

NEXT IAS

anubhav 2024

RECEIVED**24 AUG 2024**

(To be filled by candidate)

TEST CODE : ANV2401**Test No. : 01**Name of Candidate: RITIKA CHITLANGIA Mobile No. [REDACTED]Roll No. : AIM24GCRA075 Start Time 9:05am End Time 11:59amDate of Examination: 24/8/24 Medium : English ☒ Hindi ☐

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

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

GRAND TOTAL -/ 250**EVAL CODE:** **EVAL DATE:****GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS**

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

सामान्य निर्देश

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

REMARKS:**FOR OFFICE USE ONLY**

<u>Student Concerns / Query</u>	<u>Evaluator's Feedback / Response</u>
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.

<u>IMPORTANT QR CODES</u>	
 Topper's Copy	 Common mistake and Correct Filled QCAB
 Copy Scanner App	 Next IAS Test Centre Location

MACRO COMMENTS

The Purpose of evaluation@nextias.com is to provide constructive suggestions on 'How to improve Answer Writing and thereby score better marks.

STRENGTHS OF THE CANDIDATE

AREAS OF IMPROVEMENT



IMPROVEMENT SUGGESTIONS

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

How does the integration of traditional Indian art and architecture in the New Parliament Building serve as a testament to India's cultural ethos? (Answer in 150 words) 10 marks

The New Parliament Building was inaugurated by the Prime Minister, which is a reflection of the centuries worth of heritage of Indian art and architecture.

Integration of Tradition Indian Art & Architecture

- 1) Circular pattern of construction.
→ inspired from the Vaikund Perumal Temple of Tamil Nadu.
- 2) Integration of 'Lotus' and 'Peacock' in Rajya Sabha and Lok Sabha chambers.
⇒ reflects the continued unity of nature and architecture in India.
- 3) The courtyard of the Parliament Building is pillared ⇒ reflection of the Vijayanagara architecture.

4) Integration of big banyan tree right in the centre of the complex.

⇒ age old reverence of banyan tree in cultural ethos.

5) Use of red sandstone and white marble in building complex.

Eg: influence of mughal architecture.

6) Establishment of a pendulum in the parliament building

⇒ integration of scientific structure.

Eg: jantar-mantar by Firosh Shah and sawai of Jaipur.

Thus, the contemporary parliament building is an amalgamation of temporal variation of indian art and architecture, especially seen in the symbolisation of 'sengol'.

2.

संगम साहित्य में महिलाओं की भागीदारी के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए। यह प्राचीन दक्षिण भारतीय समाज में महिलाओं की स्थिति और उनकी भूमिकाओं के बारे में क्या दर्शाता है? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए) 10 अंक

Discuss the representation of women in Sangam literature. What does it reveal about the status and roles of women in ancient South Indian society?

(Answer in 150 words) 10 marks

Sangam literature is the result of assembly of great poets, philosophers and artists during the paundyan rule of 300 BC to 300 AD.

Representation of Women

Sangam literature represented the socio-economic and cultural perceptions of women.

2) Tolkappiyam elaborates that women were also involved in occupations like farming, dancing, shepherding etc.

3) Manimekalai ⇒ Buddhist nun ⇒ religious significance of women.

4) Citappadi Karavam mentions that

Kovalan's wife started the Pattini
cult of worship.

Status & Role of women

- 1) Sati was prevalent.
 - 2) Devadasi was seen in the
pandyan temples.
 - 3) Niyog was practiced. $\Rightarrow$ marrying
the brother of deceased husband.
 - 4) Occupation was open to
females, but with limitations.
 - 5) Women were represented
in the palaces but with
their male family members.
- $\therefore$ Women in sangam age
were respected, but did
not enjoy complete freedom.

3. उदारवादियों द्वारा ब्रिटिश औपनिवेशिक नीतियों की आर्थिक आलोचना ने भारतीय राष्ट्रवाद और व्यापक स्वतंत्रता आंदोलन के विकास में किस प्रकार योगदान दिया? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए) 10 अंक

How did the Moderates' economic critique of British colonial policies contribute to the development of Indian nationalism and the broader independence movement?

(Answer in 150 words) 10 marks

The Moderates started the Indian National Congress in 1885, and dominated the political freedom movement, with their 3P's strategy → Prayer, propaganda and petition.

Contribution to ^{Anti} British Nationalism

1) Economic Critique of British colonial policies:

a) D.B. Naoroji's 'Theory of Drain of wealth in poverty & Unbritish rule' ⇒ British were draining India of its resources by one-way free trade policy.

b) M.C. Ranade - 'Essays on colonialism' ⇒ British had turned India into a dumping ground of imported products

and redundant technology.

c) R.C. Dutt - 'Economic History of India' $\Rightarrow$ British industrial capitalism had led to deindustrialisation in India, with resource leakages.

Broader Development

- 1) Economic critique enlightened the masses about economic impoverishment during British rule.
 - 2) Coinciding famines during the economic critique strengthened the moderate's claims.
 - 3) Provided theoretical anti-thesis to the 'Providential Mission Theory'.
 - 4) Ignited the extremists to invoke mass nationalism.
 - 5) Allowed integration of intelligentsia like Motilal Nehru, Ramesh Chandra Mehta into freedom movement.
- Thus the most important contribution of moderates was its economic critique.

4.

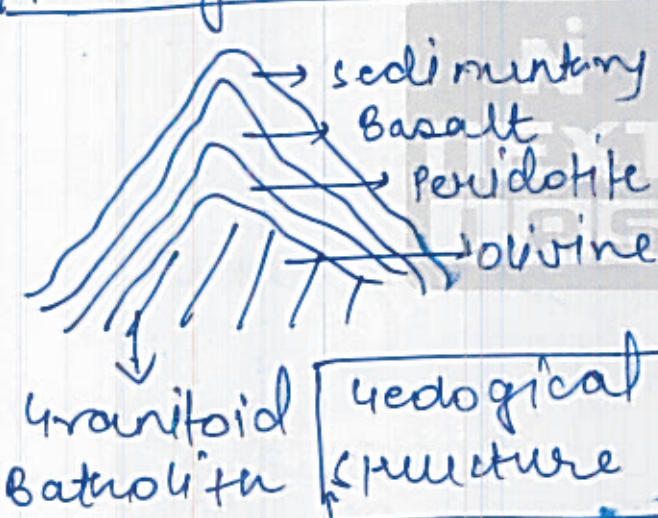
हिमालय की भूगर्भिक संरचना किस प्रकार इस क्षेत्र को भूस्खलन के प्रति विशेष रूप से संवेदनशील बनाती है? इसमें शामिल प्राकृतिक व मानव-प्रेरित कारकों पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए) 10 अंक

How does the geological structure of the Himalayas make the region particularly prone to landslides? Discuss the natural and human-induced factors involved.

(Answer in 150 words) 10 marks

Himalayas are young fold mountains, with sedimentary crustal waves, that has led to vulnerability to nearly 38 landslides per year.

Geological structure of Himalayas



1) The inner core comprises of the archaen gneiss rocks.

2) The outer layers are

sedimentary soft rocks, with fossilised fragments.

Contribution to landslides

1) Sedimentary - Basaltic sandstones are soft rocks that are easily eroded by water & wind → removal of the upper surface layer.

- 2) low pore pressure $\Rightarrow$ structural cohesive weakness $\Rightarrow$ lateral movement of soil.
- 3) seismic vulnerability $\Rightarrow$ soil acts as seismic amplifier.

Factors

Natural

- 1) Geological & tectonic instability
 $\Rightarrow$ Himalayan plates move 5 mm/year.
- 2) Weak soil depth $\Rightarrow$ azonal soils.
- 3) steep slope, angularity $> 45^\circ$.
- 4) wind & water erosion $\Rightarrow$ streams erosive capacity is high.

Human Factors

- 1) Mining $\Rightarrow$ slope failure.
Eg: Sikkim Tunnel.
- 2) Deforestation.
- 3) Urbanisation $\Rightarrow$ ground collapse
Eg: Vishnuprayag.
- 4) Hydroelectric projects.
- 5) Road carving
Eg: Char Dham project.

Thus, Himalayas need landslide zone mapping and mitigation measures.

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

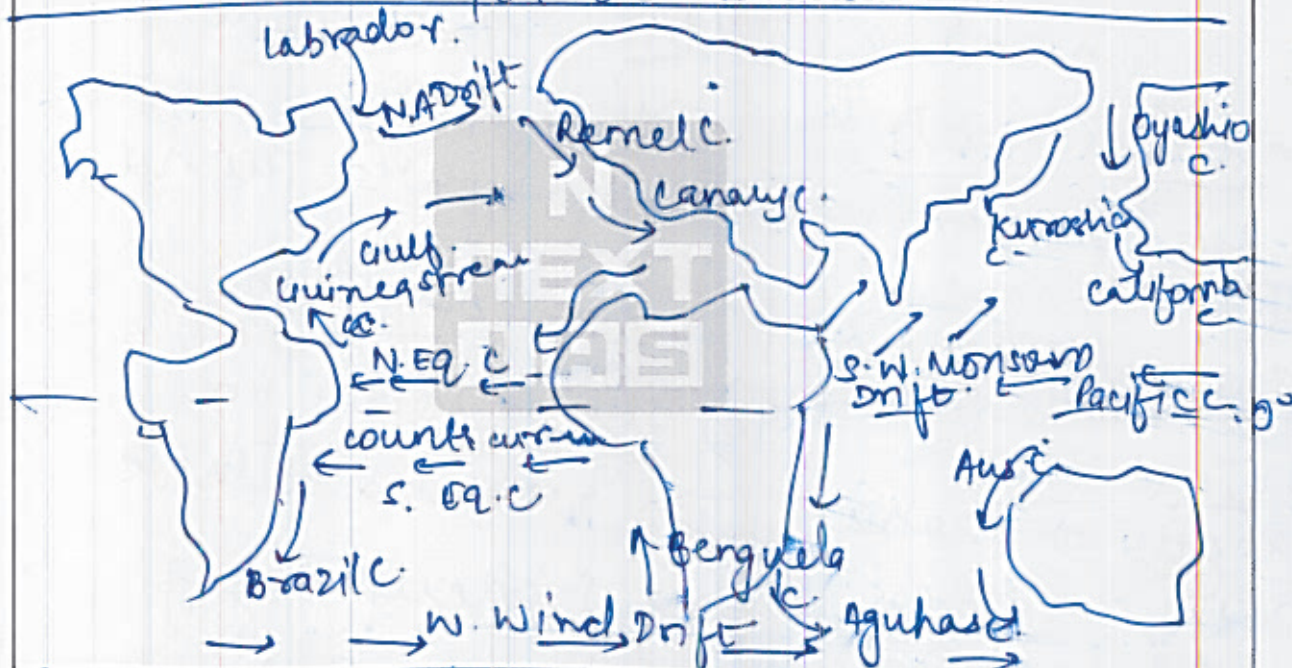
(उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए) 10 अंक

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

(Answer in 150 words) 10 marks

Ocean currents are the fluid dynamics of sea, responsible for movement of ocean waters from the equator to poles.

Major Ocean Currents



Atlantic Ocean

- 1) North Eq. & South Eq. current.
- 2) Guinea current meets the Gulf stream.
- 3) North Atlantic Drift and the Labrador current.
- 4) Azores current meets the North Atlantic current and completes gyre.

Pacific current	Indian Ocean current
1) North & South Pacific C.	1) S.W. Monsoon drift
2) Kuroshio & Oyashio current	2) Somalian C.
3) California C. joins the N. Pacific	3) Agulhas C.
	4) Humboldt C.
	5) Australian C.

Significance of ocean currents

- 1) Transport of heat from the equator to poles $\Rightarrow$ redistribution of temperature.
- 2) Creates zones of fishing where warm and cold currents meet.
eg: New Foundland - Sargasso sea.
- 3) Phytoplankton growth is richest in areas of cold upwelling zones. eg: Peru.

The ocean currents are responsible for precipitation, coastal resources like fishing, which makes them extremely important in fight against climate change.

6. भारत में मृदा के प्रकारों में भिन्नता ने कृषि पद्धतियों एवं उत्पादकता में क्षेत्रीय विषमताओं में किस तरह योगदान दिया है?
(उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए) 10 अंक
- How have variations in soil types across India contributed to regional disparities in agricultural practices and productivity?
(Answer in 150 words) 10 marks

Soil refers to the upper horizon of the surface, consisting of organic & inorganic deposits, with varying productivity.

<u>Soil</u> Types	Nutrient	Productivity & Practices
1) Alluvial soil	Rich in Phosphorus, lime, but poor in nitrogen	Intensive grain cultivation with high productivity. Eg: Rice, wheat, sugarcane etc.
2) Black soil	Ca, Mg, N etc. but poor in phosphorus	Coconuts, groundnut, cotton etc. Needs irrigation, good productivity
3) Red & Yellow soil	Poor in Nitrogen, phosphorus, potash	Need fertilizer and irrigation for crops like sugarcane, wheat etc.

Types	Nutrient	Productivity
4) Laterite soil	Heavily leached acidic soils.	Needs fertilisers for cashews, almonds, spices etc.
5) Arid soil	Salty calcareous deposits, with low moisture.	Millet etc etc. ⇒ drought-prone agriculture.
6) Forest soil	Acidic leached soils with high moisture retention.	Eg: slash & burn farming ⇒ Yams, cassava etc.

Thus, differences in economic structure, climatic variations, technological development and population pressure affects the soil productivity and practices.

7. द्वीप पर्यटन भारत के अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह व लक्षद्वीप जैसे द्वीपों की अर्थव्यवस्था को किस प्रकार प्रभावित करता है? इस पर्यटन को संधारणीय बनाने के लिए कौन सी चुनौतियाँ और अवसर विद्यमान हैं?

(उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए) 10 अंक

How does island tourism affect the economy of India's islands like the Andaman and Nicobar Islands and Lakshadweep? What challenges and opportunities exist to make this tourism sustainable?

(Answer in 150 words) 10 marks

Globally, island tourism accounts for nearly 25% of GDP, with India's A&N and Lakshadweep having huge potential.

Affect on Economy

Positives

Negatives

- 1) Employment generation $\Rightarrow$ 7% of the pop'n in A&N engaged in tourism.
- 2) Infrastructure creation due to connectivity, resorts etc.
- 3) Digital connectivity increases.
- 4) Greater emphasis on local issues like tribalism etc.

- 1) Ecological destructions $\Rightarrow$ economic costs to GDP.
- 2) Commercialisation of natural and cultural heritage.
- 3) Influence of unsustainable globalisation -
Eg: (KFC) in Port Blair.

Sustainable Tourism

Opportunities

- 1) Nature-Based tourism $\Rightarrow$ bamboo forests, coral reefs, sand beaches etc.
- 2) Eco-tourism $\Rightarrow$ tribal accommodations, local cuisines etc.
- 3) Indigenous infra $\Rightarrow$ Eg: roots bridges and cobble pathways in Lakshadweep.

Challenges

- 1) Tribal resistance $\Rightarrow$ thompen, Zamees $\Rightarrow$ killing of tourist
- 2) Carbon emissions due to sea plane transfers
- 3) waste accumulation due to lack of proper export of waste.
- 4) Deforestation, reef degradation etc. Eg: Nicobar Dev. Project.

SDG-13 and 14 aims to conserve the climate and islands needs to be sustainable explored to ensure equitable dev.

8.

जनसंख्या नियंत्रण से लेकर परिवार कल्याण और महिला सशक्तिकरण तक की नीति में बदलाव ने भारत में जनसंख्या वृद्धि को किस प्रकार प्रभावित किया है? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए) 10 अंक

How has the shift in the policy from population control to family welfare and women's empowerment impacted population growth in India? (Answer in 150 words) 10 marks

India's National Population Policy of 1952 has aimed to control popⁿ growth, with results being seen in decrease in TFR from 3.3 to 1.9.

Shift in popⁿ Policy

(A) Population Control

- 1) Family planning clinics
- 2) Forced sterilisation
- 3) Cap on popⁿ-based delimitations.
- 4) Awareness generation.

(B) Family Welfare and Women Empowerment

1) Overall contraception prevalence rate $\Rightarrow$ 60% $\Rightarrow$ success of awareness programmes.

2) Involvement of husband in family planning decisions.
eg: saathi clinics

3) Involvement of extended family members to avoid son-mita preference.

Eg: Saas-Bahu Samman.

4) Focus on females:

1) Education - Beti Bachao Beti Padhao.

2) Skill development - Betiyan Bane Kaurshal.

3) Reproductive rights.

4) SHG's $\Rightarrow$ community family discussion. Eg: Nutrition Pheis in Bihar.

5) Increase in female labour force $\Rightarrow$ from 37% to 41% (PLFS).

However, still nearly 21 million unwanted girls are present, with high degree of child marriages, family pressure etc., which needs to be corrected to ensure population control.

9. भारतीय धर्मनिरपेक्षता के मूल सिद्धांत क्या हैं तथा भारतीय समाज के संदर्भ में उन्हें किन चुनौतियों का सामना करना पड़ा है? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए) 10 अंक

What are the core principles of Indian secularism, and how have they been challenged in the context of Indian society? (Answer in 150 words) 10 marks

Jawaharlal Nehru described Indian secularism not just as a theoretical construct, but as an emotional experience.

Indian secularism: Positive Model

Core Principles:

1) Equality of all religions ⇒ to reduce developmental deficit within groups.

Eg: Muslim Women Protection Act, 2019.

2) principles and non-discriminatory intervention of state.

3) Freedom to profess, practice and propagate any religion.

Eg: Bijoe Emmanuel case ⇒ right to remain atheist.

4) Secular education with no forced religious education.
Eg: Article 28.

5) protection of cultural rights of minorities. Eg: Art. 29 & 30.

Challenges to Indian Secularism

- 1) communalism $\Rightarrow$ (378) deaths in 2022 due to religious riots.
 - 2) Political polarisation $\Rightarrow$ Eg: Bull dozes justice & sedition.
 - 3) Relative inequality $\Rightarrow$ Sachar Committee $\Rightarrow$ (30%) Muslims have regular employment.
 - 4) Intolerance and resentment to diversity $\Rightarrow$ Eg: Mob in Kashmir valley lynched a Hindu journalist.
- Thus, the need is to follow the constitutional ideals of secularism, by promoting tolerance and multicultural justice.

10.

भारत में वर्तमान प्राथमिक शिक्षा प्रणाली किस सीमा तक सामाजिक असमानताओं को संबोधित या सुदृढ़ करती है तथा अधिक समावेशी शैक्षिक वातावरण बनाने के लिए किन रणनीतियों की आवश्यकता है? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
10 अंक

To what extent does the current primary education system in India address or reinforce social inequalities, and what strategies are needed to create a more inclusive educational environment?

(Answer in 150 words) 10 marks

Recently in Rajasthan, a 12th class dalit boy was beaten to death by his teacher because of drinking water from the school well.

Primary Education & Social Inequalities

Positives

- 1) Right to Education has provided legal penalisation for discrimination on caste lines.
- 2) Overall gross enrollment ratio of females have increased from 55% (2011) to 78% (2022).
- 3) Greater inclusion of EWS category in private primary edu. after 106th AA.

Negatives

- 1) Implicit caste discrimination still exists. → Eg: suicide of boy in 117 Medras due to caste dis.

- 2) female dropout rates are still higher than males.
- 3) ASER surveys shows that only 30% of females can read, as compared to 44% boys.

Strategies

- 1) Teacher sensitivity $\Rightarrow$ inclusive teaching entire reduction of personal biases.
- 2) Group projects to ensure diversity in interaction.
- 3) Legal and statutory strengthening to ensure representation of socially weaker groups.
- 4) Creation of disabled and female friendly infrastructure in schools.

Thus primary edu needs to be more inclusive, as envisaged by the new Educational Policy.

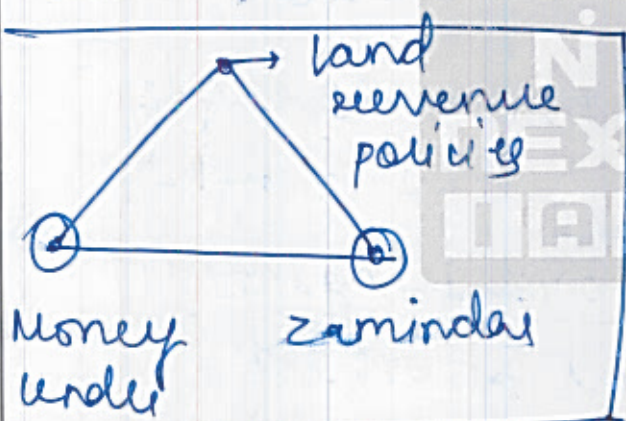
11.

भारत में गांधीवाद-पूर्व चरण के किसान आंदोलनों की प्रकृति की तुलना गांधीवादी चरण के किसान आंदोलनों से कीजिए। स्वतंत्रता संग्राम के दौरान महात्मा गांधी के नेतृत्व ने भारत में किसान आंदोलनों की प्रकृति और दिशा को किस प्रकार प्रभावित किया? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए) 15 अंक

Compare and contrast the nature of peasant movements in India during the pre-Gandhian phase with those in the Gandhian phase. How did Mahatma Gandhi's leadership influence the nature and course of peasant movements in India during the freedom struggle?

(Answer in 250 words) 15 marks

Peasants were an integral part of the freedom movement, because they were also the most exploited due to British's land revenue policies.



Difference between peasant movements

Pre Gandhian & Gandhian phase:

Peasant oppressors	
Pre-Gandhian	Gandhian
1) More <u>localised</u> in response. Eg: <u>Pabna revolt</u> → limited to West Bengal. 2) Involved mainly	1) More <u>nationalised</u> and <u>integrated</u> with larger freedom struggle. Eg: <u>Awadh kisan Sabha</u>. 2) Involvement of

the peasants,
with little support
from the national
leaders.

3) Against the
immediate
oppressors like
money lenders,
zamindars etc.

4) Peasants were
opposed to the
intelligentsia.
Eg: Peasant
opposition to
Young Bengal Mv.

5) less organised
and systematic

nationalist
leaders

Eg: J. L. Nehru ⇒
AP Kisan Sabha.

3) Against colonialism
on the whole.

Eg: All India
Kisan Sabha by
Swami
Shahjanand.

4) Peasants were
integrated with
intelligentsia
due to Gandhi's
efforts.

5) more organised
and institutionalised
Eg: Kheda Satyagraha.

Gandhi's Contributions

1) Nature

1) changed the localised and

isolated character of the freedom movement.

- 2) Greater awareness about nationalism, rather than solely focussing on immediate issues.
- 3) Gandhi's mass movements provided scope for peasants to voice concerns at pan India level.

(B) course

- 1) self reliance and indigenous prod production.

Eg: Millets

- 2) Institutionalisation of the peasant movements.

Eg: Ram Chandra Dev $\Rightarrow$ Kisan. Sabha

- 3) Linking Congress with peasants.

Eg: Fairabad session of Congress.

Thus, Gandhi Ji integrated the peasants in the larger freedom struggle.

12. मंदिर वास्तुकला की होयसल और नागर शैलियों की तुलना कीजिए और उनके बीच अंतर बताइए। ये अंतर अपने समय के सांस्कृतिक, धार्मिक और क्षेत्रीय प्रभावों को किस प्रकार प्रतिबिंबित करते हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए) 15 अंक
- Compare and contrast the Hoysala and Nagara styles of temple architecture. How do these differences reflect the cultural, religious, and regional influences of their time?

(Answer in 250 words) 15 marks

Hoysala and Nagara architecture are the major types of temple architecture, that have contributed to rich legacy of architecture in India.

Hoysala

Nagara

1) South India predominance.

1) North India

2) Mix of Nagara and Shavida style $\Rightarrow$ Vedara

3) solely Nagara components.

3) started by Chalukyas, Rasthigas

3) started by Guptas.

4) Boundary wall & water gate present

4) B.W. and water tank absent

5) Pyramidal stepped roof

5) curvilinear roof

5) The figures
outside the door $\Rightarrow$
fierce looking
Dwarapalas and
Nithanas.

5) Ganga &
Yamuna.

6) Top of the raised
platforms $\Rightarrow$
'Jagriti' and
'Adisthana'

6) No 'jagriti' &
'Adisthana'

7) Use of earthquake
resistant soap
stone

7) mainly sandstone.

8) stellate plan.



8) Panchayatana
style.

Eg: Hoysaleswara
Temple.

Eg: Chausath
Yogini
Temple.

cultural influences

1) Hoysalas $\Rightarrow$ stellate plan $\Rightarrow$
reflection of 'Nagara'
panchayatana style.

2) Deities of Shiva and Ram.
even in Hoysala architecture.

3) sculptures adoration on
walls.

Religious influences

1) Hoysalas - Shiva, Vishnu,
Harri - Hara etc.

Eg: somanatha temple

2) Nagara - Ram, Vishnu, Krishna
etc.

Regional influences

1) Hoysala $\Rightarrow$ South Indian
kingdoms adopted the 'Dravida'
components $\Rightarrow$ Cholas, Cheras

2) Nagara $\Rightarrow$ North Indian
dynasties $\Rightarrow$ Eg: Rajputs's
trabcat architecture.

Thus, Nagara and Hoysala
'Vesara' architecture has
recently been added to
UNESCO's World Heritage List
for its cultural significance.

13.

भारत में लॉर्ड विलियम बेंटिंक की नीतियों ने देश के सांस्कृतिक और बौद्धिक परिदृश्य को किस प्रकार प्रभावित किया? प्रमुख सुधारों के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए) 15 अंक

How did Lord William Bentinck's policies in India influence the country's cultural and intellectual landscape? Discuss with reference to key reforms.

(Answer in 250 words) 15 marks

Lord William Bentinck was the first Governor General of India from 1828 to 1835, bringing significant modifications to the cultural and intellectual landscape.

(A) Cultural Landscape

- 1) Banned sati by passing the 'sati Ordinance' in 1828 $\Rightarrow$ due to efforts by Raja Ram Mohun Roy.
- 2) Also banned female infanticide and established the Registrar General to officially record births and deaths.
- 3) Banned the 'Thugi' model of justice delivery.

- 4) Opened up the christian missionaries to actively promote conversion to christianity.
- 5) Made efforts to improve the conditions of slaves.

Intellectual changes

- 1) Public Instructions Committee, 1833 $\Rightarrow$ gave a lot of recommendations for the development of education in india.
- 2) Lord Macaulay's 'Minute on Education' came during the tenure of Bentick $\Rightarrow$ established the 'Sownu and Filtration Theory' and settled the anglicist - orientalist debate in favour anglicist.

3) Established higher education institutes to train the educated Indians in english language.

Thus, Bentick made several efforts to improve cultural and intellectual landscape,

but he was also primarily an imperialist, which led to large-scale illiteracy in India especially at lower levels of education.

14. भारतीय शहरों में नगरीय बाढ़ एक आवर्ती चुनौती बनती जा रही है, भारत में नगरीय बाढ़ में योगदान देने वाले अंतर्निहित कारकों का विश्लेषण कीजिए। इसके प्रभाव को कम करने के लिए कौन से व्यापक उपाय किए जा सकते हैं?

(उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए) 15 अंक

With urban flooding becoming a recurrent challenge in Indian cities, analyze the underlying factors contributing to urban flooding in India. What comprehensive measures can be taken to mitigate its impact?

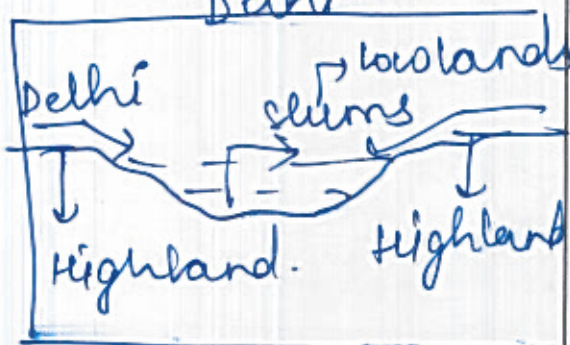
(Answer in 250 words) 15 marks

Most of Indian cities have seen an increased incidence of urban flooding, with Delhi witnessing the death of 3 children due to urban flooding.

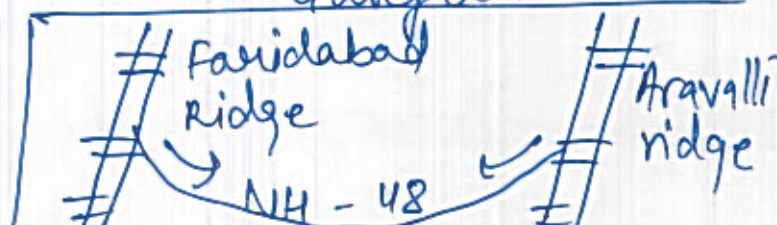
Factors contributing to Urban Flooding

① Unplanned urbanisation ⇒ non-consideration of natural drainage cycles while urban planning.

② Infrastructure encroachments on the drainage basins.



Eg: NH 48 goes through a valley basin.



- 3) Concretisation $\Rightarrow$ with every 1% increase in the impervious surface areas, urban flood chances increase by 3%.
- 4) Wetland degradation $\Rightarrow$ NO natural buffer to absorb excess water.
Eg: 60% of Mumbai's mangroves destroyed.
- 5) Inefficient drainage and waste disposal mechanisms $\Rightarrow$ clogged drains and overflowing canals.
- 6) Climate change $\Rightarrow$ 47% increase in rainfall tendencies in urban cities.

Mitigation Measures

(A) Short-Term

- 1) Unclogging of drains and creation of raised stormwater drains.
- 2) Widening of roads to ease water flow and reduce

accumulation.

3) Creation of 'Bowl Forests' like Japan to absorb excess water during rains.

(B) Long-Term

1) Hydrological planning of urban expansion.

2) AI systems to detect clogged drains and to send EWS.

3) Mangrove nurseries, chambers and fish pond plantations to absorb water.

4) Risiculture ponds to drain water.

5) Reduced use of portland cement $\Rightarrow$ use permeable material for road construction.

6) Capacity building of municipal corporations.

Thus, urban floods is a reality, which needs to be dealt scientifically and multi-collaboration approach.

15.

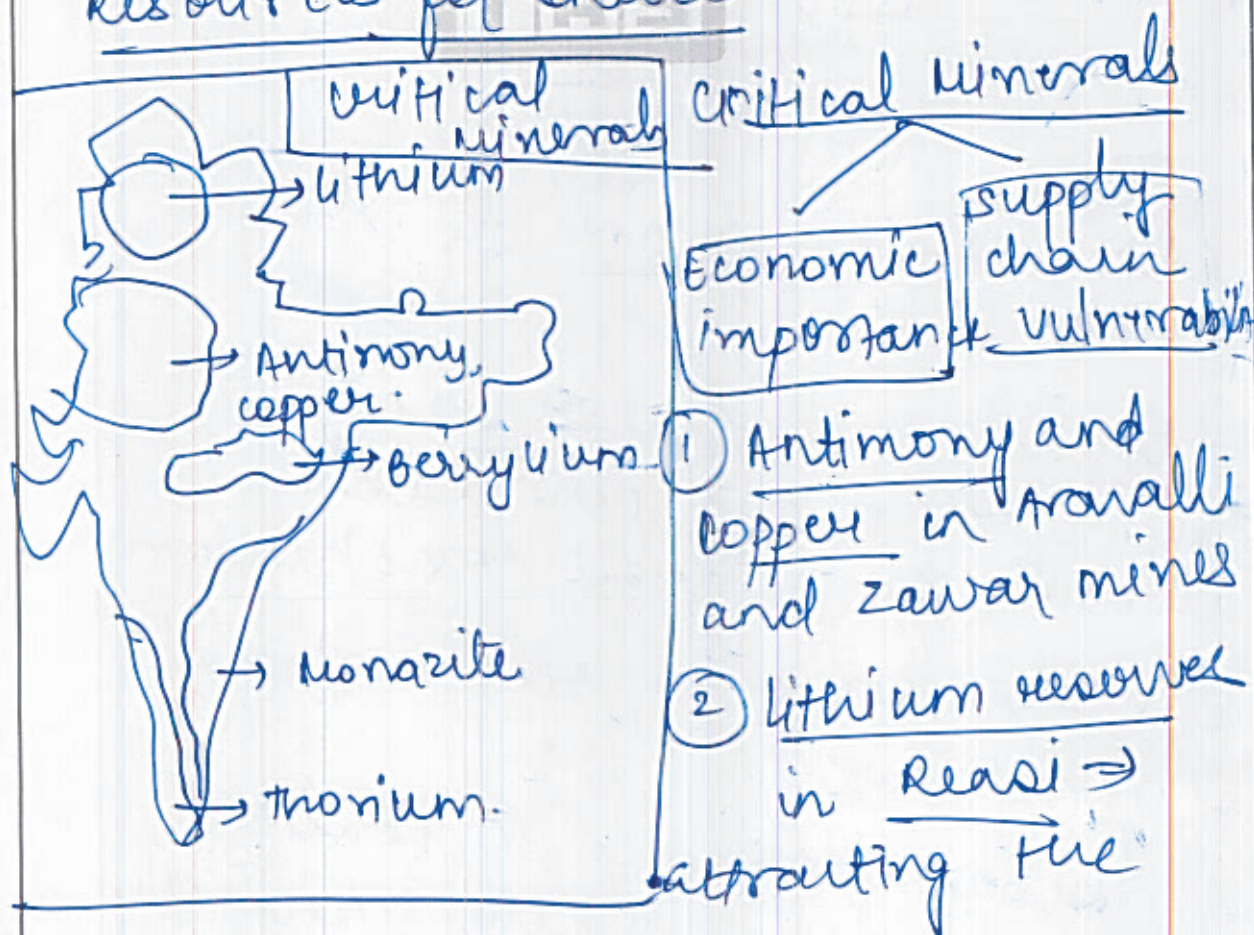
जैसे-जैसे 21वीं सदी तेल के लिए संघर्ष से महत्वपूर्ण खनिजों के लिए प्रतिस्पर्धा में परिवर्तित हो रही है, वैश्विक आपूर्ति श्रृंखला में योगदान देने में भारत के महत्वपूर्ण खनिज संसाधनों की क्षमता का आकलन कीजिए। भारत के लिए इन संसाधनों के रणनीतिक निहितार्थ क्या हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए) 15 अंक

As the 21st century shifts from battles over oil to competition for critical minerals, assess the potential of India's critical mineral resources in contributing to the global supply chain. What are the strategic implications of these resources for India?

(Answer in 250 words) 15 marks

World is moving from critical oil supplies towards critical mineral supplies, reflecting the changing aspirations from a petro-dollar economy to diversified fuel economy.

Potential of critical mineral resources for India



semiconductor supply chain.

③ Beryllium and Cobalt in small reserves of Chota Nagpur plateau $\Rightarrow$ attraction of small electronics industry etc.

④ Lithium reserves. and thorium deposits of Kerala & KU Basin $\Rightarrow$ Nuclear batteries around port industries.

Strategic implications

1) Critical part of the global supply chain links.

Eg: India's inclusion in the US led critical minerals Security Partnership.

2) Decreasing import dependence on China $\Rightarrow$ at present, China holds 98% of the critical mineral supply chain.

3) Increasing foreign investments in solar and lithium

batteries $\Rightarrow$ push to EV industry.

4) Bilateral partnerships -

Eg: Khanij Bidesh Ltd. was signed
deals with Australia for
thorium exploration.

5) Economic resilience and
export diversification -

6) Indigenisation of defence
manufacturing, which
requires critical minerals.

7) Employment generation in
mining industry -

Thus, critical minerals are the
new goldmine of humanity,
that has the potential to
dictate global geopolitics.

16. तापमान व्युत्क्रमण की परिघटना और विभिन्न क्षेत्रों के मौसमी प्रतिरूप और सूक्ष्म जलवायु पर इसके प्रभाव की व्याख्या कीजिए। साथ ही, कृषि और मानव बस्तियों पर इसके प्रभावों की भी चर्चा कीजिए।

(उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए) 15 अंक

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

(Answer in 250 words) 15 marks

Temperature Inversion refers to a disequilibrium in the horizontal strata of the vertical column of the troposphere, where warm air lies above the cold air.

Phenomena of Temperature Inversion

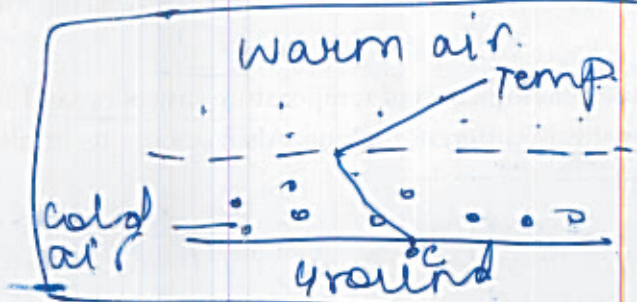
In urban areas, during cold winter nights, calm conditions and feeble winds, the ground loses heat rapidly during night, while the air, being a bad conductor of heat, retains the warm air.

As a result, the air near the surface cools faster as compared to the air above $\Rightarrow$ temp inversion.

It can also occur in mountain

and valley areas, as well as near the coasts.

Impact on weather



- 1) Atmospheric stability due to cold air near the surface.
- 2) condensation of air near the ground produces fog, dew, mist etc.
- 3) Urban microclimates $\Rightarrow$ cold dome in winter months.
- 4) Forms cirrus clouds and alti-stratus clouds.
- 5) Rainlessness, dry conditions and frost formation.

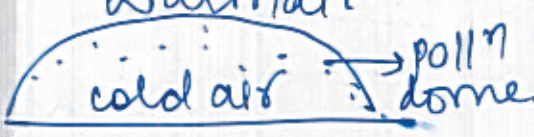
Impact on Agriculture

- 1) Rabi crop is harmed due to winter frost formation.
- 2) capturing of pollution particles in still area $\Rightarrow$ scatters the sunlight $\Rightarrow$ reduced photosynthesis.

capability of plants.

- 3) Inhibits the arrival of western disturbances $\Rightarrow$ poor irrigation efficiency for plants.

Impact on human settlements

- 1) Fog, mist $\Rightarrow$ reduces visibility of the roads $\Rightarrow$ accidents, delays of trains, flights etc.
- 2) Pollution dome due to lack of dispersal. Warm air  cold air $\rightarrow$ pollution dome
- 3) Lack of rains and precipitation $\Rightarrow$ water scarcity, tourism losses etc.

Thus, temperature inversion is a hazardous meteorological phenomena, which needs to be dealt with through cloud seeding, artificial lights & geo-engineering.

17. पर्यावरण और भारतीय संस्कृति के संदर्भ में गंगा नदी तंत्र के महत्व की चर्चा कीजिए। इस महत्वपूर्ण नदी तंत्र की सफाई और कायाकल्प (पुनरुद्धार) के समक्ष प्रमुख चुनौतियाँ क्या हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए) 15 अंक

Discuss the significance of the Ganga river system on the environment and Indian culture. What are the key challenges in cleaning and rejuvenating this vital river system?

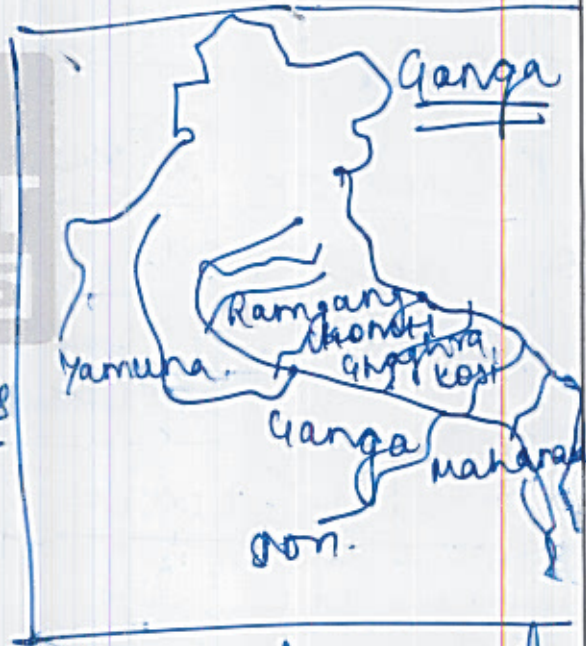
(Answer in 250 words) 15 marks

Ganga is the largest river system in India, with a length of 2550 km, passing through 6 states of Middle India.

Significance of Ganga

(A) Environment

1) Water balance $\Rightarrow$ provides water to nearly 60% of the Ganga plains $\Rightarrow$ soil moisture.



2) Forest and vegetation balance $\Rightarrow$ underground water charge to sustain Terai and Shabhar forests.

3) Biodiversity protection $\Rightarrow$ marine $\Rightarrow$ Ganga Dolphins, turtles, fishes; terrestrial landscapes $\Rightarrow$ water source for

drinking, bathing etc.

4) Ganga passes through various
protected areas.

Eg: Dudhwa and Pilibhit T.A.

(B) Culture

1) Site of Mahajanpada
settlements.

Eg: Magadha, Kasi etc.

2) Heart of 'Hindi' culture.

3) Religious significance.

Eg: Kumbh Mela at the
confluence of Ganga and
Yamuna at Prayagraj.

4) Festivals celebrations → Eg
Kanwar Yatra → Hariidwar
that of Ganga.

5) Site of burial and ash
submergence of the dead.

6) Many temple towns are
situated on Ganga.
Eg: Varanasi, Prayagraj etc.

Challenges in River cleaning

- 1) Fragmented accountability $\Rightarrow$
PMO, NGRBA, LWC, NGCA etc $\Rightarrow$
problem of many hands.
- 2) Limited funding and lack of
oversight on fund utilisation.
Eg: CAC audit of Ganga river.
- 3) Low awareness among the masses
 $\Rightarrow$ unsanitary water quality,
direct waste disposal.
- 4) Cultural hurdles $\Rightarrow$ banning of
last rites and dead body
submergence $\Rightarrow$ religious riots.
- 5) Lack of collaborations with
private sector.

Thus, need is to revitalise Ganga
through community mobilisation,
private funding, regulation
of waste disposal and constant
monitoring mechanisms.

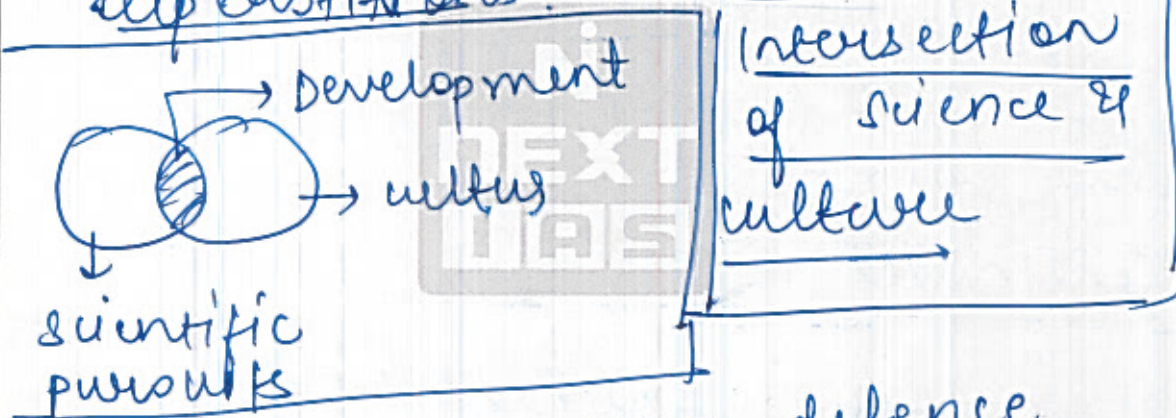
18. भारत में वैज्ञानिक खोज ऐतिहासिक रूप से संस्कृति और धर्म के साथ जुड़ी हुई है, जिसमें प्रायः वैज्ञानिक शोधों को धार्मिक प्रथाओं के साथ जोड़ा जाता है। इस संदर्भ में, वैज्ञानिक प्रगति सदियों पुरानी रूढ़ियों व अंधविश्वासों को संबोधित करने में पारंपरिक मान्यताओं और आधुनिक सोच के बीच के अंतर को किस प्रकार कम करती है?

(उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए) 15 अंक

Scientific pursuit in India has historically intersected with culture and religion, often blending scientific inquiry with religious practices. In this context, how do scientific advancements bridge the gap between traditional beliefs and modern thinking in addressing age-old taboos and superstitions?

(Answer in 250 words) 15 marks

Scientific and technology advancements have considerably shaped the socio-religious landscape, addressing many taboos and superstitions.



- 1) Automobiles, even defence planes and warships are first venerated with religious symbols.
- 2) New age spiritualism ⇒ religious influences on social media.
- 3) Temples using UPI donations.

4) Use of physics for 'Ram lala' tilak on Ram Navami.

Role of science in Addressing stigmas

1) Technological advancement has led to urbanisation $\Rightarrow$ decrease in rural superstitions like Witchhunting etc.

2) Use of social media for disseminating information against superstitions.
eg: memorial campaigns

3) Use of mobile phones and e-governance platforms that helps to increase awareness against taboos.

Eg: umang platforms $\Rightarrow$ caste discrimination complaints.

4) Use of ASHA health workers to demonstrate scientific knowledge about role of mother in sex

selection of babies-

⇒ targets violence against women
and son-meta preference.

Short-comings

- 1) Digital gaps in terms of unequal urban areas.
- 2) High cost of scientific and technological advancements for rural scalability.
- 3) Lack of literacy ⇒ resistance towards scientific advancements.
- 4) Efforts by 'godmen' to reduce the impact of technology in eliminating biases & taboos.

- Thus, scientific and spiritual beliefs are not mutually exclusive and requires collaboration to ensure poverty alleviation, female empowerment etc.

19. अनौपचारिक क्षेत्र में सामाजिक असमानताओं की चुनौतियों पर प्रकाश डालिए। चर्चा कीजिए कि गिग अर्थव्यवस्था किस प्रकार इन मुद्दों का समाधान कर अधिकतम सामाजिक सशक्तिकरण में योगदान कर सकती है।

(उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए) 15 अंक

Highlighting the challenges of social inequalities in the informal sector, discuss how the gig economy can resolve these issues and contribute to greater social empowerment.

(Answer in 250 words) 15 marks

Informal sector contributes nearly 92% of the employment profile of India, with immense challenges for social and income equality.

Challenges of social inequalities

- 1) Income insecurity ⇒ According to PLFS ⇒ most informal workers have only 20-30% security of income.
- 2) Lack of protection against arbitrary termination.
- 3) Lack of social security benefits like pensions, ex-gratia relief, maternity benefits etc.
- 4) Sexual harassment of females in informal work places ⇒

SOI reported that 70% females faced sexual violence at work place.

5) Lack of regularised working hours $\Rightarrow$ NHRC reported that construction workers can work upto 19 hours/day.

Gig Economy - At present, constitutes 1.5% of GDP, employing nearly 7.7 million workers.

Role in Social Inequality Resolution

1) Platform workers have regularised working hours.

2) Social media awareness.

Eg: Zomato's campaign to promote delivery partners to executive roles.

3) Government policy support
 $\Rightarrow$ easier to provide legal support to gig workers due to better digitisation.

- 4) Flexibility in working hours $\Rightarrow$ dealing with oppressive work conditions.
- 5) Companies are liable to provide certain social security benefits like maternity relief etc. to long-term gig employees.

Limitations

- 1) lack of policy support for protection of gig workers.
- 2) Issues like labour cheapening and anti-unionism efforts $\Rightarrow$ curtails social empowerment.
- 3) lack of social security support to gig workers.
- 4) labour exploitation.

Thus, gig economy can help to alleviate social inequality to an extent, but requires active CSO & govt support.

20.

भारतीय समाज में धार्मिक प्रभावकों और आध्यात्मिक नेताओं के नेतृत्व में नए-युगीन के अध्यात्मवाद के पुनरुत्थान के क्या कारण हैं? भारतीय समाज पर इस परिघटना के प्रभावों का मूल्यांकन कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए) 15 अंक

What are the reasons behind the resurgence of new-age spiritualism led by religious influencers and spiritual leaders in Indian society? Evaluate the impact of this phenomenon on Indian society.

(Answer in 250 words) 15 marks

Recently, an interesting trend of 'social media' spiritualism has been rising, also called as a 'new age spiritualism'.

Reasons

- 1) Penetration of smart phones even in rural areas $\Rightarrow$ upto 70% tele-density $\Rightarrow$ access to spiritual videos and online interaction with religious leaders.
- 2) Dissatisfaction with the urban-consumptive lifestyle $\Rightarrow$ need for spiritual penetration to increase the happiness perception of urbanism.
- 3) Influence of celebrities, political leaders and

religious organisations to expand 'new-age spiritualism'.

Eg: Bollywood celebrities preaching about spiritualism.

4) scientific spiritualism has increased the penetration of religion, with enlightened and education.

Eg: Benefits of meditation and spiritual retreats.

Impact on society

1) Religion $\Rightarrow$ revival of spiritualism and religiosity, among the young generation.

2) Caste barriers have been weakened due to cosmopolitan nature of new age spiritualism.

3) family $\Rightarrow$ decrease in the consumption oriented lifestyles and move towards minimalism and greater inter-personal interactions.

4) However, certain challenges:

- 1) Increase in spiritual cyber-frauds and exploitation of elderly.
- 2) Female exploitation due to brainwashing by religious leaders.
- 3) Greater use of substance abuse in name of new-age spiritualism.
Eg: consumption of marijuana leaves.

Nonetheless, as the society progresses, spiritualism also takes new forms, which is more aligned with the 21st century aspirations.

NEXT IAS

Space for Rough Work

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CANDIDATES SHOULD READ THE UNDERMENTIONED INSTRUCTIONS CAREFULLY. VIOLATION OF ANY OF THE INSTRUCTIONS MAY LEAD TO PENALTY.

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2. Do not write anything other than the actual answers to the questions anywhere inside your QCA Booklet.
3. Do not tear off any pages from your QCA Booklet, if you find any page missing do not fail to notify the supervisor/invigilator.
4. Do not leave behind your QCA Booklet on your table unattended, it should be handed over to the invigilator after conclusion of the exam.

DO'S

1. Read the Instructions on the cover page and strictly follow them.
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.
5. If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it or write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be evaluated.
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1. Scan the QCA booklet properly. We suggest the uses of the app CAM scanner (Scan QR code in page 2) based on our previous experiences.
2. Please scan the QCA booklet in ample light. Copies scanned under moderate light can hamper evaluation quality.
3. Any page/pdf having shadow needs to be rescanned. Please make sure that the pdf that you upload is as clean as possible.
4. **Candidates not using the QCA booklet** must mention their details on the front page. And leave the next page blank for the macro comments. It must be understood that the answer should start from Page no. 3 in of the scanned pdf.
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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 SCANNER) का प्रयोग करें। (यह कोई प्रमोशन नहीं है)।
2. कृपया QCA पुस्तिका को पर्याप्त रोशनी में स्कैन करें। कम रोशनी में स्कैन की गई पुस्तिकाएं, उनके मूल्यांकन की गुणवत्ता को बाधित कर सकती हैं।
3. स्कैन के दौरान छाया वाले किसी भी पृष्ठ/पीडीएफ को फिर से स्कैन किया जाना चाहिए। कृपया सुनिश्चित करें कि आपके द्वारा अपलोड की गई पीडीएफ यथा संभव स्पष्ट हो।
4. QCA पुस्तिका का उपयोग नहीं करने वाले उम्मीदवारों को अपना विवरण पहले पृष्ठ पर देना चाहिए और मैक्रो टिप्पणियों के लिए अगला पृष्ठ खाली छोड़ दें। यह समझना चाहिए कि उत्तर स्कैन की गई पीडीएफ में पृष्ठ नंबर 3 से शुरू होना चाहिए।
5. QCA पुस्तिका का उपयोग नहीं करने वाले उम्मीदवारों को प्रश्नपत्र के अनुसार उत्तर के अनुक्रम का पालन करना चाहिए।
6. कृपया स्कैन किए गए संस्करण में उत्तर के अनुक्रम और कुल पृष्ठों की संख्या की जाँच करें। सुनिश्चित करें कि यह उसी के भौतिक संस्करण के अनुरूप है।
