

RECEIVED

20 JUN 2025

NEXT IAS

MAIN TEST SERIES 2.0 - 2025 (FLT)

(To be filled by candidate)

TEST CODE : FLT2501

Test No. : 01

Name of Candidate: KIRAN.KAMATE Mobile No. ..

Roll No. : MTS25 FLTRA015 Start Time 1:15 PM End Time.....

Date of Examination: 20.06.2025 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:

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY

Student Concerns / Query

1

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Evaluator's Feedback / Response

1

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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.

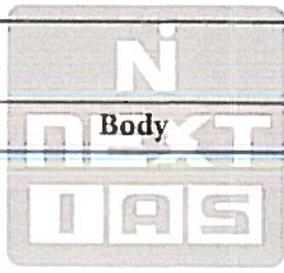
Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q2.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q3.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion



Q4.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q5.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

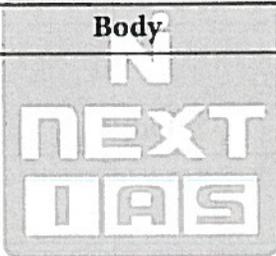
Q6.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q7.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q8.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion
		

Q9.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q10.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

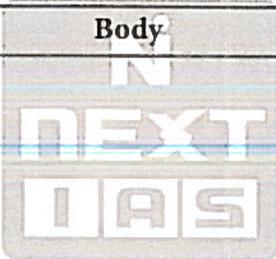
Q11.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q12.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q13.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion
		

Q14.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q15.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

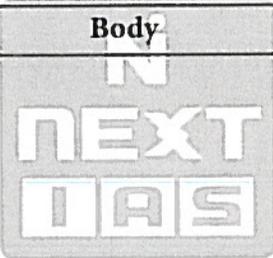
Q16.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q17.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q18.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion
		

Q19.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q20.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

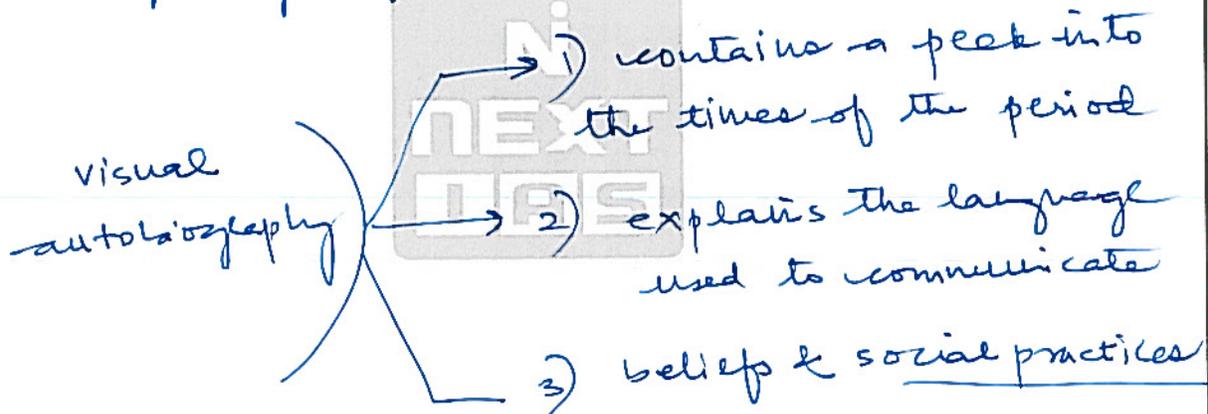




1. शैल चित्र (Cave paintings) प्रागैतिहासिक मनुष्य की दृश्य आत्मकथा हैं। भारत में शैल चित्र से हम प्रागैतिहासिक विश्वासों और सामाजिक प्रथाओं के बारे में क्या अनुमान लगा सकते हैं? (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक
- Cave paintings are the visual autobiography of a prehistoric man. What can we infer about prehistoric beliefs and social practices from the cave paintings in India? (Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks

“Language of the stone, surpasses the language of the man”
 — Tagore

The cave paintings which with their layers and layers of art act as the visual autobiography of a prehistoric man.



inference about the prehistoric beliefs and social practices

- 1) festivals, customs, tradition of the day
- (eg) Bhimbetka caves

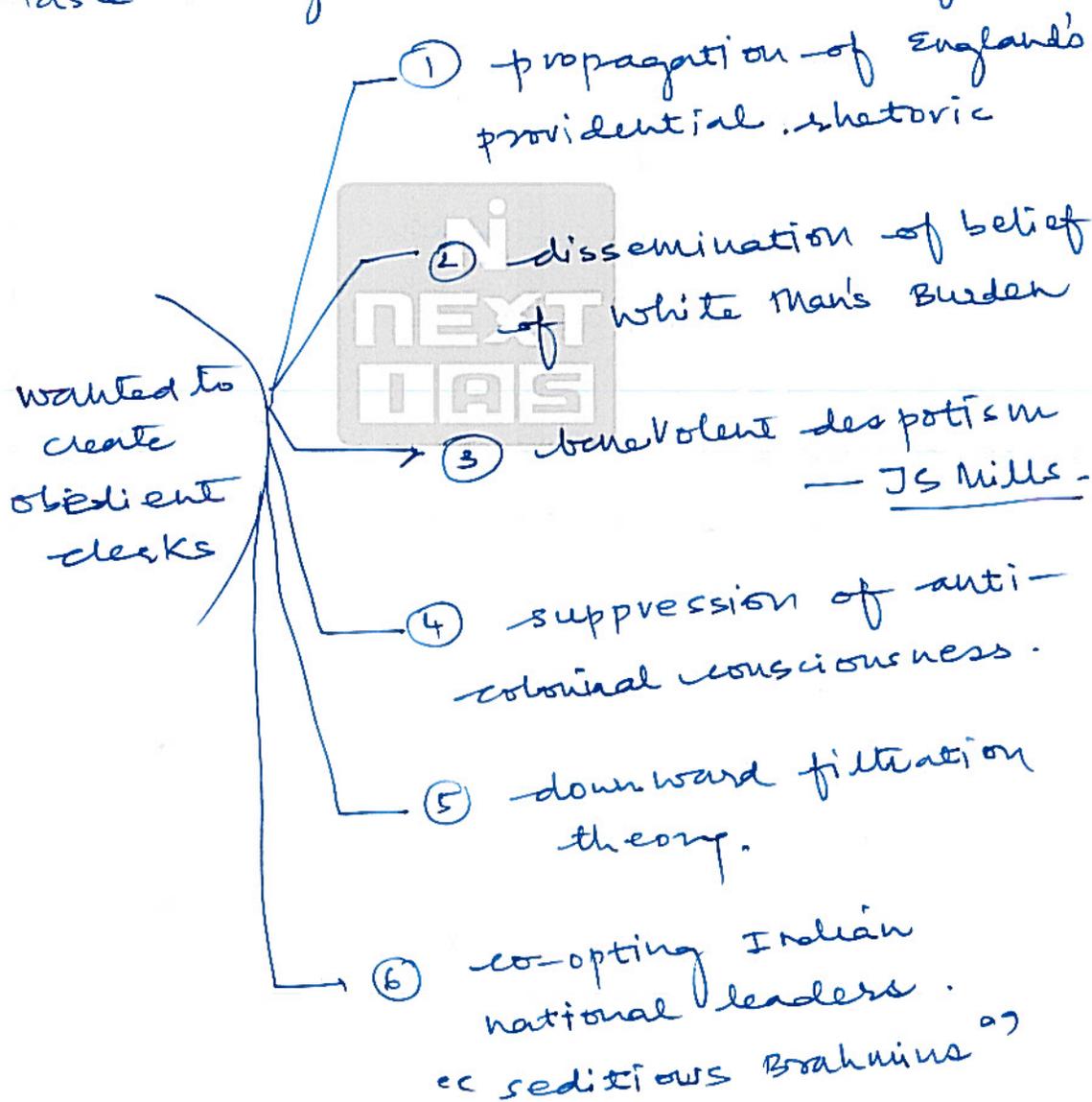
- 2) social relations and hierarchy
 - (eg) The dominance of male figures in few cave paintings.
- 3) professions and livelihoods practiced
 - (eg) hunting and herders
- 4) relation with animals and nature
 - (eg) They highlight coexistence peacefully \Rightarrow dogs, deers etc.
- 5) The language of the day
 - (eg) Sitambhawal caves - exotic literature
- 6) interests in art
 - display of colourful art using vivid colours.
- 6.7) technology discovered
 - (eg) use of fire and stone in the paintings depictions.

Article 51 A (f) - calls for the preservation and cultivation of national heritage.



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

"Lord Macaulay's Minute of 1835 wanted to create a class of Indians that are Indian in blood but British in taste through their education policy"



However, it became a channel for political awakening and national self-assertion:

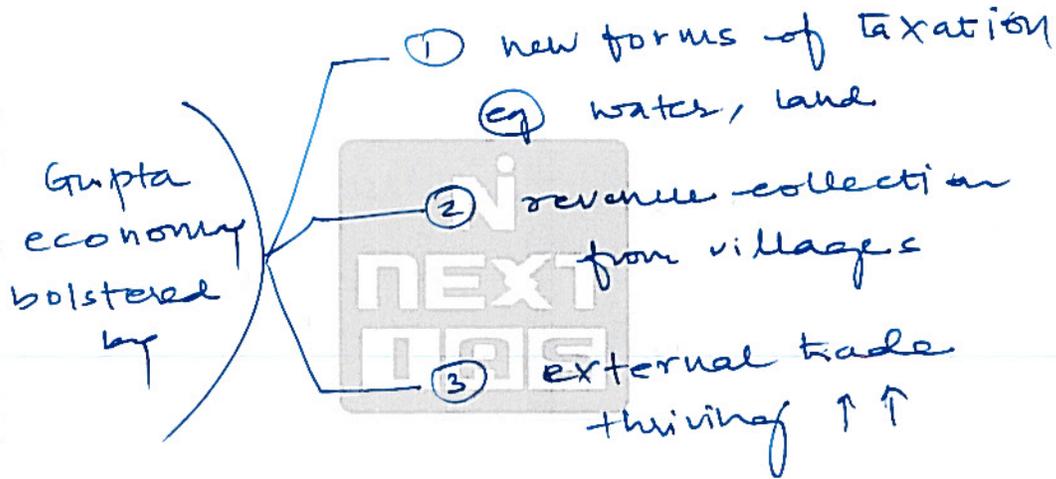
- 1) western educated elite
 (eg) Ram Mohan Roy, Dadabhai Naoroji
 - 2) exposure to liberal democratic ideas
 ⇒ rule of law, democracy, limited govt.
 - 3) Revival of Indian civilisational heritage and ethos
 (eg) R. G. Bhandarkar, Vivekananda, Swami
 - 4) press and media
 (eg) The Hindu, by G. S. Iyer
 National Herald - Motilal Nehru.
- ⇒ propagation of ideas of:
- national integration
 - mass mobilisation
- (eg) Gandhi's Hind Swaraj.

Education policy of British acted as a catalyst to the rising anti-colonial national struggle.



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

The Guptas were a dynamic power that ruled the Indian subcontinent between 300 to 600 AD - legacy in cultural and scientific advancements.



This facilitated cultural and scientific advancements

A) cultural

- 1) temple architecture
- started the structural buildings
eg Deogarh temple, MP.
- 2) new forms of temple structure
eg Panchayatana style.

3) numismatics

eg) Samudragupta playing veena

4) use of new building materials

eg) from wood to stone

5) Pottery

6) literature - Nivaratnas

including Kalidasa

↓
→ Meghadoota

7) Scientific

1) stiles in Astronomy
Brahmaspita Siddhanta

2) Medicine

eg) Sushruta in surgery.

3) Mathematics

eg) Aryabhata's - Aryabhata

4) Shilpa-shastra - architectural manual

5) new materials of numismatics
eg) copper, bronze..

Gupta empire is thus called the
Golden age in India's cultural and
scientific legacy.



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।

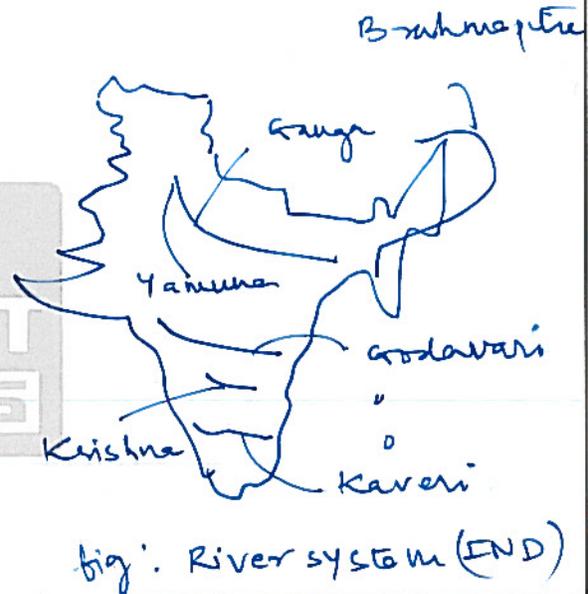
(150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

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

According to Niti Ayoj's CWM I,
75% of Indian districts face moderate to serious water crisis.

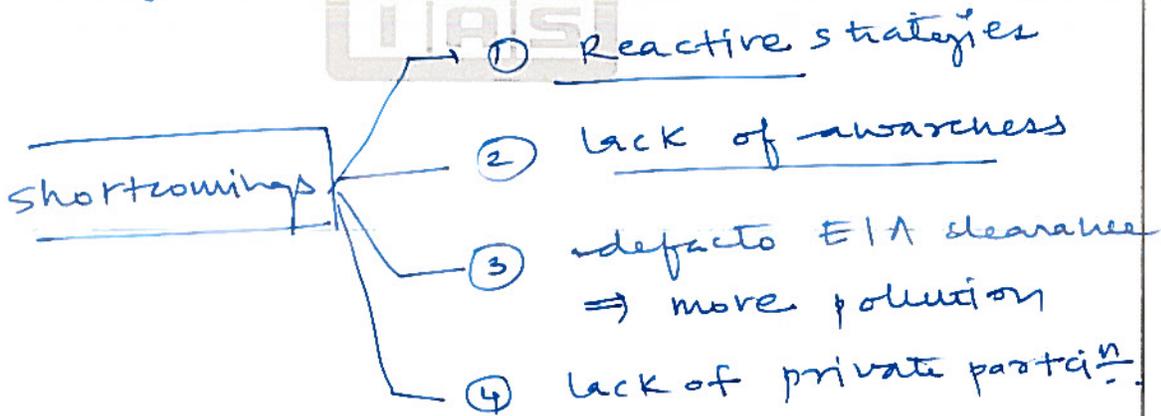
Causes of freshwater crisis

- 1) extreme weather conditions due to climate change
 - 2) ground water exploitation.
 - 3) increasing demand
 - 4) pollution due to mining.
 - 5) water guzzling crops like sugarcane, wheat, paddy.
 - 6) lack of monsoon water retention
- ⇒ India receives > 3000 Million cubic litres
⇒ most of it flows into oceans.



Integrated water resource management strategies.

- 1) aquifer mapping (eg) NAQUIM and National Hydrology Programme
- 2) River water linking
(eg) National Perspective Plan : Ken-Betwa
- 3) retaining the virtual water trade
- 4) Rain water Harvesting (eg) Chennai Municipality makes it compulsory
- 5) Penalties on wastage
(eg) BBMP - Bengaluru.



What India needs is an multi-stakeholder and new charter of water management with collaboration b/w people, NGOs, govt and private.
 ⇒ to achieve the SDG 6 - clean water
 "jal hi jeevan hai"



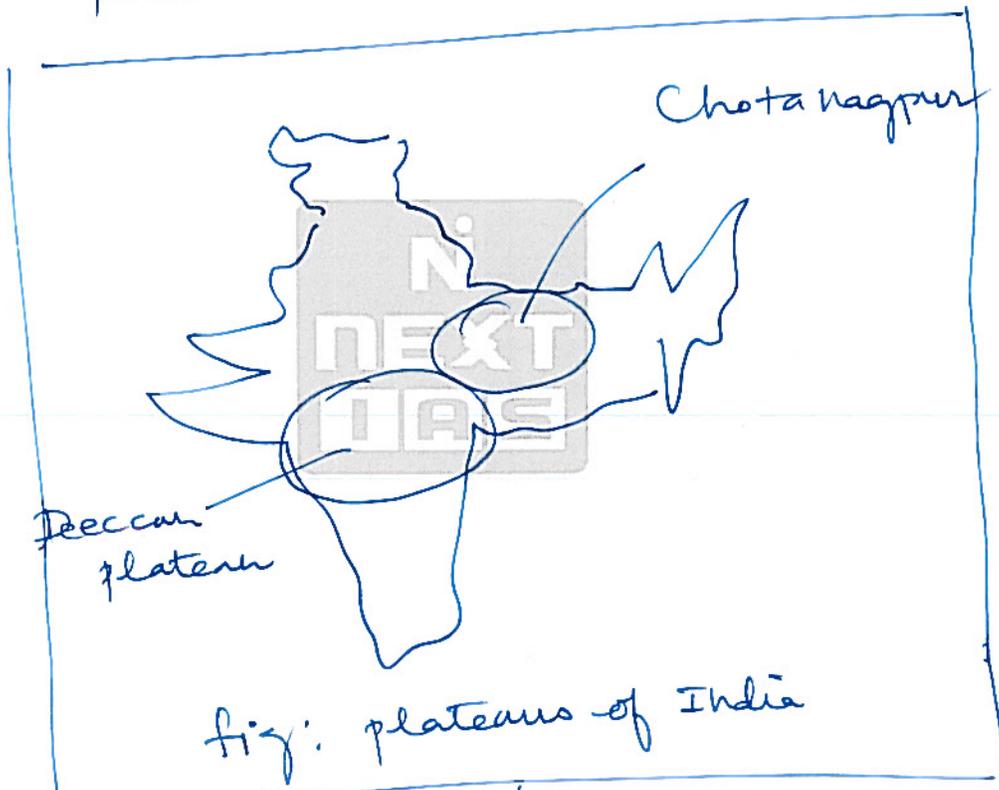
5. दक्कन और छोटा नागपुर पठार अपनी भौतिक विशेषताओं और संसाधन क्षमता में किस प्रकार भिन्न हैं?

(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

Plateaus are geomorphological developments which has elevated regions and endowed with resource potential



	Deccan plateau	Chota nagpur
Physical character - SKUs	1) much high elevation	2) lower compared to Deccan.

2) in terms of geographical expanse
→ larger

3) covers
Karnataka,
Maharashtra,
MP, Guj.

small in expanse

covers
Jharkhand,
bit of Bihar, Chhattisgarh

Miscellaneous
resources
potential

1) Black cotton soil.

2) limestone, bauxite.

3) source of Godavari, Krishna.

4) well-irrigated riverine fertile soil.

1) Alluvial soil.

due to sediment from Ganga.

2) iron, coals.

3) source of rivers like Damodar, Panchet.

4) lack of irrigation facilities.

Both are important sources of geographical endowments like rivers, minerals, soils etc flourishing the west and east of India



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 is endowed with good number of perennial and ephemeral rivers.

West flowing

- ① Narmada
- ② Sharavati
- ③ Zuari
- ④ Kali
- ⑤ Behti.
- ⑥ Periyar
- ⑦ Mahi
- ⑧ Tapi

East flowing

- ① Brahmaputra
- ② Ganga
- ③ Yamuna
- ④ Krishna
- ⑤ Godavari
- ⑥ Brahmani
- ⑦ Baitani
- ⑧ Vamsadhara

fig: west/east-rivers

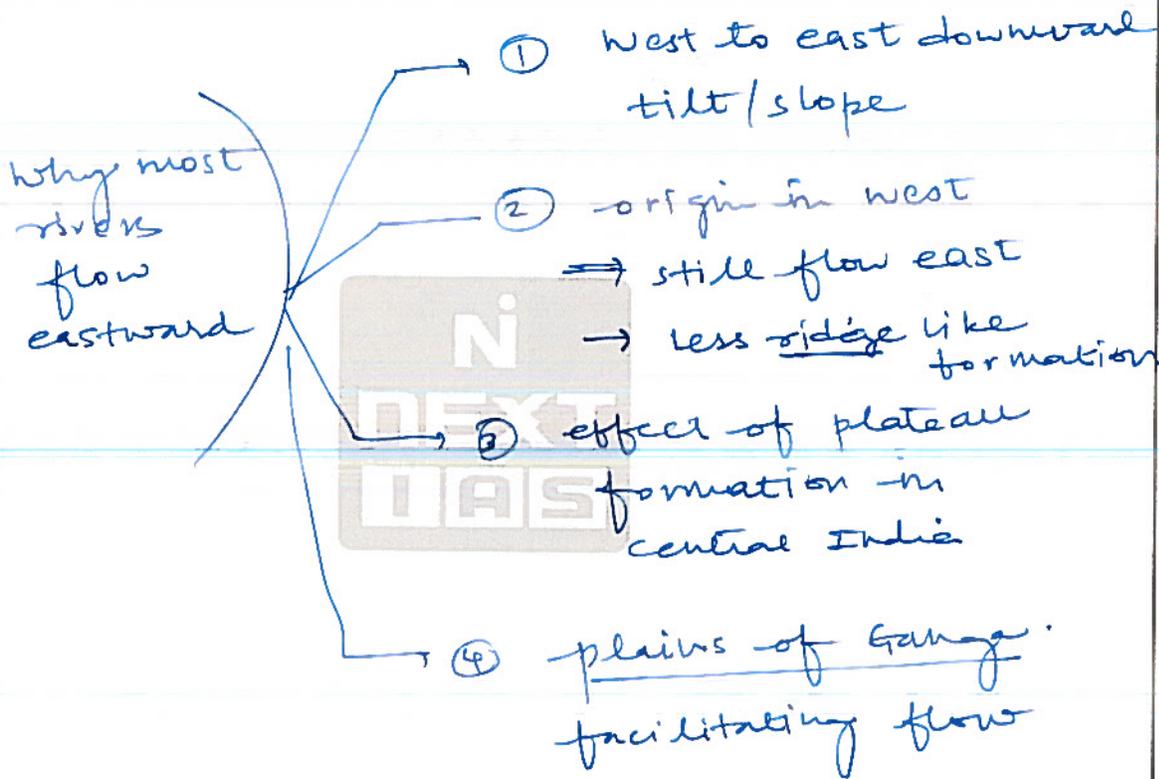
West flowing	East flowing
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) small numbers 2) Arabian sea 3) formation of estuaries 4) bring less sediments 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) large numbers 2) Bay of Bengal 3) deltas formation 4) more sediments

5) flow for a short distance

long distance

6) fed by rainfall

rainfall + glacial melt.

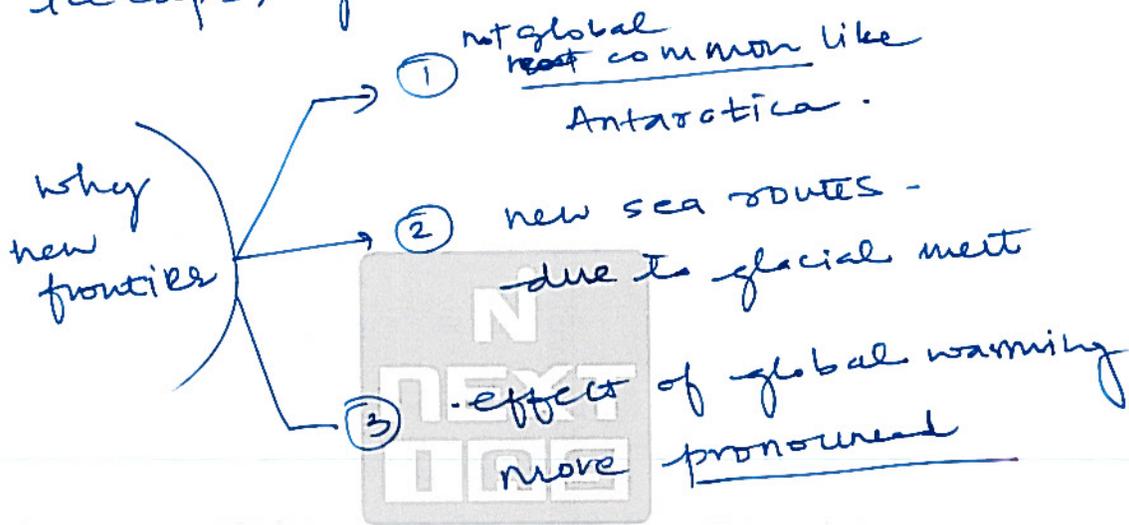


The direction is determined by the geomorphological slope, resulting in creation of beautiful basins and deltas, along with creating fertile land



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

The Arctic amplification is resulting in large scale depletion of ice caps, glacial melt and sheets.



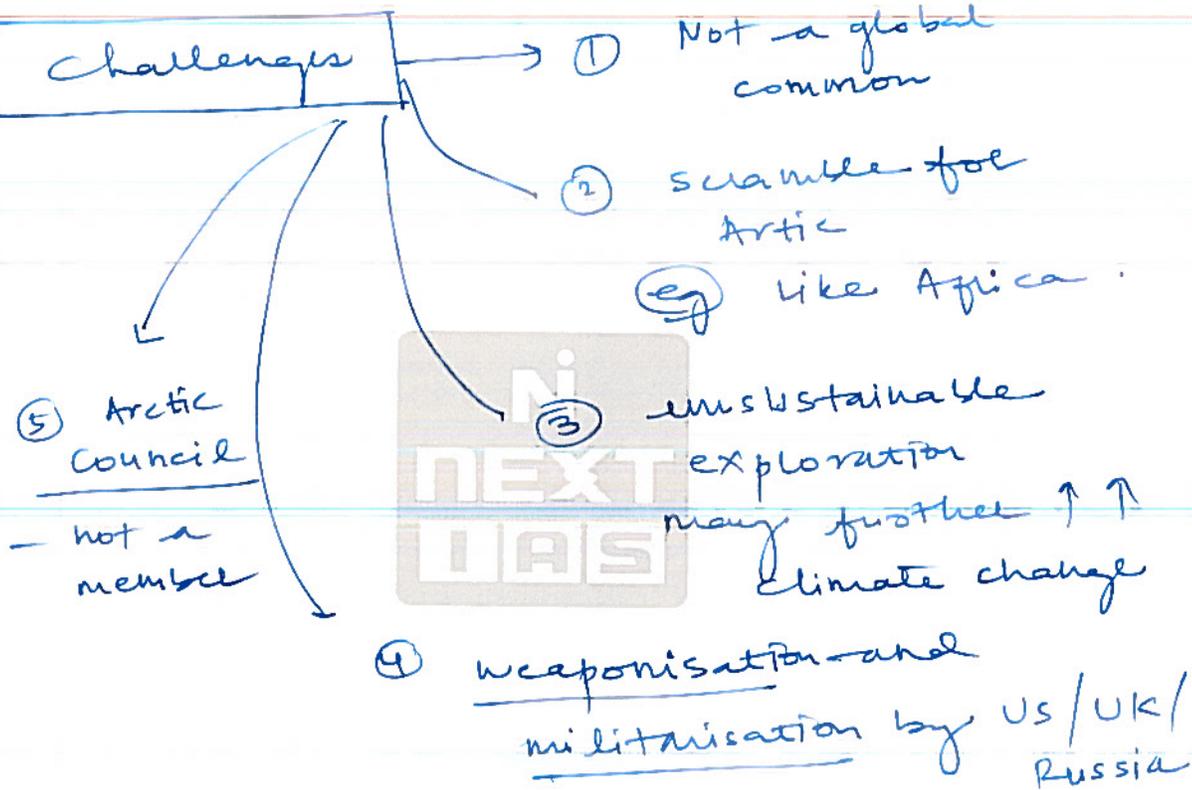
opportunities for India

- 1) Exploration of New Trade Routes that can shorten distance and save time
- 2) mineral exploration
eg REE
- 3) energy security
eg Petroleum / refineries.

4) scientific exploration

eg - flora-fauna
- minerals.

5) tourism industry



Arctic is a global tipping point, whose effect are unknown on the global climate and weather systems. It should be explored sustainably.

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

37% of India's population is migrant population (Census 2011). This has effects not just on economy, but also family dynamics.

Social isolation of the elderly

- 1) increase in extended family
eg staying in house of far-relatives house
- 2) increase in neo-local and nuclear families.
eg leaving old age parents behind.
- 3) rise in internet/digi-families
- contact through video calls.
- 4) increase in single parent and childless marriage
→ no company of grandkids.

- 5) rise of same-sex couples.
eg → increase in skirmishes in family
- 6) loss of traditional values
- intergenerational gap leading to
value conflict with kids.
- 7) increase in working women
→ loss of traditional caregiving
services.
- 8) giving rise to pseudo-kinship.
⇒ caretakers on salary basis
⇒ lack of emotional connect-
- 9) migration to urban areas
- isolation in fast paced citylife.

Thus, there is a need to take
care of the elderly by investing in
silver economy and reconciliation
of family values with urban lifestyle.

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 World Bank, the urban population will raise from 36% to 40% by 2035 and 50% by 2050

challenge to social cohesion

- 1) urban anomie (Emile Durkheim)
 - isolation
 - 2) big-city-isolation syndrome
 - 3) anonymity
 - lack of social connections.
 - 4) segregated housing
 - ghettoisation
 - 5) increase in materialism
 - loss of values / relationships
 - 6) DINKS
 - No ~~income~~ kids
 - dual income
- } changing marriage institution



7) living together alone (LAT) marriage.
⇒ Hyderabad/Bengaluru

8) digital families — due to traffic
⇒ no physical meetings

9) increased focus on career
→ loss of friendships, love life

10) work-life balance
— corporate slavery
— 70 hr/day rhetoric.
— dehumanisation (Karl Marx)

11) normalisation of infidelity
(eg) study highlights in corporate sector.

Urbanisation is ^{not} the side-effect
of growth, but it is growth. However, to
make it more social cohesive, we
need things like social meetups,
gatherings (Food Melas).

“Man is an embedded self”

— Michael Sandel.



10. सुरक्षा और गतिशीलता लैंगिक बाधाएँ हैं जो भारत में श्रम बल में महिलाओं की भागीदारी को महत्वपूर्ण 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

Indian women's labour force participation rate (LFPR) is 37%. much lower than global avg of 50%.
[PLFS]

safety and mobility are gendered

- 1) "not safe to travel at night!"
— hinders her participation
- 2) public transportation
— male gaze and eve-teasing
- 3) "Night shifts only for men"
— gendered notion
— sticky floor
- 4) "women cannot drive"
→ to prejudice / stereotype to create hurdles to mobility
- 5) restricted to low to mid-level
= glass-ceiling syndrome

6) "pink-collar jobs"

- gendered division of labour.

7) triple burden

household + workplace + community expectations.

8) "log kya kahenge" - syndrome

⇒ whenever she takes up new avenues/ventures.

9) sexual harassment @ workplace

⇒ abuse, advances etc.

microaggression, male gaze.

We need to create safe environment for her participation into labour force by breaking the patriarchal structure.

McKinsey Report: GDP will increase ~~etc~~ by 30%.

Revelations about social life in India

- 1) strong hold of the sovereign
 (eg) Krishna Deva Raya - (1506-1555)
- 2) caste based rigid hierarchy
 (eg) - division on birth.
- 3) patronage to temple building.
 (eg) Vijay Vittala, Hazaras Ramaswamy
- 4) Practice of Sati Sahajmana
- 5) Women carried out - male-centric professions
 (eg) Nikitin - writes about soothsayers, bodyguards, wrestling.
- 6) Practice of visa Kiruttal
 (eg) Caesar Friedrich accounts this post - Talikoti battle (1565)
- 7) divinity and King's rule
 - idols of gods placed along with Kings.
- 8) these gatherings and Festivals
 (eg) Mahanavami Dibba.

Economic life

- 1) centralised control over markets
 (eg) Shahjahan - Su Azim
- 2) revenue collection
 - scientific
 (eg) Dahala system.
- 3) growing more than two crops.
 (eg) Diwan-i-Kohi enabled short-term loans.
- 4) increased investment in Irrigation
 (eg) Tughlaq period.
- 5) vibrant external trade
- 6) streets of Vijayanagar flowed with gold and diamond.
 (eg) Barbasa during KDR's rule.

Thus, these accounts, though at place may seem exaggerated, are nevertheless evidences and testimonies to the medieval India age.



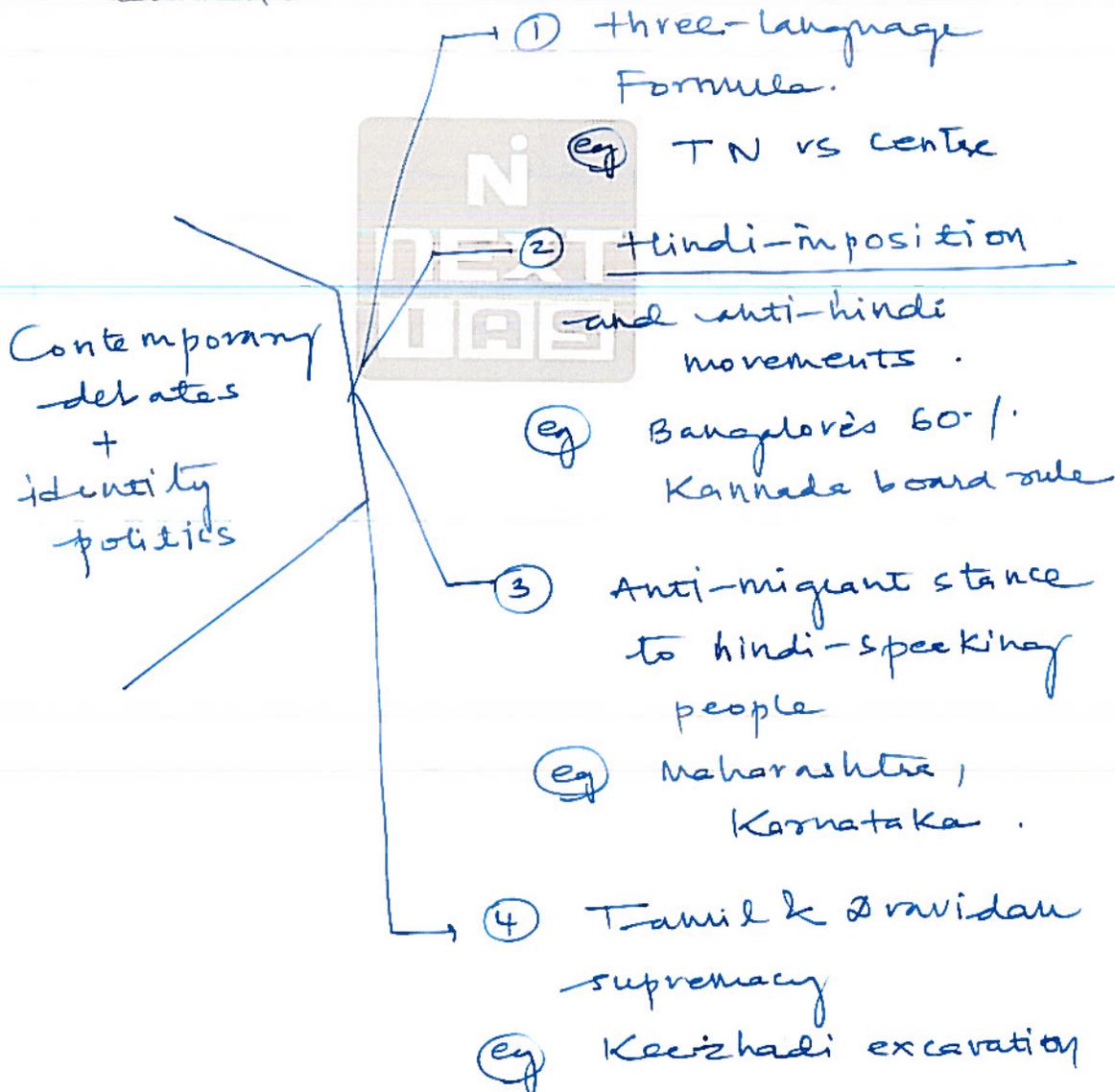
12. भारत की भाषाई विविधता राष्ट्रीय एकीकरण के लिए चुनौती नहीं है, बल्कि इसकी सांस्कृतिक लचीलापन का प्रमाण है। भारत में भाषा नीति और अस्मिता की राजनीति पर समकालीन बहस के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए।

(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

The rhetoric of three language formula and NEP has flared the issue of language diversity and federal tension.



Linguistic diversity is not a challenge to national integration but testament to ~~identity~~ ~~power~~ cultural resilience

- 1) India has over 22 scheduled language and over 1500 dialects.
- 2) cultural assertion
 - inclusion in classical language status
 - eg) Marathi, Pali, Prkrit.
- 3) Linguistic based division of states in 1956, States Reorganisation
 - ⇒ worked well for 75 years +
- 4) aids to the regional unity and cohesion
 - ⇒ further helps the cause of national integration
- 5) Kannada National Anthem
 - calls Karnataka as the daughter of Mother India
- 6) sub-regionalism is not anti-nationalism

- 6) language like Tamil, Telugu and Kannada have resisted periods of conquests
 ⇒ cultural resilience
- 7) Every 15-days, 1 indigenous language is lost according to UNESCO

Way forward

- 1) federalism is the antidote to regionalism
- 2) self-restraint by central govt. for reconciliation b/w centre and state's interests.
- 3) cultivation of linguistic diversity
 (eg) Kashi-Tamil Sangamam
 Kashi-Telugu Sangamam.
- 4) Indian centre for Indian languages
 - must be endowed with resources.

Language is not a barrier but bridge between two communities.
 It should not asserted at the cost of national unity.

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

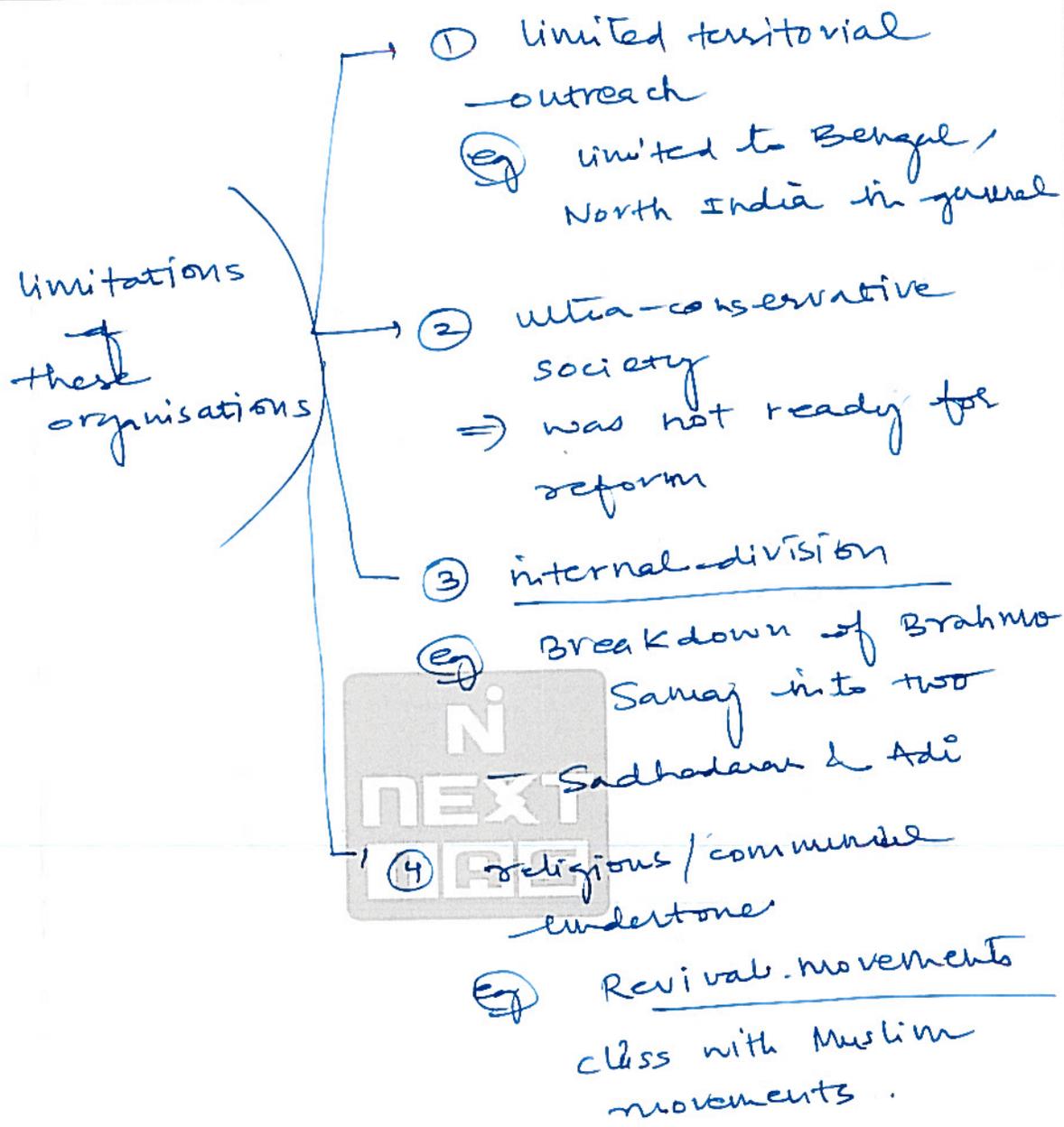
Examine the role played by reformist organizations like the Brahma Samaj and Arya Samaj in addressing various social issues.
(Answer in 250 words) 15 Marks

The period of 19th century, Indian Renaissance saw the reformist role played by organisations like Arya Samaj & Brahma Samaj.

Role played by them in addressing social issues

- 1) women education
eg) Arya samaj education institutes.
- 2) Reformation of Religions
eg) Brahma samaj through calls against polytheism
- 3) awareness among youth
eg) Sambad Kaumudi publication
- 4) Religious superstitions
eg) Sati practice
Female foeticide.

- 5) Suddhi movement
⇒ reconverting those converted by coercion/force.
- 6) Education spread
eg) Sankrit college, Calcutta
- 7) Western education
- Ideas of western liberal democracies were imparted to bring awareness.
- 8) Raja Ram Mohan Roy — gave lectures against repressive practices like Sati, foeticide, treatment of widows.
- 9) Revival of Vedas
"Back to the Vedas" — call by Dayanand Saraswati.
- 10) Widow Remarriage
eg) schools for rehabilitation of widows + hostels.



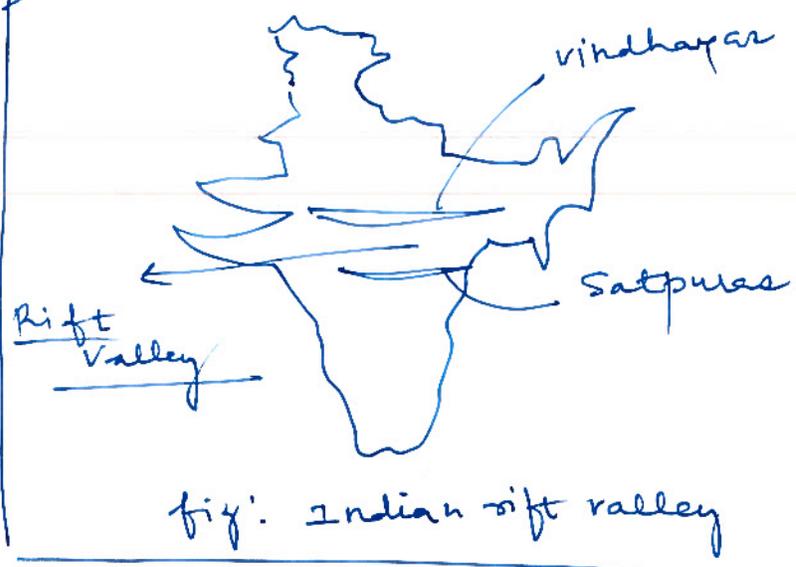
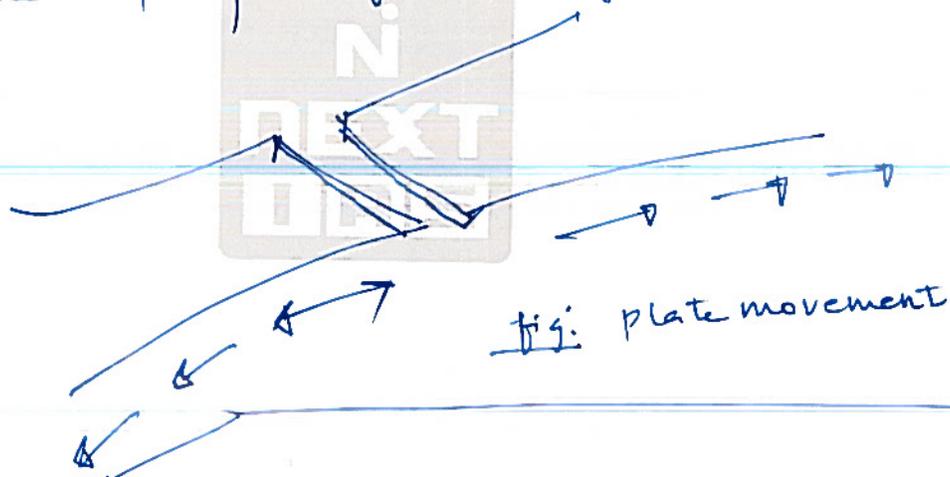
Thus, Brahmo Samaj and Arya Samaj united India through social reforms and its call for India for Indians



14. भ्रंश घाटियाँ (rift valleys) क्या हैं और वे कैसे बनती हैं? उनके आर्थिक और भू-आकृति विज्ञान संबंधी महत्त्व की व्याख्या कीजिए।
 What are rift valleys, and how are they formed? Explain their geomorphological and economic significance.
 (250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक
 (Answer in 250 words) 15 Marks

Rift valleys are deep valleys formed due to the movement of plate ~~tectonics~~ tectonics.

They are formed by divergent plate movement - created deep faultlines in the top layer of the region.



Geomorphological Significance

- 1) They determine the course of the rivers flow
(eg) Narmada, Tapi in India.
- 2) They are sites of geomorphological evidence.
(eg) - Plate-tectonic studies.
- internal earth structure
- 3) understanding the evolution of aging of rocks

Economic significance

- 1) Tourism hotspots
(eg) Afar Regions in Africa
- 2) mineral exploration
(eg) Dinkale depression in Ethiopia
- 3) adventure sports
(eg) Paragliding.

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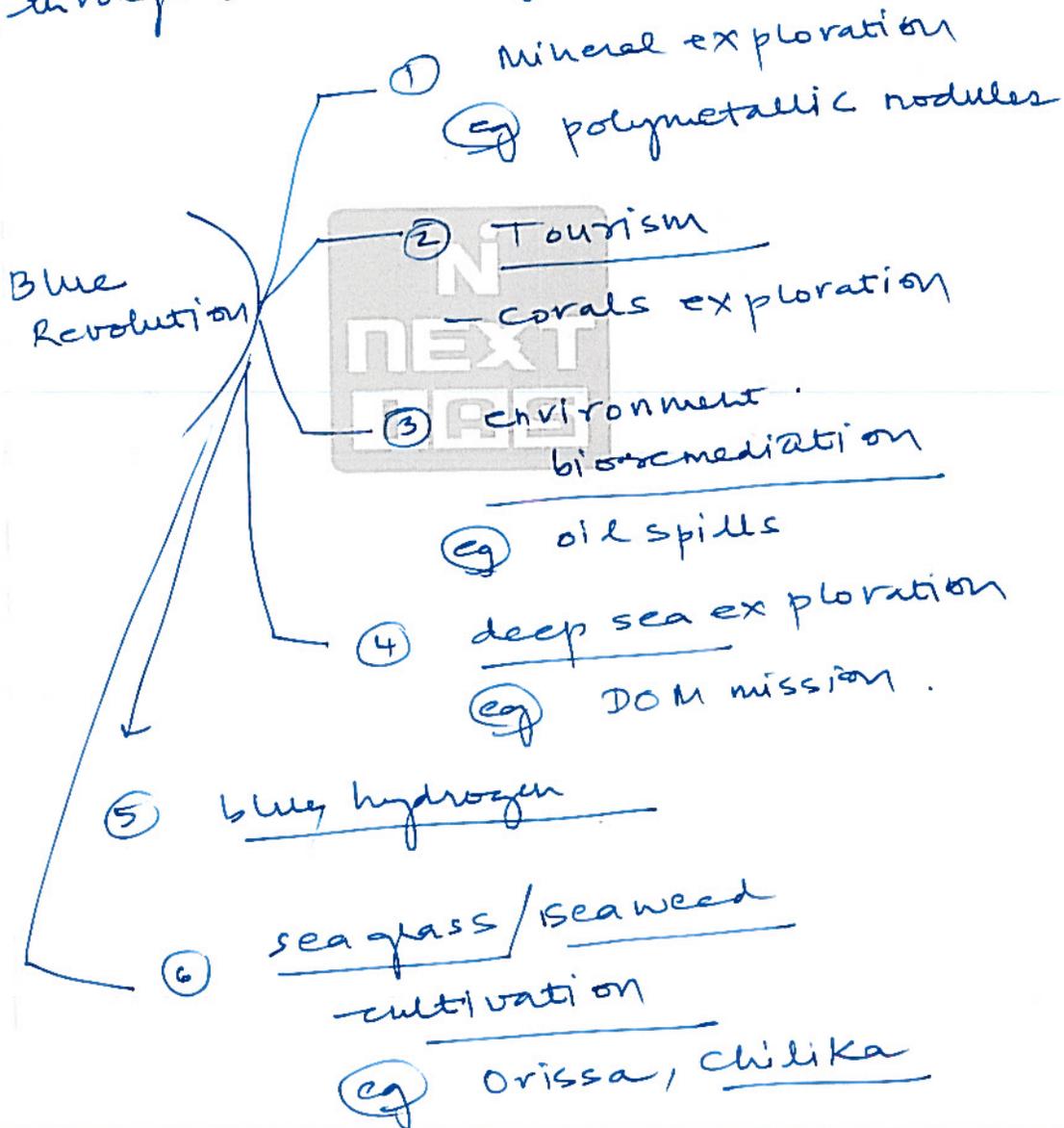


15. 'नीली क्रांति' क्या है? भारत में जलीय कृषि के विकास में आने वाली प्रमुख चुनौतियों पर चर्चा कीजिए। इन चुनौतियों पर काबू पाने के लिए व्यापक रणनीतियों का सुझाव दीजिए। (250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

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 is the economic growth and development achieved through the use of marine resources.



Challenges faced in development of aquaculture in India:

- 1) Lack of coherent policy support
 (eg) Inter ministerial schemes.
 M/o Earth sciences; M/o Environment;
 M/o SKT.
- 2) use of traditional irrigation/agriculture practices:
 (eg) Paddy-wheat MSP.
- 3) Lack of initial credit support
 (eg) high setup costs (eg) ⇒ hydroponics
 needs min. 10-20 Lakhs.
- 4) erratic monsoon
 - depleting sea-level / water levels.
- 5) fish varieties
 - dominance of exotic species.
- 6) cold storage infrastructure
- 7) lack of awareness among farmers
- 8) technological adoption is low.
- 9) pollution due to leachate flow
 from fertilisers.

Comprehensive strategies to overcome

- 1) Best practices: Kuttanad, Kerala traditional aquaculture practice
- 2) National Blue Revolution Mission
- concerted, unified and scientific policy.
- 3) Green hydrogen mission
- subpart covers blue hydrogen
- 4) investment in technology
eg: Precision agriculture
Smart Didi
- 5) incentives to inland fishing
⇒ Economic survey highlights growing tech-support and policy initiatives as the reason for ↑↑

The Blue Revolution to be realised, aquaculture forms the crux of the plan. — SDG 14 — "life below water" — should be leveraged to create advancements.



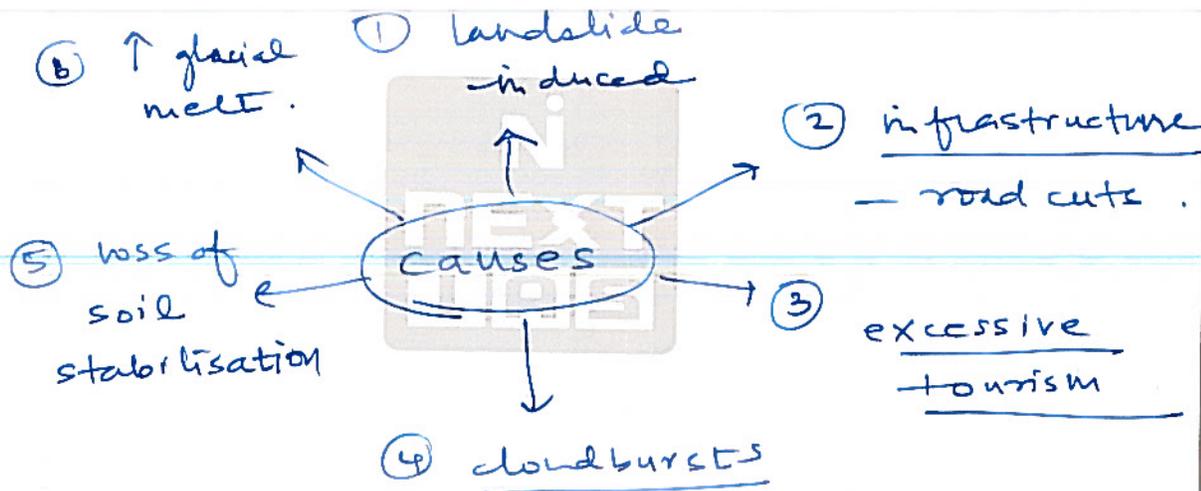
16. हिमालय में हिमनदों के तेजी से पिघलने के कारण, ग्लेशियल लेक आउटबर्स्ट फ्लड (GLOF) अनुप्रवाह क्षेत्र (downstream region) की ओर गंभीर खतरा उत्पन्न कर रहे हैं। भारत में लक्ष्य से संबंधित कारणों, प्रभावों और शमन रणनीतियों का विश्लेषण कीजिए।

(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

Gikkim and Chamoli Glacial lake

outbursts are posing as the new threat to the safety due to anthropogenic effects of climate change on Glaciers



causes: Impacts of GLOFs

- 1) flooding and inundation of downstream region.
- 2) overpowering the existing dam infrastructure

- 3) disruption of transportation
- of roads, railways
- 4) loss of property and lives
- large scale destruction of property
- 5) critical infrastructure
- compromised
(eg) powergrid, Reservoirs.
- 6) loss of revenue
- due to suppressed Tourism and other activities.
- 7) govt's expenses on rebuilding
(eg) NITI Aayog highlighted 2.5% of GDP loss in future

Mitigation strategies

- 1) NDMA guidelines
- soil stabilisation of existing GLOFs
- 2) GLOFs mapping through satellite imagery

- 3) early-warning system (EWS)
- to be developed by IMD
- 4) checked & ~~checked~~ sustainable tourism
(eg) limited no. of visitors based on passes.
- 5) rehabilitation of downstream reservoirs
- to avoid inundation & collapse.
- 6) electric pylons - (underground)
- 7) overall strategies to check glacial melt in control.

GLOFs will continue to plague India's infrastructure and demography if unchecked.

“It is not the disaster that kills, it is the lack of preparedness”



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

Salt pans and Mangroves are the unique ecosystems found in India along with others like lakes, glaciers, grasslands etc. India is a mosaic of varied ecosystems.

Conditions for formation of salt pan

- 1) declining sea level.
(eg) Kutch.
- 2) submergence of water
- 3) emergence of land surface
(eg) Eastern coast.

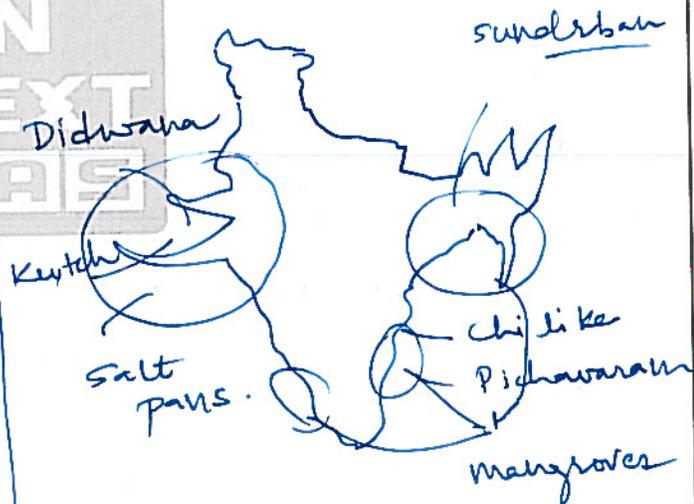
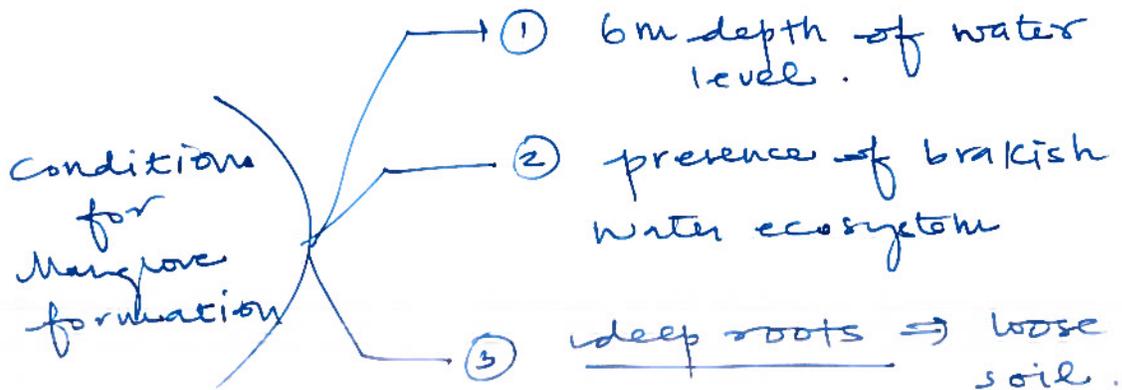


fig: salt pans - mangroves in India



Support to coastal resilience :

- 1) they act as first line of defence against cyclones.
 (eg) Cyclone Nisarga subdued by Sunderbans.
- 2) They protect soil erosion ⇒ coastal erosion
- 3) dissipate the energy of waves
- 4) unique fauna and flora
 (eg) Wild Ass in Kutch
 Khari Camel
- 5) source of revenue to coastal livelihoods
 (eg) Diu & Damoh Fishing community

Threats

- 1) Urbanisation
- 2) Industrialisation
- 3) discharge of pollutants
- 4) plastic disposal.
- 5) mining
- 6) unsustainable tourism
- 7) deforestation
- 8) mono-cropping practices.
- 9) Invasive Alien species (IAS)

Collaboration b/w government, citizens and NGOs is needed. Mishra & Coastal Regulation Rule (CRZ) Notifications is a step in right direction.

Salt pans and Mangroves are source of livelihood, security and natural assets. They need to be protected (Article 51A(g))



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

“In India, people do not cast their vote, they vote their caste” writes Christopher Jaffrelot - highlighting enduring identity of caste in India.

Caste operating as identity assertion in context of caste group mobilisation

- 1) politicisation of class
— ~~class~~ & caste based mobilization of votes
- 2) formation of political parties on caste line.
— eg BSP, SP, BJD. — OBCs.
AIMIM — Muslims
- 3) caste-based pressure groups.
eg Bajrang Dal, VHP etc.

4) social movements

eg) Jats and Maratha reservation protests

- Panchansali Lingayats in Karnataka

5) calls for caste-census

In the context of economic change

1) breakdown of zajmani system in Rural India.

2) caste-based professions
- reduced in villages

3) Reservation in Panchayat Raj
Institutions (PRI)

→ SC/ST leaders as sarpanch.

4) urbanisation

- has given sense of anonymity

5) post-LPG

→ job creation, capital movement
→ led to reduction of Brahmin hegemony.

However, caste still operates as rigid hierarchy

- 1) 80% of people in slums are backward castes
 ⇒ ghettoisation on caste lines.
- 2) caste-based segregated housing
- 3) manual scavenging - still carried out - 90% are lower castes
 (SC in NCMS judgement, 2020)
- 4) intercaste marriages constitutes still only 10% → interfaith just 1.5%.
- 5) discrimination against food prepared by lower castes in Mid Day Meals
 ⇒ (eg) Andhra Pradesh.

Thus, caste is a dominant identity that is both a source of distress and liberation in the Indian society. (Yogendra Yadav)



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

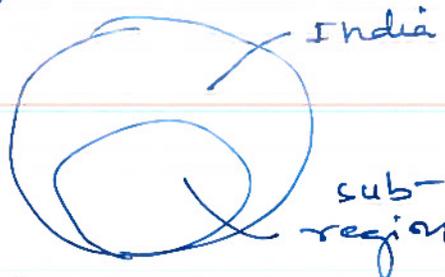
India is a social contract of different regional identities' - Ishashi Tharoor
when seen as optimistically, they are source of cultural protectors and seen in negative lens, they threaten the cause of unity.

Regional identities as cultural assertion/expressions.

- 1) Dravidian Model of development
- pride in Tamil heritage
- 2) Maratha pride
- celebration of Shivaji Maharaj
- 3) Kannada language pride
- 4) Kashmiri
- unique regional culture
- 5) Tribal heritage
- Orissa, Chattisgarh.

Positive Implications.

- 1) upholders of regional culture and heritage
- 2) aids the cause of national integration.
- 3) interests are not antagonist to sovereignty of India.



When regional identities evolved to organised assertions of autonomy

- 1) Khalistani / Punjab suba
→ secessionist movements.
- 2) Konguland
- breakdown from NW Tamilnadu
- more autonomy.
- 3) Bodoland
- greater autonomy within Assam
- 4) greater Nagalim
- new state comprising Assam, Nagaland, Manipur

- 5) Vidarbha / Saurashtra
→ regional disparity in development
- 6) Gorkhaland
→ based on separate identity

Implications.

- 1) threatens the sovereignty and integrity of India
- 2) against the idea of one nation
- 3) fragmented patriotism.
- 4) sub-regionalism
- 5) against the cause of national unity (Ram Guha)

The idea of EK Bharat, Shresht Bharat celebrates the regional cultural uniqueness. Federalism is the key to meet the demands of regional assertion.



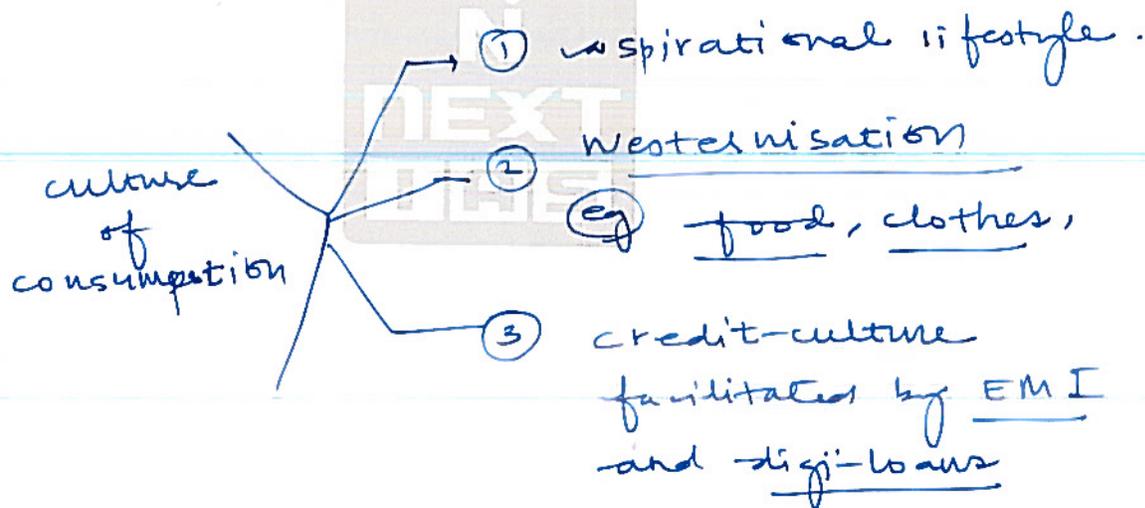
20. भारत में नए मध्यम वर्ग का उदय उपभोग की संस्कृति से चिह्नित है। सचेतन उपभोग से आवेगपूर्ण उपभोग की ओर संक्रमण किस प्रकार शहरी भारत में पारिवारिक संरचना और गतिशीलता (dynamics) को प्रभावित कर रहा है?

(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 the strata between the elite upper class and the lowest strata. This class is marked by aspiration, consumerism affects the family dynamics & structure.



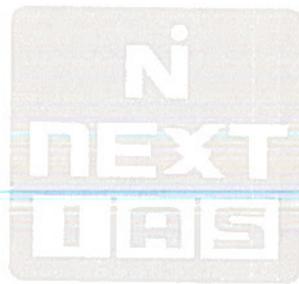
Effects of impulsive consumption on family structure and dynamics.

- 1) increasing debt
→ reducing savings as highlighted by household consumer expenditure survey.

- 2) increase in assertion for nuclear family
⇒ separation from joint families.
- 3) neglect of elderly
⇒ expenses more on materialistic items.
- 4) loss of control by the parents
 - over their children
 - conspicuous buying
- 5) loss of values like in children/parents
 - sacrifice
 - comprise
 - sharing
 - repair & reuse.
- 6) difficulties in emergencies
 - loss of savings / not enough savings.
 - eg COVID crisis
- 7) debt trap
 - increasing frustration
 - loss of dignity.

"Cynic is the man who knows the price of everything, but value of nothing"
— Mark Twain

Thus, it is important for the rising middle class to spend consciously and judiciously. The circular economy model is the vortary of the same.



NEXT IAS

Space for Rough Work



NEXT IAS

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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-
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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। 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. कवर पृष्ठ पर दिए गए निर्देशों को ध्यान पूर्वक पढ़ें और उनका सख्ती से पालन करें। 2. QCA पुस्तिका के कवर पृष्ठ पर दिए गए स्थान पर अपना पंजीकरण नंबर और अन्य विवरण लिखें। 3. स्पष्ट और पठनीय तरीके से लिखें। खराब/अपठनीय लिखावट में न लिखें। 4. रफ नोट्स या गणना के लिए, इस पुस्तिका के अंतिम दो खाली पृष्ठों का उपयोग किया जाना चाहिए। रफ नोट्स को बाद में क्रॉस कर देना चाहिए। 5. यदि आप किसी कार्य को रद्द करना चाहते हैं, तो उस पर अपना पेन चलाएं या उस पर "रद्द" लिखें, अन्यथा उसका मूल्यांकन किया जा सकता है। 6. परीक्षा हॉल छोड़ने से पहले अपनी QCA पुस्तिका व्यक्तिगत रूप से निरीक्षक को सौंप दें।

ऑनलाइन सुविधा का लाभ उठाने वाले अभ्यर्थियों के लिए विशेष अनुरोध

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

