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with black pen. I checked my copy from
provided answers before scanning the pages.

so please ignore and cooperate.

7/9/24

GS 1 Test (9)

Next IAS ID: GSMAC24A1339, GSMAC2409, 08-09-2024 07:27 PM

Question No.

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के लिए

Designed by ~~British~~ ^{British}

Ans 1) Recently India got its new parliament building under the Central Vista Project, which marked the decolonization of the parliament building.

Led sandstone from Rajasthan
& Marble from Makrana

Central placement of Ashoka Chakra at main entrance

Integration of Traditional Art and Architecture in New Parliament

① Traditional symbols represented in the two houses - Lotus and Peacock ⇒ showing ecological importance and respect.

Geometric patterns in floors and walls

② Symbolic use of Sangal as transfer of power symbol (from the chola period).

Tile work (Mughal)

Science from epics & Puranas - mural art

- Sangeet Kalan - Natya, (local tradition)
- Shilpa Shiksha (local tradition)

③ Use of multiple local art traditions of various regions - Warli, Maddhubani etc.

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Print of Dr. Bhanu Shekhawat

Reflected

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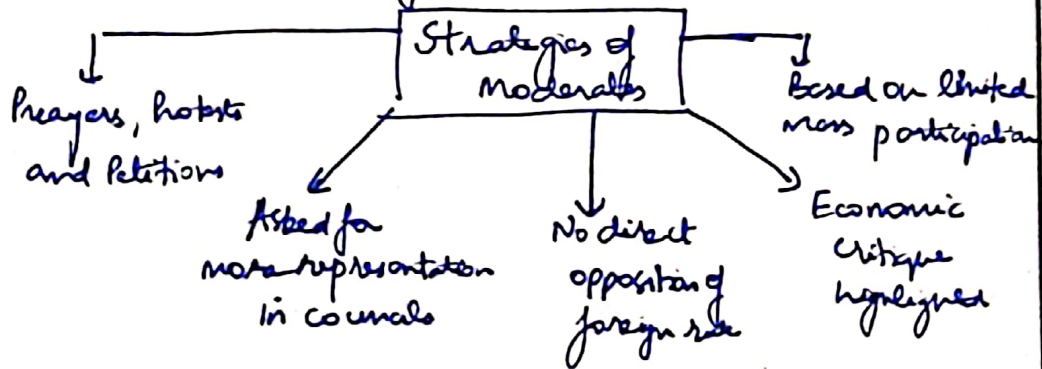


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Ans 3) The moderate phase of Indian National Freedom movement marked the beginning of an organized effort towards independence against the British rule.



Economic Critique of British colonial policies

Land fragmented into small plots
decline in agri productivity

① Radhakrishna Narayana in Poverty and Un-British Rule in India highlighted the drain of Rs 30 crore/yr from India.

② R.P. Dutt said huge drain to pay dividends, salaries to englishmen, economic capital for British industries etc.

③ War defeat transfers included another major chunk of transfer of money.

④ All this led to drain from India to fill the pockets of England.

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Development of Indian Nationalism and Independence movement

- ① Moderates like D.N. Joshi, Gokhale and Mulwani were able to ask for reforms on economic policies to prevent further drain.
- ② Highlight of economic exploitation led to awareness among masses.
- ③ Highlighted that Whitesman burden is just a curtain to hide self interest.
- ④ Helped to grow the Swadeshi movement under extremists to promote Swadeshi and boycott Un-British.
- ⑤ Further movements like Home Rule League and Non Cooperation also used economy as tool to fight against colonial rule.

Thus the economic critique by moderates acted as lightning conductor for flame of national movement to rise.

Helped understand the
root cause

All India Home

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15% of land vulnerable to landslides - 45%
 (Ans 4) The Himalayas were formed with the contact of Indian and European plate and further movement of the plates still makes the region tectonically active.

Geological structure of Himalayas making it prone to landslides.

④ Natural Reasons

① Present on the plate boundaries → Movement causes land slides.

② Himalayas still rising → Movement leads to mass displacement.

③ Steep slopes of Himalayas on the southern side

④ Rainfall and mountainous topography aids in landslides.

⑤ Fast flow of rivers also causes erosion of mountains → easy flow of material. (Ex - Kosi, Ganga etc)

Made Himalayas rise due to plate boundaries

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के लिए(B) Anthropogenic causes

① Unsustainable Tourism → Excessive pressure on region's land → Pressure leads to landslides (Ex - Kadamath landslides due to floods).

② Deforestation to create infrastructure → loosening of soil.

③ Disturbed balance leads to bursting of Glacial lakes → Landslides (Ex - Chamdi landslides)

④ Lack of water harvesting during monsoon → Huge water flow → Landslides (Ex - Himachal Pradesh in 2023).

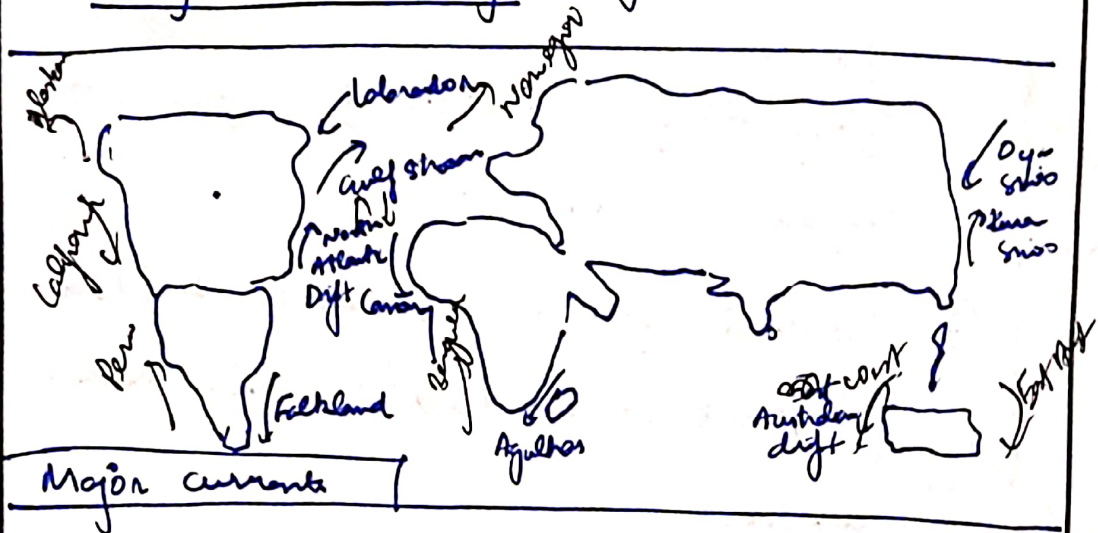
⑤ Mining activities disturbing the balance of structures (Ex - Silbagra Tunnel breakdown)

The Sendai Framework of disaster risk reduction must be used to reduce the risks of landslides.

Development
of infra.WF - Plantation in
bare lands.
- Eco sensitive
zones.
- Afforestation

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Ans) Ocean currents refers to the mass
movements of water across the
oceans due to earth's rotation,
density and salinity differences.



Major ocean currents and associated
gyres

- ① The Sargasso sea gyre formed in
North Atlantic ocean with North Atlantic
drift, Gulf stream and Canary current.
- ② The gyre in North Pacific ocean - due to
Oyashio, Kuroshio currents.
- ③ Further oceanic currents include
Falkland, Agulhas, East Atlantic
drift and Equatorial currents.

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Ocean Currents

Role of currents in Earth's climate and marine ecosystems

Local climate

Modifying effects
of winds

Debris patches

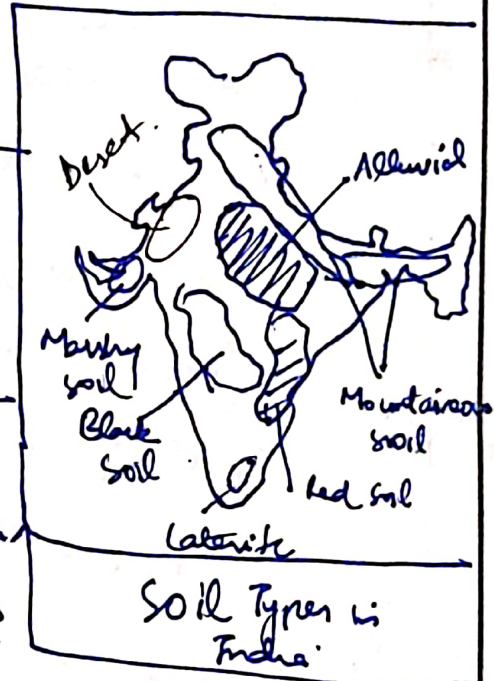
- ① Maintenance of ocean's temperature distribution → Through movement of water between equator and poles.
- ② Role in climatic regions → Ex cold currents (Conary) around deserts → Densifying effect, Pom current
- ③ Upwelling and downwelling → Availability of nutrients for marine organisms.
- ④ Melting of warm and cold currents → Better biodiversity.
- ⑤ Maintenance of pressure systems gets aided through oceanic currents.
- ⑥

Thus oceanic currents are an important mechanism having widespread impact across earth's weather and climate.

Ravish

- ⑥ Soil types in India has been impacted due to natural geological features of a region, that is through mountains, rivers, volcanic lands etc.

Soil Types and regional disparities in Agricultural Practices & Productivity



- ④ Agricultural Practices -

① Alluvial soils in India led to focus on food crops like rice, wheat and pulses etc.

② Black soil of western India → best for cotton production due to low water requirements and self irrigation qualities.

③ Mountainous soil in Himalayas and Western Ghats → Spices, Tea, Coffee

④ Laterite soil led to crops like Tobacco and dry fruits

⑤ Red soil due to minerals present in the region aided for other crops

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⑤ Agricultural Productivity

① The ganges plain region having alluvial soil rich in Nitrogen and Potash → Best productivity when aided with fertilizers and rainfall (Wheat, rice, sugarcane).

② The lower productivity from eastern India is due to coarse soil grains and imbalance of nutrients.

③ The black soil has excellent productivity for cotton (Maharashtra, Gujarat).

④ laterite soils have good productivity for dry fruits due to good rainfall across the year.

⑤ Mountainous soil adds the climate of region for crops of tea and coffee.

However the imbalance of soil and human's green revolution needs to be balanced and made equitable through Evergreen revolution.

Ans 1) Andaman and Nicobar and Lakshadweep
are turning to tourist hotspots due
to their scenic beauties created through
beautiful beaches and coral reefs.

Tourism and economy of these islands

- ① Major chunk of income of these islands comes from tourism.
 - ② Employment opportunities in hotels, restaurants and logistic services.
 - ③ Development of infrastructure in remote islands & better development of tribals in the region through higher income.
 - ④ Impetus to local art traditions of the region (sculptures, paintings) & World level recognition.
 - ⑤ Culture of the region gets globalized and better economic potential realized.
- However unsustainable tourism

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of fragile ecology

Small size
- Lack of
- Regress of indigenous tribes

has arisen due to lack of regulation and consumerist culture.

Challenges to make Tourism Sustainable

① Difficult to balance environment v/s development.

② Right to any profession is a Fundamental right under Art 19(1)(g).

③ Tourism is major earning source → Economic development gets threatened.
(Right to livelihood - Ala Teli's Judgement).

Opportunities to make Tourism Sustainable

① Traditional way of living can be promoted in place of luxurious hotels → unique experience.

② Rising awareness around sea level rise → Better regulation possible.

③ Localization of Sustainable Development Goals → Participation of communities.

SDG 11 - Sustainable cities must be focused to promote sustainable development.

Not Strategy for
Sustainable
Sustainable Infra
Protecting
Ecotourism

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Ans) The population control policies have led to India's Total Fertility Rate achieving replacement rate (2.1 in 2021)

NFHS 50.

Shift in Population Policy Goals

④ From Population control to Family Welfare -

① Focus on health and nutritional needs of the child through poshan and Saksham Anganwadis.

② Child Education at elementary level made a fundamental right -

③ health needs covered under PM Pradhan Mantri Matru Sahakari Yojana and paid maternity leaves.

④ Further focus on health of child and women post delivery (En - medicinal bills covered).

NIP 2000 - based on voluntary approach
Chalk target free approach.

Mission Parivar
Scheme -
Public Hygiene,
Sanitation, Swachh
Nagrik Panchayat

From Population Control to Women Empowerment

Choice to
contraception.

① Institutionalized delivery promoted (reached to 90% - NFHS)

② Woman's pre and post health care covered under Surakshit Matritva Yojana.

③ Fight against anaemia for better health of women and child.

④ Awareness about contraceptives to prevent unwanted pregnancies.

⑤ Protection against marital rapes (Domestic violence act)

Impact on Population growth

Menstrual
challenges.

① Growth rate declining.

② Replacement level reached at national average.
Smaller family norms
↓ in parity.

③ Better education for children.

④ Better economic management due to

Prudent family planning.

NFHS - only 48% of married women aged 15-49 use modern contraceptives.

Good health and well being (SDG 3) and

gender equality (SDG 5) have been prioritized now in popular policy of India.

Ans 1) Secularism of India is based on a positive model unlike the negative and ultra procedural model of USA and France.

Core Principles of Indian Secularism

① Equality of All religions in freely and openly practicing / practise and propagate religion (Article 25).

② No strict separation of state and religion.

③ Principled distance model - may allow equal interference in all religions (for reforms)

④ Uniform Civil Code not mandatory in India's secularism & Diversity on priority.

⑤ Minority rights gets protected under Article 29 and 30 & Against majoritarian policies of single religion.

⑥ Substantive secularism unlike procedural in France.

Equal respect
of all faiths

Not amend but meant to
amend

Religious plurality

Community spirit

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However secularism has faced challenges in India as -

Spreading myths
& stereotypes
against minorities
(Mob lynching,
Love Jihad,
Cow Slaughter)

Islamic Fundamentalism
Intra religious
discrimination

- ① Tension among religious groups due to open practice freedom (Ex - loud noise of religious processions and prayers).
- ② Minority appeasement by government through secularism.
- ③ Pseudo secularism due to interference state in religion (Ex - Article 28(2)).
- ④ Frequent communal clashes and events like Babri Masjid demolition.
- ⑤ Non enactment of uniform Civil Code (Article 44).

However the Sarva Dharma Sambandh model of India has blessed the combination of diversity with unity in India.

Ans 10) Currently we have a gross enrollment ratio of just 27% in higher education across India — AISHG survey.

Current Primary Education and social Inequalities

While the role of the
Elitist system.

Some students
not attending school.

Discrimination
against disabled.

Vocational
skills may

- ① - Biased towards urban areas due to better school infrastructure and teaching tools in urban areas.
- ② High number of schools with single teacher in rural primary schools → neglect of education.
- ③ Disorder prevalence in children of poor areas → less education opportunities.
- ④ Girl child given less opportunity due to patriarchal mindsets.
- ⑤ Caste based discrimination in schools (e.g. - water from public tank not allowed for SCs).
- ⑥ Low opportunities due to lack of infrastructure in tribal districts.

⑦ Digital divide for rural areas (just 30% internet penetration).

Strategies required for Inclusive Education

① Promoting girl child education through schema like Beti Bachao Beti Padhao.

② Digitization of classrooms in rural areas through better internet coverage (BharatNet).

③ New Education Policy → Focus on vocational education.

④ Focus on nutritional needs through education in rural areas (POSHAN, Anganwadis).

⑤ Better health facilities along with education to promote good health and reduce stunting and wasting.

Education for all can create better future for India.

Costs of uniforms,
books, even after
free edu.

Language distribution
difficult in mother
tongue.

Peric curriculum

Focus on FE

Ans 1) Peasant movements have been an important part of Indian Freedom Struggle that ensured the participation of most exploited groups in the freedom struggle.

Pre Gandhian Peasant Movements features

- ① Directed against immediate enemies like Zamindars, moneylenders or British landlords.
- ② Against the unjustified land revenue policies of Britishers (Zamindari, ryotwari).
- ③ Based on a specific region and were instantaneous in nature (E.g. - Kuka revolt in Punjab).
- ④ Included mostly violent means to counter British government.
- ⑤ Lacked understanding of national unity and consciousness.
- ⑥ Aimed to restore the previous practices of agriculture system.

Peasant Movements after Gandhi

Lack of proper
leadership

Short term
movements

Religious Assemblies
Decision making
Police method

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- ① Were integrated into the freedom struggle of India (Ex - Champaran satyagrah).
- ② Through tools of non violence and satyagrah.
- ③ Included participation of leaders like Patel and Gandhi (Bardoli satyagrah).
- ④ Focused on economic emancipation of peasants.
- ⑤ Regional nature of movements turned national (Ex - Cka movement, Telangana movement).
- ⑥ Growth of national consciousness & peasants also fought for National Freedom through participation in Non Cooperation and Civil Disobedience movements.

Though Gyanendra Pandey argues that peasant movements were mostly sidelined under Gandhian strategies, however leadership of Gandhi changed the course of peasant movements through

All India
movementAll India
Struggle in
1930s

Non violence
Broadened
Non violence
Organized
self confidence

in Tm

Objectives.

① Bringing peasants to forefront against Britishers and not just local level issues.

② Understood the importance of nonviolent means and limitations of violent methods.

③ Growth of unity among the peasants at national level.

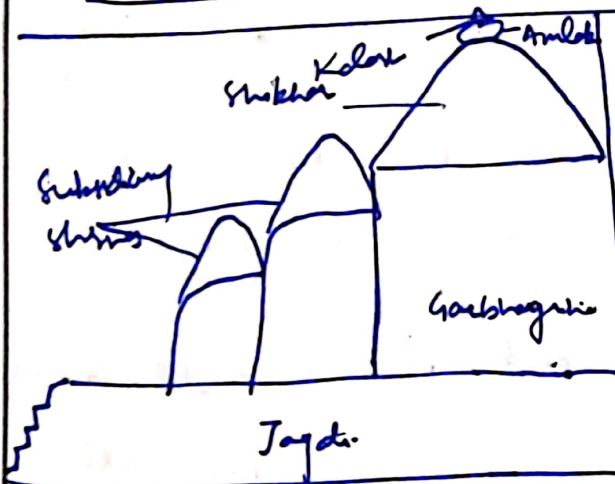
④ Focus upon nationalistic production of goods → Better economic opportunity for peasants.

Thus the Gandhian phase of national movement allowed the integration of peasants into the mainstream.

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Q.12) The temple architecture in India began during the Gupta period in north India (Nagara style). While Hoyasala style emerged as a sub style of Dravidian architecture in later times.

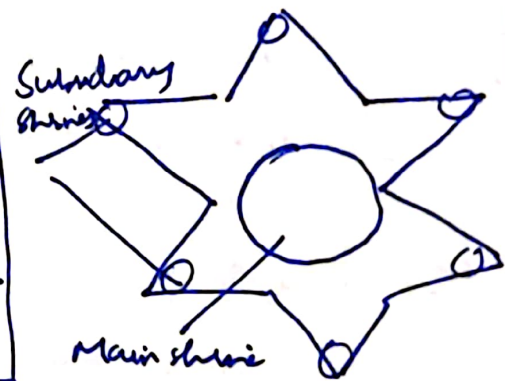


Nagara structure

Nagara style

- ① Developed as independent style under Guptas of North India.

- ② Use of brick was started in temple building.



Star based pattern of Hoysalas

Hoysala styles

- ① Under Hoysala dynasty of South India (Karnataka region) as a sub style of Dravida style.

- ② Use of black stone (available locally) / soapstone

Ambulatory
Passage

Nagara	Trayashala
③ <u>Rectangular ground plan</u> and <u>upraised platform</u> used (Jagati). <u>curved</u> ④ <u>Shikhara</u> present on main tower as well as <u>subsidiary shrines</u>. ⑤ Temples build in <u>Panchayatana style</u>. ⑥ <u>Boundary walls</u> and <u>water tanks</u> are not there. ⑦ <u>Ganga and Yamuna</u> statues outside temple. ⑧ <u>Gopurams</u> not present. ⑨ Ex - <u>Dashavatara temple</u>, <u>Rishatargam</u>.	③ Ground pattern is <u>star shaped</u>. <u>stellate</u>. ④ <u>Shrines</u> on main shrine only (feature of Dravidian art) <u>pyramid</u>. ⑤ Not necessarily <u>Panchayatana</u>. ⑥ <u>Intricately carved boundary walls</u>. ⑦ <u>Yakshas, Yakshinis</u> as <u>Dwarapalaks</u>. ⑧ <u>Huge Gopurams</u> may be there. ⑨ Ex - <u>Adalaj temple</u> <u>to goddesses temple</u> <u>Chandabai temple</u>.

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Reflection of cultural, religious and regional influences

① Cultural — North Indian culture of multiple deity worship → Panchayatana style.

Example
Left to right
represent

② Religious — Focus on lord gods of South India (Ex - lord Ayappa) → different temple build.

③ Regional — Temple as temple complexes in South India → Water structures and multiple mandaps were.

Temples in India have been architectural monuments and heritage since ancient times.

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Ans 13) Lord William Bentinck was the

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Ans 14) Urban flooding has caused huge economic losses due to increased occurrences in important urban centres of India like Delhi, Hyderabad, Chennai etc.

Factors contributing to urban flooding in India

① Localized events of sudden rainfall in concentrated region → Due to conditions

of instant low pressure

② heat Island effect caused due to increased

insolation by high concentration of lands.

→ More rainfall due to low pressure and

high temperature.

③ lack of proper city planning and improper drainage roots → Water collected leads to flooding. (Ex - Mumbai floods)

④ Encroachment of river drainage area

→ shifting of river course leads to

flooding (Ex - Delhi floods due to

Yamuna land encroachment).

Chowkp Lake
in Mba.

Cyclones making
landfalls

Topographic factors
representing U.C.

Lack of admin
funding

unequal
town

- ⑤ lack of rainwater harvesting structures.
- ⑥ Increased amount of rainfall during Monsoon in Lehina period (Ex- Jodhpur floods in 2022).
- ⑦ low percolation of water into the ground due to hard surface $\Rightarrow$ Water accumulated above the ground.
- ⑧ Old structures of Dams $\rightarrow$ Improper functioning leads to floods.

Measures required for Mitigation

① Building sponge cities $\Rightarrow$ Through reduced concrete use to allow percolation of water down the ground.

② Building rainwater harvesting units across all households and structures.

③ Urban planning to prevent encroachment of river's drainage lands.

④ Modification of old dams to ensure better water level management.

Survey of water levels through stream & Not urban area.

Water control approach.

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Early warning
system

- ⑤ Building of green structures, afforestation and reduced use of heating and polluting devices to prevent heat induced rainfall events.
- ⑥ City Planning to promote eco friendly infrastructure and reduced use of personal transport (AMRUT, Smart City Mission etc.)
- ⑦ Reducing pollution levels to prevent hygroscopic surface increase.

The NDMA guidelines can be implemented to fight against urban floods for post disaster management.

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Essential for growth but not always available

Ans 15) Critical minerals are the resources marked by low availability but great applications in industries and infrastructure (Ex - Lithium, Cobalt, Nickel, Rare earth metals etc).

Growing demand for clean energy

Global power leading emerging tech

Natural oil autonomy (Afghanistan)

Potential of India's resources to contribute to global supply chains



① Lithium Reserve Potential

(a) Found in Jammu and Kashmir

region.

(b) Can reduce the dependence on China and Lithium triangle (Argentina, Chile and Bolivia).

② Thorium Reserves across coastal region

(a) Will aid in nuclear energy in the future.

(b) Reduce dependence on scarcely available Uranium resources (Australia, Kazakhstan).

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③ Copper, Tin and Nickel

(a) Available in central India but not full potential due to technological and environmental limitations.

(b) To build resilient supply chains by moving away from China.

④ Polymetallic nodules in Indian Ocean

(a) ~~still~~ not potential reached to extract these resources having Zinc, Copper and Nickel reserves.

Strategic Implications for India

① Building economic resilience in the Energy Transition, Self Reliance resources during limited supply and monopoly of China.
 Framing road map
 Energy Transition
 Self Reliance
 Allied sectors

② Aid to automobile sector and sunrise sector of e-vehicles.

③ Growth as a superpower will be dependent on control of critical minerals.

④ Mineral security through extraction of these minerals and global level cooperation (Ex - Mineral security partnership)

⑤ Building the nuclear energy infrastructure to exploit the Thorium reserves for clean nuclear energy & reduced dependence on coal imports.

Challenges

- Fed demand
- Con in few countries
- Global distribution

⑥ Energy supply of the world through huge potential in production of solar and wind energy & Dependent on critical minerals.

Then critical minerals have become the new oil of the world and an important part of nation's growth.

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Ans (6) Temperature inversion refers to the phenomena of reversed of pattern of reducing temperature with increasing height of atmosphere.

Usually temperature reduces as we move up in the Stratosphere. However a lower layer is cooler than adjacent upper layer.

Clouds clear
shes
- Myair
cysto
Frontal inversion

during temperature inversion.

How does Temperature Inversion happens ?

① During cold wintery nights - Extreme cooling of land $\Rightarrow$ adjacent upper layer is warmer.

② Valley Blowment - when cold air moves down, the valley $\Rightarrow$ upper layers are warm.

③ At the stratopause - Temperature starts to rise after this point.

④ Greenhouse Gas effect due to increased emissions of gases like CO₂, NO_x etc.

Impact on Weather patterns and
micro climate in different regions.

① Produces stable conditions due to
restricted ^{upward} movement of air $\Rightarrow$ No rainfall
(Ex in India during winters).

② Cold chilling nights in plains during
winters due to very cold surface.

③ Extreme cold nights in temperate
regions due to restricted movement
of cold and warm air.

④ Chilly winds in the mountains
(Himalayas, Alps).

Implications for Agriculture and human
settlements

① Agricultural crops on mountains get
destroyed due to chilling winds and
frost (Ex - tea leaves get destroyed
in Himalayas).

② Very low temperatures leads to cold
waves $\Rightarrow$ unbearable.

Pollutant logging
transformation
to smog

Lower visibility
due to fog

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Humidity
due to accumulation
of water vapor

③ Cold lakes leads to deaths of humans
and animals (Ex - during extreme cold
in ~~human~~ north India).

④ Lack of rainfall → sometimes disadvantages
for winter crops (Wheat, mustard etc).

Temperature inversion is thus a natural
phenomenon that affects human activities
and settlements. However its effects
increase multiple times due to human
contribution through global warming.

Ans 12) Ganga river system forms the largest river drainage basin in India and acts as lifeline to about 40% of Indian population.

Significance of Ganga river system

(A) On Environment

① Maintains ecological growth and diversity due to nutrients and water flow (Ex - Ganges river dolphin as indicator species).

② Regulation of water levels across the tributaries.

③ Role in the monsoon pattern through the glacial origin of Ganges system.

④ The growth of local vegetation and forests dependent upon Ganges.

⑤ Mangroves around the drainage of Ganga.

Resolved @
Rejwanulhaq

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(4) On Culture(1) Agricultural dependence of north India
on Ganges and its tributaries.(2) Various festivals associated with Ganga
river - Fun - Chatt Rija, Ganga Snan
etc.(3) Ganga considered as river goddess across
north India.(4) Recognition of Ganges water as holy
water.(5) Importance of tributaries like Alaknanda,
Bhagirathi, Mandakani for religious
tourism.(6) Celebration of Kumbh Mela in Prayag(a) Triveni Sangam.However excessive dependence on
the system has led to degradation of
Ganges system through.(1) Agricultural runoff. (2) Waste discharge
from industries.(3) Excessive human use → Pollution.Prithvi Ganga
Religious Tourism
Adventure Tourism

Nirxmal Ganga can lead to clean
and Green India.

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Ans) The tradition of science and culture
intersection in India has been present
since the ancient times even through
Charak Samhita, Patanjali's Yoga etc.

Historical intersection of science with culture and religion

- ① Astronomy - Based on understanding of
positions of planets and stars to
under determine the human actions.
- ② Traditional medicine - Plastic surgery
of Lord Garudhara, Sushruta's medical
laboratory and importance of Ayurveda.
- ③ Building of scientific observatories based
on religious beliefs - Ex: Jantar Mantar.
- ④ Engineering sciences based on religion
(Ex - structures constructed based on
religion - Kailashnath temple - a
scientific marvel).

Role of scientific advancements in addressing age old taboos and superstitions

Sexual & Reproductive
Health
Mental Health

① Development of heliocentric model by Copernicus ended the ~~taboo~~ the idea of earth as center and earth as flat.

② Taboo around periods and female menstruation ended through scientific understanding of process.

Make And Superstition
& Old Man's Mt.
Activity

③ Homosexuality's taboo removed through understanding it as homosexual activity and not an abnormality.

④ Caste based differences as natural traits linked with gene mapping activities (En - human genome project)

⑤ Theory of racial superiority of whites over blacks, Aryans over Dravidians ended.

⑥ Religious treatment of diseases through saints and have made remedies

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covered under modern scientific modern
practices

However it is to be agreed that India's
traditional and religious knowledge is
still helping the development of
modern sciences through -

- ① Traditional medicine systems of Yoga,
Yunani, Sowa hgya and homeopathy.
- ② Art of meditation to cure mental
diseases.
- ③ Natural science of Ayurveda based
on natural medicinal properties of plants.

Thus we must stress upon the
combination of science and tradition
to build sustainable development tools

Ans A) Almost 90% of total workforce of India is working in the informal sector and 96% workforce is unskilled. (PLFS survey).

Challenges of social inequalities in Informal sector

- ① Lack of social security benefits that are provided under EPFO and ESIC.
- ② Lack of health security in case of accident or ill health is high out of pocket expenditure.
- ③ Continuation of child labour (About 10 million in India working as child labour).
- ④ Discrimination towards women due to wage disparity (upto 30% in primary informal sector).
- ⑤ Lack of proper health facilities for women (to maintain menstrual health).

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- ⑥ Continuing poverty due to workers getting underpaid.
- ⑦ Lack of proper education facilities for children due to low income of informal sector.
- ⑧ High credit rates of informal sector
→ cause distress situations and vicious cycle of poverty.
- ⑨ Continuing caste based discrimination at employment ('due to caste identity').

Role of Gig Economy in resolving Issues

- ① Contract based working leads to formalization and making them eligible for social security benefits.
Bridging emp't gap.
Supporting emp't participation for
- ② Better income realization due to more demand of gig workers.
For Inclusion
w/o geo restriction
- ③ Company's CSR initiatives → Aid to education and health of workers.
less hierarchical
social mobility
- ④ Income equality due to implementation of wage code.

⑤ Moonlighting as option available for better income to workers.

⑥ Independence of women workers as they can earn independently.

⑦ Choice based working → No restrictions on time and work type.

⑧ Work to all irrespective of caste identity.

However safeguards required gig working -

① Better enforcement of contract.

② Security against ending of contract from employers end.

③ Covering under unemployment allowance in case of end of contract.

④ Improving social security benefits through health and accident insurance.

Gig economy can help realize the best potential of India's demographic dividend.

Ans) Spiritualism emerged as a part of Bhakti and Sufi movements through individual connection between preacher and his God. However in current times new spiritualism has taken birth with rising influence of religious influencers and spiritual leaders.

Identity crisis
due to
djoint family system

Reasons behind New Spiritualism

Personal & intellectual
well being (VIP program)

① Impact of social Media - Live and wide streaming of religious events of influencers → easy accessibility due to high internet penetration (60% average).

② Stressed life - Due to unhealthy eating and working habits → support of religious leaders like Nirmal Baba etc.

③ Continuing of superstitious beliefs - By rural people which still believe in superstitious talks of religious leaders.

④ Adoption of healthy lifestyle by people -

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Focusing upon Yoga and Meditation
by Baba Ramdev.

⑤ Economic route to spirituality - Rise of
urban middle class & paying for
spiritual needs at high class
meditation centers

⑥ Rise of godmen like Sam Pitru,
Asaram through huge following
and economic potential.

⑥ Commercialization of spiritual products
Ex - ISHA foundation, Art of
living selling products.

Impact on Indian society

Positive -

① Connecting back to spirituality by
taking out time from busy schedule.

② Reduction in stress through yoga
and meditation

③ Economic growth through new

Reinforcing
Positive

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Industry of spiritualism.

- ④ Better health through nutritional and nature based products.
- ⑤ Focus on traditional medicine system - Ayurveda.

Negatives

- ① Emergence of religious godmen and false belief system.
- ② Economic motives behind spirituality.
- ③ Many and religious teachings used in crimes of kidnappings, rapes and extortion.
- ④ Superstitions among village population.
- ⑤ Stampede due to improper event management (Hathras).

Spirituality must be used to better our mental and physical health.

growth of cults
politicization