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07 JUL 2025

NEXT IAS

MAINS TEST SERIES 2.0 - 2025 (FLT)

(To be filled by candidate)

TEST CODE : FLT2505

Name of Candidate: Haresh Lodha Mobile No [redacted]

Roll No. : MT25FLTRA012 Start Time ..... End Time.....

Date of Examination: 07/07/25 Medium : English ☑ Hindi ☐

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

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

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

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

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

सामान्य निर्देश

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

REMARKS: .....

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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


NEXT
IAS

Candidates must not write on this margin

1. मध्यकालीन भारतीय मूर्तियों और चित्रों ने अपने समय की सांस्कृतिक लोकाचार को किस तरह से दर्शाया।

(150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

In what ways did medieval Indian sculptures and paintings reflect the cultural ethos of their times? (Answer in 150 words) 10 marks



"Sculptures and paintings reflect human ingenuity and cultural tapestry of the time" – Rabindranath Tagore

Sculptures reflecting cultural ethos of medieval India.

(1) Provides information about dominant philosophies of time

Ex. Nataraja sculptures in Cholas - Shaivism popular.

(2) Enlightens about the openness of culture during the time

Ex. Sculptures at Khajuraho (Kamasutra)

(3) Provides information about different art forms

Ex. Shiva in tribhanga posture at Kampili sculpture.

(4) Mural sculptures showing life of women, marriage rituals

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Ex: Sculptures on Vittalswamy temple

(5) Highlight the grandeur of the dynasties in cultural expansion

Ex: Pala Sculptures of Buddha at Munger.

Paintings reflecting cultural ethos of medieval India.

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(1) Highlights forms of devotion

Ex: Krishna Bhakti in Tanjore Paintings

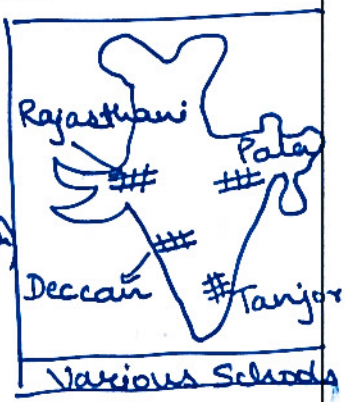
(2) Highlights religious patronage

Ex: Dhiman and Vitpala focused on Buddhist paintings in Pala.

(3) Provides information about role of women in family.

Ex: Kishangarh paintings → Banithani.

(4) Show cultural diversity in the schools of painting (cultural syncretism → Indo Persian)



Thus, every stroke of these paintings and every strong emotion of sculpture reflects cultural ethos of medieval India.

Candidates must not write on this margin

2. "शीत युद्ध एक सैन्य टकराव की अपेक्षा अधिक एक विचारधारात्मक संघर्ष था।" विश्लेषण कीजिए।
(150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

"The Cold War was less a military confrontation and more a battle of ideologies." Analyse.
(Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks

Cold War started after World War 2. The 2 new emerging superpowers, USA and USSR fought cold war for supremacy, till 1991.

More battle of ideologies

(1) Economic ideology: clash for spread of Capitalism vis Socialism.
(Seen in Urban Crisis)

(2) Political ideology: clash for spread of democracy vis communism
(seen in Vietnam war)

(3) Focus on grouping of similar ideology countries
→ USSR, China, etc.
→ US and western Europe

(4) Military confrontations isolated to regions rather than at global scale.
(WORDS OVER WARS)

Candidates must not write on this margin

(5) The phrase 'cold war' also speaks about comparitively less military confrontations.

(6) Ideological war as said by Nixon of 'human rights like liberty' vis state control

although, some deadly military confrontations existed:

(1) Vietnam war killed more than 1.5 million people

(2) Cuban missile crisis could have destroyed the world. (nuclear war)

(3) Intelligence war, etc. killed many.

The cold war ended with disintegration of USSR in 1991 and emergence of USA as supreme power. currently 'neo-cold war' possibility between USA and China.

Candidates must not write on this margin

3. आपातकाल (1975-77) के भारतीय लोकतंत्र एवं नागरिक स्वतंत्रताओं पर प्रभाव का समालोचनात्मक परीक्षण कीजिए। (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

Critically examine the impact of the Emergency (1975-77) on Indian democracy and civil liberties. (Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks

Emergency announced in 1975 based on 'internal disturbance' is remembered as 'black day' in constitutional history of India. (50 years anniversary)

Impact of emergency

(A) Indian democracy

(1) Blot to the idea of 'government of, for and by the people'.

(2) Centralisation of power in hands of few individuals.

(3) Selfishness in purpose against values of Indian democracy.

(4) Committed judiciary, violation of role of Rajya Sabha as revising chamber.

(5) Trust of people in constitutional supremacy lost.

Candidates must not write on this margin

(B) Civil liberties

(1) Maintenance of Internal Security Act for preventive detention against Art 20 and Art 21.

(2) Censorship of press gave pre-independence feeling.

(3) Suspension of fundamental rights and its enforcement.

(4) Forced sterilisation of people against values of liberty, etc.

(5) Gagging of civil society, NGO's, opposition leaders.

Although, we learned from it and framed 44th Const^th Amendment to ensure constitutional morality. Kesavananda Bharti Judgement also acted as 'balancer' showing judicial activism.

We should learn from such events and make sure that 'history doesnot repeat itself'.

Candidates must not write on this margin

4. पूर्वी घाट की भूगर्भीय विशेषताओं एवं पारिस्थितिकीय महत्त्व को व्याख्या कीजिए।

(150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

Explain the geological features and ecological importance of the Eastern Ghats.

(Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks

Recently, Eastern Ghat were declared as environmentally degraded by a survey of Greenpeace highlighting need for their conservation.

Geological features

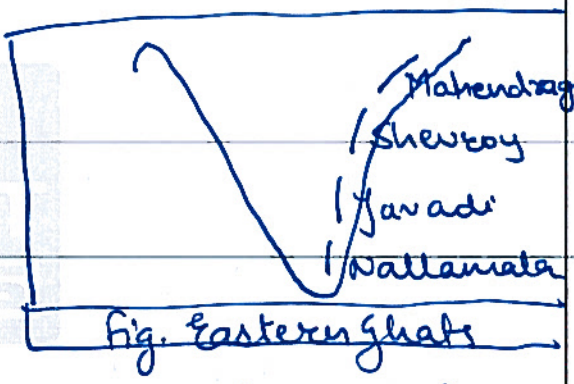


Fig. Eastern Ghats

(1) Parallel to the eastern coast of India.

(2) Discontinuous hills which are degraded / denuded.

(3) Many passes within the eastern ghats for transport.

(4) Low peaks of eastern ghats compared to western ghats

(5) River corrosion more in eastern ghats (Godavari, Krishna, etc.)

(6) Sedimentary rocks like limestone, found in region

Candidates must not write on this margin

(7) Compacted soil due to river depositions in region.

Ecological significance

(1) Distinct fauna species like Jerdon's courser, etc.

(2) Distinct flora species like red sanders, etc.

(3) Dry deciduous forest ensuring less soil erosion, clean air, etc.

(4) Pathway for many rivers to reach Bay of Bengal creating deltas and beaches.

(5) Source for wetlands acting as 'kidney' of region
Eg. Pulicat lake, Kolleru lake.

Like Western Ghats, Eastern Ghats too needs scientific conservation for goal of 'Sampann Bharat'.

Candidates must not write on this margin

5. बंगाल की खाड़ी एवं हिंद महासागर में स्थित भारतीय द्वीपों की उत्पत्ति की व्याख्या कीजिए।

(150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

Explain the origin of the Indian islands in the Bay of Bengal and the Indian Ocean.

(Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks

The journey of Indian subcontinent from being part of Gondwana to becoming part of Eurasia is breathtaking.

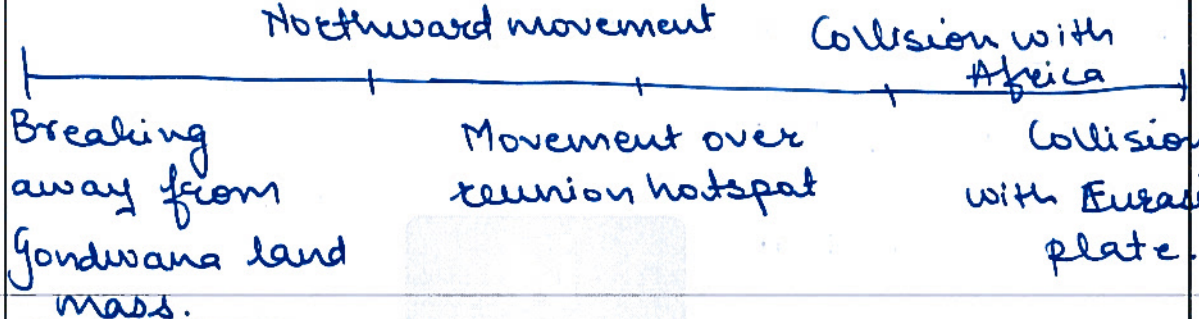


Fig. Geological journey of India

Origin of Indian Islands

(A) Indian Ocean i.e. Lakshwadeep

(i) When the Indian landmass forwarded towards Asia, it moved over reunion hotspot island.

(ii) Due to the Ocean-Continent convergence, the reunion hotspots (African plate) subsided and led to formation of Islandic arcs.

Candidates must not write on this margin

(iii) This arc formation came to be known as **Lakshwadeep** islands.

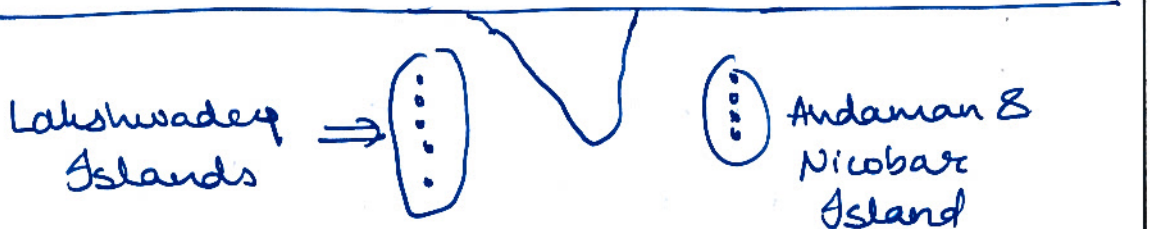


Fig. Indian Islands

(B) **Bay of Bengal Islands** i.e. Andaman & Nicobar.

(1) When the Indian plate collided with Asian plate, himalayas were formed.

(2) Andaman and Nicobar Islands are part of 'Purvanchal Himalyan System' which formed due to **Ocean-Continent convergence.**

(3) These islands are **Volcanic** in nature.



Fig. A&N Island

The **strategic role** of these islands can be seen from recent projects like 'Deep sea link' to Andaman & Nicobar, etc.

Candidates must not write on this margin

6. अंतर्देशीय जल परिवहन किस प्रकार पूर्वी भारत की अर्थव्यवस्था को परिवर्तित कर सकता है, चर्चा कीजिए।
(150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

Discuss how inland water transport can alter the economy of eastern India.
(Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks



Currently, inland water transport accounts for only 1% of total inland transport as per NITI Aayog report.

How inland water transport can alter economy of east India.

1. Reduce cost of logistics from average of 13% to 9-10% which is National Logistics Policy, 2022 target.
2. Synergy effect → 1₹ spent on inland water transport benefits 3.2 ₹ for economy (Oxford Report)
3. Cost competitiveness of products due to regular supply chain of raw materials.
4. Infrastructural excellence can also ease mobility of human capital.

Candidates must not write on this margin

(5) Attract **foreign investment** and thus creating strong industrial agglomeration.

(6) **Sustainable development** by reducing air pollution due to road and rail.

(7) **Luxury ferries** can enhance tourism, expanding economic base.

Ex. Ganga Vilas luxury ferry.

Financial constraints (120 lakh crores for entire river link plan)

Dredging issues ← **Challenges** → Seasonal rivers and thus not feasible

Delays in river interlinking process

Way forward

(1) National River Interlinking Policy step in right direction.

(2) 1st water metro in Kochi be replicated

Chinese model where 90% inland transport by water must be studied.

Candidates must not write on this margin

7. मरुस्थलीकरण मात्र भूमि क्षरण की समस्या नहीं है, यह वैश्विक पारिस्थितिकीय स्थिरता एवं खाद्य सुरक्षा के लिए एक मौन संकट है। चर्चा कीजिए। (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

Desertification is not merely a land degradation issue; it is a silent threat to global ecological stability and food security. Discuss (Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks

Desertification is expanding by 2 football fields everyday as per recent UNCCD report.

Land degradation
- (1) Expansion of Sahara and Thar desert
- (2) Increase in fallow land due to soil erosion
- (3) Excessive fertiliser use leading to soil salinity.

Silent threat to global ecological stability

(1) Threat to flora : floral species are on the verge of extinction due to desertification (Ex: Baobab tree)

(2) Threat to fauna : excessive land degradation affecting faunal species

Ex: Great Indian Bustard is Critically Endangered in IUCN Red list

Candidates must not write on this margin

(3) **Forest takeover** → mechanism where the % area under forest reducing leading to **human-animal conflicts**.

(4) Excessive pressure on waterbodies and wetlands (Ramsar sites)
Ex: Sambhar lake conservation issue

Threat to food security

(1) Desertification reduce land under cropping (**Net Sown area** from 65% to 53% in 60 years).

(2) Desertification **reduce yield** of crops (Rajasthan Bajra yield 2 times less than Maharashtra)

(3) **Soil erosion** thus affecting food availability in region.

(4) **Droughts** leading to possibility of famine in region.

The '**Great Green Wall**' project for Aravali, Urban forestry model like **Miyawaki**, Nagar Van Yojana are step in right direction.

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8. क्या वैश्वीकरण के कारण भारत में स्थानीय भाषाओं और पारंपरिक संस्कृति का क्षरण हो रहा है? अपने उत्तर की पुष्टि कीजिए। 150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

Is globalisation leading to the erosion of local languages and traditional culture in India? Justify your answer. (Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks

Globalisation as per Steve Smith and John Bylis is 'nations without borders' and 'people without boundaries'.

Globalisation eroding language and culture

1. English taking over as global language
2. Local languages under threat as per UNESCO 'Threatened language register' (India has highest)
3. Sanskritisation of culture seen from Mcdonaldisation of food, Pop-i-sation of music and dance, etc.
4. Spirit of individualism and materialism taking over Indian values of collectivism and Vasudheva Kutumbakam.
5. Psychological conditioning of English being language of elite - s youth dissociate selves from local language.

Candidates must not write on this margin

(6) Changes in fashion in line with western trends
(from Saree to Bikini)

Although, there are instances of Indian language and culture getting global stage,

(1) Local language getting global accolades.
Ex: 'Natu Natu' song getting Oscar.

(2) Cultural practises recognised globally.
Ex: Yoga, Vipasana, etc.

(3) Local cuisine gaining global acceptance
Ex: Vadapao featured as 3rd most global favourite dish.

(4) Indian spiritual values transcending national boundaries
Ex: Sadhguru, etc. being acknowledged globally.

Thus it is a case of 'glocalisation' of values with Indian culture adapting but not diluting its ethos.

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9. भारत में नव-आध्यात्मिक आंदोलन आस्था के अभ्यास में परंपरा, आधुनिकता और डिजिटल प्रभाव के सम्मिश्रण को दर्शाते हैं। विवेचना कीजिए। (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

Neo-spiritual movements in India reflect the fusion of tradition, modernity, and digital influence in the practice of faith. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks

The rise of 'IIT Baba' in the recent Kumbhmela highlights how neo-spiritual movement in India has taken unique shape.

Fusion of:

Modernity

1. Classy and luxurious lifestyle of gurus like Sadguru.
2. Newer forms of value ethics and moral education (Shanka Samadhan) (Pop Bhajans)
3. Modern values of rationality, general morality spread (Practices reduced)
4. Transnational thought process (Swami Nityanand → bought island and created new country).

Tradition

1. Still adhering to gods like Krishna, Shiva, etc. (Baba Goraknath, Radhaswami Movt.).
2. Focus on Bhakti movement

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(Iskon temples)

③ Perception towards ascetism and final goal of self-transcendance

Digital influence

① Social media pages and channels to expand follower-base (Swami Chinmayanand → 21 mn followers)

② 'Trending' culture leading to sensitisation from one video (Baba IIT)

③ Some spiritual saints using humour and sarcasm to attract social media attention (Swami Akhandanand)

Although, challenge with this neo-spiritualism as moral disintegrity (Asaram Bapu) as largely highlighted by Web Series 'Ashram'

We as citizen should never lose 'scientific temper' as specified in Part IV A (Fundamental duties) of Indian constitution.

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10. जनजातीय समाजों में महिलाओं की स्थिति और भूमिका, मुख्यधारा के भारतीय समाज में लैंगिक मानदंडों से किस प्रकार भिन्न है? (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

How does the status and role of women in tribal societies differ from gender norms in mainstream Indian society? (Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks

Tribal societies are different from mainstream in various aspects. Role of women is one such area.

Status difference

Tribal	Mainstream
(1) Equality of status	(1) Unequal status in family.
(2) Matriarchal families exist. So higher status (Naic, Khasi)	(2) Largely patriarchal and thus lower status.
(3) Seen as asset to family due to economic role	(3) seen as liability or paraya dhan.
(4) Financially independent and thus larger say in family decisions	(4) Financially dependent and thus always seen as 'Secondary sex'.

Candidates must not write on this margin

(5) Ascribed to 'goddess' and thus revered.	(5) Son meta preference and thus female foeticide

Role difference

Tribal	Mainstream.
(1) Equally seen as human resource in economic activity. (FLFPR highest at 56.4%)	(1) Largely seen to do household and care work. (41.7% FLFPR)
(2) Physical roles in collecting forest produce, selling it, etc	(2) Largely menial work like 'Chulha Chowka'
(3) Represents family in case of matriarchal practises	(3) Rarely seen for 'representative role'

Thus, we can learn from 'tribal practises' to ensure inclusive gender growth in line with 'Sabka Saath, Sabka Vikas' ideology.

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11. मध्यकालीन भारत में क्षेत्रीय साहित्य ने स्थापित सामाजिक मानदंडों को चुनौती देने में किस हद तक योगदान दिया।
(250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

To what extent did vernacular literature in medieval India contribute to challenging established social norms? (Answer in 250 words) 15 marks

Literature acts as a 'guiding light' to the cultural and social ethos of society.

Vernacular literature during medieval period was testament to rising spiritual diversity against rigid social norms.

Challenging social norms	Role of vernacular literature.
(A) Excessive dominance of upper class over religious practises	(1) Ensure the religion democratised (Bhakti literature) (2) Individual right to religion by Kabir in 'Bijak'.
(B) Rigid nature of religious practises.	(3) New forms of worship through Abhangas of Tukaram. (4) Idol worship of

Candidates must not write on this margin

Vitthal by Varkaris.

(C) Gender inequality and disrespect towards women

(D) Excessive nature of writings in Sanskrit so common man's inability to understand.

(E) Rising untouchability, discriminatory practises towards lower castes

(5) Saints like Meerabai through songs like 'Sansoon ki mala' acted as role model for empowerment.

(6) Various vernacular language literature to reach common man

(i) Ramcharitmanas by Tulsidas in Awadhi

(ii) Dasbodh by Ramdas in Marathi.

(7) Proliferation of Raidas, Surdas (weaver, blind) with vernacular language exposure (Learning from Ramananda's writings).

Limitations of vernacular literature

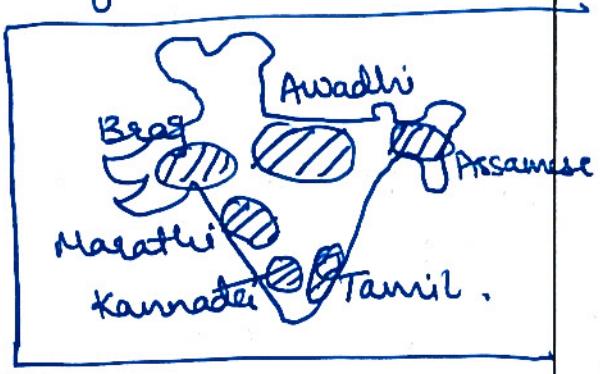
(1) Mass illiteracy: not many could read even vernacular language.

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② Lack of printing press: proliferation of literature over India not possible.

③ Opposition from upper caste → neo-Vaishnavism and Bhagvatism's rise.

④ Regional nature of literature & thus national nature absent.



⑤ Theoretical nature of writings but less done to implement sayings.

One thing which was largely reverberated by concept of monotheism or 'Ek Onkar' which united the religious faiths - Punjabi Renissance

Thus, Vernacular literature was stepping stone in ensuring socio-religious democracy in medieval India by expounding 'sacred nature of worship' between devotee & god.

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12. उन तरीकों का परीक्षण कीजिए जिनसे गांधीवादी जन आंदोलनों ने भारतीय महिलाओं के लिए राजनीतिक स्थान खोला। (250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

Examine the ways in which Gandhian mass movements opened political space for Indian women. (Answer in 250 words) 15 Marks

Gandhian era of mass movement led by 'Satyagraha' was pivotal in empowering women of the country and enhancing their role in freedom movement.

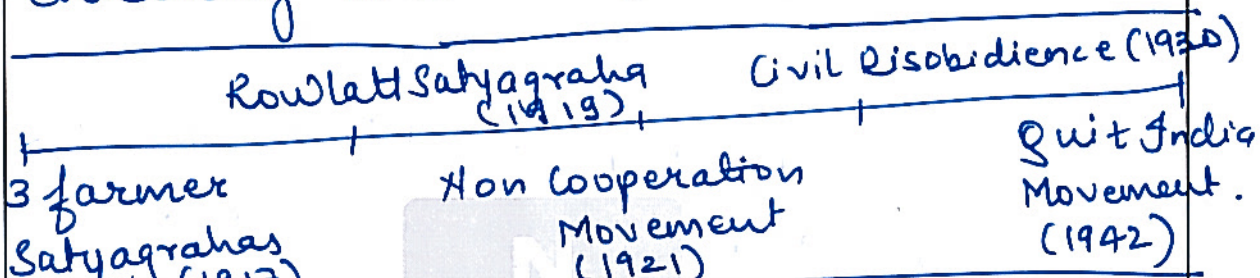


Fig. Timeline for Gandhian mass struggle.

Opening political space for women

1. Initially, Gandhi was inflexible about women leaders.
   - Ex: Anusaya Sarabhai for Ahemdabad Mill strike.
2. Enhanced role to picketing, boycott strikes in future.
   - Ex: In NCM, Kasturba Gandhi led women picketing at Surat.
3. Institutional frameworks by women leaders for representing demands.

Candidates must not write on this margin

Ex. Bharat Stree Mahamandal by Sarla Devi Chaudhrani. (Inspired by Gandhi)

(4) Women coming up to contest elections due to confidence from movements.

Ex. Aruna Asaf Ali from Bombay (QIM)

(5) Women's role as frontrunners in major national movements.

Ex. Sarojini Naidu as rep^n of women in 2nd Round Table Conference.

(6) Women formed revolutionary groups like Lalata Club by Kalpana Dutta, Communist Party of India by Charu Mazumdar (Gandhian disillusionment)

(7) Women also acted as 'constitutional mothers' on the principle of 'Nari Shakti' of 'Gandhian movements'.

Ex. Rajkumari Amrit Kaur, Sucheta Kriplani.

(8) Gandhian movements always focused on mass movement, without which they were incomplete.

Candidates must not write on this margin

Although, women role in political space was very limited:

1. Patriarchal norms in society
   (COM women participation - Gandhi was confused and initially rejected)
2. 'Women as leaders' was unknown to then social norms.
   (Sarla Devi Chaudharani ostracised)
3. Less representation in Constituent Assembly.
   (Only 15 out of 389)

Although, these 'founding mothers' have inspired current generation of leaders like Nirmala Sitharaman, etc with women representation at 14.7% and global average of 24%, we are still long way away.

Candidates must not write on this margin

13. "बोस उग्र राष्ट्रवाद एवं समाजवादी मिश्रित विचारधारा प्रतीक थे।" उनके राजनीतिक और आर्थिक विचारों के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए। (250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

"Bose symbolised a blend of militant nationalism and socialist vision." Discuss with reference to his political and economic ideas. (Answer in 250 words) 15 marks

"Give me your blood, I shall give you freedom". These lines of Subhash Chandra Bose highlight his aggressive nature to win Independence.

Bose symbolising militant nationalism

(1) Since early days, Bose was inspired by revolutionary ideas of Russian Revolution.

(2) He was also part of Yugantar which was involved in militant and revolutionary activities.

(3) This paved way for his astute belief in militant nationalism as way to win freedom and as political ideology for free India.

(4) He believed in military discipline of nation to ensure sovereignty from notorious neighbours.

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(5) He also recommended compulsory military service when needed.

(6) He was also in favour of authoritarian regime to ensure that national security is maintained.

(7) He believed in idea of 'strong state' against stateless society of Gandhi.

Socialist vision of Bose

(1) Being inspired by Russian revn, Bose looked upto socialism as economic ideology for free India.

(2) He believed in state ownership of economic resources.

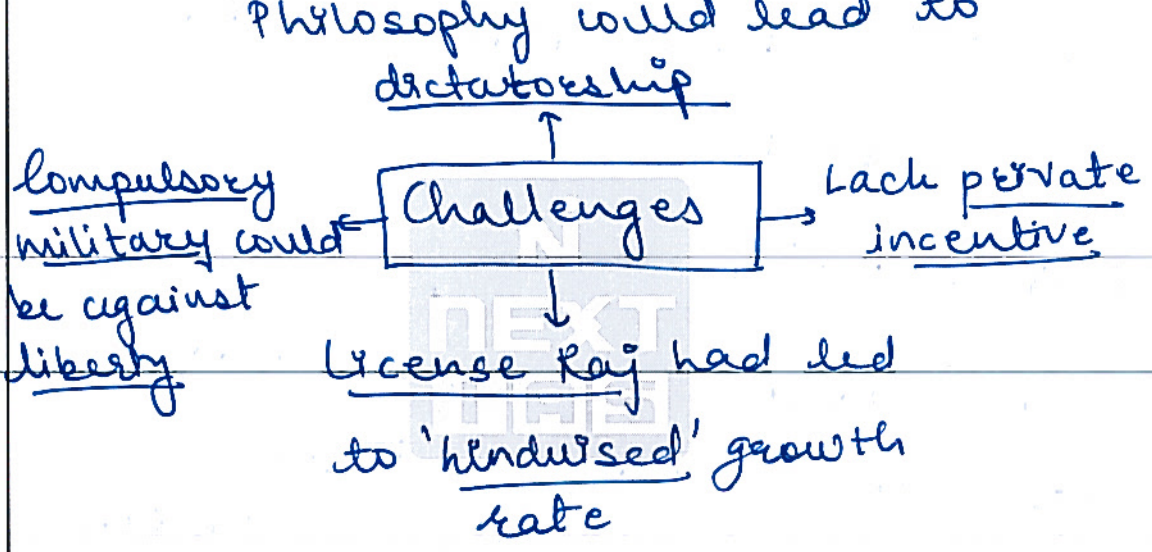
(3) As per Bose's socialist vision, equality in resource distribution would only be maintained with socialism.

(4) He had less trust in 'bourgeoise' who he believed worked only

Candidates must not write on this margin

for selfish interest.

(5) Socialism was also seen by Bose as means to economic mobility which would later lead to social mobility & reduced caste discrimination.



Even though Bose faced tragic death, his relevance in Indian polity can be seen from the fact that he is called 'Prince among patriots' by Gandhiji.

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14. शहरीकरण मौजूदा शहरी अवसंरचना के लिए खतरा बन रहा है। इससे उत्पन्न विकासात्मक मुद्दों तथा शहरी समुदायों पर इसके प्रभाव पर चर्चा कीजिए। (250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

Urbanization is posing a threat to the existing urban infrastructure. Discuss the developmental issues it poses and its impact on urban communities. (Answer in 250 words) 15 Marks

As per UN Habitat, Urbanisation is process of population shifting to cities and living urban life.

Ex. 31.7% urban population in India as per 2011 Census.

Threat to urban infra
- Urban fires in Mukherjee Nagar (Delhi)
- Urban floods in Chennai
- Air pollution in Noida.
- Groundwater depletion in Hyderabad (dry by 2027)

Developmental Issues posed by it

1. Rise of slums → 17.7% slum population of total urban population.
2. Congestion Issues → traffic causes 1.5 - 2 hrs of time lost in cities (Oxford report)

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(3) **Investment deficit** → due to this drain, new investment not feasible or very costly.

(4) **Supply chain strain** → as raw material supply under pressure
Ex. foodgrain deficit, power cuts.

(5) **Brain drain** → skilled labour migrating out as urban infra inadequate.
Ex. 5 lakh Indians migrated in foreign (NITI Aayog)

Impact on urban community

(1) face **resource constraints** like water cuts in delhi

(2) Increased criminal activities as lack of employment opportunity.
Ex. ~~Rapes~~ in ghaziabad.

(3) **Negative attitude** towards migrants encouraging 'Son of soil' theory.

(4) Increasing demands for local

Candidates must not write on this margin

reservations to gain adequate share in resources. (Punjab, Haryana, etc.)

(5) Health impact due to poor sanitation, constantly flooded hospitals (As per NITI Aayog survey, 36% dont get services in govt. hospitals).

(6) Human capital deficit → poor skilling and education.

(7) Vicious cycle of poverty reinforced

Way forward

(1) Transform corridoes to agglomorates

(2) Transform villages to urban centres.

(3) Transform cities to smart cities.

(4) Municipal bonds for funding.

(5) Expanded floor to space index

Thus, to achieve SDG 11 of Sustainable Cities, India must ensure fine balance in Rural-Urban policy.

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15. चाय की खेती के लिए आवश्यक कृषि-जलवायवीय कारकों पर चर्चा कीजिए। इसकी उत्पादकता पूर्वी एवं दक्षिणी भारत के विशिष्ट क्षेत्रों में ही क्यों केंद्रित है? स्पष्ट कीजिए। (250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

Discuss the agro-climatic factors necessary for tea cultivation. Why is its production concentrated in specific pockets of Eastern and Southern India?

(Answer in 250 words) 15 Marks

Tea cultivation in India was brought by Arabs, expanded by British and carried forward due to its strong domestic demand and export potential.

Agro-climatic factors for tea cultivation

1. Topography: slope needed to ensure that water drains away.
2. Temperature: rangebound temperature of 18-25°C needed for tea.
3. Wind/Pressure gradient: resistant to winds but affected by storms
4. Rainfall: needs rainfall of about 100-125 cm and thus seen in tropical and semi-tropical regions

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(5) Soil : needs well drained and compacted soil like black soil which can hold it together.

(6) Frost: It is exposed to frost then vulnerable.

From above it can be shown that, in India tea cultivation happens in 'besides' region

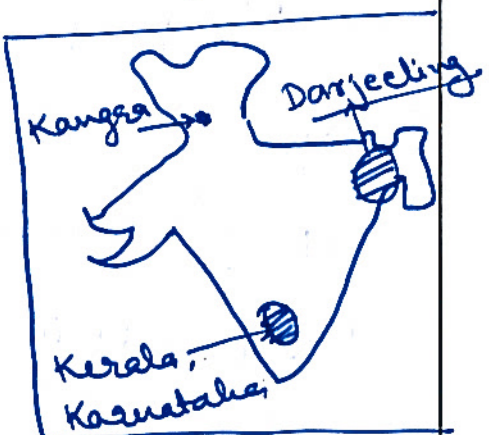


Fig. Tea Regions.

Why production concentrated in East and South specifically?

(1) Geographical factors : the regions of Darjeeling and Western Ghats (Southern part) satisfy agro-climatic condn.

(2) Skilled labour : tea harvesting is skillful job and historically, plantation workers settled here.

(3) Tea production : tea producing companies have been setup in

Candidates must not write on this margin

region and thus low logistics cost.

④ Capital availability: tea farms and plantation need high capital outlay which people in these region have.

⑤ Government policy support: Chaibagan time demanded by Assam government for plantation workers.

⑥ Ease in export as near ports of Kochi and Kolkata.

Although, recently India has faced export competition from Sri Lanka and Kenya so new locations can be explored.

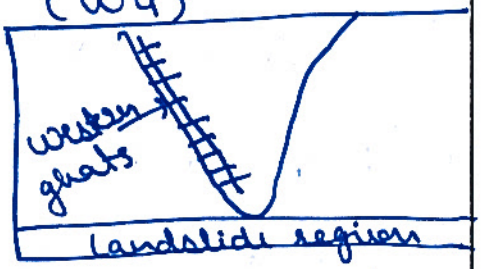
A better manufacturing setup and scientific research for better yield would go a long way.

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16. पश्चिमी घाट में भूस्खलनों के लिए उत्तरदायी कारक कौन-कौन से हैं? उनके प्रभाव को न्यूनतम करने हेतु कुछ शमन उपायों पर चर्चा कीजिए। (250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

What factors are responsible for landslides in the Western Ghats? Discuss some mitigation measures to minimize their impact. (Answer in 250 words) 15 Marks

Recent landslide in Munnar and Wayanad in Kerala highlights the vulnerability of western ghats to landslides.



Factors responsible

1. **Topography** : being an escarpment, WG have sloping topography which exacebate landslide.
2. **Soil** : due to sandy nature of soil, its less compacted and more prone to soil creep and landslide.
3. **Rivers** : due to small but powerful rivers like Bharatpuzha, Periyar, etc. landslide occurs.
4. **Monsoon rainfall** : first to recieve monsoon rains so heavy rainfall can weaken soil structure.

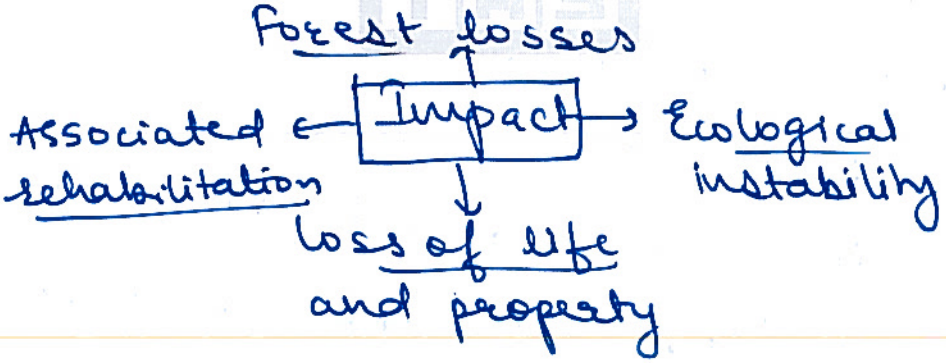
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(5) **Tropical region** → prone to tropical cyclones which are associated vulnerability to landslides.

(6) **Thunderstorms**: being in rainforest region, it faces **Mango** and **Blossom** shower which can cause landslide.

(7) **Infrastructure**: increasing stress of infra on land can enhance vulnerability.

(8) **Traps**: geological instability.



Mitigation measures

(1) Landslide hazard **zonation** mapping by GSI to ensure that highly vulnerable area preventively rehabilitated.

(2) Early warning system using **doppler**

Candidates must not write on this margin

radars to take quick action.

(3) Simulation and mock drills with help of volunteer corps.

(4) Structural engineering by building Jeon railings (Himachal Pradesh model)

(5) Building codes to ensure that no real estate on sloping topography.

(6) Environmental Impact Assessment before any project approval.

(7) Environmentally Sensitive zones (ESZ) regulation properly implemented.

Madhav Gadgil and Kasturirangan committee recn to declare hazard area as ESZ protected region must be looked into.

Candidates must not write on this margin

17. अपनी भू-आकृतिक उत्पत्ति के आधार पर झीलों के विभिन्न प्रकारों का वर्गीकरण कीजिए। कुछ विशिष्ट प्रकार की झीलें विश्व के विशिष्ट क्षेत्रों में अधिक मात्रा में क्यों पाई जाती हैं, स्पष्ट कीजिए। (250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

Classify the different types of lakes based on their geomorphological origin. Why are certain lake types more prevalent in specific regions of the world?

(Answer in 250 words) 15 Marks

Lakes are water body which are of lentic nature as water doesnot flow in them like rivers.

Eg. Sambhar lake in Rajasthan

Different types of lake based on geomorphological origin

1. **Crater lake** formed due to volcanic activity when crater empties all lava and then water from rain fill it.



2. **Caldera lake**: larger form of crater lake.

3. **Meteor lake**: lake formed due to meteor impact.

Eg. Lonar lake in Maharashtra.

Candidates must not write on this margin

④ **Saline lakes**: these lakes are formed when sea water get trapped between two land masses during tectonic plate movements.
Eg. Caspian sea is lake.

⑤ **Endorheic lakes**: formed in mountain areas with no outward flow due to tectonic activity.
Eg. Pangong Tso & Tso Kar in Ladakh.

Why certain types of lake more prevalent in specific regions?

① **Tectonic activity**: as more than 60% activity in pacific ring of fire, crater and caldera lakes mostly available in those regions.

② **Saline lakes** would be mostly available in areas where plate movement incomplete and sea water still holds.
Eg. Middle East & Central Asia

Candidates must not write on this margin

(3) **Meteor** are rare events and thus area of landfall will only see meteor lakes.

Eg: Rajasthan, MP, Maharashtra in India.

Lakes are very important source of water for humans, fauna and ecological stability. **Ramsar sites** inclusion of these wetlands like Sambhar lake highlight conservation efforts.

Note: Other types can be glacial, fluvial lakes based on source of water.

Candidates must not write on this margin

18. डिजिटल मीडिया प्रभावकों (influencers) के उदय के साथ, भारतीय समाज में पारंपरिक रोल मॉडल प्रतिस्थापित हो रहे हैं। युवा व्यवहार और मूल्य प्रणालियों पर इसके प्रभाव का विश्लेषण कीजिए। (250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

With the rise of digital media influencers, traditional role models in Indian society are being replaced. Analyse its impact on youth behaviour and value systems. (Answer in 250 words) 15 Marks

Recent conclusion of "PM Digital Influencer Awards" highlight the role of Orange economy in Indian society.

Traditional role models → Parents, Teachers, Achievers (sportsmen) → replaced by vloggers, influencers, coasters and other digital influencers

⇓ causes

1. Increased internet consumption (Average 5.49 gb/month)
2. Brain rot by social media.
3. Attractive lifestyle sold (capitalist approach)

Impact on youth behaviour

1. Individualism over collectivism
2. More attracted to material pleasures of life.

Candidates must not write on this margin

(3) Achievement-oriented in their interactions.

(4) Selfish attitudes over altruism.

(5) Focus on 'show-off' rather than capacity development.

(6) Family relations diluted with dilution of respect for elders.

(7) Excessively demanding of material objects.

Innovation from good content.

Some positives

- Rise of creative economy (Baba Jackson)
- Driven at a very young age (Aadit Palicha influenced by Kamath vlogs)
- Financial independence at early age. (Chotu Vadapav)

Impact on value system

(1) Cultural ethos of 'Vasudheva Kutumb' lost as individual tendencies.

(2) Spiritual gap as excessive screen time rather than grandparent interaction.

Candidates must not write on this margin

(3) Values of respect, trust, friendship diluted → unfiltered content can turn it to communal, violent attitude.

(4) Moral apathy and 'money as ~~means~~ end' shows moral myopia. (child killing mother for 2000 demand for game.)

(5) Values of love, care and empathy replaced by transactional attitude in relations.

Although, consuming good content like spiritual content of Gaur Gopal Das, etc. can actually reduce spiritual gap created by nuclear families.

Thus, a better approach would be digital influencers complementing traditional role models and encouraging ethical and moral lifestyle.

Candidates must not write on this margin

19. कानूनी और शैक्षणिक प्रगति के बावजूद, आधुनिक भारत में दहेज, जातीय सगोत्र विवाह या बाल विवाह जैसी कुछ सामाजिक प्रथाएँ क्यों जारी हैं? उदाहरण सहित विश्लेषण कीजिए। (250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

Despite legal and educational advances, why do certain social practices, such as dowry, caste endogamy, or child marriage, continue to persist in modern India? Analyse with examples.

(Answer in 250 words) 15 Marks

"Laws without behavioural changes can never bring societal change" - Ambedkar.

Social ills
- Dowry (16% increase in cases: NCRB)
- Caste endogamy (5% only intercaste)
- Child marriage (Akha teej in RJ)

→ persistence despite efforts by government

- Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2006
- Dowry prohibition Act
- Financial incentives by MoSJE for intercaste marriage

Reasons for persistence of such social practises

① Culturally sanctioned: Akha Teej for mass child marriage in Rajasthan.

Candidates must not write on this margin

(2) Poor law enforcement: police apathy towards dowry victims (only 23% conviction rate).

(3) Family socialisation: caste based conservatism taught (Beta, dusro ke ghar khana nai Khate)

(4) Educational socialisation: divisions between private (elite) and government (poor) schools.

(5) Role modelling: political party leaders promoting such practises.
Ex: "Dowry as right" by Rajasthan MLA.

Impact of such practises

(1) Gross violation of 'rule of law'

(2) Against constitutional morality as injustice. (Art 14).

Candidates must not write on this margin

(3) Gender justice at stake due to lesser opportunities after child marriage.

(4) Women subjugation exersated by practises like dowry.

(5) Divisions in society due to practises like caste endogamy.

(6) Violence in society through dowry deaths, khap panchayats (caste exogamy)

Way forward

(1) Strict enforcement of rule of law.

[Covenants without sword are just word]

(2) Role modelling by using social media and traditional influencers.

(3) Proliferate 'Ek Bharat Shreshth Bharat'

To achieve fruits of Amrit Kaal, 'progressive society' is need of the hour.

Candidates must not write on this margin

20. "भारत में आधुनिक परवरिश (Parenting) तेजी से पारंपरिक अपेक्षाओं और उभरते सामाजिक मानदंडों के बीच संतुलन बना रहा है। इस तनाव के सामाजिक निहितार्थों का विश्लेषण कीजिए।" (250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

"Modern parenting in India is increasingly balancing traditional expectations and emerging societal norms. Analyse the social implications of this tension." (Answer in 250 words) 15 Marks

Parenting acts as first point of child socialisation. This makes it crucial step for ideal nurturing of children.

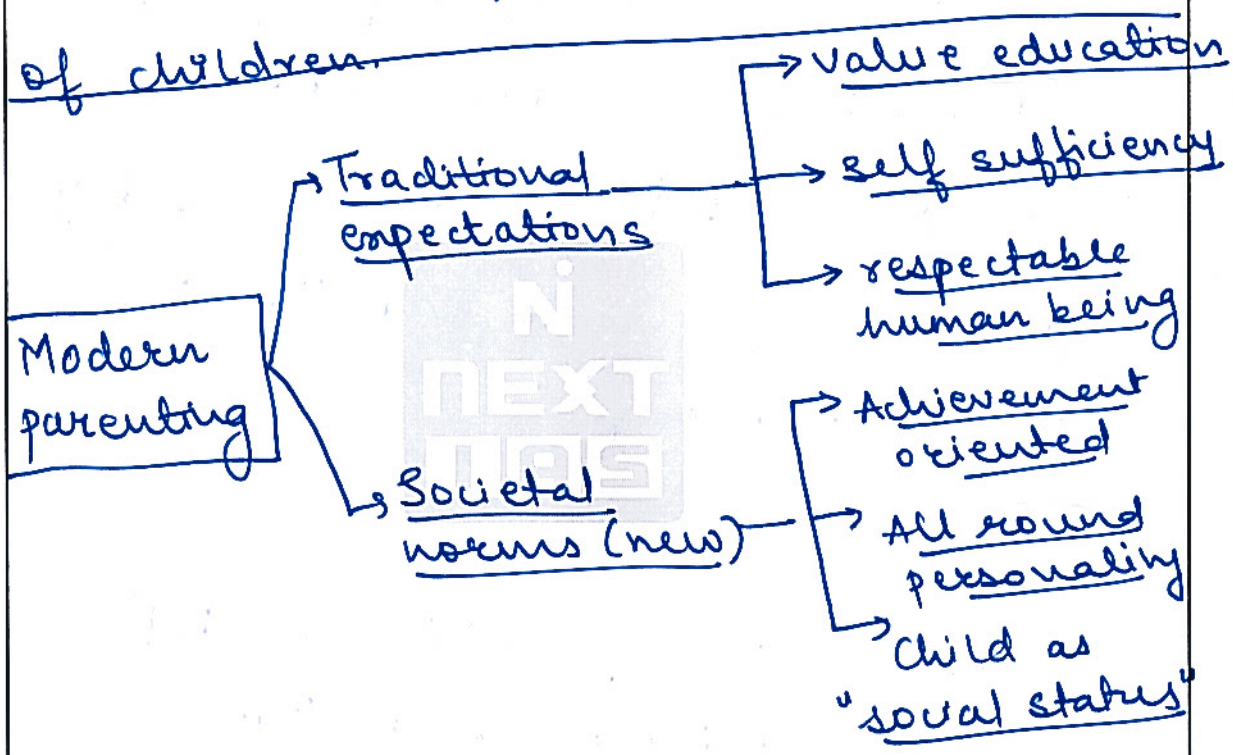


Fig. Dual role of modern parent.

Social Implications of dual role

(A) On parents

(1) Triple burden on mother

- Care
- Income
- Child

Candidates must not write on this margin

(2) Stress to fulfil societal expectation of 'Ideal Parent'

(3) Achieving 'golden mean' of societal and traditional norms exhausting.

(4) Can lead to 'over-parenting' which affect mental health of parent.

(5) Seeing child as 'tool' to achieve your goals → create gap in child-parent ideology

(B) On children

(1) Stress to be an 'Ideal Child' as per societal expectation.

(2) Excessive burden due to over-parenting.

(3) Over-protective nature of parent can affect privacy, exposure, etc.

(4) Rat race and thus mental pressure leading to suicide

Candidates must not write on this margin

[India as suicide capital : WHO]

(c) Other implications

(1) Affect family relations at large

(2) family as unit of socialisation can be diluted.

(3) geriatric burden can increase (reduced respect for parent due to overly controlled parenting)

An Ideal case can be when parent achieves the 'golden mean' of child socialisation considering his privacy and societal exposure ⇒ SUPER-PARENTS

Way forward

(1) complementary role of parent, teacher, friends in socialisation.

(2) Value education (NEP, 2020)

(3) Role of grandparents crucial.

"Parenting is fundamental bloc to nurturing future generation" and thus needs strategic thought.

Space for Rough Work

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।