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TEST CODE : 4 1 0 4 3

FIAS - MGP 2021 (C-6) - GS Test #13 #10

<b>ForumIAS</b>			
<b>GENERAL STUDIES</b>			
Name Of Candidate		SONALI DEVI	
Roll No.		Date:	03/12/2021

Time Allowed: Three Hours

Maximum Marks: 250

INDEX TABLE			INSTRUCTION
Q. No.	Max. Marks	Marks Obtained	
1			<p>1. Please do furnish Name, Email, Roll No and Mobile in the answer sheet.</p> <p>2. There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH, 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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<b>Total Marks:</b>			

<b>Remarks:</b>	<b>For Student Only</b>		
	Start Time   2:00 PM	End Time   5:00 PM	
	Mode Of Examination:	Online <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Offline <input type="checkbox"/>
	<b>For Office Use Only</b>		
ECN CODE:	EG:	Evaluation Date:	

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

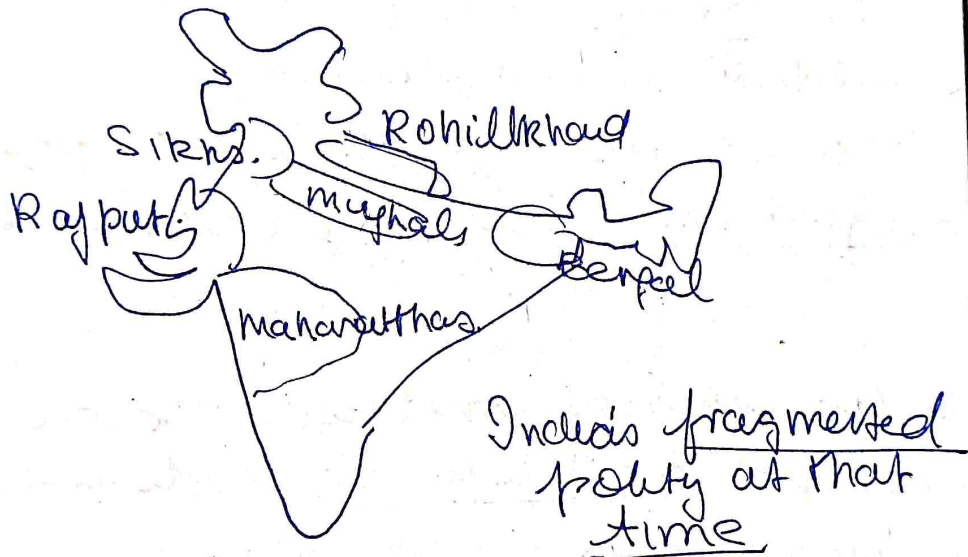
ADDITIONAL COMMENTS



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 between Ahmed Shah Abdali and Maharathas when they were a formidable force in 1761



Did not decide who would rule

- 1) India already had a fragmented polity with regional kingdoms at Rohilkhand, Sikhs, Jats
- 2) In fighting within clans eg Mewar, Mewat



- 3) Considerably weakened Mughal Empire
- 4) Arrival of Europeans and loss of territory under subsidiary alliance already prevalant.

Decided who would not rule

- 1) Maharathas lost considerable land
- 2) Wealth plundered
- 3) Even Sikhs know for bravery, couldn't stop incursions
- 4) Rohilkhand rulers further weakened
- 5) Mughal rule further declined.

These ~~ge~~ political conditions made it ripe for Europeans to colonise the Indian territory through war, alliances and trade.

**Feedback**

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

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

Nehru report of 1928 was released after Birkbeckhead's challenge to draft a constitution acceptable by all after INC rejected the Simon Commission report and August declaration.

### Lunch of uneasy compromises

- 1) debate over dominion status and complete independence within Congress, ~~also~~ disquieted Sabash Chandra Bose.
- 2) Demands of muslim league - reservation in central legislative assembly, provincial legislatures.
- 3) Compromise with Hindu Mahasabha that rejected reservation and separate electorates, hence common electorates were added.
- 4) Disquietment of Other minorities of Sikhs, Maharathras.

- 5) Reorganisation of <sup>state/</sup> provincial own linguistic lines.
- 6). Governor General still had control over defence, communication and was rejected by [Congress].

However, it made few progressive proposals

- 1) Grant of 19 fundamental rights
- 2) universal adult franchise
- 3) Rejection of separate electorates of muslims to avoid further disunity.
- 4) focus on separation of power.

However, Rejection of report by all stakeholders further created Jinnah's 14 point agreement and solidified the demand for separate electorates, reservation in muslim majority provinces also.

**Feedback**

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

(10 marks, 150 words)

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

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Indian Culture has been an evolving one due to values of syncretism and assimilation

Indian Culture influenced by foreign cultures

1) Ancient

a) Mesopotamia and IVC  $\Rightarrow$  animistic cultures, fertility cult

b) Greek Invasions  $\rightarrow$  shaped dressing style, use of horses, charots, coins,

2) Medieval

a) Persianisation eg. Pundan system,

b) architectural - domes, minarets, gardens

c) Cuisine - mughlai

d) social norms - prayer of Bhakti collective

3) Modern

1) Dressing - western clothes

2) food - McDonaldisation

3) Use of English language

4) development of factories, railway,



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printing press.

## 4) Contemporary

- 1) Social media - memes, videos
- 2) films and music of K-Pop
- 3) Tourism and study abroad.

## Influenced foreign cultures

- 1) Religion - spread of Buddhism, Hinduism, Sikhism
- 2) Cultural elements - Yoga, meditation,
- 3) Cuisine - Indian cuisine found worldwide, Exporter of basmati rice.
- 4) Indo-western fusion of clothes of JKat prints on global brands.
- 5) Festivals, dances - Dubai celebrated Dussehra, Holi, Bhangra groups performed at NBA.
- 6) Emas - of Narasimha Kutumbakem, (world is one family), truth and non violence → used in Anti Apartheid, Black lives matter.

Culture evolves and strengthens with its spread and use. Globalisation is further spawning a 'global village'

### Feedback

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

आप कहाँ तक सहमत हैं कि राष्ट्र-राज्यों को इम्नीसवीं सदी की वास्तविकता के रूप में स्वीकार करने से धर्मान्धता और कट्टरवाद के खिलाफ लड़ाई में मदद मिल सकती है? (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Nation-state is a political entity where 'Nation' and 'state' are congruent while a country may / may not have a predominant ethnic / cultural group.

Acceptance of nation state can help

(A) Fight religious fanaticism

1) Reduce threat of minority rights being suppressed.

eg. Sri Lanka Sinhalese and Sri Lanka Tamil

2) Reduce infighting as given considerable autonomy.

3) Equitable development opportunity eg. Arab and Israel.

(B) Reduce fundamentalism

1) Autonomy would help stop cross border support to secessionism, terrorism



2) avoid geopolitical narratives of  
fight against a single religion which  
further fuels 'radicalisation' of  
Islamic fundamentalism  
eg. violence of Xinjiang muslims.

might not help

1) Most countries already have a  
single homogenous group. eg (Europe)

2) globalisation and cross border  
movement of people will bring in  
contact (different religions)

3) May create a domino effect and  
threaten existence of already  
established nation-states of India  
though has huge diversity united with  
own Indic culture.

4) Might politicise to ethnicity, language  
fundamentalism

The best way would be through  
following MONTÉVIDÉO convention of  
self declaration and developing tolerance

**Feedback**

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Q.5) Child labour is not just the consequence of economic compulsion but also social conditions.

Elaborate.

(10 marks, 150 words)

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

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

India has 10.1 million child labourers.

International convention on civil and political rights defines child labour as the 'loss of childhood'.

## Consequence of economic compulsion

- 1) Forced to work due to poverty and supplement family income.
- 2) Family business, agricultural activity do not employ people from outside and ~~do not~~ children considered as working hands.
- 3) Some industries prefer children due to petite hands. e.g. bangle making.

## ~~Consequence of social conditions~~

- 4) Widespread unemployment and difficult to make employment.
- 5) Work as bonded labourers to repay debt of moneylenders.

Consequence of social conditions

- 1) High total fertility rate as poor produce children to work as supplement income.
- 2) not considered wrong to help out parents.
- 3) Transfer of skills from generation to generation eg gharana systems of art.
- 4) High expenses of child rearing due to lack of quality education, healthcare.
- 5) female children considered as a burden and usually more vulnerable to trafficking, plantation worker
- 6) law laws and reduced rehabilitation avenues.

Child labour can threaten India's demographic dividend and may convert it into a 'demographic burden'.

**Feedback**

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Q.6) Discuss desirability of Uniform Civil Code (UCC) in a multi-culturally diverse country.

(10 marks, 150 words)

बहु-सांस्कृतिक रूप से विविधतापूर्ण देश में समान नागरिक संहिता (UCC) की वांछनीयता पर चर्चा कीजिए।

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Uniform Civil Code is a law that governs personal and civil interactions of all individuals irrespective of religion, race, language, culture

desirability of UCC in culturally diverse country

- 1) Constitutionally prescribed (Article 44)
- 2) Reduce inequalities eg.
  - adoption of inheritance right for women
  - issue of alimony and maintenance
  - recognition of LGBTQIA+ civil rights.
- 3) Usher social reforms
  - eg - Female genital mutilation by Dawoodi community can be struck down.
  - abolition of triple talaq
- 4) Reduce inequality and platform for greater cohesion
  - eg invalidate Khas Panchayats



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- lynching due to inter-religious marriage.

5) Increase unity of country if laws are equal.

UCC not desirable

- 1) Encroachment over fundamental rights - right to religion (Articles 25-28)
- 2) Dissolution of culture and artificial homogeneity
- 3) majority tyranny over minority e.g. tribal cultures might be totally wiped out
- 4) Autocracy of state: as culture is ingrained in day to day life e.g. Cuisine, dress, language.
- 5) Threat of rebel by cultural groups.

Law Commission has advocated that UCC is not feasible nor desirable in the country. The first step should be to codify all personal laws.

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

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

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Women labours force participation has increased to 24%. However, such increase has brought to light the dichotomy in rural and urban areas.

Anomalous Behaviour ]

Low level education from rural areas

- 1) Are generally employed in agriculture family business (feminisation of agriculture)
- 2) Though self employed, have little or no control in decision making.
- 3) manual labour demands in plantations eg Tea fields.
- 4) poverty ] pushes them to work.
- 5) out migration of male members push females in petty jobs. like construction.



③ low participation of schooled and urban women

1) Patriarchal attitude : with increasing income of family, requirement to step article reduced

- generally pink collared jobs' suitable.

2) Ammenities - Lack of transportation, financial independence, safety concerns

3) workplace issues - sexual harassment, leaving pipeline (child care responsibility) no creches.

4) also reduced as they have not been able to get jobs in accordance with qualifications

5) Pursuence of higher education

female labour force participation is a key indicator and measure to close the gender gap (WEG).

**Feedback**

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

हीट वेव्स से आप क्या समझते हैं ? हीट वेव्स के विभिन्न प्रभावों की चर्चा करें और उन्हें प्रभावी ढंग से प्रबंधित करने के तरीके सुझाएं। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Heat waves refers to increase in temperatures above  $30^{\circ}$  for hells,  $40^{\circ}$  plains or variance of  $4-6^{\circ}$  than average temperatures (IMD)

- Heat waves occurs
- 1) Climate change increased temperatures
  - 2) Deforestation increased scorching
  - 3) Reduced rainfall - less cooling
  - 4) Urban heat island.

### Impact of heat waves

- 1) Biodiversity meet
  - reduced resilience eg coral deaths (bleaching)
  - wildfires (Australian Bush fires)
- 2) Exacerbates climate change
  - increases evaporation, transpiration, soil moisture,
  - tree cover loss.

- 3) Health a) spread of infectious diseases  
 b) reduced capacity to work - fatigue
- 4) Food and water insecurity e.g. crops destroyed, lack of drinky water
- 5) disproportionately impacts poor and marginalised e.g. women. walk larger distances for water.

### Ways to manage

- 1) Zoning of Heat stressed areas.  
 - effective afforestation, social forestry. → sprinklers, humidifiers
- 2) structural → central cooling of district cooling action plans.
- 3) prevent collateral hazards of forest fires → forest breakers
- 4) rainwater harvesting and storage
- 5) Human activities to limit climate change to  $< 1.5^{\circ}\text{C}$ .  
 → shift to renewables

India's JNND targets can effectively reduce stressful impacts of heat waves.

### Feedback

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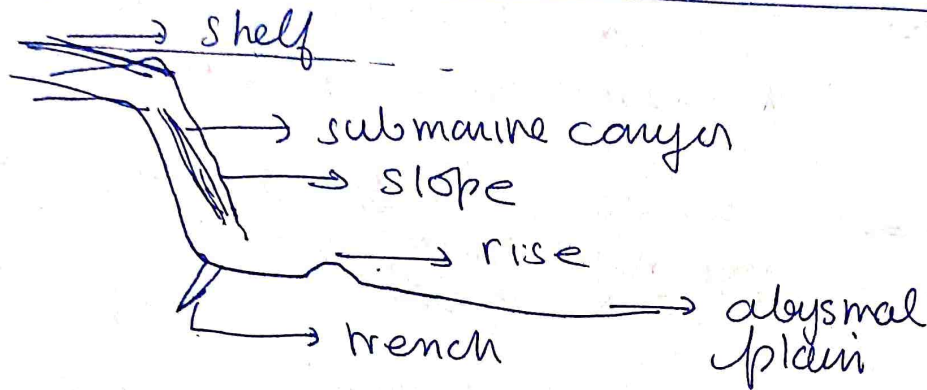




Q.9) How are submarine canyons different from ocean trenches? Also, explain the process of formation of submarine canyons. (10 marks, 150 words)

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

Submarine canyons are fissures that are formed at continental slopes.



different from trenches

	<u>canyon</u>	<u>trenches</u>
<u>formation</u>	- formed through turbidity current	plate tectonics
<u>location</u>	on slope	beyond slope
<u>depth</u>	relatively deep, absolutely shallow	deepest part of ocean
<u>location</u>	widespread across oceans.	maximum in Pacific ocean.

formation alignment

transverse to plate

parallel to plate.

## formation of Canyon

Theory 1 : Sediment of rivers and subareial claudation over continental shelf and slope

Theory 2 : similar to river trenches that have later been submerged

Theory 3 : turbidity currents, causing trench formation over continental shelf by rocks pebbles, sediments brought at continental shelf and initial push from subsiding of plate.

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

यद्यपि इलेक्ट्रिक वाहन लोकप्रियता प्राप्त कर रहा है, लिथियम की उपलब्धता एक बाधा बनी हुई है। भारत और विश्व में लिथियम की उपलब्धता पे चर्चा कीजिए। इसके अलावा, भारत में इलेक्ट्रिक मोबिलिटी को बढ़ावा देने में अन्य चुनौतियों की परीक्षण कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

India launced FAME-II scheme for faster adoption of electric and hybrid vehicles.

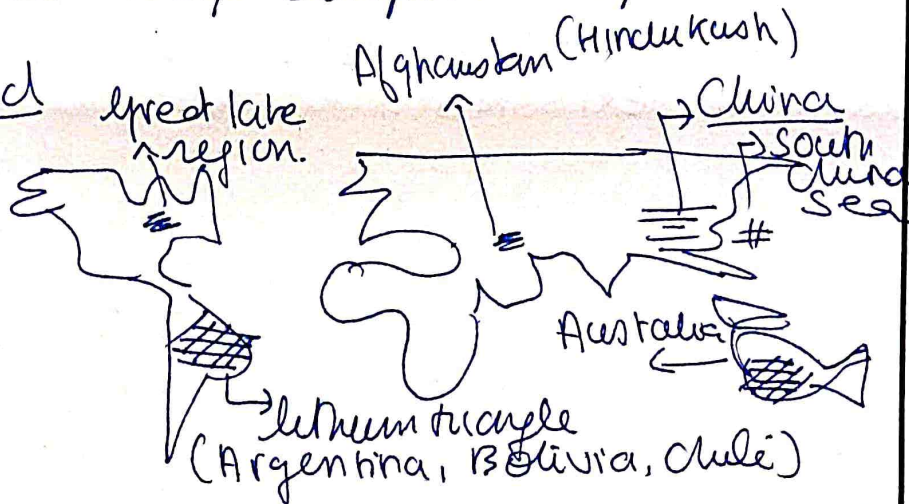
- gaining popularity
- 1) clean alternative
  - 2) Reduced GHG, Sulphur, NOx emissions
  - 3) Decreased air, noise pollution
  - 4) renewable source

## availability of lithium

### 1) India

- no known lithium reserves
- 100% import dependent

### 2) World



- availability of lithium remains a challenge, India dependent on China, Signed MOU with Bolivia.

### Other challenges in Adoption

1) Charging Infrastructure  
- at 25 kms.

2) not adoptable with existing vehicles increased adoption cost to Companies, Consumer.

3) Speed issue  $\rightarrow$  comparatively slower.

4) Batteries themselves not clean source  
- memory issues

Hybrid vehicles, ethanol blending can act as a bridge between full scale adoption of electric vehicles.

Aluminium and Hydrogen batteries should also be explored.

#### Feedback

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

(15 marks, 250 words)

ये कौन से परिस्थितियों थी जो खिलफत 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 non cooperation movement of 1921 was declared as a mass movement at Nagpur session with 3 fold objectives

- 1) Swaraj
- 2) Equitable treatment to Caliph post WWI
- 3) avenge Punjab wrongs.

Conditions that led to alliance

- 1) Post World War I and defeat of Ottoman Turks, the question of 'Muslim Caliph' remained.
- 2) Muslim community wanted the Caliph to retain considerable territory including religious sites to remain under its control.

- 3) Ali Brothers had started the Khilafat Party to demand for these rights of Khalifa.
- 4) Home rule league movement was now headed by Gandhiji as 'Swamaya Sabha'.
- 5) Strong nationalism ensued post Rowlatt and Jallianwala massacre
- 6) Demand for Swaraaj within the congress of Jawaharlal Nehru.
- 7) A combined united front within Gandhian movement would ensure end and rule of British workwork

### Impact of the alliance on future discourse

- 1) First mass based movement included
  - women (contribution to Tilak fund)
  - muslims
  - workers (Railway men's strikes)
  - students.
- 2) non constitutional means adopted
  - protesting, picketing, strikes



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- liquor boycotts

3) Accompanied by (social reforms) which became integral part of all future movements

of Education of Kalipouray tribes

4) Non violence and Satyagrah became cornerstones of all movements

5) A united front showed the Britishers a formidable force and were forced to repress activities furthering anti-British sentiment.

6) Congress become an all inclusive party and a nationwide organisation with women, Muslim, Opposition (DR. Ambedkar) members.

Even though, Noncooperation - Khilafat wasn't able to achieve its demands it furthered India's demands for Purna Swaraj.

Feedback ( For OFFICE use only )

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Q.12) Present a comparative analysis of interventions of USA and USSR in Vietnam and Afghanistan respectively during the cold war era. How far do you think that the present Afghan crisis is an outcome of cold war rivalries?  
(15 marks, 250 words)

शीत युद्ध काल के दौरान क्रमशः वियतनाम और अफगानिस्तान में USA और USSR के हस्तक्षेप का तुलनात्मक विश्लेषण प्रस्तुत करें। आप कहीं तक सोचते हैं कि वर्तमान अफगान संकट शीत युद्ध प्रतिद्वंद्विता का परिणाम है?

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

The cold war was an ideological war fought between the two superpowers of USA and USSR. However these were manifested in proxy wars across the globe of Korea, Vietnam, Afghanistan.

Comparative analysis of intervention.

<u>Vietnam</u>	<u>Afghanistan.</u>
1) <u>division</u> of country at <u>47<sup>th</sup></u> parallel.	no <u>division</u>
2) Presence of a <u>well</u> accepted <u>legitimate</u> government in <u>North</u> Vietnam.	The elected government faced legitimacy issues including <u>rigging</u> , <u>violence</u> , non acceptance by opposition.



3) Concurrent occupation by both Russia and USA

dominance exerted by both in different time periods (USA later)

4) Not considered as 'geopolitical' backyard of either USA/ USSR

Russia considers Afghanistan as its geopolitical backyard

5) democratic government established

undo control of Taliban

### Similarities

- 1) Both stemmed from USA's containment of communism policy and domino theory of Spykman.
- 2) Both saw stationing of military for decades
- 3) Huge loss of life, property of both superpowers as well as local
- 4) Widespread fleeing of place
- 5) Created a vacuum regional

## Security issue

- 6) Remained a forgotten war and was unfinished with sudden withdrawal of Troops

## Present Afghan crisis

(A) Remnant of cold war survives

- ideologically started with containing communism
- maintain geopolitical stability in 'Rimland' bordering Russia.
- withdrawal to focus on South China sea

(B) Not a remnant

- larger threat of terrorism and its fallout of link with Al-Qaeda
- Pakistan's support to taliban (as good terrorism)
- did not have NATO/CENTO supporting military activities.

The Afghanistan crisis should be resolved through Afghan led, Afghan controlled process to ensure continuing peace

### Feedback

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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-Chinese war centered the India - Chinese relations earlier named through 'Panchsheel' and the motto of 'Hindi - Chini Bhai Bhai'.

Shaped by politics of the period

(A) Within China

- a) struggling to recover after the opium wars, huge economic slowdown, unemployment
- b) China's Ambition to rise again as 'Middle Kingdom' and formidable power, restoring its old glory.
- c) Mao's policy of total revolution

### B) Between (India - China)

- 1) India's acceptance to grant refugee status to Dalai Lama was seen as a breach of Chinese sovereignty and principles of mutual - non aggression of Panchsheel.
- 2) Border issues already prevailed in Arunachal - Tawang.
- 3) Rejection of multipolar world by China.

### C) Chinese - Russia

- 1) Ideological difference between Lenin's socialistic democracy under state and Maoism (Communism).
- 2) Russia considered China as its geopolitical backyard.



but China didn't join Russia in its cold war - proxy wars eg. (Korea), (Vietnam)

However the war was also facilitated by other factors

- 1) China's 'one country policy' that believed Taiwan, Tibet to be integral part of China
- 2) Withdrawal of troops only sent a strong signal of Chinese military might.

The Indo-Chinese war of 1962 changed Indo Chinese relationship to be later guided by 'REAL POLITIK' and pragmatism.

### 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 Indian Renaissance movement of 19<sup>th</sup> - 20<sup>th</sup> century was guided by anti British sentiments, revival of India's past glory or social reforms in society.

(Contribution)

1) Creation of national consciousness

1) Revived past glory of India pre British

eg. Theosophical society talked about advances in Sciences in Ancient India

2) Anti British front

eg. Brahmo Samaj under Raja Ram Mohan Roy demanded



for separation of power, education reforms, civil liberties.

3). Spiritual oneness highlighted

- eg Swami Vivekananda acknowledged the vast diversity, but believed in unique Indic culture due to spiritual oneness and way of life.

4) Use of Press, associations bridged gap between citizens eg. 'Digdarshan' by Balshankar Jambekar

5). Reforms that cut acrossed sections of society (eg) Castes Dalit empowerment

## (B) Women Emancipation

1) Ban of Sati - by Brahmo Samaj and William Bentinck

2) Infanticide abolished under Bengal regulation act

3) Widow remarriage advocated by Keshab Chandra Sen

4) Renewed focus on women's education  
eg Ishwan Chandra Vidyasagar opened Girls school.

5) Women reformers and women associations advocated for reforms and became agents of change  
eg. Jyotiba Rao Phule opened girls school

All India women Commission advocated for Passing of 'Sarda act', unusual adult franchise

Most social reform movements were reformists, however they did attract reactionist factions eg. Arya Samaj's 'ghar wopasi' alienated muslims, Tullak's protest against banning of Sati were minor setbacks.

**Feedback**

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total



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)

India is a case of sui genesis with diversity at every mile yet a unity of Indian culture, state, emos, shared history.

Essence of unity in diversity

(A) Unity without Uniformity

1) Sufficient autonomy to preserve, protect and further one's own religion, language and culture integral to 'Right to freedom'

2) ~~One~~ One culture is not forced/ imposed on another essential to peace

3) United through spiritual connection, emos, shared values and shared history.

(B) Diversity without fragmentation

- 1) Diversity should not be a threat to national unity or sovereignty.
- 2) Diversity is not antagonistic to others' interest, however it can benefit from synergies
- 3) If diversity leads to fragmentation  
unity is threatened

Diversity is considered an asset for society

1) Economic asset

- 1) Variety of skills, languages, traditional knowledge  
eg medicines - Ayurveda, Siddha
- 2) Tourism  
- village tourism, tribal tourism  
eg Pochampally ecotourism
- 3) Demand and diversity of products  
eg. different weaving patterns



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become a hub of textile, art craft products  
 by Phulkari of Punjab, Sonebani of  
 Bengal.

## 2) Cultural Asset

- 1) Birthplace of 4 major religions  
 of world.
- 2) Intangible assets - eg. Mudiyetta,  
Vedic Chanting.

## 3) Societal Asset

- 1) Drills down values of peace,  
tolerance, compassion: essential  
 for fighting hate, violence, terrorism,  
refugee crisis.

2) Building of social capital - Bridging  
Capital

## 4) Scientific Asset

- 1) Mixing of cultures leads to innovation,  
new ideas, creative destruction  
 of advances in medicine, Astronomy.

## 5) Environmental Asset

- Huge geographical, climatic diversity  
 is present.
- Animistic cultures expand to present  
 day 'sustainable development'

India's biggest asset is its diversity  
 and biggest strength is its Unity.

### Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

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)

Covid-19 has disrupted the day to day life of everyone across the globe and ushered an era of COVIDISATION.

### Covid-19: medical crisis

- 1) Huge loss of life, livelihoods
- 2) Strained Healthcare infrastructure
- 3) Collateral infections causing medical stress, anxiety
- 4) Vaccination and recuperance with disease.
- 5) Shifted focus away from urgent medical needs - maternal health

### More than medical crisis

#### (A) Exacerbated structural inequalities

- 1) personal level — shadow pandemic by women  
— neglect of girl child in accessing digital resources



2) Societal level — furthered divide between rich and poor (reverse migrations)  
 digital illiteracy hampered education  
 health expenditure increased

3) New global — vaccines take up between developed and least developed  
 vast of Africa 2.2% vaccinated.  
 new diseases in LDC's of omicon.

### (B) Increased Vulnerabilities

- 1) Tribal rights diluted to boost mining in forested areas of Odisha
- 2) Labour laws relaxed to encourage employment
- 3) Food insecurity due to closure of schools and stoppage of mid day meals.
- 4) Migrants lost jobs, livelihoods.
- 5) Old more vulnerable, faced isolation in lockdowns.

C) Strained social institutions

1) Families

- saw huge deaths, orphaned children.
- lots of caregivers.

2) Schools • shutdown further widened literacy gaps

- children facing mental issues, antisocial behaviour.

3) Marriages • strained due to increased report in violence

4) Religious institutions : further stigmatised by inappropriate reporting by Media of Talibzhi event.

5) Frontline workers : overworked, maximum risk.

It has also strained governmental institutions for efficient public delivery and disrupted global supply chains and economy.

**Feedback**  
(For OFFICE use only)

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 ये 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)

While cities account for 31.17% of the population, they contribute to over 50% of GDP. (Census-2011)

positive aspects of urbanisation.

A) Economic powerhouse

- 1) concentration of <sup>majority</sup> all service sector, almost all of quaternary and quinary jobs
- 2) Centers of R&D of manufacturing, factories
- 3) Centers of huge Market Demand eg Automobiles
- 4) Crossjunction of major Transportation Arteries  $\therefore$  act as bulk of break centers
- 5) Boost (Real Estate), (entertainment), (Administrative) functions

(B) Others

- 1) Important centers of innovation of Silicon valley in California.
- 2) Usually coincide with port cities and first destination of foreign capital, people.

Negative aspects of urbanisation(A) Ecological blackholes

- 1) hotspots of GHG, sulphur emissions
- 2) loss of biodiversity, increasing concretisation
- 3) ~~loss~~ land use changes and encroachment on agricultural land (e.g. Delhi declined 40%)
- 4) Ecological Hazards - floods, fires, heat islands, pollution - noise

(B) Others

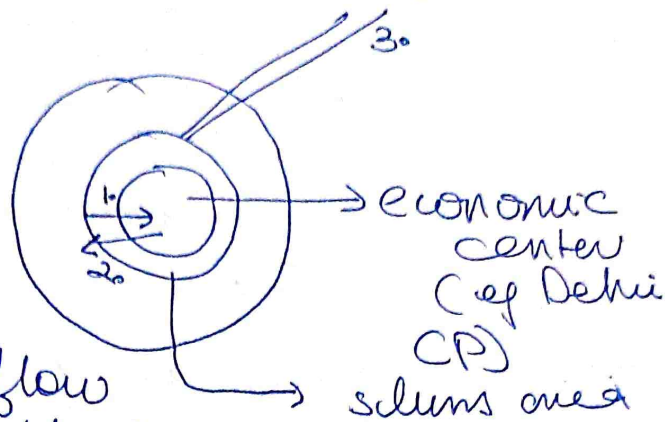
- 1) slums and squatter settlement with decreasing quality of life
- 2) urban crime
- 3) urban governance issues with development of private land.
- 4) congestion.

**Feedback**

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/ Presentation	
Question Interpretation	
Content	
Value Addition	
Total	



InteractionTransportation

1. labour flow
2. goods flow.
3. spatial connection with other cities
  - migration
  - agglomeration
  - working population

Need to balance

- 1) Green belt and urban forestry
- 2) Rationalise and reduce in migration making villages viable.
- 3) Decentralisation of amenities by Delhi master plan 2041

Sustainable urbanisation is key to achieving SDG -11

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

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

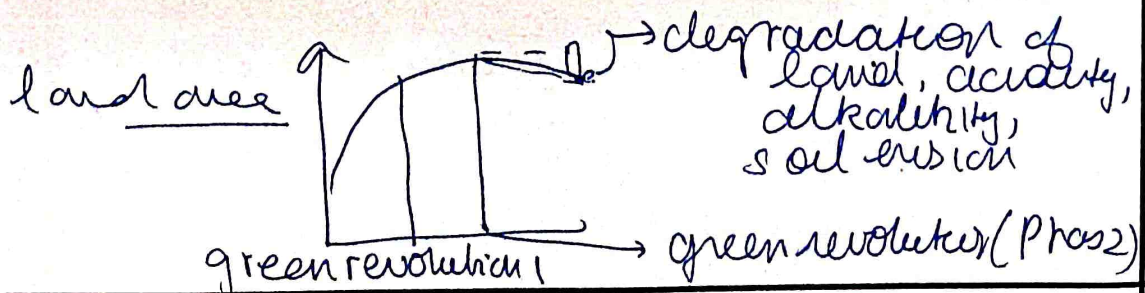
Land use pattern refers to the utilisation of land for various purposes i.e. forests, agriculture, built up, wasteland.

### Changes in land use pattern

	Net sown Area	Forest Land	Other (built up) uses.
<u>1951</u>	26%	8%	0.3%
<u>2011</u>	41%	24%	<u>8%</u>

### Reasons of changes.

1) Net sown area has increased and almost doubled





- 2) Forest area has depleted
- due to improvement and classification of forest area, measurement, survey
  - Excessive push on social forestry
  - Forest rights act 2006 for forest economy
  - protection of areas } Biosphere reserves  
  } tiger reserves
- 3) built up land has increased 3 fold
- due to increase in urbanisation
  - increased population growth rate
- 4) wasteland has decreased  
due to increase in other categories.

### Resultant Impact on climate change

- 1) Agricultural land use
- major emitter of green house gases like methane,
  - use of fertilizers, pesticides and deforestation has increased runoff  
causing further vulnerability of flash floods, flash droughts.
  - loss of carbon sinks

2) Built up area increase

- increased temperatures due to urban heat island effect
- pollution exacerbating ozone depletion and climate change
  - plastics, sulphur
- factory pollution

3) Forested area increase

has been through classification and plantation, which are not as effective as original forests

- exacerbating temperatures, rainfall (high moisture and runoff)

Land use classification needs to be taken up urgently, and target of 33% forest cover should be focussed on

**Feedback**

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total



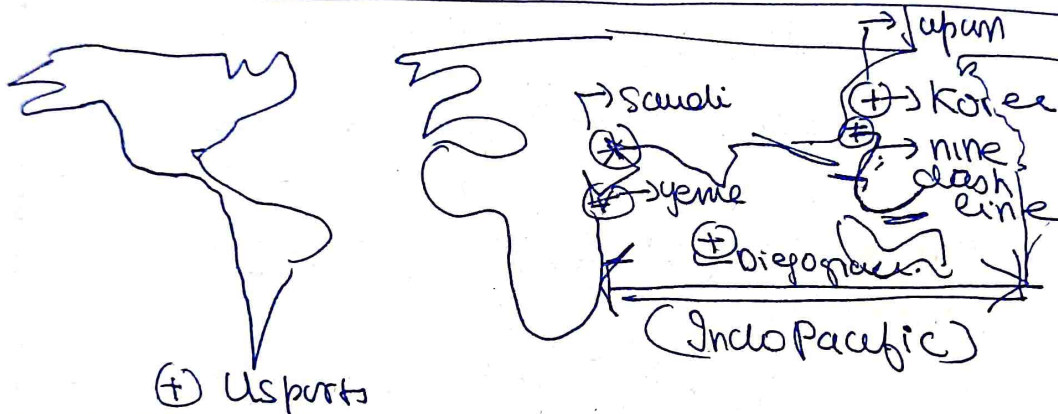
# ForumIAS

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 is the geographical area spanning the East coast of Africa to the west coast of South America



It has assumed great significance (geopolitical)

1) Chinese Aggression.

- Chinese nine dash line claiming vast amounts of EEZ and reducing sovereignty of neighbouring Philippines, Japan (Senkaku islands)

2) String of pearls of China and containment of communism by USA have increased

Tensions.

- 3) Presence of vital sea routes - 70%  
of global trade
- strait of malacca
  - strait of Hormuz.

Geo Economic

- 1) Vast amount of oil and gas reserves
- 2) Rare earth minerals (south China sea)
- 3) PMN nodules  $\sim 5 \text{ kg/m}^3$  in Indian Ocean.
- 4) Growing importance of ASEAN in regional trade  
eg. monopoly of palm oil
- 5) Made in 'China' factor and presence of maritime silk route

Geo Strategic

- 1) Development of QUAD for maritime security.
- 2) Supply chain resilience initiative
- 3) Growing threat of climate change  
eg (Jakarta fast sinking capital)
- 4) Instability  $\rightarrow$  Myanmar coup.



The Area of Indo China Pacific has been part of 'extended Rimland' and described as the 'new new great game' due to its vast economic, military, geostrategic potential.

**Feedback**

(For OFFICE use only)

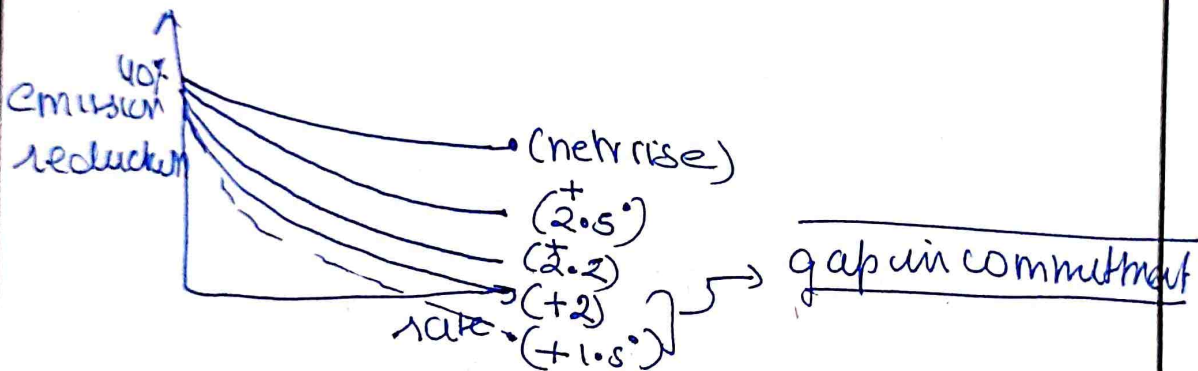
Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total



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 6<sup>th</sup> assessment report of IPCC has underlined that the commitments of net zero might not be enough to curtail emissions below 1.5°C.



India should ~~not~~ adopt

- 1) India is a developing country with 21% people under poverty line
- 2) very low per capita emissions
- 3) under common but differentiated responsibility India's contribution is minimal since industrial revolution



- 4) Industrial development is dependent upon coal (56%) energy mix
- 5) low technology adoption, availability for renewable energy  
eg Import dependence on oil or China
- 6) Even though its contribution are least it is one of the most vulnerable (7th)
- 7) Climate finance commitments of developed countries have not been kept.

### India should adopt

- 1) Increasing hazards and detrimental effects
  - a) food security: rainfed agriculture (50%)
  - b) Health: use of new disease
  - c) Agriculture unremunerative (50% workforce)
- 2) Increased vulnerability to
  - a) floods and cyclones (expected to increase)
  - b) forest fires, droughts

- 3) Overall emissions are high due to large population (3rd largest)
- 4) Leader in climate adaptation (amongst top 10 countries)
- 5) Global Hazard reduced effort from All.

India's commitment to go net zero by 2070 is a pragmatic decision giving it enough time to build a strong resilient economy.

### Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/  
Presentation

Question  
Interpretation

Content

Value  
Addition

Total



## Mentor Feedback Questions

- 1 is handwriting legible?
- 2 .....
- 3 .....
- 4 .....
- 5 .....

Test Goal	(for self)
1	<u>complete on time</u> <input type="checkbox"/>
2	<u>GIS → draw maps (don't see sky)</u> <input type="checkbox"/>
3	<u>minimum underlining</u> <input type="checkbox"/>

## Outcomes

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## Marking Scheme

Mark	Good	Average	Below average
10 Marker	3.75 – 5.0	3.0 – 3.5	< 3.0
15 Marker	5.75 – 7.0	4.0 – 5.5	< 4.0
✓	Key / Relevant Point		
✗	Vague / Irrelevant		

\* Subject to change without prior notice.