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NEXT IAS

MAIN TEST SERIES 2.0 - 2025 (FLT)

(To be filled by candidate)

TEST CODE : FLT2501

Name of Candidate: Harsh Lodha Mobile No [redacted]

Roll No. : MT25FLTRA012 Start Time 9:10 End Time 12:20

Date of Examination: 08 June 2025 Medium : English ☑ Hindi ☐

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

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

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

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

1. Immediately on receipt of the QCA booklet, please check that this QCA booklet does not have any misprint or torn or missing pages or items, etc. If so, get it replaced by a fresh QCA booklet.
2. Candidates must mention all relevant details like Name, 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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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.

NEXT IAS

IMPORTANT QR CODES

Topper's Copy

Common mistake and Correct Filled QCAB

Copy Scanner App

Next IAS Test Centre Location

MACRO COMMENTS

The Purpose of MTS 2.0 Score Improvement Program (SIP) is to provide constructive suggestions on 'How to improve Answer Writing and thereby score better marks.

Q1.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q2.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q3.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q4.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q5.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q6.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q7.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q8.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q9.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q10.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q11.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q12.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q13.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q14.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q15.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q16.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q17.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q18.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

NEXT IAS

Q19.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q20.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion


NEXT
IAS

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

The cultural tapestry of India is a civilisational story of early humans and cave paintings are pivotal to such cultural understanding.

Prehistoric beliefs inferred

(1) worship of natural elements
Ex. Tree worship from Bhimbetka caves of MP.

(2) Lack of idol worship

(3) Belief that men and women are equal
Ex. Men and women hunting together.

(4) Belief in rebirth and after life
Ex. Painting at Kurkural, J&K denote burying of dead with objects.

(5) Belief in supernatural elements, ghosts, etc.

Candidates must not write on this margin

Eg. Amulets worn in paintings

Social practises infered

(1) Equal respect to men and women in early civilisation.

(2) Communal gatherings of united nature

Eg. Some kind of festival devoted in Bhimbetka painting.

(3) Artistic expression revealed

Eg. Dancing around fire

(4) Not enough knowledge about family or caste system.

(5) Marriage as practise was prevalent

Eg. seen from marriage ceremony painted in Sitanavassal, TN.

Thus, cave paintings provide an insight to human ingenuity and every stroke has something to say about human history.

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

"Britishers colonised the land as well as minds of Indians" and education was key tool for the same.

Objectives of colonial education policy

1. Generate discipline among Indians towards British imperialism.
   Eg. Wellesley's fort William dream.
2. Sanskritise Indians into believing British superiority.
3. Needed 'hands to works' for administering huge colonies.
4. Anglicists wanted to westernise certain population so as to radicalise them against fellow Indians.
5. Absence of logic, maths, ethics so as to deny any critical thinking
   Eg. Wood's Despatch still haunts us.

Candidates must not write on this margin

Although there were unintended consequences of education policy.

(A) Political Awakening

(1) Awareness about values like liberty, equality and fraternity.

(2) Rekindling of ancient history boasting Indian Heritage.

(3) Higher education in foreign → better understanding of FREEDOM

(4) Use of newspaper, literature Eg. Sambad Kaumudi of Rajaram Roy

(B) National self-assertion

(5) Concept of SWARAJ by Dayanand Saraswati.

(6) Renissance where focus on 'India for Indians'

(7) Protests and petitions led for local representation.

Moderates, which was product of this took forward the baton of Freedom struggle.

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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 called the 'Golden Age of Ancient India' due to its rich civilisational history.

Economy facilitating cultural advancement

(1) Temple building started → large amount of wealth so patronage.
Ex. Dashavatar temple (MP).

(2) Patronage to literature with global acknowledgement.
Ex. Kalidasa's Abhijnanshakuntalam.

(3) Facilitated and unleashed newer forms of sculptures
Ex. Dhamek and Sarnath using cream ceramic stone.

(4) Development in linguistics
Ex. Amarkosh on Sanskrit lexicography by Amarsimha.

(5) Patronage to some of the oldest

Candidates must not write on this margin

cave & rock cut architecture
Eg. Bagh cave signifying Varaha Avatar.

Economy facilitating scientific advancement

(1) Scope for research due to stable empire → funding for same.
Eg. Siddhant Shiromani by Varahamihira.

(2) Compiling books on medicine
Eg. Charaka and Sushruta samhita.

(3) Advancements in Mathematics and astronomy.
Eg. Aryabhatiyam by Aryabhatta.

(4) Metallurgical excellence
Eg. Iron pillar at Mehrauli under patronage of Chandragupta II.

(5) Architectural advancement due to expanded studies.
Eg. Shilpashastra of Sanku.

Gupta period has been testament to human ingenuity through its artistic, intellectual and expressional zenith.

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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 the recent Composite Water Management Index, per capita water capability has reduce dramatically.

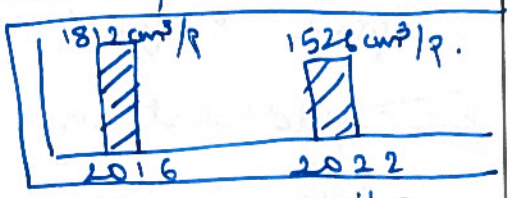


Fig. per capita water.

Causes of freshwater crisis

(1) Water use efficiency is poor (Only 34.1 as per NITI AAYOG)

(2) Water pollution due to poor sewage management.
Eg. Yamuna river crisis in Delhi.

(3) Tanker mafia affecting freshwater supply.

(4) Climate change leading to extreme events like flood and droughts.
Eg. Recent drought in 2021; drying of Tapi

(5) Poor rainwater harvesting uptake and thus no strong storage mechanism.

Candidates must not write on this margin

(6) Groundwater evaporation due to global warming.

(7) Judicial delays in solving river water disputes.

Eg. 36 years since Krishna Board setup

Evaluation of Integrated water strategies

Positives

(1) Focus on bottom up approach and 'no one size fits all'

(2) Rainwater harvesting as nodal step.

(3) River interlinking as crucial step.

(4) Jal Jeevan Abhiyaan for water connection was required.

Negatives

(1) Ambition > Funding

(2) Corruption at local level.

(3) Environmental changes beyond policy framework.

(4) Need to adopt best practises Eg. Jahods from Rajasthan.

'Water is life' and thus our every step towards achieving SDG 6 is crucial.

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 is a geophysical wonder with diverse landforms and Deccan plateau and Chota Nagpur plateau are pivotal to this.

Difference in physical characteristics

(1) Chota Nagpur is made of Archean gneiss and schist whereas Deccan lava has superimposed Basaltic lava.

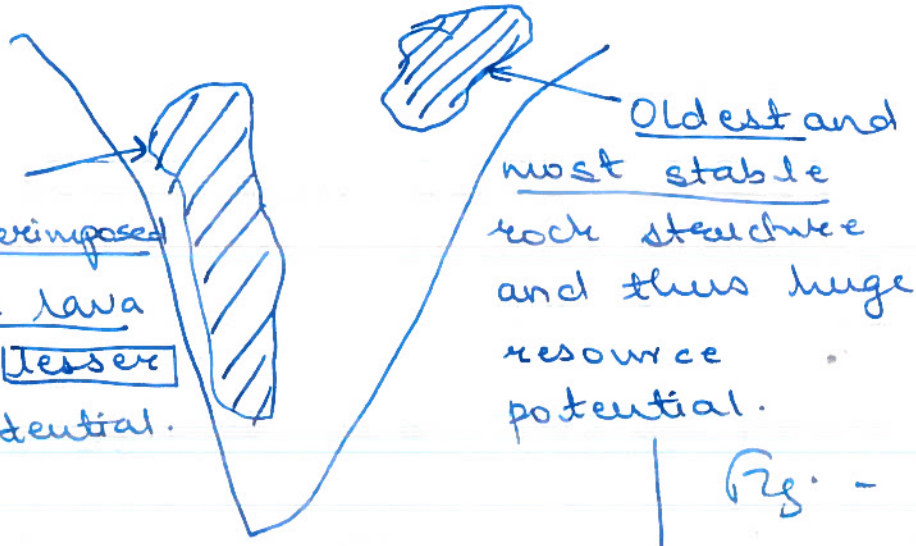
(2) Former has plain topography (table top) whereas later has steps or trap formation → Black v/s Red soil

(3) Drainage pattern in former is antecedent whereas in later its trellised.

(4) Former is highly stable in structural rock setup while later is more erosional due to basaltic nature.

Candidates must not write on this margin

Difference in resource potential



Eg. - - .

(1) Regur soil useful for commercial cultivation of cotton

(2) Basalt, mica, etc. found in huge qty.

(3) Iron ore potential huge Ex Kudremukh mine.

(4) Water trapped in steps so ↑ groundwater.

(1) Huge reserves of coal in Odisha and MP like Baladila.

(2) Highest mineral production region for copper, zinc, Nickel, etc.

(3) Contributes more than 67% of India's mineral production

Ensuring sustainable mining and resource usage is pivotal. Like PM said, "MINE to SHINE".

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

India serves as drainage for mighty rivers like Ganga, Indus, Brahmaputra, etc.

Drainage Pattern
- East flowing → in Bay of Bengal
- West flowing → in Arabian sea.

Comparing characteristics

(1) Perinneal rivers	(1) Seasonal rivers
(2) Dendritic drainage pattern	(2) Trellised and superimposed drainage
(3) Form deltas at mouth of river	(3) Form estuaries due to submergent coast.
(4) 77% of Indian drainage	(4) 23% of Indian drainage.
(5) Mostly antecedent as of earlier origin	(5) Mostly consequent as formed after topology stabilised.

Candidates must not write on this margin

(6) More sediment load and thus for alluvial plains.	(6) Relatively lesser sediment load.

Why most rivers eastward?

(1) Great Indian Divide of drainage pattern ⇒



(2) Eastern tilt of peninsular plateau leading to eastward slope.

(3) formation of escapments like Western Ghats acting as barrier for westward flow.

(4) Rivers originating in Himalayas flowing eastward due to topography of region.

Thus, Indian drainage pattern can help us better plan our integrated watershed management policy for goal of 'Nirmal Bharat.'

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

Arctic region has faced amplified warming resulting in melting of glaciers opening up various avenues.

Opportunities for India

1. Newer and smaller sea routes
   Eg- Northern Sea Route to connect to Russia and Europe.
2. Oil & gas exploration by partnering with other countries like Japan.
3. Research horizon expanded so as to better understand Himalayas (3rd pole)
4. Richer fishing zones due to cold currents, etc.
5. Arctic region as new zone of geo-political assertiveness for resource exploration → India raising stakes

↓ Himadri ↓ IND-ARC ↓ Observer in Arctic Council.

Candidates must not write on this margin

Challenges for India:

1. Geographical distance very long
2. India not part of Arctic Council as full member.
3. Arctic not global common like that of Antarctica.
4. Need huge investment to exploit resources in Antarctic → still focused on indigenious development.
5. First movers advantage to China.
6. Lack of private uptake as well as global bilateral partnerships.

Way forward

1. India can push forward to make Arctic global common.
2. Utility based investments in Arctic Project through 'minilaterals'.

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

As per the recent global Migration Report, 139 mn internal migrants in India is highest in world resulting in 70% nuclear families.

Changing family structure affecting elder

1. From joint family to nuclear family
   - Eg: 'Juna furniture' movie.
2. Degrading respect towards parents.
   - Eg: Intake in Old Age homes increasing
3. Shift from collectivism towards individualism.
   - Eg: seeing parents as source of wealth after which they are isolated.
4. Parents in family been seen as 'liability' and 'burden on finances'
5. Urban setup has changed family

Candidates must not write on this margin

structure at cost of elderly isolation.

Migration affecting elders

(1) In search of employment, youth urbanised but elders ruralised (70% of elderly population in rural areas)

(2) Lack of bonding with family due to distance and seldom visits due to sedentary lifestyle.

(3) Triple burden on elders sometimes
- Mental Health
- Social security
- Emotional distress

(4) 12 hour workdays, 7 day work weeks have reduced the time available for social cohesion.

Way forward

(1) With elder population set to grow to 173mn by 2025 need to provide better work avenues (learn from movie 'Intern')

(2) Ethical reawakening with philosophy of 'PARIVAAR'.

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

Urbanisation is an ongoing process in India with 31.8% population urbanised. Although, there have been increased discussions on its social impacts.

Ways in which urbanisation challenges social cohesion

(A) Family level
- (1) Nuclear families so less cohesion within family
- (2) Parents away from kids. → elder isolation

(B) Locality level
- (3) Ghettoisation of society.
- (4) from 'gaon' to 'flats' with secluded upbringing.
- (5) Bonds of 'Padosi' absent.

(C) Societal level
- (6) Isolated living and absence of cultural programmes for generating 'togetherness'
- (7) Rising cultural assertivism (Kannada nationalism)

Candidates must not write on this margin

(D) Cultural level (8) Reduction in the celebration of festivals due to sophisticated living.

(9) Moving away from collectivism to individualism.

(E) Ethical level (10) Societal ethos of 'care', 'help', 'Vasudheva Kutumbakam' fading away.

(11) Urban society more sanskritised

although urbanisation has also led to:

(1) Secularisation of society.

(2) Reduced caste based discrimination.

(3) Focus on merit and ability in social interactions.

'Urban Society' is the 'name of the game' although revamped policies for better cohesion can help achieve SDG 11 'Sustainable Cities'

Candidates must no write on this margir

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

Women labour force participation in India is at 35.1% compared to 63.7% global average as per PLFS-22.

Safety influencing women participation

1. Patriarchal notion of women being weaker sex. (SC in Babita Punia case)
2. Poor policy implementation.
   Eg. 38% companies have no internal complaint committee required in POSH.
3. Harassment at workplace in form of eve-teasing, sexual advances, etc.
   Eg. Recent EY case → 'sex for promotion'
4. Entry barrier due to frightening perceptions about lack of safety.
   Eg. CASTING COUCH culture in Bollywood.
5. Behavioural attitudes overlooked in training.

Candidates must not write on this margin

Mobility influencing women participation

1. Inertia within families to send 'girl' alone in other city.
2. forced mobility due to marriage affect work and employment.
   Eg. 68% women migration due to marriage.
3. Distant workplace and safety and economy issues due to poor public transport.
   [free buses in Delhi good step]
4. Restricted mobility due to orthodox family structure where women meant for 'CHULHA CHOWKA'

Way forward

1. Better implement legislative acts
2. NARI SHAKTI being reinvigorated.

To attain goal of 'AMRIT KAAL', role of WOMEN in socio-economic & political setup is pivotal.

Candidates must no write on this margi

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

To have a holistic understanding of Indian history, travel accounts are a sine-qua-non.

Reflection from Arab Travellers

(A) Social life

(1) Al-Masudi talks about women involvement in courts in 'muruz-ul-zehab' during Rashtrakuta.

(2) Caste system prevalent in the pratihara empire as per Al-Biruni in 'Kitab ul Hind'

(3) Agriculture as primary occupation.

(4) Scientific backwardness of Indians highlighted by Biruni.

(5) Ibn Batuta in Al-Rihla talks about the Tughlaq period and

Candidates must not write on this margin

social cohesion during that period.

(6) Ibn Batuta also mentions of Holi festival → Md. Bin Tughlaq also participated.

(7) Abdur Razzak talks about the Mahanavmi festival in Vijaynagar empire

(8) He also talks about instances of sati during Vijaynagar period.

(B) Economic life

(9) Al-juzr i.e. corruption noted by Al-Biruni in Pratihara empire.

(10) Shrenis having independent admin emerged in NW-India.

(11) Proper taxation system during Khilji empire and Kathi System of Malik Amber (Abdur Razzak in Matla-us-sadain)

Reflection from European Travellers

(A) Social life

(1) Instances of slavery mentioned by Nikitin in Vijaynagar.

Candidates must no write on this margi

(2) Bewilderment about Sati mentioned by Portugese traveller Barbosa.

(3) Ralph Fitch talks about socially tolerant policies of Akbar.

(B) Economic life

(4) Tavernier has written in detail about diamond mining industry.

(5) Bernier talks of Hampi as 'one of the wealthiest cities in world'.

(6) Barbosa and Paes also write about the Raichur doab where yield's high.

(7) Arab-India trade & European / columbian exchange mentioned as well.

Thus, even though travel accounts can be a bit-biased but they provide true reflection of the enigmatic society of those times.

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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 is a home to more than 1600 languages which signify the cultural heritage of Indian society.

Although recent demands for One Nation, One language (ONOL) and on the other hand, opposition to imposition of Hindi seen as challenge.

Linguistic diversity as testament to cultural resilience

1. Maintaining existence of so many languages feat in itself.
2. Reflects social and policy effort to maintain and preserve diversity
   Eg. BHASHINI scheme
3. Shows cultural assimilation and acceptance of diversity rather than

Candidates must no
write on this margi

creation of communality or ghettos.

(4) Expanding the traditional languages by investing in their development.
Eg: Classical language status to Bengali, Pali, Prakrit, etc.

(5) Resilience to increasing pressure of declaring Hindi as 'National language.'

Although, there have been skirmishes and confrontations as well:

Challenge to national integration

(6) Language as tool to spread regional extremism.
(KANNADA EXTREMISM)

(7) 3 language policy seen as tool to impose Hindi on Southern States
(restart of Dravidian movement)

(8) Linguistic reorganisation still demanded in Bodoland.

(9) Policy, although in line with

Candidates must not write on this margin

DPSP under A 351 seen as cultural assertivism.

(10) language policy → Opposition through identity politics → institutional reactions → effect on national integration → language policy

(11) North-South divide reinvigorating the sensitive fabric joining India together.

Measures taken by GoI

(1) Classical language status to 5 new languages

(2) Inclusion of languages in VIII th Sch to reduce tensions
Eg: KONKANI govt in Maharashtra.

(3) Collective & consensus based decisions rather than forced imposition (PERCEPTION MANAGEMENT)

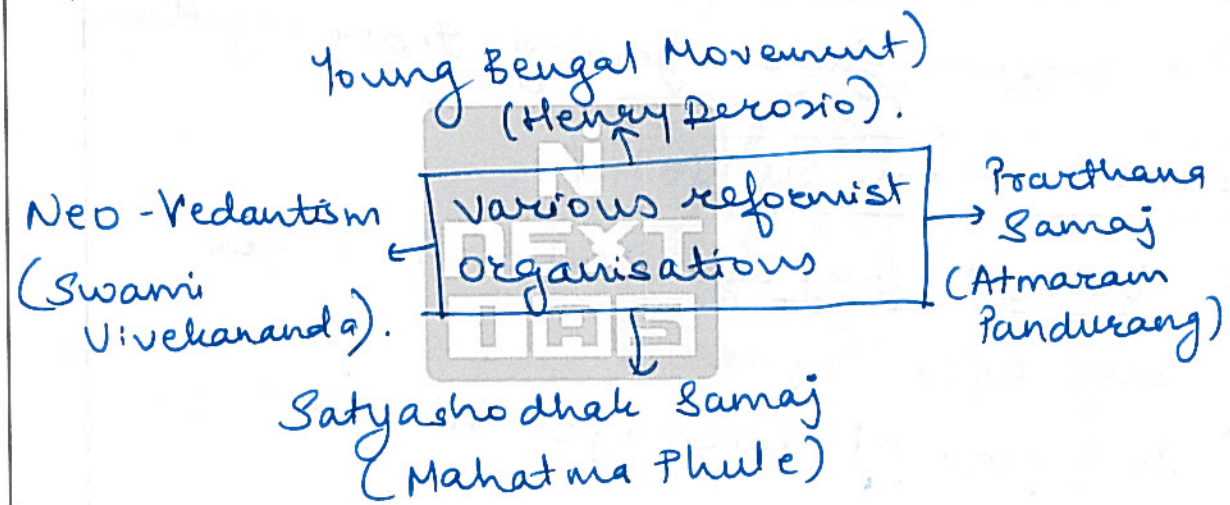
The 'flawed argument' of "oneness" need to be shrugged off and equitable linguistic development is need of the hour.

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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 period of 1850's was seen as one to reawaken the cultural enigma of Indians and as period of 'Indian Renissance'.



Role of Brahmo Samaj

Started by Rajaram Mohan Roy, Brahmo Samaj touched various social issues:

(A) Religious issues

(1) It promoted 'monotheism' on lines of Roy's philosophy in book 'Gift to Monotheists'.

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(2) It rejected idol worship and Brahminical orthodoxy opening religion for everyone.

(B) Women issues

(3) Worked against Sati → major role in its prohibition in 1829.

(4) Contributed towards reform in widow remarriage.

(C) Caste issues

(5) Against varna system of vedas.

(6) Worked towards forming egalitarian society. (Sambad Kaumudi)

(D) Human development

(7) Worked towards bringing rationality and logic in education system.

Role of Arya Samaj

Started by Swami Dayanand Saraswati in 1875. Arya Samaj addressed various issues:

(A) Caste discrimination

(1) It advocated inter caste marriages.

(2) Focused on philosophy as principles rather than varna system of Vedas.

Candidates must not write on this margin

(B) Cultural renissance

(3) 'Being back Vedas' so as to go back to cultural roots.

(4) Educational insth' setup for cultural syncretism.
(Dayanand - Anglo Vedic Schools)

(C) Women issues

(5) Against socio-cultural injustice of women (Arya Mahila Samaj)

(6) Discouraged child marriage

(D) Reawakening nationalism

(7) Foundation of ideology of SWARAJ.

(8) Shuddhi and ghar wapsi movt. added communal flavour.

Thus, although these reformers has 'different means', they can 'common end' which was renissance of Indian identity.

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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

Faulting is a tensional movement in earth's crust which leads to formation of 2 landforms → Graben (Blocks) → Horst (Rift valleys)

Rift Valleys

They are zones of subsidence which occur due to tensional forces arising in earth's crust.



Fig. Rift valley

Formation of rift valley

(1) Due to fault lines in earth's crust there are compressional or tension forces.

(2) In case of tensional force, the divergence of crust leads to

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subsidence of an area which leads to formation of rift valley between 2 block mts.

Eg. Rift valley between Satpura & Vindhyas

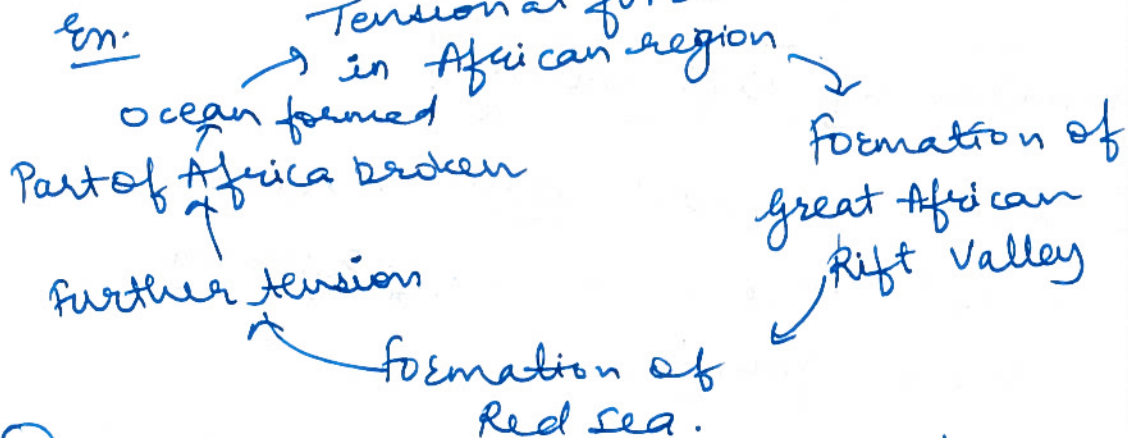
(3) Similarly, in case of Reverse fault, compression leads to upliftment of region making surrounding region perceptually lower also causing rift valley formation.

Geomorphological significance of rift valley

(1) They provide better insights into the endogenetic movements.

(2) Helps in predicting future geological happenings.

Eg.

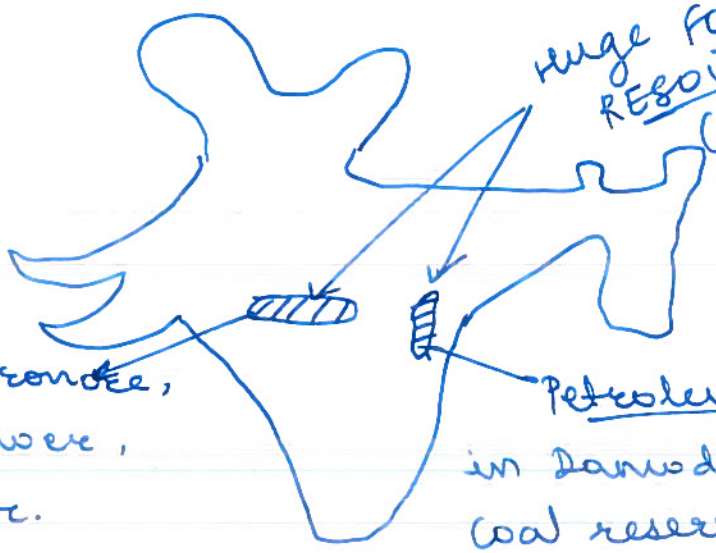


(3) Helps in studying interior of earth (Volcanic mountains)

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Economic significance of rift valley

(1)



(2) Helps in plantation agriculture
Eg. Black forest rift valley in Europe famous for cocoa.

(3) support large population due to agriculture & water availability.

(4) Rift valley although can face mountain breeze at night affecting downhill population.

India can better utilise the rift valleys by ensuring augmented research for mining, better water use efficiency, etc.

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

Neel Kranti has been the desired aim in National Fisheries Policy (2022).

Blue Revolution

It is the revamping of the marine sector to ensure best utility of marine resources, equitable development of all stakeholders and sustainable growth of coastal ecosystem.

Major challenges in aquaculture development

(A) Economic challenges

(1) Mostly small and marginal fishermen - less capital intensive.

(2) Aquaculture needs infrastructure support & credit support not available at large.

(B) Policy issues

(3) Ambition > Funding

Candidates must not write on this margin

(4) Lack of focus on research and development for sustainable aquaculture.

(5) Poor implementation to stop illegal, unsustainable and unregulated (IUU fishing)

(6) Not signatory of 'Uruguay Round' (WTO) and thus poor global partnerships.

(C) Behavioural issues

(7) Fishermen unable to take risks as less incentives.

(D) Geopolitical issue

(8) Unable to exploit rich fishing zones due to EEZ problem

- Sir Creek issue with Pakistan
- Issue on EEZ division with Sri Lanka.

(E) Environmental issues

(10) CRZ regulations limiting the resource exploration.

Comprehensive strategy for Blue Revolution

(1) For fishermen
- Cooperative culture for pooling resources
- Credit access through inst^{n} means

Candidates must not write on this margin

(2) For private players → PPP so as to get best of both
- Fisheries Infra Devl fund being properly distributed.
- Ease of doing business by adhering sustainable development

(3) For exports → Proper hygiene stds to avoid SPS rejection
- Market identification using 'MAI' scheme.
- Branding and packaging unique products (Salmon, prunes).

(4) For environment → effective regn of IUU fishing
- Effective CRZ implementation without red tape.
- Consider signing Uruguay protocol with certain exceptions.

(5) For infrastructure → Public investment be increased
- Tax holidays for capex.
- Aquaculture parks be setup.

Almost 40% population on coast can be empowered through NEEL KRANTI.

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 ऊस्व 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

GLOF in Sikkim in 2021 due to overflow of glacier and subsequent destruction highlighted the severe hazard challenge and require planning to mitigate them.

[Changthang glacier burst]

Causes of GLOF

(A) Natural causes

(1) glacial melting due to seasonal temperature rise.

(2) Avalanches due to local topography (Uttakhand slope)

(3) low carrying capacity of lakes and thus outbursts.

(B) Anthropogenic causes

(4) global warming leading to accelerated melting.

Candidates must not write on this margin

(5) Urban lake reclamation leading reduced water body's carrying capacity.

(6) Infrastructure projects in glacial regions → stress of the natural topography.

(7) Increased tourism and associated degradation of glacial landforms.

Impacts of GLOF

(1) Loss of life (seen in Uttarakhand case of 2018)

(2) Loss of precious infrastructure. Eg. Hydropower project in Kullu valley damaged.

(3) Loss of livelihood of people like grazing, plantation agriculture, etc.

(4) Accelerated melting can increase river flow in short term and affect perennelity in long term.

(5) Death of glacial landforms increasing albedo and thus global warming. (VICIOUS CYCLE)

Candidates must not write on this margin

(6) Affect the larger weather patterns, weakening monsoon. etc

Mitigation strategies

(1) Hazard zonation mapping of sensitive areas.

(2) Rehabilitation of people from high risk areas.

(3) Environmental Impact Assmt before sanctioning any new project.

(4) Mock drills, disaster plans at gram pandrayat level to reduce and mitigate damages.

(5) Symbiotic relation with mountain ecosystem by using knowledge of locals.

(6) Artificial water bodies to increase carrying capacity.

NDMA has recently released guidelines for GLOF mitigation is step in right direction.

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

Inscriptions talking of 'lonakara' and 'kundari' reflects how salt mfg and mangrove ecosystem has always been integral to coastal ecosystem.

Conditions required for salt pan formation

1. Emergent coastline where salt deposits can happen (Gujarat)
2. High temperature for water to evaporate.
3. Coastal regions as salt from sea water.
4. Hard rock structures so that sea water not percolated.
5. No river system in region else mixing of river sediments with salts.

Candidates must not write on this margin

Conditions for formation of mangroves

1. Ecotone region where land and ocean meet.
2. Brackish water system
3. Submerged forests
4. Equatorial to tropical regions.

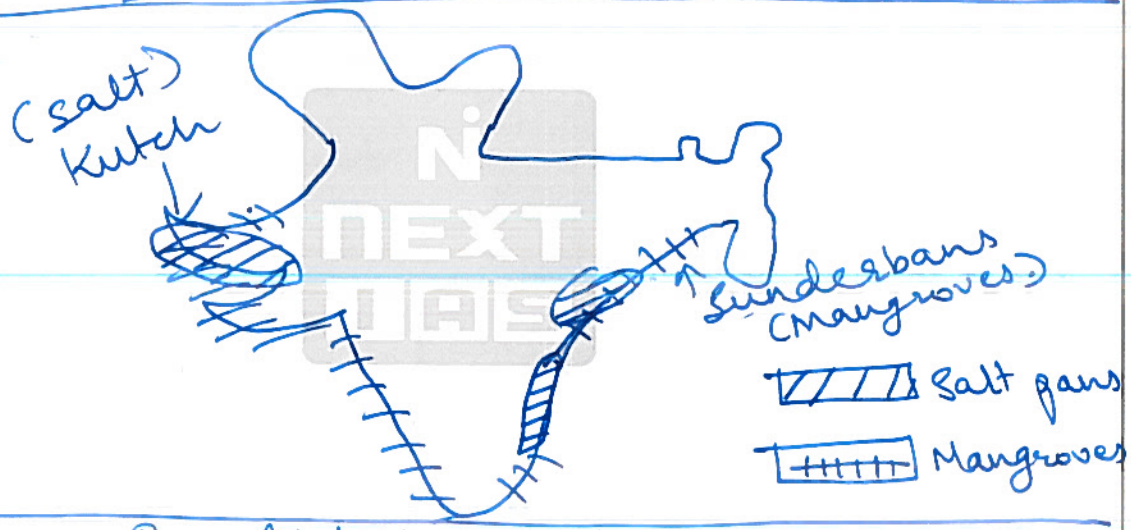


Fig. Distribution of mangroves & salt pans

How do they support coastal resilience

1. Occupational tool → salt production
   → lumbering
2. Tourism potential → white sand festival of Kutch
   → Sundarban National Park

Candidates must not write on this margin

(3) Support biodiversity → Migratory birds like Siberian Crane, Olive Ridley turtle
→ Fishing cat, swimming tigers

(4) Buffer against disaster → Salt pans as buffer to sea level rise
→ Mangroves as buffer to cyclones (5 crore mangroves planted by West Bengal).

(5) Carbon sink and reduce global warming [Mangroves]
High albedo of salt pans.

Thus, we must ensure creation of 'sustainable ecosystem' around this "VIRASAAT to ensure VIKAS".

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 system in India has historically been "division of labour and labourers" as per Dr. Ambedkar. Although in present times, identity assertion utility of caste has increased with dilution of stratification.

Causes of such transformation

1. General morality of society increased reducing caste stratification. (Pooling of various castes for larger HINDU virasat goal)
2. Increased urbanisation leading to secularisation of society.
3. Social and economic mobility has increased enhancing fluidity in caste structure.

Candidates must not write on this margin

(4) Globalisation threatening cultural prospects and thus, caste seen as tool for cultural assertivism.

(5) Rigid hierarchies broken due to breaking of varna - occupation link.

(6) Lower castes like OBC's (Yadavs, Patidars) have institutionalised representation reducing caste barriers.
[Patidar Movement in Gujarat]

(7) Mobilisation of caste group for enhanced identification
[Jats in Haryana demanding reservation].

(8) Economic equality of opportunity creating avenues for dilution of rigid hierarchies.

Although, the picture is not ALL ROSY due to:

Candidates must not write on this margin

(1) Untouchability still practised by 27% Indians.

(2) Manual scavenging still SC's job (Varna - Jati linkage)

(3) Ghettoisation of residences leading to glass wall within castes.

(4) Tolerance seen but assimilation is still far away.

"We need to eliminate the caste system in India before caste system eliminates us". Some ways to do that are:

(1) communal harmony guidelines

(2) ethical education

(3) Promoting inter caste marriage, dining, residence.

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

Diversity of India has been expressed as regional identities preserving cultural heritage which has evolved presently in institutional demands for autonomy.

Causes for transformation

(1) Increasing insecurity due to philosophy of 'common global world'

(2) Cultural assertivism to preserve identity from "melting into a pot"

(3) Autonomy as only solution due to reducing scope for cultural expression.

(4) Enlightened institutions working towards cultural reawakening being aggressive in demands.

(5) Culture and regional identity

Candidates must not write on this margin

transformed from "soft-identity" to "hard-identity."

(6) Sub-nationalism on the rise with global events of independent / autonomous regions demanding sovereignty.

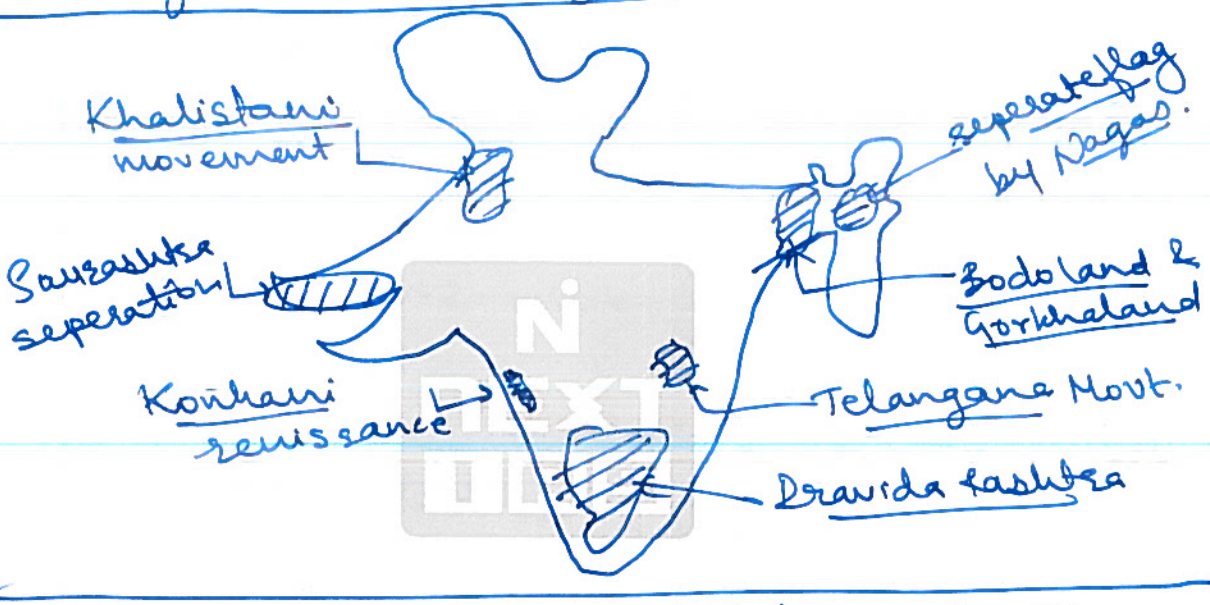


Fig. Instances of Autonomy Assertion

Implications for national cohesion

(1) Can lead to demands for state reorganisation → Disruption of admin

(2) Tensions within community affecting social fabric of India.

(3) Demands for secession to achieve

Candidates must not write on this margin

autonomy (Khalistan Movt.)

(4) 'United' landscape of Bharat eroded.

(5) cultural assertivism leading to intolerance of diversity.

(6) Ghettoisation of country into sub-cultures.

Although like Gandhi said, "I am Gujrati and Indian", demands for autonomy if handled positively can:

(1) Preserve diverse culture of India.

(2) Glocalisation of culture.

(3) Stronger identification of people to regional identity trickling to national identity too.

Thus, positive outlook towards autonomy assertion and nipping secessionist tendencies in the bud is need of the hour.

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

Recent RBI report suggest shift from 'savings' to 'consumption' based economy largely attributed to new middle class.

- Assertions to above analysis
  - Savings as % of GDP from 32% in 2001 to 18% in 2023
  - Conspicuous consumption by new middle class
  - Higher sales of aspirational goods

Earlier	NOW
→ earn 100 → spend less → save more for contingency	→ earn 100 → take credit to spend more
[CONCIOUS APPROACH]	[IMPULSIVE CONSUMPTION]

Effect on family structure & dynamics

(1) Women now seen as 'source' to earn income.
[greater labour force participation]

Candidates must not write on this margin

(2) From 'single' to 'both' working parents to address higher consumption needs.

(3) Child socialisation affected as less family time spent & nuclear family reduced contact with grandparents (cultural wisdom lost).

(4) From 'sharing is caring' to 'property disputes' to satiate increasing demands.

(5) Ethos of collectivism replaced by individualism & materialism
[Ancient concept of Vasiva diluted].

(6) Increasing migration for better opportunities of income
(70-% nuclear families as per NITI Aayog)

(7) Greed, dissension, disrespect growing within families.
Eg: Parents after becoming elders seen as liability (Baghban movie)

(8) Increased divorces, etc. for want of money
↳ Marriage sanctity affected.

Candidates must not write on this margin

Although, this has led to:

(1) Women empowerment by being financially independent.

(2) Increased efficiency in employment to perform, gain promotion, in turn, better salaries → better GDP.

(3) Aspirational work, committed to enjoy higher standard of living.

we need to attain golden mean between consumption and saving based economy focusing on increasing 'monetary velocity' to attain AMRIT KAAL.

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-

1. इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका के भीतर कहीं भी अपना नाम या पंजीकरण संख्या न लिखें।
2. अपनी QCA पुस्तिका में कहीं भी प्रश्नों के वास्तविक उत्तरों के अलावा कुछ भी न लिखें।
3. अपनी QCA पुस्तिका से कोई भी पृष्ठ न फाड़ें, यदि आपको कोई पृष्ठ गायब लगे, तो पर्यवेक्षक/निरीक्षक को सूचित करना न भूलें।
4. अपनी QCA पुस्तिका को अपनी टेबल पर न छोड़ें, परीक्षा समाप्त होने के पश्चात इसे निरीक्षक को सौंप देना चाहिए।

क्या करें-

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

ऑनलाइन सुविधा का लाभ उठाने वाले अभ्यर्थियों के लिए विशेष अनुरोध

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