

TEST CODE : 4 1 0 7 3

FIAS - MGP 2021 - GS paper #1

ForumIAS

GENERAL STUDIES

Name Of Candidate SHRUTI SHARMA

Roll No. 1910051334

Date: 20/11/21

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>Any specific messages for ForumIAS Mentors/Evaluators with respect to your copy? Write it here.</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:	250			
Evaluator's Discretion:			For Student Only	
			Start Time 2pm	End Time 5pm
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 third battle of Panipat did not decide who would rule India but rather who would not. Discuss. (10 Marks, 150 words)

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

The Third Battle of Panipat was fought in 1761 between the Marathas and the Afghans led by Ahmad Shah Durrani - having a lasting repercussion on the history of India henceforth.

It did not decide who would rule India as:

- ① The Afghans - who won the war - did not want to capture India - but merely wanted to teach ~~Afghans~~ Marathas a lesson for interfering in their territory.
- ② Other principalities who won - Rohillas, Nawab of Awadh did not have enough resources to rule the region.
- ③ No major power emerged after the war.

Thus the winners of the war did not go on to rule India:

However the losers were clearly defined:

- ① The Marathas - till then the foremost challenge to the British were delegitimized as heirs to the Crown.
- ② Internal weaknesses of the Marathas - internal rivalry, lack of centralized command - clearly highlighted (Necessary for pan India Empire).
- ③ The Mughal rulers proved incapable of defending their crown.
- ④ The power of a foreign tribe (Afghans) highlighted absence of any powerful Indian ruler. Rohillas - too weakened on their own.

HOWEVER the war clearly laid the backdrop for the rise of the British in the power vacuum highlighted in North India by the defeat of the Mughals and Marathas.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/ Presentation	
Question Interpretation	
Content	
Value Addition	
Total	

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

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

The Nehru Report was put forward by a committee headed by Motilal Nehru in 1928 in opposition to a challenge by Lord Chelmsford to the Indians.

* First effort to frame a constitution as it laid down demands of the Indians, defined political structure of the new India and defined rights of the people.

UNEASY COMPROMISES

① Between the British and India's

A) Acceptance of status instead of full independence.

B) Continued role of the viceroy in Indian affairs.

② Between the Congress and Muslim League.

A) Though separate electorates were rejected, issues about

reservation for Muslims in ~~new~~ majority provinces (Bengal, Punjab) not finalized.

③ Between socialists and conservatives

A) Nehru and Bose against idea of limited govt put forward by the Report

Thus due to contradictions, Jinnah later put forward his 14 demands while Nehru and Bose led the Indian Independence League.

Yet, Major breakthrough

① Fundamental rights and Economic programme defined for the first time.

② Demand for responsible govt conceptualised.

③ Proved wrong challenge by Chelmsford.

The Nehru Report, thus not complete was an important stepping stone in the conceptualisation of 'swaraj'.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total

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

(10 marks, 150 words)

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

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Indian culture is truly a mixed bag of traditions, customs, languages - encapsulating the dynamism and rich history of the subcontinent.

Influence of foreign cultures :

① Dress : The modern 'kurta pyjama', 'anarkali' → influence of Persian suit cout culture

② Language : North West India :
Influence of Aramaic and Greek since Mauryan times
↳ 'yavanapriya' - used for spices, pepper
even 'Hindustan' - derived from Arabic origin

③ Art : Gandharan style of art, Sarnath Buddhas influenced by Greco Roman art.

④ Music : Kathakali dance, 'qawwali' style of music (emerged with Sufi Sultans)

→ influence of Amir Khusrau & Mughal court culture.

Indian influence on ~~the~~ foreign cultures :

① Language : Western word 'stamp' comes from Indian 'champi' - an art of massaging hair.

② Dress : Introduction of kurta pyjama and sari in western countries

↳ Justin Trudeau wearing shawl

↳ English word 'pantaloon' comes from Hindi 'patloon'.

③ Science and knowledge : The modern Arabic numeric system - a gift of the Indians.

Thus the history of Indian culture has been one of constant diffusion give and take - which finds resonance in ideas of 'vasudhaiva Kutumbham'.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total

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

आप 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)

Modern nation states as they emerged in the 19th - 20th centuries and are yet in a state of formation are the modern organisers of the world order.

⊛ Religious fanaticism and fundamentalism often emerges from links to ~~the~~ a perceived commonality and pre modern identity based on religion or community and the desire for that lost past.

eg ISIS (Syria), Taliban (Afghanistan)

Nation states as a solution :

① Emphasis on modern constitutional values - equality, brotherhood - can counter extreme tendencies

② Emphasis on democracy - can alleviate grievances through non violent methods.

③ Accepting changed realities of history can help forge new forms of brotherhood - going beyond religion

eg) New Zealand - more inclusive form of citizenship

④ can help create idea of global citizenship - through participation of nation states in international organisations
eg. UN

Yet Limitations of nation states

① Many are formed on basis of homogenous identities - often exclusionary

eg) France - 'ban on turban' - which further alienates minorities.

Modern nation states are the reality of today's world order and must be accepted - yet their conception of citizenship must be broadened to truly challenge menace of fundamentalism.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total

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

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

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

As per NCRB 2019, one child goes missing every 8 minutes in India and Census 2011 puts child labour at 10 million.

This inhuman practice not only violates Art 24, but also deprives children of their right to childhood.

Economic compulsion

① Poverty: 22% of popu poor (Tendulkar committee)
↳ desire for more hands to work.

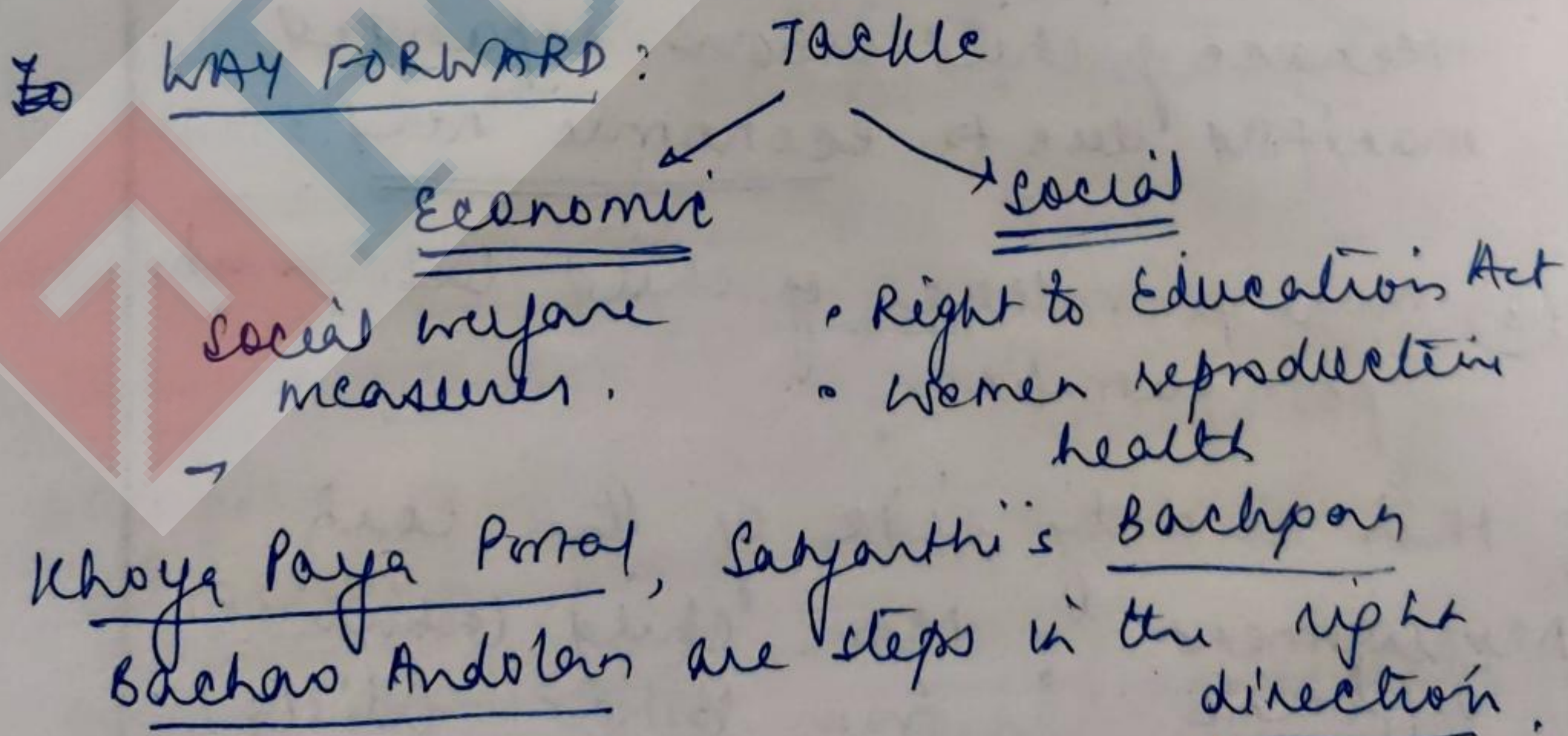
② Impact of pandemic: UNESCO:
Menace of child labour expanded manifold due to economic need.

③ More prevalence of child labour in poor families.

Yet this is only side of the coin.
⇒ Development difference: More child labour from Bihar, Odisha.

Social Conditions

- ① Lack of education : more likely to have high fertility rate, less knowledge about positives of education.
- ② Patriarchy : Uneducated women → more children → Increased propensity for child labour.
- ③ Role of caste : Young children from lower castes as household help in upper caste households.
- ④ Migration - (Rural-urban development gap)
 - ▷ UNESCO study world's children: migrant children 80% less likely to get education, 40% end up in work.



Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total

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 Directive Principles in the Constitution envisage a Uniform Civil Code in the country

Desirability of this code is seen in terms of :

- ① Equality to women : doing away with age old religious injunctives against equality in inheritance rights, marriage, adoption etc.
 ↳ Recent issue of talq-i-biddat polygamy.
- ② Feeling of brotherhood and fraternity envisaged in Preamble.
Legal Equality → base for communitarian brotherhood.
- ③ Creation of best practices from different religions
 ↳ idea of maintenance for women contract → can be adopted from Islam.

④ Idea of constitution makers
 Eg → DR B.R. Ambedkar for true encourage nation building - will also ~~take~~ ~~measure of anti caste~~ later caste, religion marriages.

HOWEVER

Desirability can be questioned

① Communal outrage - feeling of traditions being targeted

Eg → Shayara Bano case
Sabarimala judgement

② may encourage majoritarian tendencies
 Only one community's religious practices may dominate

③ Threaten diversity of customs
 Eg → unique marriage customs in Meghalays, Nagaland, Orissa.

④ Uniformity does not mean equality
 Equality, and safeguards may persist along with diversity

Eg → Triple Talaq law, inheritance rights guaranteeing women equality.

UCC thus is an ideal goal - which must organically come from the people - rather than be enforced coercively.

Feedback
 (For OFFICE use only)

Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total

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

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

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

The Female labour force participation rate (FLFPR) is dismal in the country and has decreased from 35% to 20% according to UN from 1990 to 2011.

Disparity within the FLFPR :

Rural areas : Higher proportions

- ① Preponderance of poverty is greater; greater demand for more income earning members.
- ② Feminization of agriculture : Large proportion of women engaged in wedding, sowing, agri activities.
- ③ Greater acceptability of working in nearby lands. — communal groups of women wearing (SHGs) etc
- ④ Less safety concerns : Place of work closer to home.
- ⑤ MNREGA employment : in rural areas large women members

Urban areas

- ① Greater safety concerns
 Ex Delhi = 'Rape capital' of world.
- ② Higher educational qualifications
 so job demand does not meet
 as highly overqualified for existing
 job market.
- ③ Better income levels : Women
working seen to decrease with greater
 family income (influence of patriarchy)
 ↳ Need for working less
- ④ Nuclear families : No one to look
 after children in case of working
 parents.

This anomaly can be solved by

→ creating conducive atmosphere for
 urban women

- ⊕ Safe work spaces
- ⊕ creche facilities
- ⊕ women supportive policies
 Ex Zomato : period leave
- ⊕ Awareness

The Maternity Benefit Act is an important
 legal initiative in this direction.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total

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)

Heat waves refer to a sudden increase in temperatures over a short period of time - with repercussions on both humans and the environment.

IMPACT

① Humans

↳ Health: Heat stroke due to excessive heat
 ↳ More than 50 ppl died in Delhi in 2019.

↳ Productivity: Economic impact
 ↳ less value addition due to phenomenon of 'burn-out' (defined by WHO)

↳ Mental well being - feeling of calm evenings is often impacted - heat related mental stress

② Environment ↳ Species diversity affected:

Ex) Floral diversity - petunias, chrysanthemums die out in extreme heat

- Water scarcity & birds dependent on wetlands, human sources also affected
- Ex) Sultanpur Bird Sanctuary
 - ↳ impact on birds
- Invasive species encouraged.

WAYS TO IMPROVE

- ① Sustainable planning & less use of concrete → replace by water absorbent material
 - Ex) Bioswales
 - ↳ to be learnt from ~~the~~ China's 'Sponge Cities'
 - ↳ encouraging green spaces
 - Mihir Shah Committee : 'blue-green infrastructure'

- ② Limit global warming
 - ① Renewable energy (Panchmitra)
 - ② Electric mobility (FAME 2)
 - ③ Afforestation (Green Wall project)

Only a fulfilment of SDG 13 can help in limiting heat waves in the long run.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total

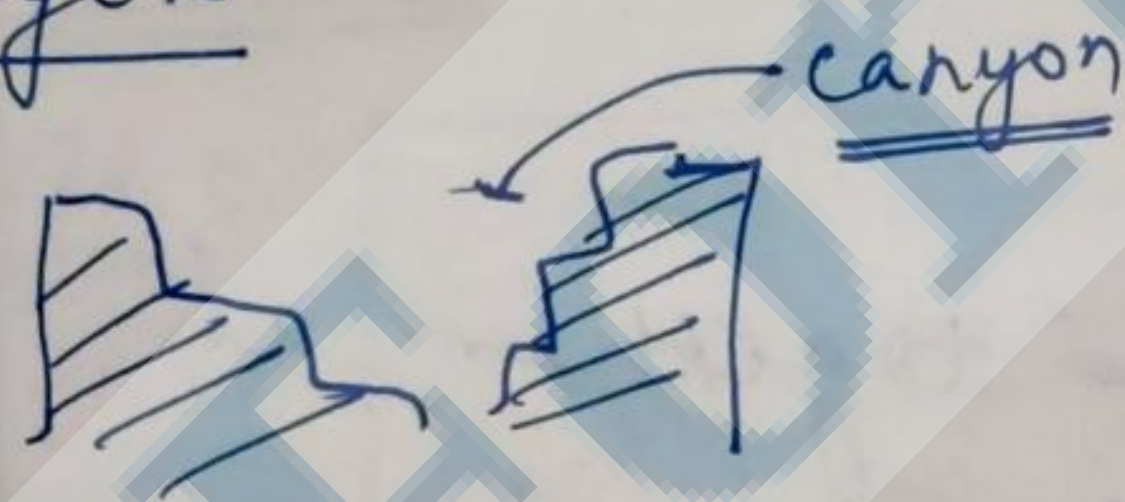
Q.9) How are submarine canyons different from ocean trenches? Also, explain the process of formation of submarine canyons. (10 marks, 150 words)

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

Marine topography is a variety of landforms - two of them being canyons and trenches.

Submarine canyons

- ① Defⁿ : These are step like structures in the bottom of the sea with varying levels and layers



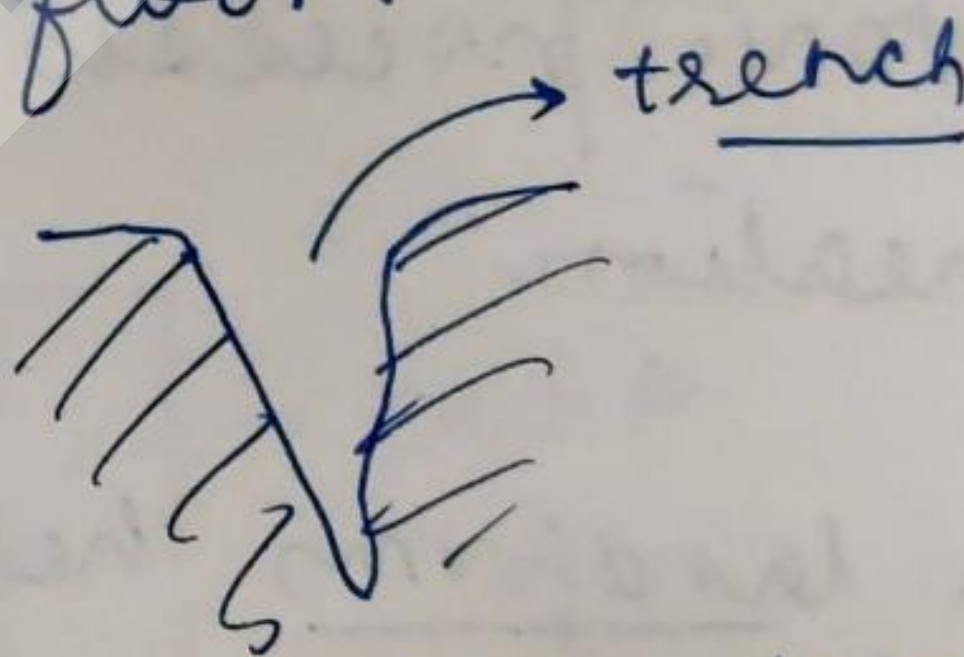
- ② Process of formation : largely denudational

- ③ Spread across the oceans - all over the world

- ④ Supports greater living creatures

Ocean trenches

- ① These are deep valleys or cracks in the oceanic floor.



- ② Formation due to tectonic activities

- ③ Large numbers of trenches in Pacific Ocean

- ④ Less life due to great depth and

lack of light

③ Example :
Hudson Canyon

③ Eg :
Mariana Trench

Formation of submarine canyon :

It forms over a period of time due to downcutting by the ocean floor and variations in its depth over a period of time - leading to various layers. A mix of erosional and tectonic processes leads to its creation.

Both landforms help us together in creating a picture of the ocean's palaeosurface, and give scientific insights into the process of earth's formation and mineral deposits.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total

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)

Lithium is truly tomorrow's gold due to its widespread use in electric mobility, computing and electronics.

Yet it is in scarce supply - current production being dominated by a few countries. Δ Chile \rightarrow 90% of India's imports.

Availability

World :



The Chile, Argentina and Paraguay triangle holds the highest reserves in the world.

India : Explorations ~~to~~ are in initial stage

Reserves found in :

- North East India
- Malagalla Allepatne region (Karnataka)
- Parts of Rajasthan

Yet extraction is still not financially viable!

Challenges of electric mobility

- ① Lack of raw material
 ⇒ Lithium - extremely expensive (largely imported)
- ② Charging infrastructure
 ⇒ Restricted to Tier I cities
- ③ Initial cost - highly expensive
 ⇒ restricted to upper middle class sections

Way forward:

Phase wise approach - beginning with public transport further spreading out electric mobility an important component of PM's 'New India'

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total

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

(15 marks, 250 words)

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

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

The alliance of Khilafat and Non Cooperation Movement in 1920 under the leadership of Gandhi and the Ali brothers was a breakthrough in nationwide movements on the subcontinent.

Prevailing conditions

① International situation : The unjust clauses of Treaty of Sevres with Turkey - corresponding anger of the Islamic world and Indian Muslims could be tapped.

② Freedom struggle : The Rowlatt Satyagrah had showcased importance of broad based mass movements,

③ Political : Recent dissatisfaction with Montagu Chelmsford reforms of 1919 brought all sections together.

- ④ Maturity in Muslim leadership:
 Moving away from British loyalty
 under Lyaqat Ahmed Khan
 & New Leaders (Younger brigade).
 Maulana Azad, Ali brothers.
- ⑤ Congress - conciliatory attitude
 seen in Lucknow Pact with Muslim
 League in 1916 - laid background
- ⑥ Role of Gandhi - furthering 'Ganga-
Jamuni tehzeeb' and was palatable
 to both communities.

IMPACT

- ★ For the first time — large mass
 based nationwide movement against
 British — led them to make
 concessions
- ★ Included both Muslims and Hindus
 in idea of India's nationhood —
 encapsulated in the Constitution.

- ① Mass involvement from regional centres - Lucknow, Bareilly (UP) along with traditional Bengal, Bombay etc.
- ② Emergence of new leaders : Maulana Azad (later H+ Education minister)

However one must not overstate its impact ?

- Community based identity could not develop into nation based struggle.
- ↳ Removal of Khilafat issue in Civil Disobedience movement - less participation of Muslims.
- Later communalization of Indian politics and growth of 'Two Nation' theory - due to idea of different interests of both communities

Thus the Khilafat-NCM though an important phase of Hindu-Muslim amity could never fully transform into a long term inclusive Indian nationalism.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total



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)

The Cold War post World War II in 1945 was marked by multiple 'wars' in different arenas of power across the world - two of which were Afghanistan and Vietnam.

USA Intervention in Vietnam

* Aim : To support South Vietnam against communist forces led by Ho Chi Minh

* Use of chemical and traditional weaponry

↳ Napalm jelly, Agent orange used

* Fight against local guerrilla movement

USSR Intervention in Afghanistan

* Aim To support the communist govt ~~and~~ ruler established by them against the Mujahideen.

* Traditional warfare used.

* Fight against Mujahideen who

Viet Cong and Viet Minh
under Ho Chi Minh.

(*) Ho Chi Minh
supported by Chinese
arms and funds

(*) Called first
televised war
in history
(1955 - 1975)

(*) End was marked
by criticism by
American citizens

(*) creation of Ho Chi Minh govt
Despite differences

were traditional
Afghani.

(*) Mujahideen funded
by USA - later
developed into
Taliban forces

(*) Happened much
later (1979
onwards)

(*) End ultimately
led to fall of
USSR soon after

(*) Rise of Taliban

Similarities

Both sought to encourage
ideologies - Communism,
Capitalism
respectively

Ultimately led to
humiliating withdrawal
in long run

Bred fundamentalism
and angst against
foreign powers.

Means of
extending 'sphere of influence'

Present Afghan crisis

↳ Rising of Taliban at helm of affairs after long struggle.

Outcome of Cold War

- ① Intervention of USSR set wheels in motion - creation of puppet soviet govt → alienated the people
- ② Involvement of USA - inflow of funds and troops - led to rise of Mujahideen - an essentially fundamentalist force
↳ led to rise of Taliban and more factions
- ③ Only concentration on power games with no care for establishing local governance structures

Yet, multiple other factors - role of neighbours (Pakistan), nature of traditional governance, role of geography too have a role to play. A global insistence on 'inclusive government' can only remedy the situation.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total

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

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

The 1962 Indo-China War has often been seen as a major watershed in terms of changing relations with our largest neighbour.

The adage of 'Hindi - Cheeni - Bhai - Bhai' was turned into animosity. It was largely an outcome of politics:

~~But~~ Lithis China:

Factions with the Communist Party (CPC) were divided regarding relations with ~~the~~ India and a friendly or aggressive territorial policy regarding

Tibet after the asylum of Dalai Lama being accepted.

Mao Zedong ~~Beng Xiaopeng~~ also wanted to divert attention from growing internal dissatisfaction with his cultural and economic policy.

Between China and India

- ① While the Panchsheel principles had laid the basis for cooperation and non interference the issue of autonomy and independence of Tibet was a thorny issue.
- ② The new demarcation and agreement over boundary line - especially in Western boundary (McMahon line), claims over Arunachal Pradesh and Shaskgom valley were continuing issues.

Between China and USSR

- ① Despite some ideological movings, there was constant tussle between both to claim leadership of world communism.

① China's aggressive action was a means of asserting superiority and displaying military might - especially to a country favourable to Russia.

Even the timing of the war - coinciding with the Cuban Missile Crisis was driven by political considerations.

Yet other factors at play:

① Desire for territory - marking essential nature of Chinese nationhood continuing till today

② Desire to assert control in the neighbourhood - reduce India's image.

③ Economic considerations -

④ Cultural considerations - assimilation of Tibet.

Yet, the China War proved to be a shocker for India - forcing us to realign our foreign policy and strengthen military to prevent further Sino nationalism.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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
- b) Emancipation of women

(15 marks, 250 words)

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

- a) राष्ट्रीय चेतना का निर्माण
- b) महिलाओं की मुक्ति

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

The space of socio-religious movements pre independence are often referred to as the Bengal Renaissance highlighting the newness of liberal ideas.

A) Creation of national consciousness

① Endowing India with a 'history' -

↳ Sayanand Saraswati's slogan 'Going Back to the Vedas' harked back to a 'glorious past' in opposition to British history writing.

② Creation of national images

↳ Abanindranath Tagore's 'Bharat Mata' alongside the

Bengal School of Art

③ Beginning of political demands as a nation

Key → Henry Derozio, Raja Ram Mohun Roy

campaigned for political rights like expansion of legislative assembly - precursor to later movements

④ 'Nation' emerging in literature

Key → 'Desh ki Katha' - going beyond region to include 'nation' in people's consciousness.

Key → Songs like Vande Mataram (Anandmath) - bringing people together.

⑤ Creation of an enemy - in form of British / Foreigners - helped in bringing Indians together.

B) Emancipation of women

① Spate of legal initiatives

A) Widow Remarriage Act 1857

(efforts of Ishwarchand Wolyasagar)

B) Sati Abolition Regulation 1829
(Raja Rammohun Roy
pressure on William Bentinck,
creation of public opinion

C) Female Infanticide and Foeticide
Regulations in Bengal in 1790s
and early 1800s

② Encouragement to women's education:
↳ Sanskrit College - by Madhyasapur.

↳ D.K. Karve and Nehru Shastri
Pandit

↳ formation of schools for
widows education

↳ Role of Jyotiba Phule in women
education (lower castes)

③ Growth of woman initiative and
demand for political rights

↳ Women's Indian Association
• Bharat Stree Mahamandal

Yet, the role of women remained
limited - with men remaining at
the forefront of such movements to
'emancipate' women.

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)

'Kes kes par pani badle,
Chaar kes par bani'

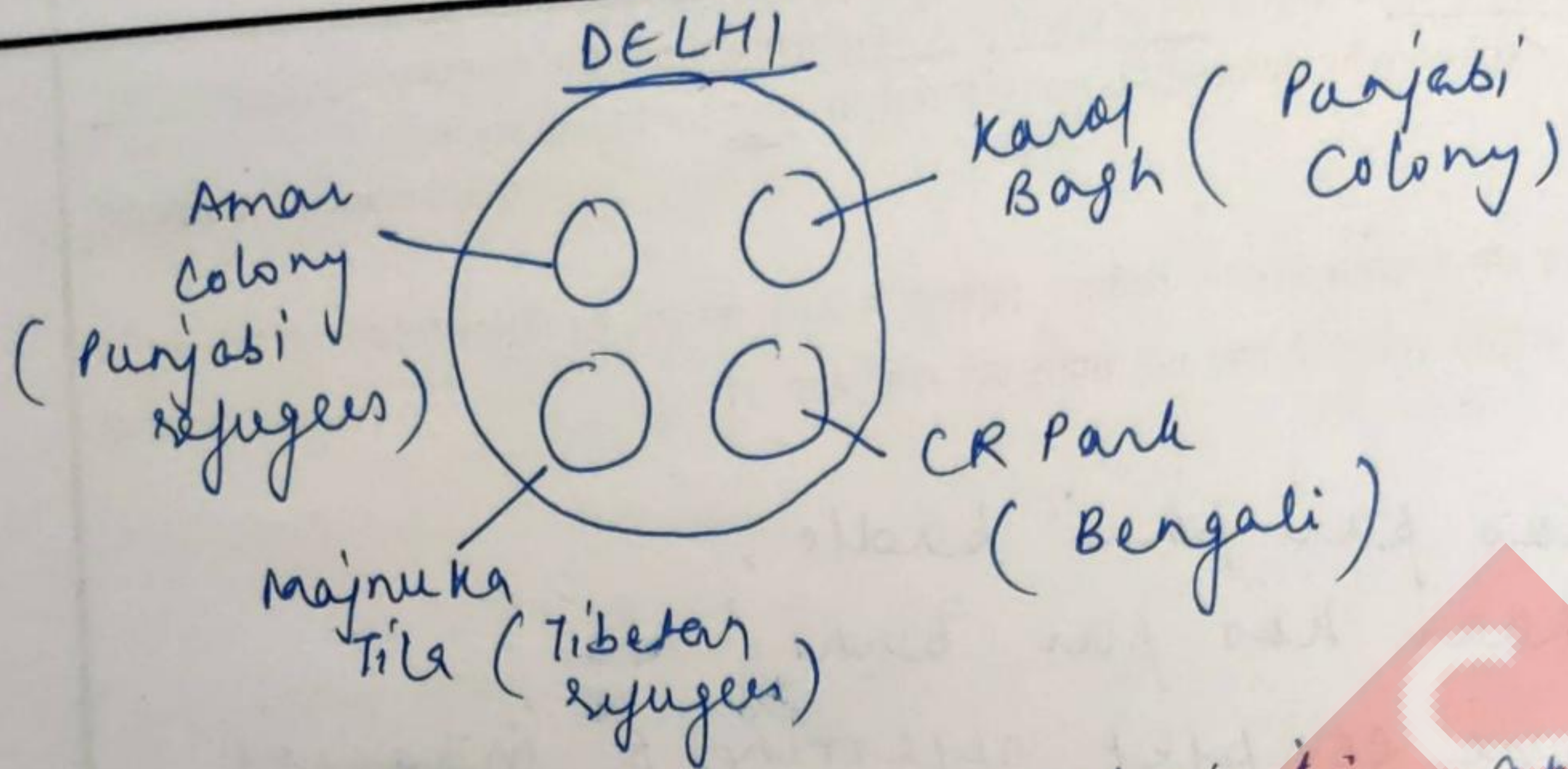
The above couplet referring to massive linguistic diversity of India is an indication of the coexistence and unity among heterogeneous elements in India.

Unity without uniformity is the true test of unity - because it involves a degree of respect for thoughts or customs different from us.

Analysis

① Linguistic states of India - though different in terrain, language etc - are bound by the Constitution as a federation.

② Delhi - as a city marked by different enclaves - yet retains its cosmopolitan character.



③ Coexistence of different ethnicities and religions in universities of India
 [E] Panjab University, Jawaharal Nehru University

The different swaras in Hindustani classical ragas - not homogenous - yet come together in unity to create a melodious raga.

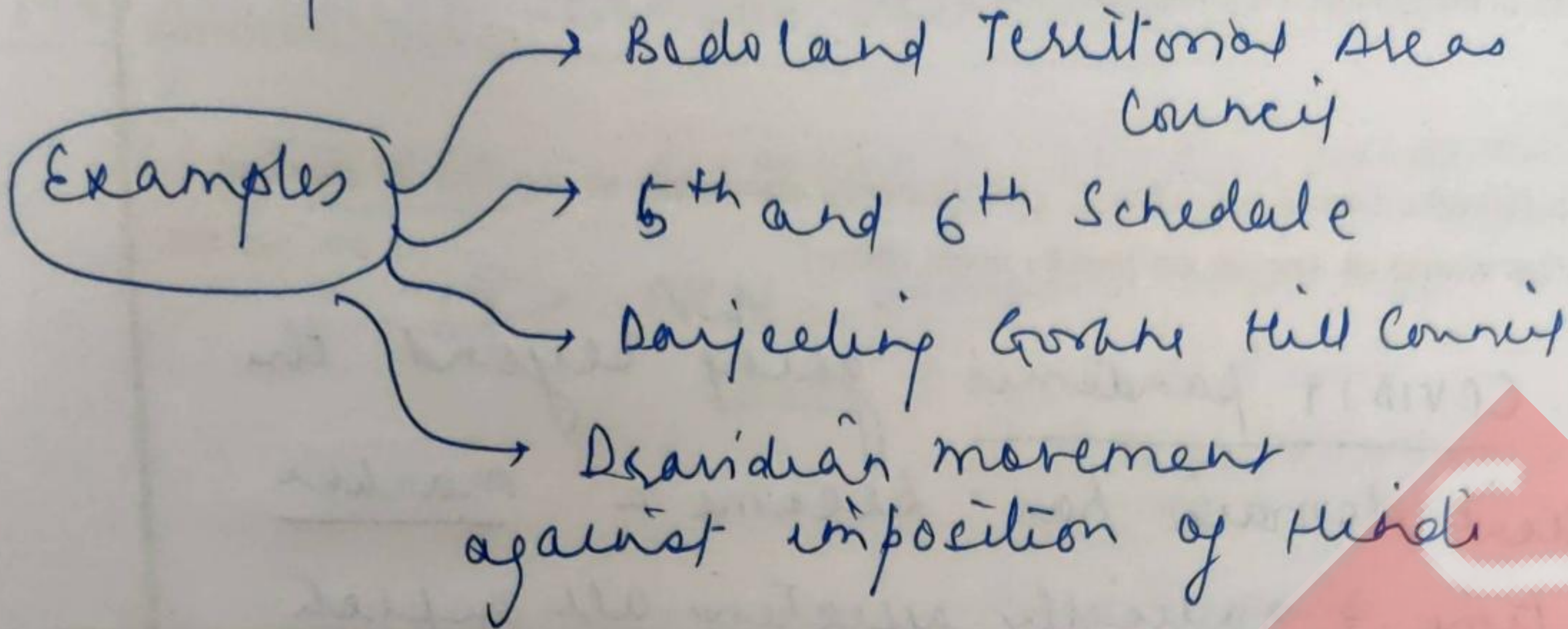
Diversity without fragmentation

→ Diversity should not mean animosity or secession

[E] Demands for Khalistan, violent separatist movements in Nagaland go against ideas of unity & coexistence.

⊛ But diversity can coexist in terms of demands for 'autonomy'

or 'special treatment'



Diversity as an asset :

① Economic asset : Diversity of products
 'Brand India' - Use of GI tags
 Ex) Pashmure wool, Kanpur leather items

② Cultural asset : Rich base of traditional knowledge
 Ex) Tamil → knowledge of Siddha medicine

③ Political asset
 Ex) Cooperative and competitive federalism (NITI Aayog) - push states to do better.

Unity ^{born} ~~is not~~ in uniformity, ~~but~~ is only mechanized unity but unity born of differences is true organic solidarity.

Feedback
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Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total

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)

The COVID-19 pandemic going beyond the medical domain has become a marker of time + radically affecting all aspects of social life and changing the social fabric of India.

Structural inequalities radically increased.

- ① Poverty : Millions of people pushed into poverty
 ↳ Pew Research Centre : Poor in India (₹2 a day) ↑ by 75 million
- ② Inequality : Oxfam Inequality Atlas wealth of Indian billionaires increased by 35%.
- ③ Informal workforce : comprised 75% of jobs lost
- ④ women workers - 83% subjected to cut in income (Oxfam).

Marginalised sections vulnerable

- ① women : Presence of 'shadow pandemic'
 ↳ NCV : Domestic violence cases ↑ by 2.5 times (Feb - May 2020)
- ② Tribal populations : Poor health infrastructure - subject to greater mortality rate
- ③ Rural areas : Undercounting of deaths
 ↳ Phenomenon of floating bodies in Ganga in rural Bihar, UP
- ④ Children : CSE State of environment report :
 375 mn children : 'pandemic generation'
 ↳ great losses in learning ability
- ⑤ Elderly : Lack of care, cases of loneliness

Social Institutions Impact

- ① Family : Western countries - greater instances of divorce

due to cohabitation.

- ② Cases of domestic violence have increased
- ③ Old age homes have seen a spurt in membership - due to economic burden imposed.

Yet there have been positive examples of dealing with this crisis as well:

⊛ Philanthropic work by Azim Premji Foundation (22cr donated daily), Sonu Sood etc - encouraging Gandhiji's trusteeship model.

⊛ Government's 'Garis Kalyan Yojane' - aimed to alleviate suffering of the most poor.

⊛ Employment mapping by state govt for migrants.

The COVID crisis has thus highlighted the issue of 'de growth' - Importance of challenging GDP as the supreme goal of progress.

Feedback

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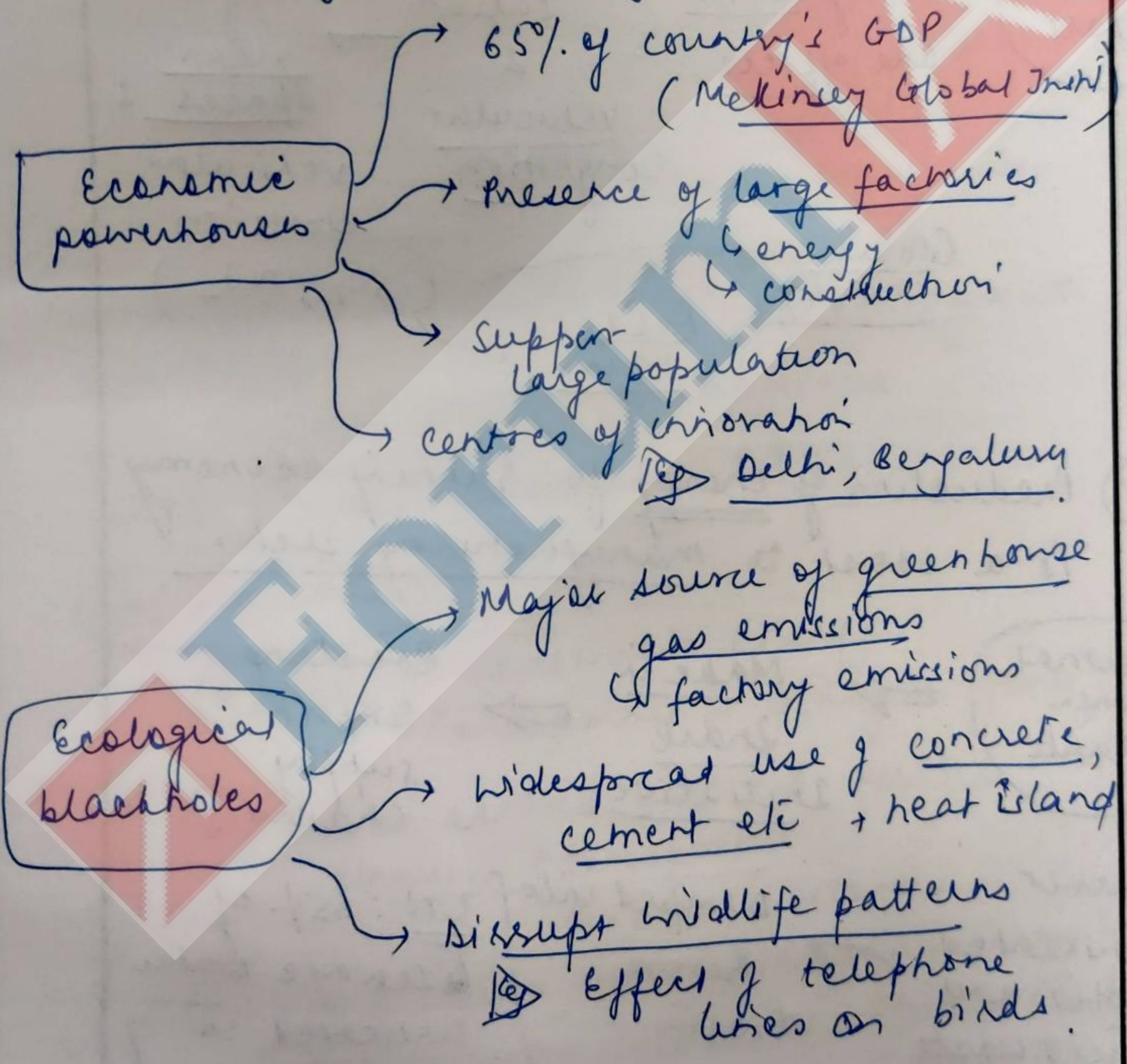
Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total

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

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

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

As per UN World Urbanisation Prospects, 34% of India's population lives in cities & increase beyond 50% by 2052.

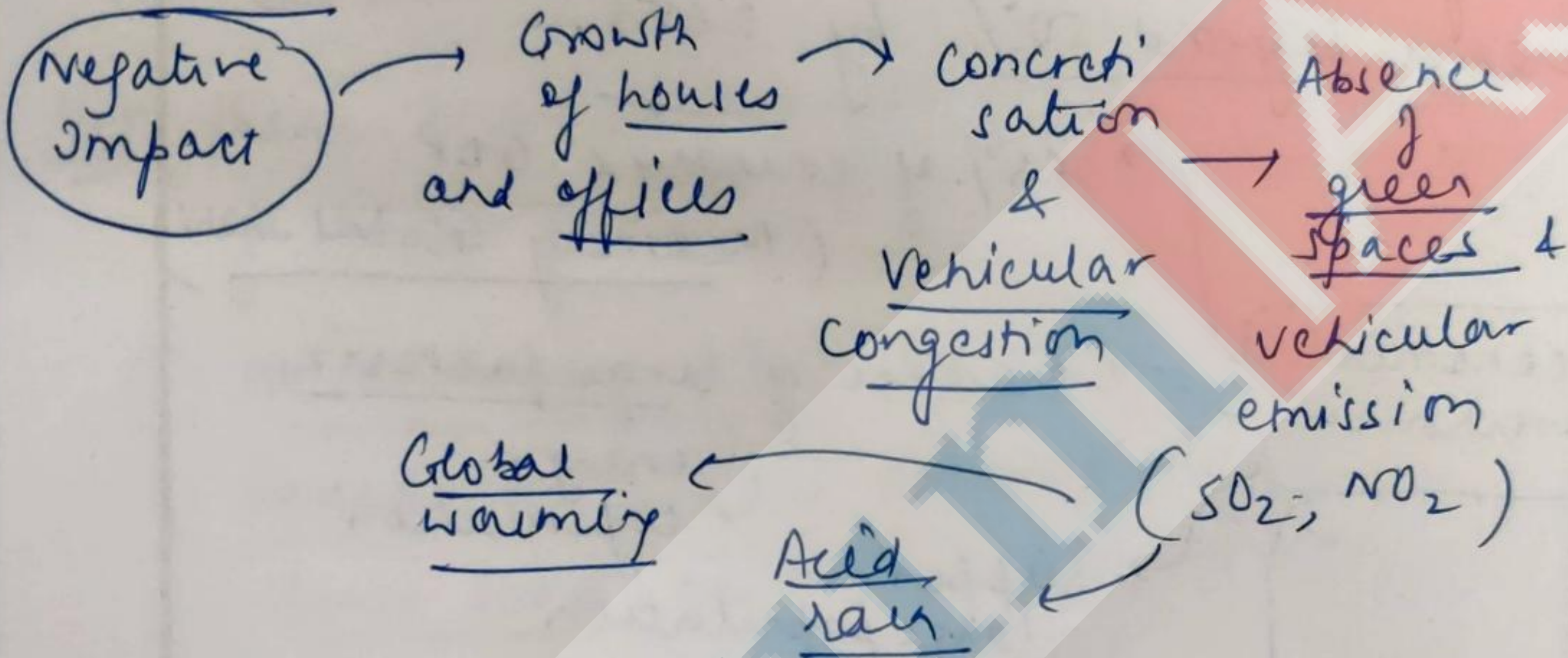


Constant Interaction between both

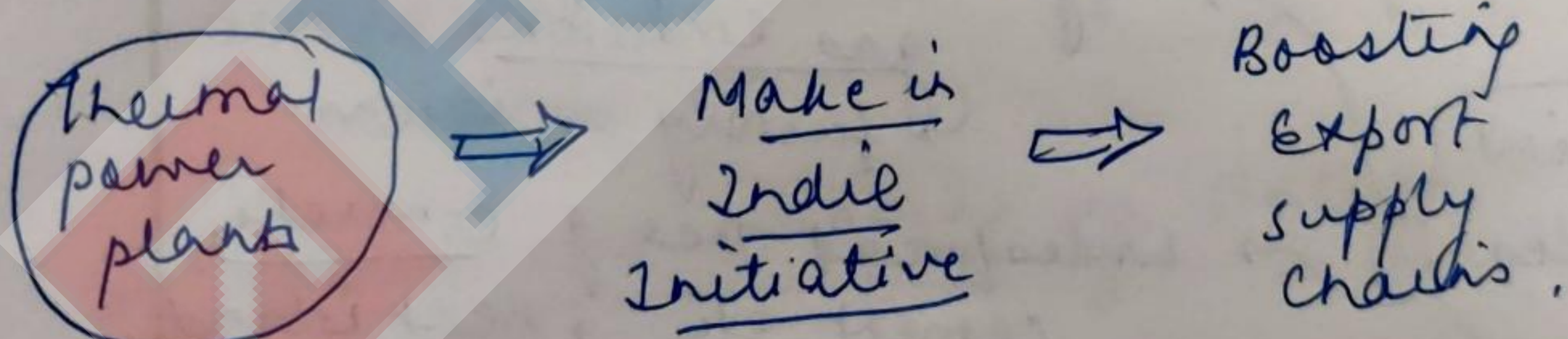
① Creation of large industries

↳ Bengaluru as IT Hub → Employment opportunities → India as Knowledge Economy

However



② Production of energy for surging economy is a boost to manufacturing sector.



However

Untreated solid and liquid waste

↳ Dumped into rivers, drains

UN : 65% of sewage water untreated in Indian cities

Simultaneously

(+)

① Innovative products

↳ (e) Leather industry (Kanpur)

② Supporting large population

↳ (e) Dharavi
↳ Bollywood industry

(-)

① Impact on marine and green ecosystems

↳ (e) Disappearance of sparrow from urban spaces

② Deteriorating air quality

Delhi - Smog city.

A newer interaction can also be envisaged - combining economic growth with sustainability to achieve SDG 11 → Sustainable cities.

WAY FORWARD

★ Use of renewable energy (Panchamrit - Glasgow goals)

★ Cities centred around public and electric transport (e) Netherlands.

★ Use of 'blue-green' water conservation friendly infrastructure (Mihir Shah Committee)

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total

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

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

India comprises 2.4% of the world's land surface area and 17% of its population — whose use and utilisation has radically altered since independence.

Change in use

① Agricultural land decreased — with greater fragmentation
(Agri census : 1.08hs (Avg size))

② Growth of industries manufacturing share grown to 25%

Climate change impact

Increasing intensity of cultivation
↳ more fertilizer & pesticide use
↳ Acidification and salinisation
• decrease in green areas.

① Impact :
leather industries
↳ emission of toxic fumes

③ Greater urbanisation

- ↳ More than 34% Indians live in cities.
- ↳ greater concretisation.

④ Rampant deforestation

- ↳ Panne Tiger Reserve forest cut for Ken Betwa project

⑤ Wastelands being reclaimed for housing projects (Rising populations)

- ~~But~~ Plastic industries
 - ↳ Land and air pollutants → affect air temperature.

→ Rise of green house gases.

③ Use of cement & concrete

- ↳ Urban heat island effect

- ↳ Rise in heat waves

④ Reduction in oxygen production (lungs of Earth)

- ↳ greater global warming.

⑤ Rise in green house gas emissions

- ↳ overextraction of water leading to drought

- ① Reclaiming of wetlands and marshes for city expansion
- ↳ Mumbai coast
 - ↳ Sunderban delta.

- ② Acted as 'cooling agents' and 'disaster barriers'
- ↳ greater influence of adverse weather events
- ↳ Cyclone Amphan in Bengal.

Overall

- ⊕ Rise in global warming
- ⊕ Sudden changes in Indian monsoon ↳ Chennai, Kerala floods.
- ⊕ Unpredictability of climate patterns has increased.

IPCC - 6th Assessment report has highlighted change in land use patterns as reason for rising heat waves in north India - while erratic rains in the south.

Feedback
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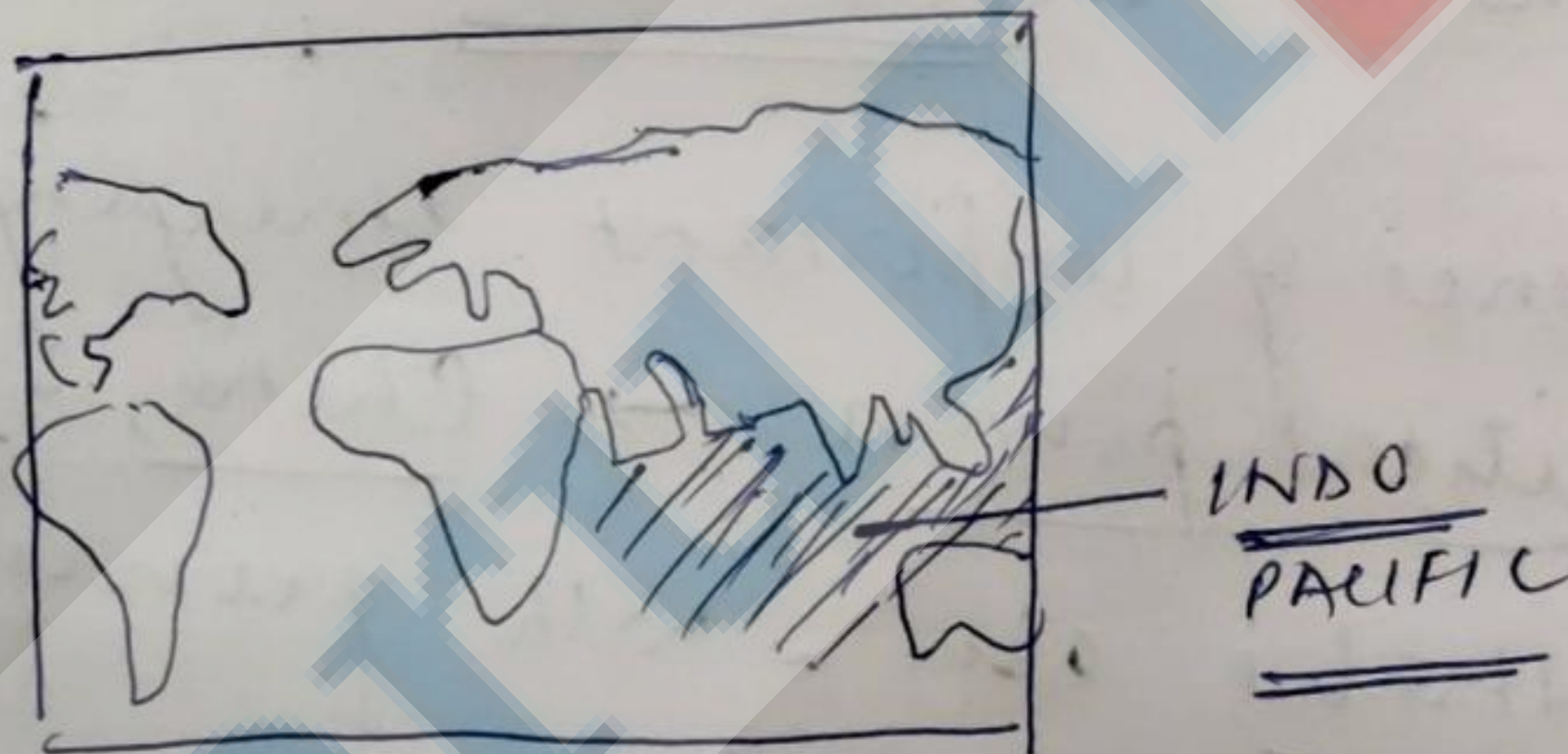
Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total

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

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

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

The Indo Pacific region today lies at the locus of the modern world order with rise of the region as a geopolitical arena of rising political and economic confrontations.



Confluence of Indian and Pacific Oceans

Importance :

- ① Major sea lanes of communication ;
Centre of world trade → transport of oil, spices etc pass through the Malacca Strait : Economic significance.

↳ facilitated by currents and clear waters for navigation.

② Mineral sources - ocean bed topography
 ↳ Mining of rare earth metals
 ↳ Coal bed methane and other resources - polymetallic nodules - found in Indian Ocean.

③ Presence of important emerging political powers → China, India, Australia etc - with growing geopolitical significance.

④ Growth of rival 'political' and 'cooperation', 'security' groups
 ↳ Quad membership - India, USA, Japan, Australia.
 Military exercises - (Eg) Malabar

⑤ Regional territorialism over islands - differing notions of control

⑥ Nine dash line defined by China - conflict over Scarborough Shoal, Spratlys etc (Philippines, Korea etc)

• Conflict over areas of influence in the Indo-Pacific is to ensure control over its rich economic resources, strategic location and ensure 'freedom of navigation'

India is at the forefront of this effort to establish a rules based - Indo Pacific region - in the absence of hegemony of any country - for the interest of international cooperation and peace.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total



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

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

The Sixth Assessment Report of IPCC has highlighted once again the impendent inevitability of global warming - stressing on need to make enhanced commitments by nations quickly.

Findings

- 1) Highlighted importance of cumulative emissions over current emissions in determining warming
↳ emphasis on 'historical polluters responsibility'
- 2) Quantification of current and available heat budget to limit warming to 1.5°C - only 500bnT CO₂ equiv.
- 3) Impact on India and

developing countries

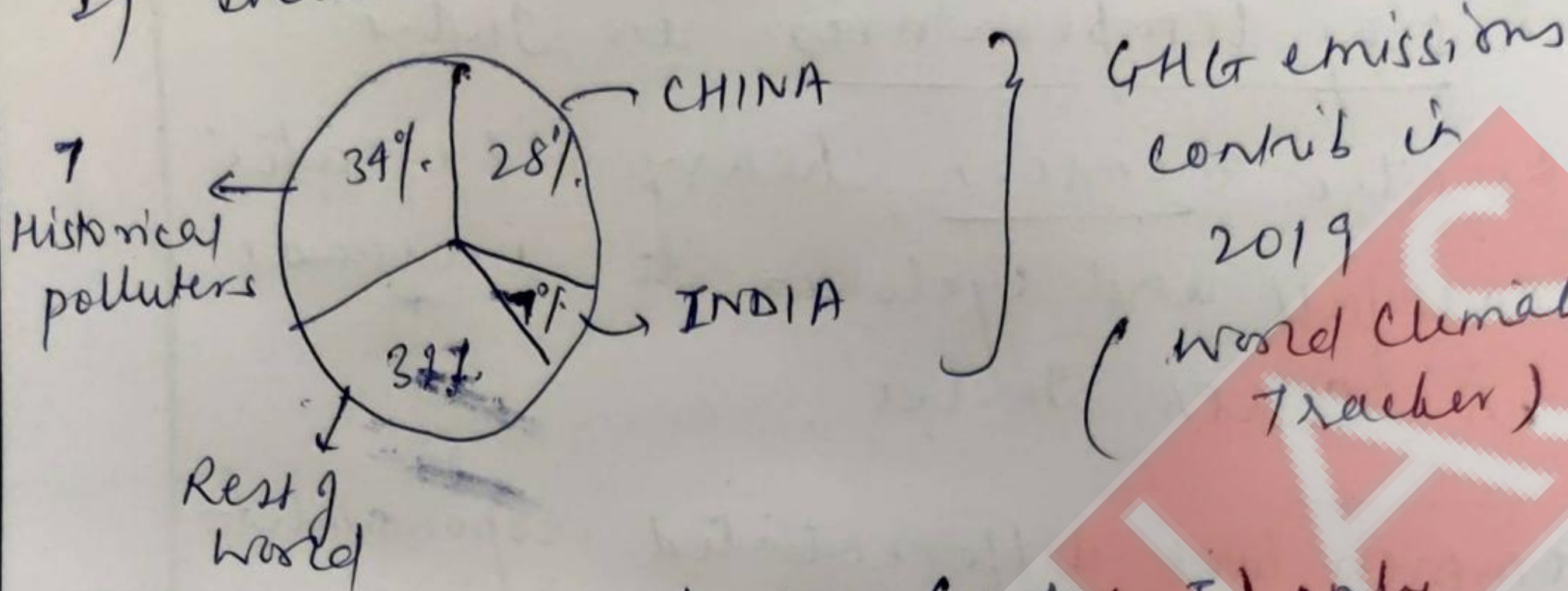
- ① Increased heat waves and rising temperatures in India.
- ② Erratic monsoon, heavy and erratic rainfall and cyclones to increase in South India.
- 4) Common but differentiated responsibility
↳ Increased threat to small island nations.
- 5) Emphasis on adaptation apart from mitigation.

NET ZERO TARGETS - Recently adopted by UK, New Zealand, USA, and in Glasgow Summit by India (Till 2070)

- Merits
- ① Shows enhanced responsibility
 - ② 'Sustainable growth' - will lead to returns in long run.
 - ③ Climate impacts more on developing countries.
 - ④ Enhanced livelihood and innovation opportunities in renewable energy.

However, questioning necessity

1) India not a historical polluter



2) Per capita emissions (1.48bnT) only 1/3rd of global average.

3) needs of development: Less emissions due to poverty, not sustainable growth in the past.

4) Responsibility of developed countries.

Yet India has taken a mature step of declaring net zero goal

of Panchamit principles

↳ This must be supported by adequate funding and handholding, technology transfer in interest of global equity and achievement of SDG 13.

Feedback

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Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total