

NEXT IAS

MAIN TEST SERIES 2.0 - 2025 (FLT)

(To be filled by candidate)

TEST CODE : FLT2501

Test No. : 01

Name of Candidate: Himanshu Singh Mobile No.

Roll No. : MT25 FLT RA035 Start Time 2:30 PM End Time 5:38 PM

Date of Examination: 22-08-2025 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 पापा 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।

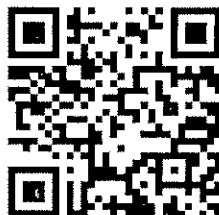
REMARKS:

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.

<u>IMPORTANT QR CODES</u>	
 Topper's Copy	 Common mistake and Correct Filled QCAB
 Copy Scanner App	 Next IAS Test Centre Location

MACRO COMMENTS

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

Q1.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q2.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q3.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q4.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q5.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

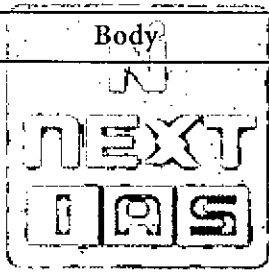
Q6.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q7.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q8.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion
		

Q9.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q10.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

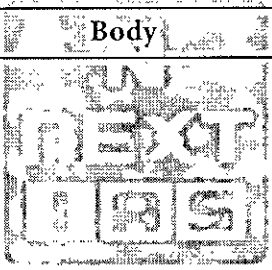
Q11.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q12.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q13.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion
		

Q14.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q15.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

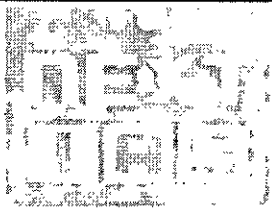
Q16.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q17.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q18.

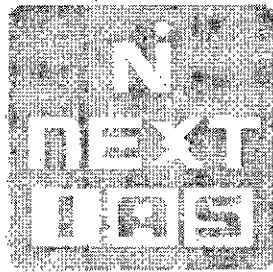
Introduction	Body	Conclusion
		

Q19.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q20.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion





1. शैल चित्र (Cave paintings) प्रागैतिहासिक मनुष्य की दृश्य आत्मकथा हैं। भारत में शैल चित्र से हम प्रागैतिहासिक विश्वासों और सामाजिक प्रथाओं के बारे में क्या अनुमान लगा सकते हैं? (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

Cave paintings are the visual autobiography of a prehistoric man. What can we infer about prehistoric beliefs and social practices from the cave paintings in India? (Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks

Pre-history refers to history whose literary sources are not found and deciphered, only archaeological evidences are present.

Pre-historic cave paintings such as Bhimbetka paintings are visual autobiography of prehistoric man.

Cave paintings inference to prehistoric beliefs

① Totem worship and nature worship.

② Birth of child considered as auspicious occasion

⇓
Phallus worship

③ use of natural colours ~~is~~ shed a light on living in sync with nature

Cave paintings inference to social practices in prehistoric times

① Group hunting are majorly depicted

- ② Nature of society is depicted
Hunter and gatherers
- ③ Community living and raising
child in protection of community
- ④ Technological advancement
use of smaller tools
e.g. microliths.
- ⑤ Respect to elders is depicted.

Hence, prehistoric paintings in caves
enrich our legacy as a civilisation
i.e. "Sageera Sanskriti".

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 evolved from orientalist & anglicist debate and shaped by woods ~~dispatch~~ dispatch aimed at creating obedient clerks i.e. “Brown Sahib”.

Colonial education policy intended to create obedient clerks

- ① Indian clerks - who are Indians in outlook but British in ideas
- ② As cheap alternatives in lower administration
- ③ Furthering west men's business
- ④ Creating market for British produced goods

Colonial education policy - a channel for political awakening

- ① Flow of new ideas from French revolution i.e. Justice, liberty, fraternity

- ② Educated in Parliamentary polities.
Helped in ^{the} creation of organisations
eg INC, Land holders society etc.
- ③ Followed legal methods of reforms
- ④ Exposed nature of British empire
eg Drain of wealth theory — Dadabhai
Naoroji

Colonial education policy — a channel for
National self assertion

- ① Democratic ideals
eg No taxation without representation
- ② Feeling of modern Nationalism
- ③ India's history — new discovery
eg INC discovery
↓
cultural pride

Though education policy through wood's
dispatch, Rayleigh commission, Sadler's commission
intended to create "obedient clerks"
ended up created intelligentia and
generational leaders guiding freedom
struggle.

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

(150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

Evaluate the extent to which the Gupta economy facilitated cultural and scientific advancements.

(Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks

Gupta Empire often hailed as Golden Chapter in Indian history spanned from 320 CE to 550 CE with kings like Samudragupta, Chandragupta-II etc.

Gupta economy facilitating cultural and scientific advancements

- ① Compilation of religious texts.
eg Ramayana, Mahabharat.
- ② Literary traditions such as
↳ short stories by Vishnu Sharma - Panchatantra
↳ Kalidasa's plays - ~~Shakuntala~~ Mudrarakashsha
↳ Sudraka - Mrichakatika.
- ③ Manuscripts for architectures
such as Vastushashtra for temples and other buildings.
- ④ Scientific advancements like metallurgy
eg Mehrauli Pillar - Chandragupta II.

- ⑤ Development in Medicine science
eg Dhanvantari
- ⑥ Development in Mathematics
eg Aryabhatta's Anyabhatiyam.
- ⑦ Astronomy & knowledge about Eclipse
eg Brahmagupta - Panchasiddhant
- ⑧ Gupta Numismatics = Samudra Gupta playing veena
~~However there were~~

However there were certain challenges

- ① Caste hierarchy was rigid.
- ② social evils like Sati, dowry etc -
- ③ Economic decline visible in quality of coins -

Thus, Gupta economy flourished and enriched our cultural legacy and syncretism -

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

(150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

India faces a looming freshwater crisis despite its vast river systems. Discuss the causes and evaluate integrated water resource management strategies for sustainability. (Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks

India is home to perennial rivers
Such as Ganga, Brahmaputra, Yamuna, Indus,
Godavari, - Yet faces freshwater crisis
Causes of freshwater crisis

- ① Demand has increased disproportionately
↓
overexploited resources.
- ② Decline in water availability.
6000 m³ per person per year in 1951 — 1500 m³ per person per year in 2020.
- ③ Climate change and erratic monsoon patterns
- ④ Pollution and Ground water extraction
↓
over 70% of Surface water is polluted (WMO)
⇒ 25% of world's ground water depletion
- ⑤ Wastage of water and lack of ground water recharge.

- ⑥ Decline in traditional rain water harvesting systems
eg Johad, Nadas, etc.

Integrated water management strategies for sustainability

- ① one basin approach
↓
eg National hanga mission for Arval dhara and Narmal Dhara
- ② Integration of local governance bodies and community for conservation of water.
- ③ Wreywater recycling and sewage treatment plants.

Other measures required

- ① Mishra Shah committee recommendations
↓
Restructuring National groundwater authority and cwc
- ② Revival of traditional rainwater harvesting techniques
- ③ Celebration of zero day + global overshoot day
further, Best practices such as Bioswales of USA can be taken as motivation for dealing with freshwater challenges.

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

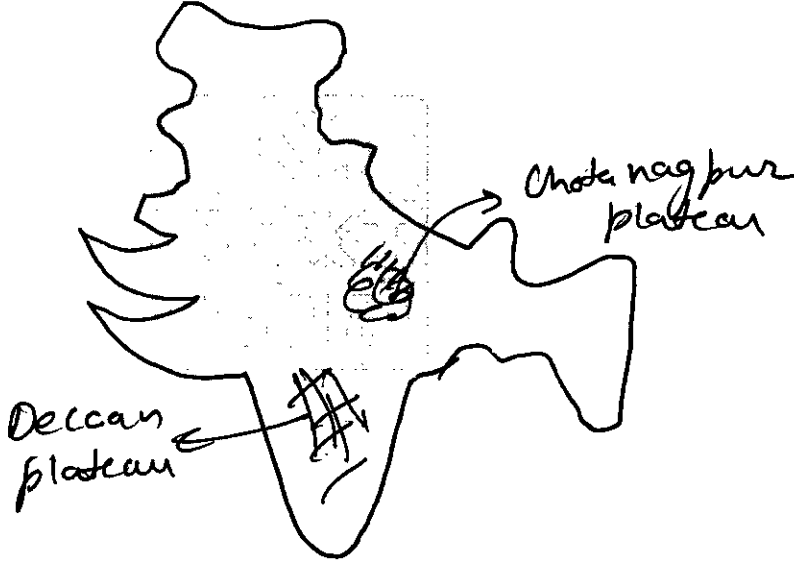
(150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

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 plateaus are both part of Indian peninsular system.

Differences in physical characteristics and resources

	Deccan plateau	Chota Nagpur plateau
Location	① 	
Rock types	② Dharwar and Archean rocks	② Gondwanan rocks.
Age	③ Almost of same age	③ <u>same age</u>
Rainfall	④ Rain-shadow region of w.ghats ↓ lesser rain	④ Higher rain due to <u>purvavay</u>

<u>Rivers</u>	⑤ Originated from western ghats and carry huge Sediments eg) Godavari, Krishna etc.	⑥ Originate from nearby hills eg Mahanadi - Amarkantak
<u>Soil</u>	⑥ Black soil majorly	⑥ laterite soil as well as Red soil.
<u>Minerals</u>	⑦ Iron, coal in Karnataka region	⑦ Chondwana Coal, Iron eg) in Jharkhand Orissa
<u>Hydrological resources</u>	⑧ Dams such as Nagarjuna Dam	⑧ Dam & Hirakud on Mahanadi

These are the differences between Chota nagpur plateau and Deccan plateau.



6.

पूरब की ओर बहने वाली और पश्चिम की ओर बहने वाली नदियों की विशेषताओं की तुलना उपयुक्त उदाहरणों के साथ कीजिए। भारत में अधिकांश नदियाँ पूरब की ओर क्यों बहती हैं? (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

Compare the characteristics of east-flowing and west-flowing rivers with suitable examples. Why do most rivers in India flow eastward? (Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks

India is blessed with civilisational rivers that provide freshwater as well as shelter.

Characteristics of East-flowing and west-flowing rivers

	East flowing	West flowing
Example	① Ganga, Yamuna, Mahanandi, Godavari, Krishna etc.	Narmada, Tapi, Luni, Sabarmati, Mahi, Indus etc.
Length	② Longer course	Shorter course
Stage	③ Both mature stage as well as youthful stage	Majorly in mature stage barring Indus river system
<u>Sediments</u>	④ Carry huge sediments Khadar, Bangar, Tarai	lesser sediments barring Indus river system.

Delta formation	④ Form Deltas eg Ganga-Sunderbans Krishna-Godavari Delta.	⑤ forms estuaries
Biodiversity	⑥ Higher biodiversity ↳ Changitic dolphins ↳ Tigers in Deltas ↳ Fishing cat ↳ Gharials	⑥ Lesser diversity ↳ Indus dolphins

Reasons for rivers flowing in East

① Evolution → After birth of Tethys river
(Indo-Brahmaputra river)

Rising of ¹¹ Delhi Ridge

Ganga flowing ¹¹ Eastward

② Formation of Malda gap and Rajmahal gap

③ Tilt of Deccan plateau towards east due to subsidence of continental shelf of Waghats.

Both, East flowing rivers and west flowing rivers play an important role in India's physiography.



7. आर्कटिक क्षेत्र, संसाधन अन्वेषण के लिए एक नए क्षेत्र के रूप में उभर रहा है। इस संबंध में भारत के लिए अवसरों और चुनौतियों पर चर्चा कीजिए। (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक
The Arctic region is emerging as a new frontier for resource exploration. Discuss the opportunities and challenges for India in this regard. (Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks

In the light of IPCC-AR6 report on melting of ice in arctic region has turned it into a new frontier for resource exploration.

Arctic region as new frontier of resource exploration

- ① Vast oil in arctic region eyed by littoral countries of Arctic council
- ② Presence of rare earth minerals.
- ③ Oceanic resources such as fish oil + fish resources.
- ④ Freeing up of ice ports of Russia, Canada etc.

Opportunities for India

- ① New navigational route - arctic route to access to Russia.
- ② Research and development potential
↓
India's lab.

③ Cooperation with arctic council countries

Challenges for India

① lack of direct presence and technical expertise.

② Feedback loop can initiate erratic weather patterns

③ Perma-frost stores carbon
Climate tipping point
increase carbon composition in atmosphere

④ can disproportionately affect global south countries

measures to be taken

- ① Establishing Indian presence
eg India is observer in Arctic council
- ② Global treaty on lines of Antarctic treaty.
- ③ Cooperation with like minded countries.

Declaring Arctic region as global common can enhance cooperation and foster partnerships for tackling this challenge.

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

In the wake of globalization, urbanisation, elderly have found it difficult to integrate into society. According to census 2011, $\approx 9.1\%$ population is elderly in India.

Changing family structures leading to social isolation of elderly

- ① Rise in Neolocal families
isolation of elderly.
- ② Rise in nuclear family and disintegration of joint families.
- ③ Technological advancement
declining role of elderly as value imparters.

Migration leading to social isolation of elderly

- ① Migration of youth in urban areas for employment opportunities
Ruralisation of old age

② The great Indian brain drain
 ↓
 Youth not attracted to agriculture

③ Lack of social assistance + employment opportunities
 ↓
 isolation of elderly.

Measures to be taken

① Bridging spatial mismatch between employers and employee

② Training elderly in new technology
 ↓
 longevity dividend.

③ using Nudge effect to preserve Indian traditions & value system
 ↓
Respecting elders

Govt. → National policy for senior citizens 2011
 efforts → SACRED portal

→ NSAP

→ Pilgrimage scheme - PRASHAD -

→ 2020-30 as decade of healthy ageing.

Elderly are source of knowledge and continuity in our society. Hence such measures should be taken for social inclusion.

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 refers changing habitation, consumption and economic patterns. According to census 2011, $\approx 35.1\%$ of India resides in urban areas.

Urbanization challenging traditional notions of social cohesion

① Family

Structure — Nuclearisation of family
 Functions — Declined role as agency of social control
 Interpersonal relationship — strained and social exclusion

② Concept of marginal man
reducing social cohesion

③ Rise in feeling of individualism
 rather than community living.

- ④ Lack of inter-society dining and festival celebration
- ⑤ Rise in mental health issues,
frustration
↓
Decline in standard of quality living
↓
Strained social cohesion
- ⑥ Impulsive consumption → more loans
↓
Strained relations
↓
Relative deprivation

Thus urbanisation is challenging traditional notions of social cohesion in Indian society.



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

Women LFPR stands at 37.10 in 2025 highlighting underlying causes for their lack of participation.

Safety as constraint to women's participation & mobility

① lack of affordable and safe transport facilities in rural areas
↓
Reduced Female LFPR

② Public patriarchy
↳ Sexual harassment at workplace
↳ Glass ceiling, sticky floor.

③ Stringent self defence rules to acquire stun gun and other self-defence equipments.

④ Lack of role models and access to economic resources.

- ⑤ Lack of safe spaces and dedicated facilities for women
eg creche facilities.

measures to be taken

- ① Gender mainstreaming using nudge effect.
- ② Case study in economic survey
↳ merely informing can increase Female FLPR
- ② Investing in women oriented mobility services
- ③ Justice verma committee recommendations on replacing internal complaints committee with a tribunal
- ④ Promoting role models + self defense

Low FLPR threatens India's dream for developed nations. Hence ~~needs~~ to be tackled to achieve SDG 5.

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



India's location in South Asia and its cultural & economic legacy have invited various travellers in the subcontinent. These travellers' writings help in reconstructing history of the subcontinent.

Arab travellers reveal about

① Social life →

① provided detailed references to religious beliefs and various faiths

eg Al-Biruni's writings

② mention about food habits - i.e mostly vegetarian in nature -

③ provide detail description of clothings

eg Al masudi mentioned rich & wealthy sections wear lavish & luxurious cloths.

④ Caste hierarchy → mentioned rigid caste structures based on occupation

eg Ibn-Batuta's Rihala.

⑤ mentioned about dance practices and regional musics/songs.

⑥ Economic life ⇒

① Translated various mathematical and other literary sources responsible for India's technological superiority.

eg Lift water irrigation mentioned by Al-Biruni

② Made references to guild systems i.e. traders community.

③ mentioned about significance of temples in the economy

eg Somnath temple and its wealth

European travellers mentioned about

⑦ Social life ⇒

① Religious harmony between Hindu, ~~Muslim~~ Muslims

② mentioned about social inequality in status

eg Vijayanagar empire travellers like Faizkot,

③ provided for role of women

eg Ruchama devi - mentioned by Marco Polo (Chakraya Dynasty)

- ④ Also made references to Slavery in India
- ⑤ Economic life →
- ① Lavish jewelleries and precious stones were mentioned
 (eg) Tavernier's accounts.
 - ② Provided for ~~various~~ various dynastic rules
 eg Nicolò Conti accounts on Vijayanagar empire's dynasties.
 - ③ Mentioned about guilds → ~~Aravindas~~ Navadesi
 → Manlyars etc.
 - ④ Made references to sea borne trade and importance of ports
 Such as Broach, Mottupalli etc.

Hence, accounts of Arab & European travellers help in understanding different views for Indian society and economy.



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

Recently 5 new languages have been added to classical languages list (11 now) namely Pali, Marathi, Prakrit, Assamese, etc. highlighting the linguistic diversity and legacy of India.

Linguistic diversity not a challenge but testament to its cultural resilience

① Survival of ancient languages like Sanskrit, Pali, Prakrit provides this testament

② Feeling of oneness and motivation to protect such languages

eg National manuscripts mission

③ Religious rituals & marriage rituals still consider Sanskrit as sacred language

- ④ Canonical literature like Vedas, Puranas, Tripitaka also make references to the same.

Contemporary debates on language policy

- ① 3 language formula → National education policy (2020) have continued this.
- ② Vernacular languages importance is recognized in education in pre-primary and primary stages.
- ③ Homogenisation due to English language is now a cause of concern.
- ④ Hybridisation → i.e. emergence of Hinglish in cyberspace.
- ⑤ Linguistic conflicts → imposition of Hindi and threats of cultural erosion
- eg Karnataka and TN backlash against Hindi.

Contemporary debates on identity politics

① Son of soil theory → backlash against migrant workers
in Maharashtra.

② Ethno-Nationalism
eg Kuki-Meitei conflict

③ Regionalism debates
eg Demand of Mithila Pradesh,
Recent demands of Bhil Pradesh.

④ Demographic changes & election processes
eg NRC in Assam and Assam
accords

⑤ Ghettoisation in urban areas.

It is often said about India,
"kosh kosh pe badhe pani and wani"
highlighting India's linguistic diversity.

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



Brahmo Samaj was established by Raja Ram Mohan Roy and promoted by Debendra Nath Tagore, Keshub Chandra Sen, whereas Arya Samaj was established by Dayanand Saraswati.

Role played by Brahmo Samaj in addressing social issues

- ① Gender Justice → Raja Ram Mohan Roy's role in abolition of Sati.
- ② Rationalism as new value in religious domains -
eg Translating & interpreting religious text.
- ③ Provided for tolerance between various religious groups -
eg Tehwat-e-Mugavudin & highlighted one.
- ④ Challenged notions of caste hierarchy and untouchability.

⑧ Protected against priest crafts and idolatry
Believed in Monothelism

⑥ Organised various meetings, published books & pamphlets to spread their ideas
⑦ Protected against Buddhism and World marriage.

Role played by Arya Samaj in addressing social issues

① have slogan of "no back to vedas" to celebrate India's rich legacy.

② focused on religious harmony and purity.

③ Popularised the concept of

"Datta Navayana" (i.e. god residing in poor)

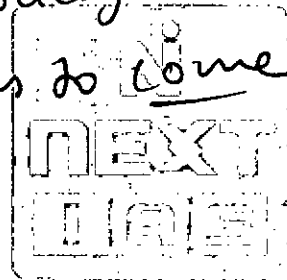
④ Established various educational institutions to educate masses

⑤ DHV schools

⑤ spread awareness about widow remarriage, protested against polygamy.

⑥ organised meetings to challenge caste hierarchy.

Hence, both Brahmo Samaj and Arya Samaj worked towards emancipation of Indian society which set up a base for generations to come —



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

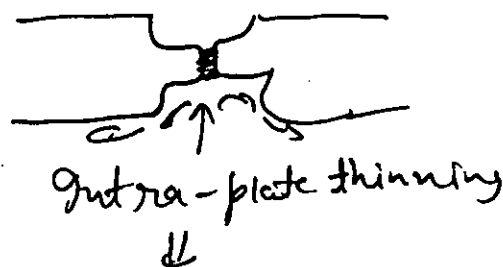
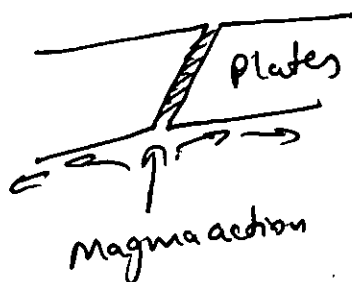
What are rift valleys, and how are they formed? Explain their geomorphological and economic significance.

(Answer in 250 words)-15 Marks

Rift valleys are geological features formed due to intra-plate thinning giving rise to continental-continental divergences.

Formation of Rift valleys

- ① Magma action under the continental plate. (Step-1)
- ② Step-2 ⇒ Intra-plate thinning due to interaction with magma.
- ③ Step-3 ⇒ Separation of plates due to Intra plate thinning
(eg) Rift valley of Africa
- ④ Step-4 ⇒ Complete separation over time and development of seas and lakes
(eg) Red sea between Africa & Asia



Geomorphological features

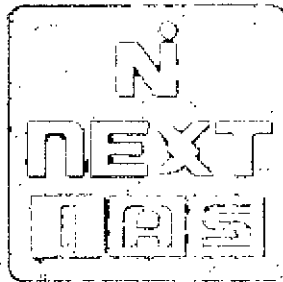
- ① Volcanoes caused due to mantle plumes
eg Mount Kilimanjaro in Africa (Dormant now)
- ② Lakes and sea formation
eg lake Turkana, lake Malawi etc.
- ③ Earthquakes - Deep seated with high intensity.
- ④ High biodiversity along the regions of rift valley due to new soil formation due to volcanoes.

Economic significance

- ① Geothermal energy as a power source
- ② Navigational sea routes
eg Red sea, Bab-el-Mandeb
- ③ Minerals brought by volcanoes
eg ~~ferrous~~ ferrous minerals.

- ④ Sometimes rivers flow across rift valleys due to depression caused by them.

Thus, Rift valleys are fascinating geophysical phenomena caused due to tectonic factors.





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

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

(Answer in 250 words) 15 Marks

Blue revolution refers to increased production in fishing and other aquaculture activities. Recent push by Indian govt ~~highlights~~ for blue economy highlights the importance of ~~a~~ blue revolution in India.

Major challenges faced in development of Aquaculture in India

- ① Aquaculture is capital intensive in nature, hence difficult to develop.
- ② High biodiversity in oceans due to tropical waters causing accidental catch.
- ③ Low demand in the interior parts of country.
- ④ Aquaculture and fishing activities are traditionally known as caste based jobs.

- ⑤ Lack of technology and trained manpower
eg Bottom trawling still practised
- ⑥ Land use challenges → high population density + mostly cultivated lands in interior parts
- ⑦ lack of storage, grading, marketing, facilities.
- ⑧ Challenge from Aquaculture nations like ① Peru, Japan, SE Asian nations etc.

Comprehensive strategies to be taken

- ① World class Infrastructure preparation such as cold storage, grading and branding.
- ② Technology indigenisation + access to credit for small & marginal fishermen & farmers.
- ③ Promoting Sea weed as an alternate food source to create demand in vegetarian sections.

④ Blue bonds needs to be operationalised to channelise investment.

⑤ Technical training to be provided.

Govt. measures taken

① PM Matsya Sampada Yojana.

② SAGARMALA

③ Kisan credit card

④ ITMS redress for early warning systems

Blue Economy & Aquaculture provide a window of opportunity to boost economic growth and hence achieve goal of Viksit Bharat 2047.

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 outburst floods (GLOFs) refers to floods caused by associated lake formed due to glacier melting. Recently IPCC-AR6 report has highlighted accelerating glacial melting in Himalayas.

Causes of GLOFs



- ① ~~Albedo~~ Albedo changes
In glacial regions accelerating melting of glaciers.
- ② GHG emissions causing global warming.
③ IPCC AR6 → 2023 temp $\approx 1.55^\circ\text{C}$ above pre-industrial levels
- ③ Earthquake induced GLOFs
④ Himalayas are in Zone IV
Indo-Tsangpo suture zone
- ④ Meteorological factors like cloud bursts can trigger GLOFs

- ⑤ Unsustainable development beyond carrying capacity of the ecosystem can cause GLOF.

Impacts of GLOF :-

- ① Threat to human life and associated infrastructure.
- ② Recently Sikkim has mapped possible GLOF sites.
- ③ Threats to biodiversity in the region.
- ④ Can induce water scarcity aftermath of GLOF.
- ⑤ Can cause landslides in the region.

Mitigation strategies of GLOF's in India

- ① Inter-agency coordination → Between NEMA, SOMA & DDMA, also NDRF response.
- ② Assessment → by NEMA to assess storage capacity of GLOF's.

- ③ Structural measures such as retrofitting and bond formations to minimize the impact.
- ④ Non-structural measures → Rescue and rehabilitation, availability of paramedics.
- ⑤ Capacity building — Early warning systems, mock drills ~~etc~~ undertaken by state authorities

Challenges

- ① Lack of ~~an~~ specialized approach (one sized fit all approach)
- ② Low spending on adaptation strategies
- ③ underdeveloped capacity.

Measures that can be taken

- ① Flood plain zoning
- ② Periodic rupture of the boundary so that it does not overflow.
- ③ Long term rehabilitation program for affected communities.

GLOF's in himalaya regions pose a significant threat to both human & animal life, hence needs to be dealt with by adopting above mentioned strategies.



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

Salt pans refers to low lying areas which are affected by repeated tides whereas mangroves are group of tree plant species that are salt tolerant and are also known as pneumatophytes.

Conditions required for formation of salt pans

- ① Topography → low lying areas so that salt water can come ashore
eg kutch of Gujarat
- ② Should be affected by both Neap tides and ~~low~~ spring tides.
- ③ High evaporation when tides recede.

Conditions required for formation of mangroves

- ① Ecotone areas i.e sea and land
- eg Pachmarri

- ② Sufficient sediments to support plant life @ Bhitarkanika.
- ③ The water should be brackish water
i.e. salinity betⁿ 5-35 ppm.
@ Sunderbans
- ④ The wave action should be minimal, not uproot the trees itself.

Salt pans and mangroves supporting coastal resilience

- ① Mangroves help in reducing coastal erosion
 - wind erosion
 - water erosion caused by waves
- ② Act as a buffer zone to both cyclones and Tsunami's
- ③ Act as ^{mangroves} kidneys → absorb heavy metals

- ④ Mangroves support huge biodiversity leading to resilience of coastal ecosystem (dependence and interdependence).
- ⑤ Salt pans act as sponges to wave actions and Tsunamis
- ⑥ ^{salt pans} support species like kharai camel
- ⑦ Salt pans provide necessary minerals for both human life and coastal animal life

~~hence~~ Thus both salt pans and mangroves support coastal resilience. Recently govt. has launched MISHTI initiative keeping in mind their importance for coastal ecosystems.



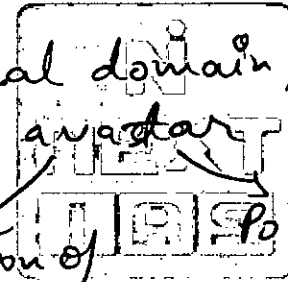
18. भारत में जाति आज कठोर पदानुक्रम (rigid hierarchy) की बजाय पहचान पुष्टिकरण (identity assertion) की एक प्रणाली के रूप में अधिक कार्य करती है। जाति समूह लामबंदी और आर्थिक परिवर्तन के संदर्भ में इस रूपांतरण पर चर्चा कीजिए। (250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

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

Dr. B.R. Ambedkar described caste in Indian society as tower with multiple levels without a staircase i.e. no scope for mobilisation.

Caste in India operates more as system of identity assertion than rigid hierarchy

- ① In political domain, caste has modern avatar

 eg Socio-economic caste census
- ② Reservation policies and debates on subcategorisation of scheduled castes.
- ③ Idea of dominant caste and their political and economic assertion
- ④ Changes in caste - endogamy
 eg Brahmin-Rajput matrimonial alliances.

However, it is still rigid in some domains

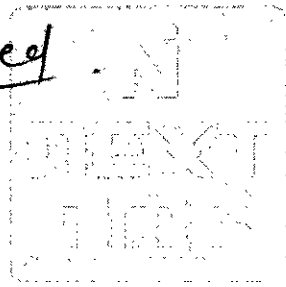
- ① Ascriptive status $\Rightarrow$ still decided on birth basis limiting mobility.
- ② Occupation $\Rightarrow$ According to ~~the~~ NCSK report $\approx$ 95% of safai karmachari's are still SC & ST.
- ③ Ghettoisation $\Rightarrow$ habitation in rural areas still on caste ~~to~~ hierarchy basis.

Transformation in context of caste group mobilisation and economic change

- ① Affirmative actions have led to access to resources
 $\Downarrow$
 Acting as agent of social change
- ② Economic opportunities ~~to~~ have given feeling of self worth.
- ③ Flow of new ideas and forces of globalization
 $\Downarrow$
 Secular pattern of living.

- ④ Inter-caste marriages are on rise $\approx 6\%$ according to 2011 census
- ⑤ Practice of untouchability and other modes is on decline.

Though caste has shown rigidity in Indian society but it has also shown a change, which gives right policies and nudge can be eradicated.





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

Recent demands such as Bhil Pradesh, Mithila Pradesh etc and linguistic assertions have highlighted transformed ~~nature~~ nature of regional identities

Regional identity evolution from cultural expression to organised assertions of autonomy

① Ethno nationalism based on distinct ethnic identities

eg Meitei - Kuki conflict

② Linguistic assertions rather than expressions

eg Backlash against Hindi in TN and Karnataka.

③ Interstate regionalism and demand for autonomy

eg Recent conflict between Maharashtra and Karnataka for Belgaum region.

- ④ Dravidian culture and demand for re-writing history
- eg) TN CM on ~~Ka~~ keezadi excavation

Regional identities in India not evolved from cultural expressions to organised assertions of autonomy

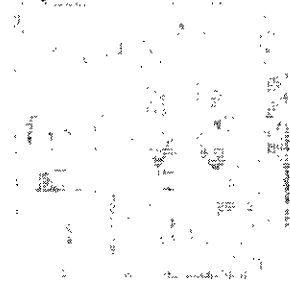
- ① Inclusion of ~~5~~ new languages to classical language list celebrated nationally
eg) Pali, Prakrit, Marathi, ~~Assamese~~ etc
- ② Globalisation → Yoga celebrated not only in India but worldwide
eg) Yoga day on 21st June
- ③ Celebration of festivals.

Implications of these on National cohesion

- ① Threat to social fabric of India
- ② Can cause communalism based on identity centric assertion

- ③ Regionalism → Intra-state
→ inter-state
→ Supra-state
- ④ undermining democratic values
and constitutional morality.

Hence, regional identity as well as
genuine grievances needs to be addressed
to maintain peace and stability in society



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

Impulsive consumption refers to consumption based on instincts rather than on need basis.

Rise of new middle class in India marked by a culture of consumption

Traditional middle class are savings and consumption conscience, whereas new middle class can be called anti-thesis of the same.

- ① Forces of globalization, urbanization have induced culture of consumption
- ② Demand of new services and recreational services



Transition from conscious to ~~comp~~ Impulsive
Consumption affecting family structure

- ① Residence → ~~Local~~ Neolocal families
are on rise.
- ② Joint family dis-Integration and
rise in nuclear families.
- ③ Dual working couples
↓
more impulsive consumption

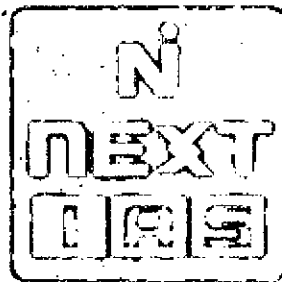
~~Effect~~ Affect on family dynamics in urban
areas

- ① Traditional → Joint family = Economic
Security
But now Nuclear family = less economic
Security
↓
Indebtness
↓
Strain in relations

- ② Ipad based parenting due to
impulsive consumption
↓
more work to fulfill needs.

③ These changes have induced
Nuclear family as overloaded circuit
↓
more dysfunctions than functions
↓
Increase rate of divorces.

④ In-laws violence by younger generation.
Hence, impulsive consumption is
affecting both family structure and
dynamics.



NEXT IAS

Space for Rough Work

NEXT IAS

Space for Rough Work

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प्रत्यक्ष निर्देश	अभ्याशों की निम्नलिखित निर्देशों को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ना चाहिए। किसी भी निर्देश का उल्लंघन करने पर दण्डित किया जा सकता है।	
क्या न करें-	1. इस प्रश्न-सूच-उत्तर प्रश्निका के भीतर कहीं भी अपना नाम या पंजीकरण संख्या न लिखें। 2. अपनी OCA प्रश्निका में कहीं भी प्रश्नों के वास्तविक उत्तरों के अलावा कुछ भी न लिखें। 3. अपनी OCA प्रश्निका से कोई भी पृष्ठ न फाड़ें, यदि आपको कोई पृष्ठ गायब लगे, तो परीक्षक/परीक्षक को सूचित करना न भूलें। 4. अपनी OCA प्रश्निका को अपनी डेबल पर न छोड़ें, परीक्षा समाप्त होने के पश्चात इसे परीक्षक को सौंप देना चाहिए। 5. यदि आप किसी कार्य को रद्द करना चाहते हैं, तो उस पर अपना पैन चलाएं या उस पर "रद्द" लिखें, अन्यथा उसका पंजीकरण किया जा सकता है। 6. परीक्षा हॉल छोड़ने से पहले अपनी OCA प्रश्निका व्यक्तिगत रूप से परीक्षक को सौंप दें।	
क्या करें-	1. कवर पृष्ठ पर दिए गए निर्देशों को ध्यान पूर्वक पढ़ें और उनका सख्ती से पालन करें। 2. OCA प्रश्निका के कवर पृष्ठ पर दिए गए स्थान पर अपना पंजीकरण नंबर और अन्य विवरण लिखें। 3. स्पष्ट और पठनीय तरीके से लिखें। छाया/अपठनीय लिखावट में न लिखें। 4. एक नोटिस या गणना के लिए, इस प्रश्निका के अंतिम दो खाली पृष्ठों का उपयोग किया जाना चाहिए। एक नोटिस की बार में कोई कर देना चाहिए। 5. यदि आप किसी कार्य को रद्द करना चाहते हैं, तो उस पर अपना पैन चलाएं या उस पर "रद्द" लिखें, अन्यथा उसका पंजीकरण किया जा सकता है। 6. परीक्षा हॉल छोड़ने से पहले अपनी OCA प्रश्निका व्यक्तिगत रूप से परीक्षक को सौंप दें।	

ऑनलाइन सुविधा का लाभ उठाने वाले अभ्यर्थियों के लिए विशेष अभ्याश

- OCA प्रश्निका को ठीक से स्कैन करें। हम चाहेंगे कि आप स्कैनिंग के लिए कैमस्कैन ऐप (CAM SCANNER) का उपयोग करें। (यह कोई प्रमोशन नहीं है)।
- कंप्यूटर OCA प्रश्निका को पार्श्व रोशनी में स्कैन करें। कम रोशनी में स्कैन की गई प्रश्निकाएं, उनके पंजीकरण की गुणवत्ता को ग्राह्यता कर सकती हैं।
- स्कैन के दौरान छाया वाले किसी भी पृष्ठ/प्रीव्यू को फिर से स्कैन किया जाना चाहिए। कंप्यूटर सुनिश्चित करें कि आपके द्वारा अपलोड की गई प्रीव्यू सफाई में सफल हो।
- OCA प्रश्निका का उपयोग नहीं करने वाले उम्मीदवारों को अपना विवरण पहले पृष्ठ पर देना चाहिए और मुझे टिप्पणियों के लिए अपना पृष्ठ खाली छोड़ दें। यह समझना चाहिए कि उत्तर स्कैन की गई प्रीव्यू में पृष्ठ नंबर 3 से शुरू होना चाहिए।
- OCA प्रश्निका का उपयोग नहीं करने वाले उम्मीदवारों को प्रश्नपत्र के अनुसार उत्तर के अनुक्रम का पालन करना चाहिए।
- कंप्यूटर स्कैन किए गए संस्करण में उत्तर के अनुक्रम और कुल पृष्ठों की संख्या की जाँच करें। सुनिश्चित करें कि यह उसी के शीर्षक संस्करण के अनुरूप है।

