RECEIVED
17 JUN 2025

NEXT IAS

MAIN TEST SERIES 2.0 - 2025 (SLT)

(To be filled by candidate)

TEST CODE : SLT2501 **Test No. : 01**

Name of Candidate: Darshana Singh Baghel Mobile No. [redacted]

Roll No. : AIM25QCA1018 Start Time 11:15 End Time.....

Date of Examination: 17/06/25 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

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

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

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 represent the evolution of humans and the use of their imagination to express their beliefs & social practices.

e.g.7 Bhimbetka caves in MP are a UNESCO world heritage site representing the life of prehistoric Man.

Inference from Cave paintings about prehistoric beliefs & social practices :-

(1) Cave paintings show the social organisation of that time

e.g.7 Hunter and gatherer community; depiction of large animals & hunting scenes.

(2) It also shows the ~~practices and~~ importance of natural processes.

e.g.7 Depiction of child birth.

Candidates must not write on this margin

(3) Cave paintings also show the early stage of Religion in the society.

e.g.: worshipping of Mother Earth, representing fertility.

(4) Social practices including daily life, rudimentary agriculture were also shown in the Cave paintings.

(5) The murals on Caves also show the creative and evolution of the imaginative power of the prehistoric man.

The Cave paintings of prehistoric India provide a window to the past, and effort should be made for their conservation and protection alligning with the Fundamental duties (Article 51A) given in the constitution.

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

The Macaulay's Minute of 1835 transformed the Progression of Indian education System by replacing the vernacular medium with English. The Colonial education policy evolved in a way to create clerks but led to latent function of political awakening and National Self assertion.

Colonial education policy intended to create Obedient Clerks :-

(1) The medium of education was chosen to be 'English' for administrative efficiency and control of the Indian masses.

(2) It aimed to create an army of Obedient clerks who was English in language, taste.

Candidates must not write on this margin

(3) The colonial education policy didnot focus on innovation, creativity, but only rote learning of laws & regulations to become obedient clerks for the British.

(4) It also aimed to create a safety valve by pretending to be developmental in their approach.

Colonial education led to political awakening & National self-assertion

→ (1) It led to unification of communication; English as a common language for various regions to interact.

→ (2) It introduced the ideals of liberty, equality & Fraternity

e.g. Formation of Indian National Congress in 1885.

→ (3) Ideals of humanism & rationality also facilitated the Social reform movements.

e.g. efforts of Rajarammohan Roy led to Sati Abolition Act of 1829.

→ (4) Role of education in exposing the economic critique of British administration

e.g. 'poverty & unBritish rule of India by Dadabhai Naoroji

The impact of colonial education was long lasting of Indian pedagogy which has been reformed by the introduction of New Education policy, 2020.

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

The Gupta empire and their rule is termed as the 'Golden age of India'. The economic unification and systematic organisation led to Cultural and Scientific advancements in the period.

Gupta Economy facilitated Cultural advancements :-

(1) The economic development & surplus led to the development Nagara style of architecture.

e.g.? Dashavtara temple in Deogarh.

(2) Gupta rulers like ChandraGupta II also gave patronage to Navratnas, facilitating advancement in various Cultural fields.

(3) Literary advancements in Sanskrit reached their pinnacle during Gupta period.

e.g.? Kalidasa's Abhigyanshakuntalam

(4) Due to economic advancements and metallurgical prosperity, Gupta rulers issued large amounts of 'Golden coins'

Candidates must not write on this margin

e.g:7 Facilitation of Numismatics : Samudragupta depicted as playing veena

Gupta economy facilitating scientific advancements :-

(1) Navaratnas like [Varamihir] were given patronage who facilitated the growth of Astrology and Astronomy.

(2) Control of Gupta over ports also led to significant advancements in Naval Ships for facilitating trade

Other factors of cultural & Scientific advancements →

(1) Period of peace in the region for a long time

(2) The fertile Plains of Ganga & Yamuna facilitate the growth

(3) Nalanda & Vikramshila universities as learning centres

The Centralised control over economic activities during the Gupta period facilitated the cultural and Scientific advancements.

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

As per UNPFA, by 2050 India will have a 20% of elderly population, It becomes increasingly important to manage the social isolation of the elderly caused due to dynamic social factors like migration & changing family structure.

[Changing family structures leading to social isolation of elderly] :-

① prevalence of Neolocal families rather than Patrilocal families.

② Due to industrialisation, families need to be more geographically mobile, hence structure is changing towards Nuclear families,
* Parents living separately from married kids.

③ Increasing divorce rates has led to breakdown of families; increasing isolation for the elderly due to separation from Grandchildren

Candidates must not write on this margin

[Migration trends leading to social isolation of elderly]:-

(1) Kids leaving for foreign education.

(2) migration of the married couple for job opportunities, better lifestyle, education opportunities for their children; leaving the elderly in rural areas.

Reversal of this trend

→ (1) Due to dual earning families, Grandparents often visit them to take care of the grand children.

→ (2) Communication Technology has also increased connectivity of the elderly people with their family.

e.g. whatsapp video calls, Group chats.

[Way forward]:- Madrid action plan for ageing suggests a framework for healthy ageing.

→ (a) Maintenance of senior citizen and parents act,

→ (b) social security net to provide financial help for the elderly,

e.g. Antyodaya yojana, Medical aid devices related to issues of ageing.

→ (c) Old age homes, community support and vocational training for the elderly.

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

Urbanisation is a process of migration of people from rural areas to the urban areas. Around 35% of Indian population lives in urban areas which is expected to 40% by 2036.

Urbanisation challenging the traditional notions of Social Cohesion in Indian Society :-

(1) The social values of urban society are individualistic, rather than communitarian.

(2) The urban life provides for anonymity and freedom from 'social identity' like caste, but it also erodes the sense of community & solidarity from the society ⇒ leading to alienation among individuals

(3) kinship relations in urban society are replaced $ with friends and colleagues which are more formal in nature.

Candidates must not write on this margin

(4) Changes in family structure to nuclear families also weakens the emotional support system for the individuals.

(5) Traditions forms of social cohesion through festivals, religious gatherings are being replaced with impersonal form of gatherings like Concerts, Parties and Clubs.

Dealing with the challenge of urbanisation:- for increasing social cohesion in society

(1) Planned Infrastructure to allow for public spaces like parks, community Centres.

(2) Society and welfare association organising community based competitions and other recreational activities.

The traditional notion of social cohesion provided Solidarity to Indian society. They should be re-invoked to deal with urbanisation caused isolation in society.

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

According to the PLFS, the Female Labor force Participation rate is 42% in 2023-24, which is very low compared to 79% of that of men.

Social issues like safety and mobility pose significant issues in FLFPR.

Safety as a gendered contraints on women's participation in labor force in India :-

(1) sexual harrasment and safety at workplace.

(2) Mostly women work in the lower paying jobs, where the laws & regulation regarding safety are not applied.

(3) Late night work shifts also pose a safety threat for working women in India.

(4) Cases of sexual violence even at workplaces e.g. RG kar Rape case in Kolkata.

Candidates must not write on this margin

Mobility as a gendered restraint on women's Participation in labor force force in India :-

(1) Lack of safety in public transports like metro & buses.

eg: Nirbhaya Rape case in Delhi.

(2) Social values of Patriarchy also restrict the movement of women for higher education or further job opportunities.

(3) Domestic workload of women also influences their ability to move and go to far off places for work

eg: Responsibility of children on women.

Removing the Gendered restraints of mobility & Safety of women

→ (1) Mission Sambal & Samarthya under Mission Shakti for Safety & Empowerment of women.

(2) Application of laws like POSH to create deterrence in society.

(3) Change of attitude towards women in society.

Women's participation in Labor force is necessary to realise the goal of inclusive development the goal of 'Viksit Bharat by 2047'

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

Anthony Giddens states that "Globalisation is the intensification of world wide relationsom a way that local events are influenced by global events & vice versa"

Globalisation leading to erosion of local languages:

(1) English has become the lingua franca of India.

(2) Development of scientific & Technical education in English language.

(3) Globalisation of work-force - English as the medium of communication.
e.g. An employee working in Accenture Japan

(4) Extinction of local language due to English education and western values of 'English as a civilised Langugo'

Globalisation leading to erosion of tradition Culture :-

(1) The dressing habits from traditional to western jeans and dresses.

Candidates must not write on this margin

(2) The food habits have undergone a vast change.

e.g.7 More Mcdonald & dominos chains in cities than traditional dhabas

(3) The folk arts are replaced with hop-hop dance, rock music

(4) The social values of communitarianism, social cohesions, self-sufficient village lifestyle are replaced with Individualism and consumerist behavior.

~~(5)~~

e.g.7 Traditional joint families changed of Nuclear families

Revivalisms of Indian Culture of language

→ (1) Glocalization & or Vocal for local has led to hybridisation and promotion of local values

→ (2) Indian handicrafts, textiles have gone global

e.g.7 Pashmina Shawal, Banarsee Silk, Chikankari, Dhokra art of Chhattisgarh

The Indian values of vasudhaiv kutumbkam, and Yoga as an art form provides for a revival of traditional values at the global stage.

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

Neo-spiritual movements in India are guided by the fusion of traditional and modern values, suiting the needs of the society. The advancement of digital technology has facilitated this growth of Neo-spiritual movements

Neo-spiritual movements :- Reflection of the fusion of Tradition & Modernity :-

(1) Traditional form of spirituality is mixed with the modern needs, due to isolation, Anxiety and uncertainty in the society

e.g.7 Art of living by Shri shri Ravishankar

(2) Traditional notions of preservation of 'nature' 'harmonic balance' are fused with modern principles of saving the environment.

e.g.7 Save the soil, movement of Sadguru/Jaggi Vasudev.

Candidates must not write on this margin

(3) Neo spiritual movements are more personal and private in nature. They also help individuals in dealing with the Crisis and modern problems

e.g. ISCKON movement, and association of foreigners.

(4) Neo-spiritual movements also represent the democratic nature of the modern values.

e.g. No restriction of cast & class

Digital influence →
- (1) Making the spiritual movements global
  e.g. Hare Krishna movement
- (2) Easy accessibility in the busy modern life
  e.g. e-Aarti, e-paradam; only online pooja booking
- (3) Growth and increasing influence of God men in the society through Social media
  e.g. many spiritual Gurus has become part of meme-culture on platforms like Instagram

Neo-spiritual movements in India showcase the vast adaptability of Indian tradition. From reform movements like Bhaktism & Sufism to neo spirituality, it

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

The significant difference in the CSR (Child sex ratio) (Tribal - 950, National - 929) represents the difference in the status & role of women in tribal societies from mainstream Indian society.

Status of women in Tribal society different from modern society :-

Tribal society	modern society
(1) Tribal societies are also matriarchal in nature. e.g.) Todas in South India	(1) Modern society are mostly patriarchal in nature.
(2) Bride price is prevalent in Tribal society	(2) Dowry is more prevalent in modern society
(3) Due to no concept of private property and community ~~land~~, living, Sexuality of women is not highly controlled	(3) To ascertain the heridtary of the property, Sexuality of women is controlled by the society.

Candidates must not write on this margin

e.g. Polyandry is common among Baigas of Chhattisgarh	e.g. Hindus - Monogamy & Islams - polygamy is the norm.

Role of Tribal women different from women in mainstream society :-

(1) Sexual Division of labor is not stringent in tribal society. Tribal women are also engaged in hunting activities, agricultural activities ; while in mainstream society the role of women is mostly domestic in nature.

(2) The matriarchal tribal societies have women as their head, while having only visiting husbands.

(3) Children are reared by the entire community so the burden doesnot directly fall on the women only ; while in mainstream society women are the bearer & rearer of children.

Due to the process of sanskritization & westernising the gap is minimising. Modern society is based on gender equality for all communities of 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

Due to India being the most populus nation, we have a vibrant diaspora in the entire world. They perfoom the role of bringing the Indian Cultural traditions to global platform, while also facilitating cultural change.

Diaspora as Custodian of Indian Cultural Tradition :-

(1) Migrant Communities / Indentured plantation workers in Carribean islands like Trinidad & Tobago have made an Indian Community

(2) Indian festivals, Diwali, traditional art-forms like Kathak, Yoga and Languages brought to the centre stage

e.g. Chhath Puja in London at the bank of Thames

Candidates must not write on this margin

(3) Indian Cuisine and food Culture brought to distant part of the world by the diaspora communities.

e.g.) Indian food street in Newyork.

(4) Indian values, traditions are also preserved by the Diaspore communities.

Diaspora as agents of Cultural Change

→ (1) Adoption of western values & lifestyle.

→ (2) Due to the given Culture conditions → They have to change their lifestyle accordingly

(3) migration to outside also serves as a chance for Social mobility.

Thus diaspora communities represent a fine balance of Indian traditions with 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

The Arab & European travellers reveal the vast economic network and the infrastructure of medieval India.

Nature of social life in medieval India
- (1) Distribution of religious and caste groups.
- (2) Prominence of joint families in India.
- (3) Status of women the society e.g. Purdah system.
- (4) ~~The Ain-e-Akbari~~

Nature of economic life in medieval India
- (1) Primarily feudal societies
- (2) Caste based jajmani System
- (3) Jagirdari system of governance by mughal rulers.

The unique position of India at the cross roads of trade routes, led to Arab & European travellers visiting the subcontinents

Candidates must not write on this margin

Candidates must not write on this margin



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

The Indian renaissance & the social reform movements were spearheaded by the reformist organisation like Brahmo Samaj & Arya Samaj which were also rooted on traditional values.

Role played by reformist organisations in addressing various social issues :-

(1) Addressed the social evil practices.

e.g. Sati Abolition Act by the efforts of Raja Rammohan Roy & Brahmo Samaj

(2) They mobilised people and created awareness among people against such practices.

e.g. Prarthana Samaj made people to take oath against social evils.

Candidates must not write on this margin

(3) They also played a role in providing the rationality and bringing back the traditional ideals.

e.g.7 Arya samaj → 'Go back to vedas'

(4) Establishing schools, educational institutions, for upliftment of the masses.

e.g.7 DAV schools established by followers of Dayanand Saraswati

(5) Addressed the Gender inequality on the society and also brought forth the women

e.g.7 Savitri bai phule - mahila Seva mandal

Ramabai Banade - Seva Sadan

(6) These organisation also focused on breaking the caste barriers

Candidates must not write on this margin

e.g.7 Satyashodhak samaj of Jyotibarao phule and the analogy of king Bali to fight the Brahmanical Supremacy on the religious Scriptures.

(7) Propagation of ideas with the help of vernacular press and literature.

e.g.7 Sambad kaumudi, Mirat-ul-Akhbar' Cuft monotheist by Rajarammohan Roy

(8) These organisation also unified the nationalist aspiration with the agenda of social reforms.

e.g.7 Ideals of Swami vivekanand & Dayanand Saraswati inspire GK Gokhale, BG Tilak and Gandhiji.

Social organisations played a key role in addressing social issues prevalent in India at that time.

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

The arrival of Gandhiji on the National Struggle on 1915, transformed the movement into a truly mass movement by including the women in society and linking social reforms with the political reforms.

Gandhian mass movement opened political space for Indian women

- Non-cooperation movement (1920-24)
  - women involving in Spinning of khadi, handicrafts, boycotting foreign goods.
  - Sarala Devi Choudhrani opened a Lakshmi Bhandar Operated by women to support Swadeshi goods
- Break between Non-cooperation & Civil disobedience → Strategy of Struggle - Truce - Struggle opened the possibility for work related to political and social upliftment women.

Candidates must not write on this margin

↓

Civil disobedience Movement (1930-34)

→ women were involved on active breaking of the Law, picketing of liquor shops, organising awareness Campaigns

e.g. Kasturba Gandhi led the awareness campaigns & Sarojini Naidu Dharasana Salt raids

↓

Quit India Movement (1942)

→ The movement led by Gandhiji against the inclusion of India in the world war II saw mass participation of women in political, social reforms

e.g. Usha Mehta operated an underground radio, Aruna Asaf Ali hoisted the National flag

Candidates must not write on this margin

Principles → The Gandhian principles of Sarvodaya, Ahimsa (Non violence) and Satyagraha resonated with the women, and gave them the tools to express their political opinions and take part in the nationalist struggle.

Gandhian mass movement opened political space for Indian women and shaped the framing of our constitution. Role of leaders coming from such movements like Sucheta Kriplani, Rajkumari Amrit Kaur and usha mehta inspired the Gender equality norms of Indian Constitution

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

The Indian Constitution is was based on the ideals of liberty, Equality and Fraternity, however the scope of laws is limited when it comes to dealing with social practices.

Persistence of evil social practices in Modern India :-

(1) Entrenched values of a [Patriarchal Society] → (a) Marrying girls before Puberty

e.g. 23% of married women aged between (18-24) were married before 18 years of age

(b) leading to practice of dowry for marrying women in society ⇒ as patriarchal structure views women as the secondary genders

(2) Social practices based on religion, social norms and values.

Candidates must not write on this margin

↳ (a) Caste endogamy is practiced due to concept of 'purity and pollution' ⇒ the rigid theirarchy of caste groups practicing hypogamy & hypergamy is avoided

↳ (b) Religous scriptures such as Manusmriti and Dharmasutra also promote the concept of 'Stridhana'

(3) Laws and regulations such as protection of civil rights act, Protection under [Special Marriage act] for inter caste marriages, or Dowry prohibition Act are not strictly implemented due to lack of social reforms in the society.

(4) [Role of women] - The decision making authority with women is very limited due to

Candidates must not write on this margin

their lack of financial Independence, awareness about their rights leading to ~~Gift~~ evil practices like Dowry, Child Marriage and honour killings.

Ways to eliminate such social practices:-

(1) Strict implementation of available Laws.

(2) Integrating the community elders in the awareness campaigns.

(3) Awareness of women regarding their rights, along with empowerment through skilling, education and financial independence.
e.g. startup India

(4) Role models in the society.

The entrenched institutions of Patriarchy and Caste heirarchy should be dealt with using Constitutional ideals & community participation to achieve the SDG 5 of Gender equality

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

Socialisation of kids is the primary function of family. The role of modern parenting becomes important to find a balance between the traditional expectations & emerging social norms.

Modern parenting Balancing expectations & emerging social norms

→ (1) Maintaining the traditional values of 'santosh' and 'peace' along with the modern aspirations of achievements & Goals

(2) Maintaining kinship ties along with moving away to urban areas as nuclear families for better lifestyle and education attainment

(3) Traditional expectation of kids learning & experiencing local Culture, while also coping-up with changing norms of western ideals & culture

e.g. kids playing cricket v/s video games

Candidates must not write on this margin

↳ (4) Role of communication technology and its impact on learning and education, while also preserving their attention span, habit of reading physical books.

Social implications of this tension :-

(1) Increasing generation gap.

(2) Putting pressure on kids, dual expectation.

(3) Sense of conflict in the identity of teenagers.
e.g. Identity crisis, mental health issues

(4) Emotional Distancing between the parents and their children.

Candidates must not write on this margin

(5) Conflict for the parents as well on how to raise their kids.

Way forward for balancing the needs :-

(1) Establishing communication among parents and Children

(2) use of technology to introduce Children with the traditional heritage on the form of cartoon series, Playing sets - toys.

(3) value education at school to teach the traditional values.
e.g. NEP 2020 focus on 'Shanti' 'Prem', 'Daya'

For holistic development of children, It is necessary to balance the needs of emerging societal norms and the traditional expectations from them

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

The internet boom has transformed the traditional role models in Indian society, and has increased the role of digital media influencers in impacting youths behavior & value systems.

Rise of digital media influencers has replaced traditional role models :-

(1) Due to penetration of social media in the lives of youths.

e.g. 90% of students (14-18 years) had access to smart phones.

(2) Traditional sources like books, Epics, theatre, folk art has been replaced with digital media. and easy accessibility of internet & social media.

Candidates must not write on this margin

Impact on youth behavior & value systems :- positive :-

(1) Healthy habits and learning of various fitness based activities.

e.g. Health influencers conducting '75 Day hard challenge' to promote active & healthy lifestyle.

(2) visual representation also helps in learning and sparking curiosity.

e.g. Digital influencers like 'Chalchitra' posting about films, books.

(3) It has also made the digital space very inclusive.

e.g. Youths from N-E part of India are showcasing their language, dresses, Culture.

(4) Academicians are also used social medium platforms to promote educational Content in free.

e.g. Physicswallah, Khan academy.

(5) Community based engagement also fosters dialogue between Community

Candidates must not write on this margin

rather than living in silos.

Impact on Youth behavior & value s/m – Negative] :-

(1) Digital influencers sometimes also promote a 'Negative body image' using filters. Lack of knowledge may also lead to promotion of steroids which are not good for health.

(2) Digital influencers often mask the 'Sponsorship content' as things they actually use.

(3) They may be involved in spreading fake information, polarising views, or misinformation for the sake of views and popularity.

Regulation and control → (1) fact checkers.
→ (2) AI watermarking of content
→ (3) Awareness regarding fake information.

To promote the social media as a platform for expression of freedom of speech and creativity, responsibility and self-regulation from the side of Influencers is required due to their overwhelming impact on Youth behavior.

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

~~Anthony Giddens states that 'Urbanisation is the intensification of~~

Urbanisation is the process of migration from rural areas to urban areas. As per world bank report, India doesnot have even the 10% of urban infrastructure that will be required by 2050

Urbanisation posing a threat to existing urban infrastructure

(1) overcrowding in slums, housing infrastructure is inadequate leading to high prices of flats in urban areas.

(2) Public transportation is inadequate in terms of Accessibility, Affordability and quality

e.g. Infamous Bangalore traffic.

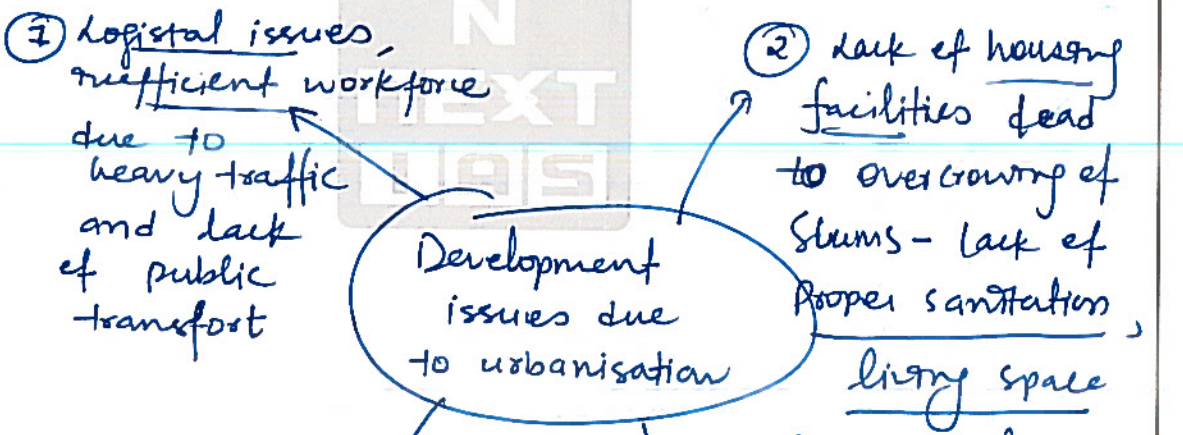
(3) unplanning of infrastructure has led to exponential increase in problems such as urban flooding, urban heat island due to encroachment of wetland areas.

Candidates must not write on this margin

(4) Fast urbanisation and consumerist economy has increased the solid and liquid waste to manyfolds. without having the outlet or waste management.

eg: Ghazipur landfil issue, Okhla in Delhi

(5) Urbanisation has also led to lack of public spaces for recreational purposes and community based spaces.



Candidates must not write on this margin

Impact on urban community

→ ① Exclusion of working class by formation of gated communities

→ ② Women - unsafe environment due to harassment and violence against women.

③ Lack of community spaces also leads to loss of communal integrity.

④ Slums and unauthorised spaces also become a breeding ground for criminal activities and parallel economic activities.

Dealing with urbanisation

→ ① Transit oriented development e.g. RRTS, MRTS, BRTS

→ ② Cascade planning, by involving local communities and local governments.

③ Focus on individual awareness and waste management systems

④ Development of sub-urban centres and Tier-2 centres through 'PURA' and 'RURBAN' to reduce load of urban centres

Urbanisation poses a threat to the existing urban infrastructure. Steps should be taken to realise the (SDG 11) of Responsible cities & communities

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

As per Christophe Jeffrelot, "Caste in India has undergone transformation but it also maintained it traditional roots."

As part of transformation and modern value systems, it acts as identity assertion (e.g. Identity politics) rather than a rigid systems of heirarchy.

[Caste group mobilisation as systems of identity assertion rather than rigid heirarchy] :-

(1) Due to democratic politics caste groups are asserting their dominance in all spheres of society, polity and economy.

e.g. Bhartiya Bahujan Samajvadi party as a strong political fore in UP.

(2) Caste group mobilisation is also a representative of vote bank politics in the modern democratic systems.

Candidates must not write on this margin

(3) Constitutional Provisions have also helped in the representation of various caste groups without being a part of Rigid hierarchy of the caste system

e.g.7 PESA reserves all chairman seats for the people belonging to Scheduled Tribles

(4) Caste mobilisation often opposes the rigid hierarchy to demand equal rights and assertion of their identity.

e.g.7 Temple entry movements; Vaikom Satyagrah.

Economic change and transformation of caste system as assertion of identity :-

(1) The liberal economy has allowed for individuals belonging to all the castes to acquire skills, education and access job opportunities, breaking the

Candidates must not write on this margin

norms of rigid heirarchy.

(2) caste groups often claim the economic space to mobilise the wealth and spark entrepreneurship.

eg. 7 Concept of Dalit capitalism.

(3) Current economic paradigm → (a) less rigid heirarchy on the basis of caste but on the basis of status in society based on lifestyle

(b) Concept of purity and pollution is not longer the basis of heirarchical devison among people → rather class based heirarchy.

Assertion of caste identity is a specific feature of the modern society based on political and economic liberal ideas.

This shows the fluidity of caste system. and the strong ideals of constitution that promoted ~~the~~ equality in society.

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

India, that is Bharat constitutes multiple religious, ethnic, linguistic groups making it a culturally diverse country. The presence of this diversity and their historical, cultural, traditions have given rise to regional identities.

Evolution of regional identities from cultural expressions to organisation assertions of autonomy :-

Reasons

1. State reorganisation Act divided Indian states into regions based on language consistency
2. **Historical** - Regions in India like Maratha, Rajput with a rich history have also claimed autonomy.
3. **Religious reasons** :- majority of population belonging to one religion may also increase loyalty towards region rather than nation e.g. Khalistan demand

Candidates must not write on this margin

→ (4) **Geographical isolation** - N-E states of India demanding for 'Bodoland' due to lack of connectivity with the rest of country ⇒ Resulting on assertion of autonomy

(5) **Demanding rights** - Resource rich regions of Chhattisgarh and Jharkhand felt the need of asserting autonomy for focused development of their region.

(6) **External factors** - Due to migration and influx of people from outside may lead to scarcity of resources and competition ⇒ assertion of autonomy based on regional identity

e.g. Son of soil movement in Maharashtra.

Implication for National Cohesion :-

(1) Demand for separation and succession.

Candidates must not write on this margin

(2) Damages the feeling of fraternity, unity and integrity of nation

(3) cases of violence and Misuse by neighbouring countries to fuel tension and disturb the peace & harmony of the region.

e.g.7 kashmir separatist movement and the role of Pakistan

(4) Impacts the developmental aspects of the nations; majoritarianism may hinder minority rights.

Tackling Regionalism tendencies

→ (1) focusing on economic development and inclusive growth.

→ (2) community led participation; discussion and dialogues to resolve such tensions.

(3) Specific funds like Backward region Grants fund (BRGF)

Regionalism and assertion of local identities is good for cooperative federalism and voicing local issues, however the integrity and unity of the nation should be unharmed.

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

New Middle class in India is the driver of growth, constituting 27% of the population (estimates). The changing values of the new middle class marks a transition in the traditional values of Indian Society

New middle class marked by a culture of Consumption

① Western ideals of materialism and consumerism

② Expensive objects as a symbol of status. e.g.; Iphone, Sports car

③ Imitation of celebrities and social media influencers

④ IT boom has also led to increase in the average income of the new middle class.

Candidates must not write on this margin

→ (5) Globalisation has led to increasing foreign brands presence in Indian market

e.g.: Nike shoes, Zara clothes

(6) Role of fast fashion (not on the basis of needs) & obsolescence of technology (each year new update of phones) has influenced the consumerist behavior of new middle class.

Impact on family structure & dynamics due to consumption patterns

→ (1) Family has become the unit of consumption instead of production

(2) Changing structure of family

- Double income NOKids
- Less number of kids due to more expenditure on child rearing
- Nuclear families
  - Joint families have more people ⇒ more expensive.

Candidates must not write on this margin

→ (3) Education of children in family are foremost for increasing their job-prospects and social mobility of the family.

e.g. Families pressuring kids to go to IITs, AIIMS

↳ (4) New middle class families are also characterised by 'Delayed gratification'

⇒ Savings for future consumption.

↳ (5) Due to consumerist tendency, both Parents are earning ⇒ leading to less of support for children and the elderly as well.

The economic viability and consumerist culture defines the vast new middle class. However, we should also focus on SDG 12 for Responsible production and consumption as a means to a sustainable lifestyle.

Space for Rough Work

Space for Rough Work

IMPORTANT INSTRUCTIONS

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

DONT'S

1. Do not write your name or registration no. anywhere inside this Question-cum-Answer Booklet.
2. Do not write anything other than the actual answers to the questions anywhere inside your QCA Booklet.
3. Do not tear off any pages from your QCA Booklet, if you find any page missing do not fail to notify the supervisor/invigilator.
4. Do not leave behind your QCA Booklet on your table unattended, it should be handed over to the invigilator after conclusion of the exam.

DO'S

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

SPECIAL REQUEST FOR CANDIDATE AVAILING ONLINE FACILITY

1. Scan the QCA booklet properly. We suggest the uses of the app CAM scanner (Scan QR code in page 2) based on our previous experiences.
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।