NEXT IAS

MAIN TEST SERIES 2.0 - 2025 (FLT)

— (To be filled by candidate) —

TEST CODE : FLT2501

Test No. : 01

Name of Candidate: ....Raghav Jhunjhunwala.........Mobile No

Roll No. : .....MT25FLTRA018..... Start Time ...10:00... End Time...1:30 (+30 min)

Date of Examination: .....July 17 '25..... Medium : English ☑ Hindi ☐

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained	Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1.	10		11.	15	
2.	10		12.	15	
3.	10		13.	15	
4.	10		14.	15	
5.	10		15.	15	
6.	10		16.	15	
7.	10		17.	15	
8.	10		18.	15	
9.	10		19.	15	
10.	10		20.	15	
TOTAL MARKS - 100			**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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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
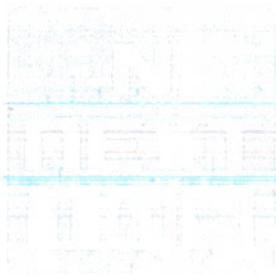
1. शैल चित्र (Cave paintings) प्रागैतिहासिक मनुष्य की दृश्य आत्मकथा हैं। भारत में शैल चित्र से हम प्रागैतिहासिक विश्वासों और सामाजिक प्रथाओं के बारे में क्या अनुमान लगा सकते हैं? (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

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

India boasts one of the richest Prehistoric Cave paintings as per UNESCO WHS, Providing critical inputs into the age's life.

Inferences about Beliefs & social Practices

① Events like Hunting, gathering, etc have been vastly depicted.

Bhimbetka

→ Konkan Petroglyphs

② Social Events like community gatherings for celebration and mourning are depicted.

③ Gender connotations: males depicted like stick figure, females with proturbed body (probably to depict Pregnancy)

④ Emergence of family living from solitary living

⑤ cooperation development: wound healing by mates.
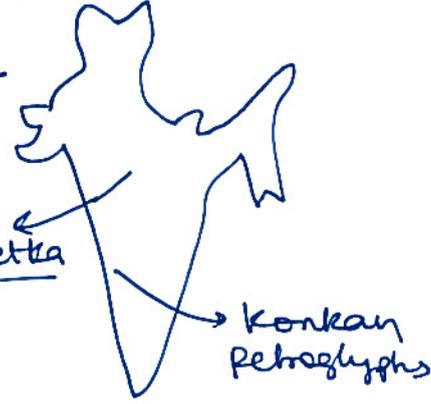
(6). Development of Religious beliefs

⤷ Depicted by ROOF top Paintings.
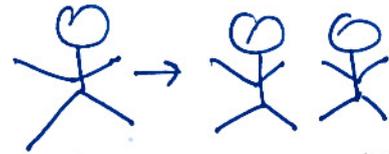
(solitary community + multiRacial depiction.)

(7) Development of superstitions, etc.

⤷ depicted by Amulets and offering scenes on walls

(8) Predominance of hunting of large animals like mammoth, Bison, etc to feed community at large and not just self consumption.

(9) Depiction about style of Art :

From simple painting ⟶ petroglyphs

(Engraving by Rock filled by color)

(10) Natural synchrony:

colors like Red (Blood); white (chalk) more profound

Thus, the prehistoric Rock Paintings offer the Richest insights about the prehistoric beliefs & practices.

2. "औपनिवेशिक शिक्षा नीति, जिसका उद्देश्य आज्ञाकारी क्लर्क बनाना था, राजनीतिक जागृति और राष्ट्रीय स्वाग्रह (self-assertion) का माध्यम बन गई।" विवेचना कीजिए।   (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

"Colonial education policy, intended to create obedient clerks, became a channel for political awakening and national self-assertion." Discuss   (Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks

colonial Education policy was aimed at creating 'obedient clerks' and 'Brown Sahibs' for colonial interest

Intention to create obedient clerks

→ ① English language only

→ ② Exams held abroad for high posts like Civil services

→ ③ Serve in British Administration

→ ④ Not Egalitarian/ No objective for masses.
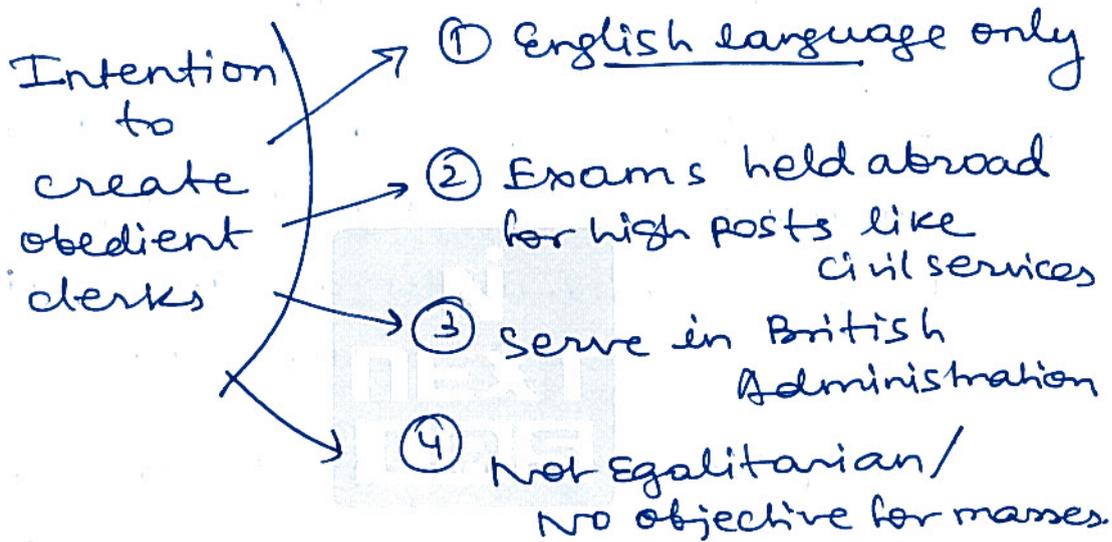
Channel for Political awakening & self Assertion

① Development of press used by leaders to propagate nationalistic materials. Ex: Tilak's maharatta

② Development of Railways & Transport helped in propagation of material.

③ Increased literacy helped to educated the masses better.

④ Exposure to western liberal
<u>values</u> like freedom, Equality, ele
ignited spirits.

⑤ Access to world history like
<u>french and American</u> Revolution
inspired masses.

⑥ knowledge about India's rich
past Ex: Indus valley, Gupta Age
Shed Inferiority complex.

⑦ Led & Inspired development of
Indic Institutions <u>Ex</u>: Sanskrit
                              college, etc

⑧ <u>moderates</u> used pamphlets &
posters for 3-P :   Prayer

                    Petition Propaganda

Despite challenges like <u>vernacular</u>
<u>Press Act 1878</u>, Indians asserted
                              themselves.

The Recent <u>NEP 2020</u> tries to
overcome the colonial baggage of
Education into a comprehensive
development of learner.

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

In terms of culture and scientific developments, Gupta Period is ascertained as the [Golden Age] of India's rich Past.


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                    ① → very Prosperous
Gupta                   (Issued max. number
                              of Gold Coins)
Economy      ② → Agriculture Flourishing
  ∴
[Prosperity]  ③ → Trade and Infra developed
                    (Ex: Roman coins found)
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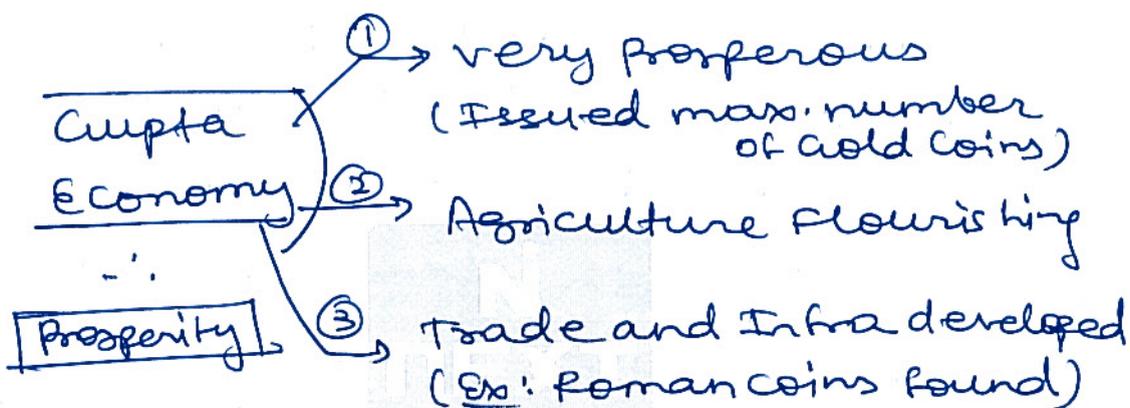
Gupta Economy ⇒ Cultural Devel.

① Extensive Patronage to scholars like Kalidasa and Shudraka (literature development).

② State honors for foreign travellers Ex: Fa-Hsien → Rich Past Records.

③ Architectural Development

3.1 | Beginning of temple Architecture (Ex: Vishnu temple, MP)

3.2 | Royal Architecture (Ex: kumhrar)

④ Sci metallurgical development

4.1 | Bronze statue of Buddha at
     | mehrauli complex

4.2 | Extensive coinage (Nishka, Rupaka)
     | etc.

Gupta Economy ⇒ Scientific Advancement

① mathematics: development of
                Romaka Siddhanta

② varahmihir: wrote 'Panch Siddhantika'
   (Compendium of Inter-sectional
   scientific knowledge)

③ charaka: Father of surgery.

④ Irrigation development and
   state led Infra development.

Thus; Gupta age was a beacon
of scientific and cultural
development, facilitated by
its Economic grandeur.

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

As per NITI Aayog's CWMI Report, over 600mm. Indians face moderate to extreme water threat.

Causes of freshwater crisis :

① 18% Population and only 4% fresh water reserves (globally)

② urbanization and demands for ever increasing construction.

③ Agrarian Inefficiencies (and needs)

3.1 ↳ India draws over 25% Groundwater globally

3.2 ↳ over 90% of it used @ Agri.

④ water pollution (Ex: Rivers like yamuna)

⑤ concentrated nature of Rainfall @ monsoon and poor rainwater harvesting

⑥ under investment at waste and
Grey water recycling.

[case study: Singapore's 4 taps
policy]

Integrated water Resource mgmt Strategies

① Integrated Farming

(Ex: Pisciculture — Poultry — Agricult.

Residue feed

water

waste as fertilizer
& Irrigation

② Integrated watershed development

↳ Taking Ecosystem approach; includes:

(i) Steam level planning
(ii) Ground water recharge
(iii) Soil moisture Retention
(iv) Community participation.

③ Utilizing Hydrological cycle

Rainwater → use → Agri &   Recycle
harvest   Nondrinking
                    purpose   ↓
Reuse ————→   wastewater

filter

Thus; along with above, mihir shah
Committee recommendations must
be taken up.

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

Both Deccan and Chotanagpur Plateaus offer critical yet different resources based on their characts.

(A) PHYSICAL Character

Base	Deccan Plateau	Chotanagpur
① History	Formation by volcanic Eruption of Reunion Islands	Formed by upward push of Indian Plate
② Nature	more Even Slope and Black Soil Based	less uneven; Red-yellow Soil
③ Agri Potential	very high due to high clay presence	Lesser scope (unfertile soil)
④ Habitation	less pressure; plateau sparsely populated.	tribal dominance and Forest density
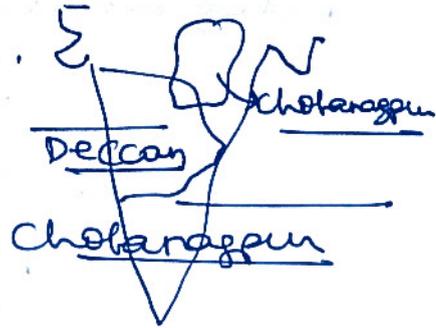
(B). | Resource Potential |

	Deccan	Chotanagpur
① Sedimentary Rocks	Less	more ⌐ mica └ Dolomite
② Igneous Rocks	more (lava based) Ex! Granite	more metamorphic nature
③ Iron & steel (coal)	less / minimal	more Concentrated
④ Natural Resource	Rich like W.Ghats Hydel Potential	Also rich forestry areas Like Singbum

Thus due to unique Geography
the regions differ, yet
contribute significantly in
own capacity.

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

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

India is blessed with a unique & rich geography compromising both East & west Flowing rivers.

| Base	East flow	west Flow
① Slope	moderate	Higher
② origin	Right of w. Ghats	Left End of w. Ghats
③ features	Delta, marsh, etc.	Estuaries, etc.
④ Role in Agriculture	minimal	Extreme Importance
⑤ Potential	Inland waterways Backwaters	Ports & Depots

Fig: Riverine richness of India.

Narmada
Tapi
Godavai
Krishna
Cauvery
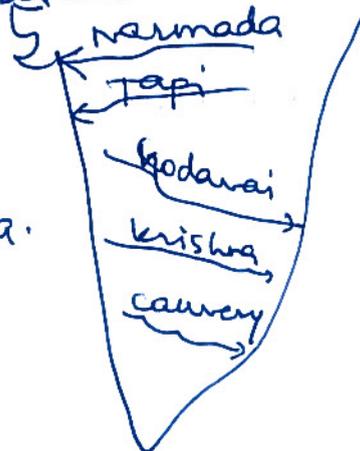
Why most Rivers flow Eastward

① Slope of Indian peninsula
(west part upraised
than East part due
to deformity during
clash of Indo-Australian
plate with Eurasian plate)
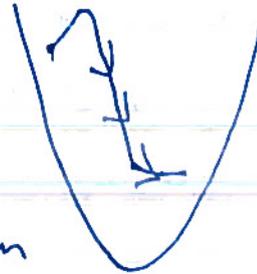
② Formation of Deccan Traps and
increased Altitude in west.

③ There are a few rivers like
narmada & Tapi that flow west
because they follow a Rift valley.

Thus due to unique
geography, both set of
Rivers show distinguished
characters.

7. आर्कटिक क्षेत्र, संसाधन अन्वेषण के लिए एक नए क्षेत्र के रूप में उभर रहा है। इस संबंध में भारत के लिए अवसरों और चुनौतियों पर चर्चा कीजिए। (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

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

As per IPCC; Arctic to become Ice free in summers by 2100; giving it extreme potential for Resource Exploration.

Arctic Resources →
- crude and shale oil
- critical minerals
- Shipping Route
- marine Resources
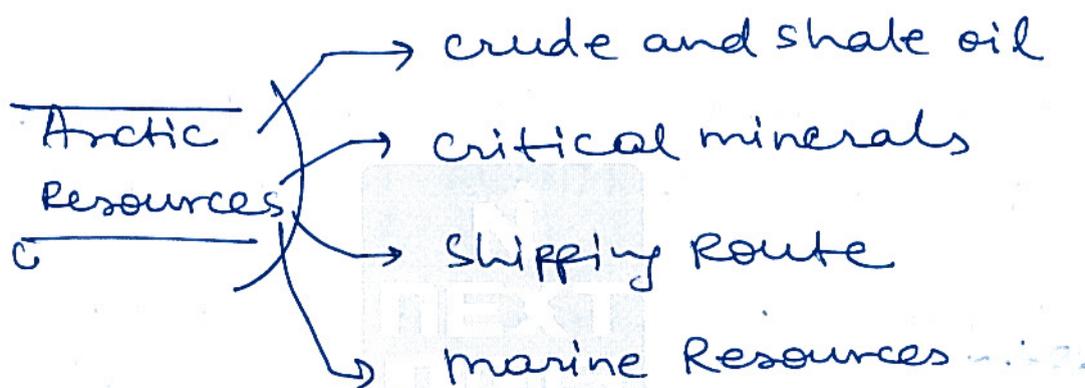
Opportunities for India:

① Reduction in shipping time and cost along with a new route and de-risking threats of Red sea.

② Research potential for cryosphere and Himalayas (Ex: Himadri Base)

③ critical & Rare Earth minerals in era of fragmented Supply Chains.

④ Crude discovery (Estimates that Arctic holds 33% of undiscovered Hydrocarbons)

⑤ Geopolitical, Geostrategic and GeoEconomic objectives (curtailing China, etc)

Challenges for India :

① India not member, ~~not~~ only an observer at Arctic council.

② Chinese ambition to develop 'Polar Silk Route'

③ Tech. backwardness: India lacks Ice crushers Hull ships

④ Ethical dilemmas related to climate change, global south concerns, etc

India's 2022 Arctic Policy clearly states India's responsible and collaborative stance to Arctic Resources in Spirit of vishwaBandhu.

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

Indian society is characterized by increasing nuclearization and skewed migration trends, severely impacting our Elderly.

Changing family structure & migration impacting Elders :

① 'Ruralization of old Age' as youth migrates to urban for job, Edu^n, etc.

② Nuclear families and neglect of Elderly people.

③ Intersectional deprivation on females! Feminization of old Age (1033/1000)
Got: F   M)

④ Poor impact even on children as Elderly act as agents of Socialization.

⑤ Rural — urban divide : lack of Elderly societies in rural India.

⑥ Rising cost of living and
neglect of Elderly
↳ even violence

⑦ Insufficient Infra like old Age, etc

⑧ Limited expanse of pension and
other social security coverage.

⑨ loss of self worth and dignity
in Elderly
↳ High issue of mental Agony
& Pain

(NIMHANS
REPORT: Suicidal Tendencies in
> 40% Elderly)

Initiatives underway:

① Decade of healthy and productive
Ageing (2020-2030; MOH&FW)

② Startups leading the charge:
Apps like [Alcare] [maitri]
(All needs of   (connects old
Elderly at one   Age & Foster
place)   home   homes)

Thus; as Indian society Ages;
we need to reap our "Silver
dividend"
and enhance dignity of our
Elderly as per constitutional &
societal Ethos.

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

As per G S Ghurye, India is undergoing rapid urbanization, impacting the ~~both economic and~~ traditional notions of social cohesion.

Challenges posed for social cohesion!

① Skewed nature of migration:
   (male specific | outmigration)
   skewed gender ratio at urban centres.

② The above leads to perceived & Actual security threats for females.

③ Ghettoization:
   (based on Religion, language, etc.)
   → Lack of cultural sensitization and Bias feeling.

④ Rural dogmas feeding into Urban dogmas in covert manner

Rural — Caste & Religion based Persecution

Urban — Class based Persecution & neglect

migrate
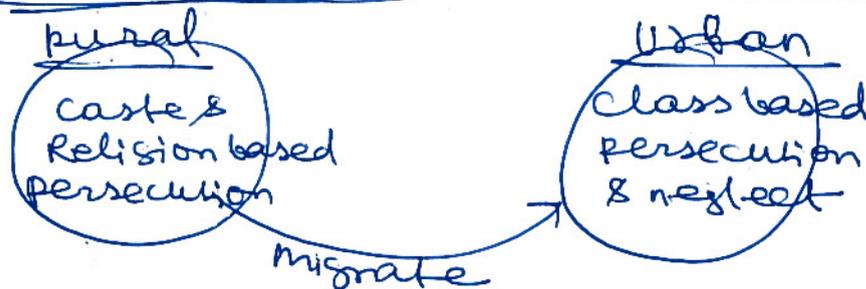
(5) Informalization of migrants (not enough formal jobs) [HARRIS TODARO model]

↳ Engagement at _low_ paying jobs like construction without social security.

(6) Above fuels discontentment and encourage illicit activities like smuggling rackets, etc

(7) Perceived employment & cultural (language) threats in natives.

↳ fuels: sons of soil & violence.

(Ex: maharashtra, karnataka)

(8) Unethical Political mobilization on narrow lines of caste, Religion, etc

But; still urbanization also leads to improving social cohesion

①→ co-celebration of festivities.

②→ modern value systems

③→ merit based opportunities.

Thus, along with challenges; urban centres also fuel Cosmopolitan values and efforts should be to promote the latter.

10. सुरक्षा और गतिशीलता लैंगिक बाधाएँ हैं जो भारत में श्रम बल में महिलाओं की भागीदारी को महत्त्वपूर्ण 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
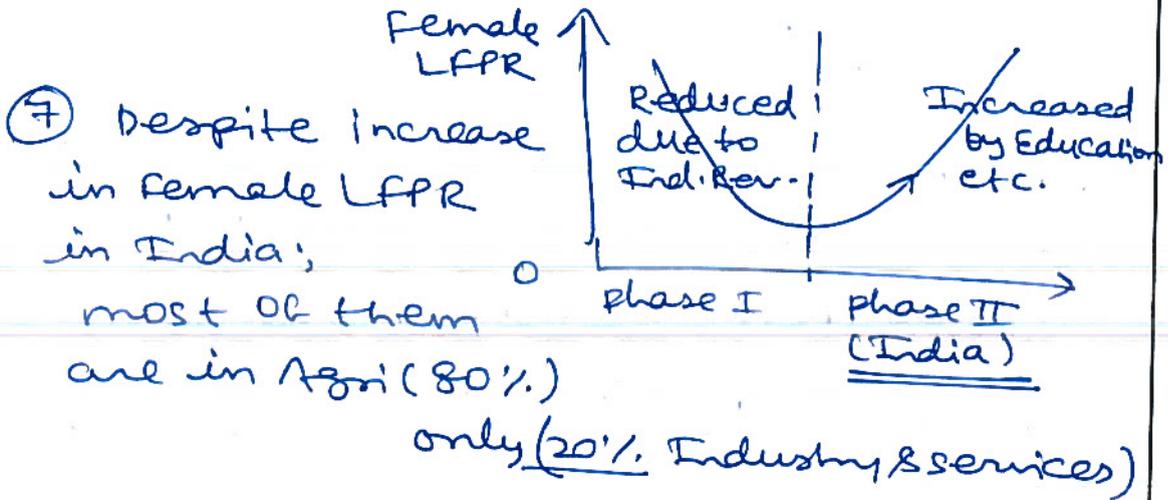
As per latest PLFS, India's female LFPR is now |41%| ; substantial improvement from 27% of 2017-18.

___

Safety and mobility being gendered constraints

① migration : Despite lucrative jobs, females avoid relocation due to perceived threats.

② Lack of gender-friendly mobility and workplace intervention (public transports)   (public toilets, creche, etc)

③ Dual Burden and Triple oppression (work & family)   (caste, Gender, Religion)

④ Females seen as d-marker of 'family pride' in patriarchial setup.

⑤ Both caste and Religion put constraints (to control purity and sexuality of women)
Fuelled by fear of safety & other threats.

⑥ Claudia Goldin's hypothesis

⑦ Despite increase
in female LFPR
in India;
   most of them
are in Agri (80%.)
         only (20% Industry & services)

Female LFPR (y-axis), with Phase I showing "Reduced due to Indl. Rev." and Phase II (India) showing "Increased by Education etc."

Initiatives to be further worked upon

I. mobility → ① Pink Buses (Bihar)
              ② Free Public Transport
                 with Bus marshal
                          (Delhi)

II. safety ① → pre-workplace
           ② (NIRBHAY mission)
              Pink patrol booths
           ③
              POSH Act, 2013 and
                     creche facilities

Thus; despite challenges, initiatives
are underway. As per ILO,
increasing female LFPR as equal
to males, to increase our GDP
substantially.

11. अरब और यूरोपीय यात्रियों के विवरण मध्यकालीन भारत में सामाजिक और आर्थिक जीवन की प्रकृति के बारे में क्या बताते हैं? (250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

What do the accounts of Arab and European travellers reveal about the nature of social and economic life in medieval India? (Answer in 250 words) 15 Marks

India is blessed with rich records of Arab, European scholars which offer great insights into socio-Eco life of medieval India.

Traveller Accounts & social life

① **Alberuni** (Kitab-ul-Hind)
↳ talks about 'Uluq Dawa' (Ancient Transport)

② **marco polo's** records of **kakatiya Queen Rudramadevi** has insights into patriarchy, yet women resilience.

③ **Nuniz's** records of Vijaynagar empire ⎰ women: as Bodyguards, Professionals, bankers, etc.

④ **Abdur Razak Samarkandi** visited Deva Raya - II and mentions about importance of Elephants.

⑤ Ibn Batuta's (Rihla) talks about multi-Racial & multi-Ethnic society of India.

⑥ Cesare Fedrichi (Italy) has great insights about the evolving temple Art of India (esp. transition of vijaynagar Empire to Amar Nayak Era and Gopuram culture)

⑦ Bernier talks about the mughal life and Architecture of Indo-Islamic style (and nobility-Royalty dynamics)

Traveller Accounts & Economic life

① __marco Polo__ : Rich accounts of (venice) maritime trade of Peninsular India with Rome.

② __Nicolo-de-Conti__ : Talks about Rich market dynamics flourishing under Krishna Deva Raya

2.1 — State led Infra development

2.2 — Temples acts as guilds, etc.

2.3 — Bronze Architecture (madurai)

③ <u>Tavernier</u> : talks intricately about flourishing diamond trade under mughals.

④ <u>Sir Thomas Roe</u> : talks about mughal kings like <u>jahangir</u> and peak of the trade in <u>miniature paintings</u>.

Thus, the need to relook into preservation of such rich records has been the focus of govt; abiding by article <u>49</u>: Preserving Heritage.

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

As per Census 2011, India has over 121 major languages, making it highly diverse and gifted with linguistic Richness

"kos-kos pe badle vaani"
(key feature of Indian society)

———— language : ————

Testament to our cultural Resilience

① Development of Education and children happens best in their mother tongue.

② cultural Preservation and lends group identity to people.

③ Freedom of speech (Art. 19) along with cultural Rights (Art 19 - 30)

④ Helps people easily raise their demands to govt and bring them closer to Administration

⑤ Accomodation of linguistic
interests: critical role in
                nation building

(Ex: 7th Amendment)

⑥ suppression leads to civil war,
and dissatisfaction (Ex! Sri Lanka)

Linguistic diversity : Turning a threat to integration!

① Perceived threat of Hindi
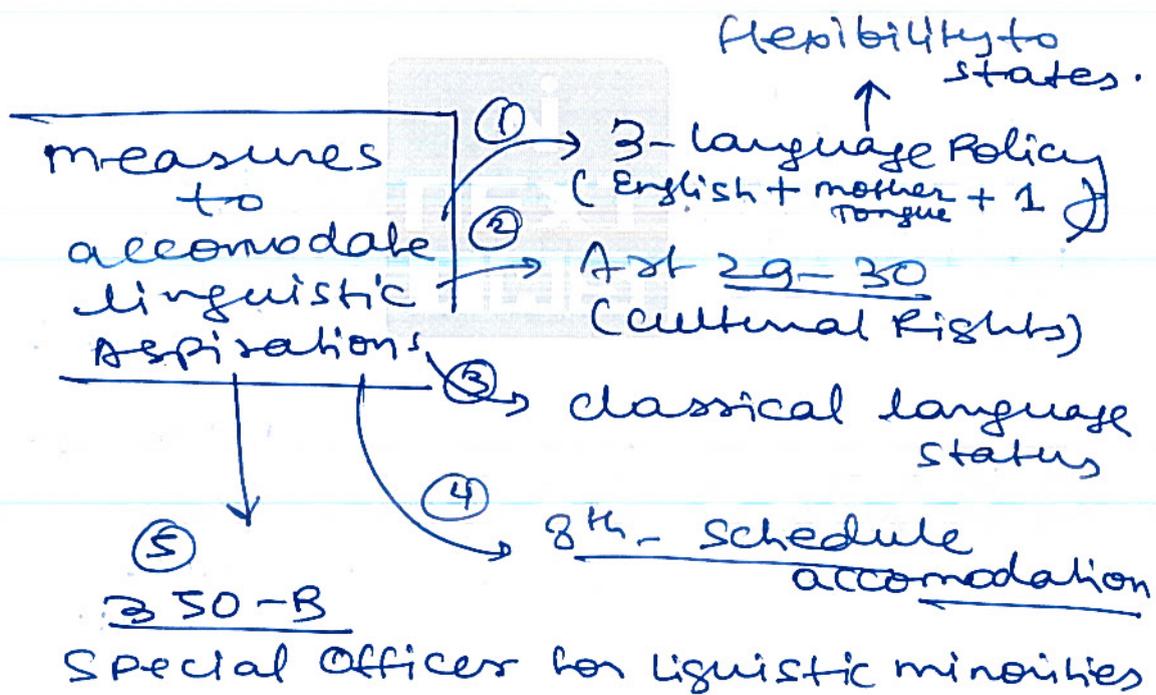Imposition particularly in
Southern states.

② 3 - language Policy seen as
centralizing Tendency and threat
to Federal Autonomy.

③ Perception of Relative
deprivation in field of culture
by inmigration of non native
                        Speakers.

④ Economic & Resource challenges
often fuel son of soil tendencies
whereby locals assert
dominance over resource &
Policies ; often violence
                    (Ex: maharashtra)

⑤ Promotion of 'state languages'
often infringes rights of
linguistic minorities in the
              state.

⑥ narrow based political
mobilization and instances of
'linguistic chauvinism'.

measures
to
accomodate
linguistic
Aspirations!

① → 3- language Policy   Flexibility to states.
(English + mother + 1)
        Tongue

② → Art 29 - 30
(cultural Rights)

③ → classical language
          status

④ → 8th - Schedule
           accomodation

⑤
350 - B
Special Officer for Liguistic minoities

Govt should try to provide
resources and remove confusion
over 3-L Policy ; Political parties
should refrain from Politicizing
the issue & re-forging spirit of
'Shresth Bharat, Ek Bharat'

13. विभिन्न सामाजिक मुद्दों के समाधान में ब्रह्म समाज और आर्य समाज जैसे सुधारवादी संगठनों द्वारा निभाई गई भूमिका का परीक्षण कीजिए। (250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

Examine the role played by reformist organizations like the Brahmo Samaj and Arya Samaj in addressing various social issues. (Answer in 250 words) 15 Marks

Brahmo Samaj (Raja Ram mohan Roy)
(RRMR)
and Arya Samaj (Dayanand Saraswati)
played immense role in social
Reforms movements in pre-
Independence Period.

Role played in addressing
social Issues
(A) Brahmo Samaj
①. spread of Egalitarian & liberal
values like Equality, fraternity
etc

② Focus on modern and Rational
outlook.
        Ex! Opposition to Purdah
                        System.

③. Ban on social Ill pratices
        Ex! Sati (1829; William
                        Bentick)

④. Participation of women into
mainstream and ultimately into
freedom struggle
        (Ex: Rakhmabai : Ist female
                        doctor)

⑤ Development of social leaders
like Debendranath Tagore, etc.

⑥ Promotion of literacy and Indic
Press :   Ex: RRMR's Sambad
                              kaumudi

⑦ Helped in regaining social
Dignity to Dalits and untouchables

⑧ Set the base for future reforms
like Arya mahila Samaj, AIWC,
                              etc.

Ⓑ. [Arya Samaj] (Revivalist +
                              Reformist)

① "Back to vedas": Focus on
      Individual Experiences over
                              Rituals.

② Anti-Slavery and Anti-untouchab.
                              Reform
(Gandhiji: Shashtras don't sanction
                  untouchab:)

③ Idol worship was discouraged

④ vedantic Philosophy and
upanishads were popularized.
(later by Vivekananda)

⑤ critical role of social Reform
which led to promotion of unity
& Spirit of nationalism in Indians.

Challenges faced

① Severe British controls (to
   check spread of Revolutionary
                              Ideals)

② British dependence
   (Ex: Sati Abolition by Bentick)

③ Limited Social base due to
   lack of mass literacy.

④ Factionalism & inner politics
   Ex: KC Sen @ Brahmo Samaj.

⑤ Duplicity and multiciplity of
   Similar organizations.

• Thus; even despite above
  challenges, the role played by
  both orgs can't be emphasized
  enough: not only social Reforms
  but later in unification and
  freedom struggle.

14. भ्रंश घाटियाँ (rift valleys) क्या हैं और वे कैसे बनती हैं? उनके आर्थिक और भू-आकृति विज्ञान संबंधी महत्त्व की व्याख्या कीजिए।
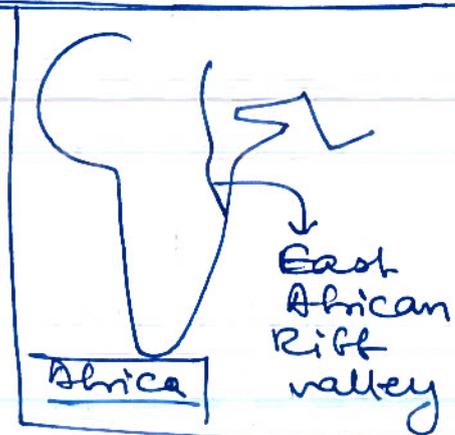
(250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

What are rift valleys, and how are they formed? Explain their geomorphological and economic significance.
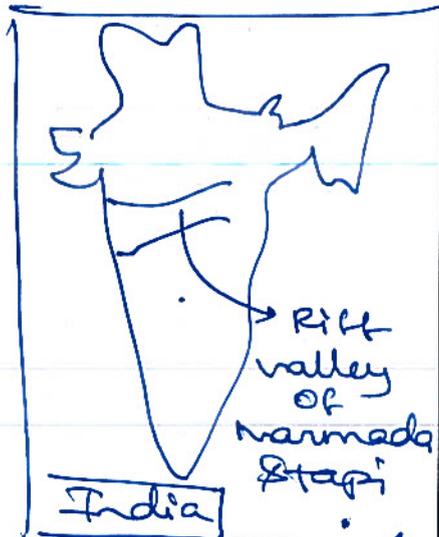
(Answer in 250 words) 15 Marks

Rift valleys are long trench-like valleys formed due to continent - continent divergence

⇒ FORMATION OF RIFT VALLEYS

① Continent based divergence of Tectonic Plates

East African Rift valley

Africa

② Role of mantle Plumes (Energy source)

③ In next stage; Rift valley turns into Narrow sea as water (Ocean) incursion takes place [or fresh] [not necessary] -Ex like: Red sea

Rift valley of Narmada & Tapi

India

④ In the final stage; it becomes ocean. Ex: Atlantic ocean.

II. Geomorphological Significance

① Proves the Plate tectonic Theory by mckenzie & Parker

② Helps to understand mantle Plumes and volkanism.

③ critical insights about Earth's interior and resource potential.

④ Helps to pre-plan and mitigate disaster threats.

⑤ Development of landforms like Inudation valleys, etc.

⑥ Helps in Riverine development Ex! Narmada, tapi

⑦ Helps us understand about solar system (esp. Inner planets)

III. Economic Significance

① Determines the patterns of settlements and habitation.

② Easier for mineral Extraction as ground is exposed.

③ Development on Inland
waterways potential.

④ Impact on livelihood patterns

⑤ · Migration (often forced)

⑥ Poverty and GeoEconomic
                    disputes
            (Bilateral, etc)

Thus; Rift valleys have critical
geomorphological & Economic
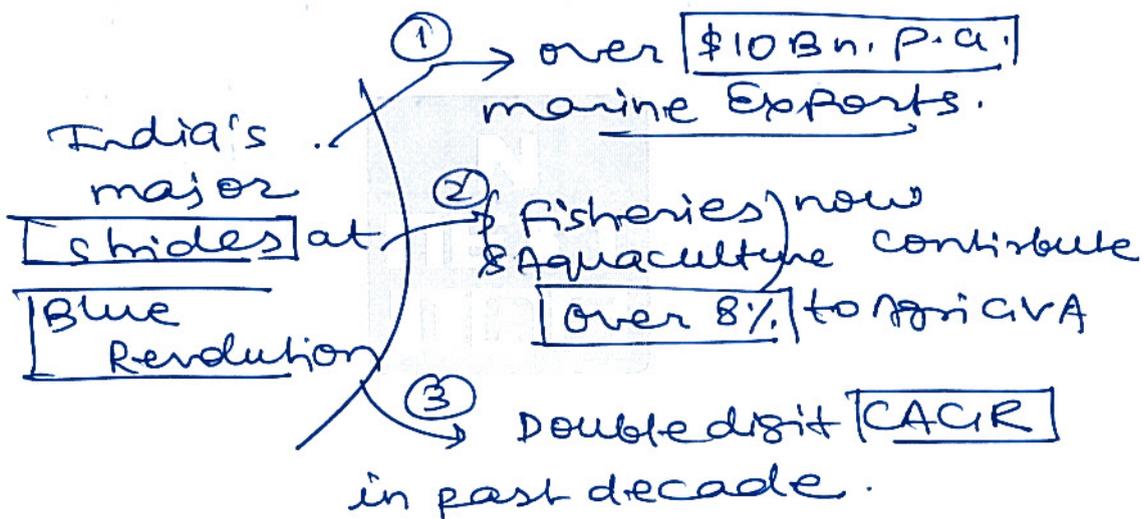   implications.

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
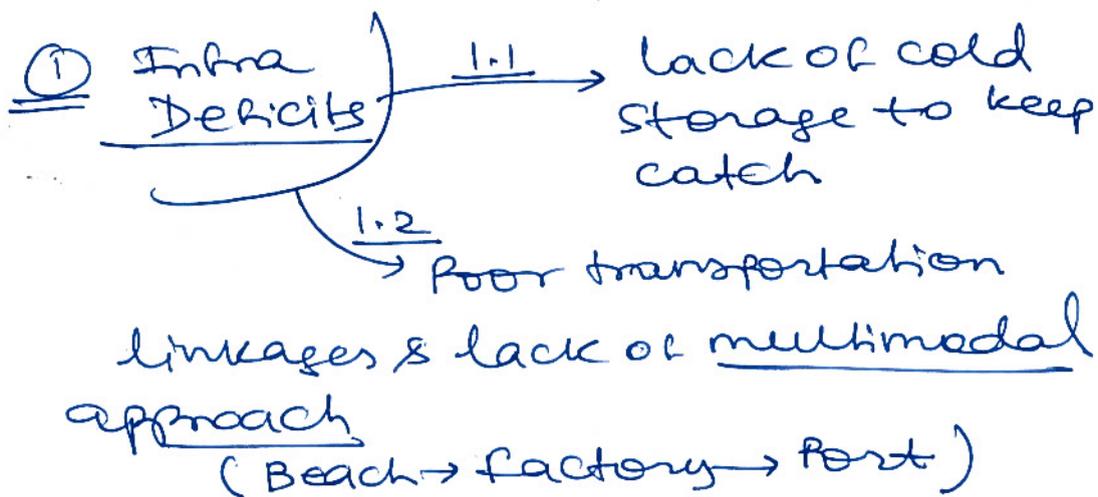
What is 'Blue Revolution'? Discuss the major challenges faced in the development of aquaculture in India. Suggest a set of comprehensive strategies to overcome these challenges.
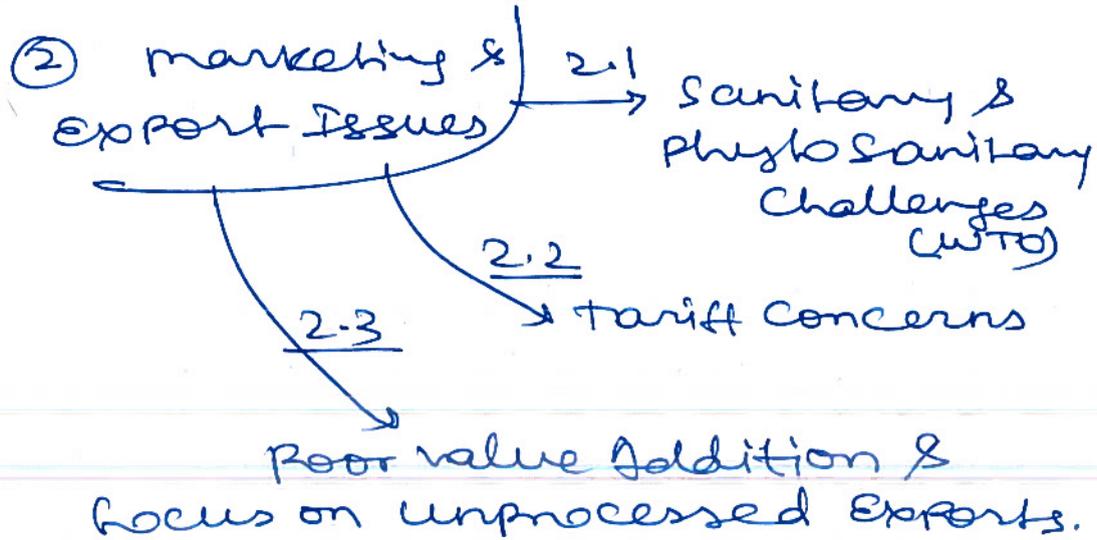
(Answer in 250 words) 15 Marks

'Blue Revolution' refers to a phenomenon where aquaculture leads the Economic growth and prosperity of nation.

India's major strides at Blue Revolution

① → over $10 Bn. p.a. marine Exports.

② Fisheries) now & Aquaculture contribute Over 8% to Agri GVA

③ Double digit CAGR in past decade.

major Challenges in Aquaculture devt. in India

① Infra Deficits

1.1 → lack of cold Storage to keep catch

1.2 → Poor transportation linkages & lack of multimodal approach (Beach → factory → Port)

② marketing & export Issues ⟶ 2.1 Sanitary & Phyto Sanitary Challenges (WTO)

2.2 → tariff Concerns

2.3 → Poor value Addition & focus on unprocessed Exports.
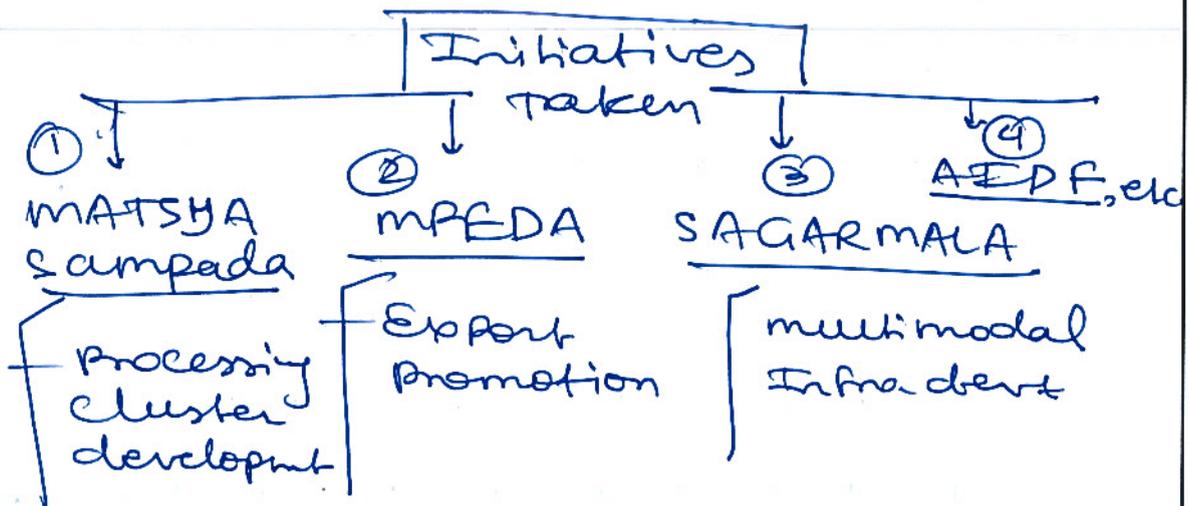
③ undertapped Potential on Inland waterways.

④ Geopolitical tensions (S. Lanka Katchettheru)

⑤ WTO (2021 Geneva ministerial)
↳ Restrictions on fisheries subsidies
(Against CB-DR Principles)

⑥ Lack of awareness and value demonstration Effect.

| Initiatives Taken |

① MATSHA Sampada
├ Processing cluster developmt

② MPEDA
├ Export Promotion

③ SAGARMALA
├ multimodal Infra devt

④ AIDF, etc

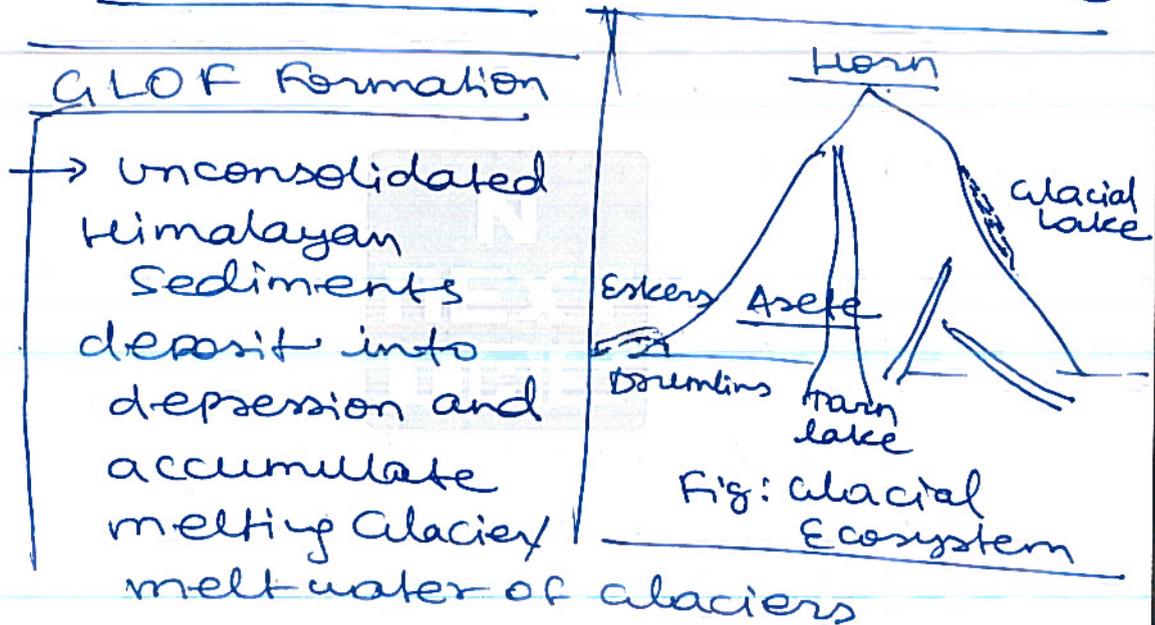## Strategies to overcome the challenges

① <u>WTO level negotiations</u>
(tariff, Nontariff barriers,
             Fisheries subsidies)

② Promote <u>value addition clusters</u>
(Integrated MATSYA Sampada
clusters with KISAN Sampada &
                mega Food Parks)

③ Train small <u>Exporters</u> (by EXIM)
and giving them <u>credit</u>, etc
                      support

④ <u>modern technology</u> support
(GIS linked trawlers;
linked to ISRO satellites)

⑤ <u>Extension services</u>
to help them with understanding
market dynamics, etc

⑥ <u>Disaster mgmt</u>
<u>Ex</u>: controlling oil spills, etc.

Thus; <u>Aquaculture sector</u>
truly holds the potential for
Blue Revolution 2.0 in India.

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 GLOF 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

As per IPCC; Hindu kush Glaciers to lose 2/3rd of volume by 2100 even if Paris climate goals are met in best case; exacerbating GLOFs threat.

GLOF Formation

→ Unconsolidated Himalayan Sediments deposit into depression and accumulate melting Glacier meltwater of Glaciers

Horn

Esker   Asele   Glacial Lake

Drumlins main lake

Fig: Glacial Ecosystem

I) Causes of Rising GLOFs

① Increased global warming (Already + 1·7°C from Industrial Revn —IPCC)

② Enhances glacier melting due to increased |latent heat|

③ Rise of |heat waves| and expanse felt until Himalayas.

④ <u>Black soot deposition</u> over Himalayas and reduced Albedo (Feedback loop —ve)

⑤ Tectonic Instability of Himalayas

5.1 | <u>Sedimentary origin</u> & <u>unconsolidated</u>.

5.2 | <u>Active collision</u> of Indian & Eurasian Plates.

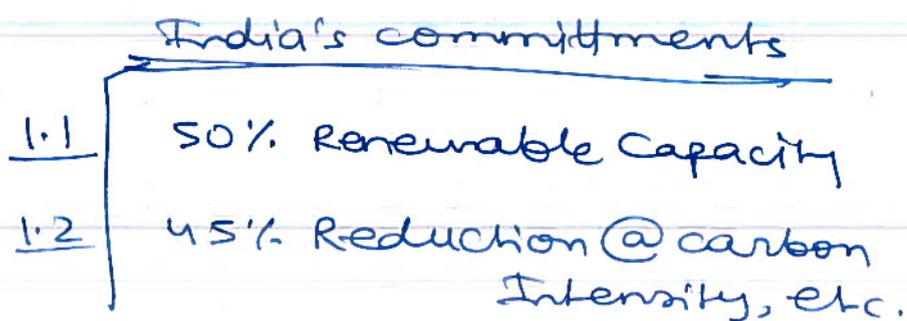5.3. | <u>Active suture zones</u>

II) Impacts of GLOFs

① <u>Heavy Economic losses</u>
   Ex: <u>Teesta Dam (Sikkim)</u> destroyed in seconds.

② Loss of <u>Hydel Energy potential</u>
   (Threat to 2070/Net zero target)

③ <u>Flash floods</u> and damage to population and property.

④ fuels <u>landslide</u> and <u>Earthquake</u>
   in response (mass movement)

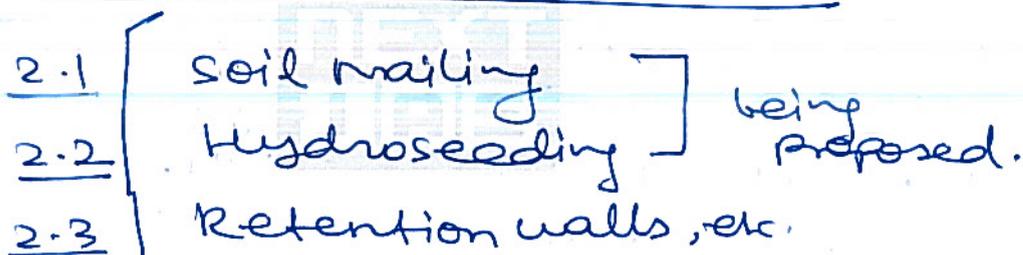⑤ Threat to integrity of <u>Himalayan</u>
   <u>Ecosystem stability</u>

⑥ Ill impacts on local Tribes &
communities   Ex! Bhutia, Lepcha.

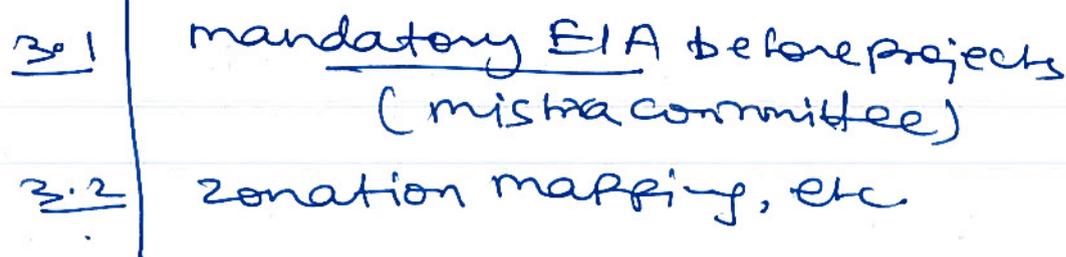**III.) Mitigation Strategies for GLOFs:**

① Paris objectives (<2^0C rise target)

             India's committments

1.1 | 50% Renewable Capacity

1.2 | 45% Reduction @ carbon
                       Intensity, etc.

② Structural Initiatives

2.1 | Soil nailing ⎤
2.2 | Hydroseeding ⎦ being proposed.
2.3 | Retention walls, etc.

③ non structural measures

3.1 | mandatory EIA before projects
           (mishra committee)

3.2 | zonation mapping, etc

Thus; urgent need to follow
NDMA guidelines and strive to
balance Himalayan fragility
with Ecosystem approach.

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 पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र तटीय लचीलेपन को किस प्रकार समर्थन प्रदान करते हैं?
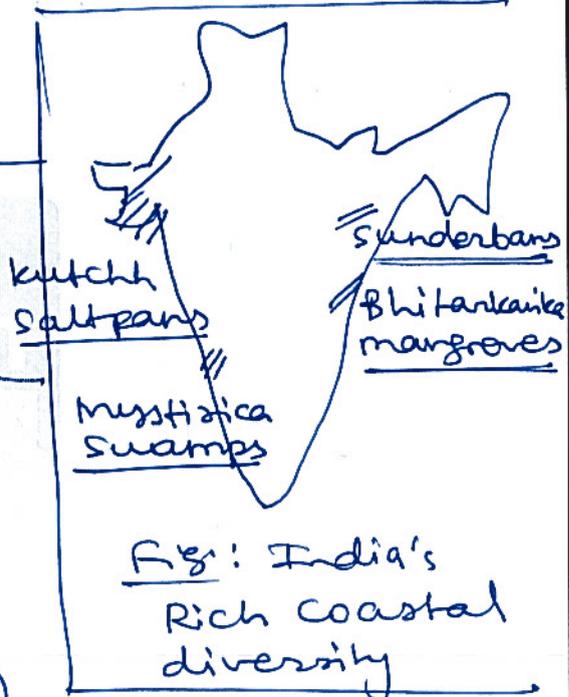
(250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

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 has rich geographical heritage of salt pans and mangroves, owing to our diverse Geoclimatic diversity zones.

Conditions Required

(A) SALT PANS

1. High Evaporation (Eo: west India)

2. Scanty Rainfall (to Preserve salinity)

3. Periodic intrusion of saline Ocean water

4. Aridity and minimal moisture (to help extract salt)

kutch Saltpans

Mysstistica Swamps

Sunderbans

Bhitarkanika mangroves

Fig: India's Rich Coastal diversity

(B) mangroves

① marshy land (water logged)

② Anaerobic Respiration to support Prop & Stilt Roots

③ Tropical climate is favorable (to support high Ecosystem productivity)

Role of Ecosystems in coastal Resilience

① Biodiversity support

Ex: Bengal tiger (sunderbans)
wild Ass & khavai Camel (Salt pans of kutch)

② Disaster cushion

Ex: Bhitarkanika mangroves slows down Cyclones @ Odisha.

③ community support (esp. Tribals)

Ex: maldhari community of Gujarat

④ Economic avenues

Ex: salt, Timber, nonTimber like Honey, roots, etc.
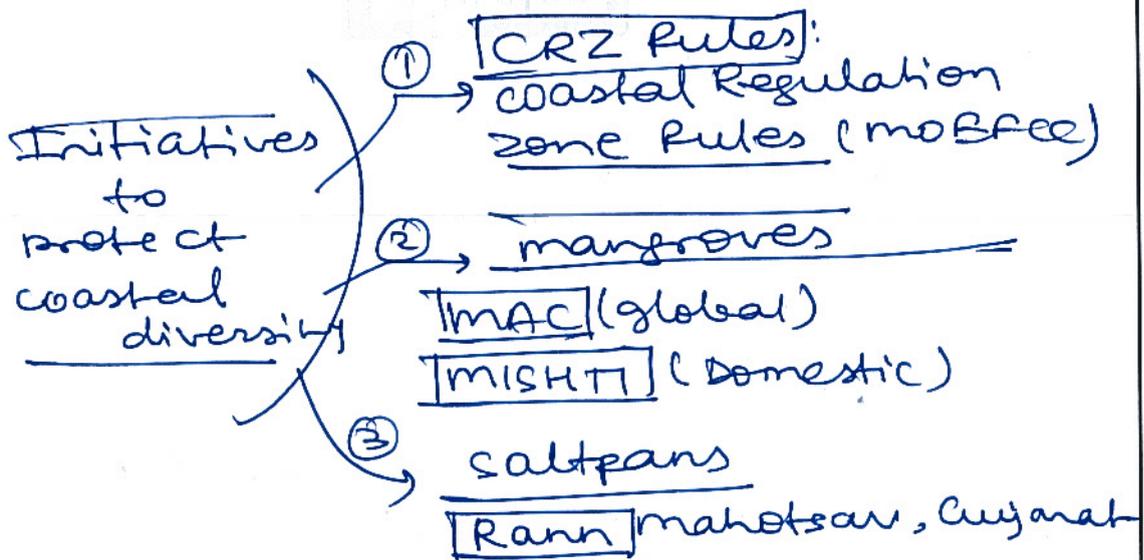
⑤ tourism potential and livelihood promotion.

⑥ Role of mangroves at Agriculture promotion

⑦ Preventing soil Erosion

⑧ Aesthetic value

⑨ Ecocentric values

Challenges faced by Ecosystems

① Illicit and unplanned construction.

② Deforestation for Agriculture.

③ violation and poor enforcement of Norms due to poor capacity of local bodies.

④ coastal sand mining, etc

Initiatives to protect coastal diversity

① CRZ Rules: coastal Regulation Zone Rules (moEFee)

② mangroves
MAC (global)
MISHTI (Domestic)

③ saltpans
Rann mahotsav, Gujarat

Thus; the Ecosystem services and importance can't be discounted and must be our priority to forge 'coastal led development' to unlock $30Tm. Economy.
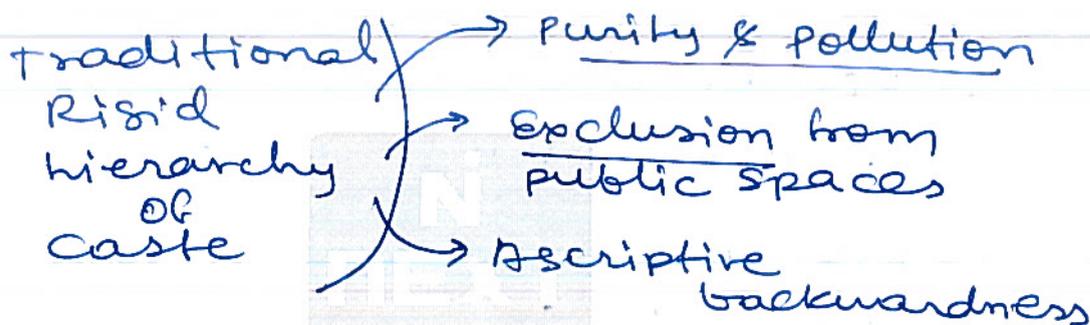
18. भारत में जाति आज कठोर पदानुक्रम (rigid hierarchy) की बजाय पहचान पुष्टिकरण (identity assertion) की एक प्रणाली के रूप में अधिक कार्य करती है। जाति समूह लामबंदी और आर्थिक परिवर्तन के संदर्भ में इस रूपांतरण पर चर्चा कीजिए।

(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

The above quote is ascribed to sociologist MN Srinivas; who highlights the changing notion of institution of caste.

traditional
Rigid
hierarchy
of
Caste
→ Purity & pollution
→ Exclusion from public spaces
→ Ascriptive backwardness

caste group mobilization and Identity Assertion

① Dalit literature (Initiatives like 'Kudi Arasu' by Periyar)

② Politicization of caste

2.1 Politics has led to rise of non apologetic Dalit leaders (mayawati, etc).

2.2 Rise of caste based Political parties
Ex: RJD, etc

2.3 Publication of needs of Dalits

③ casteization of politics

    3.1   Demand for caste surveys
          and increased
                 Reservation

    3.2   Dalit manifesto, etc

    3.3   OBC Reservation demand
          by Dominant castes.

④ Rise of civil society orgs based
on caste (Ex: BHIM sena)

⑤ popular movements to
raise demands.
         Ex: Dalit Panthers
              inspired from USA

⑥ Attempts to forge collective
identity and demands presentation.
         Ex: All India SC federation
            (by Dr. Ambedkar)

Economic Change and impact on Caste Identity

① Institutions like DICCI to
promote Dalit Capitalism.

② In urban Areas; caste based
Employment opportunities to

uplift members of their society
(Ex!

③ Due to Affirmative Action ;
there is now 'horizontal
                    Competition'
for backwardness.

(Ex! Patel Andolan, GJ)

④ Celebration of Dalit Achievers
in Era of modernity and
urbanism (Ex! Hon'ble CJI and
                    President of India)

⑤ Due to resource scarcity and
Inequality in Post Liberal Economy
need to assert caste demands
backed by Reports like
caste surveys, etc.

Thus, as per MN Srinivas, what
was once a demarker of shame
and backwardness;
            is not a 'Badge for
depicting class and caste Identity?

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 is referred to as a compendium of 'Regional cultures and Interests' coexisting as a nation state. The changing expression of Regional Identities confirm the same.

Traditional Aim for cultural expression

① **Linguistic:**
   Ex: Demand for Andhra Baded

② **Religious Aspirations**
   Ex: Punjab

③ **unique Geographical needs**
   Ex: Uttarkhand (out of UP)

④ **Catering Tribal Interests**
   Jharkhand & Chattisgarh

⑤ **Supra state regionalism depicting shared culture**
   Ex: Dravidian movement

⑥ **Intra state cultural demands**
   Ex: mithilanchal (Bihar)

Evolution of demands towards organized assertion of Autonomy

① <u>Linguistic</u> (Ex: Supra state nationalism in south)

② <u>NER</u>: Nagaland's demands of 'Greater Nagalim'

③ Ladakh's demand for 6th <u>Schedule</u> & Autonomy.

④ Federal demands for autonomy in matters of <u>Fiscal</u> and <u>Administrative discretion</u>, etc.

But, along with Autonomy demands; the traditional aim for <u>cultural expression</u> still remains relevant.

Implication for national cohesion

① Regionalism per say <u>is not Problematic</u>

② The cause and manner in which demands are <u>raised</u> matters more.

③ If <u>genuine</u> demands are recognized
  ↳ national Integrity
     Ex: Andhra Formation

④ However, if demands are influenced by <u>narrow</u> and malicious perceptions of separation ⤷ must be suppressed.

⑤ <u>Autonomy demands</u> is being catered by govt in various forms

a) |Ladakh| : local Reservation and Special Package.

b) |Financial| Autonomy by south states ⤷ Increased vertical devolution by finance commission

⑥ Promotion of <u>local governance</u> <u>73rd & 74th Amendments</u>.

<u>Mizoram</u>'s case study is an excellent example of curbing insurgency by respect for Autonomy and development.

Constructive yet respectful dialogue via <u>channels like NITI Aayog's Governing council</u> is need of <u>the hour</u>

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

As per sociologist leena mary, India is witnessing ascent of new middle class ; whose focus is on consumption as opposed to production (traditional middle class).

Culture of consumption Rise

I. Demand side

① Increased well paying jobs and higher Per capita disposable Income.

② Double career families, more working hands.

③ Increased std. of living due to Nuclear family

II. Supply side :

① credit cards, UPI: Ease transaction.

② Buy Now, Pay later systems

③ subscription models to register automatic transactions.

Impulsive consumption affecting family Structure and dynamics:

A) [women]

① Increased Agency (Amartya Sen) to take consumption decision.

② Financial Independence & Empowerment.

③ Increased Spending on Hygiene and personal needs.

B) [children]

① Addiction to harmful Products like sugar intensive foods

② Tech dependence (iPad Kids)

③ Poor culture of savings and incomplete financial education

C) [Elderly]

① Due to youth skewed migration; Ruralization of Elderly

② Often they have low Incomes (or no) but their expenses on health rise

③ Often they are characterized by <u>unmet demands</u> and <u>neglect</u>.

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overall impacts / miscellaneous

① <u>Debt Trap</u> of families (due to imprudent finances)

② Increased <u>Stress</u>, mental health <u>issues</u> due to <u>unsolicited Tech exposure</u>.

③ Pressure to <u>Earn more</u> and '<u>hustle culture</u>' → poor health

④ Lack of <u>Exercize</u> and rise in <u>obesity</u>, etc

⑤ <u>Fertility challenges</u> in couples, etc.

Although
the impulsive culture of consumption has opened newer avenues of <u>choice & Agency</u>; a conscious decision must be adopted to overcome the challenges. need to promote <u>financial literacy</u> skills <u>alongwith</u>.

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महत्वपूर्ण निर्देश

अभ्यर्थियों को निम्नलिखित निर्देशों को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ना चाहिए। किसी भी निर्देश का उल्लंघन करने पर दण्डित किया जा सकता है।

क्या न करें–	क्या करें–
1. इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका के भीतर कहीं भी अपना नाम या पंजीकरण संख्या न लिखें।	1. कवर पृष्ठ पर दिए गए निर्देशों को ध्यान पूर्वक पढ़ें और उनका सख्ती से पालन करें।
2. अपनी QCA पुस्तिका में कहीं भी प्रश्नों के वास्तविक उत्तरों के अलावा कुछ भी न लिखें।	2. QCA पुस्तिका के कवर पृष्ठ पर दिए गए स्थान पर अपना पंजीकरण नंबर और अन्य विवरण लिखें।
3. अपनी QCA पुस्तिका से कोई भी पृष्ठ न फाड़ें, यदि आपको कोई पृष्ठ गायब लगे, तो पर्यवेक्षक/निरीक्षक को सूचित करना न भूलें।	3. स्पष्ट और पठनीय तरीके से लिखें। खराब/अपठनीय लिखावट में न लिखें।
4. अपनी QCA पुस्तिका को अपनी टेबल पर न छोड़ें, परीक्षा समाप्त होने के पश्चात इसे निरीक्षक को सौंप देना चाहिए।	4. रफ नोट्स या गणना के लिए, इस पुस्तिका के अंतिम दो खाली पृष्ठों का उपयोग किया जाना चाहिए। रफ नोट्स को बाद में क्रॉस कर देना चाहिए।
	5. यदि आप किसी कार्य को रद्द करना चाहते हैं, तो उस पर अपना पेन चलाएं या उस पर "रद्द" लिखें, अन्यथा उसका मूल्यांकन किया जा सकता है।
	6. परीक्षा हॉल छोड़ने से पहले अपनी QCA पुस्तिका व्यक्तिगत रूप से निरीक्षक को सौंप दें।

ऑनलाइन सुविधा का लाभ उठाने वाले अभ्यर्थियों के लिए विशेष अनुरोध

1. QCA पुस्तिका को ठीक से स्कैन करें। हम चाहेंगे कि आप स्कैनिंग के लिए कैमस्कैनर ऐप (CAM SCANER) का प्रयोग करें। (यह कोई प्रमोशन नहीं है)।

2. कृपया QCA पुस्तिका को पर्याप्त रोशनी में स्कैन करें। कम रोशनी में स्कैन की गई पुस्तिकाएं, उनके मूल्यांकन की गुणवत्ता को बाधित कर सकती है।

3. स्कैन के दौरान छाया वाले किसी भी पृष्ठ/पीडीएफ को फिर से स्कैन किया जाना चाहिए। कृपया सुनिश्चित करें कि आपके द्वारा अपलोड की गई पीडीएफ यथा संभव स्पष्ट हो ।

4. QCA पुस्तिका का उपयोग नहीं करने वाले उम्मीदवारों को अपना विवरण पहले पृष्ठ पर देना चाहिए और मैक्रो टिप्पणियों के लिए अगला पृष्ठ खाली छोड़ दें। यह समझना चाहिए कि उत्तर स्कैन की गई पीडीएफ में पृष्ठ नंबर 3 से शुरू होना चाहिए।

5. QCA पुस्तिका का उपयोग नहीं करने वाले उम्मीदवारों को प्रश्नपत्र के अनुसार उत्तर के अनुक्रम का पालन करना चाहिए।

6. कृपया स्कैन किए गए संस्करण में उत्तर के अनुक्रम और कुल पृष्ठों की संख्या की जांच करें। सुनिश्चित करें कि यह उसी के भौतिक संस्करण के अनुरूप है।