

ForumIAS

## GENERAL STUDIES

Name Of Candidate

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Roll No.

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Date:

24<sup>th</sup> Dec '21.

Time Allowed: Three Hours

Maximum Marks: 250

INDEX TABLE			INSTRUCTION	
Q. No.	Max. Marks	Marks Obtained		
1			1. Please do furnish Name, Email, Roll No and Mobile in the answer sheet.	
2			2. There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI, all questions are compulsory.	
3			3. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.	
4			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.	
5			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.	
6			<i>Any specific messages for ForumIAS Mentors/Evaluators with respect to your copy? Write it here.</i>	
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<b>Total:</b>	<b>250</b>			
<b>Evaluator's Discretion:</b>			<b>For Student Only</b>	
			Start Time   2.30 pm	End Time   5.37 pm
<b>Total Marks:</b>			Mode Of Examination:	Online <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Offline
<b>Evaluator's Discretion:</b> 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.			<b>For Office Use Only</b>	
			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, 100 words)

उस समय की सामाजिक और राजनीतिक परिस्थितियों का हिसाब हुए व्यक्तिगत सत्याग्रह में केवल महात्मा गांधी द्वारा एक सुविचारित रणनीति का बलिक इस्तेमाल नहीं होना अपितु काल के लिए भी एक तैयार किया। लिखनी करें। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Individual satyagraha of 1941 was  
Indian response to the failure of  
August offer of 1940

well thought out strategy

- 1) It was pre-planned and involved only leaders as masses were not yet ready for revolt.
- 2) The war time and political turmoil in Europe - Gandhiji didn't want to trouble Britain in its war to safeguard democracy.
- 3) Due to political repression by British as pre-emptive steps to curb freedom of speech - individual satyagrahis marched from village to village to reaffirm their freedoms.

4) The social morale of people was kept alive in war times and prevented a period of dull.

## Stage for Quit India Movement

- ① prepared people for the "ultimate action".
- ② Arrest of leaders like Vinobha Bhave angered & energised people.
- ③ British reaction to satyagraha and their crackdown on people made Gandhiji believe that time has come for a full blown effort for Indian Independence.

The cry of 'Belni chalo' echoed by satyagrahis, though was not powerful enough to change British hearts, it set the stage for "do or die" call by Gandhiji

### Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total

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 संगमित प्रभाव था। चर्चा करें।

(10 Marks, 150 Words)

Bhakti movement in around 10<sup>th</sup> century started from South India & soon spread to all parts of the country.

- BASIC INTERESTS**
- personal god
  - message of peace & brotherhood
  - equality of all
  - de-retualisation of religion
  - convergence with sufism of Islam

### Development of devotional literature

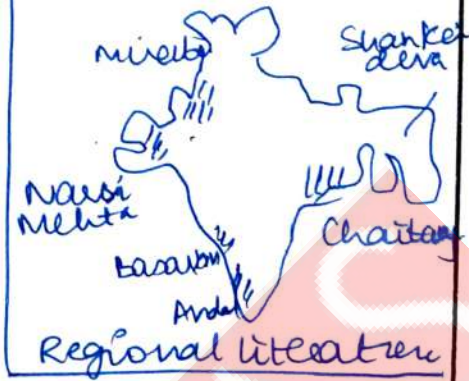
→ To spread the teaching of Bhakti saints.

eg: Mirabai's Bhajans in Bhajipuri Braj Bhakti

→ vernacular language was more accessible to local people

eg: Tevaram by Nayanars in South known as "Dravida Veda"

3) Abhangs in Maharashtra by saints of Pundharpu like Eknath, Tukaram etc.



4) In the East, it was Chaitanya Mahaprabhu who popularised the Krishna cult through his devotional hymns - 'Hare Rama, Hare Krishna'

Liberal socio-religious teachings

1) Basavanna in Karnataka preached (Lingayats) → equality of women & men  
 → denounced caste system  
 → stop child marriage.

2) The message of equality of all men & eradication of caste distinction  
 eg: Kabir's followers included cobblers tailors etc.

3) Kabir acted as bridge between Hinduism & Islam promoting religious harmony.

Thus, Bhakti Movement redefined India's art & society.

**Feedback**

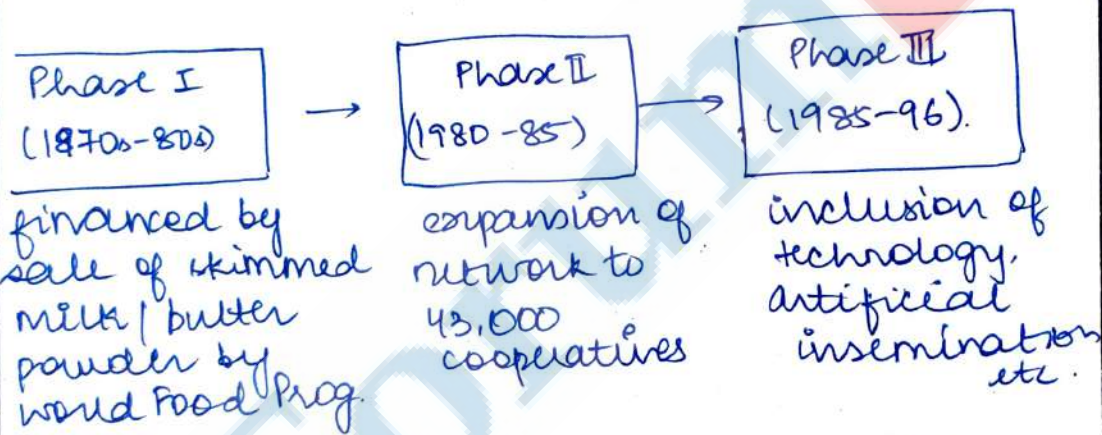
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Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total

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 प्रयासों 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, aka the Billion litre Idea was aimed at self sufficiency in dairy sector by capitalising on the cooperative model.



Steered by Dr. Varghese Kurien, it

was based on :

1) Production by Masses → involvement of local women  
→ collective production

2) village swaraj → boost to rural economy  
→ self sufficient village republics

Far reaching impact on post independent India

- 1) Economic Impact → India emerged as largest milk producer in world.  
 → Increase in exports  
 → boost to rural economy & farm income.
- 2) Social Impact → women empowerment  
 → stopped rural-urban migration  
 → increase in per capita availability of milk (390 l today)
- 3) Political Impact → strengthened identity of dairy farmers.

Reasons for success

- ↳ cooperative model
- ↳ leadership of Dr. Kurien
- ↳ assistance from World Food Programme
- ↳ low investment & voluntary association of farmers.
- ↳ gradual scaling up.
- ↳ not much difference in quality of produce of different farmers.

The 'Amul Revolution' should now be replicated in other areas to reach the goal of 'Doubling Farm Income'

**Feedback**  
(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total



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। इसका बीज 1917 की रूसी क्रांति के ठीक बाद बोए गए थे। क्या आप सहमत हैं? (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Cold war was the period between 1945 to 1991 where there was ideological tussle between US (capitalism) and USSR (socialism)

It started after WW II

- 1) Due to emergence of bipolar world with decline of Britain & other European powers.
- 2) Visible in various crisis like
  - Korean war (1950)
  - Suez canal crisis (1956)
  - Vietnam war (1965-75) etc.
- 3) Both countries wanted to extend & expand their "sphere of influence"

Seeds in Russian Revolution, 1917

- 1) It led to establishment of Parliamentary government in Russia.
- 2) Impetus to industrial development of Russia by Lenin which

increased Russian stature in world politics.

3) establishment of USSR & the first communist state in the world & promotion of state led economy.

4) influence of Russia's development strategy (5 year plans) on newly independent countries after ww2 eg: India.

Thus, the seeds were sown early on but the real impetus to the cold war lay in the bipolar world that emerged only after world war II and plans by both countries to add more powers in the power blocs.

**Feedback**

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total

Q.5) 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)

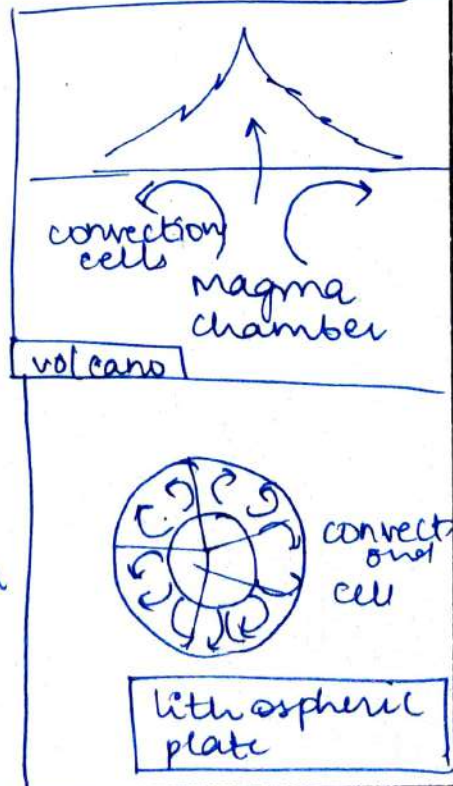
प्लेट विवर्तनिकी सिद्धांत किस प्रकार भूकंप और ज्वालामुखियों के कारणों की व्याख्या करने में सहायता करता है? विभिन्न ज्वालामुखीय भू-आकृतियों की वनों की विशेष और अलग-अलग विवरण दीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Plate tectonic theory in 1960s suggests that earth's interior comprises of lithospheric plates which keep moving due to magma and force exerted by it. This explained the movement of & formation of continents of the world.

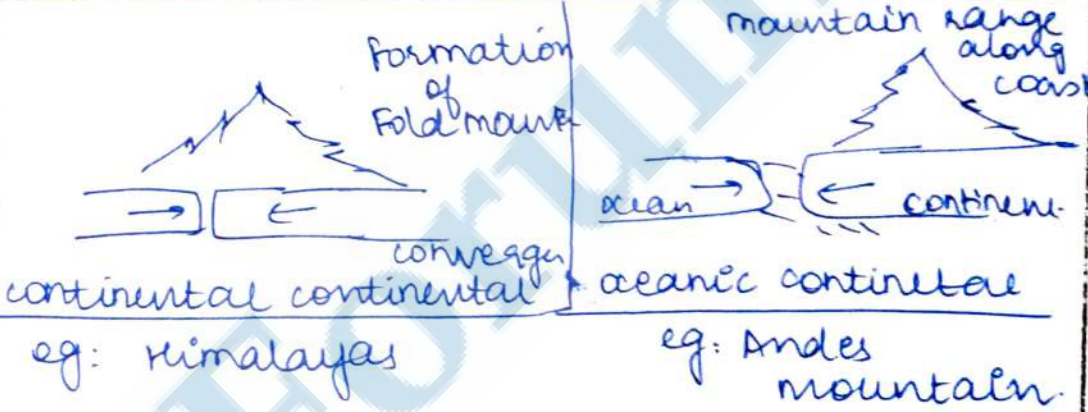
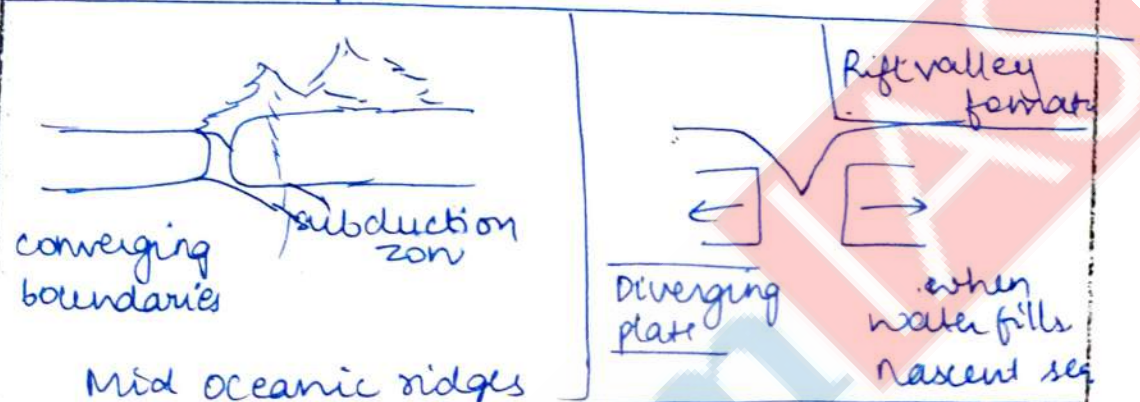
Causes of earthquake & volcanoes

1) The rise and fall of convectional cell beneath the earth's surface exerts force.

2) due to faults and fissures along weak boundaries, magma erupts and results in volcanic eruption.



a) This convectional cell movement is also responsible for movement of plates which when converge or diverge past each other, results in earthquakes.



Thus, the movement of tectonic plates is responsible for formation of various landforms as explained by tectonic theory.

Feedback	
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Structure/Presentation	
Question Interpretation	
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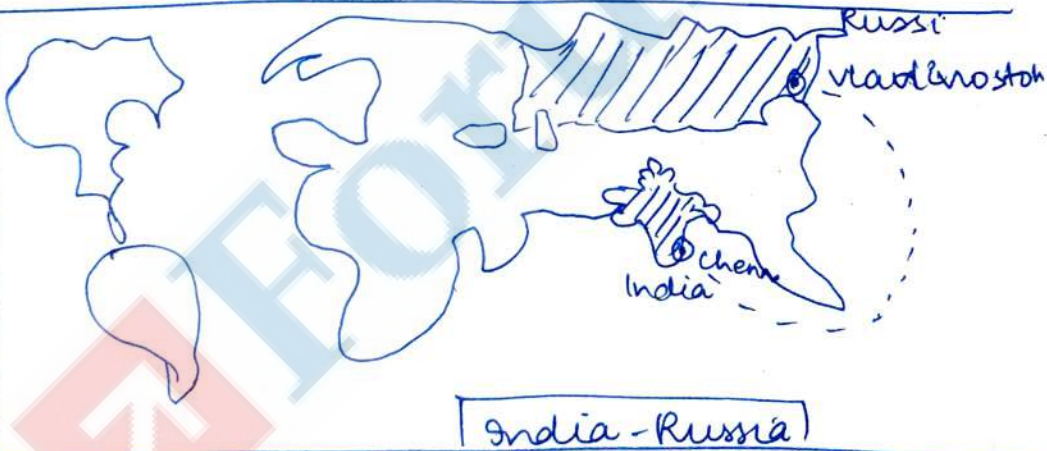
Q.6) The growing interest of India in Russian Far East is not only economic but also strategic. Examine. (10 Marks, 150 words)

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

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

"one old friend is better than two new friends" - Russian proverb

Owing to the time tested friendship & growing importance of Russia in strategic calculus, India has been pro taking interest in Russia's Far East.



### Economic Interests

1) Russia's Far East is rich in mineral resources like coal, natural gas and other metallic minerals.

- 2) Increasing trade via Chennai-Vladivostok connecting route.
- 3) Will give India access to Russia's influence in Arctic Region through joint projects

Strategic

- 1) Climate change & ice meltdown in Arctic will initiate a new "scramble for Arctic" and India can tap the region with Russia's help.
- 2) A response to growing China-Russia bothomie (Power of Serbia pipeline)
- 3) To secure its energy needs.

Thus the Prime Minister's emphasis on including "Act Far East" as a part of Act Policy is well thought out.

**Feedback**

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total



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 पंजाबी राज्यों की प्रया कृषक समुदाय में एक व्यापक प्रथा के रूप में सामने नहीं आयी थी। इसके लिए उत्तरदायी कारणों का विश्लेषण करें। इस प्रथा का नियंत्रित करने के लिए अपना राय सरकार द्वारा जो ली विद्योक्तता का मूल्यांकन करें। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Stubble burning has become a major problem in the October-November period in recent years contributing to Delhi's "Air Emergency"

A recent phenomenon of 1990s

- 1) Due to change in policies of Punjab & Haryana in the backdrop of falling water table due to green revolution in the state.
- 2) Early sowing of <sup>paddy</sup> ~~wheat~~ was discouraged & farmers were made to wait till monsoon so that water can be conserved.
- 3) This made farmers left with little time for sowing wheat for next seasons & hence they started burning ~~the~~ stubble to quickly get rid of it.

## Government measures

## Effectiveness

1) Ban on stubble burning & declaring it an offence under IPC.

→ continues to be defied by farmers & lack of action due to political reasons.

2) Promotion of technologies like Happy Seeder & providing capital subsidy for it

→ The technology is still too expensive as compared to burning.

3) Delhi government introduced ICAR's Rusa decomposer.

→ effective & cheap solution but not yet penetrated amongst farmers

4) Creation of CAQM

→ effectiveness yet to be seen.

There is a need for stricter implementation of existing efforts and promotion of inter state coordination to tackle the problem.

**Feedback**  
(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/ Presentation
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। (अंक: 10, शब्द: 150)

The recent passage of Population Control Bill by UP government has reignited the debate on coercive government policies for fertility control.

Fertility behaviour : a calculus of conscious choice

- 1) An individual decision
- 2) ~~Dependent~~ on socio-economic factors rather than government schemes.
- 3) Changing as per changing value system of society, eg: more preference for late marriages, single child, adoption etc.
- 4) Varies from region to region & community to community.  
eg: fertility rate of 3.41 in Bihar while 1.18 in Sikkim

coercive state policies

- ↳ have no real impact on fertility behaviour but leads to attendant problems like
  - ↳ sex selective abortion
  - ↳ marginalisation of women.
  - ↳ disproportionate impact on Dalits & lower caste (denied rights for having large families) etc

Thus there is a need to shift away from



as political solutions can't solve societal problems by emphasising

- on: a) Easy availability of contraceptives
- b) awareness programmes (ASHA workers)
- c) Nudge theory - Incentivize rather than punish

**Feedback**

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Structure/ Presentation
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Content
Value Addition
Total

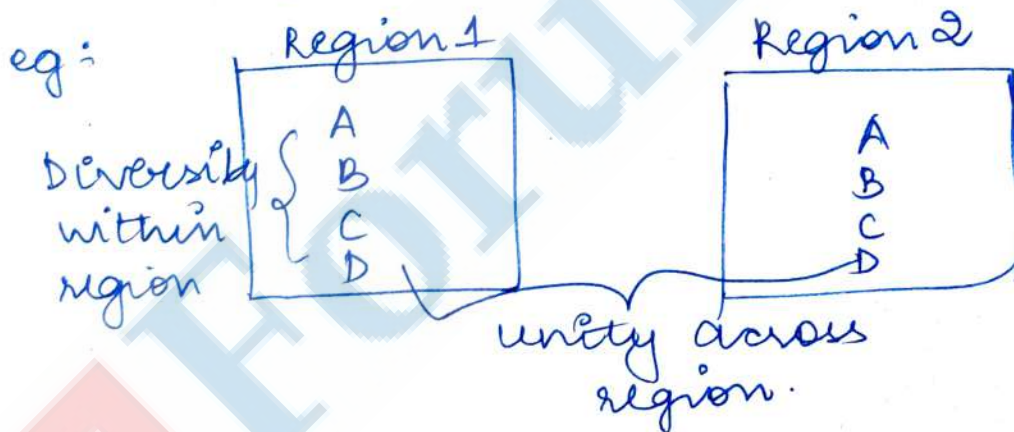
Q.9) In your opinion, whether regional identities enrich the societal diversity or dilute national identity? Justify. (10 Marks, 150 words)

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

India is a multicultural society with a mosaic of different identities of an individual.

Regional Identity enrich social Diversity

1) By providing horizontal diversity and vertical unity



2) Adds to social pluralism eg: cities like Delhi, Mumbai, Bangalore are a salad bowl of different social identities.

3) Promote tolerance & social capital  
4) dilutes role of caste & class &

enhance social solidarity.

⑦ A protective force in an age of increasing globalisation & homogenisation.

Attenuates National Identity

① As individuals prioritize regional identity over national. eg: Punjabis are more loyal to their culture & religion.

② Promotes regionalism & results in conflicts between various states eg: river dispute between Punjab & Haryana (Beas)

But regional identity also strengthens national identity eg: Indians in another country

∴ Thus National Ambition, Regional Aspiration should be the guiding NARA.

**Feedback**

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure / Presentation
Question Interpretation
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 सौदेगारी की अवधारणा की व्याख्या करें और यह बताएं कि पितृसत्ता कैसे और क्यों महिलाओं के विकास के अवसर को दबसा सकती है। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Patriarchal bargain refers to a phenomenon where patriarchal or male dominant norms in society trade off women's freedoms for their rights

Denial of opportunity

1) Stereotyping → men as breadwinners women as caregivers ⇒ LFRR ~ 23% in India.

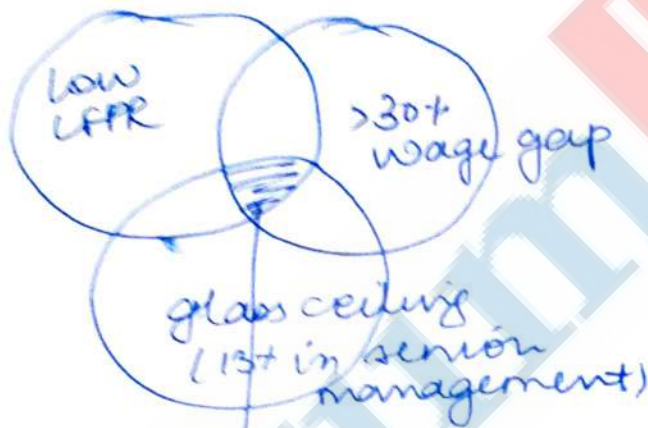
2) Religious patriarchy as highlighted by SC in Sabrimata case.

3) Political capture where Panchayat lacks control effective power on behalf of elected women representatives.

4) Initiatives like Maternal leave also signify that child rearing is

the sole responsibility of females. social image of women where she is expected to be soft & submissive, without a voice.

→ Patriarchy prevents results into



Economic deprivation of women

Thus, there is a need for following a 3R framework of   

- Recognize
- Reduce
- Redistribute

 the economic & familial burden of women to reach an egalitarian society as per SDG 5.

Feedback

(Use OFFICE use only)

Structure, Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
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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 अरबी सागर के पार भी विस्तारित था। विस्तृत जवाब करें। (15, 15, 250, 250)

Indian National Movement was a long drawn struggle affected by both domestic & international currents.

### A domestic affair

- 1) The movement was launched on Indian soil by Indian leaders and involved Indian masses.
- 2) The course and path of struggle was steered as per domestic demands.  
eg: peasant movements incorporated in INM during 1920s due to centrality of agriculture in Indian economy.
- 3) It was affected by domestic divergences like Hindu-Muslim divide created by British weakened the freedom struggle.

- 4) The demands raised from British included domestic grievance & aspirations of :
- Swaraj / self rule
  - abolition of salt tax (civil disobedience)
  - Industrialisation of economy etc

### International affair

- 1) ~~Protests~~ <sup>Efforts</sup> continued outside India  
→ East India Association in 1876 by Dadabhai Naoroji in London.
- 2) support of international leaders like → Annie Besant (Irish)  
→ <sup>George</sup> Andrew (Dinabandhu) used his political connections in England for release of Gandhiji.
- 3) international events like Russo-Japanese war, Russian Revolution, Irish Home rule struggle etc inspired Indians (Swadeshi, Home Rule Movement)



4) Some revolutionary bases were also established abroad like :

→ Berlin ~~conference~~ committee

→ Ghadar Party (San Francisco by Lala Hardayal) etc.

5) International pressure of US and France on Britain during WWI made it to give concessions like Cripps Offer (1942).

6) Finally, under the leadership of Mohan Singh, Rashbehari Bose, & SC Bose, Azad Hind Fauj received tremendous support from Germany, Singapore and Japan.

7) Indian freedom struggle inspired international struggles like that in African countries.

Thus, Indian national movement with its non-violent struggle remains a historic struggle in Indian as well as world history.

Q12) The reconciliation of (divergent voices and visions) was the greatest challenge for emergence of a united India. How were these challenges resolved?

(15 marks, 250 words)

एक संयुक्त भारत के उद्भव के लिए एक ही रास्ता चुनना और उसे प्रभावित करने वाले विभिन्न आवाजों और दृष्टिकोणों को एक साथ लाना एक बड़ा चुनौतीपूर्ण कार्य था। यह चुनौतियाँ कैसे हल की गईं?

(अंक 15, शब्द 250)

The post independence India was facing many pulls & pressures from all sides.

### Divergent voices & visions

#### 1) Economic sphere

- choosing the path of socialism (Nehru) or capitalism (Patel).
- industrialisation and western technology (Nehru, Ambedkar)
- ↳ development of cottage industries favoured by Gandhiji
- village to be central unit of development by Gandhiji was opposed by Ambedkar.

#### 2) Political

- various debates regarding a strong centre or strong states.

- extending concessions to former princely states.
- secessionist movements in North East, Jammu Kashmir etc.
- issue of formation of linguistic provinces (opposed by Nehru, favored by southern leaders like C. Rajagopalachari).

### 3) Social voices

- reforms like Hindu Code Bill saw divergent opinion of Nehru, SP Mukherjee, BR Ambedkar.
- issue of official language created many fissures.

### 4) Foreign policy

- relations with US and USSR.
- Patel cautioned against growing friendship with China.
- many opposed Nehru's NAM policy in the Parliament.

### Resolution of challenges

D) By dialogues and negotiations over social issues like official language and allaying fears

- through 3 language formula
- 2) setting up of committees & commission for political problems eg: Fazl Ali commission for linguistic provincialisation
  - 3) Adopting middle path in economic sphere → India's Mixed Economy model
  - 4) Maintaining principled distance from power blocs and pursuing India's national interest.
- ⇒ Use of force to suppress any secessionist tendencies in North East as well as granting concessions by way of special provisions in constitution (Article 371).

Thus, with tact & diplomacy, with compromise and concession, the architecture of modern India was raised.

**Feedback**

(For OFFICE Use only)

Structure Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total

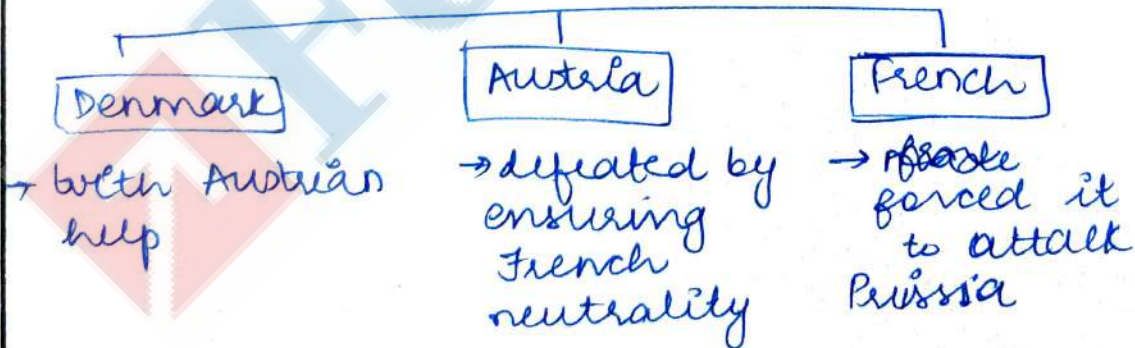
Q.13) Real-politick of Bismarck was a result of dogged pursuit of national interests with an objective evaluation of the political situation of the time. In the light of the given statement, discuss the strategies employed by Bismarck to leverage the prevalent conditions and win of German unification.

बिस्मार्क की वास्तविकता यह थी कि उसे समझ ही था कि प्रथम प्रतिकारक युद्ध का अर्थ क्या था। इस युद्ध के बाद ही प्रथम प्रतिकारक युद्ध का अर्थ क्या था। इस युद्ध के बाद ही प्रथम प्रतिकारक युद्ध का अर्थ क्या था।

Bismarck <sup>is</sup> was known as the chief ~~to~~ architect of German unification who used his tact & diplomacy to win over his enemies.

Real politick of Bismarck

→ dogged pursuit of national interests as he engaged in multiples wars & alliances



Thus, he engaged with each on his own terms and ultimately led to dominance of Prussia.

2) He also used the following strategies :

a) Policy of coal & iron

→ meant for economic unification of Germany under the leadership of the custom union known as Zollverein.

→ Prussia's military strength was a result of its economic might.

b) Policy of blood & iron

→ by waging wars and bringing out political unification of Germany.

c) Web of alliances

→ by juggling in various players & political parties as per his needs and conveniences.

However, Bismarck's alliances & real politik did not stand the test of time and soon Germany was left isolated in European politics.

ultimately leading to world war I and II.

Not only this, Bismarck downplayed the national ambitions of other regions and pursued reckless self interest.

He was later deprived of his political post too.

Despite the limitations, Bismarck remains a central figure in German unification & went on to inspire Italian unification as well.

Feedback

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)

According to NITI Aayog, 70% of India's freshwater is contaminated, despite river centrality in India ~~or~~ where 80% population depend on 14 major rivers in the country.

Cultural & Economic activities

contribute to population & overexploitation as :

1) Culture

→ celebration of fairs & festivals

eg: Kumbh Mela

→ cremations along river beds.

→ offerings and rituals in river water eg: Chhath Puja in Bihar

2) Economic



- use of river water by local communities like washermen.
- discharge of pollutants by industries. eg: tanneries in Kanpur into Ganga.
- use of river for inland water transport as it is most economical. eg: National Waterway 1 on Ganga.

### Other reasons for River Pollution

- 1) lack of civic consciousness among people.
  - 2) Dumping of sewage & domestic waste in rivers.
  - 3) Lack of implementation of programmes like Namami Gange.
- Waste generated → 12000 mn l/day  
 Capacity to treat → 4000 mn l/day  
 Operational → 1000 mn l/day.
- 4) Runoff from agricultural fields.
  - 5) Dumping of wastes (plastics) by tourists in Himalayan rivers.

Successive government efforts failed

1) Lack of behavioural change in people.

2) Limited capacity of states to implement national plans.

3) Lack of personnel and delays in executions

eg: NMCG has 3 members against mandated 27.

4) Over reliance on rivers for religious & cultural activities.

5) Climate change affecting regime of rivers.



Thus, there is a need for further efforts like :

→ promote use of technology  
eg: waterless chrome tanning by CSR

→ Make it a Jan Andolan (Ganga Mahatma) and incentivise people.

→ state capacity building

→ regular and steady finance.

River ecosystem requires a holistic approach if river pollution is to be abated.

**Feedback**

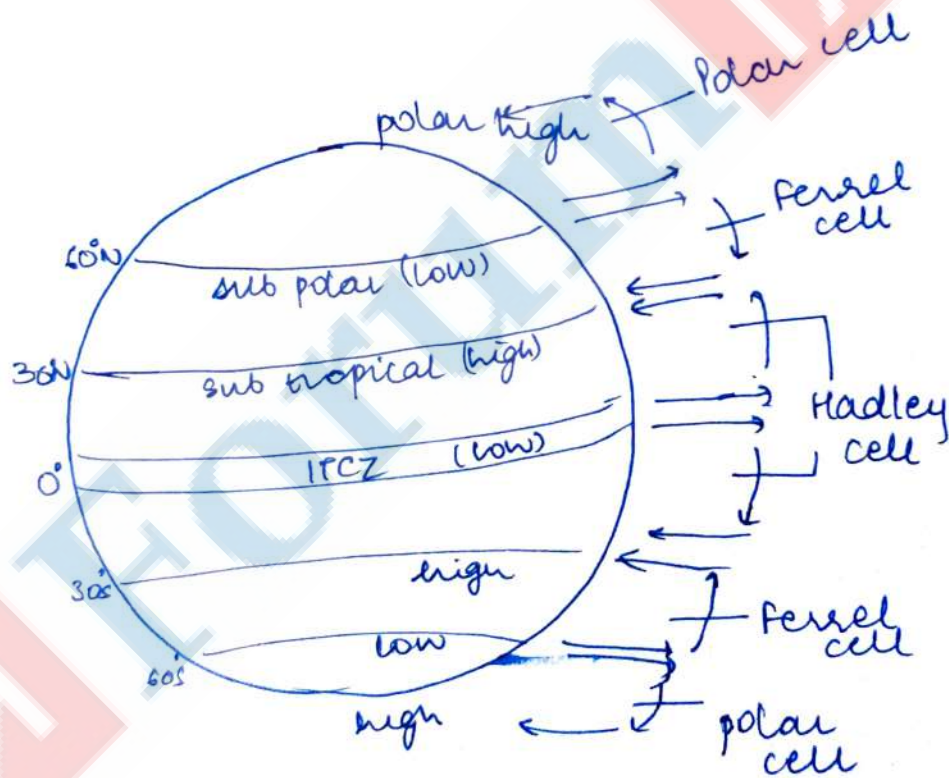
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Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total

Q.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)

कोशिका 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)

Global pattern of wind circulations is responsible for maintaining global temperature & other atmospheric phenomenon.



wind circulation system

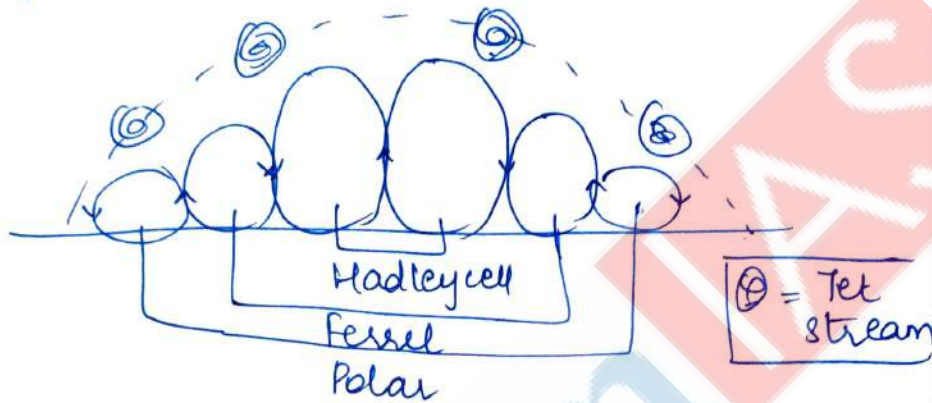
This wind circulation can be explained as :

- 1) Warm air from Equator rises & travels in both North & South direction to fall at high temperature ~~press~~ area of sub tropics.
- 2) The warm air from sub polar low again rises and diverges into both directions to form high pressure cells in sub tropical as well polar regions..
- 3) This process happens in both Northern & Southern Hemisphere.
- 4) While the ITCZ and polar belts are thermally induced, sub tropical and sub polar belts are dynamically induced.

This transportation of heat from equator to the poles helps in maintaining the Global Heat Budget and prevents extremely temperatures on the poles and

equator.

This wind circulation system is also affected by other atmospheric phenomena like Jet streams.



Due to the interplay of above phenomenon and the shifting of ITCZ, the world experiences various seasons and precipitation (like monsoon)

However, the system is very complex & is being affected by anthropogenic activities induced climate change

### Feedback

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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 कार्रवाई प्रतिबद्धताओं को ध्यान में रखते हुए, देश में परमाणु ऊर्जा के विकास में चुनौतियों और महत्व पर चर्चा करें। (अंक 15, शब्द 250)

Nuclear Energy is our gateway to the future - former President APJ Abdul Kalam.

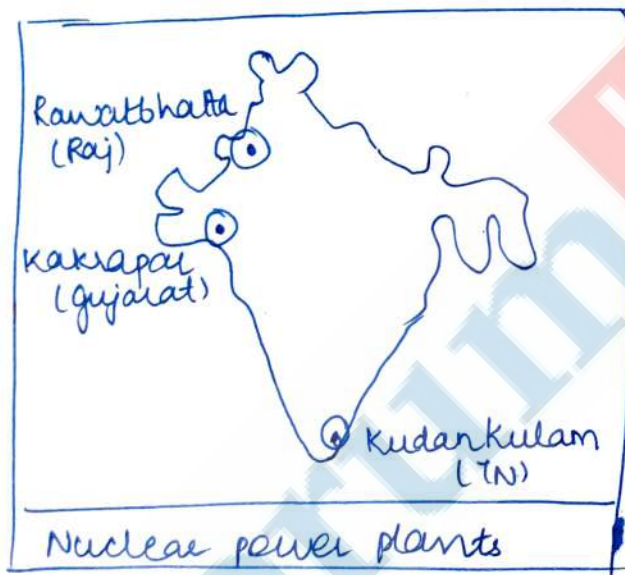
~~Facto~~ Nuclear energy comprises merely 2% of India's installed capacity as there are many considerations in setting up nuclear energy plants like:

### Factors

- 1) Availability of land - as it required huge land and should be away from densely populated areas.
- 2) Government policy - eg. Jaitapur in Maharashtra is finalised but facing protests by citizens.

3) Availability of ports - as raw material (Uranium) is imported by from countries in central Asia, Australia etc.

4) Distribution network for transmission of energy to the grid & beyond.



## Significance of Nuclear energy

- 1) cost competitiveness once it attains criticality.
- 2) Requires less space/land as compared to wind farms/solar parks.
- 3) No problem of intermittent supply as nuclear plants works 24x7.
- 4) Technological advancement has

enabled storage & easy transmission.

- 5) Minimal waste as compared to other renewable forms of energy.
- 6) Import dependence can be minimized with 3 stage thorium based reactors (25+ reserves in India).
- 7) International commitment → 500 GW by 2030 (COP 26)

## Challenges

- a) Import dependence for technology.
- b) lot of capital investment for insurance of nuclear plants.
- c) danger of nuclear accidents.
- d) protests by locals.
- e) solar energy costs in India are constantly declining & nuclear energy is still more expensive than it
- f) use of water in large quantities.

The glasgow commitments want India to turn net 0 by 2070 in which nuclear energy can play a vital role.

## Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total





Q.17) 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 व्यापक 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)

During the covid-19 pandemic, mental health issues have increased by 20% as per NIMHANS report.

## Need for public discourse

- 1) Mental health is an "Invisible disability" which affects individual peace & productivity.
- 2) 43% of India's elderly population suffer from depression (AgeWell foundation)
- 3) Stereotypes and of societal neglect of mental issues discourage people from seeking treatment.
- 4) Fast paced, competitive life has increased stress & anxiety levels of people.
- 5) Indian women are more susceptible to suicide (37% of

world's suicide by women in India)  
6) covid 19 further aggravated the problem due to loss of lives, loved ones & livelihoods.

Though there have been steps taken by government like Mental Health Act, 2017, inclusion of mental health under Ayushman Bharat programme etc., there is an increased need for :

## Role of family

- 1) Be more open and receptive of changing mental needs & stress level of children.
- 2) Talk about <sup>such</sup> issues and encourage family members to speak up.
- 3) Every mental issue should not be treated as "mental disease" & greater acceptance for it.
- 4) Psychiatric help should be sought wherever needed.
- 5) Broken families, dual parent working families etc increases such problem.

↳ Thus quality family time should be spent.

## Role of society

- 1) Mainstreaming mental health issues and open debates about it.
- 2) Reduce excessive & aggressive competition & labelling (failures) in society.
- 3) offering support rather than excluding such people.
- 4) Community initiatives should be encouraged to improve social solidarity & social cohesion.
- 5) No stereotyping and positive use of social media for generating awareness

Mental health has its ripple effect on overall well being, health, education & income of individuals & should thus be prioritized as per FDG 3.

### 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 महत्त्व और चुनौतियों पर प्रकाश डालते हुए टिप्पणी करें।  
(अंक 15, शब्द 250)

Secularism in simple terms means separation of state from religion. It is enshrined in the preamble of Indian constitution.

In Kesavananda Bharti case, secularism was announced as basic feature of constitution and so state is ~~has~~ normally not allowed to intervene in religious matters in India.

But India being a multi-religious as well as deeply religious society, secularism is difficult to enforce but has always been part of Indian culture.

Being a social problem, merely political solution cannot ensure secularism in India.

## Significance of Secularism

- 1) To uphold democratic ideals of state (under Article 25-28).
- 2) Bring peace and harmony in society.
- 3) Achieve unity in diversity



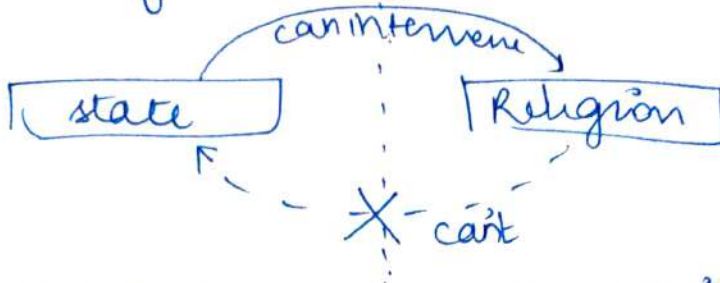
same end of social service

- 4) Maintain the social capital in society and prevent social crimes like honour killings, mob lynchings etc.
- 5) State should not interfere in personal domain of religion as upheld by SC in Nikhil Soni case (Santhara practice of Jainism)
- 6) Selective interference is essential for progressive values in society like triple Talag, Sabarimala temple entry etc.

## Challenges

- a) The line between state & religion in India

is selectively permeable as



which leads to problems in social sphere where communities feel they are being specifically targeted.

- b) growing intolerance in society.
- c) opposition from religious leaders (gain protestors, Triple Talaq defenders etc)
- d) imposition of secular values from above amounts to coercion & further alienates people.
- e) politicisation of religion (vote bank)

Thus, there is a need to inculcate secular values from below by

- secular education & decommunalising history.
- de politicisation of religion
- Equal Opportunities Commission as recommended by sachar committee

to imbibe secularism in society.

### Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
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 लाभांश 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)

According to AllMS study, alcohol is the most abused substance in India & as many as 27 crore Indians consume it.

It has multiple ill effects like :

a) Harms the user

- ↳ slows down mental receptiveness
- ↳ leads to adverse health effects  
eg: Lancet report confirms tobacco as leading cause of cancer in India.

3) Hampers productivity and learning outcomes.

4) Indulgence in social crimes

b) Distress in family

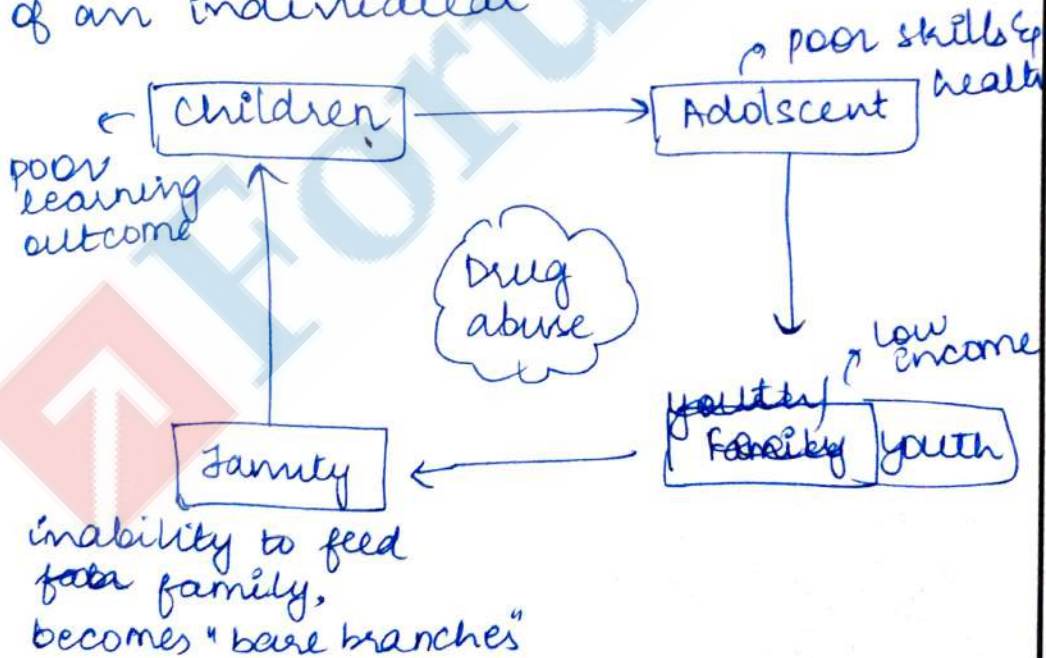
- 1) leads to decline in family income.
- 2) adds to expenditure.

- 3) promotes domestic crimes like & domestic violence.
- 4) encourages children to take up drugs.

## 9) Demographic Disaster

- 1) As youth of nation is not productively contributing to economy
- 2) Increase state expenditure on rehab camps, awareness drives etc.
- 3) affects international opportunities & image.

Drug abuse affects the entire lifecycle of an individual





## Remedial Steps

- 1) Awareness campaigns to be strengthened eg: Nasha Mukti campaign by ministry of social justice
- 2) Set up rehabilitation camps for affected people
- 3) Greater acceptance amongst society for people who have got rid of their habit.
- 4) Crackdown on illegal drug sellers in & around universities & colleges
- ⇒ community participation & roping in awareness & behavioral change.
- 6) Effective border surveillance to check drug inflow from Golden Triangle & Golden Crescent.

Drug abuse is a menace that eats away into individual, family & national life and should be tackled root & cause.

### Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total



Q.20) Although looked with suspicion 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)

According to 2011 census, there are 450 million migrants in India.

Migration refers to an act of moving from one place to another in search

- ↳ job opportunities
- ↳ education
- ↳ conflict & chaos in home place etc.

Looked with suspicion & Distrust

- 1) Job snatchers and son of soil theory in states like Maharashtra.
- 2) Dilutes local culture and traditions. eg: Ramdasi Sikhs in Meghalaya
- 3) "outsiders" who do not assimilate & obey social norms.
- 4) Held responsible for social crimes & disharmony.

- 5) states also suspect migrants as they believe they
- are a drain on local resources
  - avail benefits of schemes meant for domiciled population.
  - flow of remittances from rich states to poor states eg: from South India to UP/Bihar.

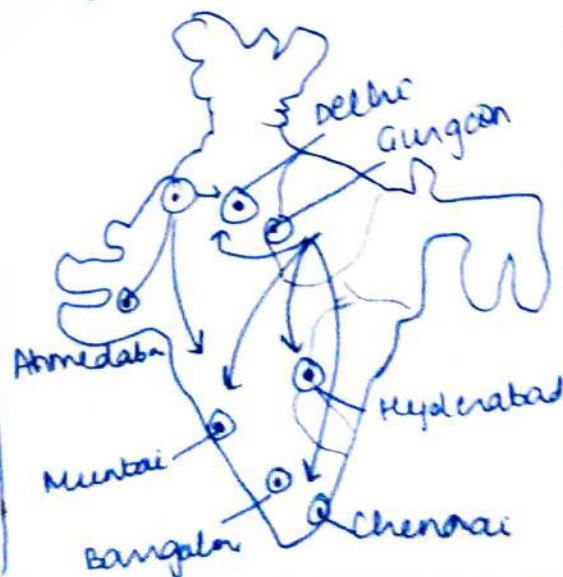
But migration is actually an

Equalizing Force as :

1) Remittances reduce income inequalities between state

2) It brings greater cultural synthesis and comparative learning.  
eg: Bangalore, Gurgaon as cosmopolitan cities

Migration pattern.



3) States like Kerala which have highest elderly population (12%) benefits from immigration while those like Bihar with surplus labour deal with unemployment.

4) Equalises between industrially advanced states like Gujarat & Maharashtra by absorbing labour from East.

## Case Study - Kerala

- ↳ Housing scheme - Apna Ghar project
- ↳ Health - Aarwaaz scheme
- ↳ portable rights

However

~~But~~, migration causes problems

- like
- cultural clashes
  - drain of wealth
  - competition of local job
  - discontentment among locals

∴ thus, there is a need for balanced and liberal migration policies in accordance with spirit of Article 19 of constitution (Freedom of Movement)

### Feedback

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Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total