

# NEXT IAS

## MAINS TEST SERIES 2.0 - 2025 (FLT)

(To be filled by candidate)

TEST CODE : FLT2505

Test No. : 05

Name of Candidate: ANANYA RANA Mobile No

Roll No. : CAVA25ECL1569 Start Time 5:20pm End Time 8:20pm

Date of Examination: 31<sup>st</sup> JULY 2025 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: .....

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY

<u>Student Concerns / Query</u>	<u>Evaluator's Feedback / Response</u>
1 .....	1 .....
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2 .....	2 .....
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3 .....	3 .....
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<u>MARKING SCHEME *</u>			
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

 <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

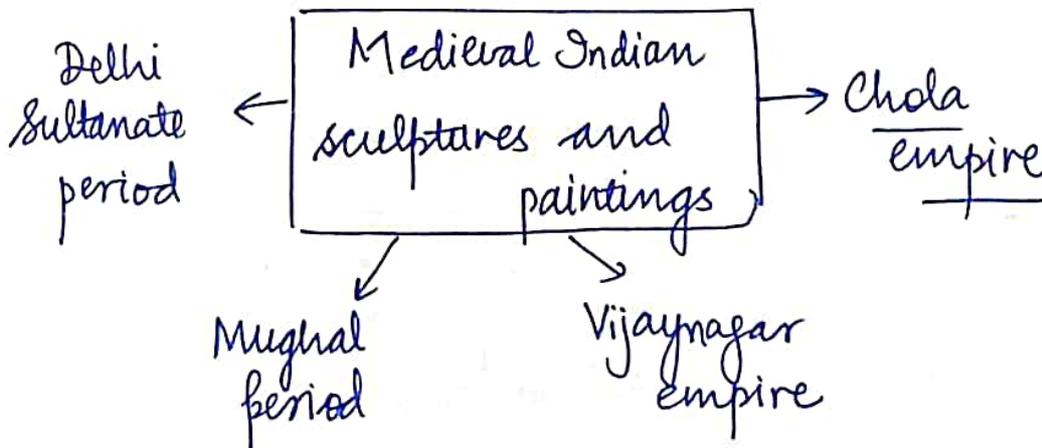
Q20.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion



1. 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

Medieval India was the period of syncretic culture where fusion between domestic and foreign tradition gave rise to sculptures and paintings.



Medieval Indian sculptures reflecting cultural ethos

(1) Religious beliefs - sculptures of gods and Goddess were constructed.

① Lord Bahubali in Shrawanabelgola

(2) Portrayal of kings and their empires to establish command.

① Rajput rulers like Maharana Pratap, Sawai Jai Singh etc.

- (3) Natural flora and fauna depicted in form of animal sculpture.
- (4) Erotic imagery on temple walls.  
 (e.g) Chandela rulers on Khujaraho temples

### Medieval Indian paintings reflecting cultural ethos

- (1) Miniature paintings during Mughal period  
 (e.g) By Akbar - represented translation of Sanskrit literature (e.g) Hamzanama  
Razmnama
- (2) Portrait paintings by Jahangir represented culture of admiration of beauty.
- (3) Condition of natural vegetation by Shahjahan.
- (4) Folk paintings representing religious, social beliefs (e.g) Bhasoli, Kota-Bundi, Kangra paintings.

Sculptures and paintings of medieval India offer insights into the evolution of rich cultural heritage as it exists today.



2 "शीत युद्ध एक सैन्य टकराव की अपेक्षा अधिक एक विचारधारात्मक संघर्ष था।" विस्तारण 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 era (1945-91) refers to post  
WW II period that was a time of hostility  
and distrust as the world was divided  
into 2 power blocs - capitalist and communist.

Cold War era - less a military confrontation

- (1) No direct wars between capitalists led by US and communists led by USSR.
- (2) Conflicts via other countries  
eg Vietnam war (1950-53), Korea War
- (3) Arms race at peak @ development of hydrogen bombs by US in 1952 and USSR in 1953.

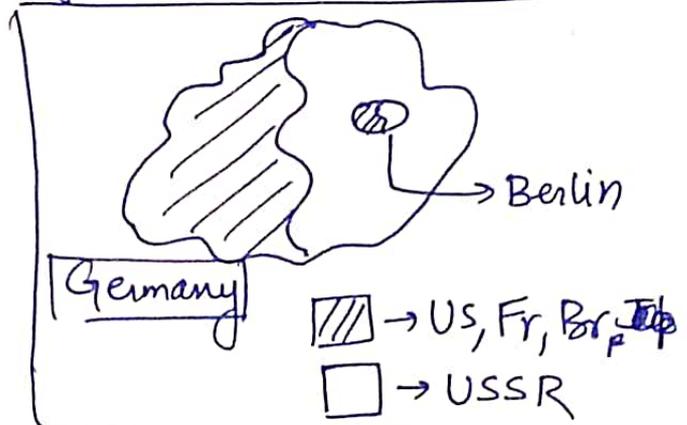
Cold War era - more a battle of ideologies

- (1) Containment of communism - Truman doctrine, by preventing spread into Western European nations

2. Division of Germany into zones of occupation

3. Space Race

Sending of astronauts and cosmonauts into space.



4. Development disparity between East and West Europe @ Marshall Aid by US.

5. Berlin Wall (1961-89) - to avoid influence of capitalism in communist East

6. Iron curtain where two blocs were completely barred from trade, cultural and people-to-people exchanges

7. Formation of security groupings

@ NATO in 1949, SEATO in 1954, Warsaw pact etc.

The cold war era started losing tensions with the arrival of Nikita Khrushchev who said, 'peaceful existence with West was possible and necessary'

आपातकाल (1975-77) के भारतीय लोकतंत्र एवं नागरिक स्वतंत्रताओं पर प्रभाव का समालोचनात्मक परीक्षण कीजिए।

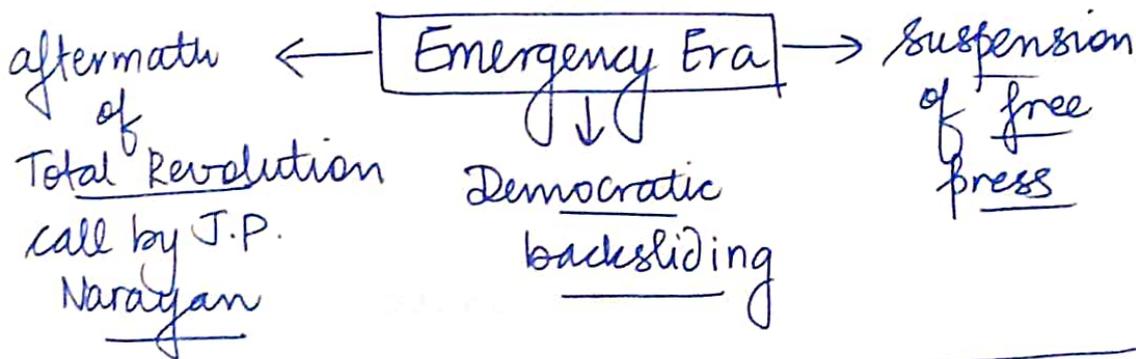
(150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

Critically examine the impact of the Emergency (1975-77) on Indian democracy and civil liberties.

(Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks



The 22 months long proclamation of National Emergency on the grounds of internal disturbance under Article 352 saw multifaceted impact on Indian Democracy and civil liberties.



Impact of Emergency on Indian democracy and civil liberties

- ① large scale arrest of opposition leaders on fictitious grounds
- ② Concentration of power in the hands of PM where cabinet was supposed to act.
- ③ Suspension of freedom of expression
  - Newspapers and media were censored

- (4) Unhumanly treatment in the name of reforms - forced sterilization and demolition of slums
- (5) Complete ban on protests to establish a 'yes-man' era.

### Some learnings from emergency

- ① Amendment of Constitution to prevent concentration of power (eg) Art 352 replaced 'internal disturbance' with 'armed rebellion' and PM with cabinet for approval.
- ② Addition of Fundamental Duties Under Art 51A to act as social-moral sense of responsibility among people
- ③ Awakening of masses against atrocities - cause loss of govt. in 1977 elections
- ④ Some newspapers displayed immense strength - (eg) Indian Express published blank pages for editorials.

Emergency era acted as a wake up call to understand the Idiom that 'vigilance is the cost of liberty'

पूर्व घाट की भूभौमिक विशेषताओं एवं पारिस्थितिकीय महत्त्व की व्याख्या कीजिए।

(150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

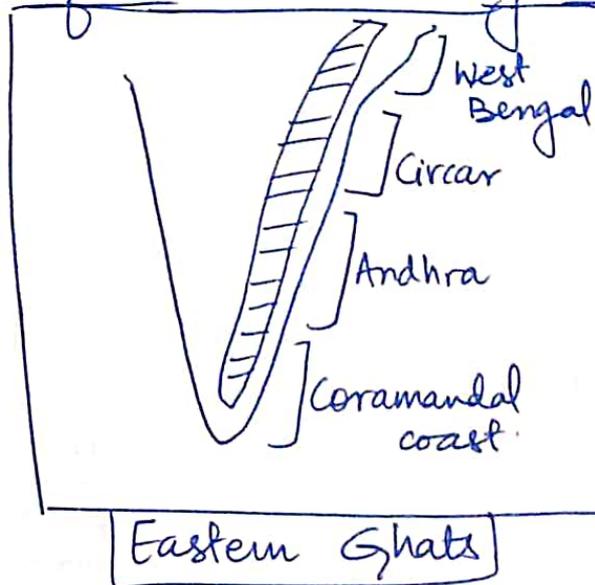
Explain the geological features and ecological importance of the Eastern Ghats.

(Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks



The Eastern Ghats located from West Bengal coast to T.N. banks form an essential feature of Indian territory

Geological features of Eastern Ghats



① Destination of various deltas

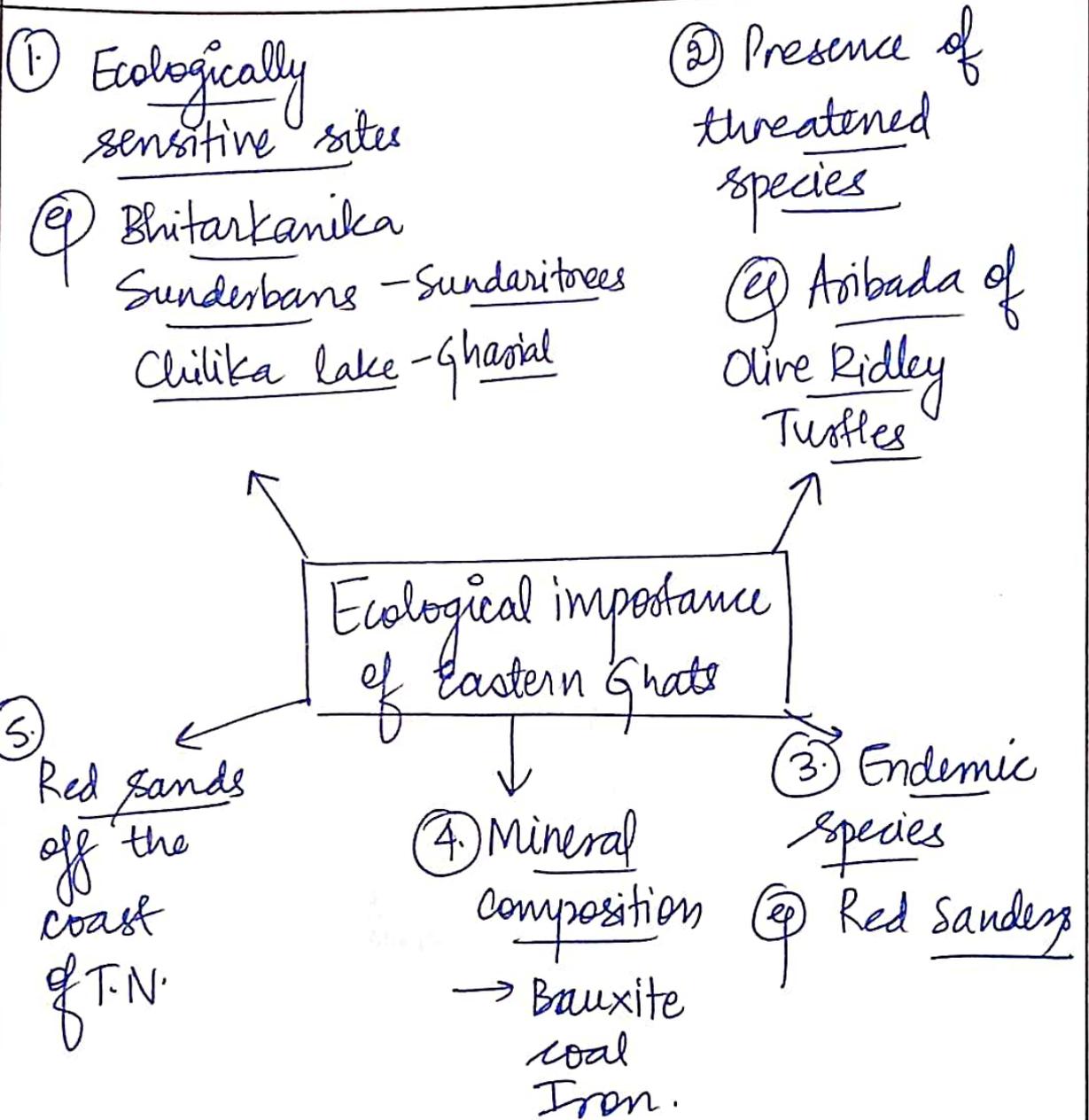
② Sunderban Delta  
Krishna-Godavari Delta.  
Kaveri delta

③ Rugged terrain with low height of ghats as compared to western ghats.

④ High rise peaks ⑤ Mahendragiri  
peak of Odisha hills

⑥ Islands surrounding coasts  
⑦ Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam island

⑧ Lakes are formed ⑨ Chilika lake  
Pulicat etc



Eastern Ghats are also sites of important cultural locations like Tirupati Temple (abode of Lord Vishnu) which enrich the heritage and traditions of India.



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

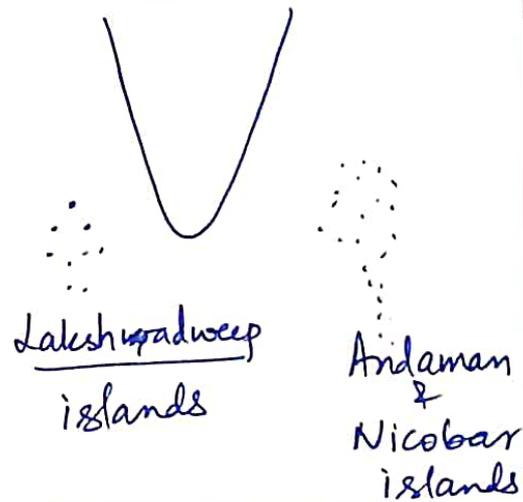
(150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

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

(Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks

Islands are extension of land masses in water bodies and are source of ecological importance.

Origin of Indian islands in Bay of Bengal and the Indian Ocean



(I) Andaman & Nicobar Islands

① Volcanic origin - formed due to water-based volcanic eruptions

② Sedimentation by erosion of water.

③ Consolidation of material with time

④ Formation of islands like Chandernagore, Nicobarese etc

## (II) Lakshadweep islands

- ① Most islands are formed from atolls
- ② Only 10 islands of the total 36 are inhabited.
- ③ Face frequent floods.
  - ⊕ Parali island got submerged.
- ④ Occupied majorly by Malayali people
- ⑤ Earlier name → Ammidivi, Minicoy
- ⑥ Presence of coral reefs - thus scuba diving is famous.

The Indian islands offer strategic and ecological advantage to India. The islands enhance E.E.Z for India to exploit natural resources in Indian Ocean like metallic nodules.

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



India has ~~waste~~ resources of inland waters in terms of rivers flowing in eastern region @ Damodar, Mahanadi etc.

Possibility of inland water transport altering economy of eastern India.

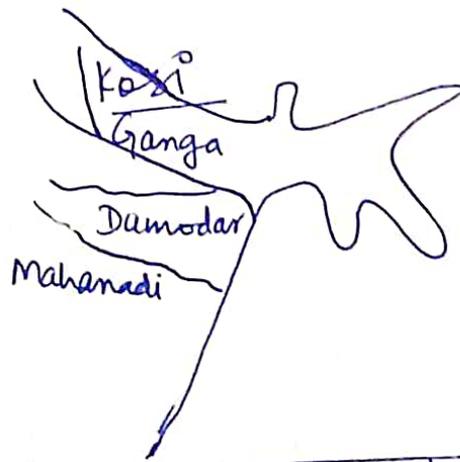


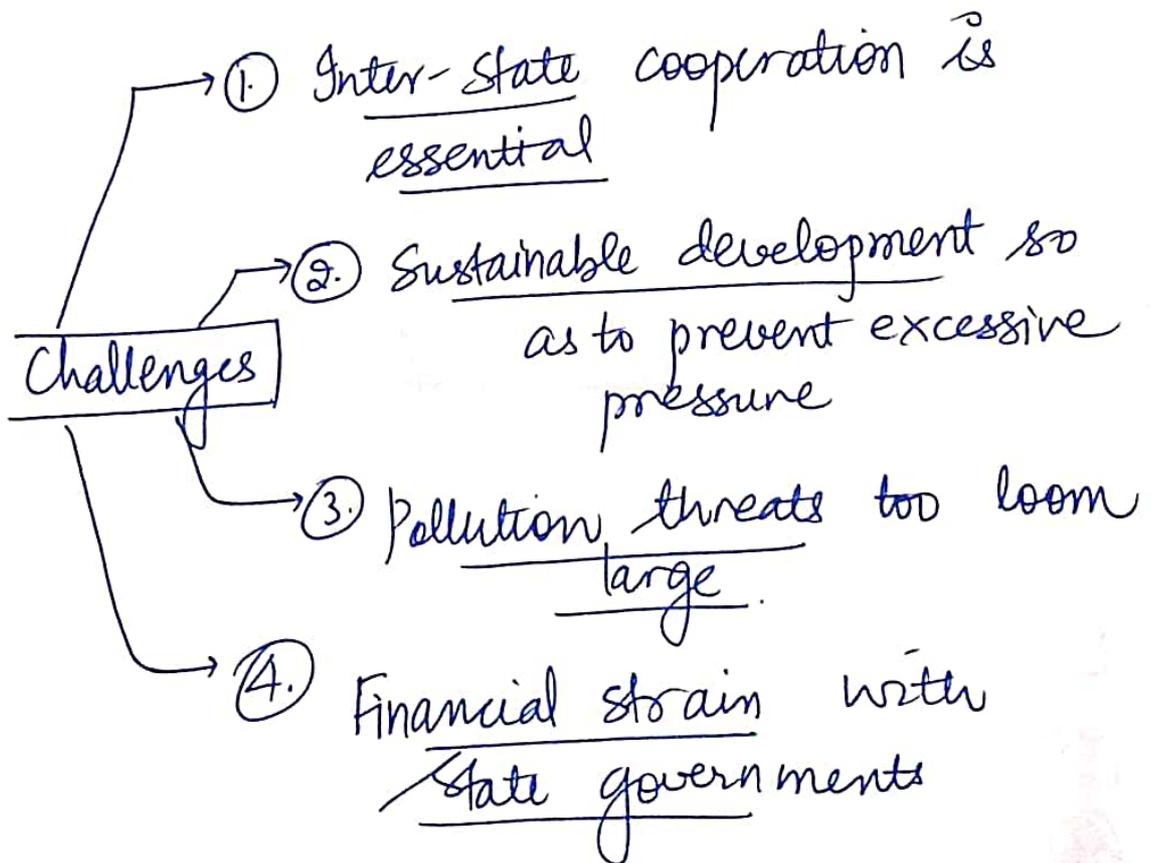
Fig: some eastern rivers

- ① Prevention of flooding of areas to promote more sustainable living @ Kosi - sorrow of Bihar
- ② Increased revenue from transportation of goods.
- ③ Enhanced employment opportunities @ Boat carriers etc.

④ Tourism increase @ Cruise ships.

⑤ Development of ancillary industries  
- hospitality, ferry services

⑥ Reducing migration thus saving transportation, lodging charges



The inland water transport in eastern India can be a transformational step in enhancing economic opportunities and decreasing regional disparities



7.

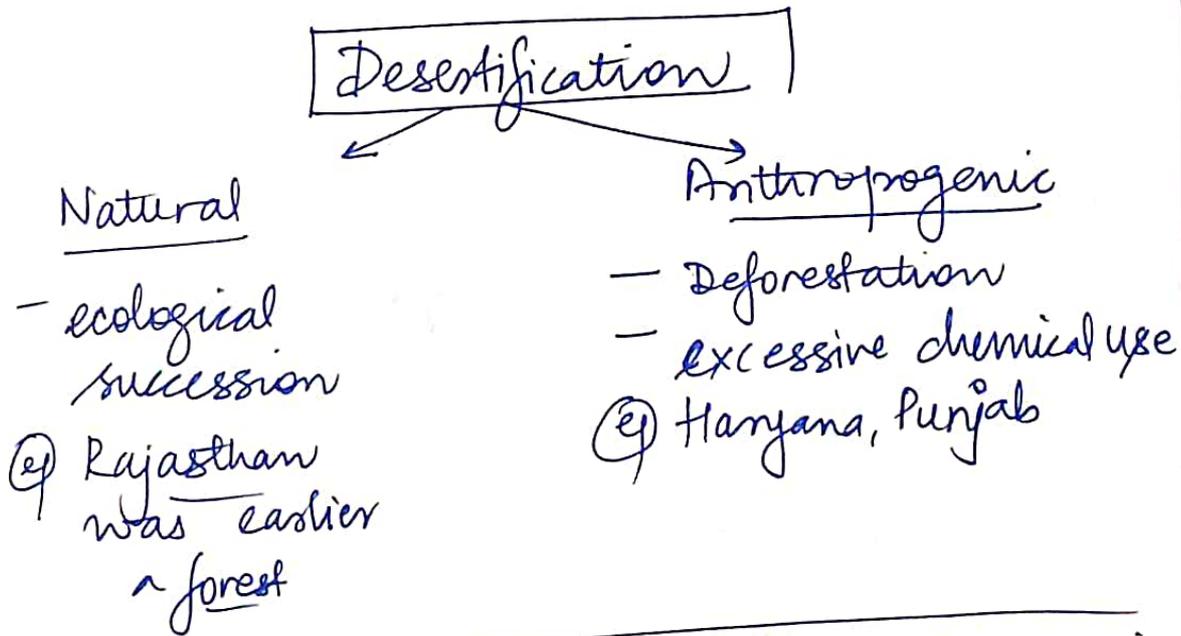
मरुस्थलीकरण मात्र भूमि क्षरण की समस्या नहीं है, यह वैश्विक पारिस्थितिकीय स्थिरता एवं खाद्य सुरक्षा के लिए एक मौन संकट है। चर्चा कीजिए।

(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 defined as slow conversion of a fertile land into barren, unproductive region due to natural or anthropogenic factors.



Desertification - not merely a land degradation but silent threat to:

(I) Global ecological stability

(II) Loss of biodiversity will shake entire food chain.

eg loss of top carnivore like tiger

- ② Man-Animal conflict will rise due to frequent attacks by animals in human habitation.
- ③ Loss of pollination decreasing reproduction.
- ④ Invasive species may encroach.

## (II.) Global food security

- ① Lack of adequate fertile soil causing decrease in agricultural yields.
- ② Loss of diversity of food products → problems of hidden hunger.
- ③ Global food wars - weaponisation of grains may happen.
- ④ Rise of food refugees especially from vulnerable nations of Africa.
- ⑤ Decrease of social capital due to increase in competition for food.

Initiatives of UNCCD like REDD+, 30x30 target as well as land degradation neutralisation target by 2030 are steps in right direction.

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 with its tools of free exchange of ideas, culture and people is impacting local languages and traditional culture in India.

Globalisation leading to erosion of local languages and traditional culture

- ① English emerging as status symbol.
- ② Scientific literature is biased towards English thus reducing access for local languages
- ③ Emergence of popularity for English songs and movies
- ④ Traditional folk music losing sheen
- ④ Walmartization of goods - reducing avenues for buying local traditional clothes.
- ⑤ Hybridisation of culture - impacting purity of local traditions.  
⑥ Karwa Chauth Celebrations in restaurants than at home

However, revival of local culture and practices like glocalisation are helping preserve local languages and traditional culture

- ① Dubbing of English movies in local languages  
④ Oppenheimer.
- ② Fusion of local folk songs with modern music
- ③ Spread of culture of Yoga  
↳ International Yoga Day
- ④ Popularity of Ayush medicines  
→ WHO Centre in Gujarat
- ⑤ Gifts by PM to foreign dignitaries  
④ Dhokra art work from Chhattisgarh

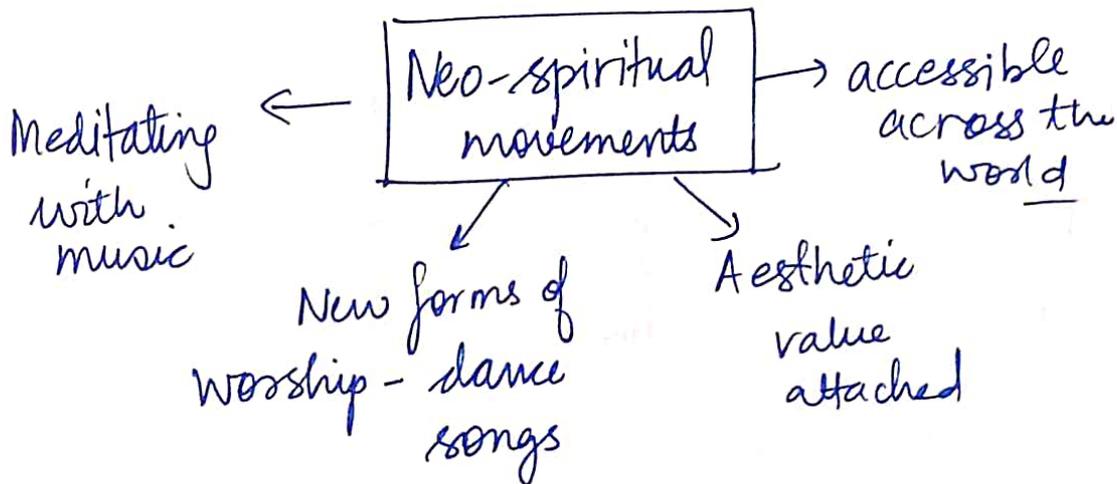
Globalisation is allowing two way exchange of ideas and culture where traditional culture is undergoing change as well retaining some part of it



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

Neo-spiritual movements in India like those of Isha Foundation are promoting balanced fusion of tradition, modernity and digital influence.



Neo-spiritual movements - fusion of :

(I) Tradition

① Based on ideas of resonance between atma and paramatma (God)

② Chanting of mantras still followed

③ Belief in supreme being.

## (II.) Modernity

- ① Freedom to choose methods of worship - meditation, dance etc.
- ② Adoption of new ideas - no caste bias, everyone is equal.
- ③ Natural and artificial environment are fused.

## (III.) Digital influence

- ① Worldwide access to ideas.
- ② 24x7 availability
- ③ Modern tools like online groups for sharing ideas.

Neo-spiritual movements are the resultant of people's ways of finding their own calling based on most reliable meditative method.



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

Status and role of women varies not just among the different castes but also between tribal societies and mainstream society due to difference in levels of exposure to modern ideas.

Difference in status and Role of women in tribal and mainstream societies

(I) Status

Tribal	Mainstream
① More equal to that of men	① Patriarchial <u>setup</u>
② Some tribes are matrilineal @ Nairs, Garo, Khasi etc	② Most <u>setups</u> are <u>patri</u> lineal
③ Equal <u>share</u> in <u>property</u>	③ After <u>legal provision</u> , got <u>equal rights</u>

④ Equal economic opportunities	④ Social restrictions deny equal job opportunities
⑤ Respected as birth-giver	⑤ Exploited for <u>dowry</u>

## ② Role of women

Tribal	mainstream
① Primary responsibility of procreation	① Procreation is important responsibility
② Household chores	② Dual burden
③ Polyandry may be allowed	③ Monogamous system is prevalent
④ Hatti tribe of Himachal Pradesh	

Thus, status and role of women depend on the social conditioning and requirements of the family structure in tribal and mainstream societies.

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



Medieval India saw the emergence of Bhakti tradition (7<sup>th</sup> CE +) on prominent scale which challenged the established social norms.

Vernacular literature in medieval India  
challenging established social norms

- (1) Shift in language of composition  
from Sanskrit to vernacular helped masses access the religious text defying caste restrictions (e) Tuktaram - Marathi
  - (2) Emphasised on right of individuals to interpret God as against priests.
  - (3) Described alternate way of worship denying huge emphasis on elaborate rituals.
- (e) focus on meditation and 'Naam japna'

- (4) Teachings shifted stance from concepts of pollution and purity to that of universal love and tolerance.
- (eg) Kabir's Granthawali and Bijak.
- (5) Simple words and idioms to help in better interpretation.
- (eg) Jangmas and Vachnas by Basavanna
- (6) Growth of Shaira and Vishnu cult.
- (eg) Alwars and Nayannars  
↳ Nalariya prabandham ↳ Thevaram
- (7) women got chance to become preachers. (eg) Andal was female Alwar.
- (8) Protested against priestly domination
- (eg) lingayats didn't perform cremation of their dead

① Faced hostile attitude of well-established priestly class

② Couldn't expand region of influence due to linguistic diversity in India

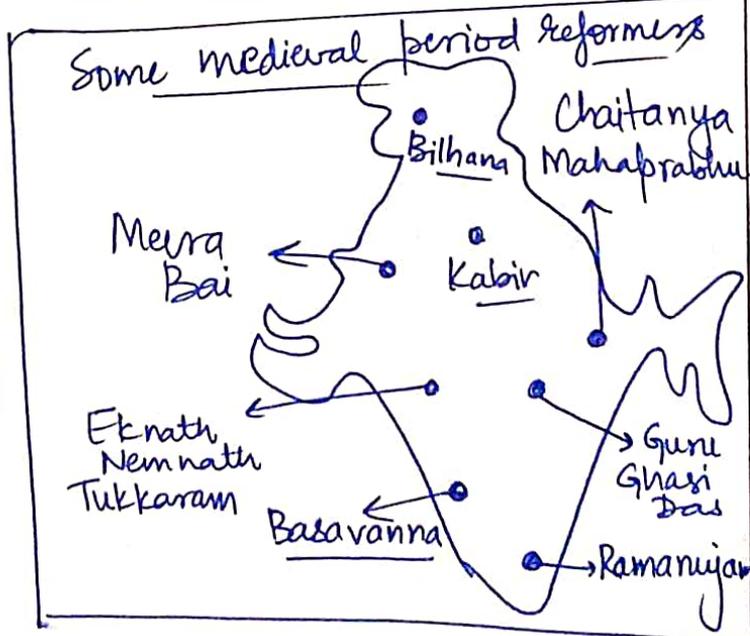
④ Tukkaram's books were thrown in river

③ Movement ~~competed~~ merged with Sufi movement

Some challenges in protest against established social norms

④ Rituals were still performed in marriages

⑤ Caste system still prevailed although beyond traditional concepts



Medieval Indian vernacular text laid foundation for democratic methods of worship and meditation.

12.

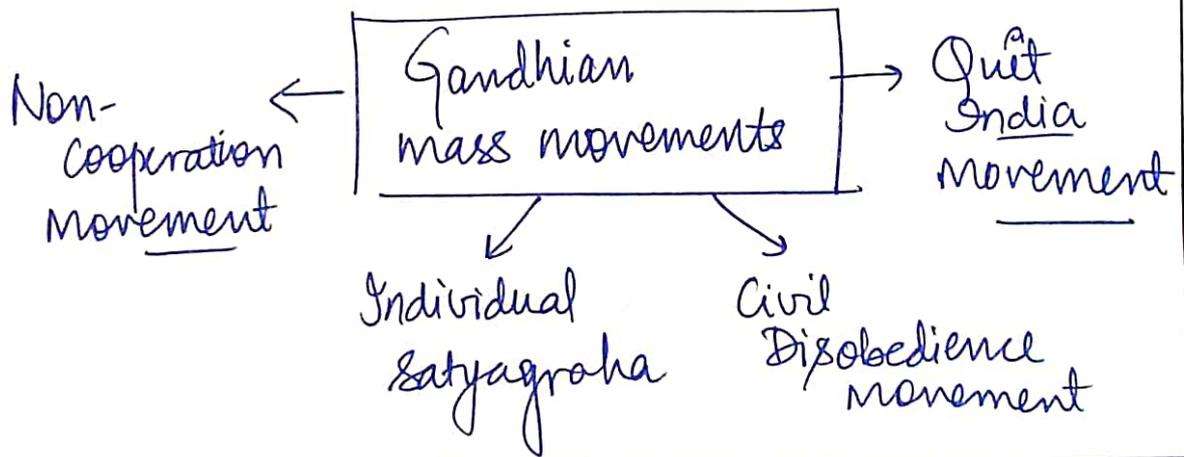
उन तरीकों का परीक्षण कीजिए जिनसे गांधीवादी जन आंदोलनों ने भारतीय महिलाओं के लिए राजनीतिक स्थान खोला।

(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

The arrival of Gandhiji on Indian soil brought with it the ideas of mass movements called Satyagraha where women got opportunity to contribute actively.



Ways in which Gandhian mass movements opened political space for Indian women

(1) From passive viewers to active contributors in national movement.

① political speeches, public picketing etc

- (2) Got platform to air their frustration  
 @ Sarojini Naidu's march to Dharasana  
mill works for civil Disobedience movement
- (3) Recognition beyond wives, mothers etc.  
 @ Aruna Asaf Ali hoisted national  
 flag at Gowalia Tank in 1942.
- (4) Energised their energies into productive  
 tasks @ Usha Mehta as underground  
 radio operator during Quit India  
Movement
- (5) Got political space as they  
 learnt leadership skills  
 @ Sucheta Kriplani as first female  
CM of India
- (6) Acted on individual basis whenever  
needed @ transferring messages  
 when all leaders got arrested in  
1942.

⑦ Got courage to act as revolutionaries

⑧ Kalpna Dutta, Suniti Chaudhary etc.

⑧ Acted for developmental works

⑨ Sanitation - Kasturba Gandhi.

① Could not progress much into creating ground level leadership

Some limitations still remain

② Political representation still minuscule

③ 14.28% in 18<sup>th</sup> L.S.

③ Concept of Sarpanchpati in Panchayati Raj system

④ Already affluent women got push while others remained behind

women participation in political sphere will undergo a filip with the passage of Mahila Vandan Adhinayam 2024



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

Subhash Chandra Bose, a former Civil Servant, admired disciplined approach of colonial empire but sought to establish socialist govt. in India post independence.

Bose - symbioses of different Ideas

(I) Militant nationalism

Political ideas

① wanted to establish a strong centre atleast during initial phase of independent India

② Wanted to take advantage of the British insecurities during WW II by

Economic ideas

① Heavy industrialisation was to be focus of Indian state post independence

② Weapon production at large scale to safeguard Indian territory

giving them ultimatum

from subversion

③ Declared himself as commander of war in his provisional govt. established in Singapore

③ Capital infusion from top to help the industries

④ Displayed a zeal for military ideas @ display of his troupes during passing out parade

④ Production on large scale in urban centres

⑤ Hated Fascists for their torure but admired them for their discipline

⑤ Supporter of mixed economy

However, Boose also displayed socialist vision

(II.) Socialist vision

- Political - support for 'rule by masses'  
i.e. democracy
- welfare for each section of population
  - emancipation of women

- Economic - Division of products to be produced by small scale industries
- Welfare of workers against exploitation
  - Merit-based jobs as against caste-based
  - Promotion of idea of domestic capital

S.C. Bose was the 'prince among the princes' whose 'nationalism was second to none'. Prakram Diwas celebrates the legacy of this great personality



14.

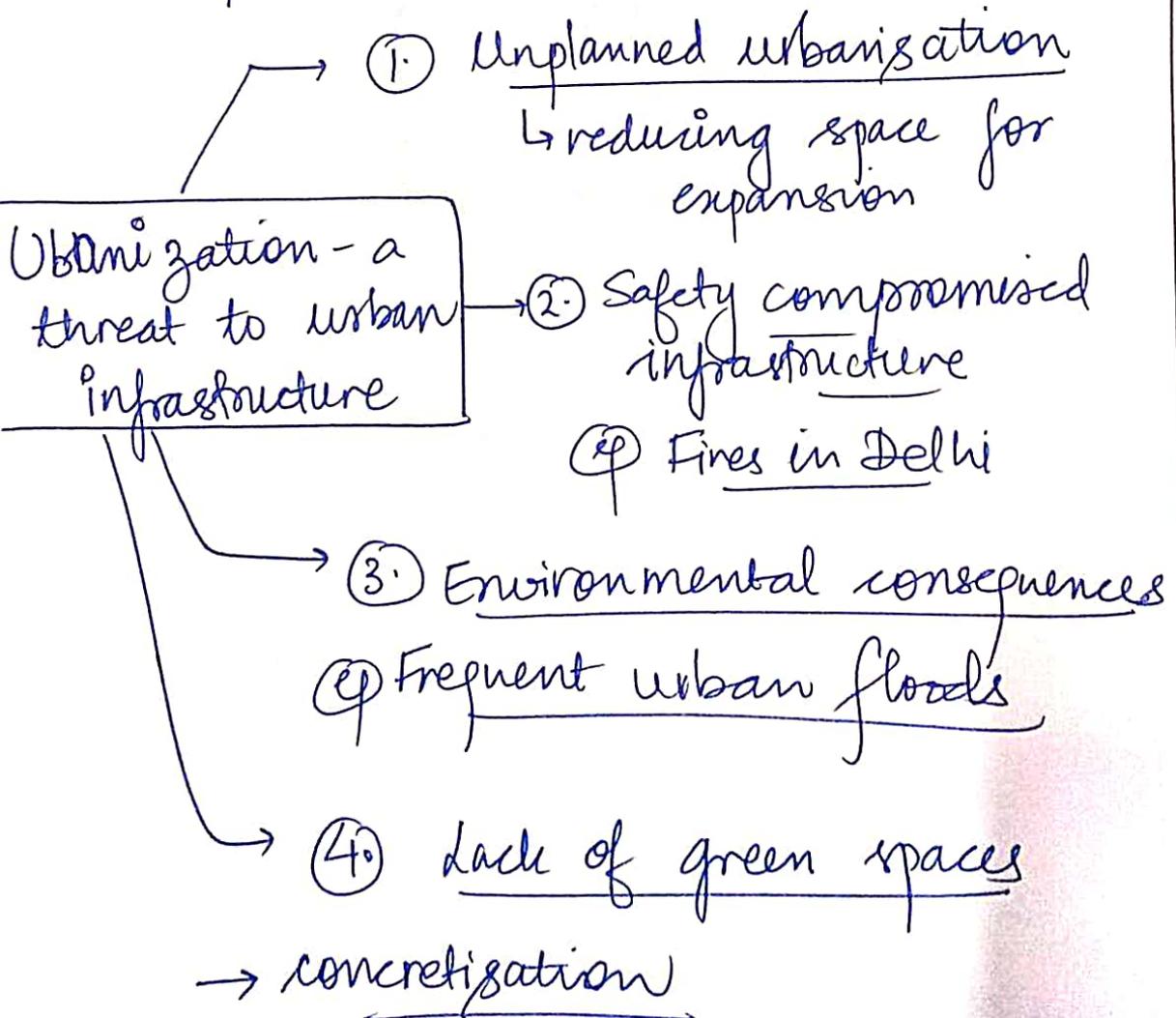
शहरीकरण मौजूदा शहरी अवसंरचना के लिए खतरा बन रहा है। इससे उत्पन्न विकासात्मक मुद्दों तथा शहरी समुदायों पर इसके प्रभाव पर चर्चा कीजिए।

(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

Urbanization refers to structural changes in means of production of goods, means of livelihood and socio-cultural mindset of the population from an agrarian to industrialized set-up.



## Developmental issues posed by urbanization

- (1) Unorganised urbanization reduces avenues for land parcels thus reducing further investments @ industry expansion
- (2) Re-flipping of industries to peri-urban areas due to congestion in urban spaces → loss of employment opportunities
- (3) Frequent disasters brings to standstill entire cities @ Bangalore floods
- (4) Lack of safety guards @ hanging high tension wires, congested buildings, floods in basements etc.
- (5) Reduce aesthetic image of cities further hindering tourism and economic avenues.
- (6) Increased crime rate due to proliferation of slums

- Impact of urbanization on urban communities
- ① Rising pollution levels causing increase in DALY
  - ② Sons of soil policy due to lack of adequate economic opportunities @ Mumbai
  - ③ Gated communities reciprocating rural disparities based on caste
  - ④ Social strife between communities due to enlarged competition
  - ⑤ Shift to peri-urban areas to manage inflation levels

Urbanization needs to be based on PURA model as smart cities can not be sustainable without small villages.

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

India is a major producer of tea in the world. Tea Board of India is the regulatory body for it headquartered at Kolkata

Agro climatic factors needed

(1) High rainfall [ $> 100 \text{ cm}$ ]

(2) Moderate temperature

(3) slopes of hills

(4) alluvial soil - 'Duar'

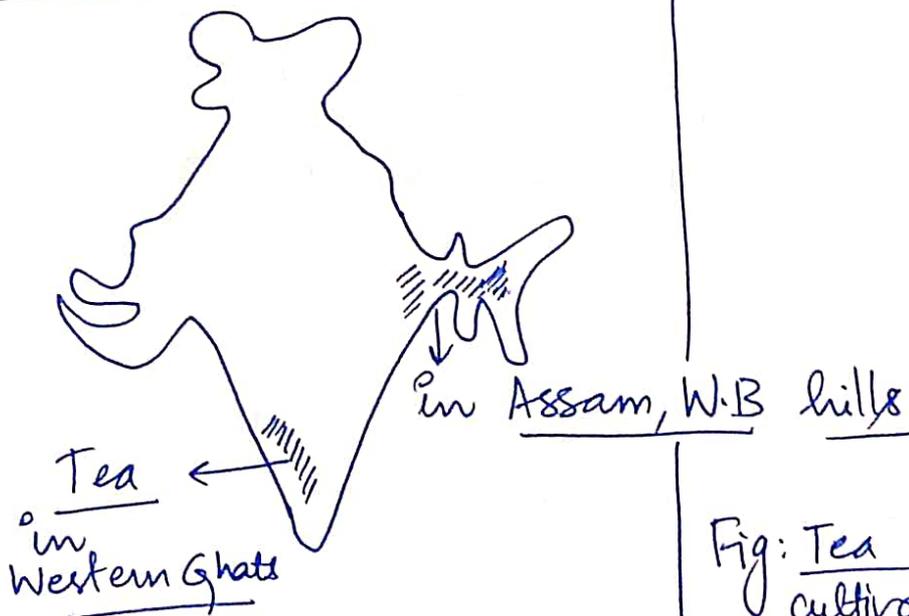


Fig: Tea cultivation

Reasons for tea production concentration  
in certain pockets only

- ① Geographical conditions of high rainfall and moderate temperature satisfied in Western Ghats and Eastern hills
- ② Labour availability - Tea Garden Tribes are available who specialise in leaves collection
- ③ Tea Board of India regulates the activities due to proximity.
- ④ Export potential is maximized when production is near ports
- ⑤ Historical reasons - British policies supported plantation in

these regions as cash crops

(c) Govt. policies also support tea production.

(e) Assam govt. provides educational facilities for children of tea tribes.

(f) Soil conditions - require alluvial soil with presence of Nitrogen, phosphorous, potassium, sulphur and other micro nutrients.

Challenges faced by tea industry

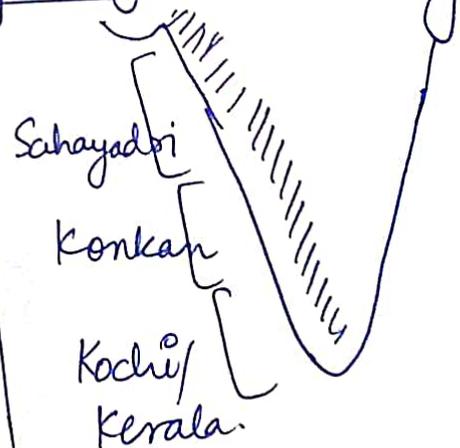
- ① Competition from coffee industry
- ② Exploitative practices for workers at tea gardens
- ③ Countries like Brazil have more competitiveness
- ④ Better quality breeds need R&D - gene engineering

Tea forms major beverage in India and needs handholding by state to promote welfare of all stakeholders

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

July 30, 2025 marks one year of Wayanad landslides, 2024. with many people still struggling to find a living.

Factors responsible for landslides in Western Ghats



(1) Geographical factors

- unconsolidated nature of soil

(2) Huge rainfall during South West monsoons loosen the soil

(3) Anthropogenic factors - Increased deforestation, blasting for creating tunnels.

- (4) Encroachment of ecologically sensitive areas. - illegal mining
- (5) Non-adherence to committee reports
- ② Gadgil committee recommended entire Western Ghats to be declared ecologically sensitive areas
- (6) Infrastructural projects without due EIA ② Silverline project.

Some mitigation measures required to minimize their impact.

- ① Reducing reckless deforestation in highly sensitive areas
- ② Adequate conduct of EIA and SIA by inclusion of independent third-parties.

- ③ Nature based solutions for infrastructure creation @ 'Jan bhagidasi' of tribes like Todas
- ④ Adequate declaration of undisturbed ecologically sensitive zones
- ⑤ Preventing high impact infrastructure projects
- ⑥ Looking for alternate economic opportunities @ sustainable and green tourism
- ⑦ Continuous feedback mechanism to prevent unecological activities

Gadgil committee and Kasturirangan committee reports need to be paid heed to to prevent future landslides in the region.



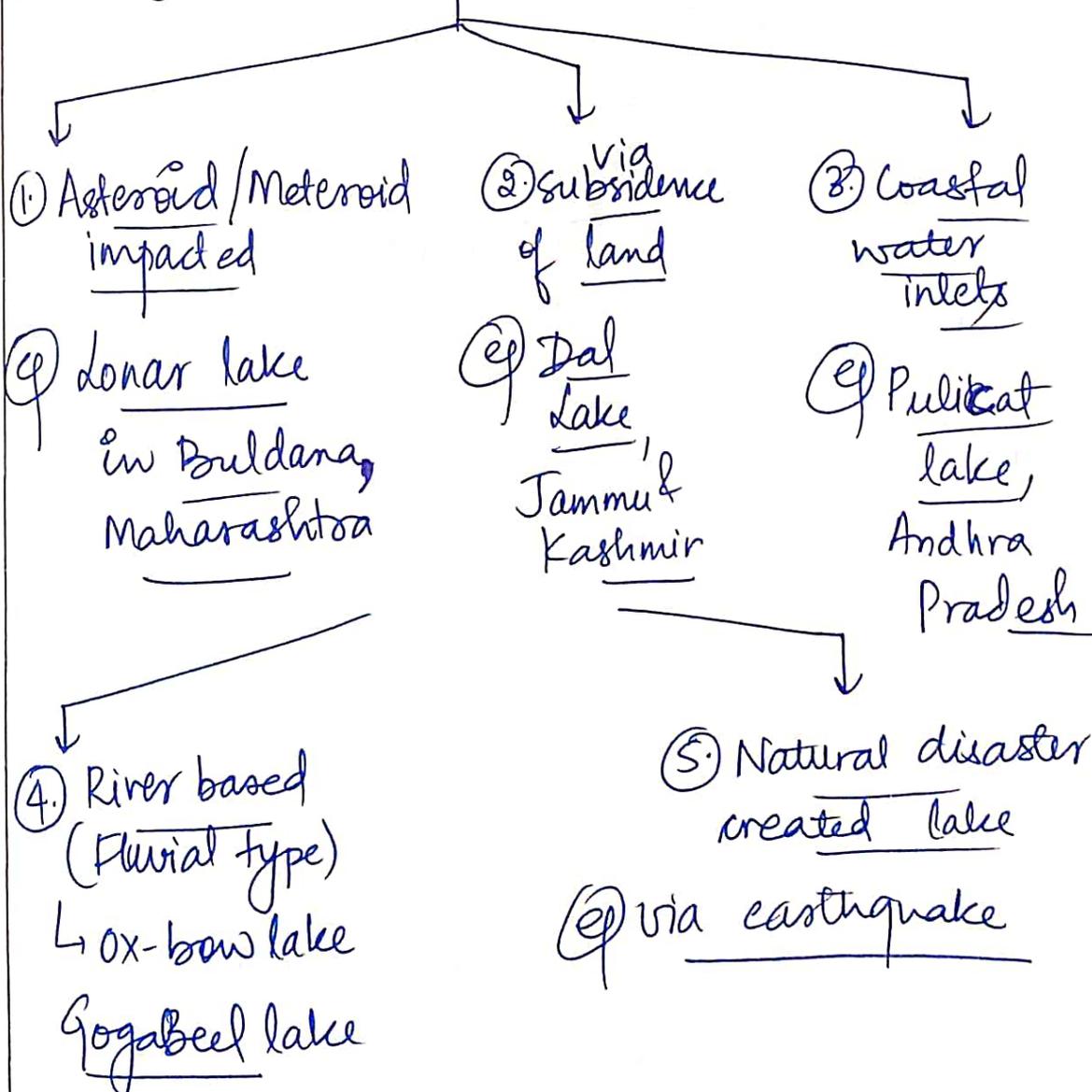
अपनी भू-आकृतिक उत्पत्ति के आधार पर झीलों के विभिन्न प्रकारों का वर्गीकरण कीजिए। कुछ विशिष्ट प्रकार की झीलों विश्व के विशिष्ट क्षेत्रों में अधिक मात्रा में क्यों पाई जाती हैं, स्पष्ट कीजिए। (250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

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 bodies that can exist at multi-faceted destinations based on their geomorphological origin.

### Classification of different types of lakes



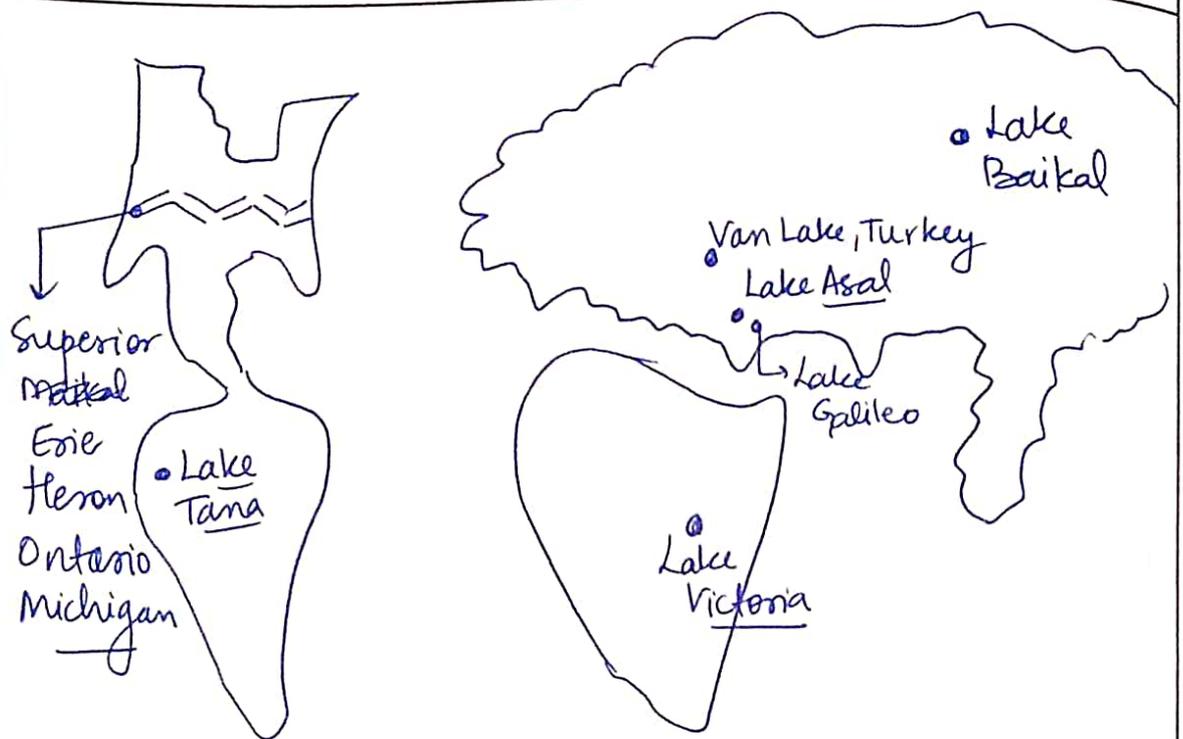


Fig. Major lakes of the world

Reasons for some lake types more prominent in some pockets

- ① More volcanic activity giving rise to more subsidence
- ② Coastal erosion due to strong ocean currents
- ③ Fluvial type lakes near high water erosion.

④ Loose soil structure - easily  
errodible

⑤ Fault lines - getting filled up with  
water.

Lakes form important habitats  
for some threatened species  
like Gharials in Chilika lake.

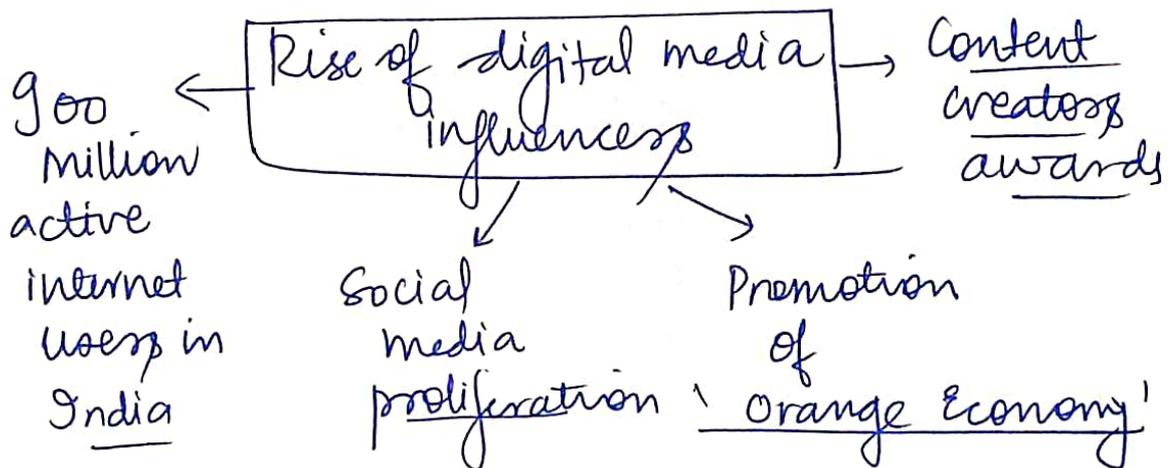
They need protection against  
onslaught of erosion caused  
due to anthropogenic and natural  
factors.

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

The high frequency increase in number of digital media influencers is leading to change in knowledge system transfer and impact on value systems.



Digital media influencers replacing traditional role models

- ① Ease of availability with just a click.
- ② Low rates of data packs increasing internet penetration.
- ③ Lack of reading habits due to increased screen time.

4. Exploit virality media (e) Reels, shorts on Youtube.

5. sync content with today's generation demand - modern music, reel culture

### Impact on youth behaviour

1. Disconnecting from roots - Deviant behaviour - alcohol addiction, drugs intake etc

2. New modes of recreation | publicised  
(e) vaping especially getting popular among adolescents.

3. Increased screen time leading to physical and mental health issues  
(e) obesity, depression, anxiety.

4. Involved in rat-race for numbers of 'followers' and 'likes'

(e) A social media influencer committed suicide due to decrease in followers

- ⑤ Poor focus on productive activities  
① academics, sports etc.

### Impact on value systems

- ① Vulgar language being promoted.

① India's Got Talent controversy

- ② Decline in respect for elders.

① children shouting at parents

- ③ Rising cases of cheatings in relationships

- ④ Monetary losses in online gaming influenced by influencers.

These 'digital nomads' need to emphasise on fusion of traditional and modern knowledge so that cultural heritage of India is preserved.

कानूनी और शैक्षणिक प्रगति के बावजूद, आधुनिक भारत में दहेज, जातीय समोत्र विवाह या बाल विवाह जैसी कुछ सामाजिक प्रथाएँ क्यों जारी हैं? उदाहरण सहित विश्लेषण कीजिए।

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.

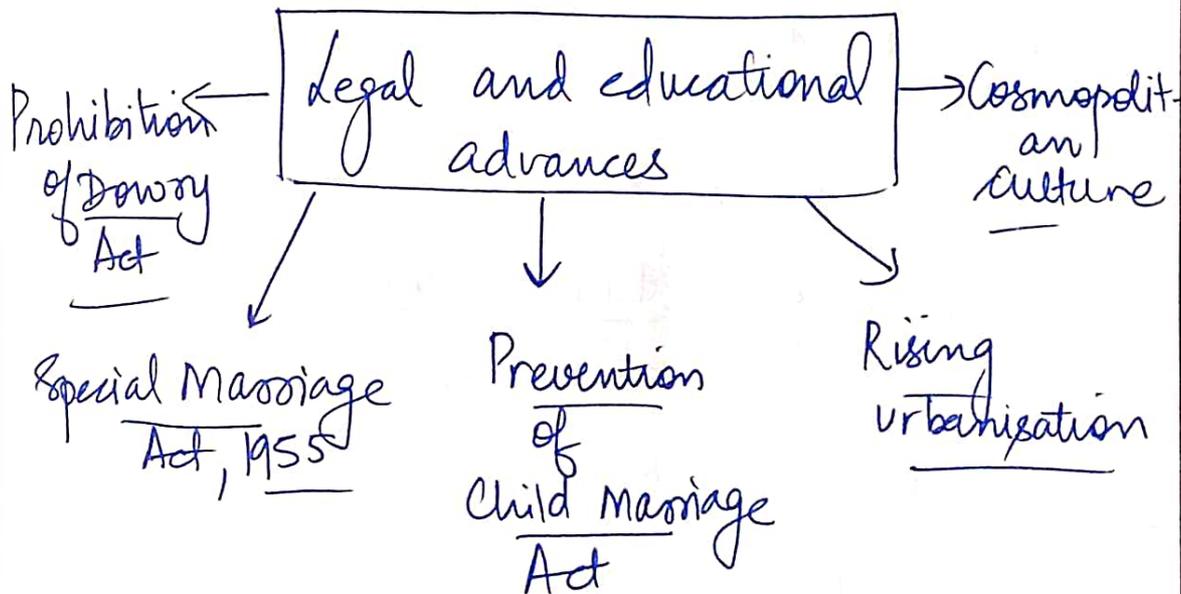
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(Answer in 250 words) 15 Marks

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It is often said 'laws decide where the society should move, but it is the culture which determines where society actually moves?'



Persistence of dowry, caste endogamy and child marriage despite above provisions

Ⓐ Socio-economic reasons

① Cultural tradition and any resistance against it may invite ostracisation.

- eg) mass child marriages on the occasion of Akshaya Tritiya in Rajasthan.
- (2) Requirement of maintaining lineage.  
- endogamy popularised.
- (3) social honour associated with marriage - Marriages in India are unions of two families
- (4) patriarchal mindset which still considers girl child as burden.
- (II) Early marriage means less dowry thus, poverty too further the system.
- (II.) Implementational challenges
- (1) Law enforcement agencies are itself part of same society.
- (2) Conclusion of ceremonies in private.

③ Slow wheels of justice against incidents of honour killings.

→ ① Sensitization of law enforcement agencies

→ ② Wide popularisation of available legal provisions

→ ③ Stringent penalty at first deviance to deny 'Broken window theory'

Measures needed

→ ④ Educational and economic empowerment of girls

→ ⑤ Gender sensitization of all stakeholders

→ ⑥ Inclusion of boys in campaigns

ⓐ He 4 She campaign

These social practices can be prevented by coordination of social persuasion as well as legal penalties

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

Modern parenting based on evolution of social structures of education, cultural values and modern needs is facing social tensions from both spectrum - children as well as elderly.

Modern parenting - balancing traditional expectations and emerging societal norms

- ① Move towards Democratic parenting where adequate freedom along with checks & balances is maintained.
- ② allowing late-night parties with strict adherence to timings
- ③ More inclusion in children's activities
  - ⓐ playing online games together.
- ④ Social media usage with caveats. ⓐ about cyber bullying

- ④ Checking on addictive activities while allowing meet-ups
- ⑤ Being more open on maintaining healthy relationships and preventing abuse.
- ⑥ Balancing new cuisine with healthy variants (e) Beetroot cookies

### Social implications of these tensions

- (1) Constant tussle between old value system & new-age culture
- (2) Fear of Missing out on some important aspects of parenting.
- (3) Rising mental health concerns among parents.
- (4) Goal of being projected as perfect parents

- (5) Maintaining fine balance between deficit and excess of age-appropriate knowledge.
- (6) Ambiguity in behaviour based on different circumstances

Modern parenting can be a boon if fine balance is maintained and boundaries are set for children. This will ensure well-being of both children as well as parents.