

Test Code: 21098

FIAS – 2019 – GSIH/5G/9E/11D/21C/29B

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ACADEMY

GENERAL STUDIES

Name Of Candidate	PRATYUSH PANDEY		
Email Id.		Roll No.	1910052521
Mobile No.		Date:	27/08/2019

Time Allowed: Three Hours

Maximum Marks: 250

INDEX TABLE			INSTRUCTION	
Q. No.	Max. Marks	Marks Obtained		
1			1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Email, Roll No, Mobile). 2. There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH. 3. All questions are compulsory. 4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it. 5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. 6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to. 7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum Answer Booklet must be clearly Struck off.	
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			End Time	6:00pm
			Mode Of Examination :	Online <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Offline <input type="checkbox"/>
			ECN CODE:	Evaluation Date:

Parameters	Excellent	Very Good	Good	Average	Poor	Very Poor
Language						
Structure						
Presentation						
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Content						
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ADDITIONAL COMMENTS

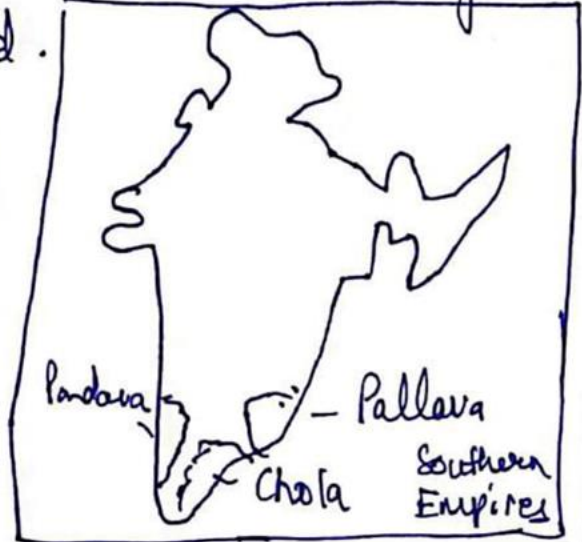
Q.1) Discuss the evolution of mural paintings under the patronage of the Pallava, Pandava and Chola Kings.

(10 Marks, 150 Words)

Pallava, Pandava and Chola Empires flourished in South India during the medieval period.

Evolution of Murals

① Under Pandava and Pallava empires, mural paintings depicting religious



themes of Nayanars (Shiva), Alvars (Vishnu) were patronized

② Maallapuram, capital under Pallava emperor Narasimharayan, flourished as major centre of painting.

③ Chola architecture, such as the Rajarajeshwara, Aivateshwara temples were beautifully decorated with large paintings

④ Pandava kings incorporated elements of Buddhist beliefs - murals depicted Jataka (deeds of Buddha's life)

- (5) Spread of Mahayana Buddhism led to depictions of Bodhisattvas Padmapani, Vajrapani, ~~MA~~ Manjusri in mural work.
- (6) Culmination of murals under late Chola period paved the way for subsequent schools such as Nayaka, Tanjore paintings

Thus, mural paintings evolved in South India, alongside the renowned murals of Ajanta and Ellora further north.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	

Q.2) "To what extent Stupa's sculpture and architecture is a reflection of Buddhist Ideals and Philosophy?" (10 Marks, 150 Words)

Stupa were the mounds developed by Buddhist, around artefacts or bodily remains of Buddha and his followers.

eg Sanchi stupa by Ashoka.

Stupas - Reflection of Buddhist Belief

- ① Design : of stupa itself was meant to resemble Buddha seated in meditation.
- ② Pradakshina path or gateway around the stupa reflected the path toward nirvana, around the world.
- ③ Torana, or railing symbolized the ends of this path.
- ④ Chattri, on the top of stupa, reflected 3 Jewels of Buddhism - Buddha, Dhamma and Sangha.
- ⑤ Anda, spherical dome was lifted above the ground, indicating

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non-attachment with worldly desires, as monks broke free from chain of desire.

⑥ Vedika was the elevated path around stupa

Stupa was decorated with symbols rather than human representation of Buddha

- showed the Buddhist philosophy of non-belief in a human-like god

Thus, stupa sculpture reflected Buddhist ideals and philosophy

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	

Q.3) Do you agree with the view that the Jalianwalla Bagh massacre acted as a turning point in the India's National Freedom struggle? (10 Marks, 150 Words)

On April 13, 1919, troops under the order of General Dyer fired on a peaceful gathering at Amritsar, resulting in Jalianwalla Bagh massacre.

Turning Point in Freedom Struggle

- ① Showed real face of colonial rule
- ② Exposed racist attitude of British
- ③ Disillusionment in British sense of justice
 ↳ Hunter Committee did not take strict action
 - British people raised huge amount of money for General Dyer.
- ④ Realized the futility of cooperation with British
 - despite contribution of Indians in World War One, they were punished rather than rewarded.
- ⑤ Global attention to Indian struggle
 - news spread across the world
- ⑥ Participation of intellectuals & elite

in condemning it inspired masses

- Rabindranath Tagore returned

Nobel Prize

- Chittur Nair resigned from Viceroy's Executive Council

(7) Marked beginning of Gandhian phase of struggle at National level

- Gandhi returned Kaiser-e-Hind award, no longer sought cooperation with British!

Thus, Jallianwala Bagh massacre was a turning point in freedom struggle, and is still a major landmark in Indian history 100 years hence

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	

Q.4) If the Battle of Plassey established British as a de-facto power in India, its sequel Battle of Buxar established it as a de-jure power in India. Elaborate.

(10 Marks, 150 Words)

Battle of Plassey in 1757 between East India Company under Robert Clive and Nawab of ~~Sing~~ Bengal Siraj-ud-Daulah established beginning of British rule.

Plassey - Made British de-facto power

- ① First time EIC would directly govern territory
- ② Mughal Emperor Shah Alam, Nawab of Oudh and other Indian powers were stunned
— much smaller, better organized European army could defeat far larger Indian army

But, British were not a de-jure power, had not been recognized by Mughal ruler.

Battle of Buxar

In 1764, between EIC and Nawab of Bengal, Mir Jafar, Mughal Emperor Shah Alam, and Nawab of Oudh
— EIC won comprehensively.

Buxar - EIC became de-jure power

- ① Mughal Emperor was forced to recognize Diwani of East India Company over Bengal.
- ② Other powers compelled to acknowledge right of EIC through treaties & granted larger trading powers, such as dstaks for tariff exemption.

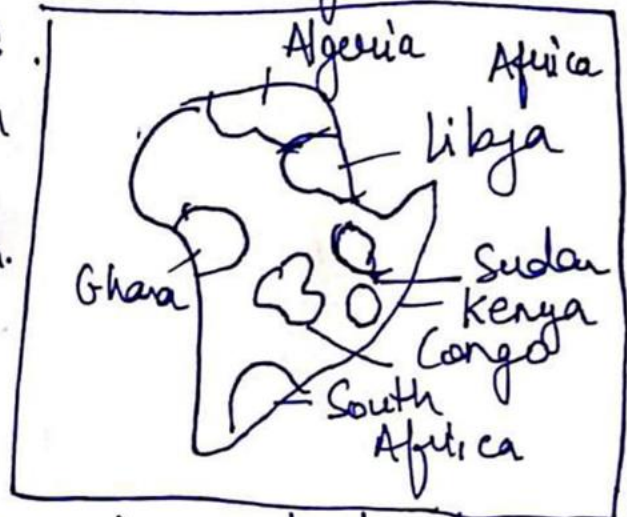
Thus, Battle of Plassey marked British as de-facto power through its military victory, and battle of ~~Plassey~~ Buxar made it a de-jure power, as other rulers were compelled to recognize EIC as equal powers.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
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Q.5) There is a common understanding that the decolonisation process in Africa is yet to be completed. Discuss. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

Most African countries won their formal independence from European powers such as France, England, Portugal in 1960s. eg. Ghana, Kenya from British and Algeria from French.



Neo-Colonialism

Believes that decolonization process is yet to be completed.

New forms of colonialism have simply replaced older forms.

Africa - Decolonization Incomplete

- ① Interference in internal affairs by outside powers
eg Libyan civil war after NATO ousted Muammar Gaddafi from power
- ② New colonizers have emerged
- wealthy gulf states like Saudi Arabia, UAE taking sides in Libya - Sudan

- ③ Economic colonialism through debt trap - Chinese BRI, large, opaque projects increase dependence on China
 → eg military base in Djibouti
 → extraction of resources from Africa
- ④ New 'Battle for Africa' - among China, India, Japan, US, EU
 - large resource base attracts powers
- ⑤ colonialism in guise of charity
 - NGOs, often with vested interests
 eg Africa has now become mostly Christian through conversion.

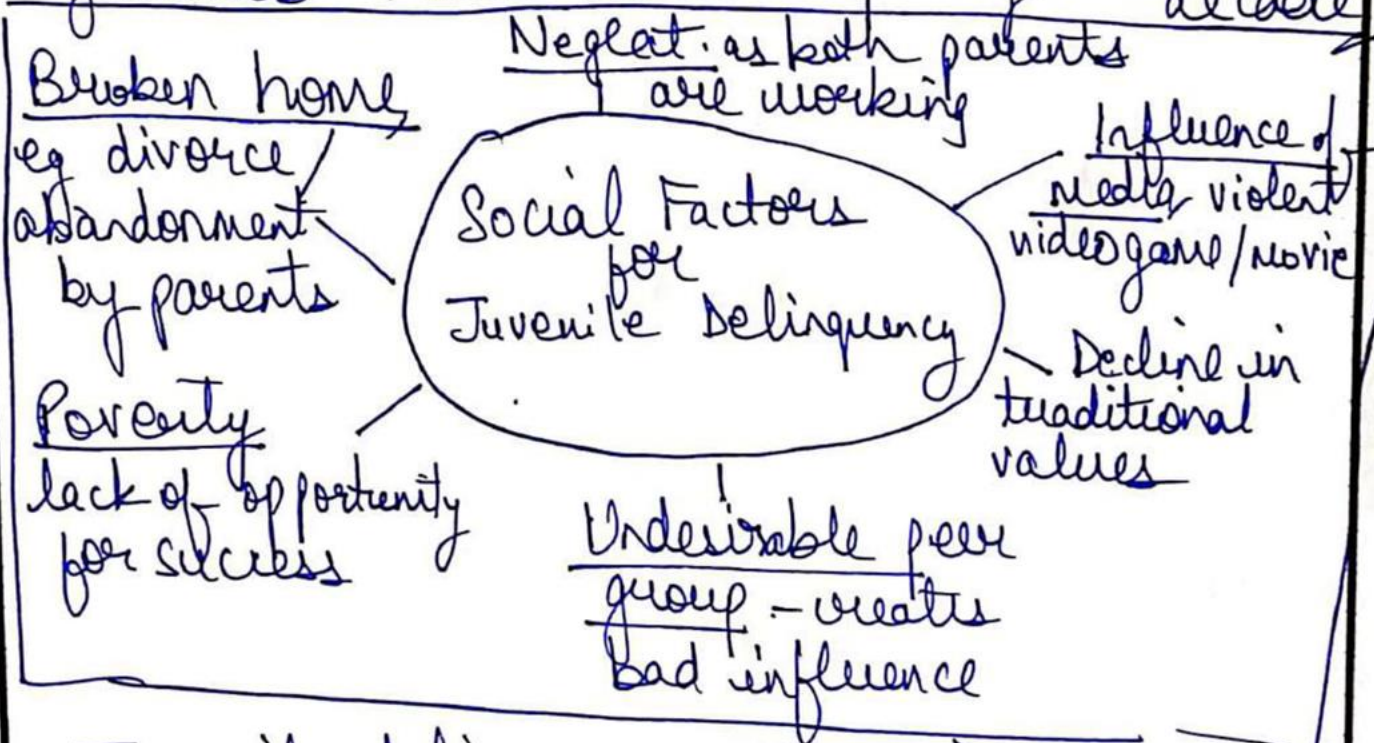
Hence, although largely politically free, Africa is not yet rid of colonialism.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
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Q.6) Give an account of the social factors responsible for juvenile delinquency in India. Enumerate the steps taken by the government to address juvenile delinquency. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

Juvenile delinquency refers to 'illegal and anti-social activities committed by juveniles, i.e below 18 year olds. Recent NHRC report showed cases against juveniles have risen rapidly in last decade



Juvenile delinquency thus is an outcome of multiple social factors, and government has sought to address it

Measures Taken

- ① National Plan for Drug Demand Reduction - targets youth who are most vulnerable
→ counselling, education opportunities

- ② Juvenile Justice Act - provides for strict punishment to 16⁺ year olds who understand consequences of their crime
→ creates deterrence effect
- ③ CARA - Central Adoption Resource Authority
→ for adoption of youth who lack parents, may otherwise be at greater risk of delinquency
- ④ Juvenile Homes under JJ Act
→ prevent radicalization / hardening of youth in jail through separate home
- ⑤ National Child Policy 2013 recognizes need for reform of juveniles
- ⑥ Counselling, community integration
eg National Integration Force by Army for youth in J&K, NE at high risk.

Thus, juvenile delinquency needs to be addressed through social route, as per UN convention on Rights of Child.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	



Q.7) In the light of the recent report by the United Nations on World Population what are the social and economic challenges before India to develop its populace?

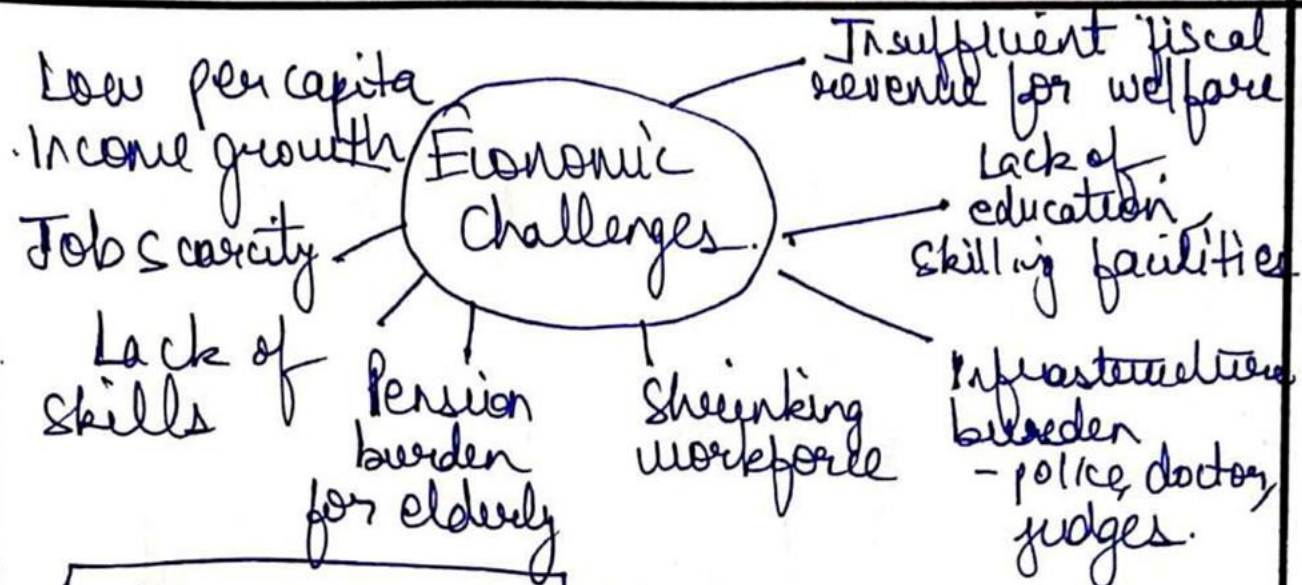
(10 Marks, 150 Words)

According to UN World Population Report India is poised to overtake China as most populous country by 2027, and reach 1.6 billion population by 2050.

Social Challenges

- ① Decline of joint family leads to alienation, and poverty of elderly
 → NSSO: 50% elderly completely dependent
 → Economic Survey: Proportion of elderly to double by 2040.
- ② Social Welfare measures must change
 → Economic Survey: Fewer schools, more hospitals needed as population ages
- ③ Lack of job opportunities leads to rise in crime
 → Eco Survey: 10 million jobs needed annually
- ④ Brain drain can intensify if no opportunities for youth in India
- ⑤ Increasingly congestion in cities due to migration
 → World Bank: 9 million move to city per year

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Way Forward

- ① Economic Survey highlights need to increase retirement age.
- ② Encouraging pensions, savings for future - eg Shram Yogi Man Dhan
- ③ Encouraging youth to be job creators not job seekers eg MUDRA, Startup India

Thus, population can be used as asset to make India a developed nation

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Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	

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Q.8) "Patriarchy issue surrounds women at the workplace but their effect is highly influenced by their class background." Critically Discuss. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

Patriarchy is the domination of males over females in society, and privileged position given to males.

Patriarchy at Workplace

- ① UNDP: Gender wage gap of 34%
→ women paid less for same work despite same qualification
- ② Glass ceiling: Only 8% Forbes 500 have women directors
→ burden of housework, social norms prevent women rising to top
- ③ NITI Aayog: Women drop out after marriage to look after family
→ 50% women leave work after marriage
- ④ NSSO: Women not allowed to work
→ 24% labor participation rate
vs 76% for men.

However, this inequality is influenced by class or wealth.

Class - Affects Patriarchy

- ① Well off women ~~not~~ often make as much or more than men
eg. no. female models earn more

than males as per Lakme Sweeney

② Well off women face less restriction in working from home in urban areas.

③ Better off women are able to get attention to their problems of #MeToo movement - mostly elite women heard, not poor ones.

Yet, #MeToo also showed that women from upper class too face patriarchy, sexual harassment at work.

Thus, government has come up with She-Box, Women Scientists Scheme, KIRAN to enable women to participate equally and achieve SDG of gender equality.

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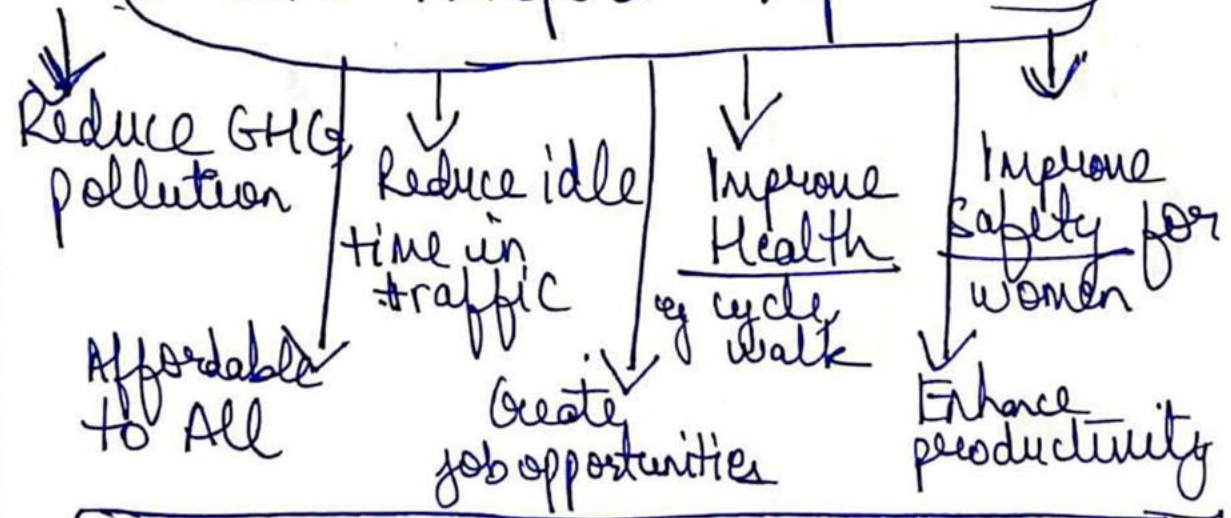
Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	



Q.9) In light of population explosion in cities assess the importance of land use planning in assuring sound urban transport. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

According to World Bank, 9 million Indians migrate to cities annually - over 53 cities have 1 million+ population as per census 2011.

Urban Transport - Importance



Land Use Planning - Key to Urban Transport

- ① Compact, close nature of buildings & facilities can reduce demand for cars
→ eg UNDP: Calcutta, despite high population, has very low per capita emission
- ② Public transport can be integrated to provide access to all areas of city
→ enhances convenience
→ reduces congestion on roads

- (3) Land use planning can decrease time taken to ~~traverse~~ traverse across cities
 → as per World Roads Congress, this has massive multiplier effect on economy
- (4) Land use is vital in Indian scenarios
 → Increasing urbanization (31% population census 2011)
 → Increasing vehicle ownership
 → over 210 million vehicles, as per Ministry of Heavy Industries

Thus, integrated land use planning in accordance with ~~per~~ per global best practices can assure sound urban transport & enhance Ease of Living

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	

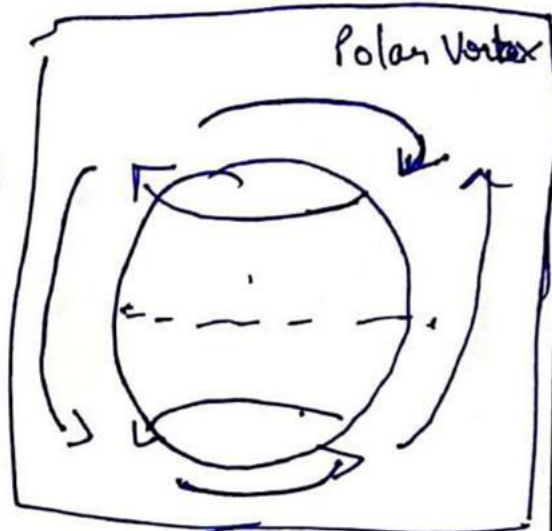
Q.10) Discuss the concept of Polar Vortex and explain its impact on the Indian Climate.

(10 Marks, 150 Words)

Polar Vortex incident this year resulted in drastically lower weather conditions in North America.

Polar Vortex

① These are low pressure systems of cold air in troposphere and stratosphere at poles.



- ② Polar Vortex winds moving around the globe, without reaching lower latitudes in normal conditions.
- ③ They keep cold air at poles, and warm air ~~at~~ at lower latitudes.

Polar Vortex Event

- ① This occurred due to Weakening of low pressure system.
- ② Happened because of contact with high pressure systems of warmer wind at lower latitude.
- ③ Thus, icy ~~to~~ cold polar winds were brought to lower latitudes.

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This caused chill over America.

Impact on Indian Climate

Polar Vortex Event was linked with delay in South West monsoon

- ① Due to the anti-cyclonic conditions, SW monsoon winds could not overcome resistance — Inter Tropical Convergence Zone (ITCZ) over Indian plains was too weak to attract SW monsoon.

Thus, polar vortex showed how global climate is interlinked, and all countries must work together to achieve Paris Targets to reduce frequency of such events

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
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Q.11) Traditional theatres in India incorporates common man's interest as well as regional, local and folk colouring derived from classical elements. Substantiate with suitable examples. (15 Marks, 250 Words)

Theatre and folk art, culture in India goes back a long way, to Natya Shastera of Bharata muni before 0 AD.

Theatre - Common Man's Interest

- ① Plays tended to be comedies - cheerful, avoided tragedies.
- ② Use of Prakrit in Gupta period plays made them relatable and understandable to all.
- ③ ~~Not~~ Classical plays involved both common man as well as king's
 eg Kalidasa's Malvikagnimitram was about Pushyamitra Sena,
~~eg~~ Mudearakhshasa by Shudraka was about Chanakya.

But Kalidasa's Meghdoota, was about a cloud, as messenger between two ordinary lovers

Folk colouring from Classical Elements

- ① Dances, dramas such as Kathak evolved in courts as well as temples
→ reflected regional & classical interests
eg Sattriya in Assam in Ankiya Nat includes Vaishnavism & local Shakti cult.
- ② Folk practices such as puppetry used to depict classical themes from Mahabharata, Ramayana
eg Gombayetta puppetry in Karnataka
Kawan Chayya puppetry in Bihar
- ③ ~~The~~ Many plays revolved around mythological scenes such as epics
→ modified these to local tastes, to suit their needs.
eg travelling theatres in Rajasthan depict Mirabai, scenes from Mahabharata
- ④ Blended local beliefs into plays
eg Jagannath in Odisha was shown as avatar of Vishnu.

Thus, theatrical performances across India drew on features of Natya Shashtra, Abhinav Bharati even as they got influenced by local elements,

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	

Q.12) Indian Renaissance Movement paved the foundation of national consciousness in the 19th century India. Analyse. (15 Marks, 250 Words)

Indian Renaissance in the 19th century refers to the efforts by intellectuals and educated Indians to question traditional practices based on nationality.

Renaissance - Paving National Consciousness

- ① Took up concerns of groups which were different from them, indicating sense of common belonging
 eg Young Bengal movement by Deoziro sought welfare of peasants too
- ② Sought to remove barriers between groups - rejected caste inequality
 eg Brahmo Samaj by Ram Mohan Roy
 Arya Samaj by Swami Dayanand
 - aimed to reduce gulf between castes
- ③ Spread ideals of liberty, equality, fraternity and nationhood among Indians
 eg Delhi Renaissance in universities
 in early 19th century.
- ④ Common language of English enabled communication between leaders across India.

- ⑤ Gender equality - women's education, remarriage inculcated sense of patriotism in women
eg Vidyasagar opened Bethune school
got Widow Remarriage Act passed.
- ⑥ Uplift of backward sections ~~also~~ helped develop leadership from these groups
eg Satya Shodhak Samaj by Jyoti Ba Phule
eg Aligarh movement - Syed Ahmed Khan
Renaissance leaders like Dayanand Saraswati were the first to give call for complete independence.

Renaissance - Failed to create National Consciousness

- ① Encouraged pseudo-scientific thinking
false pride in past
eg Theosophical society glorified ancient knowledge to solve modern problems
- ② Narrow social base - failed to influence masses
eg Young Bengal movement - bookish in character
- ③ Glorification of past alienated Dalits who had suffered.
- ④ Equated past with mostly Hindu culture - alienated Muslims

and encouraged two nation theory
 ⑤ Reaction by orthodox groups like Saratan Dharm Samaj increased cleavages in society.

Conclusion

Thus, renaissance movements such as Brahmo Samaj, Ranakeshtra Mission restored sense of pride in India's past and reduced frustration of foreign conquest.

They paved the way for growth of national consciousness, which was completed in Gandhi's movement.

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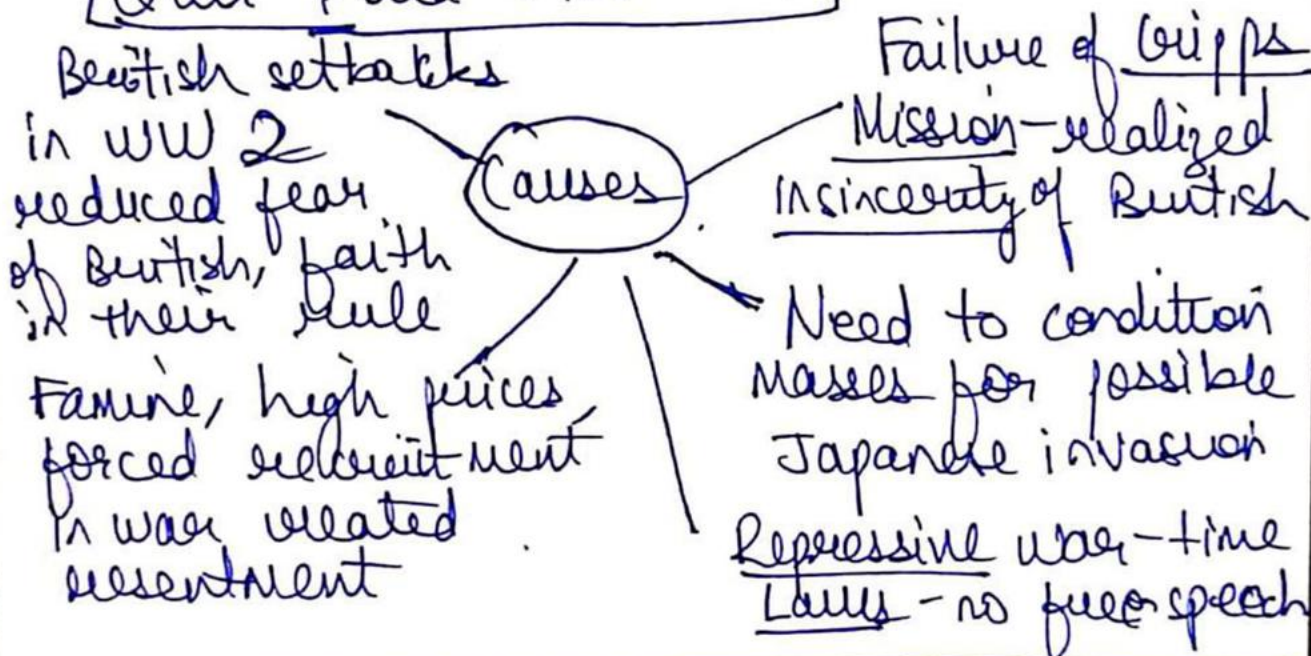
Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	

Q.13) "Do or Die. We shall either free India or die in the attempt; we shall not live to see the perpetuation of our slavery." In the light of this statement critically analyse the role of Quit India Movement in India's Independence.

(15 Marks, 250 Words)

Quit India movement was launched by Mahatma Gandhi in 1942, to protest against British rule and show that Indian silence should not be mistaken as weakness.

Quit India Movement



Role of Quit India Movement in Independence

- ① Largest popular uprising against British since 1857 Revolt
- ② showed Mass Frustration - spread across rural, urban areas all over India

- ③ Showed fragility of British rule
- large areas established parallel government
- ④ Capacity of masses to organize movement
- although INC leaders arrested, Quit India movement continued
- ⑤ Development of local leadership and empowerment of women
eg Aruna Asaf Ali, Usha Mehta emerged as leaders
- ⑥ Shook British - realized rule was ^{nearly over}
- administration, army which were their bedrock were affected
eg Gurkha army refused to fire on civilians

Quit India - Limitations

- ① Large groups stayed out of movement
- Muslim League
- Dalits under Ambedkar
- Communists supported British as Soviets were in the war
- ② Communalized politics further
eg Muslim League: Divide and Quit movement

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- ③ No leadership to guide - hence became directionless, as INC leaders were behind bars
- ④ Low impact in princely states, north east.
- ⑤ Failed to have immediate impact - suppressed by British

Conclusion

Thus, Quit India was a powerful movement which was the final nail in the coffin of British Empire - convinced them that their rule was coming to an end.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
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Q.14) "What do you mean by Nation-States? The emergence of these states or the aspirations for one led to overlapping and at times conflicting interests, which led to the World War I. Discuss. (15 Marks, 250 Words)

Nation state concept originated after the treaty of Westphalia in 1648 between European powers.

What a Nation-State is

- ① Recognizes sovereignty of a state, i.e. government over its people, i.e. its nation
- ② No outside power has right to interfere in affairs of the nation
- ③ Nation and state are often equated - state is assumed to represent nation.

World War I - Aspirations for Nation States

- ① Decline of Ottoman Empire
'Sick man of Europe'

→ Ottoman empire, comprising many nationalities - Hungarians, Turks, Serbs, Albanians, Greeks - became weak

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② Thus, these nationalities sought to declare independence to form separate nation of Bulgaria, Greece, Montenegro, Romania broke away.

② Suppression by ~~Ottoman~~ ^{Austrian} Empire

1. Nationalist aspirations were suppressed by Austria - e.g. Albania was separated from Serbia at Berlin Congress 1878

③ Russian Empire - Stoked Nationalism

Encouraged slavik people to form separate nations - supported Serbia, Bulgaria against Austria.

④ Conflicting Interests

① Balkan Wars in 1912-14 compelled Ottoman Empire to recognize independence of Bulgaria, Montenegro, Greece

② Conflicting demands among Balkan states led to 2nd Balkan war between themselves.

Kulmination in WW1

- ① Overlapping nationalist aspirations for states threatened multi-ethnic empires like Austria, Russia.
 - ② Suppression of Serb desire for Albania led to resentment against Austria → assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand of Austria by Serb nationalist Gavrilo Princip thus triggered war against Austria and Serbia, which Germany and other powers joined.
- Hence, WW1 was to an extent result of conflicting nationalist aspirations

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Structure		Content	
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Q.15) A "free" India would be a model democracy that redistributed power to the marginalised, and purged society of oppressive social institutions, beliefs and practices. Critically examine in context of post-independent India.

(15 Marks, 250 Words)

During freedom struggle, our leaders sought to achieve not just political freedom, but also social and economic justice.

Free India - Aspiration

- ① Elimination of caste inequality, untouchability
- ② Gender equality, dignity for women
- ③ Scientific temper, elimination of superstition
- ④ Minimize economic inequalities.

Post-Independent India - Successes

- ① Worst form of untouchability & caste discrimination largely gone.
- ② Greater status, role of women
eg women in politics, business
& Namata Barrojee, Chanda Kochhar
- ③ Political power for marginal sections
eg Salit CM in India's largest state, UP - Mayawati.

- ④ Near universal enrolment in education as per NAB
 - girls, SC/ST also have access
- ⑤ Abolition of degrading practices
 - Sati, triple Talaa,
- ⑥ Minimization of disparities between groups, genders
 - IMR, MMR, literacy gaps falling.

Shortcomings

- ① Persistence of untouchability in rural areas, caste inequality
 - eg withdrawal of children from school in Tamil Nadu as work was Sati
- ② Persistence of practices such as Dowry, triple talaa, nikkah halala
- ③ Large scale gender discrimination
 - child sex ratio falling continuously as per census - reached ~~2014~~ 914
- ④ Low representation of Muslims, Dalits in top positions in politics, business as per Sachar Committee

- ⑤ Honour killings, lynchings indicate persistence of superstition
- ⑥ Rising economic disparity
→ Oxfam: 1% owns 78% wealth.

Way Forward

Thus, despite tremendous progress since independence, there is a long way to go to realize our founding fathers' dreams.

Government is ~~over~~ committed to achieving this via schemes such as Beti Bacho Beti Padhao, Naya Shiksha, Himayat.

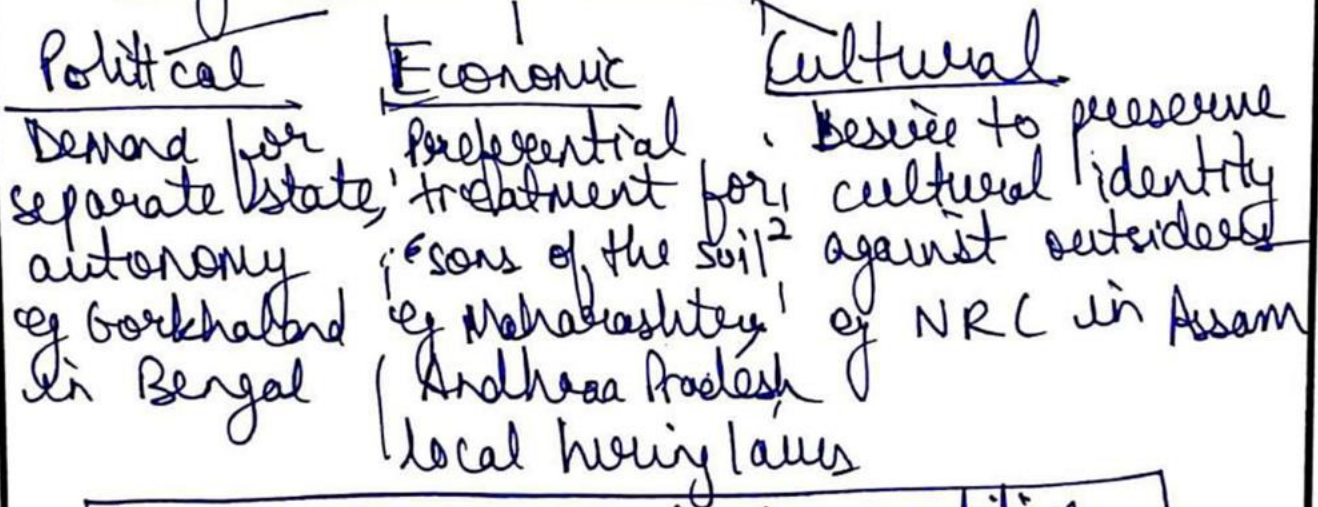
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Q.16) What do you understand by the term regionalism? "Despite persistent regional inequalities, it is increasingly becoming less important for India." Critically evaluate. (15 Marks, 250 Words)

Regionalism refers to attachment to a regional identity, often at the cost of larger interests.

Regionalism Forms



Persistent Regional Inequalities

- ① Social Gap: As per OECD, gap between states like Goa, Kerala and Bihar on indicators like IMR is more than Africa-Europe gap
- ② Economic inequalities
- per capita income in Punjab, Delhi, Mumbai more than thrice BIMARU
- ③ Political inequality
- dominance of Hindi belt in terms of seats in LS, national leadership

Declining Importance of Regionalism

- ① Migration has led to loss of attachment to regional identity
- eg Census 2011: 38% Indians are migrants
- ② Individualism - declining sentiment to collective identity like regionalism
- ③ Internal acceptance of regional inequality
- No state can dominate
eg Hindi heartland dominates politically but southern belt on social indicators, and western states economically.
- ④ Integration into national identity
- Nationalism dominates regionalism
eg single party government as regional parties lose support

Persistence of Regionalism

- ① Cultural identity still alive
- eg NRC in Assam, RIN in Nagaland shows concern against migration
- ② Economic cause - scarcity of jobs
eg Backlash against migrants in Gujarat last year

eg Mandatory 80% local quota being in Maharashtra

③ Social - Attachment to language

eg Tamil Nadu protests against 3 language policy

④ Political mobilization by leaders - such as Andhra agitation

Thus, regionalism has not disappeared, but is often playing a constructive role as well

- schemes such as Ek Bharat Shreshth Bharat help to foster positive spirit of regionalism

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
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Q.17) Who are Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs)? What is criteria followed for determination of PVTGs? Also, enumerate the government measures taken for their upliftment.

(15 Marks, 250 Words)

Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs) were demarcated by Phebbare Commission.

PVTGs

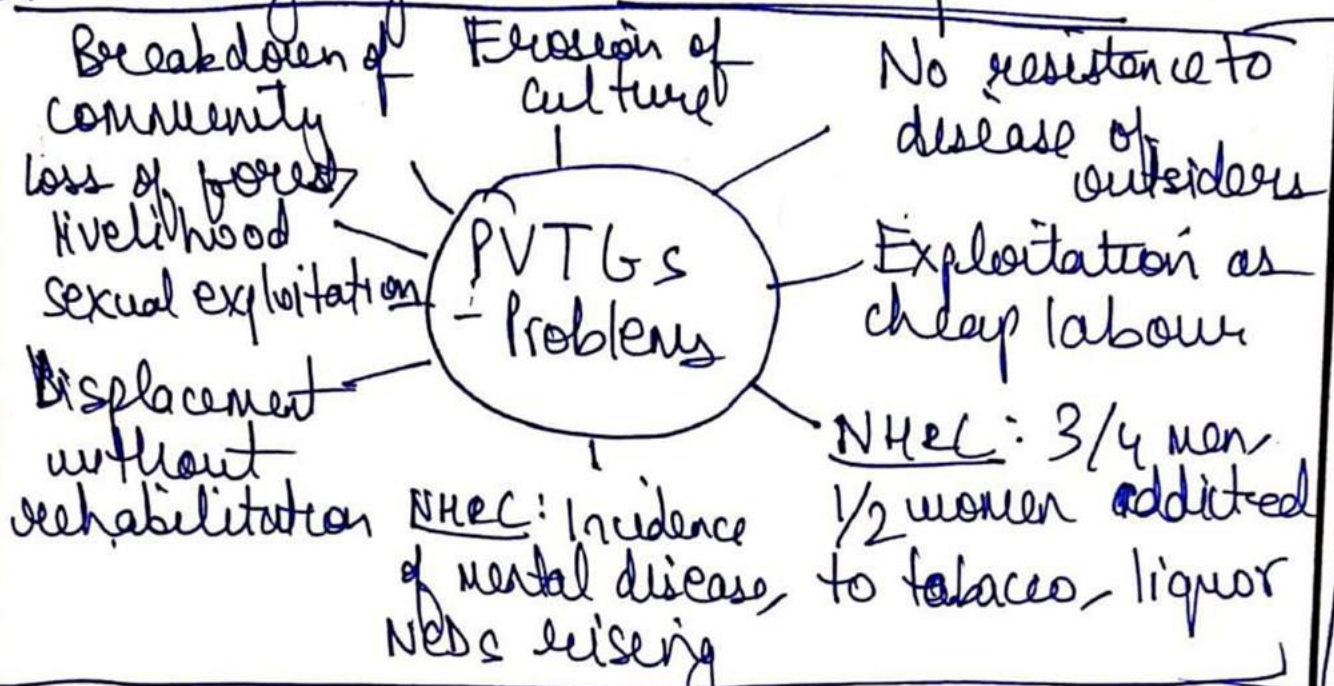
- ① Not all groups among SC/ST were equally placed
- ② Benefits such as reservation were concentrated by few dominant groups
- ③ Thus, some groups continued to lag on development indicators. These were identified as PVTGs.

Criteria for PVTGs



Recent incident of American missionary reaching Sentinelese PVTGs in Andaman

has highlighted concerns of PVTGs.



Thus, government has taken measures for PVTGs.

Measures

- ① Restricted Area Approach - Restricted Area Permit needed to enter their habitat
- ② Regulations to protect e.g. Andaman & Nicobar (Protection of Aboriginal Tribes) order
- ③ Understanding their culture e.g. Andaman & Nicobar Tribal Research & Training Institute ANTRI
- ④ Development via basic facilities like healthcare, education
→ Development of PVTGs scheme

⑤ Identification, classification of PVTGs
- 75 PVTGs demarcated

⑥ Livelihood opportunities
by Holistic development of Islands by
Island Development Agency, NITI
Aayog

* Hands off, eyes on approach has
been adopted to look after
welfare of PVTGs in their
natural habitat.

Thus, we must continue Tribal
Launchpad articulated by Nehru
to preserve distinct culture &
integrate PVTGs as per their
desire.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	

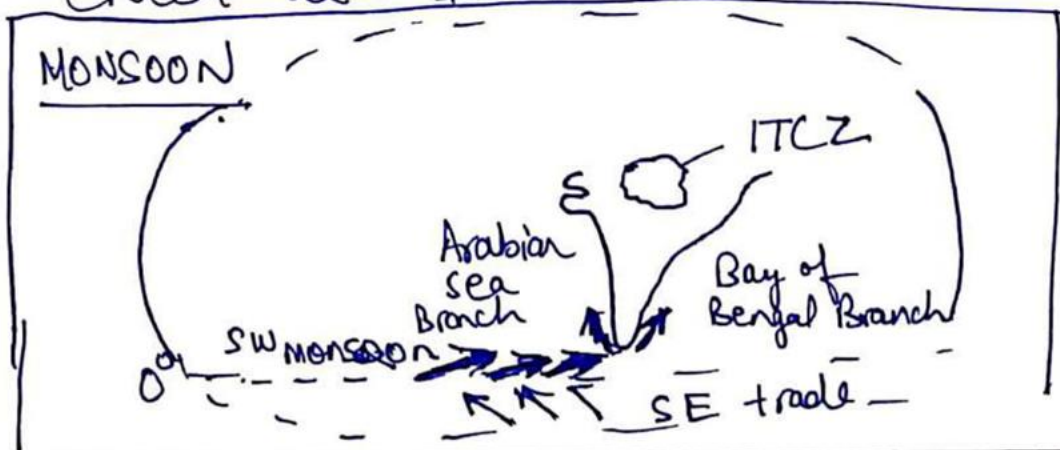
Q.18) Discuss the mechanism of monsoon in Indian Subcontinent. Assess its ecological, economic and social impact. (15 Marks, 250 Words)

India has 4 distinct weather seasons, and is characterized by monsoon type climate.

Monsoon refers to the seasonal reversal of wind direction.

Mechanism of Monsoon

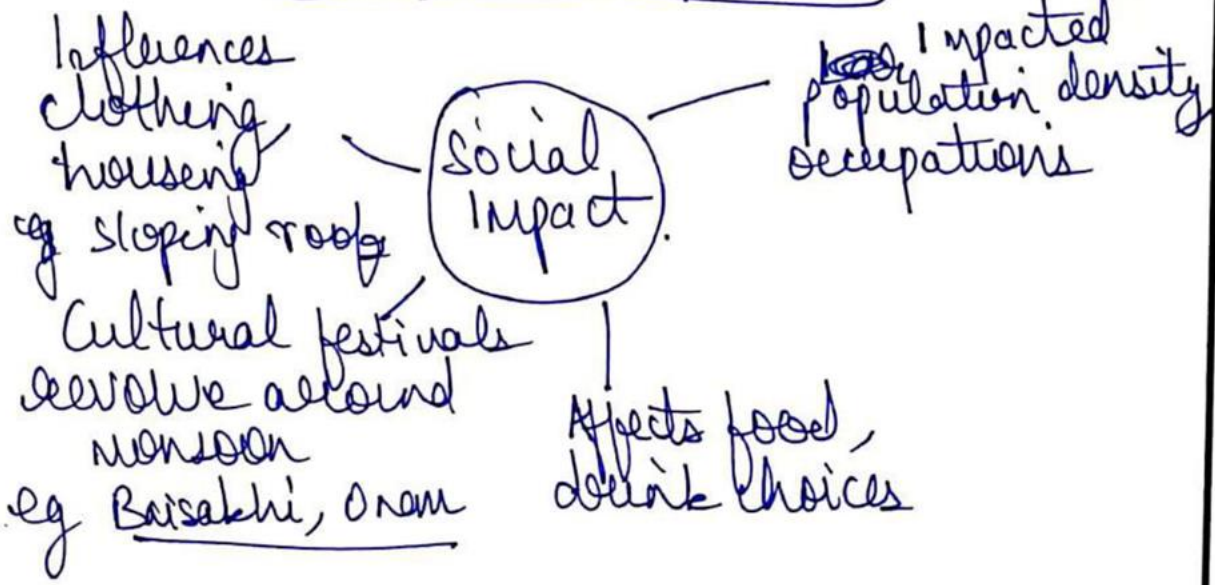
- ① Low pressure trough - Inter Tropical Convergence Zone moves northward due to apparent movement of sun after summer - is over Indian landmass
- ② This low pressure attracts south east trade winds which cross equator
- ③ Coriolis force deflects S E trade winds ~~at~~ towards right - they enter as South west monsoon.



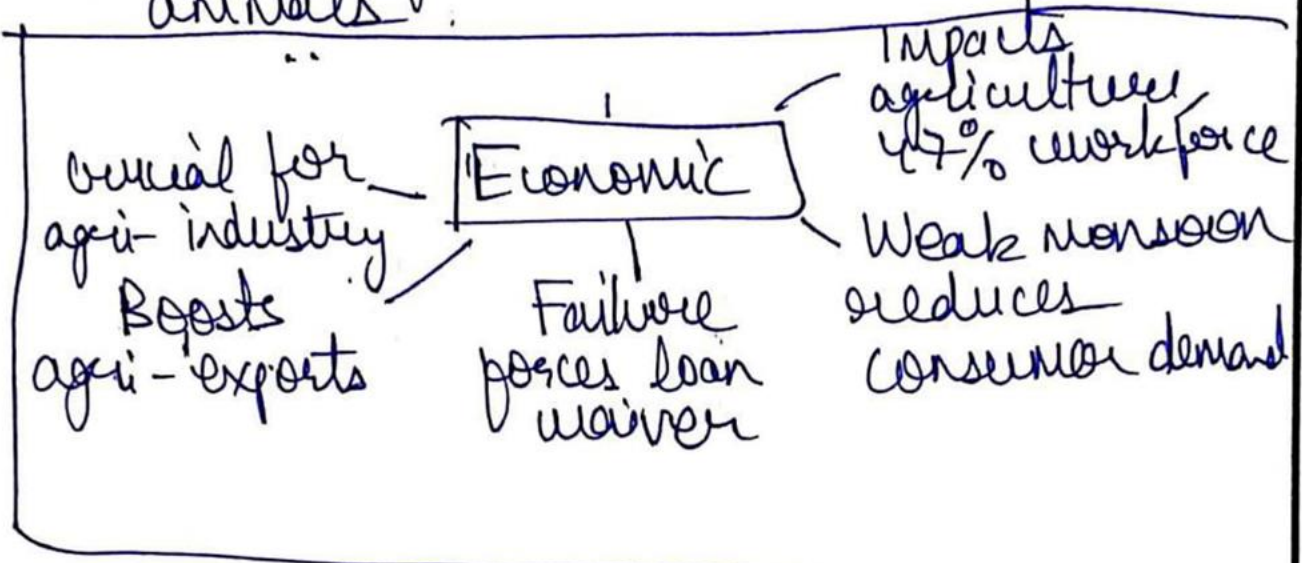
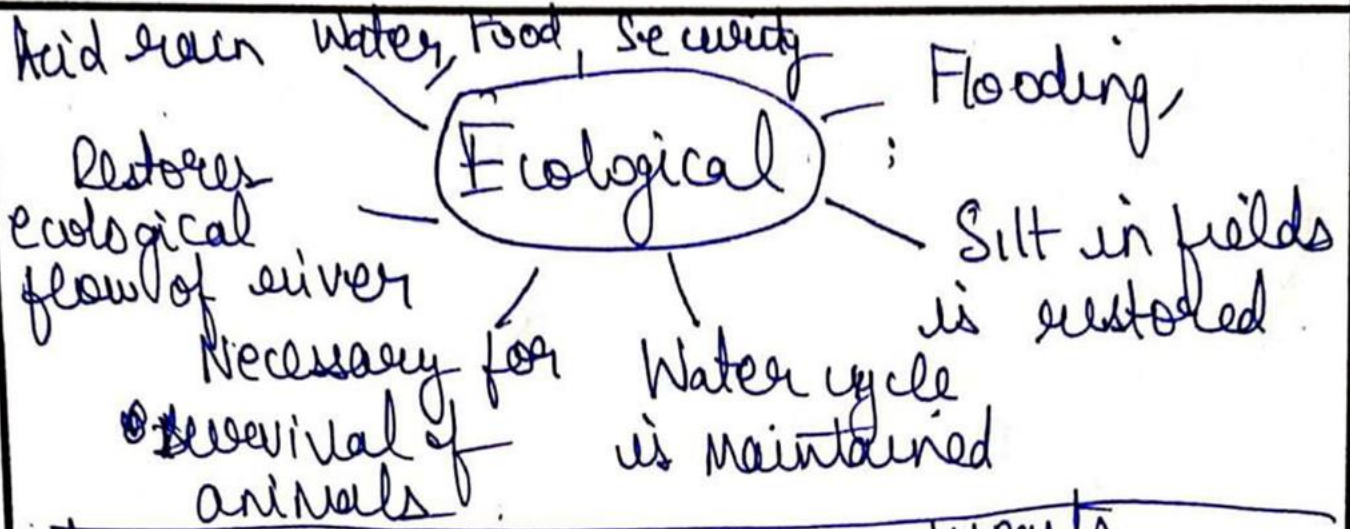
ForumIAS

- ④ Monsoon splits into 2 branches
 - Bay of Bengal branch
 - Arabian sea branch
- ⑤ Easterly jet stream steers tropical depressions into Bay of Bengal
 - their distribution & intensity determines pattern of monsoon
- ⑥ Topography such as western Ghats, NE hills cause heavy orographic rainfall in these areas
- ⑦ Monsoon decreases from west to east
 - begins in June, and ends in September.

Monsoon Impacts



FOR UTILIZATION



Thus, India revolves around monsoon, and hence must work to ensure climate change is mitigated, as it cause drastic change in monsoon.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	

Q.19) The ideal solution of water stress in India requires transition from 'supply-and-supply-more water' to improve water use efficiency, reduce leakages, restore local water bodies as well as apply higher tariffs. Analyse. (15 Marks, 250 Words)

NITI Aayog water composite index shows India is facing major water crisis, with demand exceeding supply by 2020.

Water Stress Solutions

Stress = Demand > Supply

Solutions

- ① Reduce Demand
- ② Raise Supply

Problems

Supply is limited

1. India has 18% population, 2.4% water
2. NITI Aayog: 70% water polluted, critically exploited.

Hence, the solution requires reduction in demand via improvement in utilization efficiency, and restoration and improvement of existing supplies.

Demand ~~Improvement~~ Issues

① Water Framework Bill 2017

- Tariffs must reflect scarcity value of water

1. Current subsidy encourages waste

② Improving efficiency - agriculture uses 86% water, but has 30% efficiency
→ MSP distorts crop pattern to water intensive crop like rice

③ Urban: Supply Issues

① Unplanned urbanization has resulted in destruction of natural water bodies

② Contamination and depletion of GW
- India uses 25% of world's groundwater

Further, there is lack of awareness of people, hence no efficiency in use

Way Forward

① Water Framework Bill :- Graded pricing for water to reflect scarcity, ensure efficiency

- ② Jal Shakti Abhiyan - to restore natural water bodies, conserve water and ensure people's participation
- ③ Krishki Sinchai Yojana to reduce water distortion in agriculture
 - remove distortion in pattern
 - water efficient tech like:
laser levelling, drip irrigation
- ④ Reduce leakage through small water enterprise like Water ATM
 : as per LWC

Thus, India must collaborate & implement best practices of Israel like desalination to achieve SDG of water security.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	

Q.20) What do you understand by the term Geo-heritages? Safeguarding the geo-heritage sites in India requires a need to have it properly protected as part of larger bio-diverse landscapes and form part of tourism circuits. Comment.

Geo-heritage refers to the geologically important sites in a nation that are part of its geological & cultural heritage. (15 Marks, 250 Words)

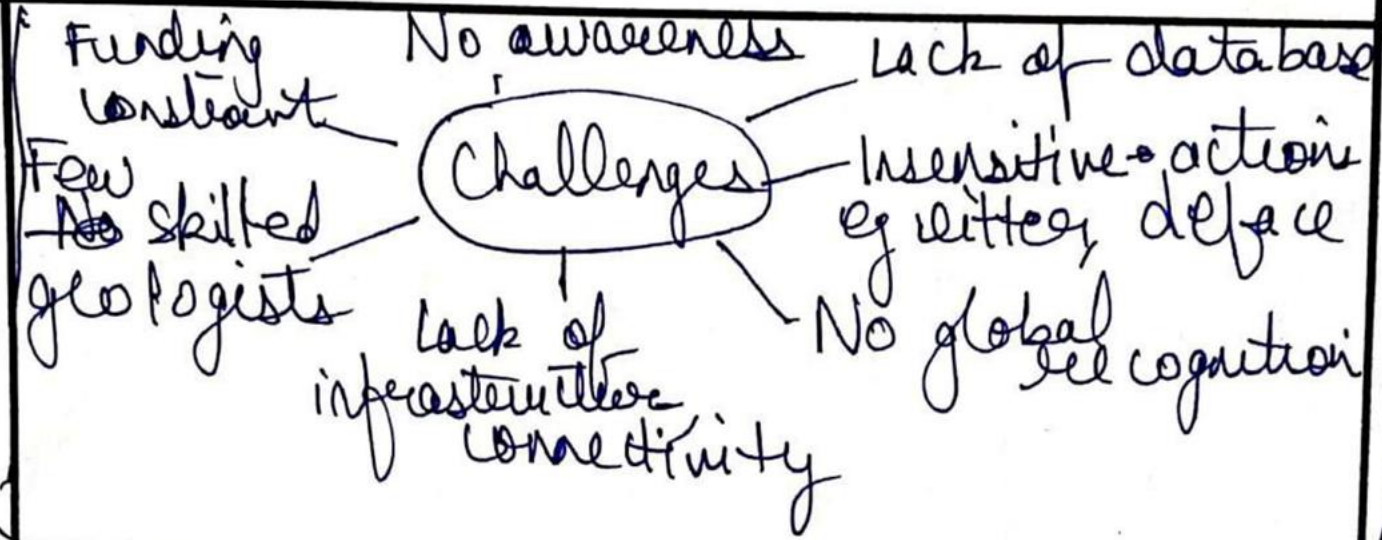
Geo-Heritage Sites

- ① These are defined by UNESCO Global Geopark Network.
- ② They are similar to Biosphere Reserves and Cultural Heritage Sites, but in sphere of geology.

India's Geo-heritage

Recently, GSI determined Malpe Beach in Karnataka & ~~the~~ Corral Lake in Maharashtra as geo-heritage sites.

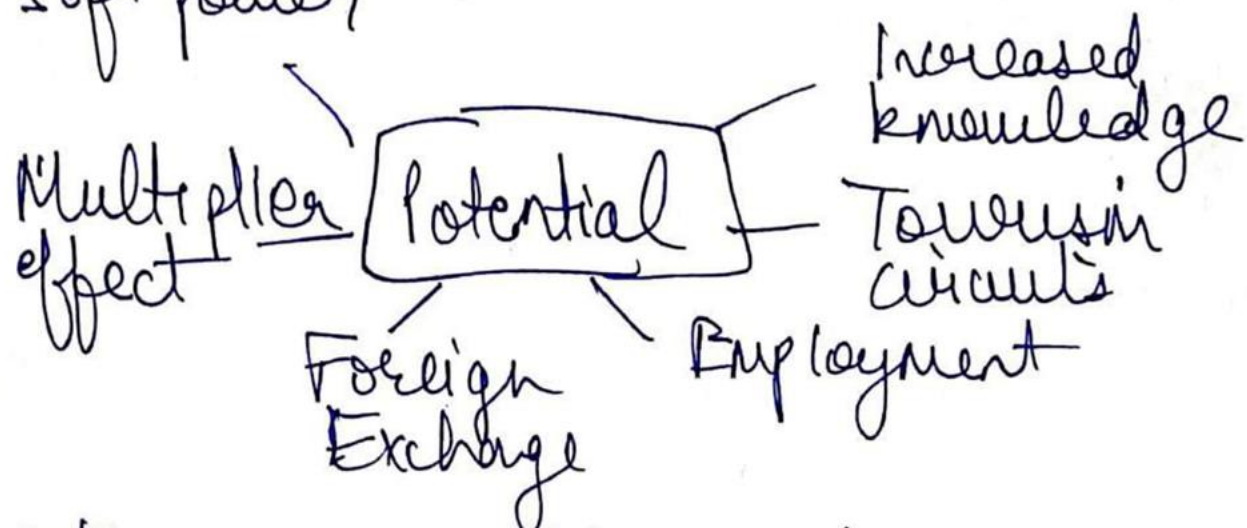
However, GSI pointed problems in India's approach to geo-heritage.



Safeguarding Geo-heritage

- ① Involve local community in management
- ② Develop national database
- ③ Integrate with biodiversity leads to holistic approach
- ④ Develop skilled research force.
- ⑤ Global collaboration, best shared practices.
- ⑥ Incentivize states to maintain

Soft power



Thus, geo-heritage sites can be integrated into tourism circuits in Swadesh Darshan.

By joining UNESCO Global Geopark Network, India can safeguard geo-heritage & use it as a source of tourism & employment creator.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	