NEXT IAS

NEXT IAS (Head Office): 27-B, Pusa Road, Metro Pillar no. 118, Near Karol Bagh Metro, New Delhi-110060
Bhopal Centre: Plot No. 46, ZONE-2, M.P. Nagar, Bhopal-462011
Ph: 8081300200, 8827664612 | **E-mail:** mts@nextias.com | **Web:** www.nextias.com

(To be filled by candidate)

Name of Candidate : utsav Racca

NEXT IAS Roll No.: MT23FLTPA011 Date of Examination : 15/8/23

Exam Centre : Old Rajinder Nagar ☐ Bhopal ☐ Online ☑

Test Code : TC005 Program : FLT ☐ FLT+ ☑

MAIN TEST SERIES 2023

(FULL LENGTH TEST-5)

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

This Question-cum Answer (QCA) Booklet contains 56 pages. Immediately on receipt of the 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.

Candidates must read the instructions on this page and the following pages carefully before attempting the paper.

Candidates should attempt the questions strictly in accordance with the instructions specified in the question paper and in the space prescribed under each question in the booklet. Any answer written outside the space allotted may not be given credit.

Question paper will be provided separately and can be taken by the candidates after conclusion of the exam.

Maintain this consistancy and focus on other papers

SUBJECT/PAPER
GENERAL STUDIES Invigilator's Sign. : ....

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(For filling by Examiners only)

Evaluator Code : 610

Q.No	Pg No.	Maximum Marks	Marks	Total
1	1			2
2	3			4
3	5			3
4	7			3.25
5	9			4.25
6	11			4
7	13			3.75
8	15			3.5
9	17			4
10	19			4.25
11	21			4.25
12	24			5.5
13	27			6
14	30			5.5
15	33			6.25
16	36			6.
17	39			6.25
18	42			6.5
19	45			5.75
20	48			6.5
		Grand Total		94.5

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Signature

MACRO COMMENTS

Dear student,

Your understanding of the question is good & content also fine. You attempted good No. of questions.

- Introduction:

Your intro. is the satisfied the nature of the question.

Body :-

Your content is fine, but some question you have to understand demand of the question like Q. No. - 2, 3, 8, 11 etc.

Some question you have to write Multiple points which is you Mind focus on the data, examples & keywords.

Conclusion:- Your conc^n is fine but try to give some relevant govt policy

All the best

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IMPORTANT INSTRUCTIONS

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

DONT'S

1. Do not write your name or registration no. anywhere inside this Question-cum-Answer Booklet.
2. Do not write anything other than the actual answers to the questions anywhere inside your QCA Booklet.
3. Do not tear off any leaves 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.
6. Handover your QCA Booklet personally to the invigilator before leaving the examination hall.

Next IAS

1. भारत को विदेशों से जोड़ने वाले प्राचीन व्यापारिक मार्गों ने संस्कृति के आदान-प्रदान और प्रसार में किस प्रकार योगदान दिया? (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

How did the ancient trade routes connecting India to foreign countries contribute to the exchange and dissemination of culture? (Answer in 150 words) 10 marks.

Trade during ancient times was mainly carried out via roads and sea. It was the primary source of exchange of culture.

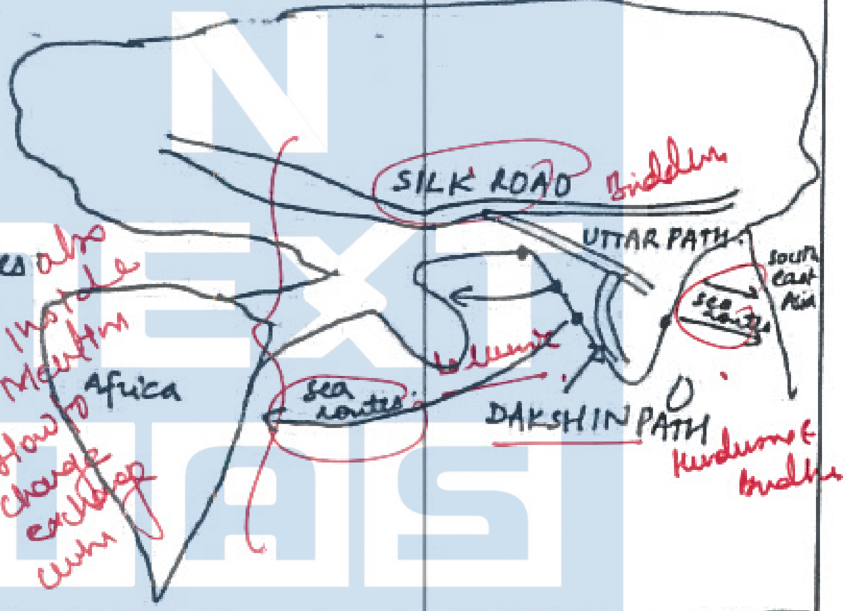

Fig 1: Trade routes also land & sea

Ancient trade routes: Exchange & dissemination (VIA UTTARPATH & SILK ROUTE) of culture

① Trades brought food and clothing of outside to India.

② New languages & were learnt and used

(Eg) Greeks learned Sanskrit & ~~[illegible]~~ (Chaste Sanskrit). } use people who spread

③ New forms of Architecture

(Eg) Mughals started to use Indo-Islamic architecture.

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④ Indian traditions spread to south east Asia. (Eg) Buddhism spread during Palas

Buddhism → Spread Afgha. in which era

⑤ Sculpture : Gandhara school influenced by Romans & Greeks.

Few points

Cultural exchange also happened within India (VIA DAKSHINPATH)

① Language : use of Sanskrit spread from North to South India. (Eg - during Guptas)

② Fusion of Nagara & Dravida style of Architecture — leading to Vesara style.

③ Caste system infiltrated the societies all over India including tribes.

④ Religions spread : Buddhism adopted in South India, Jainism too.
(Eg) Amravati Stupa (Buddhism)
(Eg) Sittanavasal paintings (Jainism).

It's not demandable

focus on the concept clearly

your points is ok but not fullfilling demand of the questions

How to spread outside India?

↓

use other countries example in ancient time

⑤ Spread of Bhakti & Sufi < Mirabai (North), Siddhas (South).

⑥ use of drapes in clothing spread from North to South (via Dakshinpath)

⑦ Educational centres : Nalanda, Taxila, etc.

ok

Cultural fusion is dynamic process which is ever-continuing till date.

ok

Overall ok but try to focus on the demand of the questions

②

2 भारत छोडो आंदोलन वर्ग विभाजन से परे एक जन आंदोलन था, लेकिन यह महिला नेतृत्व ही था जिसने स्पष्ट छाप छोडी। विश्लेषण कीजिए। (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

The Quit India movement was a people's movement cutting across the class divides but it was the women's leadership that left a clear mark. Analyse. (Answer in 150 words) 10 marks

Quit India movement (QIM) started on 8th August 1942 which was led by Gandhiji with goal of Complete Independence.

good intro

Quit India Movement : people's movement

① people of all sections were part :
↳ zamindars, lawyers, women, peasants, etc.

② Movement spread across whole country.

valid

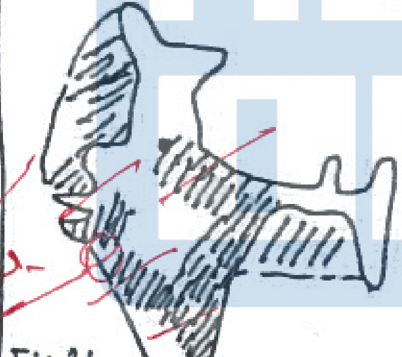

Fig 2: Extent of QIM

use area Name

QIM : cutting across class divide

① Peasants were part
(Eg) All India Kisan Sabha in Kanpur.

few point

② lawyers gave up practice

③ workers & labours participation
(Eg) All India Trade Union Federation & CPI

④ untouchables participated under Guidance of Ambedkar

BR

few point

⑤ slogan of "Do or Die" → class boundaries diluted.

women's leadership: clear Mark on QIM

① Aruna Asaf Ali :

↳ On 9th August - as protest for arresting leaders of INC →

a) Hoisted flag at Mumbai.

b) Took charge of movement and gave directions.

good point

② Usha Mehta :

+ Underground Radio at Mumbai.

+ carry out revolutionary activities.

③ Sarojini Naidu :

+ Gathered mass and urged for civil disobedience & non-violence

Fair points

④ women engaged in picketing

(eg) TamilNadu, Andhra Pradesh.

⑤ swadeshi got impetus : women started weaving at home.

also add no. of women participate different - different sectors.

Role of women was crucial in the Quit India movement and they are unsung freedom fighters.

overall content is fine.

④

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3. स्वतंत्रता के पश्चात् के भारत की पहचान विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी के क्षेत्र में इसकी उल्लेखनीय प्रगति रही है। इस काल में हुए वैज्ञानिक विकास ने भारत को किस हद तक आधुनिकता के पथ पर अग्रसर किया?

(150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

'The hallmark of post-Independent India has been its remarkable strides in science and technology'. To what extent did scientific development during this period put India on the path of modernity?

(Answer in 150 words) 10 marks

Science and Technology progress is an indicator to view growth and modernisation of a nation.

Few info

Hallmark of post-independence India

① Infrastructure ② Space ③ Computer & IT ④ Defense etc

⑤ Nanotechnology ⑥ Biotechnology

explain

some data

Scientific development : path of modernity

① Construction of dams : water scarcity addressed, Irrigation (1st FYP)

- led to reduction in droughts and famines and
- led to increase in per capita water availability.

How?, Who contributed?

② Heavy industrialisation (2nd FYP):

- creation of jobs
- surpassing Hindu growth rate (3%)
- Decrease in poverty.

any example

Ext

Candidates must not write in this margin

Which scientist contributed?

③ Space program: from formation of ISRO → chandrayaan III & private sector (Vikram - 5 series).

+ India become space superpower.

and post independence time

④ Defense:

- Arms, ammunation (BrahMos) → Export to philippines
- India: 3rd largest defense ~~importer~~ expenditure.

DRDO

⑤ Computer & IT:

- 2G → 3G → 4G → 5G (India one of largest markets).
- National Super computing mission (India's fastest supercomputer ~~among~~ → 64th fastest in world)

Focus demand of the question

and ② Agriculture sector ③ Bio-Tech sector etc

However, certain limitations
→ Digital divide (40% digital illiteracy)
→ low skilled labour (only 5% skilled)
→ low penetration (urban-rural divide)

Other factors also contributed
→ ① Focus on capacity enhancement
→ ② Focus on environment (India's Panchamrit & NDCs).
→ ③ India's values of Vasudhaiva kutumbhakam
④ vibrant & largest democracy
⑤ Rights based approach

Try to focus demand of the question

③

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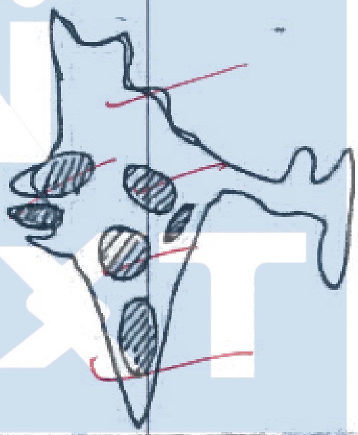
4. अन्य क्षेत्रों में जल संकट की समस्या को हल करने के लिए नदियों को आपस में जोड़ने की व्यावहार्यता पर चर्चा कीजिए। (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

Discuss the feasibility of Interlinking rivers to resolve the issue of water stress in other regions. (Answer in 150 words) 10 marks

Interlinking of rivers is connecting two rivers using natural gradient to deviate water from larger available area to shortage area.

fine intro



Interlinking

water stress

Fig 3: Regions

Feasibility of Interlinking of Rivers : POSSIBLE

① Rivers are nearer to each other.
(Eg) Krishna-Godavari in Andhra Pradesh.

② High flow of water & water carrying capacity high & especially Himalayan rivers.
(Eg) Ghagra-Gandhak linking

explain ~~too~~ both differentiated ?

③ Natural slope of Indian landmass & Peninsular block tilted towards bay of Bengal. (Eg) Par-Narmada-Tapi linking

Pw

④ Perennial rivers ~~[illegible]~~ — in most parts of India.

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⑤ Technology & skills available for Interlinking. (intervention of private sector)

⑥ Capital & financing possible.

valid point

try to write Flexibility (1 sent) which is you must

① Water availability

② Drinking-water supply.

However, certain impediments

① Ecological danger
↳ (eg) Ken-Betwa linking project affects Panna Biosphere reserve.

② Land allocations & issues with locals (eg)

③ Hard rocks of peninsular block
↳ difficult to cut.

④ Varied topography : difficult to find a route.

⑤ Can have serious long-term implications on biodiversity of source region.

few points

But inter-linking is **necessary**
- → Even distribution of water
- → Help in agriculture
- → Flood management
- → Navigation.

& it can be achieved via a sustainable & balanced approach.

few points

You have to fulfill 1st part of the demand of the Question

3.25

5. कोयला आधारित विद्युत संयंत्रों से नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा उत्पादन की ओर गमन का संरचनात्मक परिवर्तन कोयला समृद्ध राज्यों में मानव विकास को कैसे प्रभावित करेगा? (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

How will the structural shift from coal-based power plants to renewable energy generation impact human development in coal-bearing states? (Answer in 150 words) 10 marks

India's NDCs have target of generation of 50% energy from renewables by 2030.

Basic Intro

Shift from coal based power plants	Renewable Energy
① phase down of unabated coal. →	use of solar, wind, Hydel energy.
② phase out use of fossil fuel based energy. →	sustainable development
③ Reducing carbon footprint →	pro-planet-people approach.

good points

Shift to renewables would impact human development in coal-bearing states:

Ⓐ Negative impact:

① Much of their livelihood via mining → would lose jobs. eg?

② This would lead to vicious cycle of poverty.

③ Industries via CSR activities provide education — This would be hampered

valid points

④ Lead to increase in unemployment
↳ potential for crimes, etc.

add some data

govt scheme

⑤ Loss of businesses directly or indirectly dependent on major industry.

eg?

Fair points

⑥ Resource rich region face paradox of low developmental indicators already.
(Eg) Jharkhand – low literacy (65%)

(B) positive impact:

① Health parameters improve
↳ Mining reduced → prevention of cancer.
↳ Renewables → reduced carbon emission

also add dat →
Water samples

② Environmental benefits
↳ Eutrophication prevented.
↳ Prevents damage to flora & fauna ((Eg) Excessive mining in Jharkhand → No tigers left).

Fair points

Measures are needed to balance ~~both~~ losses & benefits

→ ① strict vigilance & regulations on illegal & unsustainable minings.

→ ② Diversion of jobs in renewable sector.
(Eg) "Suryamitra" scheme

↓ ③ promotion of other industries like semi-conductor / manufacturing.

Fair points
good content

4.25

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6. तापमान और वर्षण किस सीमा तक मृदा के गुणधर्मों को निर्धारित करने वाले सबसे महत्वपूर्ण कारक हैं?

(150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

To what extent temperature and precipitation are the most important factors that determine soil properties?

(Answer in 150 words) 10 marks

Soil is formed by weathering of rocks and erosion process and is vital for agriculture.

Fair Intro

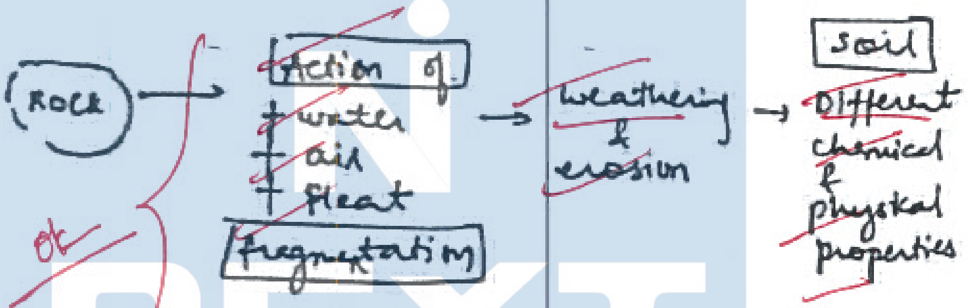

Fig 4: soil formation process.

Factors that determine soil properties

① Temperature:

a) Temperature → chemical properties of parent rock change
(Eg) High ~~pressure~~ temperature leads to change of color)

b) Differential heating & cooling
↳ grain size of soil changes.

eg?

c) Excessive heat:
↳ loss of moisture → dry soil

fair points

also add 3-4 points

② Precipitation :

a) Grain size → Heavy precipitation leads to higher fragmentation
↳ soft soil formed ⓔg Marshy areas

b) Precipitation leads to flow of parent rock which carries nutrients → determines fertility.
ⓔg New Alluvial soil (Khadar) via Himalayan rivers.

c) Helps determine moisture content
↳ determines soil capacity for agriculture

Few points

overall content is ok but try to add proper key words

However other factors also important

① Contents of source rock
↳ ⓔg Deccan trap region - basaltic rock → (BLACK SOIL) so black in colour & sticky

ok

② Iron & ferrous oxide in Laterite soil gives it reddish colour

③ Use of fertilizers & anthropogenic reasons. → reduce soil fertility
→ Erosion.

Few

Focus on the demand of the question.

overall content is fine

4

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7. अरब सागर में प्रचंड और तीव्र चक्रवात एक नियमित घटना क्यों बनते जा रहे हैं? उदाहरणों सहित सिद्ध कीजिए। (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

Why are severe and intense cyclones becoming a regular phenomenon in the Arabian Sea? Substantiate with examples. (Answer in 150 words) 10 marks

cyclone is rapid (>150 km/h) & ~~near~~ movement of cloudmass formed which cause heavy rainfall.

Rest also

Characteristics of cyclone

① Rapid (>150 km/h speed)
② Amount of water held
③ caused when high pressure gradient present
④ Tropical cyclone
↳ west to east flow.
⑤ Anti-clockwise movement

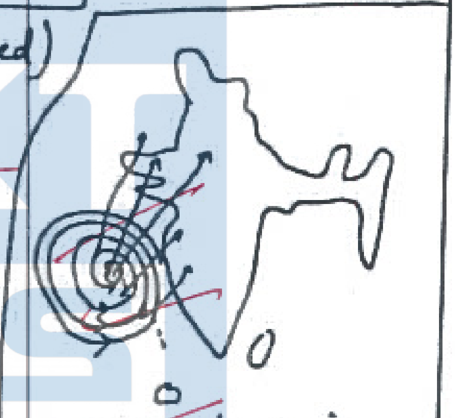
Fig 5. cyclone in Arabian sea & Affected areas

Few points

try to add some data last 2 decade?

also add 2-3 examples!

Severe & Intense cyclones : regular phenomenon

① climate change – skewed weather patterns. (e.g) Taukate cyclone.
② Differential heating of land →

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Candidate must not write on this margin

pressure gradient high.
(Eg) Amphan cyclone.

③ High temperature → global warming causes high evaporation. → eg?

④ Delay in South west monsoon.

⑤ High temperature also leads to forming low pressure → Intensity increases. (Eg) Biparjoy cyclone

⑥ Less resistance of land in Arabian sea. variation!

⑦ High Formation over sea → Thus, continuous water supply.
(Eg) Feni cyclone.

Rele points

Thus, increasing number & intensity of cyclone needs to be checked via ~~dedica~~ Early warning systems, mangroves to reduce damaging effects.

Rele

overall content is fine

Just added some data & implications!

3.75

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8. भारत में सांस्कृतिक विविधता के संदर्भ में, क्या हम शेष भारत की तुलना में दक्षिणी राज्यों को विशिष्ट सांस्कृतिक इकाइयाँ मान सकते हैं? अपने दृष्टिकोण के औचित्य को सिद्ध कीजिए। (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक
In the context of cultural diversity in India, can we consider Southern states as distinct cultural units in comparison to the rest of India? Substantiate your view. (Answer in 150 words) 10 marks

India is a land of unity in diversity and diversity in unity due to historical cultural fusion process.

Precise intro

Southern States : culturally distinct units

① Food : High intake of 'Rawa'
Eg Upma, Dosa, Idli, etc.

explain diff.

② Fashion : Type of Saree, Lungis, etc. vis-a-vis Dhotis in north India.

③ Language : Tamil is considered as one of the oldest languages along Sanskrit
Eg Out of India's 6 classical language 4 are of South India

④ Films : Tollywood has made global presence & different than Bollywood.
Eg 'RRR' won at Oscar'

⑤ Architecture : Dravida (South) distinct from North (Nagara) style –

you keypoints are valid but try to write relevant & suitable example

& degree How do cultures diff. wider

Great

(Eg) No ponds, walls in Nagara style whereas Dravida style has those.

⑥ Ethnicity different.

However, due to acculturation and historical trade & ties, there are

Similar features:

① Religion : Vishnu & Shiva worshipped all over India. (Eg) Forms of Vishnu all over India. + Vitthala, Ram, Krishna, etc.

good point

② caste present ingrained. Eg ~~untouchability~~

How ??

③ Staple food : (Eg) Consumption of rice & wheat.

avoid repeted point

④ Colonialism & westernisation:
↳ Ideas of equality, secularism part of cultures of both South & North.

give at least example !

⑤ Architechture fusion in vesara styles
(Eg) Lotus temple of Vijaynagar

avoid repeted point

Thus, India is a mosaic of cultures and highly diverse yet united.

Fair

your points are valid but try to give suitable example

3.5

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9. गरीबी और जनसंख्या वृद्धि एक दुष्चक्र में फँसी हुई है, जहाँ गरीबी व्यक्तियों की इस चक्र से मुक्त होने की क्षमता को सीमित करती है, जबकि जनसंख्या वृद्धि संसाधनों पर दबाव डालती है। विवेचन कीजिए।

(150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

Poverty and population growth are locked in a vicious cycle, where poverty restricts individuals' ability to break free from the cycle, while population growth strains resources. Discuss.

(Answer in 150 words) 10 marks.

Fair intro

Poverty is deprivation of resources - economic, social, political which is further aggravated with population growth.

Fair vicious cycle

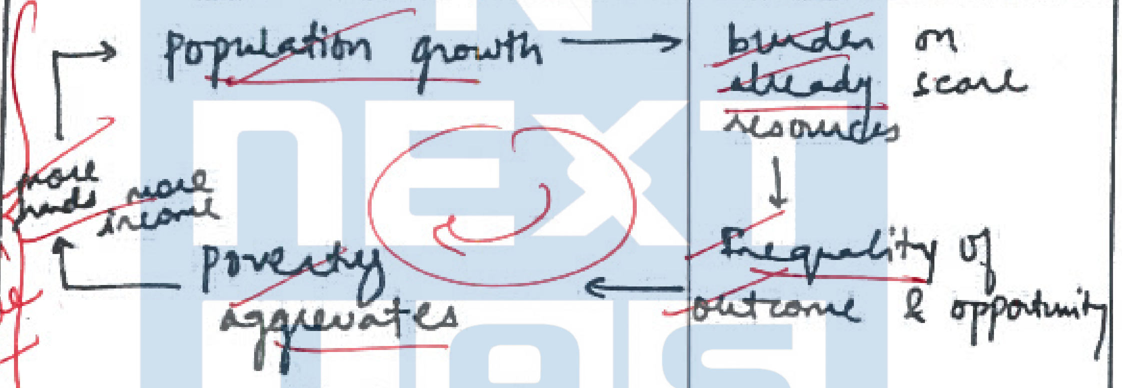

population growth
burden on already scare resources
Inequality of outcome & opportunity
poverty aggravates
more hands more income

Fig 6: Vicious cycle of poverty.

Poverty restricts individuals ability to break free from cycle:

① Lack of economic resources:

↳ can't get proper food → results in (~30%) Stunting, wasting

↳ Inaccess to education → low skill (only 5% skilled people).

↳ Unemployment (7.2%)

use some of data

② Lack of political power:

↳ low bargaining power in democracy — How?

↳ voiceless, — explain

③ social poverty:

↳ low status & standard of living.

↳ low prestige → loss of confidence

↳ Ignored & isolated. → Tendency of more hands more income

Fair point

population growth : strains resources

① Resource scarcity → poor are often excluded.

② ~~Heavy cost~~ High cost → due to market economy.
↳ inability to buy products.

③ As population increase → demand increase → prices increase → poor vulnerable (perpetuates inequality)

Fair point

explain some data.

Thus, measures required to deal menace

① capability approach of A. Sen	② Focus on inclusive growth (sustainable, participatory)	③ Family Planning measures (Hum do Hamare do)

where did NITI Aayog data?

overall is fine

④

NEXT IAS

10. शिक्षा के अंतर्राष्ट्रीयकरण में भारत के पास एक समृद्ध विरासत है। इस संदर्भ में शिक्षा के अंतर्राष्ट्रीयकरण पर हाल ही में दिया जा रहा बल समाज को कैसे प्रभावित करेगा और सांस्कृतिक आदान-प्रदान को कैसे बढ़ावा देगा?

(150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

India has a rich heritage in the internationalization of education. In this context how will the recent push for the 'internationalization of education' impact society and foster cultural exchange?

(Answer in 150 words) 10 marks

Education is part of Indian lifestyle since Vedic times - Gurukul system.

fair intro

India's rich heritage → internationalize

① Spread of Buddhism & Jainism to world.

② Nalanda, Taxila as learning centres

③ Travellers like Fa-Hein studied in India & took to abroad.

④ Aryabhatta's invention of '0'.

⑤ Medicine: Charaka & Sushruta

Valid point

Valid point

Culture? Both part

good flow to specific

Recent push for internationalisation of education:

① Foreign institutions could open their campus within India. (via UGC).

② Indian institutions' foreign campuses

Eg IIT in Tanzania, UAE.

③ Student exchange program

Eg India - Australia.

④ Scholarships Eg ~~Nai~~ Umeed for foreign education.

Fair points

Impact:

Ⓐ Society:

① [illegible] Values that are universal (like equality) would be learned & spread.

② Indian knowledge would spread.
↳ India's soft power develops.

③ Secure traditional knowledge of India.

few points

also add some philosophy, Yoga?

Ⓑ Cultural exchange fostered:

① cultural assimilation possible.
↳ [illegible] Modernisation of thoughts possible

② Indian languages, art, architecture would enrich foreign & would be enriched itself.
eg ↑ use of Hinglish.

③ Food, Films, festivals (3Fs):
↳ spread of values in globalised world.

few points

India's call for 'Vasudhaiva Kutumbhakam' is step in right direction and can act as guiding light.

good content

try to explain Multidimension

4.25

NEXT IAS

11. यद्यपि गांधार और मथुरा कला के बीच कई अंतर थे, तथापि इन दोनों ने अमरावती कला शैली (अमरावती स्कूल ऑफ आर्ट) को पर्याप्त रूप से प्रभावित किया। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए। (250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

'Although there were many differences between the Gandhara and Mathura art, they considerably influenced the Amravati school of art.' Elaborate. (Answer in 250 words) 15 Marks

Indian art ~~and~~ has varied influences on other artforms and itself has transformed from Indus valley till today.

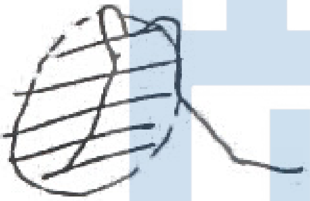
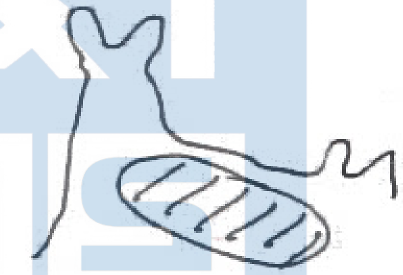
fair intro

Differences between

Gandhara Art	Mathura Art
① use of granite, blue-green sandstone	① use of red sandstone
② Highly influenced by greeks, romans & persians.	② Highly influenced by local traditional art
③ Potray, individualised	③ Narration of story → via figures & images.
④ Great craftsmanship on eye, ear, body.	④ Craftsmanship not so fine

all points are valid

NEXT IAS

⑤ Mostly Buddhist relics.	⑤ mostly depicted Hindu mythology.
⑥ Idol worship	⑥ No idols present ↳ symbolic.
⑦ Greatly influenced north-western art	⑦ Influenced central India & gangetic plains.
⑧ Patronized by ~~Satvahana~~ Kushans, Indo-greeks.	⑧ Patronized by Kushans, Shungas, etc.
 North-west India	 gangetic plains

good point

Influence on Amravati School

Ⓐ Gandhara:

① Potrays of kings → highly precise & intricate carvings.

valid point

② use of idolised form of gods → in temples ⒺEg Vishnu sculptures.

How?

How?

focus on the relevant part

try to avoid irrelevant part

③ Satvahana kings on coins

④ Halo behind kings

⑤ Mudras on Buddhas potrait in Ajanta

Ⓑ Mathura :

① Depiction of stories

(Eg) Ravana shaking mount kailash.

② Depiction of incidents from Buddha's life :

(Eg) Sleeping Buddha at Ajanta caves.

Ⓑ

③ Yaksha & Yakshini as guardian.

try to understand demand of question's & avoid to written irrelevant point

Intermixing of sculpture, art was very dynamic &

~~today~~ Archaeological survey of India's ~~has~~ promotion of these places which show rich craftsmanship to understand our heritage.

Your 1st part is irrelevant, 2nd part is demand of the question you have wrote

4.25

12. इंग्लैंड की औद्योगिक क्रांति ने न केवल आर्थिक परिदृश्य को बदल दिया बल्कि इसके दूरगामी सामाजिक और सांस्कृतिक प्रभाव भी पड़े। विवेचना कीजिए। (250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

'England's Industrial Revolution not only transformed the economic landscape but also had far-reaching social and cultural impacts' Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15 marks

England's Industrial Revolution started in around 18th Century which led to shift from agriculture to market based industrial economy. with start of printing press.

Fact
try to give proper data & fact

Industrial revolution : transformed economic landscape

① Shift from feudalism to capitalism.

② Concept of free market emerged.

→ HOW?

③ Focus shifted to profit making.

④ ~~class~~ Trade gained much significance.

⑤ Gave rise to industries and labour become important.

your points are valid but try to add examples!

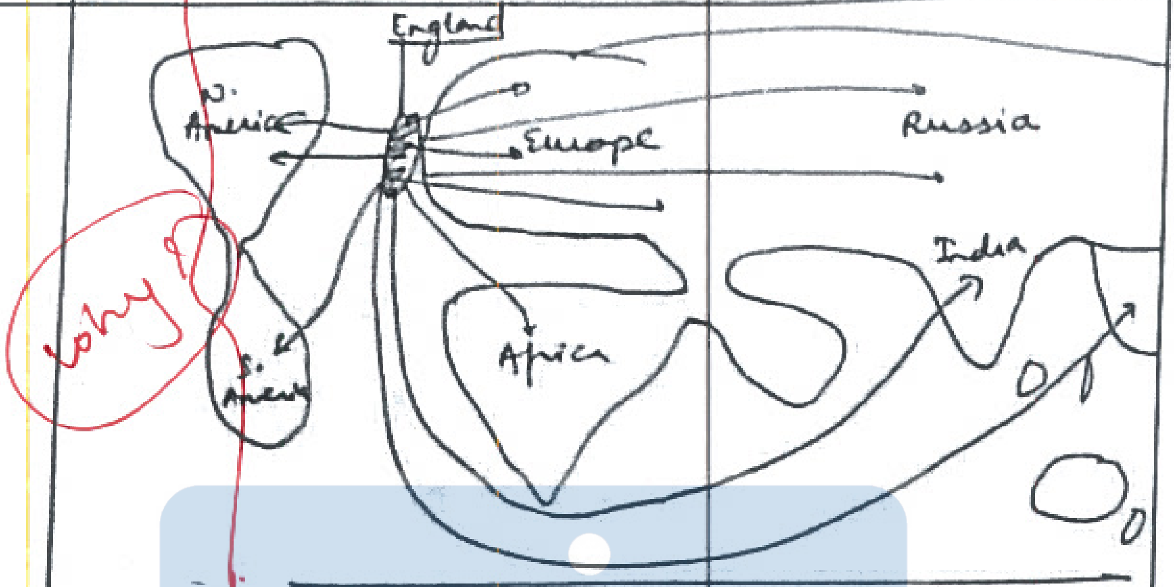


Fig: Spread of Industrial revolution

Social impacts & cultural impacts

(A) **Negative** :

① Exploitation of labour increased
↳ Degradation of their lives, standard of living in labour colonies.

② Income inequalities started to rise

③ Led to colonialism
↳ European powers went in search of cheap labour & raw material
(a) EIC in India.

④ Rise in individualism & consumeristic behaviour (conspicuous consumption)

Just points

⑤ Labour alienation increased.

⑥ Disintegration of traditional bonds & families.

of valid point

Ⓑ Positive Impacts

① Development become agenda.

② Promotion of scientific temper.

③ Printing press led to spread of new ideas (Intellectual movement)

④ Challenged hegemony of religion

⑤ Promotion of Ideas of ~~liberty~~ liberty, equality & fraternity

⑥ Idea of merit based society.

less points

You have give some example

However, serious environmental implications & rising alienation show need to reform developmental goal to inclusive growth → people, planet → sustainable.

[illegible] understanding is fine

try to avoid to writing irrelevant points

5.5

NEXT IAS

13 उन्नीसवीं सदी में पिछड़े पारंपरिक तत्वों और औपनिवेशिक संस्कृति के आधिपत्य के खिलाफ सामाजिक सुधार और वैचारिक संघर्ष ने एक विशिष्ट सांस्कृतिक पहचान और राष्ट्रीय चेतना के उद्भव को कैसे प्रभावित किया?

(250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

How did the social reform and ideological struggle against the backward traditional elements and hegemony of colonial culture in the nineteenth century influence the emergence of a distinct cultural identity and national consciousness?

(Answer in 250 words) 15 marks.

Few info

Colonial rule in India highlighted the grave inequalities in Indian society which was foundation to social reforms.

Few point

valid point

Backward traditional elements	Hegemony of Colonial culture
+ Caste : Untouchability	+ White's man's burden
+ Jajmani system	+ Racial superiority
+ Feudalism : Landless Labour	+ Imposition of Christianity - especially tribes.

Social reform & Ideological struggle against them :

(A) Women :

① Abolition of Sati 1829 → HoL

② Widow remarriage Act 1856

Such legislations put a dent on patriarchy & empowered women.

Few point lost try to add leaders Name.

Ⓑ Slaves:

③ ↳ Abolition of Slavery Act 1843 freed slaves from bondage of masters.

few points

How and Related leader Name?

Ⓒ Education:

④ ↳ Native female school by Jyotiba Phule.

⑤ University in Mumbai, Chennai

valid point

Ⓓ Factory Acts 1881, 1891

⑥ by efforts of N. M. Lokhande for better service conditions.

Ⓔ Deccan riots, peasant struggles

⑦ like Indigo revolt against zamindari exploitation.

valid point

All these reforms & struggles led to emergence of:

④ Distinct cultural identity:

① Revival of Hindu culture

↳ via Arya Samaj's (1875) Shuddhi movement & Back to Vedas.

⑧ Who spread leader!

NEXT IAS

② Tilak's celebration of festivals like Ganpati visarjan provided new cultural impact

③ goals of swadeshi → promoted Indian goods – food, clothing.

valid points

Ⓑ National consciousness :

① Same exploitation of all together by colonial rule.

② All face similar deprivation because of caste.

③ Similar enemy

④ Brought together masses of ~~[illegible]~~ varied backgrounds.

Your content is valid

Thus, uniformity in laws and exploitative nature of colonial rule provided impetus in shaping ideas & consciousness – bringing together Indias to form India.

Fine overall content is good but add to needed [illegible].

⑥

NEXT IAS

14. तापमान व्युत्क्रमण वायुमंडलीय दशाओं को कैसे प्रभावित करता है और स्थानीय मौसम प्रतिरूप और वायु प्रदूषण स्तरों के लिए इसके क्या निहितार्थ हैं? (250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

How does temperature inversion affect atmospheric conditions and what are its implications for local weather patterns and air pollution levels? (Answer in 250 words) 15 Marks

Temperature inversion is process where lower layers of atmosphere face low temperature & temperature increases with altitude.

Revise -Intro

Temperature inversion happens when

① Clear & Long night sky.

② land loses heat rapidly

~~Implications~~ Effect of Temperature inversion on ~~atmosphere~~ & local weather patterns.

① Fog & ~~Misting~~ in lower layers of atmosphere. ← eg?

② Sudden release of heat → frost conditions in lower layers.

③ ~~Heat~~ in Relative high temperature in upper layers → Prevent frost in vegetation. → any area with comparison example?

NEXT IAS

④ Stabilise the lower layer of atmosphere
+ These help in effective use of fertilizers.

Rel point

Effect on air pollution levels

① It increases pollution as stable air mass – no movement
(eg) Delhi during winters

land lock

② It spreads pollutions across nearby places.

③ Formation of smog.

also add White smog

add some Related Few data & points guideline

Temperature Inversion affects atmospheric conditions

① Differential heating of Land and air is primary cause.

② Since land loses heat rapidly, the surrounding air becomes relatively hotter than land.

Rel Few points

③ This hot air since has low density moves upwards.

④ As hot air air moves upwards, the cold air above flows down to take place & fill air gap.

⑤ As ~~…~~ cold air fills lower atmosphere → it stabilises the circulation → preventing further movement.

⑥ As sun rises, land heats up again → normal conditions arrive.

Few points

Your points are valid but try to read some Related example!

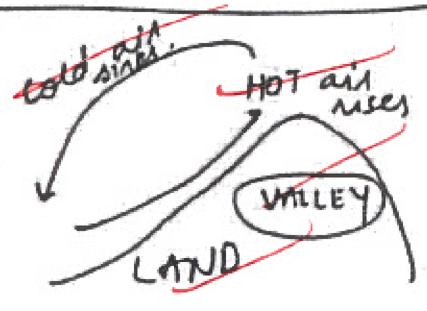


Fig: Temperature inversion

Thus, temperature inversion is everyday phenomenon in valleys & is seen in plains during winters.

overall content is fine, you have to add Related example

S.S

NEXT IAS

15. भारत में मैंग्रोव वनस्पति के लिए कौन से भौगोलिक कारक उत्तरदायी हैं? जलवायु परिवर्तन भारत में मैंग्रोव वनस्पति के लिए किस प्रकार खतरा उत्पन्न करता है? (250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

What are the geographical factors responsible for mangrove vegetation in India? How does climate change pose a threat to mangrove vegetation in India? (Answer in 250 words) 15 Marks

Mangroves are also called ecosystem engineers as they help in Carbon sequestration and indicate a vibrant ecosystem.

few wds

Geographical factors for mangrove growth

① Saline soil & near coasts.

② water temperature of ~27°C.

③ Transitional zone from coastal ecosystem to continental ecosystem.

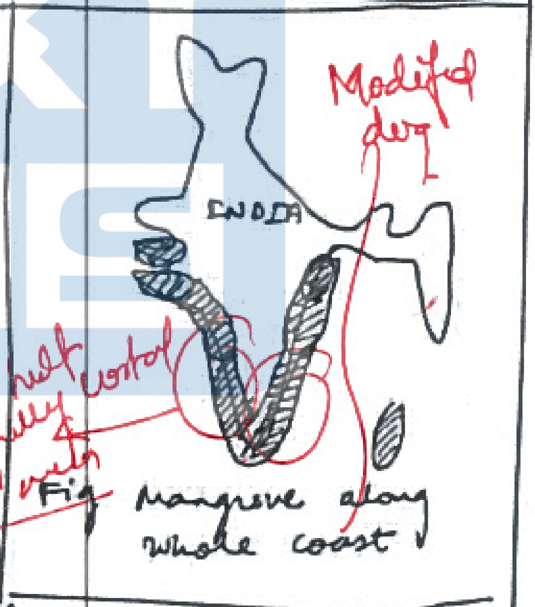


Fig Mangrove along whole coast.

④ Large coastline - provide large avenues for growth.

⑤ Heavy rainfall along coasts.

Revise Habitation

Climate change : threat to mangrove

① Sea level rise : forests may submerge → death of vegetation.
(Eg) Andaman-Nicobar forest.

② Melting of glaciers → freshwater would increase — decrease salinity
↳ Hamper growth.

③ Rise in temperature
↳ Death of biodiversity & affects photosynthesis.

④ Affects biodiversity → i.e. wildlife
(Eg) Kharai camel deaths in Kutch due to loss of vegetation.

⑤ Temperature affects soil properties → affects filtration capacity of water.

⑥ Heatwaves : corrosion of leaves of forest.

add data IPCC 6 years Report ?

valid points

any example.

ok

few points

N NEXT IAS

Since mangroves are

necessary

- Protects from cyclone.
- Have rich biodiversity.
- It filters water - prevents Eutrophication & pollution.

valid point

also add 4-5 point

Initiatives like MISHTI and 'Mangroves for future' can go long way in saving & restoring mangrove forests.

few points

good content

6.28

16. चीनी उद्योग की अवस्थिति को प्रभावित करने वाले भौगोलिक और आर्थिक कारक कौन–कौन से हैं, और वे भारत और विश्व के विभिन्न भागों में इस उद्योग के विकास में किस प्रकार योगदान करते हैं?

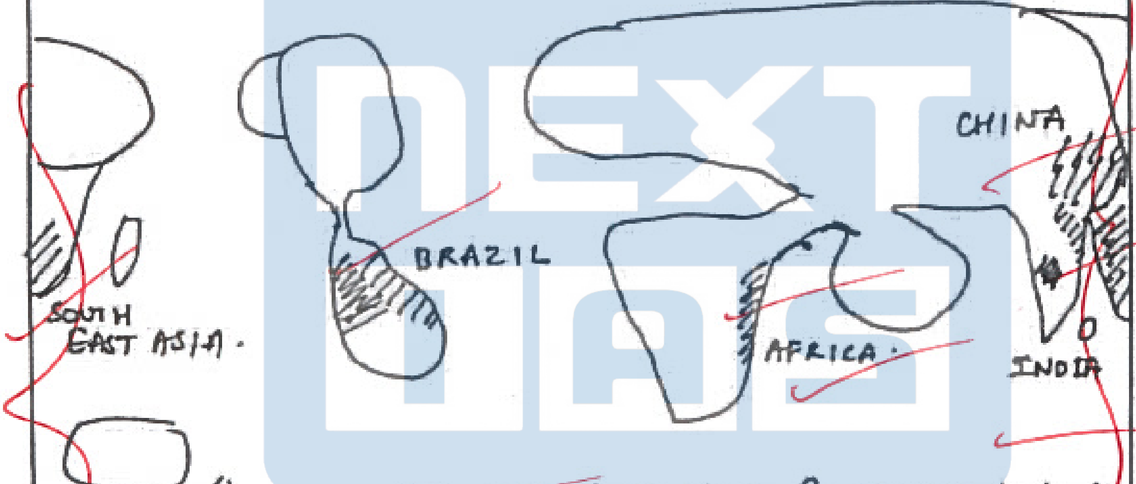
(250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

What are the geographical and economic factors that influence the location of the sugar industry, and how do they contribute to the growth of the industry in India and different parts of the world?

(Answer in 250 words) 15 Marks

Basic Intro

Sugar is product of Processing of Sugarcane and is staple food product in all over the world.



fair diag.

Fig: Distribution of sugar industry

Factors that Influence Sugar Industry

Ⓐ Geographical :

① Water availability for sugarcane production (Heavy rainfall ~ 150-200 cm)

② Fertile soil (Alluvial, black soil).

③ Moderate temperature (~ 25-30°C)

good point

④ Industry should be nearer to farms as sugarcane is weight losing crop. — eg? —

⑤ Away from city → smell can be dangerous → affect citizens.

fair point

(B) Economic :

① Availability of labour

② Entrepreneurship - risk taking capability.

③ MSP & FRP : in case of India.

④ Availability of raw material
↳ ~~[illegible]~~ Power, cheap land.

⑤ Availability of technonolgy.

⑥ proper connectivity for faster transport.

⑦ Demand by users.

fair points

Contribution to growth of industry

(A) In India :

① Spurt of sugar mills in Maharashtra

NEXT IAS

due to bonus & FRP by State government.

② Proximity to farmer & high productivity.

③ Large cooperatives promoted easy set up process.

④ Favourable geography & Irrigation
Eg UP   Eg Maharashtra

good points

Also add State wise Ranks

Ⓑ In world :

① High quality sugarcane produce

② Export potential high.

③ High demand → higher price.

④ Favourable geography
↳ Brazil : highest producer of sugarcane.

fair point

add push India world wide.

add D.

India should focus on sustainable growth of sugar industry as it has high export potential & use of its by-products should be encouraged (baggase, etc).

overall good content

6.

Candidates must not write on this

17. शुष्क और अर्द्ध–शुष्क क्षेत्रों में जल की कमी को दूर करने और कृषि उत्पादकता को अधिकतम करने के लिए शुष्क–भूमि कृषि में उपयोग की जाने वाली मुख्य रणनीतियाँ क्या हैं? साथ ही, भारत में शुष्क–भूमि कृषि को बढ़ावा देने की आवश्यकता पर भी चर्चा कीजिए। (250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

What are the key strategies used in dryland farming to overcome water scarcity and maximize agricultural productivity in arid and semi-arid regions? Also, discuss the need to promote dry land farming in India. (Answer in 250 words) 15 Marks

Dryland farming is carried out via efficient use of water to increase crop productivity.

Few intro

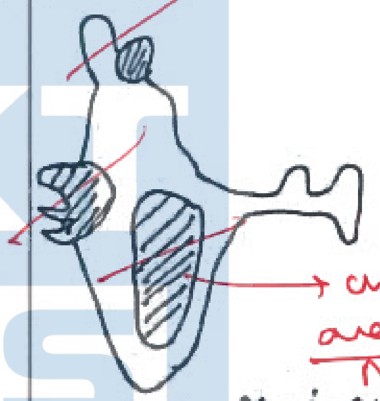
Need

↳ Increasing demand for food production

↳ Scarcity of water (water will become critical resource by 2080)

↳ Variability of rainfall → further scarcity

Few points



→ Area

Name

Fig: Arid, semi-arid & dry areas of India

Specific

Key strategies used in dryland farming:

① Microirrigation:

↳ saves water loss due to evaporation (unlike flood irrigation) — eg

↳ promotes agricultural productivity

Few points

via effective delivery of fertilizers (fertigation)

② [illegible] Soil moisture sensors
↳ optimum use of water.

valid points

③ Satellite based agro-climatic cropping : Increase productivity by planting suitable crops.

Review

④ Interlinking of rivers ⓔⓖ Krishna Godavari link.
↳ Increase water availability in scarce regions.

⑤ Change of agricultural methods :
ⓔⓖ use of direct seeding of rice (DSR) instead of transplantation method.

good points

⑥ Crop rotation & production of water-efficient crops
ⓔⓖ Millets, pulses.
– Saves water
– Increases yield by regaining soil fertility.

⑦ Government efforts :
↳ MSP on water efficient crops.
↳ PM- Krishi Sinchayee Yojana

explain

few

NEXT IAS

Candidates m
write on this

Thus, there is dire need to promote dryland farming:

① India's 12% land is drought prone → Source of data!

② To convert barren & fallow land into production zones.

③ To strengthen food security of country. example?

④ Ensure crop diversification. → Sustainable Agri

⑤ Provide diverse input material for food processing industry (sunrise sector)

⑥ promote agriculture exports
(Eg) Millets, horticulture.

⑦ To regain soil fertility. → How?

⑧ Recharge groundwater table. → give case study

Your all points are valid but try to write Related examples

⑨ All these provide enough reasons to focus on dryland farming which would increase our GDP by ~3%.

'Per drop more crop' should be the mantra.

Fair content.

6.25

18. समकालीन महिला आंदोलन ने पारंपरिक पद्धतियों से परे विविध दृष्टिकोणों को कैसे सम्मिलित किया है? साथ ही, समकालीन महिला आंदोलन के अनूठे योगदान और चुनौतियों पर भी प्रकाश डालिए।

(250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

How has the contemporary women's movement encompassed diverse approaches beyond traditional methods? Also, highlight the unique contribution and challenges of the contemporary women's movement.

(Answer in 250 words) 15 marks.

Women's movements are carried out to highlight issues faced by women and demand their rights.

basic intro

Traditional methods
→ political demands
(Eg) 33% reservation in PRIs.
→ social reformers
(Eg) Jyotiba phule.
→ Economic empowerment.

good points

Contemporary women's movement : diverse approaches

① Globalisation:

↳ Universally present male dominance highlighted leads to formation of UN women.

valid point

② use of internet:

↳ to gather mass support for ~~[illegible]~~ justice delivery.

③ Use of social media:
↳ immediate calling out of social crimes & evils.
Eg #MeToo movement.

④ cyber police:
↳ watchdog of women rights

explain?

⑤ Rights based demands.
↳ Maternity benefit Act, 2017.

⑥ SHGs: women led.

few points

Unique contribution

① women empowerment:
↳ Economic opportunities
Eg Lizzat papad SHG, Kudumbshree etc.

② Women more confident about talking about problems.
↳ seen during Nirbhaya Rape case

Include various Recent

③ Society has become more tolerant to issues faced by women.

④ Increasing Awareness
Eg Increase in Complaints about Domestic Violence by 35%.

valid points

NEXT IAS

Challenges faced by them

① Patriarchy still much deep-rooted:

② women labour force participation still low (only 19% in India & 25% globally). → economic dependence on men.

years & proper data.

Few points

③ women movements led by male counterparts.

④ They ~~not~~ contain mostly upper class elite women.

⑤ Exclusionary of lower class women

⑥ Rise of 'Femi-Nazi' movements under banner of Feminism.

However, these challenges are no excuse to give equal opportunities to women for healthy development and economic & social empowerement.

overall good content

try to write some examples

6.5

NEXT IAS

Candidates not write on this...

19. क्या आपको लगता है कि आधुनिकीकरण की ताकतें, जिन्होंने भारतीय समाज में सामाजिक बुराइयों के उन्मूलन को उत्प्रेरित किया, ने हमारे सांस्कृतिक मूल्यों और लोकाचार को भी खतरे में डाल दिया है?

(250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

Do you think that the forces of modernization that catalyzed the eradication of social evils in Indian society have also threatened our cultural values and ethos? (Answer in 150 words) 15 marks

Modernisation is process of breaking shackles of tradition and moving towards universal values in social, economic & political sphere.

Basic 'intro'

Force of modernisation	→ catalysed eradication of social evils

① Education :
- ↳ created educated middle class
- ↳ Abolition of sati (Raja Ram Mohan Roy).

valid points

② Equality :
- ↳ Break traditions of untouchability (Dr. B.R. Ambedkar).

add some → changes ?

③ Universal adult Franchise & Democracy → equal political rights & say in elections.

Fine.

④ Employment & Industrial revolution

↳ growth of scientific temper

↳ Ended evils of black magic etc

⑤ Liberty & Fraternity:

↳ women empowerment (Temple entry)

↳ peasant empowerment

↳ Decriminalisation of sec 377 (LGBTQ+).

Few

Your points are few
↓
but you added only one dimension
try to write maximum dimension!

However, these have also threatened cultural values & ethos:

① Increasing individualism premised on liberty → loss of respect of elders

(eg) Everday phenomenon of child backanswering parent.

Few point

② Breaking of traditional family bond

↳ ④ Increasing ~~de~~ nuclearisation of families.

③ Increasing intolerance in society due to increasing greed → Violence, Regionalism, Communalism

Few points.

NEXT IAS

Candidates no[t] write on this

④ Focus on individual also leads to alienation → suicide rate increasing.

⑤ Use of internet → cyber stalking & bullying.
↳ degradation of values & respect for women.

Fair

but try to add Urbanisation? political? Digitisation?

These need to be immediately tackled via:

① Value based education
   (eg) NCERT introduced subject of 'ethics' for std. 12th.

② Role modelling → Transformative leaders should share stories.

③ Socialisation : family role →
   (eg) Grandparents via stories instill traditional values.

Few points

These steps would help to find balance between ~~[illegible]~~ madness of modernity & love for tradition.

overall points are valid but try to gain competitiveness

3.75

NEXT IAS

20. भारत में राज्यों के संदर्भ में क्षेत्रीय विषमता और क्षेत्रीयता की भावनाओं के बीच संबंधों का मूल्यांकन कीजिए। क्या क्षेत्रवाद राष्ट्रवाद के विचार का विरोधी है? (250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

In the context of states in India evaluate the relationship between regional disparity and sentiments of regionalism. Is regionalism antagonistic to the idea of nationalism? (Answer in 150 words) 15 marks.

Ram Ahuja ——— avoid

Bipan Chandra defines regionalism as putting interests of region as superior to interests of nation.

few point

Relation between regional disparity & sentiments of regionalism:

① low socio-eco development of Chattisgarh → Regionalism increased

② Feeling of exclusion from opportunities
(eg) call for formation of "Nagalim"

③ Assam's deprivation led to calls of formation of "Bodoland"

④ Regional disparity of peace, law & order : (eg) Khalistan movement.

⑤ Disparity due to uneven growth
(eg) Vidharbha region in Maharashtra.

valid points

overall points are asked

Candidates m… write on this …

However, regionalism can also rise due to :

① cultural differences
↳ Eg Based on language in Telangana movement.

② Feeling of relative deprivation
Eg Demand of Vishal Andhra.

③ Feeling of exclusion - political & social :
Eg Secession demands of Jammu & Kashmir.

valid point

These leads to regionalism which can become antagonistic to nationalism :

but give lead line

① Idea of seccession is threat to sovereignty of country. — eg?

② Rise of violence & creates law & order problems.
eg Riots in 1950s over Gujarat - Maharashtra seperation.

valid point

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③ can stall development → further rise of regional disparity → which is opposite to nationalism.

④ Charismatic leader → act against state & promote it
Eg Burhan Wani in J&K.

fair point

⑤ Exodus: Threat to citizens Eg Banglore exodus.

But, regionalism can also promote nationalism:

① promote cooperation between states (via NITI Aayog and zonal councils).

② promotes competition → leads to innovation & creative solutions.
Eg NITI Aayog's ~~Appj~~ competition index.

③ promotes collaboration

④ spill over effects: Eg Gujarat & Maharashtra's development - more avenues of jobs → these are "magnets of migration"

valid point

6.5

Government efforts & resolution of disputes along with effective development strategies can go long way.

good conclusion

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