

NEXT IAS

ADVANCED INTEGRATED MENTORSHIP

English Medium

TEST CODE : AIMBII017

(To be filled by candidate)

Name of Candidate: Aditi Anura Mobile No. [REDACTED]

Roll No. : AIM 25 GCA 2043 Start Time 2:00 PM End Time 5:30 PM

Date of Examination: 24/11/24 Medium : English ☒ Hindi ☐

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1.	10	
2.	10	
3.	10	
4.	10	
5.	10	
Total Marks : 50		

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
6.	15	
7.	15	
8.	15	
9.	15	
10.	15	
Total Marks : 75		

GRAND TOTAL -/ 125

EVAL CODE: EVAL DATE:.....

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

- 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.
- Candidates must mention all relevant details like Name, Email, Roll No, Mobile, etc. in the space allocated.
- Candidate is expected to attempt all 10 questions within the given timeline.
- Answers must be written in the medium authorized at the time of admission.
- 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.
- Please write neatly. Avoid illegible writing.
- Do not write/mark irrelevant matters in the QCAB.

सामान्य निर्देश

- 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।
- अभ्यर्थियों को सभी प्रासंगिक विवरण जैसे नाम, ईमेल, रोल नंबर, मोबाइल नंबर आदि का आवंटित स्थान पर उल्लेख करना होगा।
- अभ्यर्थियों से अपेक्षा की जाती है कि वह आवंटित समय-सीमा के भीतर ही सभी 10 प्रश्नों के उत्तर-लेखन का प्रयास करें।
- प्रत्येक उत्तर, प्रवेश के समय चुनी गयी भाषा के माध्यम में ही लिखे जाने चाहिए।
- 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।
- कृपया साफ-सुथरा लिखें। अपठनीय लेखन से बचें।
- QCAB में अप्रासंगिक तथ्यों को न लिखें / न ही चिह्नित करें।

REMARKS:

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Scan this QR Code to raise issues related to evaluation



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

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



गरीबी और जनसंख्या वृद्धि एक दुष्चक्र में फँसी है, जहाँ गरीबी व्यक्तियों की इस चक्र से मुक्त होने की क्षमता को सीमित करती है, जबकि जनसंख्या वृद्धि संसाधनों पर दबाव डालती है। विवेचन कीजिए।

(150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

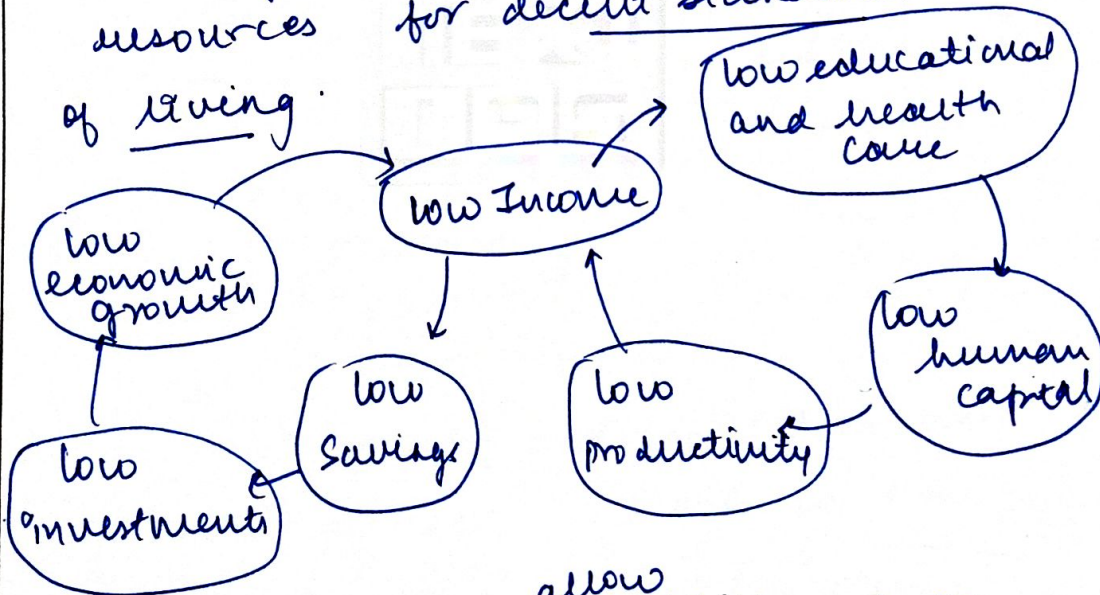
Poverty and population growth are locked in a vicious cycle, where poverty restricts individuals' ability to break free from the cycle, while population growth strains resources. Discuss.

(Answer in 150 words) 10 marks

India has recently overtaken China to become the most populous country, according to UN estimates.

Vicious cycle by poverty and population growth

① Poverty means inability to access resources for decent standard of living.



② Poverty does not allow capabilities of an individual to bring outcome.

③ Poverty often results in low educational and health outcomes, hindering economic growth.

Vicious Cycle of population growth

- ① Population growth → puts pressure or strain on resources such as food, clean water availability, jobs etc.



Poverty and population are also interlinked, as rise in one pushes the other further down.

"Poverty anywhere is a threat to prosperity everywhere".



क्या आपको लगता है कि समान नागरिक संहिता भारतीय समाज में धार्मिक बहुलवाद और सांस्कृतिक भिन्नता के विचार का खंडन करती है? (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

Do you think the Uniform Civil Code contradicts the idea of religious pluralism and cultural differences in Indian society? (Answer in 150 words) 10 marks

Uniform Civil Code means having same set of laws or uniform law for every religious groups. Recently Uttarakhand government came up with a uniform civil code.

How UCC supplements religious pluralism

- ① Strengthens religious identity as ~~legality~~ legality is provided to various religious provisions.
- ② Hindu Code bill also included Christians, Buddhists, which has helped removed inefficiencies and conflicting provisions.
- ③ Has pushed towards "Salaf-based theory".
- ④ Made national integration easier and effective.
- ⑤ Criminal laws when codified into a uniform law, strengthened

criminal justice system in India.

How UCC hinders religious pluralism

- ① It can lead towards "melting pot", where every religious identity gets assimilated.
- ② Challenge of what is to be codified and what should be left out.
- ③ It can create apprehensions within religious fundamentalists.
- ④ Contradictory religious practices within different religions.
- ⑤ Minority views may not be aligned with majority and national goals.

A progressive step by Utterakhand government, can be used as an example at national level.



जेंडर फ्लूइड पहचान क्या है, तथा LGBTQ समुदाय को पूर्ण सामाजिक समावेशन और समानता प्राप्त करने में किन चुनौतियों का सामना करना पड़ रहा है? (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

What is gender fluid identity, and what are the LGBTQ community's ongoing challenges to full societal inclusion and equal treatment? (Answer in 150 words) 10 marks

Gender fluid identity means when one's gender is not fixed and the person is not able to identify itself with any gender prevalent.

Challenges faced by LGBTQ community

- ① Discrimination - as they are non heterogeneous group, they often face discrimination and exclusion.
- ② Homophobic behaviour → In the hostility or fear practiced towards these communities - It can take form of violence, marginalisation.
- ③ Estrangement → due to not confirming to societal views. They may face remarks and pointing out by majority community.
- ④ Vulnerability → towards violence by even police officers,

vulnerable towards non access to
resources.

⑤ denied equal rights and resources →
eg no property rights, lack of
education and health services.

⑥ These pushes them towards
mental health stress and substance
use.

Transgender Act was a
progressive step to help the
community. However, strict implementation
of the law, creating National Council
of transgender at state and national
level on the lines of NHRC, SHRC,
granting them equal rights will go
a long way in social inclusion.



भारत में जनसांख्यिकीय परिवर्तनों के संदर्भ में स्वस्थ सक्रिय आयु वृद्धि की अवधारणा पर चर्चा कीजिए। यह सामाजिक समावेशन में किस प्रकार योगदान देती है? (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

Discuss the concept of healthy active ageing in the context of demographic shifts and population ageing in India. How does it contribute to social inclusion?

(Answer in 150 words) 10 marks

Indian population average or median age is 28 years. But it is expected to increase, with rise in elderly population (expected to be 50% of total population in 2050).

Concept of healthy active ageing

- ① Providing elderly population, with the required accessible healthcare.
- ② with rise in ageing population, creating and sustaining economic opportunities that works for elderly people also.
- ③ Providing the required social security benefits and social safety net. eg public transport, infrastructure etc.

How can healthy ageing contributes
social inclusion

- ① Rise in income of the elderly →
will boost their self confidence
and self esteem.
- ② Required social support is provided
↓
hence inclusive society.
- ③ Reduced out of pocket expenditure
on health.
- ④ Prevention of diseases such as
non-communicable → healthy
person → Increased participation
in social practices.

with rise in population,
government is expected not just to
reap the demographic dividend
but also provide necessary support
to elderly class.

पितृसत्तात्मकता घर की तुलना में कार्यस्थल की गतिशीलता को कैसे अलग-अलग रूप से प्रभावित करती है?

(150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

How does patriarchy differently impact the dynamics of the workplace vis a vis the household?
(Answer in 150 words) 10 marks



Patriarchy is a prejudice or stereotype that males are superior gender with respect to females.

Impact of patriarchy on household

- ① Lack of employment benefits to women, → making them financially dependent on male.
- ② Preference to male child vis-a-vis female in education opportunities.
- ③ Lack of independent decision making for women.
- ④ Women being restricted to household care and care economy.
- ⑤ If the female is working, she has to bear the dual burden of workplace as well as household, as household chores are considered sole responsibility of women.

Impact of Patriarchy on workplaces

- ① It can take worst forms in the way of violence, sexual harassment.
- ② Women are restricted to lower jobs such as pink collared jobs eg
- ③ in reception we mostly see females
- ③ They are not preferred in physical active works - as they are considered physically weak and biologically sensitive.
- ④ Preference to be given to male employees.

Patriarchy inhibits not just female, but overall economic growth of the society. Government should take steps to provide support to them.

मलिन बस्तियाँ ऐसी 'समस्याएँ' नहीं हैं जिनका 'समाधान' किया जाना है- बल्कि वास्तव में, ये बुनियादी ढाँचे के प्रावधान और सामाजिक-आर्थिक मुद्दों को शामिल करने वाली असंतुलित और स्वार्थपरक नगरीय नीतियों का एक परिणाम हैं।
(250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

Slums are not 'problems' that have to be 'solved' - but are indeed a result of lopsided and vested urban policies covering infrastructure provision and socio-economic issues. Analyse.
(Answer in 250 words) 15 marks

According to census 2011, around 17.1% of Indian population reside in slum areas. Slums are the areas that are unfit for human habitation due to poor ventilation, congestion, cracked walls etc.

Reasons for expansion of slums

Due to infrastructural provision

- ① Lack of affordable housing in urban areas.
- ② Rising standard of living cost in urban areas, due to rise in industrialisation.
- ③ Lack of transit oriented planning of a city, which results in unequal habitations in the urban areas.
- ④ Lack of proper and targeted policy intervention to upgrade slums.

⑤ Corruption and leakages in implementation of various schemes such as Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana, where slum redevelopment funds have not been enforced.

Due to socio-economic issues

① lack of social inclusive and integrated planning → leads to exclusion of slum people.

② Rising criminal activities in slum region, due to lack of economic opportunities, makes the process cumbersome.

③ Discriminatory practices by the well-off people, which forces the slums to grow.

④ lack of job opportunities and stable income support to people residing in slums. ~~for~~.

⑤ Proximity to workplaces such as househelpers residing in slum, near to a well developed society.

Measures to improve slum conditions

- ① Integrated and Inclusive planning.
- ② Transit-oriented city development
to make it affordable for slum
dwellers to transit easily.
- ③ Making source villages smart,
therefore to reduce the rate
of migration.
- ④ Implementation of housing
policies such as PMAU-Rural Urban,
to rehabilitate slum dwellers.
- ⑤ Education and employment
opportunities to slum children.

Slums are not itself an
issue, but is a cause of rising
urbanisation and industrialisation.
Government targeted interventions
can help tackle it.



साम्प्रदायिकता आर्थिक अभाव से बल प्राप्त करती है, और सामाजिक बहिष्कार के वातावरण में फलती-फूलती है, जिससे असंतोष और विभाजन के लिए उर्वर भूमि तैयार होती है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। (250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

Communalism gains strength from economic deprivation, and thrives in environments of social exclusion, creating fertile ground for discontent and division. Comment.

(Answer in 250 words) 15 marks

Communalism is an ideology in which people are divided into different groups, having different secular interests. It can take its form from mild, moderate to extreme.

Reason for sprouting of communalism

- ① It sprouts from the seeds of economic backwardness.
- ② Lack of job opportunities and employment facilities → creates frustration and anger among the minds of people, especially younger generation.
- ③ Lack of income support to sustain life, pushes a person towards fear and hatred for the one receiving it.
- ④ Communalism stems from "zero sum game of power".

Social exclusion practices, further pushes a person deep into communalism.

- ① when economic deprivation is coupled with social exclusionary practices, it generates a feeling of anxiety and stress.
- ② These anxiety and stress pushes out in the form of extreme communalism,
- ③ They are even brought closer to violence eg recent delhi riots 2020.
- ④ Social exclusionary practices such as lack of Inclusive planning, neglect by society, fear of being dominated has taken the worst forms eg muslims with fear of being excluded, formed Muslim League to counter Indian National Congress.

Result of communalism

- ① when a person has developed that he is different from a community, he starts to behave differently towards them.

- ② The community starts to feel that other one is destroying their power and authority in the society.
- ③ This puts pressure on government to allocate resources towards a community → thus hindering socio-economic justice (Preamble).

Communism thrives in an environment of "zero sum game of Power". Government interventions to allay the fears of minority and to provide economic opportunities as the first step, will prove beneficial.



भारत में राज्यों के संदर्भ में क्षेत्रीय विषमता और क्षेत्रीयता की भावनाओं के बीच संबंधों का मूल्यांकन कीजिए। क्या क्षेत्रवाद राष्ट्रवाद के विचार का विरोधी है? (250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

In the context of states in India evaluate the relationship between regional disparity and sentiments of regionalism. Is regionalism antagonistic to the idea of nationalism?

(Answer in 250 words) 15 marks

Regionalism is a feeling or ideology where one feels attached towards his particular region and work in ways to promote the advancement of that region.

Relationship between regional disparity and regionalism

- ① Lack of economic development in a region, creates a ground for greater affinity towards it eg Telanagana demand of separate state.
- ② Social exclusion or dominance by a majority → demand by minority for a separate region → eg linguistic reorganisation of states.
- ③ Affinity towards a region → "fours of soil movement" → job reservation for particular set of natives.

- ④ Regional disparity - often creates a feeling of 'us vs them' which pushes extra love towards the region.

Regionalism supporting Nationalism

- ① Helps bring functional politics closer to people, and hence efficient administration of a region → therefore national policies can be well implemented.
- ② Helps preserve culture of a region → greater push for 'salad-bowl theory' in a nation.
- ③ Regional demands if fulfilled and in a progressive region → people will be motivated to support national goals.

However, regionalism can take worst forms and become antagonistic to nationalism.

- ① "Loss of soil movement" → eg reservation of jobs for natives in Haryana.
- ② Secessionist tendencies eg recent demand for Khalistan.
- ③ Backwardisation.
- ④ National policies and goals take a back seat, until region is not prospered.

Regionalism and Nationalism can work in a balance. Need is for a delicate balance of regional demands by strengthening federalism, to support state objectives, whilst prioritising national interests as well.

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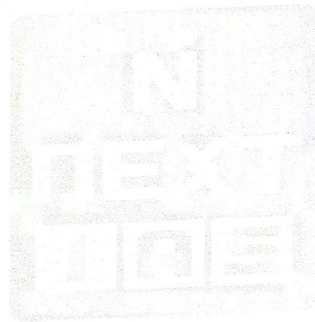
नृजातीय पहचान और सांप्रदायिकता पर उदारवादी पश्चात अर्थव्यवस्था के प्रभाव की चर्चा करें।

(250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

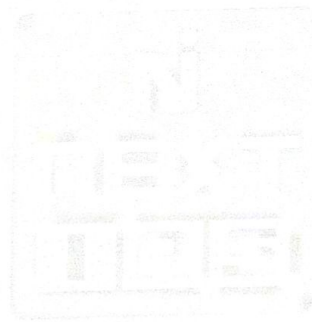
Discuss the impact of the post-liberal economy on ethnic identity and communalism.

(Answer in 250 words) 15 marks

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भारतीय धर्मनिरपेक्षता के मूल सिद्धांत क्या हैं तथा भारतीय समाज के संदर्भ में उन्हें किन चुनौतियों का सामना करना पड़ा है? (250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

What are the core principles of Indian secularism, and how have they been challenged in the context of Indian society? (Answer in 250 words) 15 marks

Secularism is an ideology which prevents the government institutions and people employed in state institutions to interfere in religious matters.

Core principles of Indian Secularism

- ① Freedom of religion to practice, propagate. under article 25.
- ② Equality of treatment to every religion by the state.
- ③ No discrimination between any religious institutions or different religions.
- ④ Porous boundary between politics and religion.
- ⑤ State led reforms in religious matters are welcomed by recent liberalised case.
- ⑥ Principled distance between

State and Religion

- ⑦ Every religious institutions, has the right to manage their own affairs (Article 26), which is different in USA.
- ⑧ To keep state from any religious matters, there are provisions mentioned in constitution itself.

challenge to Indian secularism in context of Indian society

- ① State have been forced to intervene to resolve religious conflicts, but how much intervention is legally correct → eg S.C then came up with "doctrine of essentiality".
- ② Freedom to propagate has taken the forms of forced conversion, sometimes.
- ③ Different set of civil laws practiced by different religious communities - eg Muslim personal law allows for

1. Polygamy, however in Hindu code law this is not legal.

④ "Salaf Bourd Theory" concepts when practiced in religion hinders uniform economic development.

Indian secularism has proven to be strength of unity in diversity. The government has intervened to an appropriate measure to not let it surpass.