

NEXT IAS

MTS 2.0 - FOUNDATION BATCH (2025)

(To be filled by candidate)

TEST CODE : FPNC2501

Test No. : 01

Name of Candidate: VIKAS SINGH PANWAR Mobile No. [REDACTED]

Roll No. : GIC 25 DIB25045 Start Time 11:30 End Time 2:30

Date of Examination: 08 JUNE 2025 Medium : English ☒ Hindi ☐

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

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

GRAND TOTAL -/ 250

EVAL CODE: EVAL DATE:

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

1. Immediately on receipt of the QCA booklet, please check that this QCA booklet does not have any misprint or torn or missing pages or items, etc. If so, get it replaced by a fresh QCA booklet.
2. Candidates must mention all relevant details like Name, Email, Roll No, Mobile, etc. in the space allocated.
3. Candidate is expected to attempt all 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.

STRENGTHS OF THE CANDIDATE

AREAS OF IMPROVEMENT



IMPROVEMENT SUGGESTIONS



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

Paintings are the mirror that reflect the tapestry of human civilization and its evolution.

The 1st cave Paintings were found by A.C. Carlyle in Sohagigat, Mirzapur, UP.

CAVE PAINTINGS - SHEDDING LIGHT ON PREHISTORIC BELIEFS AND SOCIAL PRACTICES

1) Hunting and Gathering -

Paintings of Mesolithic age found at Bagor and Adamgarh reveal hunting activities showing the prevailing mode of production.

2) Social Life.

Paintings are reflecting children playing with toys and dancing with an active social life.

3) DIVISION OF LABOUR

Pre-historic paintings very much show women preparing food marking the division of labour with men at the earliest.

4) TECHNOLOGY AND TOOLS

The tools (stone) used for capture and hunt of the game reveal that pre-historic man used primitive tools for surviving.

5) CULTURE AND AESTHETICS

The carvings on the caves could be inferred as the loneliness of man where he/she spent the free time in their aesthetic pursuits.

However, we do not get much information about the philosophy and religious notions from the paintings.

It is imperative that we protect these cave paintings like in BHIMBETKA to cherish our cultural heritage.

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

"Our objective is to raise a class of men - English in taste, opinion and intellect, but Indian in blood and colour." - Thomas Macaulay

The colonial education policy was dominated by the ANGLICIST section, who wanted to train Indians on western scientific lines to produce obedient Indian 'Babus'.

COLONIAL EDUCATION POLICY - A CHANNEL FOR POLITICAL CONSCIOUSNESS AND SELF - ASSERTION

1) WESTERN PHILOSOPHY -

Reading western thinkers like John Locke, Rousseau, Hobbes and Voltaire, Indian students became aware about need for liberty and government based on SOCIAL CONTRACT.

2) THE DEMOCRATIC IDEA - was seen by the Indians as something which the British denied them but upheld in their home.

This ~~was~~ fuelled them with a demand for self-government.

3) ECONOMIC IDEAS -

The economic philosophy of Adam Smith made Indians realize the Drain of Wealth done by British which further sparked anti-imperial sentiment.

4) CIVIL RIGHTS -

Raja Ram Roy advocated for political rights like freedom of speech after interacting with Western education.

5) INDIGENOUS EDUCATION -

Indians read about their own civilization's past from British texts. This aroused a nationalistic consciousness.

The British colonial education policy backfired on the British Raj and revealed to Indians the "Era of Darkness" unleashed by the colonial masters.

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

The Gupta empire (3rd century - 6th century CE) is called the GOLDEN AGE of India's cultural past.

CULTURAL AND SCIENTIFIC ADVANCEMENTS FACILITATED BY GUPTA ECONOMY

1) EDUCATIONAL CENTRES -

Gupta's believed in knowledge producing economy. Kumargupta established the Nalanda University.

2) PATRONAGE TO SCHOLARS

Chandragupta - II had Navratnas in court. Like Kalidasa, Varanishva, Vetal Bhatta, Vararich, Phaprak etc.

3) LITERATURE - Exceptional works like Abhigyan Shakuntalam, Prakrit Prakash, Meghdoot, Raguvams, were written enhancing the cultural edifices.

4) SCIENTIFIC ACHIEVEMENTS

- Aryabhatta discovered the use of 'zero', Varamihira wrote Romaka Siddhanta, Brihat Samhita expounding on mathematical and astronomical details.

5) COINAGE -

Guptas produced the best gold coins of ancient India. They also depicted kings to proclaim their 'soft power'.

6) ART AND ARCHITECTURE -

Various caves like the Ajanta and Bhaja caves were developed during Gupta's rule.

7) RELIGIOUS NOTIONS -

Gupta's gave land grants to various religious people - Brahmanas. Chandragupta - II himself acquired Jainism.

The GUPTA ECONOMY created benevolent conditions for flourishing of art, architecture and science of the Indian landscape.

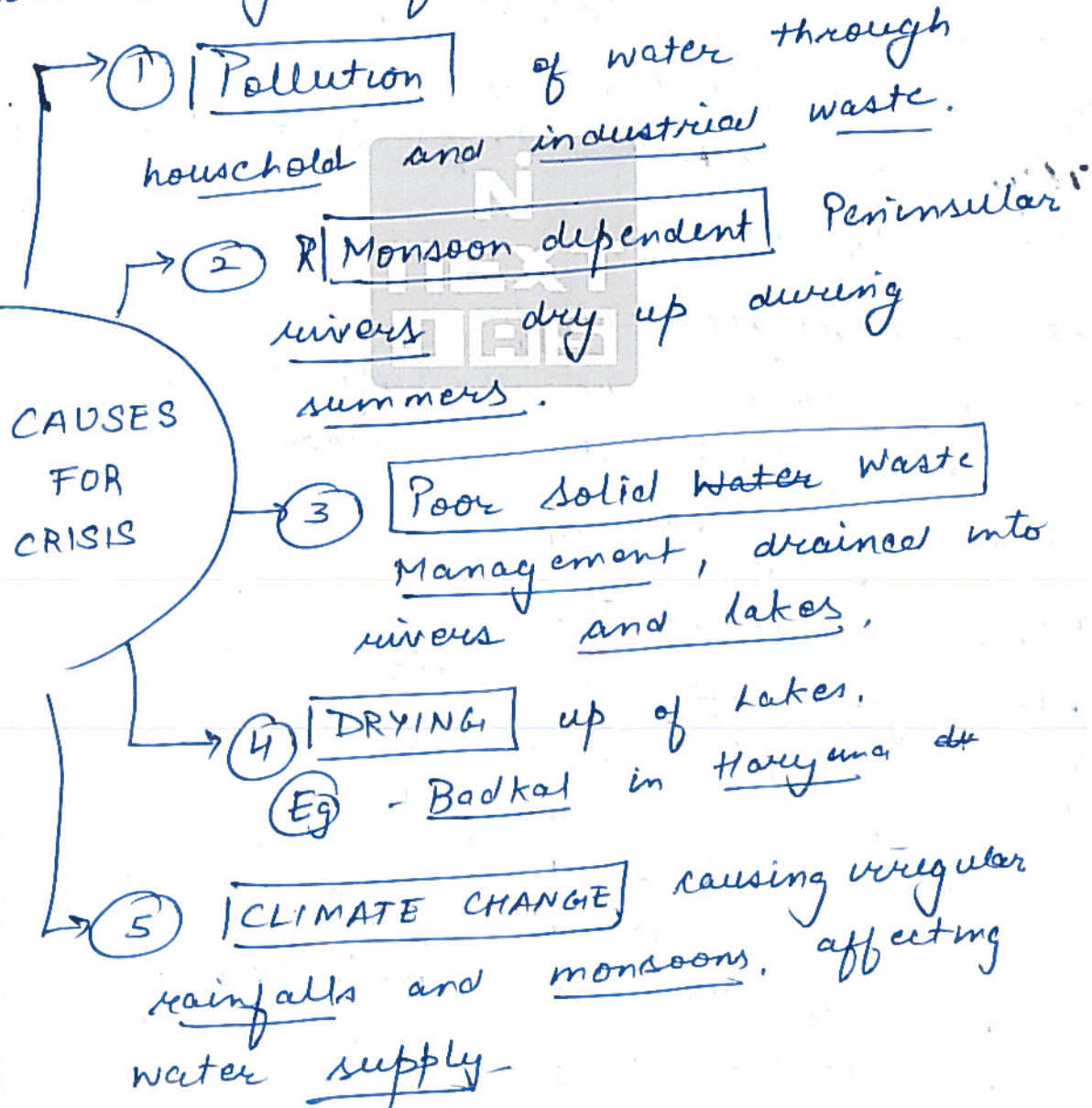
4. विशाल नदी प्रणालियों के बावजूद भारत को स्वच्छ जल के संकट का सामना करना पड़ रहा है। कारणों की विवेचना कीजिए और संधारणीयता के लिए एकीकृत जल संसाधन प्रबंधन रणनीतियों का मूल्यांकन कीजिए।

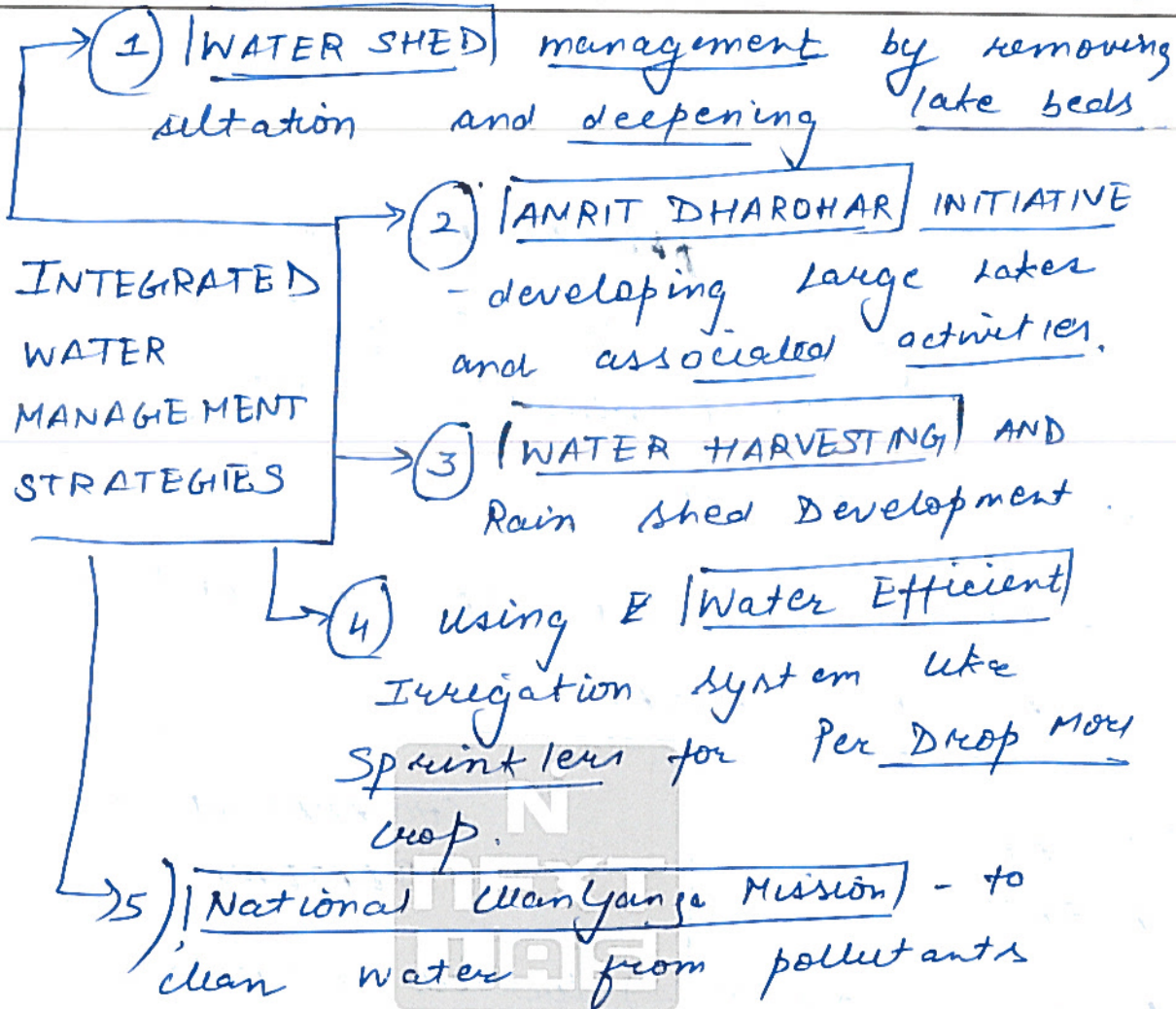
(150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

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

India is endowed with massive freshwater sources like the Himalayas that acts as a WATER TOWER.

But still Indian cities and villages face acute water crisis





CHALLENGES IN WATER MANAGEMENT

- 1) Lack of comprehensive National Water Policy with stringent enforcement.
- 2) Mega constructions on Wetlands and river sides reducing river flow channel.

To prevent water stress in the country, It is imperative that the government and the local communities come together to save

WATER SAVE LIFE

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

The Indian geographical landscape is a rich tapestry of different features of which the Peninsular Plateau is one of the oldest.

DIFFERENCE BETWEEN DECCAN AND CHOTANAGPUR PLATEAU

DECCAN PLATEAU

1) Located below the Satpura Range

2) One of the oldest blocks in the world.

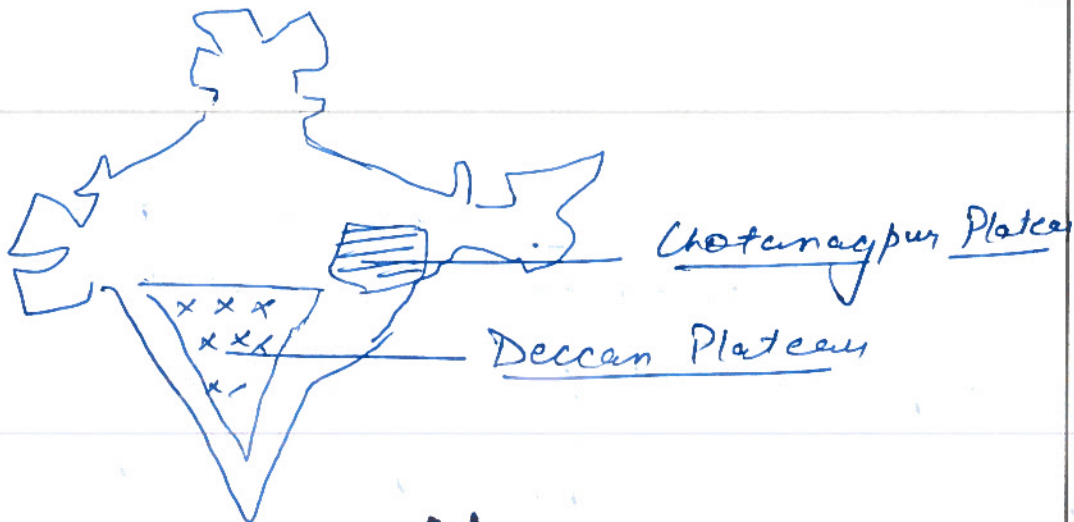
3) Formed due to ENDOGENIC FORCES
- Lava eruption and magma cooling making Flood Plains of Basalt.

CHOTANAGPUR PLATEAU

1) Located between the Baghelkhand Plateau and Rayachoti hills.

2) Relatively recent formation.

3) Formed due to internal divergence causing formation of old rift valleys.



4) Rich in Black soil. good for cotton cultivation.

5) Iron - Rich area
Korba, mines
Mangalore etc.

4) Rich in red and lat yellow soil.

5). Coal rich area
- Raniganj, Thar
- Talcher coal belt.



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

The Indian rivers have had a holy and sacred importance for India's culture and socio-economic life.

COMPARISON OF THE EAST-FLOWING AND WEST FLOWING RIVERS

<u>EAST FLOWING</u>	<u>WEST FLOWING</u>
1) Mostly longer in <u>length</u> .	1) Mostly <u>shorter</u> in <u>length</u> .
2) Form <u>deltas</u> .	2) Form <u>estuaries</u> .
3) Have a large number of <u>tributaries</u> .	3) Have few <u>tributaries</u> .
4) Flow in the Bay of Bengal.	4) Flow in the <u>Arabian Sea</u> .
5) <u>Eg</u> - <u>Godavari</u> , Mahanadi, Krishna, Kaveri, Penner, Tungabhadra Rushikulya, Brahmani	5) <u>Eg</u> - <u>Sabarmati</u> , <u>Vaigai</u> , <u>Mahadei</u> , <u>Meethi</u> , <u>Tapi</u> , <u>Narmada</u> , Shetrunji etc

6). East flowing rivers are relatively slow-moving.

6). Fast moving rivers through Rift valleys and form picturesque gorges and waterfalls.

(Eg) - Dhuochar Falls

Jog Falls - Sharavathi

MOST RIVERS IN INDIA
FLOW EASTWARDS BECAUSE -

1) Western Ghats - act as a water divide between west flowing and east flowing rivers.

2) SLOPE OF DECCAN PLATEAU is towards the east as it is higher in the west and lower in the east.

Indian Rivers are facing the problem of pollution and climate change. It is important to see them as 'LIVING CHANNELS' breathing life into India.

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





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

THE FAMILY is the fundamental unit of the Indian social structure and the respect for elders is the core principle of Indian cultural ethos.

However, the elderly in India are facing social isolation.

- CHANGING FAMILY STRUCTURES
- ① Nuclear Family model being increasingly adopted with 4 members.
 - ② Growing Ideology of Individualism inspired from Western influence.
 - ③ Trend of marrying late and producing kids late often isolates the grandparents.
 - ④ Increased Education and Employment have made older household members stay alone at home feeling alienated.
 - ⑤ Property Disputes and Land Fragmentation has divided families leaving elders bereft of stronger families bonds.

→ ① Children migrating to urban areas for education and jobs leaving parents at home.

MIGRATION -
CAUSE FOR
ISOLATION

→ ② Children migrating abroad and settling abroad causing immense isolation of parents and elderlies.

→ ③ Sale of Ancestral Property in villages by people causing deep agony to elders due to psychological attachment.

The WOMEN AND MEN IN INDIA - Report by MOSPI, reveals that the population of old people above 60 is going to increase substantially in India in next 2 decades.

AS the new generation it is important to

- spend time with them
- listen to their stories
- live with them in the village

make them feel important

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

Urbanization in India has altered the very foundations of social cohesion, kinship, solidarity and collective engagement in India.

1) FAMILY STRUCTURES -

The joint family model has been increasingly replaced by the nuclear family model.

2) CASTE STRUCTURES OF COHESION

In urban areas, class dominates over notions of caste.

The caste consciousness and solidarity weakens as economic factors become more important.

3) CULTURAL LIFE ✓

Villages celebrate cultural festivals like Diwali, Holi, Eid together.

The multi-plenes of urbanization

keep individuals and isolated from each other.

4) TOLERANCE AND MULTICULTURALISM -

Urbanization has led to breaking homogeneous categories prevailing in villages.

Different religions, languages, arts, cultures are accommodated.

5) NATIONALITY AND DEVELOPMENT -

Urban cities ~~are~~ - are engines of growth and define themselves not through parochial regional identities but through national identity of 'INDIAN'.

6) OCCUPATIONAL DIVERSIFICATION -

Urbanization challenges the rigid occupational compartments driven by caste. Urban centers work on the logic of merit for the market.

URBANIZATION as a process ~~has~~ and social phenomenon has both pros and cons.



10.

सुरक्षा और गतिशीलता लैंगिक बाधाएँ हैं जो भारत में श्रम बल में महिलाओं की भागीदारी को महत्वपूर्ण रूप से प्रभावित करती हैं। परीक्षण कीजिए। (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

Safety and mobility are gendered constraints that significantly influence women's participation in the labour force in India. Examine. (Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks

"The progress of a society can be judged by the status of women in it." — B. R. Ambedkar

As per the Periodic Labour Force Survey Data, women's workforce participation has rose to 41% in 2023. However, it is far less than men's i.e. above 70%.

SAFETY AND MOBILITY — GENDERED IMPEDIMENTS TO FEMALE LABOUR FORCE

→ ① NCRB Data (2024) — A crime is committed against a women in every 7 minutes.

THE SAFETY FACTOR → ② Families prohibit women from jobs that require long distance and night travel

→ ③ Workplace Harassment and exploitation becomes a reason for depriving women of Right to Profession (Art 19)

→ ① Women not allowed to shift cities
for jobs for migrate for
education - reducing prospects
for jobs.

THE MOBILITY FACTOR

→ ② Psychological prejudices
of women defiling herself
or becoming sexually
promiscuous.

→ ③ The entrenched patriarchal norms
that believe in women meant for
marriage and household work.

Various eminent women
professionals like Kangana Ranaut,
Indira Nooyi, Sakshi Malik
highlight how difficult it is for women
to move out of their homes to
achieve their dreams.

It is imperative that
consciousness raising and sensitization
programmes becoming part of
professional and academic life so
that the SDG goal of gender
Equality is achieved.

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

Various travellers that reached India were amazed at the scale of the civilization and the richness of its diverse culture. FOREIGN ACCOUNTS

ARAB TRAVELLERS (1) RELIGIOUS

1) Alberuni - Kitab - U - Hind
notes the tolerant religious life of the Indians.
When Ghazni attacked India, they showed immense valour and strength.

2) SOCIAL LIFE

A) Francis Bernier - a French traveller
highlighted that there was no 'middle' class in India.

Either sections were exceptionally affluent (like Nobles and Kings) or were completely destitute & poor.

B) Marco Polo - saw the Ramappa
Temple and called it as one of
the most beautiful architectural
marvels of medieval India

C) Beurrier argued that there was
Despotism in India.





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

Indian languages are like the pearls that are stitched together by a common thread of National unity.

These languages have made Indian culture pluriversal, rich and diverse producing a vast ocean of knowledge.

However, their existence also sparks a debate about a challenge to national integrity -

1) languages - a mark of civilizational continuity -

Recently, in 2024, 5 languages - Bengali, Assamese, Pali, Prakrit and Marathi were granted a classical language status.

These languages depict the ancientness and the SANATAN nature of the

Indian culture2) BASIS OF STATE FORMATION

- Language was decided by [Dhar] Commission for reorganization of states so as to ensure smooth transaction of administration.

3) LANGUAGE POLICY IN NEW EDUCATION POLICY

The [NEP 2020] mandates a 3-language formula for school curriculum, where at least 2 Indian languages have to be preferred.

However, states like [T & N] have opposed it citing the following reasons -

- 1) Imposition of [HINDI] on southern states in the garb of NEP 2020.
- 2) Lack of infrastructure for teaching other Indian languages.
- 3) A tool of the ruling government to impose its party ideology.

4) LANGUAGE - PROFESSION AND PARTICIPATION

Recently, Karnataka made it mandatory for companies to hire employees well-versed in Kannada for the fear of jobs to outsiders.

5) LANGUAGE - IDENTITY POLITICS

Language is used as a communal marker to mobilize and polarize communities to seek vote in elections.

Other languages are posed as a cultural threat or imposition.

6) LANGUAGE - DISINTEGRATION AND AUTONOMY

- The demand for separate autonomous regions based on language intersecting with religion can act as a threat to national unity.

Thus, languages in India are 2 sided swords - 1) They enrich the cultural fabric 2) Are used as mobilizing weapons by players of identity politics.



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

The 19th century era in India is often called as the 'INDIAN RENAISSANCE' due to the rise of reformist organisations that sought to change the social structures by eliminating the evil elements.

Role of [BRAHMO SAMAJ]

1) Founded in [1830], by Raja Ram Mohan Roy, it advocated for elimination of social evils like -

- with prohibition of widow remarriage
- caste rigidities
- child marriage
- untouchability

2) Brahmo Samaj, made efforts to understand ancient religion

and culture through a scientific lens and rational thinking.

3) They believed in a monotheistic God, and criticized Idol worship.

Instead, they followed the doctrine of service of Mankind.

4) Led campaigns for women education and increasing the age of marriage for both girls and boys.

Role of ARYA SAMAJ

1) Founded in 1875, by Swami Dayanand, Arya Samaj gave the motto of 'BACK TO VEDAS'.

2) This meant eliminating current social evils as adulterants in ancient culture.

3) Advocated for abolition of untouchability, widow remarriage, women's education.

4) Swami Dayanand's famous statement.
"Hindus are the children of the children" reflect his ardent stance against child marriage.

5) Arya Samaj established DAV schools in various parts of the country to impart ethical education.

(Eg) - Dharma Shiksha in syllabus.

6) Arya Samaj conducted Shuddhi movements to reconverted Hindus who had converted to muslims.

This also led to a backlash and started communalization, from both muslims and Hindus.

BRAHMO SAMAJ and ARYA SAMAJ both gave the message of social reform and revival.

Their thinkers and works are remembered by the current generation as they were paramount for causing a social awakening in the 'Era of Darkness'

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





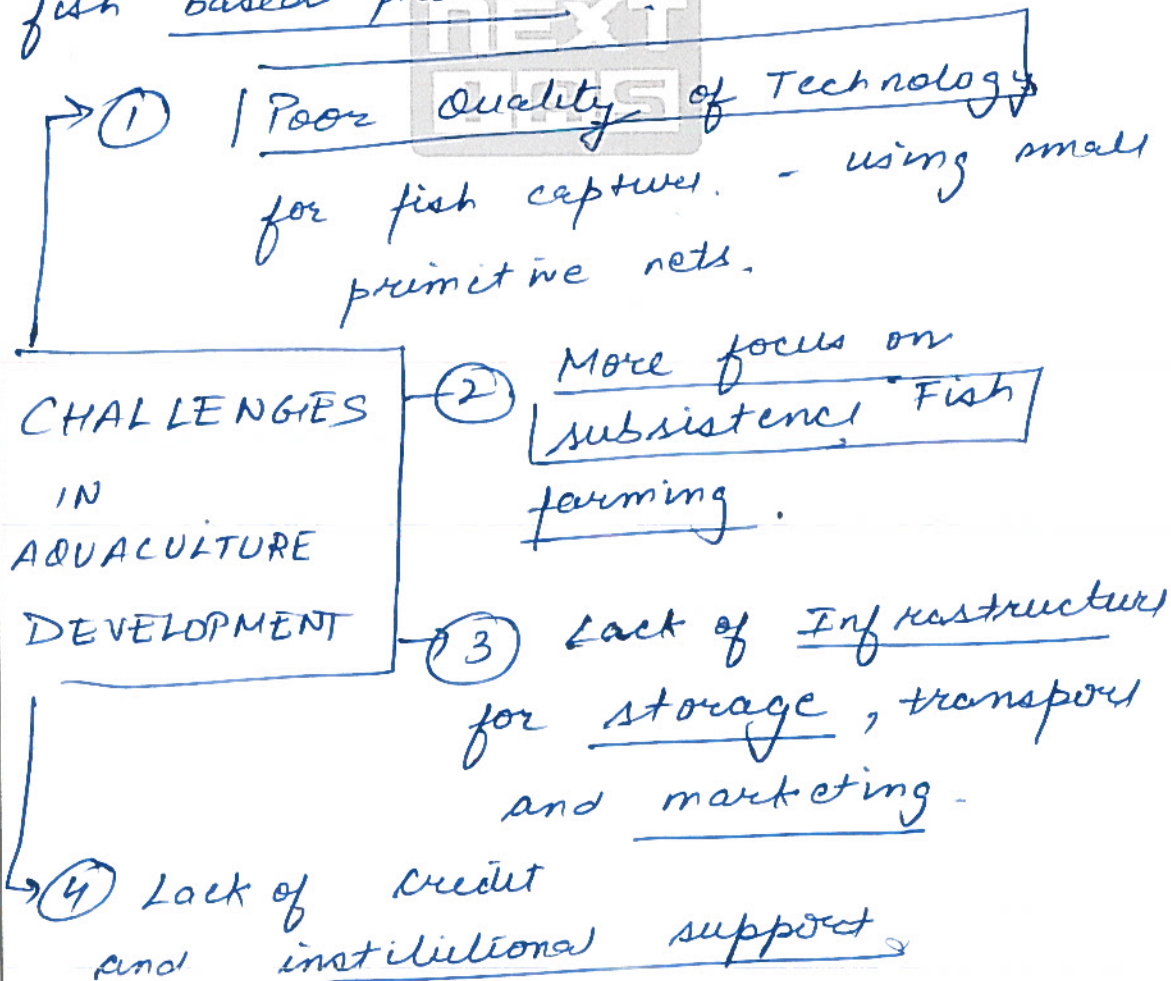


15. 'नीली क्रांति' क्या है? भारत में जलीय कृषि के विकास में आने वाली प्रमुख चुनौतियों पर चर्चा कीजिए। इन चुनौतियों पर काबू पाने के लिए व्यापक रणनीतियों का सुझाव दीजिए। (250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक
- What is 'Blue Revolution'? Discuss the major challenges faced in the development of aquaculture in India. Suggest a set of comprehensive strategies to overcome these challenges.

(Answer in 250 words) 15 Marks

Blue Revolution is the exponential increase in the production associated with fisheries and aquaculture.

It involved use of better technologies for fish capture, storage and processing units for developing fish based products.



STRATEGIES TO DEVELOP AQUACULTURE

PRACTICES IN INDIA

- 1) Provide easy access to credit.
Under Pradhan - Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana, the farmers are provided interest subvention and collateral free loans to buy working capital and fish equipments.
- 2) Developing Logistical Infrastructure
Cold chain storage development to increase shelf life of the products and development of marketing and packaging facilities.
- 3) Public - Contract Revenue Farming
Collaborating with Private companies who will provide the necessary technology and early credit for production.

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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 ळस्व 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





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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







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 structure of caste has ^{under}gone systemic changes in terms of its hierarchical verticals as well as the nature of consciousness it produces.

It operates more as a system of identity assertion than of a rigid hierarchy.

TRANSFORMATIONS IN CASTE GROUP MOBILIZATIONS AND ECONOMIC CHANGE

- ① With tremendous urbanization, caste and occupation linked structures have broken and now, there is mobility in occupations.

Thus, caste and Occupation in modern age have been De-hyphenated.

②. Politicization of caste groups
has empowered various marginalized
and historically backward caste groups
by making them important factors
in turning the electoral table.

(Eg) - the Bahujan Samaj in UP.

③. RESERVATION AND REPRESENTATION

Different parties advocating for
providing reserved seats in jobs for
various backward caste groups
has led to reservation based mobilization
where belonging to a caste matters
more than being an active member of it.

④. CASTE SURVEY - AND BACKWARNESS

Demands for a caste census in India
is increasing to find the total
number of castes and make policies
for the still backward and
marginalized ones.

⑤ HIERARCHY - STILL A LIVED REALITY

In the heartland of Indian villages, the rigid hierarchy still prevails and the wrath of untouchability looms large.

⑤ - Caste based violence - killing Dalits for organizing big marriages, marrying in upper caste etc

⑥ CASTE → OUTCASTE → MARGIN

Although, with spread of education, caste structures have weakened, still the Caste consciousness has strengthened even more with identity based politics.

The SCs have driven to the margins despite various safeguards.

Thus, caste has evolved in various manifestation, but the psychological ideology of hierarchy still infects the Indian mind.



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

Recently, the demand for Khalistan from certain sections in Punjab raised the debate about how regional identities can play a critical role in challenging national cohesion.

PRE-INDEPENDENCE ERA

1) Regional Identities were seen as forms of cultural manifestations in the historical development stages of India as the concept of autonomy and territoriality were fluid.

2) Different princely states and kingdoms popularized their regional expressions of culture, folk dance, music, art, by patronizing them in the court.

3) Though, multifarious identities existed at the regional level, there was still a single spiritual or cultural consciousness of belonging to the same land.

POST INDEPENDENCE -

1) The demand for creation of states based on language led to creation of 14 states by the States Reorganization Act 1956.

This was not seen as a threat to National Unity but as a way of decentralizing power and respecting diversity.

2). Subsequent states like Maharashtra & Gujarat (1960), Punjab, Haryana and Himachal Pradesh (1966) were formed on the basis of regional culture and identity but no challenge to the nation state was felt.

CONTEMPORARY INDIA -

- 1) Demands for autonomous regions without outside interference are being organized by vested interests to challenge Indian unity - called as BREAKING INDIA FORCES.

A) [DRAVIDASTHAN] - Demand based on the antiquity of Tamil language and seeing Aryans as oppressors.

B) [KHALISTAN] - Certain sections demanding an independent Sikh country, with complete sovereignty to secure Sikh interests.

C) Certain other forces also called for Balkanization of India on various parochial grounds.

The Constitution India proclaims - India, that is Bharat, shall be a Union of States. Thus, No states have the right to secede from the Union of India.

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







NEXT IAS

Space for Rough Work

NEXT IAS

Space for Rough Work

NEXT IAS

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CANDIDATES SHOULD READ THE UNDERMENTIONED INSTRUCTIONS CAREFULLY. VIOLATION OF ANY OF THE INSTRUCTIONS MAY LEAD TO PENALTY.

DONT'S

1. Do not write your name or registration no. anywhere inside this Question-cum-Answer Booklet.
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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6. Please check the sequence of the answer and total number of pages in the scanned version. Make sure it is in consonance with the physical version of the same.

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-

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।

क्या करें-

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 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 जाँच करें। सुनिश्चित करें कि यह उसी के भौतिक संस्करण के अनुरूप है।

