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NEXT IAS

MAINS TEST SERIES 2.0 - 2025 (FLT)

(To be filled by candidate)

TEST CODE : FLT2505

Name of Candidate: Sugandha Gupta Mobile No. [redacted]

Roll No. : GC2SD1B47037 Start Time ..... End Time.....

Date of Examination: 6-7-2025 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: .....

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

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

* Subject to change without prior notice.

IMPORTANT QR CODES

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

MACRO COMMENTS

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

Q1.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q2.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q3.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q4.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q5.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q6.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q7.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q8.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

NEXT IAS

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

NEXT IAS

Q19.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q20.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion


NEXT
IAS

Candidates must not write on this margin

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

(150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

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

(Answer in 150 words) 10 marks

Medieval Indian sculptures and paintings reflected prominent influence of Mughal culture over underlying Hindu society.

SCULPTURES AND PAINTINGS OF MEDIEVAL INDIA

(1) Eastern India saw rise of Pala School (7th-12th C) marked by buddhist influence of past.

(2) Apbrahmsa school of West India highlighted double chin and fish shape eyes reflecting yet to mature painting culture.

(3) During Sultanate era, paintings and sculptures highlighted war scenes and bravery due to ongoing consolidation and expansion Eg Nimat Nama

Candidates must not write on this margin

④ Major breakthrough was in Mughal period with Side and miniature paintings and rise of Court culture.

⑤ The focus of paintings shifted from people to king and court eg Humayun's Taj-i-Izzat,

Akbar's Tasveer khana for inscriptions of Tuti nama, Hamaz nama etc

⑥ The paintings reached pinacle in Jehangir's era with fine brush and portrait art of nature, king and stories of panchatantra.

⑦ Aurangzeb's denial led to medieval painters spread to

- North → Erotic and sculpted paintings of nature, humans
- Middle India → Eg Banithani, Boondi Cultural paintings of Rajasthan
- South → Glass paintings of Krishna

Thus medieval era gave great impetus to nature and cultures of those times being reflected in art and craft.

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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

Post world war II, world became bipolar due to Cold war of USA and USSR. While physical destruction of this phase was less, it was more of a war to capture ideology.

COLD WAR - BATTLE OF IDEOLOGIES

(1) Cold war was stark conflict between Capitalist USA and socialist/communist USSR.

(2) Both the powers tend to progress their economic ideology especially among the decolonising 3rd world.

(3) While nations like India, Egypt, Indonesia set to non alignment, there like Vietnam, Cambodia gave in to communism and South Korea, Japan to capitalism

Candidates must not write on this margin

④ Organisations like CENTO, NATO and Marshall Plan for Europe was set by USA to counter poverty which was main cause of spread of socialism.

⑤ USSR also stepped up with WARSAW and satellite nations in East Europe to step up communism.

MILITARY CONFRONTATION

① Physical war did not happen but competition in terms of space, arms, nuclear warfare and military bases was common.

② Treaties like START, NEWSTART etc were established for arms reduction but failed to control proliferation to world

③ Common examples of possible clashes were Korean war, Cuban Missile Crisis, Afghanistan Control etc

End of cold war saw, USA establishing its supremacy and Pax Americana, being the era of new world order.

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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 of 1975-77 recently marked 50 years of legal yet unethical subjugation of Indian democracy. Declared on grounds of internal disturbance, it brought multitude of changes to Indian living.

IMPACT ON INDIAN DEMOCRACY

(1) Democratic federal structure was replaced by authoritarian arbitrary rule where citizens lacked exercise of liberties.

(2) The union got ultimate control over state legislatures and executive and public gatherings. Elections were suspended.

(3) On positive note, the aftermath of emergency also brought 44th amendment act to prevent its misuse by altering the

Candidates must not write on this margin

grounds of declaration and Continual of emergency.

④ The period of union government was extended without elections and many decisions eg Katchatheevu were held without federal considerations.

IMPACT ON CIVIL LIBERTIES

① Even Supreme Court allowed for complete Abolition of fundamental rights during Emergency

② Detenment acts like Maintenance of Internal Security Act (MISA) led to more than 90,000 people being arrested without any legal proceeding

③ Judicial intervention to rights was obliterated and state held complete control on civil dissent.

④ Positively, 44th Amendment Act precluded for Article 20 and 21 being non abolishable even in emergency.

Emergency was a period of doom for Indian democracy. Its learnings must be kept alive to prevent any misuse again.

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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 spread from Odisha, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal. They are unique reservoirs of flora and fauna.

GEOLOGICAL FEATURES OF EASTERN GHATS

(1) They are old fold mountains and have high deltas due to most river mouths being on eastern coast.



(2) Low volcanism Led to formation of few rift valleys like Damodar and Mahanadi.

(3) Plateau rocks being hard, they don't have permanent waterfalls but are good for mapping due to rich soil.

(4) Commonly, they are not good for ports due to high silting.

(5) The highest peak is Jindagada in Andhra Pradesh and their width is less than western ghats.

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ECOLOGICAL IMPORTANCE

(1) Eastern Ghats are one of the biodiversity hotspots of India and support such flora and fauna.

(2) Recent examples of forests of Kanchan Gachabauli indicate presence of many undiscovered vertebrates endemic to India.

(3) They are home of Red Sanders trees found nowhere else in the world.

(4) They are important to act as a buffer against the hydrological disasters of Bay of Bengal.

(5) They provide for O_2 lungs to cities of Bengaluru, Hyderabad etc

Thus, Eastern Ghats are of immense importance for India's geological and ecological diversity.

Candidates must not write on this margin

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

(150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

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

(Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks

India has more than 700 islands in Bay of Bengal and Indian Ocean majorly as Andaman and Nicobar and lakshadweep islands.

ISLANDS IN BAY OF BENGAL

(1) Andaman and Nicobar islands are part of Burma microplate.

(2) They are submerged islands whose peaks are visible due to tectonic upliftment by intersection of east moving Indian plate and Burmese plate



Candidates must not write on this margin

③ They are majorly non volcanic (except for Barren island - active volcano) and divided into

- Andaman
  - North
  - Middle
  - South
  - Little
- Nicobar
  - Middle
  - Great Nicobar

ISLANDS IN INDIAN OCEAN

① On side of Arabian Sea, near Kochi and Maldives, India has a group of 36 small islands called Lakshwadeep islands.

② These are coral in origin found on submerged substratum of Western Ghats which broke off due to volcanic eruption

③ Most of them are uninhabitable and Minicoy is the capital.

Indian islands provide for greater exclusive economic zone than the coastal boundaries.

They are source of ecology, tourism and indigenous population

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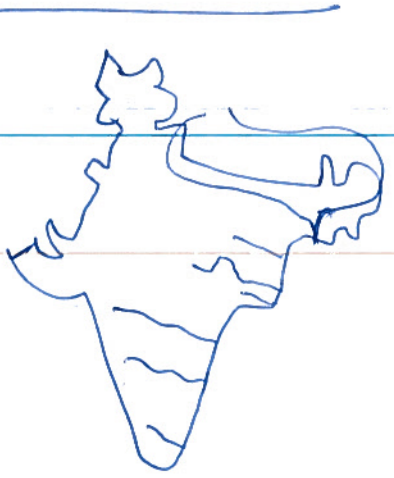
6. अंतर्देशीय जल परिवहन किस प्रकार पूर्वी भारत की अर्थव्यवस्था को परिवर्तित कर सकता है, चर्चा कीजिए।
(150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

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

Eastern India is replete with rivers and lakes due to the eastward slope of Indian peninsula. This provides for great avenue for inland water economy.

INLAND WATER TRANSPORT

① Eastern India due to geographic slope and high rainfall has plenty of rivers like Brahmaputra, Mahanadi, Godavari, Krishna, Cauvery etc



Rivers of East India

② They provide for subsequent channels for drinking, cropping and navigation routes which can help boost the economy.

③ Since inland water transport is under state control, it can help in increasing state revenue.

Candidates must not write on this margin

IMPACT ON EASTERN ECONOMY

(1) Government has declared National Waterway 1 on river Ganga to Hoogly and National waterway 2 on Brahmaputra till Dhubri in Assam for Commercial use.

(2) 1st luxury cruise Ganga Vilas flagged NW-1 from Varanasi to Dhubri.

(3) Inland water transport can be efficient means of cheap, bulk goods transport unlike road and railway.

(4) It can also help in boosting tourism and water sports by development of reservoirs and natural banks in biodiversity rich areas.

(5) They can also support aquaculture and inland fishery.

Thus, efficient use of Eastern rivers can lift Purvanchal from underdeveloped to developed by tapping on its natural potential.

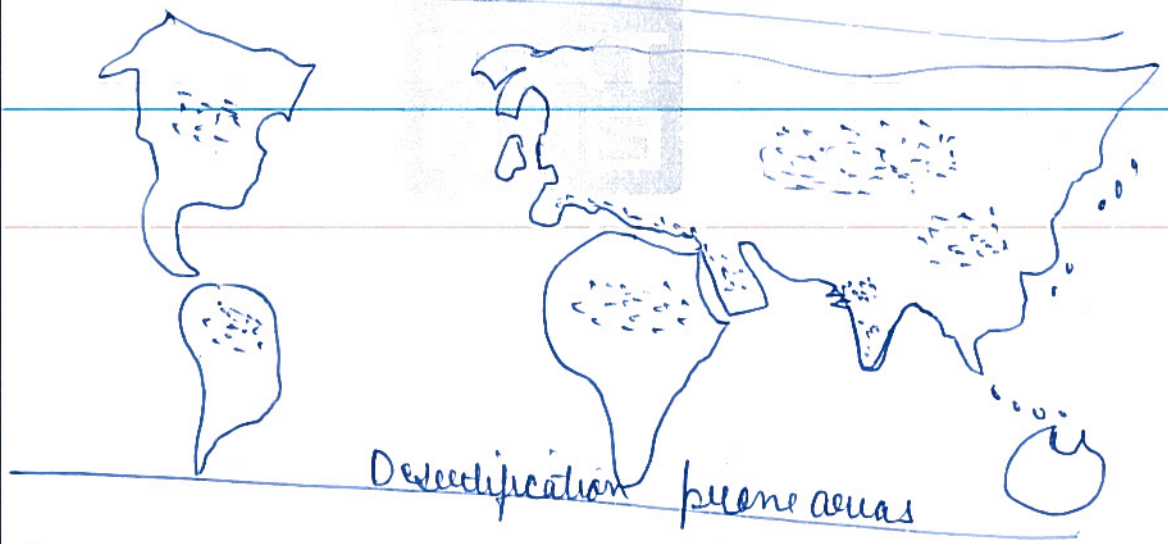
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7. मरुस्थलीकरण मात्र भूमि क्षरण की समस्या नहीं है, यह वैश्विक पारिस्थितिकीय स्थिरता एवं खाद्य सुरक्षा के लिए एक मौन संकट है। चर्चा कीजिए। (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

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 refers to loss of fertile land to arid, dry soil due to vegetation, water resource degradation. Rising desertification, especially in global south is a serious concern.

DESERTIFICATION THREATS



Desertification prone areas

① All across globe, rising desertification is threatening land degradation issue due to rampant deforestation, loss of water resources, excessive mining etc.

② It is also leading to loss of livelihood as 45% of global produce comes from global south

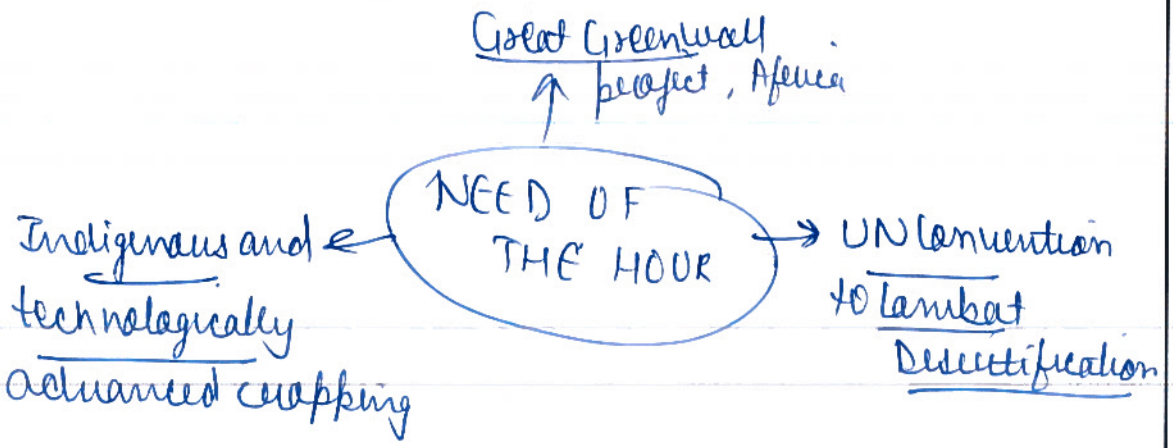
Candidates must not write on this margin

(3) This threatens food security in already impoverished Africa and Asia.

(4) This is also leading to rise of insurgent groups, water war, Ethnic conflicts like Boko Haram, ISIS especially in Sahara region.

(5) Rising desertification also impacts global monsoon and ecological diversity as visible in Amazon forest degradation.

(6) Desertification leads to erosion of fertile top soil and rapidly affects agricultural productivity and yield amid rising demand.



It is important to protect our soil and crops from risk of desertification to prevent global hunger and poverty as against 2030 SDGs.

Candidates must not write on this margin

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

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

Globalisation refers to rapid spread and movement of goods, services and people all across world. While deepening connections, it also erodes local traditions

GLOBALISATION IMPACT ON INDIA } CULTURE

(1) Globalisation has led to increased westernisation and consumerism over Indian culture of self sufficiency and community living.

(2) It has also increased values of individualism over joint family culture.

(3) The demand for following of local festivals, traditions and rites has decreased among youth who are forgetting their roots.

(4) Hollywood culture has risen over Bhakti songs, Elders' anecdotes etc

Candidates must not write on this margin

IMPACT ON LOCAL LANGUAGES

(1) Indian linguistic diversity survey indicates presence of more than 500 languages and 1400 dialects in India.

(2) However, rising English culture has led to youth forgetting their traditional native mothertongues on their dilution with English

Eg Hindi + English = Hinglish

(3) More than 50% of languages in India are endangered i.e. at risk of dying out due to no speakers in next generation.

(4) Local writings, literature and grammar are also decreasing in popularity.

Thus, while globalisation promotes new ideas, it must not encroach upon our fundamental indigenous knowledge.

Candidates must not write on this margin

9. भारत में नव-आध्यात्मिक आंदोलन आस्था के अभ्यास में परंपरा, आधुनिकता और डिजिटल प्रभाव के सम्मिश्रण को दर्शाते हैं। विवेचना कीजिए। (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

Neo-spiritual movements in India reflect the fusion of tradition, modernity, and digital influence in the practice of faith. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks

Rise of modern world and social media has led to rise of faith influencers who are modifying the traditional religious practices in India.

NEO SPIRITUAL MOVEMENTS IN INDIA

(1) Neo spiritual movements referred to renewed version of religions and spiritual practices and beliefs emerged during urbanised world.

(2) Rise of cults of Sadhguru, Isha Foundation etc have taken over busy lifestyle of youth as a means to connect to people of same faith and spiritual belief.

(3) While the traditional idea of religion and belief of god, worship, service to all and peace of world are maintained, they are fused with modern reflexible practices of worship.

Candidates must not write on this margin

④ Surveys indicate decreased traditional visits to holy places and practices like havan, family pooja etc

⑤ Rather practices suited to busy modern life are rising which allow individuals to feel part of their religious group without being able to follow its traditional practices.

⑥ Digital tools of worship like online sessions, bhajans on Cassets and virtual attendance to rituals is rising

Thus, faith continues to be modified by modernity and faith influences are enabling a new connection of spiritual and living world.

Candidates must not write on this margin

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

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

Tribal societies (Adivasi) are seen as unique and Aboriginal in their living and custom norms than mainstream India.

STATUS AND ROLE OF WOMEN

TRIBAL SOCIETIES	MAINSTREAM INDIA
1. Endogamous tribal marriages are common	1. Modern society has led to gotra exogamy and caste endogamy
2. Women are bound by works of domestic rearing and subsistence	2. Women are living in economic role and self dependence
3. Much lesser Control of sexuality, menstrual rituals etc	3. Stricter norms and Control of sexuality, motherhood

Candidates must not write on this margin

4. They are many matrilineal and matrilocal society	4. Most mainstream families are patrilineal in nature.
5. Gender based division of labour is present	5. Gender based socialisation is strict but rising modernity has led to merit based jobs.
6. Less biased society with females being rather worshipped for fertility and prosperity. More Egalitarian	6. Despite education, gender biased practices like child marriage, dowry, preference etc continue to exist

Thus, same Indian landmass has varied norms and status of women in tribal and mainstream societies. Special effort to gender equity is needed in both.

Candidates must not write on this margin

11. मध्यकालीन भारत में क्षेत्रीय साहित्य ने स्थापित सामाजिक मानदंडों को चुनौती देने में किस हद तक योगदान दिया।
(250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

To what extent did vernacular literature in medieval India contribute to challenging established social norms? (Answer in 250 words) 15 marks

Medieval India is usually associated with Persian literature due to Mughal influence on majority Hindu society. These writings reveal a lot about social norms of the day.

VERNACULAR LITERATURE

(1) Most literature of ancient India was in Sanskrit, Pali, Prakrit which use declined with Mughal influence.

(2) Vernacular writings in Marathi, Awadhi were kept alive by Bhakti saints like Mirabai, Dadu Dayal, Guru Nanak who stood against Brahmanic hegemony and advocated for peace in the society.

Candidates must not write on this margin

(3) Many mughal chronicles and travellers also noted Indian society such as - during Alauddin khilji's attack on Ranthambhor, Tut-e-Hind recorded the practice of jauhar for first time.

(4) Books like Tarikh-i-Nawaz, Usha Parinay etc of Bahamani and Vijaynagar kingdoms highlighted richness of Indian Hinduism and marriage practices.

(5) Amir Khusrau noted the beauty of India and Indian society and this was reflected in rise of Sufism.

(6) Sayad Muhammed Ghesudaraz wrote Padmavat in Awadhi to highlight the Rajputana culture and valour practices.

Candidates must not write on this margin

(7) Akbar established Makhtab khana for translation of books from Sanskrit to Arabic which included Ramayana, Panchatantra etc

(8) Dara Shikoh translated Upanishads in Sirr-i-Akbar and Abul-Fazl highlighted Indian society under mughals in Ain-i-Akbari.

The literature of medieval times ensured that all social practices were recorded for future revisit and reconstruction.

Candidates must not write on this margin

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

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

Gandhian mass movement was based on principle of Struggle - Truce - Struggle. It involved all the sections of society, especially the women.

GANDHIAN MOVEMENTS AND WOMEN

(1) Gandhi from the beginning of his Village Construction Programme, stressed on role of women in mass struggle.

(2) In non violent means, women could picket, boycott foreign goods and hold civil disobedience rallies.

(3) His measures not to engage women in radical upheavals, but rather gather their strength for drawing domestic power.

Candidates must not write on this margin

(4) Women like Annie Besant, Sarojini Naidu etc were active Congress members and took part in Civil disobedience, Non cooperation etc

(5) During Quit India Movement, Aruna Asaf Ali (Grand Old Lady) raised Indian flag from the Gwalior Maidan and Sucheta Kriplani held the movement

(6) Usha Mehta acted with an underground radio to maintain communication and nationalist spirit.

(7) During Salt March, Kasturba Gandhi and Sarojini Naidu held peaceful raids on Dharsana Salt works.

Candidates must not write on this margin

(8) Many women, especially in Non Cooperation Movement, came out at Gandhi's call to support Swadeshi and Swaraj.

(9) Women like Hansa Mehta, Vijaylakshmi Pandit and Muthulakshmi Reddy were active part of Constituent Assembly and reflected Gandhi's ideas of all inclusive nation.

Thus, Gandhi though initially reluctant about women's opportunities outside household, opened a major front for their participation in freedom struggle.

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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

SC Bose was a pioneer of Indian freedom struggle who upheld pragmatic foreign vision and for India alongside supporting the core socialism fundamentals

POLITICAL IDEAS OF BOSE

(1) Bose stressed upon Swaraj unlike the 1928 Nehru report demanding dominion status.

(2) He was majorly among the Pro changers after fall of Non Cooperation movement and stressed on democratic way of entering legislatures and disrupting their functioning.

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(5) Bose supported a democracy with no social barriers of caste and class and stressed how issues of poverty, hunger go beyond Community.

(4) In 1941, he met Hitler and formed Free India Wing - an auxiliary army for North Africa.

(5) In 1943, he was granted charge of Indian National Army and taught 3 squadrons of Gandhi, Nehru and Azad in it alongside a women batallion - Rani Jhansi.

(6) He established Provisional Government of Free India in Singapore and declared direct military attack on UK and USA

(7) He captured Andaman and Nicobar and renamed them Shaheed and Swaraj for his bid of nationalism.

Candidates must not write on this margin

ECONOMIC IDEAS OF BOSE

(1) Bose stressed on left wing - socialism where state ensured no concentration of wealth across any section.

(2) For India's progress, he stressed on indigenous Cottage industries along side industrialisation for development

(3) He stressed on self reliance on defense and reflected modern day vision of Aatmanirbhar Bharat

(4) Thus, Bose upheld extremist nationalism and practical socialism together. His ideas are still the core principles of India's sovereignty and security.

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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

Urbanization refers to planned/unplanned town or city development with certain characteristics distinct from rural life. Though India is only 30.1% urbanised but still faces multitude of challenges.

URBANISATION

① As per Census, criteria for an urban town –

- More than 5000 people residing in an area
- Population density > 400/km²
- more than 75% male population in non agriculture

② On contrary, some towns are planned and have Municipal bodies to handle the issues. These are statutory towns.

③ Indian urbanisation is poised to grow rapidly and reach 50% by 2050. This puts multiple challenges.

Candidates must not write on this margin

DEVELOPMENTAL ISSUES OF URBANISATION

(1) Infrastructure shortage - High population density and low space available lead to extreme Concretisation and unsanitary living habitats

(2) Non availability of basic ammenities - High demand leads to uniform or no delivery of water, electricity and sewage facilities.

(3) Unemployment - According to 2023 PLFS, Urban ~~Un~~ unemployment stands at 8.1%. This is due to rapid shift to cities in search of labour.

(4) Ecological impact - Rising urbanisation is straining environmental carrying Capacity and leading to high pollution, deforestation etc

Candidates must not write on this margin

IMPACT ON URBAN COMMUNITIES

① Poor health and nutrition - Due to lack of clean water, sanitation; communicable and non communicable diseases are rising rapidly.

② Nuclearisation of families - Urban structures are leading to breakdown of traditional joint families of villages.

③ Rising living costs - Inflation and lack of resources is leading to high expenditure and even out of pocket expenses on diseases, nutrition etc

④ ~~Reduced~~ Increased crime rate - Lack of employment has driven youth to petty crimes and violence.

Thus, Indian urbanisation needs to be revamped by focussing on not only Smart Cities but Smart Villages. It is important to harness demographic dividend for Viksit Bharat.

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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 a colonial legacy but one of the most produced and consumed drink of India. It's unique agro climatic conditions make its cultivation possible only in certain regions.

AGRO CLIMATIC CONDITIONS FOR TEA

(1) Climate - Tea requires a slightly warm and humid yet amicable climate of 28-30°C for good leaf colour.

(2) Soil - It grows well in good irrigated and drained soils. Black soil and mountainous soil are good for its production.

(3) Rainfall - Tea requires adequate rainfall of 150-200cm for good growth.

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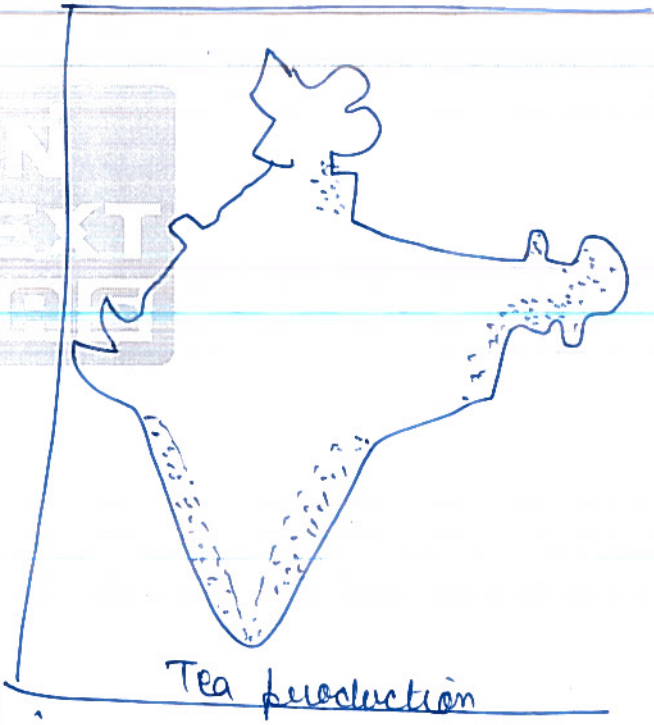
④ Humus rich soil ensures presence of healthy tea leaves.

⑤ It requires regular pruning and careful plucking at 2-3 staged leaf for good aroma and taste.

CONCENTRATED PRODUCTION OF TEA

① Tea production in India is specifically categorised to South and Eastern India

② A special variety kangra Tea is also grown in Himachal.



Tea production

③ Assam is the highest tea producer followed by West Bengal - which houses the Tea Board of India

④ Tea production requires big plantations which have been historically created by British in these areas

Candidates must not write on this margin

(5) Requirements of high rain, shade and well drained soil are adequately met in Eastern and southern parts like Bengal, Arunachal, Kerala, Tamil Nadu

(6) Coastal regions set out as good zones for plantations alongside Ghats and hills.

India can leverage upon its high geographic diversity to increase production and productivity of tea farms.

Candidates must not write on this margin

16. पश्चिमी घाट में भूस्खलनों के लिए उत्तरदायी कारक कौन-कौन से हैं? उनके प्रभाव को न्यूनतम करने हेतु कुछ शमन उपायों पर चर्चा कीजिए। (250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

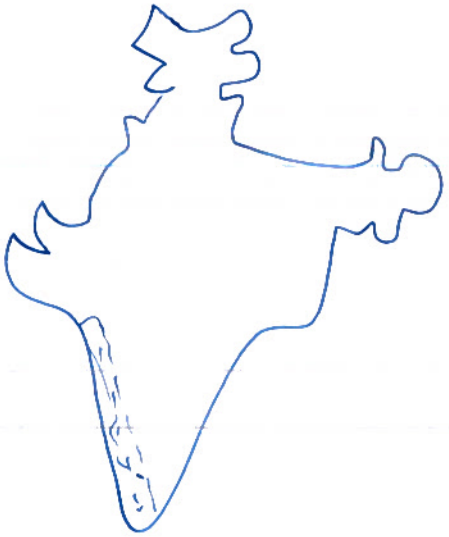
What factors are responsible for landslides in the Western Ghats? Discuss some mitigation measures to minimize their impact. (Answer in 250 words) 15 Marks

Western Ghats are one of the most prone regions to landslides due to major anthropological and ecological factors. Destruction in Western Ghats annually leads to loss of human and non human resources.

LANDSLIDE FACTORS IN WESTERN GHATS

① Western Ghats are one of the hottest bio diversity hotspots ranging in states of Maharashtra, Goa, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu and Kerala.

② Recent landslides like Wayanad and episodes at Kozhikode, Munnar etc highlight their vulnerabilities to landslides.



Western Ghats

Candidates must not write on this margin

(3) Factors for rising landslides can be
↙ Natural ↓ Anthropological ↘ Climate change

(4) Natural factors like earthquakes (zone V) and tsunamis often lead to flooding and landslides leading to rapid destruction.

(5) Anthropological factors like rising population pressure, tourist load and industrial burden also lead to deforestation, divergence of forest land promoting landslides.

(6) Practices of mining and Red zone industries lead to heavy pollution and can trigger rock instability.

(7) Climate Change factors like rising sea level, global warming etc also increase chances of floods and quakes

Candidates must not write on this margin

MITIGATION MEASURES

1. Following of Gadgil and Kasturirangan reports to declare Western Ghats as Ecologically Sensitive Zones and protect their wildlife
2. Ban and phased reduction of hydro projects, polluting industries and mining establishments from area.
3. Community and traditional knowledge to rebuild the lost ecosystems via afforestation and wetland conservation as being done in Wayanad floods.
4. Regular drone and GIS surveys to know conditions of rocks, heavy population areas etc
5. Enforcement of natural barriers like bunds, moraines etc to prevent rock slip.

Western Ghats are a precious resource to India. It is important that their long term sustainability is not compromised by short term urbanisation

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

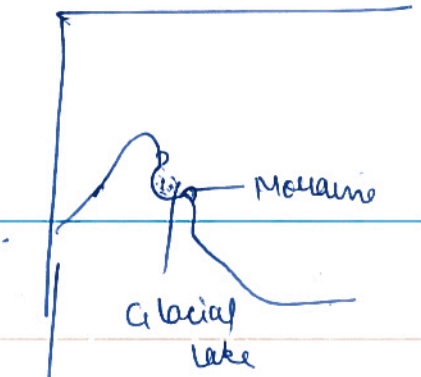
Classify the different types of lakes based on their geomorphological origin. Why are certain lake types more prevalent in specific regions of the world?

(Answer in 250 words) 15 Marks

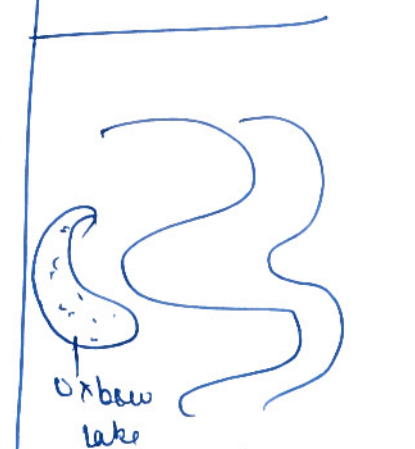
Lakes are one of the wetlands which provide for a major freshwater surface source. Lakes can be divided into categories based on origin.

TYPES OF LAKES

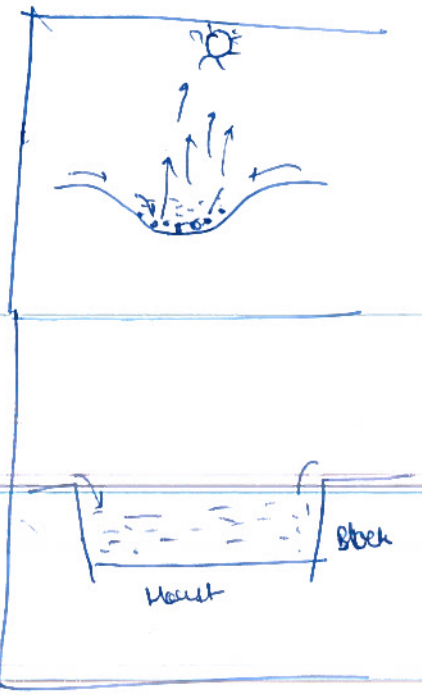
① Glacial lakes - Formed by glacial erosion depressions getting filled with water. Their flooding is common due to rising global warming



② Oxbow lakes - Formed due to cutting off of curved regions of rivers due to high speed and deposition Eg Kanwar Tal lake, Bihar



Candidates must not write on this margin



(3) Playa lake - Found in desert topographies due to evaporation of water from depressions. Leads to discovery of such elements and minerals and borine presence.

(4) Tectonic lakes - Formed due to quakes and volcanic activities leading to block-horst formation due to land submergence

(5) Ranjed lakes - Small and most common lakes formed by depressions getting filled by rain water. These are mantaneous usually.

PREVALENCE IN SPECIFIC REGIONS

(1) Lakes due to ~~deposition~~ erosion by ice sheet or ~~erosion~~ are common in high altitude regions eg ~~Gulf~~ Fjordes of Norway.

(2) In areas of high meandering of ~~lakes~~ rivers, ox bow lakes are common. Eg Many nations have horse shoe shaped ox bow lakes which serve as ancillary water source.

Candidates must not write on this margin

(3) Lakes due to earthquakes eg Wular lake in Srinagar are common in perennial Himalayan rivers.

(4) Palaya lakes are found only in dry regions of desert where evaporation of water gets evaporated easily.

Thus, different lakes ensure water availability in different regions. Their conservation is must for conserving ecology.

Candidates must not write on this margin

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

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

Social media influencers are an important rise due to rising popularity of digital media. This erodes certain traditional role models of Indian society for youth.

RISE OF DIGITAL INFLUENCERS

(1) India is one of the largest potent orange economies due to youth engaged as faith-influencers, fitness influencers, fitness guide etc

(2) Their attention grabbing practices have derailed youth from the patient and quiet stories of traditional heroes.

(3) Role models of mythologies, moral stories and anecdotes of ancestors are dying rapidly.

Candidates must not write on this margin

(4) Ideas of greatmen like Raja Ram Mohan Roy, Abdul Kalam, Mahatma Gandhi etc are being replaced by quick watch reels and motivation tips.

(5) This puts both positive and negative impact on youth

IMPACT ON YOUTH

A/ POSITIVE

(1) Rise of media influencers provides for modern long distance connectivity and helps youth deal with mental problems and anxieties.

(2) They create a virtual space to share content and learn from each and pick up new habits like reading, cooking etc especially in times of disaster, lockdown etc.

(3) They help deal with modern problems of rising ambitions and cyber safety

Candidates must not write on this margin

BY NEGATIVES

① Erosion of family values of togetherness, community living and replacement by individualness.

② Rising Fear of Missing Out and Dual social lives leading to stress, anxiety, depression etc

③ Lack of social and traditional connections and stemming of values of self centredness, quick remedy culture etc

④ Quick spreading of westernisation and Consumerism and role models of indigenous nature like Vivekananda, Dayanand etc

While social media has opened new avenues of connection, it is also disrupting traditional value systems. It is important to keep our youth ingrained to roots of Indianness.

Candidates must not write on this margin

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

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

(Answer in 250 words) 15 Marks

Indian society is replete with evil discriminatory practices of dowry, Casteism, child marriage etc. While Education and law seek to ~~ensure~~ these changes, these structures are very much engrained in Indian culture.

PERSISTENCE OF SOCIAL EVILS → PAST

(1) Old times of patriarchy and unscientific living, accounted for social practices of Sati, dowry etc as law of god and nature of society for stability.

(2) These practices were discriminatory to women and tied them as assets of men and no individual liberty.

(3) Girl child was seen as burden and thus dowry and child marriage were prevalent.

Candidates must not write on this margin

④ Feeling of caste superiority, led to practice of Caste endogamy as women were seen gateways to Community.

~~5 Jan~~

MODERN SOCIAL EVILS

① Despite education promotion of girls via Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao and mid day meal schemes, girls are still seen as associated to domestic work only and thus married off early to men who are economic providers.

② Legal protections against child marriage, untouchability and dowry practice exist but they are passively still followed in society in name of culture

③ A survey revealed that 30% rural population and 20% urbanites still followed caste and casteism inherently.

Candidates must not write on this margin

(4) Lack of strict enforcement and awareness especially among rural masses continues to create artificial barriers of caste and dowry.

(5) Despite government campaign of Bal Vivah Mukt Bharat, high caste populations of Rajasthan, MP, West Bengal etc have high prevalence of child marriage.

(6) Caste has engrained itself in caste politics and caste based violence which still promotes hegemony of upper class and deters lower class from rising up in hierarchy.

(7) Examples of certain castes like Patidars, Jats, Yadavs controlling substantial resources lead to dalit subjugation.

For a pan India development, it is important that barriers of caste and patriarchy are obliterated by awareness and sensitization.

Candidates must not write on this margin

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

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

with rise of urban culture, parenting styles of Indian families have also changed. This is leading to erosion of Indian value and family systems.

MODERN PARENTING V/S TRADITIONAL

(1) In past, mothers and grandmothers were first domestic teachers of child and imbibed him with religious and humane values.

(2) Father, taught economic and academic skills to child and ensured imbibing discipline, honesty to him

(3) Joint family structure promoted Cohesiveness and made child rooted in traditional values of harmony, Community living etc.

Candidates must not write on this margin

(4) Urbanisation led to nuclearisation of families and breakdown of guiding presence of grandparents and relatives.

(5) Both parents being busy in jobs, the child is often left to external care systems like maids, creche etc.

(6) Due to cost of living, parents are also avoiding big families and more no. of children

IMPLICATIONS

(1) Youth and children face extreme loneliness and lack of moral and ethical guidance.

(2) This leads to weak conscience and development of habits of gambling, smoking, drinking etc

(3) Lack to community living often develops feeling of secludedness and individualism among children who forget to respect their elders, ancestors.

Candidates must not write on this margin

(4) Mental disorders like anxiety, depression, suicides also increase due to rising competition and demands of excelling in every fields by parents.

(5) Social media leads to building comparative culture and can affect views on ourbody, personality and habits leading to stigma.

(6) Individualism leads to erosion of traditional social, cultural and festive practices and youth often forgets their heritage to western ideas.

Modern parenting requires to look back to traditional practices of harmony and community in order to retain the legacy of Indian values.

Space for Rough Work

Space for Rough Work

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