

TEST CODE : 4 1 0 7 7

FIAS - MGP 2021 - GS paper #1

ForumIAS

GENERAL STUDIES

Name Of Candidate

Shruti Rajlaxmi

Roll No.

1910091573

Date:

11/01/22

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			Any specific messages for ForumIAS Mentors/ Evaluators with respect to your copy? Write it here. ----- ----- ----- ----- ----- ----- ----- ----- ----- -----
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Total:	250		
Evaluator's Discretion:			For Student Only
			Start Time 9:30AM End Time 12:30AM
Total Marks:			Mode Of Examination: Online <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Offline <input type="checkbox"/>
Evaluator's Discretion: This is the marks awarded at the discretion of the evaluator based on your overall impression, on the basis of (but not limited to) your handwriting, presentation, use of diagrams, flowcharts, facts and figures or absolutely anything that he/she liked in your copy.			For Office Use Only
			ECN CODE: EG: Evaluation Date:

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

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

ADDITIONAL REMARKS

Q.1) The 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)

Individual Satyagraha called in 1940s against the failure of August offer, was a unique way to agitate for the Indian independence.

Well-thought out strategy by Mahatma Gandhi for social, political conditions

Social conditions

→ Communalism due to league politics prevented cooperation for a national movement
e.g - Pakistan resolution adopted in 1940

Political conditions

(i) Many nationalists not in favor

of large scale agitation as supported Allies cause

(ii) British's ~~give~~ non-seriousness in August offer, offer of cess to Muslim League needed retaliation by Congress

(iii) Preparing country for attack by Japanese was necessary

(iv) Preserving the unity of the Congress after tripuri crisis, rise of socialist party needed concession towards faction demanding immediate movement.

Set stage for Quit India

→ Prepared people for Quit India

→ Set stage for Cripps proposal whose rejection led to Quit India

Individual Satyagraha was a unique expression of nationalist sentiments

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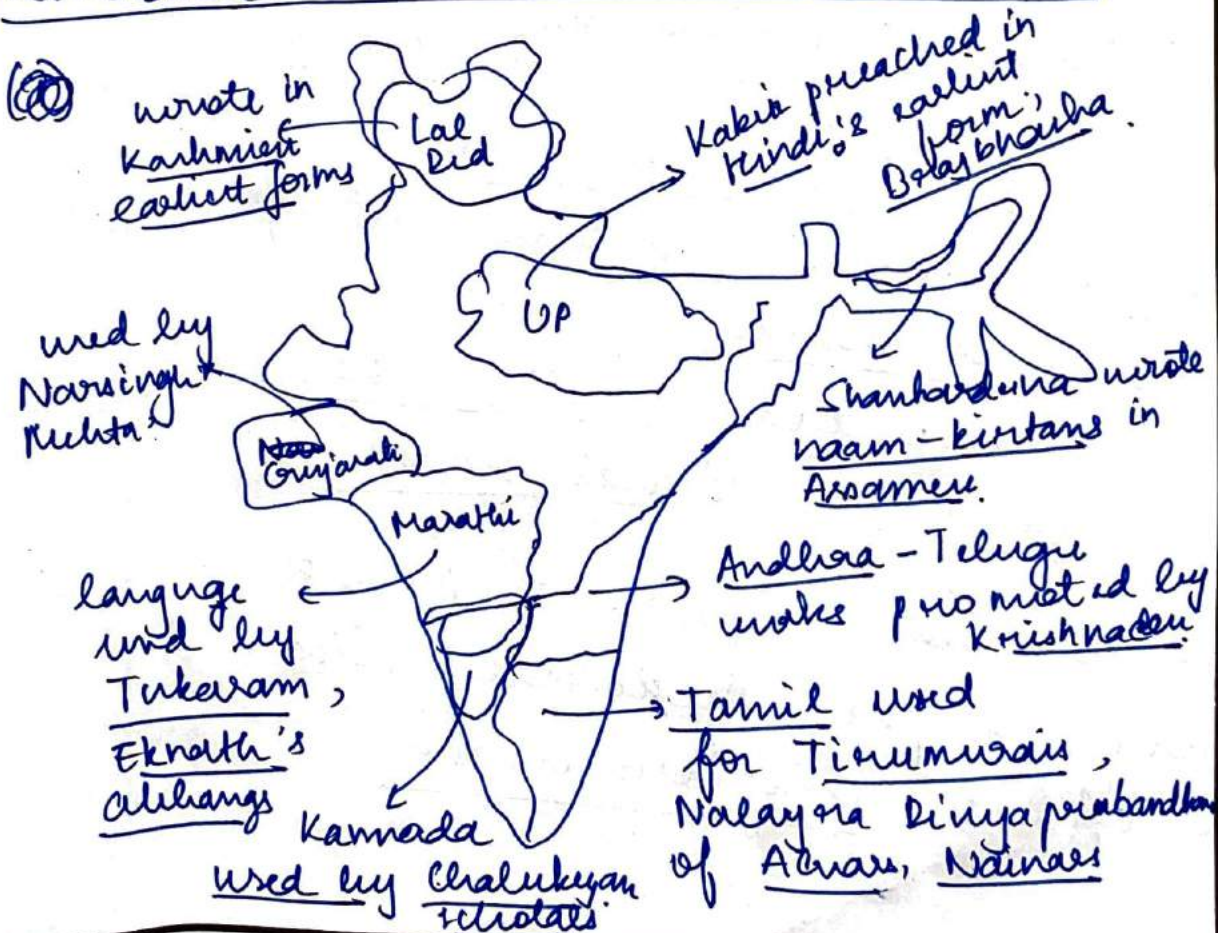
Q.2) The contributions of Bhakti movement towards the development of a body of devotional literature in vernacular languages is as significant as its liberal social-religious teachings that had a moderating influence on medieval history. Discuss. (10 Marks, 150 words)

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 started in 7th and 8th century in South India, affected cultural development of North in 15th and 16th centuries

Development of vernacular language literature



Liberal socio-religious teachings

- (i) Rejection of caste boundaries,
restrictions on reading scriptures
e.g - Chaitanya Mahaprabhu accepted
lower caste
- (ii) Promoted religious tolerance
e.g - Kalidasa, Guru Nanak's
nirgun bhakti
- (iii) Lituration of women, allowed
to study scriptures
e.g - Mirabai (Rajasthan), Andal
(Alwar)
- (iv) Made religion a personal
experience without involvement of
rituals, Brahmanas
e.g - Shankar deva's naam-ghar,
Tukaram's vithal worship.

Socio-religious reforms of Bhakti movement helped medieval India shed off its religious dogmas.

Feedback

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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 in 1960s, spear-headed by efforts of Lal Bahadur Shastri and Verghese Kurien revolutionised dairy production in country.

Credence to Gandhian production by masses and village swaraj

(i) Cooperatives i.e. individual farmers association became centres of dairy growth in India

(ii) Provided empowerment to village farmers especially women

Far reaching impact for post-independent India

(i) Made India the largest producer

of milk in the world

- (ii) led to growth of economies of scale e.g - AMUL cooperative
- (iii) Milk sector was dominated by cooperatives
- (iv) cooperatives were also promoted in agriculture, horticultural sectors e.g - sugarcane cooperatives in South India
- (v) Similar models were adopted in banks, lending societies.

Operation Flood helped realise the value of decentralised growth and role of cooperatives in industrial development.

Feedback

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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 after end of World War dominated the politics of 1950s and 1960s in the world.

Started after WW-2 → Emergence of ² super-powers - USA, Russia (USSR) created discord

Clash between 2 alternative government forms - capitalist, socialist economies accentuated it.

Seeds sown right after Russian Revolution 1917

(i) Emergence of Lenin, communism seen as threat by western democracies, USA.

(ii) Western powers created disturbances through support to Croat (former) to prevent seize.

(iii) Russia denied arms, support from Western nations after resolution.

(iv) Support from freedom movements not winded favorably by imperialist USA later.

Cold War created uncertainties in world until the dissolution of USSR in 1991.

Feedback

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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)

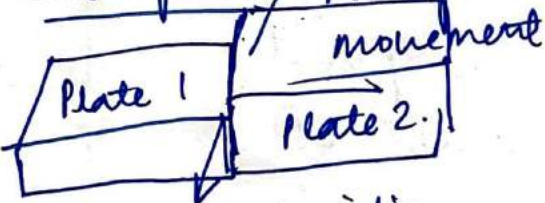
प्लेट विवर्तनिकी सिद्धांत किस प्रकार भूकंप और ज्वालामुखियों के कारणों की व्याख्या करने में सहायता करता है? विभिन्न ज्वालामुखीय मू-आकृतियों की चर्चा कीजिए और उनका विवरण दीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Plate Tectonics theory given by Uchenerie, aided in understanding the earth movements.

Helps explain earthquakes and volcanoes

Earthquakes

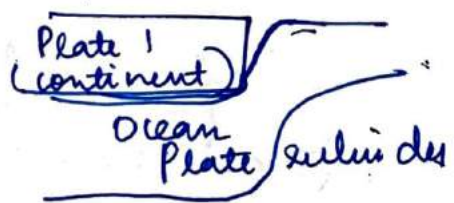
Transform movements across transform boundaries between plates leads to earthquakes. Transform movement



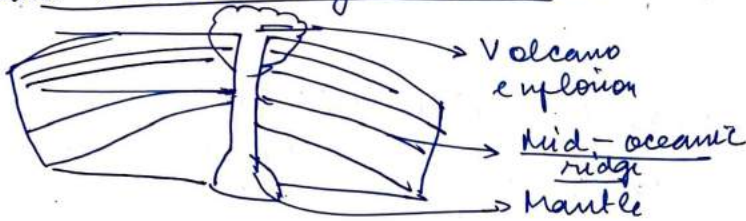
e.g. - San Pacific Rise as boundary

Volcanoes

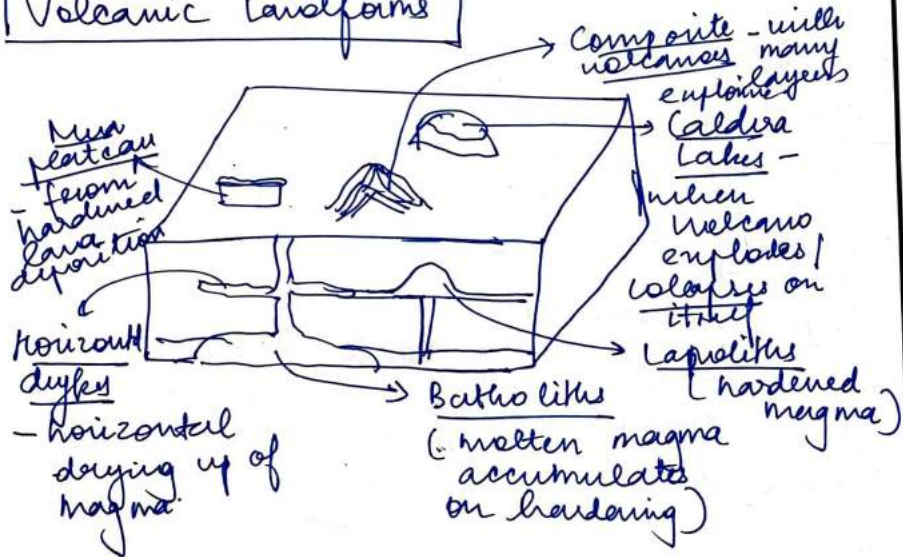
(i) Convergence of tectonic plates (ocean-continent, Ocean-ocean led to volcanic tectonic activities)



(ii) Divergent boundaries led to mid-oceanic ridge volcanoes



Volcanic landforms



The diversity of landforms point to the diverse importance of tectonic processes.

Feedback
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Structure/ Presentation
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Total

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

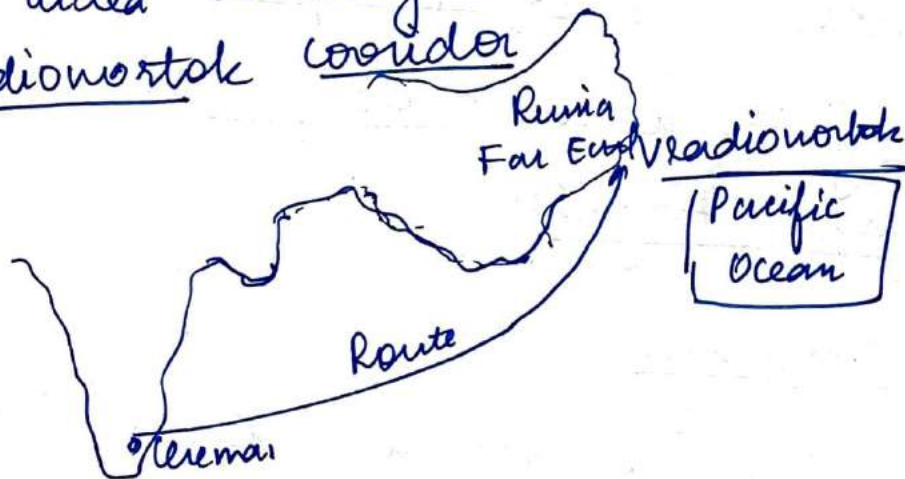
रूस के सुदूर पूर्व में भारत की बढ़ती दिलचस्पी न केवल आर्थिक है बल्कि सामरिक भी है। परीक्षण करें।

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

India's - Russia cooperation dating back to 1971, has seen emergence of cooperation for Russian Far East development.

Economic importance

(i) Trade routes to Pacific will be aided through Chennai - Vladivostok corridor



(ii) Economic resources - oil and gas reserves will aid India reduce its oil dependency on West Area (60%).

Strategic importance

- (i) Cooperation for stability, peace of Indo-Pacific region
- (ii) Hedge against worsening Indo-Chinese relations as Russia close to both
- (iii) Security agreements, defense exercises in Far East will improve security prospects.
- (iv) Way to access both USA, Russia together.

Way Forward

Cooperation between governments & companies will aid in resolving mutual concerns and greater cooperation in consonance with Look East policy.

Feedback

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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 agricultural residues after growing season of crop is over.

Factors for emergence

- (i) Green revolution centred agriculture led to 2-cycle crops
- (ii) Decreased time between sowing crops due to Punjab laws leads to burning as less time
- (iii) Manual removal will be costly, as well as time-taking

Efficiency of government reforms

- (i) Happy Seeder machines not accepted by all
- (ii) Ban not followed by all
(NASA VIRS data and by CEEW - Fire ↑ this year)
- (iii) Pura Bio-compost not distributed, utilised by all

Way Forward

Awareness on existing measures provision of using waste as organic composts (Gaulhan) will help.

Feedback

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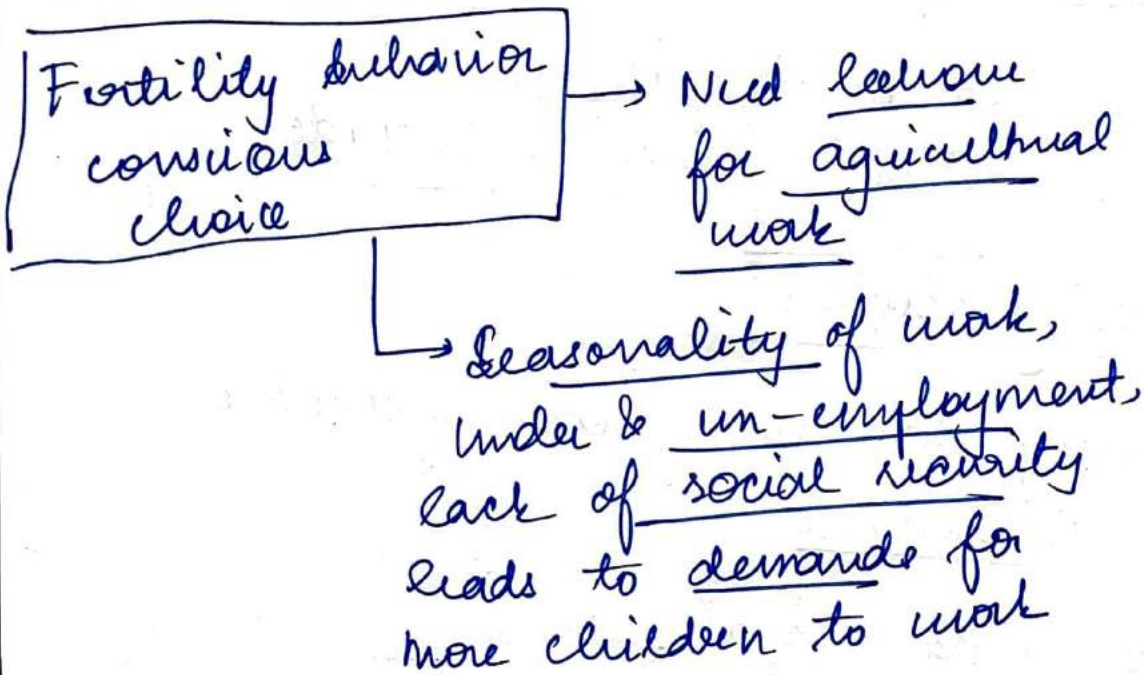
Q.8) Fertility behavior of couples is a calculus of conscious choices; hence, solution to population control lies in expanding choices and not in coercive state policies. Give your opinion.

(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)

India's Total Fertility Ratio fell down to 2 as per NFHS-5 below replacement level for the first time.



Coercive state policies will not aid

(i) People may continue to defy

horns, creating illegal citizens

(ii) Cairo Principles (1994) show that coercion does not work

(iii) Central government in Supreme Court - international experience ~~will~~ says that coercive policies do not help

(iv) Will lead to illegal sex-determination, female infanticide

(v) Targets minorities

Expanding choices

(i) Moving labour from agriculture to industries

(ii) Providing social security under E-Shram, income support

Controlling population growth is necessary but not at the cost of right to make reproductive choices

Feedback

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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 assumed importance in India after ~~the~~ linguistic Re-organisation Act of 1956

[Enrich societal diversity]

(i) Multiple cultures are a heritage for India

(ii) Multiple voices aid in proper governance

(iii) Builds India's soft power

[Dilute national identity]

(i) Nation less important than region

(ii) Conflicts between state governments promotes fights

(iii) Competition for economic resources, jobs increased
e.g - MNS Movement

(iv) Language, identity, ^{seen as} threatened
by people

e.g - Assam movement

Regional identities enrich diversity but should remain within the bounds of national integration.

Feedback

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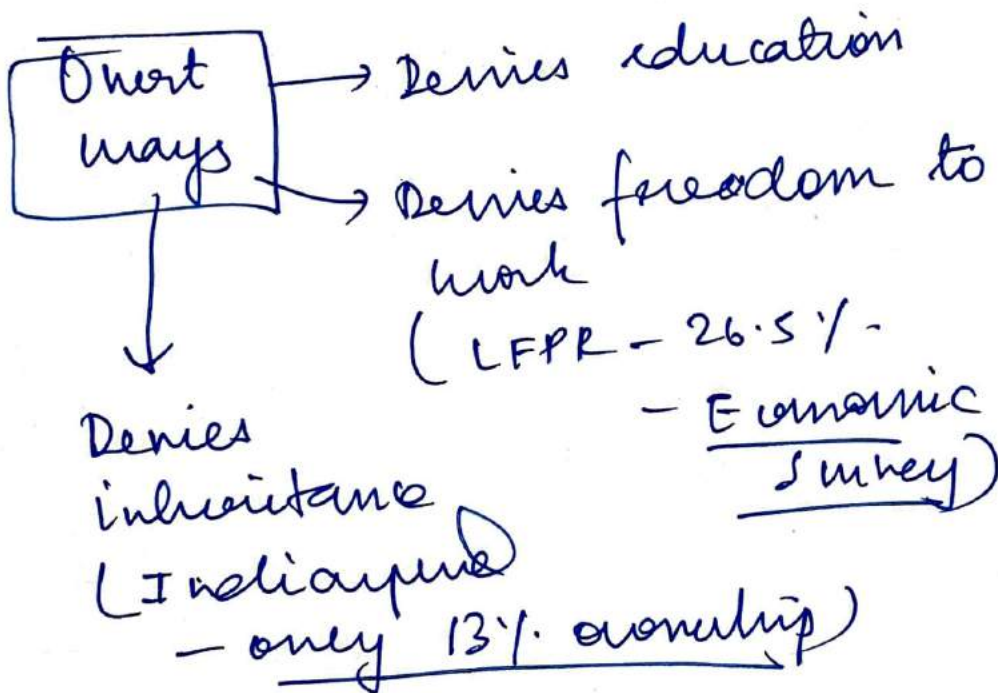
Total

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 is a concept to explain how women are faced to give up their rights ~~on~~ through patriarchal pressures concretely

Patriarchy denies opportunity for development



Covert ways

- (i) Suppresses confidence
- (ii) Intelle migration
(NEWS - women accept domestic violence)

↳ Patriarchy denies opportunity for women development, and relegates development of SDA-S.

Feedback

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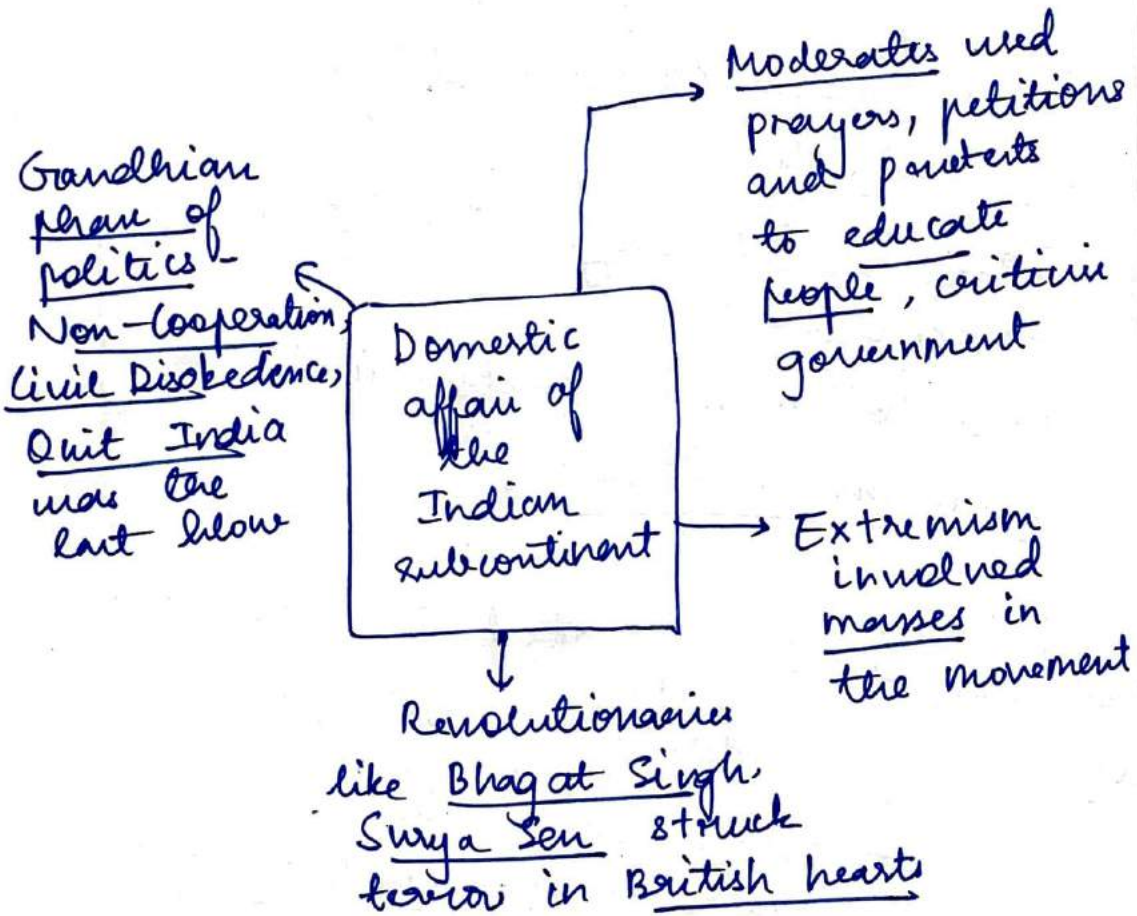
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Q.11) Indian national movement was not only a domestic affair of the Indian subcontinent, rather it was an international affair that extended beyond her shores. Elaborate. (15 marks, 250 words)

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

Indian national movement, right from the Moderate politics to the Quit India Movement, saw contributions from both domestic and international actors.



Indian national movement was an international affair

(i) Indian nationalists inspired from international events

- e.g - Japan's rise as an industrial nation boosted their confidence
- Defeat of British in Anglo-Boer war, Russian Revolution

(ii) Indian leaders campaigned for India outside

- e.g - Dadabhai Naoroji's East Indian Association
- Lala Lajpat Rai's contact with American socialists

(iii) Revolutionaries supported by International Actors e.g - Garibaldi Party in USA

- Berlin Committee (Vikramaditya Chattopadhyaya)

(iv) ~~say~~ World War - I and World War - II saw active support from international actors for India

e.g. - Japanese in INA, Germany in Freedom Army

- German arms smuggled to India in WW-1

(v) Free Indian governments proclaimed by International actors help to Indians e.g. - Kalut government for India (Malvendra Pratap, Burakattulah)

(vi) Allies, Soviet Union supported freedom for India after WW-2

Support from the national and international stakeholders led to India's Independence on 1947.

Feedback

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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 Independence, India saw the emergence of diverging voices and visions, which proved to be a great challenge.

Divergent voices & visions

(i) Demands for linguistic re-organisation ~~was~~ not liked by nationalists.
e.g - Andhra movement,
Tamil movement

(ii) Demands for land reforms by peasants resisted by zamindars

(iii) Tussles over guaranteeing universal adult franchise to an

unmediated population

(iv) Dispute over socialism or capitalist led development

(v) Dilemma between cooperating with nations or prosecuting independence

(vi) Ensuring integration of princely states was difficult

How were the challenges resolved

(i) Fazl Ali Commission's recommendation ^{both} to organise states on linguistic lines, administrative ease led to State Reorganisation Act 1956

(ii) Also creation of new states to facilitate preserve diversity
e.g - Maharashtra, Gujarat, Mizoram

(iii) Abolition of zamindari system, adoption of land reforms, land ceiling

(iv) Universal adult franchise was granted by Article 326, largest elections conducted successfully by ECI

(v) Mahalanobis Plan ensured public-led, private supported development

(vi) Nehru's vision of NAM aided mutual cooperation, prevented neo-colonialism

(vii) Princely states, part of rajpramukhs, governors re-conciled princely rulers. India successfully incorporated the demands and concerns, contributing to its post-independence progress.

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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 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 हठधर्मिता 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)

Bismarck's policies were instrumental in aiding unification of Germany in 1870s.

Real politick of Bismarck a result of dogged pursuit of national interests

(i) Wanted to unify Germany for greater power

(ii) Scattered parts prevented power expansion.

Objective evaluation of political situation

- (i) Threats of democracy arise from internal movements
e.g. - 1848 revolution

Strategies used

- (i) Wars to bring parts under control
- (ii) Military assumed importance
- (iii) Assertion of monarchy to assume power
- (iv) War against French, spreading democratic ideals
e.g. - France - Prussian War

Bismarck's policies led to assumption
of power by Kaiser William - II
and rise of Germany as an
industrialized nation.

Feedback

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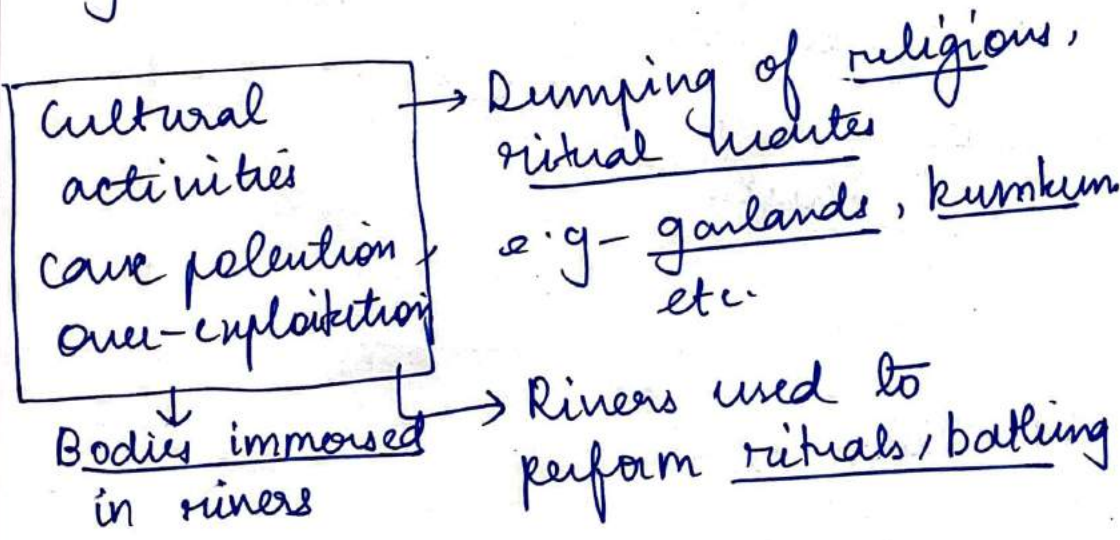
Total

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)

Recent surveys have highlighted that Ganga, Yamuna are polluted beyond the acceptable BIS norms.



Economic activities contribution

(i) Pollution

↳ Industrial units discharge polluted water without treatment e.g. - Kanpur's Ganga

② → Agricultural residues from fertilizers, pesticides discharged

↳ Wasteful consumption by city-users, dumping of untreated wastes by municipal authorities e.g. - Delhi → Ammania
pollution by STPs

Overexploitation

↳ Free power misused by large farmers to runes ground-water which affects water supply in nearby siners

↳ Industries like iron and steel over-utilise water for processes, hydropower

Successive government efforts failed

(i) Limits on industries not enforced

(ii) Populist schemes, policies have not targeted agricultural sector

(iii) Lack of funds, availability of technical experts with municipal authorities

(iv) Centrality of focus on major rivers (Ganga, Yamuna)
 ↳ Namanu Ganga
 have prevented solutions for other rivers

Way Forward

(i) Assessing river health with aid of specialists

(ii) Cleaning centred R & D

(iii) Strict limits on disposals, awareness campaigns

Countering river pollution needs convergence of governments, private sector and citizens.

Feedback

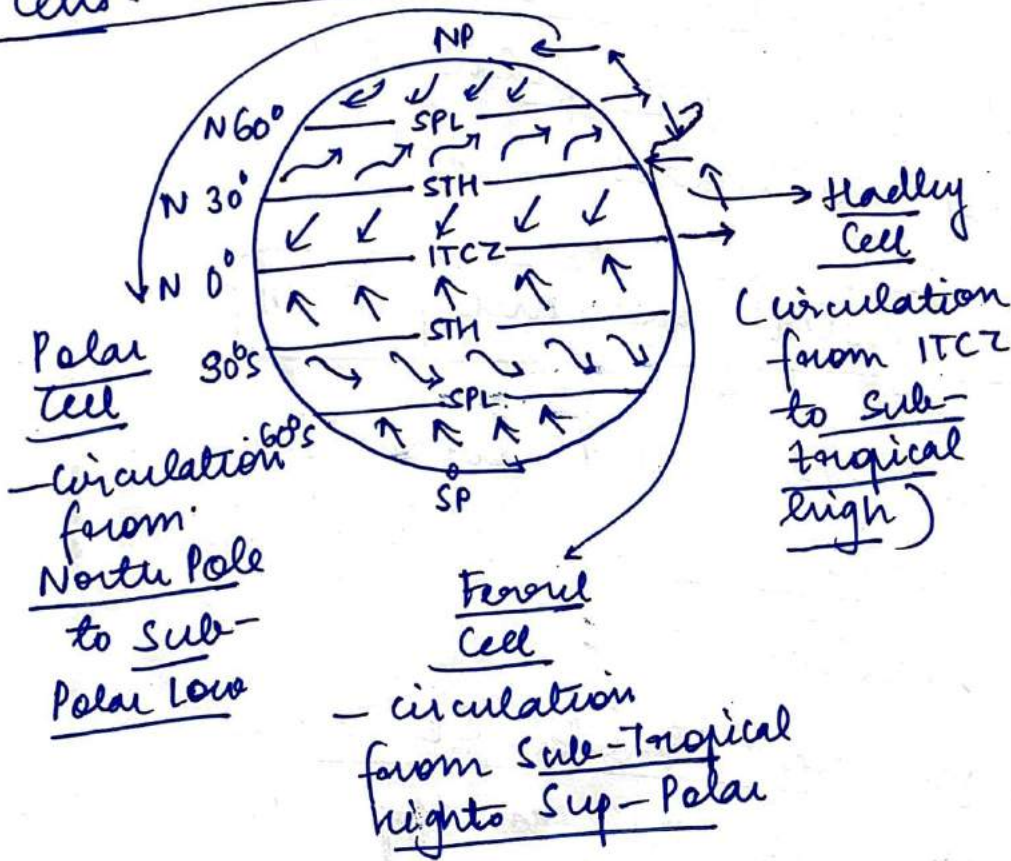
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Q.15) Closed wind circulations in the form of cells aids and abates transportation of heat in atmosphere as well as determine the global weather pattern. Explain. (15 marks, 250 words)

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)

The planetary wind circulation is aided by the formation of pressure belts and connective cells.



CONNECTIVE CELLS

Aids, abates heat transportation

- (i) Surplus heat between $(40^{\circ}N \text{ \& } 40^{\circ}S)$ from sun is transferred to deficient latitudes
- (ii) Hadley cell aids in circulation of hot air from equator to poles
- (iii) Ferrel cell, Polar cell contribute to sinking of cold polar air to lower latitudes.

Determines global weather pattern

- (i) Connective cells aid formation of planetary winds which affect weather
e.g - North-East Trades, SE Trades cause rainfall on equator
- (ii) Disruptions in the connective cells affects weather e.g - ENSO

affects cells causing El-Nino effect which weakens NE, SE trades

(iii) Polar cells determine the impact of polar vortex on temperatures of USA, Russia

Connective cells help in understanding the global planetary circulations.

Feedback

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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 कार्यवाई 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 refers to energy derived from harnessing nuclear fuels like uranium, thorium etc.

Factors determining location

- (i) Availability of nuclear fuel - reduces need for transportation
- (ii) Away from habitations to ensure safety of people.
- (iii) Suitable wasteland available for nuclear waste disposal
- (iv)

Challenges in development of nuclear energy

- (i) Concerns over prospects of nuclear disasters (Fujiyama, Chernobyl) prevents development
- (ii) Locals protest against land acquisition, safety concerns
- (iii) Non-access to NSG prevents nuclear fuel, technology availability
- (iv) Lack of safe technologies, funds to harvest uranium in Tharland, monazite sands of Kerala
- (v) Wind, solar seen as more safe, hence nuclear energy relegated

Significance

- (i) Will aid achievement of COP-26 targets of harnessing 50% of

energy needs through non-fossil sources

- (ii) Reduce pollution by fossil fuels
- (iii) Create employment for people
- (iv) De-carbonize electricity production more efficiency than fossil fuel based sources



Way Forward

- (i) Global cooperation in technologies
e.g. ITER experiment
- (ii) Research into safe utilisation
e.g. - Fusion technologies
- (iii) Using safe methods for waste disposal (lead), complying with safety procedures

India achieving criticality in Kakrapar PHWR is a first step to promote nuclear energy led-development.

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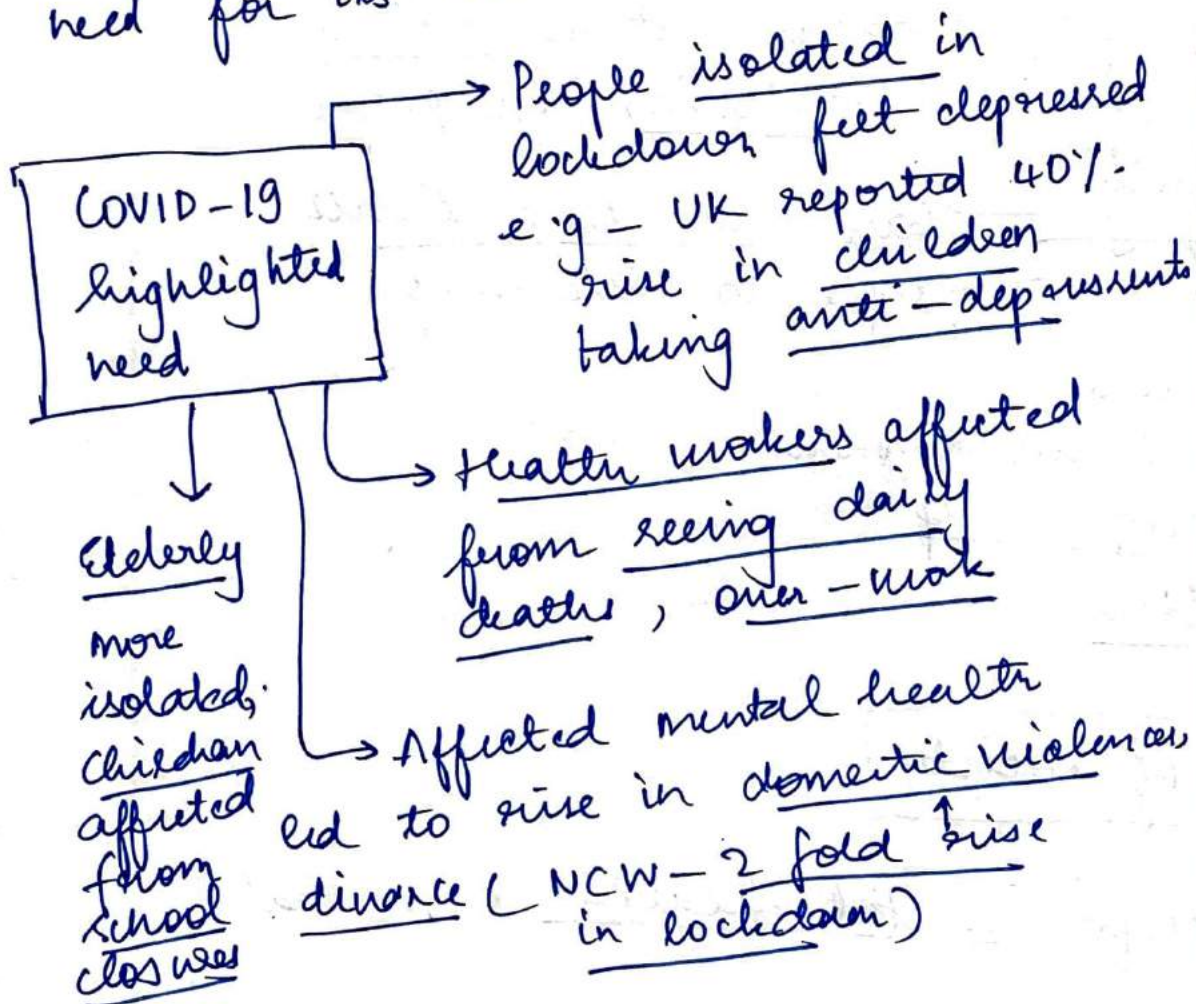
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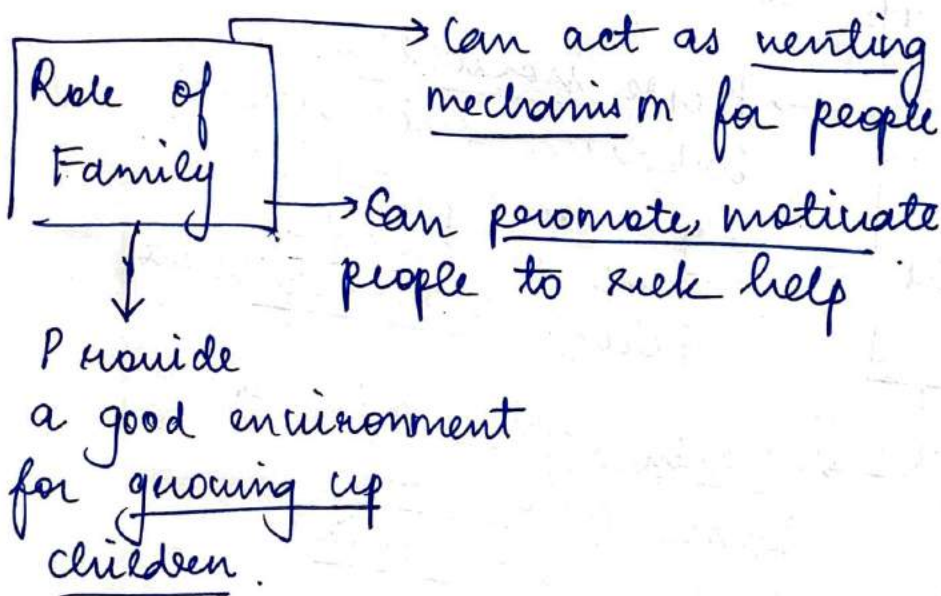
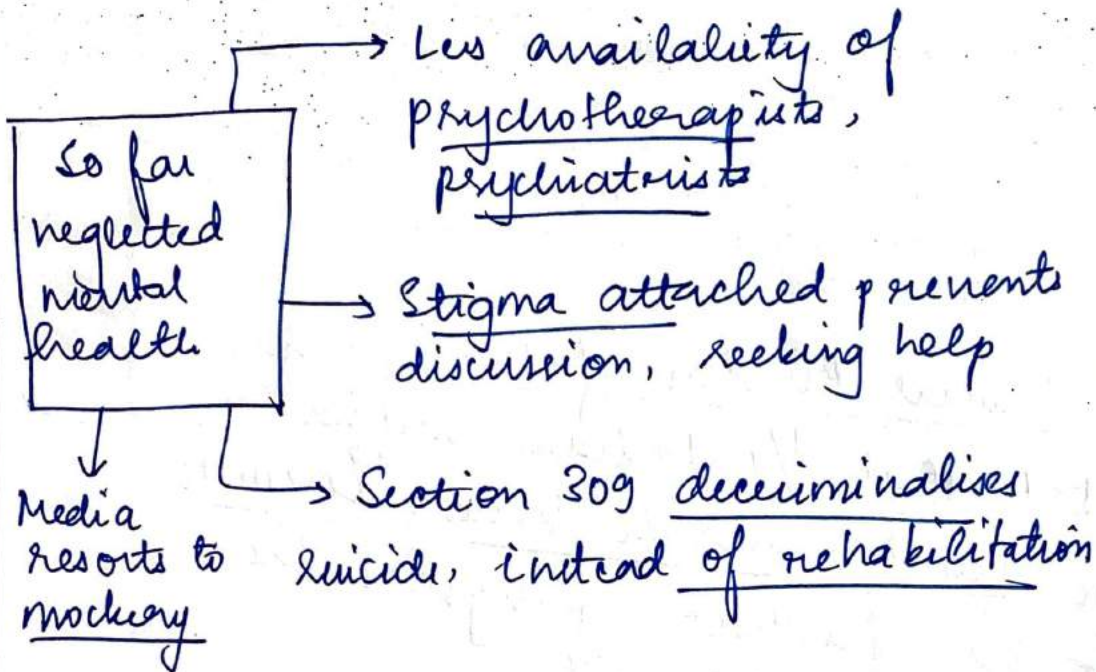
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Q.17) The Covid-19 crisis has highlighted the need to broaden public discourse for mainstreaming the so far neglected issue of mental health. Discuss this statement and highlight the role of family and society in dealing with mental health issues. (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)

The Global Burden of Diseases has reported that $\frac{1}{7}$ Indians suffer from mental health issues. COVID-19 crisis has further highlighted the need for its addressal





Role of society

(i) Accept mental health as normal.

- (ii) Shunning out media content denigrating mental health will prevent propagation
- (iii) Reduce mockery, trolling on social media to prevent causation
- (iv) Hold governments accountable on its mental health policies
- (v) Aid in early identification especially elderly to prevent issues.

Achievement of SDG-3 also demands steps to handle mental health issues. Mental Healthcare Act 2017 is a good step in this direction.

Feedback

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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)

Kesavnanda Bharti vs State of Kerala (1973) and S.R. Bommai vs Union of India held secularism to be the basic structure of the constitution.

Importance of secularism as basic structure of society

- (i) Preserves peace, promotes tolerance in the society
- (ii) Aids in national integration, prevents rise of religious fundamentalism, terrorism (e.g. - Sambhanta Express blast, Muzaffarnagar Riots),
26/11
- (iii) A stable country receives more FDI

(iv) Facilitates cultural, social exchanges between communities

e.g - Hindi confluence of Sanskrit and Urdu

Challenges to secularism in Indian society

(i) Social set-up - Pew Research Report highlighted that even if tolerant, Indians practise religious segregation

(ii) Political factors → Communalistic politics
 → Hate speeches, polarising

↓
Anti-conversion social media posts
laws (1/3 of 28 by parties)
states - US Religious Freedom Monitor 2021

(iii) Competition for economic resources,
jobs e.g - high unemployment in Muslims

(iv) Social media as tool to spread negativity e.g - upwar against

Full India, Tanishq Ads

- (v) Lack of education, rational outlook
- (vi) Terrorists brainwashing people for meeting own ends
e.g. - Lahkar-e-Taila
- Jammat-ul-Dawa
- (vii) Rise of theocratic rules promote religious fundamentalism
e.g. - Taliban in Afghanistan

Way Forward

- (i) Encouraging people-people ties
- (ii) Equal opportunities of employment
e.g. - PM-Raksh Scheme for minorities ^{companies}
- (iii) Co-operation with social media to curb hate speech, terrorist content
e.g. - Budapest call

Working with the spirit of Ek Bharat Shreshth Bharat will aid achievement of Article 25-28 ideals

Feedback

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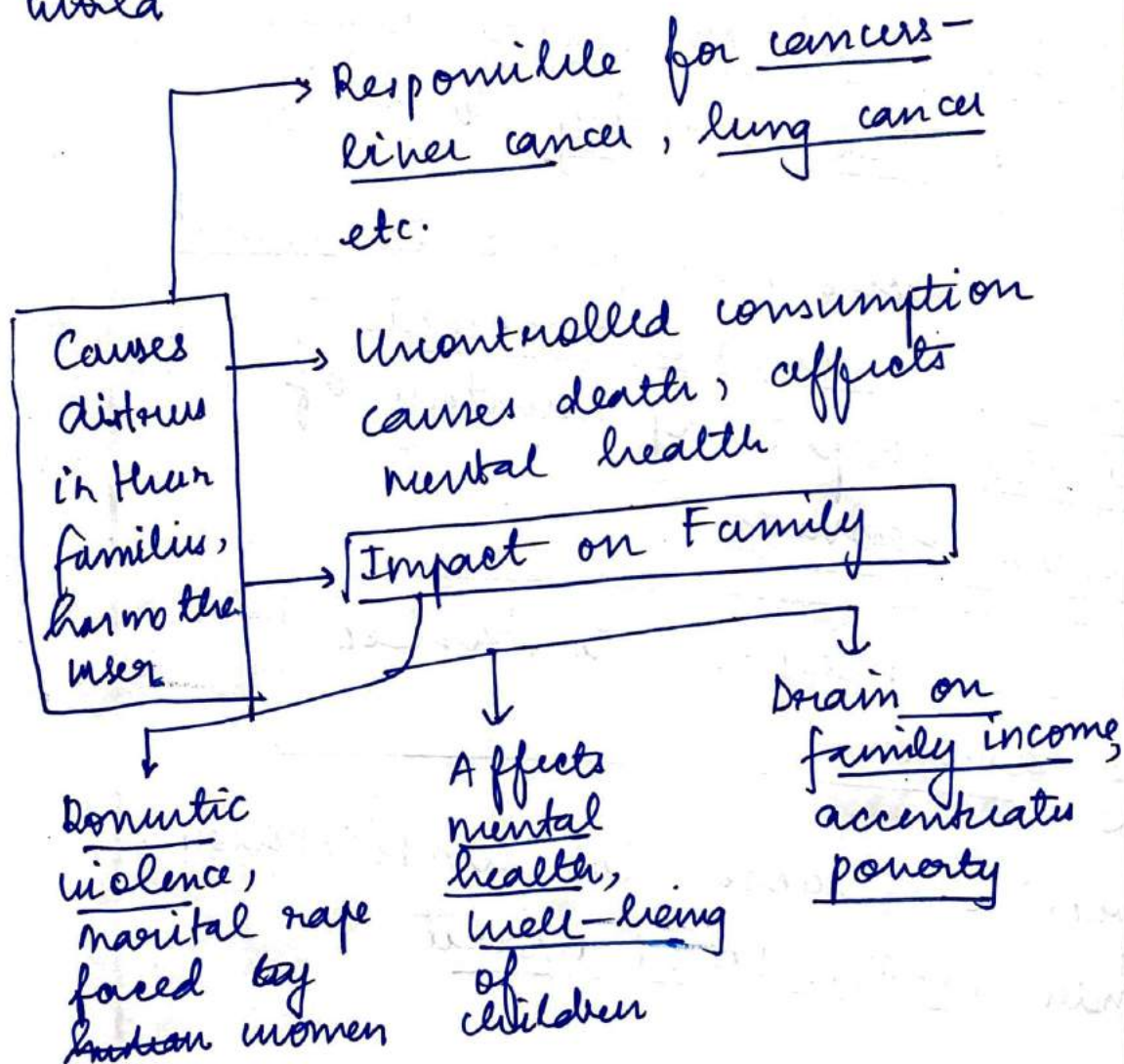
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Q.19) Drug abuse not only harms the user and causes distress in their family, but also, eats away the productive demographic dividend of the country. Discuss and suggest remedial measure to tackle the menace of drug abuse in society. (15 marks, 250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

World Drug Report 2021 has highlighted that India has the 3rd largest number of drug users in the world



Eats away the productive demographic dividend

(i) Addicted users less productive in employment e.g. - Punjab, unemployment
Haryana

(ii) Effect on health, earlier deaths affects capacity to work

(iii) School-children taking drugs, have reduced capacity to learn

(iv) Drug users more prone to commit crimes, undertake terrorist activities depriving country of human resources.

Remedial measures to tackle drug abuse

(i) Facilitating access to rehabilitation under Niraha Mukti Bharat

- (i) Awareness campaigns in schools, villages
 - (ii) Engaging with women, civil society to ensure help to affected
 - (iv) Crackdown on illegal smuggling through ports, border
e.g - Mundra Port seizure of drugs
 - (v) Encouraging farmers in illegal poppy, opium cultivation to move to other crops through income support, seed provision
e.g - PM-KISAN Yojana
 - (vi) Increasing availability of counsellors, psychotherapists
- Drug abuse needs to be countered for safety and economic growth of society

Feedback

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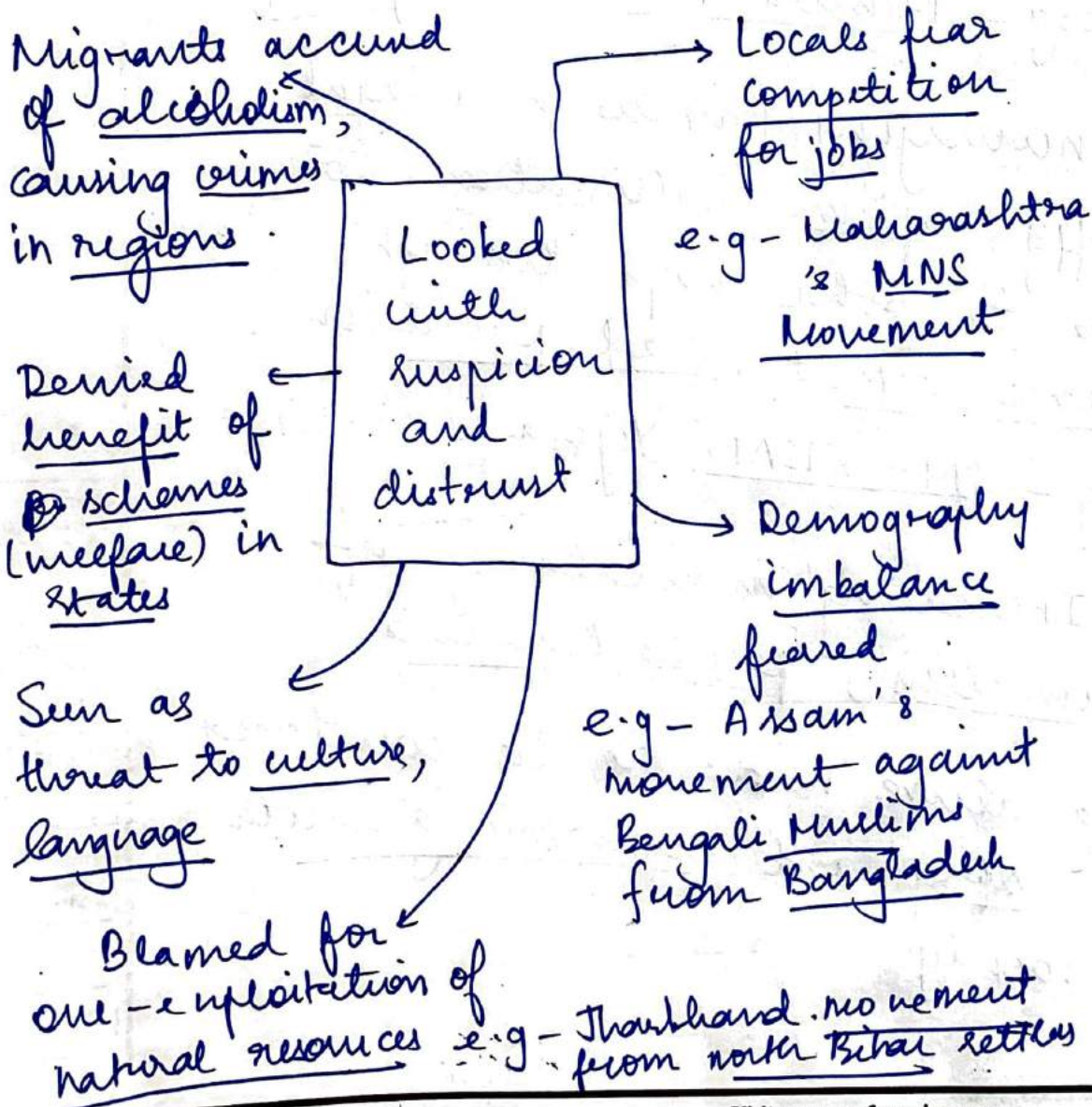
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Q.20) Although looked with suspicions and distrust, migration is an equalizing force that reduces regional disparities. Discuss. (15 marks, 250 words)

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)

The Census 2011 has highlighted that around 38% of Indian population is formed of migrants



Migration is an equalising force reducing regional disparities

- (i) Makes available skilled, unskilled workforce lacking in the region e.g - Biharis in Punjab for agricultural work
- (ii) Helps in exchange of cultural practices
- (iii) Encourages national integration, nationalism in country
- (iv) Source of income for the states from where people migrate e.g - Bihar, UP
- (v) Reduces labour cost for hiring companies e.g - Bangalore's software companies
- (vi) Opportunity for people to seek better working prospects.

Way Forward

- (i) Facilitate registration under E-Shram for social security benefits
- (ii) Awareness on the contribution of migrants to the state's economy
- (iii) People-people ties through cultural meets
- (iv) Modifying textbooks to teach about different cultures
- (v) Housing benefits under PMA Y, access to PDS under One Nation One Card

Complying with the "Draft National Migrant Labour Policy 2020" will aid in migrant welfare.

Feedback

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