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NEXT IAS

MAIN TEST SERIES 2.0 - 2025 (FLT)

(To be filled by candidate)

TEST CODE : FLT2501 **Test No. : 01**

Name of Candidate: AYUSHRAJ Mobile No [redacted]

Roll No. : GSPM24A13015 Start Time 2:00 pm End Time 5:00 pm

Date of Examination: 9/07/2025 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: .....

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FOR OFFICE USE ONLY

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

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

* Subject to change without prior notice.

IMPORTANT QR CODES

Topper's Copy

Common mistake and Correct Filled QCAB

Copy Scanner App

Next IAS Test Centre Location

MACRO COMMENTS

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

Q1.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q2.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q3.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q4.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q5.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q6.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q7.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q8.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q9.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q10.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q11.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q12.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q13.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q14.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q15.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q16.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q17.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q18.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q19.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q20.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Candidates must not write on this margin

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

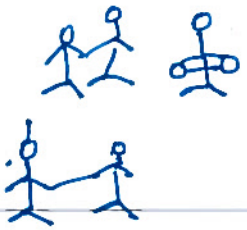
Cave paintings are 'testament' to lifestyle and condition of prehistoric men

The inference made from it

Prehistoric belief

(i) Community living

(ii) Shamanism as a faith flourished



BHIMBHETKA CAVE PAINTING.

(iii) Nature was considered supreme and people donot have settled lifestyle

(iv) Belief in magic and collectivity was at peak.

Not only belief it was also a 'mission' to the social belief of that time

Candidates must not write on this margin

Social belief in Prehistoric painting

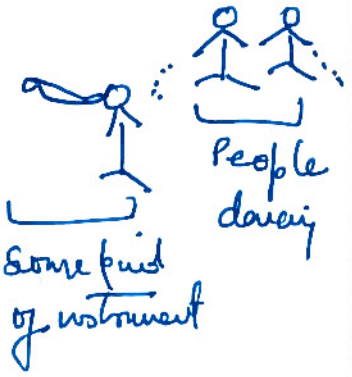
(i) Women and men were represented as equal beings

Eg: Bellan cave paintings in Patna area

(ii) Festivals and fairs were depicted as people using musical instrument were shown

(iii) Community life was shown through use of different colours

- Red ochre - for lighted event.
- Yellow or low color for sad events.



* BHIMBHETKA.

In this way, the pre-historic cave painting gave us the insights of prehistoric belief and social practices of their time..

Candidates must not write on this margin

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

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

Colonial educational policy was developed on the Macaulay's theory of 'creating brown babes' who are in colour and blood India but in taste and preferences, western.

Colonial education policy as channel for political awakening;

(i) Creation of political awareness through newspaper and journals

Eg Raja Rammohan Roy's Mirat-ul-Akhbar was published for creating political awareness.

(ii) Development of reasoning and 'realisation of true nature' of Britishers.

Eg Dada Bhai Naroji's Poverty and Unbritish Rule in India highlighted so.

Candidates must not write on this margin

(iii) Helped in making Indian society reform from 'religious based' to right based.

↳ Eg New India and Common Weal of Annie Besant highlighted so.

Its help in national cely assertion can be seen in following way;

(i) Rise of nationalism among educated individuals like Jawahar lal Nehru and Veer Savarkar.

(ii) Literary sources acted as feather for the initiating dialogue and debates

↳ Vandhat Bharati and Vayar Sena during non-cooperation and civil disobedience

(iii) People seeing 'invincibility of Europeans' after their defeat in Russo-Japanese war and Repulsion of Italian by Ethiopians

Thus, the colonial educational policy instead of creating 'brown babus' created leaders who understood national freedom.

Candidates must not write on this margin

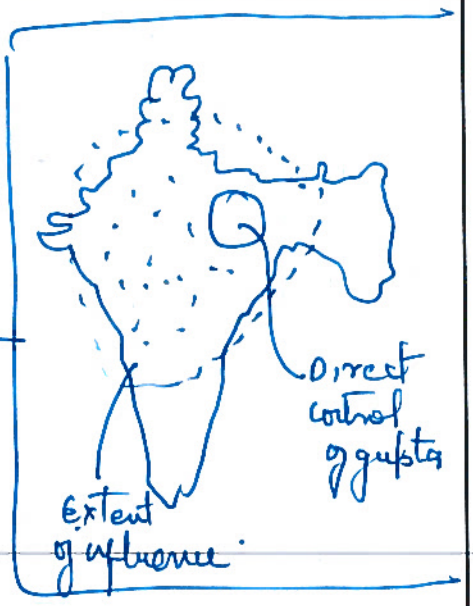
3. गुप्त अर्थव्यवस्था ने किस हद तक सांस्कृतिक और वैज्ञानिक प्रगति को सुगम बनाया, इसका मूल्यांकन कीजिए।

(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

Gupta Empire which started around 175 CE lasted for around 120yrs of rule. It is cited as 'golden period in Indian history'



Gupta economy facilitating cultural advancement;

(i) Rise of 'feudal culture' to large extent

Eg: Land given to for priest led to rise in feudalism.

(ii) Rise of caste culture in large sense

Eg: 'Vrat Kshatriyas' and 'Mleechh' rose in numbers

(iii) Women culture were good but sati was mentioned in 'ERAN inscription' of Bhanugupta.

Candidates must not write on this margin

(10) Literary and wisdom was on rise with people like 'Kalidasa' in court of Chandragupta II

Scientific advancement during Gupta period

(i) Astronomy on rise.
⇒ Baudhayana's Pancha siddhantika.

(ii) Scientific model architecture basis
Eg ⇒ Nagar style development and Kala Phakha's book.

(iii) Mathematical growth under Aryabhatta

(iv) Astrological development of 'Jyotish sastra' written at this time.

(v) Rise of scientific wisdom due to work like 'Nandiga anushasan' by Anandsingh.

In this way, Gupta economy shaped cultural and scientific advancement make it rise as a golden blot in India's past.

Candidates must not write on this margin

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

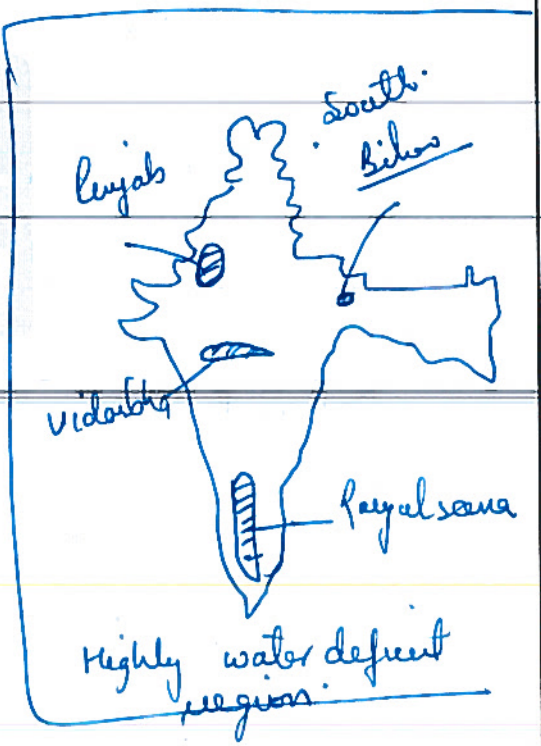
India has around 2.4% of sources of freshwater of world and 17% of population leading to demand - supply mismatch and water crisis.

Causes of freshwater crisis

(i) Agricultural overuse:-

(a) unsustainable cropping pattern:

Punjab grows rice & hence $\frac{2}{3}$rd of its block is water deficit.



(b) Heavy dependence on water-intensive crop like rice, sugarcane etc

(ii) Industrial overuse and misuse :- Industries like electronics and semiconductor use high amount of water.

Candidates must not write on this margin

(iii) Pollution : Industrial and waste discharge directly into water resources causes pollution of water.

(iv) No harvesting method and concretisation : Rainwater harvesting method is not practiced and concretisation has led to 'surface runoff into oceans'.

But, integrated water resource management strategies are being worked upon which includes;

(i) Aquaculture based farming.
(ii) Industrial water treatment plant
(iii) Pollution control programme like Namami Gange

This has led to sustainability in following way

- Animal dhara & Nirmal dhara is being promoted
- Integrated treatment plant ▷ in Yamuna river recently
- Better precision farming practices under PM Krishi Sinchai Yojana

With such policies in line, the water crisis of India can be alleviated along with concept like 'Jal Panchayat' and conservation water harvesting (Chennai).

Candidates must not write on this margi

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

Deccan plateau and Chotanagpur plateau are formed alongside 'different condition' and hence have different composition and characteristics

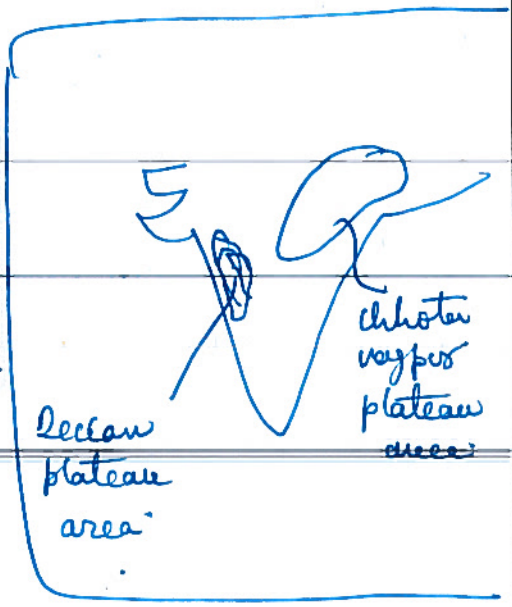
Deccan Plateau :-

Physical characteristics

(i) Liquid basalt lava pressure development.

(ii) Black rock and stratified minerals

(iii) Magnitude rich rocks support mineral profile.



Resource potential

Mineral potential

(i) Rich in minerals like manganese, iron etc.

(ii) Lacks coal & petroleum reserves

(iii) Minerals like ilmenite and rutile

Candidates must not write on this margin

four critical mineral is also discovered.

(ii) Agriculture potential — support cotton crop (black soil)
Good for maize & soyabean cultivation

Chhotanagpur plateau :-

Physical characteristics
(i) Drained by multiple rivers like Sone, Mahanadi etc.
(ii) Rough and tough terrain.
(iii) old rock presence

Resource Potential
(i) Mineral
(a) Coal and petroleum reserve is found in some part.
Eg ⇒ Jharia Coal Mine.
(b) Nuclear fuel like uranium, reserve. Eg ⇒ Jadugaudamines
(c) Other mineral like iron, magnese, copper etc are found.

Agriculture: (a) Good for millets & lower reaches promote wheat cultivation

Thus, they form bedrock in transforming India's mineral riches and growth.

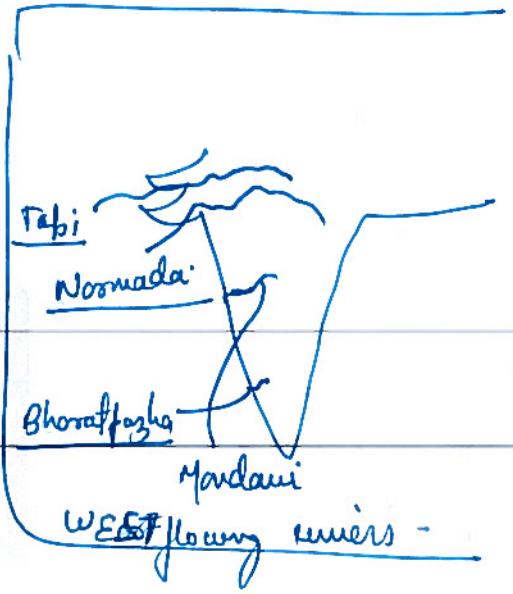
Candidates must not write on this margin

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

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

India is said to be 'land of rivers' where majority rivers flow eastward but some flow ~~westward~~ westward too.

~~East~~ West flowing rivers.



Characteristics
- (i) Majorly small rivers having small part.
- (ii) Do not create delta.
- (iii) less erosive and less speed
- (iv) Formation of estuary is seen.
- (v) Majorly perennial depended on ~~Southwest~~ ~~Mon~~ Monsoon.

Examples
- (i) Mandavi River — Goa
- (ii) Bharat puzha — Kerala.
- (iii) Narmada River → Rudhsagar waterfall
- (iv) Tapi River.
- (v) Luni River.

Candidates must not write on this margin

East flowing rivers :-

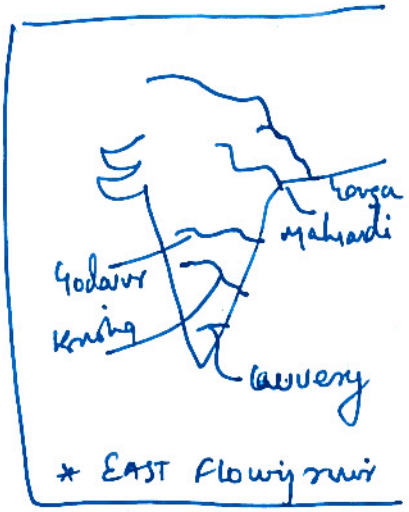
(i) High volume of water and more erosive
   ⇒ Godavari River

(ii) Annual mostly peak during monsoon

(iii) form deltas and promote agriculture.

(iv) Majorly large rivers

Examples :- Krishna
- Godavari
- Kaveri (Cauvery)
- Mahanadi
- Ajay, Ganga etc.



* EAST Flowing rivers

Most of the rivers flow eastward due to following reasons:

(i) The inclination of India's landmass
   ⇒ from west to east

(ii) Most of the rivers in 'due West' have determined their way by erosion and creating their paths

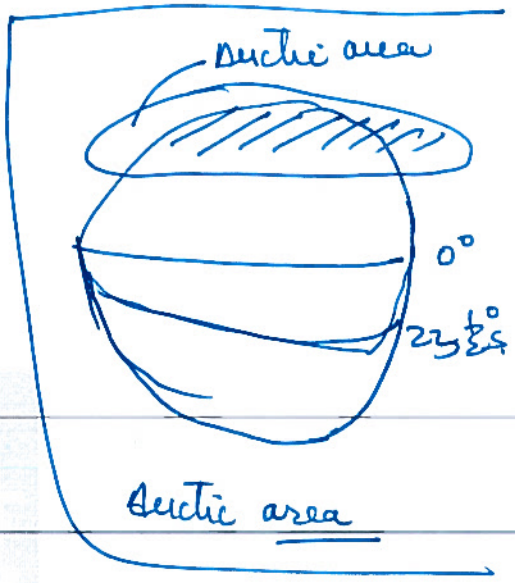
Thus these rivers contribute to development of India through supporting agriculture and waterway trade.

Candidates must not write on this margin

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

Arctic region is becoming 'hot zone' for resource exploitation due to high 'mineral' content underneath ice cover.



opportunities for India include

(i) Better chances of exploration due to Himadri research centre.

(ii) Collaboration as India is observer in Ottawa declaration i.e Arctic council.

(iii) Promotion of far-east connectivity help in connecting easily

(iv) India's 'allies or supporter' in region is growing
- Russia — all weather friend
- USA → rising relation

Candidates must not write on this margin

Challenges for India in this regard include :-

(i) Rising tension between India – Canada may hamper India's reach.

(ii) Constant tussle between Arctic council member may lead to fight over resources.

(iii) 'global war' and 'climate change' has led to division in collaborative scientific understanding of the Arctic shelf.

But India is navigating its way in better form like → multi-partners in collaboration
→ diversification of exploration and research.
Eg: Far-East Connectivity (Maritime) with Russia.
→ improving its presence through new research and discovery by 'Himadri'

Thus the path to utilization of Arctic resource depend on collaboration rather than competition among members.

Candidates must not write on this margin.

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

India as a society as unique feature of 'Gerentocracy' i.e elder's rule but with changing time this is changing.

Reason propelling this change

(I) Large scale urbanization.

⇒ As per census 2011 31% population in urban area.

(II) Rising individualism among people.

(III) Rural to urban migration for employment

(IV) Changing family structure

⇒ from joint to nuclear.

~~These have been~~ leading to social isolation of elderly in following ways

(1) Lack of frequent contact, people visiting village or hometown once in a while.

Candidates must not write on this margin

(11) Nuclearisation of family has led to decline in value system of collectivity.

(14) Elderly's are seen as a dependant and require special care which many people avoid.

(15) 'Rising individualism' due to work load have made people feeling alienated from elderly's.

Nowdays, the rising culture of 'old Age Homes' signifies the social isolation of elderly in our society.

Government has many policies to improve their condition;

(1) Vay Vandan Yojana
(11) Atal Pension Yojana.
(14) PM Jan Arogya Yojana — >70 yrs have extra Slab health coverage

Thus the changing nature of society toward elderly has prompted government to take action to avoid their isolation.

Candidates must not write on this margin

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 refers to rising settlement of people in cities and subsequent decline in rural population — World Bank

Urbanization challenge notion of social cohesion in following ways ;

(i) Inculcates individualism in people, not promoting social connectivity :

(ii) Leads to nuclearisation of family challenging belief of togetherness.

(iii) Increased cost of living in urban areas prompt single living.

(iv) Promotes 'creche culture' reducing parental touch.

Candidates must not write on this margin

(v) Leads to rise in crime due to inequality harboring social cohesion.

(vi) Give taste of 'competition' harper collaborative functioning of society

Eg Delhi grand culture promotes competition over culture & collaboration.

But these challenges are being taken care of in following way:

(i) Growing social connectivity through recreational activities.

(ii) Rising culture of 'grandparents' as care takes.

(iii) Frequent visiting to villages has increased due to ill pollution & culture of urban area

Eg Urban to Rural migration.

Thus, urbanization has been playing both ways. Stakeholder based negotiation is key to move ahead.

Candidates must not write on this margin

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

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

Women in India have labour force participation rate of 41.7% (PLFS 2022-23) which is significantly lower than male counterpart.

Safety as gendered constraint

(i) Due to lack of safety in private place many women harassment is done restricting their participation.
⇒ Many organization don't have Internal Complaints committee.

(ii) Rise in rapes at workplace create psychological fear. ⇒ RG Kar Medical Rape case.

(iii) Inefficient law and less responsive bureaucracy has resulted into rising woman safety issue.
⇒ No proper implementation of POSH Act

Candidates must not write on this margin

Mobility as gendered constraint

(i) Patriarchy and social rigidities have let women not realize their true potential.

(ii) Ill connectivity and unsecured safe places in cities have led to hamper their reach.

(iii) Mindset & stereotype lead to capability deprivation.

⇒ Glass ceiling effect in companies.

Thus there is dire need to control the security issue and improve women mobility to realise the benefit of 48% of population's true potential.

Candidates must not write on this margi

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

Many Arab and European Travellers like Nicolo Conti, etc travelled to India and have given brief detail about India's life.

Nature of social life according to them

(I) Women have 'less freedom' and their rights are curtailed.

(II) Kings have supreme authority under whom lies the whole kingdom.
Eg> Abdul Razaq quoted this.

(III) Society has thief and wrong doers who when catched are punished heavily.

(IV) Fairs and festivals are regularly organised for people

Candidates must no write on this margi

(vi) Entertainments like dance and mushaing shows being organised.

Eg Nicolo Conti has brief highlight g this

(vii) Social regulations like caste were present which has people doing same occupation as per caste.

Economic life as described thom;

(i) Business are flourishing with haths being organised in every area.

(ii) Trades have good hold on their guild and promote economic prosperity.

(iii) Muslin, pearls etc are used as export material.

(iv) Most g the people have been organing them selves into 'agriculture'.

(v) Farm products were cheap and people paid tax in form g 'grain.'

Candidates must not write on this margin

(v) King official regularly visiting markets to check over tax collection and monitoring.

(vi) Occupation are generally based on castes which specializes workers into certain craft.

These Arab and European travellers account act as the preface to medieval history of India which is mostly referred for establishing and understanding social & economic life of that time.

Candidates must not write on this margin

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

India is home to pluralistic identity which includes people having linguistic identity of over more than 190 language and 547+ dialects shaping India's diversity.

Recently the debates related to language policy in National Educational Policy 2020 has led to attention on role played by linguistic identity.

linguistic identity : testament to cultural resilience

(i) From Dhar Commission to State Reorganisation commission, 1956, government has always seen language as binding agent.

(ii) Allows people to identify themselves as 'unique yet part of India.'

Candidates must not write on this margin

(iii) Promote cultural integration, Eg tamil speaking people are culturally similar to Tamilians.

(iv) Allow people to preserve their culture and tradition

Eg Pali in Classical language
Marathi in classical language

(v) Add to 'unity in diversity' of India

Eg Cultural assimilation of certain people become easy.

(vi) Allow better relation with union and India as well.

Eg Recognition of Telgu state Andhra Pradesh led to decline in protest.

But sometime it act as threat to national integration too

(i) Disturbs centre-state relation leading to federal tensions

Eg Tamil Nadu and Union Government

Candidates must not write on this margin

3 language policy.

(ii) leads to the rise in regional sentiment over national sentiment

Eg> Dravida Nadu demand.

(iii) Regionalism to regional chauvinism and then to sub-nationalism leading to chaos in society.

Eg> Protest for Marathis for Maharashtrians.

Government from time to time recognises this diversity and work for assimilation of diverse interest, balance between assimilation of interest and rising aspiration should be taken care of.

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

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

Brahmo samaj started by Raja Rammohan Roy and Arya Samaj of Dayanad Saraswati worked for social reform to free Indian society from orthodoxy to more secular interest.

Role played by Brahmo samaj

(i) Fight for economic right of women.

▷ Raja Rammohan roy said – (economic right is 1st step towards realising other women rights)

(ii) Fight against social evil of sati. led to 'Abolition of Sati Act'

(iii) Promoted monotheism saying that vedas too sanction it.

▷ Henotheism (Ekeshwarwad was promoted)

Candidates must not write on this margin

(iv) Opened schools for mass open base education along with development of critical reasoning skill.

(v) Moral upliftment of society through books like 'A gift to monotheist' and 'Myrat – UL- Akhbar'

Role played by Arya Samaj

(i) Formulated that vedas are infallible and hindus should reform according to vedas.

(ii) Fought for women right citing that vedas 'gave equal right to women.'

(iii) Promoted equality of both men and women.

(iv) Agaist 'ritualistic practices' which are agaist vedas.

(v) Authored for being vegetarian and avoiding illicit behaviour like sati and no widow remarriage:

Candidates must not write on this margin

Thus the role of Brahmo samaj and Arya samaj is everlasting as it changed the outlook of sudden Indian society to

more open Indian society.

Other organisations supporting them are as follows:-

(i) Tatwabodhini Sabha.
(ii) Widow Remarriage Association
(iii) Brahmo samaj of India etc.

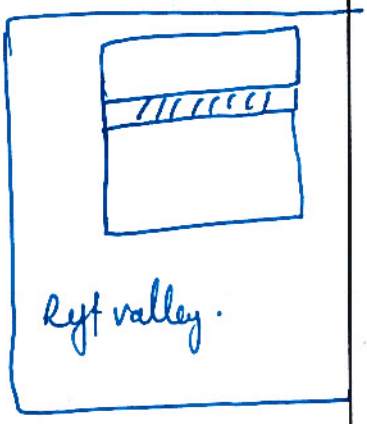
Thus, this all led to upliftment of Indian society through reforms leading to better future ahead

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

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

Rift valleys are valleys formed due to subduction of land from either side which leads to hollow space in between.



Ryf valley.

Formation of Ryf valley:-

(i) Tectonic activity: Due to to and fro movement of plates, some chunks of plate subside leading to rift valley.

(ii) Volcanic eruption: large scale volcanic eruption may lead to subsidence of chunk of land giving rise to rift valleys.

(iii) Land subsidence in course of time due to erosion or passage over volcano like hotspot volcanoes etc.

In India, Narmada valley is cited as rift valley.



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Geographic benefits of Rift valley:-

(i) Leads to formation of rivers and lakes promoting habitation

(ii) Leads to formation of natural barriers and divide

(E) Narmada as divide between Satpura and Vindhyachal hills.

(iii) Leads to formation of different features like waterfall, estuaries etc.

(iv) Leads to formation of block mountains on side in some cases.

Economic benefits of rift valley

(i) River in valley may promote pisciculture and support blue economy.

(ii) Tourism hub can be developed around it.

(iii) Helps in energy generation by

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providing space for floating solar power plant

Eg: omkareshwar floating power plant.

(iv) provides water resource for factories.

Eg: Indira sagar dam on Narmada rift valley.

(v) Supports agriculture in arid around areas.

Thus rift valley adds to the diversity of geology and physiographic region around the world having both economic & geographic significance.

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15. 'नीली क्रांति' क्या है? भारत में जलीय कृषि के विकास में आने वाली प्रमुख चुनौतियों पर चर्चा कीजिए। इन चुनौतियों पर काबू पाने के लिए व्यापक रणनीतियों का सुझाव दीजिए। (250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

What is 'Blue Revolution'? Discuss the major challenges faced in the development of aquaculture in India. Suggest a set of comprehensive strategies to overcome these challenges.

(Answer in 250 words) 15 Marks

Blue revolution refers to increased exploitation of water and marine resources for economic development.

This contributes 4% to India's GDP.

Components of Blue revolution
- (i) Water resource exploitation
- (ii) Pisciculture
- (iii) Aquaculture
- (iv) Shrimp culture
- (v) Energy generation etc.

Major challenges faced by India in developing aquaculture are as follows :-

(i) lack of farmer's awareness about aquaculture and its benefit.

(ii) lack of promotion of concept of integrated farming.

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(iii) Lack of aquacultural land for diversion for aquaculture
⇒ Less 0.12 hectare/capita is aquaculture land.

(iv) Lack of training and credit facility by government
⇒ About feeds, diets etc.

(v) Less technological intervention in farm practices.
More than 80% are small and marginal farmers.

(vi) Some gestational period challenges, frequent fish death etc hamper profit maximization.

Strategies to overcome these challenges

(i) 'Dedicated training facilities' for farmers aspiring to do aquaculture.

(ii) Development of centre of Excellence for devising new research for better farm realization.

(iii) Better targetting through eased credit facility for farmers.

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(iv) Promotion near coastal lands and utilization of estuaries.

(v) Promotion of Integrated farm practices.

(vi) Promoting ODOP along with focused export oriented units with better subsidies.

(vii) In times of crisis, better coordination and help to farmers.

(viii) Increasing farmers awareness; through 'Krishi mitras'.

In this way the CAGR of blue sector may be increased to over 10%, additionally increasing farmers income.

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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 ऊस्थ 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

Glacial Lake Outburst Flood (GLOF) has been rising in recent past due to global warming and melting of glaciers lastly.

Causes of GLOF:

(i) Increased silt deposition i.e medial and lateral moraines.

(ii) Frequent melting of glaciers and ice-caps of himalayas.

(iii) Rising global warming due to which rate of melting is accelerated.

(iv) Lack of proper dam management.

▷ Chungthang dam Sikkim, GLOF in 2023

(v) less dredging and facilitation of moraine areas

Candidates must not write on this margin

Impacts of glacier lake outburst flood

(i) On vegetation :-

(a) loss of plant & crop in surrounding areas.

(b) large scale soil erosion reducing productivity.

(ii) On human :

(i) loss of life in surrounding areas.

(ii) loss of properties leading to outbreak of poverty and hunger

(iii) On infrastructure :

(i) destroyed connectivity between places.

(ii) large scale devastation of dams, bridges etc

(iii) Destruction of light poles & communication channels.

(iv) On crisis management

(i) challenges in supplying basic items

(ii) delays in information dissemination.

(iii) Chances of mosquito related disease increases.

Candidates must not write on this margin

Mitigation strategies for GLOF

(i) Regular monitoring of glacier lakes.

(ii) Regular desiltation of dams.

(iii) underground electricity and communication channels

(iv) Better monitoring of dams and related infrastructure

(v) Early warning system to be enhanced.

(vi) Combat global warming & promote afforestation

With these strategies, GLOF can be prevented and better planning can be enhanced.

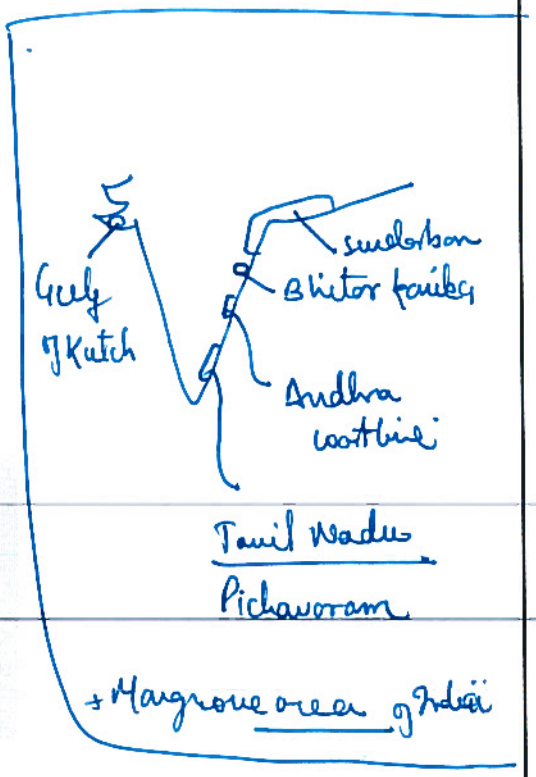
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17. उपयुक्त उदाहरणों का प्रयोग करते हुए भारत में नमक के मैदानों (salt pans) और मैंग्रोव के निर्माण के लिए आवश्यक पारिस्थितियों पर चर्चा कीजिए। ये पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र तटीय लचीलेपन को किस प्रकार समर्थन प्रदान करते हैं?

(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

Salt Pans and Mangroves are vegetational and depositional structure found majorly along side coastline of India.



Conditions required for formation of salt pans;

(i) High tidal waves.

(ii) Stagnation of water along side area.

(iii) Impact of cyclone which causes torrential rain & sea water to the coast.

(iv) Poor drainage system.

(v) Dryland and frequent loading of salt.

Found in Gujrat and some reaches of Rajasthan.

Candidates must not write on this margin

Conditions required for mangrove forest

(i) on deltaic coast of land.

(ii) High and frequent tidal water.

(iii) Saline & muddy condition of land.

(iv) mineral loading by water of rivers.

(v) torrential rain promotes growth.

These eco system support coastal resilience in following way

(i) Absorbs shock of high tidal wave & cyclonic storms.

(ii) Promotes as breeding ground for fisheries and trees creating a perfect eco system.

(iii) Holds soil and avoid erosion.

(iv) Act as '1st line of defence' towards any calamities like Tsunami waves.

(v) Promotes economic work of small & marginal

Candidates must not write on this margin

workers.

(10) Provide high wealth materials like Sundari trees in sundarban.

Thus these ecosystem needs to be protected.

Government has schemes like,

→ NMSHTE

→ Global Alliance for Mangroves

→ Amrit Dharohar scheme

→ Wetland Conservation schemes

for preserving this ecosystem which act as '1st line of defence' and also have economic benefits related to them.

Candidates must not write on this margin

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

Caste is the unique feature of Indian society operating since later vedic period which has kept on changing its nature to survive through generations.

Today caste operate more as identity assertion in following ways;

(i) As MN Srinivas says, 'caste is biggest political party in India', the political mobilization has led to identity assertion.

Eg: Alleged RJD in Bihar favours Yadavs.

(ii) They act as 'pressure groups' and assert their identity.

Eg: Scheduled caste in forming political party BSP.

(iii) It leads to identity assertion as common

Candidates must not write on this margin

caste 'identity ~~factors~~ forms groups' for domination.

Eg Jats and Gujars in Haryana.

(iv) They inculcate a sense of identity through 'rewards' and physic satisfaction

Eg Alleged favouring of Yadavs by Samajwadi Party in UP

(v) Parochial interest of jobs, quotas etc assert identification as caste

Eg For reservation benefits etc.

But economic change also played a role;

(i) Have dominant caste assert identification in form of owning capitals

~~Eg Distribution in labor.~~

(ii) Increased mobility due to green revolution has led to change in caste dynamics.

Eg Jats are backward class but very influential due to high land asset

Candidates must not write on this margin

(iii) Allowed many caste to move upward and dominate politics etc

Eg Lalu Prasad Yadav as caste leader.

This has been the journey of caste in recent years and this has also changed itself into class stratification in changing world to adapt through new changes.

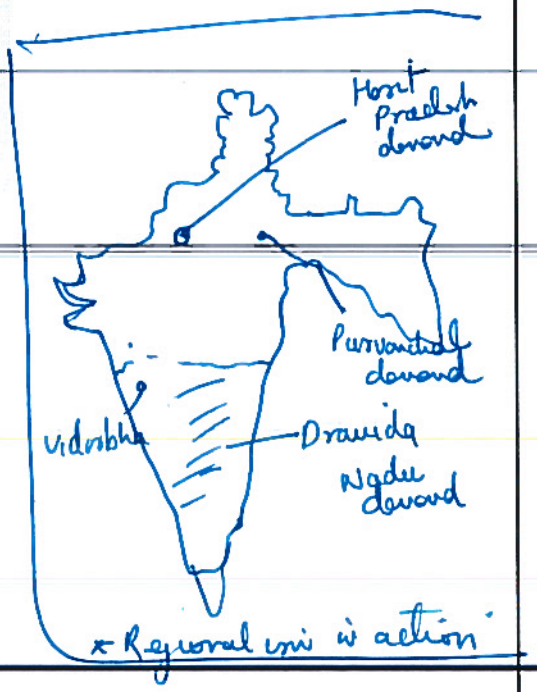
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19. क्या भारत में क्षेत्रीय पहचान, सांस्कृतिक अभिव्यक्तियों से विकसित होकर स्वायत्तता के संगठित अभिकथनों में बदल गई है? राष्ट्रीय एकता के लिए उनके निहितार्थों पर चर्चा कीजिए। (250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

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

Regional identities in India, have lived a long past as cultural identity to a new era of organised assertion, following its journey from past to present.

Evolution from cultural expression to organised assertion of autonomy:



(i) Demand for seperate state started post Independence

Eg Andhra Pradesh seperation.

(ii) Perceived threat to culture gave rise to call of 'Son of soil theory' in areas

Candidates must not write on this margin

of Maharastra.

(iii) Different cultural and lack of inter-mixing led to development of separatist attitude.

(iv) Linguistic diversity gave rise to difference among states.

▷ Recent controversy of 3-language policy highlights this.

(v) States have parochial political interest which led to assertion of demand like Dravida nadu.

(vi) Lack of sensible civic ~~society~~ societies and rise of informal NGOs have fuelled the crisis.

Its implication on national cohesion are as follows

(i) Increased disharmony and violence in country.

▷ Marathas protest.

(ii) Increased federal tension between union and

Candidates must not write on this margin

state

eg Centre vs Tamil Nadu.

(iii) Increased protest hampers developmental activities which leads to more regional disparity.

(iv) Intolerance leads to break in 'unity in diversity'

(v) Promotes parochial interest instead of pragmatic national interest.

But this regionalism has helped positively too

- More responsive centre
- Challenged one party dominance
- Recognition of diversity promotes integration

Development is now equalised among regions.

Thus, regionalism in true sense is good for national integration but its conversion into sub-nationalism should be checked.

Candidates must not write on this margin

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

The new middle class is the strata in between upper class and lower class, which has majority of population and which assert domination through consumption.

Conscious consumption leads to 'sustainability' but impulsive consumption is not for reading.

The change from conscious to impulsive consumption affect on family structure & dynamics are as follows

Positive affect → (i) leads to inculcation of new ideas about trying new things.

(ii) challenges orthodoxy.

- Jeans, from saree switch.
- Husband wife both would now.

(iii) Promote 'equal growth' by focusing

Candidates must not write on this margin

on self

(iii) Larger integration of family as more monetary sources are required.

(iv) 'Collectivity' is promoted as economic benefits are perceived for better transactions

Eg leaving close to grandparents as they may get some new technologies in love.

Negative impact

(i) Promotes individualism as no one bothers about others

(ii) 'Isolation of elderly' as they are seen as non-performing and only consumptive

(iii) Nuclear family on rise as joint family require better conscious consumption.

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(iv) leaving hometown by selling, ancestral lands to follow conspicuous lifestyle have alienated people from extended family.

(v) Conjugal & affinal relation is not being valued.

Eg) Rise of single parent culture.

(vi) Rise of 'non-contractual relationship' to avoid conscious consumption

Eg) Live in relation promoted over marriage

In this way, the middle class has taken a baton to shift society from conscious consumption to unfalsive consumption causing family structure change.

Space for Rough Work