TEST CODE: 22033

FIAS –2019 – MGPEOT1

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ACADEMY

GENERAL STUDIES

Name Of Candidate	SHUBHAM KUMAR		19100963 63
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Time Allowed: Three Hours

Maximum Marks: 250

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Max. Marks	Marks Obtained
Q.1		
Q.2		
Total Marks:		

Remarks:

INSTRUCTION

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Email, Roll No, Mobile).
2. There are TWO Sections. Each Section has FOUR topics printed in English and Hindi. You have to write on 1 topic from Each part.
3. One question in each part is 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.

Start Time|	**End Time|**
Mode Of Examination :	**Online** ☐ **Offline** ☐
ECN CODE:	**Evaluation Date:**

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SECTION – A

1. Water water everywhere not a drop to drink
2. Malnutrition & Obesity : Nutripuzzles of India
3. The evolution of Indian Polity from Cooperative Federalism to bargaining federalism
4. India's Rising Aspirations in Space

India's Rising Aspirations in Space

Last week, prime minister Narendra Modi visited Russia. Of many Memorandom of Understandings (MoUs) signed, one was related with space where Russia will assist in training Indian astraunouts for India's 'Mission Gaganyan'. These astraunouts will undergo training for almost 14 months starting next year.

'Mission Gaganyan', one of the highly sophisticated mission where India will try to send manned mission to space. Prime Minister last year, from the podium of Red Fort declared that India will reach space before 2022 i.e 75th year of

independence. This mission if successful will make India only the fourth country in the world to do so after Russia, U.S.A and China.

The above discussion makes it even more special considering our space program is not older than 60 years. The seed was shown in early 1960s when a small piece of land in Kerala was granted to Vikram Sarabhai and other scientists for research related to space.

Since then India has progressed a lot, achieving many success. The success of ISRO (Indian Space Research Organisation) can be felt in many fields like Agriculture, communication, defence etc. This has also helped in increasing India's global stature. But all these successes have not been achieved without any challenges.

In this essay we will try to analyse all these aspects :- Our growing

aspirations, prospects and challenges along with what future holds for India.

Before diving into it further, let us first look at our space history. As discussed above, it all started in early 1960s. During that time the budget for space research was meagre. One must be familiar with the pictures of scientists carrying missiles on the back of a bicycle.

Indian scientists were interested in first testing the sounding rockets which is used either to test missiles or for study of atmosphere. After few year, with the hardwork of team led by Vikram Sarabhai, India made it's first satellite named 'Aryabhatta' which was launched by Russian Space Agency.

Few years later India tried launching satellite via it's own satellite launching vehicle (SLV) but failed in it's very first attempt. But this incident didn't

decreased the moral of young scientists who within few years succeded in launching satellite from Indian soil.

Subsequently in 1984, Rakesh Mishra became first Indian to reach space with the help of Russian space mission. Later in 1980s & in 1990s, ISRO scientists developed more advanced launching vehicles like Polar Synchronous Launching Vehicle (PSLV), which can put satellite in polar synchronous orbit as well as geo sun synchrous transfer orbit.

This helped India in launching many important satellites in domain of mapping, study of climate change and weather etc. For example series of CARTOSAT satellites.

Around 2000 and in early 2000s India developed GSLV (Geo Synchronous launch vehicle) which have not only greater carrying capacity then PSLV, but

can also launch satellites directly into geo synchronous orbits. A series of communication satellites were launched.

Later ISRO scientists also developed cryogenic engine in GSLV Mark III which will be used in 'Gaganyan mission'.

The above short history suggest many successes of ISRO one after another. Not to forget 'Mangalyan mission' in 2013 which made India only 4th country to reach Mars and first country to reach in its very first attempt.

India also has Chandrayan mission. Chandrayan 1, an orbitor mission to moon, in 2007 was a successful mission which confirmed the presence of water on moon. The achievement of ISRO's Chandrayan mission was highlighted by NASA. Now USA is aiming to set up first colony on moon based on study conducted by Chandrayan 1.

This year in July, ISRO launched Chandrayaan 2 with an Orbitor, a lander and a rover. This will be the first attempt by India to do soft landing on moon. If successful, it will make India only 4th country to soft land on moon and first country to land near to south pole of moon.

Having discussed various missions of ISRO let us now analyse its impact in several fields.

Spin off of Space Technology

The advancement which India has made in recent decades in space technology has opened the gates for application of it in many other fields.

Starting with studying the impact of climate change. Remote sensing satellites have helped in mapping the ice cover, changing landforms, forest cover, monitoring temperature and humidity, sea level

monitoring etc.

Remote sensing satellites have been used to correctly map the total forest cover in India and last year reported that forest cover in India has increased by 1%.

It also help in predicting climate and weather. For a country like India where half of the population depends on agriculture and 60% of which is rainfed, it becomes very essential to forecast monsoon accurately. With better technology the accuracy of forecastes have been increasing.

communication satellites have helped in spread of communication services like Television channels and also spread of data and internet connectivity. This way remotest corner of India be it Ladakh or Andaman and Nicobar Islands all have now access to internet and communication channels.

This is also used for military communications. Different sets of satellites were launched specifically for secure

and reliable communication links between different departments of military.. Recently India has also launched its first spy satellite which will help India in keeping an eye beyond our borders.

Moreover ~~in~~ recently India also successfully demonstrated anti satellite missile capability through 'Mission Shakti', a joint initiative by ISRO and DRDO. In this mission India successfully shot down its own ~~sss~~ satellite in low earth orbit demonstrating India's capability to defend itself from any space related threats. This made India only the fourth country to possess such capability.

The use of space technology in defence is eminence.. Space warfare is considered as fourth dimension of next generation of warfare. Also APJ Abdul Kalam a space scientist, helped India in developing indegeneous missiles including ICBM (Inter Continental Ballistic Missiles).

The rise of India in space technology can be seen also in diplomacy, termed as 'space diplomacy'. Recent years, India has successfully restrengthened its st ties with countries like Russia, South Asian countries, African countries etc by collaborating in space technology. For example India launched 'SAARC Satellite' few years back.

The prospects of space technology are many. It has also made India truely independent. For example during Kargil war India requested USA for help in knowing the positions of Pakistan army, to which USA refussed to share GPS details. Fast forward to now, India has its own navigation system (NavIC) where system of IRNSS satellites are used.

Further in space because of near zero gravity and atmospheric conditions it allow for several research and experiments which can easily be conducted

in space.

ISRO and government through many programmes and schemes are trying to develop innovative spirits among young minds. Recently ISRO arranged for 1 month long training camp for students from class 9 from different states of India.

Moreover by exploiting the technology for launch of satellites of other countries and of private companies, India's space program is self sufficient and does not require budgetary support for its normal functioning.

The technology learned here, can be shared with private companies which can further use it for many applications in different field.

But all these prospects have also allowed for some criticism from certain sections of society.

Few people argue that India which is home to over 350 million people living below poverty line, should focus more on socio-economic development. Moreover the money spent for different missions can be utilized for improving health and education which can benefit the masses.

Also recent 'Mission Shakti' has invited few criticism like from NASA which accused India for destabilizing world peace.

To counter these concerns, many argue that money spent is too little for space technology and more over the benefits are huge and ISRO is now earning from its satellite launches.

Moreover India clarified after Mission shakti that it has not violated any international law such as United Nation convention on Peaceful use of Space (UNCOPUS)

What future holds ?

ISRO has planned many future missions like Gaganyan, Aditya L1 mission Sukrayan etc. Recently ISRO chief has announced that India will have its own space station in coming years

This shows how a small initiative has led to such a grand success and the aspirations of India in space is not decreasing.

This has helped India not only gain critical technologies but also improved India's stature at global level. If India wants to achieve its rightful place as global power, space technology is one area where India has to lead.

Let us hope that India achieve what our forefathers have dreamt of.

SECTION - B

1. True Equality will only exist when women have full access to their rights

Women is a full circle. The concept of 'Naari Shakti' has existed in Indian society from time immemorial. Maa Durga is worship in different parts of India with different names like Bhagvati in Kerala, Parvati and Durga in north. All this symbolises one thing - the power and strength of Women.

But in reality, what is being preached by religious epics and what is being practiced is different. women has fight even to take birth in this world. She faces discrimination right from childhood. In economic front also many areas are reserved for men. She faces harship to get access to better education, health, jobs and what not.

Feedback

Feedback to be provided in terms of (1) Introduction (2) Sentence Constructions (3) Parapgraph Formation (4) Legibility (5) Deviation from Topic (6) Coverage of dimensions (7) Simplicity / ease of reading

SECTION – B

1. True Equality will only exist when women have full access to their rights.

2. Social Media & the post-truth world: eroding trust and accountability.

3. Cashless Economy: Challenges & Opportunities

4. He who can listen in the midst of noise an achieve great things.

True Equality will only exist when women have full access to their rights

Women is a full circle. The concept of 'Naari Shakti' has existed in Indian society from time immemorial. Maa Durga is worshiped in different parts of India with different names like Bhagwati in south, Parvati & Durga in north. All this symbolises one thing - the power and strength of women.

But in reality, what is being preached by religious texts and epics and what is being practiced is different. Women have to fight even to take birth in this world. She faces discrimination right from

childhood. At economic front, she is not allowed to take up jobs which she desires. She faces hardship to get access to better education, health, jobs and what not.

However the situation of women is improving. The recent decades saw women achieving same success as men in every field. Even after that it is far from true equality. In 21st century also women is considered subservient to men

In this essay, we will analyse the current situation of women. What are the issues which deny women their rights? How bridging the gap and achieving true equality between men & women will lead to a just society?

In ancient times women were treated at par with men. The remains, & artifacts from Indus valley Civilization suggest women were given equal status if not more, when compared to men.

for example 'dancing girl' from Mohanjo-daro suggest the freedom which girl enjoyed. Likewise terracota images of goddess has been found.

The discrimination started ~~in~~ from later vadic period. The rise of Brahmanism also detoriated the status of women. At times it did improved with rise of Buddhism & Jainism. But later with coming of Islam and ~~te~~ spread of Hinduism, the position of women in society deteriorated.

During freedom struggle in 19th and 20th Centuary, we saw many movements to improve the situation of women. For example Raja Ram Mohan Roy helped in erradicating sati from society. Similary efforts of later leaders like Nehru, Gandhi, Bose led to not only actively participating of women in freedom struggle but also leading it such as Sarojini Naidu, Bikaji Kama etc

Post independence, government through many programmes tried to improve the condition of women to bring them at equal footing with men.

The rights of women in different fields were recognised. This is essential to achieve equality.

Relationship between women rights and Equality

Constitution of India through different Articles like Art 15, 16, 17 etc provide for equal opportunity. EQUALITY is also find its place in preamble.

Equality can be defined as having equal opportunities and treatment in every field. To provide equality it is essential to protect rights of women.

In ~~economic~~ social domain, it is important to give equal status to women. In India sex ratio is 947 which suggest even to take birth, women/girl child faces discrimination.

To ensure this right, government has announced schemes like Beti Bachao Beti Padhao, Sukanya Samridhi Yojana etc to improve the status of girl child.

When girl child wants to have education she faces discrimination. Although the gap in primary education has been bridged, there exist gender gap in access to higher education.

For this government has provided post metric scholarships, residential school for girls, reservation in IITs etc to improve gross enrollment rate for women which is at meagre 23%.

Also when girl reaches puberty, she faces lot many challenges.

Because of social taboo and not access to cheap and affordable sanitary pads, many girls drop out of secondary schools. Lack of separate toilets for girls also forces girls to stay at home.

In recent years, government and even NGOs have tried to tackle this problem. Krishi kalyan kendras have been used to distribute sanitary pads and spread awareness. Movies like 'Padman' help in spreading good hygiene practices and in removing social taboos.

In India, early marriages is also a problem. NCRB data suggest more than 30% of all the married girls are married below 18 years. This leads to many problems including health and psychological stress.

Government has increased the marriage age to 18 for girls. Also

schemes like Matru Vandana Yojana, institutionalised delivery, support from Anganwadi workers & Auxillary Nurse Midwifes help in improving health coverage.

Government is also trying to improve the health of women through PDS & National Nutrition mission.

In old age women faces problem is loneliness and hardships ~~eco~~ because of economic problems. Government has announced old age pension.

Moreover in economic front, women is not allowed to work in every field. Their exist a glass cieling in jobs for women, above which she can't be promoted or given jobs.

This has been reflected in very low (27-30 %) percentage of female in labour force. Also concept of 'pink coloured' jobs discriminate women.

In political sphere the representation of women is very low In recent lok sabha election only 14% of M.Ps are women. Government although has brought 33 % reservation for women in Panchayat elections, but didn't do the same for state & national level elections.

To improve the situation of women at work place many Acts have been brought like Prevention of sexual Harassment at workplace 2013, Equal remuneration Act

Supreme court also through various judgements tried to improve and provide rights to women such as vishakha guidelines, sabrimala judgements etc.

Women faces discrimination at every stage of life and in every dimension be it socially, economically, politically etc.

Recent trends suggest though they have progressed in everyfield but they have not got freedom to take own decisions. Also they now face the problem of 'Double burden' where after office work they have to look after household chores.

Amartya Sen has said that the greatest violence against

women is not providing her equal opportunity to grow.

Let us now try to improve the mindset of society. Everyone need to try from there side so that equal opportunities to women are provided.

Swami Vivekananda once said 'as bird cannot fly with only on wing so nation cannot progress with only half of the population'.

We need to imbrace this fact and need to work towards it in swift way. It's time that India bridges this gap and achieve its rightful claim as global power in times to come.

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Feedback

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