

ForumIAS

GENERAL STUDIES

Name Of Candidate	D. ZENITH CHANDRA		
Roll No.	1910051056	Date:	9-12-2021

Time Allowed: Three Hours

Maximum Marks: 250

INDEX TABLE			INSTRUCTION
Q. No.	Max. Marks	Marks Obtained	1. Please do furnish Name, Email, Roll No and Mobile in the answer sheet.
1			2. There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI, all questions are compulsory.
2			3. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
3			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.
4			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.
5			<i>Any specific messages for ForumIAS Mentors/ Evaluators with respect to your copy? Write it here.</i>
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20			
Total:	250		
Evaluator's Discretion:			For Student Only
			Start Time 18 : 45
			End Time 21 : 45
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)

Third battle of Panipat happened between Ahmad Shah Abdali and Marathas in 1761

Impact of battle

- ① It was ~~sign~~ ^a adverse blow to Maratha ambitions to establish pan-Indian empire
- ② It exposed weakness in Maratha leadership.
- ③ It highlighted limitations of military superiority of Marathas
↳ strategy, arms, ammunitions.
- ④ Thus ~~the~~ victory of Abdali and loss of Marathas created political vacuum in India.

① Britishers, after victory in Plassey battle in 1757 & Buxer battle 1764 established their supremacy over India.

②

Feedback

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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। समालाचनात्मक विश्लेषण कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Subsequent to Sri Birkenhead's challenge to frame a constitution acceptable to all communities in India, there was all parties conference in Calcutta in 1928.

↳ The outcome of conference is Nehru report in 1928

Salient features of Nehru report

- ① Dominion status to India.
- ② Fundamental rights to be granted to Indian people
- ③ Joint electorate
- ④ Linguistic reorganization of states
- ⑤ Substantial rights, powers to Centre compared to provinces

Merits

- ① It created national consciousness and self belief among Indians that they are fit for self rule
- ② It was progressive in nature i.e grant of fundamental rights
- ③ It tried to promote national unity by linguistic reorganization

Demerits

- ① Withdrawal of Muslim League over issue of separate electorate.
 - ② Hindu Mahasabha also not ~~with~~ satisfied with Nehru report
- Later, lack of acceptance of Nehru report (Dominion status) by British, led to demand of complete independence (Purna Swaraj) by INC.

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 is diverse ^{& dynamic} in nature.

It got influenced by both indigenous and traditions and foreign culture

Impact of foreign culture over Indian Culture

- ① McDonaldization of food habits
eg Pizza, Burger food culture.
- ② Walmartization - Increase in consumerism
- ③ Use of Jeans, Blazers - clothing
- ④ celebration of Friendship Day,
Valentine's Day, Women's Day etc
- ⑤ Use of English language in
medium of instruction and administration

Impact of Indian Culture over Foreign Culture

- ① Swami Vivekananda speech at World Parliament of Religions in 1893 led to spread of Indian culture
- ② Theosophical society activities
- ③ Rising awareness regarding spiritualism as opposed to materialism
- ④ Celebration of International Yoga Day on June 21 every year
- ⑤ Growing popularity for Indian food
eg Hyderabadi Biryani
- ⑥ Bollywood & impact in world
eg Dangal movie - China
- ⑦ Spread of Buddhism in south east Asia
Thus; due to globalization, free movement of people, ideas led to mutual interaction between Indian & foreign culture

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 कहीं तक सहमत हैं कि राष्ट्र-राज्यों को इमीसवीं 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 refers to concept of nation formation with states being constituents

Reasons for Religious Fanaticism & Fundamentalism

- ① Radicalization of youth by terror organization
- ② Online media - Social media propaganda
- ③ Impact of Globalization led to erosion of traditional values. It is being resisted by orthodox communities
- ④ Highlighting atrocities against minorities in various countries
eg Bosnia Muslims - Serbia
Rohingya Refugees - Myanmar.

Nation-state as solution

- ① It recognizes diversity exists in Nations
- ② It protects and promotes Rights of people
- ③ By granting certain degree of autonomy, people urge for self-determination satisfied to some extent

However, It is not sufficient to address multi-variable problems like Religious Fanatism

Other solutions

- ① Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam (World is one family)
- ② Universal brotherhood and fraternity
- ③ Punishment to perpetrators and protection of human rights of minorities by multi-lateral organizations (UNSC)
- ④ Cyber-security and Rule of law

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)

Child labour in India is about 3.7%
as per 2011 census

Economic Compulsions → Child Labour

- ① BPL Families : ^{children} Poverty is the main reason for child labour.
- ② To augment family income
- ③ To work in agricultural fields, rather than education because it does not offer immediate monetary benefits
- ④ low level of wages in informal economy and unemployment of earning parents due to COVID shocks
- ⑤ supporting family businesses
(retail shops, fruits vendor etc)

Social Conditions - Child Labour

① Caste-based discrimination affects family's economic prospects

↳ It forces children to share burden of family

② Gender inequality

eg Girl children are often involved in family earning activities

↳ (rolling bidis, domestic workers)

Way Forward

① Effective implementation of Child Labour (Prohibition) Act

② Diversification of economic activities of families

③ Skill Development, Adult Literacy, Access to Micro finance

④ Women empowerment i.e. increasing

female labour force participation augments

family income

child labour is nothing but violation of

child rights. Elimination of child labour is need of hour

Feedback

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Value Addition
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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 refers to uniform laws with respect to marriage, adoption, inheritance, divorce, maintenance related affairs.

↳ It ~~place~~ replaces regressive personal laws practised by certain communities

↳ Article 44 of Constitution mandates for UCC

Need UCC in multi-cultural country

- ① It will prevent affiliations to religious personal laws
- ② It promote national consciousness among people
- ③ It lead to women empowerment

④ It will also lead to emergence of best UCC because it incorporates good practices from all religions

Issues with UCC in multi-cultural Country

- ① Difficult to achieve consensus
- ② It may promote religious fundamentalism
- ③ It lead to further radicalization of unemployed youth by vested interests
- ④ It can become threat to unity and integrity of ^{Diverse} Nation

Goa is shining example of UCC.

Evolving consensus, fostering confidence while framing UCC and involving diverse people from all communities, cultures, is need of hour.

Feedback

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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)

Female labour force participation in India is nearly 25%

Reasons for women employability in rural areas

- ① Agriculture being dominant economic activity in rural areas
- ② Feminization of Agriculture highlights women labour force in primary activity
- ③ It requires low level of skills
- ④ Mobility is not issue for rural women because farms are near to house
- ⑤ Cheap labour and flexible labour can easily find work in agriculture fields

- ② Rural women also involve cottage industries
eg Papad, Pickle making

Reasons for Urban women unemployment

- ① Urban activities concentrated in industrial & service sector
- ② These sectors require certain skill set (skill gap of women is one of reason)
- ③ mobility is major issue for urban women
- ④ dual burden of working women
- ⑤ High Family income levels in urban areas also disincentivizes women from working
- ⑥ sexual harassment at work place

Way Forward

- ① skill development, Access to microfinance or credit facilities
- ② Gender-friendly public transportation!!
eg Pink buses in Kerala

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- ③ Incentives to organizations who practice gender equality in employment

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 winds of high temperature blowing over areas

It occurs due to

- ① Global warming (Climate change)
- ② Convection and Global heat imbalance
- ③ Urban Heat Island effect
- ④ Deforestation and lack of tree cover

Impact of heat waves

- ① Heat stress among working people eg Agriculture, Industrial workers adversely affected
- ② Heat-related health complications in elderly

- ① Heat rashes in children
- ② shutdown of schools in summer to control impact of heatwaves over children
- ③ High requirement of water for humans animals, crops (Increase in water demand)

Way Forward

- ① Mitigating heat waves by growing trees (Afforestation in Urban areas)
eg Parks, Urban Forests
- ② Adequate supply of water to communities
- ③

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Content
Value Addition
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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)

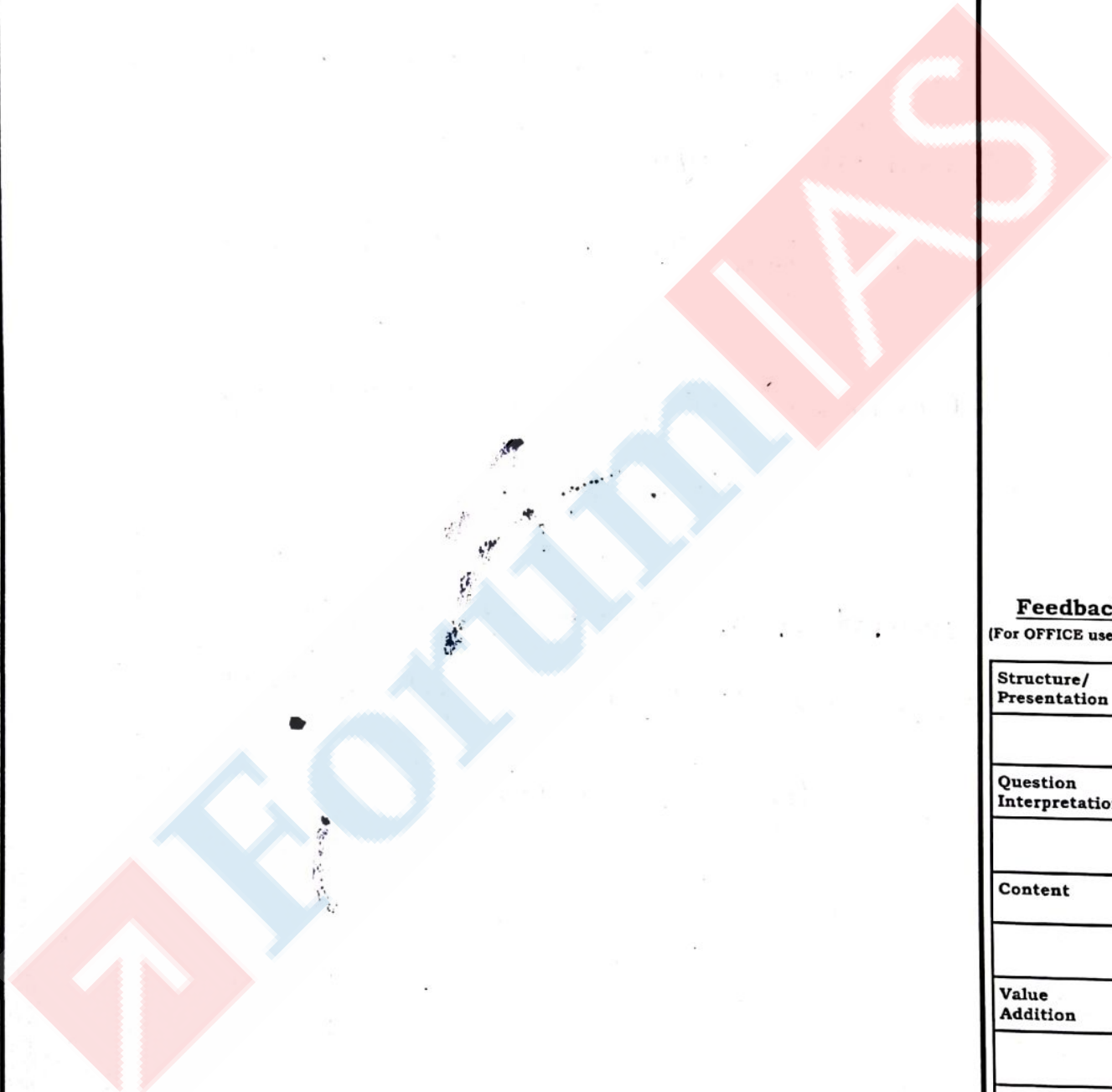
अंतःसमुद्री कैनियन महासागरीय गर्त से किस प्रकार भिन्न है? साथ ही अंतःसमुद्री कैनियन के निर्माण की प्रक्रिया को भी समझाइए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Ocean trenches formed adjacent to continental margin

eg Mariana Trench in Pacific Ocean

Submarine canyon are deep valleys in ocean bottom floor.

Formation of submarine canyon explained by volcanic eruptions and Plate tectonics theory



Feedback
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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)

Electric mobility is becoming alternative to ICE vehicles due to ^{its} non-polluting nature.

However, electric vehicles requires need of lithium batteries and charging infrastructure

Availability of lithium in world

- ① Argentina
- ② ~~Per~~ Bolivia
- ③ Chile
- ④ Afghanistan

Availability of lithium in India

India doesnot have adequate lithium resources, therefore it is imported.

Other challenges in Electric mobility

- ① Need of robust charging infrastructure
- ② Lack of people's adoption & acceptance
- ③ Inadequate investments in from private sector
- ④ safety, efficacy or of lithium battery - They take long time to charge & when heated up, chances of explosion

Way forward

- ① Favourable Government policy to promote investments in electric mobility
 - ② Tax incentives to people using electric mobility
 - ③ Friendly relations with lithium-producing countries to ensure adequate supply
 - ④ Use of latest technologies in electric mobility
- Electric mobility will pave way towards

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)

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)

Khilafat and Non-cooperation movement occurred in 1920s. It was part of India's Independence movement.

Conditions for alliance

- ① To widen people's participation in national movement.
- ② British policies with respect to Turkey. (dismemberment of ottoman empire)
- ③ Gandhi's leadership in national movement
- ④ Progressive ^{muslim} leaders like Mahmud Ali, Shaukat Ali, Hasrat Mohani

⑤ Punjab injustice : British atrocities on
Indians in form Jallianwala bagh
massacre

⑥ To achieve swaraj (Independence from
British)

⑦ Hindu-Muslim unity observed at
Lucknow Congress Session 1916

Impacts on National movement

① ~~leaders enable~~
It led participation of Muslims, there
by widening mass base

② British policy of Divide and Rule
received setback

③ Therefore, Britishers further tried to
create differences among Hindus & Muslims
eg Policy of Appeasement towards Muslims

- ① Communal consciousness of people strong trend
- ② leaders unable to turn this into national consciousness
- ③ It ultimately led to Two-Nation Theory and horrors of partition

Therefore, it is necessary to identify with people's cause and integrating them into national movement, But at the same time, spirit of brotherhood, Nationalism needs to be strengthened.

Feedback

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

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

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Due to ideological differences between USA & USSR, it led to cold war post world war II (1945).

↳ This cold war, does not led to direct military conflict between two super powers

↳ But, it created conditions for intervention of superpower in nation's politics

Comparative Analysis

USA in Vietnam

① USA intervened in Vietnam & after French withdrawal & defeat

USSR in Afghanistan

② USSR intervened in Afghan in 1979

① USA intervened in Vietnam incident to prevent Communist spread and rise of Communism.

② USA actions led to widespread human rights violations

③ Use of chemical weapon i.e. Agent Orange

④ USSR intervened in order to protect Communist parties in Afghanistan

⑤ In Afghan, it led to rise of orthodox extremist elements in Afghan polity

⑥ USA tried to promote Mujahedeen against USSR

Present Afghan Crisis

① Fall of western-backed, democratic Afghan government

② Terrorist group, Taliban captured power

③ It gained legitimacy by US-Taliban agreement 2020, which led to US exit from Afghan

Afghan Crisis - Outcome of Cold War rivalries

- ① Afghans are proud people. They resisted any foreign intervention whether US, or USSR
- ② In order to defeat USSR, USA indirectly supported extremist element (CIA) (Financial, Arms support)
- ③ After withdrawal of USSR, ~~USA~~ rise of Taliban was observed and it even ruled Afghanistan from 1996-2001 and since 2021
- ④ Pakistan support to Taliban, lack of adequate support to rebels in Panjkshir valley led to victory of Taliban in forming government.

Thus, war what began as war against USSR invasion, transformed into war against Terror and later exit of USA.

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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)

1962 Indo-china war was outcome of several national and international factors in India, China, world

Politics with & China

① Failure of mao zedong policies post chinese revolution in 1949

eg) Great leap forward

↓
It led to famine-like conditions and rise of poverty

↳ Cultural revolution - in order to strengthen chinese communist identity

↳ To divert people's attention from misery, Mao played battle card

Politics between India and China

- ① India gaining legitimacy ^{in world} under JL Nehru leadership
- ② Policy of Non Alignment movement of India attracted many newly independent countries
- ③ India's policy with respect to Tibet
 - a) initially, India accepted Tibet as part of China
 - b) This led to imposition of Chinese culture over Tibet
 - c) later, there was Tibetan uprising and inflow of Tibetan refugees into India
- ④ India rejected Chinese request of handing sending back Tibetan refugees to China

Politics between China - USSR

- ① Mutual antagonism between neighbours over interpretation of Communism
- ② Later, R USSR not supported china's membership in UNSC
- ③ This led to Sino-Soviet split

Thus "above all politics between India, China, USSR led and Cuban missile crisis, 1962 (diverted world attention) led to 1962 Indo-China war

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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)

19th century socio-religious movement
contributed towards Indian Renaissance.

↳ It happened due to

a) understanding of British colonial and
exploitative economic practices

b) modern Education

c) Ideas of Liberty, equality, democracy
from French Revolution

d) religious superstition, patriarchal attitude
towards women, caste discrimination

led to internal divisions in Indian society

which prevented Nationalism and

national consciousness

Contribution of SRM towards national consciousness

① Brahmo Samaj movement

↳ Brahmo Samaj of India by Keshab Chandra Sen tried to promote ~~the~~ ideals like rationalism, humanism across India.

② Arya Samaj movement and Arogyash

movement contributed towards awakening of Indians Hindus and Muslims respectively

③ Rama Krishna Mission (Swami Vivekananda)

activities inspired people to have self reliance and love for nation

(Annie Besant)

④ Theosophical Society activities also

contributed towards national consciousness

Contribution of SRM towards ^{Women} emancipation

- ① Raja Rammohan Roy struggle against abolition of sati
- ② Eshwar chandra vidhyasagar efforts towards Widow Remarriage
- ③ BM Malabari, sarda worked against child marriages (4 Indian Social Conference also)
- ④ Savitribai Phule worked for women education by establishing schools
- ⑤ Ranabhai Ranade, Pandita Ramabhai Saraswati worked to address gender problems

Thus, social religious movement during pre-independence created awakened people and prepared them for Indian National movement.

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Q.15) Unity without uniformity and diversity without fragmentation is the essence of unity in diversity. Elaborate. Also explain why diversity is considered an asset for Indian society.

(15 marks, 250 words)

समरूपता के बिना एकता और विखंडन के बिना विविधता, विविधता में एकता का सार है। विस्तृत विवेचना कीजिए। यह भी बताएं कि विविधता को भारतीय समाज के लिए एक संपत्ति क्यों माना जाता है। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Unity in Diversity is one of unique feature of Indian Society.

Unity without Uniformity ↔ Unity in Diversity

① Even though Hindus and Muslims have different religious practices they live with spirit of communal harmony

eg Basant Panchami festivals at Nizamuddin Darga

② Even though Indian Society has caste system, modern education, industries, economic activities eliminating caste discrimination

eg IITs, NITs, IIMs | AICTE India services

② Despite of home of more than 1300 languages, Indians accepted Hindi and English as official language of Union

Diversity without Fragmentation → Unity in Diversity

① ~~200~~

Diversity is asset for India

- ① India is multi-religious, multi-cultural, pluralistic society.
- ② ~~Due~~ Diversity is asset because
 - a) it ~~strengthen~~ enriches parliamentary debates
 - b) it led to holistic policy formulation
(officers from all Indian states - IAS, IPS etc)
 - c) It is softpower for India. As Indian Diaspora is important component of India's Foreign Policy

Issues with Diversity

- ① caste and communal consciousness led to Riots
eg Mirchpur Riots, Anti-Sikh Riots, Delhi Riots 2020.
- ② Issue of Regionalism, Linguistic chauvinism
eg Assam for Assamese
- ③ Inter-state Riverwater disputes

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 pandemic has multi-sectoral ramifications across polity, society, economy

Covid 19 - medical crisis

- ① ~~Air~~ to Person to person transmission led to lockdown imposition
- ② Lack of availability of vaccines at time of outbreak
- ③ Poor healthcare infrastructure in developing countries

Covid 19 exacerbated structural inequalities

- ① Economic inequalities in India further widened during pandemic.
eg Impact on Billionaire is miniscule

- ② Industrial activities grossly suffered due to lockdown and supply chain disruptions,
~~however~~ ,
- ③ There was clear Urban-rural divide observed.

COVID 19 increased vulnerabilities of marginalized sections

- ① migrant crisis during pandemic
- ② informal sector workers adversely affected
- ③ loss of wage, employment by unskilled, semiskilled workers
- ④ Elderly also affected in forms of lack of access to geriatric care during pandemic
- ⑤ LGBTQ community further driven to marginalization

COVID 19 — strained social institutions

- ① It led to shadow pandemic (increased domestic violence) eg NCW received more complaints.
- ② Increase in child marriages because lack of vigilance by police, community organizations
- ③ Education — Poor ^{families} and remote villages unable to access Digital education

Way Forward

- ① Investing in Digital infrastructure, Digital literacy
- ① Improving Vaccine coverage
- ② Social security to workers (informal)
- ③ Diversification of economic activities and supply chain.

We need to convert COVID 19 crisis into opportunity

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)

'शहरों 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)

As per 2011 census, cities contribute more than 60% to GDP (economic growth)

Cities — Economic powerhouse

- ① concentration of secondary and tertiary activities in cities
(services)
- ② Availability of infrastructure and connectivity through rail, road, airways.
- ③ skilled and professional workforce in cities
- ④ High consumption expenditure observed in states with high urban population
eg Goa, Tamil Nadu

Cities - Ecological blackhole

- ① Air pollution due to multitude of factors
eg Traffic congestion, stubble burning (Pollution in Delhi)
Industrial activities
- ② Noise pollution due to construction activities, Road transport (motorization)
Private vehicles
- ③ Scarcity of water resources because cities have high water demand due to population, industries etc
- ④ waste management is major issue
eg Landfills - waste disposal

Interaction

Positive and Negative aspects of Urbanization

- ① cities have human capital, but high population itself is liability.
(air, water, pollution, waste generation)

- ② cities have robust infrastructure. But it also created Urban Heat Island effect
- ③ cities do not witness caste-~~disc~~ ^{discrimination}, but have class-based inequality
eg Slums and skyscrapers coexist

Way Forward

- ① Smart Cities and Smart Villages
- ② Providing Urban amenities in Rural areas & source region development
- ③ Public Transportation
eg Metro in Delhi, BRTs in Surat
- ④ Urban Forests
eg Pune - Wajve

Implementing above measures will lead to achieving SDG 11 (Sustainable Cities) by 2030.

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)

Land use patterns in India refers to use of land resources for various activities.

There are 9 categories of land-use in India

eg Net sown area, Forests, waste land etc.

Change in Land use pattern since Independence

① There ~~was~~^{is} increase in area under cultivation due to

- Green revolution - High yielding varieties
- Irrigation facilities

② Due to rise in population, economic growth, Forests areas, tree cover is decreasing

- ② Due to urbanization, i.e. increasing urban population, area under non-forest uses increased
- ④ Wasteland, which has cultural and ecological benefits, is being diverted for other purposes - Industries, Cities etc.

Impact on Climate change

- ① Agriculture
- ↳ Rice cultivation contributed to methane emissions (CH_4 - green house gas)
 - ② ↳ unscientific practices led to salinization, alkalinization in soil.
- ② Industrial activities contributed to high amount of green house gases
- eg Use of Petcoke, Furnace oil

③ Urbanization created new phenomenon called Urban heat Island and rising temperatures in cities
eg Asphalt road pavement, concrete buildings

④ Deforestation activities led to loss of carbon sinks

Way Forward

① climate-smart agriculture
eg system of Rice Intensification method

② Mixed Farming (Livestock Rearing)

③ Use of modern technologies in Industries

④ A creation of Urban Forests
eg Miyawaki method - Telangana

Improving Resilience and adopting mitigation strategies is need of the hour to control Climate change & limit temperature by 1.5°C by 2100.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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)

Indo-pacific region refers to area encompassing from east coast of Africa to west coast of America

↳ It derived from confluence of two oceans — Indian and Pacific

↳ It encompasses — Asia, Australia, Africa, America (North, South) continents

Geopolitical significance

① centre of gravity of geopolitics is shifting from Atlantic Ocean to Indian Ocean

② This region also carries significant proportion of world trade (sea lanes)

③ The region also consists of maritime choke points

eg Malacca straits

④ South China sea region becoming bone of contention between China, Vietnam, Philippines, Indonesia

Reasons

- ↳ It has significant oil & gas resources
- ↳ Fishery ~~resources~~ stock
- ↳ access to maritime corridors and control over them

⑤ India, ~~USA~~ USA, Australia, Japan forms Quadrilateral alliance (QUAD) and conducts Malabar exercise

⑥ Even US tried to hastily withdraw from Afghanistan, in order to focus on China and Indo-Pacific region

Way Forward

- ① Free Open, Inclusive Indo-Pacific is in the interest of all nations
- ② Rules-based world order in maritime domain.
of effective implementation of UNCLOS
- ③ sustainable exploitation of resources in High seas
- ④ Joint / Collective action against Piracy, Cross border Terrorism, Organised crime activities.
- ⑤ securing sea lanes (maritime security)
thus, Indo-Pacific region requires collaboration, cooperation instead of conflict, confrontation among nations for world 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)

Sixth Assessment report of IPCC highlights impact of climate change on world.

Findings

- ① It is code red for humanity
- ② With current level country's commitments (NDCs), Planet witness rise in temperature beyond 2°C
- ③ Adverse impact on Food security
- ④ Disappearance of low lying coastal areas, Islands due to arctic melting and consequent sea level rise
eg Kiribati Islands

③ Increase in climate change refugees and conflict in destination regions.

Position of India

① ^{At COP26} India adopted Net zero emission target by 2070.

② India stated that, it is required to balance national priorities (development) with ~~global~~ climate responsibility

③ It urged developed countries to contribute 100 billion dollars annually in order to achieve its climate commitments (Climate Finance)

④ Adoption of modern technology in coal generation
eg coal gasification

⑤ Thrust towards electric mobility and hydrogen-based vehicles

⑥ Increasing proportion of renewable energy by 50% of energy basket by 2030.

eg International Solar Alliance

Roof top, solar, PM KUSUM scheme

India, despite of developing country, in interest of global community took ambitious targets & goals towards climate action

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total