

ENGLISH

BIA, MCP 2021 - GS paper - #1

ForumIAS

GENERAL STUDIES

Name Of Candidate

Devesh Chaturvedi

Roll No.

Date:

29/12/2021

Time Allowed: Three Hours

Maximum Marks: 250

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Max. Marks	Marks Obtained
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		
6		
7		
8		
9		
10		
11		
12		
13		
14		
15		
16		
17		
18		
19		
20		
Total:	250	

INSTRUCTION

- Please do furnish Name, Email, Roll No and Mobile in the answer sheet.
- There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI, all questions are compulsory.
- The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
- 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.
- 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.

Any specific messages for ForumIAS Mentors/Evaluators with respect to your copy? Write it here.

Evaluator's Discretion:

For Student Only

Start Time | 3 hours

End Time | 7:44 - 7:44

Total Marks:

Mode Of Examination:

Online Offline

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 Individual Satyagraha was not only a well thought out strategy by Mahatma Gandhi given the social and political conditions of that time, but it also set the stage for the Quit India Movement. Comment.

(10 Marks, 150 words)

उस समय की सामाजिक और राजनीतिक परिस्थितियों को देखते हुए व्यक्तिगत सत्याग्रह न केवल महात्मा गांधी द्वारा एक सुविचारित रणनीति थी, बल्कि इसने भारत छोड़ो आंदोलन के लिए भी मंच तैयार किया। टिप्पणी करें। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

The Individual Satyagraha was launched in 1941 in the aftermath of August offer of 1940 post world war II.

It was a well thought out strategy due to

① Social conditions -

a) - were not ripe for a full fledged movement and individual satyagrah can keep people motivated

b) - tell britishers that satyagrah was not a sign of weakness but resistant.

② Political condition - didn't want to give problem to Britishers whilst they were

fighting a war and there were communal elements, enmity between Hindu & Muslims.

Due to this - Acharya Vinobha Bhave was close an Ist, Pt. Nehru as second Satyagrahi to keep motivation high.

It also set the stage for Quit India movement

- ① If demand of dominion status not met then a full fledged satyagrah launched - (failure of Cripps mission)
- ② Decentralised nationalism from all walks of life so that mass movement can be properly implemented
- ③ Depending on contribution of each social group.

Paul Barchis - a historian marks the individual satyagrah as watershed movement for Quit India movement -

Q.2) The contributions of Bhakti movement towards the development of a body of devotional literature in vernacular languages is as significant as its liberal social-religious teachings that had a moderating influence on medieval history. Discuss.
(10 Marks, 150 words)

भक्ति आंदोलन का योगदान स्थानीय भाषाओं में भक्ति साहित्य के एक निकाय के विकास की दिशा में उतना ही महत्वपूर्ण है जितना कि मध्ययुगीन इतिहास पर इसकी उदार सामाजिक-धार्मिक शिक्षाओं का एक संयमित प्रभाव था। चर्चा करें।

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Bhakti movement began in 7-9th century in southern India and later spread to other parts of India by utilising the local culture of language & people.

Devotional literature in vernacular language

- ① To relate it to and understand with people
- ② Explain about the caste orthodoxy in the simplest way and woo them towards social reform.
- ③ Efforts by Kabir, Nanak in Hindi & Punjabi, Narsingh mehta in Gujarati, Abhangas & vachans of Nanded, Tukaram, Jneshwar and Vachanas of Lingayats in Kannada language.
- ④ Seek Women empowerment and also

work along side sufi. ex lalleswari
and Ramdas in Kashmir & Orissa respectively

Liberal socio religious teachings

- ① Tolerance, brotherhood, equality and intense devotion towards god.
ex. Nam Japna & Kirat Kama by Nanak
- ② Reform the orthodox elements & tell people about religious tales & reforms in form of music. ex. Sankardeva's Ojapali, Ankia Naat
- ③ seeking equality for all, abhorring the humiliating practices of men against men. ex. Hanikkachar against sati
- ④ 'Universal enlightenment' and more altruistic and moral development in people
ex. Ramanda teaching.

Both vernacular and ethical guidelines of Bhakti saints were crucial in enlightenment in this era against orthodoxy

Feed
(For OFFIC
Structur
Presenta
Question
Interpre
Content
Value
Addition
Total

Q.3) Operation flood gave credence to Gandhian ideas of production by masses and village swaraj, with far reaching impact for post independent India. Discuss the statement and highlight various reasons for success of operation flood. (10 Marks, 150 words)

स्वतंत्रता पश्चात भारत के दूरगामी प्रभावों के साथ दुग्ध क्रांति या ऑपरेशन फ्लड ने जनसमूह और ग्राम स्वराज द्वारा उत्पादन के गांधीवादी विचारों को बल दिया। इस कथन की चर्चा कीजिए तथा ऑपरेशन फ्लड की सफलता के विभिन्न कारणों पर प्रकाश डालिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Operation flood was a milk intensive sector which aimed to increase the milk production and 'flooding the nation with milk based economy'. It was headed by Verghese Kurien.

Credence to Gandhian idea of production by masses: -

- 1) Decentralised procurement and better price discovery.
- 2) Dairy development at a commercial level by integrating dairy farmers.
- 3) Formation of Union - which Gandhi propagated through peaceful means. Exo
AMUL.
- 4) Contributing to national economy with Unified force.

5) Women empowerment by skill & employment

Ideas of village swaraj

- 1) empowerment of village to take decision for their self.
- 2) self sufficient villages and develop their own way of production. ex. Gujarat
villages have different model of sheep, cow, buffalo etc
- 3) Not depending on centralised agency for fund
- 4) fulfilling economy needs - against corruption practices.

Success of operation flood

- 1) Bumper production of \uparrow a animal feed by effects of Green revolution
- 2) seeds of high yielding varieties reduced the sowing & harvesting time
- 3) Better pest management, integrated animal husbandary with disease solving
- 4) Introduction of new methods of breeding for high yielding.

Operation flood truly transformed India's economy

Q.4) Cold war started after the second world war; however, its seed were sown right after the Russian Revolution 1917. Do you agree?
(10 Marks, 150 words)

शीत युद्ध द्वितीय विश्व युद्ध के बाद शुरू हुआ; हालाँकि, इसके बीज 1917 की रूसी क्रांति के ठीक बाद बोए गए थे। क्या आप सहमत हैं?
(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Cold war is a post II world war phase which started from 1945 and ended in 1991 with fall of Berlin wall & USSR disintegration.

Started after IInd world war

- 1) Bipolar nations developed and the fight between communism and capitalism.
- 2) Cuban missile crisis (1962) and Bay of Pigs invasion (1961) which were a result of failed intervention of Korean war in 1950s.
- 3) Formation of NATO & seats which divided the world into two different blocks.
- 4) Proxy wars and ideological war differences (Truman doctrine), failure of Potsdam conference (1945) and beginning of allies based system.

However it seeds ^{Russian} sovereignty after Revolution 1917

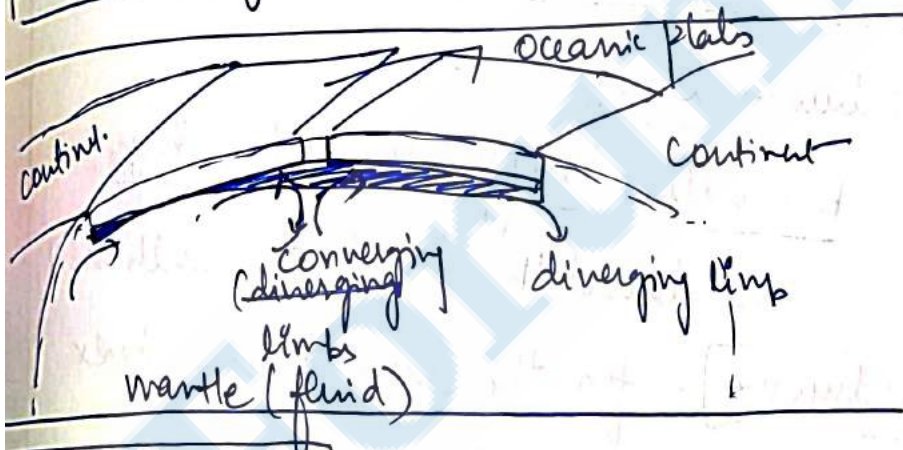
- ① It began the idea of communism with Marx 'Das Capital' gaining prominence and formation of 1st international.
 - ② formation of communist parties in different regions of world and problems of Capitalism being visible to world.
 - ③ Great Depression of 1929 which shattered the market based economy system and demand for state led socialism begin.
 - ④ Emergence of dictatorial regime of Hitler, Mussolini, Stalin which proved that centralised economy can be useful.
 - ⑤ The world war II led to decline of UK and gave rise to USA & Russia of cold war.
- Hence it can be said that seeds were sown in Russian revolution.

(Don't Write anything in this Area)

Q.9) How does plate tectonic theory help in explaining the causes of earthquakes and volcanoes? Discuss and give an account of various volcanic landforms. (10 Marks, 150 words)

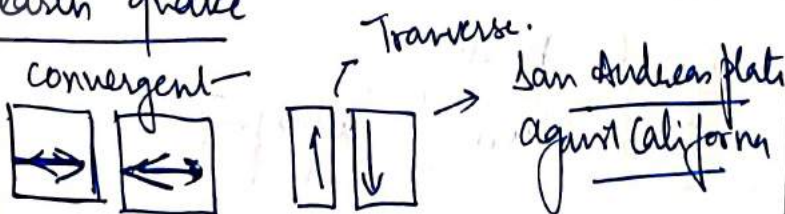
जेट विज्ञानिकी सिद्धांत किस प्रकार भूकंप और ज्वालामुखियों के कारणों की व्याख्या करने में सहायता करता है? विभिन्न ज्वालामुखीय भू-आकृतियों की चर्चा कीजिए और उनका विवरण दीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Plate tectonic theory was proposed by Alfred Wegener in 1961 where he proposed that earth's crust is made of lithospheric plates which float on mantle.



cause of earth quakes -

When plates move against each other (ie) converging or transverse it gives rise of the earth quake



Ex - Fujiwara plate against North Pacific plate gives

Rise to earthquake in Japan.

- ~~when~~
Volcanoes when two plates diverge from each other the molten magma erupts (at the diverging Walker cell inside the Earth crust. ex. Mid oceanic ridge which has 1800 km of divergent plates.

Various ~~tectonic~~ volcanic land forms

- 1) Intusive landforms -
Batholiths, lappolites, sills, dyke and laccolith (inside the Earth crust)
- 2) Extensive - form the lava plate, deccan plateau (black soil)
- 3) Inside the ocean palaeomagnetic, oceanic ridges, guyot, sea mount and other abyssal plains.
- 4) Mantle plume topography.

Hence volcanic landforms are of varied shape

Q.6) The growing interest of India in Russian Far East is not only economic but also strategic. Explain. (10 Marks, 150 words)

रूस के सुदूर पूर्व में भारत की बढ़ती दिलचस्पी न केवल आर्थिक है बल्कि सामरिक भी है। परीक्षण करें।

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

India has recently invested into Vladivostok region for 20 year lease with OVL and Navilgard to extract and minerals.

The region comprises of Vladivostok, Kamchatka and on a strategic line to Trans Siberian rail ways.



Economic aspects

1) Underdeveloped and Underutilised region of Russia & with Geo India has envisaged to explore — oil, gold, nickel, platinum, zirconium, molybdenum.

2) Attract investment in the region by sister cities arrangement. Ex - Indian companies

setting plant in the region

- ③ Attract best practices, open avenues for Russian investment in Indian regions
As well.
- ④ Boost trade with Russia from defence to other regions as well (~ present only \$11 bn dollars and to reach upto \$50 bn dollar) supply chain resilience
- ⑤ diversify options - and

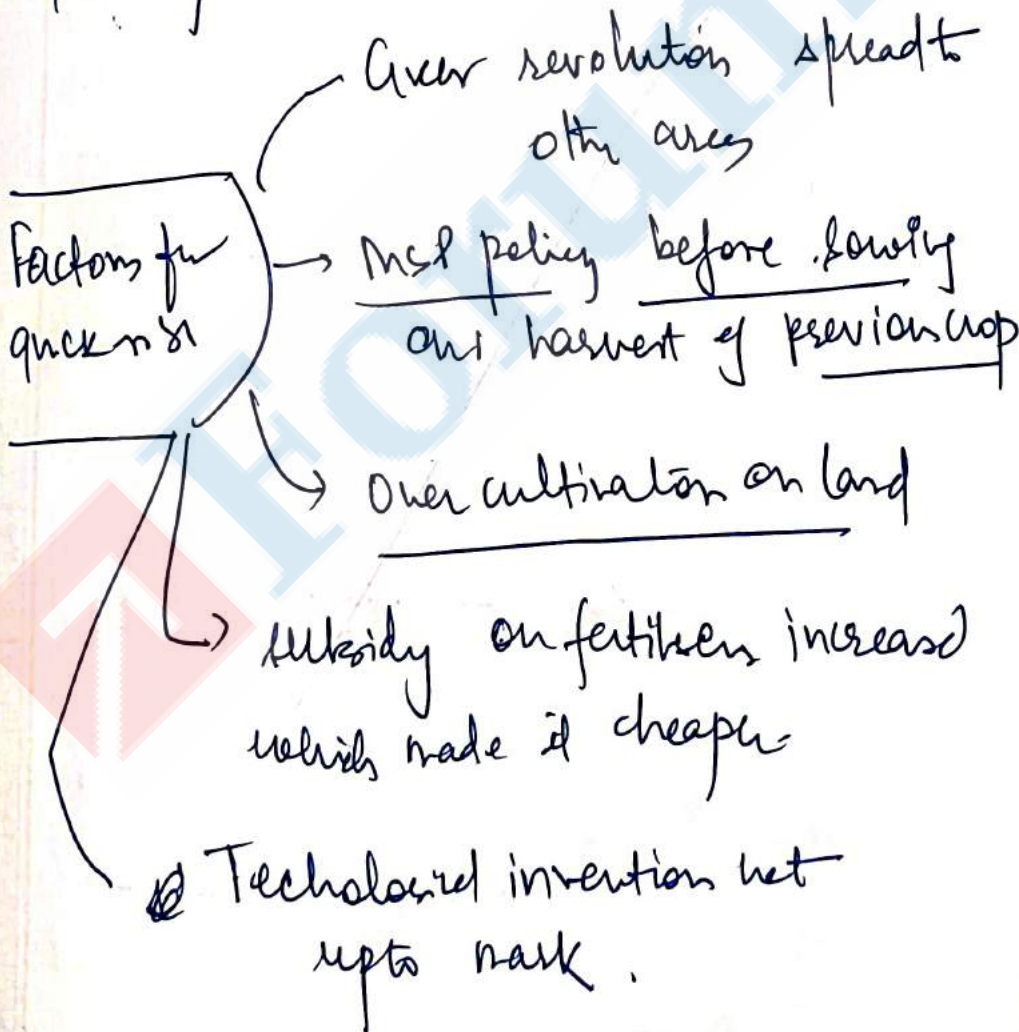
Strategic Interests

- ① Improved access & shareholding in Russia's trade and investment in Arctic region
 - ② Improve relations with Russia and balance Russia-China-Pakistan corridor
 - ③ enhance diamond quadrilateral strategy in order to secure Indian Ocean region
 - ④ secure the deglobalisation and improve relations with all time friend Russia
- Shri Shambhu Menon has rightly pointed that Russia is of utmost importance.

Q.7) It was not till the 1990s that stubble burning practices emerged as a widespread practice in the farming community. Elaborate on the factors for the same. Evaluate the effectiveness of the government measures that have been taken to contain the practice. (10 Marks, 150 words)

1990 के दशक तक पराली जलाने की प्रथा कृषक समुदाय में एक व्यापक प्रथा के रूप में सामने नहीं आयी थी। इसके लिए उत्तरदायी कारकों का विस्तृत वर्णन करें। इस प्रथा को नियंत्रित करने के लिए उठाए गए सरकारी उपायों की प्रभावशीलता का मूल्यांकन करें। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Stubble burning is the practice of burning the stubs of crops in order to clear field quickly.



effective run of government has not been
up to the mark as it has led to
loss of soil fertility

(Don't write anything)

Feed
(For OFFICE)
Structure
Presentations
Question
Interpretation
Content
Value
Addition
Total

Q.8) Fertility behavior of couples is a calculus of conscious choices; hence, solution to population control lies in expanding choices and not in coercive state policies. Give your opinion.

(10 Marks, 150 words)

दम्पतियों का प्रजनन व्यवहार सचेत विकल्पों की गणना है; इसलिए, जनसंख्या नियंत्रण का समाधान विकल्पों के विस्तार में निहित है, न कि राज्य की दमनकारी नीतियों में। अपना तर्क दीजिये।

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Fertility behavior of a couple mean a conscious choice about when to have kids, how many kids and the separation between them.

calculus of conscious choice → As per one's need, aspiration and economic potential.

ex middle class may prefer 2 child than more as difficult to feed more child.

spacing between children indicates balancing job with day care (ex) working women

changing pattern of family and hence different choices to have kids
ex women now having kids at 30+

35 after economic life is settled.

Options is expanding choice

- people centric approach and reproductive rights to couple
- Not blindly follow societal norms, and eradicate problem of
 - son beta preference
- having child when ready and not when a society or family expect
- Highly effective in Japan, Scandinavian nations.

Coercive state policies are bad

- unsustainable in long term
ex China one child policy led to a lot of forced infanticide
- against reproductive rights
- further promote black marketing of abortions
- against right to reproductive health (ex: Sanjay, Sarvagata case)

Hence the fertility related norms must grow with wealth and not poor culture

Fee
(For OFF)
Structure
Present
Question
Interpre
Content
Value
Addition
Total

Q.9) In your opinion, whether regional identities enrich the societal diversity or dilute national identity? Justify.
(10 Marks, 150 words)

आपकी राय में, क्या क्षेत्रीय पहचान सामाजिक विविधता को समृद्ध करती हैं या राष्ट्रीय पहचान को कमजोर करती हैं? औचित्य सिद्ध करें।
(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Regional identities are those which tend to promote identity of people living in certain region in terms of vocalisation, debate or movements.

eg Tippa land movement, Kukiland movement for separate region.

Enrich societal diversity

1) Promote regional and decentralised development
eg Karnataka & AP separated

2) Promote a cultural specific needful development which can keep a lot of people under an umbrella -
eg - Mawaris in Assam -

3) Globalisation of cultural elements by coming of equal footing of regional identity.

eg Bodo & Goro demand put 'Dingri Talav'
dance on national level

- ④ Promote democratic spirit for equality & tolerance & uphold fundamental rights and Art

29-30:

However it may also dilute regional national identity

- ① Regionalism - keeping one nation at ethnocentric position and further leading secessionist or separation movement

- ② Communalism & Terrorism increases - the 'beadabi' issue at Harmandir Sahib due to Khalistani protest

- ③ exacerbate anti India slogans like loss of anti-Balitandi movement.

- ④ Create a sense of loss of nationalistic identity to the people.

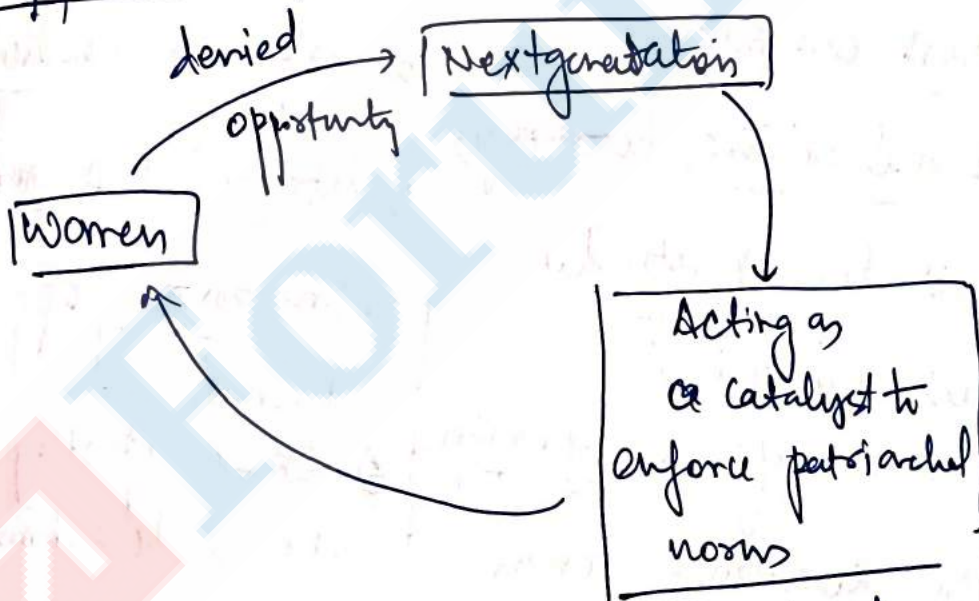
Regional identities are necessary but must be taken with caution as it do not compromise

Feed
(For OFFIC)
Structure Present:
Question Interpret:
Content
Value Addition
Total

Q.10) Explaining the concept of patriarchal bargain, discuss how patriarchy denies opportunity for development to women in overt and covert ways. (10 Marks, 150 words)

पितृसत्तात्मक सौदेबाजी की अवधारणा की व्याख्या करते हुए, चर्चा करें कि पितृसत्ता प्रकट और गुप्त तरीके से महिलाओं के विकास के अवसर को कैसे नकारती है। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Patriarchal bargain - concept explained by Simone De Beauvoir where the women act as an agent of patriarchy by denying the opportunity to younger females.



ex. Women against 'dowry culture' or forced marriage - later in her old age doesn't allow her daughter or son-in-law to do love marriage or seek dowry from son.

Patriarchy is dominance of man in women decision making power.

Overt ways	Covert ways
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Restriction of <u>education</u>, <u>dressing</u>, <u>speaking</u>, and <u>behavior</u> 2) Not allowing women to <u>work outside</u> 3) <u>sexual violence</u>, <u>low wages</u> and <u>less opportunities</u> 4) <u>Early marriage</u> & <u>commodification of women</u> 5) Not considering woman opinion as major decision 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) <u>Double burden</u> of house & child 2) Glass ceiling effect at all <u>man's club</u> business 3) <u>Different socialization</u> 4) <u>Patriarchal bargain</u> 5) <u>Time poverty</u> of women 6) not expecting women to be <u>submissive</u>
<p>Patriarchy is indeed a 'evil venom' which is <u>threatening</u> and <u>eating away</u> the <u>opportunities of women</u>.</p>	

Q.11) Indian national movement was not only a domestic affair of the Indian subcontinent, rather it was an international affair that extended beyond her shores. Elaborate. (15 marks, 250 words)

भारतीय राष्ट्रीय आंदोलन न केवल भारतीय उपमहाद्वीप का घरेलू मामला था, बल्कि एक अंतरराष्ट्रीय मामला था जो उसकी सीमा के परे भी विस्तारित था। विस्तृत वर्णन करें।
(अंक 15, शब्द 250)

Indian national movement as per various scholars was a culmination of various national and international factors which when cultivated together, boosted a full-throated movement against Britishers.

Domestic affairs of Indian subcontinent

① Social factors

- 1) poverty and inequality leading to plague, diphtheria & epidemics
- 2) mass social turbulence due to low education. Adam Report only 11% of literacy in 1931
- 3) Bad social indicators like health & vaccination

② Economic aspects ① 'The Economic drain of

- of India rightly points that
- a) wage fall, demand decline and inflation ^{sober up}
 - b) bad agricultural, permanent settlements
 - c) exploitative labour & agricultural practices ex Indigo cultivation.

c) Political factors :-

- a) Non-power giving acts like Morley Minto, GOI Act 1919 failure of cripps mission.
- b) Repressive acts like Rowlatt 1919, Sedition Act 1923, official secrets Act 1904.
- c) Unable to fulfil the demands of Indians.

It was also a international affair which extended beyond borders.

① [Pre-1857] - the cultural renaissance of India which make Indians aware of their identity was influenced by enlighten

(Don't Write anything in this Area)

ment in the Europe.

② 1857 was influenced by falling of 'Barrille prison' and declaration of Independence by French Revolutionists.

③ 1885 the demand of congress - was lined on the line of Irish nationalist and Canadian self help development

④ Moderate & extreme phase - boosted due to influence of Irish Revolution of 1896, Anglo Boer War 1899 and Russian Revolution

⑤ Revolutionary activities was heavily influenced due to Russian Nihilism

⑥ Post 1920's was heavily aimed by looking at efforts of Simon Bolivar, Jefferson and which began the mass movement in India.

It can rightly be said the Indian democratic national movement was 'cosmopolitan'

and an international affairs with modern effects.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

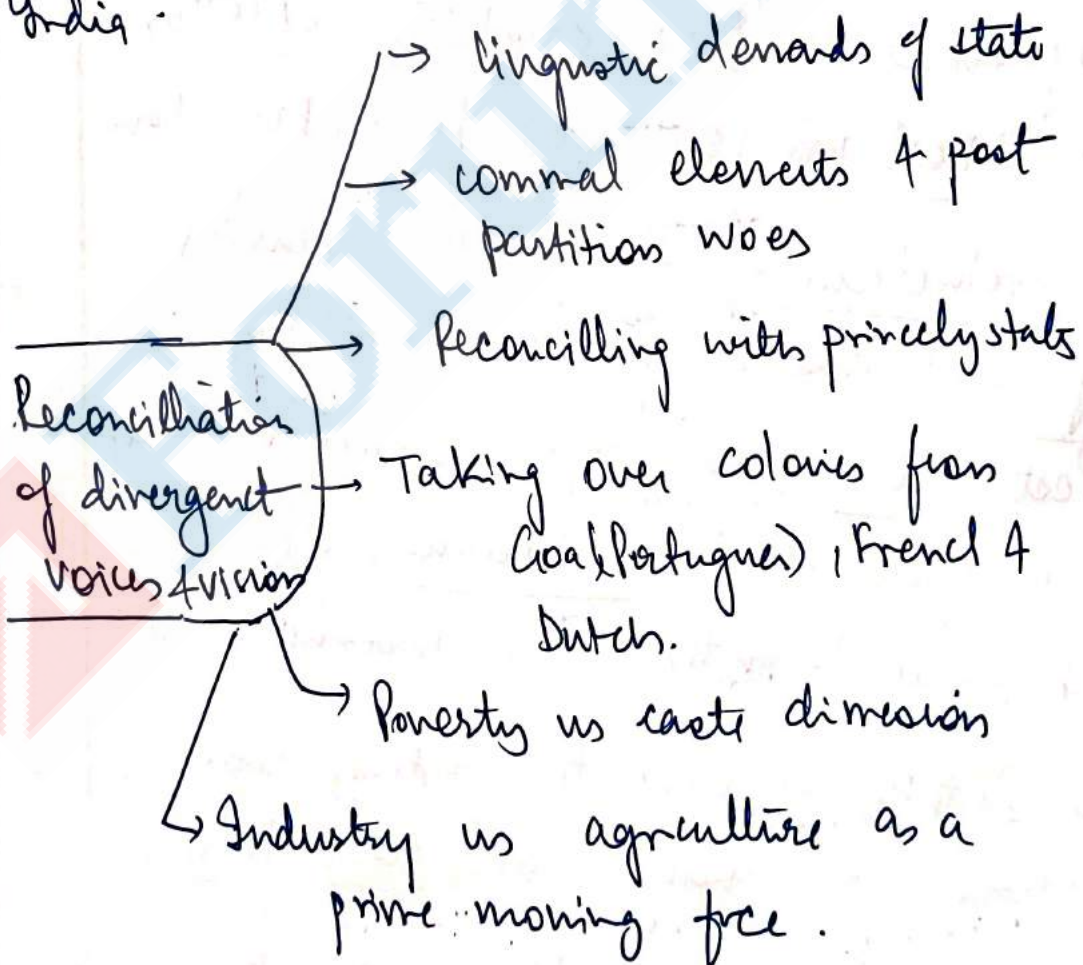
Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total

Q.12) The reconciliation of divergent voices and visions was the greatest challenge for emergence of a united India after the independence. Discuss. How were these challenges resolved?

(15 marks, 250 words)

आजादी के बाद अखंड भारत के उदय के लिए अलग-अलग आवाजों और दृष्टिकोणों का मेल सबसे बड़ी चुनौती थी। चर्चा करें। इन चुनौतियों का समाधान कैसे किया गया? (अंक 15, शब्द 250)

After India got independence in 1947-
Nehru ji has to face a lot of problems
to materialize the vision of a United
India.



Challenges it proposed

- 1) Secessionist movement for Chandernagore, separate state for Andhra etc began
- 2) Communalisation of religion began and the constant inter country fight with Pakistan began.
- 3) Securing the border - and securing a vision of Non alignment and being pulled to cold war arena.
- 4) Heavy poverty and low illiteracy and lack of resources to fulfil the support
- 5) Overall development & inclusivity in growth was not possible.

Resolving the challenges

Resolving national security issues -
Division of states on linguistic

basis was done post state Reorg.
commission 1956.

② Operation Polo to capture Goa & other
region from portuguese.

③ Pring purse for princely states

④ 5th 4th schedule.

Economic aspects

- 1) Harrod Dammmor model - 1st FYP
and industry was chosen to be prime
moving force
- 2) PL-480 from USA and late Green
revolution

Social aspects

- 1) Community development programmes to
bridge poverty aspects
- 2) mass education programmes.
- 3) Asymmetric federalism.

Hence by method of fait accompli

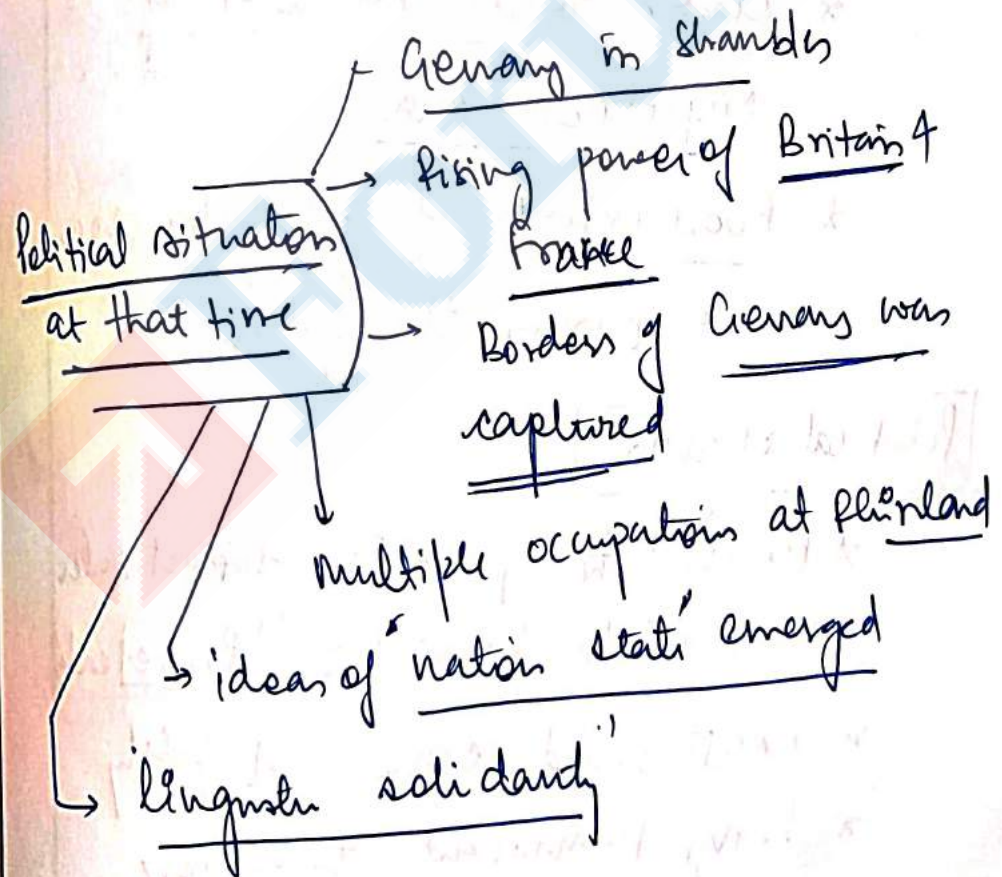
Nehru ji effectively resolved these issues.

(Don't Write anything in this Area)

2.13) Real-politick of Bismarck was a result of dogged pursuit of national interests with an objective evaluation of the political situation of the time. In the light of the given statement, discuss the strategies employed by Bismarck to leverage the prevalent conditions in favour of German unification. (15 marks, 250 words)

बिस्मार्क की वास्तविक राजनीति उस समय की राजनीतिक परिस्थिति के वस्तुनिष्ठ मूल्यांकन के साथ राष्ट्रीय हितों की रक्षा का परिणाम थी। दिए गए कथन के आलोक में, जर्मन एकीकरण के पक्ष में प्रचलित परिस्थितियों का लाभ उठाने के लिए बिस्मार्क द्वारा नियोजित रणनीतियों पर चर्चा करें। (अंक 15, शब्द 250)

Otto von Bismarck was a German military strategist who utilized policy of 'blood & iron' to unify the German with its borders.



strategies by Bismarck as heavily influenced

by Napoleonic nationalism his blood

Iron policy

① Economic reforms -

- * heavy industrialisation
- * train, gun, telegraph, vehicles
- * automobile sector began to boost
- * control trade on line of
Napoleonic era
- * Boost exports of manufactures so as
to increase the foreign.

② Political reforms

- * removed the previous puppet ruler
and made himself the Prime leader
- * centralised economy & polity
- * heavy punishment to anyone
saying against state

* Controlled the factor of production

③ social reforms

- 1) the education and justice system was reformed
- 2) women were allowed to mate with the German males.
- 3) introduced 'linguistic solidarity' with nearly by German speaking natives.

Hence these methods ultimately injure Germany and his policy often criticised but led the foundation of modern European boundary and perpetuated methods in other states as well.

Feedback
(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total



Q.14) Centrality of rivers to cultural and economic activities also make them vulnerable to pollution and overexploitation. Enumerate various reasons for river pollution in the country. Why have successive government efforts failed to make significant dent in river pollution problem?

(15 marks, 250 words)

सांस्कृतिक और आर्थिक गतिविधियों के लिए नदियों की केंद्रीयता भी उन्हें प्रदूषण और अत्यधिक दोहन के प्रति संवेदनशील बनाती है। देश में नदी प्रदूषण के विभिन्न कारणों का उल्लेख कीजिए। नदी प्रदूषण की समस्या में महत्वपूर्ण संघ लगाने में सरकार के लगातार प्रयास क्यों विफल रहे हैं?

(अंक 15, शब्द 250)

As per CPCB - Over 53% of Indian rivers are polluted and 29% of them are heavily polluted.

Rivers like Mithi in Mumbai is one of the most polluted rivers of the world.

Rivers like Ganga, Indus, Subarnarekha are losing the carrying capacity as well.

Causes.

① Natural reasons

1) land slides and glacial lake outburst which increases pollutants.

Ex: Uttarakhand flood lead to fall in

origin by introducing contaminants.

2) Anthropogenic Action

1) Point source pollution from industries, thermal power plants, pesticide factories

ex. Tanneries in Kanpur, Bangle making in Bhadrachalam (Kaveri)

2) Non-point sources - like agricultural runoff - pesticide etc which leads to toxin accumulation and bio magnification

ex. 'poisoning' of wetland ex - Tapi

③ Cultural Activities like Chhat puja, Ganesh visarjan, last rites etc

put lot of waste (plastic too) into the

livers - ex Kosi.

④ Economic → fishing etc trawling.

ex. Sabarmati throw waste

⑤ Animal wastage, dead inside it -
ex. death of Gangesi whales.

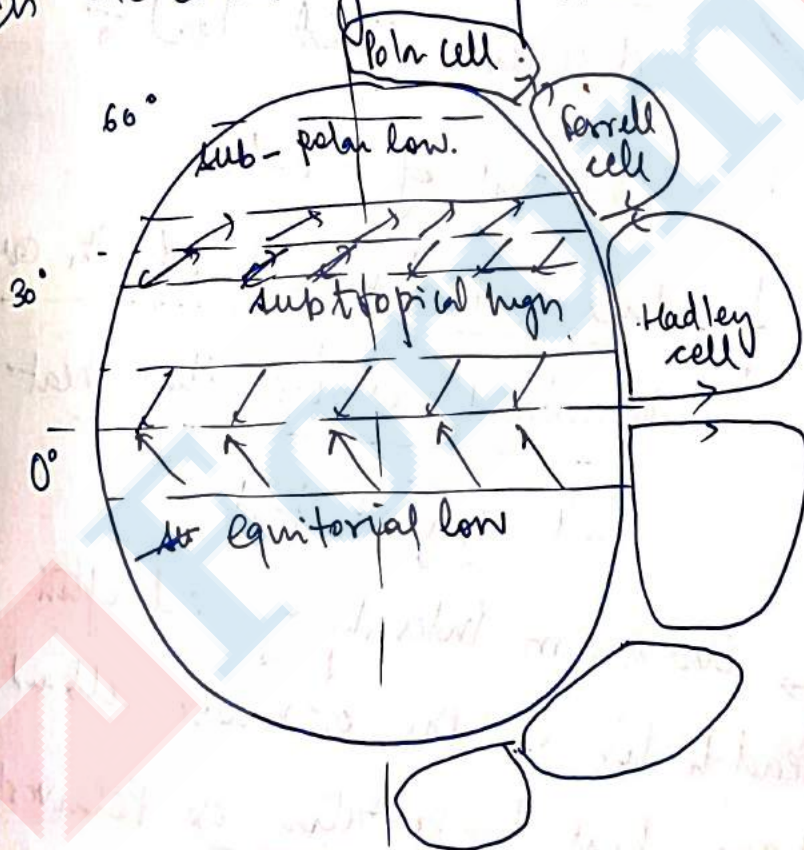
- Failure of government policies
- lack of concerted effort and pollution control methods due to delay in funds. Ex Mahisagar development authority planned in 1972 - not into power
 - excess focus on Ganga - 36000 work to Ganga only and other rivers get only merely (4000 work)
 - Methods & technical limits as the riverfront development leads to problem of siltation
 - Uncontrolled activities by industries and power plants.

There is a need to have a National River policy to ensure a holistic development of water achieve SDG-14, 4.15 life on land & water and a vibrant riverine based economy a Gati shakti model of development.

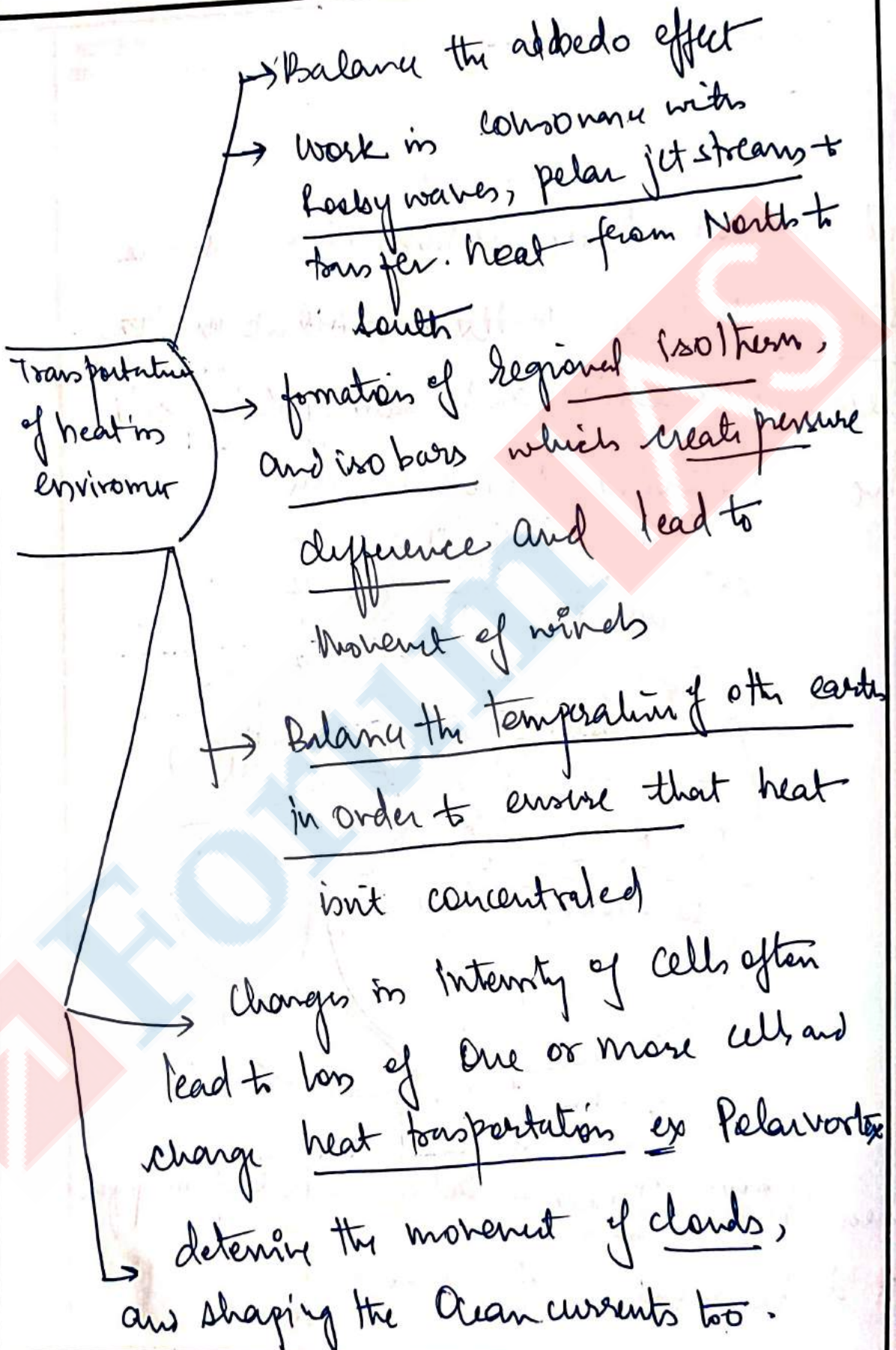
2.15) Closed wind circulations in the form of cells aids and abates transportation of heat in atmosphere as well as determine the global weather pattern. Explain. (15 marks, 250 words)

भौतिक या सेल के रूप में बंद वायु का परिसंचरण वातावरण में ऊष्मा के परिवहन में सहायता और उसको न्यून करने के साथ-साथ वैश्विक मौसम पैटर्न को भी निर्धारित करता है। वर्णन करें। (अंक 15, शब्द 250)

Indian atmosphere composed on some local cells (David cells on Atlantic) Walker cell on ocean) and some global cells which determine global patterns.



Then Hadley Ferrell & polar cells are helpful in determination of following



→ Doldrums near Sargasso Sea makes it commercial hubs.

Global weather pattern

→ Monsoon, cloud differential heating, circumpolar temperatures ex El Niño & El Niño Modoki's due to weakening of Walker cells.

→ shape up the wind movement in a localised region. ex. Chinook wind is determined by Ferrel cells intensity with if not timely can lead to loss of power in Chinook

→ determine Indian monsoon by shaping madden julio and Indian Ocean dipole.

→ shape up the cyclonic & anti cyclonic conditions in the world by affecting heat formation.

Hence the cells play a crucial role to balance the overall heat & influence weather of the world.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total



Q.16) Highlight the factors that determine location of nuclear power plants. Also, discuss the challenges and significance in development of nuclear energy in the country, keeping in mind India's climate action commitments at COP 26, Glasgow. (15 marks, 250 words)

परमाणु ऊर्जा संयंत्रों के स्थान का निर्धारण करने वाले कारकों पर प्रकाश डालिए। इसके अलावा, सीओपी 26, ग्लासगो में भारत की जलवायु कार्यवाही प्रतिबद्धताओं को ध्यान में रखते हुए, देश में परमाणु ऊर्जा के विकास में चुनौतियों और महत्व पर चर्चा करें। (अंक 15, शब्द 250)

Nuclear power plants are those which derive energy from fission of Uranium or thorium based reactors.

Factors determining the location:

① Ram material

1) Generally near the raw material site or near the proximity (as per Verstappen conditions)

② Disposal of waste - since the area must be less populated density.

ex Narora has waste near Chambal bad lands (as its less populated)

③ labour & skill - Generally not too dependent
as skill ful labour are generally needed
However Tarapur, Rawatbhata &
Kaiga get scientist from BARC.

④ Market & transportation very significant
aspect for supply of electricity to
markets.

⑤ Ease of improvement to later stages
of development — included a thorium
based supply — hence a plant in
Kaiga as well (near Monazite sand)

⑥ Other factors like water, connectivity,
land factors too play a role but not
significantly yet —

India recently committed to a Net 0
campaign at Glasgow to be reached
till 2070 with a vision of 50% from
non-conventional source of energy.

Challenges

- Getting approval of land is difficult especially after Fukushima issue
- lack of fund to get IIIrd stage achievement
- Problem of radioactive wastage is still not solved
- Than in Indo-US relationship for supply of reactors
- Policy support problems against it.

Presently India has 11 planned and 67 functional Nuclear power plants with

contribution of 2.1% of energy

- ## Significance
- Non-air polluting
 - round the clock availability
 - Achieving the Neto 4 Paris agreement
 - hybrid power plants with solar & winds
 - fulfil research & innovation

Nuclear energy is very crucial to attain Net 0 and further sustainable livelihood (SDG-7) and climate change (SDG-13)

Q17) The Covid-19 crisis has highlighted the need to broaden public discourse for mainstreaming the so far neglected issue of mental health. Discuss this statement and highlight the role of family and society in dealing with mental health issues. (15 marks, 250 words)

कोविड-19 संकट ने मानसिक स्वास्थ्य के अब तक उपेक्षित मुद्दे को मुख्यधारा में लाने के लिए सार्वजनिक संवाद को बढ़ाकर बनाने की आवश्यकता पर प्रकाश डाला है। इस कथन की चर्चा कीजिए और मानसिक स्वास्थ्य के मुद्दों से निपटने में परिवार और समाज की भूमिका पर प्रकाश डालिए। (अंक 15, शब्द 250)

As per Lancet - 1 out of every 7 Indians
suffers from a mental health problems and
As per The live laugh love foundation, the
tendency has increased by 120% in COVID

Need to Broaden public discourse for
mainstreaming issue of mental health

- ① Bring awareness about the problems of
mental health - As per WHO the ignorance
towards mental health is the root cause
- ② Destigmatising the mental health and include
it primary health care model. Cap.
Coimbatore model
- ③ To curb and counter the problems of

depression by effectively looking at the signs. Ex loneliness, anxiety,

ADHD, schizophrenia

④ To create a holistic health by not focusing only on physical health

⑤ To curb other problems due to mental health like suicide, drug addiction, violence, persecution, hatred which breeds intolerance

The Neesa Bura committee on mental health has recommended the following

1) Family Role

1) capture the signs & /

2) Talk to children adult and old people

3) Not too much focus on result but also on recreation.

4) Not excessive expectation from

- parents or peers.
- 5) seek psychotherapy issues whenever symptom arise
 - 6) look out at Mansdarpan and know about the pc counselling.

② Societal role

- 1) Not ignoring the mental health
- 2) community led intervention - for example the Swastha portal of Tribal talks about Gram Sabha lead model of mental health issues of tribal
- 3) Treat with sympathy and care and not castigate the victims.
- 4) show full emotional support and immediate NGO intervention if family not willing.

The mental health issue has gained a lot of significance and must be addressed with care love and affection to solve it properly

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/ Presentation	
Question Interpretation	
Content	
Value Addition	
Total	

Q.18) Secularism, as a basic structure of the constitution, will hold value only as long as it remains a basic structure of the society. Comment, highlighting the importance and challenges to secularism in Indian society. (15 marks, 250 words)

संविधान की एक मूलभूत संरचना के रूप में, धर्मनिरपेक्षता तभी तक मूल्य धारण करेगी जब तक यह समाज का एक बुनियादी संरचना बनी रहेगी। भारतीय समाज में धर्मनिरपेक्षता के महत्व और चुनौतियों पर प्रकाश डालते हुए टिप्पणी करें। (अंक 15, शब्द 250)

Secularism is a concept which keeps the eq of all religions at equal footing and as per Indian model - a 'principled distance from religions'.

In Minerva Mills case (1980) the secularism was declared to be basic structure of the constitution.

Keeping religion a basic structure of society

① Not imposing one religion over other but a principle of 'anekantavada' to ensure Universal tolerance.

ex. Karnataka temples hold langar for

mosque and let it mosque use it land for
azhan after flood devastated mosque.

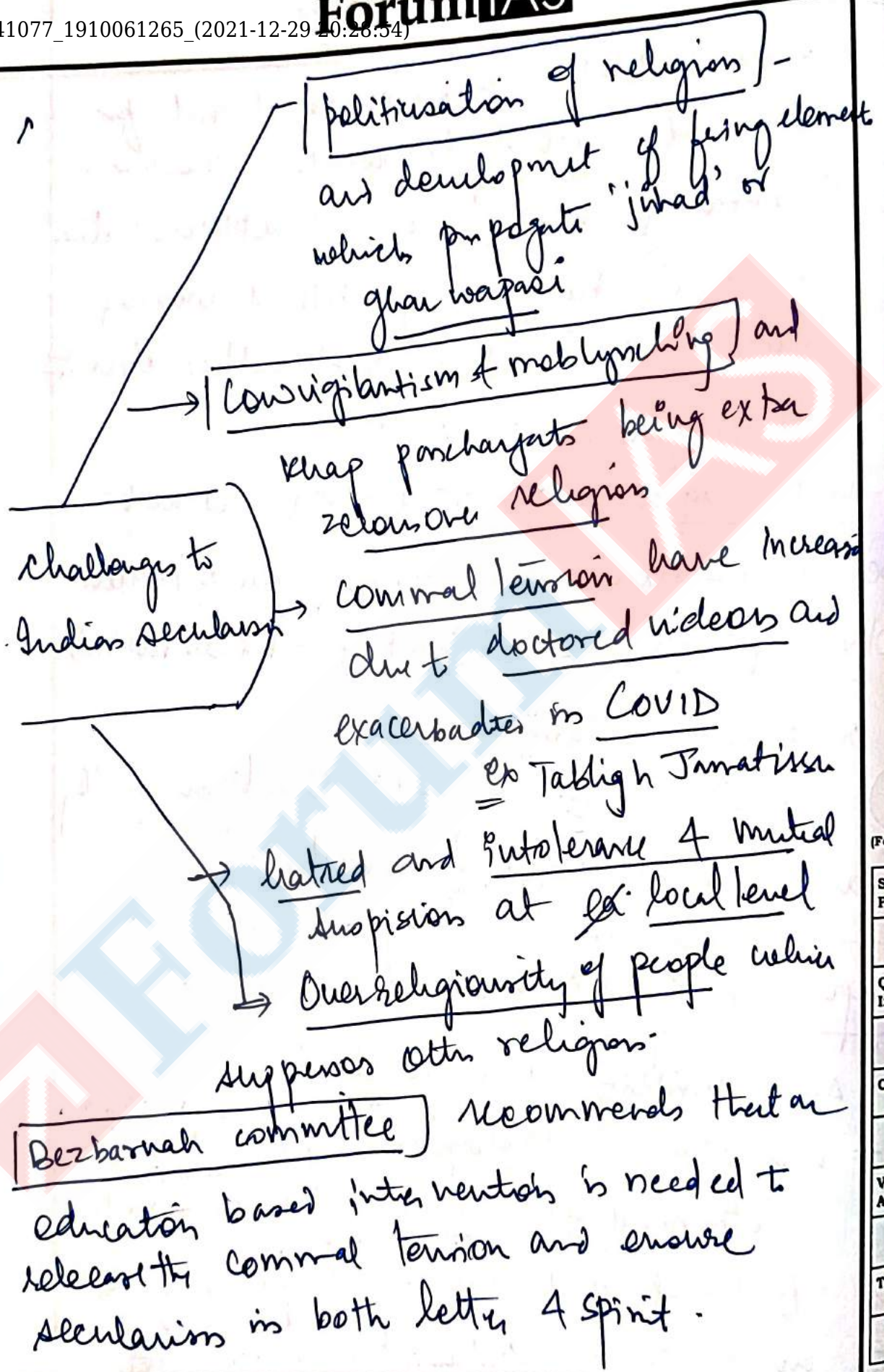
② Celebrating each religion's auspicious values
and festivals by coming together & working
together. Ex Indian school culture celebrates
all religions.

③ Keep religion to private domain and not
be overzealous to ones religion which threaten
others privacy. Ex Hindutva, Hindu Rashtra,
or Islamic fundamentalism.

④ Government must support all religions equally
and promote rights of minorities.

Importance of secularism

- Asset building of the society
- keep communal tensions in check & promote
brotherhood & tolerance between comms
- Fraternity & Universal acceptance of all
law & order in society & peace in nation.



(Don't Write anything in)

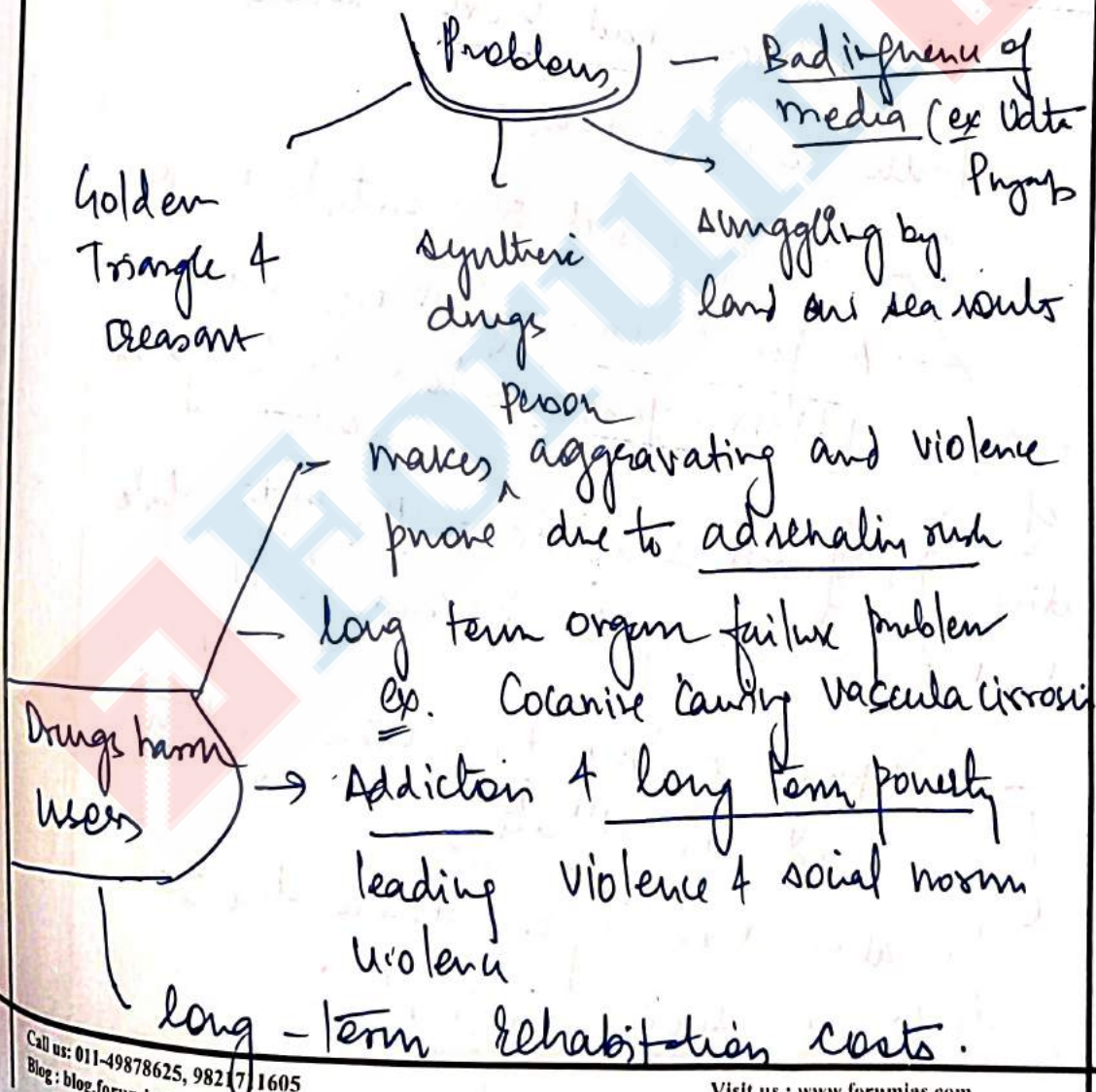
Fee
(For Off)
Structure Present
Question Interpret
Content
Value Addition
Total



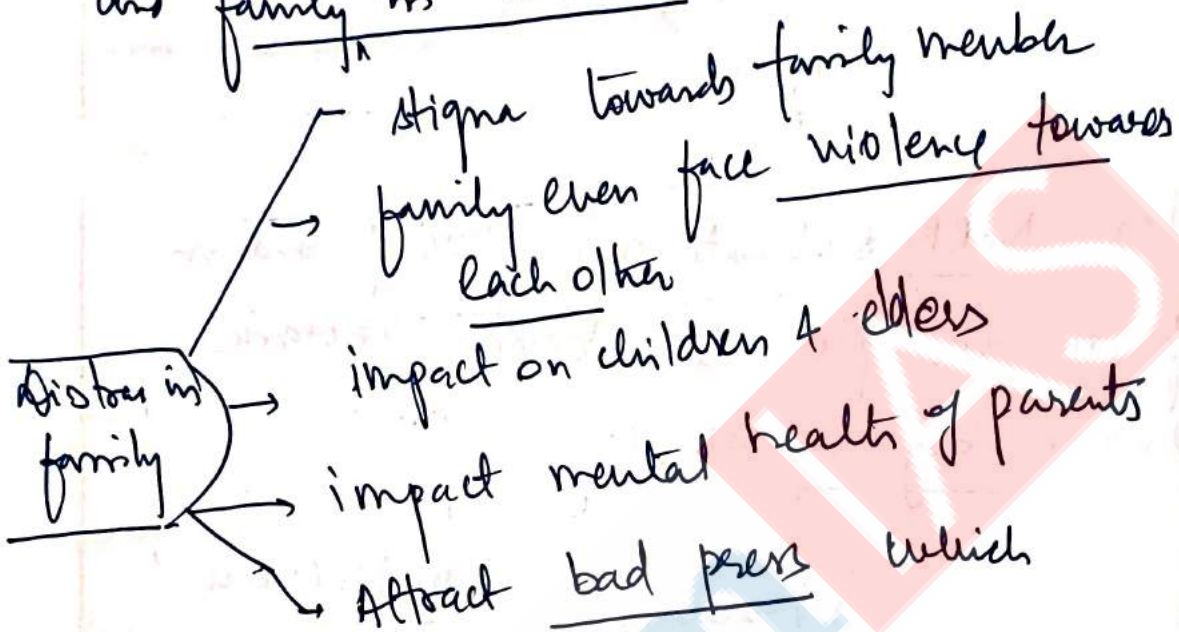
Q.19) Drug abuse not only harms the user and causes distress in their family, but also, eats away the productive demographic dividend of the country. Discuss and suggest remedial measure to tackle the menace of drug abuse in society. (15 marks, 250 words)

मादक पदार्थों का दुरुपयोग न केवल उपयोगकर्ता को नुकसान पहुंचाता है और उनके परिवार में संकट का कारण बनता है, बल्कि देश के उत्पादक जनसांख्यिकीय लाभों को भी नष्ट करता है। समाज में मादक पदार्थों के दुरुपयोग के खतरे से निपटने के लिए उपचारात्मक उपायों पर चर्चा करें और सुझाव दें। (अंक 15, शब्द 250)

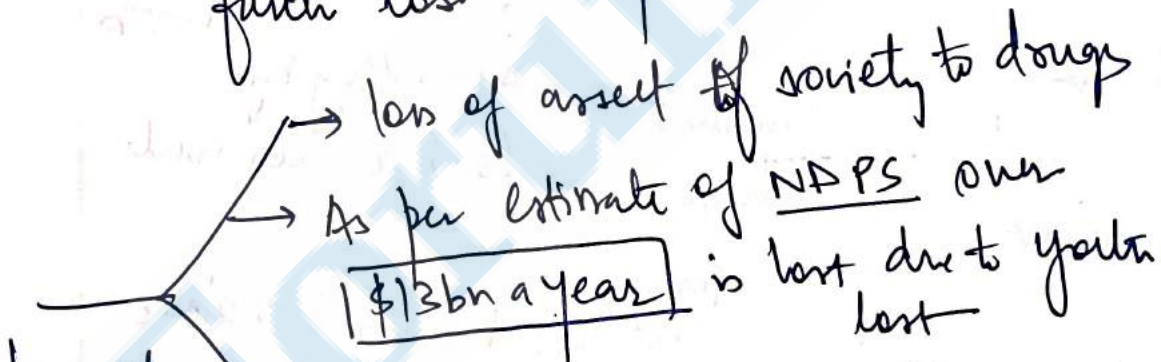
As per NCRB estimate over 13% of Indian youths are prone to extreme substance usage by 2030.



eg Drug addicted individual kills self and family of 13 in Kanataka



further loses respect.



→ farmer suicide further puts whole family to below poverty.

→ Negative Impact on other youths in some situations

Negative morality in society due to decline of social capital.

Remedial measure to tackle drug

1) Legal - 1) NDPS-Act 1985 which bans the psychedelics & substance abuse.

2) National drug policy which bans the specific drugs in certain.

ex Marijuana must be completely banned so that it can't go on

2) Community efforts - look for the signs of drug abuse. As per US-FDA - Cigarettes and pot are gateway drugs for addiction so it must be stopped instantly.

3) Proper Robit Rehabilitative policy at district level which seeks to simplify the rehab process

4) Awareness regarding substance abuse.

A multidimensional and a concerted approach of NGO, government, media is need to remove the menace of drug addiction in India.

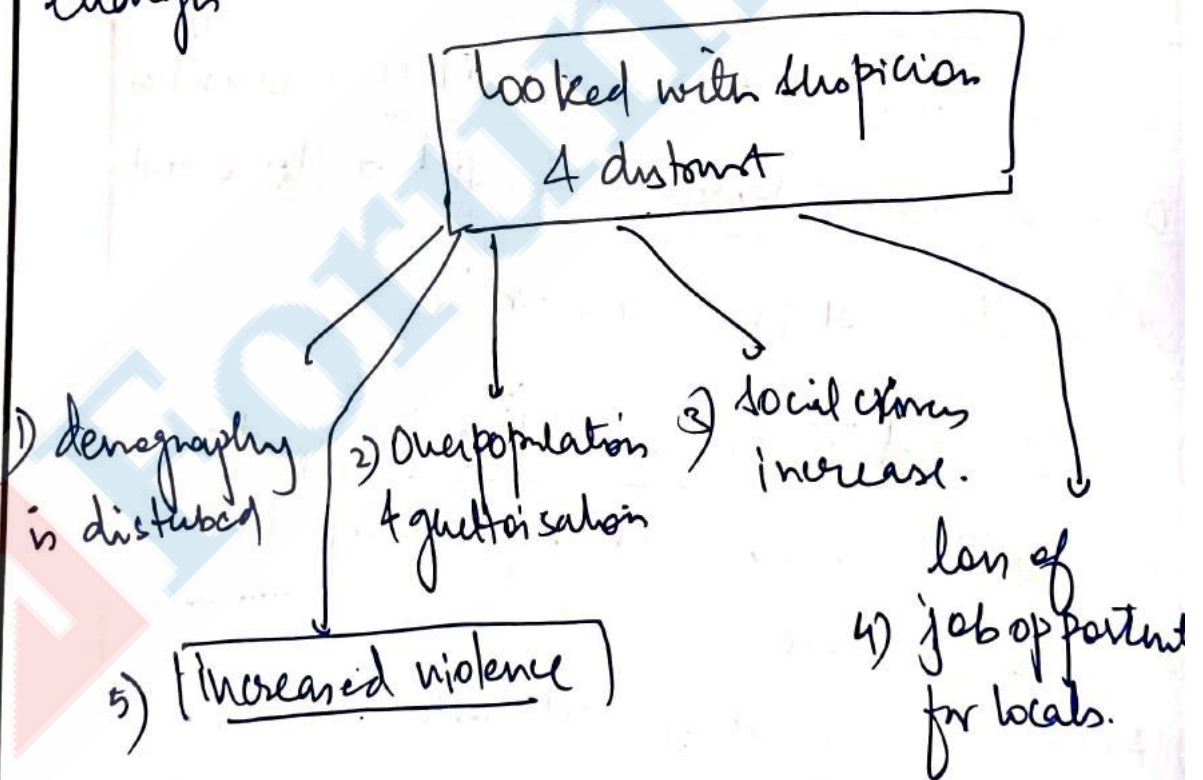
Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure/ Presentation	
Question Interpretation	
Content	
Value Addition	
Total	

Q.20) Although looked with suspicions and distrust, migration is an equalizing force that reduces regional disparities. Discuss. (15 marks, 250 words)

हालाँकि इसे संदेह और अविश्वास की दृष्टि से देखा जाता है, फिर भी प्रवास एक संतुलनकारी शक्ति है जो क्षेत्रीय विषमताओं को कम करती है। चर्चा करें। (अंक 15, शब्द 250)

As per UN Migration report over 875 million people migrate every year due to variety of factors and this may increase to 2.5 bn by 2045 due to other changes.



ex. the ethnocentric bias of UK climate related bias of Spain to close its border for

migrants citing 'national security regions'

It is an equalising force reducing
regional disparity

① Improve supply and bridge the
developmental gap - by supply of remittance
with over 200,000 annual international
migration to Europe over \$ 39 billion
remittance earned.

② New avenues of employment & job creation
emergence of gig economy

③ enhance the condition of work &
employment at home town

ex shabji phenomenon at Tabbar
village where a pig rearing village
went to become furniture hub of world.

- (4) Improve the skill divide in the region
 ex SRI method of tea plantation from
 Bengal to UP to improve the
local productivity
- (5) Competitions to locales to improve the
service delivery.
- (6) Improve working conditions of and
'inter generational equity' for children.

Hence, migration is both 'necessary
 evil' and a sustainable migration is the
 need of the hour. The Singapore model
can be taken as a efficient model to
ensure SDG-11 (Sustainable cities)

Feedback (For Office Use)
Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total