JIO CIVIL & JUDICIAL TRAINING FOUNDATION * NEW DELHI

NEXT IAS

MAIN TEST SERIES 2.0 - 2025 (SLT)

(To be filled by candidate)

TEST CODE : SLT2501 Test No. : 01

Name of Candidate: ABHIJEET JAIN Mobile No. ..

Roll No. : NIAS 25000 22924 Start Time 9:59 End Time 12:48

Date of Examination: 21 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: .....

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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

NEXT IAS

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

NEXT IAS

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. 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 reflect development of human mind from prehistoric time - Shri SC Roy.

Social practice from cave Painting.

1) Music was prevalent via use of traditional instrument

2) Hunting was prominent theme during prehistoric painting

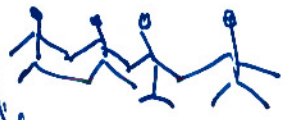


fig. Bhimbetka cave

3) Usually ochre color was used in Painting, signifying also their asthetic sense

4) Social cohesion and communalism is visible in cave painting.

Candidates must not write on this margin

5) Hunting of Big animal was combinely celebrated

Beliefs of Prehistoric MAN.

(1) Nature and cultural symbol are often present in painting ⇒ signifying importance of Nature in prehistoric culture

(2) Fire was probably worshipped

(3) Values of egalitarianism bind society, signifying strong social solidarity.

(4) Animistic Belief i.e belief in soul is argued by many scholar. But it's not well established

Hence,

Prehistoric painting detailed us about values, belief, social practices of prehistoric man

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

We want educated Indian, who are english in taste and values - Mccaulay.

Colonial education policy → obedient clerk

① Mccaulay disregarded Indian education, that it is not worth as single shelf of British library

② Purpose of education was creating Indian, who have British values & taste

↓

③ This may ease in Administration recruitment (clerk)

④ Also, it create market for British good.

Candidates must not write on this margin

5) Orientalist like J. Mills, created very bad picture of India, So that Indian ~~become~~ start hating own tradition, and obedient of British

Eg Land of snake charmers - Indian

channel for Political awakening.

① English united Indians as common mode of communication.

② English Education created values for rationalism, liberty in Indian mind ↓

③ Thus, questioning the British rule and authority.

Eg Dadabai Naroji questioning Economic policy & 1 way trade

④ This ~~pre~~ english language become medium of journals to Spread Nationalist ideology.

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 Age considered as Golden Age of Indian history. Time = 3rd cent - 6th cent

Cultural significance

1) Literature ⇒ Kalidasa 'Abhigyan Shakuntalam', Meghdootam are still classic

2) Architecture ⇒ Nagar style Architecture started in Gupta period

Eg Nachna Kothara Temple Panna

3) COINS ⇒ Gupta coins signify king in doing yagya, hunting etc.



Gupta coin

4) MUSIC flourished during Gupta period.

Candidates must not write on this margin

5) Printing and Pottery were Patronised by Gupta - Eg Rangmahal cave

Scientific Advances.

1) Metallurgy ⇒ Iron pillar still unrusted is epitome of science

2) Medicine ⇒ Dhanvantri in court of Chandragupta - II proposed Ayurveda

3) Astrology - Varahmir's Panch Siddhantika is still very relevant

4) Uniformity in coins metal content signify their metallurgic achievement.

5) Cave Architecture like.

Rangmahal caves signify their scientific achievement

But, Gupta science & cultural innovation like metallurgy seems missing in later Ages.

Candidates must not write on this margin

4. 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

Problem of "Alone Elderly" is no more a futuristic thing, But a reality of Indian society

MIGRATION

1) Rural to Urban migration of youth ⇓ But Elderly resist, as he/she connected to village & traditions ⇓ — creating lone space for them.

2) Early Migrant, who are now old feel isolated as NO village community around them.

3) Children in urban area often leave house for study ⇓ making old parent isolated

Candidates must not write on this margin

4) Feminisation of Elderly, due to male mortality & female longitivity is seen. ⇒ ~~Not~~ No companionship

Egy Sex Ratio Elderly ⇒ 1020 females/1000 male

changing family structure

① Isolated Nuclear Family have no space for old parents

② Single Motherhood often support living away from parent.

③ Same-sex relationship & Family are often disregarded by elderly.

④ Skip Generation family leave Elderly with children alone.

WAY Ahead

1) Japan started AI based companion care for elderly

2) Mata Sugri Kendra in Punjab support elderly home with orphanages

↓

reinforcing stimulation (mutual)

Candidates must not write on this margin

5. 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

Rapid increase in urbanisation, leading traditional ethos and promoting New urban ethos.

Traditional NOTION of social cohesion

1) Interdependence among caste group ⇒ Integrate society.

2) Communal tradition and festival promote social solidarity

3) Cohesion via lineage, gotra in village.

4) Village are often respected and identity attached to it

Tendulkar ⇒ Resident of Tendul village

5) Exchage of women among different village create

Candidates must not write on this margin

• Solidarity

Urbanisation challenging traditional social NORM

① Anonymity in urban society

↓

Eg: We don't know name of our morning MILKMan

↓

But still cohesion due to economic interdependent

② Digital celebration and connect has replaced physical connection and social cohesion.

③ Social solidarity via cultural symbol in urban city

Eg: Bengaluru united as RCB fans

④ National Identity create solidarity in place of village patriotism in urban area.

⑤ Thus,

Urbanisation didnot destruct social cohesion, but construct new way of solidarity.

Candidates must not write on this margin

6. 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 labour force participation in India is 37.1., which is 49.1. (Rural) and 24.1. Urban ~~Rural~~

Safety constraint -

① Poor Infrastructure - poorly lit roads with no street lights

② Commodification of women by media.

③ Patriarchal norms reinforce authority & power of men over women

④ Morality corruption via Pornography of youth Predispose women to

Candidates must not write on this margin

Sexual harassment.

⑤ highly dense public transport create safety concern for women.

MOBILITY constraint

① Dual Burden of house and office. Thus, want to Reduce travel time

② Social Norms ⇒ How to look, How to sit, often constraint liberty of women.

③ Family Norms - which glorify familial responsibility of care work over personal ambition ↓ Restrict Female mobility

④ Migration - usually female are stereotype for Rural to urban migration,

BUI ~~Ilbes~~.

Increasing female labour participation equal to men., may increase GDP by 27%. - (IMF)

Candidates must not write on this margin

7. क्या वैश्वीकरण के कारण भारत में स्थानीय भाषाओं और पारंपरिक संस्कृति का क्षरण हो रहा है? अपने उत्तर की पुष्टि कीजिए। (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

Is globalisation leading to the erosion of local languages and traditional culture in India? Justify your answer. (Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks

Globalisation ↑ integration of Nation & Economy. Thus promoting flow of ideas, people, culture

Language and culture.

	Preserving local language/culture	Leaning local culture & language
Adopting global culture (langug)	Integration	Assimilation
Rejecting global culture/ langug	Seperation	marginalisation

Fig 4 Effect of globalisation

① Integration → Adapting Global culture along with Indian preservation ↑ culture

Eg Kurti with Jeans
(India) (global)

Candidates must not write on this margin

↳ This may promote culture syncretism.

Eg English vocabulary in Tradition language - PIDGIN

(2) Assimilation

↳ loss of Indian culture for global culture.

Eg Pant-shirt replaced Dhoti-Pyjama

↳ Also, this may lead to loss of many language

Eg >100 Endangered language in India. Due to English as Lingua franca

(3) Seperation

↳ Rejection global culture.

Eg Mill mother wearing Saree rejecting global fashion

(4) Marginalisation

↳ leaving own tradition, but can't take global one also.

Eg Banarsi weaver leaving traditional weaving due to chinese competion, But could not adopt modern machine

Candidates must not write on this margin

8. भारत में नव-आध्यात्मिक आंदोलन आस्था के अभ्यास में परंपरा, आधुनिकता और डिजिटल प्रभाव के सम्मिश्रण को दर्शाते हैं। विवेचना कीजिए। (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

Neo-spiritual movements in India reflect the fusion of tradition, modernity, and digital influence in the practice of faith. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks

Rising Individualism create morality crisis of human. Thus, rise of Neo spiritual Movements

Eg ISKCON

Element of Tradition

(1) Sadguru often using Vedic chants and Yoga, signify use of tradition

(2) Vipassana and meditation use propagate amalgamation of tradition.

(3) Generating value of collectivism and synchrony with nature

↓

enhance tradition value.

Candidates must not write on this margin

Modernity in Neo-spiritual

① Promoting Questioning attitude among youth.

Eg Sadguru Podcast

② Rationality and science is mixed with Tradition

Eg Jain tradition → Don't Eat after sunset
↓
It is healthy for GUT (science)

Eg Its

DIGITAL Influence

① Connecting like minded individual via Zoom meeting

② Promoting Neo-spiritualism via Youtube

Eg Aacharya Prashant Channel

③ Using social media to attract followers

Hence,

Neo-spiritual movement reflect fusion of modernity tradition & digital influence.

Candidates must not write on this margin

9. जनजातीय समाजों में महिलाओं की स्थिति और भूमिका, मुख्यधारा के भारतीय समाज में लैंगिक मानदंडों से किस प्रकार भिन्न है? (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

How does the status and role of women in tribal societies differ from gender norms in mainstream Indian society? (Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks

Tribal society consider women as equal important than men

Status

Tribal	Modern
1) Equal respect for both gender	1) Female are considered inferior.
2) Egalitarian society	2) Patriarchal society
3) Women enjoy sexual & reproductive right	3) constraint in sexual rights.
4) Matriliny society are seen (Eg) Khasi (manipur)	4) usually patriliny is seen
5) limited taboos on female	5) More taboos Eg) menstrual Taboo.

Candidates must not write on this margin

Role

Tribal society	Modern society
(1) Male usually Hunt, while Female gather ⇓ Thus, cooperation in economic pursuit	(1) Male is often sole Breadwinner
(2) Female dominate in rituals, practice	(2) Rituals are usually by Male priest
(3) In Garo Tribe, Female are actively engaged in Stone sculpture making	(3) Female are confined to household.
(4) Caregiving role to children often via female	(4) Gender norm suggest female in socialisation of young, BUT now male also take part

But,
Due to External contact, Tribal society becoming more Patriarchal, oppressive for women

Candidates must not write on this margin

10. क्या प्रवासी समुदाय भारतीय सांस्कृतिक परंपराओं के संरक्षक या सांस्कृतिक परिवर्तन के एजेंट के रूप में कार्य करते हैं? उपयुक्त उदाहरणों के साथ आलोचनात्मक परीक्षण कीजिए। (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

Do diaspora communities act as custodians of Indian cultural traditions or agents of cultural change? Critically examine with suitable examples. (Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks

Indians has one of largest diaspora spread across the world.

Custodian of Indian Culture

① Celebrating Indian festivals
↓
Diwali celebration in White House, USA suggest preservation of culture.

② Traditional foods
↳ (Eg) Food Restraunt serving Indian cuisine in foreign

③ Religion
↳ (Eg) ISCKON Temple recently in ABU DHABI

④ MUSIC
↳ (Eg) Bollywood music preserve in foreign land

Candidates must not write on this margin

⑤ Language ⇒ Usually household talk in their native mother tongues in foreign country too

⑧ Tamil Hindi

Agent of cultural change.

Spread foreign culture to India

① Taking Western clothes, fashion to India during travel.

② Foreign festivals like "Halloween" are celebrated in India as well

Spread Indian culture to Foreign.

① "Namaste" is now very common formal greeting

② values of Respecting elders / teacher persistently to foreign land.

Thus,

Indian diaspora act as both custodian as well as agent of cultural change.

Candidates must not write on this margin

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

Travellogues are ~~the~~ one of richest source of Indian history.

Arab Traveller

① Suleman in his book Akhbar Sil val hind argues that
↳ Dharampala is "Rahuma", spirit of God
↳ Economy was flourishing with widespread internal trade.

② Al Biruni in his book Kitab-ul-HIND argue that.
↳ Society ⇒ Women doesn't do Purdah.
↳ Social stratification is present
↳ Economy
↳ Agriculture is well developed
↳ Indian skilled in crafts

Candidates must not write on this margin

③ Al Masudi visited the court of Raja Bhoj of Gurjar Pratihar.

Society → Patriarchal norms but liberty to women

Economy → Trade was flourishing but widespread corruption

He referred to ~~Bho~~ King as "Ballahari".

European Traveller

① Ibn Batuta, Moroccan traveller in court of Mohd Bin Tughlaq and Harihar (Vijayanagar)

In his book Rihla, he proposed

Society → Slavery was minimal to absent

↳ Aesthetic and fashion sense of women was good.

Candidates must not write on this margin

Economy → Economic reforms are planned by him, but not successful.

↳ **Loans** are granted for Agricultural development.

② **Nicolo de-conti** Italian Traveller in Deva Raya-I court. He argued →

Society ⇒ Education was promoted by Brahmin.

↳ **SATI** was prevalent

Economy → Vijayanagar was trading for Horses with Middle east. Raichur Doab is fertile land.

③ **Sir Thomas Roe** travelled to Jahangir court. He was awestruck by wealth and prosperity of Indian Society

BUT,

Travellers may have written in exaggerated manner, with Ethnocentric view.

Candidates must not write on this margin

12. 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 was formed by Raja Ram Mohan Roy.

Addressing social issue

(1) Sati was criticised heavily by Brahmo samaj ⇓
Result ⇒ Ban on Sati in 1829.

(2) Women Education - Brahmo samaj propounded for gender neutral education.

(3) Against KULINISM - Kulin Brahmin Polygamy was criticised by Brahmo samaj.

(4) Widow Remarriage - Debendra Nath Tagore pushed government for legalising widow remarriage with Vidyasagar.

(5) Minimum Age of Marriage - Keshab Chandra Sen fostered this demand

Candidates must not write on this margin

⑥ **Monotheism** - RR Roy ~~was~~ in his book 'cult to monotheist' proposed for 1 universal faith.

⑦ **Against popular ceremony** → Brahminical orthodoxy was criticised by Brahmo Samaj

⑧ **Tolerance** - KC Sen propounded common teaching of all religion to promote religious tolerance

ARYA SAMAJ

↳ founded by Swami Dayanand Saraswati in 1870's.

① **Against Missionary** - They criticised missionary. Thus termed them, polluting Indian tradition.

② **Back To Vedas** - They urged to revert back to ideal vedic philosophy

Candidates must not write on this margin

③ Vedas were repository of all and true knowledge

④ instill pride on Indian culture ⇒ They generated pride in glorious Indian culture from Vedic Time

⑤ Education - promoted Educat- for both girls and boys
↳ Against Co-ed Educatn
Eg DAV School by Hansraj in Lahore

⑥ Against Temple Rituals → They rejected rituals ~~by~~ and promoted Vedic Yagyas

⑦ Idol worship → was rejected and considered recent culture change, thus promoting nature worship via Yagya.

Hence,

Arya Samaj and Brahmo Samaj were truely Renaissance for Indian Society. Revived culture of Bhakti movement

Candidates must not write on this margin

13. उन तरीकों का परीक्षण कीजिए जिनसे गांधीवादी जन आंदोलनों ने भारतीय महिलाओं के लिए राजनीतिक स्थान खोला।

(250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

Examine the ways in which Gandhian mass movements opened political space for Indian women.

(Answer in 250 words) 15 Marks

Background

Many Political leader like Dadabai Naroji tried to gain women support for national cause. But, only get elite women support leaving popular support.

Advent of Gandhian Ideology

Gandhiji was very idealistic and promote values of truth, non violence and satyagraha

opening political space for women

① Gandhian way was familiar to women

(Eg) Dharna, fast

↓

② It resemble their usual way of protest in home during domestic conflict

Candidates must not write on this margin

(3) Gandhian approach of Non violence promoted Gender Inclusivity in mass movement.

(4) Gandhiji supported Rural economy via "Charkha", which was very usual for female.

(5) Constructive programmes during mass movement also helped to gain women support.

(6) Practicing first - Gandhiji's wife also took part in Dharsana salt raid in 1930 generated confidence among more women.

(7) Ahimsa approach of Gandhi paved a way for women.

(8) Dialogue and discussion for women right also

Candidates must not write on this margin

engaged women in Mass movement

Eg) of women in Gandhian Phase of mass movement

① Sarojini Naidu along with Maulana azad involved in Dharsana Raid.

② Annie Beasant, though active from before Gandhian Advent but become main leader during 1916 Lucknow Pact

③ Sucheta Kriplani become voice for women

④ Usha Mehta, Aruna Asif Ali lead civil disobedience movement

Thus.

Gandhian ways put fundamental base for gender inclusive India

Candidates must not write on this margin

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

Despite legal and educational advances, why do certain social practices, such as dowry, caste endogamy, or child marriage, continue to persist in modern India? Analyse with examples.

(Answer in 250 words) 15 Marks

Social change donot occur ~~we~~ only via changing ~~mind of people~~, but altering heart and soul of citizen
- MK Gandhiji

Reason for their persistance

① Traditional Authority - Khap Panchayat in Haryana still enforces caste endogamy.

② Stiff Value Set → values are enduring belief, thus difficult to change.

Eg Rajasthan child marriage is instill in belief/values

③ Cultural Lag → Though technology progress, but ideals still lack behind.

Eg female progress in technology

Candidates must not write on this margin

like Indira Nooyi (Ex CEO - Pepsi),
But Ideals like women are liability of family is still present

(4) Backing by Religion — Religious text and Story have shown that ~~the~~ Marriage at age of 14, 16. Thus still continuing.

But, Manusmriti has both Dowry and Bride price as evils of society

(5) Patriarchy - Dominance over women, often lead to demand of Dowry

(6) Tradition in Rural of India → Mostly >60% India still lives in Rural India

Tradition is prevalent over technology.

Candidates must not write on this margin

(7) Women as Patriarchal Bargaining - Women themself support oppressive Dowry, etc. This may attract them some favour from male.

(8) Fear of Social STIGMA → caste Endogamy & Child Marriage not challenged due to fear of Stigmatisation. (or)

(9) Structural Barrier - upper caste usually do violence against lower caste family, if they breach caste norms.

(Eg) Phoolan Devi Rape case by Thakur Men

(10) culture of Poverty Oscar Lewis argue that there is Lack of aspiration from lower caste for social change.

Thus,

legal measures along with value education, Attitudinal change required to overcome these menace

Candidates must not write on this margin

15. "भारत में आधुनिक परवरिश (parenting) तेजी से पारंपरिक अपेक्षाओं और उभरते सामाजिक मानदंडों के बीच संतुलन बना रहा है। इस तनाव के सामाजिक निहितार्थों का विश्लेषण कीजिए।" (250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

"Modern parenting in India is increasingly balancing traditional expectations and emerging societal norms. Analyse the social implications of this tension." (Answer in 250 words) 15 Marks

Modern Parenting often find themself confused to cater traditional values with new urban/global values.

Balancing between 2

① Education

traditional expectation	emerging norms
- value education	- English education
- Religious knowledge	- Foreign university.
- good marks	- creative

Thus, Burdening child with dual load of parental aspiration.

Candidates must not write on this margin

② Sports

traditional NORM	emerging Norms
- Outdoor sports	- videogames
- indoor play with coach	- online gaming
	- play with gadget

Thus, often Parent are confused about mobile usage or excessive outdoor sports of child.

③ Marriage

traditional Norm	emerging Norms
- caste endogamy	- love marriage outside caste
- Arranged marriage.	- Late age of marriage.
- Early Age	

Thus, Parent are often caught to balance between two.

④ Sexuality

traditional Norm	emerging Norms
↳ taboo about sexuality ⇓ often not discussed.	↳ awareness to teach about menstration ↳ promote safe sex

Candidates must not write on this margin

Hence,
Parent often feel very confused to talk to children

⑤ Value sets

Traditional Norm
- collectivism
- self restraint
- Punctuality.

emerging norm
- Individualism
- Liberty
- Luxury

Hence,
Parent balance between individual space & family Time.

⑥ Food preferences

Traditional Norm
- traditional seasonal food.

emerging Norm
- Exotic diet including diverse food (imported)

Thus,
Parent are often found caught between tradition & modernity. But Ethical maturity lies in balancing two

Candidates must not write on this margin

16. डिजिटल मीडिया प्रभावकों (influencers) के उदय के साथ, भारतीय समाज में पारंपरिक रोल मॉडल प्रतिस्थापित हो रहे हैं। युवा व्यवहार और मूल्य प्रणालियों पर इसके प्रभाव का विश्लेषण कीजिए। (250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

With the rise of digital media influencers, traditional role models in Indian society are being replaced. Analyse its impact on youth behaviour and value systems. (Answer in 250 words) 15 Marks

Role Models play important role in enculturation and socialisation of young one

Traditional Role Model → New Digital Media Influencer

- Parent
- Teachers
- Religious leader.
- Traditional authority person

- Bollywood stars
- Podcast maker
- Reel maker
- Youtube content creator.

Impact on YOUTH.

POSITIVE

① Diverse opinion has open up & widen horizon of thinking of youth

② Widespread cultural exchange of Urban-Rural values and tradition

Candidates must not write on this margin

Thus,

③ Youth is more aware about India. Hence, becoming tolerant

④ Youth Behaviour is often rationalising as per global consensus.

⑤ Neo-Spiritual cures on Youtube supporting and resolving moral crisis of youth

⑧ Sadguru, Acharya Prashant

⑥ Youth becoming more universalistic, diverse, NOT limited to Ghettos of colony.

⑦ New occupation for Youth

Negative Impact

① Commodification of Women

⇓

Ideal beauty standard are making Youth uncomfortable

Candidates must not write on this margin

about their body
↳ Thus mental stress!

② Information overload → Bombardment of information lead to confusing youth of WHAT IS TRUTH ?

③ Homogenisation of value set - Global values set are imposed on youth
⇓
Youth Behaviour - - individualistic
- away from tradition
- consumerist

④ Corrupting Morals (Eg) Recently,
⇓
Ranveer Allahabadia (Podcast maker) made vulgar comment on parents
⇓
Youth ⇒ Reduce respect for Elder/Parent

⑤ Impulsive Behaviour → short attention span.
↳ misinformation
(Eg) ~~Low vigilantism~~

⑥ Values are diverted away from Indian cultural Ethos

Hence,
Youth is affected severly via Digital influencer.

Candidates must not write on this margin

17. शहरीकरण मौजूदा शहरी अवसंरचना के लिए खतरा बन रहा है। इससे उत्पन्न विकासात्मक मुद्दों तथा शहरी समुदायों पर इसके प्रभाव पर चर्चा कीजिए। (250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

Urbanization is posing a threat to the existing urban infrastructure. Discuss the developmental issues it poses and its impact on urban communities. (Answer in 250 words) 15 Marks

Urbanisation refers to increasing population density with Non agricultural occupation.

Developmental Issue

1. Urban flooding - concretisation of roads, with limited permeability.
   - Eg: Delhi during monsoon

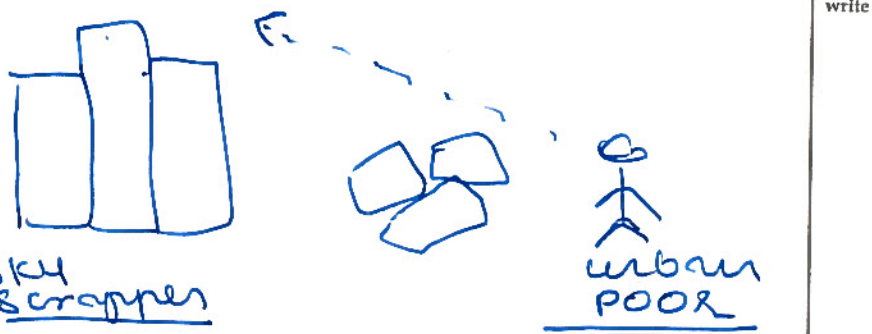
2. Urban sprawl → spreading urban boundary beyond margins. ⇒ faulty urbanisation

3. SLUMS -
   - Eg: Dharavi in Mumbai possess developmental challenges

4. Traffic → Eg: Bengaluru traffic abrupts fast urban life

Candidates must not write on this margin

⑤ **Crime Rate**



Sky scrapper ⇓ creating high ambition

urban POOR ⇓ limited opportunity

→ Frustation

⇓

increasing crime rate

⑥ **Urban heat Island** → (eg) Delhi temperature reached 45°C due to trapped heat in between sky scrapper.

⑦ **Water Scarcity** ⇒ Mostly city faces "Day zero" with limited or no availability of freshwater.

Impact on urban community

① **Health Hazard** → Air, Noise, Water pollution ⇓ damaging health equilibrium.

(eg) Asthma.

② **Social Inequality** → some are benefitted more, while other are lacked behind

Candidates must not write on this margin

③ **Congestion** ⇒ due to overcrowded public & private space.

④ closed Sky scrapper

⇓

Trapping air flow

↓ ↓ ↓

Increase communicable disease

Trap heat ⇓ increase temperature

Trap Pollutant ⇓ Air pollution

⑤ **Economic Impact** → high cost of living may push them toward secondary poverty

⑥ **Social Impact** → Lack of green, public spaces ⇓ isolation & mental stress ↓ increasing YOUTH suicide.

⑦ **Environmental Impact** - Some poor community are more affected by floods, heatwaves, etc than urban elite

Hence, Urbanisation need to be as per Smart CITY & AMRUT programme.

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 more discrete identity and muddled hierarchy = Dipankar Gupta.

Because, earlier interdependence on caste create rigid hierarchy, but now caste identity has emerged due to

(a) caste census
(b) Democracy
(c) caste consciousness
(d) Reservation
(e) caste association.

caste Group Mobilisation

(1) caste association are formed for promoting marriage (caste endogamy)

⇓

Thus, forming caste identity more rigid.

eg Vaishya Vaivahik Sammelan

Candidates must not write on this margin

② Surendra Jodhka argue that caste association now take form of political group

(eg) Dalit Sangharsh Sena Singh → Bahujan Samaj Party by Kashiramji

③ Caste mobilisation via identity assertion in politics

(eg) Yadav are 10-1. in UP population but still dominant due to caste mobilisation

④ Dominant caste asking for reservation via caste mobilisation

(eg) Jatt demanding OBC reservation

⑤ Caste mobilisation to challenge Rigid hierarchy

(eg) Dalit assertion

Economic change.

① caste Identity has changed

Candidates must not write on this margin

caste from -

hereditary occupation → economic opportunity

② Usually, 1 caste dominate many urban business

Eg Patel / Jain dominate Diamond industry of Surat

③ Caste identity create Trans-national global support

Eg Jain International Trade organisation

④ caste as social capital supporting each other in economy

Eg Dalit Industry chamber of commerce India (DICCI)

⑤ case study - World Bank

1) Tirupur is hub of garment (knitted)

2) It is dominated by Gounder caste

3) Due to their extensive social capital, they enjoy virtual monopoly in business.

Candidates must not write on this margin

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

Traditionally, regional identity were based on shared culture thus, promoting and spreading their culture.

(Eg) Marwadi culture

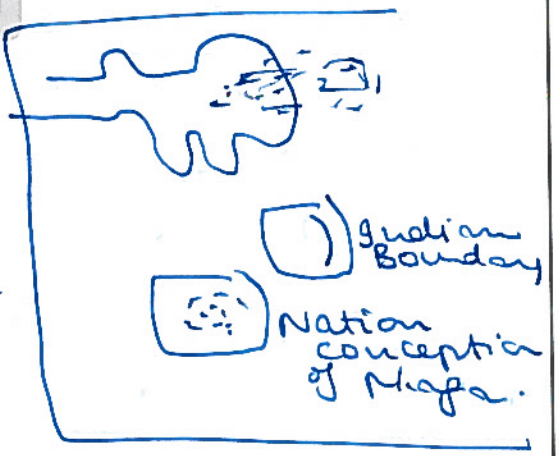
But,

Now it is more organised assertion for autonomy, as -

(1) Nation-State disparity

⇓

Eg) Naga assert from Greater Naga Land



(2) Bodoland issue

⇓

give autonomy to Bodoland as seperate state

(3) More Decentralisation

⇓

(Eg) Vidarbha asking for more decentralised & local development

Candidates must not write on this margin

④ Pathalgarhi Movement

POLICE NOT allowed
- We are Republic
- PESA ACT
- supreme court judgement
- constitution article

→ Tribes of Jharkhand (Munda) asserting limited interference from state

→ They demanding for more autonomy as little republic.

STONE erected outside village

⑤ Development disparity in Ladakh demanding for Schedule VI status. Thus more autonomy.

⑥ Ethnisation of Politics via autochthonisation - C- Jeffrelot

Eg Dravidistan, as dravidian are original native inhabitant of India

Implication for National cohesion

① Weaken Social solidarity

② Balkanisation risk of Indian Republic

Candidates must not write on this margin

(3) Regional patriotism over Nationalism emerge.

(4) Security & Military threats

⇓

Eg Ladakh autonomy may severly affect India's sovereignty and Border security

(5) Weaken organic solidarity based on shared & interdependent roles

(6) Rule of law may be hampered ⇒ Resulting in peace disturbance

(7) Ethnic conflict ⇒ Kuki - Meiti conflict in Manipur

Hence,

We should be Indian first and only Indians - B R Ambedkar

Celebrating Regional identity but asserting National identity is way ahead.

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

Rising disposable income of Middle class promoting culture of impulsive consumption

Eg Taking I-Phone on EMI

Affect on family structure

① Nuclearisation of family
⇓
As Joint family can't be manged by limited income.

② Aversion from marriage
⇓
Rising cost of living and consumption culture, made youth risk averse of economic implication of family
⇓
Thus, Ghost to Lost family

Candidates must not write on this margin

③ Single Motherhood → Independent Women promoting adoption of child, As she don't want to share income with family

④ Skip Generation family - Both Parent are at work to earn more. → Children with Grand parents are alone at home

⑤ ~~Love~~ Caste Exogamy Marriage → Urban Youth prefers economic parity in partner, Thus, if partner from caste is unavailable, may lead to caste exogamy.

Affect Family Dynamics

---

① Divorce Rate - Due to consumerism, and lack of family Time

② Unstable Family but Equal Family → Ulrick Beck post modernist scholar. argue that

Candidates must not write on this margin

consumerism made both parent working ⇒ [runs gender equal family, but very unstable]

(3) [Authority of Elder challenged] → As consumerism favour earning ↓ Now earning elders are less respected.

(4) [Emotional Bond with child] → It is decrease due to less family time.

(5) [Lack respect for culture] ⇒ consumerism culture promote hardwork for earning & spending on leisure. But [culture (Diwali)] has been commodified.

[Case Study]

↳ In Urban USA, there is lack of trust between youth. Relations are formal and weak.

↳ Reason was consumerist culture which decrease emotional banding

↳ Also marriage partner choosing become like e-commerce or website, Dating Apps

Space for Rough Work

Space for Rough Work

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महत्वपूर्ण निर्देश

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

क्या न करें-

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।

↳ Demand

NOT focus on info corollus

↳ सुंदर है ?

↳ बिना पढ़े, पढ़ा जा रहा है क्या ऊपर ऊपर से

↳ example अच्छे हैं

