

NP
NEXT IAS

anubhav 2024

RECEIVED

24 AUG 2024

(To be filled by candidate)

TEST CODE : ANV2401

1

Name of Candidate: Darshana Singh Mobile No. [REDACTED]

Roll No. : CSPM24A12028 Start Time 09:10 End Time.....

Date of Examination: 24/08/24 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 20 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 20 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

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.....**Evaluator's Feedback / Response**

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.....**MARKING SCHEME ***

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

* Subject to change without prior notice.

IMPORTANT QR CODES

Topper's Copy



Common mistake and Correct Filled QCAB



Copy Scanner App



Next IAS Test Centre Location

MACRO COMMENTS

The Purpose of evaluation@nextias.com is to provide constructive suggestions on 'How to improve Answer Writing and thereby score better marks.

STRENGTHS OF THE CANDIDATE

AREAS OF IMPROVEMENT



IMPROVEMENT SUGGESTIONS

1. नये संसद भवन में पारंपरिक भारतीय कला और वास्तुकला का एकीकरण किस प्रकार भारत के सांस्कृतिक लोकाचार के प्रमाण के रूप में कार्य करता है? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए) 10 अंक

How does the integration of traditional Indian art and architecture in the New Parliament Building serve as a testament to India's cultural ethos? (Answer in 150 words) 10 marks





2. संगम साहित्य में महिलाओं की भागीदारी के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए। यह प्राचीन दक्षिण भारतीय समाज में महिलाओं की स्थिति और उनकी भूमिकाओं के बारे में क्या दर्शाता है? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए) 10 अंक

Discuss the representation of women in Sangam literature. What does it reveal about the status and roles of women in ancient South Indian society?

(Answer in 150 words) 10 marks





3. उदारवादियों द्वारा ब्रिटिश औपनिवेशिक नीतियों की आर्थिक आलोचना ने भारतीय राष्ट्रवाद और व्यापक स्वतंत्रता आंदोलन के विकास में किस प्रकार योगदान दिया? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए) 10 अंक

How did the Moderates' economic critique of British colonial policies contribute to the development of Indian nationalism and the broader independence movement?

(Answer in 150 words) 10 marks

The formation of Congress in 1885, and the moderate phase made the most significant contribution in economic critique of British colonial policies.

- Development of Indian Nationalism
- ① Theory of wealth theory critiqued against Britishers
 - ② exploitation of the peasants through land revenue policies like Permanent settlement, and ryotwari
 - ③ The Deurbanization of Indian Cities and overburden on Agriculture
 - ④ Dumping of Industrial goods made in Manchester at cheaper prices in India's slowed down the growth of Indian Industry.

⑤ one way Tariff policy of ^{the} British

Broader Independence movement :-

- ① Swadeshi movement - boycott of foreign goods.
- ② Peasant movements, All India Kisan Sabha merged with the national movements
- ③ Mass public participation, women, youth, children alike
- ④ Growth of Indian universities and industries to promote swadeshi products

The moderate phase is criticised for its 'mendicancy' and cooperative approach but the foundation of Indian national movement was provided by them

4. हिमालय की भूगर्भिक संरचना किस प्रकार इस क्षेत्र को भूस्खलन के प्रति विशेष रूप से संवेदनशील बनाती है? इसमें शामिल प्राकृतिक व मानव-प्रेरित कारकों पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए) 10 अंक

How does the geological structure of the Himalayas make the region particularly prone to landslides? Discuss the natural and human-induced factors involved.

(Answer in 150 words) 10 marks

The Himalayas are the New-Fold mountains, due to their young and dynamic nature, they are prone to disasters like Landslides.

Geological Structure :-

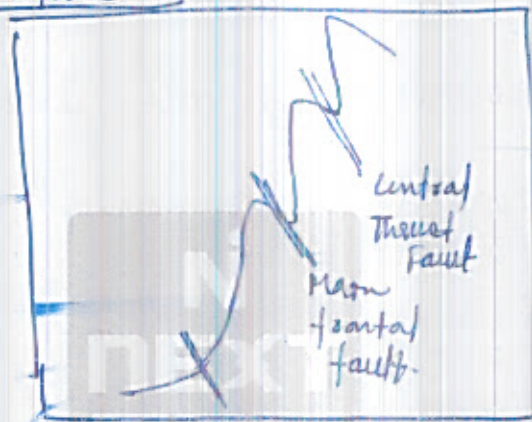


Fig: Faults in the Himalayas

The fault lines in the structure of Himalayas make them vulnerable to Landslides which are increased by the human and natural induced factors.

Natural factors :-

- ① Fast flowing rivers cut through the Himalayas. e.g. Ganga, Indus
- ② Earthquakes in the Himalayan region

- ③ Steep slopes on the ~~northern~~ southern side of Himalayas
- ④ Due to their young age, they are formed due to sediments and not Hard rocks like Granite in the Aravallis.

Human factors :-

- ① Deforestation, loosening of Soil.
- ② Infra development on the fault lines, e.g. Tapovan Dam in Uttarakhand.
- ③ mining activities and Tunnels for better connectivity weaken the structural integrity.

e.g. Silkyara Tunnel collapse

- ④ Climate change - Glacier melting and Glacier lake outburst flood
e.g. Dokto lake and Chunghyang dam is Sikkim.

Himalayan geology is vulnerable in nature, more research and studies are required to sustain the Himalayan ecosystem.

5. विश्व के महासागरों में प्रमुख महासागरीय धाराएँ एवं उनसे जुड़े चक्र (Gyres) क्या हैं? पृथ्वी की जलवायु और समुद्री पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र को आकार देने में महासागरीय धाराओं के महत्व पर चर्चा कीजिए।

(उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए) 10 अंक

What are the major ocean currents and their associated gyres in the world's oceans? Discuss the significance of ocean currents in shaping the Earth's climate and marine ecosystems.

(Answer in 150 words) 10 marks

The ocean currents play an important role in maintaining the balance of temperature across the earth.

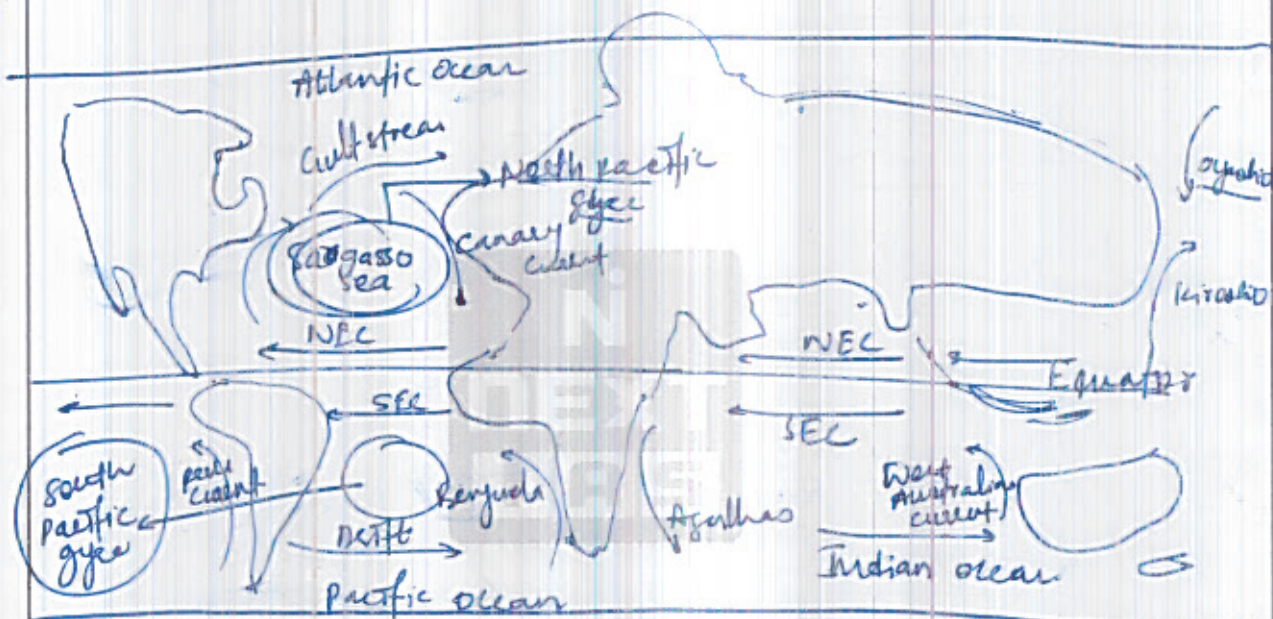


Fig: Major currents and associated gyres in the world's oceans

Impact of ocean current on Earth's climate

- ① Weather :- hot and cold ocean currents balance the extreme temperature.
e.g. Northwestern current is responsible for melting ice in Northern Europe

- ② Precipitation - Changes in ocean surface can cause El-Nino-la-nina, impact on monsoon of India
- ③ Wind patterns :- Trade winds and westerlies mutually impact the ocean currents.
- ④ AMOC :- The thermohaline circulation is necessary to prevent the stratification of ocean.

upwelling of cold water
is a breeding ground for fishes

Impact on Marine Ecosystems

Intermixing of water also provides necessary oxygen to aquatic life

Coastal health, by maintaining the salinity and temperature of ocean water

Due to climate change, sea level is rising and the circulation is reducing due to less difference in the temperature gradient

6. भारत में मृदा के प्रकारों में भिन्नता ने कृषि पद्धतियों एवं उत्पादकता में क्षेत्रीय विषमताओं में किस तरह योगदान दिया है?
(उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए) 10 अंक
- How have variations in soil types across India contributed to regional disparities in agricultural practices and productivity?
(Answer in 150 words) 10 marks

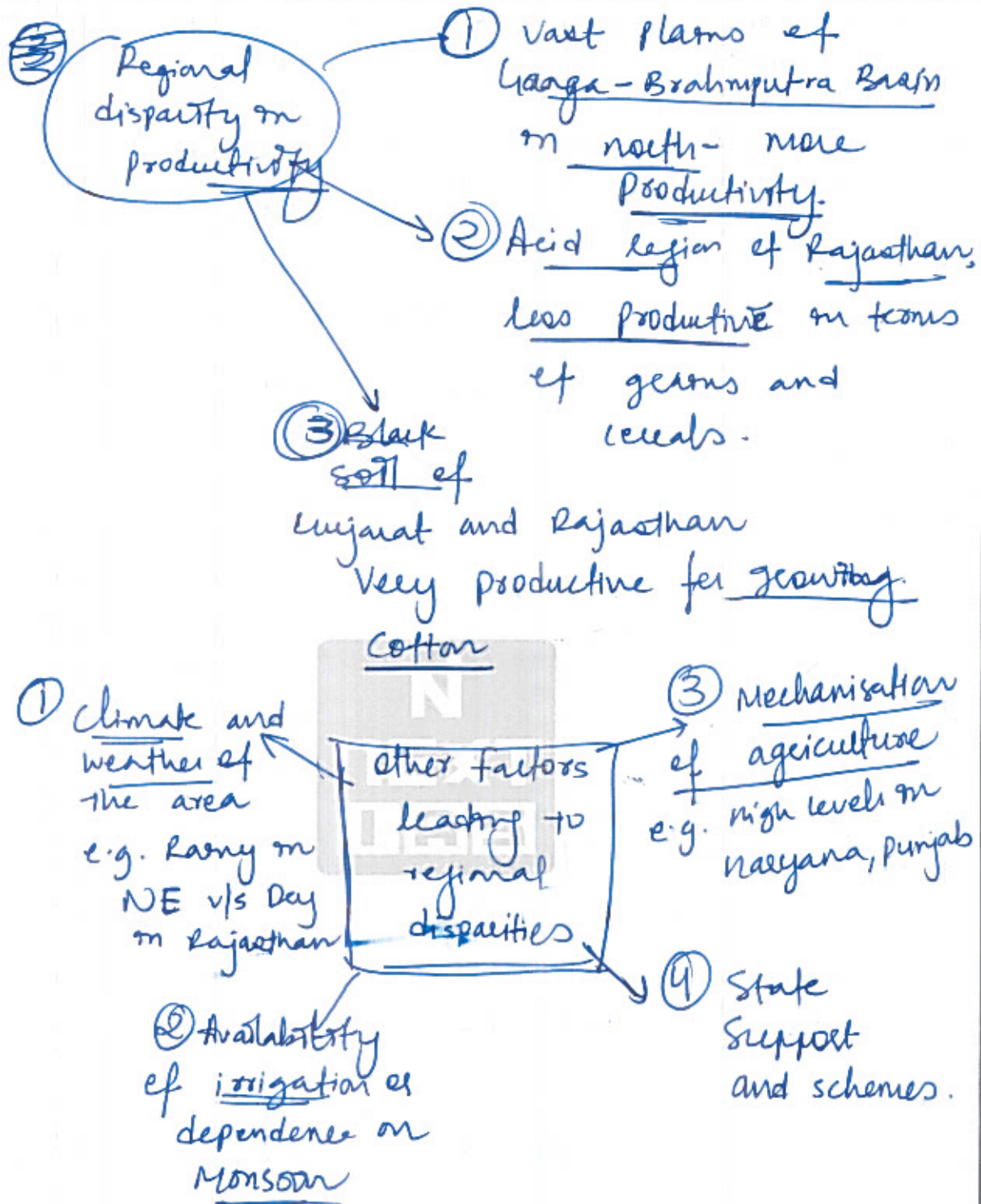
Soil is formed by the process of weathering, availability of diverse rainfall patterns, rocks has led to variability of soil types across India.



Fig. Diverse soil types across India

Regional disparities in agricultural practices :-

- ① Jhum Cultivation :- Prevalence in the North-East due to vast abundance of fertile soil.
- ② Cropping patterns :- Rice in northern belt, cotton in Gujarat, Maharashtra, wheat in Uttarpradesh,



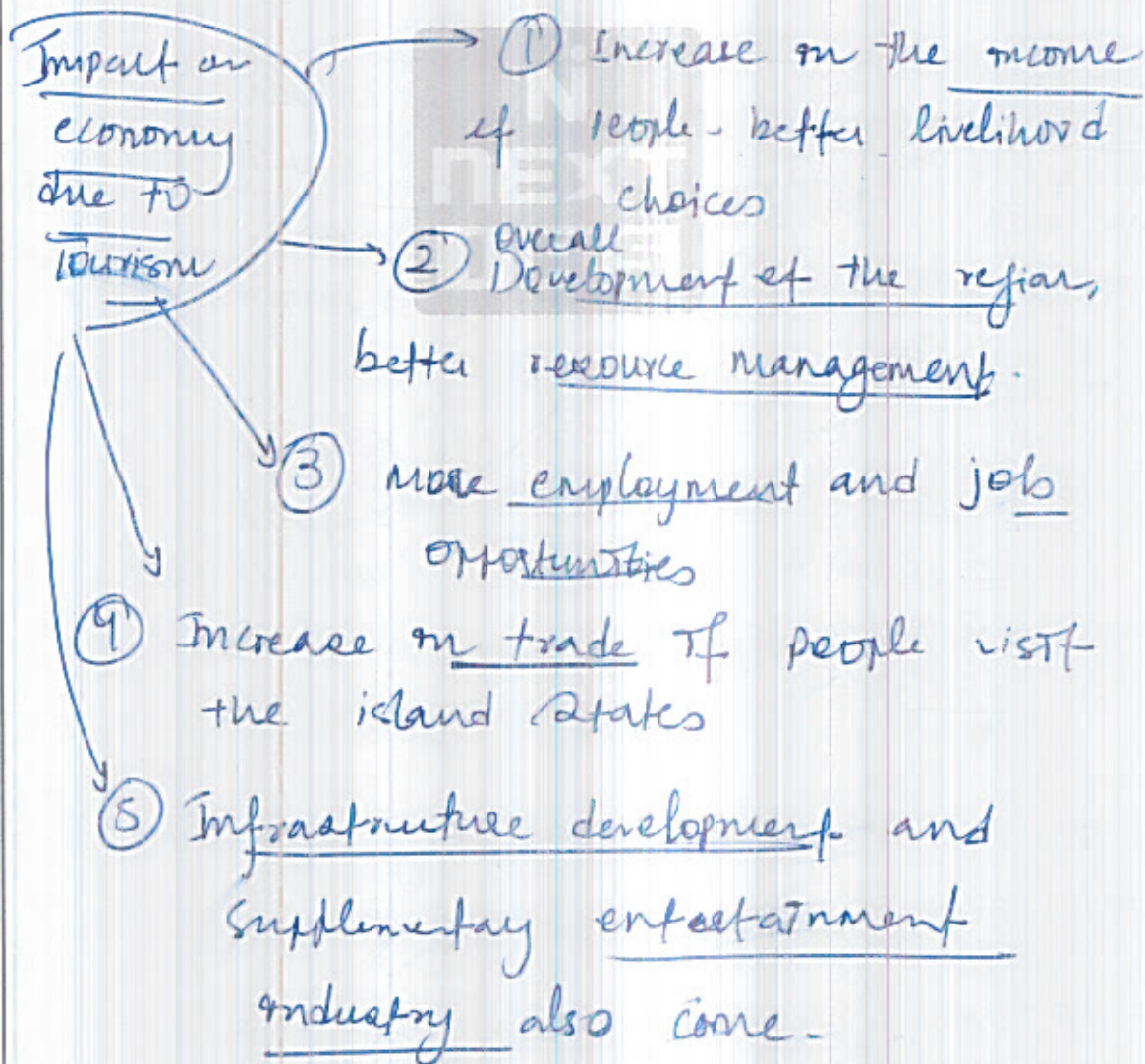
Due to impact of climate change, agricultural productivity is deeply impacted, focus should be conservation techniques and Climate Smart agriculture.

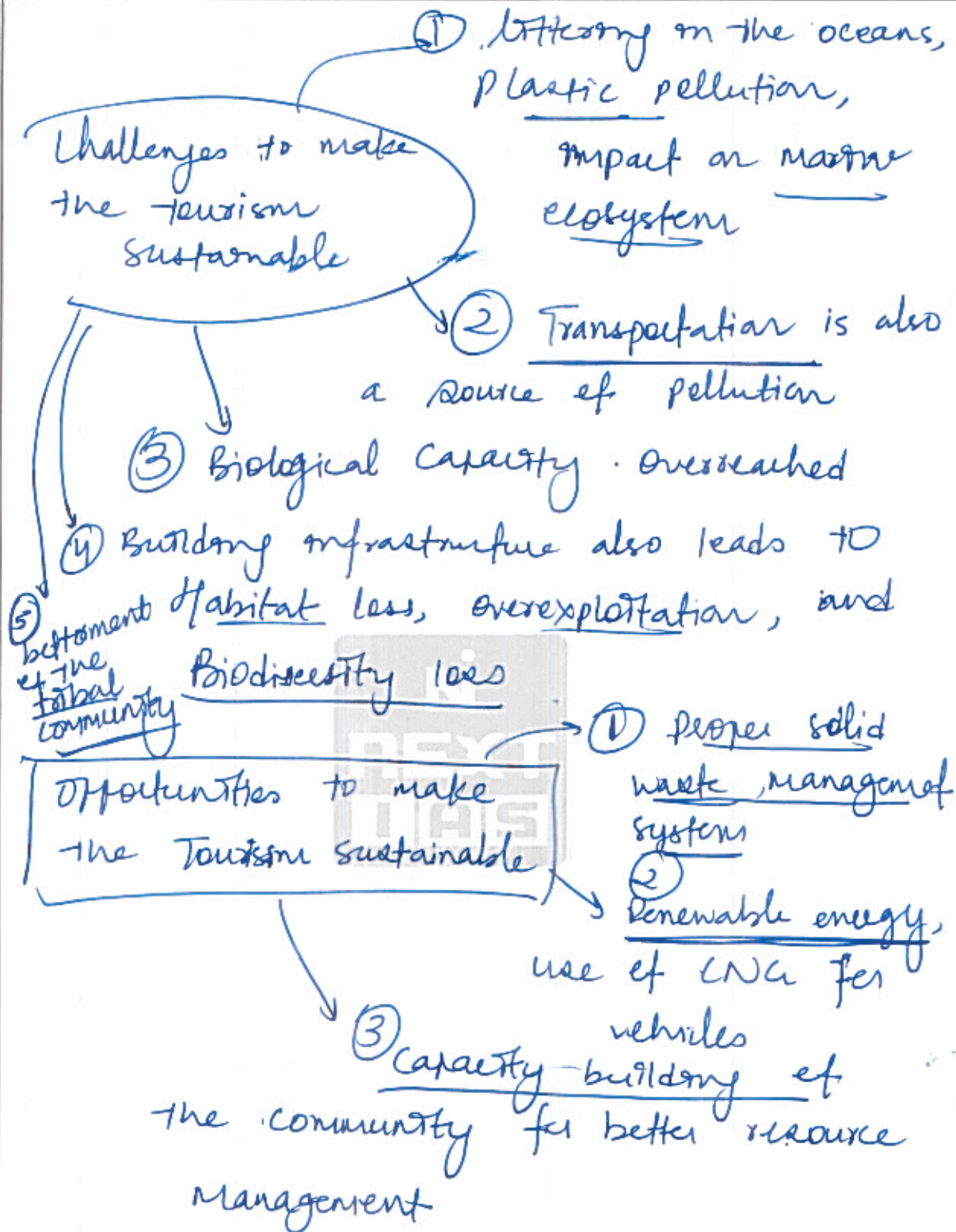
7. द्वीप पर्यटन भारत के अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह व लक्षद्वीप जैसे द्वीपों की अर्थव्यवस्था को किस प्रकार प्रभावित करता है? इस पर्यटन को संधारणीय बनाने के लिए कौन सी चुनौतियाँ और अवसर विद्यमान हैं?

(उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए) 10 अंक

How does island tourism affect the economy of India's islands like the Andaman and Nicobar Islands and Lakshadweep? What challenges and opportunities exist to make this tourism sustainable? (Answer in 150 words) 10 marks

The conflict with the maldives resulted in providing us opportunity to increase the tourism potential of India's islands like Andaman & Nicobar & Lakshadweep.





The Tourism potential of the island states is huge, but it should be explored with caution so as to not impact the environment negatively

8. जनसंख्या नियंत्रण से लेकर परिवार कल्याण और महिला सशक्तिकरण तक की नीति में बदलाव ने भारत में जनसंख्या वृद्धि को किस प्रकार प्रभावित किया है? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए) 10 अंक

How has the shift in the policy from population control to family welfare and women's empowerment impacted population growth in India? (Answer in 150 words) 10 marks

National policy on population control in India has evolved over the years from being 'controlling the population growth' to 'Development of the population'

Impact of ^{on} population growth :-

- ① Reduction in TFR :- TFR = 2.0, due to focus on women's education, e.g. Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao.
- ② IMR & MMR :- Around 97/1 Lakh live births ~~was~~ due to schemes like Janani Suraksha Yojana and Integrated Child Development Scheme.
- ③ Life expectancy :- significantly increase from pre-colonial era, to almost 70 years
- ④ Equity in population :- As per MOSP report women & men in India, expected sex ratio by 2030 to be 952, schemes like PC&PDT

- ⑤ Focus on Geriatric care :- The ageing population is also supported through IGNOPS, Antyodaya Yojana.

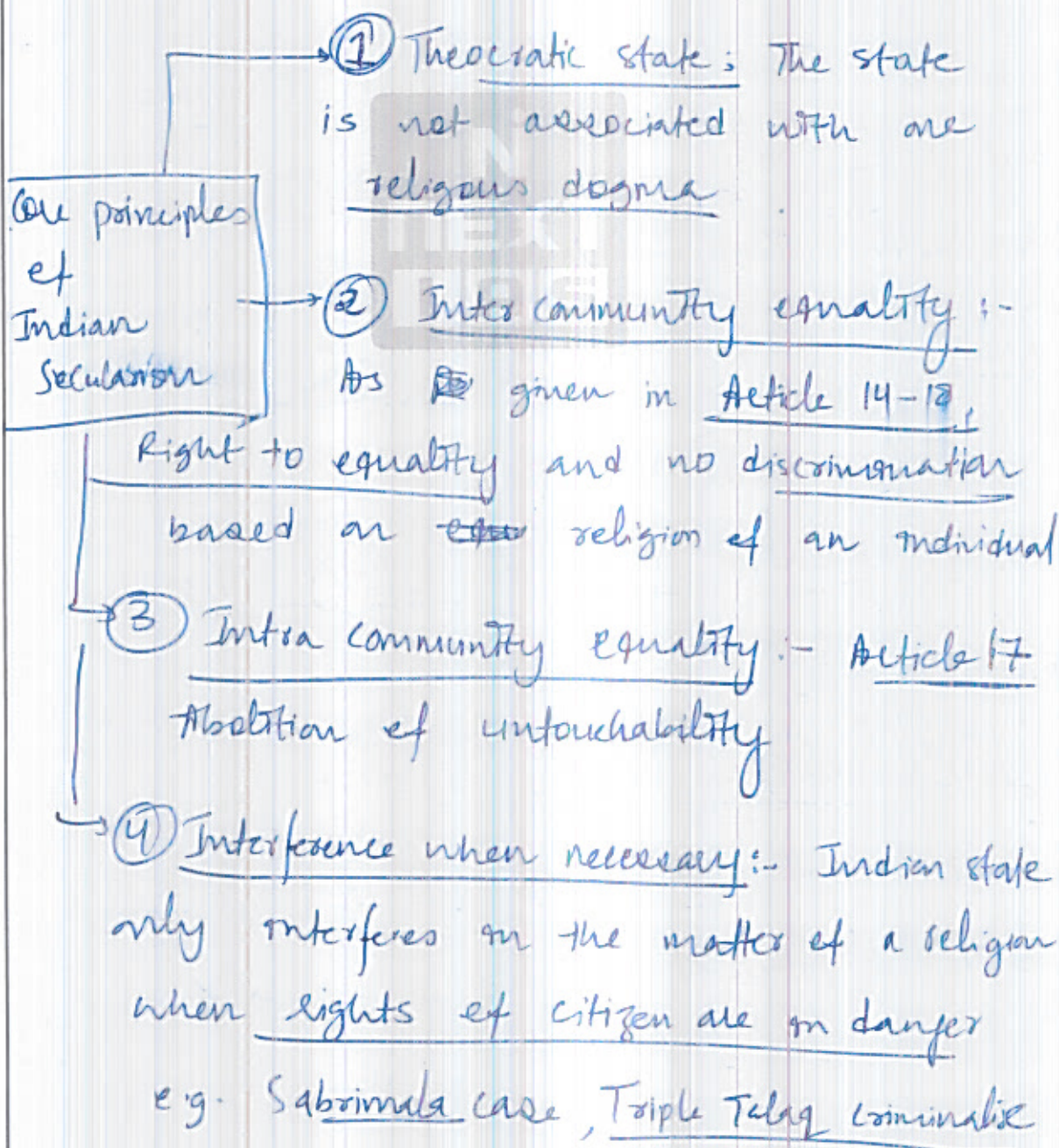
Challenges to population growth in India :-

- ① Highest population in the world with only 7% land area
- ② Currently, 65% population below 35 years but after 2030 ~~is~~, more old age population
- ③ Low level in HDI ~~is~~ & GHI = 122/135
- ④ focus on skill development, employment and education of the young population is often ignored.

New Education policy, 2020 is a significant ^{step} to utilise the demographic dividend potential of India.

9. भारतीय धर्मनिरपेक्षता के मूल सिद्धांत क्या हैं तथा भारतीय समाज के संदर्भ में उन्हें किन चुनौतियों का सामना करना पड़ा है? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए) 10 अंक
- What are the core principles of Indian secularism, and how have they been challenged in the context of Indian society? (Answer in 150 words) 10 marks

Indian secularism can be defined as 'Sarv Dharma Sambhav', equal respect and a principled distance from all religion as iterated in our Preamble.



- ⑤ Equal respect and support :- Sponsors
Haj and Amarnath yatra equally.

Challenged in Indian society :-

- ① Political motives :- Electoral mobilization
in the name of religion.
- ② Social media :- Fake news, spreading of
hate and communalism in communities.
e.g. Mujaffarpur riots.
- ③ Ghettoisation :- Isolating of minority
communities from the mainstream community.
- ④ Social Fractures :- Caste as a social
reality still exist in India, basis of
discrimination.

If the religious diversity of India is
utilised for better cooperation and to instill
fraternity in the community, It will lead
to a more Integrated Society.

10. भारत में वर्तमान प्राथमिक शिक्षा प्रणाली किस सीमा तक सामाजिक असमानताओं को संबोधित या सुदृढ़ करती है तथा अधिक समावेशी शैक्षिक वातावरण बनाने के लिए किन रणनीतियों की आवश्यकता है? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
10 अंक

To what extent does the current primary education system in India address or reinforce social inequalities, and what strategies are needed to create a more inclusive educational environment?
(Answer in 150 words) 10 marks

The NEP 2020 lays special emphasis on primary education (5+3+3+4 model), however significant reforms are required to make it more equitable and inclusive.

- Addressing Social Inequalities
- ① community feeling among kids at a very early age.
 - ② A uniform dec code to remove any class bias.
 - ③ Co-Ed classes to remove any gender bias.
 - ④ Reforms & Revisions in the curriculum to teach about the importance of values like Shanti, Prem, Daan.

- Reinforce social inequalities
- ① Private schools and public school - large class bias
 - ② In many schools, SC/ST community kids are discriminated against.

- ③ Learning from parents after percolate to classes and result in, kids imitating the behavior of adults.

Strategy to create a more inclusive educational environment :-

- ① Community lunch - To remove the Purity-pollution bias among kids
- ② Group activities to instill the feeling of belonging to the same community.
- ③ Practical application of Indian values.
- ④ Teacher sensitisation - Training to teachers under National Professional Standards of Teaching, to make the classroom environment more inclusive as well as participatory.

Children are like 'Blank paper' to remove the evils of inequality bias, we need to 'write' good values since starting

11. भारत में गांधीवाद-पूर्व चरण के किसान आंदोलनों की प्रकृति की तुलना गांधीवादी चरण के किसान आंदोलनों से कीजिए। स्वतंत्रता संग्राम के दौरान महात्मा गांधी के नेतृत्व ने भारत में किसान आंदोलनों की प्रकृति और दिशा को किस प्रकार प्रभावित किया? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए) 15 अंक

Compare and contrast the nature of peasant movements in India during the pre-Gandhian phase with those in the Gandhian phase. How did Mahatma Gandhi's leadership influence the nature and course of peasant movements in India during the freedom struggle?

(Answer in 250 words) 15 marks

The peasant movements were fragmented but Gandhi's leadership consolidated the demands of the peasants.

Pre Gandhian Phase

Gandhian Phase

① Interest based movements - short lived, ended with the fulfilment of demands

① connected with the overall idea of National struggle, provide more momentum & long-lived

② violent and aggressive nature of the protests

② satyagrah and non-violence as the tools of the protests.

③ regional and local nature of the movements

③ Gandhiji made them National in character.

Influence of Gandhi's leadership :-

- ① Champaran and kheda satyagrah are considered as the first peasant movements under Gandhi's leadership.
- ② Strategy of File - Struggle - Force, focus on the development of the Peasants as well.
- ③ Streamlined the demands of peasants and presented them to the Britishers.

Gandhi's leadership gave new life to the ~~native~~ peasant movement.



12. मंदिर वास्तुकला की होयसल और नागर शैलियों की तुलना कीजिए और उनके बीच अंतर बताइए। ये अंतर अपने समय के सांस्कृतिक, धार्मिक और क्षेत्रीय प्रभावों को किस प्रकार प्रतिबिंबित करते हैं?(उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए) 15 अंक
- Compare and contrast the Hoysala and Nagara styles of temple architecture. How do these differences reflect the cultural, religious, and regional influences of their time?

(Answer in 250 words) 15 marks







13. भारत में लॉर्ड विलियम बेंटिंक की नीतियों ने देश के सांस्कृतिक और बौद्धिक परिदृश्य को किस प्रकार प्रभावित किया? प्रमुख सुधारों के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए) 15 अंक

How did Lord William Bentinck's policies in India influence the country's cultural and intellectual landscape? Discuss with reference to key reforms.

(Answer in 250 words) 15 marks







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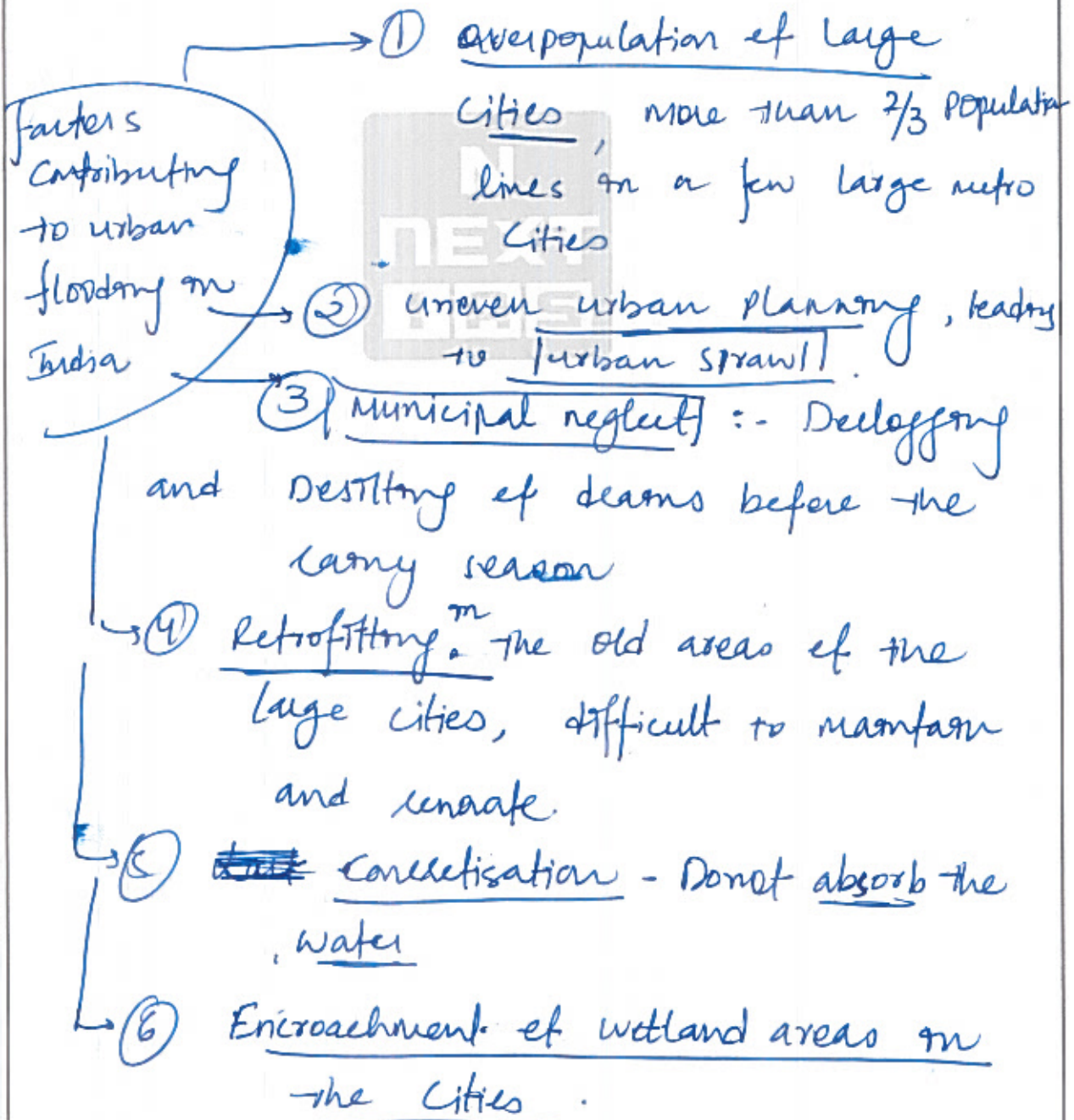
भारतीय शहरों में नगरीय बाढ़ एक आवर्ती चुनौती बनती जा रही है, भारत में नगरीय बाढ़ में योगदान देने वाले अंतर्निहित कारकों का विश्लेषण कीजिए। इसके प्रभाव को कम करने के लिए कौन से व्यापक उपाय किए जा सकते हैं?

(उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए) 15 अंक

With urban flooding becoming a recurrent challenge in Indian cities, analyze the underlying factors contributing to urban flooding in India. What comprehensive measures can be taken to mitigate its impact?

(Answer in 250 words) 15 marks

Urban flooding in metro cities like Delhi, Bangalore, Mumbai has claimed many lives. Better planning of the cities needs to be done in order to mitigate its impact.



- ↳ ⑦ Agglomeration of businesses at one places, overcrowding ^{at} the markets.

Measures to mitigate the impact of urban flooding :-

- ① Responsibility and accountability of municipality to de-clog the drains before the monsoon
- ② Rooftop rainwater harvesting to collect the rainwater
- ③ Planting trees in urban areas, to contain water.
e.g. Miyawaki method.
- ④ Availability of the Disaster Response team to deal with any danger.

For long term solution of urban flooding, we should also focus on Adaptation plans :-

- ① Better urban planning
- ② Development of peripheral regions in order to prevent overconcentration.
- ③ Rural area development through programmes like RURBAN.
- ④ making the city area more green, e.g. smart city mission.

The ~~area~~ menace of urban flooding is a symptom of erratic weather patterns due to shift in rainfall trends.

15. जैसे-जैसे 21वीं सदी तेल के लिए संघर्ष से महत्वपूर्ण खनिजों के लिए प्रतिस्पर्धा में परिवर्तित हो रही है, वैश्विक आपूर्ति श्रृंखला में योगदान देने में भारत के महत्वपूर्ण खनिज संसाधनों की क्षमता का आकलन कीजिए। भारत के लिए इन संसाधनों के रणनीतिक निहितार्थ क्या हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए) 15 अंक

As the 21st century shifts from battles over oil to competition for critical minerals, assess the potential of India's critical mineral resources in contributing to the global supply chain. What are the strategic implications of these resources for India?

(Answer in 250 words) 15 marks

The contemporary focus on renewable energy has shifted to focus to requirement for critical minerals.

Potential of India's critical mineral resources in contributing to the global supply chain :-

- ① Lithium reserves found in the J&K region of India.
- ② Keela - monofite sands containing Thorium in large quantities
- ③ Manganese and cobalt in the Jharkhand and west Bengal region of India
- ④ presence of Nickel mines in the Odisha belt

Challenges and
Limitations
of India's
Critical mineral
resources

- ① Access to technology for proper mining of the critical minerals.
- ② fabrication and manufacturing facilities in India are still in developmental phases like semiconductor fab plants
- ③ Mapping and Surveying of the presence of critical minerals in the region is not complete
- ④ The global supply value chain is dominated by countries like China
- ⑤ Ecological balance and sustainability is also a challenge in exploration of critical mineral resources
- ⑥ Displacement of the Tribal population from the mining location.

Strategic implications of critical resources for India :-

- ① self sufficiency in line with Atmanirbhar Bharat
- ② Decrease in the import bill of critical minerals
- ③ support to the goal of 50% energy from the Non fossil fuel sources
- ④ Checking the ~~impact~~ ~~of~~ ~~the~~ ~~domination~~ of China and monopoly of global supply value chain of critical minerals.
- ⑤ Security from the disruptions in supply value chain due to conflicts like Russia Ukraine conflict.

The recent amendment in the MMDR Act is right step towards improving our access to critical minerals.

16.

तापमान व्युत्क्रमण की परिघटना और विभिन्न क्षेत्रों के मौसमी प्रतिरूप और सूक्ष्म जलवायु पर इसके प्रभाव की व्याख्या कीजिए। साथ ही, कृषि और मानव बस्तियों पर इसके प्रभावों की भी चर्चा कीजिए।

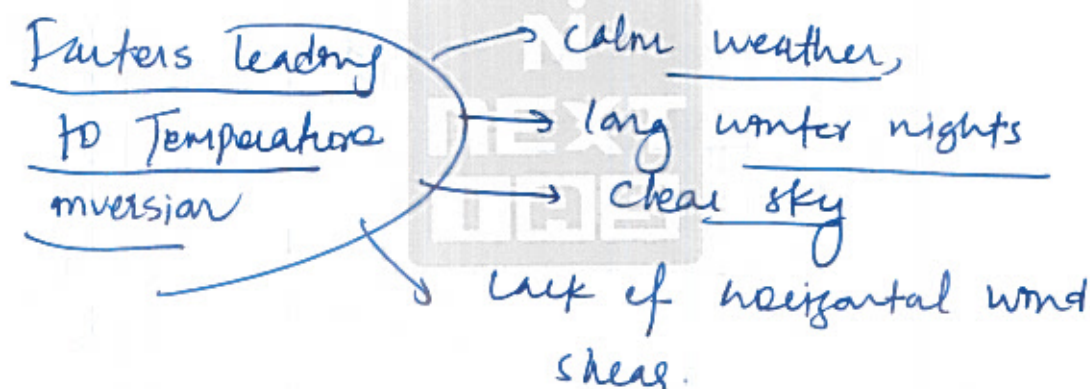
(उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए) 15 अंक

Explain the phenomenon of temperature inversion and its impact on weather patterns and microclimates in different regions. Also, discuss its implications for agriculture and human settlements.

(Answer in 250 words) 15 marks

Temperature inversion is the cooling of surface while the warm air move upwards.

Temperature inversion impact the local weather patterns and also agriculture and human settlements.



Impact on weather patterns & microclimates in different regions :-

① In the Himalayan region - It results into Anabatic and Katabatic wind movements.

② On the sea-shores, Land breeze and sea breeze during day and night

- ③ It may also lead to fog on the morning
- ④ Temperature inversion for long period results in very cold conditions at night.

Impact on human
Settlement

- ① foggy conditions leads to traffic and accidents
- ② In the shore lines, it provides relief from the heat effect of the land
- ③ Transhumance, practiced by ~~the~~ pastoral tribes of Himalayas, due to inversion of temperature in the valleys and hills.

Impact on Agriculture

- ① overnight frost is responsible for damaging the crops
- ② colder conditions are also inhibiting on the Growth phase of the plants

~~The phenomena of Ter~~



17. पर्यावरण और भारतीय संस्कृति के संदर्भ में गंगा नदी तंत्र के महत्व की चर्चा कीजिए। इस महत्वपूर्ण नदी तंत्र को सफाई और कायाकल्प (पुनरुद्धार) के समक्ष प्रमुख चुनौतियाँ क्या हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए) 15 अंक

Discuss the significance of the Ganga river system on the environment and Indian culture. What are the key challenges in cleaning and rejuvenating this vital river system?

(Answer in 250 words) 15 marks

The Ganga river has mythological religious as well as environment significance on Indian Culture. Namami Ganga Programme is step towards cleaning and rejuvenating the vital river system.



Fig: Ganga river system

- Significance of Ganga river system on environment
- ① fertile plains of Alumina, agricultural settlement
 - ② Biodiversity - ^{like} Aquatic life. e.g. Ganga Dolphin
 - ③ lifeline of various cities in India, Varanasi

↳ ④ Providing Ecosystem services of
Drinking water, irrigation, industrial
application etc.

Significance of
Ganga river
system on
Indian culture

- ① worshipped as a
Goddess
- ② Ganga water is
considered holy ~~by~~ ⁱⁿ the
Hindu religion
- ③ Kumbhe Mela and centre
of other festivities associated with
the Hindus.

Challenges in cleaning & rejuvenating
the river system :-

- ① waste water dump by industries - including
chemicals
- ② slow development of sewage treatment
plants over Ganga

③ Religious significance has also led to exploitation and enhanced pollution on major city banks like Varanasi, Prayagraj.

④ Related to custom of 'Asthā visarjan' and other cremation activities.

⑤ Passes through major Industrial Cities

Way forward :-

- ① Progress & implementation of Namanit Change Program
- ② Behavioral changes required
- ③ Sewage Treatment plants
- ④ strict ^{regulation} ~~management~~ of industrial effluents.

18.

भारत में वैज्ञानिक खोज ऐतिहासिक रूप से संस्कृति और धर्म के साथ जुड़ी हुई है, जिसमें प्रायः वैज्ञानिक शोधों को धार्मिक प्रथाओं के साथ जोड़ा जाता है। इस संदर्भ में, वैज्ञानिक प्रगति सदियों पुरानी रूढ़ियों व अंधविश्वासों को संबोधित करने में पारंपरिक मान्यताओं और आधुनिक सोच के बीच के अंतर को किस प्रकार कम करती है?

(उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए) 15 अंक

Scientific pursuit in India has historically intersected with culture and religion, often blending scientific inquiry with religious practices. In this context, how do scientific advancements bridge the gap between traditional beliefs and modern thinking in addressing age-old taboos and superstitions?

(Answer in 250 words) 15 marks

India has an old tradition of pursuit of knowledge, often mixed with religion. The impact of modern science is visible in changing the traditional beliefs of the society.

Intersection of science and culture and religion in India :-

- ① Shaba sutra of Baudhayan, to make Hawan kund, is one of the first texts where Pythagoras theorem is mentioned.
- ② Temples like Naysaleshwari temple, represent the brilliance of architecture and science of civil engineering.
- ③ Ayurveda, knowledge of medicines is deeply embedded in the daily rituals.

- ④ Religious practices like puerity of body and mind represent the understanding of human body or biological sciences.

Role of scientific advancements in bridging the gap between traditional beliefs and modern thinking :-

- ① Role of medical sciences and its penetration in the Indian society instead of superstitious belief in ghosts.
- ② focus on modern education, more utilitarian and contemporary in nature.
- ③ Principles of rationality and empiricism in the Indian society, make the 'knowledge foundation more qualitative than quantitative in nature.
- ④ scientific advancement in the field of space exploration broke the myth of belief Astrology predictions to an extent.

Challenges in bridging the gap :-

- ① Reinforcing the superstition - sex determination technology used to discriminate against girl child.
- ② Science used to find the 'pure Aryan DNA' and to justify the caste segregation.
- ③ Cognitive component of science not accepted, but technological component accepted, 'Nimbu Mirchi' or new vehicles to prevent from Nazar.
- ④ Contextualisation :- Science and social media development used to propagate religious and conservative views.

The impact of scientific development on Indian society is multifaceted, required to ~~to~~ instill the spirit of scientific enquiry.

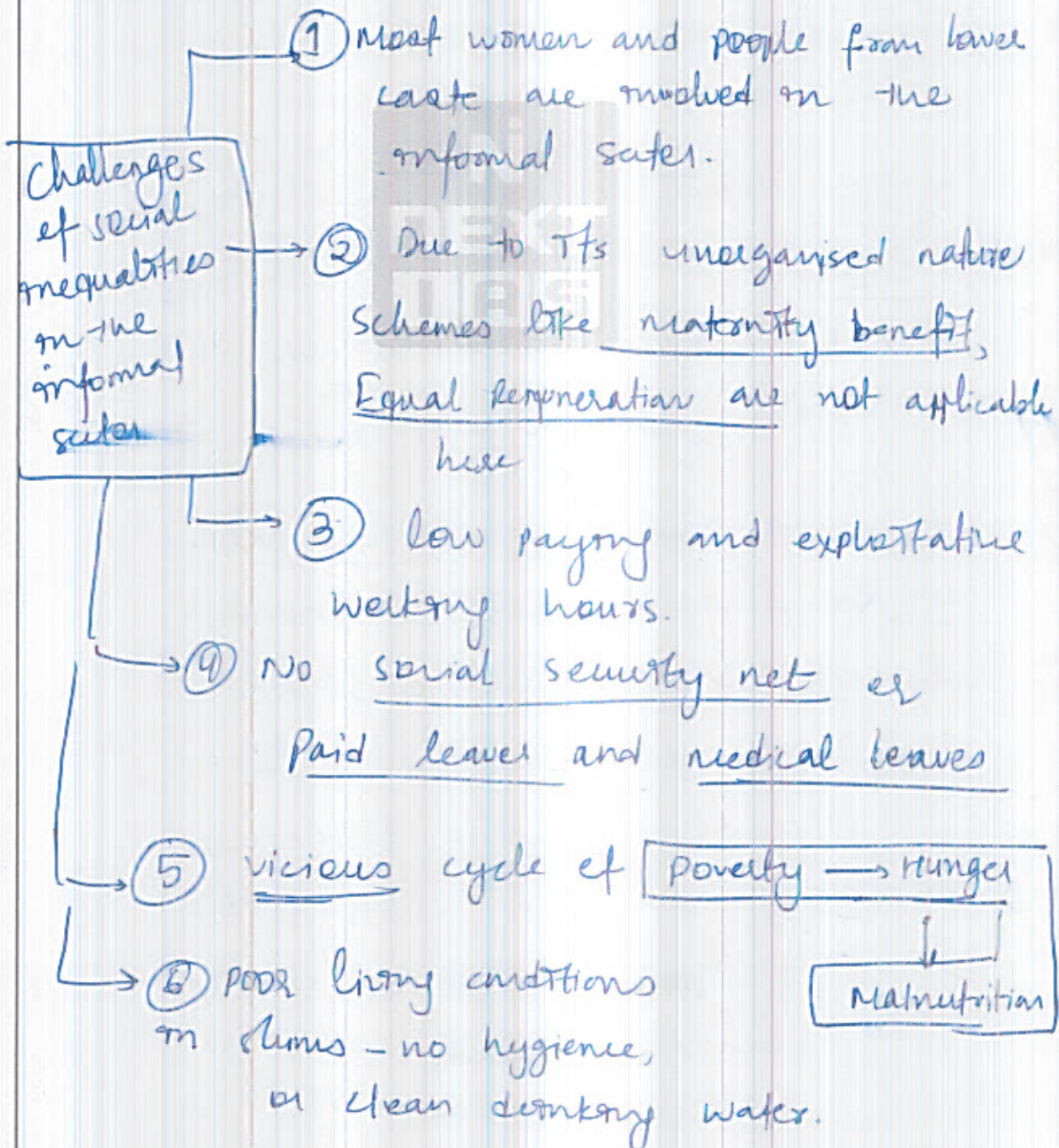
19. अनौपचारिक क्षेत्र में सामाजिक असमानताओं की चुनौतियों पर प्रकाश डालिए। चर्चा कीजिए कि गिग अर्थव्यवस्था किस प्रकार इन मुद्दों का समाधान कर अधिकतम सामाजिक सशक्तिकरण में योगदान कर सकती है।

(उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए) 15 अंक

Highlighting the challenges of social inequalities in the informal sector, discuss how the gig economy can resolve these issues and contribute to greater social empowerment.

(Answer in 250 words) 15 marks

As per NITI Aayog, Informal sector employs almost 80% of the entire workforce, reforms are required to make it more secure and productive.



Resolution of issues by Gig economy :-

- ① States like Rajasthan passed Gig workers Act to provide them social Security and Identification.
- ② organisation and unity to increase their bargaining power.
- ③ Application of workers codes, labour Code, minimum wage act to ensure social security.
- ④ Guideline for the platforms, -
e.g. Ola not releasing payment of auto drivers led to nationwide strike
- ⑤ Registration of the workers and unique identification to provide them with pension, regular salary benefits.

Contribution of Gig economy to greater social empowerment :-

- ① flexible working hours → leads to women empowerment by making them more financially independent.
- ② Extra income for better living standards
- ③ Inclusion of all sections - e.g. KFC ^{specially abled} hiring physically disabled employees
- ④ Contribution to GDP :- Hidden unemployment of villages, workforce can be utilised here to contribute to India's growth.

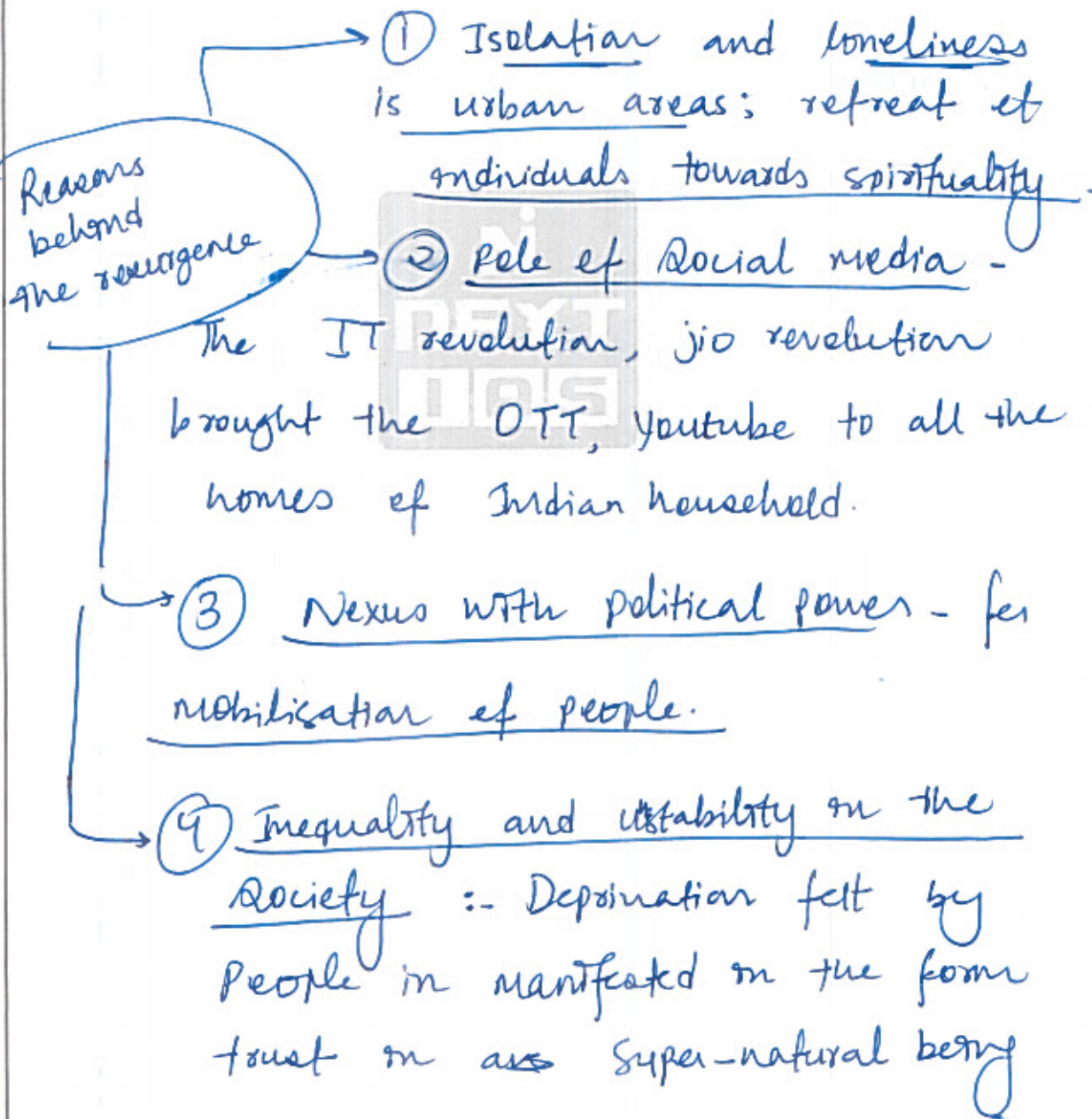
Service sector is the largest contributor to our GDP. However sustainable and efficient development is required to make it more equitable.

20.

भारतीय समाज में धार्मिक प्रभावकों और आध्यात्मिक नेताओं के नेतृत्व में नए-युगीन के अध्यात्मवाद के पुनरुत्थान के क्या कारण हैं? भारतीय समाज पर इस परिघटना के प्रभावों का मूल्यांकन कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए) 15 अंक

What are the reasons behind the resurgence of new-age spiritualism led by religious influencers and spiritual leaders in Indian society? Evaluate the impact of this phenomenon on Indian society. (Answer in 250 words) 15 marks

The resurgence of Godmen like Osho, Nirmal baba signify a new era of spiritualism, have multidimensional impact on Indian society.



↳ ⑤ Rejuvenation of Traditional values :- Through Patanjali and emphasis on values of Indian Society

Impact of this rejuvenation on Indian Society:-

- ① Superstition and blind faith on the rise
- ② Financial frauds in the name of donations
- ③ Godmen accused of harassment and exploiting girls, women.
- ④ Distortion of the real meaning and ethos of the religion. Godmen become an institution in themselves in the interpretation of religious scriptures.
- ⑤ Tricking people through magic tricks

~~Ques~~

The new-age spiritualism needs to be tended with care in order to prevent exploitation of people by the Godmen



NEXT IAS

Space for Rough Work

NEXT IAS

Space for Rough Work

NEXT IAS

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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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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.
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महत्वपूर्ण निर्देश

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

क्या न करें-

1. इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका के भीतर कहीं भी अपना नाम या पंजीकरण संख्या न लिखें।
2. अपनी QCA पुस्तिका में कहीं भी प्रश्नों के वास्तविक उत्तरों के अलावा कुछ भी न लिखें।
3. अपनी QCA पुस्तिका से कोई भी पृष्ठ न फाड़ें, यदि आपको कोई पृष्ठ गायब लगे, तो पर्यवेक्षक/निरीक्षक को सूचित करना न भूलें।
4. अपनी QCA पुस्तिका को अपनी टेबल पर न छोड़ें, परीक्षा समाप्त होने के पश्चात इसे निरीक्षक को सौंप देना चाहिए।

क्या करें-

1. कवर पृष्ठ पर दिए गए निर्देशों को ध्यान पूर्वक पढ़ें और उनका सख्ती से पालन करें।
2. QCA पुस्तिका के कवर पृष्ठ पर दिए गए स्थान पर अपना पंजीकरण नंबर और अन्य विवरण लिखें।
3. स्पष्ट और पठनीय तरीके से लिखें। खराब/अपठनीय लिखावट में न लिखें।
4. रफ नोट्स या गणना के लिए, इस पुस्तिका के अंतिम दो खाली पृष्ठों का उपयोग किया जाना चाहिए। रफ नोट्स को बाद में क्रॉस कर देना चाहिए।
5. यदि आप किसी कार्य को रद्द करना चाहते हैं, तो उस पर अपना पेन चलाएं या उस पर "रद्द" लिखें, अन्यथा उसका मूल्यांकन किया जा सकता है।
6. परीक्षा हॉल छोड़ने से पहले अपनी QCA पुस्तिका व्यक्तिगत रूप से निरीक्षक को सौंप दें।

ऑनलाइन सुविधा का लाभ उठाने वाले अभ्यर्थियों के लिए विशेष अनुरोध

1. QCA पुस्तिका को ठीक से स्कैन करें। हम चाहेंगे कि आप स्कैनिंग के लिए कैमस्कैनर ऐप (CAM SCANNER) 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।

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