Pre Qualified
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17 AUG 2025

NEXT IAS

MAINS TEST SERIES 2.0 - 2025 (FLT)

(To be filled by candidate)

TEST CODE : FLT2505 **Test No. : 05**

Name of Candidate: Anau Sharma Mobile No. .....

Roll No. : GS25DI 839001 Start Time 10:35 End Time.....

Date of Examination: 17/8/25 Medium : English ☒ Hindi ☐

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

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

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

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

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

सामान्य निर्देश

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

REMARKS: .....

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FOR OFFICE USE ONLY

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

Marks Per Ques	Below Average	Average	Above Average
10 Marks	Below 3.00	3.00 - 3.75	4.00 and above
15 Marks	Below 4.50	4.50 - 5.75	6.00 and above

* Subject to change without prior notice.

IMPORTANT QR CODES

Topper's Copy

Common mistake and Correct Filled QCAB

Copy Scanner App

Next IAS Test Centre Location

MACRO COMMENTS

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

Q1.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q2.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q3.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q4.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q5.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q6.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q7.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q8.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q9.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q10.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q11.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q12.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q13.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q14.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q15.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q16.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q17.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q18.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q19.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q20.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Candidates must not write on this margin

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

(150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

In what ways did medieval Indian sculptures and paintings reflect the cultural ethos of their times?

(Answer in 150 words) 10 marks

If sculptures are mirror to society, Indian medieval sculptures and paintings are the most intricate reflections.

Medieval Sculptures and Cultural Ethos

① **Charbagh** → ~~Ba~~ introduced by Babar

→ shows love & passion of society towards nature & environment

② **Taj Mahal** → Built by Shah Jahan

→ reflects the epitome of love & compassion between Shah Jahan and her wife

③ **Dargah Sharif** → in Ajmer

→ shows the increasing sufism in the society

④ **Humayun's Tomb** → built by Begum Hamida

Candidates must not write on this margin

→ Belief in afterlife and respect for dignified death

Medieval Paintings and cultural ethos

① Shows the rising tendency towards Bhaktism & Sufism

② Jahangir's patronage towards paintings
→ Emphasis on natural elements like Animals (Peacock, tiger) and sun, etc.

③ Bani Thani — Kishangarh school of art reflects intricate focus of beauty.

④ Tasvirkhana built by Akbar
→ shows focus on calligraphy Eg: Tutinama

⑤ Tamasha paintings of Mewar shows order of courtyard and epics like Ramayana and Mahabharat.

Indian art, sculptures and paintings has been a major treasure for historians to understand the society of continuity — revealing unrevealed secrets

Candidates must not write on this margin

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

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

The ~~end of~~ world war II explicitly ended in 1945, however it continued ideologically in form of cold war.

Not a military confrontation

① No direct standoff between US and then USSR.

② Military pacts formed however, only for ideological perspective
Eg: NATO V/s Warsaw pact.

③ Military adventures in third countries
Eg: USSR invasion on Afghanistan

Battle of ideologies

① The major tussle was between capitalism and communism and not for economic or ~~power~~ resource conquest.

Candidates must not write on this margin

② Fought on various theatres except battlefied

Eg: Space competition between US & USSR

③ ~~Have~~ Aimed to maximise influence over maximum countries

→ US & west ~~had~~ influence & bias for capitalism

→ USSR support to socialist countries like India.

④ Democracy v/s Authoritarian regime

The west which was capitalist bloc propogated democratic principles unlike USSR which believed in proletariat dictatorship.

⑤ Liberal ideas of USA against controlling & ideas of USSR

⑥ Freedom & neutrality of Religion & v/s NO belief in religion & its elimination

However, the ideological battle ended with deformation of USSR leading to creation of unipolar world with capitalist hegemony

Candidates must not write on this margin

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

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

On 25th June, 1975 - then PM Indira Gandhi imposed national emergency u/a 352 on the grounds of internal disturbance — creating one of the most controversial incident in Indian History.

Causes of Emergency
- J.P. Movement
- Aftereffects of 1971 war
- Poor economic growth and Forex burden
- Invalidation of election of Indira Gandhi

Impact on Indian Democracy and civil liberties

(1) Restriction of Freedom of speech guaranteed under Article 19(1)(a)
→ All opposition leaders were jailed

(2) Violation of bodily autonomy
Eg: Forced "Nasbandi" by administration

Candidates must not write on this margin

violating Article 21: Right to Dignity of life.

(3) Unwarranted ~~fait~~ arrest and prison

Eg: Arbitrary arrest of protestors.

(4) Extending Lok Sabha terms twice

→ Critics argue it as misuse of constitutional powers.

However, some positive impacts of Emergency

(1) Changed behaviour of bureaucrats
→ Strengthening constitutional mandates

(2) Timely delivery of services
→ Timely train routes enhancing freedom of movement of people.

However, Emergency (1975-77) is often criticised by scholars as a blot on Indian democracy, the govt. has also announced 25/June as "Samvidhan Hatya Diwas" to prevent further such incidents.

Candidates must not write on this margin

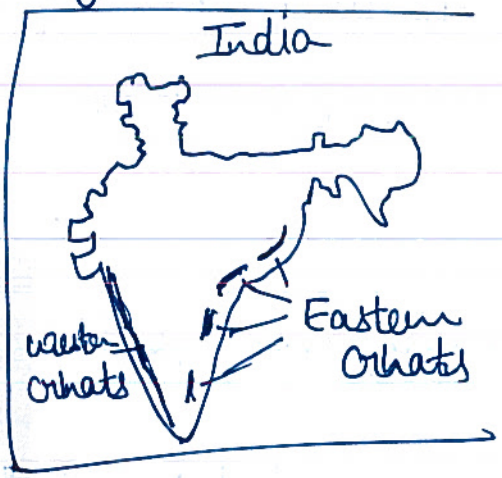
4. पूर्वी घाट की भूगर्भीय विशेषताओं एवं पारिस्थितिकीय महत्त्व की व्याख्या कीजिए।

(150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

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

(Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks

Eastern Ghats are hilly terrains present on Eastern coast of India formed due to interplay of many factors.



Geological features

① Formed due to erosion and deposition function of rivers and eastern coast.
Eg: Mahanadi, Subarnarekha, etc.

② Not continuous in nature unlike western ghats, rivers cut ghats in between creating gaps between various ranges of Eastern Ghats

③ Comparatively less in height than western Ghats & Himalayas.
Eg: Highest peak → Mahendragiri (around 2500 m high)

Candidates must not write on this margin

Ecological importance

① support high biodiversity

Eg: Role played Bhitarkanika wildlife sanctuary - major nesting spot of Olive ridley turtle

② High forest cover - contributing in fight against climate change

→ However lower density forest like - Deciduous forest.

③ Influence over Monsoon

Direct north-east monsoon leading to high rainfall in Tamil Nadu during october - December

④ Supports coastal ecology as slows down riverstreams and support coastal ~~wa~~ preservation

Eastern Ghats not only important ~~for~~ ecologically but economically and social as well — require active preservation strategy for fight against climate change.

Candidates must not write on this margin

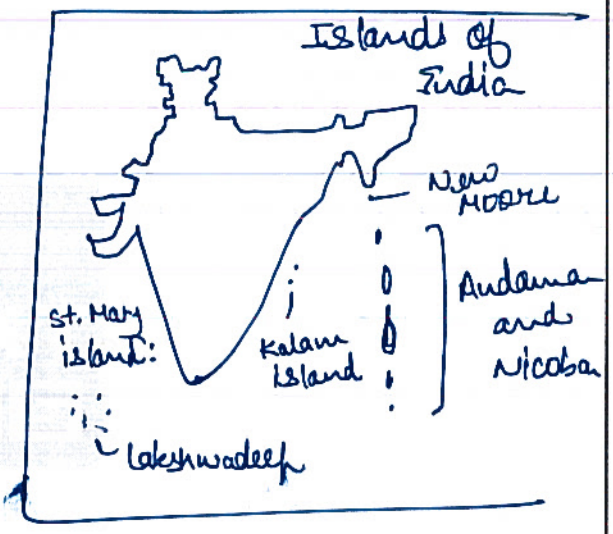
5. बंगाल की खाड़ी एवं हिंद महासागर में स्थित भारतीय द्वीपों की उत्पत्ति की व्याख्या कीजिए।

(150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

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

(Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks

India has around more than 500 islands in Indian ocean, however most of habited islands are present in Andaman & Nicobar of Bay of Bengal and lakshwadeep of Arabian sea.



Origin in Bay of Bengal

① Extension of Arakan Mountains of Myanmar

Eg: Andaman & Nicobar islands.

② Volcanic origin due to volcanic eruptions Eg: Narcondam island

③ Variation in sea level

Eg: New moore island emerged out of sea in 20th century however

Candidates must not write on this margin

submerged after 2004 cyclone again.

Origin in Indian Ocean

① Tectonic ~~Bat~~ Plate of reunion hotspot

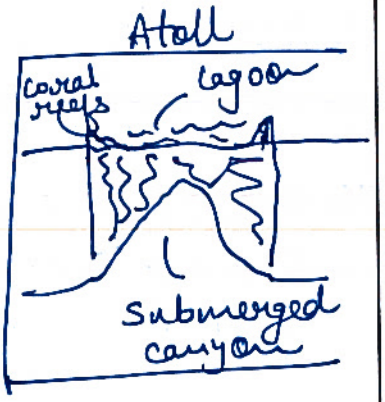
→ During movement of Indian plate towards eurasian plate

→ volcanic activities due to reunion hostspot today present near madagascar

Eg: St. Mary island formed out of reunion hostspot

② Coral atolls and Polyps

Eg: Lakshwadeep islands are formed due to barrier reefs, fringing reefs and Atolls.



The Indian islands are formed due to various reasons — however climate change and glacier melting endangers such ecological heritage of India. Protecting them becomes crucial as well as to attain SDG 14: Life under water

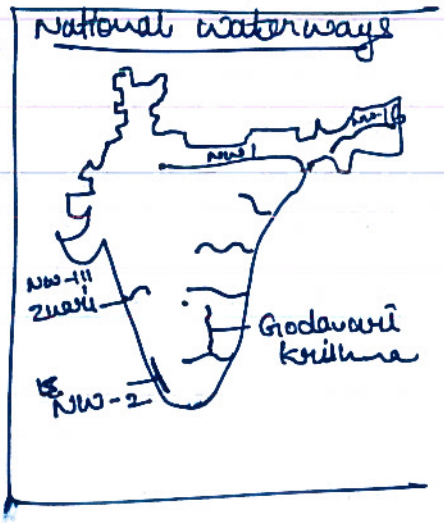
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6. अंतर्देशीय जल परिवहन किस प्रकार पूर्वी भारत की अर्थव्यवस्था को परिवर्तित कर सकता है, चर्चा कीजिए।
(150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

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

India has 14,500 km long inland water transport potential — which can significantly ~~to~~ contribute in economic growth & development

Inland water transport can alter the economy of eastern India



① Reduced logistics cost leading to economic growth
→ Mckinsey, water transport can reduce logistics cost by 90%.

② Better connectivity through river transport

Eastern India have high number of rivers which can expand social mobility.

③ Tourism & recreation

Inland water can be used for boosting tourism

Candidates must not write on this margin

Eg: Cruise trips operational in NW-1

④ Employment Generation

Developing waterways can provide employment to semi-skilled labours

⑤ Attract investment of FDI

Better connectivity and lower logistics cost will lead to investments and industrialisation

Challenges Persist

- Inter-State and Inter-nation disputes over Tax sharing
- Lack of Policy support & poor Pvt. sector base
- Lack of capacity building
- ~~too~~ Low technology integration
  Eg: Engine over boats
- ~~too~~ Low no. of operational waterways.
  Eg: Less than 5 NW are operational out of 111

Inland water transport contributes less than 1% in Domestic transport. Sagarmala Project and Gatishakti aims to enhance ~~this~~ its contribution for economic development

Candidates must not write on this margin

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

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

According to UNCCD → 25% of Global land is already degraded and 50% more is in transition — challenging ecological stability and Food security.

Threat to Ecological Stability

① Distorts Environment & natural habitat for wildlife.
Eg: Desertification of Keoladeo National Park affecting bird population

② Deforestation and changing natural physiology distort natural cycles like water cycles.

③ Contributes as Positive feedback in in climate change & Global warming.

IPCC → Land degradation can amplify climate change speed.

Candidates must not write on this margin

Threat to Food security

① Lower productivity yield of soil

Eg: Desertification of Punjab - Haryana plains has lead to 5% decrease in productivity acc to ICAR.

② Impact livestock feed & animal husbandry

→ Land desertification hampers fodder production leading poor quality meat and egg.

③ Regional Differences

Land degradation will amplify regional differences of inequality between Global North & Global South

Solutions →
- Scientific agricultural practices
- Micro irrigation
- Revamping natural water bodies
- Afforestation drives

India has set target to restore 26 mn ha degraded land out of which, it has achieved 22.6 mn ha. However, increasing aspiration and efforts is need of the hour.

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

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

Globalisation refers to integration and inter-dependence of nations - economically as well as socially - however it often accused of westernisation of culture

Leading to erosion of language & culture

① Rise of English as a medium replacing local languages.

Eg: ASER → Population of English speakers has multiplied by 10 time since past 2 decades

② Rise of western cuisines in Indian society Eg: Chinese foods or European Junk food

③ western dressing style replacing Indigenous ~~styl~~ styles.

Eg: Tribal youths wearing jeans

Candidates must not write on this margin

However, Globalisation has led to blend of Indian and Foreign cultures and languages:

① Emergence of "Hinglish"
→ youths of Gen Z using Hindi and english terms together

② Blend of Dressing sense
Eg: Kurta with Jeans or T-shirt on ~~too~~ lungi

③ Mix of cuisines & eating habits
Eg: Invention of vada Pav, Dabeli as Indian forms of burger.

④ Mixing of Music & art
Eg: Bhangra on western music

Thus Globalisation has led to revival of traditional pride through blend of culture ~~—to~~ this has also lead to increased Indian culture on foreign soil. Eg: Diwali in white house

Candidates must not write on this margin

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

Recent viral of IIT baba during Kumbh Mela '25 shows the rise of neo-spiritualism and fusion of tradition modernity and digital influence.

Fusion of Tradition

→ Use of ancient texts, religious shlokas and beliefs Eg: Bhakti, Vedic chants.

Fusion of Modernity

→ Use of modern terms by religious leaders, secularisation of religious institutes

Eg: Religious donation use to fund modern education schools

Fusion of Digital influence

→ Use of apps, live-streaming of prayers & worship

→ Portals for online donation, "Prasad" delivery, etc

Candidates must not write on this margin

Benefits of neo-spiritualism

1. Satisfying spiritual and psychological needs of modern society.
2. Rise of cults based on secular ideals reinforcing tolerance and humanism
   Eg: Isha foundation.
3. Revival of Ayurvedic knowledge in form of modern brand.
   Eg: Patanjali products

Challenges of neo-spiritualism

1. May lead to communal polarisation and fundamentalism Eg: ~~Eg~~ Conflicting terms like love-Jihad.
2. May lead to revival of faith healers instead of modern scientific treatment
   Eg: Nirmal Baba scandal.

neo-spiritual movements are response of changing work dynamics & social norms however, ~~their regula~~ they must be regulated to control unsocial tendencies

Candidates must not write on this margin

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

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

Tribal societies often have better status of women than mainstream which is dominated by Patriarchy.

Basis	Tribal society	Mainstream
Role of women	Household as well as outer work like ~~gathering~~ food gathering and hunting	Majorly domesticated in household works
~~Reproductive health~~ Sex ratio	990 per 1000 men of ST's according to 2011 census.	943 as per 2011 census
Lineage & descent	Matrilineal in tribes such as Khasi, Nayars etc.	Patrilineal universally except certain south Indian society.

Candidates must not write on this margin

Social Practices	Visiting husbands, marriage service by prospective husbands.	Dowary, Bride Price etc.
Decision Making	Egalitarian society generally	Male Dominate decision making of life choices

However certain similarities

- High wife battering incidences
- Rise of Patriarchy in Tribal culture due to integration
- Low educational development of women. (High literacy gap)
- Poor reproductive health → High Maternal Mortality rate 98 per lakh

Tribal culture proves that anciently women have had equal status in society — learning from indigenous culture can contribute in SDG 5: Gender equality and Viksit Bharat Goals

Candidates must not write on this margin

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

The rise of Bhakthism and sufism led to promotion of vernacular literatures and languages like Bhoj, ~~Punjabi~~ Gurumukhi challenging orthodox social norms

Vernacular literature challenging established norms

① Challenged role of women in religion — Eg: Mira bai composed "Bhajans" in Marwari — showcasing women devotion towards god.

② Caste norms of untouchability

Kabir's "Dohe" in Bhoj language emphasised on equality and challenged long surviving belief that Shudra & Dalit cannot worship god.

Candidates must not write on this margin

③ ~~Challenged~~ Basavana's manifestation of religion in Karnatka challenged the Brahmanic superiority and rituals

④ Marathi literature by Sant Tukaram and Eknath led to revival of regional culture and pride.

⑤ Tolerance & social cohesion
Guru Nanak's Gurumukhi taught universal brotherhood challenging communalism and religious differences

⑥ Emergence of new cults & ideas like Chaitanya Mahaprabhu's Vichitra Abheda - Bheda challenged the ~~nirguna~~ orthodox ritual necessity in society.

However, vernacular literatures found limited success as:

Candidates must not write on this margin

① Continuance of Caste hierarchy and untouchability – still prevalent

Eg: NCAER → 30% rural people still exploited out of implicit untouchability.

② Rise of Purdah & Ghunghat system – domesticating women – depriving them of religious rights

③ Rise of Brahmanic superiority in varna system despite efforts of Bhakti & sufi saints

④ Religious Polarisation since medieval time Kings like Aurangzeb – orthodox muslim amplified communal ideas and atrocities

vernacular literatures though found limited success in medieval time but provide a guiding torch towards a tolerant, egalitarian, equity based modern India and Amrit Kaal

Candidates must not write on this margin

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

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

"Gandhian mass movements were the first schools for Indian feminism"
~Anderson

Gandhian Mass Movements →
- Satyagraha
- non-co-operation
- Civil Disobedience
- Individual satyagraha
- Constructive Programmes

How it opened Political Space for Indian women

① Participation of women in political movements

Eg: Picketing liquor shops, foreign goods, etc.

② Gandhi's call for equality among genders and Gender based division of labour

→ challenged Patriarchal dominance in Indian society.

Candidates must not write on this margin

③ Empowered women by giving them a political stage

Eg: Kasturbha requested Gandhiji to include women in Dandi March.

④ Provided solutions to women to shed the sackles of Patriarchy.

Eg: Call of Gandhiji for women participation in Khilafat movement

⑤ Constructive Programme of Gandhiji emphasised on women education in home science, etc.
— led to rise of intellectual women
Eg: Sarojini Naidu - disciple of Gandhiji

⑥ Heading Presidency of Key INC meetings

Eg: Sarojini Naidu - 1925 INC
Annie Beasant - 1916 INC meeting

→ Provided platform for women to express their political opinions

Candidates must not write on this margin

⑦ Mass Movements also encompassed women grievances such as Alcoholism, cast of salt (1932 Civil disobedience), etc. which amplified women participation in political movements.

⑧ Head of National Women Planning Commission in 1938 — Rakshmibai under Gandhiji and S.C. Bose

⑨ secret activities like Radio by Usha Mehta

→ secret messenger network run by Aruna Asaf Ali

→ showed exemplary women leadership in a leaderless movement — Quit India.

Gandhian movement were the first nails driven to coffin of Indian Patriarchy, this political empowerement is continued in Free India through acts like "Nari Shakti Vandana Adhiniyam".

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

Candidates must not write on this margin

Subhash Chandra Bose called as "Princes among Patriots" by Gandhiji had a unique belief in blending militancy with socialism.

Militant Nationalism of Bose
- → Met with Hitler to fight against British
- → Head of Indian National Army
- → Reached Manipur and conquered Swaraj islands.

Political ideas of Bose

① Belief that non-violence alone can not get freedom against violent imperialism.

② Disappointed by Gandhi's idea of Agitation – Truce – Agitation

→ Believed in continuous ~~its~~ sustained

Candidates must not write on this margin

mass movement

Eg: Call off of ~~NCM~~ GBD due by Gandhi was not liked by Bose.

(3) Belief in right ends irrespective of means unlike Gandhian ideology

→ met fascist and Racist Hitler to defeat imperialism

(4) Aggressive and Radical political ideas — opportunist in nature

Eg: wanted to use WW II to ~~f~~ revolt against British rule in India despite the idea being unethical

(5) Believed that country diverse like India need initially ~~di~~ socialist dictatorship to teach public democratic values and later democracy can be adopted.

Economic ideas of Bose

(1) Believed industrialisation and urbanisati

Candidates must not write on this margin

as key to India's poverty problem

② Integration of traditional values with western technology.

③ Disagreed with Gandhi's idea of subsistence based village economy.

④ Believed in potential of Globalisation and Liberalisation rather than protectionist approach of Jawaharlal Nehruji.

⑤ Inspired by Japan's model of development — Economic growth while preserving cultural ethos.

~~&~~ Bose was aggressive, ~~his~~ & radical in ideas, with a great contrast with Gandhian ideas. However, his militant nationalism and socialist vision gave unique perspective of ~~the~~ freedom and development.

Candidates must not write on this margin

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

According to NITI aayog, 40% of Indians will be living in urban areas by 2030 — highlighting the need to urban capacity building.

Threat to existing urban infra

① Impacts on Blue infrastructure

→ encroachment over local bodies
Eg: Pushkar (Buddha) lake of Rajasthan remained 50% of its original area.

→ salinisation and eutrophication leading dead zones
Eg: Nakampur lake of Hyderabad

② Impacts on Grey infrastructure

→ Burden on sewage & draining systems

→ over burdening of residential blocks due to overcrowding and high density.
Eg: Delhi density — 11,000+/km²

Candidates must not write on this margin

Developmental issues

① Low standard of living due to slum developments
Eg: 40% of Mumbai lives in Dharavi

② Low Human Resource Development
due to lack of essential infra
Eg: Education Institutes, Hospitals and trained teachers & doctors.

③ Impact Green infrastructure
⇒ Deforestation for expanding residential blocs impacting city green development

④ Over-burdening of Administration with maintenance work impedes capacity building.

⑤ Sewage run-offs and blocking of drainages hurt city's aesthetics and tourism industry — also leads to health issues

Candidates must not write on this margin

Impact on Urban Communities

① Increased social conflict between natives and immigrants due to cultural differences and lack of economic opportunities.

Eg: Bihari labour often in conflict in Maharashtra urban areas.

② Poor Health conditions due to rise in pollution and lack of sanitation and Hygiene

③ Labour market saturation with high supply create imbalances in wages.

④ Political issues like fear of political majority by immigrants.

Eg: Chennai citizens fear north-Indian majority.

~~to~~ Developing urban areas is must for attaining "Viksit Bharat", creating counter magnets of ~~co~~ regulated urbanisation is the way forward

Candidates must not write on this margin

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

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

(Answer in 250 words) 15 Marks

India is the 2nd largest producer and largest consumer of tea. Once introduced by British — has become household necessity of Indian society.

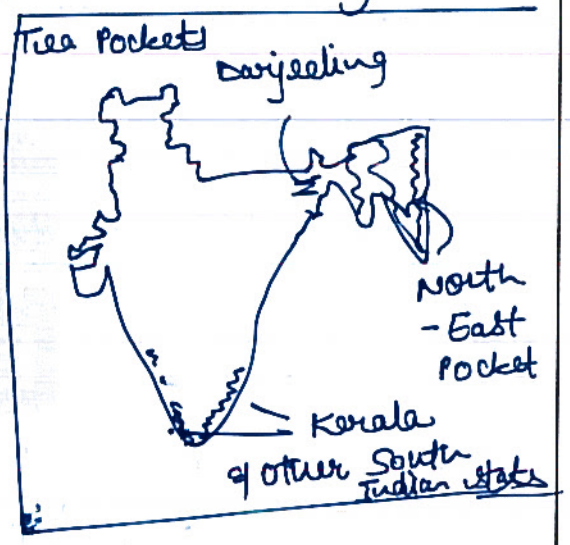
Agro-climatic factors

① Require ~~High~~ warm temperature between 25–30°C. (Heliophytes)

② Require High rainfall — however do not need stagnant water (150–200 cm)

③ ~~Require~~ Utmost productivity in slopy & hilly areas.
Eg: western Ghats, Darjeeling Hills, etc.

④ Plantation crop — ~~too~~ long cropping cycle



Candidates must not write on this margin

Production concentrated in specific Pockets

(1) Historical reason as British introduced Tea plantation in north-east regions, it continued there.

(2) Required agro-climatic conditions

→ Warm Temperature in Tropical region of ~~Kerala~~ Southern India and north-east

→ High rainfall — Orographic rain in western Ghats
— North-East Monsoon in Eastern region.

(3) High availability of Fertile soil and slopy hilly regions which are not present in central Indian region of plains

(4) Policy support

Eg. Other regions support other crops

Candidates must not write on this margin

Eg : Rice - wheat belt in Gangetic Plains
: Jute support in Hooghly basin

leading to selective pocket creation of Tea Plantation

⑤ Require large landholdings for efficient plantations which are easily available in North - East and southern regions

⑥ Impact of winds

Blossom showers in South and Kalbaisakhi in North - East contributes (easterly) positively in tea cultivation.

⑦ Pollution free - clear sky required for tea cultivation — easily available in other areas of India

Tea cultivation is a major job creating sector ~~of~~ in North - East and southern regions - it has also led to integration of North - East tribals in mainstream.

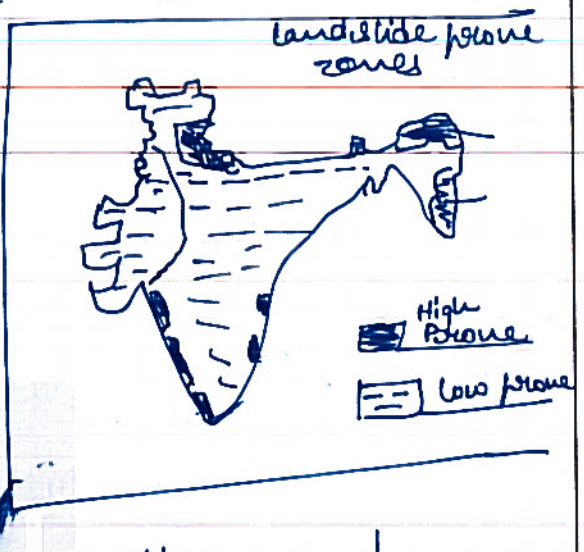
However, focus must be on increasing productivity to boost exports & economic prosperity

Candidates must not write on this margin

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

Western Ghats majorly falls in High landslide prone (zone III) and zone II of India



Factors responsible for landslides

① ~~East~~ High Rainfall

Saturates unstable soil leading soil liquefaction and landslide. Eg: Wayanad landslide (2024)

② Steep Slopes

western ghats have steep slopes creating high vulnerable zone to long landslide.

Anthropogenic Factors

① Mining and construction Activities without proper EIA.

Candidates must not write on this margin

② Deforestation due to commercial activities → leads to lower grip among soil & rocks

③ Over tourism creating burden on natural resources leading to natural features collapse. Eg: landslide

④ Climate Change has led to erratic monsoon leading flash floods which leads to landslide.

Mitigation Measures to minimise Impact

① Micro-mapping of India using satellites to mark vulnerable zones

② Monitoring and predicting rainfall to identify such mishappenings before hand.

③ Installing automated Early warning systems at higher altitudes to

Candidates must not write on this margin

alert people and admn at lower attitudes.

④ Mandating EIA for each and every mining project and heavy industry setup.

⑤ Marking Ecological sensitive zone as ~~lacks~~ suggested by Gadgil committee and Kasturirangan committee

⑥ Capacity building and Public training May train "aapda Sakhi" for local disaster response force

⑦ Afforestation drives under "Ek Ped maa ke naam" for long term solutions.

The solution lies in adopting recommendations of Gadgil and Kasturirangan committees along with community participation

Candidates must not write on this margin

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

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

(Answer in 250 words) 15 Marks

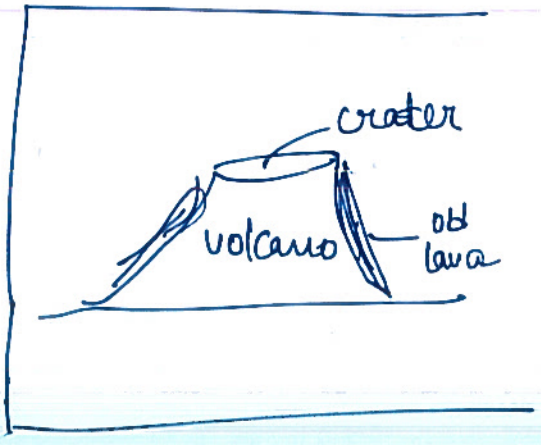
lakes are formed due to natural processes like Tectonic movements, volanic eruptions or Avalanche, etc.

Different Types of lakes

① Glacial lakes formed due to movement of Glaciers, avalanche and ice caps.
Eg: Found in Himalayan regions.

② Cordillera lakes

formed due to fall of volcano on their own creating crater at the mouth of volcano



③ lakes formed due tectonic subduction of plates
Eg: Red sea

Candidates must not write on this margin

④ Coastal lakes formed due to erosion & deposition

Eg: Chilika lakes

⑤ Karst Topography lake due to runoff water dilutting limestone.

⑥ wind eroded lake ~~(Aeo~~ making depressions in physiography

Eg: Sambhar lake.

① River based lakes

Eg: Oxbow lake — Kanwar Tal of Bihar.

Global distribution of lakes & reason

① Tectonic lakes — rift & fault zones

Eg: African rift

Himalayan & Andes as uplifted tectonic lakes

② Volcanic lakes are found in Pacific ring of fire

Candidates must not write on this margin

③ Glacial lakes are found in Glacier mountains

Eg: Himalayan, Rockies etc.

④ Fluvial - river lakes are found where rivers meanders the most

⑤ Wind lakes are often found in arid regions due to dry sand is eroded by wind

⑥ Coastal lakes — lagoons etc are found at low lying area near ~~to~~ sea - coast.

Thus, formation of lake is a complex geomorphological process influenced by many factors. India due to its high geographical diversity contains all types of lakes.

Candidates must not write on this margin

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

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

The recent viral of IIT baba during Kumbh Mela — shows rise of traditional roles models

Recently, Government announced national digital media influencers awards — showcasing the increased importance and recognition of Digital influencers in Indian society.

Positive Impact on youth Behaviour and value systems

① Cosmopolitan outlook

→ youth focussed on global interest over national interest

Eg: Climate change over national economy.

② Rise of western values with Indian Hindi

Eg: Observed in dressing sense: Kurta or jeans

Candidates must not write on this margin

③ Consumerism and Clicktivism

→ Materialistic values over traditional spiritual values

④ Redefining of success

→ orientation towards popularity & fame as success rather than self-development

⑤ Identity and self-expression

→ Rise of FOMO (fear of missing out)

→ Individualism & Identity crisis.

→ ruling out indian collectivism

⑥

⑤ youth influenced by digital celebrities rather than tradition systems like Family ethos

⑦ Democratisation & Empowerment

Digital media has opened scope for

Candidates must not write on this margin

everyone's empowerment irrespective of background

(8) Political awareness and social reforms

Digital media has led to political mobilisation over secular ideals like economy, etc.

→ Also reduced orthodox evils like Gender Discrimination.

(9) Social Activism → Holding administration accountable.

Eg: Recent viral trend of "#yeh Karke dikhao" tagging state ministries for road potholes.

Technology has two sides – benefits & issues, however state & society must ensure that benefits & outcry issues leading modernisation of Indian society along with tradition preservation.

Candidates must not write on this margin

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

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

(Answer in 250 words) 15 Marks

AR Desai calls caste and traditional social practices as chameleons of Indian society – blending with modern advances remain prevalent in some forms.

Reasons behind continuity

① Religious belief involved

Often marriages and social practices are linked with some religious beliefs

Eg: Mass child marriage happen in Rajasthan on "Akshat" as religious festival.

② Social groups and symbolic of pride

Eg: Dowry is often associated with social status of groom side.

Candidates must not write on this margin

→ Social groups like caste groups, kingroups create social & moral pressure to continue such beliefs.

③ Belief in caste system

Despite educational advances, caste system has been continued as nucleus of Indian society leading to caste endogamy and Gotra exogamy.

④ Politicisation of social practices has also led to its contribution in Indian society.

Eg: Policy compromise due to votebank politics.

⑤ Religious leaders ~~and~~ often justify such practices through traditional religious texts.

Eg: Manusmriti justifies child marriage.

Candidates must not write on this margin

However such notions are diluting in modern society.

① Urban areas and Industrial areas have saw decline in caste consciousness due to Anonymity

② Class replacing caste → Caste hierarchy is being replaced by class.

③ Rise in Inter-caste marriages

ICABR → 10% marriages now inter-caste

④ Policy support through economic benefits. Eg: Ambedkar policy provide ₹2.5 lakh to inter-caste marriages.

⑤ Criminalisation of Dowry and child marriages has reduced incidences in most of the regions

Human resource development and correct interpretation of religious text along with stringent law implementation must be adopted to eliminate such social evils

Candidates must not write on this margin

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

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

The rise of filiocentric families in India – shows the changing family dynamics along with emerging societal norms.

Traditional Expectations
- Social Manners Eg: Pranaam
- Focus on social family bonding
- Orientation towards caste
- Religious beliefs and texts

Emerging societal norms
- secular ideas
- Cosmopolitan outlook against caste
- Rise of social media
- Nuclearisation of families
- non family social groups bonding (secondary social groups)

Candidates must not write on this margin

Social implications of this balance

① Blending of traditional values along with modern norms

Eg: Child learns secular values in school & religious beliefs at home.

② Nuclearisation of family

→ Provides privacy & autonomy to youth

→ increase pressure on parents over life choices

③ Increased awareness about mental health — eliminating traditional social stigma attached to metal health

④ Increased career opportunities with youths.

Eg: Opting non-academic subjects such as sports, music, etc. unlike traditional limited choices of science or Humanities.

Candidates must not write on this margin

⑤ Change in marriage dynamics

Eg: Rise of love-cum-arrange marriages — blending traditional rituals with modern companionate partnership.

⑥ Digital Parenting and Digital bonding

Eg: Family bonding through new digital tech like video calling

∴ However, certain negative implications also

- Increased differences and generation gaps leading to conflicts
- Rise of urban-rural divide due to Digital Divide
- Rise of No Kid lifestyle like Double income no kid
- Individualism over collectivism
- Erosion of age old filial responsibility of child for oldage care

As argued by Yogender Singh → Indian parenting has become a unique blend of modernity and tradition creating hybrid personalities

Space for Rough Work

Space for Rough Work

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2. Do not write anything other than the actual answers to the questions anywhere inside your QCA Booklet.
3. Do not tear off any pages from your QCA Booklet, if you find any page missing do not fail to notify the supervisor/invigilator.
4. Do not leave behind your QCA Booklet on your table unattended, it should be handed over to the invigilator after conclusion of the exam.

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2. Write your registration number and other particulars, in the space provided on the cover of QCA Booklet.
3. Write legibly and neatly. Do not write in bad/illegible handwritings.
4. For rough notes or calculation, the last two blank pages of this booklet should be used. The rough notes should be crossed through afterwards.
5. If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it or write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be evaluated.
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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-
1. इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका के भीतर कहीं भी अपना नाम या पंजीकरण संख्या न लिखें।	1. कवर पृष्ठ पर दिए गए निर्देशों को ध्यान पूर्वक पढ़ें और उनका सख्ती से पालन करें।
2. अपनी QCA पुस्तिका में कहीं भी प्रश्नों के वास्तविक उत्तरों के अलावा कुछ भी न लिखें।	2. QCA पुस्तिका के कवर पृष्ठ पर दिए गए स्थान पर अपना पंजीकरण नंबर और अन्य विवरण 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।	3. स्पष्ट और पठनीय तरीके से लिखें। खराब/अपठनीय लिखावट में न लिखें।
4. अपनी QCA पुस्तिका को अपनी टेबल पर न छोड़ें, परीक्षा समाप्त होने के पश्चात इसे निरीक्षक को सौंप देना चाहिए।	4. रफ नोट्स या गणना के लिए, इस पुस्तिका के अंतिम दो खाली पृष्ठों का उपयोग किया जाना चाहिए। रफ नोट्स को बाद में क्रॉस कर देना चाहिए।
	5. यदि आप किसी कार्य को रद्द करना चाहते हैं, तो उस पर अपना पेन चलाएं या उस पर "रद्द" लिखें, अन्यथा उसका मूल्यांकन किया जा सकता है।
	6. परीक्षा हॉल छोड़ने से पहले अपनी QCA पुस्तिका व्यक्तिगत रूप से निरीक्षक को सौंप दें।

ऑनलाइन सुविधा का लाभ उठाने वाले अभ्यर्थियों के लिए विशेष अनुरोध

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