NEXT IAS

AIM - MTS 2.0 (2025)

(To be filled by candidate)

TEST CODE : MTS2501　　　　　　　　　　　　　**Test No. : 01**

Name of Candidate: SRAJIT KUMAR ....Mobile No. ....

Roll No. : AIM25GCL1001 .... Start Time ..3hrs... End Time...................

Date of Examination: ....20/7/25............................ Medium : English ☑　　　Hindi ☐

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained	Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1.	10		11.	15	
2.	10		12.	15	
3.	10		13.	15	
4.	10		14.	15	
5.	10		15.	15	
6.	10		16.	15	
7.	10		17.	15	
8.	10		18.	15	
9.	10		19.	15	
10.	10		20.	15	
TOTAL MARKS - 100			**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
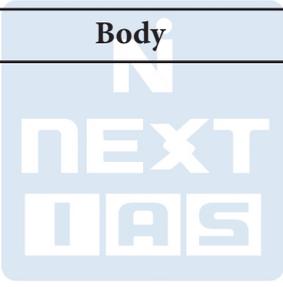
Q9.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q10.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q11.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q12.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q13.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion
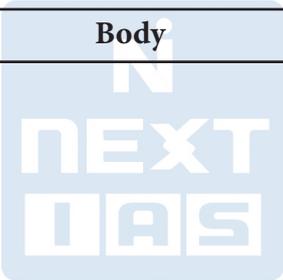
Q14.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q15.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q16.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q17.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q18.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion
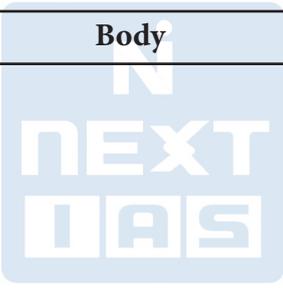
Q19.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q20.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Cave paintings in India emerged from Middle Paleolithic age, and are found in Bhimbetka, Lakhudiyar, Adamgarh etc.

Inferences about prehistoric beliefs

1. Presence of <u>rituals</u> in paintings. shows some kind of proto-religion.

2. <u>Secrecy of paintings</u> indicate an element of supernatural & taboo.

3. <u>Worship of fire</u>: shows natural elements were worshiped.

4. <u>Being attacked by animals</u> shows humans were aware of the risks of hunting.

5. <u>Killing animals</u> with spears

show belief in success in actual hunts.

6. Female images show belief in fertility cult.

| Inferences about social practices |

1. Community living in caves.

2. Group hunting scenes show cooperation.

3. Daily activities like women working, men hunting show division of labour.

4. Community dance scenes, shows presence of art and culture

5. Miniature painting in polychrome show cultural advancements.

Cave paintings as per VN Misra, are the only way to analyse non-material cultural life of pre-historic man.

2.

Regulating Act of 1813, ensured that the British govt. in India would spend for development of education in India.

Colonial education intended to create clerks

1. T.B. Mocauley: emphasised need to create a class who 'Indian in appearance, but British in behaviour.

2. Indian clerks were much cheaper than British clerks.

3. Introduction of English in schools to create clerks comfortable with english.

4. The clerks would remain loyal to British, and help in sustaining the British rule.

3

However, it became a channel for awakening & self-assertion

1. Educated Indians understood the true nature of Britishers.
   Ex- Economic exploitation by DB Naoroji

2. Hypocrisy in British policies was understood.

3. Import of ideas of Liberty, equality, fraternity from French revolution.

4. Indian Renaissance was triggered with works of Raja Rammohan Ray and Brahmo Samaj.

5. Indians strived to revive pride in India's glorious past.

6. Newspapers, journals like Kesari became voice of dissent.

Thus, education in India inadvertantly triggered a wave of nationalism in India.

3

Gupta dynasty was founded by Sri Gupta. and is considered the golden period of ancient India.

Gupta economy facilitated advancements Cultural advancements

1. Numismatics, and the coins gave rise to advanced metallurgy

2. Due to stable economy. several literary works were done
   ↳ Ex. Kalidasa.

3. Guilds and shreinis each had their vibrant cultures.

4. Ports like Sopara, Broach: led to cultural elements from Roman and Arabic regions.
   [Scientific advancements]

1. Bronze and gold metallurgy

flourished.

2. Advancements to science by Varahmir

3. Robust economy led to Nalanda university by Kumara gupta.

> However, some cultural deteriorations were also observed

1. Caste system was made rigid, and institutionalised in society.

2. Sati and untouchability increased.

3. Forced Tax like Vishti, which would be upto 8 times of normal tax.

Gupta period, not only saw advancements from people, but kings like Samudra-gupta and Chandragupta-II themselves contributed to cultural advancements.

4.

The recent WHO report highlighted the prevalence of "loneliness epidemic" in today's western nations, and urban areas.

Causes of Social / Isolation of Elderly

Changing Family Structures

1. Reducing joint families due to mobilisation for labour.
   ↳ Census 2011 : 16.7% , Census 2001 : 17.4%.

2. Urbanisation has reduced dependence on joint families for resources.

3. Empty Nest Syndrome : where ~~poo~~ old parents feel isolated.

4. Reduced patriarchy : has reduced influence of eldest male on family

decisions.

migration trends

1. Children move abroad or to metro cities for jobs leaving parents behind.

2. Lack of connect with grandchildren

3. ### Impact of Social Isolation

   → High rate of depression in elderly
   → Lack of care leads to growth of silver economy
   → Increase old-age homes, and hospital dependence.
   → Increase dependence on others, instead of family.

   Social isolation is a wide problem, that needs to be fixed through mental health initiatives, and cultural solutions to rebuild social ties.

5.

Indian society earlier largely focussed on joint families and community engagement.

Urbanisation challenge social cohesion

1. <u>Breakdown of joint families</u> : due to migration for jobs.

2. <u>Reduced ties with neighbours</u> etc. in cities.

3. <u>Lack of community programs</u> : unlike village where each festival, marriage is community affair.

4. <u>Both working parents</u> : weakens ties with children
   ↳ children dependent on day-care or nanny.

5. <u>Lack of support group</u> : due to highly

individualistic lifestyle of cities.

6. High focus on privacy and autonomy: reduces sustained relations

7. Long commute times: reduces interaction with peers within cities

8. Growth of 'Weekend' families: where proper interaction takes place.

Steps to tackle
→ Cultural programs and community building events [Ex] Diwali Cellebrations
→ Increase focus on work-life balance and family time.
→ focus on quality time, instead of consumerism.
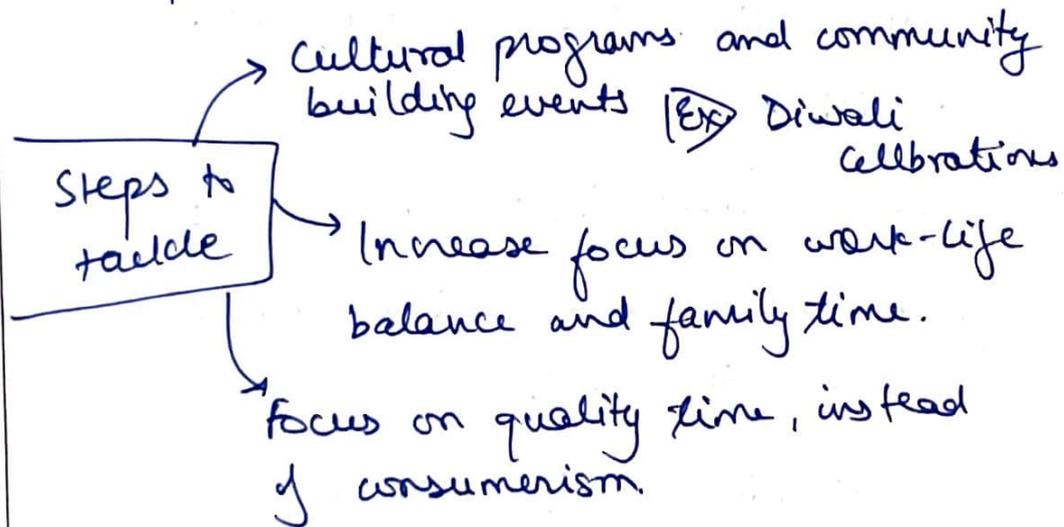
Weakening social ties has reduced social capital and trust in society, which has made even marriage fragile.

6.

Female ~~Por~~ LFPR was 37% in 2022-23, which was much lesser than average 58% [PLFS data]

Gendered constraint in Women's participation

Safety

1. NCRB reported increase in crime against women in latest report.
   → 51 FIR/hour is reported in India.

2. Eveteasing, sexual harassment and even rape discourages women from working.

3. Poor implementation of POSH in few industries.

4. Patriarchial mindset: where working women are seen as "inferior".

Mobility Issues

1. <u>Lack of support system</u> in new city discourages women.

2. <u>Lack of safe transport</u> like buses reduces mobility for work.

3. <u>Migration post-marriage</u>: reduces capacity to build enterprise at a place

4. <u>Expectation to follow husband</u>: also makes job market restricted.

Other causes of low FLFPR
→ glass-ceiling & discrimination
→ Double-burden of house & job
→ Discouragement from family.
↳ Lack of skilled women.
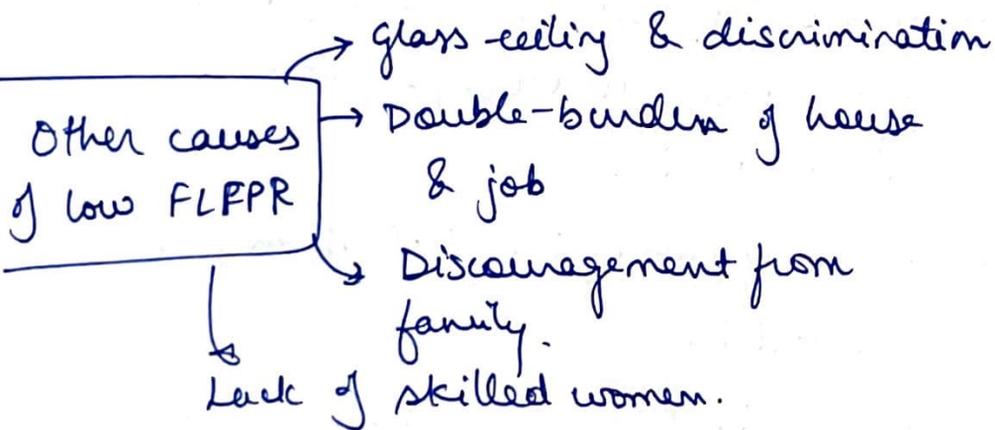
Upskilling women, along with schemes like <u>Free Bus Ride</u> and <u>Shakti portal</u> help resolve mobility & safety issues respectively.

7

Globalisation refers to movement of products, ideas and cultures across national boundaries.

Yes, Globalisation leads to cultural erosion and loss of languages

1. Prevalence of english due to its utility in job market.
   ↳ 220 languages lost in last 50 years

2. Less teachers in native languages: forces children to learn other languages

3. Lack of script makes documentation of language difficult

4. Cultural Shame: as local languages may be perceived as 'primitive'.

   | Cultural erosion |

1. Influx of foreign culture: like k-pop, Japanese anime.

2. Use of foreign goods for own culture
   Ex. Chinese fairy lights.

3. Deforestation due to industries is leading to alienation of land & culture
   Ex. Niyangiri Hill - Vedanta issue

> However, globalisation is also helping in conservation

1. Cultural pride and assertion
   Ex. Asur Radio in Jharkhand.

2. Use of AI to preserve language

3. Use of AI to translate books in local language.

4. Increased awareness of diverse languages helps foster diversity.
   globalisation can be used to reintroduce cultural pride, and counter racism, which can help preserve native cultures like using Traditional Knowledge Digital Library (TKDL)

8.

Neo-spiritual movements in India are characterised by religious gurus, who connect to their followers through social media.

Reflection of Fusion

Tradition → Tradition values like glorious Indian past is emphasised.

Traditional religious symbols like caste, saffron colour.

focus on mobilisation of people based on religious consciousness.

Modernity → modern ideas like equality between castes is seen in followers

foster temperance and tolerance towards all.

↳ focus on equality between men and women.

Digital influence → Connection through Social media

e-Sabhas, where people can as queries online.

Even digital payments and donations are allowed.

However, few challenges also exist

(i) Few times regressive stereotypes are propagated in name of "culture".

(ii) Gurus found to be involved in sexual harassment of female followers.

(iii) Political affinity due to huge capacity of voter mobilisation.

Neo-spiritual movements today are required to tackle the widespread isolation & unhappiness to in younger generation.

However, their advices should be analysed with care.

9.

Tribal societies, due to their relative isolation from mainstream have different cultural values.

Difference in status and role of women

Mainstream Society	Tribal Society
1. Patriarchy and patriliny is common.	1. Matrilineal tribes like Khasi, Garo exist.
2. Dowry is prevalent	2. Bride price is more prevalent Ex Santhals, Bhils
3. Women have less economic contribution	3. Women have high economic contribution due to division of labour.
4. Women have less decision-making capacity.	4. In few tribes, women participate in decision-making in Sabhas

5. Marriage is a sacrament, forcing women to stay in abusive marriages	5. Marriage can be temporary & divorce is common. Ex. Break sacred thread in Bhotias.
6. Women are not imparted with skills.	6. Women learnt food collection, artisanship and even hunting.

However, few similarities also exist

① Political authority remains with men in both cases.

② Division of labour is based on principle that men would work outside and women inside.

In tribal societies, due to more autonomy to women to choose partner and community living, incidences of crime against women like domestic violence is less

10

As per World Migration Report 2022, India has largest diaspora in the world, with 31.3 million emigrants.

Diaspora is custodian of Indian cultural traditions

1. Promote Indian culture abroad.

   Ex. Diwali celebrations in USA.

2. Integrate foreigners and introduce them to our rich culture.
   Ex. Chicken Tikka Masak is very popular in London.

3. Indian festivals and cultural traits are seen in nations like. Guiyana, Suriname, Fiji

4. Promote use of hindi and other regional languages.

5. Diaspora purchase Indian goods

like colour on Holi, diyas on Diwali.

However, they are also agents of cultural change

1. Melting pot culture of USA discourages own cultural assertion.

2. Bring new ideas and cultural elements in Indian society.
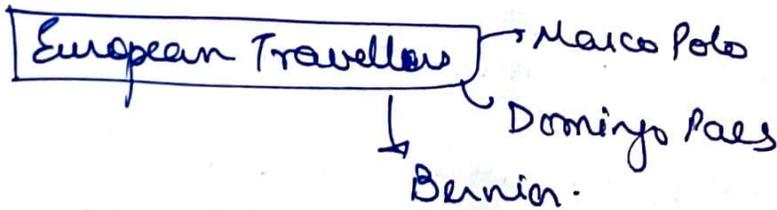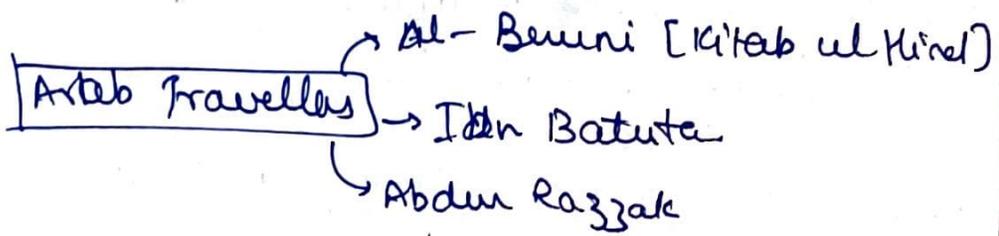   ex. Clothes, food (Italian, mexican etc.)

3. Diaspora encourage Indians to adopt cultures of other countries, which may be perceived superior.
   Ex. K-pop, Western accents

4. Diaspora due to influence of West begi value consumerism, which is also imported to India.

   Overall, diaspora play an important role in cultural showcasing, as held by PM Modi — Diaspora are cultural ambassadors of India.

11.

During the Medieval India, due to improvements in trade and transport means, multiple travellers came to India.

Arab Travellers	→ Al-Beruni [Kitab ul Hind]
	→ Ibn Batuta
	→ Abdur Razzak

European Travellers	→ Marco Polo
	→ Domingo Paes
↳	Bernier.

Nature of social life

1. Presence of members of different religions.

2. Rulers involved in religious debates with scholars of other religions.
   ↳ Ibn Batuta for Mohammed Bin Tughlaq.

3. Caste inequality was prevalent
— Bernier.

4. Sati was practiced — Ibn Batuta

5. Relative peace within kingdoms.

6. Non-muslims occupied higher positions in courts as well.

7. Ayurveda was widely practiced.

Nature of Economic Life

1. The kingdoms were very rich.
— Abdur Razzak

2. Parts conducted huge amounts of trade — Marco Polo

3. Roads were unsafe, and stealing was common — Ibn Batuta.

4. Land was extremely fertile
— Al Biruni

5. Regular donations to religious

places like temples were made.

6- Huge donations for festivals like Mahanavmi Dibba were made in Vijayanagar Kingdom.

7- Mughals and Vijaynagar kingdom ~~was~~ focussed on architecture.

8- Regular taxes were collected in a feudalistic manner.

9. Al-Beruni writes about the very rich and glorious Somnath temple.

10- However, regular wars also lead to huge burden on treasury.

    • Travellers are an important part of historical reconstruction, as they provide an outsider's (sometimes biased) view of ~~the~~ daily life.
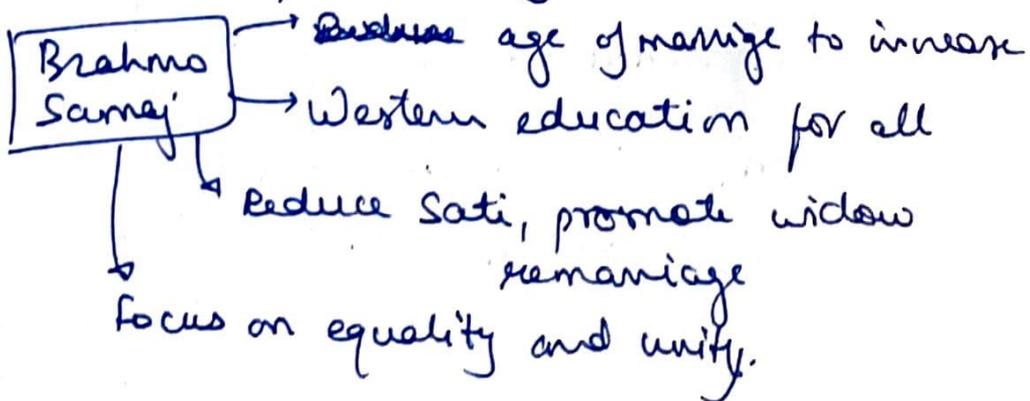
12.

Reformist movement in India in 19th century led to infusion of new, modern and liberal ideas, replacing the old regressive ones.
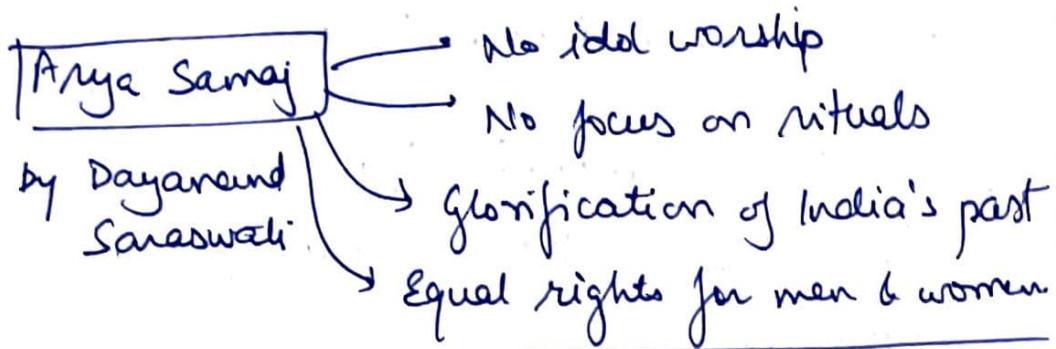
Role of Reformist movements

1. Newer ideas like humanism, caste equality were promoted.

   Ex. Both Brahmo and Arya Samaj

2. Arya Samaj promoted reduced prevalence of rituals for worship.

3. Reduced Idol worship

4. Women empowerment movement

   Ex. Sati was abolished due to efforts of Raja Rammohan Roy.

5. Reassertion of cultural pride : which was suppressed due to British policies.

<u>Ex</u> Arya Samaj — DAV schools.

6. <u>Community mobilisation</u> against issues like untouchability, purdah system.

7. <u>Promote modern education</u> for all - men and women.

8. Strive to ~~reduce~~ reduce British dominance

9. Invoked humanism and considered ignorance and regressive practices as curse.

10. They didn't <u>advocate</u> for complete break down of social ~~social~~ structure, but replacement of practices.

Brahmo Samaj	→ ~~Reduce~~ age of marriage to increase
	→ Western education for all
	→ Reduce Sati, promote widow remarriage

focus on equality and unity.

Arya Samaj

by Dayanand Saraswati

→ No idol worship
→ No focus on rituals
→ Glorification of India's past
→ Equal rights for men & women

However, some challenges remained

1. Narrow social base of these movements.

2. Resistance from revivalist movements like under Raja Radhakant Deb.

3. Arya Samaj also at times became communal, by launching 'Ghar wapsi'.

4. Orthodox sections remained aloof.

Reformist movements were responsible for 'Indian Renaissance' leading to ban on Sati, legalise widow remarriage, Sharda Bill etc

13.

Gandhi ji came to India on 9th Jan 1915, and completely changed the nature and scale of freedom movement of India.

Opening of political space for women

1. Clearly strategy of women participation was given by Gandhiji

2. Women were involved in picketing of liquor shops, foreign goods.

3. Women saw increased participation in protests

4. Gandhiji advocated for equality between son and daughter renewing confidence in women.

5. Women made arrangements for protestors like food, shelter.
<u>Ex.</u> During Sandi March.

6. Women like <u>Sarojini Naidu</u>, <u>Sucheta Kriplani</u> acted as role models for women.

7. <u>Inclusion</u> <u>of foreigners</u> including <u>Mira ben</u> in Gandhian movement.

| Reasons why Gandhian strategy worked |

    ↳ Women were given clear framework to participate.

    → <u>Non-violence</u> was readily adopted by women, unlike violence advocated by revolutionaries.

    → Gandhiji's trust in <u>women</u> increased self-confidence.

    → Focus on <u>social evils</u>, apart from just freedom struggle increased
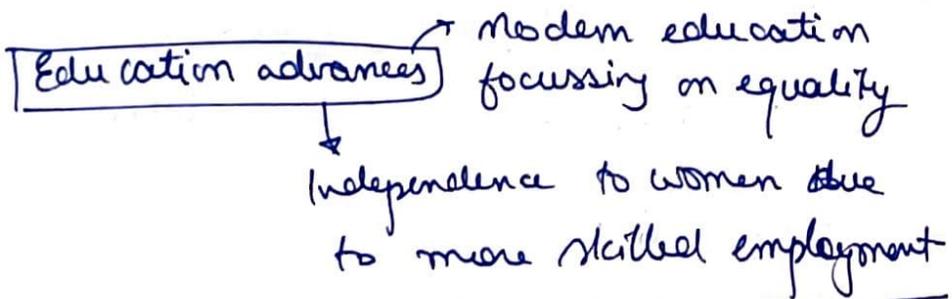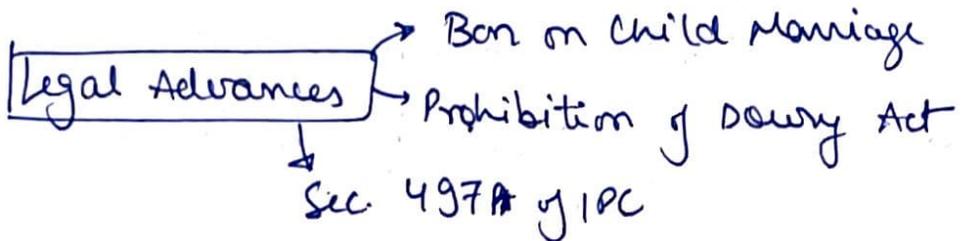
participation from all sectors.

However, certain issues still remained
with women participation

1. Most women leaders came from
   affluent backgrounds: like Hansa
   Mehta, Rajkumari Amrit Kaur

2. Lack of presidentship within INC of
   women.

3. Orthodox sections were still reluctant
   to participate in freedom struggle.

4. Literacy among women remained
   low

5. However, leaders like Aruna Asaf Ali,
   Usha Mehta played major role in
   Quit India Movement, showing renewed
   self-confidence in women leaders.

14.

Dowry, caste endogamy and child marriage are social evils which perpetuate the marginalisation of women and lower caste in society.

Legal Advances → Ban on child Marriage
→ Prohibition of Dowry Act
↓
Sec. 497A of IPC

Education advances → Modern education focussing on equality
↓
Independence to women due to more skilled employment

Reasons for persistence of social practices

Dowry

1. Deeply entrenched in Indian Society.

2. Continued high prevalence of arranged marriages
   ↳ 88% as per NFHS-5

3. Still low <u>Female Labour Force</u>
<u>Participation Rate</u>
↳ 37% [PLFS, 22-23]

4. <u>Lack of autonomy</u> amongst women
to choose their own partners.

5. <u>Glass ceiling</u> restricts women from
high-paying jobs.
↳ Women are always under<u>valued</u>.

Caste Endogamy

1. Prevalence of <u>arranged marriages</u>

2. Presence of institutions like <u>Khap</u>
<u>Panchayats</u>

3. <u>Social ridicule</u> and even <u>boycott</u>
is faced by families where inter-caste
marriages happen.

child marriage

1. High social <u>acceptance</u>
↳ NPHFS 5 data : 23% marriages in

India happen below 18 years.

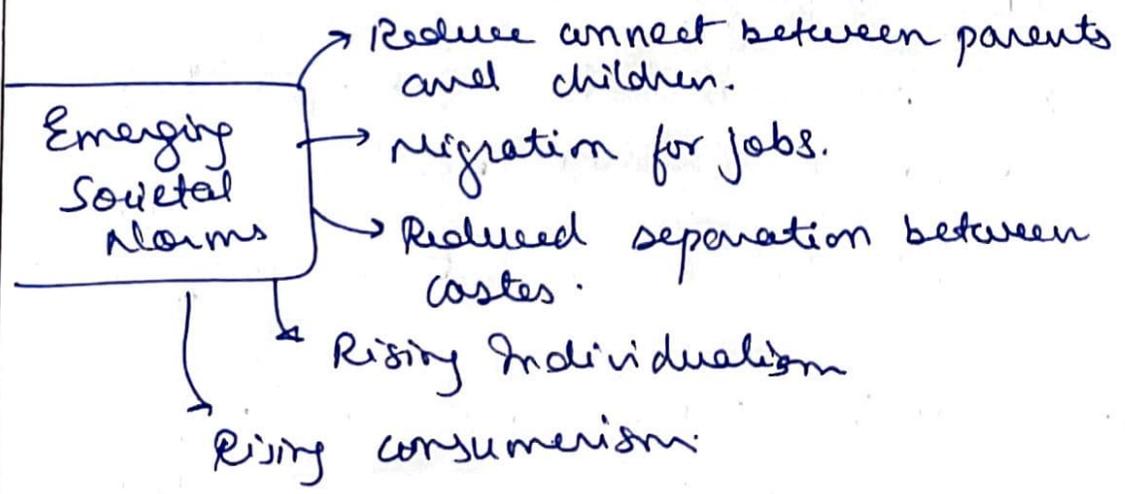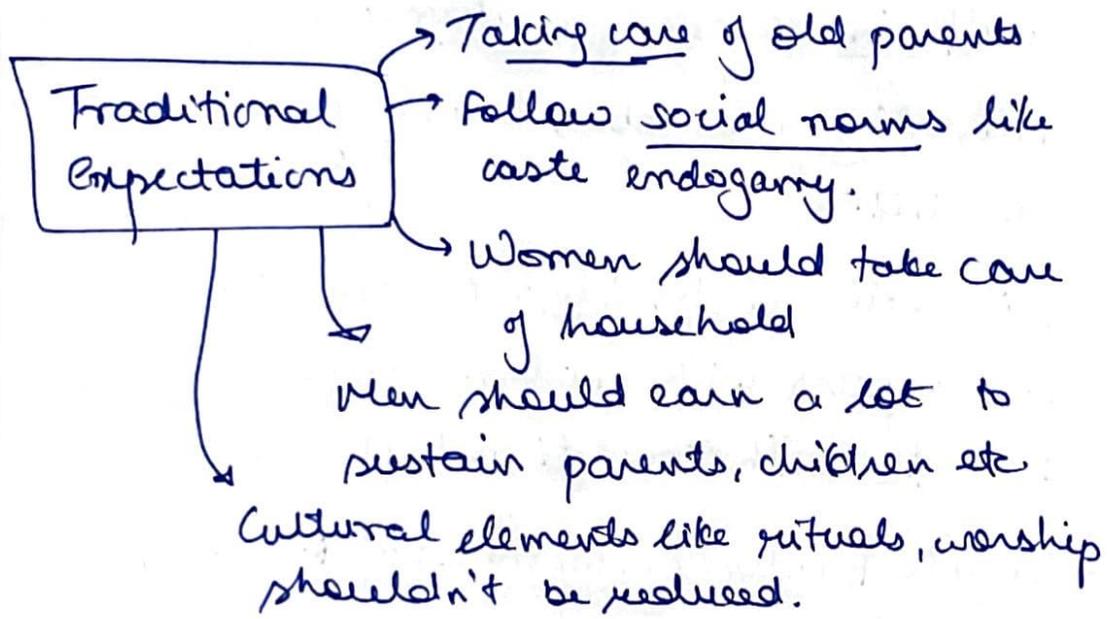2. Promotion by traditional forces

Apart from such social factors, following legal challenges also continue:

1. Lack of strict enforcement of law especially for dowry and child marriage.

2. Leniency against miscreants who disrupt inter-caste marriages

3. High case pendency: weakens trust in legal system.
   ↳ 5.12 crore cases pending in court [NJDG data]

4. Political reasons: where strict actions may lead to backlash from society.

Perpetuation of social inequalities and evils needs ~~equa~~ to be countered by political will, and participation of police, judiciary, education system and society as a whole.

15.

Modern parenting in India faces a confusion between preparing children for rapidly changing world and connection to cultural roots.

Traditional Expectations
→ Taking care of old parents
→ Follow social norms like caste endogamy.
→ Women should take care of household
 Men should earn a lot to sustain parents, children etc
 Cultural elements like rituals, worship shouldn't be reduced.

Emerging Societal Norms
→ Reduce connect between parents and children.
→ Migration for jobs.
→ Reduced separation between castes.
↑ Rising Individualism
 Rising consumerism.

Social implications of tensions

1. Conflict within ~~generati~~ families. where different generations have different expectations

2. Guilt in younger generations: when migrating for jobs, leaving parents behind.

3. Dilemma in children: to connect to either peers with modern values, or parents with traditional values.

4. Double burden on women: to do household chores & professional work.

5. & Women expected to sacrifice their career for childrearing.

6. Parents feel empty-nest syndrome

7. Reducing social capital within

society

8. Conflict during marriage : where autonomy to choose partners is countered by arranged marriages.

9. Continued prevalence of dowry despite educational & legal advancements.

However some positive changes are also seen

↳ Reduced decision-making power of male patriarch.

↳ Increased women autonomy.
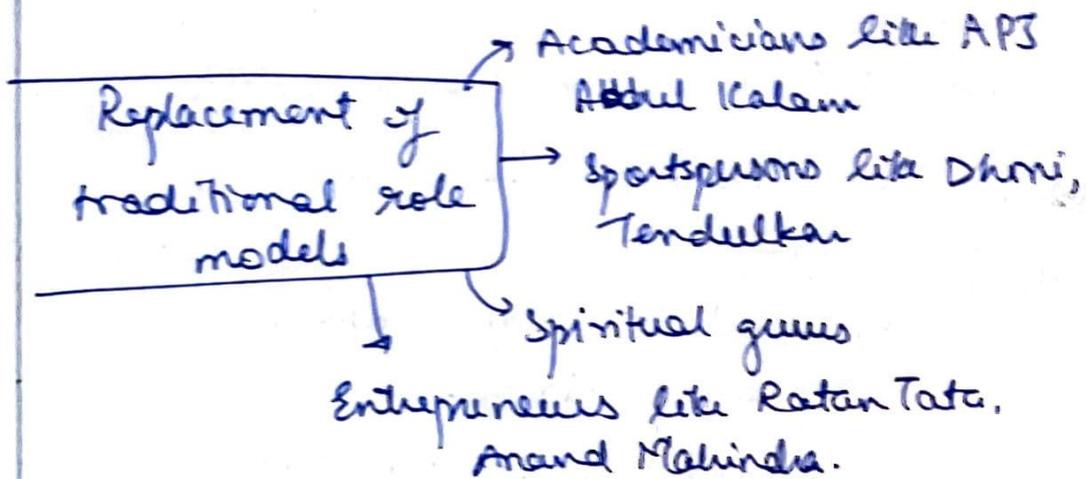 ↳ NFHS-5 : 92% women have say in household decisions.

↳ Infusion of newer cultural ideas like caste equality

↳ Increased solidarity within people of same generation, due to similar problems.

Society is changing rapidly, and culturally sensitive solutions are required.

16.

With the mix of Instagram, Youtube, digital media influencers connect with their audience, which is to be influences people to copy them.

Replacement of traditional role models
→ Academicians like APJ Abdul Kalam
→ Sportspersons like Dhoni, Tendulkar
→ Spiritual gurus
Entrepreneurs like Ratan Tata, Anand Mahindra.

[Impact on youth behaviour]
[Negative]

1. Copying behaviour of sl. media influencers.

2. Normalisation of use of profane and obscene language

3. Over-sexualisation of accepted social norms.

Positive

1. Influencers are seen as <u>independent</u> youths, influencing youth to work for financial independence

2. <u>Feminist influencers</u> serve as role model for women.

3. Fitness Influencers encourage youths to seek for <u>other professions</u> than traditional STEM courses.

Impact on Value Systems

Negative

1. Influencers promote <u>individualism</u>, often encouraging youth to take actions irresponsibly.

2. They promote <u>consumerism</u>, creating a sense of 'Fear of Missing Out', due to trends.

3. They promote <u>gambling apps</u>, which

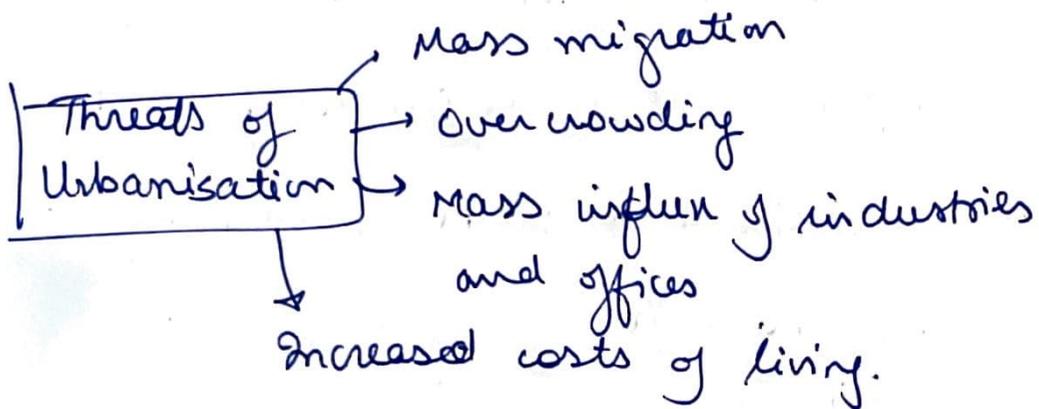leads to belief in "easy money".

[Positive]

1. Fitness-based influencers: influence people to take up fitness seriously.
   ↳ They encourage healthy practices.

2. Knowledge is spread by few youtubers about various topics, making people more aware.

3. Financial influencers: help people know about better financial decisions.

Influencers today hold huge popularity among youth. Laws to regulate illegal and unethical messages by influencers are needed to reduce bad impact on youth.

17.

India's 31% population lives in cities (Census 2011), which is expected to reach 40% by 2030.

Threats of Urbanisation
→ Mass migration
→ Over crowding
→ Mass influx of industries and offices
→ Increased costs of living.

Developmental issues of urbanisation

1. Very high population density: makes service delivery of basic amenities like water, sanitation difficult

2. Encroachment of wetlands to accomodate high population.

2. Concretisation of city: due to upcoming offices, industries.

4. Infrastructure construction: like roads, bridges

5. Large requirement for hospitals, education institutions.

6. Encroachment of agricultural land

7. Requirement for parking, markets etc.

8. Large scale loss of greenery — cutting trees for buildings

Impact on Urban Communities

1. Slum formation: due to overcrowding.
   Ex. Dharavi is largest slum of Asia.

2. Urban flooding: due to encroached wetlands

3. High cost of living: due to mismatch between supply and demand.

4. Very high pressure on infrastructure

like roads, bridges, parkings.

5. <u>Inequality in facilities</u> : where high-end societies have better amenities.

6. <u>Pollution</u> — water, air, noise

7. <u>High risk of infectious</u> and zoonotic diseases : due to high population density.

8. High burden on health & education facilities.

9. Breaking of social ties, due to reduced joint families. (smaller houses)

10. Increased migration, due to presence of jobs.

11. Increased pressure on urban mass public transport like metro.

Urbanisation in India is causing issues in Delhi, Bangalore, which could be fixed with satellite cities.

18.

Caste in India is an endogamous group based on occupation, which was stratified into a hierarchy.

However, today hierarchy is replaced by identity & assertion.

| Caste - group mobilisation |

1. **Political assertion** has increased due to democracy.

(i) Power is not related to ritual status, but numbers today.

(ii) Attempt to <u>consolidate caste</u> <u>groups</u> to retain power.
    <u>Ex:</u> BSP consolidate Dalit voters.

(iii) <u>Vote-bank politics</u> has reduced hierachy, but increased identity.

2. <u>Upward movements</u>: due to modern education is observed.

(i) Reservation in education institutions has democratised access to education.
   ↳ earlier restricted to "upper" castes.

(ii) However, reservation has also contribute to caste-consciousness.

3. Caste-assertion movements
   (i) Leaders like BR Ambedkar, Lohia asserted for caste-identity.
   (ii) They led movements like dalit assertion, Mahad Satyagrah
   (iii) Assertion has reduced hierarchy, but increased identity.

   Economic Change

1. Land reforms:
   (i) led to distribution of land from upper to lower castes.
   (ii) castes like Jats, Yadavs became dominant.

2. <u>Reduced dependence</u> on <u>traditional</u> Jajmani system.

    ↳ Reduced dependence on "upper" castes.

3. <u>Access to jobs</u> became democratic, and based on skills rather than caste.

    ↳ reduced hierarchy.

Other social factors to reduce <u>hierarchy for identity</u>

    ↳ Modern education reduced rigid hierarchy.

    ↳ Social media influencers are also promoting caste identity.

    ↳ Impact of globalisation and influx of modern ideas.

Due to modern education, emphasis on rituals and significance of religious texts is reducing. This reduces hierarchy, but vote bank politics increases identity assertion.

19.

Regionalism refers to pride in one's region, and drawing a sense of identity from it.

Yes, today cultural expressions are being replaced by demands for autonomy:

1. Ladakh is demanding for 6th schedule autonomy, rather than cultural expression.

2. Greater Nagalim movement: focus on autonomy and not Naga culture.

3. Southern States: are asserting against perception of imposition of Hindi.
   ↳ Using this to mobilise against Center's influence using Governor.

4. Khalistan movement focuses on

autonomy, and not expression of
the rich Punjabi culture.

Implications for National Cohesion
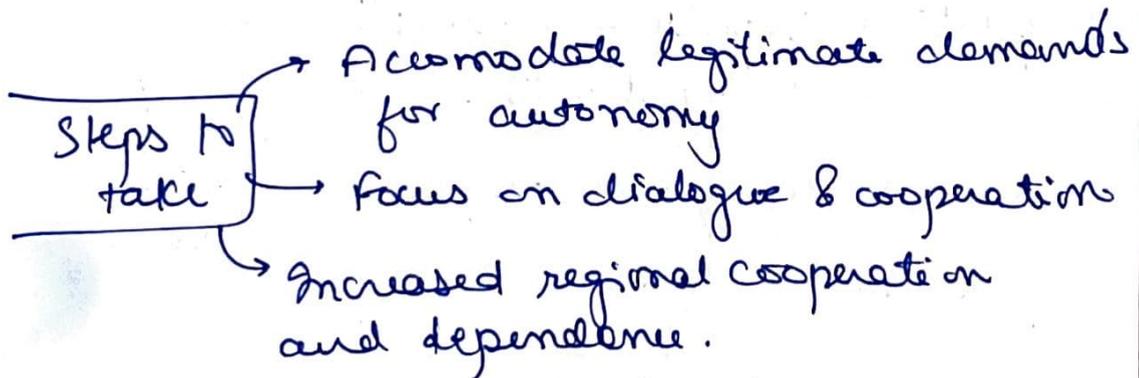
1. Threat to <u>unity of the nation</u> :
   where Khalistan is demanding a
   separate nation.

2. Reduced <u>cohesion between states</u>:
   where south and north states are
   seen at odds for issues like
   delimitation.

3. Increase <u>'son-of-the-soil' syndrome</u>:
   where attacks based on language
   were observed in Mumbai, Bangalore.

4. Reduced faith in <u>central agencies</u>:
   where CBI is not given 'general
   consent' for investigation in

states like West Bengal, Punjab.

5. <u>Increase economic divide</u>: where autonomy in tax devolutions would lead to less share for poorer states.

6. <u>Increased political divide</u>: due to issues like unequal representation in Lok Sabha.
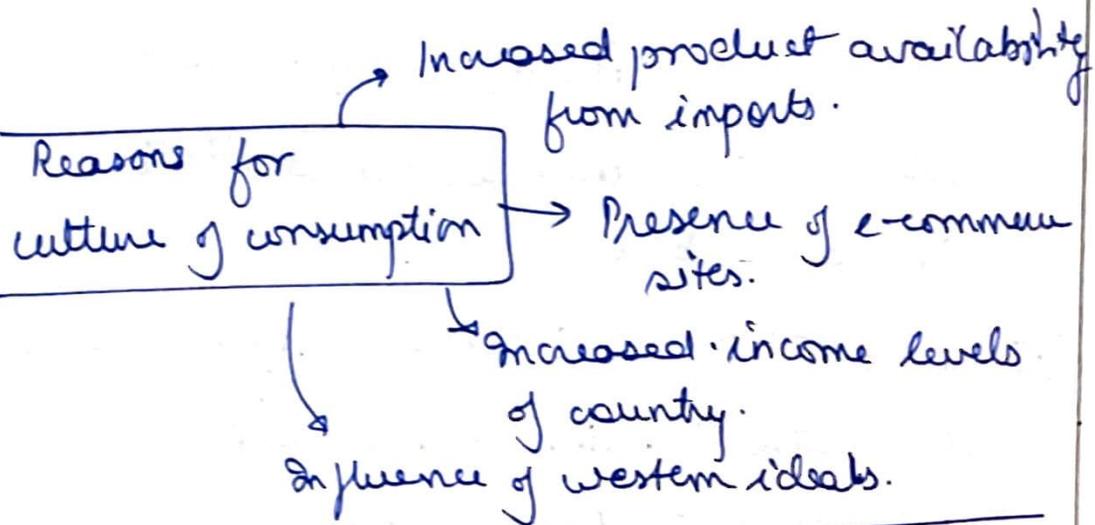
7. Threat to <u>national security</u>: demand for Greater Nagalim makes India vulnerable on Myanmar border.

Steps to take
→ Accomodate legitimate demands for autonomy
→ Focus on dialogue & cooperation
→ Increased regional cooperation and dependence.

Often demands for autonomy arise from unequal development. Efforts are needed for balanced regional growth.

20

With advent of LPG reforms of 1991, a consumption culture ~~esto~~ also was introduced from the Western societies.

Reasons for culture of consumption
→ Increased product availability from imports.
→ Presence of e-commerce sites.
→ Increased income levels of country.
→ Influence of western ideals.

Impact of impulsive consumption on family structure

1. Reduced dependence on parents for purchase of goods.

2. Increased pressure to earn more : to fuel consumption.

3. Reduced importance of personalised

gift giving: focus now on more expensive gifts.

4. <u>Poor ties</u> especially between parents and children if not able to afford something.

5. <u>Reduced</u> emphasis on <u>saving</u>; making long term investments difficult

6. Increased <u>"EMI culture"</u> within families.

7. <u>Lack of disposable income</u> in case of emergencies.

Impact on dynamics in urban areas

1. <u>Social status</u> is now being based on <u>"capacity for consumption"</u>
   ↳ One with pricier car is "upper status".

2. <u>Consumerism and capitalism</u> is increasing

3. <u>Fear of Missing Out (FOMO)</u> in people

when they see others spending money recklessly.

4. <u>Increasing visibility</u> ~~between~~ of rich-poor <u>divide</u> : as rich are seen to be spending in high-end places.

5. Increased <u>theft</u>, crimes: to fuel unsustainable consumption behaviour.

6. Increased <u>inferiority complex</u>: those with "cheaper" products.

7. Increase in high-end second hand markets: due to tendency of use and throw.

8. <u>Increase in prices</u> of goods due to more demand without need.

9. Tendency to <u>chase the latest trends</u> as on social media.

Due to impulsive consumption, and social media, people are now tying their self-worth with net-worth and not ideals, values, personality etc.

Space for Rough Work

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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.

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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.
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NEXT IAS

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।