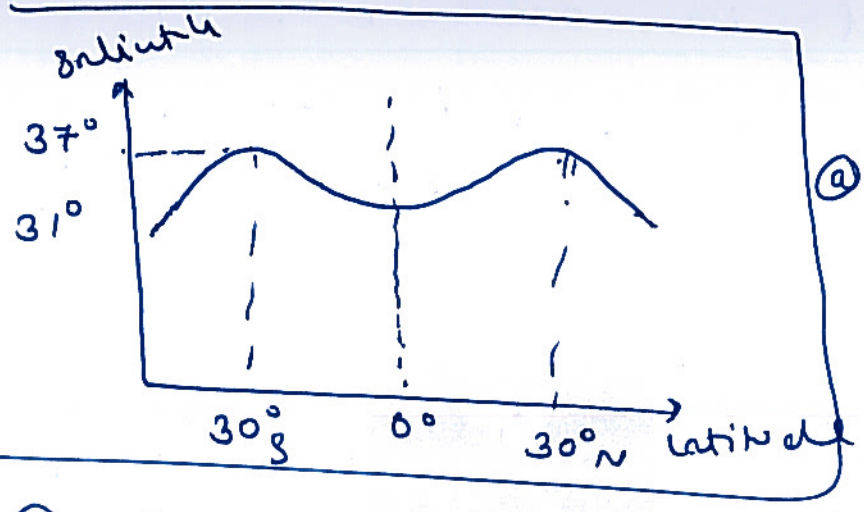
- Top layer < 200 mt
- Halocline (200-1000 mt)
- Deep water (>1000 mt).

fig = HALOCLINE

Candidates must not write on this margin

Reason - Denser water settle fast in ocean.. And salinity promote density.

3) Across latitude



Reason
↓
@ High sunlight in tropics
↓
more evaporation
↓
more salinity.

(b) Equator with large cloud cover
↓
less sunlight ⇒ less evaporation
↓
less salinity

(c) Poles ⇒ melting of glaciers
↓
incoming of fresh water
↓
low salinity

Impact on ocean circulation

⇒ Maintain Thermohaline circulation of ocean

As, ~~At pole denser water~~ water move from high salinity area to low salinity area.

Candidates must not write on this margin

Recent changes ⇒ Glacial melting decrease further salinity of oceanic poles

⇓

seen in slowing of Atlantic meridional overturning circulation

Impact on Marine ecosystem

1) Corals lives in optimum salinity of 31 - 37 ppm

2) high salinity may lead to coral bleaching while

3) low salinity lead to nutrient lack to marine life.

4) Salinity provide buoyancy to float

Recent change → glacial melt & change in salinity has lead to coral shifting away from tropics.

Hence,

Ocean salinity variation impact both circulation & ecosystem as whole.

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

Polar cryosphere's role in regulating earth climate system as -

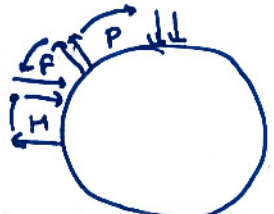
1) Heat inertia ⇒ slow accumulation of heat due cryosphere

2) high Albedo ⇒ reflect most sunlight ⇒ cool earth's atmosphere.

3) ⊖ Polar vortex ⇒ regulate temperature & snowfall at higher latitude.

☹ Weak Polar Vortex ⇒ Blizzard in Canada & Kalabura in Russia

4) Atmospheric circulation ⇓ maintain polar cells & other air cell.



H = Hadley cell
F = Ferrel cell
P = Polar cell.

Candidates must not write on this margin

5) Jet Streams ⇒ Cryosphere
polar high density air, when
come in contact with
tropical air mass ⇒ Jet
stream

Eg If NO Jet Stream ⇒ NO Winter rainfall in India

6) Oceanic circulation and
sea level is maintained
by Cryosphere ⇓

7) Affect, global rainfall
pattern.

Eg More cryosphere melting
⇓
less salinity in ocean
⇓
weak AMOC & other circulat-
⇓
Extreme event in global
- Hurricanes in USA
- Weak Monsoon in INDIA

Key factor - Rapid warming of Arctic

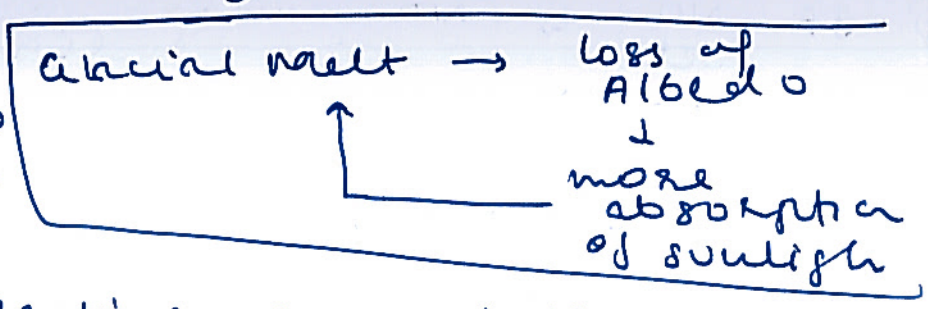
1) Rising level of Green
house gases like
CO_2, CH_4, etc

Candidates must not write on this margin

2) Deposition of soot (Industrial) decreased albedo.

3) Arctic Amplification due to loss of Albedo

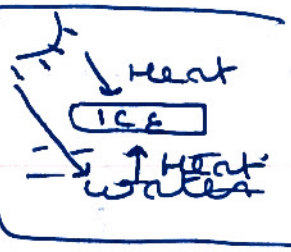
fig. Albedo loss.



4) Heating from both upside & downside

Eg Arctic is ice sheet

Unlike Antarctic, it doesnot have high reflecting rock, but water. Water promote heat absorption. Thus heating from both sides



5) New, global Trade route along arctic. & ships discharge.

6) Also, Human activity like tourism affect Arctic ecosphere.

~~Hence~~, As, ~~Thus~~ what occurs in Arctic, doesnot stay in Arctic, There is need for global consensus to prevent Arctic amplification.

Candidates must not write on this margin

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

historically, Indian civilisation has values of Sarva Dharma Sambhav promoting Religious pluralism & secularism.

Secularism & Pluralism : Integral to our social fabric

---

1) Constitutional values -- Article 25-28 promote unique indian model of secularism.

2) Presence of multireligious society ⇒ peaceful coexistence of religious pluralism.

3) AJANTA / ELLORA cave
↓
Hindu - Budh - Jain shrine together ⇒ value of Religious Pluralism

4) Fighting against any difficult situation together
↓
(eg) COVID-19 . to Pahalgam terror
↓
Support Religious Pluralism

Candidates must not write on this margin

5) Political leadership extend from APJ Abdul Kalam, to Manmohan Singh support our secularism

6) Common celebration of "Onam" by Hindu Muslim is unique of Indian society

7) Chandni Chowk cater Jama masjid, Lal jain mandir, Bangla Sahib, Shiv Temple & suggest peaceful coexistence

Coexistence: Require constant negotiations

* Few recent incidences have show importance of dialogue ~~from~~ for peace -

1) Love Jihad issue ⇒ deliver communal fault line ⇒ resolved by peaceful talks between Hindu Dharma guru & muslim maulvi.

Candidates must not write on this margin

2) Cow vigilantism ⇒ Supreme court promoted dialogue between religious parties

3) AYODHYA JANBHOOMI issue
⇓
Reconciliation via dialogue & debate in court.

4) Media Sensationalisation
⇓
"Tablighi Jamaat" during COVID needs talk between both parties.

5) Hate speech ⇒ communal speech recently by MP minister
require peace dialogue
between both community
this constant negotiation is brought by -
against Ro1. Sofia Qureshi

1) Forgiveness ⇒ "Micchami Dukkadam" festival of Jainism -

2) Dialogue to resolve issue

3) Government facilitating the discussion

4) Celebrating each other's festival

5) Enabling a common national spirit for "VIBRANT INDIA"

12:20

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

· Indian service sector has seen great boom in recent decade. BUT IS IT gender inclusive? & Regional equitable?

Intersection of class, gender, Geography : WOMEN's Access to service sector

1) Banking ⇒ Financial exclusion of women in isolated areas, especially Dalit & poor

eg Sahariya (PVTG) women don't have access to Banking

2) IT sector ⇒ Women lack education, & job in IT sector

eg 1 in 10 student in IIT/IIM are women

↓

POOR, Dalit women are even less

Candidates must not write on this margin

3) Gig economy ⇒ provide flexible working hour ⇒ Thus women able to maintain work-life balance

↓

But, this is concentrated in urban areas & to rich skilled women.

4) Real estate sector ⇒ less participation of women, as it is male dominated (traditionally).

↓

Also; opportunity is less in isolated place.

5) Health ⇒ Primary health care provided jobs to ANM/ ASHA / Anganwadi ⇒ empowered them

↓

But isolated tribal lack this access.

6) Trading and stock market is a gender inclusive sector. BUT still it is cornered by urban, elite class.

Candidates must not write on this margin

But, there is a light of hope with two examples.

1) Neo Barefoot college trained Gond women in Solar technology [SOLAR MAMAS]
↓
contribute in Renewable energy service sector.

2) Bank-SHG linkage enable credit to poor women.

3) NEWS TRIFED made contact of local tribal female & Tirupati Mandir for "Donapatta"
↓
access to trading service & increase income.

4) GOVT introduce 15% quota in IIT for women student along with SC/ST/OBC/EWS quota
↓
Breaking chain of intersectionality.

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 social trends of increased divorces and family disruption, delayed marriages raises concerning issue.

Delayed Marriage

(A) Socio-economic factor

1) high female literacy

2) feminist movement promoted aversion to marriage.

3) Rising economic independence of women ⇓ No need of marriage.

(B) cultural factors.

4) Sacredness of marriage is being lost ⇓ high incidence of contractual marriage.

5) Impact of western culture via social media ⇓ delaying marriage.

Candidates must not write on this margin

Increase Divorce Rate

A) Socio-economic reason

1) Rising Individualism
⇓
promote less co-operation & interdependence.

2) Ego issue ⇒ due to clash of Patriarchal value & new Age modern value

3) ~~Political~~ Legal Benefit of Alimony post marriage.

B) Cultural factor

4) High culture of Hook-up
⇓
decrease bonding ~~with~~ between couple

5) Choosing partners like choosing product on e-commerce
⇓
scrolling on Shadi.com
⇓
commodification of marriage.

6) Show-off culture
⇓
focus on Big Fat Indian wedding & NOT on mutual dependence

Candidates must not write on this margin

Family Disruption

(A) Socio economic

1) Industrialisation ⇓ promoted nuclearisation of Family

2) Urbanisation
↳ high cost of living ⇓ decrease size of family to sustain.

3) Less social bonds with relative ⇒ NO fear to break marriages ⇒ Family disruption.

(B) cultural factor

4) Both Parents working. ⇓ less bonding of Mother-child. ⇓ frequently, leaving old parent alone in later age ⇒ family disruption.

5) Migration culture to abroad lead to disintegration of JOINT Value.

But, Our values are still of JOINT family & living together.

Eg) Extended family seen, with children living in Uncle's house for study in urban area.

Space for Rough Work