

NEXT IAS

MAINS TEST SERIES 2.0 - 2025 (FLT)

(To be filled by candidate)

TEST CODE : FLT2505

Test No. : 05

Name of Candidate: Himanshu Singh Mobile No.

Roll No. : MT25.FLT.RA.035 Start Time 10:00 AM End Time 1:15 PM

Date of Examination: 06-07-2025 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।

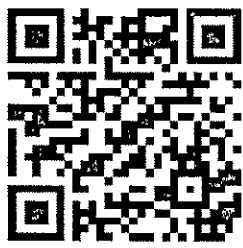
REMARKS:

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY

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

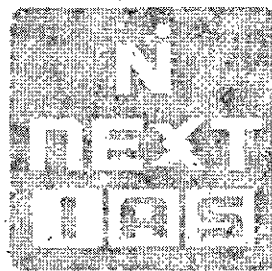
Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q19.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q20.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion



1. 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 Indian sculptures and paintings were patronized by Mughals, Rajputs, Chola, Pandya etc.

Medieval Indian sculptures and paintings reflecting cultural ethos of times

① Religious ethos embodied in sculpture and paintings

eg) Nagara Temple architecture
- Panchayatana style of worship

② Social hierarchy - generally priests were ascribed higher status.

③ Religious sects were also described

eg) Chola architecture - Shaivism
↳ Nataraja sculpture

④ ~~State~~ kings and sultans claiming divine status

eg) Tanjore paintings - Raja Raja Chola.
Mughal prayers - Friday prayers in Mosques.

- ⑤ Development of performing arts .
eg Kalyana Mandapa and
Nritya Mandapa - Vijayanagar temples
(Pattadakal temple)
- ⑥ Role of community gatherings
eg Temples as centre of economic
activities and festivals -
- ⑦ Stories of warriors and their
romantic relationships being portrayed
eg Bani Thani Paintings - Kishangarh School
+ Mewar school of painting - king on
horse -
- ⑧ Bhakti and Sufi tradition promoted
universalism as new values
eg Khwaja Moinuddin Chisti Dargah
- Ajmer -

Hence, medieval Indian sculpture
and painting embodies cultural
ethos of time contributing to India's
rich cultural legacy.

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



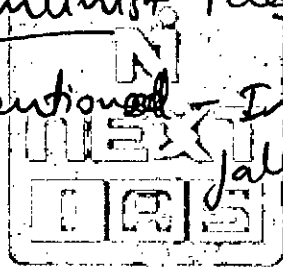
Cold war period famously known as 2-bloc world was period from Post world war-II untill fall of USSR in 1991.

Cold war - A battle of ideologies

① Battle between democratic ideals

✓s Communist ideals

eg USA mentioned - Iron curtain has fallen between west and east.



② Battle between free market forces (capitalism) ✓s socialist (state controlled) model.

eg Friedman's idea of business of business is business.

③ Race for Technological superiority.

eg Drilling to the lowest part of earth.

④ Battle to include nations into their fold

eg Vietnam war, Korean crisis.

⑤ Space race as flagship battle of ideologies.

⑥ Arms race to develop military Industry Complex. and military superiority.

Though cold war was more a battle of ideologies, but There are some military confrontations

① Afghanistan war and role of USSR & USA.

② Vietnam war

③ Cuban missile crisis

④ Korean peninsula crisis → North Korea
→ South Korea

Thus, world should learn from ~~that~~ cold war era and avoid new cold war emerging in present geopolitical order and establish Multipolar world.

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



Emergency in 1975-77 was imposed on grounds of Internal disturbance. Recently it has completed 50 years of its imposition.

Impact of Emergency on Indian democracy

- ① Blackspot on what is beautiful history of democracy in India
- ② It led to democratic backsliding in country which further fuelled some internal insurgencies.
- ③ It sets as reminder to be always vigilant
- ④ It attracted 44th constitutional amendment act 1978, to further put checks on its imposition
 - ↳ written recommendation of cabinet
 - ↳ special power to Lok Sabha - 10x
 - ↳ imposition & continuance after $\frac{2}{3}$ majority

Impact of emergency on civil liberties

- ① Violation and suspension of fundamental rights -- art 358, art 359.
- ② widespread arrest and executive overreach to curtail civil liberties.
- ③ Curtailed right to vote by expanding term of Lok Sabha.
- ④ Forced sterilisation programmes were initiated.
- ⑤ ADM Jabalpur case — also coincided with emergency — where Right to life was narrowed interpretation.

Emergency (1975-77) serves as learning point for our democratic nation to prevent concentration of power and follow constitutionalism.

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 is spread over Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Odisha etc.. It is part of peninsular India.

Geological features of Eastern Ghats

- ① Type of mountain → old fold mountains with highly weathered sedimentary rocks.
- ② Slope and height is wider in South and height decreased from South to North.
- ③ Peaks → Mahendragiri
↳ Dodabetta
- ④ Rivers → Rivers are in their old stage with erosion of Eastern Ghats.
- ⑤ Eastern Ghats serves as a rain water divide to Bay of Bengal branch of monsoon.

Ecological importance of Eastern Ghats

- ① Biodiversity hotspot → various phyla of flora and fauna habitat
this
- ② Papikonda National park
- ③ Supporting services and regulating services → Regulates local climate and India as whole.
- ③ Rainfall from western disturbances hit Caribbean to cause rainfall in windward.
- ④ Provides other provisioning services such as herbs, medicines -

In wake of climate change ~~and~~ and anthropogenic activities eastern ghats face severe challenge for its sustainability, hence nature based solutions needs to be promoted.

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

Indian islands are important physiographic division of Indian geography these are Andaman and Nicobar islands, Seychelles, Maldives etc.

Origin of Indian islands of Bay of Bengal and Indian ocean

① Tectonic activities

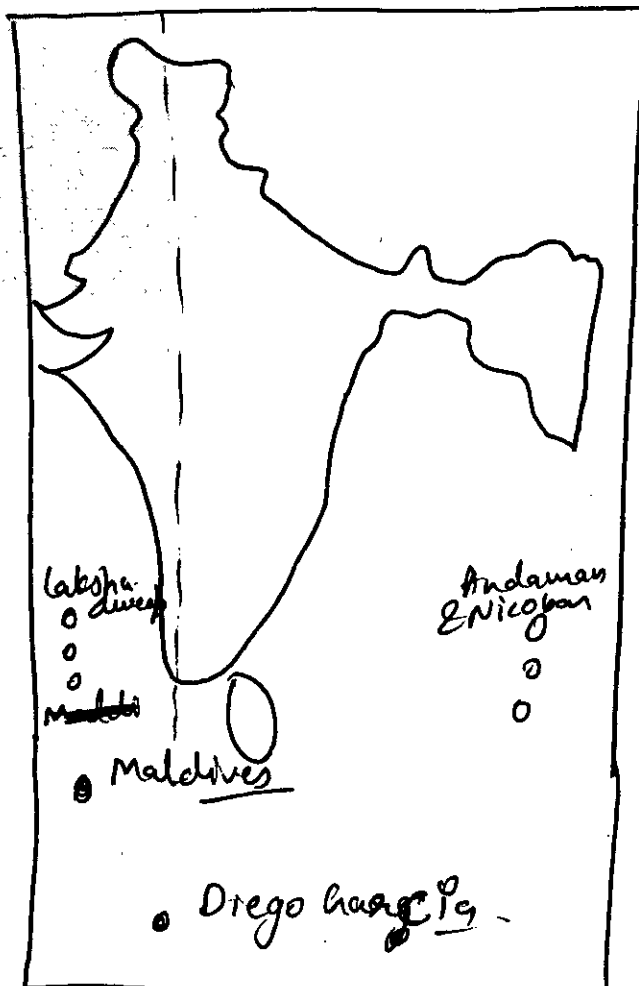
Collision of Indo-Australian plate with Eurasian plate

eg Button island

② Volcanic origin due to continued volcanisms

eg Barren islands

eg Reunion islands



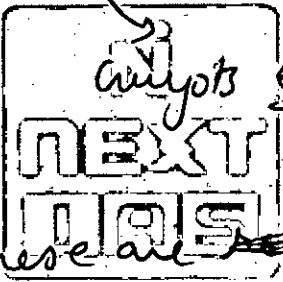
③ Coral reef origin $\Rightarrow$ over millions of years of coral ecosystem

eg maldives

④ Mid oceanic ridges $\Rightarrow$ Ocean-ocean divergent plate boundaries

eg Diego Garcia, Mauritius -

⑤ other island include

Sea Mounts  atolls etc.

Hence, These are ~~are~~ origin of Indian islands of Bay of Bengal and Islands of Indian Ocean -

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 is endowed with various perennial rivers in eastern sector such as Brahmaputra, Hooghly, Ganga, Barak, Teesta etc, which provide window of opportunity to enhance economy.

Inland water transport altering economy of eastern India

- ① Transport $\Rightarrow$ It is cheapest mode of transport $\Rightarrow$ logistical costs $\downarrow$
- ② Tourism $\Rightarrow$ River based tourism such as cruise and other recreational activities
eg. Ganga water cruise ship initiated in 2023.
- ③ Power potential — hydropower as clean source of energy
- ④ Transport of agriculture commodities such as Jute

⑤ River based ports to boost exports
in the region

eg Ports on Hooghly river

⑥ River inland water transport will
promote broad development of
the region → labour movement
→ planning and development

Measures to be taken

① Periodic desilting and dredging

eg NW-1 - Ganga

② Sustainable development and
pollution solutions

eg NW-2 - Brahmaputra

③ Joint development initiatives with
neighbouring countries

eg Teesta river - Bangladesh
Dihang Dibang - Bhutan

Inland water transport needs to be
harnessed and linked with Sagarmala
project to realise its potential.

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

Recent ISRO atlas on land degradation and desertification paints a grave picture for India and similarly UNCCD report says the same.

Desertification a threat to global ecological stability

- ① land use changes and excessive ground water exploitation

⇓

Regions of North west India.

- ② Spread and expansion of Thar desert towards Eastern regions - Similarly Sahara desert expansion

③ Desertification threat to global food security

- ① faulty irrigation practices and agro-climatically unsuitable crops

⇓

Salinisation → Desertification

⇓

Food security ← Soil productivity

⇓

- ② Coastal area land use changes such as Rice cultivation causing desertification
↓
sea water pollution → food security ↓

measures to be taken

- ① Global cooperation on data sharing and technological sharing.
- ② Agroclimatically suitable crops to be produced
- ③ e.g. Millets in Africa, Northwestern India.
- ④ 30x30 initiative of UNCCD needs to be incorporated in letter and spirit to combat desertification.

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

Anthony Giddens defines globalisation as integration of economies, culture and social systems with different countries where local phenomena affects all and vice-versa.

Globalisation leading to erosion of local languages and traditional culture

① Homogenisation → English as major language

eg) Census 2011 — highlights 7260 languages lost since 1960

② Rise in individualism and materialism as new culture.

③ Celebration of western festivals on eclipse of Indian festivals.

eg) Halloween celebrations.

④ western dresses seen as symbol of freedom

⇓
westernization of Indian culture.

Globalisation not leading to erosion of local languages and traditional culture

- ① Hybridisation as a phenomenon in Indian society
 - eg Rise of Hinglish as language
- ② Globalization of food habits.
 - eg McDonaldization.
- ③ Revival of local culture

↙

Promotion of
YOGA

↘

Traditional knowledge
digital library
- ④ Changes in marriage rituals
 - eg Ring ceremony is now institutionalised

As per Hon'ble PM - Greatest strength of Indian society is cherishing newer values and traditions while embracing our traditional values. National manuscripts mission and Celebration of Yoga day embodies this spirit to promote modernity with traditionalism in Indian society.

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 movement in India is facilitated by modern communication system, internet giving rise to new form of spiritualism.

Neo-Spiritual movement reflecting fusion of tradition, modernity and digital influence

① Spread of ideas and accommodation of newer ideas in society.

(eg) Acharya Parmanand teachings.

② Viewer base economy & spiritualism is now technologically outsourced

(eg) online arti, live Satsang etc.

③ Revival of local traditions such as dipping in holy water.

(eg) kumbha snan promoted online.

- ④ Neo-spiritual movement spreading tolerance and making individuals as focal point of salvation.

Challenges associated with it

- ① New Baba culture and hate speeches in name of religion -
- ② Hypocrisy in promoting non-materialism while being attracted to materialistic things themselves
- ③ Digital trade of religion - customizing to viewers need to mint money.

Measures to be taken

- ① Individual awareness
- ② Controlling misinformation and disinformation.

Hence, Neospiritualism is a twin edged sword reflecting both fusion as well as challenges associated with it.

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



Tribes constitute an important part of Indian diversity with their unique social systems and value systems.

Difference between status and Role of tribal societies and mainstream society

	Tribal Society	Mainstream Society
Status	① Matriarchal society in some tribes + low Sanskritisation ⇓ Higher status (eg) Khasi tribe	Majority Patriarchal society + very high Sanskritisation
Role	② In some tribes women is made owner of property ⇓ More agency ③ Control over resources ⇓ Higher in terms of traditional	very less property ownership ⇓ less agency ③ Control over resources is lower but access to resources is higher.

④ Lineage
 ↳ Matrilineal societies
 ↳ Bride price concept

⑤ Education
 ↳ lower access to modern education

⑥ Social evils
 ↳ Female genital mutilation

④ Lineage
 ↳ Patrilineal
 ↳ Dowry

⑤ Education
 ↳ higher education and more employment opportunities

⑥ Social evils
 ↳ child marriage
 ↳ violence against women
 ↳ purity and pollution

Thus, tribal societies women differ in status and role from mainstream Indian society but their vulnerabilities remain the same, ~~so~~ hence integrated approach is required to achieve gender equity.

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

Vernacular literature in medieval India was developed by Bhakti and Sufi traditions with development in Ardhi Magadhi, Awrunukhi, Marathi etc.

Vernacular literature challenging established social norms :-

- ① Challenged caste hierarchy and prohibited discrimination.
eg Kabir ke Dohas
- ② Promoted universalism and promoted syncretism between religion
eg Teachings of Guru Nanak.
- ③ Discarded excessive focus of rituals and role of priest
eg Meera Bai creations

④ Promoted personal relationship with god by creating Individual as focal point of Moksha/Mukti may.

eg Sur saravali

⑤ Patronage by popular kingdoms of time also contributed to challenging social norms

eg Akbar's patronage to chishti silsila.

⑥ Discarded animal sacrifice and promoted love for all.

eg Tyagaraja and Sant Tularam teaching.

Vernacular literature not challenging social norms ⇒

① Reaction from orthodox sections
eg Islamic orthodox reactions

② Due to lack of modern transportation ideas were limited in their geographical spread.

- ③ Caste transformed into its new form - perpetuating discrimination
- ④ Status of women even after the contribution of Bhakti and Sufi saints remained low.

Though ~~however~~, vernacular language promoted development of regional languages and universalism its geographical limitations and orthodox groups limited its expanse.

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



with arrival of Gandhi in 1915, the National freedom struggle entered era of mass struggle in which women played a significant role.

Gandhian mass movement opened political space for Indian women

- ① Mode and philosophy of the mass struggle attracted women participation
Non-violence and struggle true
struggle
- ② Adoption and raising of common needs and grievances enhanced participation
- ③ Salt in civil disobedience movement.
- ③ Constructive programmes such as education, awareness campaigns, Tatras gave agency to women.

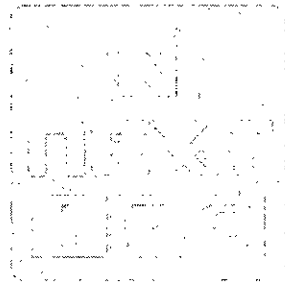
- ④ Mahatma image of Gandhiji further helped in it.
- ⑤ ~~the~~ use of symbols and religion by Gandhiji further enhanced women participation.

Role played by women in this era

- ① Political leadership in various struggles
eg Sarojini Naidu - Dharasana Satyagrah.
- ② Proactive role in revolutionary movements
eg Bina das, Suniti Choudhary.
- ③ Leadership role in trade unions
eg Meherbai Teds.
- ④ Acted as role models and awareness generators for younger generations.
eg Annie Besant.

- ① Role played in development of media.
- ② Usha Mehta - Congress radio during Quit India movement

Thus, Gandhian mass movements promoted women coming out of their traditional gender roles for "Purna Swaraj".



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 ji known for their militant nationalism and socialist vision embodied in their slogan of "I Tum Mujhe khood do mai Tumhe Azadi dunga"

Bose's militant nationalism

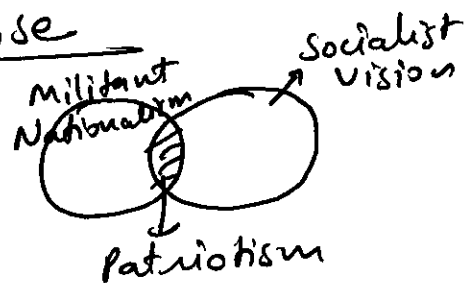
- ① Ideology ⇒ Assertive leadership and discarded foreign rule. High on feeling of Patriotism to gain Purna swaraj.
- ② Base ⇒ Attracted young Nationalist eg Bose ji's Chalo Delhi slogan.
- ③ Established Provisional govt. of India in South East Asia.
- ④ Played ~~a~~ significant role in Indian National Army.

Bose's Socialist vision

- ① Idea to create classless society without discrimination and inequalities.
- ② Believed in state control of industries and Industrialisation as vehicle of India's modernity.
- ③ Believed in secularism and discarded communalism.
- ④ Established forward bloc in congress and acted as president of INC in Haripura and Tripuri sessions.

Political ideas of S.C. Bose

- ① Believed in socialist state and its capabilities

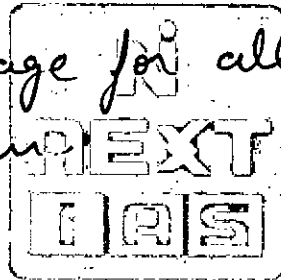


- ② used vulnerabilities of British during world war-II to gain 'Purna Swaraj'

- ③ Bose ji wanted India to be dictatorship for 1st 10-15 years to promote equality and reforms and then transition into full fledged democracy.

Economic ideas

- ① Socialist ideas and labour emancipation on lines of USSR economy.
- ② Living wage for all and agency for women



Thus, Subhash Chandra Bose ideas not only guided National freedom struggle but continue to remain relevant today to establish "ethical care giving state"

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 world Bank report, by 2035 >40% of Indians will be living in urban areas, presenting both opportunities and challenges for the same.

Urbanisation posing a threat to existing urban infrastructure

① Spatial challenge → Housing, urban common in urban areas are already under stress.

eg) According to Mohua, India lacks 1 million housing units in urban areas

② unplanned urbanisation → leading to urban sprawl and ribbon development

③ Transport services in urban areas at the moment are not efficient, affordable and accessible.

④ Drainage and water pollution remain a significant challenge

eg) Flash floods in Chennai, freshwater crisis in Bangalore

Development issues due to urbanization

- ① Increasing inequalities and poverty in urban areas
eg concept of gated communities.
- ② Safety and security issues
eg MHA report on rise in organised crimes in NCR.
- ③ Low political representation and migration crisis means
Policy design and implementation issues.
- ④ Urban disasters such as heatwaves, urban fires, earthquakes.
eg Recent fire in Coaching Institute of Maiterjee Nagar (Delhi).
- ⑤ Sanitation and waste management issues

Impact on urban communities

- ① Diseases $\begin{cases} \rightarrow \text{water borne diseases} \\ \rightarrow \text{Respiratory diseases due to air pollution} \end{cases}$
- ② Lack of employment opportunities and Issue of disguised unemployment.

- ③ Feeling of marginal man who neither connects to urbanism nor rural culture.
- ④ Rising feeling of relative deprivation and mental health issues.

Measures to be taken

- ① UN Habitat recommendations
- ↳ National policy on urbanization
 - ↳ Democratic decentralization to improve urban governance
 - ↳ Funding such as municipal bonds.
- ② Improving water governance
- ↳ Drainage
 - ↳ sewage plants
 - ↳ Ground water availability.
- ③ Crd development by promoting cascaded planning and bottom up approach.

Govt. initiatives such as Rurban mission, Smart cities, Swach Bharat are steps in right direction but demand driven approach needs to be adopted to achieve SDG 11 (Sustainable cities)

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

Tea is indigenous to New world (South America) and was introduced in India by colonial powers. Today Tea plays an important role in India's economy.

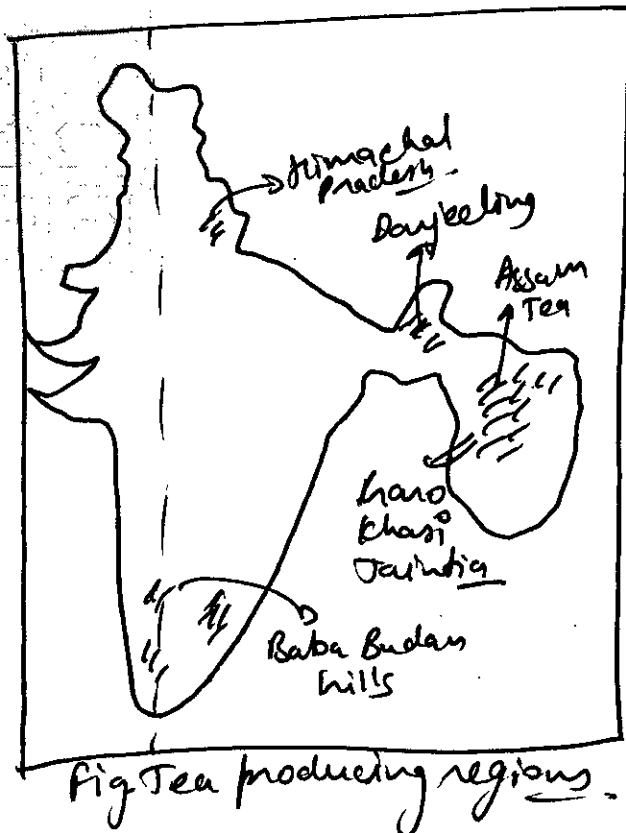
Agro-climatic factors necessary for Tea cultivation

① Temperature
Around 15°C to 32°C

② Rainfall spread throughout the year around 150-200 cm

③ Altitude
= 1000 to 1500 metres

④ Frost free days to preserve tea leaves.



- ⑤ Soil $\Rightarrow$ well drained soil with
 $\text{PH} \approx 5.5$ otherwise roots
may get damaged.
- ⑥ Lack of soil erosion and water
erosion.
- ⑦ Should be very less effected by
Temperature inversion
Air drainage inversion Radiation inversion.

Reasons for production concentrated in
Specific pockets of Eastern and southern India

- ① Historical factors $\Rightarrow$ Promoted by
British East India Company
who enjoyed trade monopoly in Tea
till 1833.
- ② Climatic and geographic factors
limits their geographical spread.
- ③ Labour $\Rightarrow$ Trained labour to
pluck tea leaves.

- ④ Packaging, processing, transport of tea leaves is not market dependent.
~~ie. Port to~~
- ⑤ Market ⇒ Port connection in Southern India promotes exports to other countries.
- ⑥ Rainfall ⇒ These areas are under impact of monsoon, hence causing high rainfall.
- eg) Mawsingram, Cherapunji - highest rainfall.

Thus, climatic and historical factors keep ~~near~~ Tea production in specific pockets of eastern and southern India.

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

Landslides refer to ^{mass} movement of rock, debris, vegetation under influence of gravity. Recent landslide atlas of India (ISRO) project 12% of India's area to be landslide prone.

Factors responsible for landslides in western Ghats

(A) Natural factors

(1) Rock type and their age subject to weathering makes them vulnerable.

(2) Rainfall and cloudbursts causing mass movement of rocks.

(eg) wayanad landslide.

(3) Wind erosion and coastal erosion are other factors.

(B) Anthropogenic factors

(1) Mining and quarrying without impact assessment

② land use changes and high rate of ~~the~~ deforestation in the region
(eg) Gadgil committee highlighted this.

③ unplanned development and rapid pace of urbanization.

④ Soil pollution and degradation.

(eg) Plastic acts as hydrophobic nuclei
↓
loose binding of soil $\Rightarrow$ landslide

Mitigating measures required

① Structural measures $\Rightarrow$

(i) Rock stabilization and creation of embankments.

(ii) Mandatory Environment Impact assessment for projects.

(iii) Banning mining and quarrying in the region

(iv) Reforestation for Nature based Solution.

- ② Non-structural measures ⇒
- (i) Capacity building of local communities.
 - (ii) Landslide area zoning.
- ③ ~~②~~ Inter agency coordination for
↳ Planning development projects
↳ Rescue and recovery
- ④ Learning from best practices around
the world such as China's soil
stabilization programme.

Further, Kasturirangan committee
report to declare ~~eco~~ sensitive zones
can be applied to reduce landslide
risk and their occurrence.

③ Tectonic activities are concentrated
in few areas

⇓
Africa rift valley.

④ Climate → melting of glaciers
eg. Harder feed lakes

↳ Rainfall and seasonal lakes

eg. Playa lake in Thar desert.

Thus, lakes are situated in particular
geographical setting acting as zone of
high biodiversity.

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

India is home to largest social media users, result of which is manifested in high digital media influencers, replacing traditional role models such as sports person, philosophers, Teachers etc.

Rise of influencers - Replacing traditional role models

- ① Influencer economy → where individual decisions are influenced by digital media influencers.
- ② Viewer based model means digital media influencer focus on going viral
 ↓
 limiting the spread on traditional role models.

Impact on Youth behaviour and value systems →

Ⓐ Positive impact →

- ① Informed decision making due to flow of ideas.

- ② Spread of newer ideas challenging traditional social norms
↳ Equality, freedom
- ③ Entertainment and innovation promotes tourism
- ④ Negative impacts
- ① Rise in culture of instant gratification
↳ low attention span
- ② Rise in culture of materialism
↳ lavish lifestyles
- ③ Comparison culture and relative deprivation feeling
↳ mental health issues
- ④ Decline in social time and family as agency of social control
- ⑤ Rise in compulsive consumption patterns
↳ loans and indebtedness
↳ shortcuts adoption by youth.

⑥ Rise in feeling of individualism.

Measures to be taken ⇒

- ① Regulating Digital media influencers
 - ↳ Surrogate advertisement
 - ↳ Hidden promotion
- ② Promotion of value based education.
- ③ Awareness campaigns reflecting side effects
- ④ Promotion of traditional role models
 - ↳ Sports person
 - ↳ Teachers.

Rise of digital media influencers provide both opportunities as well as threats, hence needs to be balanced ~~used~~ using Barbell strategy based on.

Individual wellbeing ↳ Societal wellbeing.



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

Indian society presents a unique picture with traditionalism vis-a-vis modernity. Despite legal and educational advances social evils still persist.

Legal and Educational advances

- ① Dowry prohibition act, 2006
- ② Prevention of child marriage act, 2006. (PCMA)
- ③ State specific schemes to promote inter-caste marriages -
- ④ Literacy rate $\approx 75\%$
- ⑤ New ^{National} Education policy 2020

Reasons for persistence of Dowry

- ① Gender stereotyping — Girl child still treated as financial burden
- ② Lack of agency to women
↓
low decision making

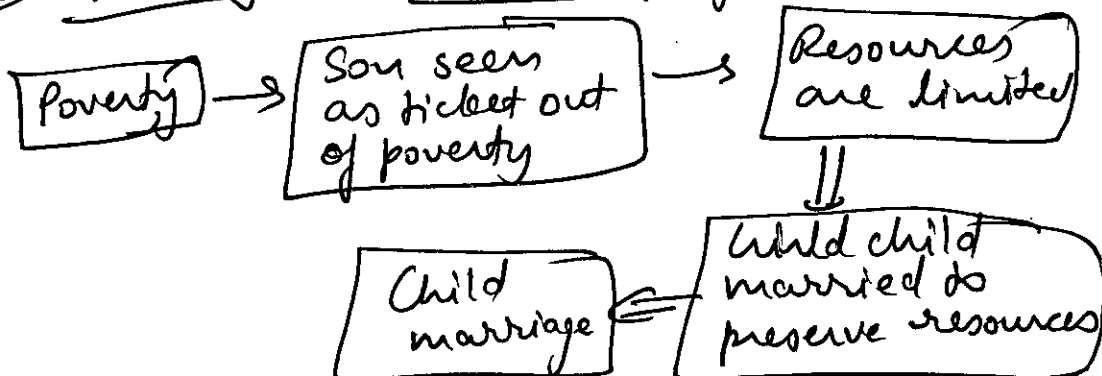
- ③ Culture of big-fat Indian weddings
 ↓
 Perpetuation of dowry = Show of Culture

Reasons for persistence of caste endogamy

- ① Caste still a descriptive status
 ↓
 low mobility. (only 5.6% inter-caste marriage-NPHS-5)
- ② Concept of purity and pollution
 + prevalence of arranged marriages
- ③ Reactions from orthodox sections of society
 ↓
 Caste assumed a new role but still persist.

Reasons for persistence of child marriage

- ① Blind following of traditions
 eg high instance of child marriage
 ↓
 Rajasthan West Bengal Bihar
 ≈ 20% child marriage (NPHS-5)
- ② Poverty + male son preference.



Common reasons for persistence of all

- ① Legal loopholes → under PCMA marriage is voidable but not voidable ab initio.
- ② Lack of institutional support for legal implementations

Measures to be taken

- ① Jaya Prakash committee → Raise age of girl marriage - 21 years
- ② Follow Piplandi village model (Rajasthan) (eco-feminism)
- ③ Value based education and awareness campaigns → Nukkad Natak
- ④ Constructive role of NGO's → Shoony & SEWA.

Though social evils like dowry, caste endogamy and child marriage persist but new forces of change such as globalisation, social media provide a ray of hope in eradicated such evils.



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 in India is posed with significant challenges yet it is balancing traditional expectations and emerging societal norms.

Modern Parenting balancing traditional expectations

① Respecting the elders → Still practices of touching the feet, digital namaskars are ~~been~~ being taught.

② Performance of rituals and celebration of festivals
eg Rakshabandan, Diwali Poojan etc.

③ Family values → Though families are nuclear ~~and~~ but they are functionally joint.

These values are still being passed on.

- ④ Traditional dresses and foods are promoted on fairs, festivals and special occasions.

Modern parenting . balancing emerging societal norms

- ① Modern education and value system .
- ② Balancing both individualism and community living
 family still as agency of social control.

Social implications of tension between the two

- ① Rise in DIWK families → Double income but no kids .
- ② Rise in ipad generation parenting
 Dual income families .
- ③ New type of parenting is emerging
permissive parenting

④ weekend family concept is also on
rise.

measures to be taken

- ① Priority to social values and family time
- ② Regulating private sector to separate professional life from personal life -

③

Thus, modern parenting is balancing traditional expectations with emerging societal norms by adaptation and revivalism

NEXT IAS

Space for Rough Work..

NEXT IAS

Space for Rough Work

NEXT IAS

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महत्वपूर्ण निर्देश	
अभ्यर्थियों को निम्नलिखित निर्देशों को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ना चाहिए। किसी भी निर्देश का उल्लंघन करने पर दण्डित किया जा सकता है।	
क्या न करें-	क्या करें-
1. इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर प्रतिक्रिया 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 OCA प्रतिक्रिया में कहीं भी प्रश्नों के वास्तविक उत्तरों के अलावा कुछ भी न लिखें।	2. OCA प्रतिक्रिया के कवर पृष्ठ पर दिए गए स्थान पर अपना पंजीकरण नंबर और अन्य विवरण लिखें।
3. अपनी OCA प्रतिक्रिया से कोई भी पृष्ठ न फाड़ें, यदि आपका कोई पृष्ठ गायब लगे, तो परीक्षक/निरीक्षक को सूचित करना न भूलें।	3. स्पष्ट और पठनीय तरीके से लिखें। खराब/अपठनीय लिखावट में न लिखें।
4. एक नोट्स या गणना के लिए, इस प्रतिक्रिया के अंतिम दो खाली पृष्ठों का उपयोग किया जाना चाहिए। एक नोट्स की शुरुआत होने के बाद में कार्य कर देना चाहिए।	4. एक नोट्स या गणना के लिए, इस प्रतिक्रिया के अंतिम दो खाली पृष्ठों का उपयोग किया जाना चाहिए। एक नोट्स की शुरुआत होने के बाद में कार्य कर देना चाहिए।
5. यदि आप किसी कार्य को रद्द करना चाहते हैं, तो उस पर अपना धन चलाएं या उस पर "रद्द" लिखें, अन्यथा उसका मूल्यांकन किया जा सकता है।	5. यदि आप किसी कार्य को रद्द करना चाहते हैं, तो उस पर अपना धन चलाएं या उस पर "रद्द" लिखें, अन्यथा उसका मूल्यांकन किया जा सकता है।
6. अपनी OCA प्रतिक्रिया व्यक्तिगत रूप से निरीक्षक को सौंप दें।	6. परीक्षा हॉल छोड़ने से पहले अपनी OCA प्रतिक्रिया व्यक्तिगत रूप से निरीक्षक को सौंप दें।

ऑनलाइन सुविधा का लाभ उठाने वाले अभ्यर्थियों के लिए विशेष अनुशंसा	
1. OCA प्रतिक्रिया को ठीक से स्कैन करें। हम चाहेंगे कि आप स्कैनिंग के लिए कैमस्कैनर ऐप (CAM SCANNER) का प्रयोग करें। (यह कोई प्रशंसा नहीं है)।	1. OCA प्रतिक्रिया को ठीक से स्कैन करें। हम चाहेंगे कि आप स्कैनिंग के लिए कैमस्कैनर ऐप (CAM SCANNER) का प्रयोग करें। (यह कोई प्रशंसा नहीं है)।
2. कृपया OCA प्रतिक्रिया की पंजीकृत योजना में स्कैन करें। कम योजना में स्कैन करें। स्कैन की गई प्रतिक्रिया, उनके मूल्यांकन की गुणवत्ता को बाधित कर सकती है।	2. कृपया OCA प्रतिक्रिया की पंजीकृत योजना में स्कैन करें। कम योजना में स्कैन करें। स्कैन की गई प्रतिक्रिया, उनके मूल्यांकन की गुणवत्ता को बाधित कर सकती है।
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 ।	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. OCA प्रतिक्रिया का उपयोग नहीं करने वाले उम्मीदवारों को अपना विवरण पहले पृष्ठ पर देना चाहिए और मैकेनिकल 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।	4. OCA प्रतिक्रिया का उपयोग नहीं करने वाले उम्मीदवारों को अपना विवरण पहले पृष्ठ पर देना चाहिए और मैकेनिकल 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. OCA प्रतिक्रिया का उपयोग नहीं करने वाले उम्मीदवारों को प्रश्नपत्र के अनुसार उत्तर के अनुक्रम का पालन करना चाहिए।	5. OCA प्रतिक्रिया 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 शैक्षिक संस्करण के अनुरूप है।	6. कृपया स्कैन किए गए संस्करण में उत्तर के अनुक्रम और कुल पृष्ठों की संख्या की जाँच करें। सुनिश्चित करें कि यह उसी के शैक्षिक संस्करण के अनुरूप है।

