JIO CIVIL & JUDICIAL TRAINING FOUNDATION
NEW DELHI

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02 JUL 2025

NEXT IAS

MAINS TEST SERIES 2.0 - 2025 (SLT)

(To be filled by candidate)

TEST CODE : SLT2502 **Test No. : 02**

Name of Candidate: ABHIJEET JAIN Mobile No. ..

Roll No. : GS-P1-B21082 Start Time 1:03 PM End Time 4:05 PM

Date of Examination: 28 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 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

4:30 PM

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

MARKING SCHEME *

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

* Subject to change without prior notice.

IMPORTANT QR CODES

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

MACRO COMMENTS

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

Q1.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q2.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q3.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q4.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q5.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q6.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q7.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q8.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

NEXT IAS

Q9.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q10.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q11.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q12.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q13.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q14.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q15.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q16.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q17.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q18.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

NEXT IAS

Q19.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q20.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion


NEXT
IAS

Candidates must not write on this margin

1. "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

The rise of 2 superpower post World War-II, lead to intense competition various sphere, known as **cold war**

Battle of Ideologies

① Capitalism ⇓ vs Communism ⇓

- Marshall plan to prosper Europe
- Comintern to enhance communism

② Expanding geopolitical influences

- NATO in 1949 by USA
- vs Warsaw pact by USSR

③ Nuclear supremacy race

- Nuclear Test in 1945 (USA)
- Nuclear test in (1949).

Candidates must not write on this margin

④ Hydrogen bomb and aggressive ideology

USA like vs. USSR Russia.

⑤ Global Satellite Race

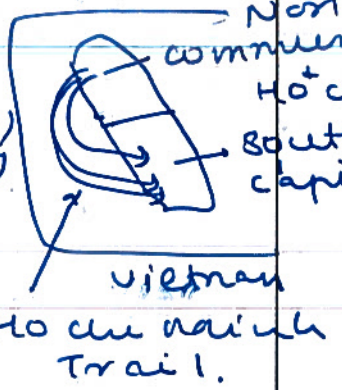
USA sent Explorer → USSR Sputnik.

⑥ Global hegemony

Eg Military Base at Turkey by USA vs Eg Cuban Missile Crisis.

Hence, Cold war was battle of ideology, BUT there was also military confrontation by proxy groups

Eg Vietnam war between North (communist) and South (capitalist)



ALSO, Mujahiddin backed by USA fought in Afghanistan.

BUT, CIVIL was mere a war due to distrust between 2 superpower.

Candidates must not write on this margin

2. आपातकाल (1975-77) के भारतीय लोकतंत्र एवं नागरिक स्वतंत्रताओं पर प्रभाव का समालोचनात्मक परीक्षण कीजिए। (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

Critically examine the impact of the Emergency (1975-77) on Indian democracy and civil liberties. (Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks

Emergency was added as exceptional clause by constituent makers - BR Ambedkar

But, India was under emergency for more than a decade in first 30 yrs of independence

Impact of Emergency on democracy

(1) Rise of Regional parties
   (Eg) Janta party

(2) Popular ~~distru~~ discontent against authoritarian rule ⇓
   fall & failure of I. Gandhi Govt

(3) Constitutional amendments like [44th] ⇓
   increase Resilience of Indian democracy

Candidates must not write on this margin

④ Stricter provision to avoid any such emergency in future

↓

Vibrant democracy with No emergency for 50 years.

Effect ON CIVIL liberty ~~effect~~

---

① Difficult to take civil liberty after 44th amendment

② Increase awareness of civil liberty among people

③ Freedom to speech and expression was further expanded by supreme court

Eg Right to remain silent

④ Liberty and life was interpreted to include new domains

Eg Privacy by Puttaswamy case!

Hence,

Emergency was a setback of Indian democracy, BUT it strengthen democracy by resolving misuse.

Candidates must not write on this margin

3. 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 are old mountain along East coast of India

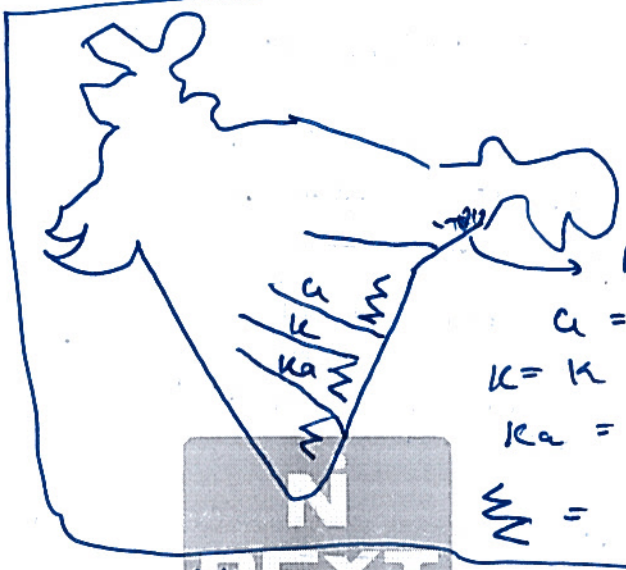


fig. Geological feature of Eastern ghat

Geological feature

① Mountain → highly eroded
→ discontinuous
→ low in height
(Eg) Papikonda hills

② Rivers → peninsular rivers cuts the mountain
(Eg) Godavari

③ Coast → wide coast compared to Eastern ghat
⇓
GOOD for fishing

Candidates must not write on this margin

④ Minerals → Monazite & beach sand along Andhra & Tamil Nadu coast

⑤ Tectonically stable zone as it is old land mass

Ecological importance

① Mangroves ecosystem along ODISHA & Bengal

⇓

② Disaster resilience from tsunami

③ Beaches ⇒ Gahirmatha beach

⇓

Olive ridley turtle do mass nesting Advantage

④ High biodiversity in this zone.

⑧ Sandalwood Tree

⑤ Biosphere reserves

⑨ Seshachalam Biosphere reserve.

Applied

Eastern ghats can be utilised for fishing, tourism, cultural preservation.

Candidates must not write on this margin

4. विशाल नदी प्रणालियों के बावजूद भारत एक गंभीर मीठे जल संकट का सामना कर रहा है। इसके कारणों की चर्चा कीजिए तथा स्थायित्व हेतु 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 hold 17·1. of world population with just 3-4·1. of global fresh water resource

Causes of freshwater crisis

(A) Quantity is decreased

- Supply side
  - monsoon intensity fall by 10·1. (IMD)
  - Seasonal rivers
  - Depleting ground water table (Eg) Gangetic Belt
  - Erratic rainfall due to climate change
- Demand side
  - high population
  - Agriculture not adapted to climate
    - (Eg) Sugarcane in Vidarbha.
  - Industrial demand like coal

Candidates must not write on this margin

(B) Quality of water decreases

- Salinisation of fresh water (Eg) Chennai
- Pb (lead) contamination
- Industrial sewage in River.

Integrated water resource management

POSITIVE → reduces policy fragmentation
- better recycling of water
- enhance supply management of water to different area
- Reduces incidence of acute shortage of water

Negative
- Time taking.
- Bureaucratic red tape
- Inefficiency in implementation.

Case STUDY → Sirsuna Integrated water resource management, decrease acute shortage of water and increase reuse, recycle of water thus.

Integrated water management can be effective tool, if implemented well

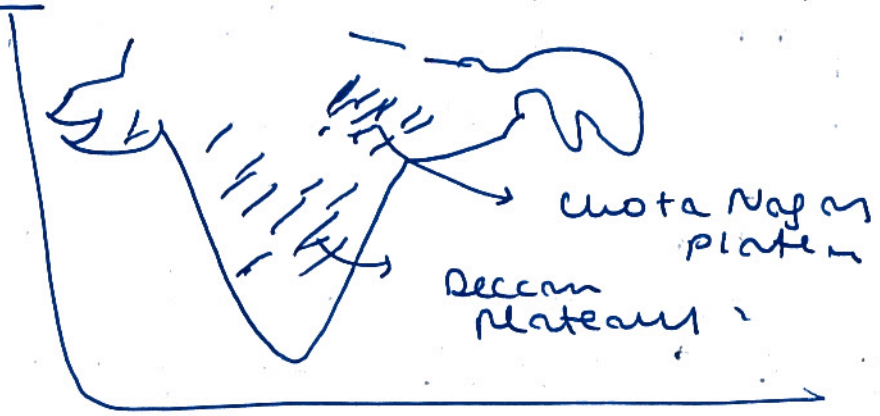
Candidates must not write on this margin

5. दक्कन और छोटा नागपुर पठार की भौतिक विशेषताओं एवं संसाधन संभावनाओं में क्या भिन्नताएँ हैं? स्पष्ट कीजिए।

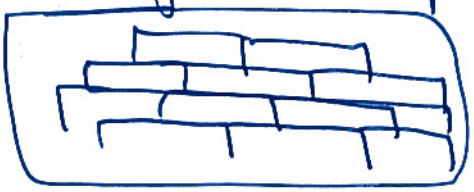
(150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

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

(Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks



Physical characteristics

Deccan Plateau	Chota nagpur plateau
↳ Old geological structure	↳ very ancient geological structure.
↳ Volcanic origin	↳ Non-volcanic origin
↳ layered morphology 	↳ Non-layered morphology
↳ Old shield (Reunion hotspot)	↳ part of Gondwana land
↳ surrounded by very steep western ghat	↳ surrounded by Rajmahal hills and Vindhyachal

Candidates must not write on this margin

Resource potential

Deccan Plateau

1. Soil ⇒ Black soil
   - more fertile
2. Rivers ⇒ Godavari, Krishna
3. Non-metallic Mineral
   - less
4. metallic minerals ⇒ more
   - Tin, Iron, lead, copper
   - Eg Bellary iron field
5. Ecological
   - Rich biodiversity
   - western ghats.

Chota Nagpur

1. Soil ⇒ Red soil
   - less fertile
2. River = Mahanadi
3. Non metallic mineral
   - more, coal
   - Gypsum
   - Diamond (partly)
4. metallic ore found
   - Uranium in Singhbhum district
   - Iron in Bailadila (CG)
5. Ecologically relatively less rich.

Hence,

Trapping, untapped potential of ~~western ghats~~ Deccan plateau and chota nagpur, may lead to our vision of Viksit Bharat @ 47

Candidates must not write on this margin

6. पूर्ववाहिनी एवं पश्चिमवाहिनी नदियों की विशेषताओं की उपयुक्त उदाहरणों सहित तुलना कीजिए। भारत में अधिकांश नदियाँ पूर्व की ओर क्यों बहती हैं? स्पष्ट कीजिए। (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 enriched with diverse & vast river system, though mostly river are east flowing.

Comparing Rivers

	West flowing	East flowing
(1)	Source → Non glaciers source.	Source → Glaciers / Geological.
(2)	flow ⇒ very fast	flow ⇒ initially fast / later slow.
(3)	Delta ⇒ NOT form Estuary	Delta are formed. (Eg) Sundarban delta
(4)	Valley ⇒ usually Rift valley (Narmada) / V-shape Valley (Bharat Rajha)	Valley → V shape Valley are formed (Eg) Ganga
(5)	Potential large Hydro electric Potential	Potential large inland water transport potential.

Candidates must not write on this margin

Most rivers are east flowing because -

(1) Tilt of Indian physiography is
- high in North west
- low in South east

(2) Thus gradient is toward eastern side.

(3) West flowing river

Western ghat originated ⇓ seen towards west gradient

usually via rift valley

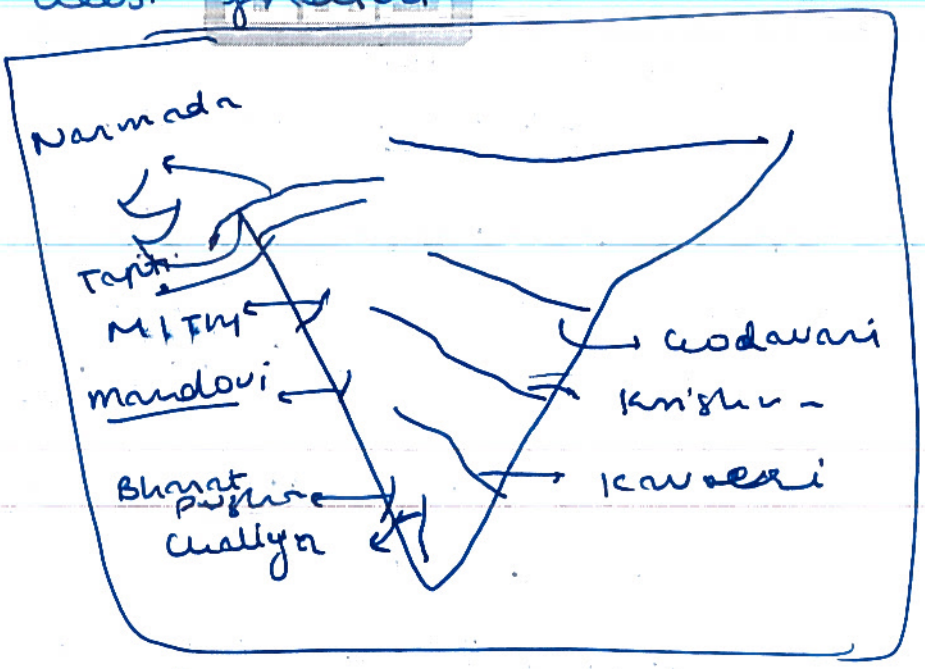


fig. peninsular India & rivers..

Hence,

Rivers are not just stream of water, they are culturally worshipped in India

Candidates must not write on this margin

7. आर्कटिक क्षेत्र संसाधन अन्वेषण की एक नवीन सीमांत भूमि के रूप में उभर रहा है। इस संदर्भ में भारत के लिए संभावनाओं एवं 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

Arctic region has very wide continental shelf.

Thus, a vast resource hub.

Eg 13 % of ~~Global~~ Natural oil reserve

30 % of ~~Global~~ Natural gas reserve

Opportunities for India

(1) Resource exploitation

↳ Eg Arctic also have rich metallic reserve.

(2) Travel time and cost from Asia to Europe to decrease by 40 % - NASA

(3) Increase Scientific research and exploration

Eg Himadri in Svalbard (Norway)

(4) Shaping the Arctic governance

Candidates must not write on this margin

(5) Research and collaboration with Russia, Canada.

Challenges for India -

(1) Diplomatic ties with Canada recently got halted

(2) Global race for Arctic exploration.

(3) Climate change effect due to Arctic amplification

↓
change in our Indian monsoon

(4) Ethical issue to save Environment vis enhance economy opportunity.

(5) Limited technology to explore Arctic.

(6) Private sector not very keen in investment.

Thus,
Arctic is new frontier,
BUT WHAT happen in Arctic, doesnot stay in Arctic ⇒ climate change challenge

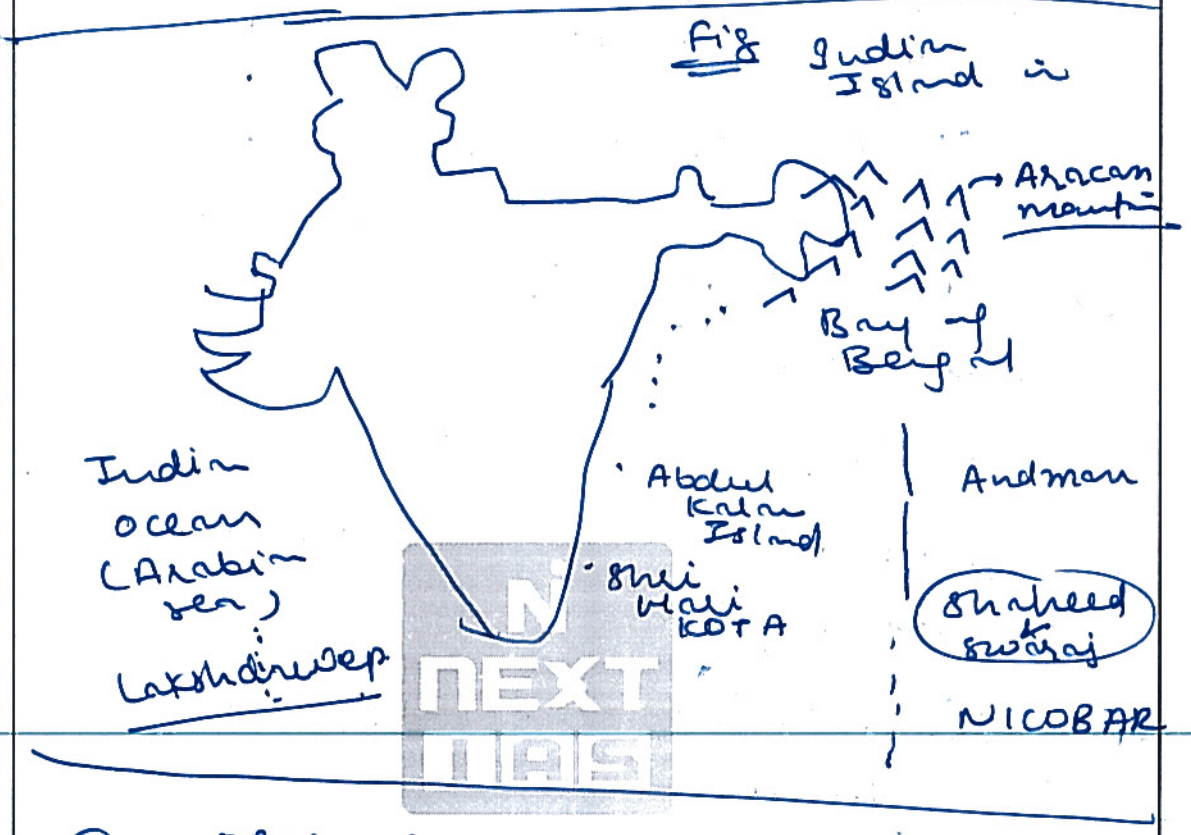
Candidates must not write on this margin

8. 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



(A) ORIGIN of Andman & Nicobar

(*) Indian plate collided with Eurasian plate

⇓

formation of Arakan mountain

⇓

Extension of Arakan in Ocean in Andman and Nicobar island

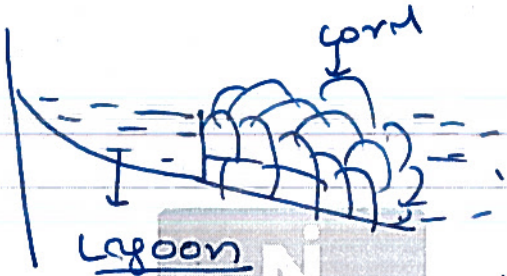
Candidates must not write on this margin

(B) Lakshdweep origin

Origin ⇒ Coral island.

① 

① Fringing reef stage
⇓
Just touching the landmass

② 

② Barrier reef stage.
⇓
landmass is separated by coral & barrier reef

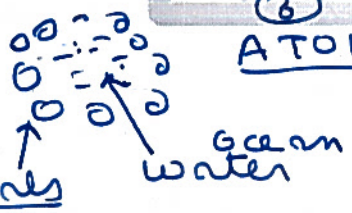
③ 

fig = view from Top.

③ ATOLL formation
⇓
This complete the formation of Lakshdweep.

Applied concept

① Laksdweep facing the risk of submergence due to sea level rise

② Andman is tectonically active zone ⇒ Earthquake / VOLCANO

Candidates must not write on this margin

9. 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

Recently, Ministry of Jal Shakti has announced to fasten by National waterway project

Inland waterway → economy of Eastern India

① Integrating North-Eastern India with peninsular India

(Eg) via NW-1 & NW-2 (NW = National waterway)

② Increase in transport of goods & service all over eastern India

③ Employment generation via infrastructure development

④ link Multimodal transport from Eastern Indian inland ports to interior of Eastern India.

Candidates must not write on this margin

(5) It may bypass the so' chicken neck (Siliguri) corridor

(6) Industry related to inland shipping may be promoted

(7) Tourism may be enhanced
(Eg) River cruise from Sadia to Dibrugarh

(8) Improve regional tribal craft by integrating to transport

(9) Decrease travel time from Kolkata to Chennai (Tuticorin) port
⇓
enhance economic growth.

(10) Inland waterway via NW of Barak river connect remote area of Manipur, Mizoram, etc.
Hence,
Inland water way can be a gamechanger for Eastern & North Eastern economy

Candidates must not write on this margin

10. 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

UNCCD Define desertification as land degradation by human or climatic activity in semi-arid region. BUT it's effect are way more threatening.

Threat to Ecological Stability

(1) Desertification promote decrease in diversity of flora & fauna

Eg Savanisation of Amazon forest

(2) Homogenisation of ecosystem
⇓
lead to decrease in ecosystem resilience
⇓

(3) High incidence of pest attack and disease

Candidates must not write on this margin

Eg Grasshopper & Locust attack in India in 2020

④ Few Animal may not adapt to degrading ecosystem
⇓
Endangering flora & fauna

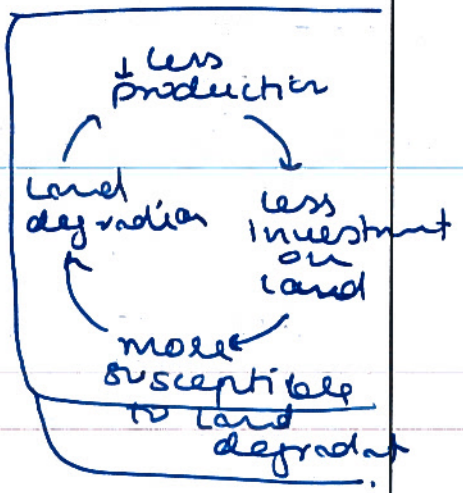
Food security threat

① Land degradation may decrease productivity of Agriculture
Eg Bundelkhand less productivity

② Crops like rice, sugarcane may not be suitable

③ High pest attack
⇓
decrease livelihood production

④ Limited fisheries production
⇓
less moisture availability.



WAY Ahead
1) Aravalli Region restoration by Haryana govt.
② Global AICHI target to restore 30% degraded land
③ CAMPA fund tries to afforestation

Candidates must not write on this margin

11. "भारत की भाषायी विविधता राष्ट्रीय एकता के लिए कोई चुनौती नहीं, बल्कि इसकी सांस्कृतिक दृढ़ता का प्रमाण है।" भारत में समकालीन भाषा नीति एवं पहचान की राजनीति की बहसों 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

Recently, Govt. has introduced 3 language policy in education. It sparked again debates in political & Non political sphere about Language as integrating and resilient feature of Indian culture.

Linguistic diversity | cultural resilience | Language policy

(1) 3 language policy
⇓
enhance knowledge of atleast 2 Indian language
⇓
awareness of language & culture
⇓
promote cultural integration.

(2) 3 language policy may reduce, fundamentalistic attitude from people about

Candidates must not write on this margin

Language ⇒ enhance cultural resilience

(3) 3 language policy ⇒ may promote exchange of ideas and communications in known common language

⇓

Foster mutual trust & cultural resilience

(4) Language is mirror of culture → Sapir & Worf

⇓

Thus, knowing other's culture may promote cultural tolerance ⇒ Cultural Resilience

(5) Thus, 3 language policy will integrate india & show its cultural resilience

Identity Politics | National integration | Linguistic Diversity

POSITIVE

(+) Assertion of identity based on language in politics

⇓

(eg) Marathi identity by Shiv Sena

⇓

may strengthen decentralised democracy ⇒ fulfill regional aspirations

Candidates must not write on this margin

Hence promoting national integration via regional balanced development

Negative

② But, Identity based on Indianness must be asserted above linguistic identity.

⇓

Otherwise, it may promote demand of seperation of State ⇒ decrease integration of India

→ Cultural NON Resilience

③ Also, Identity politics promote excessive loyality towards own language

⇓

NON tolerance toward other language ⇒ decrease cultural resilience

Eg Speak Kannada, If you are working in Banks of Bengaluru - 2025 Incident

Hence,

Linguistic diversity enhance capability leading to better integration & development, BUT only if used responsibly - Amartya Sen

Candidates must not write on this margin

12. नेतृत्व, विचारधारा एवं परिणामों के संदर्भ में रूस और चीन की साम्यवादी क्रांतियों की तुलना एवं विवेचना कीजिए। (250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

Compare and contrast the Communist revolutions in Russia and China with respect to leadership, ideology, and outcomes. (Answer in 250 words) 15 Marks

Russian revolution of 1918-19 and Chinese revolution of 1948-49 was watershed time for communist ideology

Leadership in Revolution

① Similarity

→ (1) Both ruled by Autocrats
- (Eg) Manchu dynasty in China
- (Eg) Nicholas-II in Russia

(2) Revolutionary leadership started at ground level.
- (Eg) Mao zedong in China
- (Eg) Lenin in Russia.

(3) 2 Divergent leadership
- (Eg) Bolshevic / Mensheviks in Russia
- (Eg) KMT & PRC in China.

(4) Change of leadership in both revolution
- (Eg) Mensheviks to Bolshevik (October revolution)
- (Eg) KMT to PRC in China. (ROC)

Candidates must not write on this margin

Difference

China leadership	Russia leadership
(1) Peasant leader were prominent	(1) Industrial worker leader were prominent
(2) Sun Yat Ki	
(2) more decentralised leadership	(2) centralised leadership

Ideology

Similarity

(1) Against- autocratic rule

(2) Both supported goverment of proletariats

(3) Both demanded Agricultural reforms

(4) Both believed in centralisation of resources.

Different

CHINA	RUSSIAN.
(1) more focus on industry	(1) - Menshewik focus only on industry → BOLshewic focus on both
(2) Land distributi~~consolidation~~ ideology of PRC	(2) Land consolidat~ ideology by Russia (STALIN)

Candidates must not write on this margin

China	Russia
(3) Agricultural development followed by Industrial development	(5) Industrial development in teen remote days different

OUTCOMES

Similarity

(1) Increase economic growth of both nation

(2) Recent toppling of government

(Eg) Menshevics → Bolsheviks

(Eg) KMT → PRC

(3) BOTH rose against capitalist hegimony of USA

Difference

China	Russia
(1) Marxist ideology of Nation	(1) Marxist - Leninism ideology Nation
(2) PING-PONG diplomacy to balance cold war	(2) engage in cold war
(3) Initially, high economic growth due to Agri export	(3) Initially, high hoodinflation due to world war

Hence; BOTH Russia & China revolution spread communism in world

Candidates must not write on this margin

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

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

(Answer in 250 words) 15 Marks

Tea cultivation require specific condition, that are - (A) CLIMATIC FACTORS

(1) Sloping landforms ⇒ low areas of mountains are desired

(2) High temperature ⇒ Tropical areas are suitable.

(3) High rainfall ⇒ Thus, himalyan and western ghat is good zone

(4) High humidity ⇒ Usually found near ocean or high rainfall area.

(5) Non stagnant water ⇒ water should be continously flowing

(B) Other factor

(6) High labour requirement for plucking the tea

(7) ACIDIC SOIL for Tea cultivat

Candidates must not write on this margin

(7) Input quality must be good

(8) Better agricultural extension service ⇒ scientific production of tea.

(9) Multimodal connectivity to market.

(10) Recent Trend → Organic tea is in market demand. (Sikkim) has become the 1st Indian state to be fully organic.

NEXT IAS

Production concentration in few pocket

(1) Agro climatic condition – Western Ghat and Eastern Himalya provide adequate rainfall & temperature condition

(2) Colonial Policy – Historically, British has concentrated tea cultivation in Eastern Himalya & China region

Candidates must not write on this margin

(3) unavailability of labour force in other part of country.

(4) Terrain was unsuitable west of to Darjeeling, Thus Tea cultivation restricted to east of Darjeeling.

(5) Acidic soil is limited to very high rainfall area Eastern Himalya & western Ghat

(6) Plain areas lead to water stagnancy ⇒ tea crop failure.

Current Relevance

↳ 1) India is largest producer of black tea in world.

2) Also, We are largest exporter of Black Tea.

3) ~~Kolkata~~ Tea board is situated in Kolkata.

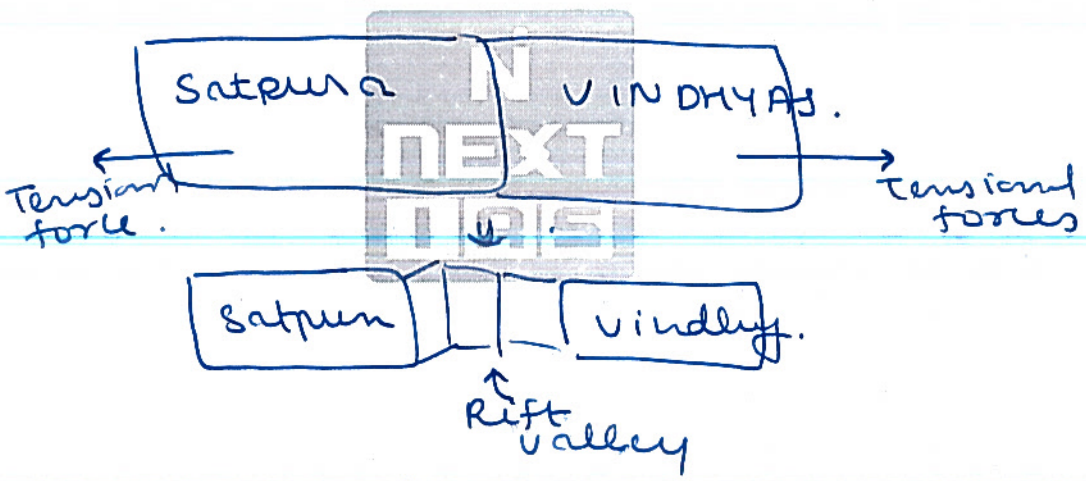
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14. रिफ्ट घाटियाँ क्या होती हैं तथा इनका निर्माण किस प्रकार होता है? इनके भू-आकृतिक एवं आर्थिक महत्त्व की व्याख्या कीजिए। (250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

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

Rift valleys are fault in geological zone, Thus forming U shape valleys.

formation by example of Narmada valley



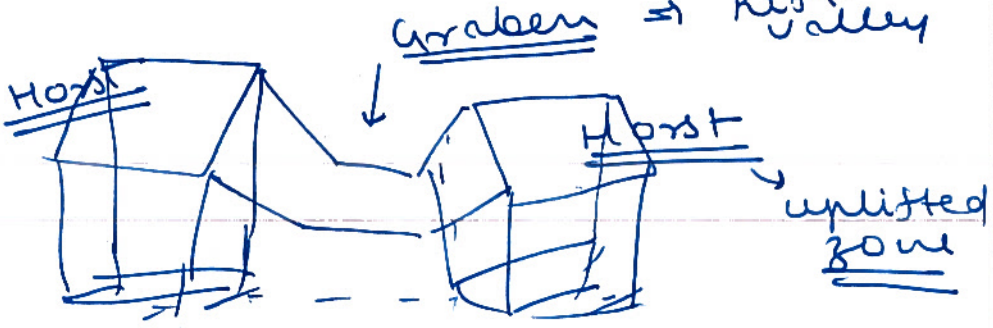


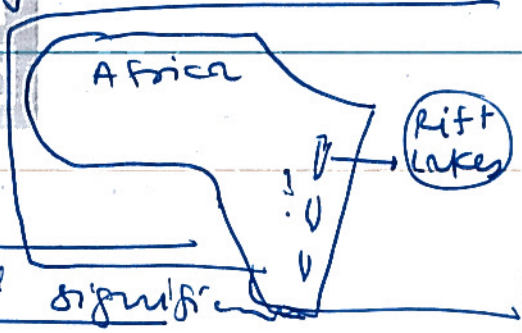
Fig Horst & Graben of Rift Valley

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Formation of Rift valley take place by seperation of geological plates. It thus create a feature of 2 horst & a grabben. Rainfall fills this graben to form River in rift valley.

Current Relevance → African continent is rifting away to form ~~may~~ many rift valley lakes.

(Eg) Lake Tanganika



Geomorphological significance

(1) It may create an alternate slope gradient

⇓

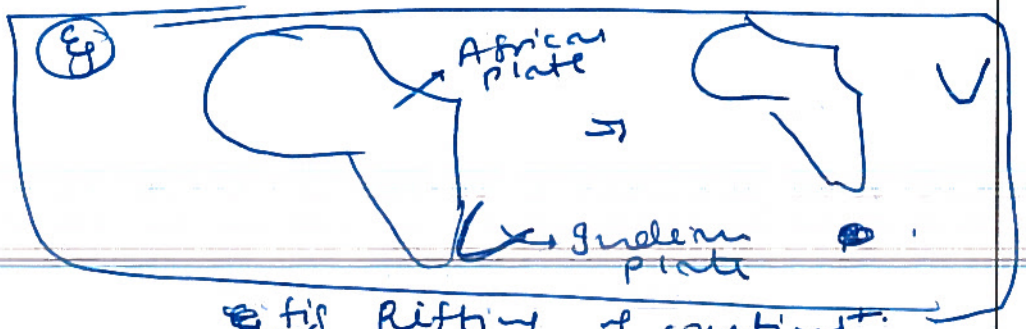
Thus, creating west flowing river, where mostly are east flowing.

(Eg) Narmada river valley & Tapi river are west flowing

Candidates must not write on this margin

② Evolutionary, Rift valley suggest continental drift theory

Eg



Eg fig Rifting of continent

Economic significance

① (Tourism) Rift valley form steep mountain slope
⇓
Eg Bheda ghat Jabalpur

② Rift valley are rich source of minerals

③ They contain archaic fossil
⇓
helpful in anthropological study
Eg Ramapithecus in Narmada valley

④ They support agriculture in west zone of India

Hence,

Rift valleys are nature's precious child, benefitting us economically & exciting us geomorphologically

Candidates must not write on this margin

15. 'नीली क्रांति' क्या है? भारत में जलीय कृषि के विकास से संबंधित प्रमुख चुनौतियों पर चर्चा कीजिए। इन चुनौतियों को दूर करने हेतु एक समग्र रणनीति 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 tapping, the untapped economical & ecological significance of water via aquaculture, fisheries.

Major challenges in aquaculture

① Geopolitical Tensions → Kacchatheevu Island dispute between India & Srilanka

② Outdated Technology → Still fishing from Nets by Indian fisherman.

③ Climate change - Increase extreme event like cyclone and may affect fisheries infrastructure.

④ lack of trained & skilled fishermans

Candidates must not write on this margin

(5) Hostile Neighbours → Sir creek issue challenges fisheries in India.

(6) Inconsistent Research and development

(7) Inadequate extension services

(8) Credit availability ⇒ limited to fishermans ↓ Less investment in fisheries

(9) Policy ⇒ Policy fragmentation of central & state government

comprehensive strategies to overcome this challenges.

(1) Enhance Credit availability → via micro & Niche bank lending.

(2) Upskilling of Indian fishermen

(Eg) PM Vishwakarma Yojana

(3) Climate resilient aquaculture ↓ adapting to change of climate change.

Candidates must not write on this margin

④ Policy support ⇒ PM Matsya Sampada Yojna

⑤ Promote research and development

⑥ Increase diversity of fishes by cross breeding.

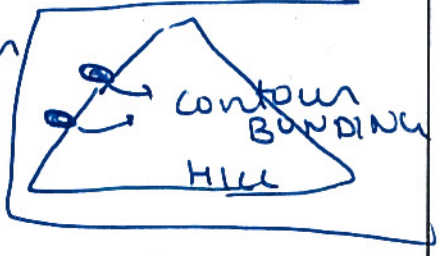
⑦ Geopolitical issue to resolve via diplomacy and dialogue

⑧ Technology improvement via good practices

① Apatani Tribe - fish-rice cultivation

↳ In hill of Arunachal, Apatani store water via contour Bunding

↳ Do simultaneous fish & rice cultivation



② Climate adaptive aquaculture in Indonesia.

Candidates must not write on this margin

16. हिमालय क्षेत्र में तीव्र होती हिमनद पिघलन की प्रक्रिया के साथ-साथ, हिमनदीय झील विस्फोट बाढ़ (GLOFs) नीचे की ओर गंभीर संकट उत्पन्न करती है। भारत में GLOFs से संबंधित कारणों, प्रभावों एवं निवारण 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

Chamoli Disaster of 2021 can't be forgetted. It was due to flash flood, GLOF and Dam damage.

Causes of GLOF

① Melting of glaciers
↓
Initial increase in flow of water ⇒ GLOF

② Avalanches from glacial top may lead to GLOF

③ Excessive rainfall like flash floods may promote GLOF.

④ Anthropogenic activities may make hill slope destabilisation
↓
GLOF engeration.

⑤ Soil erosion, deforestation may promote

Candidates must not write on this margin

instability near GLOF zone

Impact of GLOF

1. Ecosystem - damage with loss of flora & fauna
2. Floods in downstream area
3. Dam break down ⇒ floods downstream
   - Eg: Tapovan dam damage in Uttarakhand disaster
4. Loss of human life
5. Infrastructure like house, roads may be broken
6. Loss of culturally / spiritually significant sacred groves
7. Loss of tourism and other economic activity
8. May cause flashflooding of rivers

Candidates must not write on this margin

MITIGATION Strategies for GLOF

(A) (1) Early monitoring systems & efficient mapping.

(Eg) Using INSAT, GIS to monitor in Himachal pradesh.

(2) Early warning system

(3) Disaster resilient infrastructure (DRI)

(4) Slope Stabilisation

(Eg) NHAI use geo textile base for slope stabilisation

(5) Community engagement

(Eg) Van panchayat in UK.

(6) Awareness programme for local people.

(7) Afforestation in hill slope.

(Eg) Doda plantation in Kashmir

Thus,

GLOF demand multi-pronged strategy for its prevention.

Candidates must not write on this margin

17. उपयुक्त उदाहरणों सहित भारत में लवण-कटोरियों एवं मैंग्रोव वनों के निर्माण हेतु आवश्यक परिस्थितियों की चर्चा कीजिए। ये पारिस्थितिक तंत्र तटीय सुदृढ़ता में किस प्रकार सहायक हैं, स्पष्ट कीजिए। (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

Mangroves and saltpan are ecological shield of Indian coast.

Condition for formation of salt pan & mangroves

1. Coastal Environment
2. High rainfall zone
3. Deltaic geography
4. Stagnation of water
5. High salinity in water
6. Increase sunlight and insolation.
7. Humid atmosphere
8. High temperature zone
9. Anoxic soil.

Candidates must not write on this margin

Eg
- Mangroves of Sunderbans.
- Mangroves of Bhitarkanika
- delta of Odisha
- Mangroves of Andaman & Nicobar

Eg
- Salt pans of Gulf of Khambat
- Salt pans of Sir creek region.

(10) Receding oceanic water via tidal movement ⇓ may promote salt pans.

Coastal resilience

(1) Mangroves promote from cyclones as its roots decrease intensity & impact of cyclone

(2) Mangrove promotes ecological diversity ⇓ ecological resilience.

Candidates must not write on this margin

③ Mangroves can be well suited in salt water of Ocean.

④ Salt Pan, like Sand dune decrease impact of tsunami in coast.

⑤ Salt Pan promote unique diversity of flora & fauna.

Current challenges → Rampant decrease in Mangrove density due to deforestation.

WAY Forward → Mangrove afforestation and economic subsistence for local via MISHTI program.

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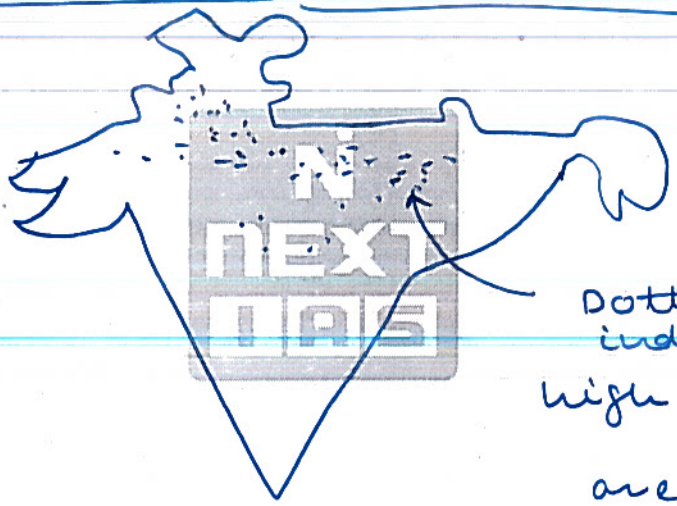
18. भारत में कणिका पदार्थ ($PM_{2.5}$) एवं PM_{10} कणों की स्थानिक एवं कालिक विविधता की व्याख्या कीजिए। स्वच्छ वायु कार्यक्रमों से अपेक्षित परिणाम क्यों प्राप्त नहीं हो पाए हैं, चर्चा कीजिए। (250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

Explain the spatial and temporal variation in $PM_{2.5}$ and PM_{10} concentrations in India. Why have the clean air programmes failed to yield desired results?

(Answer in 250 words) 15 Marks

$PM_{2.5}$ & PM_{10} are particulate matter, that are very hazardous for our health

Spatial variation of $PM_{2.5}$ & PM_{10}



Dotted area indicates high $PM_{2.5}$ & PM_{10} area.

Reason is

- Agricultural residue from Punjab & Haryana
- local winds promote their movement toward eastern side
- HIGH pressure zone (Horse latitude) may lead to settlement of $PM_{2.5}$ & PM_{10}
- HIGH vehicular emmision is also cause of $PM_{2.5}$ & PM_{10}

Candidates must not write on this margin

↳ Coastal area with high breeze may have less $PM_{2.5}$ & PM_{10}

Temporal spread



fig Temporal distribution

Reason → Agricultural residue of Kharif season

Festivals like Diwali in October-Nov.

Temperature inversion may lead to settling of pollutants.

Monsoon decrease pollutant.

WHY Clean Air programme failed

(1) Reactive approach (NOT proactive)

(Eg) Delhi odd-even policy after Red alert

Candidates must not write on this margin

② Political apathy to clean air programme

③ NOT having relevant studies

Eg WHY Delhi pollution
+ vehicle
— Agriculture residue

④ Limited Academia - Industrial linkage

⑤ lack of proper implementation

⑥ Air pollution do not see boundaries (state)

↓

Thus, fragmented state policy made it ineffective

⑦ Lack of awareness among people.

WAY Ahead → New solution like cloud seeding

↳ proactive approach during monsoon & summer

Vehicular pollution reduction

Give alternate to farmers to reduce Stubble burning

HIGH yield & Early maturity Variety of Rice developed by PUSA would be promising

Candidates must not write on this margin

19. 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, Wayanad landslide has shocked all of us.

Factor → landslide in western Ghats

(1) High & steep slope of western ghat

(2) Rivers are fast flowing with deep valleys

Eg Chaliyar river for Wayanad landslide

(3) flash floods may promote slope destabilisation

(4) Anthropological factors

- (4) Deforestation
- (5) faulty Agriculture

Eg slope farming

Candidates must not write on this margin

(6) Infrastructure in ecosensitive zone

(7) Political apathy to implement ecosensitive zoning in western ghats

(8) Non proper maintained of Dams

MITIGATION Measures

(1) Early Mapping system

Eg: ISRO Landslide atlas mapped 1550 zones

(2) Regular monitoring

Eg: INSAT, GIS are doing monitoring

(3) Early warning system

Eg: Color coded guidelines needed

(4) Disaster resilient infrastructure.

Eg: India-Japan collaboration on DRI

Candidates must not write on this margin

⑤ Afforestation via native species.

⑥ Community awareness and engagement

Eg: Van panchayat in Uttrakhand ⇓ make it in western ghat

㉒ Slope Stabilisation

Eg: NHAI using geotextile base slope stabilisation

㉓ Training locals for disaster management

Way Ahead

↳ Implement Gadgil committee report to prevent excessive deforestation

Ecozoning for land use management

Environment impact assessment before clearance of project

Candidates must not write on this margin

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

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

(Answer in 250 words) 15 Marks

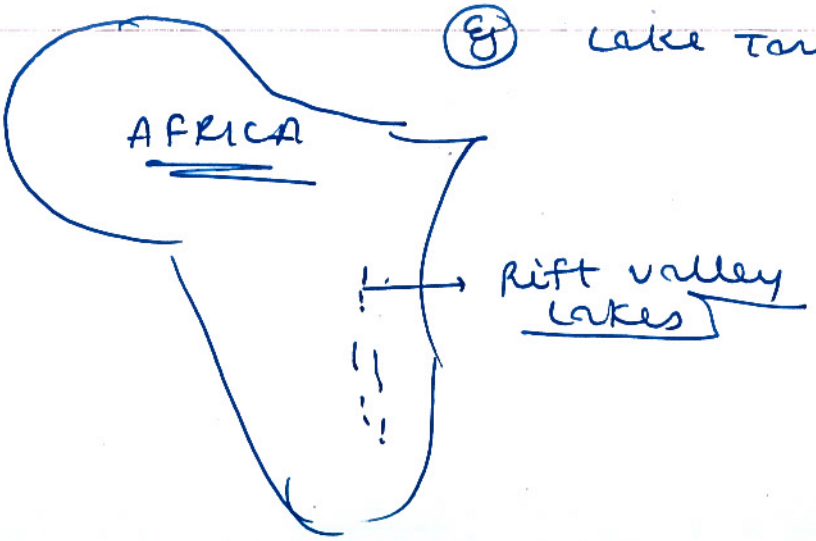
Lakes are localised collection of water, usually surrounded by landforms.

Types - basis - geomorphological origin

① Caldera ⇒ due to collapse volcano
   (Eg) Lake Titicaca, on Andes

② Meteorite impact Lake ⇒ due to large impact of meteorite.
   (Eg) Lonar (Maharashtra) lake.

③ Rift valley Lakes ⇒ Due to seperation of geological plates
   (Eg) Lake Tanganika (Africa)



Candidates must not write on this margin

④ Lake due to land subsistence

⑤ Man made lake

WHY certain lakes more prevalent in some regions

① Due to unique geomorphology

Eg: Volcanic lakes in Indonesia due to many volcanoes

② Climatic system

Eg: Great lakes of USA & canada due to high rainfall

③ ✱ Political efforts

↓

Political tilt toward forming many lake

↓

UDAIPUR – Lake city

④ Unique impact of meteorite.

Candidates must not write on this margin

⑤ Tensional forces in the geological plate

Eg: Rift valley lakes of Africa

Relevance

↳ Lakes are important source of freshwater for us

↳ They hold unique biodiversity feature

↓

provide Ecologically resilience

↳ Recently, many lakes are drying like Lake Titicaca

↓

foster us for preservation of them.

Space for Rough Work

Space for Rough Work

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2. Please scan the QCA booklet in ample light. Copies scanned under moderate light can hamper evaluation quality.
3. Any page/pdf having shadow needs to be rescanned. Please make sure that the pdf that you upload is as clean as possible.
4. **Candidates not using the QCA booklet** must mention their details on the front page. And leave the next page blank for the macro comments. It must be understood that the answer should start from Page no. 3 in of the scanned pdf.
5. Candidates not using the QCA booklet must follow the sequence of the answer as per the question paper.
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 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 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।