

ForumIAS

GENERAL STUDIES

Name Of Candidate ISHU AGRAWAL

Roll No. 1910082826

Date:

Time Allowed: Three Hours

Maximum Marks: 250

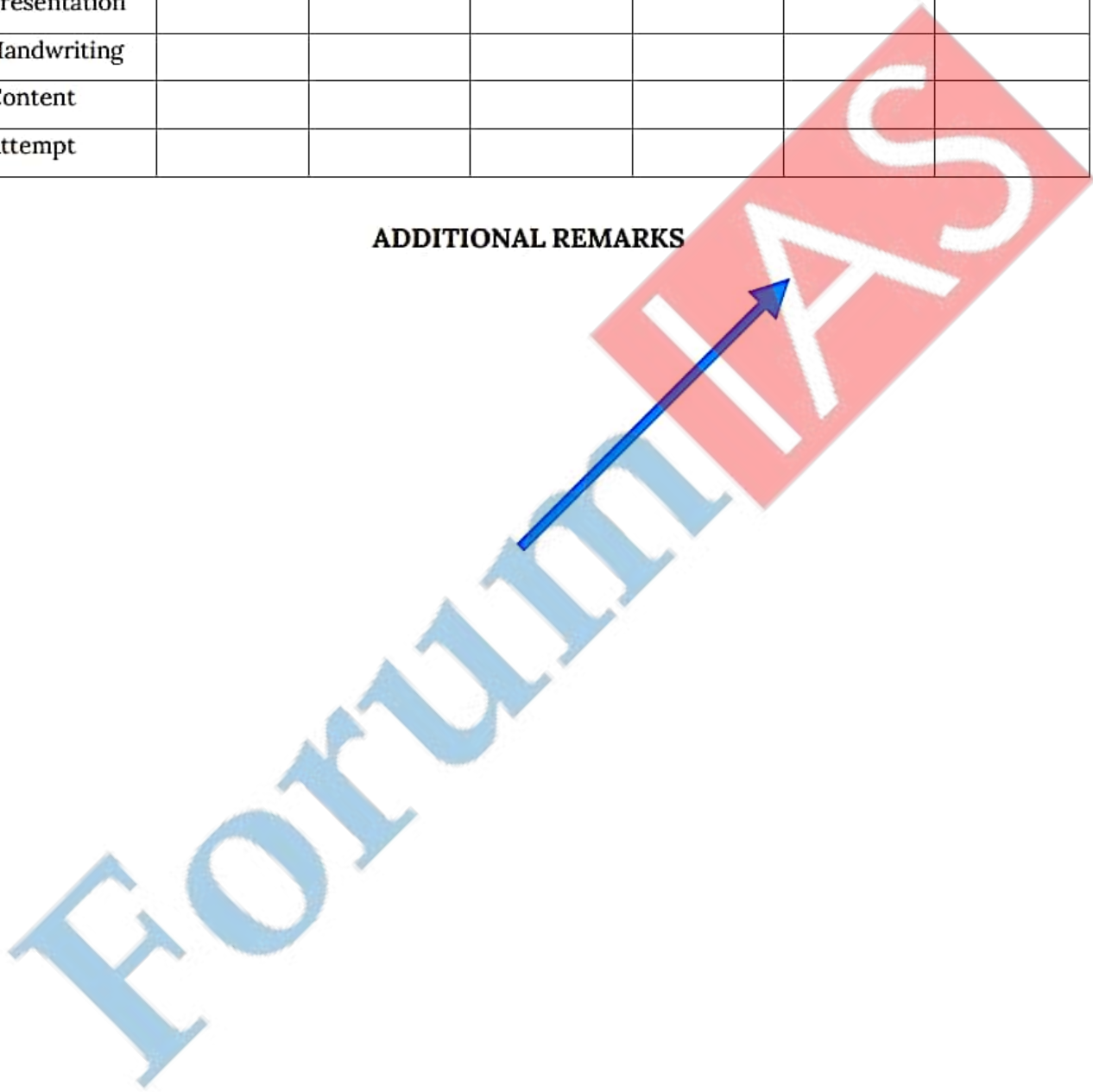
INDEX TABLE			INSTRUCTION		
Q. No.	Max. Marks	Marks Obtained			
1			1. Please do furnish Name, Email, Roll No and Mobile in the answer sheet.		
2			2. There are TWELVE questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI, all questions are compulsory.		
3			3. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.		
4			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.		
5			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.		
6			<i>Any specific messages for ForumIAS Mentors/Evaluators with respect to your copy? Write it here.</i>		
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Total:	250				
Evaluator's Discretion:			For Student Only		
			Start Time 9:00 am	End Time 12.05 pm	
Total Marks:			Mode Of Examination:	Online <input 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						
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ADDITIONAL REMARKS



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इन शर्तों में
कहीं लिखना
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A. 017.

Third battle of Panipat was fought between ^{Emperor} ~~King~~ of Delhi Hemchandra "Hemu" and Burhan Khan the protector of Akbar in 1526 AD.

It decided who would not rule India as:-

- Hemu was killed and beheaded after the battle
↳ ending his territorial aims
- The rule of Indigenous rulers came to a final end
↳ No Hindu ruler ruled Delhi again
- Respect rulers of Muslims understood the right of Muslims and resorted to conciliation instead of challenging them

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However it did not decide
who would rule India as:-

- Abbas the heir to Mughal dynasty
was still a minor ruled
through Bairam Khan & Maham-
Anga
- local chieftains like Rohilas,
Pathans etc. were still a
challenge to Mughal authority.
- Northern Borders through Khyber
pass were still vulnerable to
attack from Afghanistan.
- significant threat of rebellion
existed.

Despite this uncertainty,
Abbas ~~thru~~ through his astute
statermanship, established his
rule which lasted ~~with his death~~
for > 200 years.

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इस शक्ति में
नहीं लिखना
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A-2 :

Nehru report was a ^{draft} frame-
work of for Indian constitution
drafted by a committee headed by
Pt. ML Nehru on a challenge by
Lord Birkenhead

It was a bunch of compromises
as:-

- ① Muslim League's demands were
considered & decided that
↳ Reservation for Muslims in
as provinces where they were
in majority
↳ 1st reservation in central
Executive
- ② Hindu Mahasabha's demand - of
against strong federation due to
fear of Muslim domination
↳ Strong union was proposed
with residuary powers .

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- ③ Taking a soft stance -
Dominion states were demanded
instead of full statehood.
- ④ Conceding to demands of young
leaders like Nehru & Netaji
↳ period of acceptance was
made limited to 1 year.

However, it wasn't merely
based on compromise as:-

- ① Denied to Muslim League's
demand of separate electorate
and separation provision of Sindh
- ② Firmly conveyed to British -
the Indian stand on self
determination and not being
guided by Simon Commission.
- ③ Fundamental rights for all - ensured
Nehru report was an important
event as it place Indians as
Equals to British.

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Ans. 3 :

Indian culture has been always been in contact with foreign cultures since the time of Indus valley civilization (2500 BC)

Influence of foreign culture on India :

1.) Architecture :-

1.1 Mughal architecture - influenced by Persian-Roman-Turkic style

↳ eg: Pietra dura

1.2 Rajast architecture - mix of vedic and gothic architecture

↳ eg - Udaivela palace

2.) Language & Literature :

2.1 - script / Kharoshi script - influence of Persian

↳ Urdu - Arabic script

2.2 - mythology

↳ Greek mythology of Zeus, Poseidon etc. influenced dev puran

3) Coinage

↳ French marked coin influenced
by Indo-Greeks (2: 150 BC)

India's influence on foreign culture

1) Architecture

1.1 Temple architecture - Nagara +
Dravida style - influenced
temples in S.E Asia eg. Orkut
Vat

1.2 - Round dome - adapted by Persians
from India.

2) Language & literature

2.1 Aryan influence on Anglo Saxon
language family

2.2. Ramayana - translated in Thailand
Cambodia - eg. Khmer Ramayana

3) Philosophy & religion

Buddhism - spread to central &
East Asia.

This mutual interconnections
influenced & enriched by both
Indians & the culture worldwide.

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कोई लिखना
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A4)

Nation refers to a group
of people who identify by a
common identity. Nationalism arose
in Europe in mid 19th century.

Today we witness religious
fanaticism & fundamentalism in :-

→ Syrian conflict - Shias vs. Sunnis

→ Yemen conflict - Houthis vs. natives

→ Issue of Kurds in Turkey.

→ Rohingyas in Myanmar

→ Tamils in Sri Lanka (Jaffna)

These problems have the
demand of separate nation
state at their core.

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Accepting nation states as a
reality can help aid ^{find} fight
solutions as:-

1) Dispell disenchantment with secular
regime

↳ eg separate Kurdistan.

2) Give opportunity for growth
& development

↳ eg. Rohingya.

3) Examples from past also attest
to this

↳ eg: Ireland - prospered
on creation of a separate
nation (Catholic vs. Protestant
conflict in Britain)

Democratic handling of demand
can solve the problem of
nationalist fundamentalism worldwide

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A.5]

According to SECC 2011, there
are about 100 million child
labourers employed in India.

It is a consequence of:-

(A) Economic compulsions:-

- 1) Poverty of parents - pushes
them to force child into
labour
- 2) Demand of child labour in
informal sector - due to low
wages
↳ eg. Beedi making, farms etc.
- 3) male specific urban migration
↳ child forced to work in
fields.

4)

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③ social compulsion - Major Factors

1. lack of education & awareness
among parents about impact
on child's growth & development
2. cultural acceptance
↳ child helping in father's shop
3. lack of schools
↳ child has nothing else to do
4. high population
↳ easy availability of child
labours
5. lack implementation of laws
6. lack of ^{proper} vocational training
↳ child labours engaged as trainee
informally,

Article 39 & 42 of Indian
Constitution mandates state to end
child exploitation. Stopping child
labour is thus a national duty.

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A. 6:

Article 44 of the constitution mandates the state to implement universal civil code (UCC).

UCC is desirable as :-

- 1) Strengthens unity in diversity in India
- 2) Brings uniformity in law
- 3) Reduces burden on judiciary of enforcing various personal laws
- 4) Politicization of religion would end
- 5) Reforms in line with modern values would be brought in personal laws.

UCC not desirable as :-

- 1) Infringes right to religion u/A. 25 & 26.

2) Huge diversity in terms of marriage, inheritance & other practices

inter religion
 +
 intra sects

3) lack of fear amongst minority - of imposition of majoritarian culture

4) lack of precedent for UCC
 ↳ eg. Goa's UCC - also not universal in entirety

5) law commission - also advocated against it.

Considering both the sides of the debate, any action on bringing UCC must be taken only after due consultation with all the religious groups by developing consensus around the issue to uphold the "unity in diversity of India"

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A7:

PLFS Report - 17-18 - highlighted
share contract in LFPR in several
& urban areas

- Rural areas - about 40%.
- Urban areas - about 25%.

Rural women are more active
in labour market as:-

- 1) Lack of education - pushes them
towards low paying jobs
↳ easily available
- 2) male specific urban migration
↳ feminisation of Agriculture
- 3) low family incomes - women
work to supplement it
- 4) Accept social acceptability of
female participation
↳ minimal husbandry
↳ vocation like
 {
 agarbatti making
 handicraft etc

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Urban women less active as:-

- 1.) ~~Present~~ increasing participation in higher education - taken them off labour market
↳ "V-curve" hypothesis ES-2018
- 2.) low availability of well paying formal jobs
- 3.) Wage disparity - (exam-34), less wages - makes employment unattractive.
- 4.) Dual career burden - nuclear family
- 5.) With the higher income of male member - women are encouraged to stay home
↳ female income seen as an extra supplement.

According to IMF, equal participation of women ~~can~~ can boost Indian economy by 27%, thus female labour force participation must be encouraged.

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A-8)

Heat wave is a situation of extreme rise in temperature over & above the normal range in an area.

Recently, Heat waves (HW) were witnessed :-

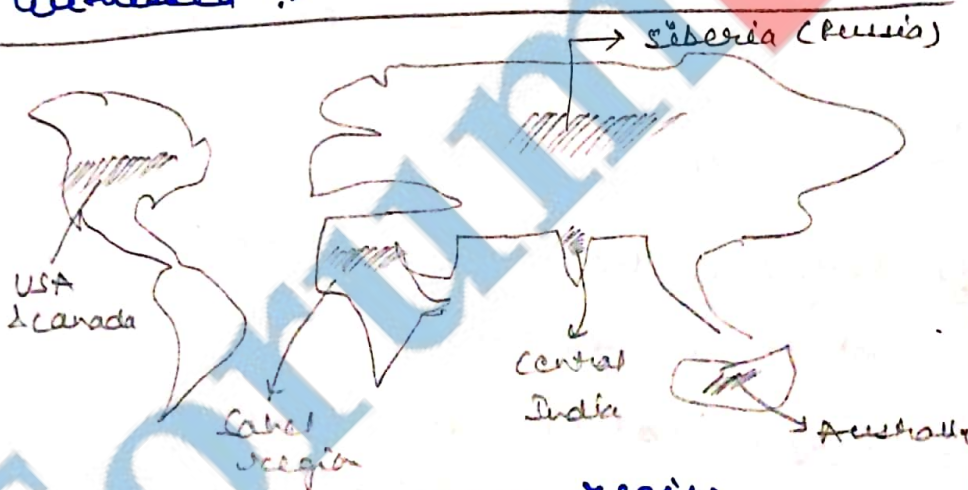


Fig - Heat wave prone regions.

Impact :-

1) Human life

↳ Hinders daily activities like which require us to step outside home.

↳ causes death

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↳ Health hazard (heat stroke)
& diarrhoea.

Animal Life

↳ Death of cattle

↳ ~~Death~~ loss of Biodiversity

Flora

↳ Dying of trees & plants

↳ Forest fire eg: Australia.

Effective Management:-

1) Forecast mechanism & early
warning system

2) Disseminating knowledge on how
to protect oneself.
eg: staying indoors → keeping
oneself ~~at~~ hydrated ch.

3) Vigilance in forests }
} protect ~~to~~ wild animals
} prevent wild fire

Arresting climate change as
must be a
top priority to prevent
heat waves in future.



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A) 9)

Submarine canyons & ocean trenches are prominent land forms found inside oceans.

Submarine canyons (SC) are different from ocean trenches (OT) :-

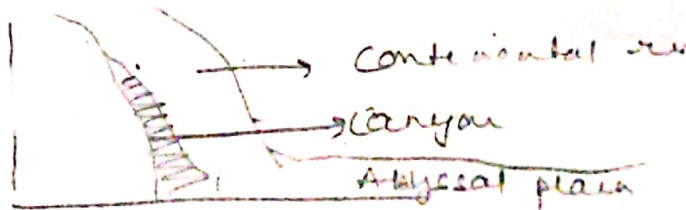
1) Location

↳ (SC) are found on continental slope and continental rise

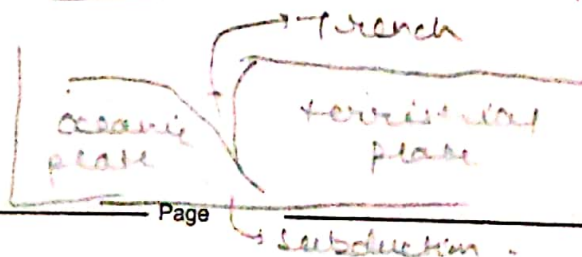
↳ (OT) are found ~~where~~ where oceanic plate converges with other oceanic or ~~terrestrial~~ terrestrial plate

2) Appearance

SC
 eg Hudson canyon



OT
 eg: Mariana trench



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formation

- Formed when a fast flowing river meets the ocean
- The erosion due to its kinetic forces creates a wedge in the continental slope.
- This wedge appears like a canyon formed by rivers on land.
- (eg) - River Hudson of north America makes a prominent oceanic canyon in a Atlantic sea.

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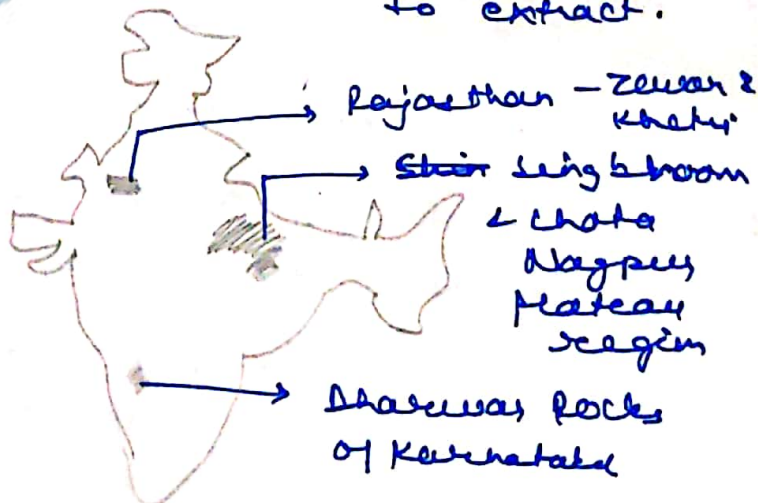
lithium is a rare earth metal belonging lanthanoid family.

Availability of lithium is a bottleneck as:-

- Not found in large quantity world wide
- Dominance of china in lithium production
- Diffs Found in form of salts - difficult to extract
- causes huge pollution in extraction

Availability

(A) India :- limited availability - difficult to extract.

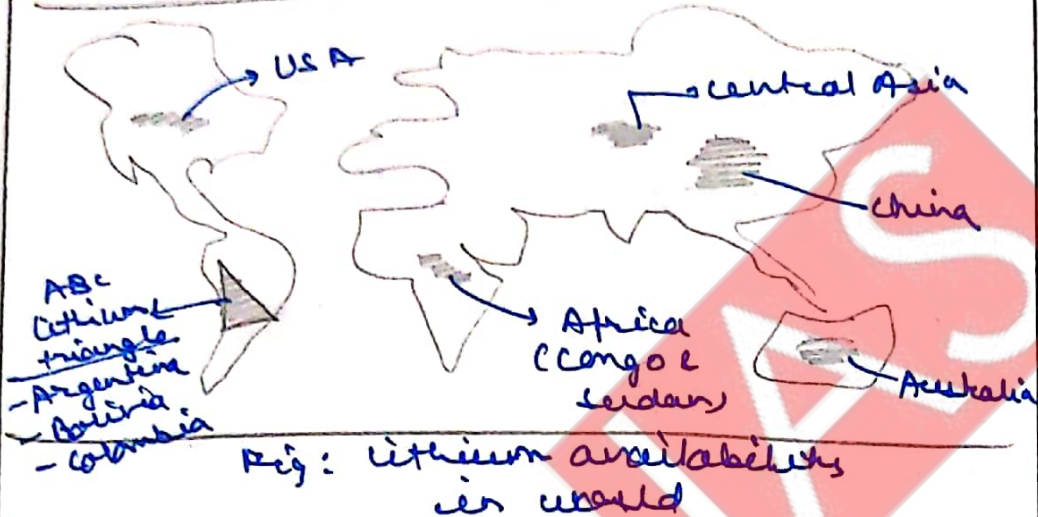


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(B) would



Challenges in promoting electric mobility in India :-

- 1) Lack of technology of efficient conversion of electricity
- 2) Thermal power dependency
↳ causes GHG emission
- 3) Lack of infra - charging stations, battery recycling
- 4) Resistance from auto makers
- 5) Lack of clarity on policy guidelines to promote e-mobility.

India must engage private sector constructively in make e-mobility a reality on mass scale

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A-11,

Khilafat movement was
launched by INC and A.K.S in
1920, to fight against the
injustice meted out by British
in India and Turkey.

⊕ Conditions leading to alliance:-

① Leadership of Gandhi

↳ was acceptable to both
sides

↳ Gandhi ~~was~~ saw it
as a medium of unifying
Hindus & Muslims

② Need crop of leaders of Muslim
League

↳ western educated liberal
Muslims like
↓
were conciliatory
towards INC and were not
adamant on League's separate demand.

Shaukat Ali
ML Jinnah
Mohd. Ali
Abdus Salam
Asad

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③ Lucknow Pact - between INC & Muslim League in 1917 - both agreed to cooperate in freedom struggle.

④ British actions

↳ Rowlatt act & Jalianwala massacre
↓
enraged both leaders across the party line
↓
made it clear to them that cooperation was not necessary.

⑤ General conditions

↳ wartime inflation
↳ famines
↳ Retaliatory policies of Britain
} → enraged the masses

Impact on future ~~course~~ course

↳ Positive - -

↳ ① established Gandhiji as

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A national leader

② Marked entry of masses into freedom struggle

↳ later movements benefitted from it

③ National consciousness & self confidence increased amongst masses.

Negatives

① Established Muslim League as an equal of INC
 ↳ created hurdles in future negotiations

② Hindu Muslim unity amongst the masses was not achieved
 ↳ communalized future politics

③ splinter group consisting of L.Rai, M.M. Malviya etc. started taking hardline stand ^{under} ~~in~~ Hindu Mahasabha

↳ Deepened Hindu Muslim wedge

Thus, the Khilafat movement in its ~~successes~~ failures had a profound impact on freedom struggle.

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A12]

Cold war era (1940s to 1991)
Saw the two super power - USA
& USSR fight a number of
proxy wars worldwide. Vietnam &
Afghan wars were such two proxy
wars.

Intervention in Vietnam

- Took place in 1960s - when
newly decolonized Vietnam
became a battleground for
communism vs. capitalism
↓
North Vietnam South Vietnam
- USA - played indirect role
 - supported Viet Cong & Ho-
Chinh Minh in form of
funds, weapons etc.
 - Russian soldiers were not
involved

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कृपया इस स्थान
में प्रश्न संख्या के
अतिरिक्त कुछ
न लिखें।

UPSC

Answer Questions in NOT MORE THAN the Word Limit specified for each in the Parenthesis.
Content of the Question is more important than length.
(Specimen Answer Booklet - For Practice Purpose Only)

उम्मीदवारों को
इस हाशिये में
कहीं लिखना
नाहिये।
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- ultimately North Vietnamese communist rule prevailed.
- USA - feared domino theory
- Directly intervened in the war
- lost \approx 50000 soldiers in protracted warfare.
- supported S. Vietnamese government led by Diem but ultimately had to face defeat.

USSR Intervention in Afghanistan

- USSR - Direct military intervention - to save the communist regime
- USA - fought indirectly through local help of Pakistan and Mujaheddin fighters from
- No direct involvement of US military
- ultimately communist regime was toppled & Taliban

UPSC

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Answer Questions in NOT MORE THAN the Word Limit specified for each in the Parenthesis.
Content of the Question is more important than length.
(Specimen Answer Booklet - For Practice Purpose Only)

उम्मीदवारों को
इस कश्चि में
नहीं लिखना
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Present Afghan crisis is an outcome of cold war rivalries to considerable extent as:-

- 1) Post soviet - Afghan war - Taliban the puritanist group of locals took over in 1992.
- 2) Taliban supported Al-Qaeda - which ultimately led to US's reentry into Afghanistan - to fight "war against terror".
- 3) Talibani terrorists who ~~once~~ were side to US, now have taken over Afghan rule.

Thus, what started in cold war, resulted in present Afghan crisis.

write anything except
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कृपया इस स्थान
में प्रश्न संख्या के
अतिरिक्त कुछ
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UPSC

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इस हार्शिए में
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए
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A-13]

Indo-China war ~~1962~~ of 1962
was the ^{only} ~~first~~ major war that
India fought and lost.

Experts & historians believe it
was a result of politics of the
period.

(A) Within China

→ Mao ~~was~~ attacked India to
consolidate his leadership
position in the Communist
party of China which was
threatened due to

↳ constantly occurring famines
↳ rise in alternate leaders
like Zhou Enlai

→ It is believed that Mao
riding on the wave of
Nationalism and strong leadership

Answer Questions in NOT MORE THAN the Word Limit specified for each in the Parenthesis.
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उम्मीदवारों को
इस तारीख में
नहीं लिखना
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capability - quelled dissensions
within CPC.

(B) Between India & China

→ India's ~~policy~~ of "Forward
policy" of establishing military
posts outside India's
frontier - enraged China

→ India's acceptance of Dalai
lama's refuge ~~was~~ - caused
warreries in China

→ China wanted to show India
that she was the preeminent
power in the region.

→ Thus, going against the
panchsheel principles - China
attacked India.

(C) Between China & USSR

→ China was confident in
getting support of fellow

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कृपया इस स्थान
में प्रश्न संख्या के
अतिरिक्त कुछ
न लिखें।

UPSC

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इस हार्जिन में
कहीं लिखना
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Communist state of USSR.

→ USSR was busy ~~with~~ in ~~its~~
its power games with USA &
China thought, it won't
intervene in the battle.

Then the politics of ~~time~~
culminated into Indo-China war,
which created deep distrust between
the 2 states we still witness
today.

A.14)

Socio religious movements during pre independence era brought about a "socio cultural renaissance" in ^{the} Indian society which was fraught with super-
stitions & malices at that time.

(a) Contribution in creation of national conscience :-

↳ Leaders like Raja Ram Mohun Ray, ~~Prabhu~~ Ic Vidyasagar etc. fought against the vices of sati, child marriage etc.

↳ These malpractices were regarded by British as marker of backwardness of Indians and justification of "White man's Burden Theory"

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कृपया इस स्थान में प्रश्न संख्या को अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें।

UPSC

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उम्मीदवारों को इस कक्ष में नहीं लिखना चाहिए।
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↳ By fighting these evils the very premise of racial superiority of Britain was challenged giving rise to national self confidence.

⇒ R.P. Roy opened schools & colleges

like Hindu College

↳ propagated western education filled with ideas of reasonability, modernity etc.

↳ exposed Indians to concept of Nationalism and the work of Coventry, Caribaldi etc.

↳ developed national identity.

⇒ Swami Vivekananda, Dayananda Saraswati etc. extolled the

greatness of India's past

↳ glorified past of united India - developed feeling of national cohesion & identity.

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कुछ भी लिखें
प्रश्न संख्या के
अभिलेखित स्थान
में लिखें।

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इस हार्जिन में
कहीं लिखना
नहीं है।
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5) Emancipation of women

- 1) Sati Pratha - opposed by R. Roy & Brahma samaj
↳ resulted in "Sati Abolition Act"
- 2) Widows remarriage - was promoted by ~~H.H.~~ K. Vidyasagar, D. Karve etc.
- 3) Female education - received impetus through works of M. R. Ranade, Mahatma Phule etc.
- 4) Female Feticide Infanticide was opposed by Pandita Ramabai, Kanhi Bai Phule etc.
- 5) Child marriage - was banned (below 14 years of age) by Sarda Act, due to efforts of Arya Samaj.

6) Grandhiji through satyagrah ~~sp~~ involved women in freedom struggle - giving them self confidence

Thus, the socio religious reforms movement of pre Independence era has a profound impact on creation of modern India.

(Please do not write anything except the question number in this space)
कृपया इस स्थान में प्रश्न संख्या को अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें।

Answer Questions in NOT MORE THAN the Word Limit specified for each in the Parenthesis.
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(Specimen Answer Booklet - For Practice Purpose Only)

A. 15]

India is a land of diversity in terms of language, race, caste, cuisine etc. Despite these diversities, the unity of India has been maintained.

The essence of India's unity in diversity is

(A) unity without uniformity]

1) ~~In~~ India follows "mosaic model of multiculturalism" - where ample space to diversity is provided, instead of "melting pot" model

2) India's constitution - unifies all citizens and protects their distinct religious, cultural etc. practices eg. A. 29 & 30.

3) India's tribal policy - focuses on accommodation & integration instead of outright assimilation of

UPSC

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Content of the Question is more important than length.
(Specimen Answer Booklet - For Practice Purpose Only)

उम्मीदवारों को इस कश्चि में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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tribals.

4.) India provides for single citizenship (unity), but also promotes regional identity - eg. Punjabi, Bengali etc. (non-uniformity)

(B) Diversity without fragmentation

1.) Indian secularism - gives freedom of religion to all, but doesn't accept a state religion.

↳ intervention in religion for reforms eg. Banning triple talaq.

2.) statehood allowed on linguistic lines (diversity) - but strong centre to prevent fragmentation

3.) protects interests of minority & prevents majoritarianism
eg: Article 29, 30 & preamble's value of equality of all.

Please do not
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कृपया इस स्थान
में प्रश्न संख्या के
अतिरिक्त कुछ
न लिखें।

UPSC

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उम्मीदवारों को
इस हार्गिए में
नहीं लिखना
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② Diversity is an asset for
Indian society as:-

1) enriches India's cultural heritage
by mutual interaction.

2) Enhances India's soft power
as a land of tolerance &
acceptance

3) plays important role in
promoting tourism

↳ eg: Taj Mahal & Kashi Vishwanath
in UP - top visited
sites.

4) Promotes peace and inclusiveness

↳ eg:

Diversity, then requires careful
nurturing to prevent fragmentation
& promote unity.

प्रश्नों के उत्तर
केवल इस किताब में
देने होंगे।
प्रश्नों के क्रमांक
के साथ ही प्रश्नों
के उत्तर देना है।
अतिरिक्त कुछ
न लिखें।

UPSC

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A-161

Covid-19 is a once in a century crisis that the world is fighting today.

As it is more than a medical crisis as:-

① Exacerbated structural inequalities

1.1 Oxfam report : Rising inequality
↳ 35 million jobs lost in lockdown

↳ Indian Billionaires added 34% to their net worth.

1.2 Inequality between regions

↳ poorer states suffered most eg: Bihar & Chattisgarh

1.3 Intergenerational inequality

↳ high out of pocket expenditure on health

↳ low capital accumulation

↳ future inequality & poverty

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कृपया इस स्थान
में प्रश्न संख्या के
अतिरिक्त कुछ
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UPSC

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इस हार्जिन में
कहीं लिखना
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② Increased vulnerability of marginalized sections

2.1 → Women

- Increased cases of domestic violence during lockdown (NCRB)
- creates job loss (ILO reports)
 - 5% women lost their jobs
 - 3.4% men lost
- Nutritional inaccessibility - due to closure of Anganwadis, PHC etc. (Iron pills etc.)

2.2 → Elderly

- mental discomfort - caused by isolation / lockdown
- loss of access to essential medicine eg. Dialysis.

2.3 → PWD

- unequal access to healthcare

2.4 → SC

- ~~Dis~~ Burdened with sanitation work - even during pandemic.

2.5 → ST

- non availability of healthcare infra in tribal areas.
- Income loss → non procurement of MFP.

③ strained social institutions

3.1 Healthcare

- low institutional capacity
 - overburdened with patients
 - Only ~~3~~^{0.7} beds per 1000 population
- violence against healthcare workers
- Discrimination against doctors on duty

3.2 Education

- closure of schools - increased dropout rates
- Digital divide - hindering online access to education
- A SER report - 1.5 years of learning lost by children
- Increasing cases of suicide in students.
- Dual duty of govt. teachers,

Thus COVID-19 has had multiple impacts on every aspect of our society & must be handled not only as a medical but a social crisis.

(Please do not write anything except the question number in this space)
कृपया इस स्थान में प्रश्न संख्या के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें।

UPSC

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हार्जिन में कहीं लिखना चाहिए
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A. ¹⁷~~18~~

Cities contribute to ~~to~~ about 70% of India's GDP (WB Study.)
However, cities are also a major source of pollution.

Positive aspects of Urbanization :-

- 1) Boosting economy and productivity
↳ eg: cities as centre of industries
↳ Mumbai, Delhi etc.
- 2) Newer exemes of income generation to masses
↳ eg: migration to cities for job
- 3) Free agriculture of excess labour → seasons disguised unemployment → raise labour productivity.
- 4) Hub of innovation eg. Silicon valley USA
- 5) Social development - breaking caste rigidities, cos cosmopolitan culture.

UPSC

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Negative ecological aspects?

- 1) Huge source of air pollution
↳ eg: 10 Air quality Index -
21/20 most polluted cities in
India.
- 2) Water pollution - eg. Dumping
untreated industrial water in
rivers.
↳
- 3) Urban heat island phenomena -
↳ affects local climatic patterns
- 4) Loss of biodiversity - due to
expansion of cities - eg: Amravati-
Andhra Pradesh - cleared 10000 hectares
of forest.
- 5) Encroachment on wetlands,
lakes etc.
↳ Reduces water absorption
Capacity of land
↳ causes urban flooding.
- 6) GHG emission - multiple than
several area - due to demand for
cooling, industries etc.

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UPSC

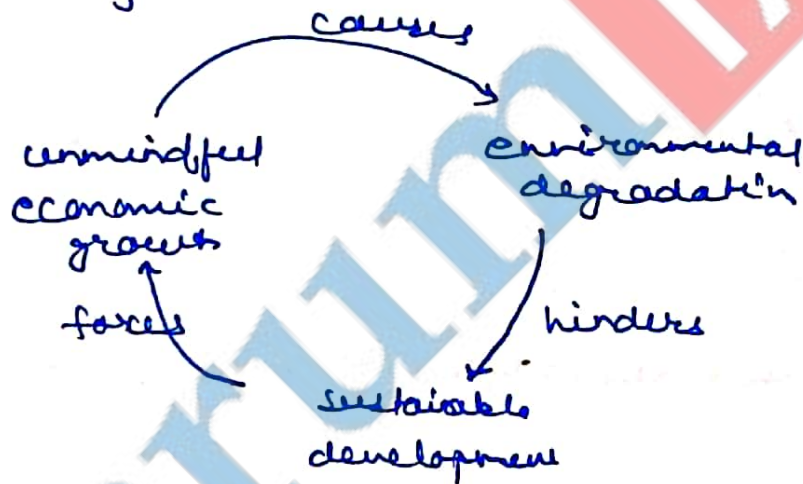
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इस हार्जिए में
नहीं लिखना
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Interaction :-

- non sustainable development cause ecological ~~the~~ problems
- ecological problem cause impediment to future develop^{ment}

- They exhibit a vicious cycle



- To break this cycle cities must be developed keeping in mind ecological impact they have.

SDG-11 - sustainable urbanization must be the guiding ideal.

UPSC

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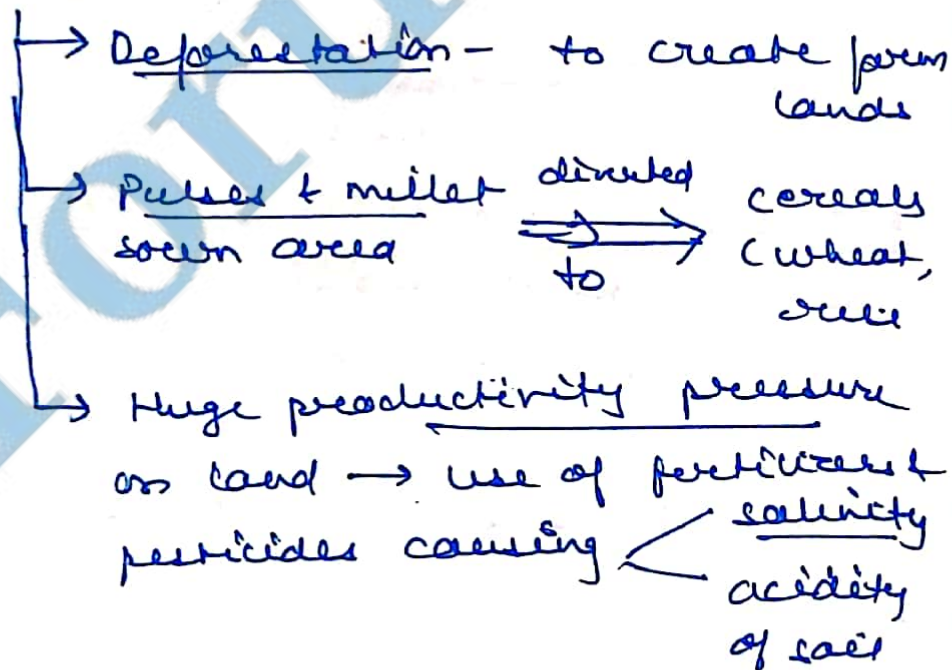
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इस कश्चि में
नीली बॉलपेन
वाकिए
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A181

India has witnessed significant prosperity since independence. This has also altered her land use pattern.

CHANGES in land use pattern

1. Agriculture



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कृपया प्रश्न संख्या के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें।

UPSC

Answer Questions in NOT MORE THAN the Word Limit specified for each in the Parenthesis.
Content of the Question is more important than length.
(Specimen Answer Booklet - For Practice Purpose Only)

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Candidates must not write on this margin

2) Industry

- Forest land, fallow land, community land etc. diverted to create industries
- loss of green cover

3) Infrastructure

- Paved roads, Buildings etc. cause concretization of land making it impermeable & untillable.

4) Urbanization

- Creation of new cities by diverting agri cultural fields & forests
- reduction in green spaces
- encroachment on ecologically important sites.

IMPACT on climate change

- 1) mass deforestation - destruction of sinks of carbon - exacerbating climate change.

Please do not
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the answers in this
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इस स्थान पर
कोई लिखना
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- 2) Methane emission - from
rice fields - major cause
of climate change
C IPCC - methane 20-30 times more
potent GHG than (CO₂)
- 3) Industrial pollution - releases
GHG like SF₆, HFC etc.
- 4) Urban pollution & indoor pollution
- 5) With ~~the~~ National Green
Mission, government is trying
to reverse the unsustainable
land use, which is a step in
the right direction

(Please do not write anything except the question number in this space)
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A-19:

Indo pacific seagion has emerged as a the new theatre of global politics replacing Atlantic ocean area.

Geopolitical significance :-



Indo pacific seagion

- 1.) Economic → 2/3rd share in GDP
 → 3/5th population
 → Rising economies like ~~USA~~ China India
 → 80% of world trade.
- 2.) Strategic → 80% of oil shipment cross this region
 → Important SLOCs
 ↳ Strait of Malacca
 → Hegemonous rise of China
 ↳ Threatening rule based world order

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इस कक्ष में
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UPSC

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इस कक्ष में
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए।
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3) US seeking to balance China in the region

4) Severed by countries with strong naval & military spending
USA
Russia
China

→

In keeping with its rising importance:-

→ Different countries have come up with their Indo Pacific strategies

eg. USA, EU, & ASEAN etc.

→ Japan, Australia, USA & India have joined hands to form Quad

↳ to ensure peace & security in the region.



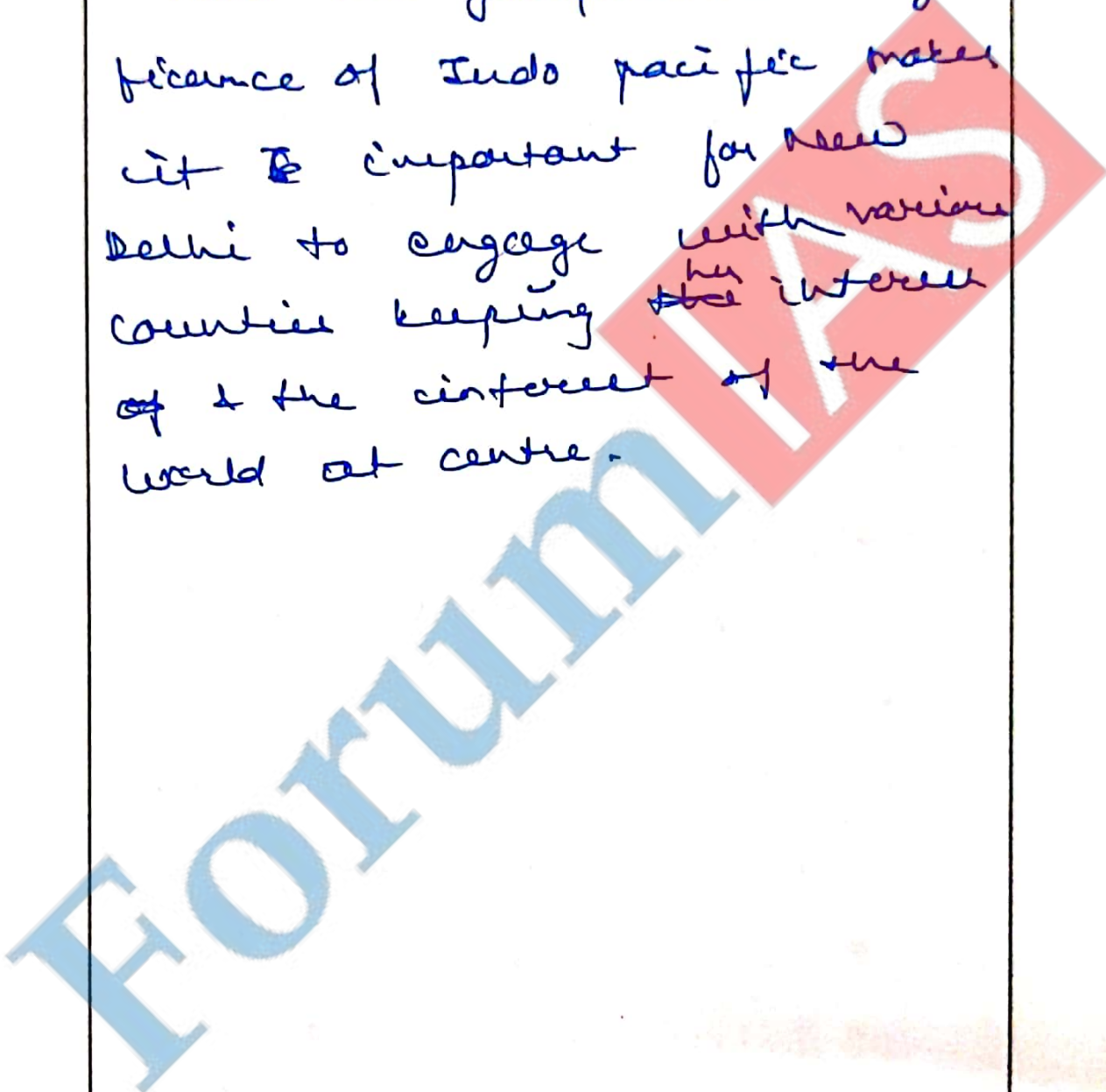
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में प्रश्न संख्या को
अतिरिक्त कुछ
न लिखें।

UPSC

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उम्मीदवारों को
प्रश्न संख्या में
कोई लिखावट
नहीं करनी है।
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Thus the geopolitical signi-
ficance of Indo pacific makes
it ~~to~~ important for ~~new~~
Delhi to engage ^{with various}
countries keeping ^{her} ~~the~~ interest
of & the interest of the
world at centre.



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अतिरिक्त कुछ
न लिखें।

UPSC

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नाहिए।
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A-201

Recently released 6th report
of IPCC presents a gripping
state of world climate.

Favour Findings

- present INDCs are insufficient
- Global temperature rise
would breach mark of 2.3°C
by 2050
- Highlights tipping points like
 - melting of Himalayan glaciers
 - Exposure of peatlands
 - Defreezing of permafrost
etc.

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कृपया इस स्थान में प्रश्न संख्या के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें।

Answer Questions in NOT MORE THAN the Word Limit specified for each in the Parenthesis.
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Favours of adopting net zero emission targets (NZET)

- 1.) Essential to curb climate change
- 2.) Duty as a responsible nation
- 3.) countries like China, USA have adopted it too.

Against

- 1.) would hinder eco development
- 2.) ~~NR~~ Renewable energy can't replace coal at the present state of technology, fully.
- 3.) ^{India's} per capita emission the lowest amongst developing countries
↳ ~~still~~ goes against CBDR principle.

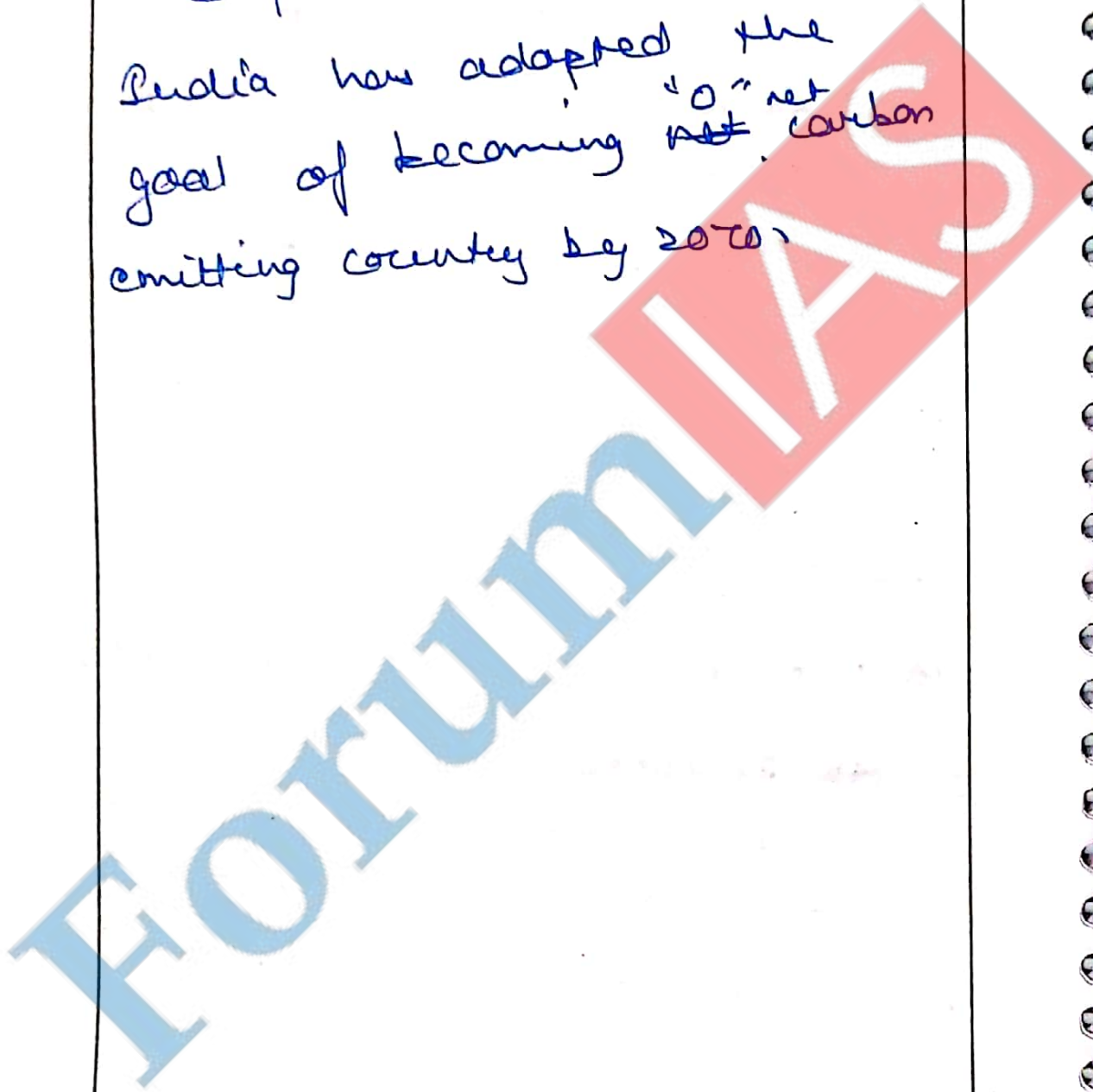
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कृपया इस स्थान
में प्रश्न संख्या को
अतिरिक्त कुछ
न लिखें।

UPSC

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उम्मीदवारों को
इस भाग में
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए
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Despite these challenges,
India has adapted the
goal of becoming ^{“0” net} ~~net~~ carbon
emitting country by 2070.



UGC NET 2021 | GS paper 1 - (41073) | ForumIAS
(20 Questions | 250 Marks | Duration 3 Hours)

Instructions: All questions are compulsory. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it. Quality of the answer is more important than the length of the answer.

निर्देश : सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न द्वारा धारित अंकों को उसके सामने इंगित किया गया है। उत्तर की गुणवत्ता उत्तर की लंबाई की तुलना में अधिक महत्वपूर्ण है।

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।
Handwritten notes: → Hamu & Akbar 1526 AD, → still a mind, → threats from north, → last powerful battle, → unconquered rule, → (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

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 समालोचनात्मक विश्लेषण कीजिए।
Handwritten notes: → Mr Nehru - his head, → ML, → Central Exec, → union, → (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

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।
Handwritten notes: → Greek - coins, → Arab - mathematics, → Central Asian - silk - Buddhism, → SEA - Bism + trade routes, → (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

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

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 मजदूरी का ही नहीं बल्कि सामाजिक परिस्थितियों का भी परिणाम है। विस्तृत विवेचना कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

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)

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 महिलाएँ 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)

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 सुझाए।

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

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 हैं? साथ ही अंतःसमुद्री कैनियन के निर्माण की प्रक्रिया को भी समझाइए।

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

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)

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 खिताफत 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)

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)

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)

Q.14) Discuss the contribution of socio-religious movement during pre-independence period in:

- Creation of national consciousness
- Emancipation of women.

(15 marks, 250 words)

स्वतंत्रता पूर्व अवधि के दौरान सामाजिक-धार्मिक आंदोलन के योगदान पर चर्चा कीजिए :

- राष्ट्रीय चेतना का निर्माण
- महिलाओं की मुक्ति

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

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)

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)

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

'शहरें आर्थिक शक्ति के केंद्र हैं लेकिन 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)

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)

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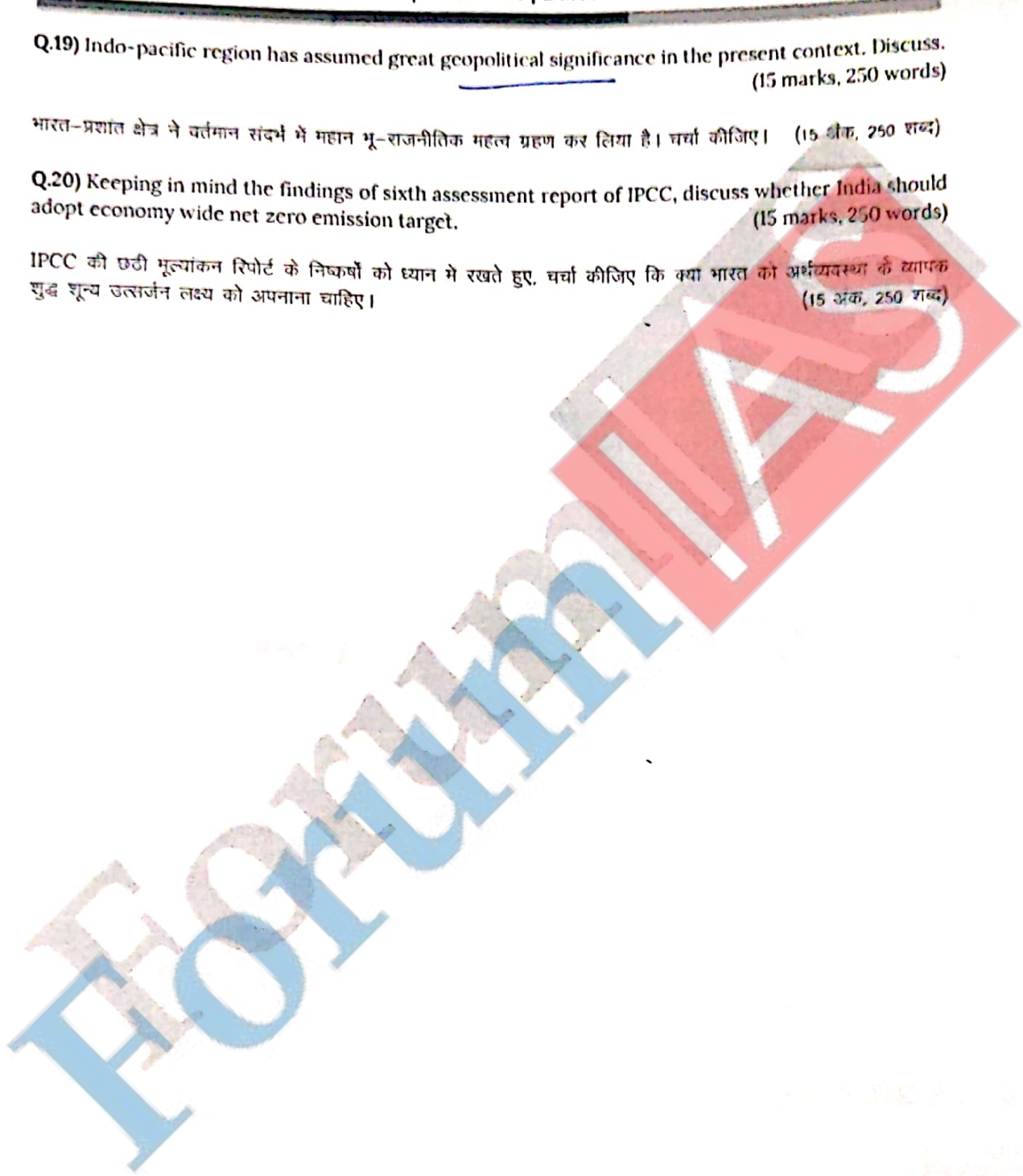
(20 Questions | 250 Marks | Duration 3 Hours)

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)

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)



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