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FIAS - MGP 2021 - GS paper #1

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ForumIAS

GENERAL STUDIES

Name Of Candidate

PARUL YADAV

Roll No.

Date:

1. Jan. 2021

Time Allowed: Three Hours

Maximum Marks: 250

INDEX TABLE			INSTRUCTION		
Q. No.	Max. Marks	Marks Obtained			
1			<p>1. Please do furnish Name, Email, Roll No and Mobile in the answer sheet.</p> <p>2. There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI, all questions are compulsory.</p> <p>3. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p><i>Any specific messages for ForumIAS Mentors/ Evaluators with respect to your copy? Write it here.</i></p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p>		
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Total Marks:			For Office Use Only		
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.			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						
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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)

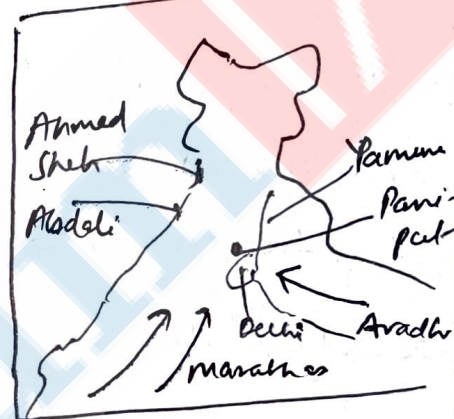
The 3rd battle of Panipat was fought between the forces of Maratha Empire and Ahmad Shah Durani, King of Afghanistan in 1761.

The Battle of Panipat was very decisive in who would NOT rule

India. →

Background of Battle

- * After decline of Mughals following Aurangzeb and Anglo Maratha - Mughal wars the Marathas emerged victorious
- * Marathas gained territories vastly and rapidly
- * Even the Mughal emperor was under patronage of Marathas.



Defeat of Marathas-

* their defeat by Ahmad Durrani, Rohillas and Shuja ud daulah crushed their ambitions to rule over India

* halted their Northward expansions which was now set as border

* various able leaders Sadashivrao, Vishwasrao lost their lives which lead to decline in prestige of Marathas

* Marathas failure to get support from Rajputs, Sikhs and Jats negated their claim as potential Rulers of India.

* Poor oversight and mismanagement of circumstances, various allies led to their defeat

Hence, The Battle decided that Marathas would no longer rule India.

Feedback

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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)

Nehru Report drafted by Motilal Nehru and Jawaharlal Nehru in 1928 as a challenge posed by Lord Birkenhead for Indians to frame constitution.

1st effort to frame constitution -

- Demand for Dominion status like Canada, Australia
- 19 Fundamental Rights including Right to vote for men and women
- No state Religion - secular character
- No separate electorates for any community
- federal form of govt.
- Judicial provisions - in form of Supreme court -
- provinces on linguistic lines

As a Bundle of uneasy compromises -

- Demand of Dominion status than complete independence - purna swaraj
- Issue of communal representation was controversial - as with the Muslim demands which led to drafting of Delhi Proposals by Jinnah
- formation of provinces on linguistic lines was contested by Hindu mahasabha which wanted a unitary system
- Nehru's tilt towards Hindu mahasabha led to various compromises.

Though laden with compromises Nehru Report was the 1st effort towards drafting constitution.

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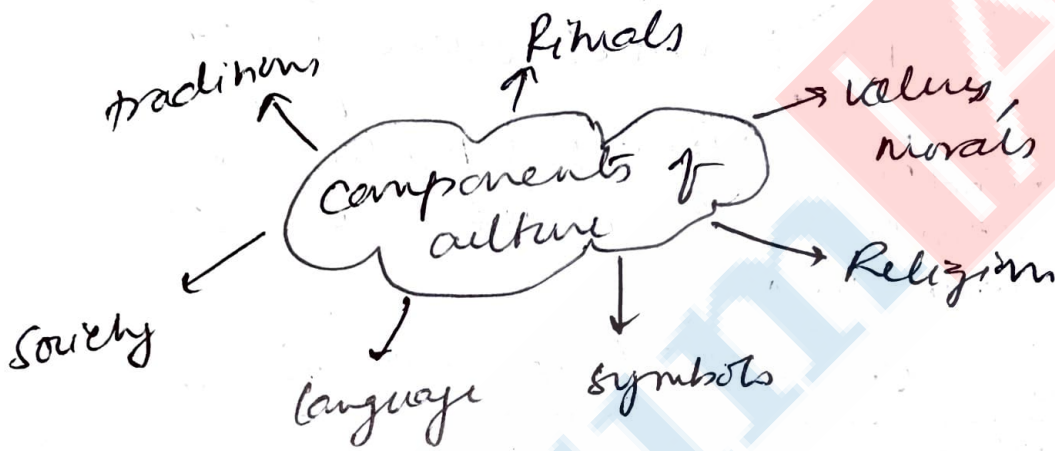
Q.3) Indian culture got as much influenced by foreign cultures as it has influenced them. Discuss.

(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)

Culture encompasses value, tradition, morals, principles, way of life and individual is moulded through.



Indian culture getting influenced by foreign culture, -

* on family - nuclearisation of family, emergence of new types of family - single parent-family, women earning family.

* liberal values of democracy, egalitarianism, humanism, secularism

* on woman - more freedom, working, low control, more reproductive autonomy.

- * food habits - macdonaldization, westernization of food habits,
- * clothing habits - westernized
- * Caste - declining in value,
- * social mobility

* However certain negatives are also present → development of sham ~~and~~ desertion of old parents

↓
mindless craze of westernization

ditching of traditional food, clothes as regressive

Indian culture influenced foreign culture.

* Practise of Yoga, Homeopathy, traditional medicine - Sowa Rizza, Kerala massages

* Indian food gaining popularity in the west

* Indian cinema being applauded in Africa, central Asia - Africans making hit to k video on Indian songs

* Buddhism and its practise spread to world, Satya and Ahimsa preached throughout

Culture is a continuous exchange of ideas which influences and gets influenced

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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 कहाँ तक सहमत हैं 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)

Nation state is a political unit where nation and state are congruent.

It must have - shared national identity

- physical border

- single govt.

- common descent / language / Religion / cultural practices.

~~It~~ It can help fight Religious fanaticism and fundamentalism as

→ homogenous population which does not see others as outsiders

→ equal rights ensured to all citizens

→ no discrimination on any grounds

→ No subjective Realisation of Objective realities.

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→ No level of religious / cultural differences which lead to separatist tendencies.

However, Nation state as a concept is prevalent in countries like Japan, France, Germany

The concept subverts idea of -

- minorities and their culture
- ^{fail to} address diversity and their demands
- low level of tolerance to differences in the society
- Rigid point of view towards differences.

It can help fight fundamentalism by creating a cohesive society. However it can even exacerbate intolerance and cultural domination of certain societies.

Feedback

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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)

According to census estimated there are 10 million children working as child labor in India. According to ILO

child labor refers to any work which deprives child of his/her basic level of development.

Cause of child labor -

child labor as a consequence of economic compulsion -

→ Poverty - ⁱⁿ India almost 21% of population is under poverty (Tendulkar committee)

→ unemployment - prevailing high levels (around 6%) pushes parents to employ children as laborers

→ less bargaining power of children - demand less wages and no social security

→ COVID pandemic and its disruptions further pushed into labor.

Prevailing social conditions -

- Overpopulation - contributes 16% of world's population
- illiteracy - failure to gain education

Education → ↓ skill → not suitable for job market

→ accidents of birth and accidents of life - Economic survey 2019.

→ ~~or~~ lack of security for orphan children - nearly 10,000 children orphaned in world

→ > 80% of ~~total~~ child labor present in Rural areas

→ mostly SC/ST tribal childrens more vulnerable.

Way forward.

- A-23 prevents child labor
- ~~A-23~~ Darpan Portal of NTA
- India being signatory to convention - 138 and 182 of ILO
- ensuring RTE, ~~the~~ protecting child rights

let Every child free to be a child - Kailash Satyarthi.

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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 44 of DPSP provides for UCC.

Uniform Civil Code is the codification of all personal laws of all religions into one single set of common rules for all citizens.

Presently personal laws are managed by respective religion - Hindu Marriage Act, Shariah law, Jainism and Buddhist laws.

Desirability of UCC

→ in line with spirit of constitution
 → provides for equality to women in matters of marriage, divorce, equal justice, maintenance - A-14.

→ promotes communalism and spirit of Brotherhood as enshrined in PDs.

→ even SC upheld it in Shah Banu Case

→ establishing a secular character in society

→ simplification of laws.

However certain challenges are present -

* Constitutional - against Freedom of religion as enshrined in A. 25-28

* non support from various religious groups

* Religion as a personal affair

* Even Law Commission Report 2018 deemed it to be undesirable

Need of the hour -

to have a piecemeal approach to bring

in gender justice and uniform laws.

Case study

Goa 1st state to have UCC.

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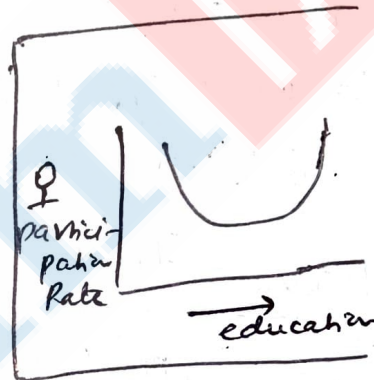
Q.7) Women with low levels of education and from rural areas are relatively more active in the labour market compared to women with middle or high school education and from urban areas. What explains this anomaly? (10 Marks, 150 words)

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)

According to WB estimates, women labor force participation stands at just 20% - 2019 compared to world average of 41%.

However, in Indian case an anomaly is witnessed, ^{rural} women with low levels of education are active than urban educated women.



Reason for Rural, less educated women being more active -

- feminization of agriculture
- men migration to urban centres in search for jobs leaves agriculture for women
- Education levels are low which provides an incentive to them

to find easy, low skilled jobs
 * females are mostly employed in low skilled jobs - agriculture, - weaving, - washing, as agri. laborers, washing, cleaning, etc.

* Moreover to fulfill economic demands of the poor rural household - NSIC - monthly income of agri. household is just 66.26 ₹.

Urban educated women less active -

* more women enrolling for higher education around 23% - more inclined towards Research than jobs

* women in high income household disincentivised to work as in Jain's household.

* \uparrow eco. status of female family \rightarrow ~~women~~ patriarchy comes into play

This anomaly can well be explained as socio-economic anomaly.

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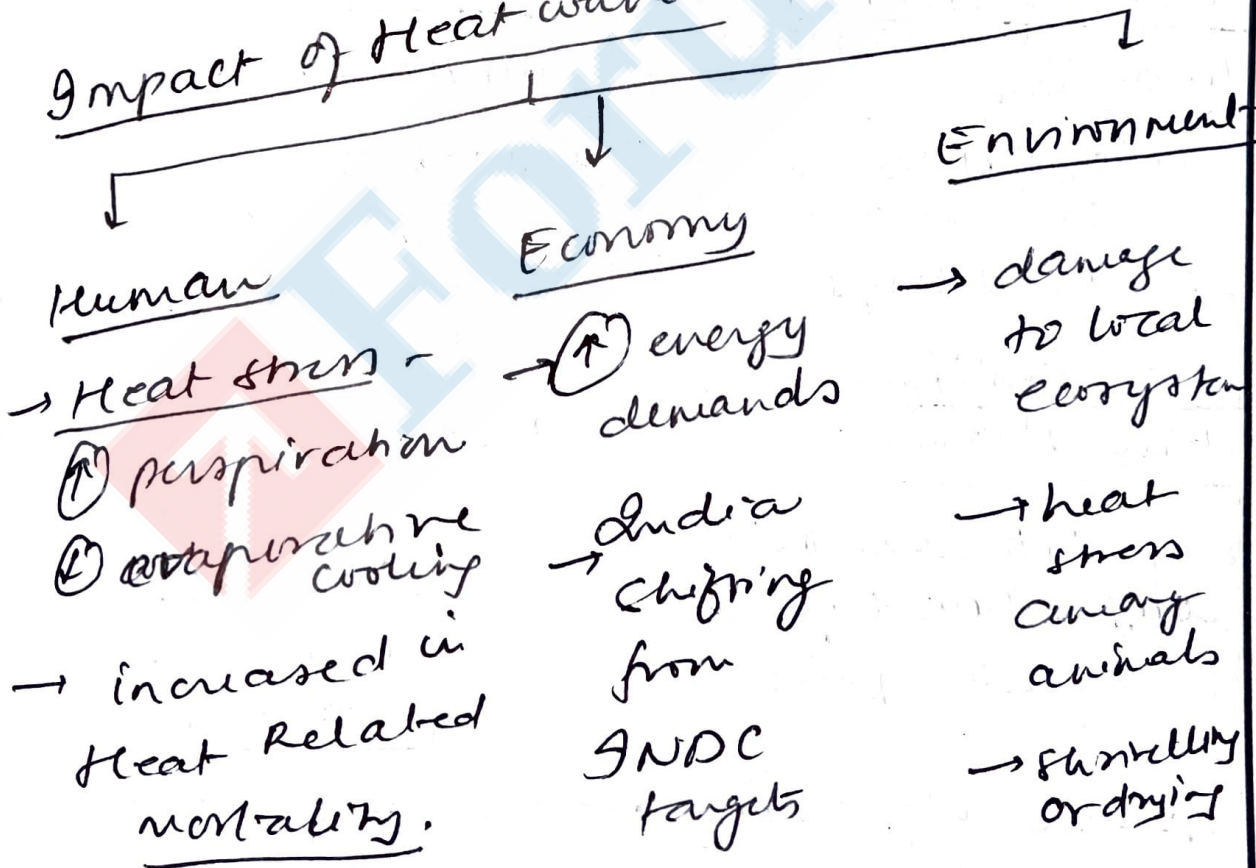
Q.8) What do you mean by heat waves? Discuss the various impact of heat waves and suggest ways to effectively manage them. (10 marks, 150 words)

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)

There has been a rising incidents of heatwaves in western countries like Germany and also in India. Heat wave is a period of abnormally high temperatures more than maximum temperature.

IND	plains	hills
45-50°C	> 40°C	> 30°C

Impact of Heat waves -

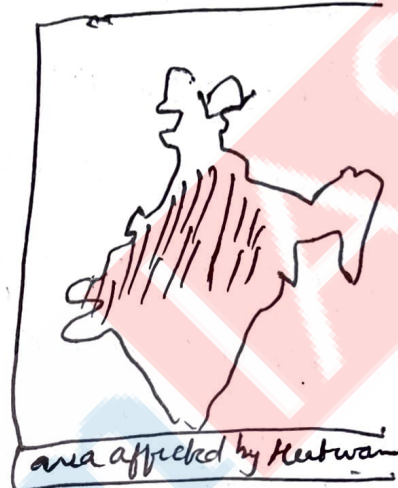


* Increase in Heat
stroke

up of box

* especially in older
people with heart-
Disease, Respiratory
Disease.

* (1) workers productivity
(2) DALY.



Ways to manage Heat- waves

Prevention NDMA Guidelines

Mitigation

* early warning
and interagency
coordination

NDMA advisons
* adequate
hydration

* Green buildings

* do Not do
strenuous jobs

* India Cooling
Action Plan

* manage heat
cramps,
Stroke

* using Titanium oxide
coating on buildings

* using reflective paints

Best practice
Amravathi
Cooling Capital

By specific intervention we can mitigate
Heatwave from turning into a disaster

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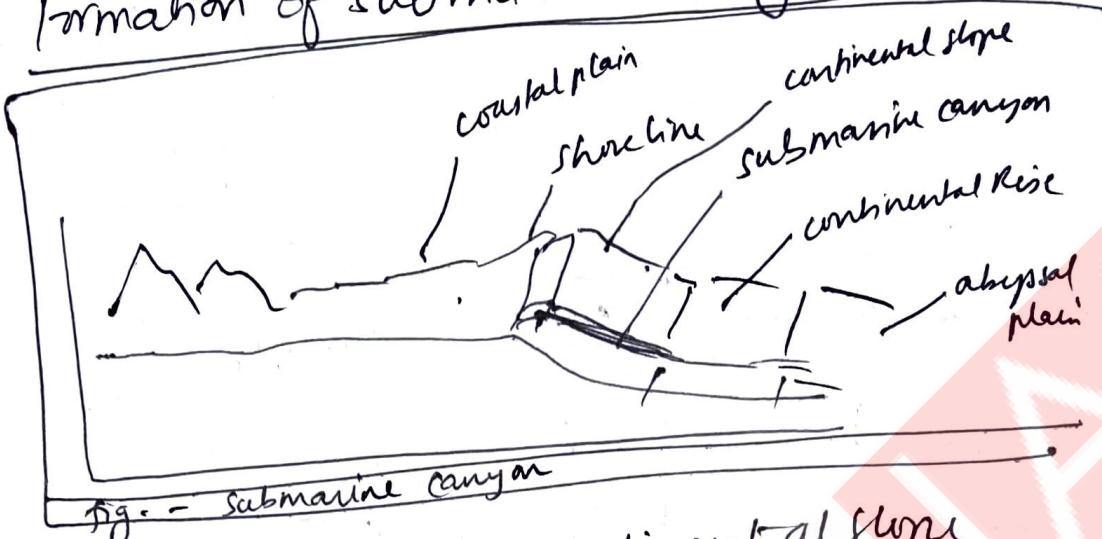
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Q.9) How are submarine canyons different from ocean trenches? Also, explain the process of formation of submarine canyons. (10 marks, 150 words)

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 Canyon	Ocean trenches
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> → present in ocean margin - <u>continental slope</u> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> present in <u>sea floor</u>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> → deep gorge 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> long narrow and steep sided depression on ocean bottom
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> → depth 1000 - 2000m 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> depth - 7000 - 11,000 meters
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> → found near river mouth 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> found in deep oceans
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> → almost contains sediments, corals etc. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> almost empty of sediments
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> → Result of <u>erosional</u> forces 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Result of <u>endogenic</u> forces - mountain forming.

Formation of submarine canyon



- Erosion of the continental slope
- Beginning during glaciation era (around 2.5 lakh - 10000 yrs ago)
- along with subaerial erosion other marine processes also added to the process → transportation of sediments by turbidity currents
 - ⇓
 - slumping of unconsolidated Rock material
 - ⇓
 - Submarine canyon

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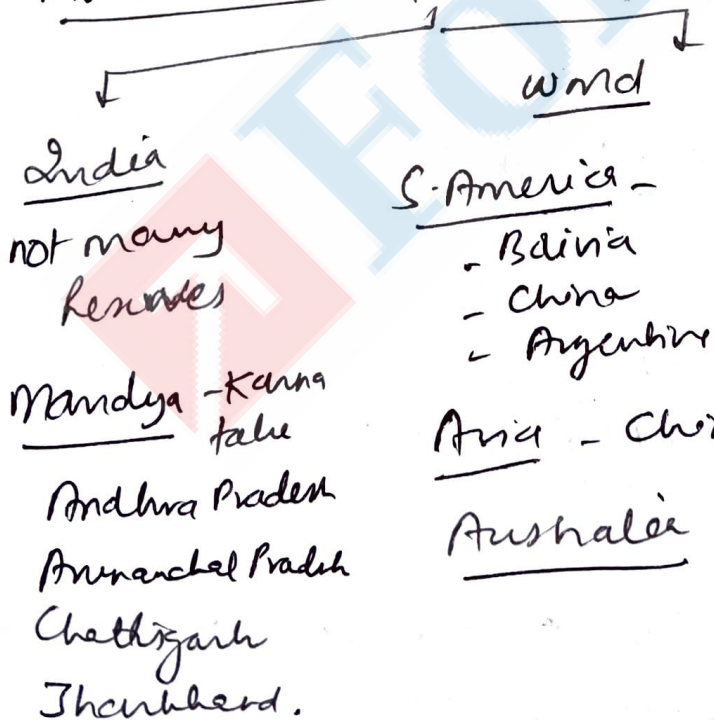
Q.10) Though electric vehicle is gaining popularity, availability of Lithium remains a bottle-neck. Discuss the availability Lithium in India and in the world. Also, examine other challenges in promotion of electric mobility in India. (10 marks, 150 words)

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)

Government is promoting Electric vehicle in line for its NDC targets. For EV, Li-ion battery is required.

Li is a soft alkali metal which is used to make alloys - lightest metal Rare metal - it is strategic due to its application in nuclear and high-tech industries.

Availability of Lithium



Challenges in promoting Electric mobility

- ① Imports of Lithium - (↑) CAD
- ② Electricity is mainly produced from coal ⇒ (↑) GHG → NDC targets
- ③ No major market - 97% of market is for 2 wheelers compared to 38% US and China for 4 wheelers
- ④ No preferential govt. support or policy preference.
- ⑤ Lack of charging infrastructure - charging station at 200-250 km distance
- ⑥ Technology support - semiconductor, controllers
- ⑦ Lack of skilled workforce

Way forward

- FAME II is right step in this direction
- sensitize public, (↑) R&D - work with other countries - UK

Future is Green mobility and sustainable transportation

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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)

Two mass movements were organised in 1919-22 to oppose British rule - Khilafat and Non cooperation movement.

Despite having different issues -
* Khilafat - - mistrustment of Turkey
movement - after WWI
- taking away sacredness of Khalifa

* Non cooperation - non alliance with
movement - British using non-violent means

Conditions which led to their alliance

① Role of Gandhiji - as an advocate of Hindu - muslim unity who saw muslim cause as just.

② Government-hostilities following Rowlatt Act, martial law in Punjab, Jallianwallah Bagh incident Hunter commission Report strengthening the cause further.

③ Discontented Indians with Montagu Chelmsford Reforms and ill conceived notion of Dyarchy

④ Economic hardships - faced by Indians following WW - deindustrialization, scraping up of village economy, poor state of agriculture.

⑤ Discontented Indian Muslims - with the treatment meted out to Turkey.

Since, the radical elements among Muslims were no longer present, the Ali Brothers reinforced their faith in Gandhiji's leadership and at the All

Indira Khilafat committee conference gave their support for boycott and non-cooperation.

Impact of the movement -

- 1st large scale mass movement which gathered support from all strata - youth, farmers, students, women, businessmen, etc.
- establishment of swaraj and swadeshi institutions - Vidyapeeths Educational Universities.
- Instilling sense of unity and fostering spirit of collective action
- Boycotting of foreign goods - promoting economic strength among Indians.
- Instilling self confidence among Indians.

As it is said that - United we stand, divided we fall.

Feedback

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Q.12) Present a comparative analysis of interventions 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 कहाँ तक सोचते हैं कि वर्तमान अफगान संकट शीत युद्ध प्रतिद्वंद्विता का परिणाम है?

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Cold war was a period of Big Power Rivalry and the extent of their ideological differences of communists and capitalists.

During cold war period, USA and USSR made their influence felt through interventions in Vietnam, Korea, Cuban missile crisis, Afghanistan etc.

Difference Analysis of USA and USSR intervention in Vietnam and Afghanistan -

Vietnam	Afghanistan
→ war between Communist and Capitalistic ideologies	mostly a war against terror - by USA

N. Vietnam under
communist influence
- China, USSR

S. Vietnam under
USA influence

→ 1st war to have
use of chemicals, -
Napalm, Agent orange
in thick forested
area. of Vietnam

→ frequent use of force
against civilian

→ loss of lives low
economic loss low

→ Withdrawal was
due to public pressure

→ Calculated withdrawal

→ Stable Regime
afterwards

to control its
backyard - USSR

different terrain
- hilly, mountain-
ous topography
hardly forested

Rarely
~~use~~ use of force
against civilian

① Loss of lives
and money

withdrawal
while seeing
~~direct~~ domestic
interest +
uncalculated
misinterpreted
withdrawal

→ Unstable Afghanistan
turns in a terror
groups hands.

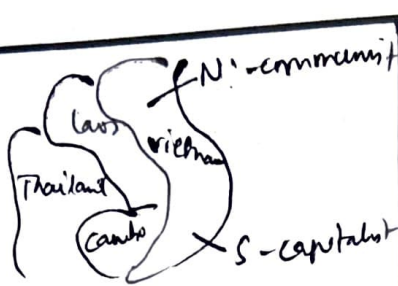


fig - Vietnam

fig - Afghanistan

Present Afghan crisis as outcome of Cold war Rivalry -

- still continuing capitalist-communist Ideological mismatch
- (1) spread of influence of both powers
- An line to increase global dominance
- Regain status of balancing global power.

However, it was also due to other Reasons - war on terror

- US' Role as a global peace provider.
- control of opium production

The hasty US withdrawal was uncalculated for, the global community should take steps in providing peace in Afghanistan

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)

1962 witnessed war between ② Asian neighbours which held a cardinal relationship with another - India and China.

There were many reasons that precipitated the Indo-China conflict -

① Politics within China -

→ failure of Mao Zedong's policy of 1000 springs bloom and Great Leap forward which was to reduce have a constructive criticism of the govt. to encourage confidence of the people.

→ The economy of China was not doing well, there was rampant -

unemployment - so as to divert attention of the people.
 → part of the larger plan to assert Chinese presence over Asia.

② Politics between India and China

→ Border issue between the ② over Aksai Chin and Arunachal Pradesh
 → Granting of asylum to Dalai Lama and Tibetan refugees by Indian govt despite signing 1954-Panchsheel Agreement, and J.L. Nehru's slogan of Hindi Chini Bhai Bhai

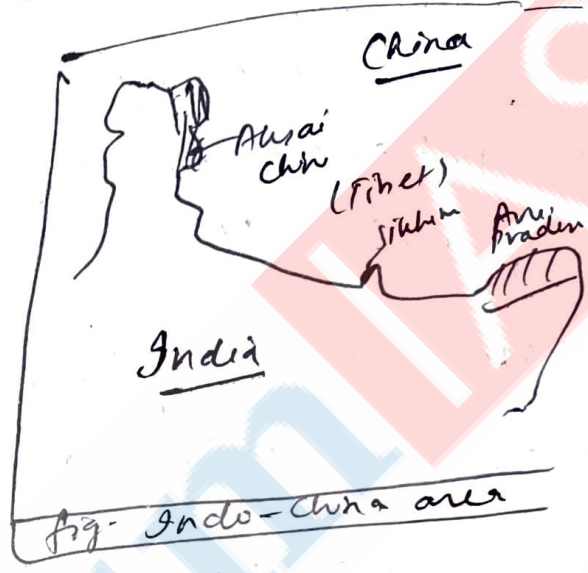
→ Growing clout of India as a leader of Developing world and its creation of NAM - asserting its influence
 → Growing influence of J.L. Nehru on international front.

③ Politics between China and Russia

→ Historic land / border issues beh-

ween ~~the~~ Russia and China own
~~nearby~~ Mongolia region led to
 development of Rivalry between
 (2) communist regimes.

Despite a tough
 battle, China won
 1962 war.



Though India lost
 we learnt to
 play diplomacy

and war as the same fact and
 recognised the need to form alliances

Another consequences of the war was
 that- India modernized its army
 and was prepared for future 1965,
 1971 wars. and adopted a more
 vigilant- National security approach

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:

a) Creation of national consciousness

(15 marks, 250 words)

b) Emancipation of women

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

a) राष्ट्रीय चेतना का निर्माण

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

b) महिलाओं की मुक्ति

Socio-religious movements were the result of enlightened countrymen who worked for reforming the distress. These ~~roles of~~ socio-religious movements played a major role in creating consciousness among people, emancipation of women, creating awareness among youth, etc.

(a) Creating National Consciousness

- instilling self belief and confidence among people - Atmiya Sabha
- creating a spirit of common brotherhood and fraternity - Brahmo Samaj - Raja Ram Mohan Roy

- making people aware of their legendary past and that they should take pride in their past and not ape western culture - Isaiah Chandra - Vidyasagar's effort, even H.V. Derozio's efforts

- making people aware by establishing new schools and colleges - B.M. Malabar

- Encouraging the youth by Anya Samaj

- Swami Vivekanand and Dayanand Saraswati's movement

- Even Deoband school and Paris Mazdayasan Sabha worked towards creating consciousness.

(b) Emancipation of women

- Various ~~schools~~ traditional practices like Sati, Dowry, infanticide to be shunned by Brahmo Samaj => Dowry Prohibition Act, Prohibition of Sati

- Schools and colleges set up by

- Savitribai Phule and others
- Widow Remarriage Associations formed by B.M. Malabari
 - Even Anya Samaj, Prathna Samaj advocated upliftment of women
 - Increasing age of consent Bill
 - Including women in National women and not only as home-care taker.
 - other movements by Muslims, Sikhs, Parsis also promoting women Rights - property Rights, marriage, divorce.

Socio Religious movement also created reforms related to dalits entry into temples - Aravippuram movement, corruption in Quadrant - Ahali, and tribals to create an envisioned society.

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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)

Article 1 of our constitution call India a Union of state.

Indian society is an amalgamation of different cultures, traditions, beliefs, religions, languages etc. Yet, we stand unity as one.

Unity refers to oneness, completeness and varied diversity - defines variety, variedness, variousness.

Unity without uniformity - refers to the freedom diversity without fragmentation and advocates spirit of federalism and multiculturalism.

- It shifts focus from unity based on mere tolerance of physical, cultural,

linguistic, social, religious, political and psychological differences towards a more amplis unity based on an understanding that difference enriches human interactions.

Diversity within our country

- Different tribes with their unique culture, ethnicity eg. tribes in N-E - Garos, Shompens, Jarawas celebrating their festivals yet Indian
- Different religious groups - Sikhs, muslims, parsis all cheer for India during cricket match
- presence of different cuisine - punjabi dosa, madhri chicken tikka enjoying the wide diversity
- fusion of attire - North Indian wearing dhoti, S. Indian wearing turban, .

→ celebration of festivals throughout India - N-Indians celebrating Durga puja.

Diversity as an asset - for Indian society -

→ teaches value of tolerance of one's differences

→ ~~are~~ assimilates and amalgamates different-cultures, traditions

→ prevents fratricidal tendencies

→ prevents subreligious consciousness from turning

into divisive consciousness

→ allows one's freedom of expression.

However, diversity can also lead to development of consciousness, son of the soil policies of Maharashtra, divisive tendencies - NE, Hindu-Muslim divide.

India has maintained its unity in diversity since long and will continue to do so.



Feedback
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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 a pandemic and health emergency declared by WHO caused by group of coronaviruses causing respiratory distress and flu like symptoms.

Covid-19 as a medical crisis -

- disruption of healthcare systems across the world.
- shortage of vaccinations, drugs and medications - chloroquine, oxygen cylinders, ventilators, PPE kits, etc.
- shortage of hospital beds 1:1400 in India
- shortage of healthcare professionals. 1:1453 Doctors, nurses and paramedical staff.

more than this Covid 19 has -

- ① Exacerbated structural inequalities
- ① Rich-Poor divide - Oxfam inequality virus report-2020 ↑ in wealth of billionaires during covid period.
- ② Gender gap - shadow pandemic, dual burden of households, ↑ domestic abuse, etc.
- ③ Urban-Rural divide - in terms of public service delivery - PDS system services, MDM, MGNREGA etc.
- ④ Digital divide - U-R, ♂-♀.
- ② Increased vulnerabilities of marginalized sections -
 - ① Migrants - Reverse migrants, lack of transportation, job security,
 - ② Children - 375m children out of school, ↑ malnourished children
 - ③ poverty, child labor, child marriages
 - ④ Old age - lack of care, alienation, lack of security, healthcare.

- ① SC/ST / Tribal / Transgender - Social ostracization, lack of govt. support
- ② Daily wage workers / street vendors / house maids - loss of job security etc.

③ Strained social institutions -
 * like NGOs, SHGs, ~~and~~ Religious institutions
 Strained to provide services

* family, marriage also mesmerized to provide for needs

* There is a need for concerted efforts on every point ~~to~~ → govt, social institutions, healthcare facility to build resilience and provide quality healthcare - Right to Health U/A 21

• to ensure SDG 1, 2 for all

Feedback
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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)

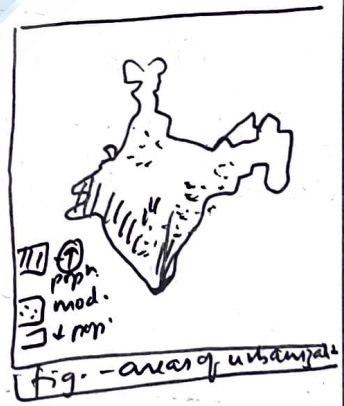
'शहरें आर्थिक शक्ति के केंद्र हैं लेकिन वे पारिस्थितिकीय ब्लैकहोल के रूप में भी कार्य करते हैं।' इस कथन के प्रकाश में, चर्चा कीजिए कि शहरीकरण के सकारात्मक और नकारात्मक पहलू एक दूसरे के साथ कैसे व्यवहार करते हैं। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Cities contribute around 60% of GDP rightly called as economic powerhouse.

31% of population lives in urban areas

Urbanisation is a phenomenon of population dynamics where population shifts from Rural → urban areas

> 70% of population will live in urban areas by 2050.



Positives of urbanization

- Economic - provides better job opportunities → (1) standard of living
- (2) poverty.

- social - (1) emphasis of caste system
no social stratification. melting pot of
- (1) culture eg. Kolhatta
- (1) access to information - Radio, TV, social media, health / Reproductive information
- more freedom to women - (1) job access, access to reproductive health care
- (1) individualism - self interest, decision making
- adds to the economy - 60%
- Mumbai

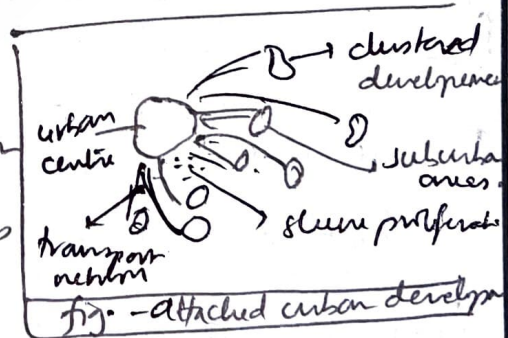
Negative of Urbanisation (Ecological blackholes)

- (1) population pressure - (1) population density → pressure on resources
→ Competition for resources
- overflowing slums - 13m. slums with 65m. people ⇒ (1) waste, diseases

- Problem of urban waste - sewage improper drainage, domestic waste
- ① pollution - water, air, land pollution - untreated waste being put in Rivers - Yamuna
- ① GDPG emissions - ① transportation
- ① no. of vehicles → congestion → ↑ CO₂ emission
- unplanned development - congested spaces - 4-4 persons / room, no adequate shelter, drinking water, sanitation.
- Pandemic induced problems
- no affordable houses
- ① crimes, delinquency, deviant behaviour - ① drug abuse

Way forward

- sustainable urbanization
- Inclusive govt. schemes
- AMRUT smart cities mission



- nurturing neighbourhood challenge
- improving health, drinking water sanitation
- SDG 11 and UN Habitat agenda promote a sustainable urbanization.

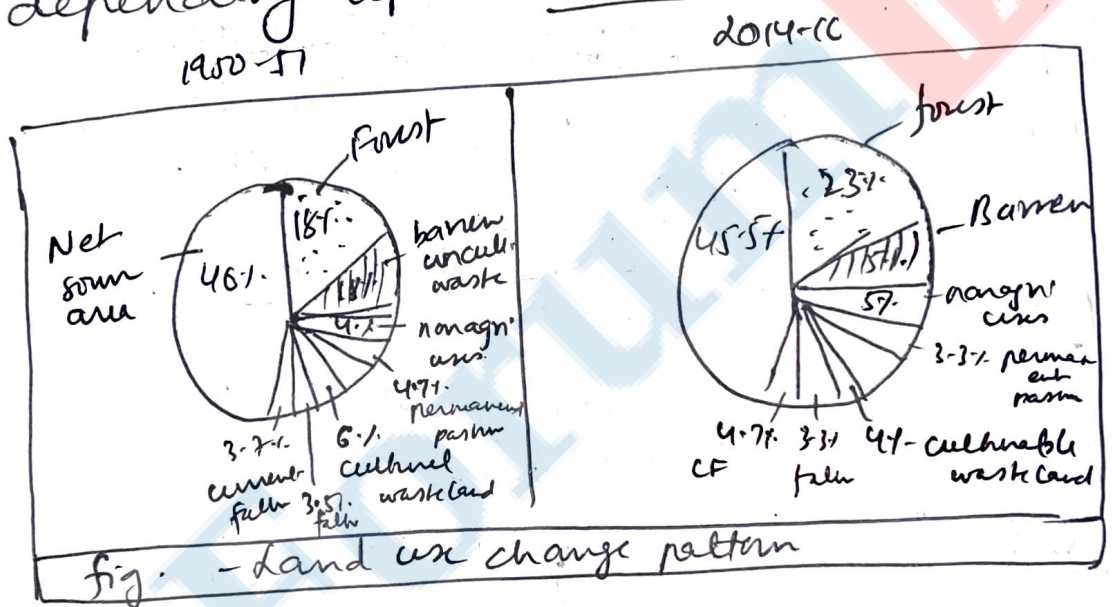
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Q.18) Examine the change in land use pattern in India since independence and its resultant impact on climate change. (15 marks, 250 words)

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)

land is an important- natural resource. India contributes 2.14% of world's total area. This is divided into many categories depending upon use patterns



- Forest area - (↑) 18% → 23%
- NSA - almost same
- barren land - (↓) 18% → 15%
- non agricultural land - (↓)
- pasture area - (↓)
- culturable waste - (↓)

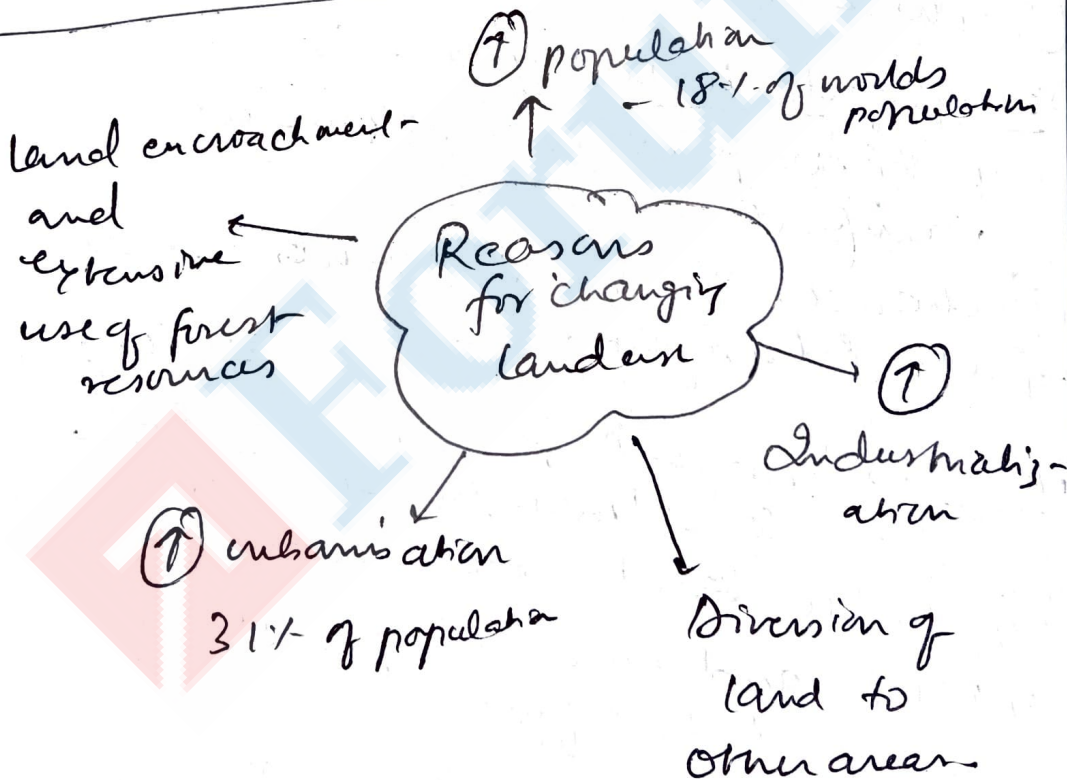
fallow land - (↑)

Change in agriculture land use -

- area under Rice and wheat (↑)
- area under Pulses, millets, (↓)
- area under oilseeds, sugarcane, (↑)
Orchards, vegetables

urbanization (↑)
Industrial land (↑)

pastures, fallow land, degraded forests brought under agriculture



Impact - on climate change

- ① Land degradation - due to diversion of land, grazing, industrialization, urbanization.
- ② GHG emission - due to agriculture
 - CH₄ emissions, vehicular emissions - SO_x, PM, NO_x.
- ③ Agriculture - skewed pattern of cropping - Rice - GHG emission, GW extraction.
- ④ Deranged water cycle - loss of evapotranspiration \Rightarrow skewed rainfall
- ⑤ changes of extreme events - rain-fall & drought.

Best practice
Miyawaki's
Japan

Solutions \rightarrow Smart forest and land management

- \rightarrow Responsible land governance
- \rightarrow UNCCD and Bonn challenge - 28m-ha to be afforested

SDG 15 calls for sustainable life on land and preserving land ecosystem

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)

Indo-Pacific refers to the region encompassing 2 major oceans of the world - Indian Ocean and Pacific Ocean. Starting from Eastern margins of Africa to western margins of USA constitutes Indo-Pacific.

The concept gained popularity after US acknowledge and popularised its Indo Pacific Strategy rather than Asia Pacific.

Growing Geopolitical Significance of Indo-Pacific:

① Strategic significance

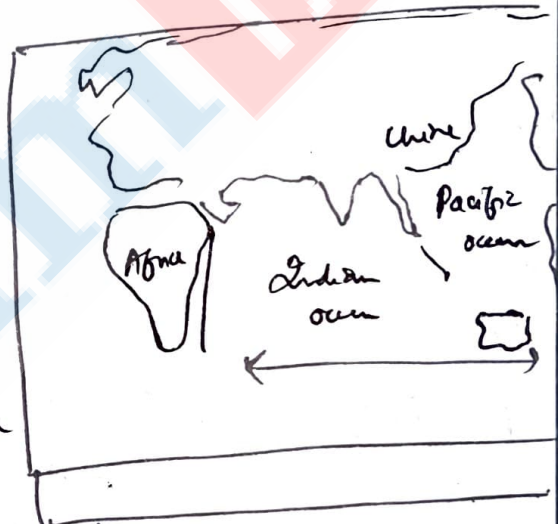
- multipolar region
- at cross roads of important Sea lanes of communication

- contributes $> 1/2$ GDP and $> 1/2$ population of world
- important pillar in US-India strategic partnership.

- Even France, Germany have their own Indo-Pacific strategies.

② Economic significance

- $> 60\%$ of Global GDP
- $> 2/3$ rd of Global trade passes through it.
- mineral resources - gas, nodules.
- consists of major choke points - Straits of Malacca.
- vital in global value chains eg supply chain disruptions during Covid.



③ Geopolitical significance

- important theatre of diplomacy.

- against ^{aggressive} dominance of China
- China's flouting of global Rules -
- not heeding ICTJ Ruling regarding South China Sea, and UNCLOS

Way forward

- India advocates for open and inclusive Indo Pacific following Rules of sea of International order
- engaging with widespread nations on wider platforms - IORA, QUAD, IOC, ASEAN
- SAGAR
- Ensuring freedom of navigation (Chinese submarines near India's coastline)
- Developing infrastructure - AAAC.

Indo-Pacific is a heterogeneous concept and India should carefully design its Indo Pacific policy for long term strategic and economic interests.

Feedback

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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)

IPCC Released its 6th assessment Report (AR6) - Climate Change 2021

Findings of the Report -

→ Average surface temperature -

will cross 1.5°C pre industrial era by 2040.

and $>2^{\circ}\text{C}$ by mid-century

→ CO₂ concentration - highest

crossed $>400\text{ppm}$ in 2018

depleted almost 86% of available carbon budget.

→ Impact of Global warming -

* Sea Level Rise - tripled

- more coastal erosion

- more flooding

- due to thermal expansion

* Precipitation and drought - (↑) extreme events

* weeding snow lines & melting Glaciers - changing water cycle, precipitation patterns

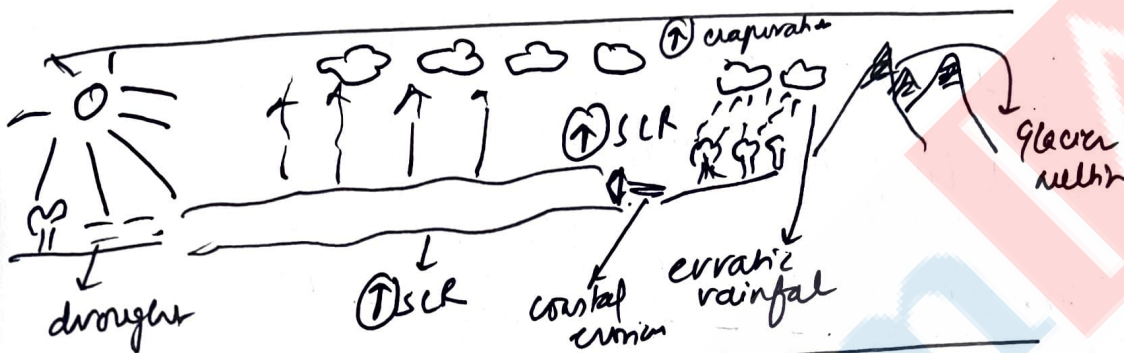


fig. effects of GW and (↑) CO₂

Indian continent specific findings -

- ① Heatwaves - (↑) intensity
- ② monsoon - SW monsoon (↓)
- ③ sea temp. - (↑) by 1-2°C

India to adopt Net zero target
by 2070 (Glasgow Summit COP26)

- India 3rd largest emitter
of GHG emission after
USA, China

- Development vs Environment
debate

- Energy sector >60% dependent on fossil fuels - coal energy
- no mechanism for climate finance
- need 1 Trillion funds.
- India emits 30-40 b. tonnes of
- 2nd largest importer of crude oil.

To transition to Net-0.

India should focus -

- (↑) R.E. - solar capacity
- (↓) coal powered energy

India's pledges

- (↑) Non fossil energy - 500 GW
- 50% Renewable energy
- (↓) C emissions by 1b. ton
- (↓) C intensity - 45%
- 2070 - Net zero.

- Green Hydrogen as a resource
- circular economy
- waste → wealth generation.

Taking concerted steps to achieve SDG, Paris targets, NDCs and now Net zero targets.

Feedback

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Structure/
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Interpretation

Content

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Addition

Total