

TEST CODE : 4 1 0 7 7

FIAS - MGP 2021 - GS paper #1

ForumIAS

GENERAL STUDIES

Name Of Candidate	SHRUTI SHARMA		
Roll No.	1920051334	Date:	21/12/21

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><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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Evaluator's Discretion:			For Student Only	
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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)

The Individual Satyagraha movement - led by Vinoba Bhave - with Gandhi at the helm was an effective mean of protest in the aftermath of the 1st World War.

It was a well thought out strategy :

- ① Gave a push to the movement in the absence of any mass based movement
- ② Context of World War : did not want to support fascist forces by full scale protest against British
- ③ Highlighted the moral bankruptcy and 'deal standards' of the British in a non threatening manner.
- ④ Highlighted that their non action was not due to weakness - but

an active choice.

It was a mix between full scale protest and maintaining restraint -
also stressed on freedom of speech

Laid basis for Quit India :

- ① Mobilisation of people - by country unrest
- ② Highlighting of British intent - repeated demands for greater independence and dominion status were not given
- ③ Creating of leaders for the upcoming Quit India movement - at the decentralised level.

The mass mobilisation and highlighting of moral bankruptcy of British, their insistence on not acceding to legitimate demands - set the stage for the 'Do or Die' attitude encapsulated in Quit India.

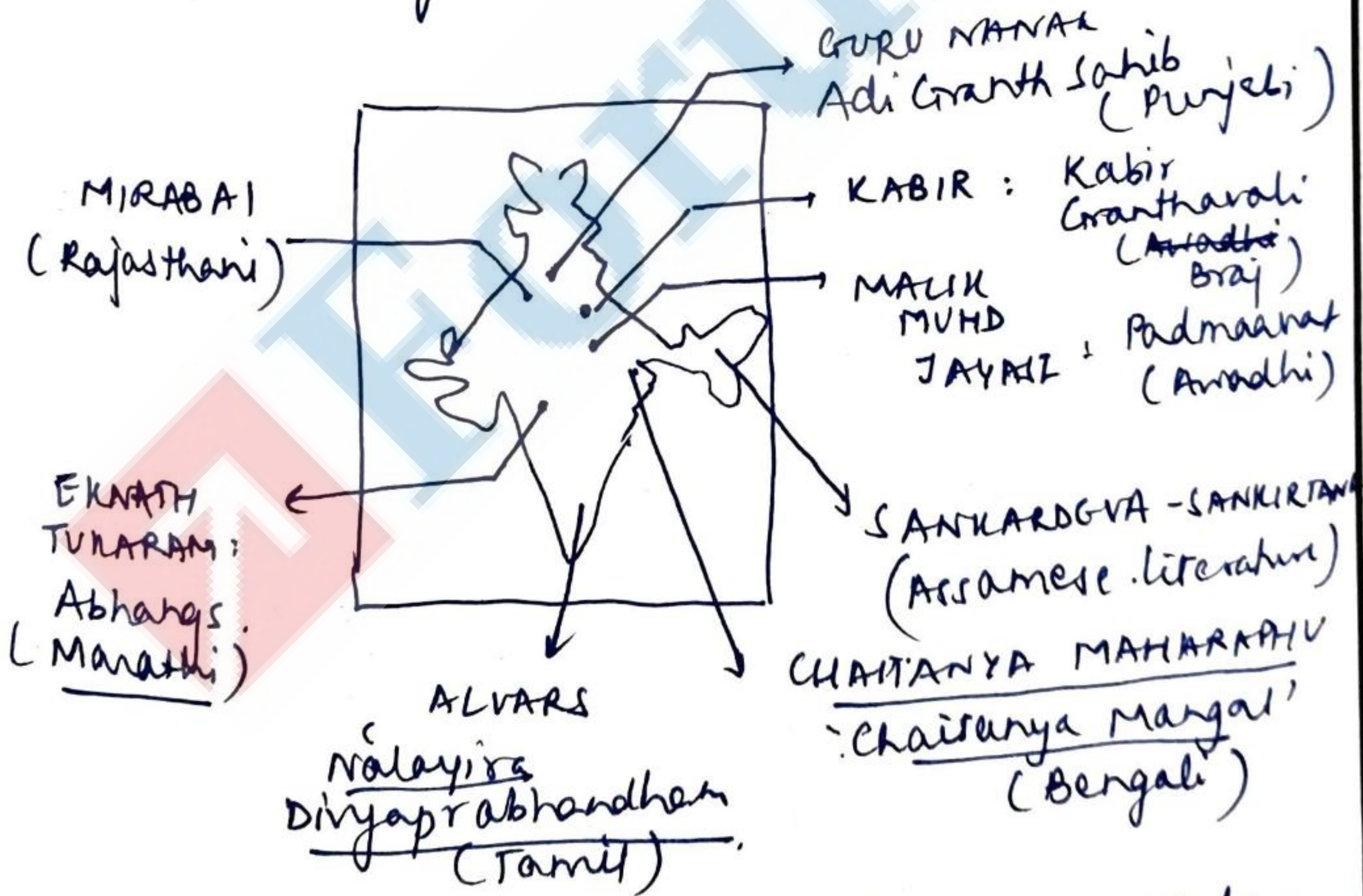
Q.2) The contributions of Bhakti movement towards the development of a body of devotional literature in vernacular languages is as significant as its liberal social-religious teachings that had a moderating influence on medieval history. Discuss. (10 Marks, 150 words)

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)

The word 'bhakti' - coming from 'bhaja' - 'participation in the divine' marked a 'personal sense of devotion' to God which begins in the 7-8th centuries in South India.

Development of devotional literature:



However, the diversity in vernacular

Literature is only one aspect,
Liberal socio-religious teachings:

① Emphasis on communal harmony

↳ Kabir mentions God as both 'Allah' and 'Sain' - emphasising communality of both.

② Rejecting outwardly rituals:

↳ Conu Nankh - rejected idolatry, emphasis on personal devotion

③ Emphasis on helping others

↳ Largar (Sikh community)

④ Rejecting caste distinctions:

↳ Followers of Ramananda -
 Sena (Barber), Sadhara (butcher)
 Kabir (weaver)

This change in liberal values had an equivalent impact on society -

with a shift away from Brahmanical situationalism to the rise of Vaishnavism and Shaivism and influence of Sufi-Islam in the medieval period.

Feedback
 (For OFFICE use only)

Structure/
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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 by Verghese Kurien in the 1960-70s was instrumental in making India self sufficient and the largest producer of milk in the world.

Influence of Gandhian Ideas :

⇒ Production by the masses : was encouraged instead of 'factory based' corruption - highlighting 'cooperative' model of Amul - using labour power of the farmers - instead of a capitalist system (discouraged by Gandhi)

⇒ village swaraj : Art 41 of the Constitution, based on Gandhian ideas talks of importance of the village and 43 cottage industries

Cow and buffalo rearing was chosen - keeping the village at the centre of the developmental model with little to no use of large scale mechanisation.

Reasons for Success

- ① Able leadership - under Verghese Kurien.
 - ② Tapping of women power through women led cooperatives.
 More than 10 women have become 'millionaires' under the Amul model.
 - ③ Working on our strengths as a nation - agriculture and allied activities (50% of our popn dependent) are our strong areas.
 - ④ Effective training and guidance - developing pooling centres (Quality Control & monitoring).
- Yet Gandhi's idea of village swaraj has also been met with infusion of cold chain technology and IT infrastructure to give Operation Flood its success.

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)

The Cold War or the 'war that never was' referred to the indirect hostilities between the two ideologies blocs of USA and USSR from 1945-1991.

Though the official war began from 1945, its reasons go way back to 1917.

- ① The emergence of a communist country through revolution for the first time in 1917 threatened capitalist system.
- ② Lenin's theses of 'World Revolution' threatened stability of modern capitalistic order.
- ③ The Civil War in Russia post 1917 saw participation from external forces (USA) for supporting White Army.

- which led to animosity

④ During ^{World} War II

* The alliance between USA and Russia was fragile only due to threat of fascism.

* Policy of appeasement had been followed to counter communist takeover.

* Delay in opening of 2nd front during war to deplete Russia's resources.

* Dropping of Hiroshima & Nagasaki bombs ~~despite~~ without telling Russia.

While the ideological seeds of the conflict were inherent in the very creation of Russia in 1917, it was the developments post war (Potsdam Conference, Churchill's 'Iron Curtain' speech, spread of communism in East Europe) - which finally 'began' the Cold War.

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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 भू-आकृतियों की चर्चा कीजिए और उनका विवरण दीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Plate tectonic theory refers to the explanation of endogenetic forces leading to creation of landforms - explained by Arthur Holmes.

The formation of volcanoes and creation of earthquakes - is due to the different types of movements in the multiple tectonic plates that the earth's crust is divided into.

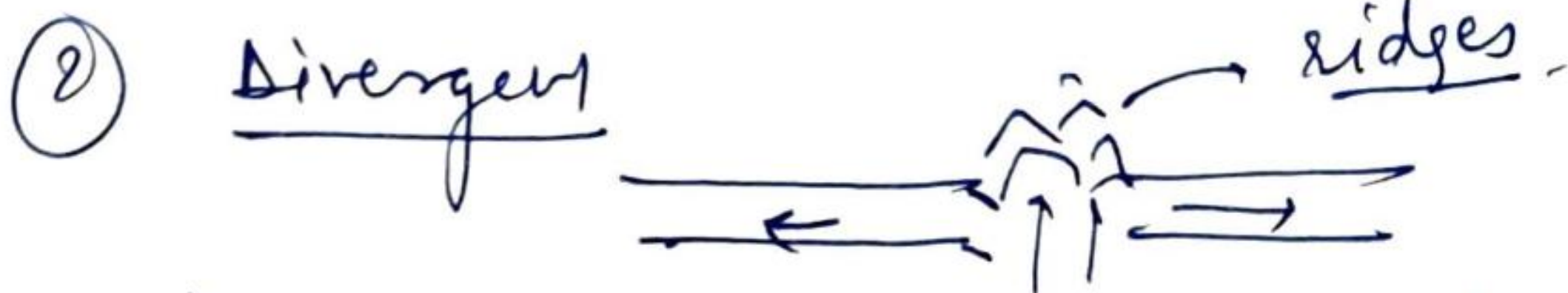
Types of movements

1) convergent plate boundary



This leads to tremors in crust (earthquake) and formation of volcano due to subduction and melting.

Ex) Pacific Ring of Fire
Hawaii volcano



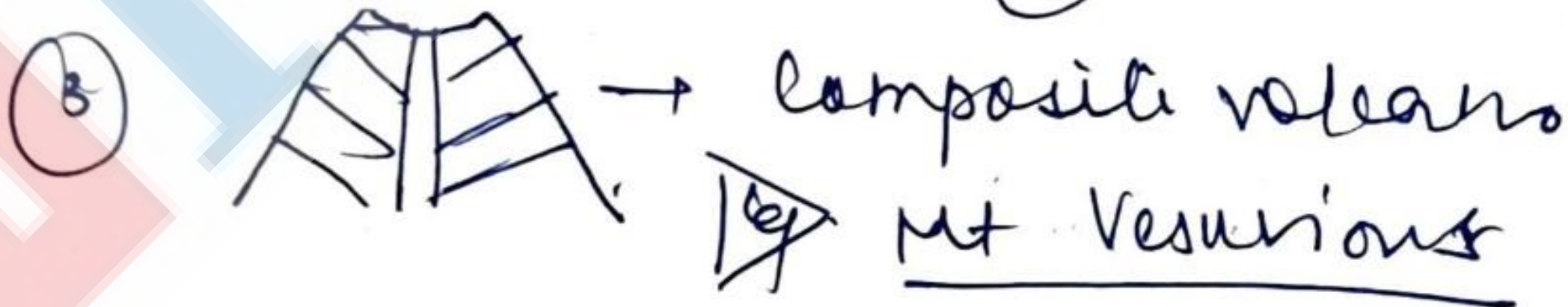
eg. Mid Atlantic ridge - Presence of volcanoes, creation of new land.



Types of volcanic landforms



② Basaltic flows - due to spread of fluid lava (eg) Deccan Traps.



Our understanding of plate tectonics is constantly undergoing change with new research & technology. (eg Drones - volcano research)

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2.6) 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)

The Russian Far East has emerged as a new area of convergence in Indo-Russian historic relations - for both economic and strategic reasons.

Economic aspects

- ① Energy reserves: Collaboration in gas pipelines (presence of natural gas reserves) can help us reach our goal of doubling natural gas share in energy mix to 16% by 2030.
- ② Key rare earth minerals, lithium etc - for use in electronics, electric mobility - giving weightage to 'Make in India' initiative.
- ③ Increasing of trade between both countries

- (4) Greater returns on investment -
 Infusion of various billion dollars in
 the region by India

Strategic aspects / 8

- (1) Greater involvement by China -
 and Russia-China axis needs to be
 challenged
- (2) Trans Siberian pipeline - Investment
 of \$400bn by China in Russia
- (2) Proximity to Pacific Ocean &
South China Sea → necessary for
 strategic influence.
- (3) Necessity to take
 advantage of 'first occupier'
 advantage. - to prevent others from
 utilizing
- (4) Proximity to Arctic sea passages
 (esp. important - 22% unexplored
 energy reserves)
- (5) Countering Russia-China-
Pakistan Axis

Working on 1971 Treaty of Peace & Friendship,
Russian Far East is yet another new area
 strengthening our friendship.

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 has become a national menace not restricted to the farming sector with repercussions on urban pollution leading to recent statutory Air Commission for NR region.

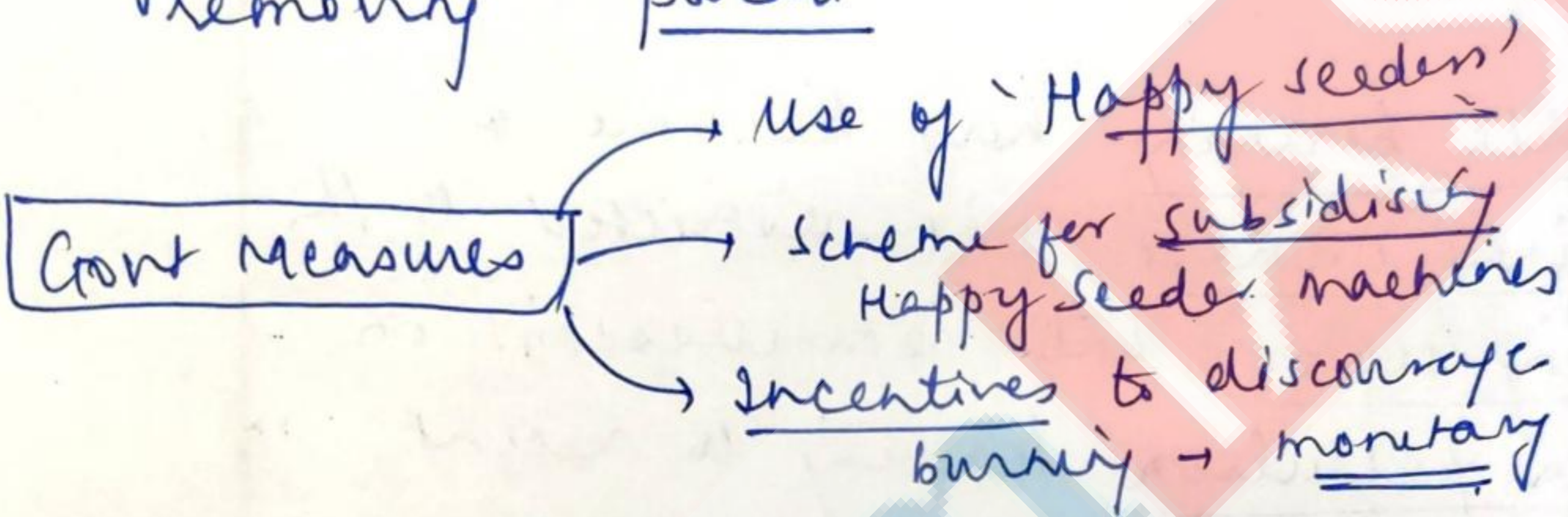
Emergence as practices in 1970s :

① Greater production of rice post the Green Revolution to meet sufficiently targets and incentives due to high MSP.

② Use of machines - tractors and harvesters - which leaves long stalks left behind,

③ Need for enhancing production : Multiple cropping in quick succession & Need to quickly remove earlier crop.

④ Impact of law: Punjab Land Water Preservation Act: regulates the timing of sowing crop - very little time for removing parasit



However they have largely failed as:

- ① High initial cost of 'Happy Seeder' machines - much easier to buy.
- ② Even after leasing, high maintenance cost.
- ③ Small size of farms - large machines not effective

However, more recent steps of PUSA decomposers (much cheaper, use of spray) and 'Uberisation' (easy contracting) of such machines - can be a step in the right direction, along with local initiatives (e.g. Chhattisgarh (Gauthan Model).

Feedback (For OFFICE use)
Structure/Presentation
Question Interpretability
Content
Value Addition
Total

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

(10 Marks, 150 words)

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

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

India's population is currently 1.2 billion (Census 2011) set to peak by 2041 (Econ Survey 2018-19). Total fertility rate is now 2.1 (NFHS 5), population control is essential in ensuring equitable development.

As to the means employed:

- ① Coercive state policies
 (eg) UP Draft Population Bill - restrict access to govt schemes and benefits, making conditions on birth control (eg) China - one child policy

(BUT) Negative impact:

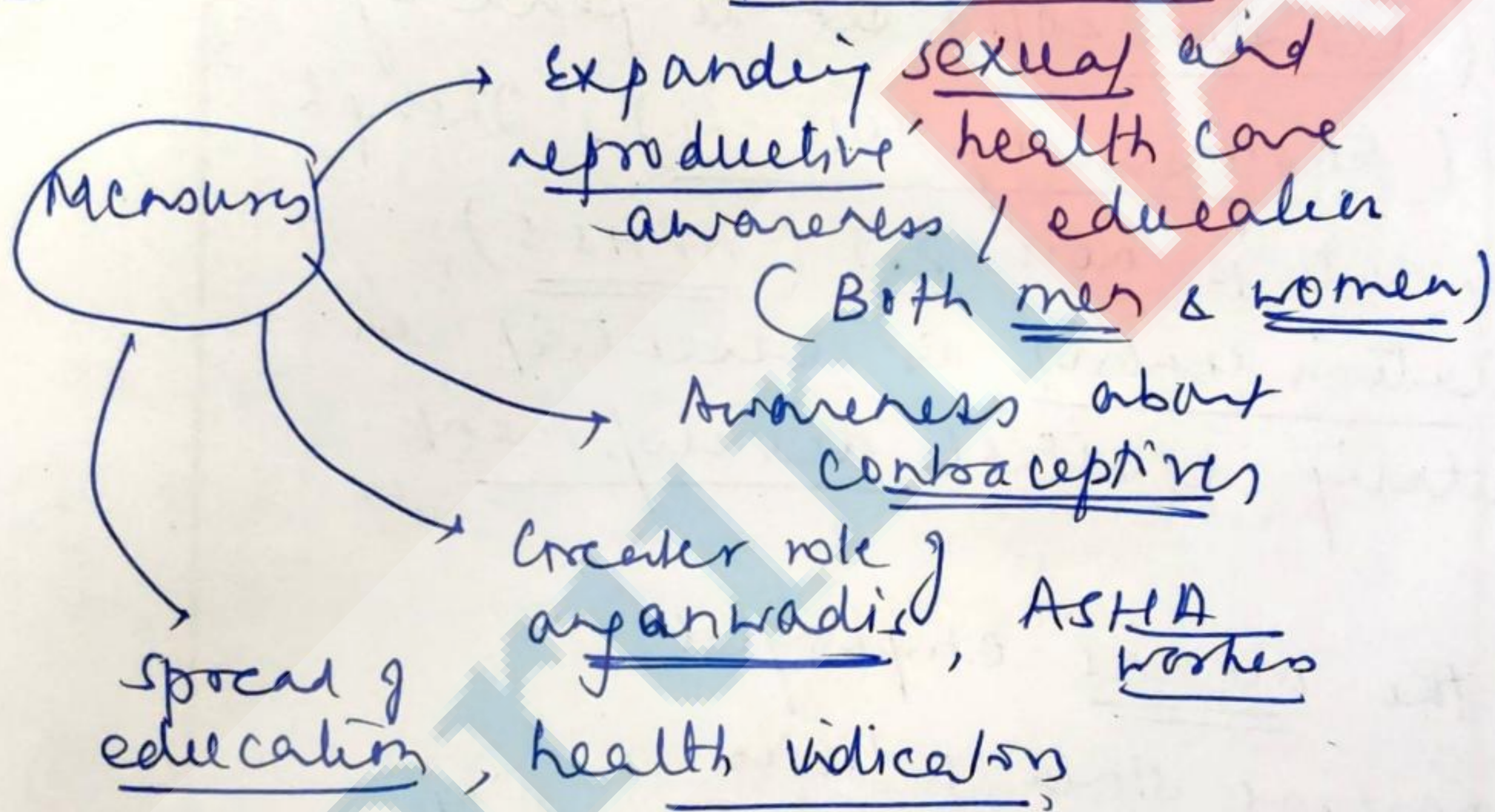
- ① Adverse sex ratio (son meta preference)
- ② Impairment on women's Right to choice.

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(Denike Birwas judgement - part of Art 21)

③ Disproportionate impact on poor and vulnerable sections (lacking education)

② Thus need to expand choices



Thus development is the best contraceptive - only model for sustainable results - arising out of choice - as highlighted in Suchit's Srivastava case (2009) - right to reproductive choice as an essential component of Art 21.

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

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

India is not just a 'melting pot' but a 'thali' of different regions and identities - distinct - ~~each~~ coming together to constitute a 'delectable meal'.

Regional identities → strengthening national unity

highlight examples of secession, violence, separatism and animosity



- ① Kashmir - demand for secession
- ② Nagaland - NSCN - creation of separat. state
- ③ Khalistan - separat. Sikh identity
- ④ Maharashtra - 'sons of soil' phenomenon

Yet they also encourage social diversity in many ways:

① Diversity of food cuisines

Ex. Indian food → Dosa (Tamil Nadu)
 → Shokla (Gujarat)
 → Miskti Doi (Bengal)

② Strengthening of cooperative federalism - encouraging decentralisation

and different modes of governance
 Ex. Autonomous district councils in Meghalaya.

③ Diversity of languages

Ex. Dravidian movement - Existence of Tamil, Telugu alongwith Hindi.

Thus unity born of homogeneity is only mechanical, true unity in diversity is only due to mutual coexistence of dynamic differences - marked with respect.

Feedback (For OFFICE use)

Structure/ Presentation

Question Interpretation

Content

Value Addition

Total

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

पितृसत्तात्मक 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 bargaining refers to the use of patriarchal structures by women to their own benefit while subordinating other women in the process.

Ex) Its use by a 'mother-in-law' to subjugate her daughter-in-law by using structures of patriarchy.

The exercise of hegemonic patriarchy is ever present in both direct and indirect ways.

Direct ways:

① Separation of 'public' & 'private' spheres → not allowing women to become financially independent through access to education and work

② Discrimination based on gender
 ↳ Not allowing them to enter the army.

③ Gender based violence: Patriarchal 'power' based violence — domestic violence, rape by men — leading to 'security' issues — impediment to growth

Indirect ways

① Clear division of work.
 'Pink Collarisation' of work
 ↳ Domination in 'care work'
 ↳ Non promotion to 'higher posts'
 ↳ Non presence of facilities like 'creches' in offices

② Invisible gender pay gap (27% IMF)

③ Double burden of household and office work if they are working.

To achieve SDGs, our gender-dividend must be tapped — tackling patriarchy is the 1st step.

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)

The Indian national movement with its ultimate success in 1947 mobilised the forces of not only all Indians in the subcontinent - but forces and people all over the world in solidarity and equal participation.

Global participation was in different arenas:

- ① Creation of solidarity and development of opinion
Key Role of 'Sadabhai Manojis' in influencing and making speeches to British parliament to convince them to highlight 'no-British rule' and make necessary amends.

- (2) Training and opinion building
 Ex) India House (London) by Shyamji Kishore Verme - and associated indiv. included V. D. Savarkar - held discussions, planned issues.
- (3) Highlighting Indian plight, Use for purposes not allowed in India
 Ex) Bhikaji Rame - writing Indian Play.
 Ex) Wendroath Chetopadhyay - organisation of base in Berlin.
- (4) Transfer of arms, building of armed soldiers through non violent movement
 Ex) Ghadar movement - led by Late Hardayal in Vancouver & USA.
 Ex) Zimmerman Plan (smuggling of arms through Germany by

Baghe Jati - which ~~was~~ later failed:

⑧ Formation of Indian National Army under Subhash Bose - in Malaya - by using Indian prisoners of war.

↳ The help of Japan was sought - which later led to the failed Imphal and Kohima campaign.

Not just the organisation and planning, mobilisation of resources abroad - the impact of movements in India ~~at~~ was also felt on overseas borders.

↳ Wide coverage of Dandi March and 2nd Round Table Conference by the American and world press to build solidarity.

Yet, it was ultimately the result of Indians on the Indian soil which was instrumental in bringing independence - through method of mass struggles & Satyagrah.

Feedback
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Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total



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

32

(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)

The greatest challenge post the creation of a nation — is the process of nation building — best encapsulated in the making of the Indian Constitution — defining the path that India was to take.

Challenges that emerged (Divergent views)

① Capitalists vs Communists

The need for creation of a 'laisses faire' economy and a welfare oriented communist state was balanced by a 'mixed state model' envisaged by Nehru as a form of socialism.

② Problem of states

The Shor and JVP commission

recommended States based on administrative convenience especially post Partition violence - but was met with demands for linguistic states (Andhra demand - Potti Sriramulu)

↳ led to Farul Ali Commission's death.
1956 State Reorganisation Act

③ Name of Indian States
Certain demands for a 'Hindu' state were countered with a commitment to secularism and international cooperation - encapsulated in the Objective Resolution of Nehru.

④ Language Issue
Proponents of Hindi as a national language (P.D. Tandon) ~~along with~~ yet others as Hindustani (Nehru, Gandhi) and yet others as English were placated

by a temporary solution - considering both as 'official languages'

⑤ Agriculture vs Industry

The First FYP gave importance to agriculture, 'dams' - 'Temples of modern India' while the 2nd FYP (Mahalanobis model) highlighted industry.

⑥ Scheduled Castes : Demand for separate electorates - resolved with 'reservation' (Art 330, 332).

⑦ Tribes : Their demands of 'isolation' and 'assimilation' balanced with Nehru's Tribal Policy ('assimilation')

Thus, through discussion (Constitution Assembly debates), electoral contest, protest (Linguistic movements) and movement (Dravidian movement), a path for future India was carved.

3) 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)

93

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

Bismarck's policy of 'blood and iron' and strategic pursuits defined his foreign policy and method of the unification of Germany in 1871.

It was marked by :

- ① Pursuit of national interests : Instead of unification - his main aim was to strengthen Prussia - economically and militarily - The process is thus seen as 'Prussianization of Germany'.
- ② Evaluation of political situation : The weaknesses of neighbouring powers France etc were marked - and used skilfully in diplomacy - through

system of alliances to reach
his aim,

In this light,

STRATEGIES EMPLOYED

- ① Economic strengthening: Necessary
(for Prussia's self interest). The
creation of Zollverein customs
union and building of economic
unity (common tariffs) brought German
states closer to Prussia than Austria.
- ② Construction of transportation,
railways etc → strengthening
economic integration and process
of German industrialisation (marked
by heavy industry)
- ③ This laid the basis for a
strong military (the same
railways used for military
mobilisation)

2) Use of military and diplomacy

★ The capture of Schleswig and Holstein using superior diplomacy.

★ The Battles of Sadowna (1866) and Battle of Sedan (1871)

apart from military superiority - were won by assuring neutrality of France (in the 1st instance against Austria) and Austria in the 2nd case (against France).

The international situation was effectively tapped - leading to the creation of the 'German Empire' - The First Reich in the Palace of Versailles in 1871.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total



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

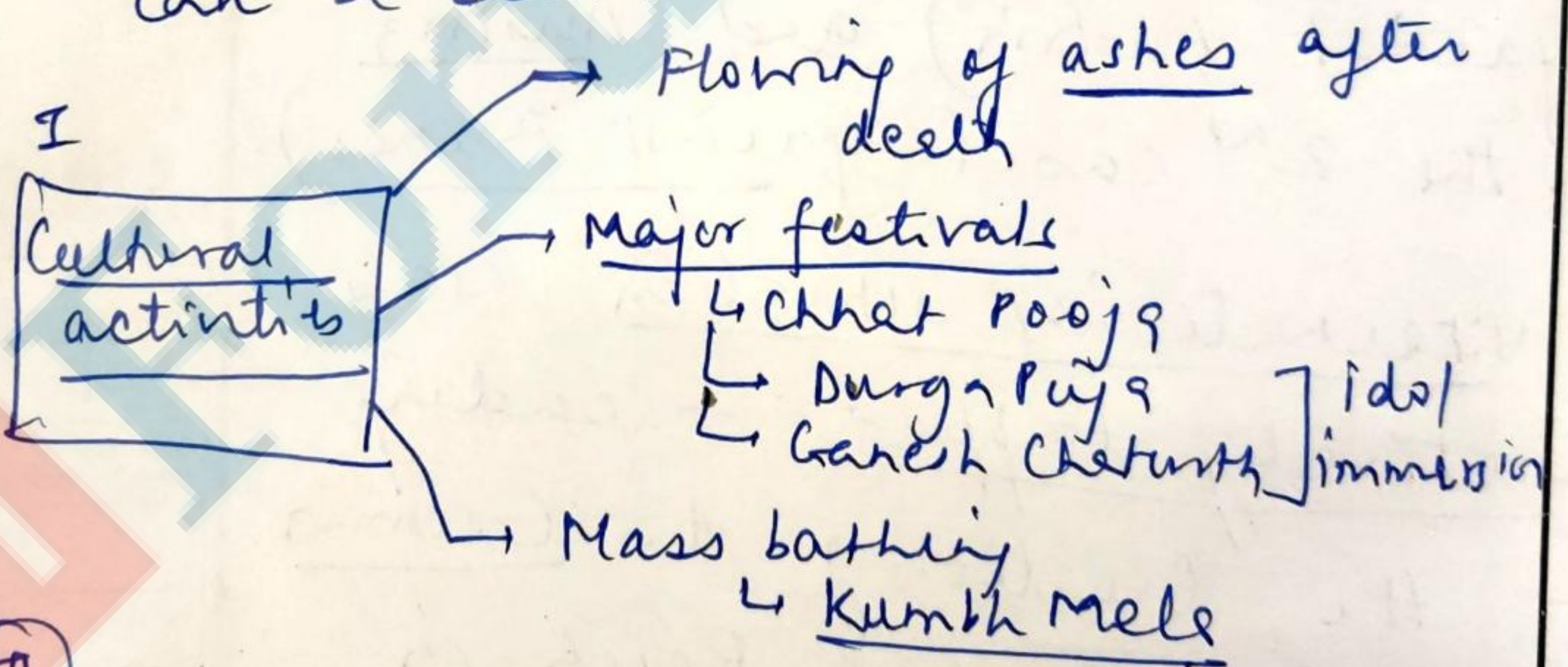
(15 marks, 250 words)

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

(अंक 15, शब्द 250)

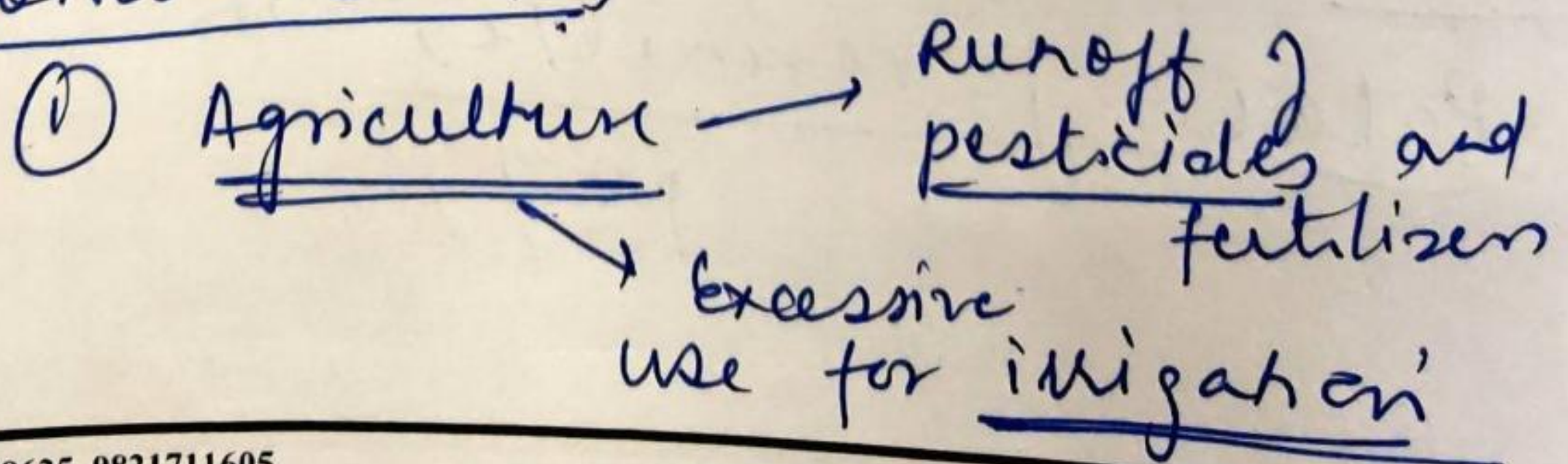
The centrality of rivers to any civilisation is highlighted by the nomenclature of the Indus and Saraswati valley civilisations.

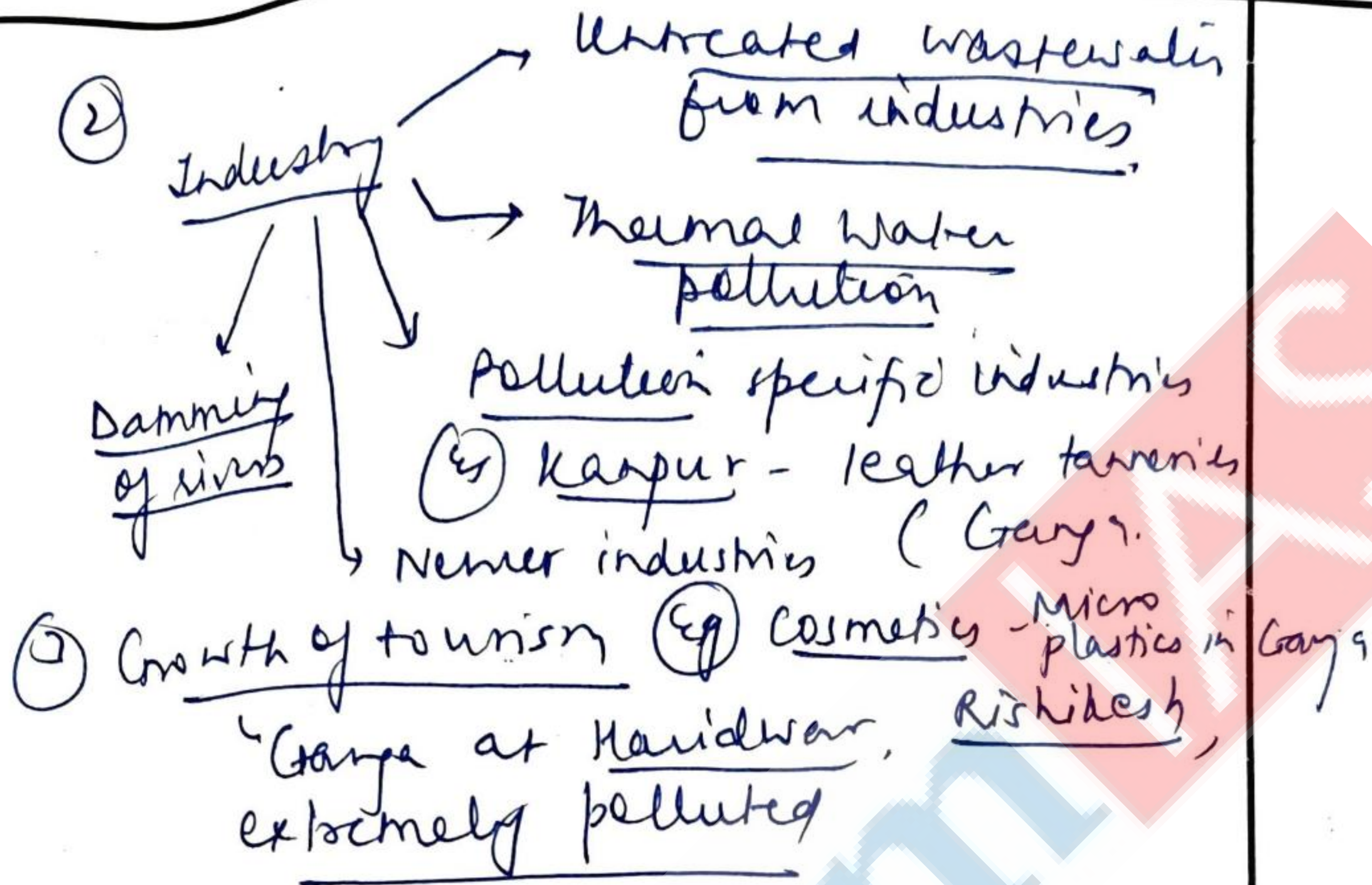
Increasing pollution and exploitation can be seen:



II

Economic activities

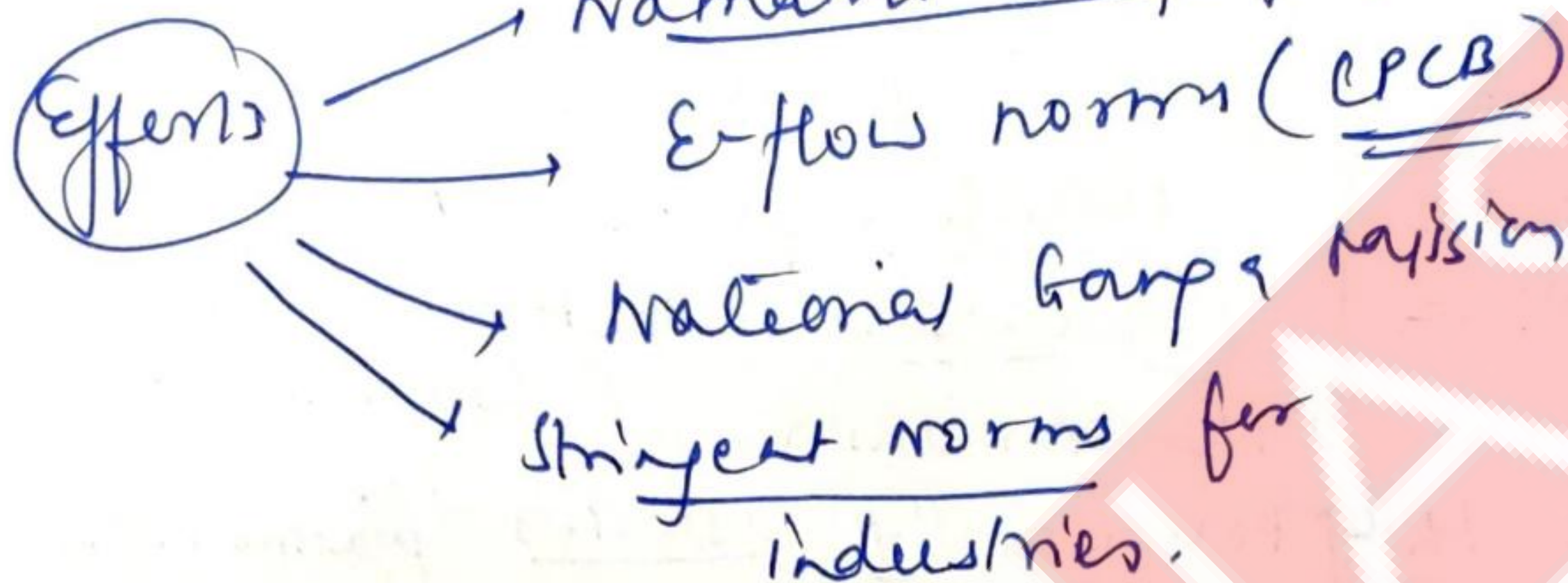




The above prevalent cultural and economic activities are matched with other issues:

- ① lack of 'civic mindedness' among citizens.
- ② Lack of monitoring and implementation of 'e-flow' of rivers
- ③ Ineffective and understaffed monitoring cadet
- ④ Unsustainable, unthinking development and industrial growth

Various govt efforts have been taken



Failure of govt efforts :

① Due to centralisation of functions - lack of decentralised decision making to tackle local level problems

② Lack of political will - Not an election issue.

③ Nature of rivers : Multiple non-point sources (difficult to effectively monitor).

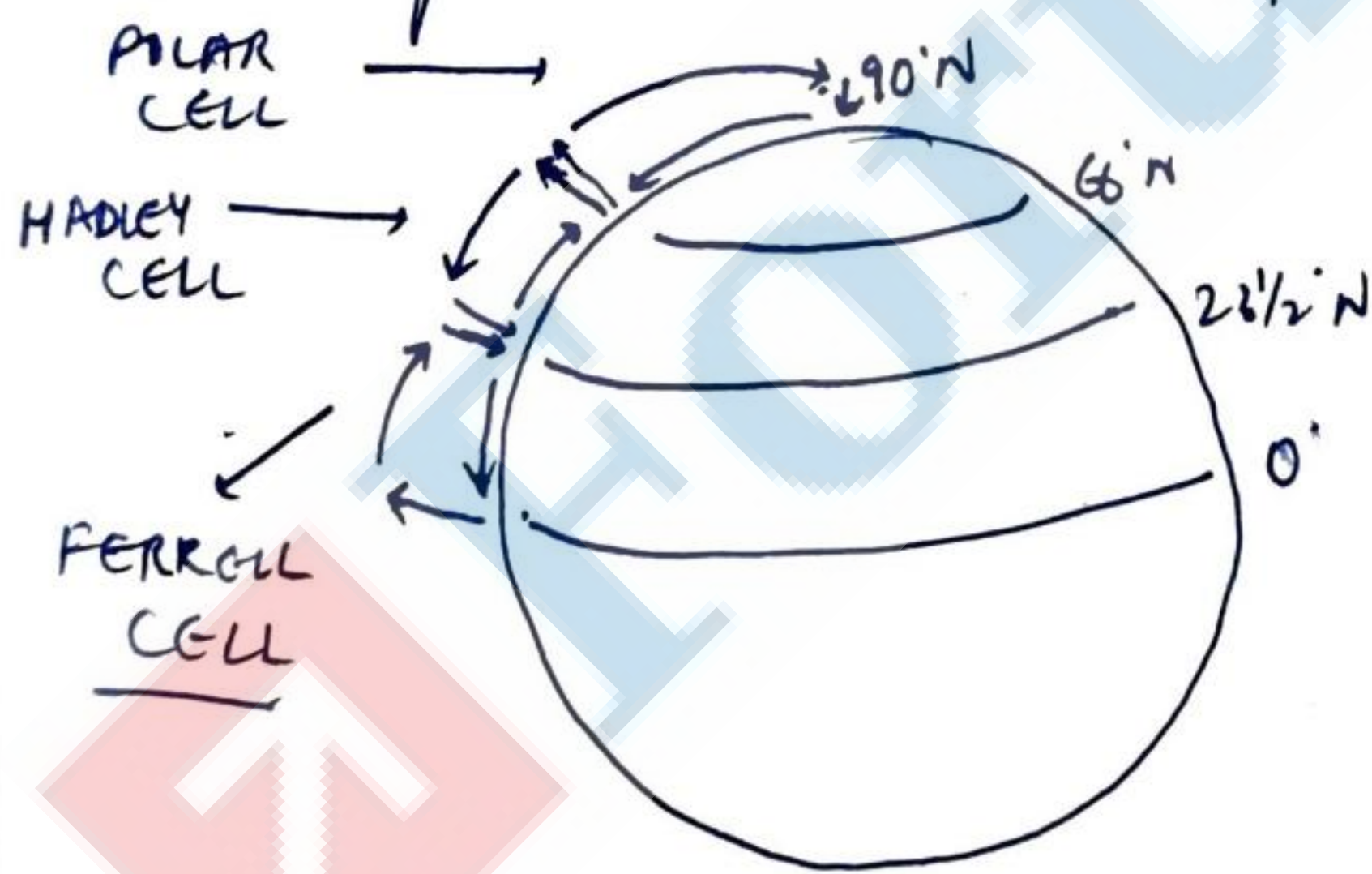
The Ultimate Aim of 'Arival Dhara, Nirmal Dhara' will be met with cooperative involvement of all stakeholders citizen, local body, govt - with use of new technologies.

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 'butterfly' effect of atmospheric weather conditions highlights the impact of any changes in one part of the world to impact other parts of the world.

Closed wind circulations are one part of that jigsaw puzzle.



Areas of low pressure are formed in areas with greater insolation and heat (eg: at the equator)

thus leading to development of closed wind circulations.

* This determines the transportation of heat and effectively leads to maintenance of 'heat budget'.

For example:

The Ferrell cell - as seen above - leads to rise of warm air from equator - which moves towards the tropics (after cooling).

Here the cool air descends, warms, and moves towards the equator again.

There is overall no net loss of heat (in the broad understanding) maintaining stability in heat patterns - leading to idea of 'equator', 'Tropics' and 'Poles'.

as determining climate and temperature markers.

Monsoon, changes can affect the heat budgets - (happening due to global warming)

(*) Impact on global weather patterns

The circulations thus indirectly also influence the equatorial, subtropical and polar climates - along with usual direction of surface ~~and~~ winds

(g) Blowing of easterly winds in summer in northern ~~equatorial~~ equatorial regions.

Rapid changes in global temperature due to anthropogenic causes are causing unpredictable changes in global air circulations - affecting heat budgets & weather patterns, including our monsoon.

Feedback
(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total



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

परमाणु ऊर्जा संयंत्रों के स्थान का निर्धारण करने वाले कारकों पर प्रकाश डालिए। इसके अलावा, सीओपी 26, ग्लासगो में भारत की जलवायु 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, seen as the 'future of energy' of the world - is roughly 2% of India's installed energy capacity.

Factors determining location:

(At Kalpakkam, Tarapur, Kudankulam etc.)

- ① Presence of large land mass - due to large size of installations
- ② Non proximity to very densely populated habitations
↳ due to threat of nuclear disaster.
↳ leakage.
- ③ Proximity to water sources
↳ For disposal of waste
↳ cooling purposes

Thus most are located near coastal areas (sea water is needed)

- (4) Presence of adequate capital, funding and technology transfer
- ↳ Require maintenance
 - ↳ Need to be encouraged by a supportive govt. technology policy - (State govt - easier procurement of land)

In the light of Glasgow commitments of 'Panchamite' and aim of creating 500 GW of non renewable energy by 2030, nuclear energy finds renewed focus

Significance :-

- (1) Ability to generate massive quantity of energy once 'criticality point' is reached.
- (2) Cheap mode of energy once.

operational

- (3) Does not depend on seasonality
(unlike solar and wind)
- (4) Newer technology and research
↳ Beginning of fission technology → new landmark

However

Major challenges persist:

- (1) Issue of radioactive waste disposal -
↳ Long term health threats
↳ Prospect of disaster (4) Fukushima (Japan)
- (2) Land acquisition
↳ protests regarding rehabilitation (4) Karpakkam.
- (3) Liability clause
↳ with USA - still dependent on foreign help (major liability not on USA)
- (4) non signatory to NPT → leading to non membership of NSG → do not have self sufficient supplies of uranium
The 3rd stage of our nuclear plan must sought to be reached (dev. of indig technology) → utilize our monazite sands.

Feedback (For OFFICERS)
Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretability
Content
Value Addition
Total

Q.17) The Covid-19 crisis has highlighted the need to broaden public discourse for mainstreaming the so far neglected issue of mental health. Discuss this statement and highlight the role of family and society in dealing with mental health issues. (15 marks, 250 words)

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

The National Mental Health Survey 2015 highlighted that 13% of Indians face some mental health issues - which has seen a drastic increase in the COVID pandemic.

Emerging significance:

- ① Increasing mortality and death rate - led to loss of loved ones - took heavy mental toll
↳ High degree of orphans
- ② Lockdown: Increasing solitude
Individualistic society
↳ anxiety, depression, symptoms
↳ WHO highlighted as 'shadow pandemic'

- ③ Stigma attached to mental health - not considered as a 'real illness'.
- ④ Role of social media : Increased screen presence - social media algorithms responsible for highlighting polarising news
 - ↳ 'Comparisons' - with Instagram, Facebook profiles - Feeling of insecurity
- ⑤ Addiction - to gaming, virtual reality
 - ↳ (eg) Blue Whale game
 - ↳ Increasing suicides

Though the National Mental Health Act and Policy has taken adequate steps to handle the menace, the role of family & society is most important

FAMILY

- ① Need for a 'listening' ear to believe in

and listen to one's problems.

- ② contributes to 'relief' - that one is not alone (feeling of kinship & togetherness)
- ③ Role of parents + care and guardianship
siblings → support, talking, playing together.

SOCIETY

- ① ~~the~~ organising 'bairhaks' - to discuss problems
↳ 'khatke bairhaks' (during COVID in Jharkhand)
- ② women often come together, talk about personal problems in community women groups
↳ leads to relieving of stress
↳ feeling that 'others are also going through this'
- ③ Use of 'bhajans' (Eg) online Bhajan whatsapp groups
↳ coming together

Man is a social animal. One must help each other - as healthy minds can lead to healthy society (SDG 3.4)

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total



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

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

Being mentioned in the Preamble to our Constitution, and highlighted by SR Bommai's judgement as basic structure of our constitution, the idea of 'Saura Dharma Sambhava' has been at the basic foundation of Indian society.

Importance of 'secularism' in Indian society

- (1) Existence of multicultural society
 - ↳ Absence will lead to strife
 - ↳ Muzaffarnagar riots
 - ↳ Tolerance will lead to cultural dynamism and harmony
- (2) Phoolwadan ki Sair festival (Both Muslims, Hindus celebrate)

② Absence of secularism will lead to majoritarianism
 ↳ a major challenge to democracy
 ↳ Theistic States see major discrimination against minorities
 Key: Pakistan against Ahmadis, Hindus etc.

③ will help develop organic idea of unity - develop cultural capital
 Key: Celebration of Id, Christmas and Diwali with equal fervour
 ↳ 'Festival season' - comes multiple times a year → beneficial for shopkeepers, industry and economy

④ International image as the largest democracy - with a history of tolerance and coexistence.

However, various challenges exist:

Challenges

- ① Political
 - ⊕ vote bank politics
 - communalisation and regionalisation of votes
 - ↳ North East Delhi riots
 - ↳ incendiary pol. speeches
- ② Social
 - ⊕ Prejudices → highlighted
 - ⊕ Pew Research Centre → prejudices
 - ⊕ Role of religious leaders - often
 - fundamentalist opinions - to
 - foment hate for other sections
- ③ Conflict with other fundamental
ideals
 - ⊕ equality for women
 - Need for intercultural in religion to
 - counter unjust practices
 - ⊕ Triple Talak

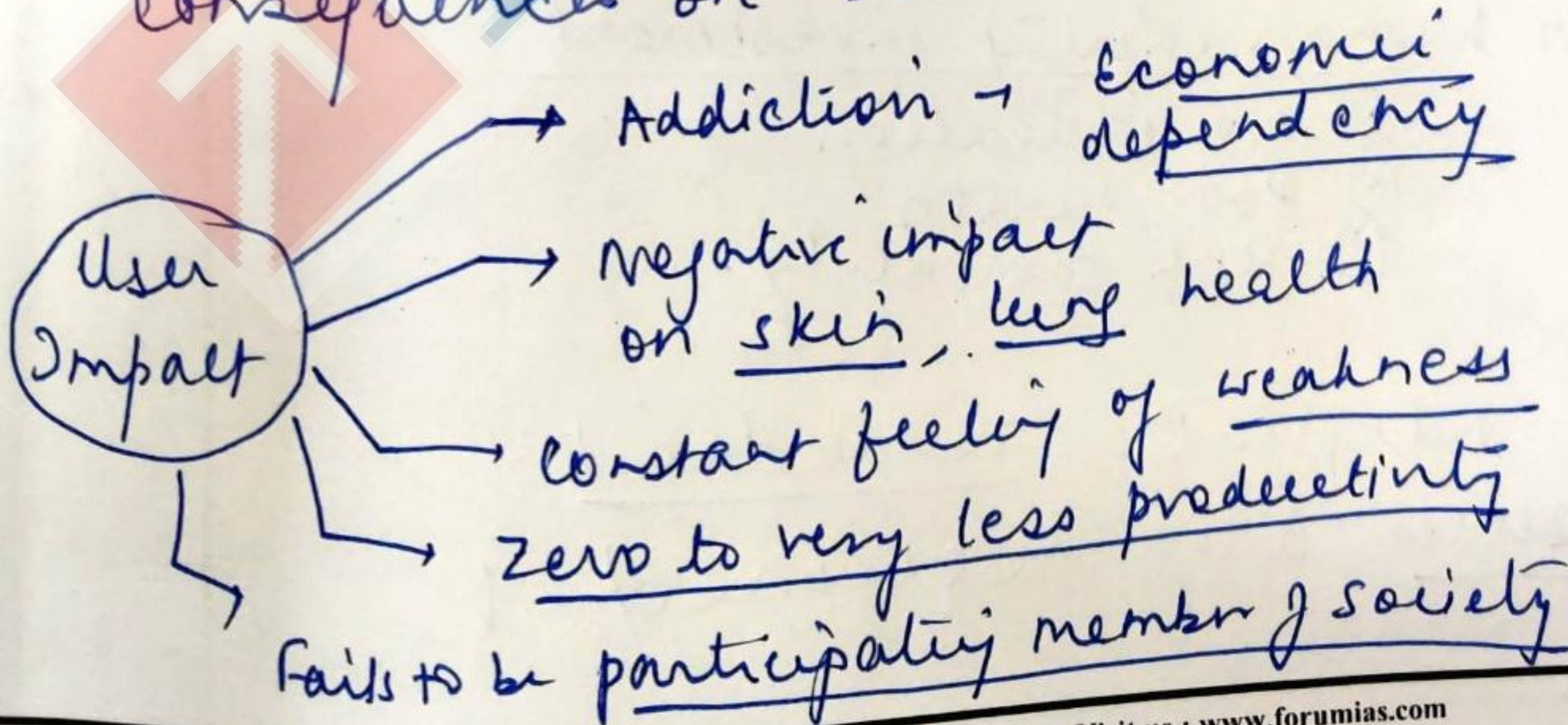
* Thus ~~is~~ one must attempt to navigate these challenges using innovative methods (⊕ Nuh - use of religious leaders to counter COVID), greater cooperation to implement secularism in practice

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)

The prospect of widespread drug abuse and its wideranging societal implications are well expressed and exposed in the popular movie - 'Udte Punjab'.

Drug use - including use of opium, cannabis, methamphetamine, MDMA along with newer ones - 'whitener liquid' have deleterious consequences on the individual



Impact on family &

- ① They lose an active member of household - as a son, sibling - as drug users usually stay alone or with other users (social withdrawal)
- ② Impact on social status
- ③ Other siblings may follow.
- ④ Impact on mental health of family.

Demographic dividend

- ① Drug use largely targets youth
 - ④ Entire generations in border states (Punjab, Haryana)
 - ↳ to 'chitta' use.
- ② Complete lack of productivity
 - ↳ no human capital investment
 - ① no education
 - ② Poor health
 - ③ High mortality.

Thus adequate remedial measures are required &

① Legal : Narcotic and Psychotropic Substances Act, 1985 -

led to establishment of Narcotics Control Bureau - to target supply and distribution (on line with Act 47 (DPSP))

② Institutional

Role of community & police

↳ Kerala - development of 'teacher cadre' - to identify & monitor such students

↳ Manipur 'Meira Paibi' community policing to prevent children from going to use drugs after dark.

③ Social : Role of family and friends.

Should act as security net - feelings of camaraderie and understanding

↳ 'Buddy' system in schools, prisons, as mentors 'cool'

Need to not see this as cool. Only a multipronged approach can solve a multipronged menace.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total



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

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

Census 2011 enumerates Indian internal migrants to number 450 million (Close to 37% of Indian population)

This 'migrant population' is often looked at with distrust as a 'negative phenomenon' as :

① Nature of migration : Usually due to 'want' and 'push factors' of poverty and bad social status

↳ Nature of poor migrants coming to cities like Mumbai, Delhi (from Bihar, Western UP) (lack of job opportunities)

② Lack of adequate facilities in cities to manage them

↳ 17% of Indian urban

population resides in slums (census 2011)
 ↳ Inadequate sanitation, health
 ↳ Seen as encroaching on resources

③ Ethnic / Regional problems

↳ 'Sons of the soil' phenomenon in Maharashtra against Hindi speaking Bihari migrants (seen as representing different culture)

↳ Bengali migrants in Tripura -

completely transformed demographic composition of the state.

④ Lack of jobs often leads to crime
However it is a force for equalisation as well :

↳ Migration from an area points towards need for development policies to improve ones

↳ Highlights growth need for growth in rural areas

② Shift of population from agriculture to industry
↳ leads to reduction in disguised unemployment

③ Fulfil demands for industry growth
↳ Construction industry (Delhi)
- Cotton industry (Gujarat)
- Bollywood (Maharashtra)
based on migrant population.

④ International level: Asian 'technical labour' fulfilling needs of western software sector suffering due to 'ageing population'.

Thus, instead of seeing migration as a negative phenomenon, adequate provision for migrant facilitation as important partners in growth should be made.