

NEXT IAS

MAINS TEST SERIES 2.0 - 2025 (FLT)

(To be filled by candidate)

TEST CODE : FLT2505

Name of Candidate: Muhammed Swalah Mobile No. [REDACTED]

Roll No. : Start Time 10:PM End Time 1:10PM

Date of Examination: 13-7-25 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:

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY

The Purpose
'How +

<u>Student Concerns / Query</u>	<u>Evaluator's Feedback / Response</u>
1	1
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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. 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 & paintings represents a cultural continuity as well as the influence of new traditions

Medieval sculpture Reflection of Cultural ethos

I Sculptures

① Rise of Shivism and Vaishnavism

eg Nataraja statues of later Cholas.

② Influence of Turkish and Persian styles

eg Arcuate and Corbelled like Kumbhul Islam mosque (Tughlaq).

③ New belief systems

eg Arabesque in Jama Masjid from Quran (Mughal)

④ Religious and Cultural Syncretism

eg Use of Toranas and Lotus motifs (Sasaram tomb).

⑤ New living styles

↳ Sarais on trade routes &

II Paintings

① Influence of Persian styles

↳ Ultramarine blue and Cornisches.

② Rise of Bhakti movement

↳ Raghamangalam painting (Rajput)

③ Rise of Aristocracy and Nobility

↳ Portraiture under Shahjahan

④ Importance to Miniature paintings

↳ Nizim Al Ullum under Mughals as encyclopedia.

Despite the new ethos,
Indian culture represents a confluence
of cultures with every new school
adding to diversity & perfection.



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 represents the period of relative ~~Cold~~ tensions dominated by US and USSR blocks from 1945 to 1991

Battle of ideologies

① US representing Capitalism and USSR representing Communism

② US support to Anti Communist dictatorships

eg Batista of Cuba

③ Propaganda warfare

eg US media against USSR

[1945] - UN Charter

[1948-1952] - NATO by US

- Warsaw Pact by USSR

[1952] - Korean War

[1963] - Cuban missile crisis

[1975] - Vietnam

[1989] - Berlin wall demolition

[1991] - disintegration of USSR

fig:- Cold war

④ USSR ~~promoting~~ replacing democracy with Communist Satellite States

eg Comintern.

It was not really ^{just} a battle of ideologies.

Military Confrontations

① Proxy Warfare eg US support to South & USSR to North Korea.

② Bloc formation beyond ideologies

eg US support to Mujahideen in Afghanistan.

③ Imperialist struggle than ideological

eg ~~the~~ Mar Monroe doctrine of US.

④ Trade an interests

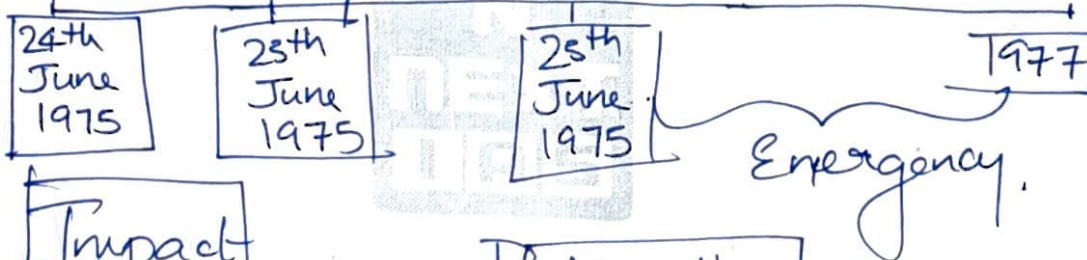
eg Dollar diplomacy.

Cold war ended with US as the only pole and Capitalism as the leading ideology for 20 years until the rise of China.

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 represents a 21 month period from 25th June, 1975 to 1977 when President Zakir Hussain announced emergency under Art 356.

JP's Delhi march
Raj Narain case - disqualified PM



Impact

Negative

Indian democracy

Civil liberties

① 42nd CAA

- Extended tenure of Lok Sabha.
- Impunity for PM & from judicial review

② Stifled freedom of press.

① Suspension of Fundamental rights

② SC judgement against Courts

③ Mass arrest of
Opposition Leaders.

right to uphold
India Citizens
rights

④ Human rights
Violations

② Custodial deaths

- Mass sterilization

eg Rajan murder
Case, Kerala

- Demolition drive

eg Takoman gate,
Delhi

③ Police excesses on
peaceful protesters.

→ ① Recognized the importance of
democracy

Positive impacts

② Discipline and Corruption

eg Trains running on time

→ ③ Against the threat of
JP's total revolution.

eg JP asked army to defy
Government

④ 44th Amendment, 1977

- Safeguards against arbitrary
use of Art 352.

Emergency proved the resilience
& depth of democracy in India and
brought a new leadership to the
forefront.

4. पूर्वी घाट की भूगर्भीय विशेषताओं एवं पारिस्थितिकीय महत्व 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 extend from Mahanadi to Kanyakumari

Geological features

① Submergent landforms

② Nearly Continuous from Mahanadi to Godavari, and discontinuous afterwards due to N-S tilt of landmass.



③ Deltaic deposits.

eg Chitka Lake, in Odisha.

④ Lack of natural port facilities

eg Chennai is an artificial port.

⑤ Ancient landforms and rock structures

eg Asaka Valley, Grand Canyon of India.

⑥ Deciduous and dry deciduous forests

↳ Nallamalai, Yeramalai etc. -

⑦ ^{flowing} Eastern stress with high load
Carrying Capacity

↳ Kaveri delta,

Ecological importance

① Endemic species of flora and fauna

↳ Red Sanders of Eastern ghats.

② Richⁱⁿ biodiversity

↳ Point Calimere national park, TN.

③ Major mangrove regions

↳ Krishna mangroves.

④ Natural resources

↳ Natural gas in KG basin

Eastern ghats are also
strategically important for its access to
South East Asia through Vizag,
Kolkata etc..

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 two island chains of Lakshadweep and Andaman Nicobar.

Origin of Islands

① Coral Islands

Lakshadweep was formed as an atoll over

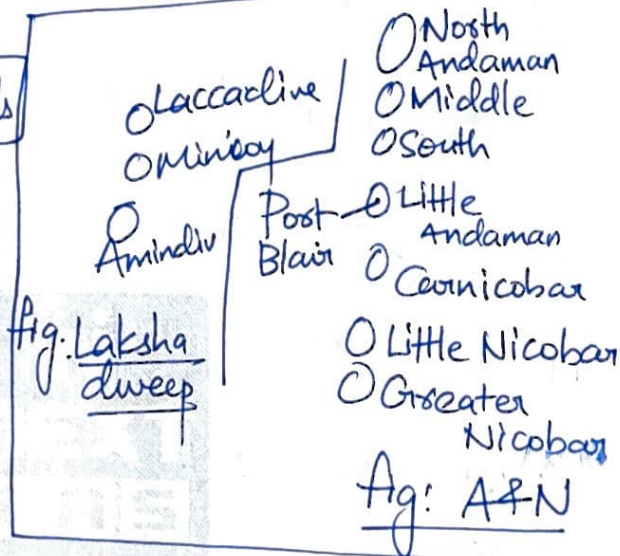
Chagos archipelago.

② Continental Islands

Andaman Nicobar Islands are formed as an extension of Arakan Yoma hills in Indian Bay of Bengal.

③ Aggregational Islands

Formed by the deposition



of soil through erosion from mainland India.

eg Sagar Island and New Moore Islands, Sundarbans.

④ Other Continental Islands

eg Sacrifice rocks, Kerala. Elephanta Islands, Mumbai

→ Biodiversity hotspots

eg A&N as hottest of hotspots.

Significance

→ Strategic

eg A&N as India's Stationed Ship

→ Cultural heritage

eg Mahal language in Lakshadweep.

Indian islands form an essential part of India's strategic dominance in Indian Ocean as net security provider.

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 around 5200 km inland water ways with NW-2 from Sadia to Dhubri in Assam.

Significance of Inland Water in East Indian economy.

① Reduction in transport Logistics Cost

eg For 10 km, by Road = ₹25
by Inland water = ₹30-50 paise (NITI)

② Sustainable transport model

eg Emissions per 10 km. By road = 50-80 gm CO₂
By water = 36-40 gm CO₂

③ Connectivity to North East

- due to limitations through Siliguri Corridor

eg Kaladan Multimodal highway with riverine transport.

④ Integration with ASEAN

↳ Coon border rivers with Myanmar.

⑤ Price realisation of agriculture.

⑥ Tourism potential

↳ Meghalaya's Water tourism.

⑦ Employment generation

↳ Bamboo boats in Nagaland.

Measures required

① Integrated Transport hub

↳ Similar to Varanasi in NW-1

② Multimodal Connectivity

↳ Connection to road infra.

③ Public private partnership

With North East having 8% of India. Inland water ways can ensure better integration of the country.

7.

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

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

Desertification is the gradual expansion of ^{arid} deserts to regions over previously semi arid and arid moist land forms.

→ Expansion of Thar towards Delhi

Threat of desertification

I Land degradation

① Loss of fertile land.

→ Aridity in Punjab

② Change in Vegetation

→ Loss of evergreen forests in South East Asia.

II Global Ecological Stability

① Biodiversity loss and

→ Great Green wall initiative of China to contain Gobi

② Affects monsoon rainfall

eg Reduction of rainfall in NW India (FSI, 2020).

③ Rising cares of pests and

eg Desert locust attack 2021.

Food Security

① Rainfed nature of agriculture

eg Only ~~for~~ 48% of land is irrigated.

② Ground water depletion

eg India losing 0.3m ground water per year.

③ Crop loss and Cattle loss

Suggested measures

① Global Cooperation

eg International decade against desertification by UNCCD.

② Miyawaki Afforestation

eg Miyawaki technique.

③ Switch to Climate friendly crops.

Desertification can be

addressed through success of overall climate change mitigation measures.



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 ~~is~~ ensures easier transfer of people language cultures across the world.

Globalisation ~~is~~ Impact

I Erosion of local languages

Yes	No
-----	----

① 600 endangered languages in India

eg. Bo-Sikkim is extinct.

② Anglicisation of education

eg. 80% jobs require English.

③ Monoculture of languages

④ Linguistic pollution.

① Enriches local languages

eg. ~~Adaptation~~ Translation of Paulo Coelho into Malayalam

② ~~Support~~ & Promotion of local languages

eg. Duolingo

③ Successful examples

eg. Globalised China

eg English words still follow in Indian languages. Chinese.

Erosion of Culture

Yes

① Homogenisation of culture - causing loss of culture.

eg Traditional clothes.

② Westernisation of culture

eg Western festivals in India.

No

① Glocalisation of Culture

eg Chicken Tikka in Burger king.

② Expansion and promotion of culture

eg International day of Yoga.

Globalisation is a double edged sword. It doesn't erode language and culture, although it might transform its expression.

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

India is a spiritual Capital of the world, and the Expression of Spirituality changed with time Liberalisation and Globalisation.

Features of Neo spiritual movements

I Tradition

- ① Based on mythology and Vedas.
- ↳ Sachguru on Yoga promotion.
- ② & Promotion of traditional values
- ↳ Sufi Rumi quotes on God
- ③ Practised by Sadhus, Saints, and Moulvis

II Modernity

- ① Use of English
- ↳ Podcasts on Gita in English.

② Commercialisation

eg Isha for online store to sell Yoga Essentials.

③ Through use modern institutions

eg Patanjali 'University'.

III Digital influence

① Social media management

eg Instagram pages and reels.

② Tele evangelism

eg Zakir Naik through Youtube.

③ Use of apps and websites

eg Digital Panchang.

→ Lack of divinity

[Issues] → Lack of accountability

→ Fake gurus

→ Celebrity endorsement

Neo spiritual movements

mask a continuity of India's
spiritual traditions during a
digital era.

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

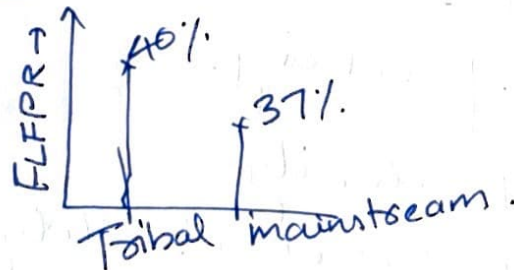
How does the status and role of women in tribal societies differ from gender norms in mainstream Indian society?

(Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks

Tribal Societies have ~~gen better~~ gender parameters than mainstream Societies due to their Communitarian life & in alliance with nature.

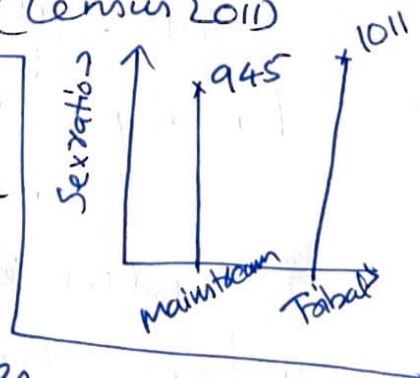
Role of Status and role of women in Tribal Societies with mainstream

① Better female labour force participation (NITI)



② Better sex ratio (Census 2011)

③ Matriarchal Societies in contrast to patriarchal mainstream Societies.



- ④ Issue of Child marriage.
 eg Improved marriage age in mainstream Society
- ⑤ ~~Women~~ Communitarian life in contrast to nuclear modern life
 eg Better Social Security for women among men
- ⑥ Issues of alcoholism, low education etc. for women in tribals.
- ⑦ Polyandry and Polygamy in tribal Societies in contrast to monogamous mainstream
 eg Todas of TN practice Polyandry.

Way forward

- ① Women reservation in Gram Sabha under PESA, 1996.
- ② Joint ownership under FRA, 2006.
- ③ Education initiatives
 eg Eklavya Schools.
 India should be a protective & liberative force for tribals especially tribal women
 (fr PM Nehru)

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

R.L. Desai rightly called India as a 'museum of tongues' due to its wide 600 languages across its geography.

③ Bo - Andaman, Majhi (Sikkim).

Vernacular language to challenge social norms

I | Women empowerment

① Bhajans of Mirabai
- as a saint in Awadhi

② * Kannada Lingayat
Literature on Akkamahadevi

Vernacular languages

Indo Aryan

- Hindi, Bengali, Assamese

Dravidian

- Malayalam, Tamil etc..

Tibetan

- Pahari

Mongoloid

- Khasi, Ahom etc..

II | Against Superstitions

① Sittar poetry in Tamil against corruption of priests.

III Promote Syncretism and Plurality

eg ① Heer Ranjha of Wodevis & Shah in Sindhi promoting love

② Bijak, Kabir panthi etc. of Kabir in Awadhi promoting Secularism.

IV Spread of Nationalism

eg ① 'Ghadar' newsletter in Punjabi

② 'Swadeshabhimani' in Kerala.

V Wider Influence - Easier in ~~and~~ Comprehension

eg ① Folk Folklores about martyrs.

VI Local Historiography

eg ① 'Veeragan' as a form of hero Song depicting local history.

VII Cultural Promotion of Bhakti and belief Sufism

① Borgets of Shankaradev in Assam

② Quraawalis in Persian by Nizamuddin Auliya.

~~VIII~~ ~~Promo~~ Challenge Class privileges

① Chakyarkoothu in Malayalam.

~~XX~~ → ① Limited reach

→ ② Lack of documentation.

Challenges → Endangered Languages
like Bo in Andaman

→ ③ Lack of Script

→ Santhali, Kurukh.

→ ④ Promote Sectarianism

Vernacular Languages represents a rich reservoir of country's cultural heritage as well as social transformation where continuity is infused with change.



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

Grandhi underlined the role of Indian women when he said that 'When women becomes Sabala from Abala, all those who are weaker become powerful'.

Role of Gandhian mass movement for Indian women.

① Emphasis on faith and non violence
- promote women participation which would have been impossible in armed struggle

eg Sarojini Naidu.

② Swaraj as a matter of faith and worship

eg 'Atmasakti' or Self reliance through G. G. G. G. G.

③ Creation of Role models

eg ~~Kasturba~~ Anasuya Behn in Ahmedabad Mill Strike.

④ Anti Alcohol agitations

eg Picketing of alcohol shops in Civil disobedience.

⑤ Women in Leadership roles

eg Kasturba Gandhi in Sannighatki Salt agitations.

⑥ Promotion of women's education

eg Wardha Scheme of Vocational education.

⑦ Influence on youth

eg Rani Gaidinli (age 13) as Grandhiana in Manipur against British.

⑧ Challenged Patriarchal norms

eg Women in Political space against private space.

⑨ Influence in Future policies

↳ Equal remuneration Act, 1948.

⑩ Deification of Women as Goddess

↳ 'Ram Rajya' and his idea of Sita.

Issues with Gandhian movement

① Promotion within existing Social Structure ↳ women as mother, wife etc.

② ~~Len~~ radical compared to his contemporaries

↳ Subhash Bose made female regiment in Army.

Gandhianism is an evolving idea and Gandhi played an important role in setting the direction in motion. Culmination in a women reservation Act of 2023.

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 Bose was a Socialist as well as a theist Secular theist which reflects in idea of nationhood.

Blend of militant nationalism
Socialism

① Idea of Armed insurrection

② Formation of Azad Hind Fauj.

③ Promotion of Gandhi

④ Samyavada - Blend of discipline of fascism and Economic principles of Communism.

⑤ Dictatorship for first

[1938] Haripur Session led by Bose

[1939] Tripuri session by Bose

[1940] INA Army in Japan

[1941] Assault on Moch in Manipal

[1944] - Died under mysterious Circumstances

Fig - S.C. Bose

20 years

- To remove social and economic difference
[eg] Influenced by Soviet political model.

④ Idea of Classless and Stateless Society.
[eg] Similar Marxian anarchy.

⑤ Promotion of democracy after 20 years

⑥ Influence of Advaita and Swami Vivekananda - Uphold humanism of Vivekananda.

⑦ Deeply Secular and Pluralist

[eg] Started his movement from tomb of Bahadur Shah in Burma.

⑧ Militant nationalism

[eg] Against Colonial subjugation

⑨ Leadership of Gandhi

→ Addressed Gandhi as father of the nation.

⑩ Idea of Gender equality

→ Rani Jhansi segment in AINA.

⑪ Promotion of Scientific temper in higher education.

→ Gandhian non violence Vs Bore's Violence

Differences with Gandhi

→ Gandhi supporting allied position against Nazis.

→ Bore as Leftist against Gandhi's Centricism.

Gandhi addressed Bore as prince among patriots for his contribution to the realisation of a free India.

14.

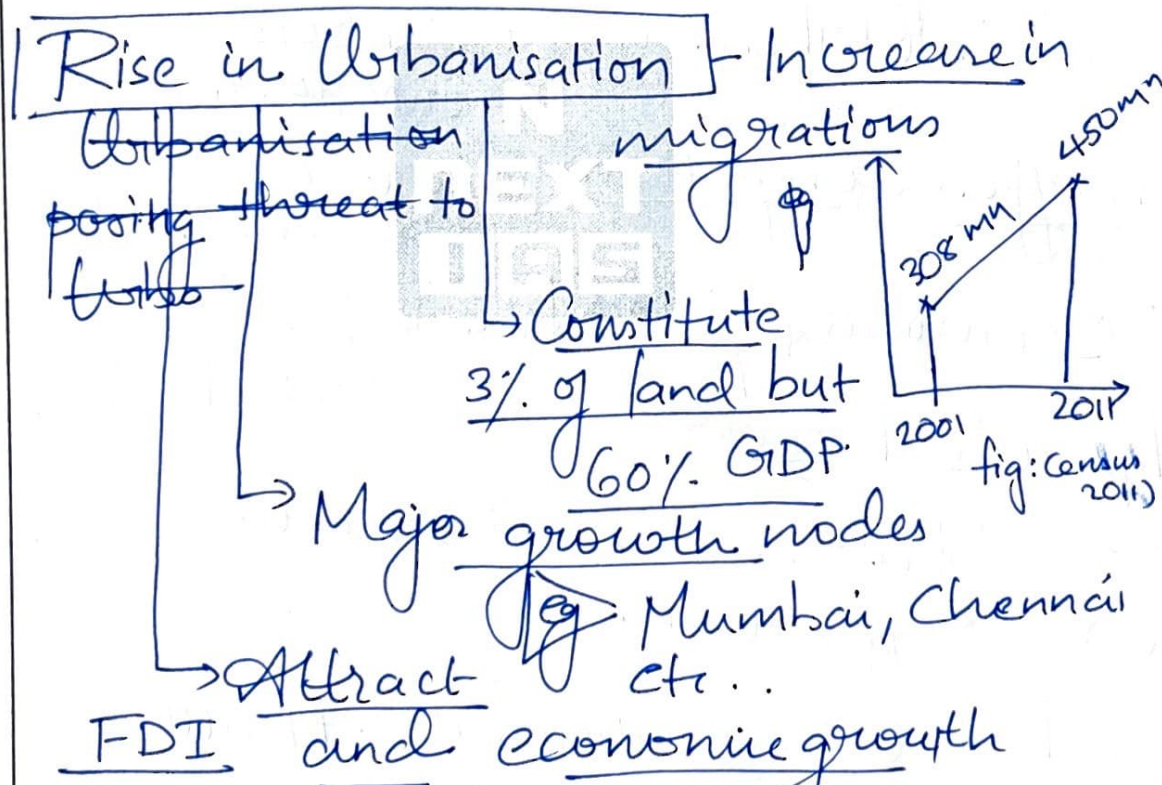
शहरीकरण मौजूदा शहरी अवसंरचना के लिए खतरा बन रहा है। इससे उत्पन्न विकासात्मक मुद्दों तथा शहरी समुदायों पर इसके प्रभाव पर चर्चा कीजिए। (250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

(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

(Answer in 250 words) 15 Marks

By 2030, 35% Indians will be living in Urban areas (NITI) underlying the importance of sustainable Urbanisation.



Developmental issues on Urban infra

① Unplanned Urbanisation

⑨ Expansion of Shums, illegal settlements

16

② Lack of affordable housing

[eg] 18mn affordable housing units required (MoHUA).

③ Air pollution due to over population

[eg] 39/50 most polluted cities are in India (IQAir).

④ Water pollution and drainage

[eg] 68% Urban waste enters rivers (NITI).

⑤ Traffic congestions due to Over crowding.

[eg] 29 minutes for 10 kms in Bangalore (TomTom traffic)

⑥ Health hazards

[eg] 2 lakh Indians die due to water pollution.

⑦ Lack of Education and Health facilities

[eg] Migrant Children in India face less educational opportunities & (UNESCO).

- ⑧ Gentrification of neighbourhoods
- Eradication of class differences

Measures

- ① Promotion of agriculture
- To address distress migration
- ② Promotion of Food processing Sector
- For Industrialisation of rural areas
- ③ Planned Urbanisation 
 Chandigarh model.
- ④ Affordable housing for Urban dwellers.
 PMAYCU
- ⑤ Skilling initiatives  PMKVY.

Urbanisation should be effectively promoted for a sustainable orderly growth as 1% increase in a district's Urban area leads to 2.45% growth in GDP (NITI)

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 second
largest tea producing country with
tea cultivation mostly in Northeast
(Darjeeling) and South
(Nilgiri).

Agro climatic factors
for tea



① Direct Sunlight
(Tropical)

② Rainfall of 200 cm or more.
— monsoon weather

③ Cool winters and warm summers

④ Tropical weather and hilly areas.

Reasons for Concentration in East and South

① Colonial legacy

↳ Colonial tea plantations in

Darjeeling (West Bengal) and Munnar (Kerala).

② Well established Supply Chain

eg Tea Exports to Middle East. from Nilgiris.

③ Tropical monsoon Climate

eg High rainfall areas.

④ Branding and Expansion

eg Nilgiri tea famous for aroma and Darjeeling tea for taste.

⑤ Presence of Capital and ~~Com~~ MNCs

eg Tata tea in Nilgiris.

⑥ Part of Local Cuisines

eg Sulaimani tea of Kerala. Irani tea of Hyderabad.

⑦ Governmental support and Initiatives

eg Tea board in Kolkata.

Challenges

- ① Erratic monsoon (eg. 80% rain in less than 100 days (NDMA).
- ② Natural disasters
 - eg. Pettimudi Landslide in Munnar.
- ③ Global Competition
 - eg. Chinese dominance.
- ④ Labour violations
 - eg. Bonded labour in tea plantations.
 - Promotion of Cooperatives
 - eg. ITC tea

Wayforward

- Shift to high value varieties
 - eg. Greentea.
- Extension of Social Security
 - eg. Social Security code under labour codes.

Tea production can enhance local economy as well as scale up to high value plantation agriculture.

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

Around 0.42 ~~mm~~ km² area in India is susceptible to landslides with rise in landslides in Western ghats (NDMA)

Factors responsible for landslides in Western ghats.



① Deforestation

eg Destruction of evergreen forests Shola forests

② Erratic monsoon

eg 80% ~~rain~~ rainfall in less than 100 days. leading to flash weakening of top soil.

③ High population pressure on landslide prone areas.

eg Mundakkai, Chooralmala in Wayanad, 2023.

4) Unplanned Urbanisation and agricultural expansion

eg Pettimundi landslide, Kerala, 2022.

5) Impact of Climate Change

eg Rise in Cyclones in Arabian sea by 25%.

6) Soil land degradation and Soil erosion

eg Quarrying and Mining lobby in western ghats

7) Lack of proactive measures

eg No delineation of landslide prone areas.

Suggested measures

1) Early Warning System

- eg Canadian model of landslide rating.
- ② Construction of retaining walls and Grouting
 - ③ No Construction on Co-sensitive zones (EEZs).
eg Enforce recommendation of Grading report on western ghats
 - ④ Afforestation of western ghats.
 - ⑤ Prevent infrastructure development in ECZs
eg Tunnel Construction in Palghat pass.

Landslide is a sudden onset disaster and its prevention involves proactive cooperation in a whole system approach integrating preventive measures with Climate Change mitigation.

17.

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

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

(Answer in 250 words) 15 Marks

Lakes are wetlands and acts as reservoirs of biodiversity & life protected under Ramsar Convention.

Different types of lakes

① Tectonic Lakes

Eg Pongong Tso, Ladakh.
at Everest

② Crater Lakes

Eg Lonar Lake in Maharashtra.

③ Oxbow Lake

Eg Oxbow Lake by Ganga in Begusarai, Bihar.

④ Deposition Estuarine Lake

Eg Ashtamudi Lake, Kerala.

⑤ Delta

Eg Chilka Lake, Odisha.



⑥ Artificial Lake

eg Kodikanal, Tamil Nadu.

Reasons for prevalence of Certain types
in Certain regions.

- ① Prevalence of Coaters of Volcanic
eruptions eg Lakes in Java, Indonesia.
- ② Glacial melting → Glacial la' in
Polar regions - Glacial Lake
eg Lake Baikal, China, Russia.
- ③ Plate margins → Tectonic Lakes
eg Lake Superior in Pacific margin.
- ④ Presence of river systems
eg Dal lake fed by Jhelum river.
- * Domis
⑤ Formation of deltas and Estuaries
eg Ashtamudi, Vembanad, and
Sastamkotta in Kerala.

⑥ As a part of Urban planning
 (eg) Yongning river model, China.

→ Urban encroachments

(eg) Bellandur Lake, Bangalore

Issues → Pollution

(eg) Kasadi river, Mumbai

→ Reduction in drainage

(eg) Caspian Sea.

→ Eutrophication leading to destruction

Wayforward

① Promotion of 'wise use' of Ramsar Convention (eg) National Wetlands Act

② Bottom up approach.

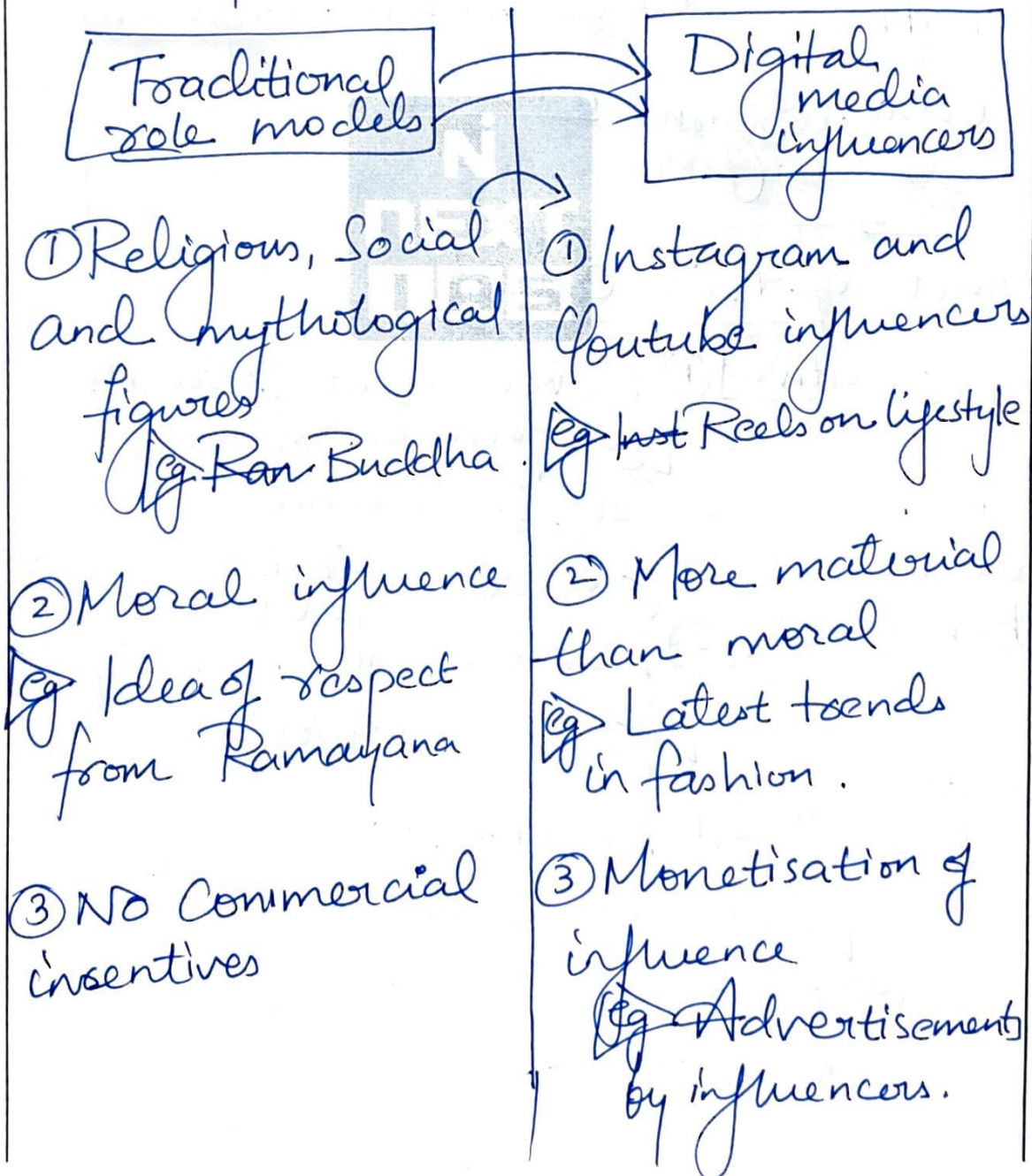
(eg) Swachh Bharat model

Lakes are our cultural as well as geographical heritages, and their protection is indispensable for a India of Viksit Bharat, 2047.



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

Digital media influencers involve monetisation of popularity through social media where 900 million Indians currently use internet (IMAI, 2023).



Traditional

- ④ Community based
 [eg] Religious teachers.

- ⑤ Based on ascriptive identities

[eg] Caste, religion

Digital

- ④ Individualistic
 [eg] Based on personal interests

- ⑤ Based on personal interests.

Impact of this changePositiveYouth behaviour

- ① Development of talents
 [eg] Youtube vlogs.

- ② Self Confidence

[eg] Body positivity movements

- ③ Development of fraternity
 [eg] Groups and debates

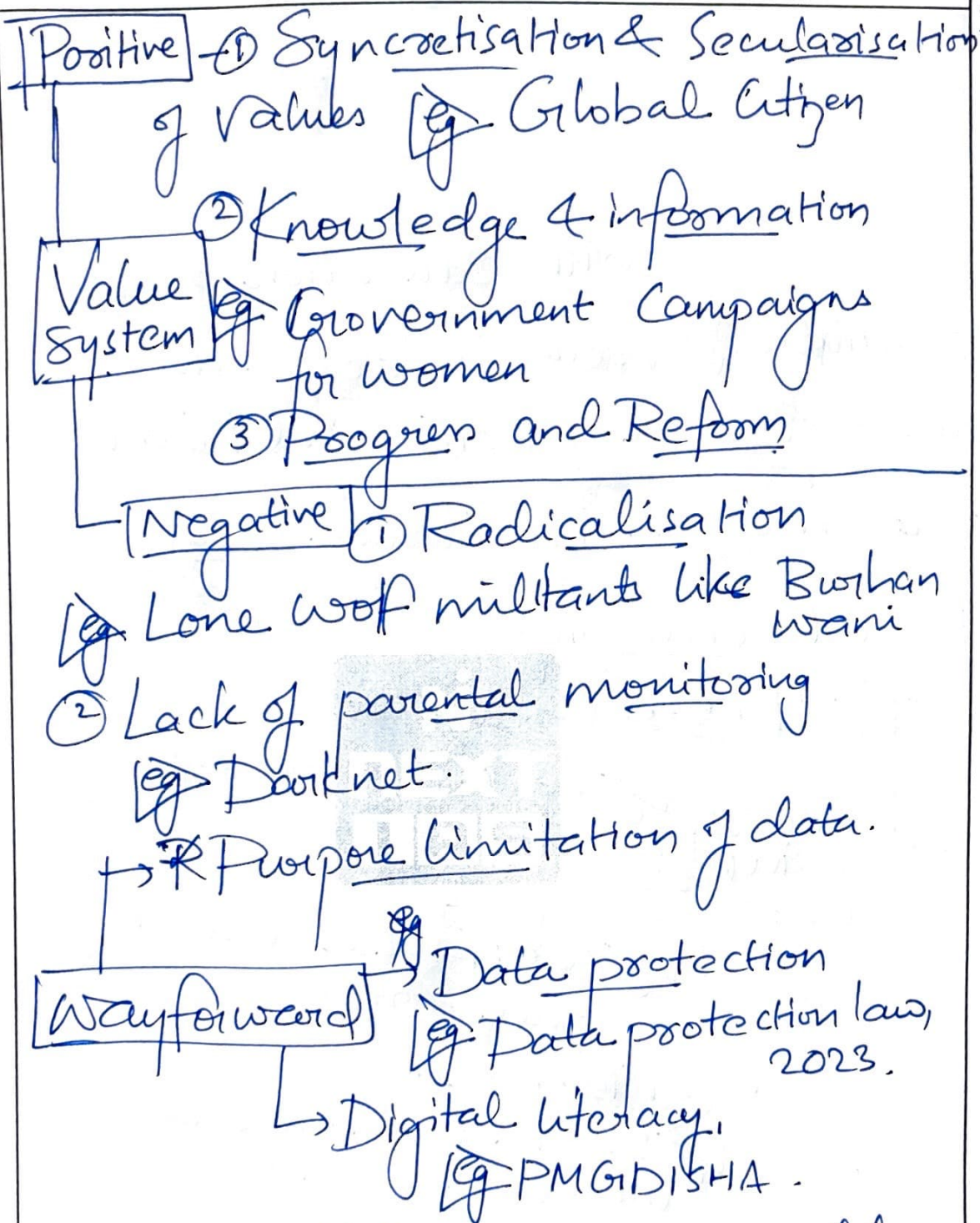
Negative

- ① Phubbing & doom scrolling
 [eg] Negative habits

- ② Reduce Social Isolation

- ③ Microtargeting

[eg] Cambridge Analytica, 2016.



Digital influencing can add value to our digital economy if our government can ensure its regulation without limiting growth.

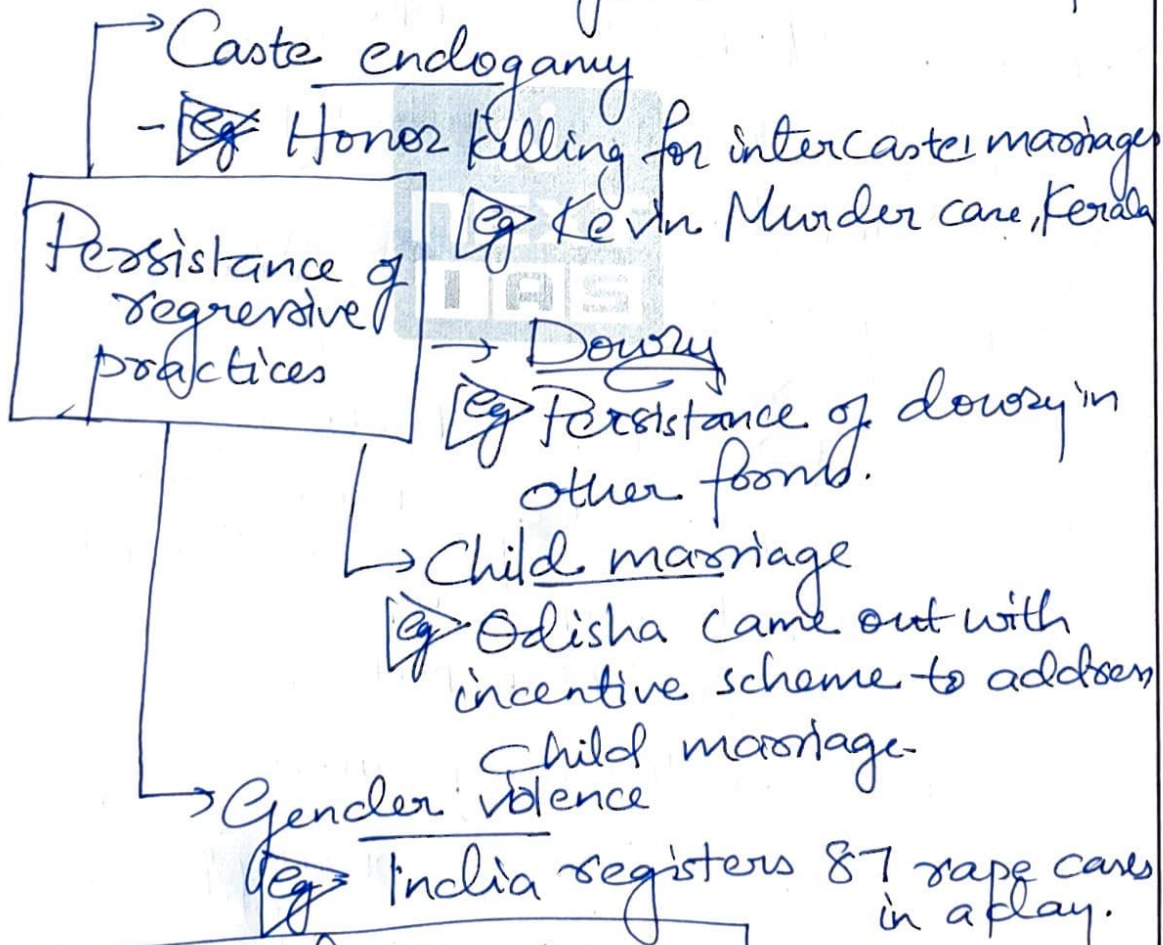
19.

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

With education and opportunities, India Chartered its journey from a pyramidal hierarchy to a modern egalitarian Society



Reasons for persistence

① Limited trickle down effect

- eg Low enforceability of Dowry Act, 1976.
- ② Existence of Khap panchayats
- eg Social boycott of inter caste marriage
- ③ Caste hierarchy ~~is~~ became Clan hierarchy
- eg Lower caste ghettos in Cities.
- ④ Benefits accrued by dominant castes
- eg SC's judgement on Subcategorisation of SCs.
- ⑤ Low enforceability of laws
- eg Selective enforcement of SC/ST Act, 1989.
- ⑥ Incomplete land reforms in East-India
- eg India has 104 mn landless labourers from lower castes.
- ⑦ Disguised unemployment in farm sector
→ leading to distress migration labour
- eg ~~for~~ 4 children were pushed into everyday during Covid days (MowCD)

⑧ Development induced dispossession
 ↳ Tribals migrating out of forests.

Measures required

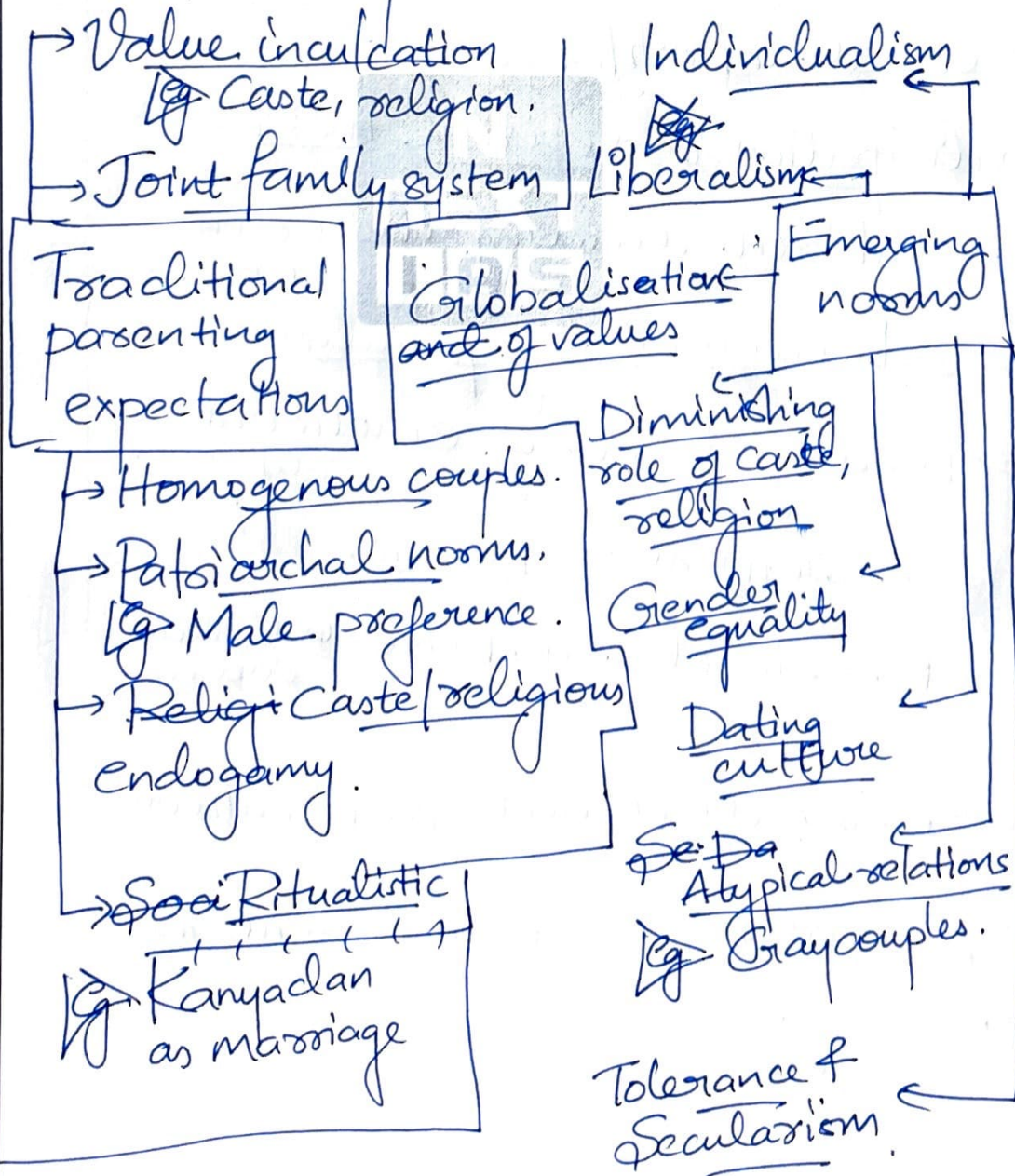
- ① Promotion of Gram panchayats under PESA, 1996
 - for tribal self rule.
- ② Enforcement of legal measures
 ↳ POSH Act at workplaces.
- ③ Promote IEC campaigns against Child marriages
 ↳ Beti Padhao, Beti Bachao
- ④ Better Creation of role models

Despite these persistent challenges, India made significant strides in social inclusion and growth with Female labour force participation rising to 37%.



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

Indian families based on consanguinital relationship between a man & a woman is giving way to atypical families of single parents, LGBTQ+ couples etc..



Social implications

- ① Erosion of Values - less focus on value education
↳ Focus on Science and Competition
- ② Gender equality and egalitarian norms
↳ SC in Babita pranyu a case, 2020
- equal inheritance.
- ③ Participation in decision making
↳ Children deciding their own future.
- ④ In Nuclearisation of families
- Leading to lack of emotional support.
- ⑤ Abandonment & Isolation
↳ Rise in old age homes in Urban areas.
- ⑥ Growing disconnect - Narcissism
↳ Diminishing role of parents in upbringing.

⑦ Negative ~~&~~ habits like pornography, drug abuse etc..

⑧ Issue of Cyber crime and radicalisation
 [eg] Lone Wolf terror attacks.

Measures required

① Inculcation of Value education in Curriculum

[eg] Yoga and meditation in Schools.

② Maternity and Paternity leaves

[eg] Swedish model of take or leave.

③ Creation of awareness on Senior Citizen Act, 2007

[eg] Only 12% are aware (Help Age India).

④ Promotion of Kindness and Compassion

[eg] Tata's grandpals Scheme.

Our education should create indomitable spirits by integrating modernity with tradition.

NEXT IAS

Space for Rough Work