



NEXT IAS

MAINS TEST SERIES 2.0 - 2025 (FLT)

(To be filled by candidate)

TEST CODE : FLT2505

Test No. : 05

Name of Candidate: PAKSHAL SECRETARY Mobile No.

Roll No. : MTS 025 FLTRA 046 Start Time 9:00 End Time 12:00

Date of Examination: 19/07/2025 Medium : English Hindi

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		
6		
7		
8		
9		
10		
TOTAL MARKS - 100		

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
11		
12		
13		
14		
15		
16		
17		
18		
19		
20		
TOTAL MARKS - 150		

GRAND TOTAL -/ 250

EVAL CODE: EVAL DATE:

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

1. Immediately on receipt of the QCA booklet, please check that this QCA booklet does not have any misprint or torn or missing pages or items, etc. If so, get it replaced by a fresh QCA booklet.
2. Candidates must mention all relevant details like Name, Email, Roll No, Mobile, etc. in the space allocated.
3. Candidate is expected to attempt all 20 questions within the given timeline.
4. Answers must be written in the medium authorized at the time of admission.
5. Candidates must write answers for the specific question under the respective question itself. Any answer written outside the space allotted may not be given credit.
6. Please write neatly. Avoid illegible writing.
7. Do not write/mark irrelevant matters in the QCAB.

सामान्य निर्देश

1. QCA पुस्तिका प्राप्त होने पर कृपया तुरंत जांच लें कि इस QCA पुस्तिका में कोई पृष्ठ या सामग्री आदि गलत छपी हुई या फटी हुई या गायब तो नहीं है। यदि ऐसा है, तो इसे एक नई QCA पुस्तिका से बदल लें।
2. अभ्यर्थियों को सभी प्रासंगिक विवरण जैसे नाम, ईमेल, रोल नंबर, मोबाइल नंबर आदि का आवंटित स्थान पर उल्लेख करना होगा।
3. अभ्यर्थियों से अपेक्षा की जाती है कि वह आवंटित समय-सीमा के भीतर ही सभी 20 प्रश्नों के उत्तर-लेखन का प्रयास करें।
4. प्रत्येक उत्तर, प्रवेश के समय चुनी गयी भाषा के माध्यम में ही लिखे जाने चाहिए।
5. अभ्यर्थियों को विशिष्ट प्रश्न के उत्तर संबंधित प्रश्न के नीचे ही लिखने होंगे। आवंटित स्थान के बाहर लिखे गए किसी भी उत्तर को क्रेडिट नहीं दिया जाएगा।
6. कृपया साफ-सुथरा लिखें। अपठनीय लेखन से बचें।
7. QCAB में अप्रासंगिक तथ्यों को न लिखें / न ही चिह्नित करें।

REMARKS:

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY

Student Concerns / Query

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Evaluator's Feedback / Response

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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

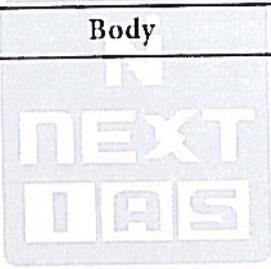
Q11.

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. 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

Jawahar Lal Nehru in his "Discovery of India", highlight the civilisational continuity in tradition of sculpture from Bronze Dancing girl (IVC) and in tradition of painting from Prehistoric Bhimbetka Painting

Sculpture reflecting ethos

① Representation of daily life and activities \Rightarrow sculpture of Khajuraho

② Tradition of singing and dancing
 \Rightarrow Veena playing Saraswati at Thanjavur Temple

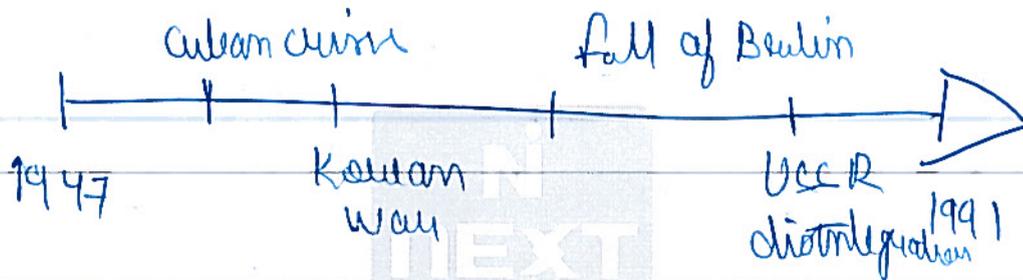
③ philosophical depth of the time \Rightarrow Depiction of Kamarnika

④ Peervakant social practices
 \Rightarrow Sculpture depicting Sati

2. "शीत युद्ध एक सैन्य टकराव की अपेक्षा अधिक एक विचारधारात्मक संघर्ष था।" विश्लेषण कीजिए।
 (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक
- "The Cold War was less a military confrontation and more a battle of ideologies." Analyse.
 (Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks



Cold war refers to geopolitical contestation between Soviet (USSR) and USA that began post WWII and ended in 1991 (Soviet disintegration)



here Military conflict

- No Direct war among countries
- Limited Direct escalation
 e.g. Cuban Crisis
- More focus on proxy wars

Battle of ideologies

① USA → Capitalism vs Soviet Socialism

- ② Market led development vs State led development
- ③ Invisible Hand vs State planning for market
- ④ Industrial focus vs Balanced development of soviet.
- ⑤ Democracy vs Authoritarianism
- ⑥ liberal values vs stret values
- ⑦ Civil liberties vs limited right to citizen
- ⑧ Rule of people vs Rule of proletariat

The fall of Berlin wall & soviet dismintegration created a unipolar world in 1990s dominated by the USA

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

Loomie Kapoor in her book "

Emergency : A personal memoir", calls
period of emergency as test case for
India's democratic ethos and a stark
reminder to all Indians

Impact

① On Democracy

① Punishment of Disseal and
Criticism → Against democratic
ethos

② Jailing of opposition leaders
→ erodes democracy.

③ Threatened mechanism of checks
& balances vs committed Judiciary

④ Puppet Media + Censorship →
lack of informed citizenship

② On civil liberties

① Violation of Article 21 (HR
Khan's dissent)

② Extended prosecution in Jail
→ Against liberty

③ forced sterilisation → Violation
of free will (Art 21)

④ Censorship → Violation of Art 19

positive impact

① Reminder against authoritarianism
→ Mas yandhi forced out in 1977

② Display of power of "we the people"
in resisting any future attempt

③ Displayed how deep India's democratic
credentials are → despite emergency
people spoke for Ram Nath yoenha

④ India as island of "Civil liberties"
outside wall in post emergency

"Dissent and criticism are safety
valve of Democracy. This must
be preserved"



4. पूर्वी घाट की भूगर्भीय विशेषताओं एवं पारिस्थितिकीय महत्त्व की व्याख्या कीजिए।

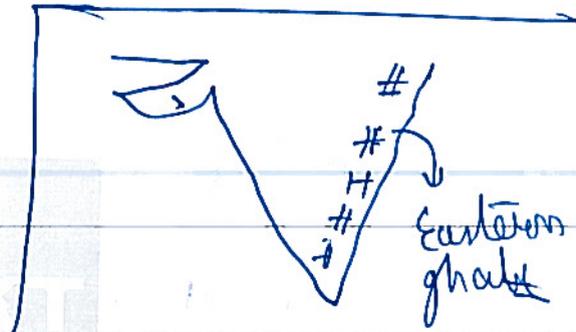
(150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

Explain the geological features and ecological importance of the Eastern Ghats.

(Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks

Eastern ghat is disaggregate mountain range in the eastern coast of the sub-continent

Features



① Disaggregate in nature

② Lower Height (compared to western ghat)

③ unique biodiversity Tyrene Yeecho, Rakt Chandan

④ Lower Height as one moves southward

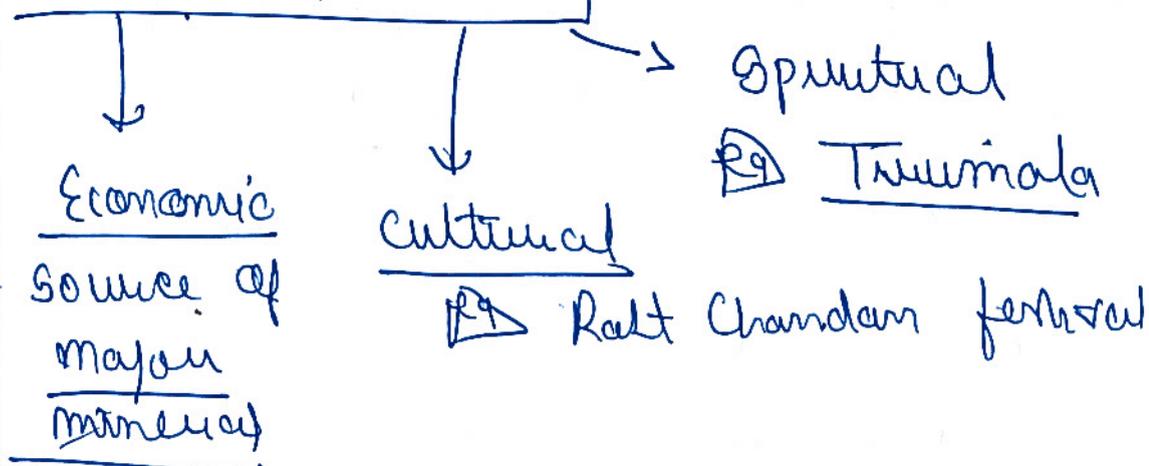
⑤ frequent cyclones in the west

⑥ Presence of unique minerals
 ▲ Silica, aluminium

Importance

- ① Causes Rains in adjoining region of ghat
- ② Biological significance due to presence of unique biodiversity
- ③ Reason for landslide in region
- ④ Block coastal wind from the ocean.
- ⑤ Creates a rain shadow area in Tarangana.

Other importance



Eastern ghats are thus being
explored now to reap their
ecological significance

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

(150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

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

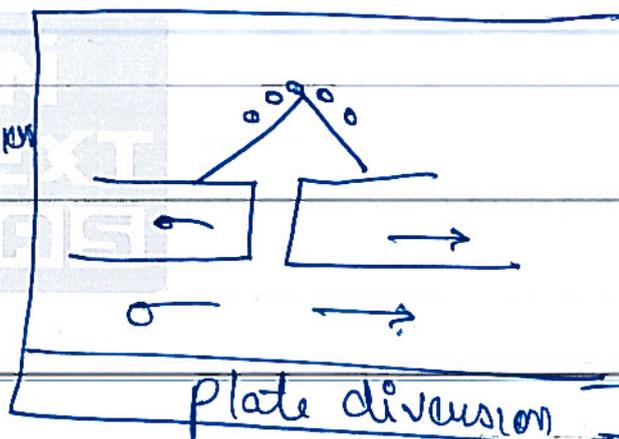
(Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks



India has two major chain of island : Andaman and Lakshadweep along with many minor island

Origin in Bay of Bengal

① formed ~~to~~
due to divergence
of plate



② Deposition
of magma and sea mount lead
to formation of island.

③ Island → volcanic in origin

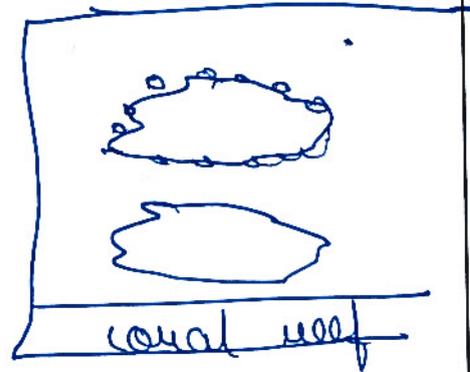
④ Continuing activity till now
eg Barron Island

⑤ The two plate involved are
both oceanic.

Origin in Indian Ocean

① Formed by coral reef

② Oceanic activity (tectonic) long time ago created barrier reef



③ The sea mount vanished with time but the coral reef got consolidated and froze

④ leading to formation of coral island eg Lakshadweep

Thus, two sides have very different origin islands



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

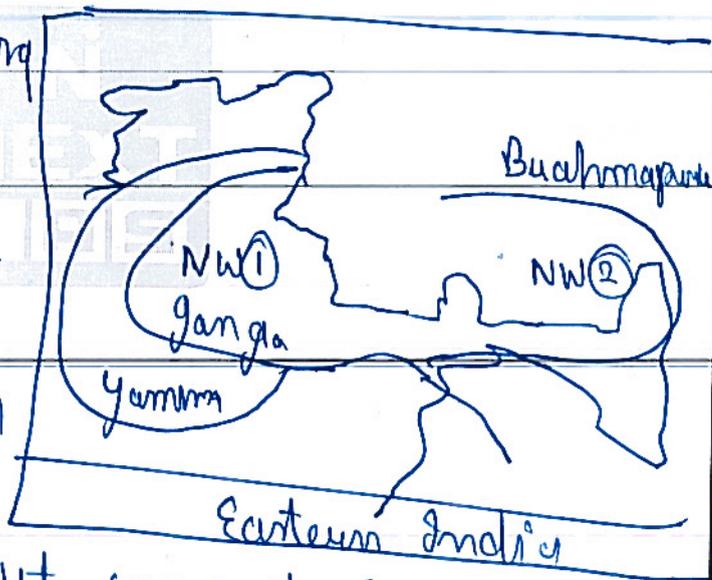
Discuss how inland water transport can alter the economy of eastern India.
(Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks

India carries only 10% of total freight through waterways (40-50% in western world)

Role of Inland water transport

① Reduce shipping cost

→ waterways 2.5 times cheaper than road

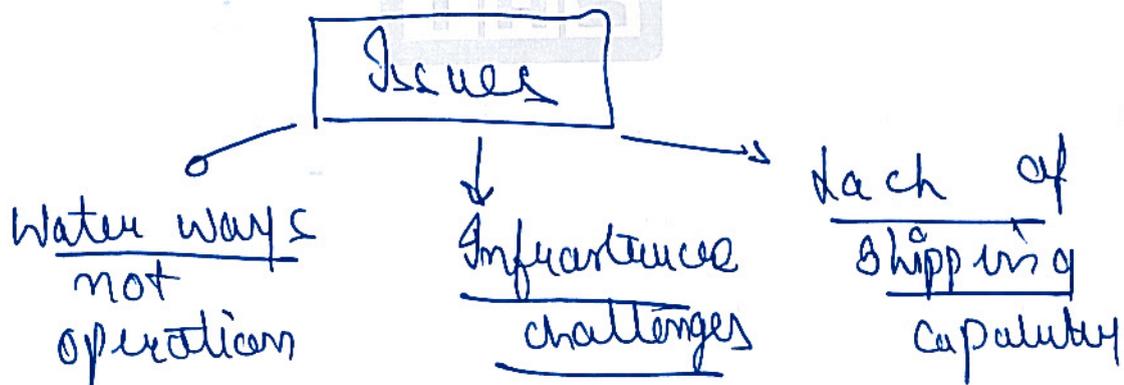


② Increase port connectivity
→ NW-1

③ Reduce overall logistic cost from 13% to 7-8%

④ Integrate region into global value chain

- ⑤ Incentive exports from region
- ⑥ Reduce carbon emission from region → clean development
- ⑦ Job potential of waterways
- ⑧ Will bring investment and FDI in region due to better connectivity
- ⑨ Regional specialisation & integration of the region



Recognition of 111 waterways and Sagarmala initiative will completely transform Eastern India

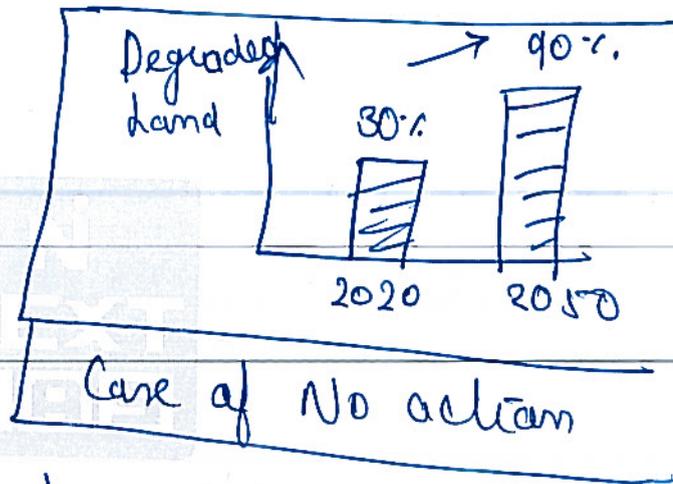


7. मरुस्थलीकरण मात्र भूमि क्षरण की समस्या नहीं है, यह वैश्विक पारिस्थितिकीय स्थिरता एवं खाद्य सुरक्षा के लिए एक मौन संकट है। चर्चा कीजिए।
(150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

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

As per UNCCD, 33% of Indian land is degraded, with more than 10% turned into complete desert in last decade

① Threat to ecological stability



- ① Leads to degradation of entire ecosystem
- ② Desertification spreads & leads to deforestation of areas
- ③ Habitat loss for biodiversity
- ④ Inter connectedness with other disasters → Desert → Albedo ↓
↓
Climate change

B Threat to food security

- ① All food production depend on soil currently
- ② FAO Report → Degradation leading to fall of food output by 30% by 2030.
- ③ ~~High~~ High food inflation due to more area being degraded (↓ affordability)
- ④ land degradation → Poor water (↓ absorption)

Way forward

- | | |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <p><u>Mitigation</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ① <u>Afforestation</u> ② <u>Creating green wall</u> ③ <u>lower fertilizer use</u> | <p><u>Adaptation</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ① <u>New tech req</u>
<u>Agroponics</u> ② <u>Reducing soil dependency</u> |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|



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

As per Anthony Giddens, globalisation is process of intensification of worldwide social relation, such that local event are affected by global event & vice versa

Globalisation Eroding culture

(Yes)

- ① Westernisation of food habits
eg McDonaldisation of youth
- ② Changing values eg individualism
instead of collectivism
- ③ Blind imitation of western culture
eg wearing Jeans, shorts etc
- ④ Eroding Religious identities
eg Rise of ~~Anti~~ Anti-Religious
sentimental
- ⑤ Consumerist culture on rise
eg Walmarisation of shopping

(No) → Revival of local & traditions

- ① Global recognition to local culture → yoga, Ayurved
- ② Adoption of local customs in the west → mediation
- ③ Exportation of traditional product → GI Tag export - Sausa Painting
- ④ Increased awareness about local culture → Digitisation of Bugh Cave painting -

Thus, it is neither homogenisation nor complete revival but heterogenisation of local culture like

- (i) Music - Pop Bhangra
- (ii) Clothing - kurta on Jeans
- (iii) food Habit - No Beef Burger by McDonalds
- (iv) Religious Revivalism - online darshan

⇒ Initiatives like taking pride in local culture under 'Panch Purn' would be key for preserving

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

Spiritual Movement in India has emerged in Neo form with use of influences Balas, New sects and New philosophies.

eg IT Baba, ISKCON Movement
Neo-Vaishnavism

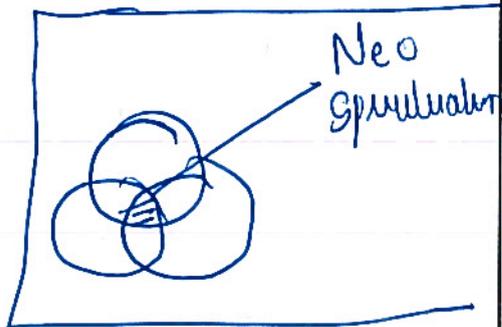
fusion of tradition, modernity & digital influence

(A) Tradition

(i) core values taken from religion

eg Krishna Bhakti

by ISKCON



(ii) Use of Traditional Symbolism

eg wearing of Sadhu vest by Neo-gurus

(iii) Esponse returning back to

Traditional cultural practice

Revivalism of Maheshwari by Sadhguru

(R) Modernity

(i) Adoption of liberal ideas
in sect

(ii) Reformism in religion ~~Req~~ No
priestly domination in ISKCON

(iii) Rationality based outlook ~~Req~~
Neo-Buddhism of Ambedkar

(C) Digital Influence

(i) use of social media for
outreach ~~Req~~ Sadhguru's YouTube

(ii) online donation, gauri, and
dashnam → digital adoption

(iii) focus on generating digital
content ~~Req~~ IT Baba

Neo-spiritual wave is thus trying
to connect India back to its roots
along with new adoption



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 are matrilineal societies, while mainstream Indian society is characterized by entrenched patriarchy.

Difference

(A) Status of women

<u>Traditional</u>	<u>Tribal</u>
① <u>Less equal status</u>	① <u>Equal status to women in most cases.</u>
② <u>Are mostly patriarchal in nature</u>	② <u>Both patriarchal and matrilineal in nature</u>

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

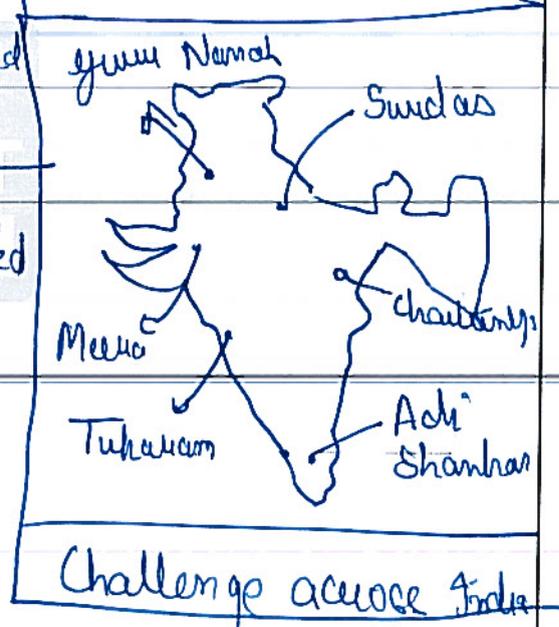
The Bhakti and Sufi Movement
emerged during the medieval period, which challenged the established social norms

Challenge to established Norms

① Pativrachya → challenged by Bhajans of Mira.

② Caste system → criticised form including the Dalits & Shudras
eg Abhangs of Tukaram (Marathi)

③ Orthodoxy in society → challenged to bring social reforms
eg Adi Shankar's writing.



- ④ ① Lack of Rational Thinking →
criticised by Kabir
eg Kabir's Bijah
- ⑤ Religious Intolerance & Hate against
other religion → criticised by
eg Rumi's writing
- ⑥ Challenge to dominant practices
of religion
eg Bougeet (Assamese) of Shankar
Dev challenged idol worship
- ⑦ Challenge to entire social
norms of self-centrism
eg Vand Chakho call in guru
gauri Sahib by guru Nanak
- ⑧ Challenge to dominance of
priestly class in affairs
eg Tata literature (Bengali) of
Chaitanya

However, given the time and
social condition of the period

their entire was limited by

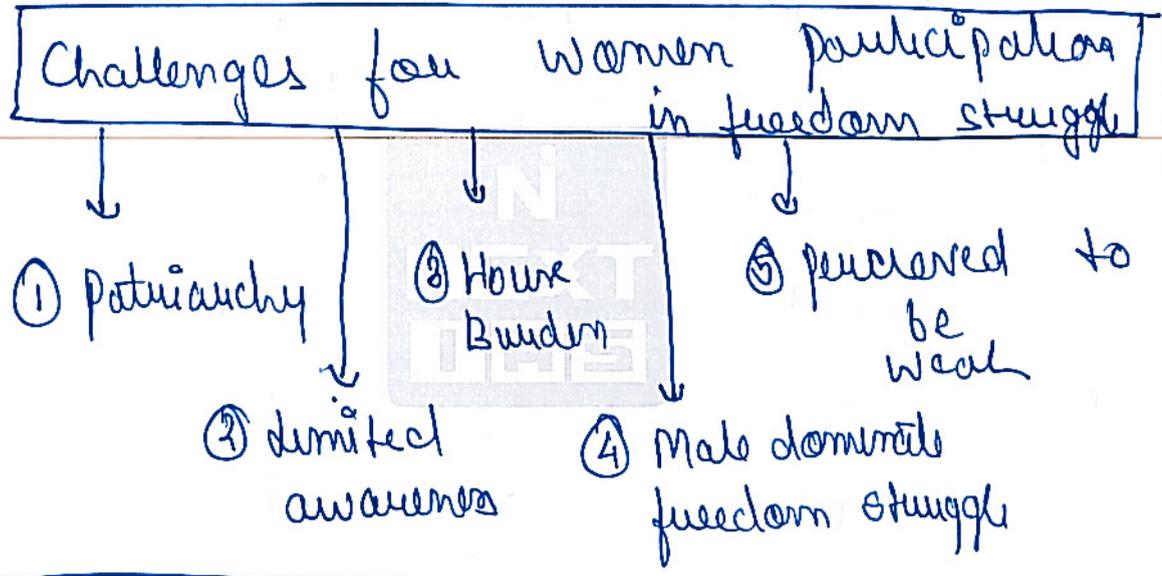
- (i) still most of social evils prevailed
eg sati.
- (ii) In most cases they presented
a compromise instead of full scale
reform eg no call against caste
system
- (iii) limited influence of radical
thought among masses
- (iv) Attempts viewed as imposition
of culture eg Sufi saint
- (v) limited reach of vernacular
literature → people of other
area can't understand
- (vi) Thinking restricted to time
of their existence eg Medieval
outlook

Comparing challenges to current time
ideas is a deception, and in their
time they were truly revolutionary
in outlook

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



"India Women who were once only passive contributors, came to forefront with arrival of Gandhi"
 — Bipin Chandra



Way in which Gandhian Mass Movement opened political space

- ① Innovative tools by Gandhiji to ensure women participation
 → Call for donation of jewellery by women to Tilak Swaraj fund
- ② Active mobilisation and direct protest → no entry barrier for women

- ③ Formation and support to women
only organisation
eg All India Women Association
- ④ use of newspaper and women
centric Sabha to spread awareness
among women
- ⑤ Positive Role modeling
eg Annie Besant as congress
president
- ⑥ Encouraged women to lead
the resistance eg Savojini Naidu
in Dhansana Satyagraha
- ⑦ Convinced male members about
need for women participation
- ⑧ Democratisation of moment
during Gandhian phase
eg call for equal participation
- ⑨ Gender reforms advocated by
Gandhian leaders to support women

- ⑩ Equal participation (political)
to women in Congress session

Impact of strategy

- ① Emergence of women leaders
 ↳ Sucheta Kriplani, Margaret Cousins
- ② More active & assertive participation
of women
- ③ lead to UAF and gender justice
provision in our constitution
- ④ Emergence of women-centric
organisation.
- ⑤ Societal reform ↳ challenge
to patriarchy

Thus, ~~Despite~~ Along with Gandhian
Mass Movement role, other factors
like education, women leaders etc
played equally important role

13. "बोस उग्र राष्ट्रवाद एवं समाजवादी मिश्रित विचारधारा प्रतीक थे।" उनके राजनीतिक और आर्थिक विचारों के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए। (250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

"Bose symbolised a blend of militant nationalism and socialist vision." Discuss with reference to his political and economic ideas. (Answer in 250 words) 15 marks

Subhash Chandra Bose is known as "Netaji". Recent reveal of his statue at the Jampath Road Delhi highlight his enduring legacy.

Political Ideas of Bose

① Militant Nationalism

① Overthrow of British by force

→ formation of Azad Hind & force.

② Chant of "Delhi Chalo" and "Tum mujhe Khoon Do"

— Militant ideas

③ Advocacy for taking support from Hitler for India's cause (preferred end over means)

④ Protest in Calcutta → against

colonial policy(B) Socialist Vision

(5) Democratic opposition of Gandhiji in INC led formation of Anti-compromise conference

(6) Advocacy for state led political planning system

(7) formation of socialist bloc within Congress.

Economic Ideas of Bose(A) Militant Nationalism

(1) Advocacy for abolition of British monopoly in trade.

(2) formation of finance Ministry in Azad Hind government.

(3) Advocacy for Swadeshi enterprise development

(B) Socialist Vision

- ④ forming National planning committee under JZ Nehru during his presidency.
- ⑤ Call for adoption of socialistic land reform ideas
- ⑥ Advocacy for abolition of private property and called for complete state control
- ⑦ Promoted industrialisation on socialistic lines against Gandhian 'Gram swami' ideas.

⑧ National 'Azad Hind Bank' at Rangoon → socialistic idea of complete state monopoly

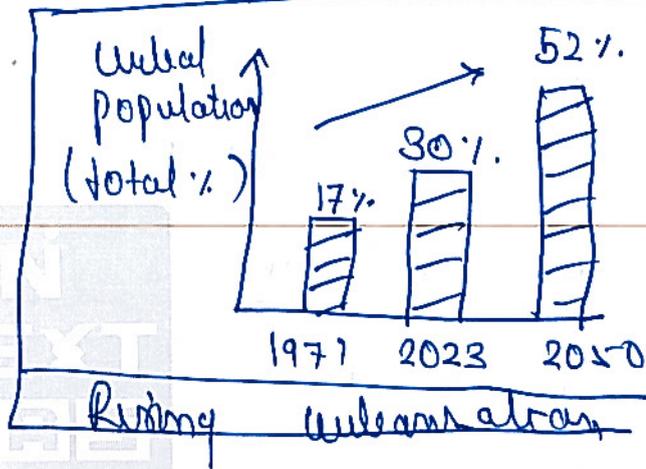
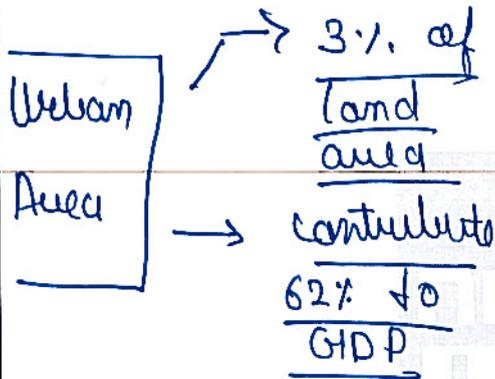
Sudhanu Bose was thus key leader who gave his life for his motherland but still lacks proper recognition



14. शहरीकरण मौजूदा शहरी अवसंरचना के लिए खतरा बन रहा है। इससे उत्पन्न विकासवात्मक 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

As per NITI Aayog, by 2050, 52% of population will live in urban areas reflecting trend of urbanisation



Developmental Issue

- ① Lack of urban infrastructure facilities → no public toilet, houses, water.
- ② proliferation of slums. (35% people living in slums)
- ③ gap in infrastructure financing
 → As per Shera Anand Committee, would need fund in form of

Rs 39.2 lakh crore for urban
infrastructure

- ④ Depletion of existing infrastructure
~~is~~ potholes on road in Delhi
- ⑤ Infrastructure Quality issue →
poor quality
- ⑥ Rise of satellite towns and
peripheral outlets ~~eg~~ Noida, Gurgaon
- ⑦ Rising prices of infrastructure services in urban areas
~~is~~ High housing cost

Impact on Urban Community

- ① On Health
 - i) Disease Burden due to slum
& unhygienic living
 - ii) WASH challenges due to poor
water infrastructure
- ② Quality of life → very poor due

to infrastructure deficits

- ③ Traffic and congestion issue due to unplanned infrastructure
- ④ Urban flooding due to concretisation & unplanned @ infrastructure
- ⑤ Impact on urban economic activities → lowers growth potential of urban areas
- ⑥ lack of Housing infrastructure denies dignity (against Art 21)

Way Forward

- ① proper planning of infrastructure
 - ② Joshi Judge Annuwalia Committee

Case Study
→ <u>Jaga Mission (Odisha)</u> to improve urban infra

 - ① Infrastructure Bonds
 - ② Pooling Mechanism to finance
 - ③ Creating Blue-green infrastructure
 - ④ focus on Quality of infra
- Steps like AMRUT and Smart City are step in right direction



15. चाय की खेती के लिए आवश्यक कृषि-जलवायवीय कारकों पर चर्चा कीजिए। इसकी उत्पादकता पूर्वी एवं दक्षिणी भारत के विशिष्ट क्षेत्रों में ही क्यों केंद्रित है? स्पष्ट कीजिए। (250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

Discuss the agro-climatic factors necessary for tea cultivation. Why is its production concentrated in specific pockets of Eastern and Southern India?

(Answer in 250 words) 15 Marks

India is 2nd largest produce
of tea across the world and
tea is beverage drink (most consumed)
for majority of Indians.

factors for tea cultivation

- ① Temperature : around 20-27°C.
- ② Soil → peat and well drained soil
- ③ Rainfall → >100 mm.
- ④ periodic shower of rains instead
of concentrated rainfall
- ⑤ Need of soft hands and soft labour for tea plucking.
- ⑥ 'grown in individual farms
and as a plantation crop

⑦ At time of Harvest

→ Minimal to no rainfall

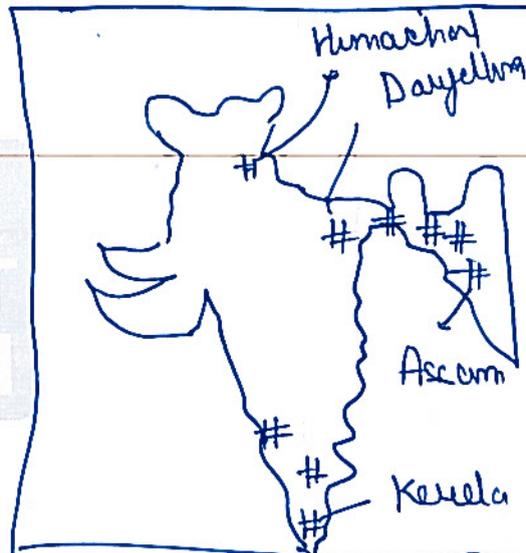
→ Moderate temperature

Reason for concentrated production

① Agro-climatic Reason

→ factors are satisfied only in some region

→ low rainfall & High temperature in other region



→ Tea growing Area

② Historical → colonial policy favour of cultivation in North-East

③ lack of Awareness among farmers of other area

Exact Areas

① Darjeeling (WB)

② Munnar (Kerala)

③ Dharmshala (HP)

④ Dhuli and Sadiya (Assam)

- ④ Government support → only in specific region eg Tea Board in Calcutta.
- ⑤ Connectivity and export linkage of only few regions
- ⑥ Lack of skilled labourer and agriculturist in other regions

Recent push

- promotion of growing in other suitable region eg Himachal
- Aeroponics & Hydroponics to overcome agro-climatic limitations

Despite high production, India is not able to tap in export opportunity, concentrated efforts are needed in this regard

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

Recently, Wayand (2023) saw deadly landslide killing around 300+ people and causing widespread damage.

Factors for landslide in Western Ghats

⊙A Natural factors

① High Amount of Rainfall (> 200 mm)

② Steep slope ($> 20^\circ$) of W. Ghats

③ Cyclone vulnerability of the region

④ Earthquake ^{data} ~~data~~ and Bhima faultline

⑤ High wind speed due to offshore coastal winds

- ③ Anthropogenic Reason
- ⑥ Deforestation (Judgi Committee)
 - ⑦ unplanned development project
 - ⑧ Mining in region
 - ⑨ Blasting operation for infrastructure
creation
 - ⑩ Dam induced landslides

Mitigation Measures

- ① Machhar Judgi Committee
- ① Declaration of entire watershed as eco sensitive zone.
 - ② Ban on Reel industries (damaging)
 - ③ Ban on shifting cultivation practices
- ② Kartuvijayam Committee
- ④ Regulate deforestation in the region
 - ⑤ NWCMC → to regulate development of region

(C) NDMA guidelines

(6) Structural Measures like retention walls, reticle framing

(7) Hazard zonation mapping at macro & meso scale

(8) Early Warning System

→ Rain Gauge system

→ Rock stability system

Case Study

→ Australia : use

Rock & Bolt Tech

-ology to remove weathered rock beforehand

(9) Education & awareness among people

(10) SoPs for rescue and rehabilitation.

Gandhinagar Declaration of 0120

thus calls for Structural landslide resistant infrastructure to tackle disaster



17. अपनी भू-आकृतिक उत्पत्ति के आधार पर झीलों के विभिन्न प्रकारों का वर्गीकरण कीजिए। कुछ विशिष्ट प्रकार की झीलों विश्व के विशिष्ट क्षेत्रों में अधिक मात्रा में क्यों पाई जाती हैं, स्पष्ट कीजिए। (250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक
- Classify the different types of lakes based on their geomorphological origin. Why are certain lake types more prevalent in specific regions of the world?

(Answer in 250 words) 15 Marks

Lakes are localised area of water that may be standalone, or be fed by flowing river water

eg Victoria lake (Africa)

Different Types of lakes

① Tectonic lake → formed due to tectonic activity

eg Victoria lake (Africa)

② Coastal lagoon lake → backwater to ocean eg Kolleru lake

③ Crater lake → formed due to impact of crater eg Dumau lake

④ Meander lake → Oxbow lake
formed due to meandering of

the widest \triangleq Kamwar Taal
(Bihar)

⑤ Glacial lake \rightarrow formed at the
base of glacier

\triangleq Mansarovar lake (~~in~~ Tibet)

⑥ Volcanic lake \rightarrow formed at
the top of volcanic crater that
is dormant

⑦ Manmade lake \triangleq Huahund Dam
lake

Reason for prevalence of certain type

① physiological region

\triangleq more tectonic activity in
some region

② Presence of enabling condition

\triangleq plate boundary in some region

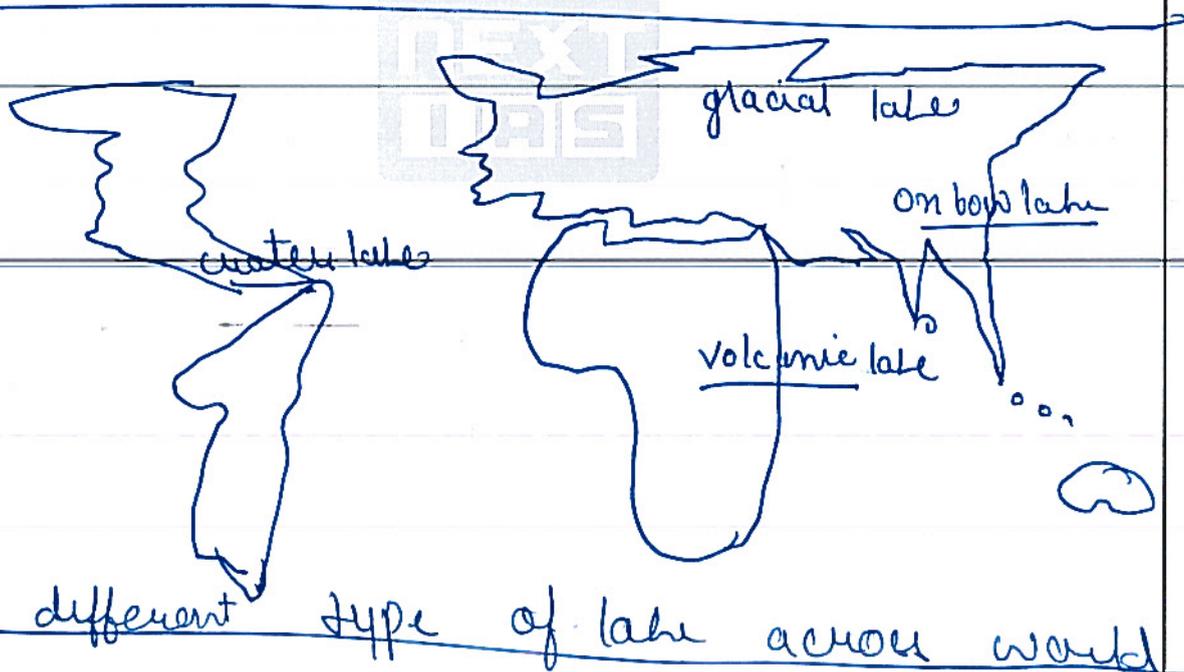
③ Different intensity of agents
geomorphical in different region

④ Local weather condition

eg Himalaya (cold) = glacial lake

⑤ Role of local community → prefer certain type of lake over other

⑥ Oceanic parent only near coastal area → thus lagoon only found there

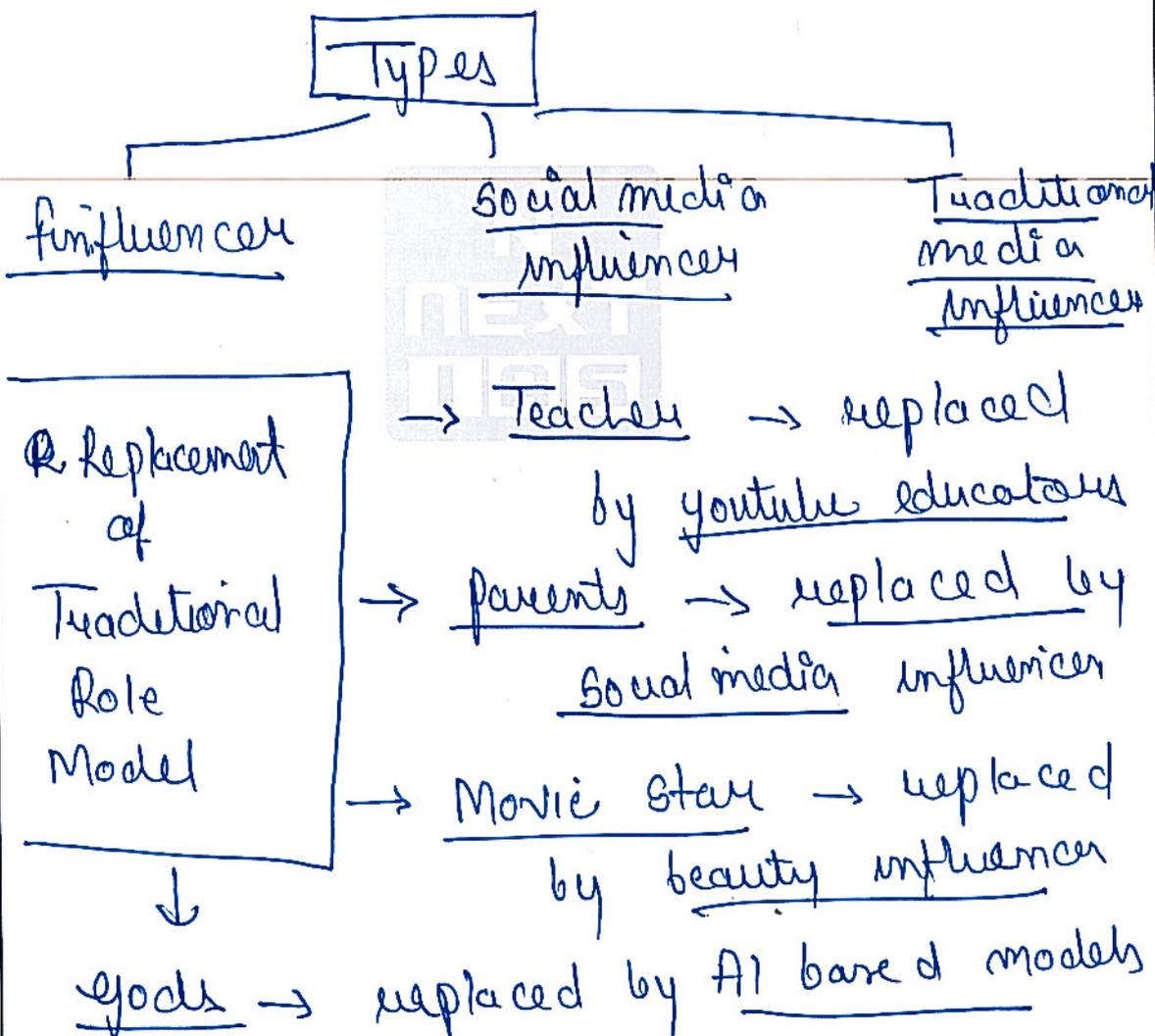


lakes are important part of hydrological cycle and thus must be preserved.



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 and cheap access to internet has lead to proliferation of digital media influencers in society



Impact

- Ⓐ Youth Behaviour
- Ⓑ

- ① Rise of consumerist culture among youth → pizza & junk food culture
 - ② Inconsistency of Behaviour → due to information explosion by social media influences
 - ③ Rise of MTV - FTN culture in the youth → western behaviour
 - ④ Emergence of Yuppies → concerned more of online issues instead of real social problems
 - ⑤ Lack of grassroots connect among youth
 - ⑥ More individualistic behaviour
- positives → ⑦ Rational thinking process
 ↓
 ⑧ More informed decisions
 ↓
 ⑨ More access by youth to knowledge
 ↓
 ⑩ Thoughtful reasoning behind behaviour

Ⓑ Value System

- ① Rising Apathy among Youth due to lack of values like empathy given by traditional role model
- ② Westernisation of value system
- ③ Materialistic values → as influencers promote their products online.
- ④ Decline in value of collectivism, tolerance, & temperance.
- ⑤ More divided value system due to echo chambers created by influencers.

positives

→ More respect for values like privacy
 ↘ values in sync with capitalistic economy.

Traditional Role Model However should not be crowded out in gen-Z of ~~soo~~ digital influencers.



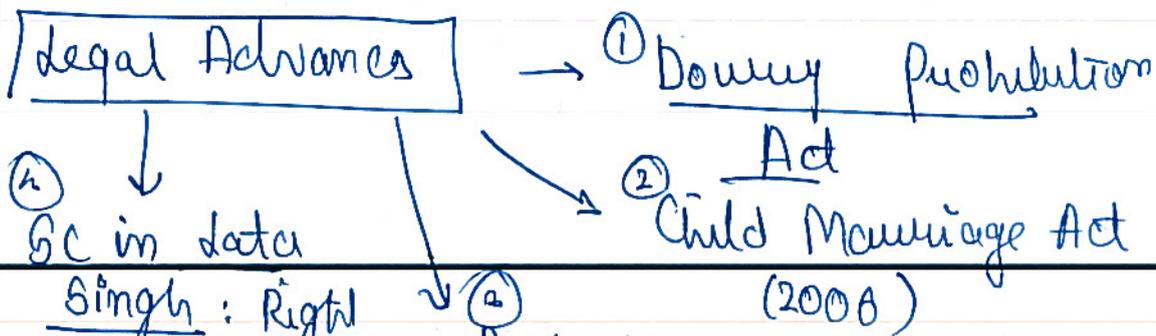
19. कानूनी और शैक्षणिक प्रगति के बावजूद, आधुनिक भारत में दहेज, जातीय सगोत्र विवाह या बाल विवाह जैसी कुछ सामाजिक प्रथाएँ क्यों जारी हैं? उदाहरण सहित विश्लेषण कीजिए। (250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

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

Recently in Society for Enlightened Voluntary Action (SEVA) vs UOI Case (2024), Supreme court formulated guidelines to deal with social evils like child marriage, dowry etc

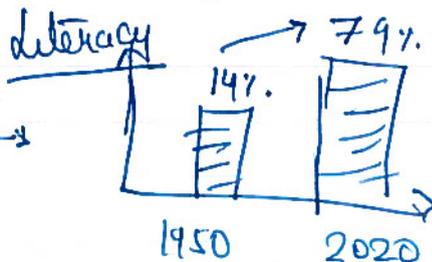
- | | |
|--------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------|
| ① only <u>12.6%</u> inter caste marriage (Census 2011) | ② <u>23%</u> girls married before 18 years (NFHS) |
| ③ <u>544</u> cases of Dowry (NCRB) | ④ <u>6</u> crimes against Dalit every hour (NCRB) |



② Ambedkar inter caste marriage scheme

Educational Advances

More awareness among people



Reason of persistence

(A) Social Reason

① Acceptance among society

eg Dowry.

② Traditional practices & societal morality support such evils.

③ Resistance against change

eg Honor Killing

(B) Legal Reasons

④ loop holes in law eg child marriage not (void ab-initio)

⑤ lack on enforcement mechanism for laws.

⑥ No specific officer to oversee implementation

(C) lack of incentive

⑦ few people to voice against such evils

⑧ No protection by state against

social ostracisation

D) Economic Reason

⑨ Poverty → early marriage
to escape child rearing cost

⑩ Inequality → not marrying
to lower caste men

E) Prevalent norms of Patriarchy and Victorian Morality

Way forward

Core study
Aarti Devi (Odisha)
→ fought against child
marriage

① SC Guidelines (SEVA vs VOl)

- Dedicated Helpline for Victim
- Appointment of Social evil
monitoring officer at district level

② Awareness using NGO / civil society

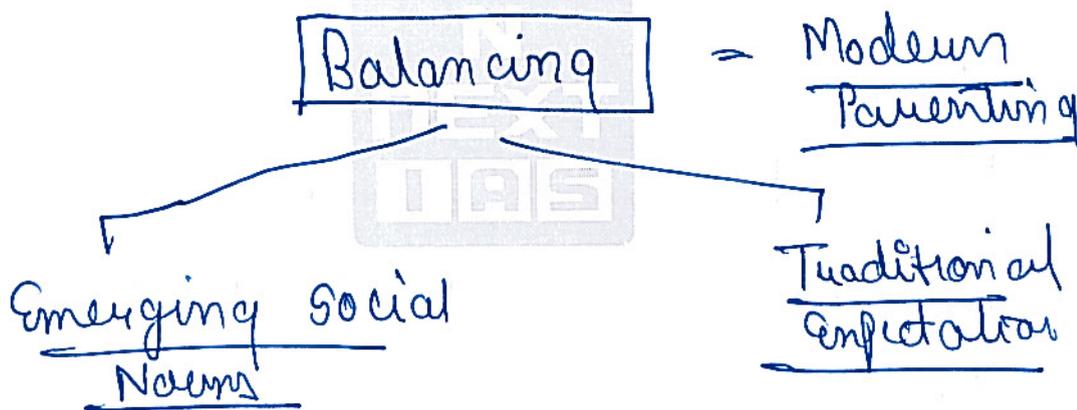
③ Positive Role Modeling by local leaders / panchayat

laws can only nudge but ethical
overhaul of society is needed



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

Parenting is a method of primary socialisation by the father, mother and family of the child to inculcate value & indoctrinate culture in the child

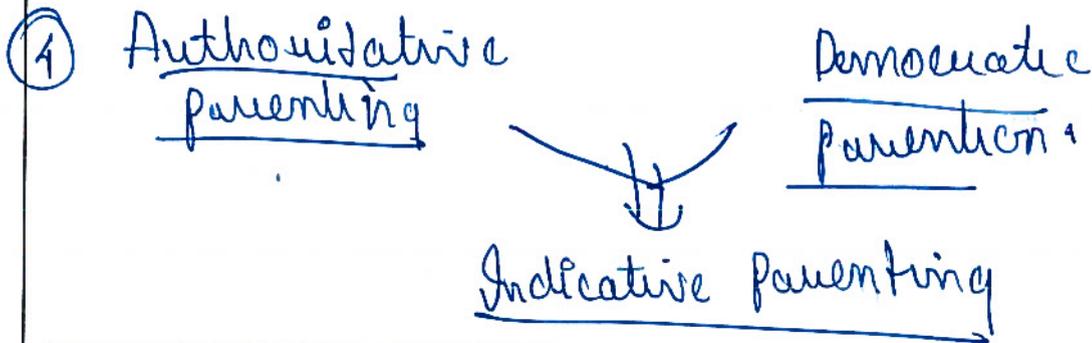
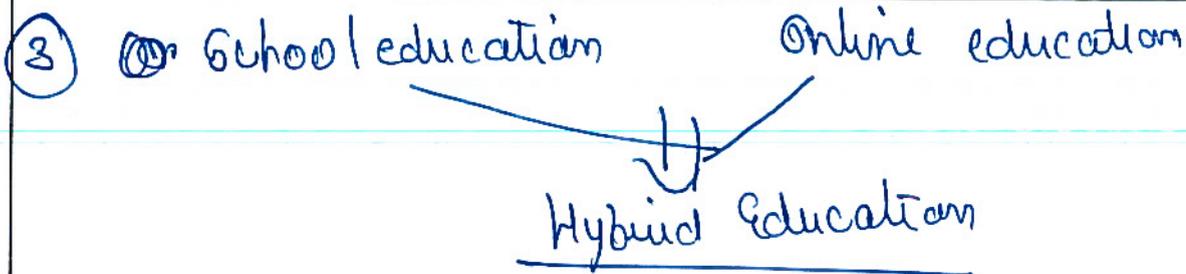


How is Parenting Balancing the two

1. Traditional Expectation vs Emerging Norm

① Career Stability vs career flexibility
 ↓
 leaving decision on child

② ~~more~~ collectivism vs privacy
 ↓
 privacy in room but collectivism at food table



Social Implication of fusion

positive

- More Democratic parenting
- Rising use of technology in parenting ~~is~~ mobile instead of child cuddling
- Greater informed children
- Rational thinking over obscure traditions in child
- Acceptance of emerging ideas ~~is~~ rising acceptance of LGBTQ + child

Negatives

- ① Dilution of Traditional value system
- ② feature of "Weekend parenting" and outsourcing of parenting
- ③ Value Apathy among new children is rising.
- ④ Unawareness among children about traditional practices
- ⑤ Westernisation of parenting of the child.
- ⑥ Rise in deviant behaviour among child \Rightarrow Juvenile crime

Way forward

- ① Hybrid Model of Parenting
- ② Spending quality time with Children
- ③ focus on value education

NEXT IAS

Space for Rough Work

NEXT IAS

Space for Rough Work

NEXT IAS

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2. Do not write anything other than the actual answers to the questions anywhere inside your QCA Booklet.
3. Do not tear off any pages from your QCA Booklet, if you find any page missing do not fail to notify the supervisor/invigilator.
4. Do not leave behind your QCA Booklet on your table unattended, it should be handed over to the invigilator after conclusion of the exam.

DO'S

1. Read the Instructions on the cover page and strictly follow them.
2. Write your registration number and other particulars, in the space provided on the cover of QCA Booklet.
3. Write legibly and neatly. Do not write in bad/illegible handwritings.
4. For rough notes or calculation, the last two blank pages of this booklet should be used. The rough notes should be crossed through afterwards.
5. If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it or write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be evaluated.
6. Handover your QCA Booklet personally to the invigilator before leaving the examination hall.

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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।	
<p>क्या न करें-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका के भीतर कहीं भी अपना नाम या पंजीकरण संख्या न लिखें। 2. अपनी QCA पुस्तिका में कहीं भी प्रश्नों के वास्तविक उत्तरों के अलावा कुछ भी न 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। 4. अपनी QCA पुस्तिका को अपनी टेबल पर न छोड़ें, परीक्षा समाप्त होने के पश्चात इसे निरीक्षक को सौंप देना चाहिए। 	<p>क्या करें-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. कवर पृष्ठ पर दिए गए निर्देशों को ध्यान पूर्वक पढ़ें और उनका सख्ती से पालन करें। 2. QCA पुस्तिका के कवर पृष्ठ पर दिए गए स्थान पर अपना पंजीकरण नंबर और अन्य विवरण लिखें। 3. स्पष्ट और पठनीय तरीके से लिखें। खराब/अपठनीय लिखावट में न लिखें। 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 SCANNER) 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 हैं।
3. स्कैन के दौरान छायी जाने वाली 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 जाँच करें। सुनिश्चित करें कि यह उसी के भौतिक संस्करण के अनुरूप है।

