

TEST CODE : 4 1 0 4 9

FIAS - MGP 2021 (C-6) - GS Test #3

ForumIAS

GENERAL STUDIES

Name Of Candidate	Piyush Kumar Rai		
Roll No.	1910041967	Date:	21-Jan-2022

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, 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.
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12			Any specific messages for ForumIAS Mentors/ Evaluators with respect to your copy? Write it here.
13			
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20			
Total Marks:			
Remarks:			
For Student Only			
Start Time 3:00		End Time 6:25	
Mode Of Examination:		Online <input type="checkbox"/>	Offline <input type="checkbox"/>
For Office Use Only			
ECN CODE:		EG:	Evaluation Date:

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

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS

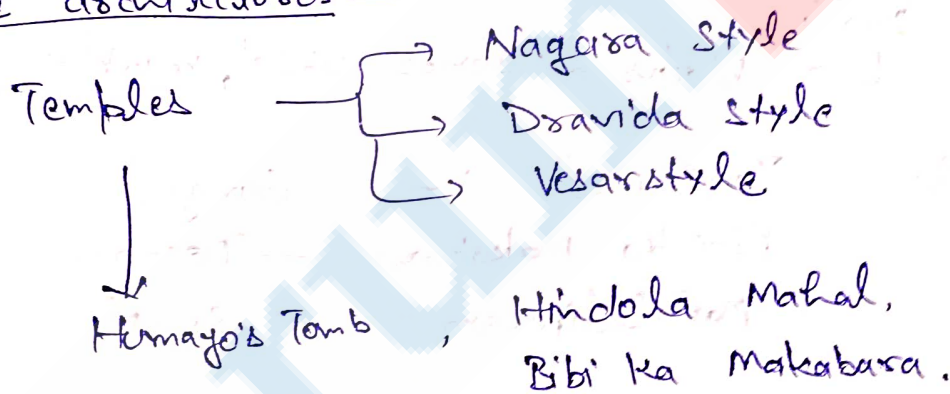


Q.1) Changing architectural styles of early medieval India reflected contacts between the Deccan, Southern India and the Ganges Plain. Examine with suitable examples.

(10 marks, 150 words)

Medieval architecture like temples, tombs, Mughbaras are the important source of rich cultural bit and architectural history of medieval India.

Some architectures —



Changing architectural style

With the advent of Muslims, architecture also changed in India across Deccan, Southern and Ganges Plain.

- Arches and dome introduction
-

Reflected Contact

① Use of arches across India

eg. In Humayun's tomb in Ganges Plain

In Hindola Mahal in Deccan

In Temples of Hampi in Southern

② Use of stones across whole India.

↳ blocks of stones used, marble

eg. Taj Mahal — Ganges
Bibi Ka Makbara — Deccan
Mahabalipuram — South

③ Decoration of walls of temple are common feature across India.

eg. Pillars in Ganges plains

Mosaics in Deccan and Southern temples.

style shows contact. Thus changing architectural restoration work for these architectures. There is need to

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	



Q.2) The first world war was fought essentially for the preservation of balance of power

Examine.

(10 marks, 150 words)

First world war (1914-18)
 was fought between ^{Central power} Allied (Germany, ^{Austria} Italy) and Central Allied (Britain, France, US) mainly to establish their dominance in Europe.

World War I : Preservation of balance of power.

- ① Britain, USSR wants to check growing power of Germany and preserve their power in Europe.
- ② Germany wanted to counter Britain's colonial advancement in African continent.

③ Both wanted to capture world new market - Asia and Africa for their economic advantages.

④ Both power wanted to increase their geopolitical, ge and strategic dominance not only in Europe but all over world.

Thus, this power struggle led to world war I. In this war Allied power won with humiliating treaty of versaille for Germany which led to eventually world war II.

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Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	



Q.3) A combination of various domestic factors and foreign influences caused the Quit India movement to become a people's movement. Elaborate. (10 marks, 150 Words)

Quit India movement (1942) was the last major movement which led to finally independence in 1947.

Domestic factors.

- ① Growing discontent among public for colonial rule due to increase in poverty, inequality.
- ② Political factors includes failure to accept demand of constituent assembly which can represent voice of people.
- ③ Social factors includes excessive atrocities against general public after individual satyagrah to express voice of people.
- ④ Other factors includes formation of Trade union, parties like - Swasaj, Socialist party - provided platform for people's movement.

Foreign factors

- ① ~~Its~~ Effect of ongoing World War II led to economic exploitation of country.
- ② Rising conscience among public's due to World War II
↳ provided mental strength to fight colonial government.
- ③ Growth and development of Japan provided incentive and impetus to fight for independence cause.
- ④ Opportunity was created due to British involvement in World War II which can be utilised for empty space in India to fight for Independence.

Thus. Quit India movement was the significant people's movement which led to Cabinet mission plan and formation of Constituent assembly.

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Structure		Content	
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Q.4] Nationalism is the natural culmination of the social and religious movements, popularly termed as the Indian renaissance. Critically examine. (10 marks, 150 Words)

Indian renaissance was the development of scientific and rational thinking during 19th century. Intelligentia like Rajaram Mohan Roy, Debendranath Tagore, Jshwar Chandra Vidyasagar were pioneer in bringing Indian renaissance.

Nationalism is the sense of pride for domestic socio-cultural identity.

Nationalism : natural culmination of social movements.

① Brahma Samaj propogated the idea of equality, women's right abalition of Sati Pratha for the cause of social transformation.

② Education promotion for nationalism by Jyotirao Phule to depressed

class and women.

③ Growth in national identity with the development of press, rail lead to nationalism

④ Nationalism : National Culmination of Religious Movement.

① Arya Samaj propogated Vedas importance to promote unification and nationalisation.

② Ramkrishna Mission also propogated concept of humanity with the help of Vedas.

③ Dharma Sabha like movement also propogated religious identity.

However with the development of Hindu - Muslim divide nationalism sometimes changed into communalism which led to division of India and Pakistan.

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Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	

Q.5) Gender based violence operates on the nexus of land, caste, and patriarchy. In the light of this statement, bring out the intersectional aspects of caste, class and gender of Indian society. (10 marks, 150 Words)

As per the National Crime record Bureau (NCRB), in India every 8 minute a women faces gender violence against her.

Intersectional aspect of Caste & Gender

- ① In India gender violence is more prevalent against lower caste women.
- ② Due to socio-cultural economic backwardness of lower caste led to these violence.
- ③ Historical Varna system also contributed in discriminatory mindset.

Aspect of Class & Gender

- ① Zamindar class vs Labour class led to exploitation of women

② Class structure of society led to social discrimination and gender violence.

Nexus of land, Caste and Patriarchy.

↳ Land owner's exploitation on tillers for non payment

↳ Generally land owner are from upper class and tillers from lower caste led to gender violence.

↳ Patriarchal mindset among upper class led to gender violence.

of SC/ST Act Proper implementation help in reducing gender based violence. POCSO Act can

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
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Q.6) "Federalism can promote centrifugal forces of ultra-regionalism and secessionism". Do you agree? Critically analyze in the context of the rise and growth of regional tendencies in India since independence. (10 marks, 150 Words)

Federalism is the concept in which division of subjects takes place for smoother governance and both center and state don't interfere in each others functioning.

Federalism : Promote Centrifugal forces of ultra-regionalism and secessionism

① After the independence Indian federal system has proved to be critical

↳ Regional growth : States like Kerala are best for performing in social indicators of Education.

Gujarat } Good industrial development
Maharashtra }

South Indian States } Tourism and natural resources promotion

② Suppression of tendencies like Khalistan due to good development through federalism.

③ Regional demands has full filled through growth of regional parties.

eg. TMC
BJP etc

④ Promotion of competitive federalism as per NITI Aayog.

Federalism : Some Issues.

① Still presence of Left Wing Extremism in eastern states.

② Undermining of identity of different ethnicity within states.

eg. demand of creator Nagaland
Bodoland demand.

③ Huge discrepancies in different states development.

eg. Kerala vs Bihar
literacy → 100% vs 62%.

to be utilised to Thus federalism potential minimise these differences

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Structure		Content	
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Q.7) While globalization has helped reduce extreme poverty it has been criticized on the account of rising income disparities. Analyze in the light of socio-economic impact of globalization on Indian society. (10 marks, 150 Words)

As per Ministry of External Affairs, globalisation means integration of economics and society through cross country flow of information, ideas, technologies...

Globalisation : Helped in eradication of poverty.

① Growth in Foreign Direct Investment led to increase in industrial growth which contributed to job creation helping poor.

② Incoming of new technologies like helped in improving governance.
eg. IoT → led to direct benefit transfers.
→ Technology used in PDS system.
→ social audits.

③ Better financial inclusion to include major population in financial system.
eg. SAM facility scheme.

- ④ Other factors like Mc-Donaldisation, Globalisation, Global village has helped villages to come up with better development of society removing poverty.

Globalisation: Rising disparity.

- ① Increase in rural-urban divide due to globalisation.
- ② Skilled jobs are more required than unskilled rural workforce.
- ③ Automation led to loss of jobs.
- ④ Globalisation led to westernisation and thus reducing domestic culture's importance.

However schemes like Startup India, Standup India, Digital India, Make in India are helping to come positive aspect of globalisation to improve quality of life of people.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
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Q.8) Plate tectonic theory is a combination of continental drift theory and sea floor spreading. Discuss. (10 marks, 150 Words)

Plate tectonic theory theory explains the movements of plates across the globe. It takes consideration for both continental drift theory and sea floor spreading.

Plate Tectonic & Continental drift:

① Earth land mass made up of several major and minor plates which moves continuously.

↳ Continental drift theory also says same that ~~can~~ at one time ~~ear~~ continents were joined.

e.g. shape of South America and West Africa Coast.

② Forces of movement
 ↳ Convectional currents
 ↳ tidal forces


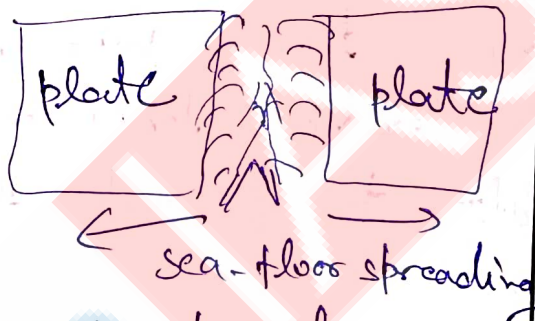


Plate tectonic & Sea floor spread.

① ~~Process~~ due to spreading takes place ocean ridges.



Thus plates moves due to these volcanic activities.

② Gravitational anomalies and shape of plates are different due to uneven pattern of volcanic eruption across globe.

Thus Continental Plate tectonic theory is the combination of both continental drift and sea floor spreading.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
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Q.9) What are strategic minerals? Bring out the economic and strategic implications of their distribution and production.
(10 marks, 150 Words)

Strategic minerals are minerals that are key for our industrial sector and has utmost importance. India mines over 50 minerals in the country.

Economic implication.

- ① Job creation near the location and production of minerals.
- ② Economic development
↳ increase in local economic activity.
- ③ Better connectivity to that place.
e.g. road and railway network
- ④ Export potential of minerals.
- ⑤ New industry development
e.g. Solar panel development

Strategic Implication.

- ① Autonomy in the field of production.
- ② Less dependence on import.
↳ economic independence.
- ③ Mineral like Thorium can provide Energy security.
- ④ Can provide alternative for ~~exhaustible~~ energy intensive minerals and provide mineral security.

Thus, National mineral policies decision to focus of strategic minerals can prove crucial. And More FDI in this sector can also help in development of mining sector.

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Structure		Content	
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Q.10) What do you understand by Ocean Stratification? In what ways does global warming affect ocean stratification impacting the marine ecosystem. (10 marks, 150 Words)

Ocean stratification means layering of ocean water layers due to difference in water temperature, salinity.

Ocean stratification : Impact on Marine ecosystem.

- ① stratified layers prevent mixing of layers.
↳ loss of fishing zones.
- ② Increase in coastal deserts.
- ③ Modifying effect on coast weather and temperature.
↳ affect erosion
- ④ Affect local climate
↳ increase in incidence of cyclones.
↳ increase in intensity of cyclones.

⑤ Weakening of Atlantic ^{Ocean} - Meridian currents.

Global warming affecting Ocean stratification

① Sea level rise leading to new stratification.

② Sea temperature rise affecting new current stratification.

③ Melting of glacier in Arctic and Antarctic affecting Ocean currents.

④ Global warming affecting Walker circulation thus affecting ocean stratification in Indo-Pacific region.

⑤ Global warming like adhering to Paris commitments can be prevented. This measure is adhering to Paris commitments can be prevented.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	

Q.11) Sangam literature offers a window into aspects of the ancient Tamil culture, the people and their secular and religious beliefs. Elaborate. (15 marks, 250 words)

Sangam literature is the important source of socio-cultural history of not only to the south India but also for the whole India.

Sangam literature

Tolkapiyam (by Tolkaapiyars)

↳ from 2nd Sangam

Pattinappalai, Ettutogai, ...

↳ from 3rd Sangam.

Secular beliefs and Religious beliefs.

① Sangam literature provides for religious tolerance through giving the information about festivals.

- ② Equal importance to both Buddhism and Jainism.
- ③ Worship rights were also given to women.
- ④ It gives accounts for social harmony and faith in various religions.

Sangam literature and Culture

① Society.

↳ Tolkapiyam refers to five-fold division of land

eg. Kuzhisi and so on.

↳ subsistence patterns of these land.

② Women's Position

↳ was good in Sangam era

③ Polity,

↳ based on welfare principles.

④ Art and culture development was significant during Sangam era.
e.g. two epics - Silappathikaram
Manimegalai.

⑤ Language used during sangam age was Sanskrit by spiritual teachers.

This Sangam literature has helped to tell rich historical culture of India. There is need to preserve and protect works of these time.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	



Q.12) Asoka's rule was based on the policy of dhamma, peace, harmony and realpolitik of the age. Examine the statement with inscriptional evidences of Mauryan Empire.

(15 marks, 250 words)

Asoka's rule (3rd century BC) was known for its propagation of policy of dhamma in the Asia.

Policy of Dhamma, Peace, Harmony.

① Sarnath Pillar describes the dhamma propagation by Ashoka.

② Pillar edicts and inscription were present in various part of country propagating dhamma.

e.g. Migalhisagore Pillar inscription in Nepal

Allahabad Pillar, A

③ Propagation through various scripts like Greek or Arabic in North-Western India, Sanskrit in Southern India.

④ Stupa architectural also describes the policy of social harmony and religious tolerance.

eg. Jataka tales of Sanchi Stupa.

Ashoka's rule : Polity

① Lion Capital of Sarnath describes political structure of that time.

② Ashoka's empire were expanded ~~all~~ deep south of the India.
↳ Pillars and inscriptions found in South India.

③ Administrative structure was based on merit system.

Thus, the importance of Ashoka's rule can also be seen through our emblem which was taken from lion capital.

Q.13) With the progression of Indian freedom struggle, the role of women and their nationalist contribution also evolved. Discuss with suitable examples.

(15 marks, 250 words)

The role of women in Indian freedom struggle was significant which led to not only independence but also upliftment of women position.

Role of Women and their Nationalist contribution :

- ① Social upliftment — Savitribai Phule worked for girl and women education for social upliftment.
- ② Economic and

Evolved role of Women.

- ① In Social upliftment of women's position.
eg. Savitribai Phule roles in promoting girl education.
- ② Formation of Women Union.
eg. Bharat Stree Mahamandal by Carla Devi

Ladies Social Conference

All India Women's Association by
Margaret Cousins.

- ③ Leadership role by women
eg. Annie Besant } Presided in
Sarojini Naidu } Congress Session
- ④ Participation in Non-cooperation
and civil disobedience movement
- ⑤ Evolved and active role in
Individual and Quit India
movement
eg. Usha Mehta during Quit
India movement.

Women's Nationalistic Contribution

- ① Bringing social harmony
eg. Savitribai Phule through
education.

② Spread of nationalist idea in rural India.
eg. All India Women's association
 led by rural women's asset

③ Women empowerment and their critical role in nationalism.
eg. Rani Gaijibai direct role in national struggle.

④ Formation of mass union.
eg. Huge support to Gandhi's Dandi March by Women.

Thus women's role and nationalist contribution evolved continuously over time. There is need to recognise and propagate their contribution in present time for women empowerment.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
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Q.14) Pokhran nuclear tests played an important role towards post-independence consolidation of India as a stable sovereign nation. In the light of this statement, highlight the internal and external circumstances which demanded India to become a nuclear weapon state. (15 marks, 250 words)

Pokhran nuclear test
was a milestone in achieving
and demonstration of India's
nuclear power to the growing
nuclear world.

Pokhran Nuclear Test → Provided security
Also provided
nuclear capability
in the field of
energy.

Internal Circumstances : Needed demand
for Nuclear state

① Security concerns with Pakistan

↳ Pakistan was developing Nuclear
weapons.

② Political will to perform
the test.

③ It became requirement for the boost of confidence for the nation.

④ Success of first test - Smiling Buddha

External Circumstances.

① At that time nuclear arms race was going on.

② Effect of cold war led to global tension towards nuclear weapons.

③ Excessive sanction by USA on India on use of Nuclear energy.

④ Growth of multilateralism in the global geopolitics.

Thus this development led to India's growing strength in global geopolitics. However India maintained its No first use Policy.

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Q.15) India's experience with the National Family Welfare Programme has been that while the states can do a lot to create the conditions for demographic change, most demographic variables are ultimately matters of economic, social and cultural change.
Elucidate with suitable examples. (15 marks, 250 words)

As per the recent National Family Health Survey \rightarrow total fertility rate of the country has decline to 2.0 showing success of present National Family Welfare Programmes.

States can create condition for demographic change

① Health is state subject thus states role becomes critical in women health

e.g. Infrastructure development

\rightarrow Primary, Secondary health care system.

② Awareness campaign can be promoted by states.

e.g. 'Ham do Hamare do'

eg. — Use of Gram Panchayat, ASHA,
ANMs workers.

③ Socio-economic development led by
states

↳ most of the high fertility are
prevalent in poor states
like UP (2.4), Bihar (3.0).

④ Better implementation of schemes.

eg. Janani Suraksha Yojna.

Demographic variable : Economic Change

① Degraded economic condition led
to poverty, unawareness and lack
of education

↳ leading to high fertility rate

eg. Bihar — 3.0
UP — 2.4

② Health condition of women
— insecurity of having less child

- mentality of more child will earn more money to family.

Demographic variable & Social Change

- ① Meta son preference distorts sex ratio.
- ② Lower cast generally have high fertility rate due to social backwardness and unawareness.

Demographic variables & Cultural Change

- ① Community spirit and sense of security on having more population led to high fertility rate.
- ② Showing dominance over others need high population.

Thus National family welfare programme should be implemented well to harness maximum benefit.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	

Q.16) The notion that endless liberalization, deregulation and relaxation of capital and border controls will assure perpetual self-sustaining growth and prosperity has proven to be delusional. Critically examine. (15 marks, 250 words)

Liberalization in the country after the 1991 reform has led to several administrative changes in the country.

The notion of endless liberalization, deregulation and relaxation of capital and border control can assure perpetual self-sustaining growth and prosperity in following ways →

- ① Demand driven economy will be more sustainable
- ② Liberalization led to decrease in red-tapism helping smoothening of governance
- ③ It helps in ease of doing business through do away cumbersome regulations.

④ Relaxation of capital led to inflow of foreign investment

↳ led to job growth
 ↳ Increase in income
 ↳ Poverty reduction.

⑤ Emergence of new technologies will help society.

E.g. Mobiles for JAM facility. for financial inclusion.

Big Data, IoT for Aadhar for speedy service delivery.

⑥ Border control through new technology will help in reducing border management cost

However there are issues associated with this →

① Crash in global economy will also affect domestic economy.

E.g. 2007-08 economic crisis.

② Scope for Political-administrative
Bureaucracy nexus.

↳ lead to corruption and inefficient
service delivery.

③ Growth in inequality, digital
divide
e.g. due to Automation, skilled job.

④ Suppression of domestic industries
due to Mc-donaldisation

Thus, liberalisation
should be accounted with audit
mechanism and regular checks and
balances to minimise its negatives
issues.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	



Q.17) It is said that the nation is to a large extent an "imagined community" held together by common beliefs, history, political aspirations and imaginings. Identify the features that make India a nation. What are the challenges India is facing as a nation?

(15 marks, 250 words)

Idea of Nation is bound by common belief, history and political aspirations and imaginings. This has emerged after the industrial revolution which led to growth of Nationalism across globe.

Features of India as a Nation.

- ① Cultural beliefs are similar from the ancient time. e.g. Vedas importance.
- ② Unity in diversity.
 - ↳ 22 scheduled language in the nation.
 - ↳ Multi-religious society.
- ③ Political aspiration came together in form of attaining independence.
- ④ Political structure ~~was~~ is similar across nation since long time.

- (A) Common belief of education, social economic and cultural development
- (B) Principles of Fraternity, Inclusive development makes India a nation

Challenges of India as a Nation

- (1) Secessionist tendencies.
 eg. Demand for Greater Nagaland
 Demand for Bodoland,
 Khalistan demand.
- (2) Borders issues and disputes.
 eg. India-China border over Aksai-china area,
 Lipulek ~~area~~ / Kalapani area with Nepal,
 LOC with Pakistan.
- (3) Left wing Extremism in the states like Chhattisgarh

- ④ Growth of Communalism is threat for unity.
- ⑤ Terrorism within the country with role of external actors.
- ⑥ Cyber threats.
- ⑦ Recent issues of growing intolerance.
e.g. Pahlawan death

Thus Aspire India,
Standup India like scheme can
promote harmonisation.

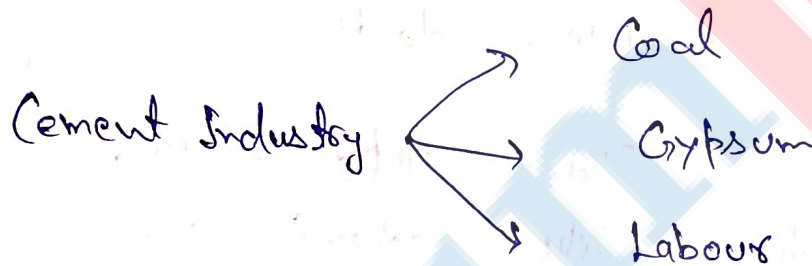
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Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	



Q.18) Cement industry in India has the potential to become a major beneficiary of the increased emphasis on infrastructure development. In this context, highlight the locational factors of cement industry with suitable examples. Also, discuss the various challenges faced by this sector and measures to resolve the same. (15 marks, 250 words)

India is the 2nd largest producer after China in the world. It also have huge market for it.



Locational factors

① Availability of raw material.

↳ cement industry is a heavy industry, it prefer location near to the source of raw material.

eg In Shankhand, Odisha for availability of raw material.

- ② Cheap supply and availability of labours
 ↳ It is labour intensive industry prefer to have cheap supply of labours.
- ③ Near to the market or better connectivity to supply its product to the market.
- ④ ~~Area~~ Considering export - connectivity to ports becomes important.
- ⑤ Also import of raw material and their transportation to the location plays a critical role in location.

Challenges.

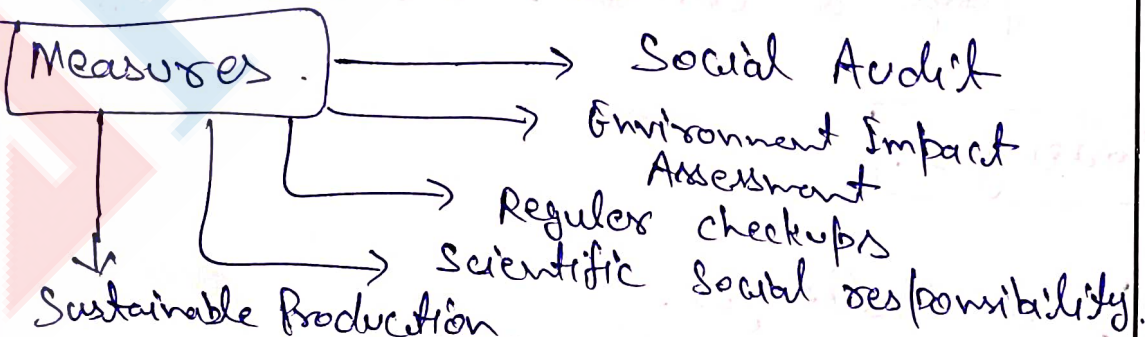
- ① Social Challenges.
 ↳ Protest by locals over use of native resources.

② Environmental Challenges.

- ↳ degradation of surrounding environment through toxic substances of industries.
- ↳ Pollution of ground water, air pollution.
- ↳ less of biodiversity.

③ Economic challenges.

- ↳ uneven growth in different part of country -
eg- North-South Industry sector divide.
- ↳ This led to increase in inequality.



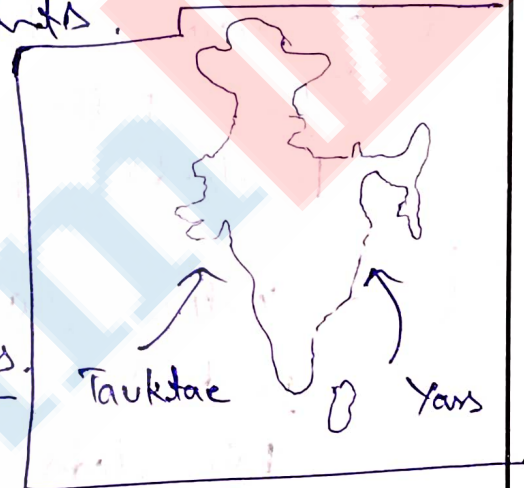
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Q.19) Cyclones are behaving unconventionally on either side of the Indian mainland referred as the "rarest of rare" occurrences. Justify with examples and suggest measures to enhance preparedness to such events. (15 marks, 250 words)

Recently in May 2021, India faced Cyclone Tauktae in Arabian sea along with Cyclone Yaas in the Bengal along with Cyclone Yaas in the same month becoming rarest of rare events.

Unconventional behaviour of Cyclones.



- ① Frequency of cyclones has increased in recent years. More in Arabian sea.
- ② Time of intensification also increased.
- ③ Increase in intensity of cyclones.
↳ more destructive.

- ④ Speed of cyclones have observed to be increased.

Measures for Preparedness.

- ① Warning measures. [Early Warning System]

↳ setup data collection centers for better and accurate prediction of cyclones.

↳ Better data protection processing centers using AI and big data.

- ② Risk reduction

↳ resilient infrastructure promotion

↳ Use of traditional knowledge with modern technology.

- ③ During crisis : Relief Measures.

↳ Infrastructure for rehabilitation

↳ better transportation of service for relief measures

↳ Awareness to affected areas.

Thus National disaster management authority should work in coordination with meteorological department for better preparedness. Zero casualty like approach as in case of Cyclone Fani can be promoted.

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Structure		Content	
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Q.20) Despite a renewed policy focus towards transforming urban centres, the pandemic has exposed the weaknesses in handling a public emergency. Discuss. Also, provide solutions on how cities of future may be planned to deal with such a crisis.

(15 marks, 250 words)

In the recent COVID-19 pandemic, 35% population living in urban areas showed majority of infected cases, this shows weakness of urban centers.

Exposed Weakness in handling public emergency

① Migrants workers issues

↳ Most of the urban centers were not able to provide basic services to migrant workers leading them to go back homes.

↳ Their food and habitat issue in urban areas.

② Administrative issues.

↳ Inefficient and delayed relief measures for poor.

↳ eg. Food grains.
↳ Inefficient management of available doctors and nurses.

- ③ Lack of Infrastructural facilities.
- ↳ Hospitals and Ventilators.
 - ↳ death due to long ques for hospitalization
 - ↳ Lack of Oxygen plants. led to death
 - ↳ Lack of Quarantine facility.
- ④ Urban Transportation issue
- ↳ Workers are forced to go home on foot.
- ⑤ Lack of Preparedness for such emergency.

Solutions.

- ① Investment in social infrastructure like public health and education
e.g. National Infrastructure Pipeline.
- ② Research and development in health facility. and health set

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- ③ Better administration through regular audits.
- ④ Better preparedness for such pandemic
- ⑤ Inclusive city development plan considering growth in urbanisation.
- ⑥ Better housing under Housing scheme - urban.

Thus, smart city like mission can prove helpful in achieving SDG-11 of inclusive city development.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	