

TEST CODE : 4 1 0 7 3

FIAS - MGP 2021 - GS paper #1

INDEX TABLE			INSTRUCTION	
Q. No.	Max. Marks	Marks Obtained	1. Please do furnish Name, Email, Roll No and Mobile in the answer sheet.	
1			2. There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI, all questions are compulsory.	
2			3. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.	
3			4. 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.	
4			5. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum Answer Booklet must be clearly Struck off.	
5			<i>Any specific messages for ForumIAS Mentors/ Evaluators with respect to your copy? Write it here.</i>	
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Evaluator's Discretion:			For Student Only	
			Start Time	End Time
Total Marks:			Mode Of Examination:	Online <input type="checkbox"/> Offline <input type="checkbox"/>
Evaluator's Discretion: This is the marks awarded at the discretion of the evaluator based on your overall impression, on the basis of (but not limited to) your handwriting, presentation, use of diagrams, flowcharts, facts and figures or absolutely anything that he/she liked in your copy.			For Office Use Only	
			ECN CODE:	EG:
			Evaluation Date:	

Note: You can discuss your evaluated copy with the Mentor. Raise a ticket from your portal to schedule a mentor call or visit the offline centre to meet mentor (all 7 days, Timings - 11 AM to 6 PM). Further if you are unsatisfied with the evaluation, you can seek re-evaluation of the copy.

Parameters	Excellent	Very Good	Good	Average	Poor	Very Poor
Language						
Structure						
Presentation						
Handwriting						
Content						
Attempt						

ADDITIONAL REMARKS



Q.1) The third battle of Panipat did not decide who would rule India but rather who would not. Discuss. (10 Marks, 150 words)

पानीपत की तीसरी लड़ाई ने यह तय नहीं किया कि भारत पर कौन शासन करेगा बल्कि कौन शासन नहीं करेगा। चर्चा कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

The Third battle of Panipat was fought in 1761 between the Marath Army and Confederacy and the armies of Ahmad Shah Abdali.

Outcome of the Battle

①. The Maratha power substantially declined.

The Marathas already weakened by the Anglo-Marath wars and internal fights, the battle was last nail in the coffin

② Paved the way for British concord. The

Marath were one of the fighting forces on the side of Mughals. with their defeat in the battle the English could easily

make inroads into the western side.

(B) Enter the vicinity of combined forces of the kingdom like → Awadh, Bengal, Rohilkhand and Mughals.

(A) The Battle of Plassey and Buxar had already made British a dominant power and Defeat of Mughals in the Panipat sealed their fate.

Thus Battle of Panipat (3rd) did not make rise of any power. It was rather the Battle of Plassey & Buxar. Hence the battle ensured decline of native power especially the Royal Mughals.

Feedback

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Structure/ Presentation	
Question Interpretation	
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Q.2) The Nehru report 1928, the first effort to frame a constitution, was nothing more than a bunch of uneasy compromises. Critically analyse. (10 Marks, 150 words)

नेहरू रिपोर्ट 1928, संविधान बनाने का पहला प्रयास, असहज समझौतों के एक समूह के अलावा और कुछ नहीं था। समालोचनात्मक विश्लेषण कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

The Nehru Report, a response to Birkenhead (Secretary of state) challenge was the 1st ever effort by Indians to frame a constitution for governing them.

To appease multiple factions the demands were changed too often that made it a Bunch of compromises.

①. The idea of dominion status that was a thing of the past. The idea was not to displace British masters though it infuriated the younger section (Bose, Nehru).

② The 'Not give up an inch' attitude of Hindu Mahasabha and Muslim League created further problems.

- ③ Muslim League wanted reserved seats that Hindu Mahasabha opposed. That led Jinnah come out with 14 point agenda that demanded separate electorate.
- ④ The 'idea' of freedom still kept oscillating between self independence and complete independence.

But the Report also had new ideas commonly acceptable

- ① The demand for fundamental right for Indians.
- ② An economic programme to have expense be done for Indian welfare and stop the drain of wealth.
- ③ The Accountability of legislators to be increased with prominent role of Indians in decision making.

The Nehru Report thus was a watershed movement that paved way for future 'Purna Swami' demand at Lahore session

Q.3) Indian culture got as much influenced by foreign cultures as it has influenced them. Discuss.

(10 marks, 150 words)

भारतीय संस्कृति पर विदेशी संस्कृतियों का उतना ही प्रभाव पड़ा है जितना कि विदेशी संस्कृतियों पर भारतीय संस्कृति का। चर्चा कीजिए।

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Indian culture is a syncretic culture that has a civilizational history. It has developed over hundreds of years amalgamating ideas from various religion, ethnicity and states.

Influence by Foreign culture

- ① Ancient times the Pillars of Ashoka are said to be inspired from Archamemian times.
- ② The reign of Kanishka was marked by Roman influence in form of Gires, Heliopolis influence as seen in Gandhara style
- ③ The southern kingdoms also had influence due to their interaction with kingdom of Ceylon and Giam.
- ④ The Advent of Sultamate brought the

Archaic architecture that culminated in the Mughal times to World Heritage sites like Taj Mahal

⑤ Sufi music also blended with Indian classical creating new forms of ragas and music

The advent was not one sided as Indians had influenced from the other culture.

① The Bangla dome inspired the Britishers

② Mughals took the ideas of Jali work from the Rajasthani culture.

③ The paintings had a blend of Indian ideas like Bazaar paintings

As with the globalization has made huge roads into various culture with food, dress, language all getting cross border flavours. This has led to a 'Global Cosmopolitan culture'

Feedback

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Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
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Total

Q.4) How far do you agree that accepting nation-states as reality of the twenty-first century can help aid in the fight against religious fanaticism and fundamentalism? (10 marks, 150 words)

आप कहीं तक सहमत है कि राष्ट्र-राज्यों को इक्कीसवीं सदी की वास्तविकता के रूप में स्वीकार करने से धर्मान्धता और कट्टरवाद के खिलाफ लड़ाई में मदद मिल सकती है? (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

The idea of 'nation state' refers to a sovereign political authority that has its own laws and order in a definite territory. It mostly draws its authority from a sovereign country. The idea of modern nation state is a brainchild of Machiavelli.

Fight Against Fundamentalism

① The acceptance of nation state will end the religious wars that are being fought around the world.

e.g. ISIS aim of making Afghanistan a Khorasan province is based on idea of religion deciding boundaries.

② The idea will help in eliminating

ethnic and tribal news as seen in case of African nation.

③ The Israel - Palestine conflict shall one of the most pressing issue of 21st century can be solved through the 2 state solution.

④ The religious Fundamentalist inspired land wolf attack, xenophobia can be controlled if people decide to live under authority of a foreign and governed by law of land.

But apart from sovereign states there is also a need to avoid politics based on caste/ethnic appealment globally. The world needs to know ! Terrorism anywhere is threat to human security everywhere!

Feedback

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Structure/ Presentation	
Question Interpretation	
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Q.5) Child labour is not just the consequence of economic compulsion but also social conditions. Elaborate. (10 marks, 150 words)

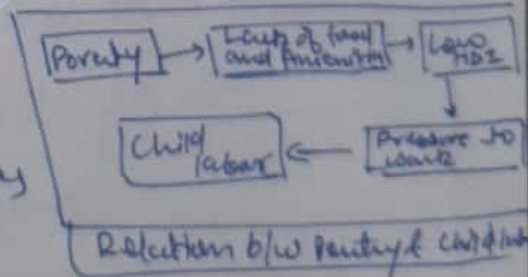
बाल श्रम सिर्फ आर्थिक मजबूरी का ही नहीं बल्कि सामाजिक परिस्थितियों का भी परिणाम है। विस्तृत विवेचना कीजिए।

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

As per the report of National Commission for protection of Child rights around 25% of the children still are engaged in child labour. A majority of them belong to the BPL families.

An Economic Consequence

①. Child labour is mostly seen as a outcome of economic compulsion due to low earnings of the family. As Karl Marx says the Poor believe children to be source of additional wages



②. Due to rising inflation and lack of job opportunities the idea of children earning an early gets strengthened. This is more

higher in Muslim communities. (Sachar committee report, 2006)

Social Factors.

- ① The low education & literacy level of parent lead to lower enrolment of children in school & High dropout in secondary stage.
- ② Early marriage forces one to have an earning that makes them start as child labour.
- ③ Women are denied education socially across various communities and made to do household work with mother in Residential societies (Prevalent in NCIDA).
- ④ Lack of policy awareness and far sightedness for better future leads to Intergenerational cycles of child labour.

Article 23 of the Indian const. and also DPSP promote a society with No child labour. But more needs to be done on policy front. Mid day meal is a good start.

Q.6) Discuss desirability of Uniform Civil Code (UCC) in a multi-culturally diverse country.

(10 marks, 150 words)

बहु-सांस्कृतिक रूप से विविधतापूर्ण देश में समान नागरिक संहिता (UCC) की वांछनीयता पर चर्चा कीजिए।

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Article 14 of the Directive Principles of State Policy mandates state to have a uniform civil code. A UCC refers to a common code that regulates personal matter of all religious communities in a similar standard way.

UCC → Not-Desirable

- ① India differs from western concept for being culturally diverse. UCC can break the traditional fabric of Indian society.
- ② Might lead to fundamentalist tendencies culminating into secessionist movements as majority of the religious minorities

India are located at borders.

③. Create equity & standardisation rather than equality.

④ Endanger tribal culture and practices that is ambivalent the idea of Tribal Panchsheel

UCC - A needed Reform

① UCC will help in doing away with all practices of various religions. e.g. Female genital mutilation in Dawoodi values

② Help in preserving women rights and giving them equal status. e.g. Triple Talak

③ Will create a new national society that has better knowledge of Constitution and ideals.

UCC as enshrined in the DPSP was in mind of our forefathers. A debate needs to be generated around the matter atching people's views as well as educating them on the same.

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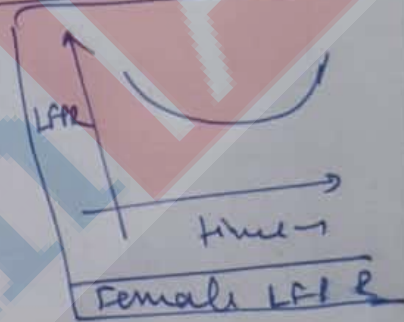


Q.7) Women with low levels of education and from rural areas are relatively more active in the labour market compared to women with middle or high school education and from urban areas.
What explains this anomaly? (10 Marks, 150 words)

निम्न स्तर की शिक्षा वाली और ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों की महिलाएं मध्य या उच्च विद्यालय शिक्षा प्राप्त करने वाली और शहरी क्षेत्रों की महिलाओं की तुलना में श्रम बाजार में अपेक्षाकृत अधिक सक्रिय हैं। यह विसंगति क्या वर्णित करता है?

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

The labour force participation refers to working person compared to total workforce availability. The Female participation in the labour force has traditionally been low and now so in the Urban Areas because-



① Rural women do major low skilled jobs that need low skill. This is reflected in huge participation of women in MGNREGA works.

② Migrant labour women pick up household work in Urban societies. This is also traditionally because of low education.

and currently because of high living cost needing both working.

③ Urban area women on the other hand are → studying higher and thus enter the labour market late
↓
work in high skill jobs (IT, Business) that traditionally has low employment opportunity.

④ Societal bias in high class families not allowing working women. The same is absent in lower class who bear the brunt of poverty.

⑤ High & Middle class women leave job from time after marriage which is not the case with lower women who are at times primary bread earner.

Thus a mixture of socio, economic & political reason explains the anomaly.

Feedback

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Q.8) What do you mean by heat waves? Discuss their impact of heat waves and suggest ways to effectively manage them. (10 marks, 150 words)

हीट वेव्स से आप क्या समझते हैं ? हीट वेव्स के विभिन्न प्रभावों की चर्चा करें और उन्हें प्रभावी ढंग से प्रबंधित करने के तरीके सुझाएं। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Recently Canada and US experienced one of the higunt temprature of the decades on the North American continent (~50°C). This was due to heat wave

Heat waves refer to unusually high temprature that are experienced in the region. The temprature difference from the normal is more than 5°C usually.

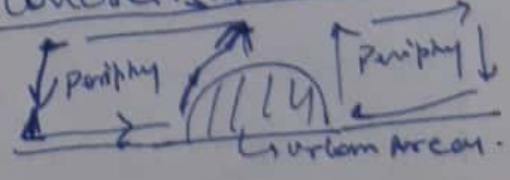
Reasons

Natural

- Creation of High pressure due to atmospheric phenomenon e.g. polar vortex over Canada
- Natural warm winds like loo blowing over the Northern plain

Anthropogenic

→ Urban Heat dome gets heated due to concretization.



→ Excessive release of Greenhouse gases and Pollution. e.g. Delhi

Impact

- ① Health issues like dehydration are seen. Even temperature also creates breeding ground for microorganism.
- ② Biodiversity is affected as some species are not adapted to temperature changes.
- ③ Work Productivity is minimized.
- ④ Might lead to Forest fires - e.g. Australia.

Measures

- ① Afforestation and increasing tree cover.
e.g. Nagar Van scheme, Pune Miyare forest Model
- ② Public Transport to be encouraged.
- ③ Use of Electric & Hydrogen vehicles
- ④ Using local/traditional structures in Making Houses - e.g. - Mud, Boulder etc.

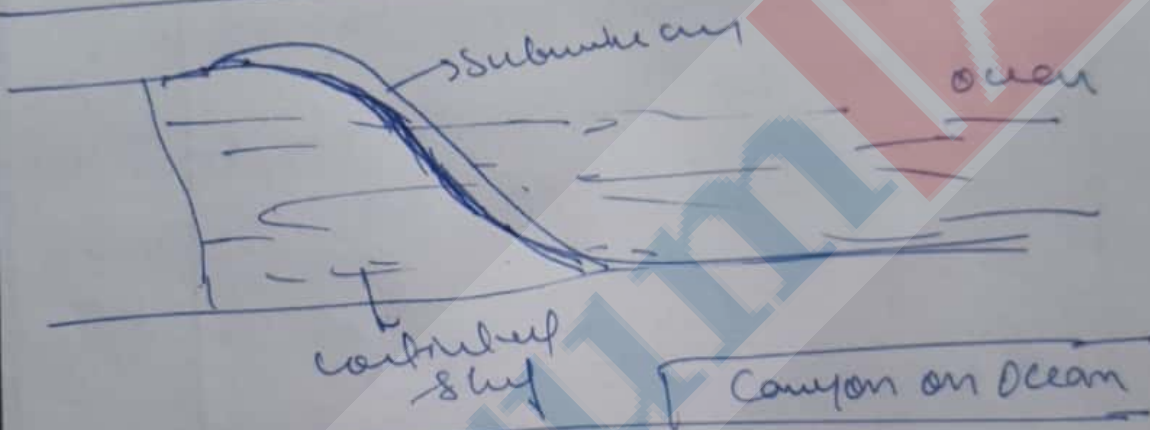
Heat waves are going to increase in coming future. A Multi-stakeholder approach involving Global Best-practices need to be developed.

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Structure/ Presentation	
Question Interpretation	
Content	
Value Addition	
Total	

Q.9) How are submarine canyons different from ocean trenches? Also, explain the process of formation of submarine canyons. (10 marks, 150 words)

अंतःसमुद्री कैनियन महासागरीय गर्त से किस प्रकार भिन्न है? साथ ही अंतःसमुद्री कैनियन के निर्माण की प्रक्रिया को भी समझाइए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

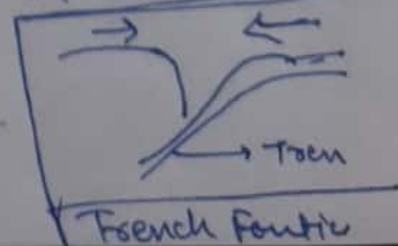
Submarine canyons are grand oceanic feature that extend right from continental shelf to the Abyssal plains



Difference

① Formation

↳ Canyons are usually said to be formed by erosive action. The trenches on the other hand are due to converging limb of the continental plate



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② Location

Canyons extend from continental margin to deep into ocean through continental shelf.
The trenches are however at the abyssal plain.

③ Physiography

↳ canyons are wide, deep structures. e.g. The Hudson canyon, Indus canyon.
↳ Trench on other hand are said to be deep, narrow. e.g. Morina Trench.

Formation

<p><u>River Theory</u></p> <p>→ Said to be formed by river erosion.</p> <p>→ These are former river valleys that got drowned due to sea level rise</p>	<p><u>Glacial Theory</u></p> <p>→ To be due to glacial erosion of <u>pleistocene</u> times.</p> <p>→ As the <u>holocene</u> arrived these glacial valleys were filled with water</p>
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Canyons are conspicuous feature the help in understanding of Oceans & its features

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Question Interpretation
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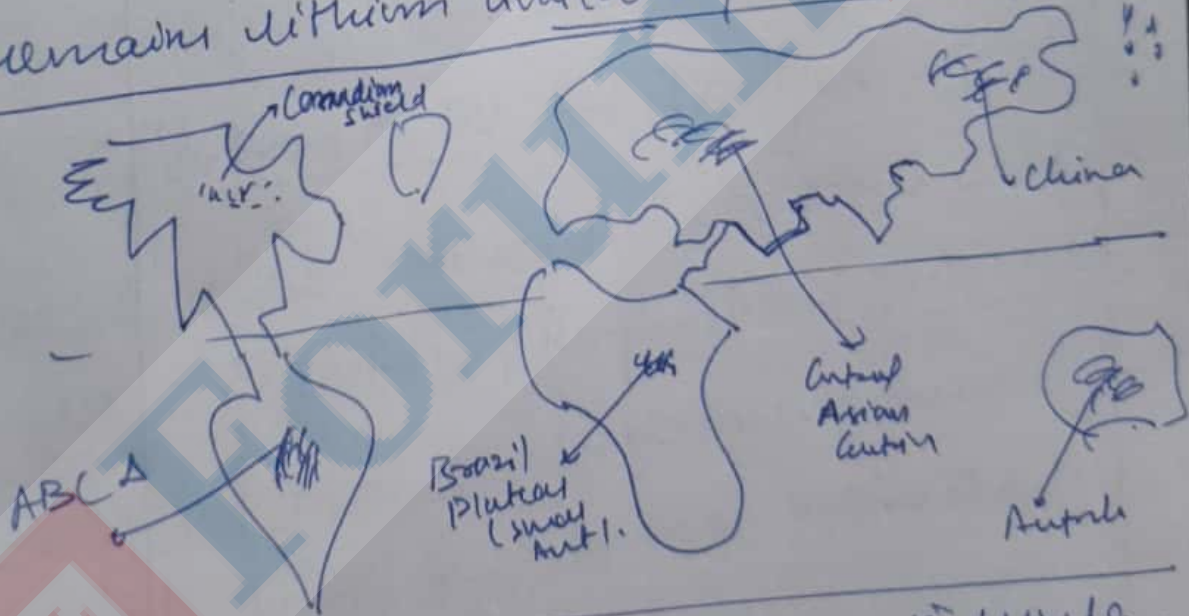
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Q.10) Though electric vehicle is gaining popularity, availability of Lithium remains a bottle-neck. Discuss the availability Lithium in India and in the world. Also, examine other challenges in promotion of electric mobility in India. (10 marks, 150 words)

यद्यपि इलेक्ट्रिक वाहन लोकप्रियता प्राप्त कर रहा है, लिथियम की उपलब्धता एक बाधा बनी हुई है। भारत और विश्व में लिथियम की उपलब्धता पे चर्चा कीजिए। इसके अलावा, भारत में इलेक्ट्रिक मोबिलिटी को बढ़ावा देने में अन्य चुनौतियों की परीक्षण कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

With only about 480 Giga-tonne of Carbon budget left (IPCC report) the need to reduce GHG emission is eminent. Use of electric vehicle is one of the best options.

However the major constraint on EV develop. remains lithium availability globally.

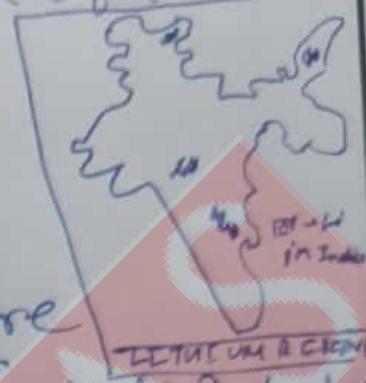


Major Lithium producing areas in world

The global supply chain of Lithium is dominated by China

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Within survey in highway limited and found in toad in part of Kanbetka and few remote location of the Deccan plateau.



Other challenges

- 1) Lack of changing infrastructure
- 2) Huge Investment needed to shift industry from the Metros to electric vehicle
- 3) Pricing of EV is also a major challenge.
- 4) Efficiency of EV for longer distance and also remote locations like NE, Ladakh, Rajasthan (Jaipur)
- 5) Socio-Economic development needed that needs Fossil fuel based vehicle.
NEMMP by Ministry of Heavy Industries can be a game changer to make Electric vehicle fleet running on Indian Road.

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Q.11) What were the conditions that led to alliance of Khilafat and Non-cooperation movement? Also, discuss the impact of this step on future course of national movement.

(15 marks, 250 words)

वे कौन सी परिस्थितियाँ थीं जो खिलाफत और असहयोग आंदोलन को गठबंधन की ओर अग्रसर किया? साथ ही, राष्ट्रीय आंदोलन के भावी कार्यक्रम पर इस कदम के प्रभाव की चर्चा कीजिए।

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

The end of the first world war brought turmoil to India in economic and social sphere. This provided Gandhi ji with right ground to launch a combined strike on Imperial British.

Reason for Alliance

(1) Economic Reasons

1.1. The high inflation at the end of the war affected all alike.

1.2. Shortage of necessary food items also engaged the common man.

(2) Leadership Change

2.1. Gandhi replaced the congress apex and had a high moral and ethical

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ready become popular by
 Champaran Satyagrah (1917), Kheda Satyagrah
 and Ahmedabad mill strike. His belief in
Hindu Muslim unity made way for alliance.

2.2. Muslim League dominated by younger members
 like Shaukat Ali and Maulana Ali

2.3. Lucknow pact (1916) had forged the
 difference among various sections (Congress,
Extremist, League)

③ Global Scenario

3.1. The signing of Treaty of Sevres by Turkey
 and disintegration of the Ottoman Empire
 created a sympathy wave globally in
 the Muslim world.

④ The ground created by works of Hans
Dele League that made local
level committees, political education had
brought masses together for a joint struggle

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- Impact on future
- ① It led to first all India national movement, challenging British authority to govern Indians. It broke the ideological myth of British superiority.
 - ② Participation of multiple sections - labour, women, young student highlighted the depth of national consciousness.
 - ③ Paved the way for Indian disagreement with Montague Chelmsford reform that was just the carrot of the policy. It also highlighted Indian grievances against Jallianwala Bagh Massacre.
 - ④ Ideas of job leaving, non-cooperation paved way for future struggle like Civil disobedience and Quit India Movement.
The non-cooperation, khilafat movement was a watershed in national struggle paving way for Indian Independence.

Feedback

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Structure/ Presentation	
Question Interpretation	
Content	
Value Addition	
Total	

95668_41073_1910092063_(2021-11-11 14:06:38)

Q.12) Present a comparison of the policies of USA and USSR in Vietnam and Afghanistan respectively during the cold war era. How far do you think that the present Afghan crisis is an outcome of cold war rivalries? (15 marks, 250 words)

शीत युद्ध काल के दौरान क्रमशः वियतनाम और अफगानिस्तान में USA और USSR के हस्तक्षेप का तुलनात्मक विश्लेषण प्रस्तुत करें। आप कहीं तक सोचते हैं कि वर्तमान अफगान संकट शीत युद्ध प्रतिद्वंद्विता का परिणाम है? (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

The end of the 2nd war created two antithetical ideologies that started a new era of diplomacy, secrecy and no attack war, popularly called as cold war between USA - USSR.

Intervention in Vietnam

① The Vietnam has border with China on the north. It had a communist government that USA wanted to overthrow. This led it to intervene in the stable government of Vietnam.



② This started one of the most unpopular wars in the Americans.

history that culminated into Civil Rights movement and Radical Revolution in USA.

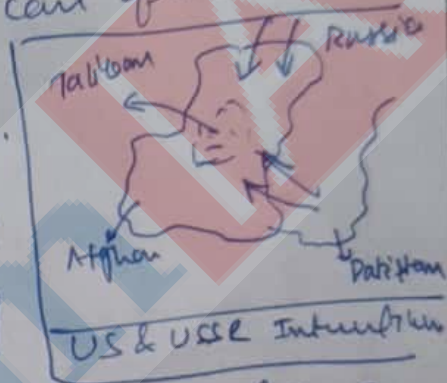
Intervention in Afghanistan

↳ called as 'Gravoyard of Empires' it saw first a Russian invasion and then a decade long American presence

↳ Sadly Both were in vain.

The American involvement was on the behalf of Revenge

9/11 attacks but it got caught in the war even after



Comparison.

① While the Vietnam War was a direct conflict of Highway the Afghan War had more to do with American revenge

② Both were the wars in the state of

other and have been heavily criticized
 (3) The dominating ideas was always to have a puppet government that would follow the political ideology

Current Afghan Crisis

- (1) The crisis has some roots in the Cold war diplomatic struggle but it's not completely out of it.
- (2) The lack of elected government do nurture democracy and take people into Account is responsible.
- (3) Lack of proper economic opportunities lead to Opium Trade and illegal arms supply.

Though Taliban was a creation of US and is responsible for much of Afghan Turmoil, it's a global failure to be more spectator to HR violations

Q.13) It was the politics of the period - within China, between China and India, and between China and the USSR that precipitated in 1962 Indo-China war. Examine. (15 marks, 250 words)

यह उस काल की चीन के भीतर कि राजनीति थी - जो चीन और भारत के बीच, और चीन और USSR के बीच थी, और जो 1962 के भारत-चीन युद्ध में परिवर्तित हुई थी। परीक्षण कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

The Indo-china war of 1962 was a bitter experience for India. Coming as a backstab to the idea of Hindi Chini Bhai Bhai it was a result of multiple factors

① India - China

1.1. India had agreed China's annexation of Tibet and signed the Panchsheel treaty.

1.2. However Mao idea was to take the AKSai Chin region that would provide China connectivity between

Xixiangt tiant

1.3. Hence seeing the weak economic India going through doublet China made roads into Indian Himalayas.

1.4. Many scholars regard it as a failure of our short sighted Foreign policy

In China

① China was in a state of anarchy with Mao's 'Great Leap Forward' in making.

② The internal difference b/w PRC (Mao) and party of Sun Yat Sen had been existing.

③ To make himself show a leader of 'One China' and present a strong nationalistic facture China attacked Indian territory.

[CHINA - USSR]

① Both were communist states that were trying to find legitimacy in the cold war era.

② China fearing Russian attack wanted a buffer state between the Soviet Empire and its twin.

③ The call for a more peaceful and legitimate communist state lead to Indo - China war.

Thus Indo china war was a result of multiple cross current in the then contemporary geopolitics.

Feedback
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Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total

Q.14) Discuss the contribution of socio-religious movement during pre-independence period in:

- Creation of national consciousness
- Emancipation of women

(15 marks, 250 words)

स्वतंत्रता पूर्व अवधि के दौरान सामाजिक-धार्मिक आंदोलन के योगदान पर चर्चा कीजिए :

- राष्ट्रीय चेतना का निर्माण
- महिलाओं की मुक्ति

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

The socio-religious movements of the 19th century were truly 'Indian Renaissance'. It paved way for cultural shift creating national consciousness among the natives.

① Creation of National Consciousness

① The authors like Raja Ram Mohan Roy highlighted the glorious Indian past. 'Gift to the Montheist' and

'Precept of Jesus' were the books the did away with the idea of 'White Man's Burden' and made Indian read see the value of their civilisation.

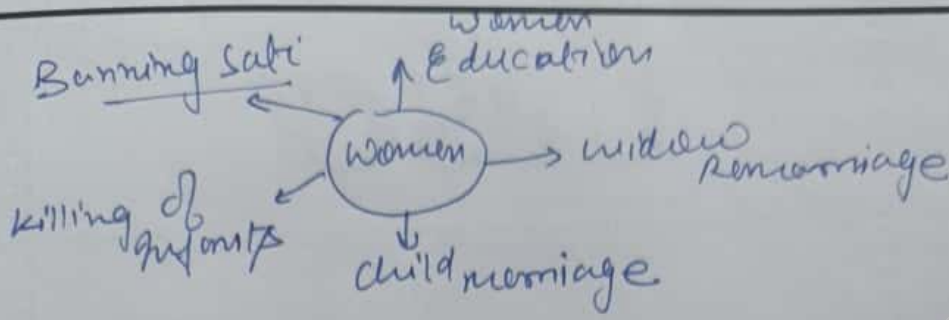
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culture.

- ② The movement brought the ideals of French revolution (Young Bengal Movement) that made Indians realize the ideas of Human liberty and demand for equal treatment of a 'Man by Man'.
- ③ Works of philosopher like Swami Vivekananda who at 'World conference of Religion' at Chicago highlighted the spiritual values of Indian culture over materialistic west. It also increased national consciousness.
- ④ Opening of traditional education inst. and newspapers (Bengal Gazette, Misat Utkalbar) made people aware and conscious about policies and programs of Govt.

②) EMANCIPATION OF WOMEN

① The Socio-Religious movement worked on following -



② The opening of girls college by JED Behne was a major moment. Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar also worked for the passage of widow remarriage Act.

③ Raja Ram Mohan Roy worked for elimination of sati with the help of Lord William Bentick (Sati Act, 1829)

④ Phule couples also worked for women of low caste and child education.

The efforts of them were so profound that India gave Voting rights to women prior to west. Yet more needs to be done today to make a gender equal society

Feedback
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Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total

Q.15) Unity without uniformity and diversity without fragmentation is the essence of unity in diversity. Elaborate. Also explain why diversity is considered an asset for Indian society. (15 marks, 250 words)

समरूपता के बिना एकता और विखंडन के बिना विविधता, विविधता में एकता का सार है। विस्तृत विवेचना कीजिए। यह भी बताएं कि विविधता को भारतीय समाज के लिए एक संपत्ति क्यों माना जाता है। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

India has a mosaic culture with blend of multiple religion, caste, tribes. Its beauty lies in making all these diverse stands live happily under one common name & identity → INDIAN.

Unity without Uniformity

1) India has an identity of INDIAN as a whole but also regional identity that determine their cultural traits. As Gandhi said → A true Indian, can be Indian and a Gujrati at same time.

2) Constitution has made ample arrangement to safeguard the specificities of various communities. Art 29 & 30 talk about right of linguistic & cultural minorities.

The 5th schedule gives tribals a way to keep their traditional practices intact.

③ The Republic day and Independence day parade show case diverse Indian cultures under the common Indian Emblem.

DIVERSITY w/o FRAGMENTATION

① Despite being 700+ tribes, all major world religion India has remained united. This is unlike west that has a monoculture society.

② The states in India though along linguistic lines (State Reorganization Act) don't have idea of (one state, one language).

③ The diverse food, dances and other activities are enjoyed and appreciated by all the sects. This has made India have a unique Indian culture of its own.

Diversity an Asset

- ① It helps India to showcase its historical entity as a cohesion of multiple ideas and practices.
- ② It helps in tourism sector that provides multiple avenues as seen in Swadesh darshan schemes with ideas like Buddhist circuit, Ramayan circuit etc.
- ③ Brings multiple practices like of different tribes (hallowed graves), weather harvesting that help in better governance.
- ④ Indian ideals of SARV DARM SAMBAV are reflected daily in its diverse culture.

The Indian culture has a 'syncretic style' and is a melting pot of various ideas in itself. This adds to the bone & strength of India. 'Ek Bharat Shrestha Bheem' is a great step in realizing one diversity

Feedback

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Structure/ Presentation	
Question Interpretation	
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Value Addition	
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Q.16) Covid-19 is more than a medical crisis; it has exacerbated structural inequalities, increased vulnerabilities of marginalized sections and strained social institutions. Explain.

(15 marks, 250 words)

कोविड-19 एक चिकित्सीय संकट से कहीं अधिक है; इसने संरचनात्मक असमानताओं को बढ़ा दिया है, वंचित वर्गों और तनावपूर्ण सामाजिक संस्थाओं की वंचना को बढ़ा दिया है। व्याख्या कीजिए।

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Covid-19 has affected everyone, anywhere but not equally. It had started as a medical crisis but has gone on to show the structural inequalities deep seated in our global systems.

Inequality increased

① Oxfam in its 2020 report 'The inequality virus' had held that 1% of India's population holds 70% of wealth.

② The rise of share market on one hand and job losses for migrant labour.

③ Vaccine nationalism and the WTO agreement (TRIPS) preventing global vaccine supply, while 80% of population

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of US is vaccinated the number is in single digits in many African nations.

④ while the crisis in developed world was more about lack of opportunities to go to vacation, Hunger Issues increased in Sub Saharan Africa at alarming scale.

Marginalized sections

① - Women

1.1. Domestic violence has increased as per National Commission for Women (NCW)

1.2. Loss of job for daily wage workers like Bais, MGNREGA etc.

1.3. Lack of institutional deliveries leading to higher MMR number.

② Children

2.1. Lack of nutrition → stunting, wasting etc.

2.2. Lack of educational opportunity widened

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by the digital divide (ASER report says 70%^{more} village children affected compared to Urban children).

③ Old Age → Lack of family care, health services made them more vulnerable

④ Migrant Workers had to bear the maximum burden of the Covid crisis

Social Institutions

① Rise in Domestic violence affecting the family health.

② Caste based divides increased as low caste people (Mostly Wapers) were seen as carrier of Virus.

③ Attack on Medical staff highlights the loss of social capital.

'Build Back Better' in what needs to be followed post Covid for More Inclusive World

Feedback

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Structure/
Presentation

Question
Interpretation

Content

Value
Addition

Total

Q.17) 'Cities are economic powerhouses but they also act as ecological blackholes.' In light of this statement, discuss how the positive and negative aspects of urbanization interact with each other. (15 marks, 250 words)

'शहरें आर्थिक शक्ति के केंद्र हैं लेकिन वे पारिस्थितिकीय ब्लैकहोल के रूप में भी कार्य करते हैं।' इस कथन के प्रकाश में, चर्चा कीजिए कि शहरीकरण के सकारात्मक और नकारात्मक पहलू एक दूसरे के साथ कैसे व्यवहार करते हैं।

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

As per census 2011, 30% of Indian population lives in the Urban Areas. World Bank predicts Indian Urban population to be 55% by 2050.

Economic Powerhouse

- ①. Jobs are the primary pull factor that make Rural to Urban migration
- ②. They are major growth centers as they have large service sectors that are high paying jobs.
- ③. Infrastructure development provides for jobs of primary sector in Urban Area
- ④. FDI investment in cities like

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Mumbai, Bangalore also matter they grow exponentially

Ecological Blackhole:

- ① The overburdened cities have ecological issues due to land degradation.
The rise of slums leads to ghettoization that creates a breeding ground for social & economic conflict.
- ② Transport needs lead to huge amount of GHG emission. New York city declaration aims to reduce it.
- ③ The encroachment of wetlands leads to floods and other disasters as seen in the case of Chennai floods.
- ④ Landfills at sites like Ghaziपुर, DKHda, Bhalawa cause → water degradation (groundwater)
 → soil pollution due to loss of microorganisms
 → air pollution due to fire

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Thus the Urbanization has brought ruined country. One side had it has helped in while it has negative side

- ↳ eliminating poverty
- ↳ Cities as growth engine
- ↳ Bring in foreign companies like IT sector Bangalore
- ↳ Help India achieve its SDG goal like eliminating poverty

- ↳ Ecological pollution
- ↳ Urbanization of Poverty (UB)
- ↳ Lack of basic amenities
-ex-
- ↳ growth of slum & other non-administrative space.

The Urbanization is a reality to any developing nation. India needs to have idea of New Urbanism and take into account the points of UN-HABITAT declaration of cities.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total



Q.18) Examine the change in land use pattern in India since independence and its resultant impact on climate change.
(15 marks, 250 words)

स्वतंत्रता के बाद से भारत में भूमि उपयोग पैटर्न में परिवर्तन और जलवायु परिवर्तन पर इसके परिणामी प्रभाव का परीक्षण कीजिए।
(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

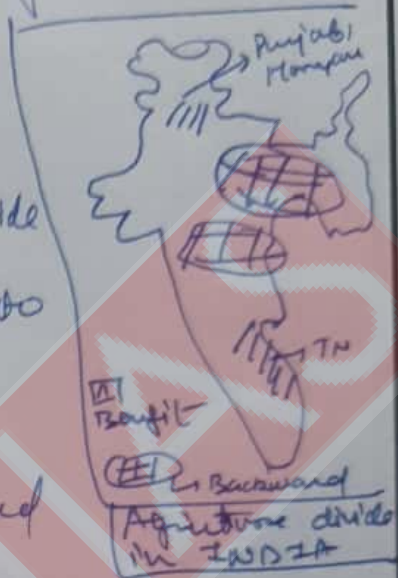
With only 2.4% of Global land area and 17% of World population, India has to judiciously use its land resource for food security and economic development.

Change in land use pattern

(1) With independence govt. came up with laws to abolish zamindari system, have equitable distribution of land. This was guided by socialist principles. There were also movements like Bhoodan & Gramdan (Acharya Vinoba Bhave)

(2) Next came the idea of self sufficiency in food with Green Revolution

The use of HYV seeds, water irrigation facilities increased the agriculture productivity. But this also led to regional imbalance and created an agriculture divide that hereafter decades turned into economic disparity



③ The focus on industry led to creation of huge PSU like the Steel plants of east (Bokaro, Durgapur). Multi Valley Projects were also started in many areas (Damodar valley, Bhakra Nagal)

④ The National Land Policy brought the idea of Social Forestry, Agroforestry that changed Agricultural land use.

⑤ Monoculture practices have dominated the

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areas:

1. Impact on Climate Change

- ① Cultivation of river intensive crop like paddy leads to release of methane
- ② Deforestation has changed the weather pattern leading to extreme climate events (Kerala (Western Ghats) / Uttarakhand as seen in 2021 / Himalayas)
- ③ Industrial expansion has increased CO₂ emission especially from Thermal Power Plant
- ④ Reduction & decline of ground water sources and other rivers has also disrupted thermosphere circulation affecting global climate events

The idea of Land Degradation Neutrality adopted at UNCCD needs to be followed in letter and spirit. We also need to move forward evergreen Revolution / MS Swaminathan) and practices like Bamboonomics

Feedback
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Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total

Q.19) Indo-pacific region has assumed great geopolitical significance in the present context. Discuss. (15 marks, 250 words)

भारत-प्रशांत क्षेत्र ने वर्तमान संदर्भ में महान भू-राजनीतिक महत्व ग्रहण कर लिया है। चर्चा कीजिए।

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

The Indo-pacific is at the culm stage of the global geopolitics as it has become the theatre of dance for big Asian & European powers.

Political Significance

10. Global Authority

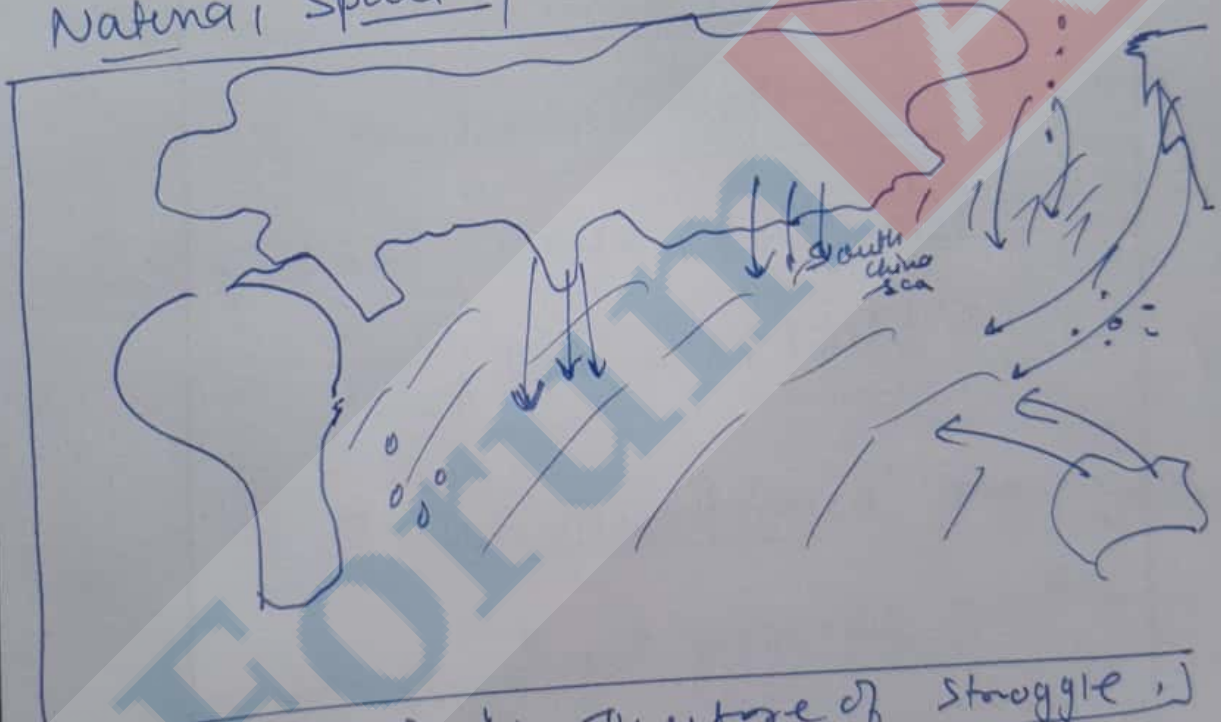
1.1. The hold over Indo Pacific represents a global authority. As china ascends the economic path it challenges the traditional USA hegemony in the region.

1.2. The creation of pro-china & pro-west bloc as seen with decision of countries joining the BRI of china or the western counter to it.

(a) Resource Struggle

211. The Indo Pacific holds great reserve of both fishing stock & natural gas. It also has good reserves of Poly metallic nodules.

e.g. This is seen in the dispute of Natuna, Spratly island in the dispute.



(3) The setting up of Military Base in Small Island state is also a geopolitical move. China with its debt trap diplomacy has acquired ports like Namibatte where USA has traditional presence with

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Diego Garcia. India has also build two channels port and Myanmar port.

④ Major sea lines of communication like Malacca Strait, Bab-Al Mandeb etc

→ Apart from geopolitical struggle countries try to exert cultural influence. India with its traditional soft power has made cultural connect with Island states of Ocean (Fiji, Seychelles, Maldives).

→ India has also championed organization like IORA that provide platform to small nations.

As Henry Kissinger said 'India-US relation will define 21st century! The most defining partnership is necessary for Rule based Order in the region.'

Feedback
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Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total

Q.20) Keeping in mind the findings of sixth assessment report of IPCC, discuss whether India should adopt economy wide net zero emission target. (15 marks, 250 words)

IPCC की छठी मूल्यांकन रिपोर्ट के निष्कर्षों को ध्यान में रखते हुए, चर्चा कीजिए कि क्या भारत को अर्थव्यवस्था के व्यापक शुद्ध शून्य उत्सर्जन लक्ष्य को अपनाना चाहिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

The recently released IPCC 6th assessment report presents a gloomy future. The report highlights the no matter cause effects we are bound to breach the 1.5°C target set at the Paris Agreement.

India being one of the largest net emitter is under tremendous global pressure to have a decline for Net Zero emission (A point of discussion at COP26 of UNFCCC)

ADOPT ECONOMY WIDE target - Yes.

① India is already facing a bunch of Extreme weather event.

Being a highly vulnerable nation India should give on the global commitment for net zero emission

(2) India produces 70% of its energy demand from coal supply. This needs to be addressed

(3) Major polluting sectors like Industry, Agriculture should be focused upon to have Eco friendly development

NOT A TIME FOR NET ZERO

(1) Not a historical emitter. Also at per capita basis the Indian emissions are not very high.

(2) India has huge population as ISPI. The socio-economic development demand India to keep burning fossil fuel for some decades to come.

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- ③ India is among top 10 nations to be in Climate watch index. India has been overachieving its INDC goal.
- ④ At international level India has launched International Solar Alliance, Coalition for Disaster Resilient Infra-structure that highlight India's commitment
- ⑤ Nationally, India has launched schemes like PM-KUSUM, 500 GW solar energy target by 2030, Nagari Com Scheme that highlight India's commitment

There is need to follow the idea of CBDR for climate action. Developed nations must come up with Technical & financial help to LDC & developing countries.

Feedback
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Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total