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1 JUL 2025

UPSC Roll no – 0848698
(Prelims qualified)

NEXT IAS

MAIN TEST SERIES 2.0 - 2025 (FLT)

(To be filled by candidate)

TEST CODE : FLT2501 **Test No. : 01**

Name of Candidate: Aman Jhanwar Mobile No [redacted]

Roll No. : GS 25 01 839001 Start Time 11:00 AM End Time 2:58 PM

Date of Examination: 1/7/25 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 12 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 12 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. शैल चित्र (Cave paintings) प्रागैतिहासिक मनुष्य की दृश्य आत्मकथा हैं। भारत में शैल चित्र से हम प्रागैतिहासिक विश्वासों और सामाजिक प्रथाओं के बारे में क्या अनुमान लगा सकते हैं? (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

Cave paintings are the visual autobiography of a prehistoric man. What can we infer about prehistoric beliefs and social practices from the cave paintings in India? (Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks

Recently, UNESCO added India's Bhimbetka caves in world Heritage list — exemplifying India's rich visual-autobiography culture.

Prehistoric beliefs & social practices

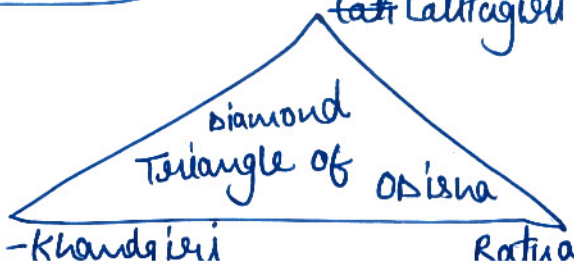
(1) Religious practices can be observed in the Mesolithic cave sites where painting depicts a fire altar surrounded by few men and a individual highlighted may be the instructor.

(2) Gender based Division of labour

Mesolithic & Neolithic cave sites shows women doing household chores like cooking while men hunting animals.

(3) Symbolic representation

Buddhist cave sites like Udaygiri - Khandgiri caves shows empty chair, wheels depicting Dharmachakra Parivartana, etc.



Candidates must not write on this margin

(4) Social practices like dancing & playing

Many cave sites depicts children playing or group of people dancing in circles. This shows the social-gatherings followed that time.

(5) Use of natural colours & Aesthetics

Cave paintings also shows use of natural colours, showcasing the level of aesthetics and ~~dep~~ deep knowledge of nature.

(6) Economic practices like hunting & the weapons of the time are also depicted in the caves.

(7) Chaitya & Viharas of Jainism & Buddhism

Kanheri caves, Pandavleni caves depicts various ritual activities of Buddhism and later jainism by Parivarjika & Shramar.

If art is reflection of society, Indian cave architecture & paintings are the best reflections of the Indian civilisation.

Candidates must not write on this margin

2. "औपनिवेशिक शिक्षा नीति, जिसका उद्देश्य आज्ञाकारी क्लर्क बनाना था, राजनीतिक जागृति और राष्ट्रीय स्वाग्रह (self-assertion) का माध्यम बन गई।" विवेचना कीजिए। (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

"Colonial education policy, intended to create obedient clerks, became a channel for political awakening and national self-assertion." Discuss (Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks

~~Hea~~ Mcaulay's minutes on education policy was aimed to build a loyalist - Indian army which could serve as foundation of British empire ~~of~~ in India, however it became a way for political agitation and later developed into a national freedom Struggle.

Reasons why Colonial education policy facilitated political awakening

(1) Renaissance & emergence of middle class

The educated indians instead of becoming loyalists understood the exploitative nature of British, and thus started political agitation.

Eg: Raja Ram Mohan Roy wanted increase of Indians in Administration.

(2) Revival of Acient pride

British rule was rooted in the belief that Indian civilisation was petty however with rise in intellectual personalities, such myths were shredded and ancient pride was revamped.

(3) Socio - religious reforms

Ishwar chandra vidyasagar, Jyotiba& Phules like personalities actively charged for reforms

Candidates must not write on this margin

leading unification of people.

④ Economic Drain of India

The learned personalities like Dadabhai and PC Roy published books like "Unbritish rule in India" and "Poverty: a economic problem of India" to expose the british

⑤ Rise of Nationalism

People were made aware of + and a new feeling of Indian nationalism started growing with spread of education.

⑦ Women Empowerment

Education also freed women from household sphere and thus a new energy added to mass struggle.

⑧ Young leaders with aggressive attitude

Mid 19th century saw rise of young leaders who saw british as oppressors and foreign in nature, they aggressively propogated against British.

The foreign character of british, over-exploitation of Indian, interference in religion and the emergence of middle class intelligentia became the reason for end of British oppression in India.

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3. गुप्त अर्थव्यवस्था ने किस हद तक सांस्कृतिक और वैज्ञानिक प्रगति को सुगम बनाया, इसका मूल्यांकन कीजिए।

(150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

Evaluate the extent to which the Gupta economy facilitated cultural and scientific advancements.

(Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks

Gupta period is often called "The Golden age of India". Gupta empire was the last empire to ~~the~~ cover the entire India ~~of~~ in ancient times.

Cultural and Scientific Advancements

① Liberal society

Gupta empire had liberal society — no capital punishment unlike Mauryan empire

② Decentralised administration

The Gupta empire was decentralised administration ~~but~~ which was a major administrative advancement at the time.

③ Quality of coins

Gupta era coins were minted very finely and contained lot of information about society — showcasing exceptional designing expertise

Candidates must no
write on this margi

④ Architectural advancements

Stupas and temples created under Gupta era have very fine carvings, showcasing elite & vibrant aesthetics of society.

⑤ New system of land revenue & measurement was established by Gupta unlike their predecessors.

⑥ Dhanvantari, the courtperson under Chandragupta II, was a great physician and wrote & developed many human anatomy based surgery methods

⑥ Varahmihir was the astrologist in Gupta courtyard, his "Brihadsamita" talks about space.

⑦ Amogvarsha's "Amogkosha": a grammar manuals depicts the excellent literacy of the time.

Gupta empire was one of the most advanced society of not only ancient India but globally too.

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4. विशाल नदी प्रणालियों के बावजूद भारत को स्वच्छ जल के संकट का सामना करना पड़ रहा है। कारणों की विवेचना कीजिए और संधारणीयता के लिए एकीकृत जल संसाधन प्रबंधन रणनीतियों का मूल्यांकन कीजिए।

(150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

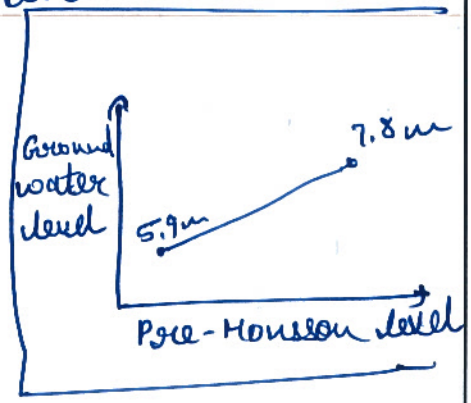
India faces a looming freshwater crisis despite its vast river systems. Discuss the causes and evaluate integrated water resource management strategies for sustainability. (Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks

As per Falkenmark Index, 76% of Indians are already living in water stress conditions — shows requirement of immediate action to attain sustainability

Causes of Freshwater crisis

① Over-exploitation of Ground water

Free-power supply to farmers and non-scientific methods of agriculture has led to fall in groundwater levels to alarming rate



② Pollution & Eutrophication

Often affluent waste of industries are despected to rivers without treatment.

③ Erratic Monsoon

Effect of Climate change leading to erratic rainfall and floods & droughts have also become a concern.

④ Encroachments & Urban Sprawl

Unplanned urbanisation & slum development

Candidates must not write on this margin

has encroached local rivers leading to depletion of water resources.

Water Resource Management Strategies

① Inter-linking river projects

Implementing National Perspective Plan, 1980 with proper environmental actions.

Eg: Ken-Betwa River link project will fetch thousands of hectares of agricultural land.

② Restoring local water reservoirs

Former Delhi CM Arvind Kejriwal announced revamping & restoring of local water bodies of Delhi to counter water crisis

③ Rainwater Harvesting

Mandating scientific methods based rainwater harvesting in govt. building, urban households or permeable pavements

④ Micro-irrigation

80% of groundwater is used for irrigation in India. Apply Israel Model can solve a big issue.

The key lies in Holistic govt. policy aligned with community participation based on Ancient indigeneous practices.

Candidates must not write on this margin

5. दक्कन और छोटा नागपुर पठार अपनी भौतिक विशेषताओं और संसाधन क्षमता में किस प्रकार भिन्न हैं?

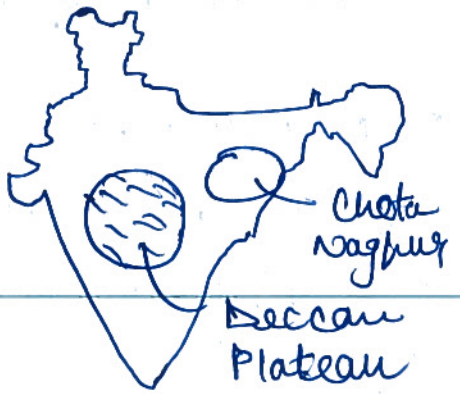
(150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

How do the Deccan and Chota Nagpur plateaus differ in their physical characteristics and resource potential?

(Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks

India accounts for 2.1% of global area i.e. 3.2 million km^2 and have huge resources — Two significant regions: Deccan and Chota Nagpur plateaus hold ~~ng~~majority of these natural resources

Physical Characteristics of Natural resources



① Soil Type

Deccan ~~has~~ is vastly covered with Black soil ~~its~~ contributing highly in cotton production while Chotanagpur features redsoil and red & yellow soil.

② Mineral resources

Chota Nagpur plateau contributes majorly in coal production along with oil production while Deccan plateau has rich resources of Limestone, Dolomite and Marble.

Candidates must not write on this margin

③ River Systems

Chota Nagpur plateaus feature smaller rivers like Subarnarekha, ~~as~~ Brahmani while deccan features rivers like Tapi and Narmada.

④ Physical features

Deccan feature ~~this~~ Sa Satpura range as its northern boundary, while chota nagpur has Rishimala hills. ~~ds~~

⑤ Deccan is formed from basaltic volcano of reunion hotspot and thus majorly hard gneous & metamorphic rocks, while chota nagpur plateau has sedimentary rocks eroded by rivers.

⑥ Demography differences

As chota nagpur plateau ~~is~~ has rich resources, it has more population density as well as ~~fore~~ forest cover in relation to deccan.

India has a huge diversity, Deccan and Chota Nagpur differ not only geographically but being huge cultural, lingual and ethnic diversity.

Candidates must not write on this margin

6. पूरब की ओर बहने वाली और पश्चिम की ओर बहने वाली नदियों की विशेषताओं की तुलना उपयुक्त उदाहरणों के साथ कीजिए। भारत में अधिकांश नदियाँ पूरब की ओर क्यों बहती हैं? (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

Compare the characteristics of east-flowing and west-flowing rivers with suitable examples. Why do most rivers in India flow eastward? (Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks

Himalayan region is often referred as third pole of earth — making India "lands of rivers". India recieves 4% freshwater of world through its huge 000 river water systems.

East flowing Rivers	West flowing Rivers
• They are non-perennial in nature and are seasonal	• Most of them are perennial.
• Do not form delta instead form estuaries	• Form delta. Eg: Sunderbans, largest delta of world are formed by Ganga-Brahmputra river.
• Features lesser volume as well as most cover shorter distance	• Features humongous volume of water & cover vast areas.
• Origin from western ghats	• Origin from Himalayas
• Flows into arabian sea	• Flows into Bay of Bengal

Candidates must not write on this margin

Why do Most rivers flow eastwards

① Eastward tilt of landscapes

During movement of Indian plate from African plate to Eurasian plate, part of western ghats fall into sea leading to a eastward tilt.

② Higher heights of western Ghats

western ghats form higher peaks than eastern ghats due to which river flows eastwards.

③ Erosion and soft rocks of Eastern coast

Eastern India have softer sedimentary rocks, easier for rivers to erode & make their way whereas western peninsula have harder gondwana rocks.

④ ~~Malda~~ Maldah gap

Subduction of Maldah region ~~...~~ further cause a eastward orientation of region.

However, Narmada & Tapi are two exceptions to the rule as they flow in rift valleys caused by subduction of plate.

Candidates must not write on this margin

7. आर्कटिक क्षेत्र, संसाधन अन्वेषण के लिए एक नए क्षेत्र के रूप में उभर रहा है। इस संबंध में भारत के लिए अवसरों और चुनौतियों पर चर्चा कीजिए। (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

The Arctic region is emerging as a new frontier for resource exploration. Discuss the opportunities and challenges for India in this regard. (Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks

India recently achieved "Observer status" in "Arctic circle group" paving the way for India to increase its participation in an emerging strategically important region.

Opportunities for India

① Friendly & good relations with Arctic nations

India has good relations with majority of Arctic nations like US, Russia, Norway etc.

② Better understanding of Monsoon

Recent studies show a correlation between ↓ ice cover of arctic and Indian south-west monsoon. Exploring the area can help in understanding Indian Monsoon in a better way.

③ Exploration of Critical Minerals & REE

Arctic holds a major portion of global critical minerals reserves, this can help India in becoming a significant player in supply chains globally.

Candidates must not write on this margin

④ Energy security

Greenland & arctic have huge resources of natural gas & fossil fuels which can help India in ~~reducing~~ diversifying its energy imports



Challenges for India

① Lack of Global Agreement

There is no global agreement related to Arctic resources like we have for Antarctica.

② China's increasing participation in Arctic region is a ~~bad~~ bigger threat to India.

③ Environment and Climate change

Arctic exploration can expose humans to unknown viruses as well as unforeseen levels of CO_2 can be released in atmosphere.

④ Lack of technology & national policy

India lacks major technology like Glacier drilling machine and we've no clear national policy for the same.

However, Arctic is assumed to be the new global trade route, but increasing US's aggressive policies may make it a conflicted area.

Candidates must not write on this margin

8. बदलती पारिवारिक संरचना और प्रवासन प्रवृत्ति किस प्रकार भारत में बुजुर्गों के सामाजिक अलगाव को बढ़ावा दे रही है? 10 अंक (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

How are changing family structures and migration trends increasingly leading to the social isolation of the elderly in India? (Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks

According to 2011 census, 45 crore Indians migrated intra-nation ~~for~~, majorly from rural to rural areas for trade, labour and marriage reasons

Changing family structures and isolation of elders

① Nuclearisation of families

Modern families often characterised as nuclear family often lead to isolation of elderly people from their children.

② Economic opportunities based migration

Due to economic opportunities, often young people leave native place of migrate but due to high living costs of low income in big cities, elderly parents often are leftout at native places

③ Increasing preference over autonomy of freedom

youths prefer freedom of autonomy, unfortunately this comes at the cost of parent's isolation

Candidates must not write on this margin

④ Education purposes

Due to higher studies, children often migrate to some other nation and settle down their, leaving parents behind.

⑤ Social conflict & generation gap

Often new young couples share different opinions over different spheres of life with their elderly family members leading to social isolation & conflicts.

⑥ Failure of older generation to adapt

Rigidity with old social norms & values and status-quoist elderly are often left out to social isolation

Solutions to such social isolation

→ ~~An~~ Establishing old-age homes for community building

→ Use of Digital media and Digital spirituality for ~~set~~ social order maintenance.

→ Social security benefits and old-age pension for financial independence and dignity

The new aspiring India must not forget its elderly roots in race of materialistic world.

Candidates must not write on this margin

9. शहरीकरण, भारतीय समाज में सामाजिक सामंजस्य की पारंपरिक धारणाओं को किस प्रकार चुनौती देता है?

(150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

In what ways does urbanization challenge traditional notions of social cohesion in Indian society?

(Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks

According to ~~census 20~~ NFHS, 35% of Indians live in urban areas and this number is predicted to reach 40% by 2030.

Challenges to Traditional notions

(1) Rise in Materialism

Urban areas ≠ characterised by shopping malls, & commerce often lead to materialism which is just opposite of our traditional notions

(2) Social Media & Fear of Missing out

Increased expectations in an urban world due to social media and social interactions also challenges our traditional notions

(3) Changing family dynamics

Urbanisation is directly related to nuclearisation of family which challenge the family bonding between families.

(4) Lower standards of living & Slums

Candidates must not write on this margin

Urban areas often are related to slums, lack of hygience and safety while our traditional notions emphasised on hygiene and cleanliness.

⑤ Conspicious Consumption

Urbanisation has led to increase in anomie and thus alcoholism, addiction to drugs is common in urban areas.

⑥ Lack of spirituality and ~~Regional~~ religious co-hesion

Busy in urban race, people often forget ~~to~~ focussing on spirituality and fail to attain self-satisfaction leading to social isolation.

⑦ Over-exploitation of lack of bonding

Often people living in urban areas get separated from traditional family of social groups this leads to social anxiety.

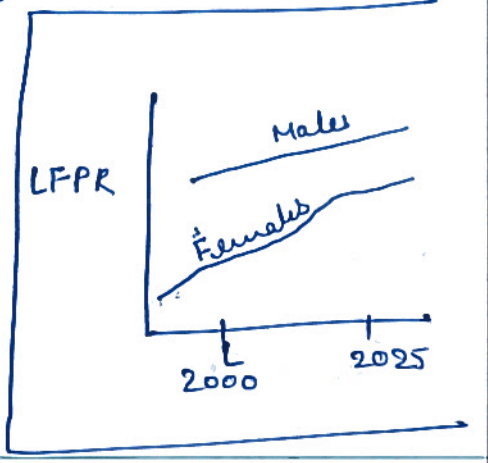
However, people-centric and community oriented measures must be taken to ~~provide~~ counter negatives of urbanisation and maintaing social cohesion

Candidates must not write on this margin

10. सुरक्षा और गतिशीलता लैंगिक बाधाएँ हैं जो भारत में श्रम बल में महिलाओं की भागीदारी को महत्त्वपूर्ण रूप से प्रभावित करती हैं। परीक्षण कीजिए। (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

Safety and mobility are gendered constraints that significantly influence women's participation in the labour force in India. Examine. (Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks

According to NCRB, crimes against women increased 4% in 2022. India's women LFPR stands at 37% as against male LFPR at 78% (approx.)



Women's participation in labour force in India

① **Domestication of women**

Women traditionally in Indian society are attached to domestic sphere and restricted to work in public sphere.

② **Lack of safety at workplace**

Over 2/3 Indian women felt uncomfortable in their workplace once in their workspaces this restricts their participation.

③ **Lack of Gender-sensitive infrastructure**

Lack of basic infra like washrooms even in govt. departments restricts women mobility in India

Candidates must not write on this margin

(4) Apathetic bureaucracy and administration

Poor implementation of labour laws specially in informal sectors also affects women mobility.

(5) Lack of ~~for~~ safe transportation :

Often India transport systems are over-crowded and making women mobility unsafe.

Eg: Didi scheme of running women specific buses for local transport is a welcoming step.

(6) Lack of social sensitivity and awareness

in society, practicing traditional patriarchal norms, making restricting women to households.

(7) Domestic violation, community group's conservative outlook, High fertility rate are other some reasons for low participation of Indian women in workforce.

As Swami Vivekanandji said "First must come uplift of women, then only we can dream of stronger & better India"

Candidates must not write on this margin

11. अरब और यूरोपीय यात्रियों के विवरण मध्यकालीन भारत में सामाजिक और आर्थिक जीवन की प्रकृति के बारे में क्या बताते हैं?
(250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

What do the accounts of Arab and European travellers reveal about the nature of social and economic life in medieval India?
(Answer in 250 words) 15 Marks

India was global attraction in ancient & medieval time, many foreign travellers visited India ~~to~~ ~~sto~~ and provided detailed information about its culture, polity and religious aspect.

European & Arab Travellers

① Megasthene's Indica

He ~~dist~~ ~~was~~ visited India during Ashoka rulership, he left a detailed information:

~~(a) social life~~

② Ibn Batuta

wrote a detailed travellogue of indian society from political to cultural society.

③ Nicolo Conti visited vijaynagar empire during Krishnadev raya I, he compared the beauty of the empire from global civilisations

Candidates must not write on this margin

(3) Marco polo : A european traveller visited India and in his travellogue he talks about tolerant people of India

(4) Al Biruni : An arab traveller in his book "Kitab -ul - Hind" referred to Jahar and gave a detailed description of the same.

(5) Al-Masudi :

Another arab traveller documented detailed political aspect of Indian society.

(6) Domingo paes

European traveller visited vijaynagar empire under Raj Ray I. He explained the structured admn of vijaynagar

(7) Abdur Razzaq

Another Arab traveller who came during delhi sultanate period.

Candidates must not write on this margin

The european and arab travellers visited India as it was resource rich. Many travellers came along with foreign invaders.

These travellogues helped historians to see India's evolving polity & society in continuity.



Candidates must not write on this margin

12. भारत की भाषाई विविधता राष्ट्रीय एकीकरण के लिए चुनौती नहीं है, बल्कि इसकी सांस्कृतिक लचीलापन का प्रमाण है। भारत में भाषा नीति और अस्मिता की राजनीति पर समकालीन बहस के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए।

(250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

India's linguistic diversity is not a challenge to national integration but a testament to its cultural resilience.' Discuss in the context of contemporary debates on language policy and identity politics in India.

(Answer in 250 words) 15 Marks

India has over 500+ regional languages and 700+ dialects. India has officially 22 scheduled languages and Hindi and English as Official languages.

This linguistic diversity promotes India's tolerance culture and unites India.

Testament to its cultural resilience

(1) Historical pride

These languages have been evolving from hundreds of years representing India's significant cultural diversity.

(2) Source of knowledge

These languages have huge indigeneous knowledge with context to India's physiography, climate & resources. This can be harvested to ~~achieve~~ attain a better India.

13. विभिन्न सामाजिक मुद्दों के समाधान में ब्रह्म समाज और आर्य समाज जैसे सुधारवादी संगठनों द्वारा निभाई गई भूमिका का परीक्षण कीजिए। (250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

Examine the role played by reformist organizations like the Brahmo Samaj and Arya Samaj in addressing various social issues. (Answer in 250 words) 15 Marks

The colonial education system sowed the seeds for emergence of middle class intelligentsia which propogated for social reform, contributing to unification & emergence of Nationalism.

Role of Brahmo Samaj

Raja Rammohan Roy founded Brahmo Samaj in ~~1928~~ 1828 with aim to reform and eliminate social evils of society.

- It aimed to abolish sati from society. His efforts led to Sati Abolition Act, 1829
- Believed in Monotheism, promoting social and religious co-hesion.
- Propogated for education for girls actively.
- Propogated for increase in min age of marriage for girls so that girls can educate themselves and empower themselves.

Candidates must not write on this margin

- It also propogated for widow remarriage ~~after death~~ after death of husbands and better treatment of women after becoming widow.

- The Samaj was against the concept of dowary and strictly wanted to end domestic violence and atrocity over women

- Apart from social issues, Brahmo Samaj also demand administrative reforms like increased participation of Indians in administration, and increase in marage for ICS.

Role of Arya Samaj

Dayanand saraswati's formed Arya Samaj in 1875 with ideology based on "Infallibility of vedas". He proclaimed ~~to~~ "Back to vedas" and envisioned an egalitarian society like Ancient civilisation.

- The samaj did not promoted idol worship, It spread symbolic worship.

Candidates must not write on this margin

- Promoted vedic social values & norms and propogated against ~~wes~~ westernisation and increasing colonial exploitative rule
- It encouraged women education and even refuted exploitation of widows.
- It encouraged widow remarriage.
- Promoted ~~to~~ tolerance and ~~not~~ monotheism According to it, there is only one supreme power and not different gods.
- Arya Samaj wanted people ~~to go~~ adopt ancient values, beliefs & practices to make India great again as it was in past.

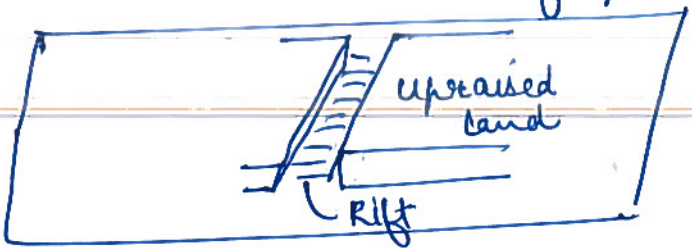
Brahmo Samaj & Arya samaj emerged as a large social forces forcing govt to bring socio-religious reforms. They shaped Indian society to rationalism & scientific temperament. They helped in re-unification of Indian society and contributed highly to build a foundation for future mass struggle.

Candidates must not write on this margin

14. भ्रंश घाटियाँ (rift valleys) क्या हैं और वे कैसे बनती हैं? उनके आर्थिक और भू-आकृति विज्ञान संबंधी महत्त्व की व्याख्या कीजिए। (250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

What are rift valleys, and how are they formed? Explain their geomorphological and economic significance. (Answer in 250 words) 15 Marks

Rift valleys are physiographic formations caused due to subduction of plate.



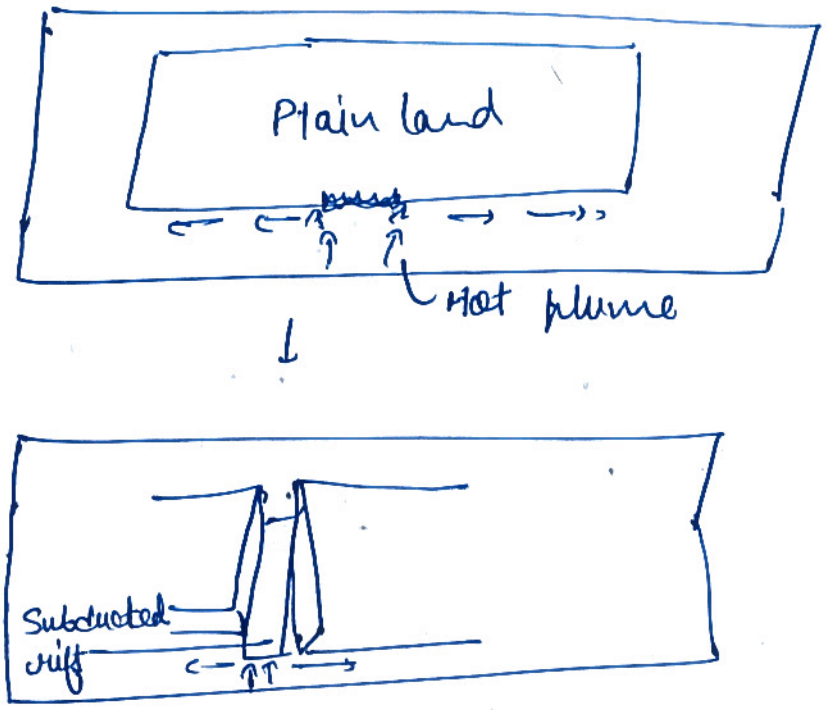
Formation of Rift valleys

⊕ Due to convectional currents under the crust originating in mantle, such rift valleys are formed.

⊕ **Hot plumes**

Hot plumes rises from mental to crust, hitting it from downward, this continuous hitting leads to destruction of lower crust due to heating and the land over it subduct. The process took hundred of centuries and such rift valleys are spread throughout the country.

Candidates must not write on this margin



Geomorphic and economic significance

Such valleys are often filled with ~~rift~~ water over time and may create large reservoirs or a flowing river
eg: Narmada flows in rift valley

① ~~Great~~ Fishing industry

Such valleys often become source of livelihood people.

② Irrigation for agriculture

Collected water is often used for irrigation facilities

Candidates must not write on this margin

(3) Tourism & recreational activity

Rift valleys create a picturesque spot attracting tourism sector.

(4) Biodiversity

Rift valleys often develop a unique biodiversity different from the region where it is located.

(5) Carbon sequestration

Rift valley often supports growth of forest cover leading to carbon sequestration and countering climate change.

(6) Builds Block Mountains

the left uprasied landscape looks like a block mountain.

Thus, rift valley is a magnificient feat of unique feature of nature providing livelihood as well as promoting biodiversity.

Candidates must not write on this margin

15. 'नीली क्रांति' क्या है? भारत में जलीय कृषि के विकास में आने वाली प्रमुख चुनौतियों पर चर्चा कीजिए। इन चुनौतियों पर काबू पाने के लिए व्यापक रणनीतियों का सुझाव दीजिए। (250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

What is 'Blue Revolution'? Discuss the major challenges faced in the development of aquaculture in India. Suggest a set of comprehensive strategies to overcome these challenges.

(Answer in 250 words) 15 Marks

Blue Revolution refers to increase in productivity and production capacity of aquaculture due to institutional steps of actions.

Challenges to Blue Revolution

① Informal sector of Small-scale Businesses

Indian aquaculture is characterised by high informalisation leading low economies of scale.

② Lack of institutional credit

Indian fishering industry lacks credit mechanism due to which they remain primitive and lacks modernisation.

③ Technological Backwardness

Aquaculture often lacks modern infra, like poor fertilisers, fish food etc. due to which productivity remains low.

Candidates must not write on this margin

④ Lack of political will

Lack of proper implementation of existing policies and rampant corruption often leads to failure to achieve goals

⑤ Global competition

Other developed countries with high developed system often defeat domestic industry in pricing.

⑥ Hygiene & sanitation problems

Due to over-fertilisation & lack of maintenance of water, hygiene is compromised.
Bio-accumulation is also a challenge

Strategies to be undertaken

① Follow international standards

Aquaculture industry must be empowered to follow international standards in content of hygiene & sanitation

② Availability of Affordable credits

Providing institution credit at subsidised interest rates as well as collateral-free loans

Candidates must not write on this margin

③ Adopting newer technology & intersectionality

Integrating aquaculture with hydroponics and aquaponics can help ~~to~~ attain economies of scale

④ Co-operatives & Producer Organisation

will help in resource pooling, modernisation as well as bargaining power of aquaculture farmers.

⑤ Scientific training & modernisation

Training farmers about fertilisers, and their optimum usage can improve efficiency and resource utilisation

⑥ Time bound Target of policy implementation

Often policy implementation and bureaucratic colestrol becomes a chokepoint in success of policies thus realistic and time bound target based policies must be made

PM Matsya ~~vandana~~ Sampada Yojana has made fisheries sector the fastest growing industry ~~sector~~ in primary sector. Such efforts must be continued.

Candidates must not write on this margin

16. हिमालय में हिमनदों के तेजी से पिघलने के कारण, ग्लेशियल लेक आउटबर्स्ट फ्लड (GLOF) अनुप्रवाह क्षेत्र (downstream region) की ओर गंभीर खतरा उत्पन्न कर रहे हैं। भारत में ळस्व्थ से संबंधित कारणों, प्रभावों और शमन रणनीतियों का विश्लेषण कीजिए। (250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

With accelerating glacial melt in the Himalayas, GLOFs pose a severe hazard downstream. Analyse the causes, impacts, and mitigation strategies related to GLOFs in India. (Answer in 250 words) 15 Marks

The recent Glacial lake overflow in Sikkim caused ~~no~~ loss of many life. Increasing global temperature, melting Himalayas ~~has~~ — makes it necessary ~~to~~ for pro-active approach adoption.

Global warming → Glacier Melting → Natural Hazards → Loss of Livelihood

Causes of ~~of~~ GLOFs in India

(1) Increase global warming & climate changes has increased melting speed of Himalayas

(2) ~~&~~ Establishment of Hydropower dams & projects also increases the chances of GLOFs

(3) Economic activities like Mining in hilly regions & mineral exploration in glacier also can trigger Natural Hazard.

(4) Erratic monsoon causing rapid floods in himalayan region may trigger GLOF.

Candidates must not write on this margin

(5) # whole Himalayan belt ~~is~~ is prone to earthquakes (zone V) and landslides which trigger such incidences.

Impacts of GLOF

(1) Destruction of Downstream

Often GLOF happen rapidly giving lesser time to ~~rescue~~ to evacuate, leading to destruction of downstream infrastructure.

(2) Livelihood loss

As evacuation of all people often fails ~~due~~, many lives of Humans as well as animals are lost.

(3) Destruction of Green Infra

GLOFs not only destroy grey infra but also destruct forest covers and green infrastructure

(4) Destruction of economic resources of national importance

Hydropower projects, energy projects, mineral exploration projects also suffer due to GLOFs

Candidates must not write on this margin

Mitigation Strategies

(1) Installing Early warning system and satellite monitoring in real time can help in mitigation

(2) Making people aware and empowered National guidelines and mitigating activities must be taught to people living in GLOF prone areas for instant actions.

(3) Proper implementation of EIA while approving developmental heavy projects which may affect local ecology

(4) Creating checkdams and maintaining drainage basin for effective control and release of floodwater can also help in reducing impacts & faster recovery

Himalayas are sensitive ecology, and global heritage, any changes to such physiographies must be taken after studying proper research.

Candidates must not write on this margin

17. उपयुक्त उदाहरणों का प्रयोग करते हुए भारत में नमक के मैदानों (salt pans) और मैंग्रोव के निर्माण के लिए आवश्यक परिस्थितियों पर चर्चा कीजिए। ये पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र तटीय लचीलेपन को किस प्रकार समर्थन प्रदान करते हैं?

(250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

Using suitable examples, discuss the conditions required for the formation of salt pans and mangroves in India. How do these ecosystems support coastal resilience? (Answer in 250 words) 15 Marks

Recently, a report emphasised on decreasing saltpans and increasing encroachment a major reason for waterlogging and floods in mumbai.

Conditions required for formation of salt pans & mangroves

① High Tropical temperature

Eg: All mangroves are located in the tropical regions of world

② High salinity

Thus most of saltpans are formed near coastal areas.

③ Sedimentation as foundation

These ~~plays~~ natural features need something to hold on and thus forms near availability of sediments.

Candidates must not write on this margin

Support coastal resilience

① Acts a sea wall during cyclones, tsunamis

Eg: Odisha ~~tsunami~~ cyclone, 2005
people were less affected who were living near mangroves.

② Prevents soil erosion

They keep a hold on land and prevents soil erosion by water.

③ Promotes coastal biodiversity

Mangroves provide home to many species of world, each contributing in coastal resilience

④ Countering climate change effects

Mangroves acts as carbon sink preventing global warming &, which indirectly helps in coastal resilience.

Candidates must not write on this margin

(5) Maintain natural resources and minerals

(6) Provides livelihood to local

Mangroves trees like Sunderi is used by locals for household chores which provides livelihood.

(7) Promotes tourism

Tourism generates revenue to govt which can be used to protect mangroves as well as coastal resilience.

Thus Mangroves and saltpans are essential for human life, biodiversity and a sustainable world.

Candidates must not write on this margin

18. भारत में जाति आज कठोर पदानुक्रम (rigid hierarchy) की बजाय पहचान पुष्टिकरण (identity assertion) की एक प्रणाली के रूप में अधिक कार्य करती है। जाति समूह लामबंदी और आर्थिक परिवर्तन के संदर्भ में इस रूपांतरण पर चर्चा कीजिए। (250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

Caste in India today operates more as a system of identity assertion than of rigid hierarchy. Discuss this transformation in the context of caste group mobilisation and economic change.

(Answer in 250 words) 15 Marks

Caste is a building block of Indian society. It refers to Homogeneous Endogamous Occupation group. However caste is transforming from rigidity to identity system in the changing world.

Transforming functions of caste groups

Reasons of such transition

- Education and awareness
- Better economic opportunity
- Implementation of constitutional values
- Scientific temperament of society
- Fluidity in caste based Division of labour
- Urbanisation & migration
- Increase social co-hesion and cosmopolitan outlook of modern generation.

Candidates must not write on this margin

Transformation of caste groups

① Increased social mobility

With change in social orientation, social mobility has become flexible allowing any person to do any occupation

② Dilution of caste hierarchy

Brahmans as caste supremacy remains no more a social reality. Economic power has ~~to~~ overtaken caste hierarchy

③ Abolition of notion of Purity & pollution

Article 17 of the constitution has abolished untouchability leading to increased mobility and opening of economic avenues for everyone.

④ ~~Re~~ Retin Caste revivalism

Due to rapid changes, caste somehow is getting attention which leads to mobilisation of people in the name of caste.

Candidates must not write on this margin

(5) Politicisation of caste

Caste is often used as a political tool exemplifying over identity assertion for vote bank.

(6) Status-Quoist

Many conservative elements have channelised caste based mobilisation over identity to resist change.

(7) Social conflicts and contradictory rituals

Often minority groups feel insecure due to assimilation of majority caste group which cause them to use caste as identity assertion tool.

However, civil service societies, NGOs, Private bodies and Government machinery must come together to counter this increasing trends of identity assertion based on castes

Candidates must not write on this margin

19. क्या भारत में क्षेत्रीय पहचान, सांस्कृतिक अभिव्यक्तियों से विकसित होकर स्वायत्तता के संगठित अभिकथनों में बदल गई है? राष्ट्रीय एकता के लिए उनके निहितार्थों पर चर्चा कीजिए। (250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

Have regional identities in India evolved from cultural expressions to organised assertions of autonomy? Discuss their implications for national cohesion. (Answer in 250 words) 15 Marks

"Regionalism is narrow nationalism, and nationalism is broad regionalism"

Regionalism refers to emotional attachment for a region. (majorly native residence).

Implication of Regionalism

① Local representation

Regionalism demands local representation and autonomy

Eg: Ladakh demanding VI schedule status

② Fulfillment of local needs

Regionalism focus on local development which leads to good governance and people empowerment.

③ Capacity building at grassroots

Local representation often builds capacity of local natives leading strengthen of nation

Candidates must not write on this margin

④ Social cohesion

Regionalism encompasses various different identities like religious, linguistic, ethnic leading to social cohesion and solidarity.

Challenges of Regionalism

① Politicisation of regionalism

Emergence of regional parties often leads to identity assertion on the cost of others.

② Regional interest over national interest

It may lead ~~to~~ people to prioritise regional interest over national interest

③ Threat to unity

Assertion of identity may lead to threat to national unity.

④ Inter-state conflicts

State/Region-oriented orientation often forgets that we are nation and

Candidates must not write on this margin

loose principle of mutual benefits.

Eg: Karnatka - Tamil Nadu conflict over Krishna river.

(5) May lead to secessionist ideology

Extreme forms of regionalism leads to seccessionist demeand of ~~att~~ independence from the mother nation.

(6) May lead to successionist ideology

It means a region may demand full statehood or separate statehood due to ~~the~~ differences in interest.

Eg: Telangana separated from Andhra Pradesh.

Regionalism is ~~dot~~ a double-edged ~~sa~~ sword i.e. it fulfills local needs but its extreme forms may harm social cohesion

Candidates must not write on this margin

20. भारत में नए मध्यम वर्ग का उदय उपभोग की संस्कृति से चिह्नित है। सचेतन उपभोग से आवेगपूर्ण उपभोग की ओर संक्रमण किस प्रकार शहरी भारत में पारिवारिक संरचना और गतिशीलता (dynamics) को प्रभावित कर रहा है?

(250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

The rise of the new middle class in India is marked by a culture of consumption. In what ways is the transition from conscious to impulsive consumption affecting family structure and dynamics in urban India?

(Answer in 250 words) 15 Marks

The new middle class is often characterised by materialistic and consumption-oriented culture — changing family dyanmics of urban India.

Reasons for impulsive consumption

① Social Media & influence

Often middle class are influenced by social media leading to consumption of unwanted need

② Social group pressure

To match standard of living, middle class sometimes consume & purchase just to show off with zero utility to them

③ New Trend of FOMO (Fear of Missing out)

$ The new trends emerging leading to insecurity of social isolation may tempt men to consume unnecessary items

Candidates must not write on this margin

④ Improved income & economic conditions

Urbanisation has also increased resources in hands of people which give them space to ~~consume~~ impulsive purchasing.

Effect ~~of~~ on Family structure

① Increased tension among members

Impulsive purchases & consumption often increase tension between members of family.
Eg: Parents often express ~~dis~~ strain over child's over- or unwanted expenditure on expensive clothes or digital gadgets

② High unsatisfied expectations

Impulsive consumption increases expectations which may not be fulfilled everytime leading to chaos.

③ Loose family bonding

Often members are busy with their materialistic dreams leading to lesser time in family bonding.

Candidates must not write on this margin

(4) High divorce rates

Increased expectations also create tensions among partners

(5) Social isolation

A person may feel isolated within family due to attention deficit.

(6) Increased health issues

30% of urban kids are suffering from obesity in India and conspicuous consumption is one reason to it.

Way Forward

Social awareness, education and training, providing alternate productive options during leisure, active community building, emphasising on traditional values can be the way forward to reduce conspicuous consumption.

Space for Rough Work

Space for Rough Work

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महत्वपूर्ण निर्देश

अभ्यर्थियों को निम्नलिखित निर्देशों को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ना चाहिए। किसी भी निर्देश का उल्लंघन करने पर दण्डित किया जा सकता है।

क्या न करें-	क्या करें-
1. इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका के भीतर कहीं भी अपना नाम या पंजीकरण संख्या न लिखें।	1. कवर पृष्ठ पर दिए गए निर्देशों को ध्यान पूर्वक पढ़ें और उनका सख्ती से पालन करें।
2. अपनी QCA पुस्तिका में कहीं भी प्रश्नों के वास्तविक उत्तरों के अलावा कुछ भी न लिखें।	2. QCA पुस्तिका के कवर पृष्ठ पर दिए गए स्थान पर अपना पंजीकरण नंबर और अन्य विवरण 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।	3. स्पष्ट और पठनीय तरीके से लिखें। खराब/अपठनीय लिखावट में न लिखें।
4. अपनी QCA पुस्तिका को अपनी टेबल पर न छोड़ें, परीक्षा समाप्त होने के पश्चात इसे निरीक्षक को सौंप देना चाहिए।	4. रफ नोट्स या गणना के लिए, इस पुस्तिका के अंतिम दो खाली पृष्ठों का उपयोग किया जाना चाहिए। रफ नोट्स को बाद में क्रॉस कर देना चाहिए।
	5. यदि आप किसी कार्य को रद्द करना चाहते हैं, तो उस पर अपना पेन चलाएं या उस पर "रद्द" लिखें, अन्यथा उसका मूल्यांकन किया जा सकता है।
	6. परीक्षा हॉल छोड़ने से पहले अपनी QCA पुस्तिका व्यक्तिगत रूप से निरीक्षक को सौंप दें।

ऑनलाइन सुविधा का लाभ उठाने वाले अभ्यर्थियों के लिए विशेष अनुरोध

1. QCA पुस्तिका को ठीक से स्कैन करें। हम चाहेंगे कि आप स्कैनिंग के लिए कैमस्कैनर ऐप (CAM SCANER) का प्रयोग करें। (यह कोई प्रमोशन नहीं है)।
2. कृपया QCA पुस्तिका को पर्याप्त रोशनी में स्कैन करें। कम रोशनी में स्कैन की गई पुस्तिकाएं, उनके मूल्यांकन की गुणवत्ता को बाधित कर सकती हैं।
3. स्कैन के दौरान छाया वाले किसी भी पृष्ठ/पीडीएफ को फिर से स्कैन किया जाना चाहिए। कृपया सुनिश्चित करें कि आपके द्वारा अपलोड की गई पीडीएफ यथा संभव स्पष्ट हो ।
4. QCA पुस्तिका का उपयोग नहीं करने वाले उम्मीदवारों को अपना विवरण पहले पृष्ठ पर देना चाहिए और मैक्रो टिप्पणियों के लिए अगला पृष्ठ खाली छोड़ दें। यह समझना चाहिए कि उत्तर स्कैन की गई पीडीएफ में पृष्ठ नंबर 3 से शुरू होना चाहिए।
5. QCA पुस्तिका का उपयोग नहीं करने वाले उम्मीदवारों को प्रश्नपत्र के अनुसार उत्तर के अनुक्रम का पालन करना चाहिए।
6. कृपया स्कैन किए गए संस्करण में उत्तर के अनुक्रम और कुल पृष्ठों की संख्या की जाँच करें। सुनिश्चित करें कि यह उसी के भौतिक संस्करण के अनुरूप है।