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FIAS - MGP 2021 - GS paper #1

ForumIAS			
GENERAL STUDIES			
Name Of Candidate	AYAN JAIN		
Roll No.	1910074977	Date:	6/1/22

Time Allowed: Three Hours

Maximum Marks: 250

INDEX TABLE			INSTRUCTION
Q. No.	Max. Marks	Marks Obtained	<p>1. Please do furnish Name, Email, Roll No and Mobile in the answer sheet.</p> <p>2. There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI, all questions are compulsory.</p> <p>3. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.</p> <p>4. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided.</p> <p>5. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum Answer Booklet must be clearly Struck off.</p>
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12			<p><i>Any specific messages for ForumIAS Mentors/Evaluators with respect to your copy? Write it here.</i></p> <p><i>How to enrich History questions?</i></p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p>
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Total:	250		
Evaluator's Discretion:			For Student Only
			Start Time 2:50 PM
			End Time 5:44 PM
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
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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						
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Content						
Attempt						

ADDITIONAL REMARKS

Q.1) The third battle of Panipat did not decide who would rule India but rather who would not.
Discuss. (10 Marks, 150 words)

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

The Third Battle of Panipat was fought between Marathas and the British empire, and played a major role in deciding the future of India.

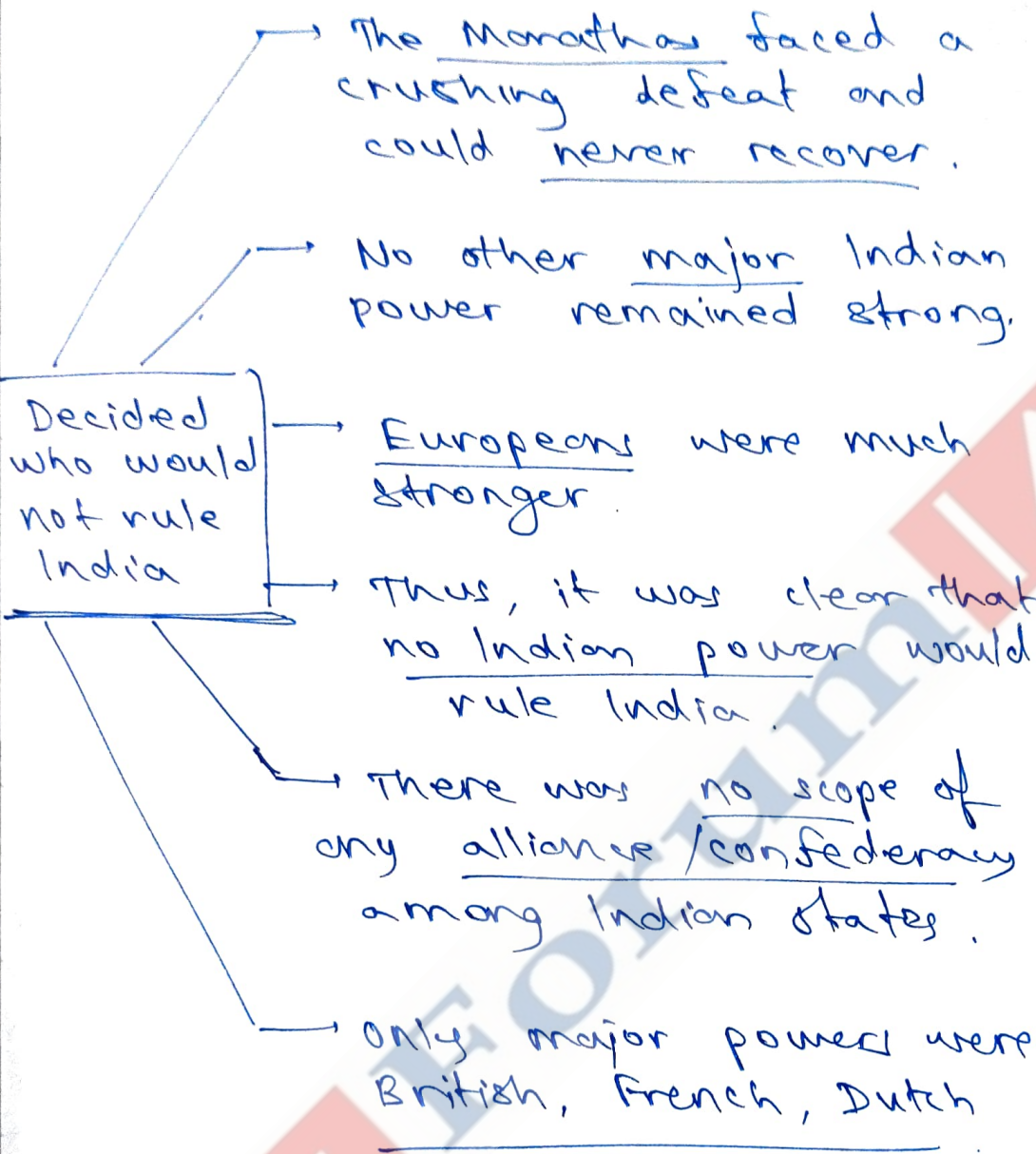
Even after victory, the British were not the clear rulers of India.

Did not
decide
who would
rule India

other ~~British~~ European powers as the Dutch and French remained strong contenders.

Only after Battle of Bidara (1759) and Battle of Vandiwadh (1760) were Dutch and French defeated respectively.

Thus the winner of the 3rd battle of Panipat was not poised to be the sole remaining power in India.



Thus, the 2nd battle of Panipat ensured that no Indian power would rule India, but the ruler was not yet evident.

Feedback
(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total

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

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

In response to Lord Birkenhead's challenge, Motilal Nehru formed a committee to draft the first Indian-made constitution.

Limitations of Nehru Report

- ① Asked for dominion status rather than complete independence.
- ② Disappointed many youth leaders such as Jawaharlal Nehru, as being a weak compromise.
- ③ Did not have a definite date of transferring power.
- ④ Major powers remained with the British.
- ⑤ There was no ultimatum made

to the British for acting on the report.

Positives of the Nehru Report

- ① It showed that Indians were capable of self-governance and of forming their own constitution.
- ② Dominion status was asked in order to seek British guidance in governance.
- ③ Many Indian ideals such as equality, adult franchise were reflected in it.
- ④ Some of its features were raised in further drafts and even included in present-day Constitution.

While the Nehru report did not seek complete independence or transformation, it had many merits.

Feedback

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Structure/ Presentation	
Question Interpretation	
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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)

Due to frequent trade, wars, tourists, missionaries etc, cultures often got mixed and borrowed/adopted features from each other.

→ Westernization due to European powers.

→ English become dominant due to British rule.

→ Many buildings have Mughal/Islamic style of architecture

→ Art and paintings got influenced (e.g. Gandhara Art → Graeco-Bactrian)

→ Music also got influenced e.g. Hindustani style.

→ Way of living also changed e.g. Eating with spoon not hand.

Indian culture influenced by foreign

→ Arabic mathematics system adopted the '0' given by Anyabhatta.

→ Yoga has spread to many countries including the west.

Influence of Indian culture on foreign

→ Traditional medicine like Ayurveda is followed in South Asia.

→ Buddhism traveled to Sri Lanka, Thailand etc.

→ Some Hindu temples are present in Comboodia (eg. Angor Wat)

→ Indian dance forms are visible in many western styles.

Thus, Indian culture influenced foreign cultures just as it was influenced by them.

Feedback

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Value Addition
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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 इक्कीसवीं सदी की वास्तविकता के रूप में स्वीकार करने से धर्मांधता और कट्टरवाद के खिलाफ लड़ाई में मदद मिल सकती है? (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

In the last few decades, incidents of religious fanaticism and fundamentalism have increased drastically, eg. ISIS terrorism.

How accepting nation-states as reality can help

- ① Gives recognition to the religions as a separate identity.
- ② Protects their culture, which is one of the major reasons for fundamentalism.
- ③ Prevents assimilation/integration into other religions.
- ④ Gives them autonomy and saves them from persecution by majority.

⑤ Meeting these demands can reduce the violent incidents.

Limitations of accepting nation-states

- ① May strengthen their ideology and increase radicalism.
- ② Can cause increased demands
- ③ Proselytizing activities might see an increase.
- ④ Possible persecution of minorities.
- ⑤ It is not a permanent solution to religious fundamentalism.

The need is to change mindset, to give more importance to humanity and morals than to religion, so that world can develop in a synergic way.

Feedback
(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
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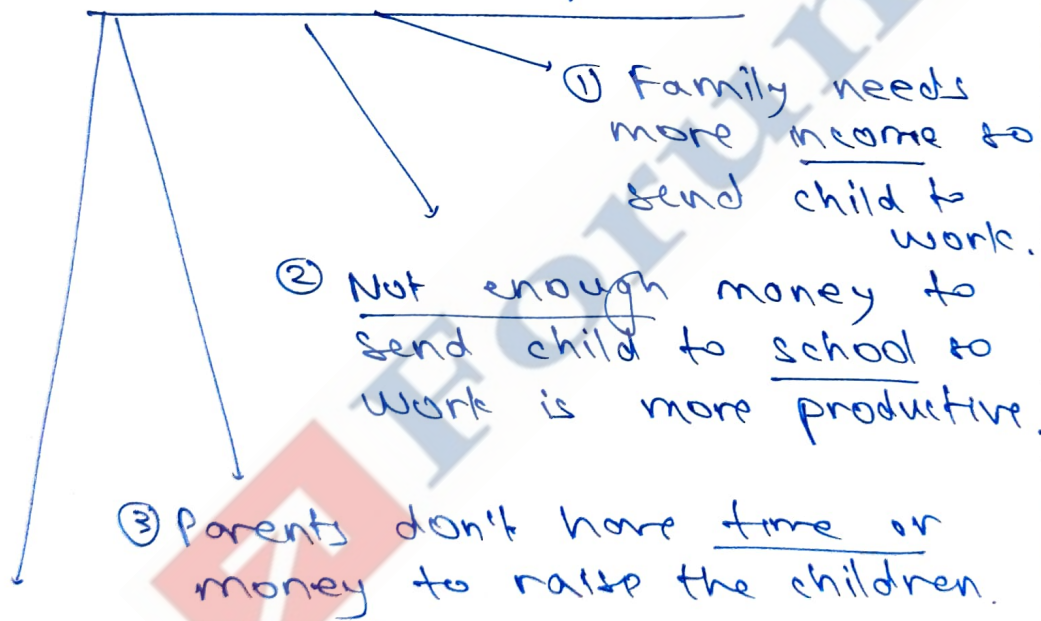
Q.5) Child labour is not just the consequence of economic compulsion but also social conditions. Elaborate. (10 marks, 150 words)

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

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Despite various legal safeguards (Article 23 and Child Labour (Regulation and Prohibition) Act), there are still many incidents of child labour.

Child labour as a consequence of economic compulsion



④ Without this child labour, several children and families may even suffer starvation.

child Labour as a consequence of Social Conditions

- ① Less importance given to education.
- ② Illiterate parents don't know what to do with children.
- ③ Girl child is deprived of education (gender discrimination) and sent to work.
- ④ Bonded/forced labour is carried out illegally and the child is taken forcefully.
- ⑤ children and parents' lack of awareness of rights allows them to be easily exploited.

Thus, a multi-pronged strategy is needed to end child labour, beginning with spreading awareness about rights as well as the stringent punishments.

Feedback

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Structure/Presentation
Question Interpretation
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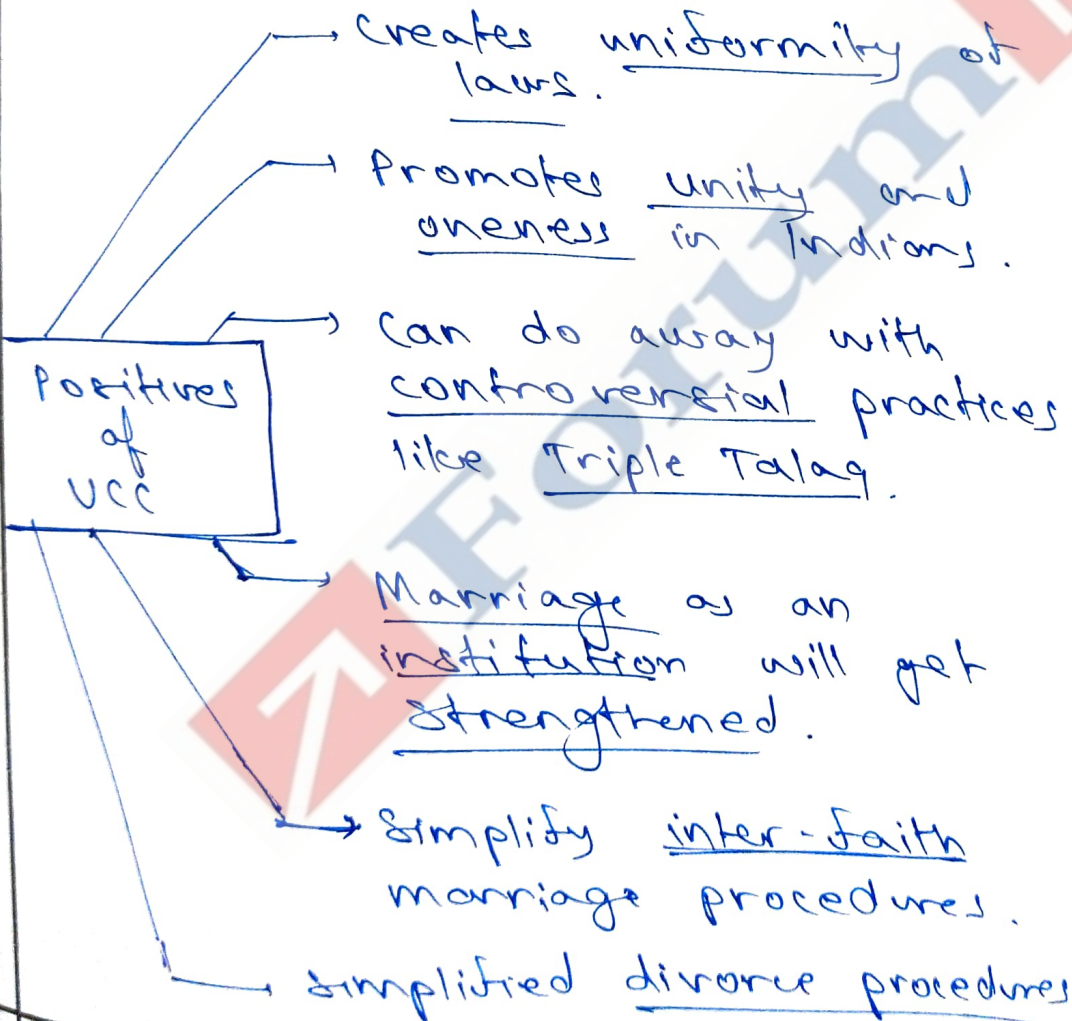
Q.6) Discuss desirability of Uniform Civil Code (UCC) in a multi-culturally diverse country.

(10 marks, 150 words)

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

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Article 44 (DPSP) suggests that state should strive to form a UCC to create uniform laws pertaining to marriage, divorce etc for all religions.



Different religions have unique customs and traditions.

Practices of different religions may be in conflict with each other.

Negatives of UCC

Minority's interests may get overshadowed by majority.

May be seen as interference by State in personal matters.

Will lead to loss of diversity.

Communities may lose their distinct culture and get integrated/mainstreamed (eg. Tribals)

May create trust-deficit.

Any UCC must be created after consensus among all religions, to ensure everyone's interests protected.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total

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

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

The data from Periodic Labour Force Survey 4 (PLFS-4) by NSO showed that labour participation rates were higher among rural women than urban women. (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

NSO showed that labour participation rates were higher among rural women than urban women.

Reasons for anomaly

- ① Urban women have much higher education rates, i.e., they attend school while rural women work from childhood.
- ② Urban women pursue college/ graduation which is not case with most rural women.
- ③ Amongst school-going rural women, dropout rates are

much higher so they are made to go to work.

- ④ Girl child is valued more in urban areas so is not forced to do labour, as is the case with rural girls.
- ⑤ Urban women often pursue research which is not counted as labour.
- ⑥ Many urban women choose to be housewives while for poor rural women this is not feasible.
- ⑦ Higher crime rates against women in urban areas often force them to stay home.

Thus, the anomaly is not due to lower employability but due to more freedom and choice.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/ Presentation	
Question Interpretation	
Content	
Value Addition	
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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)

A heatwave refers to a prolonged increase in ~~heat~~ temperature for more than a few days. IMD has laid down the definition criteria of heatwaves, separately for Plains and Hills.

Impact of heatwaves

- ① Crop failure and threat to food security.
- ② Melting of glaciers if intense heatwave.
- ③ Droughts leading to dehydration of humans and animals.
- ④ May result in forest fires.
- ⑤ Adversely affect flora and fauna.
- ⑥ Productivity of ecosystems reduces.

- ⑦ May cause heatstrokes or illness in people.
- ⑧ Reduces individual productivity and quality of life.

Ways to manage heatwaves

- ① Better forecasting and early-warning systems.
- ② Artificial Intelligence to monitor trends of temperatures.
- ③ Reducing Global warming and greenhouse gas emissions.
- ④ Maintaining critical water stock in drought-prone areas.
- ⑤ vulnerability-mapping (region-wise)
- ⑥ Artificial cooling systems to prevent crop failures.

Thus, heatwaves have adverse effects but they can be mitigated as well as prevented.

Feedback
(For OFFICE use only)

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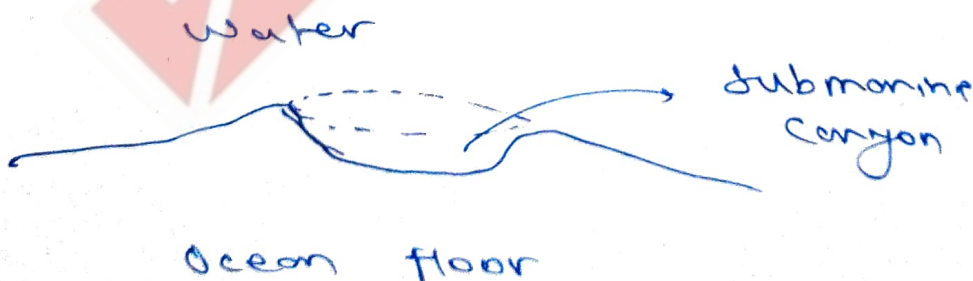
Q.9) How are submarine canyons different from ocean trenches? Also, explain the process of formation of submarine canyons. (10 marks, 150 words)

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 are the deepest parts of the ocean bed which are formed due to divergence of plates.

Submarine canyons are not the deepest locations but are simply relief features which resemble canyons (funnel-shaped depressions) which are in the oceans.

Formation of submarine canyons



Any uplifted land / relief (due to volcanic eruptions or otherwise) is eroded by the fast-moving water. Often this water can move in circular-motion due to rugged topography of the ocean floor which creates the shape of a funnel / canyon. Over time the erosion creates a large depression due to down-cutting and lateral erosion resulting in submarine canyons.

These may eventually get filled up by crust during sea floor spreading, and the process repeats itself continuously.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total

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

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

Electric vehicles represent the future of clean and green mobility and are key to sustainable growth.

Its major bottle-neck is the availability of Lithium.



Thus, most Lithium is in South America and Australia; India has negligible Lithium.

Other challenges

① changing infrastructure is not

completed in India.

- ② Encouraging people to stop using diesel/petrol cars is difficult.
- ③ Reliability of EVs is low.
- ④ People are slow to adapt to new technologies.
- ⑤ India depends on china for raw materials for EVs.
- ⑥ Incentives under FAME and FAME 2.0 were inadequate.
- ⑦ Opposition from automobile industry.
- ⑧ Lack of political will and government is burdened with other work due to pandemic.
- ⑨ Quality of roads in many districts is poor.

Thus, while availability of Lithium is a major constraint, other issues also need to be tackled first.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/ Presentation	
Question Interpretation	
Content	
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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 थी 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)

In 1919, ~~Gandhi~~ Gandhiji saw an opportunity to merge the Khilafat and Non-cooperation movement, due to following reasons :

- ① World War II imposed harsh conditions on Turkey and the caliphate.
- ② This angered Muslims around the world.
- ③ This was an opportunity to create Hindu-Muslim unity against the British.
- ④ It was to seek cooperation and coordination between Indian National Congress and the Muslim League.
- ⑤ Many Muslim leaders such as

Saiyyid brothers had appealed to Gandhiji to do the same.

- ⑤ This would put enormous pressure on the British who had been playing divisive politics (eg. partitioning of Bengal).

Impact on National Movement

- ① Temporarily, Hindu-Muslim unity was forged and the movement was a major blow to British rule.
- ② Muslims across the world supported the movement due to the Khilafat issue.
- ③ British were pressurized into making reforms.
- ④ From this point onwards, all National movements saw huge participation across all sections.

- ⑤ Communal tendencies were reduced and many Muslim leaders spoke for unity for gaining independence.
- ⑥ British could not employ any divisive tactics.
- ⑦ Muslims became an integral part of the freedom struggle.

Even though the Shilabati issue became irrelevant after some time, still Muslim participation in the movement remained high, and the continued pressure on the British eventually led to Indian independence.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
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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?

During the cold war, USA and USSR were the two superpowers fighting proxy wars to spread each's influence. (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

While there were no direct confrontations between the two, the proxy wars often got heated up, like in Vietnam and Afghanistan.

Comparative analysis

USA interventions	USSR interventions
① Main aim was to contain spread of USSR	① USSR wanted to spread / <u>expand</u> in Asia.
② Priority was preventing	② Priority was to <u>integrate</u> them

domino effect
of falling to
USSR

③ Tried to
promote
democracy

④ US troops stayed
for many
decades.

into USSR

③ Tried to
promote
communism

④ USSR troops
withdrew after
some time.

How Afghan-crisis is an outcome
of cold war rivalries

① Emergence of Taliban was
due to the poor economic
conditions due to USA and
USSR's proxy war.

② USA troops stayed in Afghanistan
for 30 years which provoked
Talibani action

③ The instability in neighbouring
countries of Tajikistan etc

also contributed to Afghan crisis.

- ④ Refusal of USA and USSR to cooperate with each other worsened the situation.
- ⑤ Emergence of China as a global leader and its influence on the situation.
- ⑥ USA and USSR training natives as troops backfired as they created violence in Afghanistan itself.
- ⑦ Lack of a stable political regime to USA - USSR regime was main cause of the crisis.

Thus, the after-effects of the cold war are seen till date, in the Afghan-crisis, which must be resolved quickly to prevent humanitarian crisis.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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Content
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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)

After gaining independence in 1947, India decided to stay non-aligned to stay independent of USA and USSR.

As China was another ~~and~~ nation with similar conditions and stage of development, Indian leaders chose to trust china, which backfired in 1962.

How Politics of the period contributed to the war

I. Within China

- The Mao uprising and instability of democracy.
- Expansionist tendency and desire to conquer

parts of India which China claimed to be theirs.

→ China wanted to be the sole regional power in Asia and to become a global power.

II. Between India and China

→ China had claims on Aksai Chin and parts of Arunachal Pradesh which were unacceptable to India.

→ India viewed China as a friend and was unaware of its expansionist plans.

→ India also had conflicts with Pakistan, and China made use of this opportunity, resulting in a 2-front dilemma.

III. Between china and USSR

→ china refused to be a part of USSR and wanted to be a superpower itself.

→ India had a pro Soviet tilt which was viewed as a threat by china.

→ To prevent USSR threat, china had to expand.

→ possible USSR invasions made china act fast to secure ground in India.

Thus, the politics within china, between china and India and between china and USSR led to the Indo-China war, where china took use of timing when USSR and USA were busy, to attack India.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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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)

During the Indian freedom struggle, there were many socio-religious movements which aimed to reform the society, cleanse it of social evils, and to create a nationalistic feeling.

Contribution to National
consciousness

- ① Many movements empowered Indians by reaffirming their own culture (eg. 'Back to the Vedas' by Arjuna Samaj, and Theosophical Society's works)
- ② Broke the myth of British superiority.

- ③ Promoted Indian traditional learning, crafts etc.
- ④ Promoted reformative and progressive thinking (eg. Raja Ram Mohan Roy against Sati)
- ⑤ Organizations like Dharma Samaj, Brahmo Samaj united many Indians.
- ⑥ Revealed exploitative character of British.

Contribution to emancipation of women

- ① Put an end to practices like Sati (Raja Ram Mohan Roy)
- ② Widows respect and dignity increased (eg. Widow remarriage Act due to efforts of Ishwar Vidyasagar)

- ③ Women were empowered and brought into the freedom struggle (eg. Bhamat Mahila Parishad)
- ④ All-women movements like Mukti movement by Pandita Ramabai Saraswati further emboldened women.
- ⑤ Child marriage was banned.
- ⑥ Dowry was battled, by the Sharda Act.
- ⑦ Women became acquainted with politics and governance.

Thus, socio-religious movements and efforts of people like Savitribai Phule played major role in building national consciousness and in the emancipation of women.

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 multi-cultural, pluralistic nation yet has integrity and unity

Essence of Unity in Diversity :

⊕ Unity without uniformity

→ cultures maintain their distinct identity and features.

→ Minorities are not assimilated / integrated into the majority.

→ Each community has own personal laws and traditions.

All communities have fraternity and oneness.

Thus everyone can be Indian as well as part of their community simultaneously

①. Diversity without fragmentation

India has territorial integrity.

* Different communities differ in language, religion etc but are a part of India

Every group protects its culture within the broader identity of 'Indian'.

States are not divided on linguistic or religious grounds and so have diversity.

Unity and integrity of India is the priority over any differences

Why diversity is an asset

① It brings richness to culture
eg. Large number of festivals, dishes.

② Different communities learn and

adopt features from each other.

- ③ Brings heterogeneity to society
 - ④ Ensures that everyone is valued and has their unique contributions to society.
 - ⑤ Experience around the world has shown diverse societies to be more resilient.
 - ⑥ Enhances India's brand image as a pluralistic democracy.
 - ⑦ Invites tourism to explore the diversity.
 - ⑧ Teaches tolerance to all people.
 - ⑨ Synergy of various cultures allows the nation to prosper.
 - ⑩ Helps build international relations.
- Thus, diversity is a key asset of India for which it has received international praise.

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)

In any kind of disaster - natural or social, it is always the poor and vulnerable who are the worst hit. COVID-19 has not only impacted these people disproportionately but also has many long-term consequences:

Exacerbated Structural Inequalities

- ① Increased gender violence (shadow pandemic) and gender discrimination.
- ② Migrant labourers faced severe discrimination.
- ③ Online education affected the poor children adversely.
- ④ Elderly people became even more dependent on their children.
- ⑤ Small and marginal farmers

became worse - off.

- ⑥ While big companies benefitted, many small industries completely shut down.

Increased vulnerabilities of Marginalized sections

- ① The poor who live in slums, crowded settlements were more vulnerable to infection.
- ② Job losses adversely affected the weaker sections.
- ③ Due to health - budget, government had to cut down on social expenditure.
- ④ Out-of-pocket expenditure (health) is significant portion of income for the weaker sections.
- ⑤ Illiterate tribals are more prone to long-term adverse effects, due to lower levels of vaccination etc.

Strained Social Institutions

- ① Health infrastructure proved to be insufficient and many could not receive treatment.
- ② Education took a major hit due to closing of schools and lack of student-teacher interaction.
- ③ Marriage as an institution weakened due to increased domestic violence.
- ④ Poverty alleviation schemes had to be sidelined (less focus) due to the emergency.
- ⑤ Many industries, shops etc shut down and led to huge unemployment.

Thus, the pandemic was much more than a medical crisis, but has presented an opportunity to fix lacunae in society, in order to create a SARVA SHRESTHA BHARAT by 2047.

Feedback

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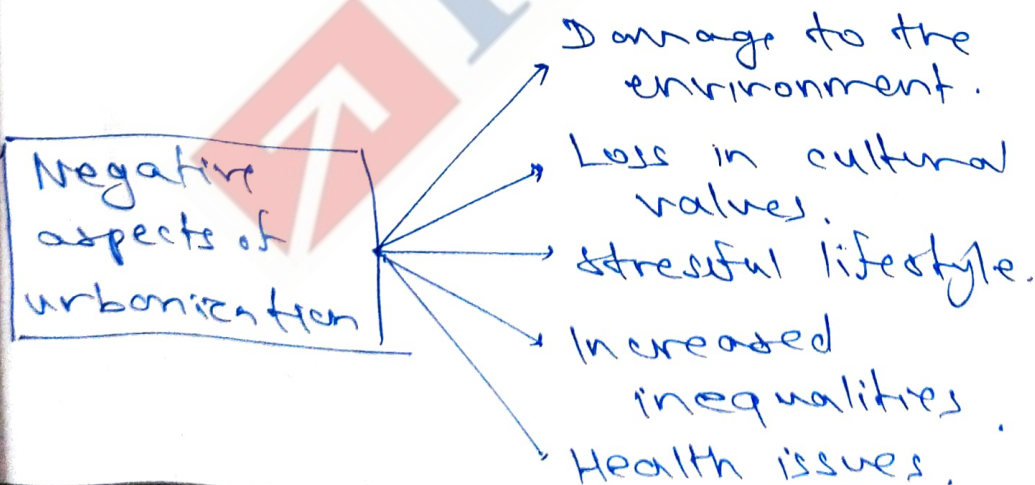
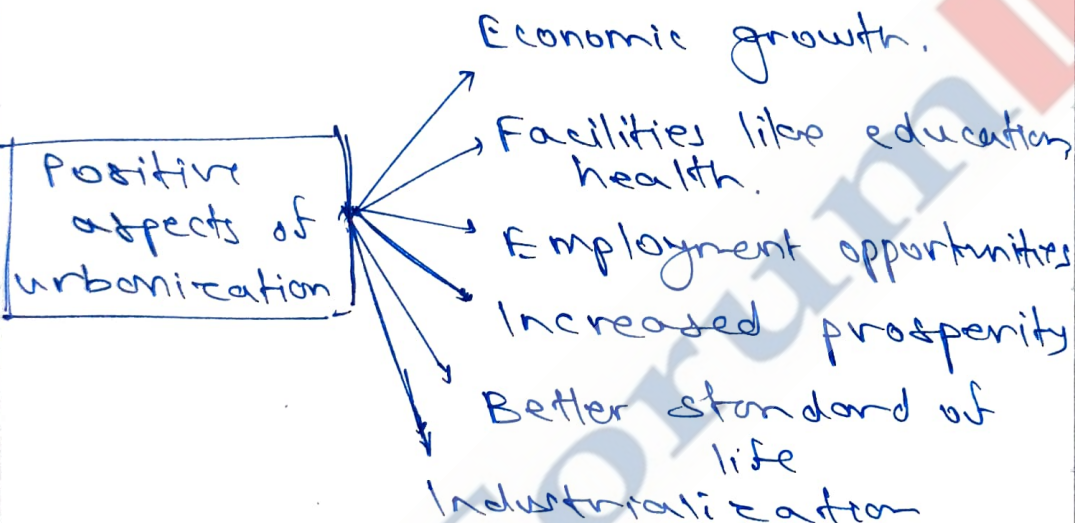
Structure/ Presentation	
Question Interpretation	
Content	
Value Addition	
Total	

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

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

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Emergence of census towns and 'million plus cities' is a good news for economic growth but a concern for the environment.



How the positive and negative aspects interact

- ① Urbanization and industrialization go hand in hand, and the latter has adverse impact on environment due to pollution, emissions.
- ② Increased prosperity leads to materialism and loss of values.
- ③ Competitive lifestyle creates a trust-deficit and lack of social cohesion.
- ④ Demand for economic growth comes with exploitation of nature.
- ⑤ Increased standard of life creates a 'Culture of Abundance' which leads to more wastage and pressure on natural resources.

- ⑥ High pressure on land lead to unsustainable buildings like in coastal regions.
- ⑦ Urbanization often leads to habitat loss for various flora and fauna.
- ⑧ Stressful lives lead to various health issues.
- ⑨ As more jobs are created, more exploitation of the natural environment takes place.
- ⑩ Profit-motive and competition leads to deepened inequalities.
- ⑪ More health facilities also lead to more biomedical (toxic) waste.

Thus, urbanization boosts economy and individual prosperity, but we must ensure that the cities are sustainable (SDG fulfillment)

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)

In the 1950s, India was largely on agrarian economy. Since then, many changes have taken place with respect to land-use pattern.

Changes since Independence

- ① Shrinking land holdings (Average farmer has 1.08 Ha of land)
- ② Inequitable distribution (86% farmers are small and marginal, < 2 Ha land).
- ③ Diversification of land to non-agricultural purposes like setting up factories.
- ④ Widespread deforestation : for agricultural and non-agricultural purposes.

- ⑤ Increased land pollution due to industrial effluents and chemical fertilizers.
- ⑥ More growth of food crops than forests.
- ⑦ Low yield and productivity of land

Impact on climate change

- ① Industrialization → Huge release of greenhouse gases into atmosphere.
- ② Resilience to climate change has decreased (eg. Low yield of agricultural land).
- ③ Extensive focus on crops like paddy have released lot of methane.
- ④ Deforestation led to erratic rainfall.
- ⑤ Overgrazing further affected

quality of soil / land.

- ⑥ Unsustainable means of production (eg. surface flood irrigation) are exacerbating the effects of climate change (eg. Droughts)
- ⑦ Emergence of new pests (eg. Locust attack)
- ⑧ More frequent and intense extreme weather events like floods.
- ⑨ Increased vulnerability of all sections to climate change.

Thus, changing land use pattern has had an unpredictable impact on climate change, and it must be dealt with urgently due to possible natural disasters associated with climate change.

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)

In the last few years and decades, Asia has risen to be the region of fastest growth; With the rise of India, China and other regional powers, the Indo-Pacific also assumes great geo-political significance.



Significance of the region

- ① Highest rate of economic growth in the world, which attracts other countries as investors and active players.

- ② High availability of natural resources (eg. Water, minerals like coal)
- ③ Strategic location (India, China, Russia and Africa are here).
- ④ High amount of global trade (eg. Malacca Strait).
- ⑤ India and China are two powerful countries poised to be global leaders.
- ⑥ Demographic advantage: This region has extremely high population.
- ⑦ Presence of terrorism which threatens trade and stability.
- ⑧ Military bases present here
St. Diego Garcia, Djibouti,
Reunion Islands.

- ⑨ constant struggle for power
(eg. china's expansionist policies
in south china sea).
- ⑩ This region will soon be at
the centre of major global
decisions.
- ⑪ Potential of growth in the
region since most countries
are still developing.
- ⑫ Huge significance of Indian
ocean from trade and
strategic / military perspective.

Thus, the Indo-Pacific region
has assumed significance, and
India can make best use of it
to pursue our economic and
strategic interests with others'
cooperation (eg. SAGAR: Security
and growth for all in the region)

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 शून्य उत्सर्जन लक्ष्य को अपनाना चाहिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

The 6th IPCC assessment reported exacerbated environmental conditions owing to increased global warming and greenhouse gas emissions.

In the recent COP26 to UNFCCC, the Glasgow Pact was signed and India made commitment to Net zero (emissions) by 2070.

Positives of net zero target

- ① Ensures that emissions are gradually reduced.
- ② Helps solve burning issue of climate change.
- ③ Reduces pollution levels.
- ④ Shift to cleaner fuels will improve quality of environment.

- ⑤ Improved standard of living due to cleaner air etc
- ⑥ Lower respiratory issues/diseases
- ⑦ Moral duty to do our part towards sustainability.
- ⑧ Fulfill our sustainable development goals (SDGs).
- ⑨ Will reduce climate-induced disasters and corresponding losses to life and property.

Why we do not need such a target

- ① India being a developing nation, is not legally bound to phase out emissions.
- ② Right to Burn: To use fossil fuels for economic growth.
- ③ Developed nations have not fulfilled their obligations of

climate finance.

- ④ Fossil fuel based industrialization is required for faster growth and to solve issue of poverty.
- ⑤ It is not feasible to attain such a target without financial assistance.
- ⑥ Will lead to unnecessary fiscal burden.
- ⑦ India's per capita emissions are much lower than world's average.

While we are not legally bound to do so, it is a positive step to set deadline for Net zero, for a safer and better environment to do so, we must pressurize developed nations to provide funding, in order to bring CLIMATE JUSTICE AND EQUITY.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total

Mentor Feedback Questions

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5

Test Goal

- 1
- 2
- 3

Outcomes

-
-
-
-

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.

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