

NEXT IAS

MAIN TEST SERIES 2.0 - 2025 (FLT)

(To be filled by candidate)

TEST CODE : FLT2501Name of Candidate: Muhammed Swabk T.A Mobile N XXXXXXXXXXRoll No. : MT23RCAPA 056 Start Time End Time.....Date of Examination: 16-6-25 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 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

Student Concerns / Query	Evaluator's Feedback / Response
1	1
.....	
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2	2
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.....	
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3	3
.....	
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MARKING SCHEME *			
Marks Per Ques	Below Average	Average	Above Average
10 Marks	Below 3.00	3.00 - 3.75	4.00 and above
15 Marks	Below 4.50	4.50 - 5.75	6.00 and above

* Subject to change without prior notice.

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

MACRO COMMENTS

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

Q1.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q2.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q3.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q4.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q5.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q6.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q7.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q8.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q9.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q10.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q11.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q12.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q13.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q14.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q15.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q16.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q17.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q18.

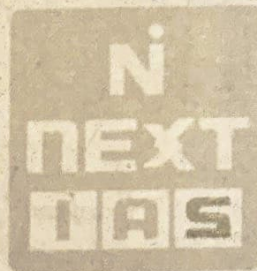
Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q19.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

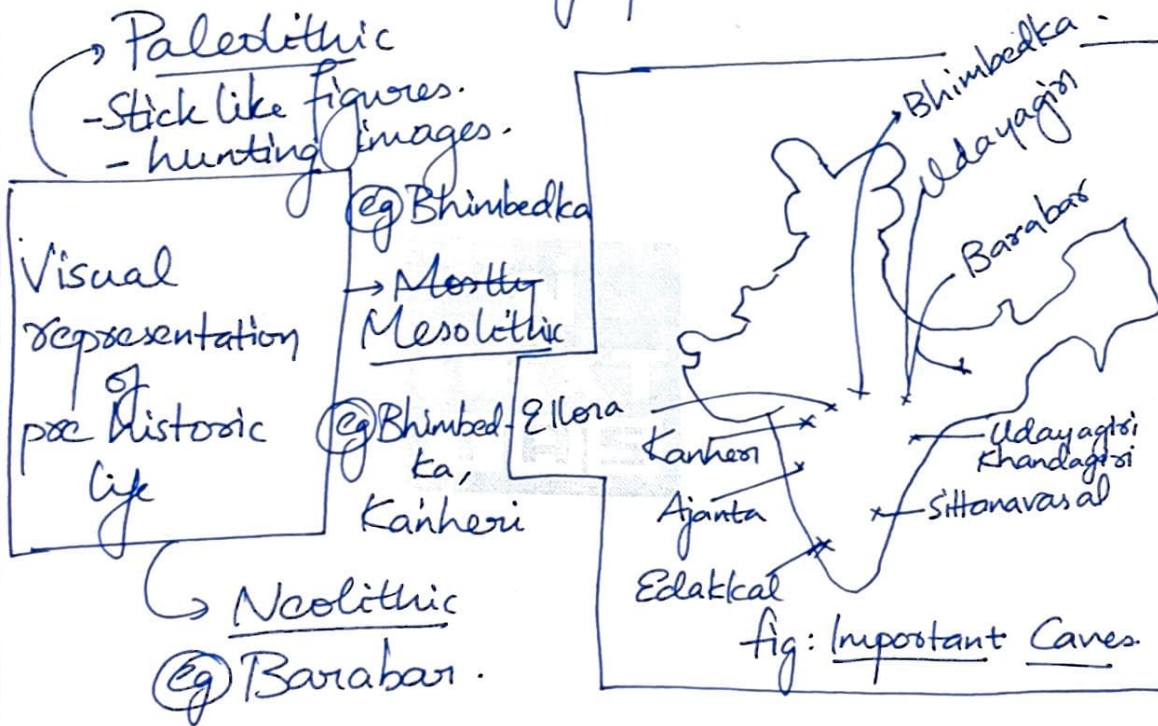
Q20.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion



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

Cave paintings in India represents the conflicts, cooperation, celebrations, cultures and lives of prehistoric humans.



Beliefs and Social practices of from Cave paintings

I Beliefs

- ① Beliefs in natural forces.
 - eg Edakkal (Kerala).
- ② Evolution of different faiths

⑨ Animal sacrifices,

③ Rise of religious communities

⑨ World art forms in Caves ~~by~~ for luck.

II Social practices

① Major profession

⑨ - Hunting scenes in Bhimbetka.

② Major Developments in painting

⑨ Red and green started to appear in Mesolithic era.

③ Changing New Association and Start of Community lines

⑨ Community life and festivals in Neolithic Era.

④ Major agricultural practices.

⑨ Rice Ashes of rice cultivation.

Cave paintings give the evidence of human evolution from the late pleistocene era to the rise of first civilisations.

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 starting with Macaulay's minutes to (1858) to Woods despatch (1870) promoted the idea English and Western Education in India.

Intent of political awakening Colonial Education

- ① Establish Colonial hegemony.
 - eg Anglicists criticising Indian traditional systems.
- ② Indian bureaucracy
 - eg Lytton created Covenanted and non Covenanted Civil Services.
- ③ Establish White racial supremacy
 - eg White man's burden.

Impact of Colonial education on Freedom struggle

Political awakening

- ① Western liberal ideas
 - eg Equality, Freedom, Liberty.
- ② Scientific temper and rationalism
- ③ Ram Mohan Roy's stress on universalism and Causality

- ③ Resurgence of traditional institutions &
 ⑨ Abanindranath Tagore on Bharatmata.
 ④ Reformation of a Society
 ⑨ Abolition of Sati, widow remarriage.

National assertion

- ① Promotion of idea of nationalism
 ⑨ Indian National association
 ② Easier transfer of ideas across Globe
 ⑨ Swaraj based on Irish Home rule
 ③ Easier communication between regions.
 ⑨ English as lingua franca.
 ④ Political unification through media
 ⑨ National newspapers.

Drawbacks

- ① Limited to elite sections.
 ② Lack of mass education and literacy
 ⑨ 82% illiteracy in 1947.
 ③ Large number of princely states.

Colonial education although promoted the renaissance and nationalism among masses Indians, it was the resistance against colonial hegemony that fuelled the 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 period signifies the golden age of art and literature in ancient India.

→ Divided into trade guilds.

Nature of Gupta Economy.

→ Each guild has its own rules and regulations.

→ Coins such as Tamrasupa, Rupyasupa etc..

→ Important towns: Taxila, Mas, Rajgir, Pataliputra etc..

Advancements during Gupta era.

I Scientific advancements

- ① ~~Metallic~~ Pillars in iron and alloy.
- ② Pillar at Mehrauli which hasn't rusted.
- ③ Construction of structural temples.
④ Deogarh temple, UP.
- ⑤ Developments in Astronomy.

③ Brihatsamhita by Varahamihira.

④ Promotion of Long Coat, boot and Cavalry.

II Culture

① Developments in literature religion
literature ③ Mahabharata.

② Literary developments

③ Kalidasa's Malavikagnimitram,
Raghuvamsha.

③ Advance Fresco secco paintings

③ Gupta era paintings in Ajanta

④ Cultural exchanges

③ Fahien ~~during~~ visited during Gupta
era.

⑤ Promotion of education

③ Universities of Nalanda and
Taxila.

Gupta period also marks
the development of feudalism, shift from
Vedas to puranas as well as the rise of
Caste system.

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

600 mn Indians will face
extreme water scarcity by 2030, ^{and} demand
will outstrip supply by 2027 (NITI CWMD).

Causes (despite vast river systems)

- ① India's ground water table reducing
0.9m/year.
- ② River pollution
eg 78% of Urban waste goes to
rivers (NITI).
- ③ Seasonal nature of peninsular rivers
- ④ Reduced inflow due to climate change
reduction
eg 80% rainfall in 100 days.
- ⑤ Pollution of ground water.
eg Arsenic pollution
- ⑥ Inequality in access to freshwater

Integrated Water management

① Efforts to II Supply side

① watershed management

② Atal Bihari Vajpayee

② River purification water purification

③ Namami Gange

② Rainwater harvesting

II Demand side

① Replace water guzzling crops.

② India's virtual water export to import ratio is 4.

② Promotion of reuse of water

③ Removal of ~~water~~ Power subsidies to reduce ~~low~~ irrigation cost.

India's Accessibility to freshwater

is a fundamental right under Art 21.

and it should be ensured as 2 lakh

Indians die every year due to
water pollution (Lancet).

5.

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

(150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

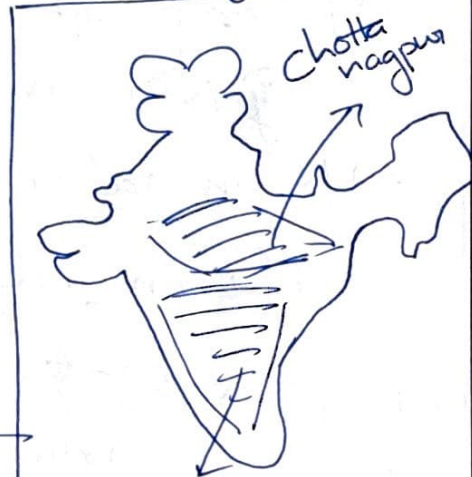
How do the Deccan and Chota Nagpur plateaus differ in their physical characteristics and resource potential?

(Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks

While Deccan Plateau covers Telangana,

Karnataka, Andhra, and
Kerala and Coimbatore
of Tamil Nadu.

Chottanagpur covers
Eastern Indian States



Deccan
Plateau

Chotta
nagpur
plateau

Deccan
fig: Plateaus

① Volcanic
Origin

② Black soil

③ Moist deciduous
forests.

④ Rivers:- Krishna,
Godavari, Kaveri

① Depositional land mass.

② Alluvial soil

③ Dry deciduous forests
(Dandakaranya).

④ Rivers: Narmada,
Tapi, Damodar

Deccan

- ⑤ Cotton
Cultivation
- major crop.
- ⑥ Bordered by ghats.

⑦ Resources:

Iron: Bellary,
Chikmangalur, &
Tumkur, in
Karnataka

Gold: Kolar &
Hatti of
Karnataka

Mica: Anandpur
in Andhra

Chottanagpur

- ⑤ Rice cultivation
- major crop
- ⑥ Vindhya-Satpura ranges
- Mahadeo, Maikala etc.
- ⑦ Resource:

Coal: Koraput, Kalahandi
in Odisha, Balaghat, &
Katni in MP

Iron: Noamundi &
Singhbhum of
Jharkhand.

Durg in Chattisgarh.
Raniganj of West Bengal

Deccan and Chottanagpur
plateaus form the ores of many
important minerals in Indian
subcontinent

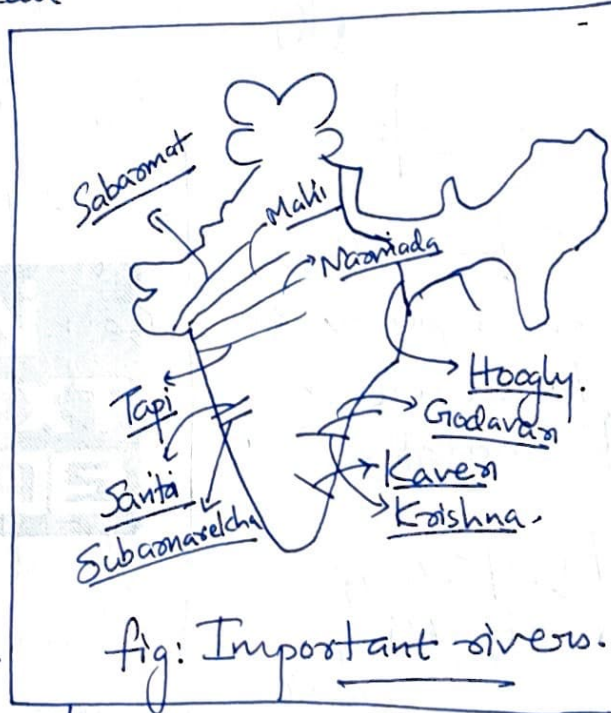


6.

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

Most of the rivers in India flow Eastward due to the tilt of slope of the deccan plateau towards East, as well as the rocky Western ghats acting as a water divide preventing the penetration of rivers.



East flowing

- ① form deltas
- ② Chilka lake
- ③ High Load Carrying Capacity

West flowing

- ① form Estuaries
- ② Vembanad Kayal
- ③ Low Load Carrying Capacity

East③ No high rise
waterfalls④ Long rivers

eg Godavari

⑤ No rift valley
rivers⑥ Old rivers,
means

eg Krishna, Kaveri

⑥ Large no. of tributaries

eg Hirasangi of Kaveri

Most of the west flowing
rivers are formed on the western
side of the Western ghats while
East flowing rivers are formed at
the Eastern side. (eg Kaveri from
Brahmagiri hills)

West③ High rise water falls
falls.

eg Dudhsagar in Goa

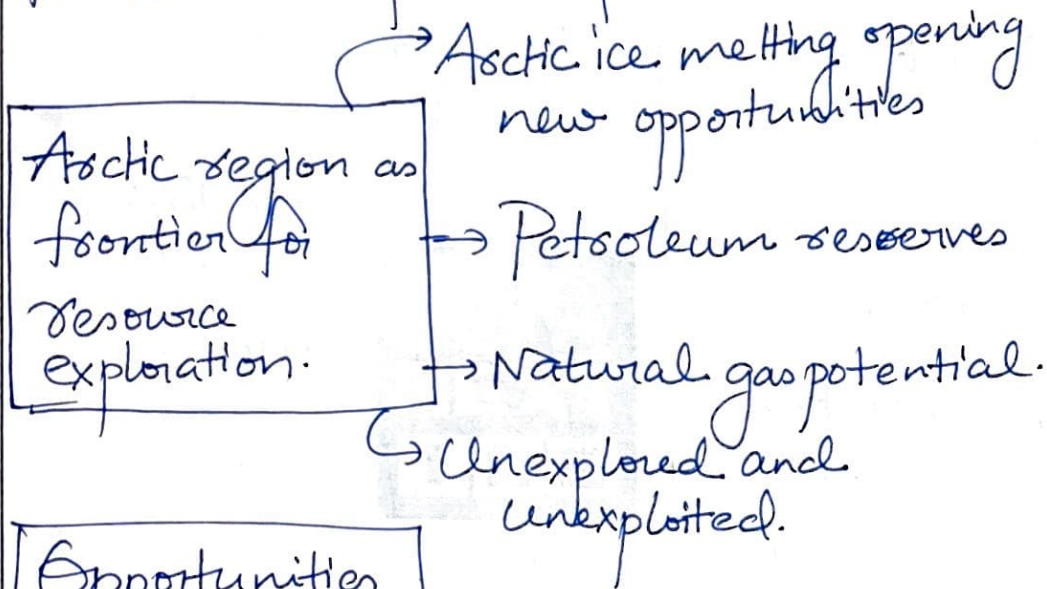
④ Short rivers⑤ Rift valley rivers
are there

eg Narmada, Tapi

⑥ Old rivers. Young
rivers,⑥ Len no. of tributaries,

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।
 The Arctic region is emerging as a new frontier for resource exploration. Discuss the opportunities and challenges for India in this regard.
 (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक
 (Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks

India is planning for permanent sea line between Chennai and Russia's far East to explore its potential.



Opportunities

- ① Shortest Sea line to reach Europe
- ② Barents → Kara → Laptev seas
- ② India's Act far East
 ↳ Connect Chennai with Kalakatenburg
- ③ Important for energy security
- ④ India and Russia as all weather partners

Challenges

- ① Chinese exploration in Arctic.
 (eg) New Great game.
- ② Lack of direct connectivity.
- ③ Sea level rise and weakening gyre circulation - affects monsoon.
- ④ Mining lead to pollution

⑤ Weather

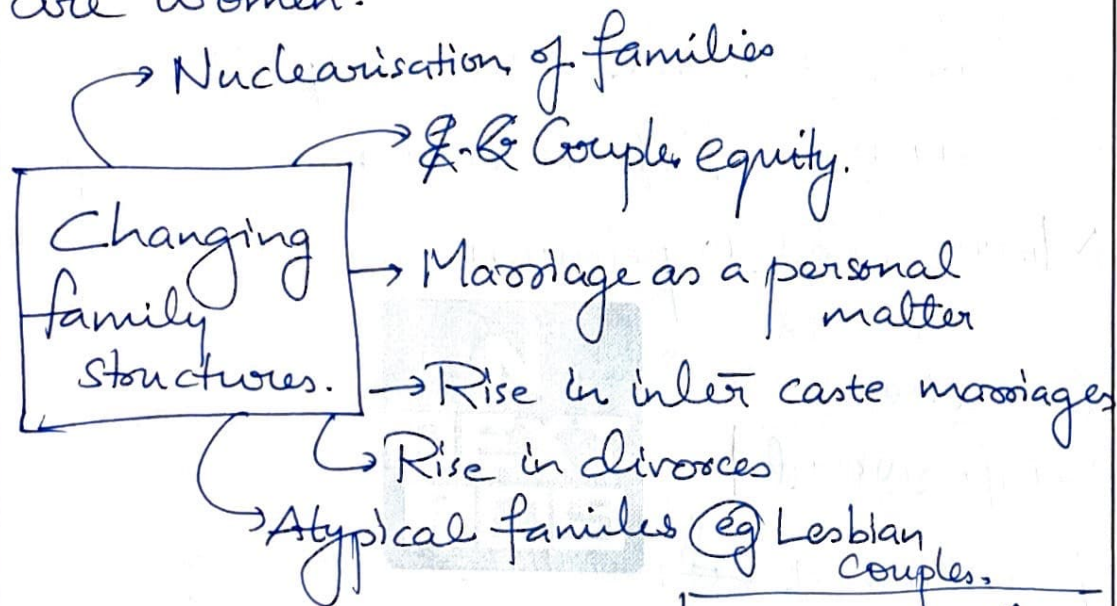
Wayforward

- ① Promotion of multiple connectivity projects
 (eg) INSTC, Chennai - Far East.
- ② Strengthen International bodies
 to ensure rules based order.

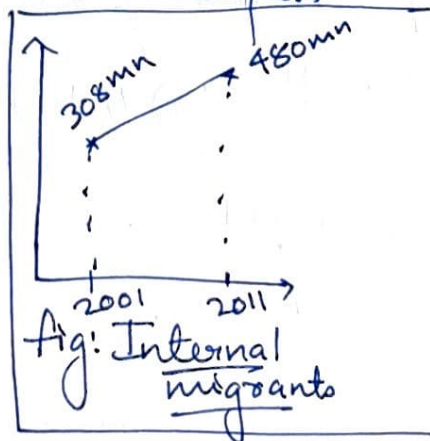
India should partner with Arctic basin countries to ensure sustainable resource exploration.

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

Almost 76% of elderly in India lives in rural areas and 68% of them are women.



Leading Social isolation of Elderly



① Breaking joint families

→ Leading to the absence of social security

② Mental and Physical diseases.

→ Lack of geriatric support

eg 26% elderly suffer from mental illness.

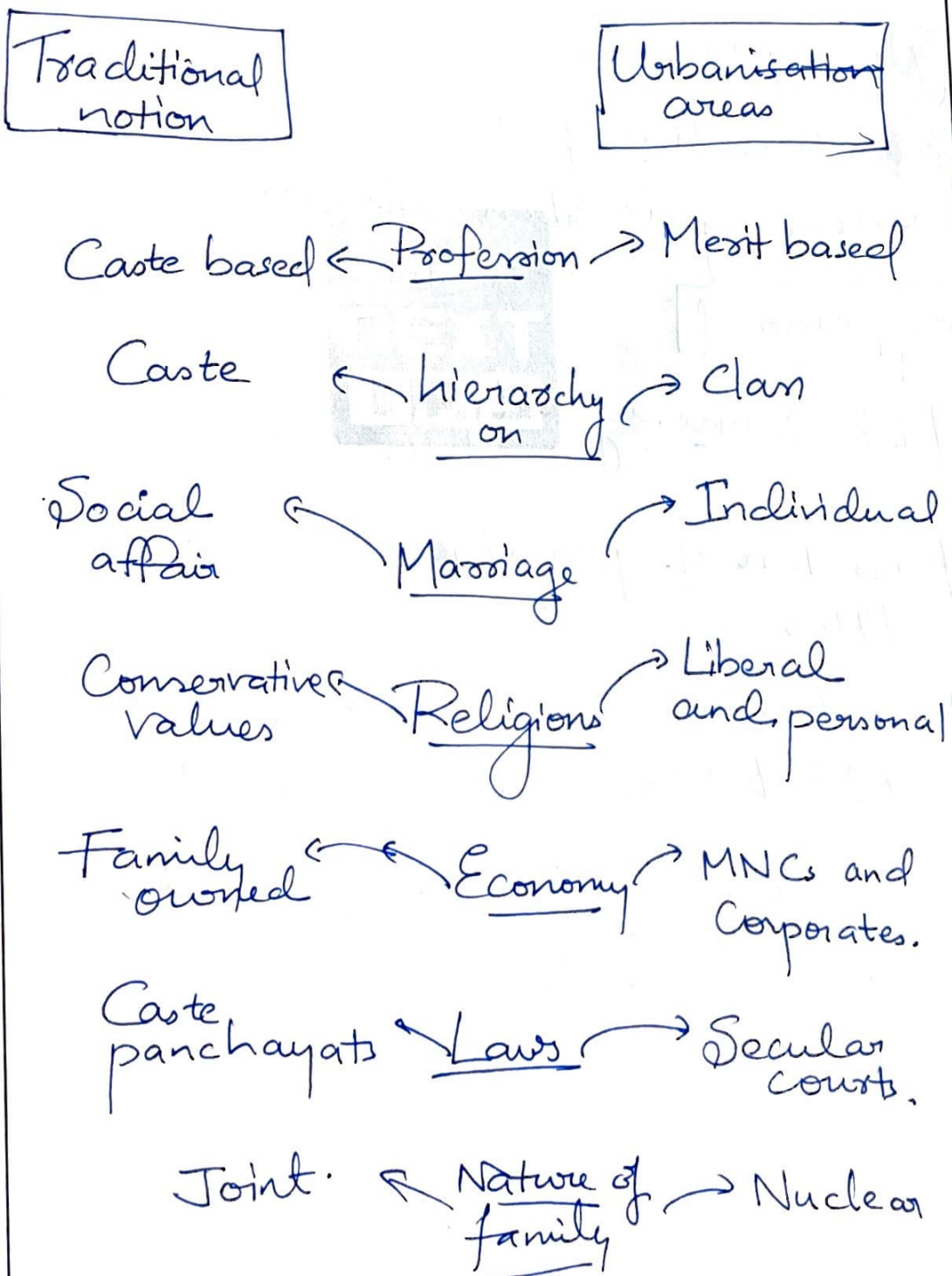
- ③ Feminisation of old age
↳ leading to lack of support from spouse
- ④ Sex ratio: 1056 for elderly. (Help age India)
- ⑤ Lack of awareness on Senior care Act (2008)
↳ Only 12% are aware
- ⑥ Ruralisation of old age
↳ leading to abandonment

Way forward

- ① Pink economy - to utilise the skills of elderly.
- ② Promotion of geriatric OPDs in PHCs.
- ③ Monetisation of Care economy
↳ Mahalakshmi Scheme of Karnataka.
Elderly should be looked at as a resource than a burden.
↳ ensure their

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

Cities constitute 3% of India's land but contributes 60% of GDP



Man as provider & women as homemaker ← Role → Both working

Reasons for the change

- ① Invisibilisation of Caste
 (eg) Economic roles based on merit
- ② Increased mobility
- ③ Rise in intercaste marriage
- ④ Heterogenous nature of Urban centres
- ⑤ Focus on economic growth and profit maximisation

Urbanisation has transformed the relation between man and nature as well leading to pollution and destruction of

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

India has a female labour force participation rate of 37%. Compare to 61% in China.

Womens labour force participation

I Safety

① Workplace harassment

eg 87 rape cases registered in a day (NCRB)

② Patriarchal norms

eg Sticky floor and glass ceiling where women are stuck at lower levels.

③ Low Conviction

eg 27% Conviction rate in rape cases (NCRB)

II Mobility

① Close mobility required due to double burden - responsibility at work and home.

- ② Cheap mobility required due to low income
eg Free bus ride in Karnataka.
- ③ Safe mobility ~~due to~~
eg Nisbhaya' care in bus, 2011

Wayforward

- ① Implement POSH Act and establishment of Internal Complaints Committees
- ② CCTVs in public places.
- ③ Marshalls in public buses
eg Delhi model.
- ④ Promotion of women Cooperatives and SHGs
eg Kudumbasree of Kerala.
- ⑤ Monetise Care economy
Women empowerment can happen only through women led development and their financial empowerment

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

As Historiography wasn't a major part of Indian literature, most of our knowledge is based on travellers who visited during medieval period

Nature of life in Medieval India.

I. Economy

① Flourishing Urban life

eg Ibn Batuta about ~~12~~ Laulatabad and Delhi

② Major Commodities of Sale

eg Ibn Batuta about Cotton trade.

③ Major trading communities

eg Bohras and Modis in Gujarat (Batuta).

fig: Timeline of major travellers

890 - Al-Bruni



1000s - Marco Polo.



1200s - Ibn-Batuta.



1300s - Nicolo De Conti



1500s - Bernier

- Tavernier
- Rudolfo Aquaviva
- Bernier & Tavernier

- Syaid Ali Reys.

④ Economic inequality

• ⑨ Bernier in Travails of Mughal India

⑤ Poverty and inequality

⑨ 1% hold power over large population (Bernier).

⑥ Contrasts with European system.

⑨ Tavernier in his memoirs.

II Social life① Law and order

⑨ Ibn Batuta got robbed

② Superstitions and backwardness

⑨ Indians are not receptive of new ideas (Al Biruni in Kitab ul Hind).

③ Dynastic histories

⑨ ~~Moh~~ Ibn Batuta about ~~Moh~~ Mohammed bin Tughlaq.

④ Social and Caste divisions.

⑨ Al Biruni in Katab. ul Hind

⑤ Major Literary works

⑨ Al Brouni translated Vedas and Upanishads.

⑥ Major Social groups

⑨ Afagis, Janis, Turanis etc. in Tughlaqs Court (Ibn Batuta).

Impact of these memoirs

① New ~~ideas~~ Social ideas based on Indian experience

⑨ 'Right to property' by Bernier.

② Modern Political and Social movement

⑨ Idea of Oriental despotism by Marx.

India had a 24.6% share in Global trade (1700s) which reached 2.46% in 1947 underlying the impact of British rule over the country.



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

While Article 353 promotes Hindi language, 8th Schedule accepts 22 languages as the Scheduled Languages of our country underlining the importance of our diversity.

→ Promotion of 3-language policy.

eg NEP 20 on three languages.

Contemporary
debate
on language.

→ Language as a vote bank

eg DMK in Tamil Nadu.

→ Endangered Languages

eg 600 languages in India (LSI, 2020).

→ Extinct languages

eg Bo - Andaman, Majhi - Sikkim.

Language as testament to cultural resilience

① Linguistic States Language as resistance to Colonial hegemony

eg INC Nagpur Session, 1920 accepted Linguistic States.

② Regional Newspapers against as a tool against British

③ Akbar i Naam in Punjab, Swadeshbhiman in Kerala.

③ Language as the tool of cultural ascession

④ Vande mataram during Swadeshi.

④ Better representation and leadership

⑤ Linguistic States in India develops gives better representation of native people

⑤ Language promoting National integration

① Better level regional development

⑥ Linguistic homogenous states show better development.

② Promotion of education

⑦ Education in Vernacular languages

③ Development of literature

④ Tool for social changes

⑧ Swach Bharat campaigns in regional languages.

⑤ National Stability and better regional representation at centre

eg Coalition politics.

Challenges to National integration

① Linguistic chauvinism

eg Anti Hindi agitations.

② Fear of linguistic Colonialism

eg Hindi imposition.

③ Development of Subregionalism

eg Tamil Nationalism.

④ Xenophobia and hatred

1

Despite these challenges,

Language ~~was indeed~~ and linguistic States have indeed strengthened our unity where "India is rightly called as the museum of tongues" (R.L. Desai)

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

Brahma Samaj was formed by Ram Mohan Roy in 1835 while Arya Samaj by Dayanand Saraswati in 1870s.

Role of
Brahma Samaj
Samaj

Arya

① Promotion of rationalism and religious universalism

② Development of Secular nationhood

eg 'Precepts to Jesus' / ~~A tribute to monotheists~~ by Ram Mohan Roy.

③ Against Child marriage, female infanticide, Sati

eg Abolition of Sati, 1829.

④ Against polytheism, idolatry and superstitions.

eg 'A tribute to monotheists' by Roy.

⑤ Upheld Civic and Political rights

eg Ram Mohan Roy as father of journalism in India.

⑥ Promotion of modern ideas

eg [Demonstrability] as the ground for any belief

⑦ Development of Scientific temper

eg Brahma Samaj of India incorporating modern values.

Role of Arya Samaj

① Against Caste system and Untouchability

② ~~②~~ Promotion of education

eg DAV Schools.

③ Cultural nationalism

eg Aryan religion as the religion of free India.

- ④ Revival of traditional institutions
 ⑤ Revival of Vedic knowledge but not Vedic times.

- Development of Self Confidence.
- Reformation of traditional institutions.
- Against Caste system and patriarchy

Impact → ~~An~~ Cultural resistance
 → Plural and Secular identity.
 → Limited to elite sections.

Issues → Criticised to promote Communalism
 ⑥ Shuddhi movement of Samaj.

Cultural reformation of 18th Century paved the way for national awakening and culminating in prolonged struggle against Colonial oppression and freedom.



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

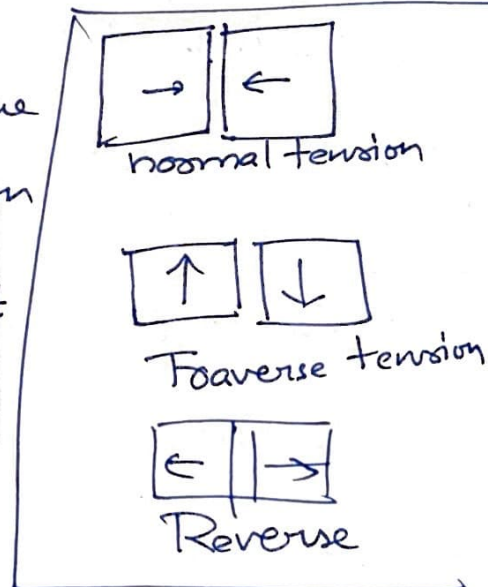
What are rift valleys, and how are they formed? Explain their geomorphological and economic significance.

(Answer in 250 words) 15 Marks

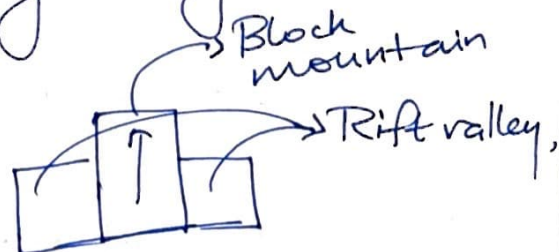
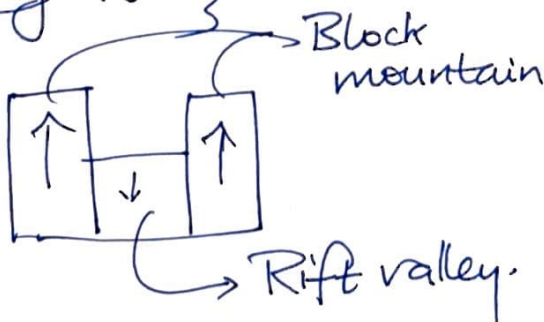
Surface rocks are under constant compression and tension, leading to faulting and vertical movements.

Formation of Rift valleys

Horizontal movement due to faulting under tension and vertical movement due to geomorphic processes results in the formation of Block mountains and Rift valleys.



② Harz mountain, Germany.



② Vosges and Black forests.

Rift valleys are valleys formed around block

NEXT IAS

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mountains due to strike (upward) & dip of land mass due to faulting.
 (e.g.) Narmada Valley.

Geomorphic significance

① Rift Valley rivers.

(e.g.) Rhine river in Germany.

② Formation of Volcanoes, trenches etc.

Rift valleys

③ Acts as a water divide

(e.g.) Narmada and Tapi.

④ Forms the boundary between two landforms

Economic significance

① Existence of major ores

(e.g.) Ruhr plain of Germany.

② Acts as a climate divide

③ Fertile

- ③ Fertile agricultural land
eg Yunnan plateau, China.
- ④ Greater natural frontier between countries
eg Mitumba, Muchinga in South America.
- ⑤ Thickly forested regions
eg Amazon basin, Brazil.

In addition to these,
Major rift valleys ~~sinks~~ ~~forms~~ are
important for energy security as
they are ancient land mass with
petroleum and natural gas
deposits such as SONATA basin in India

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 exponential growth in economy of fisheries, aquaculture and coastal, marine or riverine based products.

Scope and Major initiatives for Blue revolution

① India is second largest producer of fisheries.

② 7500 km Coastal area

5200 km of na

③ 13 major rivers and 44

③ Major initiatives: ① PM Matsya Sampada Yojana - for doubling fishermen's income
② fisheries under Kisan

Credit card.

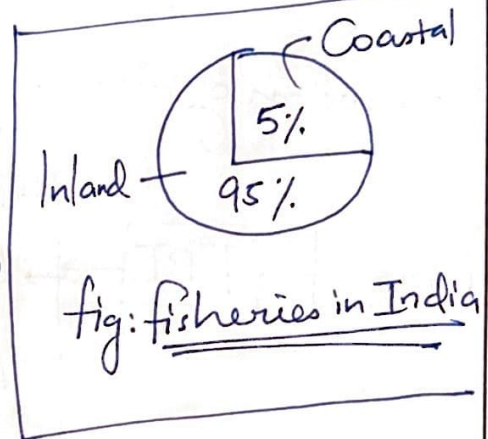
② State level initiatives

③ Target of doubling fishermen's income by 2030.

Challenges Aquaculture refers to the cultivation of fisheries in hatcheries under controlled environment for consumption and trade.

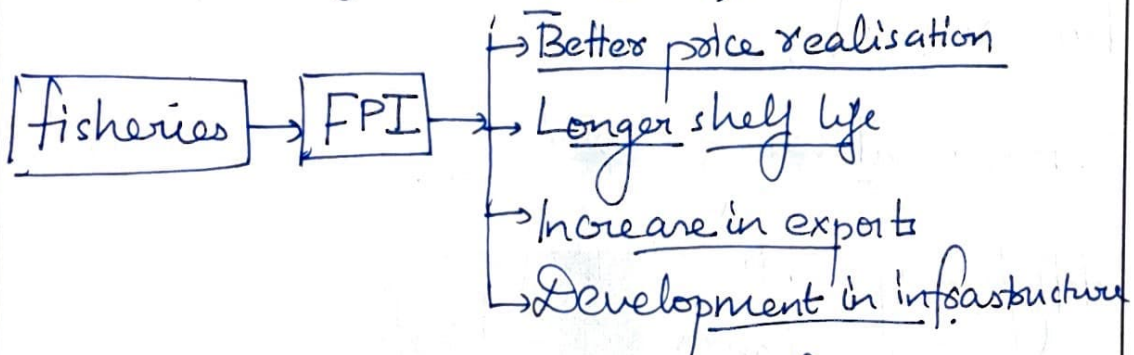
Challenges:

- ① Unavailability of Capital
- ② High upfront cost for aquaculture tanks.
- ③ Lack of expertise
 - ② Subsistence nature of fishermen
leadi
- ④ Lack of Cold chain infrastructure
 - ↳ Low shelf life
- ⑤ Lack of market intelligence
 - ② Highly volatile market.
- ⑥ Fishing Fisheries not covered under Minimum Support price regime.
 - ↳ No assured price or market.



Comprehensive strategies

- ① Promotion of Cold chain infrastructure
 ↳ for better shelf life
- ② Promotion of food processing sector in fisheries (FPI).



- ③ Promotion of Cooperatives in fisheries sector
 ↳ to bridge of Capital deficit
- ④ Explore global markets
 ↳ to reduce market volatility

Aquaculture is indispensable for blue revolution ~~as the~~ and "blue Chakra in our Tiranga represents our potential for blue revolution" (Hon'ble PM)



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 लब्ध 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

2022 Uttarakhand Glacial melt lake outburst flood caused significant human and infrastructure loss, including threatening Hydroelectric projects.

Causes of GLOF

- ① Receding Himalayan glaciers
- ② Himalayas lost 0.9% Glaciers in last 30 years (IHR, Nepal).
- ③ Damming of melted glaciers
- ④ Breaking of glacial dams due to Avalanches and landslides
- ⑤ (eg) 2023 Sikkim GLOF due to glacial melt in Khandajongga
- ⑥ Earthquakes leading to breaking Glacial dams.
- ⑦ Excessive rainfall affecting stability of
- ⑧ 2022 Uttarakhand Glacial dams

Impact

- ① ~~Human loss~~ a Flooding of downstream areas
 - eg Flooding of Teesta in Sikkim.
- ② Loss of lives and livelihood
- ③ Can lead to larger disasters
 - eg Security of Hydroelectric projects and dams.
- ④ Affects infrastructure
 - eg Chardham in Uttarakhand.
- ⑤ Deforestation and loss of soil erosion

Mitigation

- ① ~~Pre~~ Prediction based on rainfall and snowfall
- ② Prevention of infrastructure constructive activities in Eco sensitive areas

③ Sensors to predict the stability
of Glacial dams

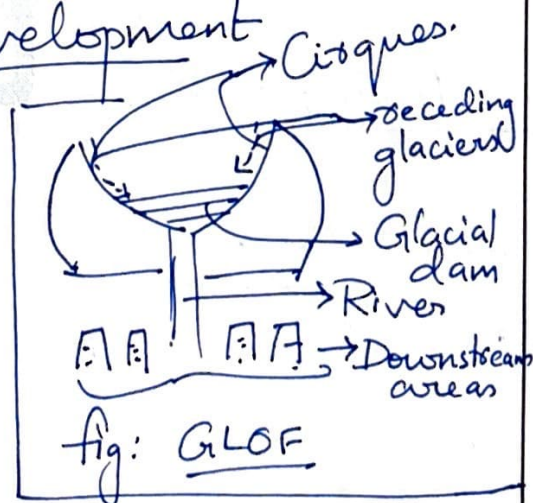
④ Efforts to minimize polluting industries
near Himalayas

⑤ Black Carbon as the main cause of
Glacial melt in Himalayas.

⑤ Local Capacity building on rescue and
rehabilitation.

⑥ Research and Development

With temperature
crossing $\pm 1.5^{\circ}\text{C}$
threshold, GLOF
can be more frequent
and ~~eff~~ preemptive strategies are
required to reduce Disaster risk



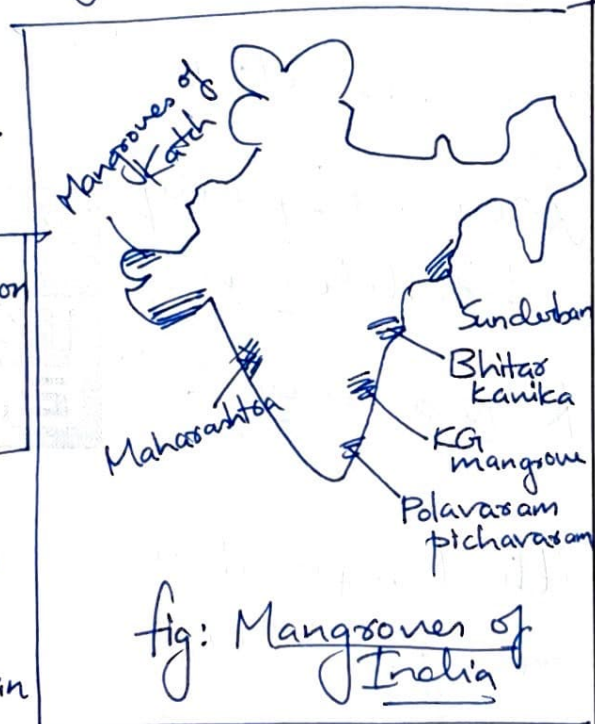
17. उपयुक्त उदाहरणों का प्रयोग करते हुए भारत में नमक के मैदानों (salt pans) और मैंग्रोव के निर्माण के लिए आवश्यक परिस्थितियों पर चर्चा कीजिए। ये परिस्थितिकी तंत्र तटीय लचीलेपन को किस प्रकार समर्थन प्रदान करते हैं?

(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

India is endowed with Saltpans, Mangroves with Sunderbans forming the world's largest single halophytic mangroves.

Conditions for formation of Saltpans and Mangroves.



① Sheltered coasts

② Masakanam Saltpan in Coromandel.

③ Low wave action

④ Kutch mangroves.

⑤ Deltas or estuaries for deposition

⑥ Bhitarkanika in Chilka Lake.

⑦ Presence of Salt water and Peaty soil

eg Sunderbans.

⑤ Tropical Climate

↳ Hot summers and direct sunlight for evaporation.

Role in Coastal resilience.

① Stabilisation of Coastal soil
↳ prevent erosion

eg Stilt roots of mangroves

② Protection against ~~st~~ tides and Tsunami

③ Support flora and fauna

eg Endemic bird species in Marakkanam
Salt pans.

④ Purification of water and air

eg Pneumatophores in Mangroves.

⑤ Protection against Cyclones and

other eg 8% of Coastal areas are Cyclone
prone.

Challenges

- ① ~~Aquaculture~~ Agriculture
 - ⓐ Conversion of Pichavaram mangroves.
- ② Sealevel rise leading to submergence
- ③ Urbanisation and deforestation

Wayforward

- ① Promotion of 'wise use' of mangroves and Saltpans.
- ② No ~~new~~ infrastructure development near mangroves and Saltpans
 - ⓐ GRZ I in Coastal Vulnerability Zones.

Furthermore, Larger and Comprehensive efforts against Climate Change will also address issues faced by mangroves and Saltpans.

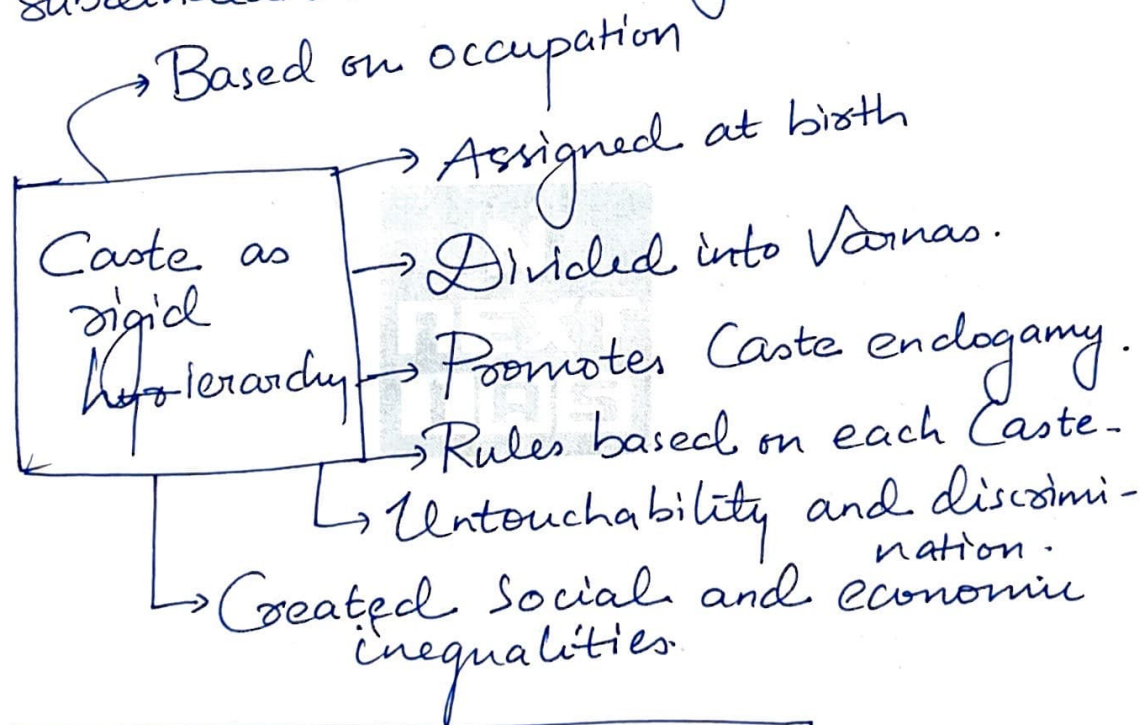


18. भारत में जाति आज कठोर पदानुक्रम (rigid hierarchy) की बजाय पहचान पुष्टिकरण (identity assertion) की एक प्रणाली के रूप में अधिक कार्य करती है। जाति समूह लामबंदी और आर्थिक परिवर्तन के संदर्भ में इस रूपांतरण पर चर्चा कीजिए।
(250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

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

Book X of Rigveda divided humanity into Varnas and each Varna were subdivided into castes assigned at birth.



Caste as system of identity.

- Occupation not based on birth.
- Common civil and Criminal laws.
- Merit decided by education and aptitude.
- Caste based political parties
e.g. Samajwadi party in UP.

→ Caste based pressure groups.

⑨ Prayapati Mahasabha.

→ Political equality enshrined in Constitution

Reasons for transformation

① Increased mobility and intermixing of Castes

⑨ Secular education instead of Caste based pathshalas.

② Special Safeguard for lower castes.

⑨ Affirmative action.

③ Social Political power based on numerical strength

⑨ Dominant Castes.

④ Increased Caste mobility

⑨ Sanskritisation of intermediate castes.

⑤ Economic Diminishing role of Caste panchayats and rituals.

Challenges

① ~~Caste~~ getting Upper Castes becoming upper class.
eg Slum dwellers are predominantly lower Castes

② Caste based violence

eg Honour killings.

③ Lack of protection in private sector

eg No reservation in private sector.

④ Benefits cornered by dominant lower Castes

eg SC on Subcategorisation.

* Transformation from a

Pyramidal hierarchical society to
a modern egalitarian one is a
work in progress and Caste plays a
major rallying point.

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

India has more than 1500 languages and numerous cultures, making its diversity its greatest strength. 'Greater the diversity, greater the perfection'.

→ Linguistic

⑨ Kerala, Tamil Nadu

Regional identity as cultural expression

→ Historical

⑨ Telangana.

→ Ethnic

⑨ Ladakh Kuki, Meitei

→ Tribalities

⑨ North Eastern States.

Regional identity into organised assertions of autonomy.

(Yes)

- ① Made Promoted deepening of democracy
⑨ Regional leadership

(No)

- ① Develop Xenophobia
⑨ Sons of soil doctrine affecting Sovereignty
② Created

(Yes)

② Show better
development

② Linguistic state.

③ Promotes preservation
of cultures

② Tribal festivals

④ Promote cultural
transaction and
growth② Ek Bharat Sresht
Bharat

(No)

Ethnic friction leading
to demands of Secession

② Naga-Kuki

③ Promote subregionalism
② Tamil Nationalism④ Demand for new
States② Jorokhaland, Bodo
land.Implications for national
Cohesion

Positive

① Better representation
of regional interests② Promotion of pluralism
and tolerance

Negative

① Regional identity
over national
identity.② Animosity
between groups.

Positive

③ Inclusive policies

④ 78% of Indians preferred National over State Identity (2018 study).

Negative

eg Kuki-Meitei

③ Promote Segmented

Loyalties

instead of a national identity

India is rightly called as a bloating paper for its ability to absorb different regional identities into one nationhood.



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

India's per capita income increased from ₹92000 to ₹14000 in 2020 leading to rise in ⁽²⁰¹³⁾ consumption.

→ 2nd Largest telecom market

→ 692mn Internet users (IMAI)

Culture of Consumption → Average data consumption 24.1 GB/month

→ 4th Largest 3rd largest automobile market.

Impact

Conscious Consumption

① Mindful Consumption

② Sustainable

③ Based on need

④ Focus on necessity

Impulsive Consumption

① Mindless Consumption.

② Polluting.

③ Based on wants.

④ Focus on luxury.

Impact of Impulsive Consumption

II Family structure

- ① Nuclearisation of family
↳ to save disposable income.
- ② Rise in life style diseases
Ⓜ due to screen addiction and lack of mobility
- ③ Sickness and low immunity
Ⓜ Rise of junk and fast food.
- ④ Time poverty and less leisure
↳ To work for better income.
- ⑤ Erosion of moral values
Ⓜ Moderation, temperance etc..
- ⑥ Breakage of human bonds
Ⓜ Relations turning transactional.

II Urban India

① River pollution

- Ⓜ 78% of urban sewage reaches rivers.

② air pollution

⑨ 39/50 most polluted cities are in India (IQ Air)

③ e-waste generation

⑨ India is 3rd largest e-waste generator.

④ High imports

⑤ Rising inequality

↳ due to difference in purchasing power

India's #1 Life style for

Environment (LIFE) mission is a step towards reverting back to Conscious Consumption through a bottom up approach by training 1mn Indians on Sustainable living,