

NEXT IAS**MAIN TEST SERIES 2.0 - 2025 (FLT)**

(To be filled by candidate)

TEST CODE : FLT2501**Test No. : 01**Name of Candidate: ANANYA RANA Mobile No.Roll No. : 9 CAVA25ECL1569 Start Time 9:45pm End Time 12:45pmDate of Examination: 29th JULY 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

<u>Student Concerns / Query</u>	<u>Evaluator's Feedback / Response</u>
1	1
.....
.....
2	2
.....
.....
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.

<u>IMPORTANT QR CODES</u>	
 <p style="margin-top: 10px;">Topper's Copy</p>	 <p style="margin-top: 10px;">Common mistake and Correct Filled QCAB</p>
 <p style="margin-top: 10px;">Copy Scanner App</p>	 <p style="margin-top: 10px;">Next IAS Test Centre Location</p>

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

Cave paintings in the prehistoric times were called 'petroglyphs' which were created by scratching the walls of caves using tools and then filling them up with natural colours.

Cave paintings - the visual autobiography of prehistoric man

- | | | |
|---|--|------------------------------|
| ① Depicts their thinking power | ② Demonstrates their living conditions | ③ Presents their way of life |
| ⊕ Use of <u>ochre colour</u> from <u>minerals</u> | ⊕ Cohabitation with animals. | ⊕ social conditions |

Inference about prehistoric beliefs and social practices from cave paintings

- (1) Sexual division of labour was prevalent in the society. ⊕ man was shaman

indulged in hunting and fighting scenes while women in household chores.

(2.) Community ~~scen~~ sense among people was also common.

eg figures of group dance and celebrations

(3.) Primitive type of marriage was a widely accepted concept.

eg depiction of sexual union

(4.) Religious practices - They worshipped natural forms of divine being.

eg Phalus and Yoni worship

(5.) Peaceful existence with animals

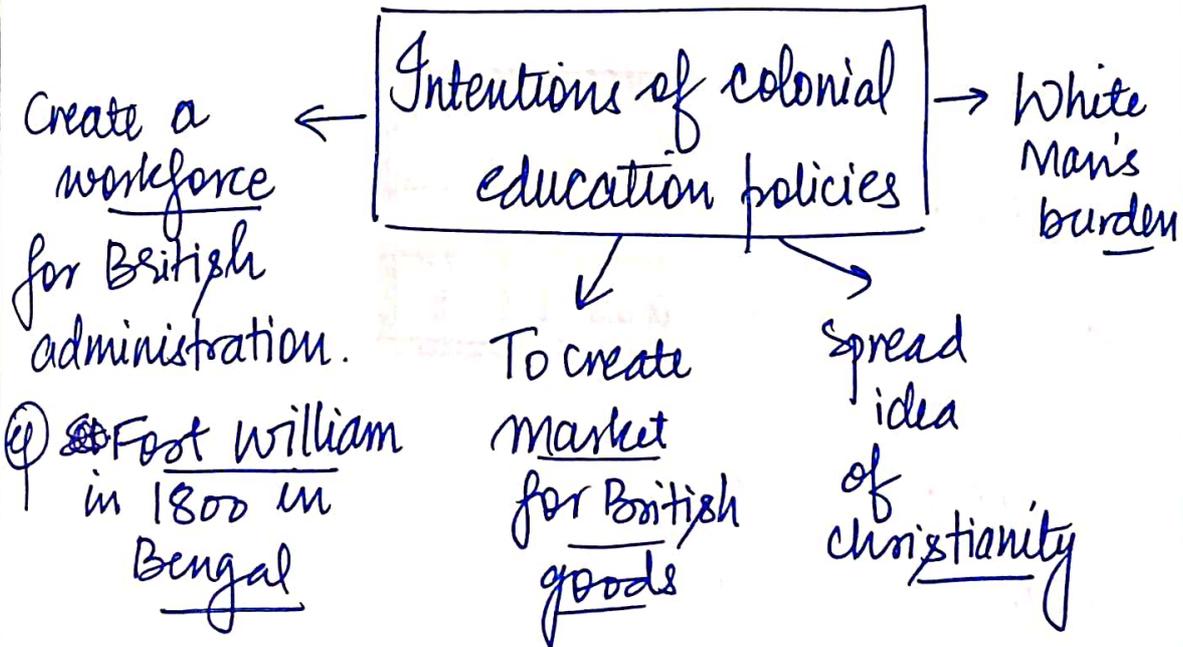
eg In some figures, animals were shown as being domesticated.

The cave paintings at Bhimbetka, Ajanta and Ellora depict the rich cultural heritage of India's civilization.



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

Colonial Education policy was intended to create Indians who were European by taste and manners but Indian by colour and blood so as to enable further colonisation.



Colonial education policy - channel for political awakening and national self-assertion

(1) Inculcated love for motherland after facing allegations of being sub-humans

(eg) Swadeshi movement in 1907

(2) Brought in rationalism and objectivity against superstitious beliefs.

(eg) Abolition of Sati in 1829.

(3) Promoted ideals of self-governance on the lines of colonies of Australia & US

(4) Created multiple routes to Independence.

(eg) Moderates, Extremists, Revolutionaries and Mahatma Gandhiji's Satyagraha.

(5) Renaissance for western educated social reformers and soldiers serving in other British areas.

(eg) They found lack of freedom in India, thus demanding freedom.

The British colonial educational policies created circumstances to vent out the simmering discontent, that ultimately led to independence in 1947.



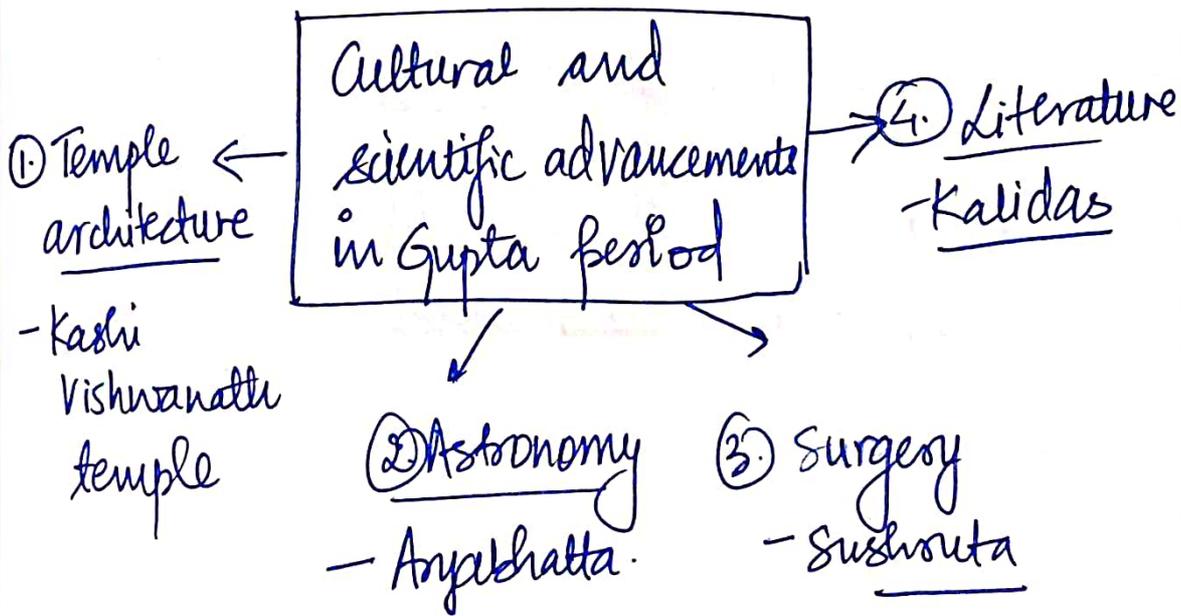
3. गुप्त अर्थव्यवस्था ने किस हद तक सांस्कृतिक और वैज्ञानिक प्रगति को सुगम बनाया, इसका मूल्यांकन कीजिए।

(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 reign is considered as 'golden period' of ancient India where huge emphasis was laid on advancements in literature, science, architecture etc.



Extent of contribution of Gupta economy to facilitate cultural and scientific advancement

(I) Economy promoted advancements

① Flourishing trade both domestic and foreign helped kings to

patronise different authors etc.

(2) Release of large number of gold coins helped rewarding best of performers. (eg) Varahmihir

(3) Creation of separate funds for motivating cultural advancements.

(II) Other factors impacting advancements

(1) Personal interests of kings was the primary reason for such advancements.

(eg) Samudragupta himself was a great Veena player

(2) Creation of Naradna system where experts from different fields were supported

(eg) Kalidas, Shanku etc.

(3) Contacts with other regions (eg) Visit of Fa-tien to spread Buddhism.

The Gupta Age is renowned for giving India its rich cultural history.

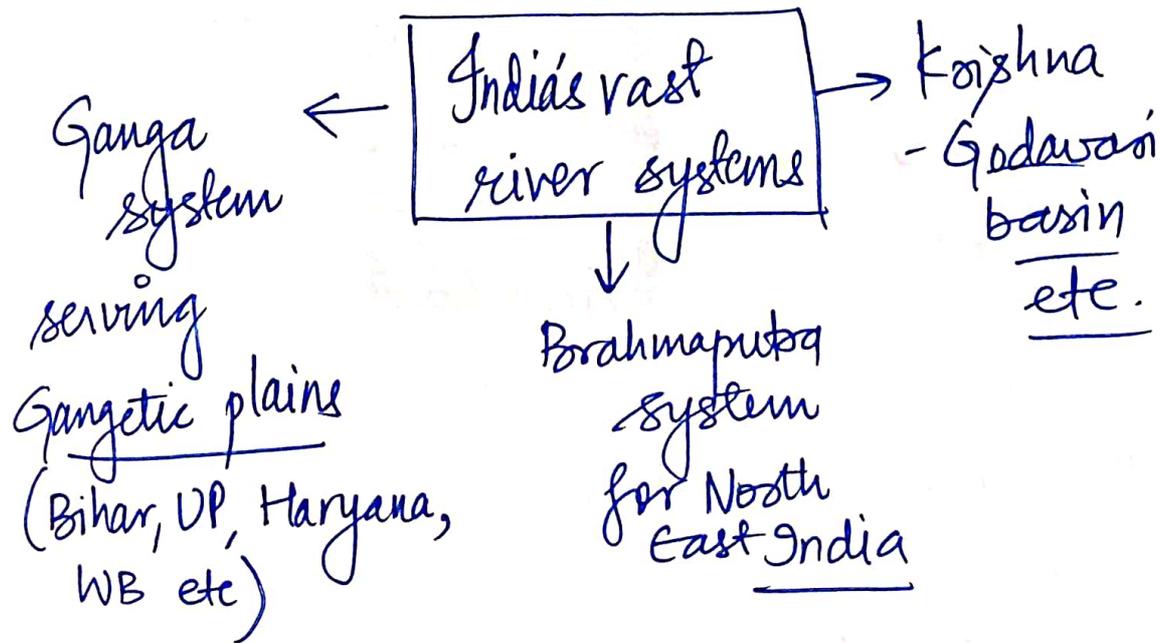
विशाल नदी प्रणालियों के बावजूद भारत को स्वच्छ जल के संकट का सामना करना पड़ रहा है। कारणों की विवेचना कीजिए और संधारणीयता के लिए एकीकृत जल संसाधन प्रबंधन रणनीतियों का मूल्यांकन कीजिए।

(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

Indian cities will face severe water crises by 2030 in absence of sustainable water conservation.

— NITI Aayog.



Causes of looming freshwater crises in India

- (1) Reckless underground water use due to water guzzling crops like Rice.
- (eg) 1 kg of rice needs nearly 3000-4000 of water



- ② Absence of adequate grey water recycling facilities @ water from kitchens.
- ③ Erratic monsoons and climate change causing incidents of drought.
- ④ Pollution of river systems by disposal of untreated wastes @ Ammonia in Yamuna in Delhi.

Evaluation of integrated water resource management strategies for sustainability

Positives	Challenges
① Rainwater harvesting systems can help <u>recharge aquifers</u>	① <u>Cost challenges</u> in introducing rainwater harvesting systems
② Grey water recycling	② Need <u>behavioural nudge</u>
③ Move to diversification of crops @ millets.	③ Market assurance for farmers
④ Promotion of drip irrigation	④ <u>Technology fatigue</u>

Water conservation is no longer a luxury but a necessity to prevent existential crises



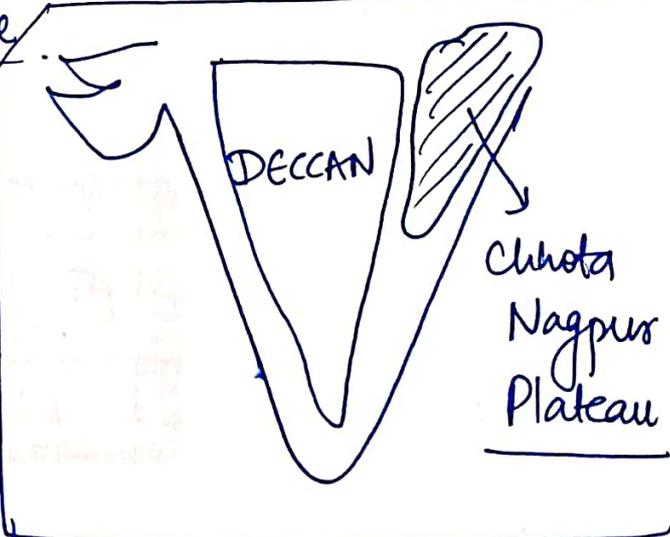
5. दक्कन और छोटा नागपुर पठार अपनी भौतिक विशेषताओं और संसाधन क्षमता में किस प्रकार भिन्न हैं?

(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

Deccan and Chota Nagpur plateau regions were formed due to different geological processes giving rise to varient resources available.

Difference between Deccan and Chota Nagpur plateau regions



Physical characteristics

	Deccan region	Chota Nagpur plateau region
① Soil	Black soil	Alluvial soil
② Structure	Layered	Monolith
③ Flora	Moist Deciduous	Dry Deciduous

④
Physiography

Plaine area
except for
Chambal
ravines &
few mountains

Has patland
physiography
④ Hazaribagh
Ranchi

(II) Resource potential

Deccan

Chotanagpur

① Lithium deposits

④ Mandya of
Karnataka

② Oil wells - offshore
Mumbai

③ On shore and
offshore wind projects

① Iron, coal, bauxite

↳ Odisha, Jharkhand,
Chattisgarh.

② Mica - for electricals

③ Coal based Thermal
power plants

Both Deccan and Chotanagpur
plateau regions contribute to India's
economic prowess in manufacturing



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?

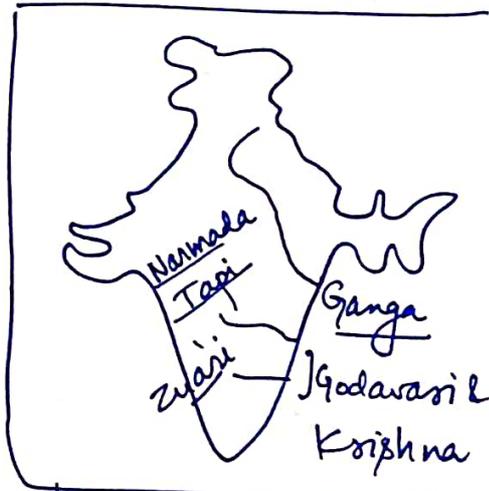
Compare the characteristics of east-flowing and west-flowing rivers with suitable examples. Why do most rivers in India flow eastward?

(150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

(Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks

The flow of rivers depend upon various factors - antecedent nature, topography, slope of region etc. and thus help in deciding its east or westward flow.

Comparison of characteristics of East and west flowing rivers



West	East	East & west flowing rivers
① Less in number	① Maximum rivers in India are east-flowing	
② They are primarily rain-fed	② Both <u>glacier-fed</u> and <u>rain-fed</u>	

③ <u>Flow of silt is low</u>	③ <u>Large flow of silt material</u>
④ <u>Do not form deltas</u> Rather form <u>estuaries</u>	④ <u>Form deltas</u> ④ <u>Sundarban by Ganga</u>
⑤ <u>Mostly they originate near western ghats except Narmada & Tapi</u>	⑤ <u>Originate both in Himalayas as well as in in Deccan plateau</u> ④ <u>Ganga, Godavari</u>
⑥ <u>Examples, Zuari, Mandovi</u>	⑥ <u>Eg: Krishna, Kaveri etc</u>

Most rivers flow eastwards:

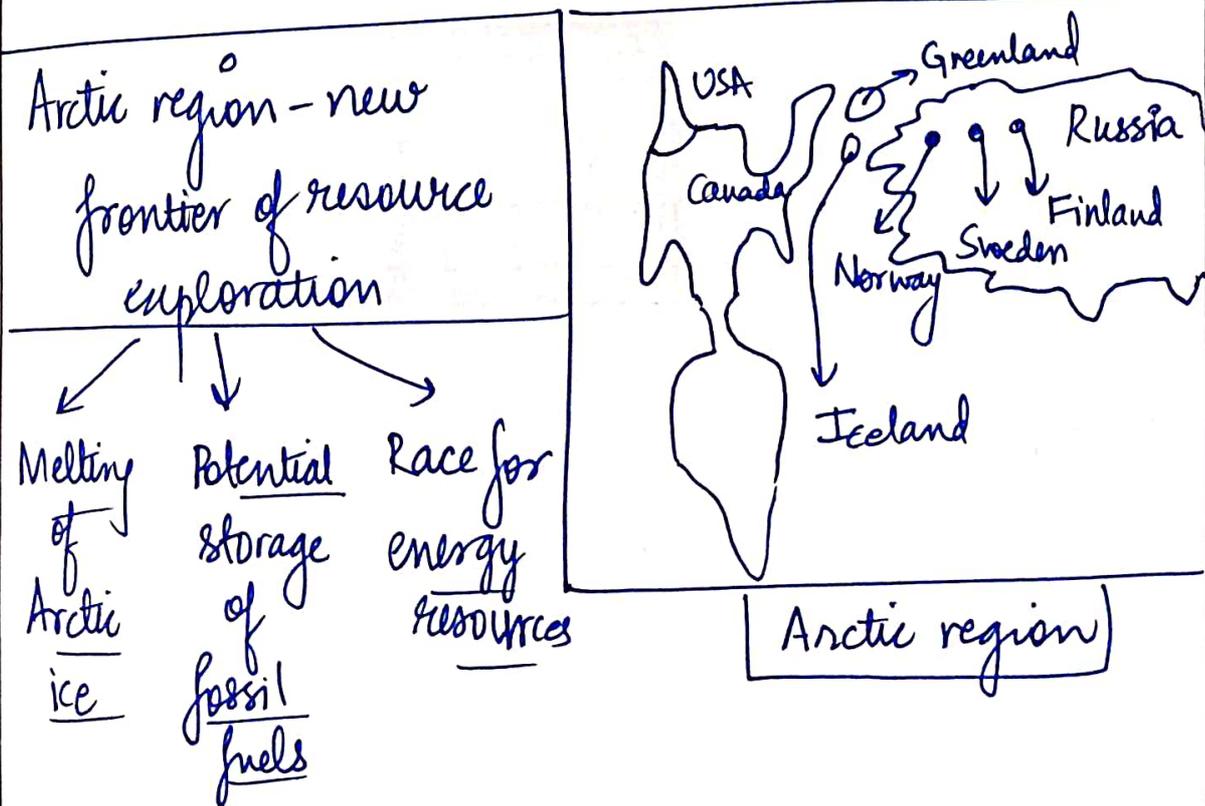
- ① Because of submergent nature of western coastal plains and emergent nature of eastern coastal plains
- ② Slope of Deccan plateau towards east

The rivers in India are the lifelines of Indian agriculture and projects like Namami Gange are an effort to ensure their sustenance.



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

Arctic region is governed by Arctic Council - a group of countries lying in the region - to ensure responsible distribution of resources.



Opportunities for India

- ① Greater availability of fossil fuels to power its economic growth
- ② depends on import of oil for 88% of its needs

- ② Avenues for R&D - about flora and fauna of the region
- ③ International collaboration for undertaking studies on understanding climate phenomena
- ④ Rise of number of navigable channels across arctic region.

Challenges for India

- ① Only an Associate member of Arctic Council
- ② Eagle eyes of China on resources
- ③ Geopolitical contestations on resource ownership
- ④ Need framework for exploration.

India's Arctic Policy and Himadri station in arctic region along with call for regional cooperation will help it exploit the potentially upcoming resources in Arctic area



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

Changing family structures and migration trends are giving rise to fundamental variation in interaction with elderly giving rise to causing socio-economic challenges.

Changing family structures

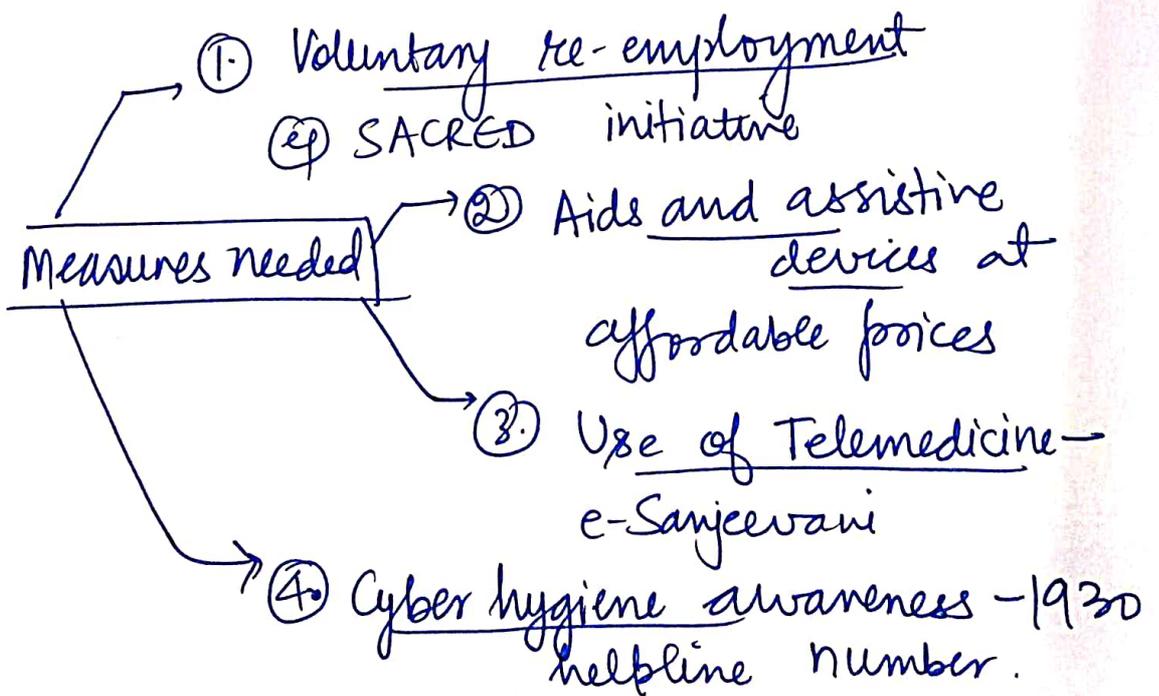
- Joint families → Nuclear families
- Single income → dual-income households
- collectivisation → individualism
- delayed gratification → immediate gratification

Changing migration trends

- Domestic → Abroad / International
- Seasonal → permanent
- Shift of residence of individual → shift of household

Changing family structures and migration trends - isolation among elderly

- ① Rising cases of mental health issues - anxiety, depression etc.
- ② crimes against elderly rising - @cyber arrest cases
- ③ Lack of physical and monetary support
 - ⊕ difficulties in mobility
- ④ Increasing cases of abuse
 - ⊕ Notd Ghaziabad's old-age home



India needs to tap its Silver Economy to help its elderly have a dignityful and healthy ageing.



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

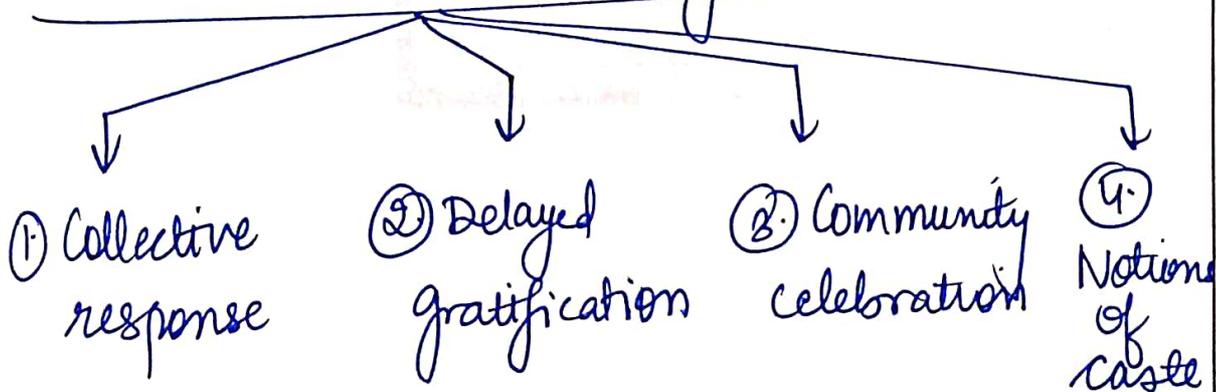
(150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

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

(Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks

Urbanization is the process of change in means of livelihood, societal thoughts and way of living along with changes in structures of physical infrastructure.

Traditional notions of social cohesion
in Indian society



Urbanization challenging notions of traditional social cohesion

① Rise of anonymity - removes the barriers of 'pollution and purity' giving rise to casteless neighbourhoods.

- ② Rise of consumerism gives rise to idea of immediate gratification.
- ③ Individualistic living as against collective celebrations
- ④ Gated colonies still exist not based on caste but based on class
eg slums.
- ⑤ More agency to women due to availability of economic opportunities.
- ⑥ Modern value system based on equality and right to choose

Urbanization is a double edged sword and the consequences depend upon the way society adopts the modern value system without leaving the progressive traditional values

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

Candidates must not write on this margin



India's Female Labour Force Participation is just 32%. which is very low as compared to other developed countries.

Factors affecting women's participation in labour force in India

- (I) Safety and mobility
- (1) Forms the foundation of women's ability to participate in economic activity
- (2) Rising number of crimes - both at travell and at workplace - deter women from participation.
- (3) Lack of adequate public transportation also hinders their mobility.
- (4) Geographical location of workplace - if faraway - decreases likelihood

of women's engagement.

(II.) Other factors

① Social constraints - Patriarchial notions of sexual division of labour

② Lack of skilling according to demand of market @ AI.

③ Inertia among women themselves due to social conditioning

④ Constraints of pink-collared jobs

⑤ Phenomenon of glass-ceiling further deter women in fully participating

The increase in women's FLPR to 50% can increase India's GDP by 1.4%. This calls for provision of enabling transport and effective implementation of PDSH



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

Arab and European travellers left behind diversity of accounts revealing chronology, political systems, administrative setup, life of commoners etc. in medieval India.

Life in medieval India revealed by:

(I) Arab travellers' accounts

(1) Hierarchy of rulers according to time period of their rules.

eg some rulers adopted titles like maharaja while others maharaja adhiraj

(2) Life of empire depicted in description of taxes paid by people, kind of items available in market eg Kitab-al-Hind

(3) Trade relations with other countries are also described.

eg Ibn-batuta's Rihala

(4) Relationship between ruler and the subjects. eg Jharokhadarshan by Akbar

(5) Punishments given for crimes were harsh. eg sewing of wounds and public executions etc.

(6) Taxation systems were described

eg in cash or in-kind

(I) European travellers' accounts

(1) Kind of architecture was revealed

eg Conti describes Vijaynagar temples

(2) Societal conditions about the empires are talked about.

eg women were respected during

Krishna devaraya's Rule

3. Some special mentions about items available
 (e) most European travellers were fascinated by 'Paan'
4. Description of court proceedings
 (e) Travernier
5. About flora and fauna of the times
 (e) Bernier
6. Trade routes were also depicted
 (e) Marco Polo from Italy
7. Focus on comparison of conditions between India and Europe
 (e) India was said to be rural dominated

These accounts, though not without errors and bias, help re-construct the conditions and history of India's great medieval period

12.

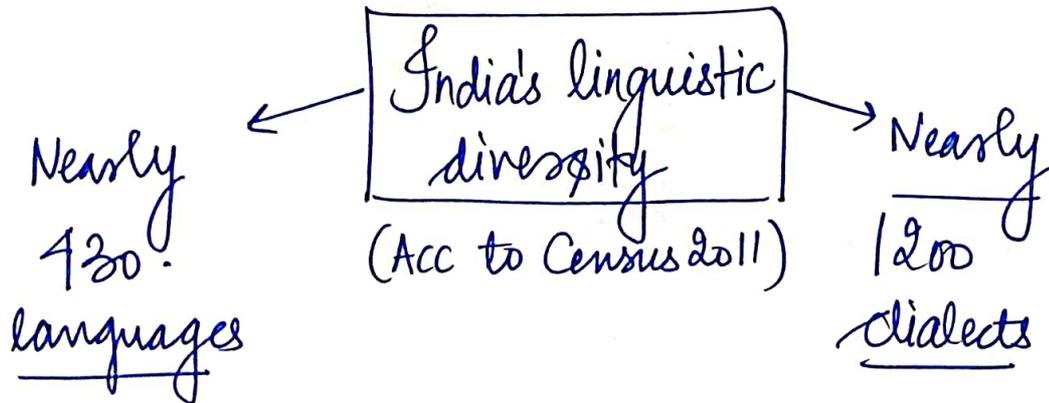
भारत की भाषाई विविधता राष्ट्रीय एकीकरण के लिए चुनौती नहीं है, बल्कि इसकी सांस्कृतिक लचीलापन का प्रमाण है। भारत में भाषा नीति और अस्मिता की राजनीति पर समकालीन बहस के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए।

(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 opposition against introduction of three language policy due to potential threats of language imposition have re-ignited debates on linguistic diversity in India.



India's linguistic diversity - not a challenge but testament to its cultural resilience

(1) Unites people across regions, castes, religions etc (eg) Bangla identity

(2) Thread of Indianness since many languages have words borrowed from

each other.

(e.g.) Maa in Hindi, Amma in Kanadda etc

(3.) Promotes aspirations of all sections as envisaged under Article 29, 30 of our constitution.

(4.) Enhances linguistic understanding via learning different languages.

(5.) Depicts Indian's adaptability in merging with culture of other region.

(e.g.) migrants learn language of destination state.

(6.) Creation of literatures in diverse languages. (e.g.) Tolkapiyam from Tamil, Guru Granth Sahib in Punjabi etc

(7.) Provides a tool to rich cultural history where India absorbed many cultures - both domestic and foreign

Factors leading to tensions around language policy

- ① Political aspirations of Regional political parties
 - eg Marathi issue in Maharashtra.
- ② Threat to economic opportunities
 - eg Official language Act, 1963 to revoke imposiⁿ of Hindi.
- ③ Regional disparity in economic development
 - eg Excessive migration threatening cultural heritage - Assam
- ④ Anti-social elements taking advantage of faultlines eg in Karnataka - violence against billboards in Hindi/English

‘Kos-kos par badle paani
Chaar kos par baani’ This quote depicts the real essence of India's resilience to give rise to one nation based on 'salad bowl' theory



13. विभिन्न सामाजिक मुद्दों के समाधान में ब्रह्म समाज और आर्य समाज जैसे सुधारवादी संगठनों द्वारा निभाई गई भूमिका का परीक्षण कीजिए।

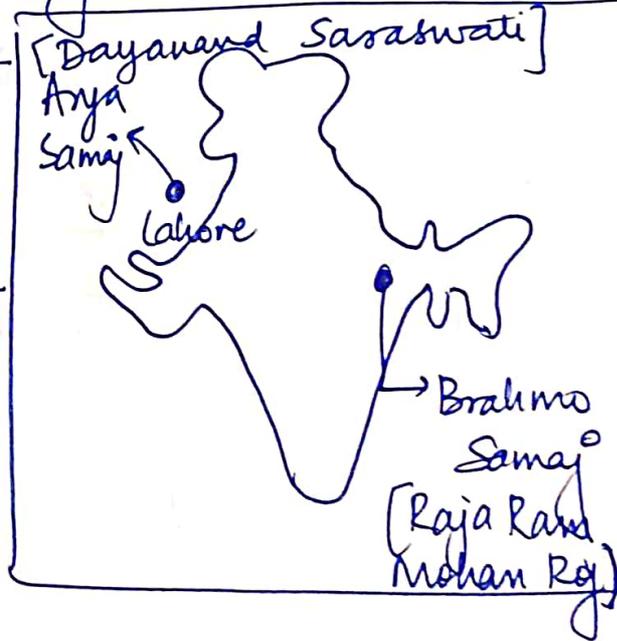
(250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

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 reformist organisations like Brahmo Samaj and Arya Samaj helped remove the stagnating features of the then society and moved India on path of self-discovery.

Role played by
Brahmo Samaj



① Inculcating ideals of rationalism against superstitious beliefs

② belief away from rituals.

③ Crusader against [sati practice] - finally led to Anti-Sati Act, 1829

④ Belief in [best practices] of all religions

⑤ Raja Ram Mohan Roy tried to combine

monotheism of Vedanta with unilateralism of Christianity.

4. Focus on women education

eg establishment of Vedanta College, 1825

5. Work for betterment of peasant conditions

- appealed to British Raj to fix maximum rents, abolish slavery system.

6. Freedom of Press to educate public.

eg Mirat-ul-Akbar by Raja Ram Mohan Roy

Role played by Arya Samaj

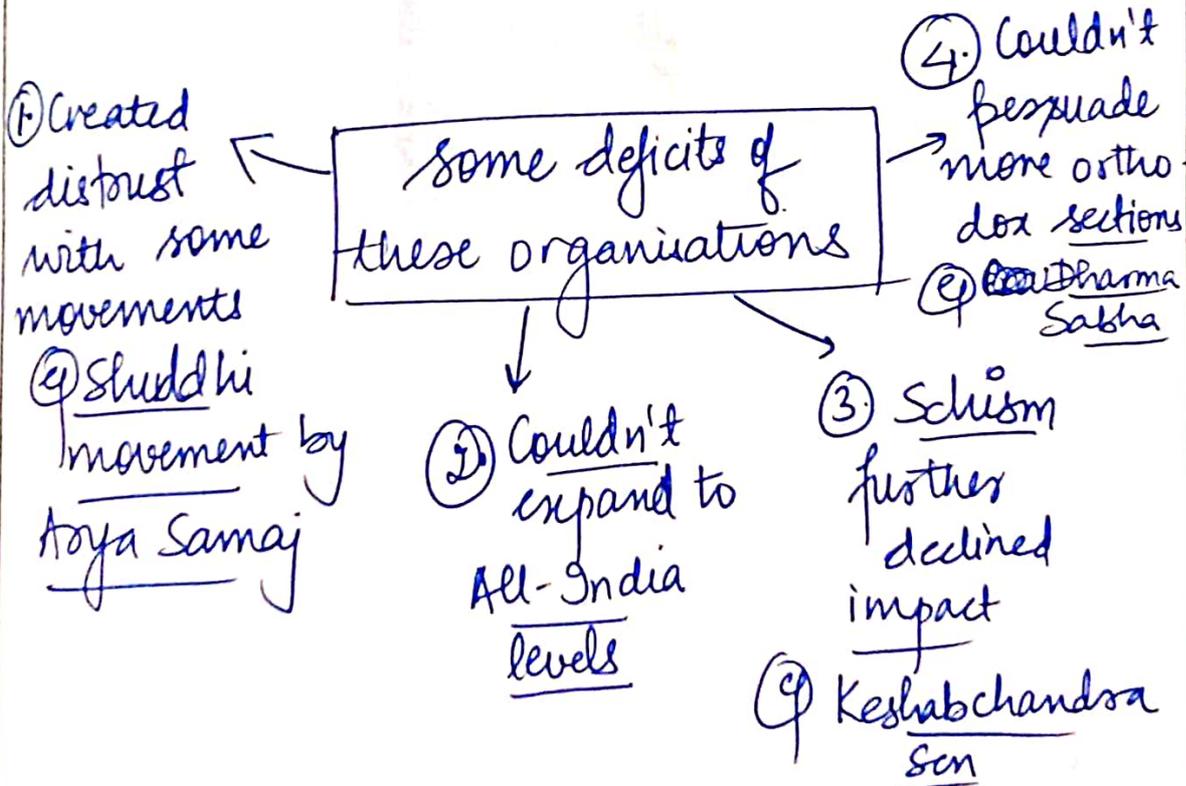
1. Awakened Indians against atrocities of colonial powers eg call for 'India for Indians'

2. Rejected caste biases and wanted universal brotherhood

③ Educational emphasis based on modern ideas @ establishment of DAV schools and colleges

④ Emancipation of women - promoting widow re-marriage.

⑤ Emphasis on Vedanta and its principles
 @ work as a service.



These social movements laid foundation for India based on values of reason and objectivity that continues to guide us in this Anurit Kaal

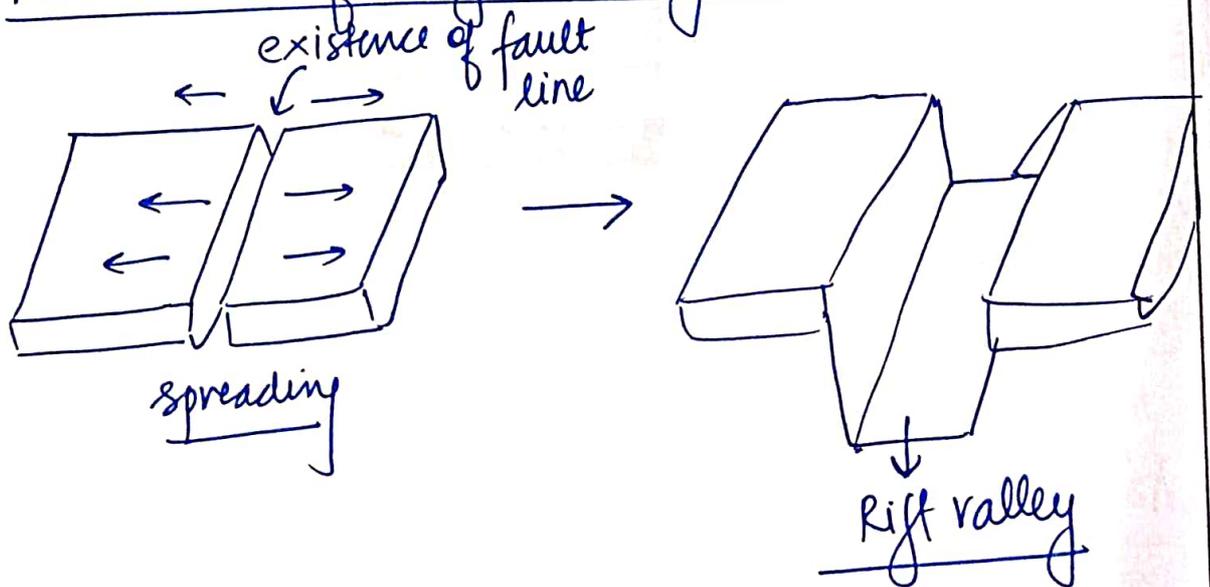
14.

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

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

Rift valleys refer to the subsided, narrow landforms formed due to spreading of tectonic plates @ Great African Rift valley.

Formation of Rift valleys



A rift valley forms as a gradual expansion of fault line, widening to an extent that it subsides below.

eg) Narmada and Tapi rivers flow in Rift valleys.

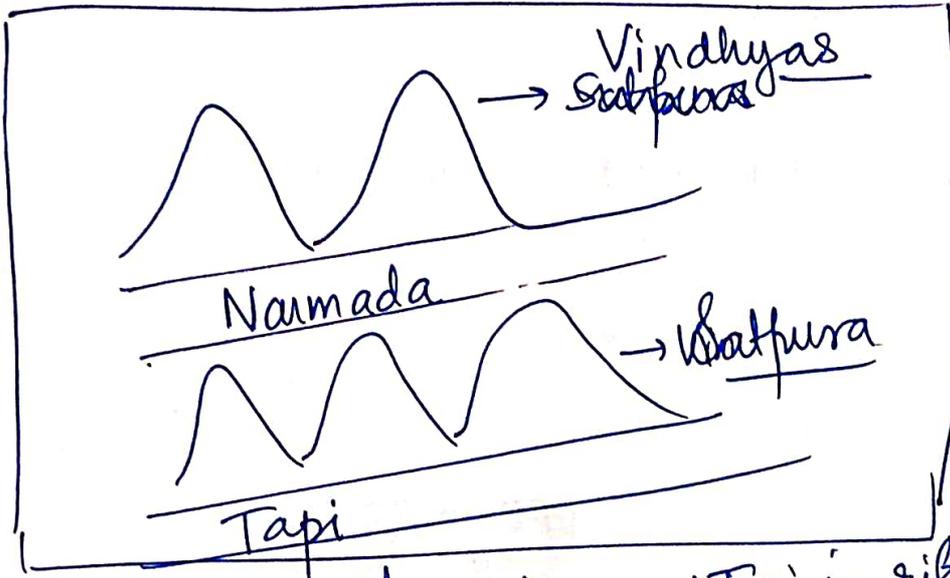


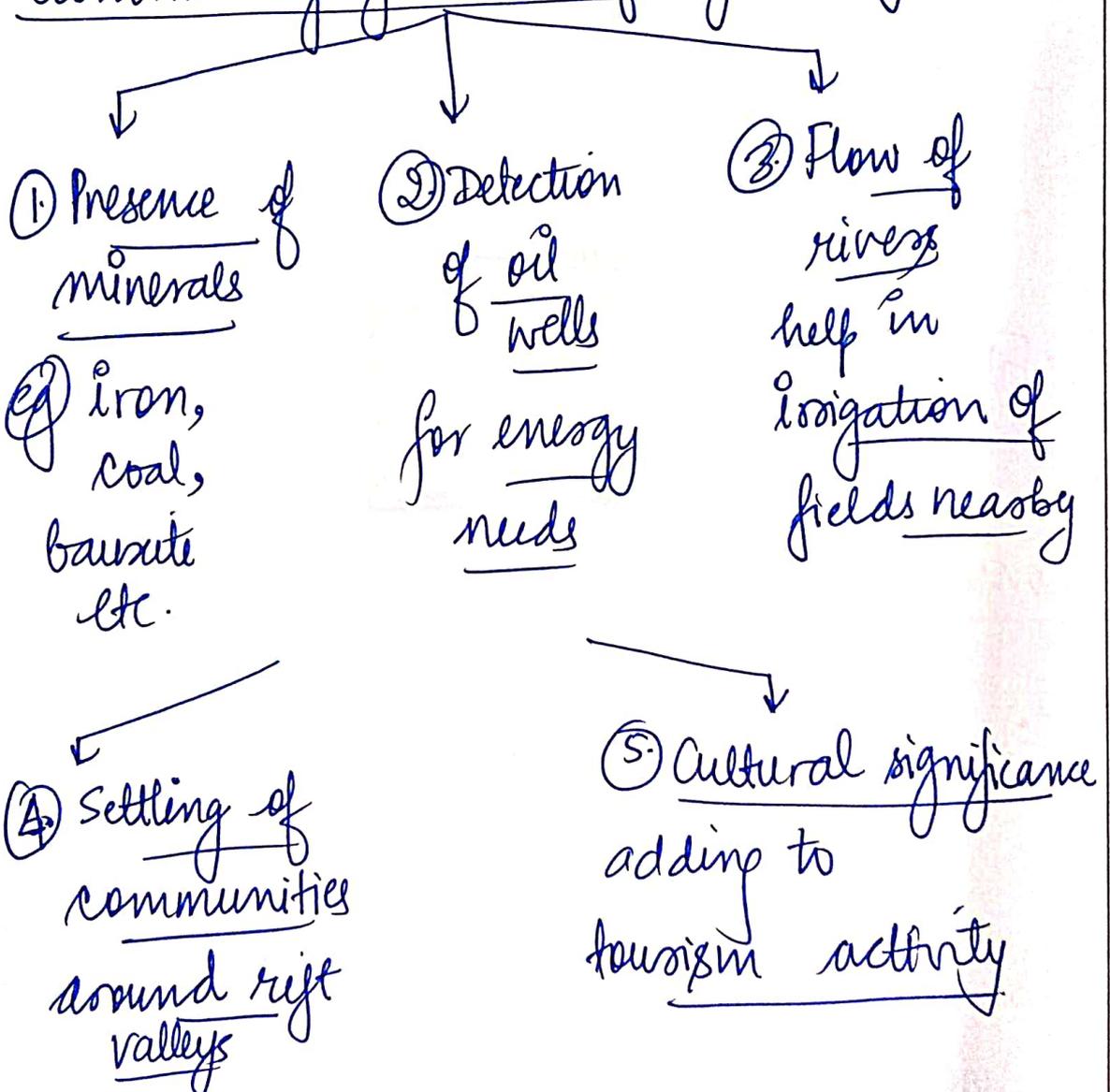
Fig: Flow of Narmada and Tapi in rift valleys.

Geomorphological significance of Rift valleys

- (1) Depicts the changing nature of landforms
 - (2) Gives indication about the future widening of the valley into
- (3) African valley may separate ^{into} the two land masses

(3) Aesthetic value addition to the place
 (eg) Horst and Graben structures in Germany.

Economic significance of Rift valleys



Rift valleys depict the ever dynamic nature of our earth. that has led to existence of magnificent landforms

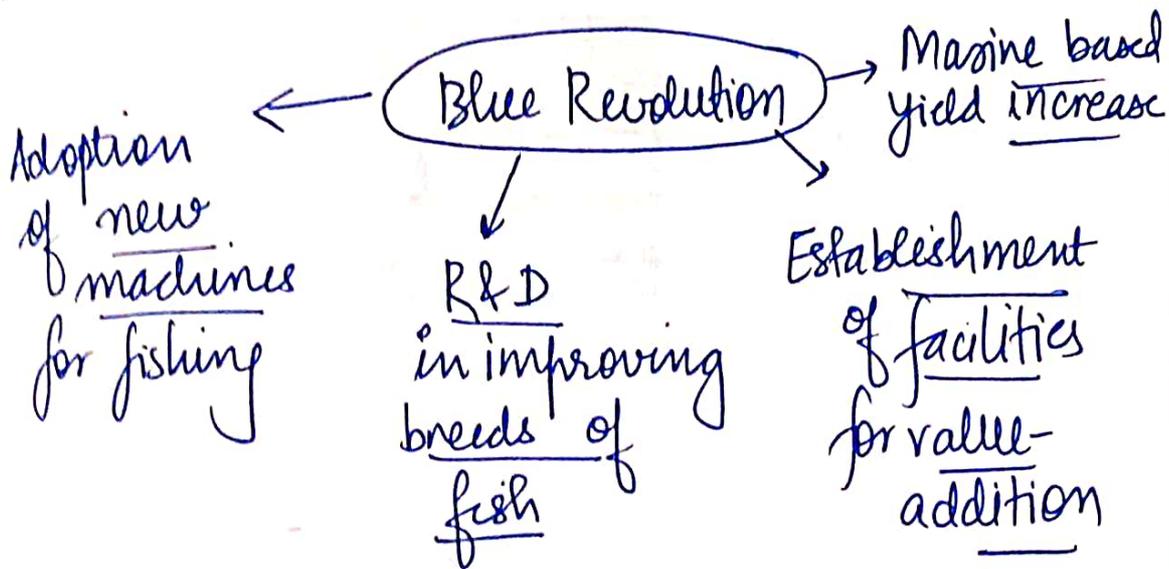


'नीली क्रांति' क्या है? भारत में जलीय कृषि के विकास में आने वाली प्रमुख चुनौतियों पर चर्चा कीजिए। इन चुनौतियों पर कानून पाने के लिए व्यापक रणनीतियों का सुझाव दीजिए। (250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

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

(Answer in 250 words) 15 Marks

'Blue Revolution' refers to set of radical ideas implemented at wider scale to improve upon the yields derived from aquaculture and related activities.



Major challenges faced in development of aquaculture in India

(1) Large informal sector including small and marginal fishermen. →
Reduce capability of 'economies of scale'

- ② Low yields due to competition from neighbouring countries @ Soidanka, Pakistan
- ③ Low value-addition facilities available
@ cold-chain, warehouses etc.
- ④ Inadequate market intelligence among fishermen - reducing export potential.
- ⑤ Traditional methods of fish catching
@ bottom trawls
- ⑥ WTO norms - objecting against India's subsidies to fishermen
- ⑦ Low awareness among farmers to move to allied agricultural practices of fish rearing.

① Handholding of small and middle fishermen @ PM - Matsya Sampada Yojana

② Increasing market intelligence via extension services.

③ Move to modern methods of fishing @ moving away from bottom trawlers.

Comprehensive strategy to overcome these challenges

④ Promotion of fishermen training just like farmers' institution for agriculture

⑤ Diplomatic support of like-minded nations in overcoming WTO challenges

The aquaculture holds immense potential to transform India into major marine export hub. Need is to strategise based on 'whole-of-the-govt' approach

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

Glacial Lake Outflows refer to sudden blast of glacial lakes due to extreme melting of glaciers leading to flash floods.

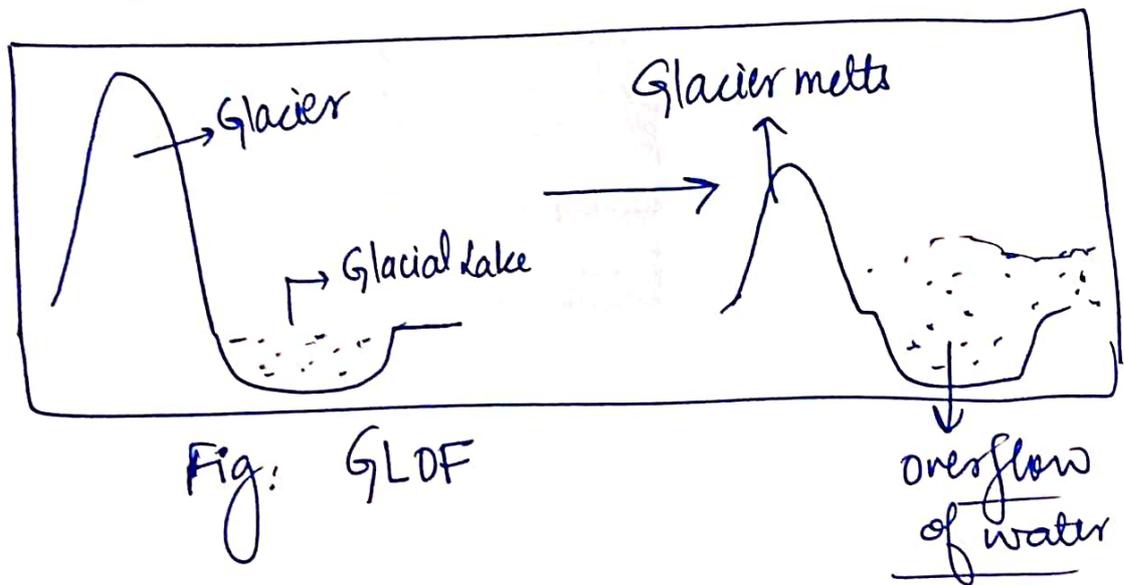


Fig: GLOF

Causes of GLOFs in India

- (1) Rising temperatures leading to increased rate of glacial melt
- (2) Fragile nature of Himalayas where glaciers may move to cause sudden

movements (e.g.) Chorabasi glaciers outflow

(3) Infrastructural projects in ecologically sensitive areas (e.g.) Sikkim GLOF

(4) Earthquake prone regions like those near Nepal may also induce GLOF.

Impacts of GLOFs

(1) Loss of life and property due to huge water flow suddenly.

(e.g.) Sikkim

(2) Threat to critical infrastructure

(e.g.) Dams

(3) Biological diversity is affected.
- loss of flora and fauna.

(4) Threat of spread of epidemics

(e.g.) water borne diseases

(5) Loss of freshwater from glaciers further worsening water crises.

① Nations should achieve and enhance their NDCs under Paris Agreement

② Use of modern technology in ecologically fragile regions for infrastructure

Mitigation strategies for GLOFs

④ Increasing forest covers that may hold the ground via roots

③ Comprehensive Environment Impact Assessment before starting projects near glaciers

GLOFs need to be tackled at global level to prevent reaching tipping points and fulfill the real mandate of 2025 being Year of Glaciers



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 परिस्थितिकी 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

The formation of salt pans and mangroves in India is a result of long-term availability of conducive atmospheric and physical conditions.

Conditions required for formation of salt pans and mangroves in India

(I) Mangroves

- ① Marshy land
- ② salty water inundation
- ③ Moisture rich air
- ④ presence of conditions for survival of pneumatophores (e.g.) Sundari trees

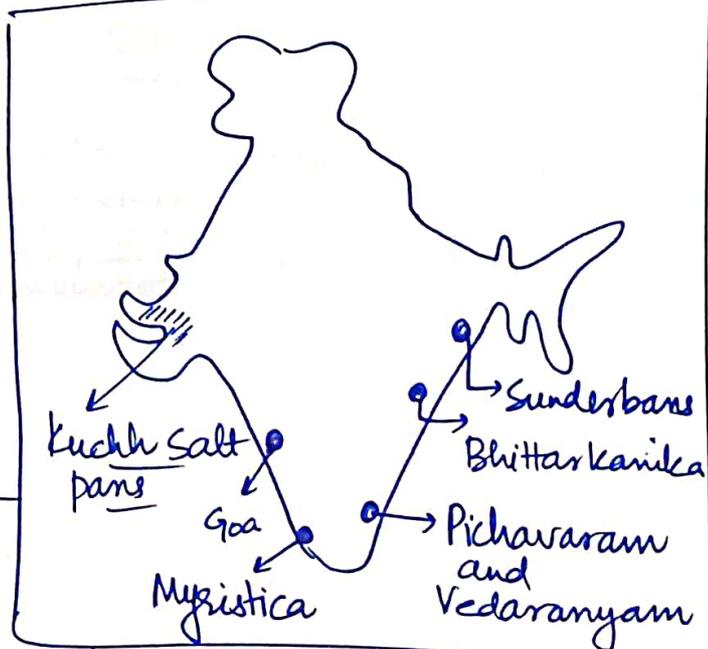


Fig: Mangroves & salt pans

(II.) Salt pans

- ① Continuous induction of salty water onto land.
- ② High temperature to cause evaporation leaving behind salt
- ③ Ex. Rann of Kutch in Gujarat.

Coastal resilience supported by Mangroves and salt pans

- ① Act as ecotones where edge species can be found

③ Royal Bengal Tiger - good swimmer

- ② First line of defence against waves - reducing impact of waves and preventing coastal erosion

(1) Mangroves along T-N coast reduced coastal erosion.

(2) Act as shock absorbers

(3) during Tsunami 2004.

(4) Provide Economic opportunities

(5) minor forest produce for coastal communities.

(6) Cultural significance - Worship of Sundari trees.

(7) Ecological importance - used by species for reproduction (8) Turtles

Thus, mangroves and salt pans are unique landforms that provide ecological refuge to many species enhancing biodiversity on the planet.

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 is a social institution that is rigid in hierarchy, promotes endogamy and social mobility is restricted. It is undergoing evolution due to forces of change impacting it.

Caste-system of identity assertion than of rigid hierarchy

① Rising inter-caste marriages due to modern value system

② Recognition of political rights of caste groups
(e) SC, ST, OBC

③ Formation of new caste based organisations - economic and social domain

Caste group mobilisation and economic change

- ① Castelisation of politics - Caste based political parties formed to fulfill aspirations
 (eg) Samajwadi Party
- ② Economic organisation of caste based groups (eg) Jain International Trade Organisation.
- ③ Dalit capitalism - Rise of entrepreneurs
 (eg) Stand up India scheme
- ④ Matrimony advertisements - with different columns for castes.
- ⑤ Educational institutions promoting castes (eg) Jat colleges etc

⑥ Community-based centres for get-togethers @ Rajput Dharamshala
Aggarwal Dharamshala etc.

⑦ Caste-based groupings @ Khap Panchayats in Haryana and UP

① Caste discrimination in rural areas @ Rajasthan
cases of groom from SC community
denied horse during wedding

Some challenges
persist

② Overrepresentation of SC, STs in certain occupation @ sanitation
works

③ Inter-caste marriages are still miniscule - only 11%

The caste identity in India is taking new forms like demands for sub-categorisation
The motive of such exercise should be to implement welfare to the last mile rather than amplifying caste fault lines



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

Regional identities in India has given rise to phenomenon called regionalism where loyalties to a particular area takes precedence over national priorities.

Evolution of regional identities from :

(I) Cultural expressions to organised assertions of autonomy

(1) Linguistic reorganisation of states
in 1956 - (a) Formation of T.N.

(2) Movements for aspirations
(a) Division of Punjab in 1966

(3) Strengthening of common identities
(a) Tribal festivals of North East India.

(4) Presence of architecture
(a) Nagara & Dravida style of temples.

(5) Presence of literature and music

(e) Carnatic music.

(II) Evolution from other factors

(1) Administrative aspirations

(e) Formation of Telangana

(2) Demands for political autonomy

(e) Gorkhaland, Bodoland.

(3) Historical precedents (e) presence of portuguese in Goa.

Implications of regional identities for national cohesion

Positives

(1) Fulfill aspirations and keep law and order situations in control

Challenges

(1) Excessive aspirations may demand secessionism
(e) Demand for Greater Nagalim

② Reduce regional disparity in economic development.

④ Uttarakhand

③ Promote idea of 'unity in diversity'

④ Gives adequate avenues of self-determinance

④ Autonomous councils under 6th Schedule

⑤ Enrich India's cultural richness

④ Masathis, Punjabis, Tamils etc living together.

② Promote sons of soil policy

④ Maharashtra.

③ Discourage fulfilment of Art 19(1) freedom of movement

④ Raise social strike

④ Garos/Khasis asking Ramdasiya Sikhs to go back to Punjab

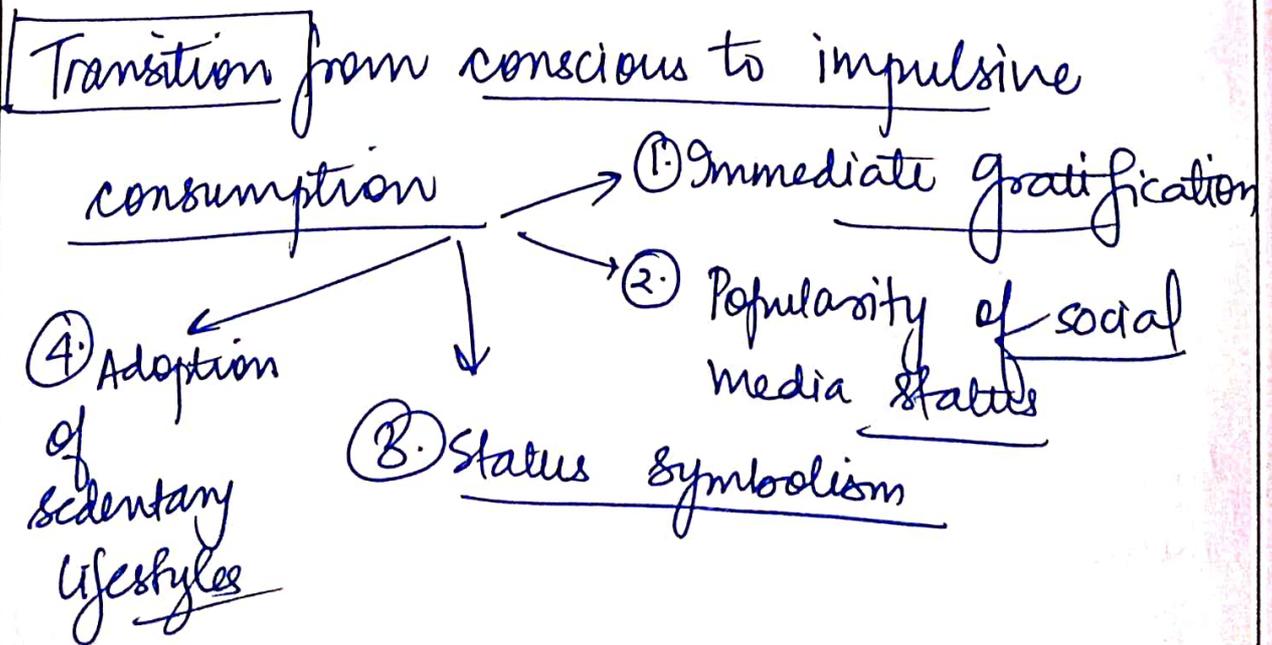
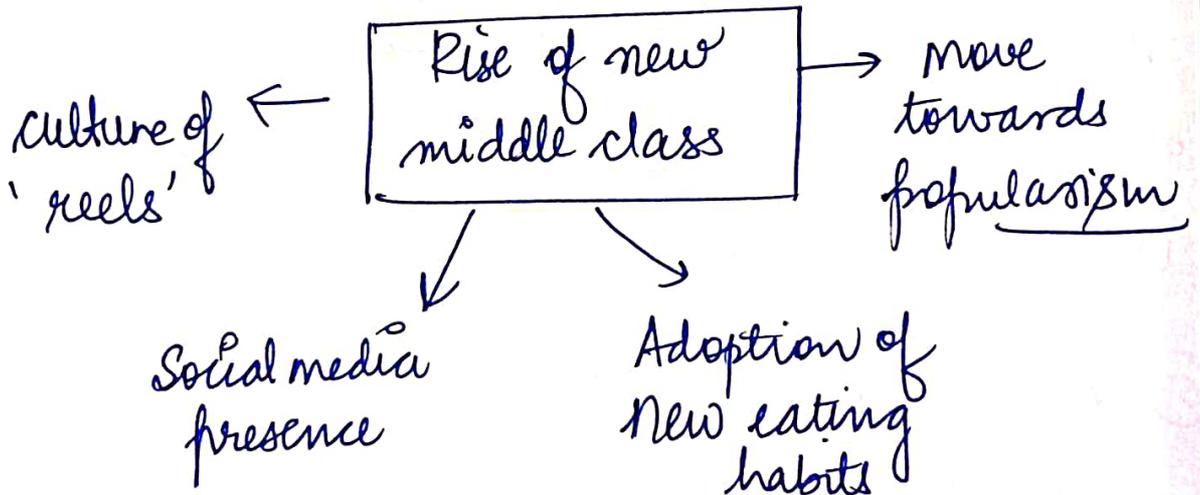
⑤ Acts as hurdle in national integration.

The idea of 'Ek Bharat Shreshtho Bharat' need to be promoted via initiatives like Tamil-Benaras/Kashi Sangam

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 rise in culture of consumption is impacting not just environmental ethics but also families by changing the very nature of its foundation.



Impact of impulsive consumption on family structures & urban dynamics

Urban Dynamics

- ① Generation of huge waste beyond the recycling capacity. (e) landfill mountains
- ② Exceeding of carrying capacity of cities. (e) Delhi's pollution
- ③ Move towards peri-urban areas development. (e) Tier 2, 3 cities
- ④ Unplanned urbanisation leading to frequent floods and disasters. (e) Chennai floods.
- ⑤ Rise in anonymity leading to incidents of cyber crimes. (e) especially targeting elderly

(II) | Family structures

- ① From joint to nuclear families —
leaving behind isolated elderly
- ② Rising decision making power of women (e) working women
- ③ Increasing communication gaps
between parents and children due
to excessive time on social media.
(e) deviant behaviour among adolescents
- ④ Changing foundations of purpose of family from collectivism to individualism
(e) Rising concept of DINK (Double Income No Kids) families.

While adoption of modern ideas is the rule of society, excessive and unmindful consumption needs inculcation of Mission LIFE motives to have a stable and sustainable future.