



## UPPSC MAINS 2024 - CRASH COURSE

### Generic Booklet

Test Name/Code/No. : 7712233

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Mobile No.		Date	

Allotted Time : 90 Minutes

#### Instructions to Candidates -

- There are 10 Questions in this Question paper.
- All Questions are Compulsory.
- Answers must be attempted in the QCA Booklet only.

Q. No.	Grade/Score
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<b>Overall Grade/Score</b>	

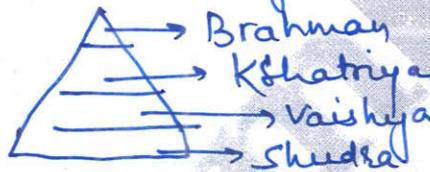
Q.1)

Caste system is inherent in Indian society since ancient times. However with change in time it has evolved and have various

### Evolution of caste system

During Vedic age the society was divided on the basis of occupation and was called as Varna system.

During later Vedic times the society was evolved on the basis of



Caste and it depends on basis of birth

During Gupta times society was divided into caste and numerous sub-caste also there.

### Impact :-

- Social
- There is division among people
  - Lack of unity
  - Hierarchical Setup
  - Due to caste, backwardness among people. like SC, ST, OBCs.

• Educationally backward :- Some of them got less opportunity to get educated & skilled.

Economic Impact :-

• Poverty :- Some caste like SC, STs and minorities remained backward

• Due to educational backwardness mostly involved in unorganised sector, manual labour eg. labourers, workers etc.

• Less options for entrepreneurship ability due to lack of skills

• Less agricultural field :- In past they lower caste generally dependent upon upper class as agricultural labourers

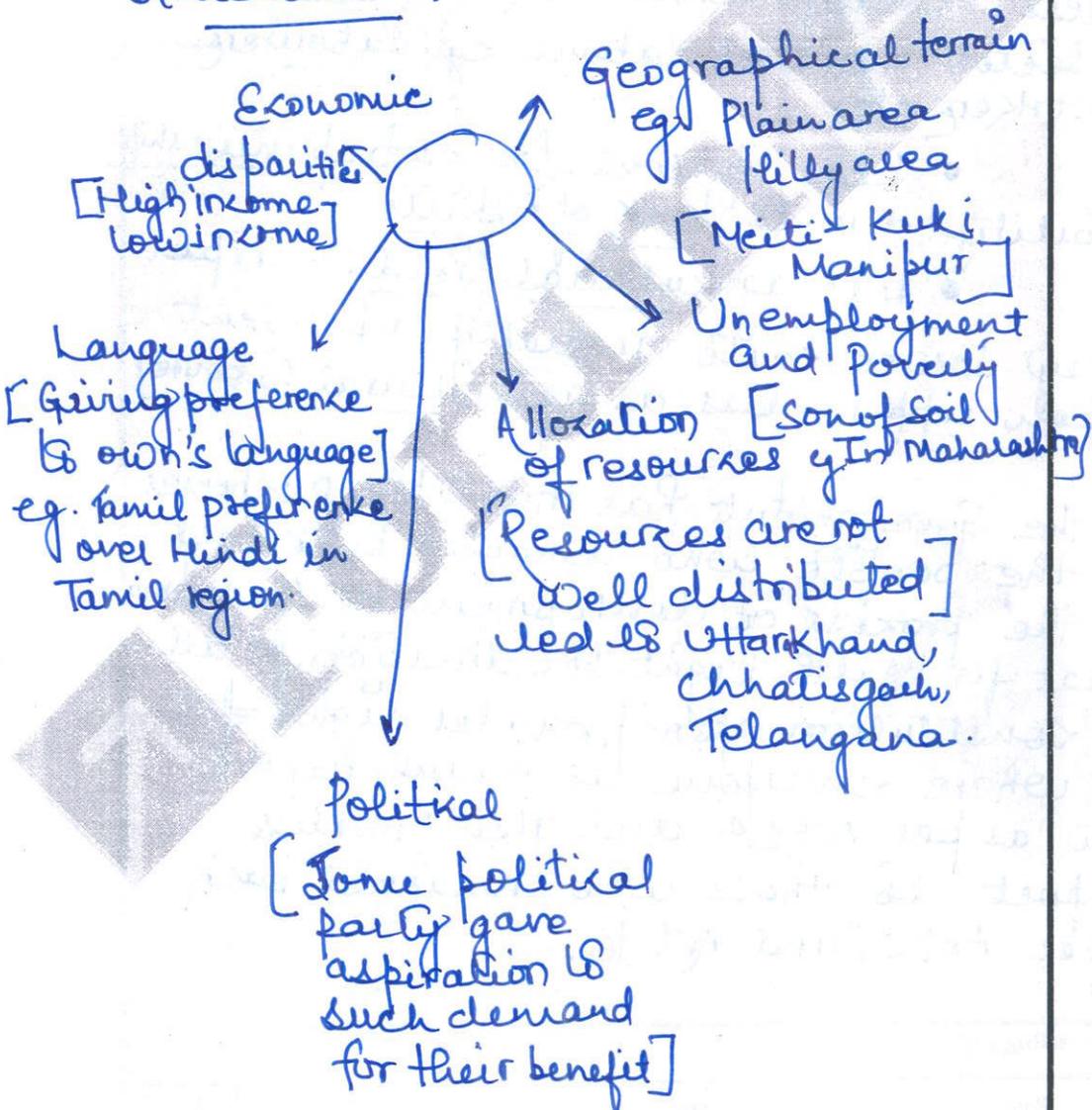
The Government has multiple schemes for the people who remained backward in the process of development. eg. Ayushman Bharat for health, Right to Education for all. Our Constitution also provides rights for all where everyone is equal before law as per Art. 14 and also provides support to those who remained back as per Art 15 and Art 16.

Overall Grading (✓)

Poor			Average				Good	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

Q.2) Regional aspirations lead to regionalism which is a politico-social ideology where there is identity and interest issues of specific region.

Reason for demand of separate statehood :-



India can balance regional identity by following

- 1) Enhance cooperative federalism :- promote cooperation among states.
- 2) Giving Autonomy through Schedules and Art 371 :- Some state aspirations can fulfilled through this eg. Bodoland case ~~State~~.
- 3) Promoting Culturalism :- Eg. Tamil-Kashi EK Bharat Shresth Bharat. Sangam
- 4) Promoting the business and entrepreneurial ~~spirit~~ <sup>plus</sup> eg. One district one Programme, GI Tag,
- 5) Dispute Resolution :- Like Rice disputes, border disputes can be solved with mutual discussion and if fastly.
- 6) Enhance role of Inter State Council, Zonal Council,
- 7) Ease methods of taxation and schemes which has united approach eg. GST, Ayushman Bharat.

The regional aspiration can be balanced with national unity and integrity and it can be promoted through feeling of oneness, brother hood.

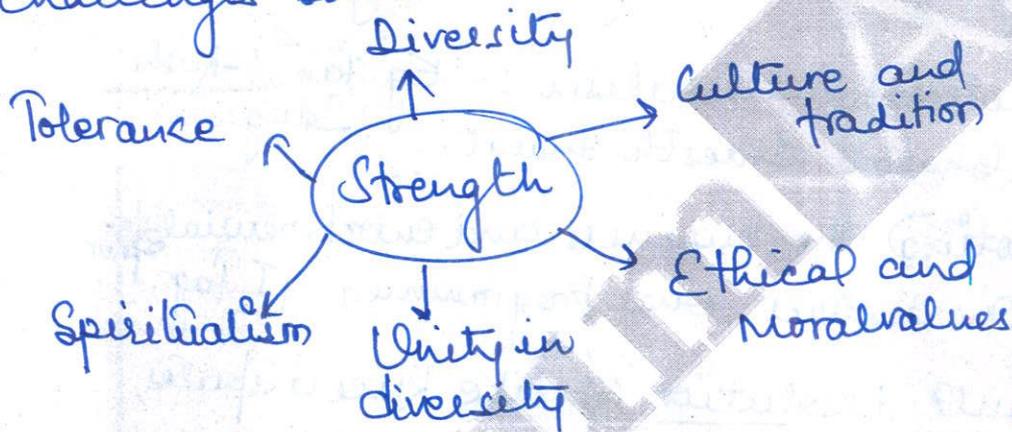
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Q.3)

India is melting pot of religion, culture language and one part of the features affect another feature of diversity.

India has pluralistic tradition which comes with strength and challenges both.



### Minority Community

- adds value to cultural heritage and changed tradition like food, clothes, festival, song, dance, art and culture.  
eg. Lucknow Shikaw, Hyderabad Biryani
- There are numerous opportunity for people to work in different arena.  
eg.
- They ensure the spirit of brotherhood and oneness.
- ~~Values like respect, help~~

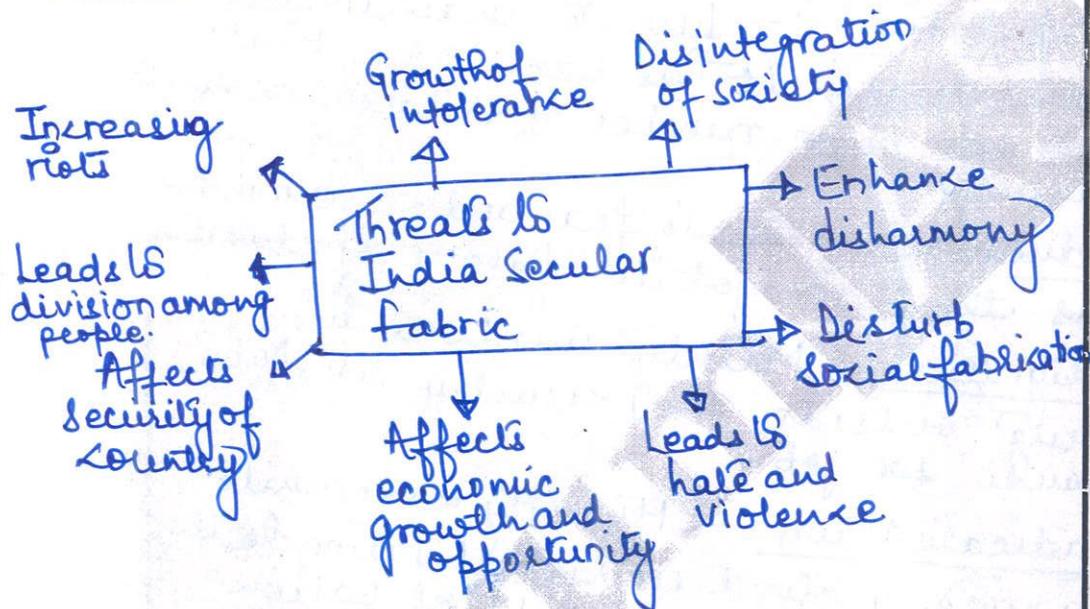
Challenges:-

- Economic backwardness :- Minority community remained behind in economic development.
- Population :- Due to unawareness and illiteracy it has been seen that there are more number of children in minority community.
- Education :- Due to fear and close mindedness they are not in favour of education.
- Migration :- Mainly involved in going outside the country like Dubai, Saudi for job.
- Radicalisation :- Minority community is more involved in radicalisation leading challenge to the security of nation.

Overall Grading (✓)

Poor			Average				Good	
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Q.4) Indians have fundamental right of speech which is mentioned in Article 19. There is a saying "Ati Ka bhala na bolna, Ati Ki Bhali Ina chup, Ati Ka bhala na barasna, ati Ki bhali na dhoop."



Measures to address these challenges

- \* Strict regularization of media and social media  
eg. Proper law in this field like Data Protection bill
- \* Strict control on film, OTT content  
eg. Censorship etc must be regularized
- \* Strict implementation of laws and regulation eg. fines and punishment.

- \* Awareness among people
- \* Education :- People should be given proper knowledge and have access to correct resources eg. Ban on WhatsApp University.
- \* Political Parties should be controlled:- Such parties which are enhancing such character, ~~should~~ proper action should be taken against them.
- \* Ensuring fundamental rights Art 25-30, Art 14, Art 15, Art 19 properly implemented.
- \* Ensuring cultural programmes ~~and~~ which enhance ~~unity~~ and brotherhood. Gita Mahotsav, Ek Bharat Shreshtha Bharat

Freedom of speech is the ultimate weapon of a citizen but this weapon should be used to ensure the unity and integration of nation not to disturb it. So people have to be made aware and educated so that they remain away from ~~such~~ any fake news.

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Q.5)

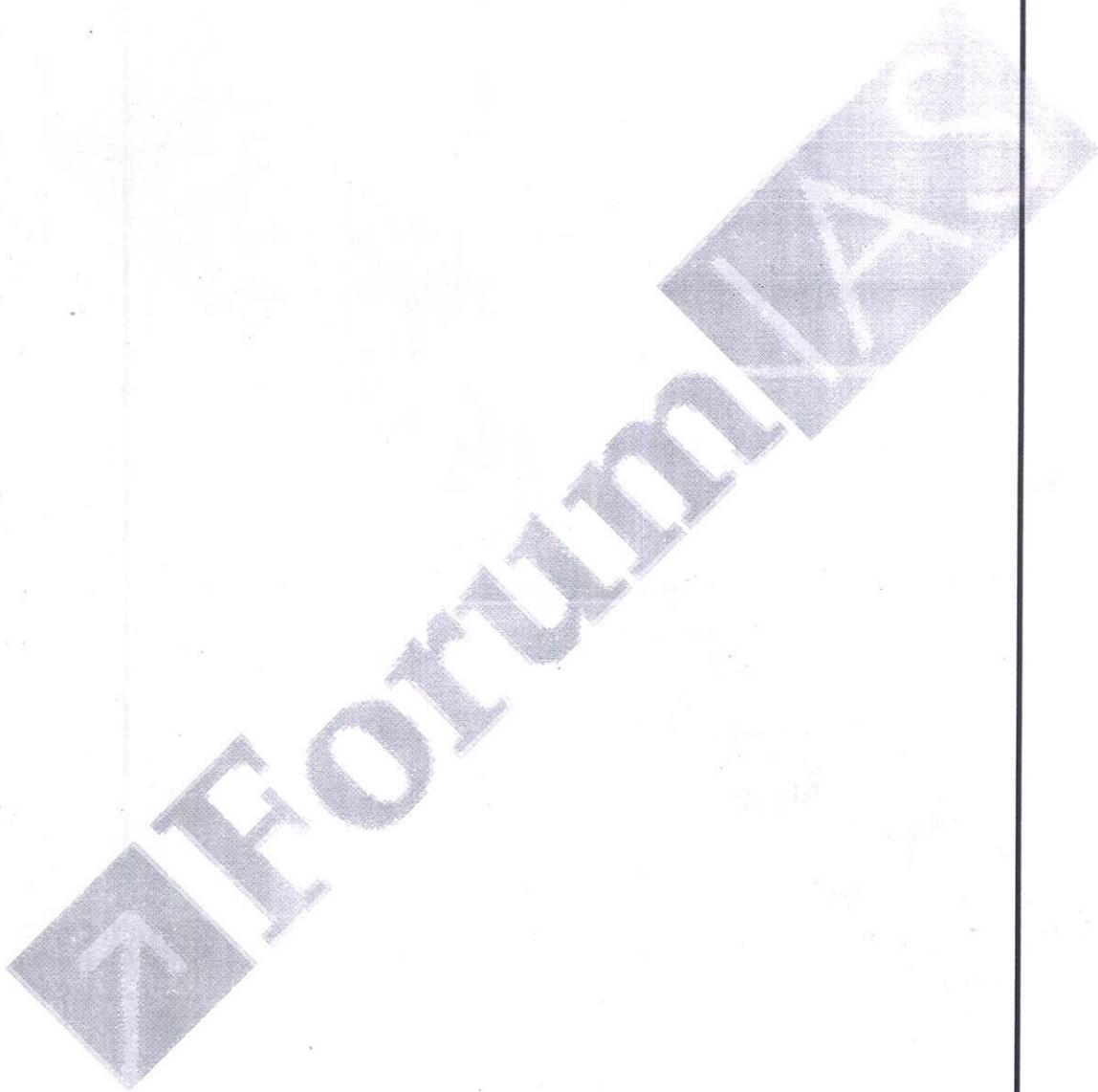
Everything comes with a payback. Rapid Urbanization is coming but to ease our life but however it is coming with lots of problem behind it which include climate change and disaster like floods, heat wave, earthquake etc.

→ Construction of road, railways, highways leading to cutting of trees (deforestation) which leads to problem of heat wave, floods etc.  
eg. Heat waves in North India.

→ Rainfall pattern changing :-  
Due to rapid urbanisation, the monsoon is shifting, western disturbances are also changing their pattern.  
eg. Droughts in some area, Heavy rainfall in western part of India.

→ Pollution :- Due to increased industrialization, increase in pollution.

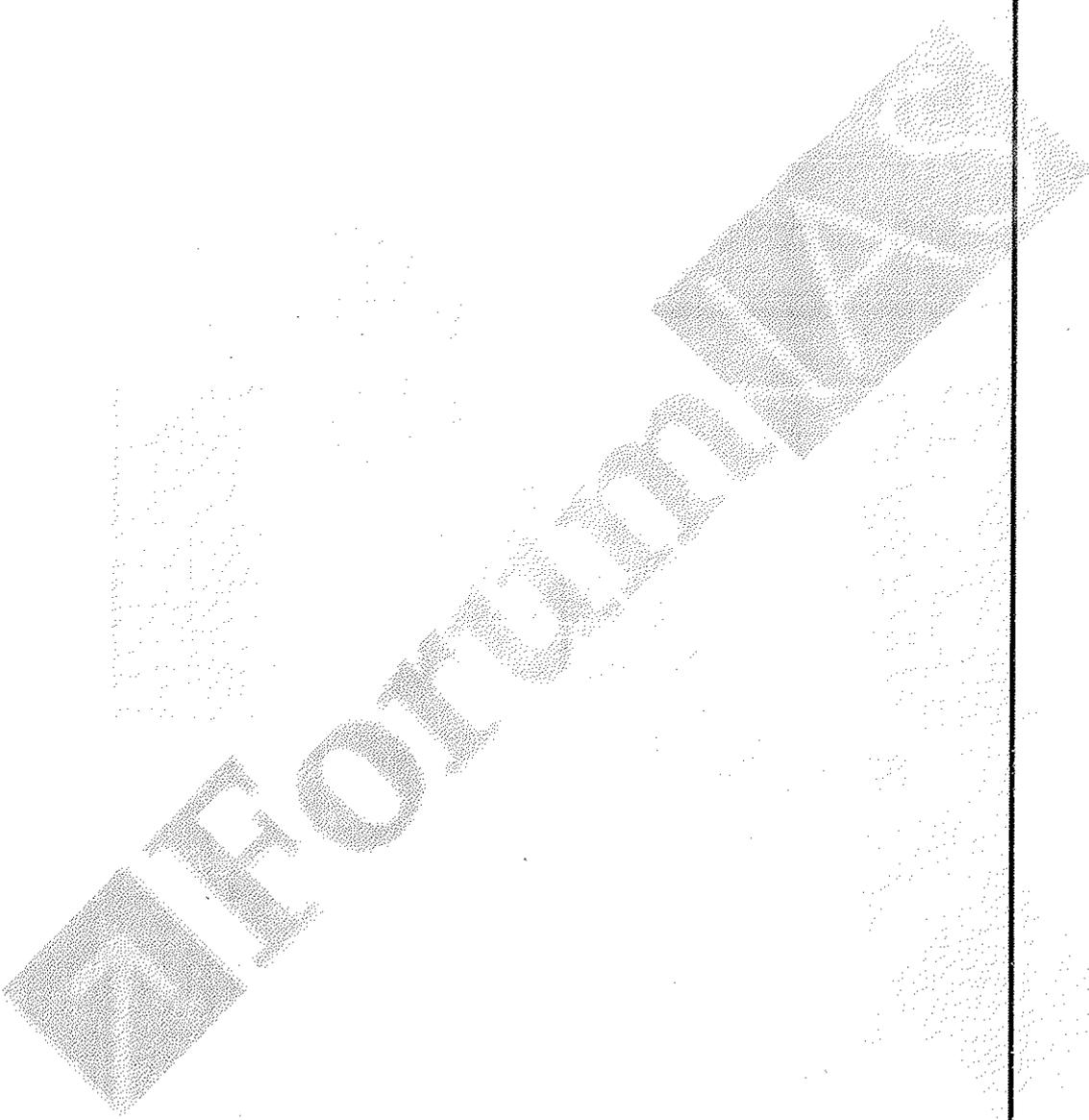
eg. Pollution in Delhi creating numerous health issues.

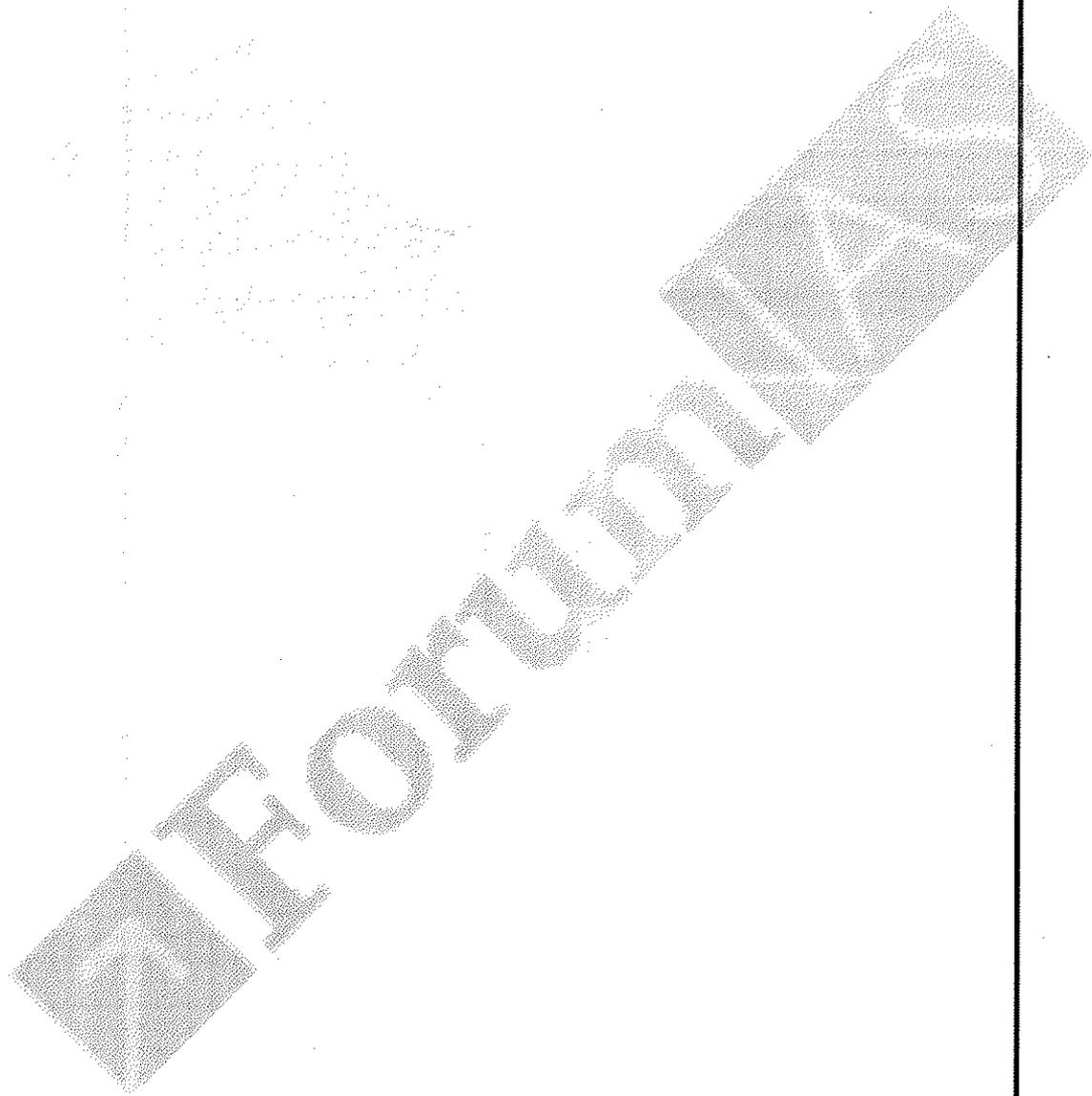


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Q.6)





**Overall Grading (√)**

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Q.7)

Digital liberalization has changed the present scenario of education, skills, jobs & employment in India. It has its role to play in every field of India whether health, society, economy boost or growth of the country.

### Literacy and Skill development.

#### Classroom Level

↳ Students have opportunity of online classes and teachers so the rural-urban division of opportunity is decreasing.

↳ Students have various programmes and varieties to choose and select eg. Teachers of their choice Subject of their choice

↳ Doubt resolution became easy

#### Employment

↳ With digitalisation students come to know about various courses and programmes where they can pursue for their future eg. Event management courses Financial courses.

- Traditional jobs and roles importance is decreasing!

### Gender Equality

- The discrimination based on gender has been decreasing that women and men are coming equal
- Various prog. like STEM women role increasing

### Tech savy

- People are more technology friendly
- Getting more opportunities.

### Enhanced Co-curricular opportunities

- People are getting options like learning cooking skills, ~~plant~~ gardening skill
- Online gaming

However beside the digital liberalization has positively affected it has some negative impact too:-

→ It deteriorating traditional values of Guru-Shishya Parampara.

- Besides learning students are wasting time on videos, games etc
- Getting influenced that in short span of time, how to become rich thus influencing mental health
- Problems in eyes increasing As per report after COVID-19 surge in cases of eye disease.
- Lack of socialization :- Besides education there is need of personality development which is getting compromised due to online learning

Digitalisation is not the only solution to literate and development of skill but India needs blending of traditional way of teaching as well as modern use of technology

Overall Grading (√)

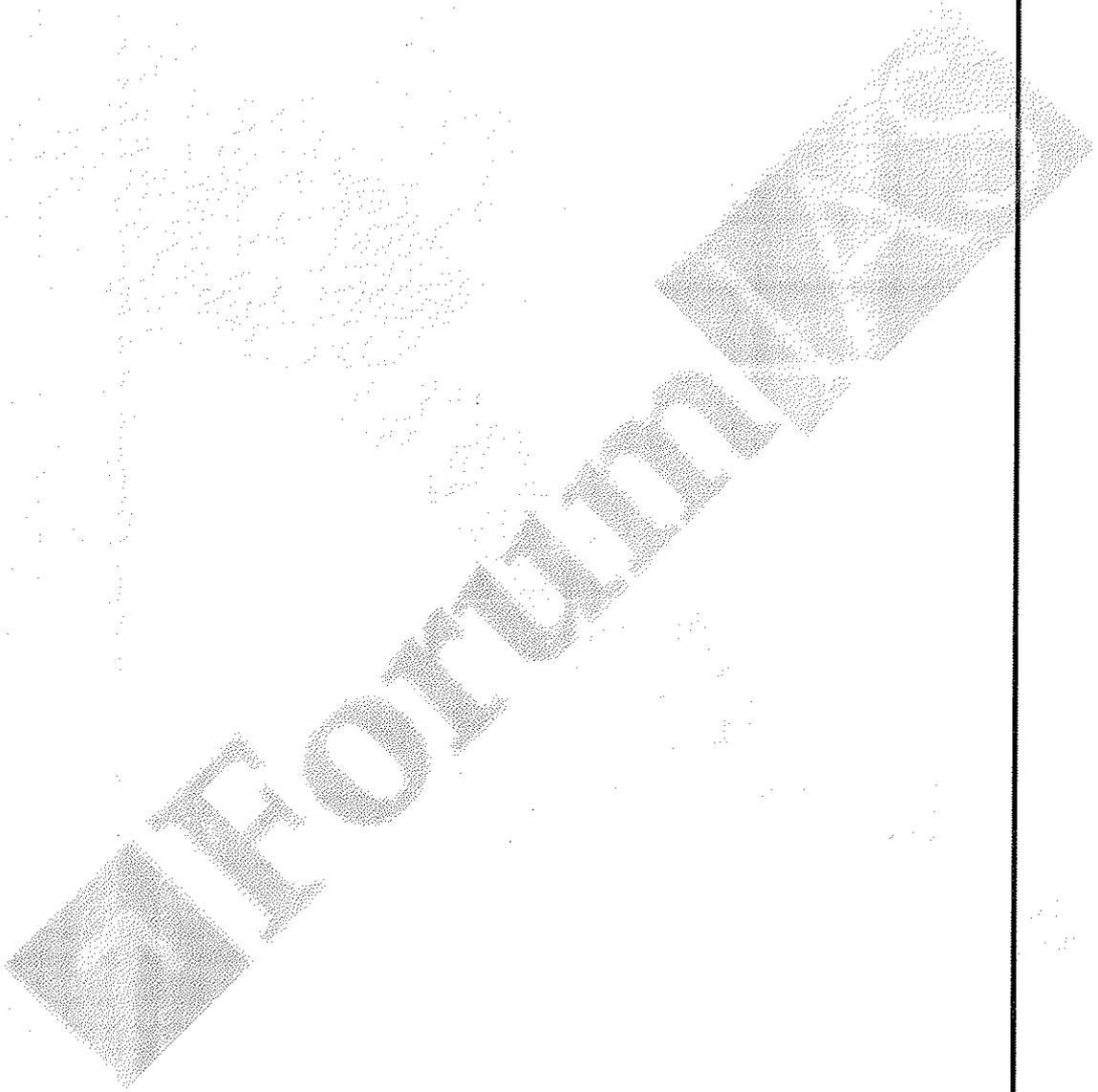
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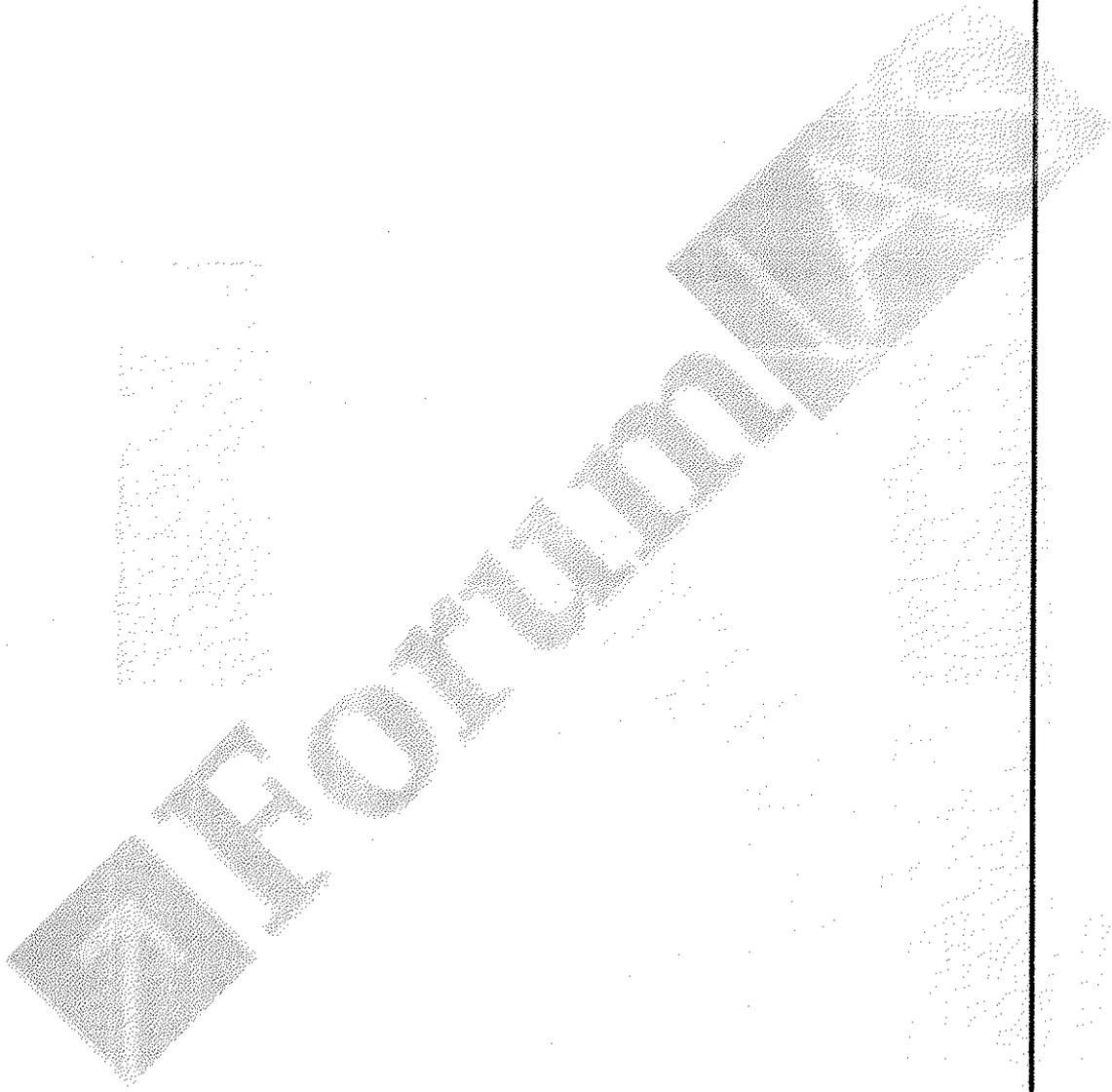
Q.8)

Dalit identity and rights has been already included in the constitutional provisions where they have given rights to evolve themselves and can live a life of dignity and respect.

### Significance of Movements

All India





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Q.9) Family is close tie of people who always remain together to fulfill needs of its member but with growing modernization the joint family setup is moving towards nuclear setup.

### Impact of nuclear families

- \* People have less time for elderly care as they are more involved in their career and job.
- \* Love, care and presence for elders are missing.
- \* There are intergenerational gap between the two generation.
- \* New generation is more tech friend -ly and giving importance to group chat, whatsapp video call while elders are hoping for physical presence
- \* Elders give more importance to festivals, celebrations with togetherness but new family setup want to spend time in picnic or tour and running away from rituals.

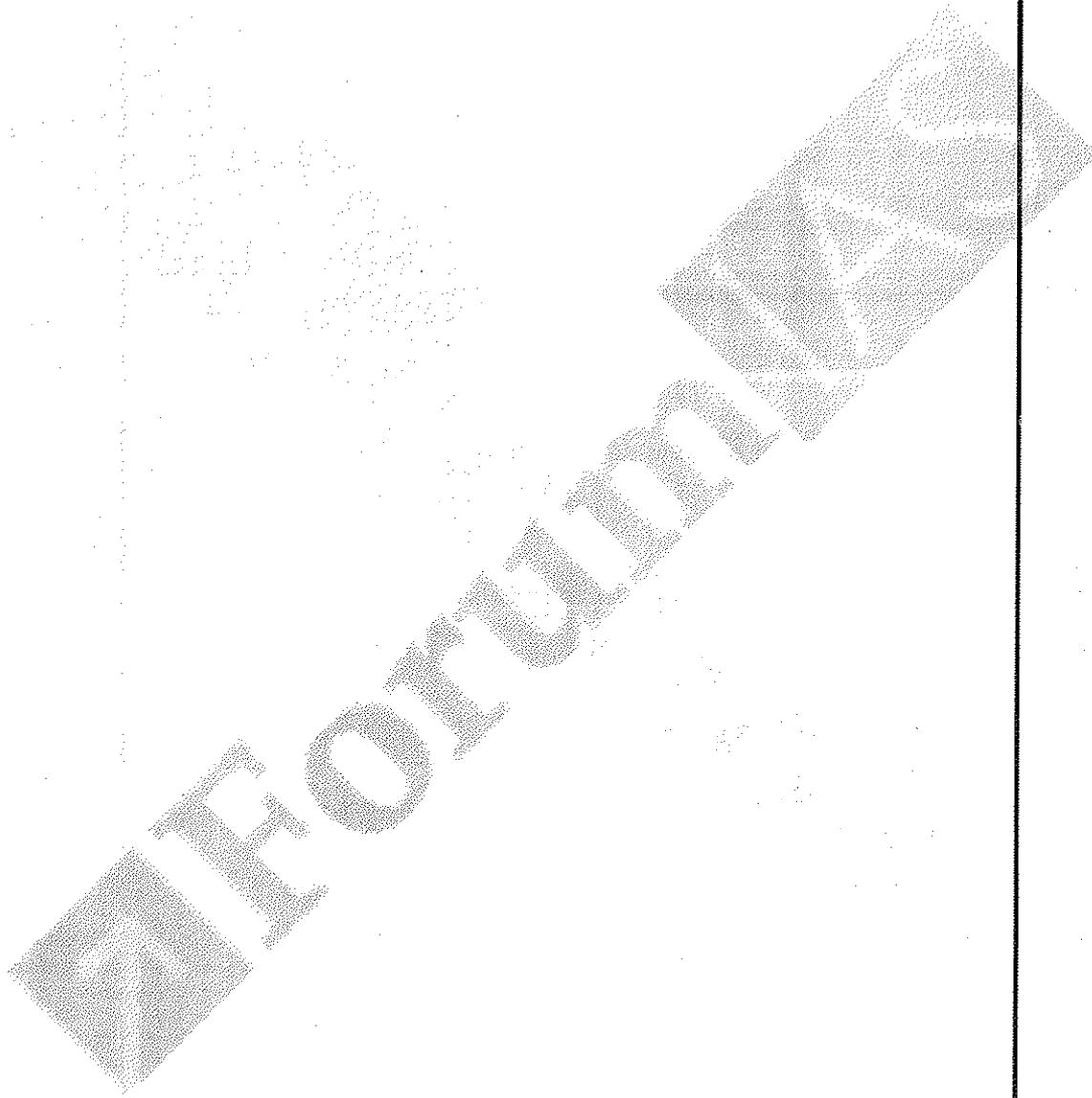
\* Elder people have faith in group decision while new generation nuclear families gave more importance to individuality.

\* They are giving importance to individual career choice.

However there are some positive impact can also be seen.

- Gender equality
- Women in decision making
- Career choice for women
- Privacy
- Intergenerational conflict for property dispute decreasing

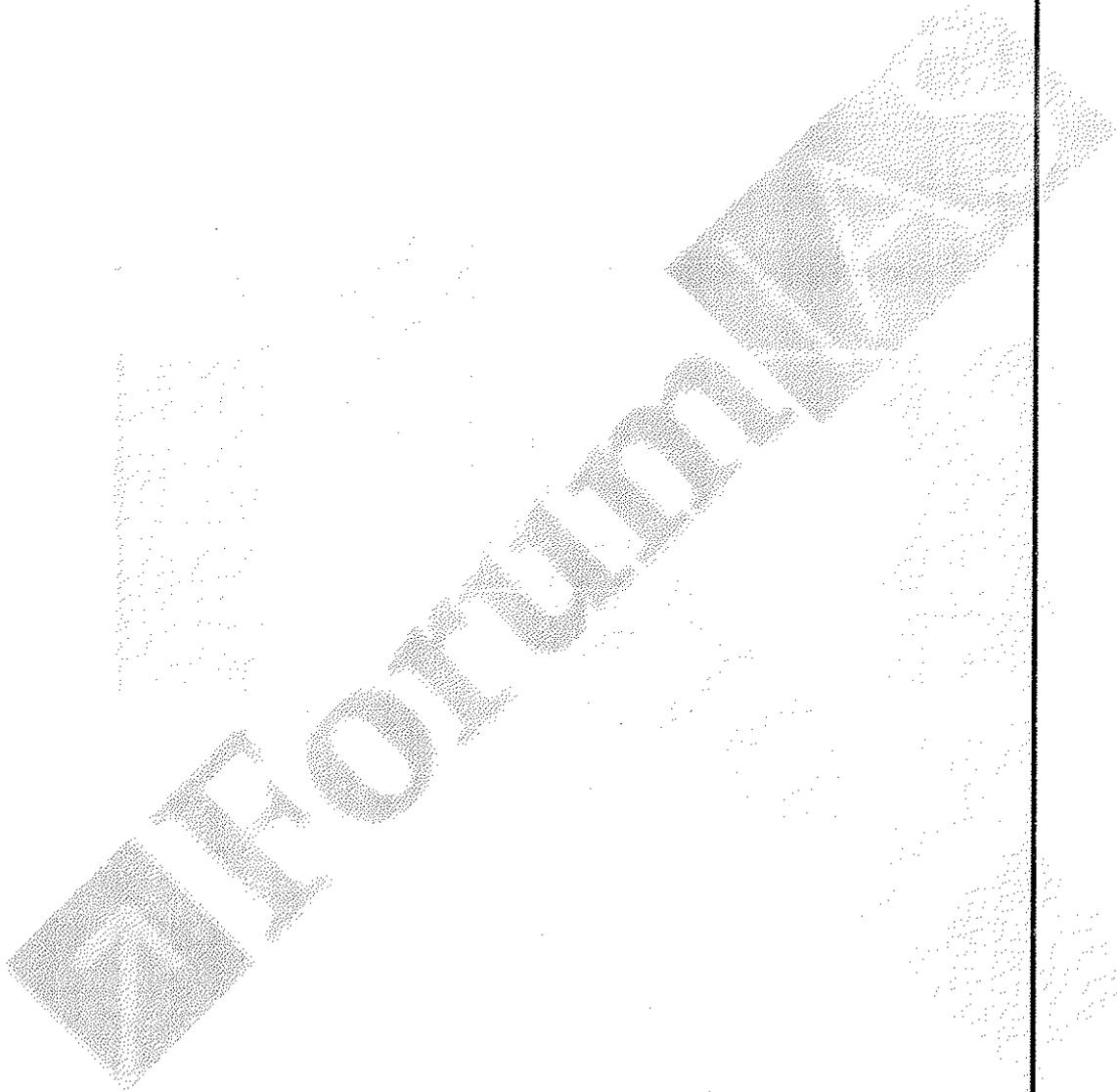
India is nation of young and old both and it requires the balance to fulfill the desire of elders and to achieve the aspirations of young.



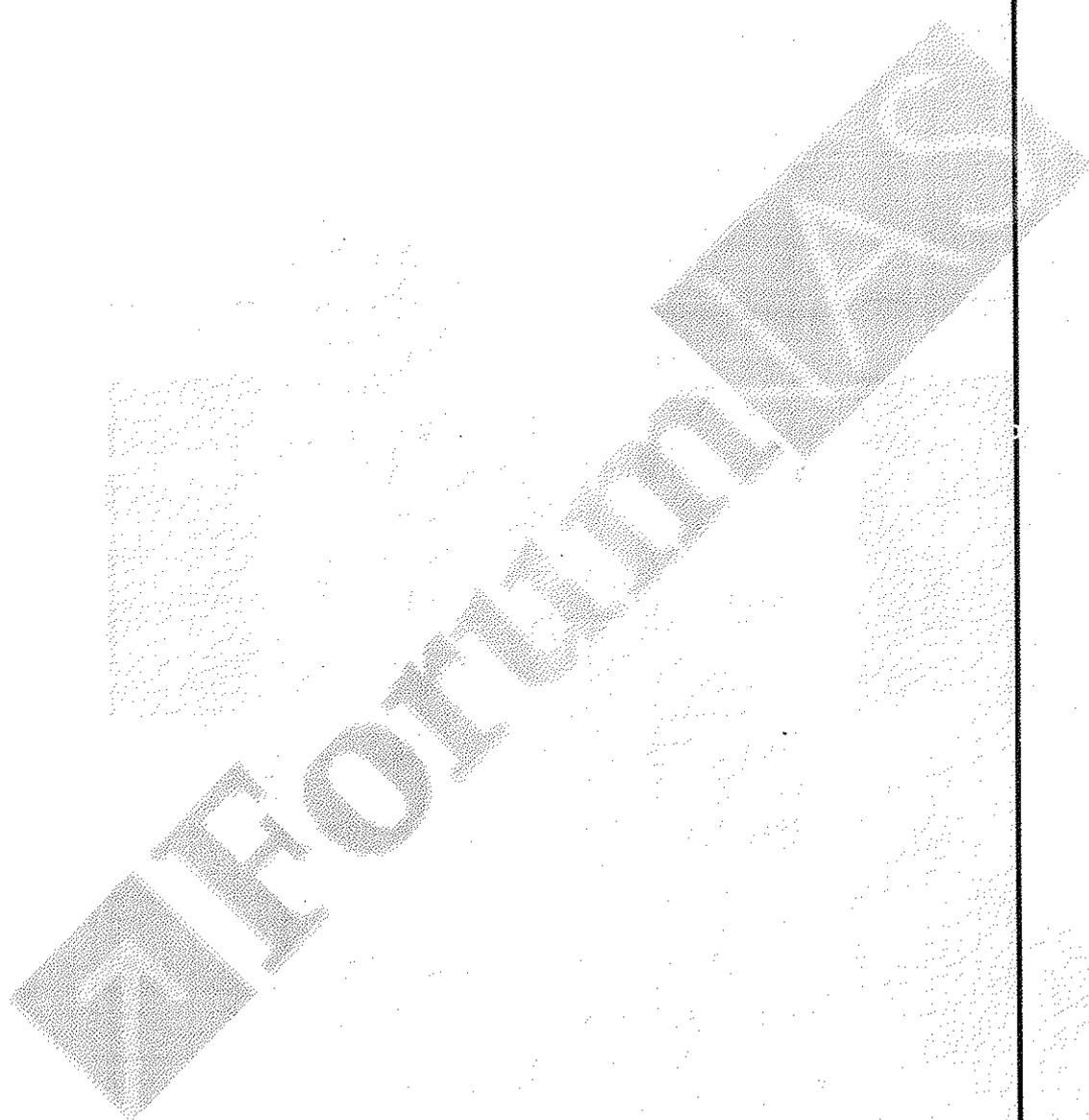
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Q.10)



FORUM IAS



**Overall Grading (√)**

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