

SMARTWORK LABS
IAS ACADEMY

**MAINS COACH
PROGRAM - 23**

Answer Writing Skill Development for
**CIVIL SERVICES MAINS
2023**

GENERAL STUDIES TEST 9

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UPSC 2023 Roll Number	6316998 Date - 6 Sep 2023	

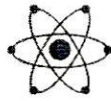
Time Allowed – 3 Hours

6 SEP 2023

Maximum Marks – 250

Table of Marks			Instructions Set		
QUESTION	MAXIMUM MARKS	MARKS OBTAINED	<p><i>Please Read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH.• All questions are compulsory.• The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.• Answers must be written in English and must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in a medium that the authorized one.• Use on black/blue pen ink to write answers. Do not use pencil other than for drawing diagrams/sketches.• Answers to Questions no. 1 to 10 should be in 150 words, whereas answers to Questions no. 11 to 20 should be in 250 words.• Keep the word limit indicated in the question in mind.• Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet must be clearly struck off.		
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Email ID for Test Submission - testsubmission@smartworklabs.in Email ID for any Grievance - grievances@smartworklabs.in Email ID for other queries - info@smartworklabs.in			SPECIAL REQUEST WITH REGARDS TO EVALUATION -		

MACRO FEEDBACK



Q.1

Literary accounts of foreign travelers are useful in arriving at an understanding of the socio-cultural life of Indian History. Elucidate. (150 words, 10 marks)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए

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The land of India from ancient to Modern times had foreign travellers who came to study this beautiful land and left remarkable insights on its socio-cultural life
(eg) Fa Hien.

Literary Accounts

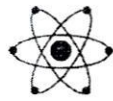
1. During Ancient times

1.1. Fa Hien tells about the socio-cultural life of people and influence of Buddhism.

1.2. Milindapanho by Nagasena tells about the social life of that time (eg) King had powerful horses and military.

2. During Medieval times

2.1 Tells about life of common



people (eg) Albaunian's work.

2.2. Tells about cultural practices of people (eg) Veil, Sati, condition of lower-castes and women.

2.3. It also tells about the economy of that period.

3. During Modern times

3.1 Max Muller's book ' sacred book of the east' tells about culture of Indian society and how it is different from western society.

Thus, foreign travellers have enriched our knowledge of socio-cultural life of India at that time.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए

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Q.2

Gandhian ideology secured democracy in the country even before it was formally established. Comment. (150 words, 10 marks)

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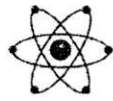
Gandhiji took the charge of Indian freedom struggle in 1916 and led it with an ideology of Truth and Non-violence till Independence.



SECURED DEMOCRACY BEFORE:

1. Based on inclusiveness of all sections (eg) Included peasants → Champaran movement (1918)
2. Involvement of lower-castes (eg) Harijan newspapers

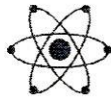
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3. Involvement of women in movement
eg Sruna Dasg. All (1942)
 4. Resistance by peace and not force
eg withdrawal of non-cooperation
post Chauri-Chaura (1922)
 5. Showcased values like debate and discussion over overthrowal by force eg did not support the revolutionary methods.
 6. Upliftment of workers. eg Shendabad Mill strike (1919)
 7. Involvement of all religions
eg (Muslims in Khilafat)
 8. Promoted cooperative culture.
eg (Gandhian DFSP now)
 9. Protest against the government
↳ hallmark of democracy.
eg Salt Satyagraha (1930-31).
- Hence, democratic ideals of modern Indian are to a large extent are shaped by Gandhian ideologies.

उम्मीदवारी न
इस लिखने में
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए

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Q.3

How did the women's movements improve their position in Indian Society after Independence? Elaborate
(150 words, 10 marks)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए

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The women's movements have come to India in phases where reforms were first led by men, then women themselves.

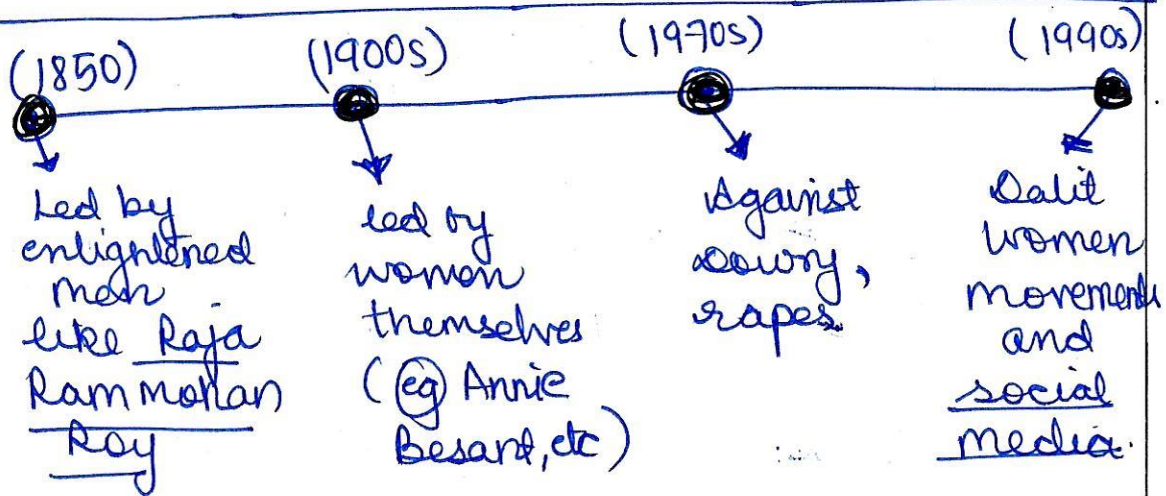
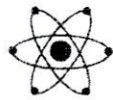


FIG: EVOLUTION OF WOMEN'S MOVEMENTS.

Improve position After Independence

1. Constitutional Rights - Right to equality & against discrimination (eg) Art 14, 15.
2. Economic Independence. (eg) women in work outside home.
3. Education improved (eg) Right to Education.



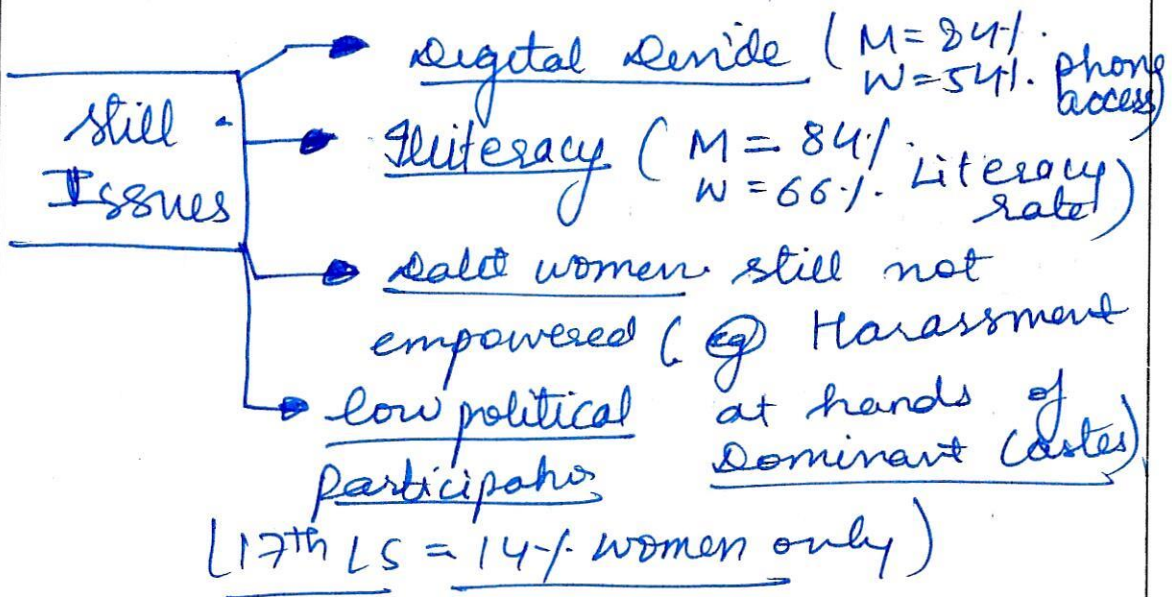
④ Financial condition (eg) Breaking glass ceiling like Falguni Nayyar (CEO of Nykaa)

⑤ Leadership roles (eg) Sirforce combat forces

⑥ Increased say in households.

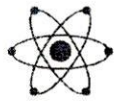
⑦ Fight for their rights. (eg) #Me Too movement

⑧ Empowerment (eg) Standup India scheme.



More Measures are needed to make women empowered wj - a - wj man. Equal contribution of women to economy can increase India's GDP by 27%. — IMF.

उम्मीदवार को इस कोशिका में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Q.4

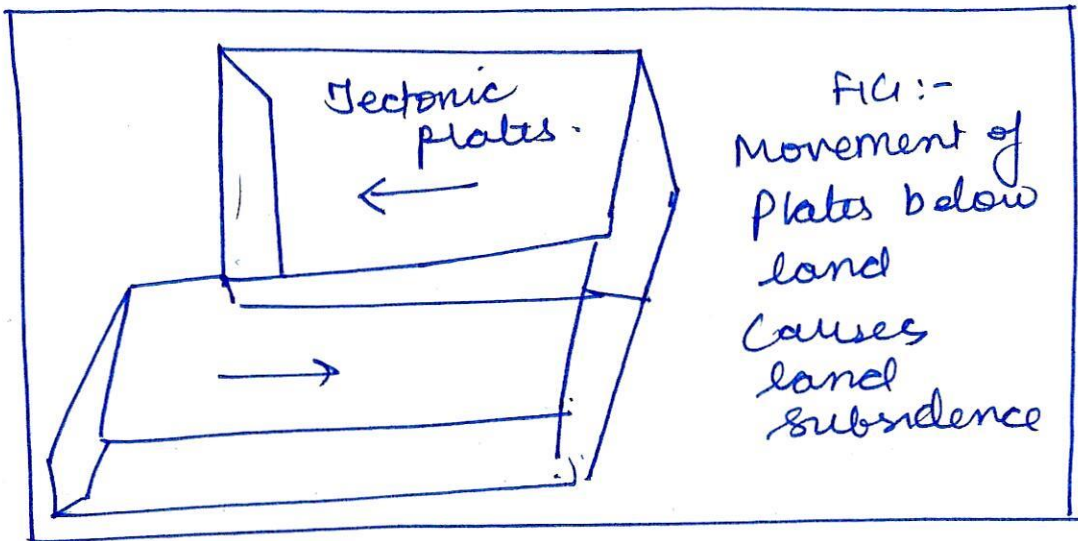
What do you understand by land subsidence? Explain various reasons that leads to land subsidence.
(150 words, 10 marks)

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Land subsidence is a physical-geographical phenomenon which leads to friction in plates and thus slip of land.

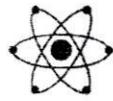
(eg) Recent Joshimath land subsidence.



REASONS

1. Natural Reasons

1.1 Erratic rainfall can lead to land denudation & thus land subsidence (eg) Chamoli floods.



- 1.2. Release of energy at seismic zones.
- 1.3. Earthquake & volcanism
- 1.4. Landslides.

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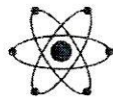
2. ANTHROPOGENIC FACTORS.

- 2.1. Rampant development without looking at ecology.
- 2.2. Deforestation @ Himalyas.
- 2.3. Large sized dams in fragile regions @ Uttarakhand.
- 2.4. Unsustainable tourism patterns pressure on land.
(eg) Hilly states = Jashimath, one rears.

Follow Dr. Ravi Chopra Committee recommend to not build large development projects in Himalyas.

⑤ Kashirayanjan committee = 100% Ecologically sensitive zone to prevent land subsidence.

National Adaptation plan on conserving Himalyas should be promoted to prevent land subsidence.



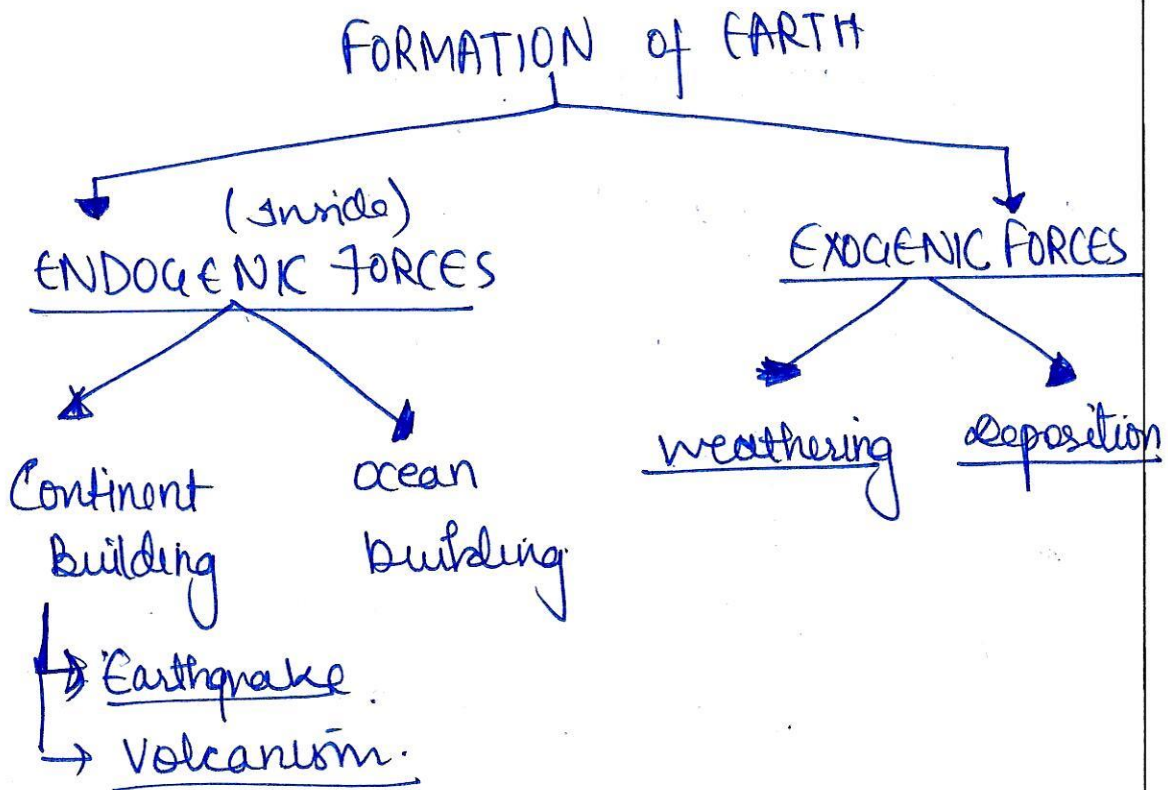
Q.5

“Our earth is a playfield for two opposing groups of geomorphic processes.” Discuss.
(150 words, 10 marks)

उम्मीदवारों का इस दायरे में नहीं लिखना चाहिए

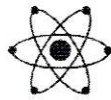
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Earth is formed by two forces with constant interplay Endogenic and Exogenic forces.



① ENDOGENIC FORCES

↳ lead to release of energy and thus formation of land.



- changes land pattern eg via volcanism.
- Formation of continents and oceans are a result of these forces
eg mid oceanic ridge.
eg Formation of Andaman Islands.

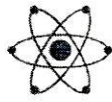
⑨ EXOGENIC FORCES

- weathering - River, wind, snow will their course of flow erodes sediments and thus changes landscape.
- Deposition - Erosion is followed by deposition forming landscape like Beaches, sand dunes, etc.

Hence, forces for these forces are convection cells and natural geomorphic agents on earth as put by Geographer Arthur Holmes.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाथिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए

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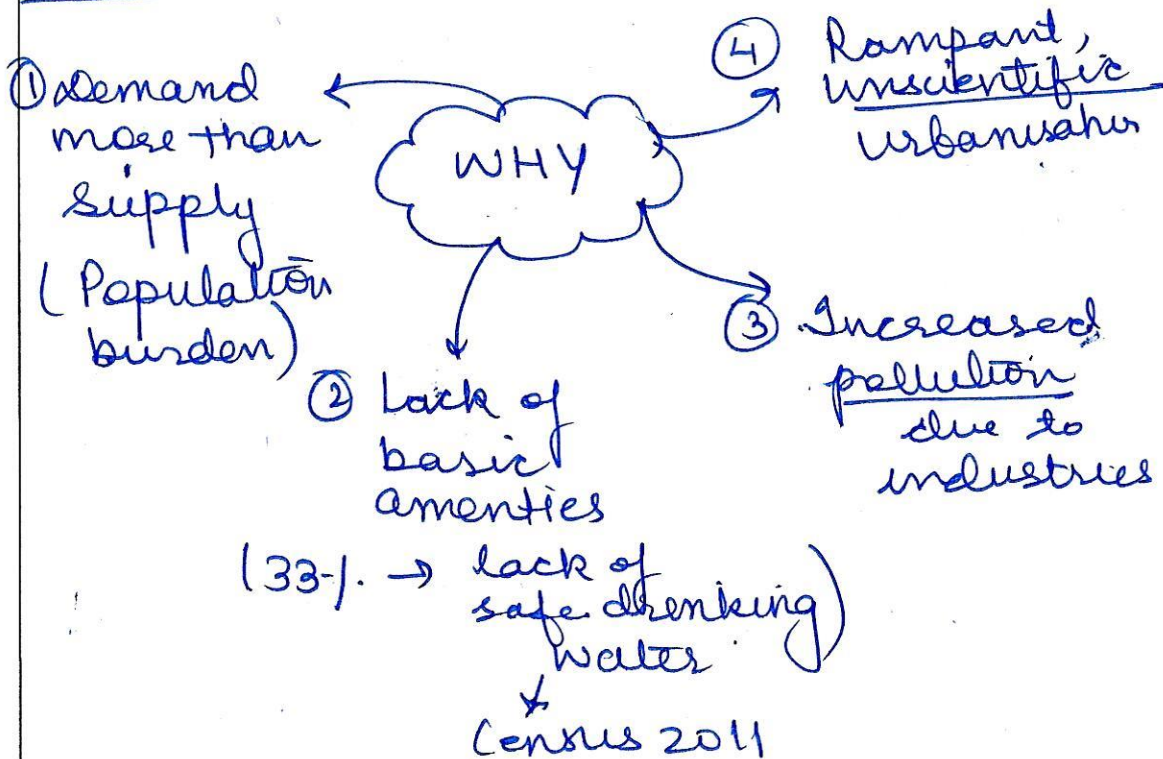
Q.6

Explain how Urban Green Spaces can help resolve the issue of deficient living conditions in Indian cities? (150 words, 10 marks)

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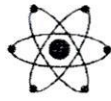
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More than half of the urban Indian population lives in pollution, health problems and lowered hygiene standards



URBAN GREEN SPACES

patches of trees, shrubs and flowers around urban spaces.

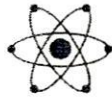


- 1) Increase carbon sequestration, thereby reduces pollution.
- 2) Improve aesthetic value.
- 3) Green spaces → park → people become healthy.
- 4) Live in fresh air and fresh oxygen (eg) Living in Delhi with air = 5 cigarettes/day (WHO)
- 5) Improved access to all (eg) slum population to good urban green spaces
- 6) Decreased concretisation and improve scientific management of cities
- 7) Employment = to gardners, etc.

Hence, urban green space will improve standard of living for all. They ~~are~~ ^{will} also promote environmental sustainability & help India achieve its NDCs.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हार्जिन में नहीं लिखना चाहिए

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Q.7

Analyze the factors responsible for decentralisation of India's technology industry.
(150 words, 10 marks)

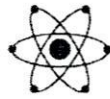
उम्मीदवारों को
इस सीमा में
लिखना
नाहिए

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Decentralisation of the technology industry refers to the devolution of technical know-how ~~to~~ grassroot level.

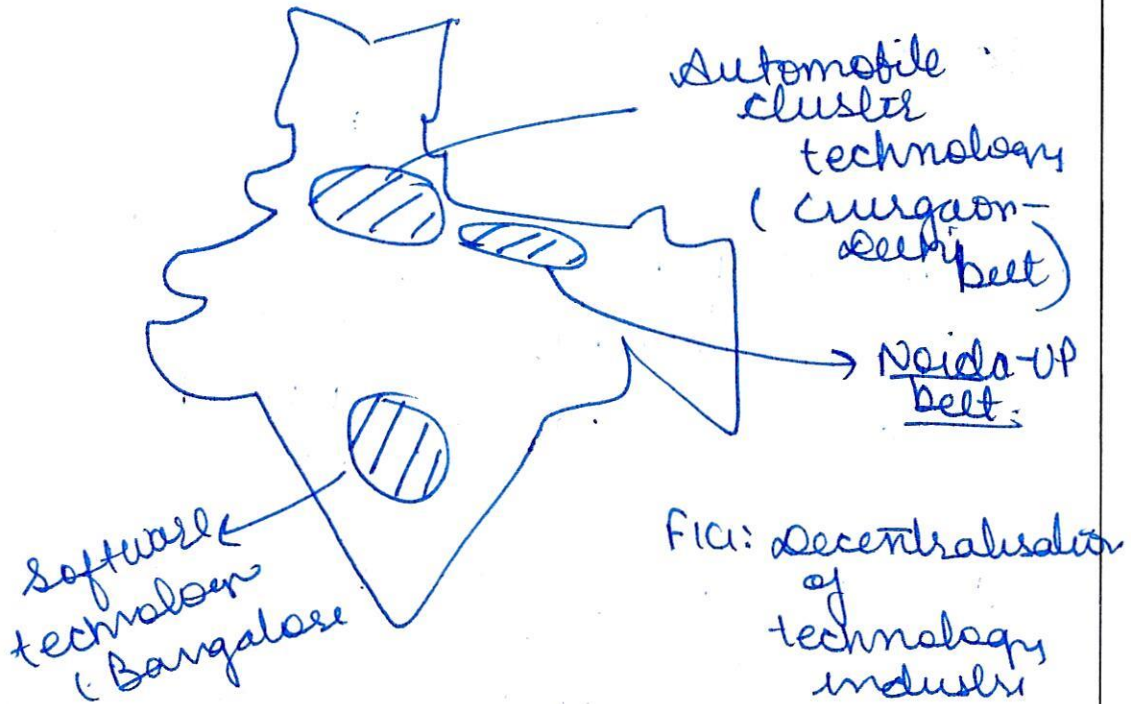
Factors

- ① Lack of productivity in centralisation of technology industry
(eg) central PSUs. = NPA of over Rs. 1.4 L Crores.
- ② MSME culture have promoted technology at local level
(eg) S.Y.F. = Small with technology.
- ③ Entrepreneurship & innovation culture. (eg) Standup India scheme
- ④ PLI schemes for manufacturing base
- ⑤ Easy availability of raw materials at local level.



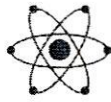
⑥ Academic base → lots of science graduates each year.

⑦ Innovation in Artificial Intelligence
women in AI in India is more than the world.



However, more needs to be done to improve the availability of technology and make India a manufacturing hub.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हार्शिंग में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Q.8

Water crisis in India is not due to lack of water, but due to mismanagement of the resources. Critically Analyse. (150 words, 10 marks)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिये में नहीं लिखना चाहिए

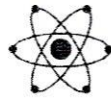
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The wastage of water in water surplus region is responsible for major water crisis in India.

MISMANAGEMENT OF WATER RESOURCES

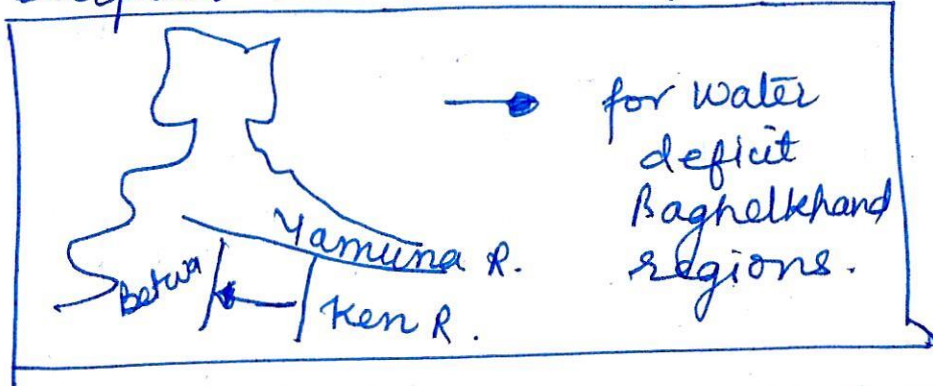
- ① Agricultural sector → water use efficiency is only 34%
- ② Increased wastage of water in industries (eg) Electricity generation.
- ③ Irrigation is used rampant which caused ground water depletion
- ④ Lack of water storage in water surplus regions (eg) western ghats
- ⑤ Lack of water link from surplus to deficit regions
- ⑥ Lack of transportation of water to deficit regions (eg) Bundelkhand.

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MEASURES

1. National river linking project should be completed: so as to link surplus rivers to deficit ones.

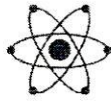


2. Capping on electricity subsidy for irrigation in agriculture. to reduce water wastage.
3. Use of rip & sprinkler irrigation (90% efficiency) over normal one
4. Resolution of water conflicts like Belgaum and Karna (eg) Kaveri dispute

National water council should be formed as suggested by Mihir Shah Committee for equitable distribution of water resources.

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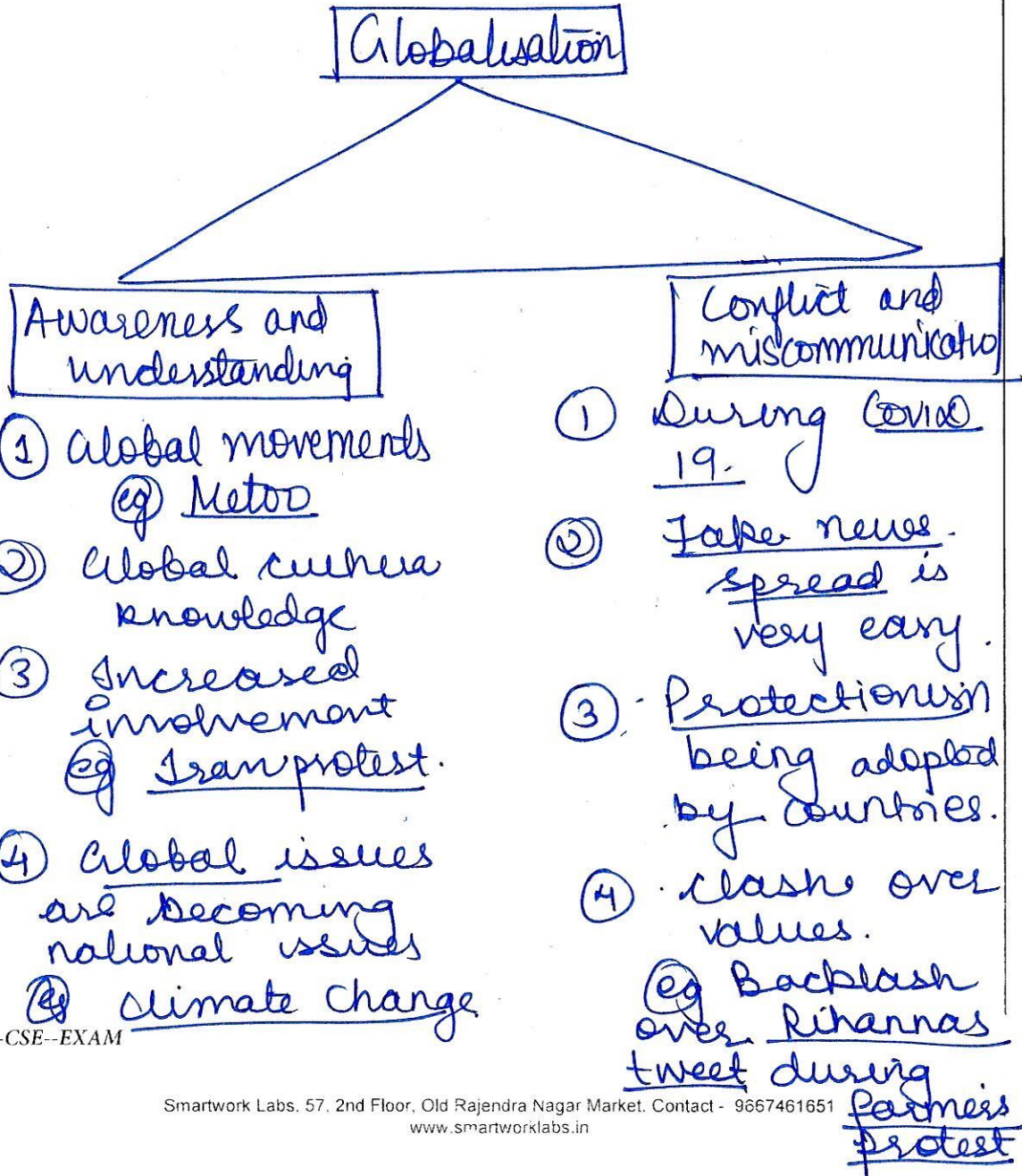
Q.9

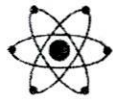
Globalisation has increased the magnitude of both awareness and understanding as well as conflict and miscommunication. Discuss. (150 words, 10 marks)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाथ में नहीं लिखना चाहिए

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Globalisation refers to interconnectedness and integration of people, culture, economy to form a global village.





Awareness & understanding

1. Education - Digital courses from foreign universities
2. New values and learning new cultures. eg Global values.
3. Glocalization wherein global & local hybrid has emerged eg Macdonalds veg burger.
4. Technology eg AI.

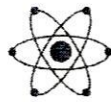
Conflict & Miscommunication

1. Issues in verifiability of news eg Fake news originating in other countries spread in India.
2. Blame game for global issues eg Developed vs developing countries burst in LOP Climate Change meetings.
3. Trade wars eg USA & China promoting protectionism.

Hence, Globalisation has dual sides. However, we should try to minimise conflict and miscommunication and improve awareness & understanding

उम्मीदवार को इस दृष्टिकोण में नहीं लिखना चाहिए

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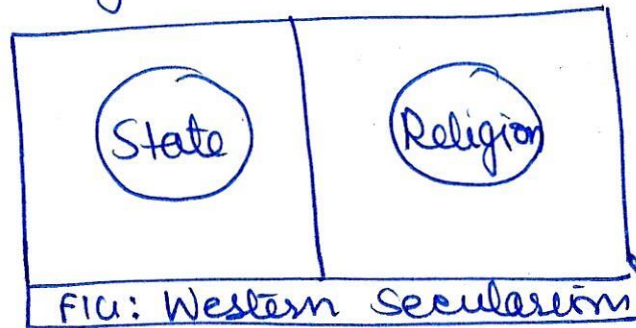
Q.10

Do you think the Indian concept of secularism is flawed compared to the western concept? Comment.
(150 words, 10 marks)

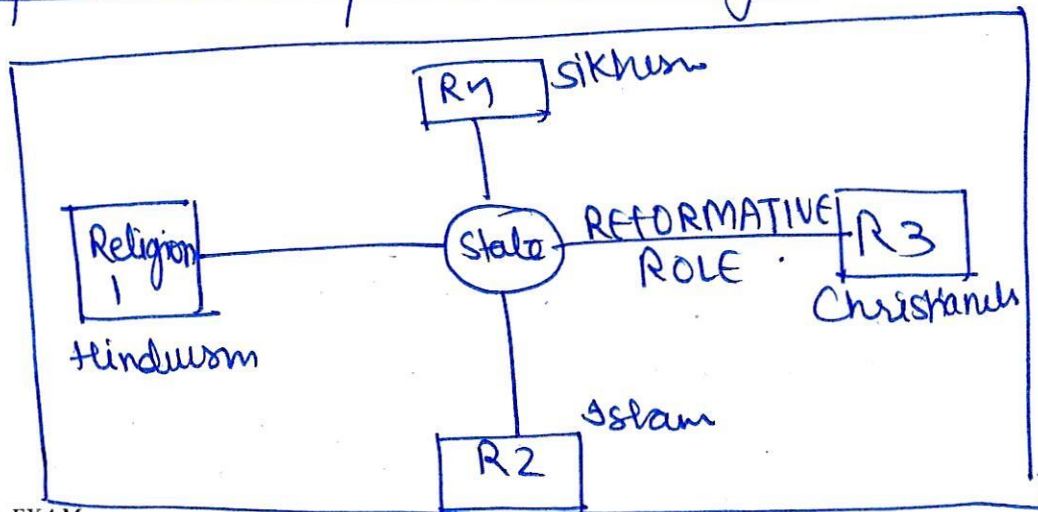
उम्मीदवारों को इस हाथिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए

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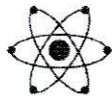
The Western concept of secularism refers to strict separation between the state and the religion.



However, Indian Secularism does not advocate strict separation. Instead, it promotes principled equidistance from all religions.



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INDIAN CONCEPT IS NOT flawed

1. Culture of respecting religion in India.

2. No antagonism between state and religion unlike west (eg) wars fought over religion.

3. Indian state has adopted many religions ideals (eg) Satyameva Jayate (Mundaka Upanishad), Sarnath pillar.

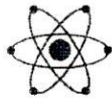
4. State plays reformatory, restrictive role in religion when religion is advocating wrong practices (eg) bans untouchability in temples. (eg) Sabrimala case - promotes women's entry.

5. state promotes maintenance of all religions.

Indian model of secularism is based on Sarva Dharma Samohara Model. & western models are themselves differentiated, not uniform (eg) French Model.

उम्मीदवारा को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए

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Q.11

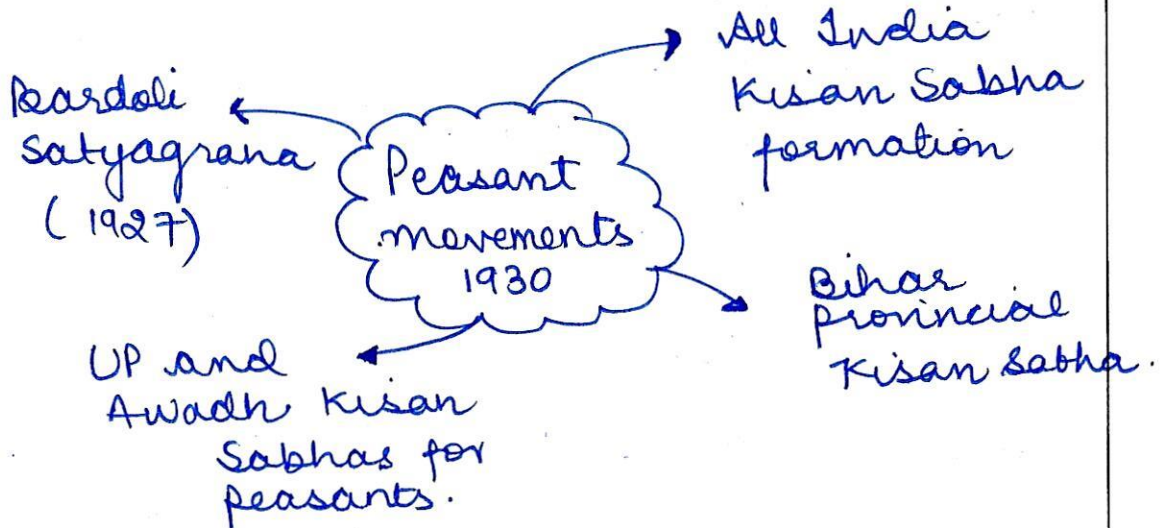
The peasant awakening seen in the 1930s in India was largely a result of the combination of economic and political developments of that period. Discuss.

(250 words, 15 marks)

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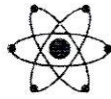
The peasants in the 1930s British India were more aware of the nationalistic demands against the British rule.



The peasant awakening was shaped by :-

1. **ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS**

1.1. Commercialisation of agriculture and exploitation of peasants
(eg) grow cash crops :



1.2. Lack of scientific investment in agriculture (eg) Zamindars did not invest;

1.3. Grow cash crops over food crops → (eg) led to famines

1.4. True economic nature of British rule was unleashed by Sadabhai Naruji (eg) Drain of wealth.

2. POLITICAL DEVELOPMENTS

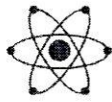
2.1. Increased association with Indian National Congress (INC)

2.2. Issues became pan-based over localised issues

2.3. Have full support to movements of Gandhiji (eg) Salt Satyagraha (1930s)

उम्मीदवारों का इस सीध में नहीं लिखना चाहिए

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2.4. Organised themselves under the Kisan Sabhas which were attached with Congress (eg) SIKS attached with INC.

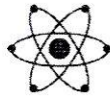
उम्मीदवारों को इस दायरे में नहीं लिखना चाहिए

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Significance

- ① Peasants got a channelizing force against Britishers.
- ② Focused on larger picture and not just smaller causes.
- ③ Increased peasants participation in the movements
(eg) Salt Satyagraha (1930)
Quit India Movement (1942).
- ④ It gave way to future land reforms post Independence.

Hence, Peasants broadened the mass base of the national movement.



Q.12

Discuss the major issues in the Swadeshi movement. Do you think it signified a turning point in India's national movement?
(250 words, 15 marks)

उम्मीदवारों को इस भाग में नहीं लिखना चाहिए

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The Swadeshi movement (1905-07) started against the Lord Curzon's declaration of partition of Bengal.

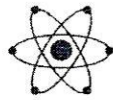
It was done so as to

- ①. decrease revolutionary activities in Bengal.
- ②. use 'divide and rule' policy amongst Hindu & Muslim revolutionaries eg to appease Muslim league.
- ③. The official reason cited was administrative convenience.



Fig: Partition of Bengal.

The national leaders revolted against it in form



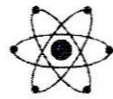
of swadeshi movement. by boycotting
foreign goods, volunteer corps,
picketing, etc.

Major Issues

- ① There was no clear understanding
of objectives of movement.
Eg To undo partition or to fight
for Swaraj.
- ② There was no clear ideology.
Eg Extremists like BC Tilak
wanted to take this movement
outside Bengal, whereas
Moderates were against it.
- ③ "Swaraj demand" was different
for different sections
Eg Moderates = some form of autonomy
Aurobindo Ghosh = complete
independence.
- ④ led to Surat split (1907) due to
differences
Eg Over chairmanship of Congress.

उम्मीदवारों का
इस हार्जिए में
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए

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- ⑤ moderates pacified by Morley-Minto reforms (1909).
- ⑥ Forms of struggle had divergences
eg Extremist = violent means.
Moderates = peaceful

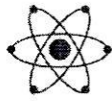
Turning point in India's national movement :-

- ① First voice against British rule by INC. eg shaped future movements like Khilafat (1919), Salt Satyagraha (1930)
- ② Involvement of masses began at this movement which increased on later eg women (Titak fund), Peasants.
- ③ Britishers adopted divide and rule and "carrot & stick policy" to divide masses. eg Moderates & Extremist

However, differences were overcome in Lucknow session (1918) and then Congress put a united front against Britishers.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए

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Q.13

The underlying causes of the First World War were the rivalries and conflicts among the imperialist countries. Elaborate. How far do you agree with the view that Germany was primarily responsible for the First World War?

(250 words, 15 marks)

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इस कॉलम में
बतौर लिखना
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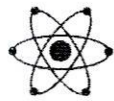
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Fifty years were spent in the process of making Europe explosive. But five days were enough to detonate it. Thus, the following were the cause for World War I (1914-18).

RIVALRIES and Conflict among Imperial powers

① Economic Rivalry due to Iron and Steel, automobile industry rise.
↳ Between old Bosses (UK and France) and New leaders (Germany & Italy)

② Nationalistic rivalries - due to rising nationalism. causing war over colonies.



③ Rivalry over colonies (eg) France and Germany over Morocco.

④ Political rivalries

policy shift from

Cautious Continentalism

Bismarck Panacheel.



Aggressive Imperialism

• Interference
of Nikolai
in world politics

⑤ Alliances

VS

Triple Entente

Triple Alliance
(GER,
ITALY,
AUSTRIA)

UK

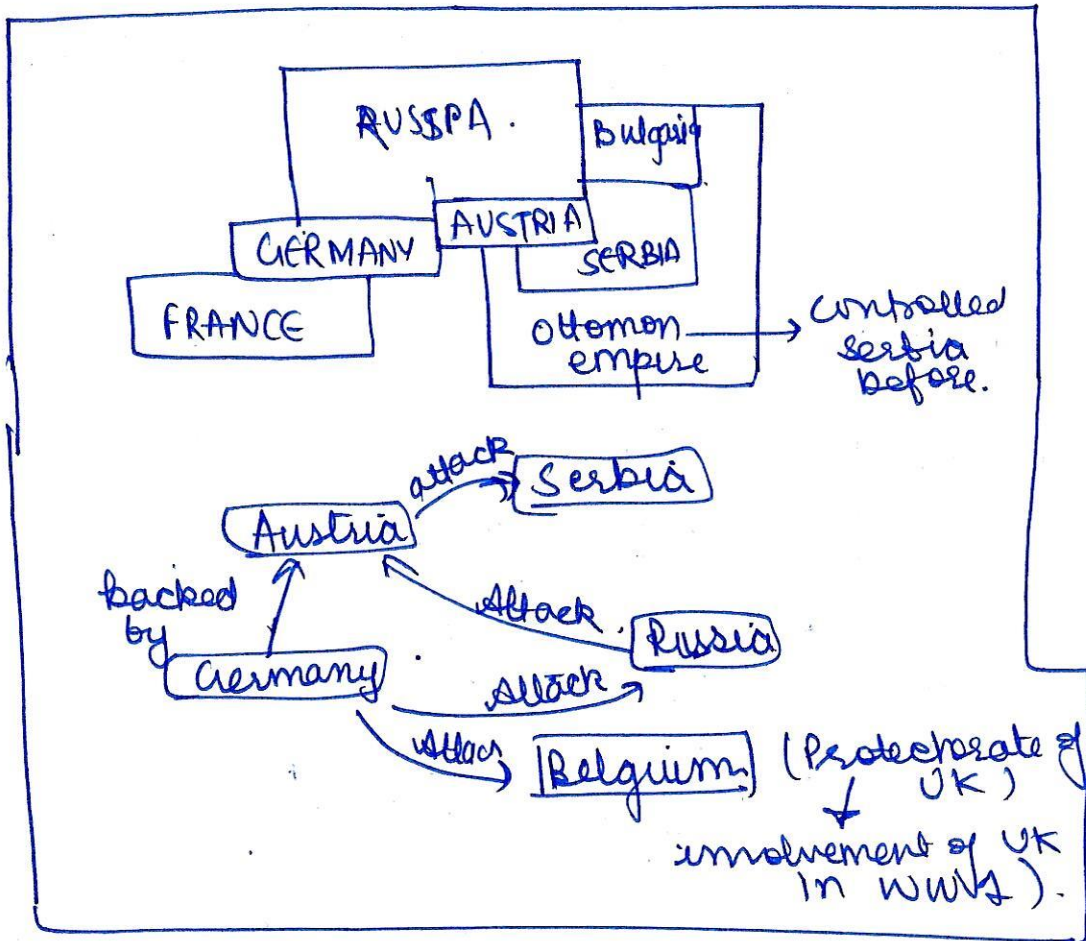
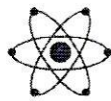
FRANCE

RUSSIA

⑥ Military rivalry

⑦ Rivalry over Balkans between
Turkey and Russia (Macedonia)

↳ Immediate cause (Assassination
of Archduke Ferdinand
(Prince of ~~France~~ ^{Austria} in
Bosnia
(Serbia))



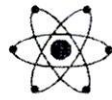
उम्मीदवारों को
इस सीध में
नहीं लिखना
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Germany responsibility

1. Aggressive policy of Kaiser and other rulers.
2. However, other powers were equally responsible as all were protecting their own interests.
3. Militarisation was promoted by all the powers.

However, still in Treaty of Versailles (1918), harsher terms were imposed on Germany for responsibility in WWI. It led to the World War II (1939-45).



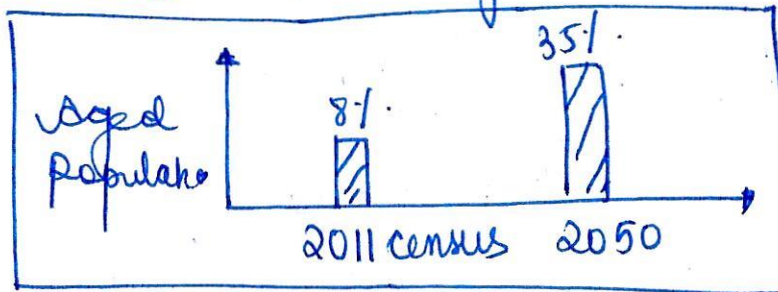
Q.14

India needs to create an ecosystem where all Indians can age gracefully and live a life of dignity, with focus on concerted and synergized action on the existing and emerging needs of the senior citizens. Discuss. (250 words, 15 marks)

उम्मीदवार को इस सीमा में नहीं लिखना चाहिए

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According to world population report of UNFPA for India, the aged population will almost double in the next 10 years:



It is leading to issues faced by elderly and country.

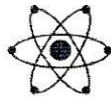
1. Issues by aged

1.1. Alienation from people

1.2. Lack of healthcare and social capital

1.3. widows → increased boycott.
(eg) Patriarchy

1.4. Lack of digital literacy
(eg) prone to digital frauds.



2. Issue of Demographic dividend.

2.1. Too little hands to work

2.2. Lack of economic productivity
(eg) due to less involvement of aged.

2.3. Fiscal burden (eg) provision for pension.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाथिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए

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Needs of Elderly and Actions needed

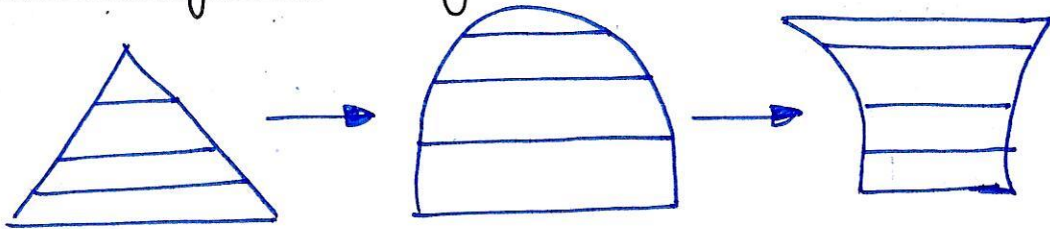
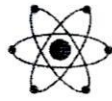


Fig :- DEMOGRAPHIC TRANSITION SHIFT

NEEDS	ACTIONS NEEDED
<p>① <u>Healthcare</u> of increased out of pocket expenditure = 45%.</p>	<p>①. Provide <u>universal elderly healthcare</u> (eg) <u>Ayushman Bharat</u>.</p> <p>② <u>Early detection of diseases and treatment</u> (eg) <u>Alzheimer</u>.</p>



② ECONOMIC INVOLVEMENT

① Involve elderly in the economy.. so as to reduce their alienation

② Experiences can help young generation eg Training to young.

③ SOCIAL CAPITAL & DIGITAL LITERACY

① Improve digital literacy by providing digital education eg volunteers children used.

④ CRIMES

① Strict implementation of parents welfare rules under Hindu Maintenance Act.

↳ children should not abuse, harass them.

② Increase police vigilance.

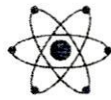
⑤ Alienation

Best model of collaborating orphans with old age homes.

Thus, a good & healthy life of dignity will help elderly become more productive just like the Japanese model.

उम्मीदवारों को इस सीमा में नहीं लिखना चाहिए

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Q.15

What are the factors which lead to heat waves in India? Also enumerate its impact in India. (250 words, 15 marks)

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Heat waves referred to increased hot waves of local wind which are debilitating for human health. (eg) Recently 50 children alone in Delhi died due to it.

FACTORS

1. NATURAL FACTORS

1.1. Lack of proper rainfall

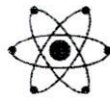
(eg) due to El Nino.

1.2. Increased temperature of the sun. (eg) due to climate change.

1.3. Break in south-west monsoon (eg) causing delay.

2. ANTHROPOGENIC FACTORS

2.1. Deforestation causing increased impact of heatwaves.



2.2. Climate Change. (eg) due to human induced greenhouse gases.

2.3. Increased concretisation
(eg) Rampant urbanisation

2.4. Lack of heatwaves aligned buildings (eg) Lack of ventilation

IMPACT in INDIA.

1. on Individuals

1.1. loss of life
(eg) Death of children

1.2. Reduced productivity
(eg) schools summer break

2. on economy

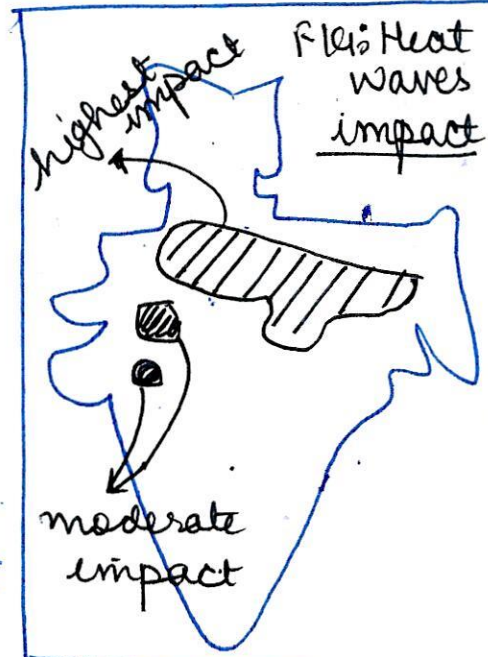
2.1. Decreased labour productivity

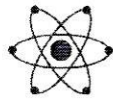
(eg) ILO = 10% less labour productivity in India due to heat waves & other natural factors.

2.2. Increased fiscal burden of govt.

उम्मीदवारों का इस हाथिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए

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3. on Healthcare

3.1 Increased Burden of the healthcare. eg Primary health care.

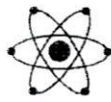
SOLUTIONS

- ① Plant more trees specially in urban spaces for cooling effect.
- ② Emergency Medical aid should be ready eg glucose solution, Electrolyte.
- ③ - Make buildings which are resistant to heatwaves eg Proper Ventilation
- ④ Reduced greenhouse gases, so as to reverse climate change.

Hence, curbing heat waves needs us to focus on the root cause which is Climate Change and reverse it. to achieve SDG 6, 7, 9 and 11.

उम्मीदवारों का इस हाथिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए

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Q.16

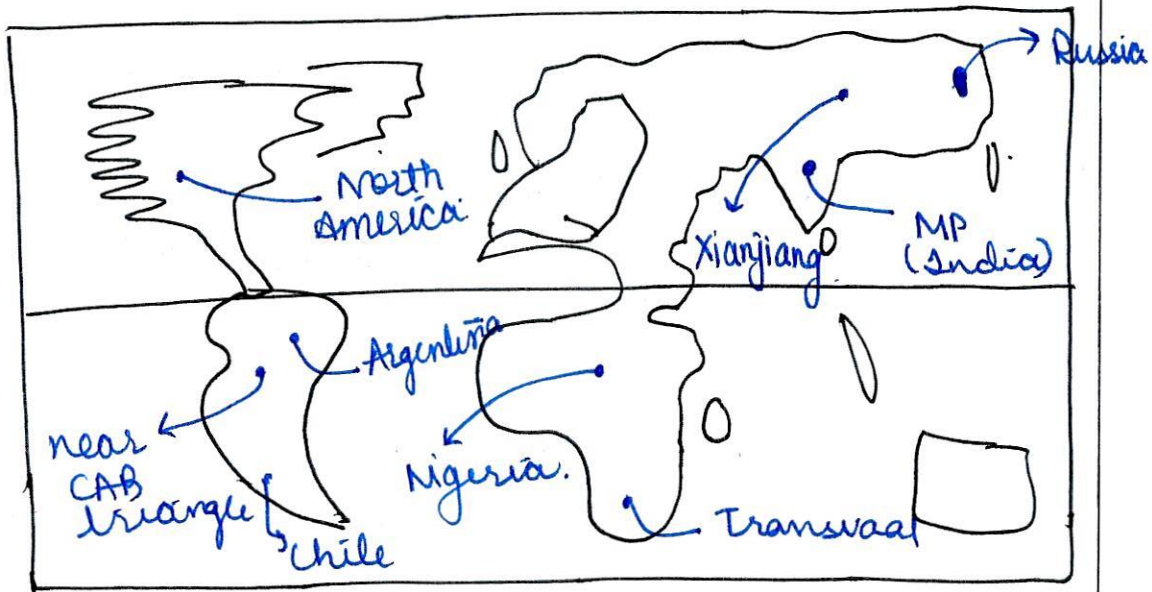
Describe the distribution of cobalt producing regions in the world and examine the ecological, economic and political implications of cobalt mining industry.
(250 words, 15 marks)

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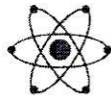
"Cobalt" is one of the rare earth metals which has been being produced today due to increasing importance of them.

Distribution in the world.



Reasons

1. Technology available to extract
eg with USA, China
2. Entrepreneurship to focus on
new industries eg semiconductors
need Cobalt



3. Raw materials - Other than Cobalt, like Iron and Steel makes the establishment of industries.
4. Infrastructure for cobalt mining
(eg) Argentina.
5. labour and land should be at low cost (eg) Bolivia and Niger.
6. Capital availability at cheap.
(eg) loans by American Bank.
7. Availability of Market nearby also affects its production.

COBALT MINING INDUSTRY

1. ECOLOGICAL IMPLICATION

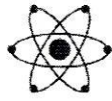
1.1. Pollution and greenhouse gases emission (eg) CO₂, CH₄, NO₂.

1.2. Sand contamination. (eg) Harmful materials.

1.3. Outdated technology causing increased pollution
(eg) Bailadila in India..

उम्मीदवारों को इस सीध में नहीं लिखना चाहिए

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2. ECONOMIC

2.1. Helps in Industrial Revolution 4.0

2.2. Promotes semiconductors and other industries

2.3. Promotes manufacturing base
↳ Thus, increased GDP.

3. POLITICAL Implications

3.1. Protectionism (eg) to influence other diplomatic terms.

3.2. Supply chain disruptions (eg) as done by China.

3.3. Mining war for these metal

WAY FORWARD for India

should include

1. Coordinating with like minded countries for Technological exchange
(eg) → Supply Chain Resilience of India and USA.

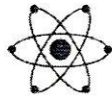
2. Promote its use in manufacturing to take leapfrog in Artificial Intelligence.

Hence, cobalt can increase

manufacturing in India & help us achieve \$5 trillion economy faster

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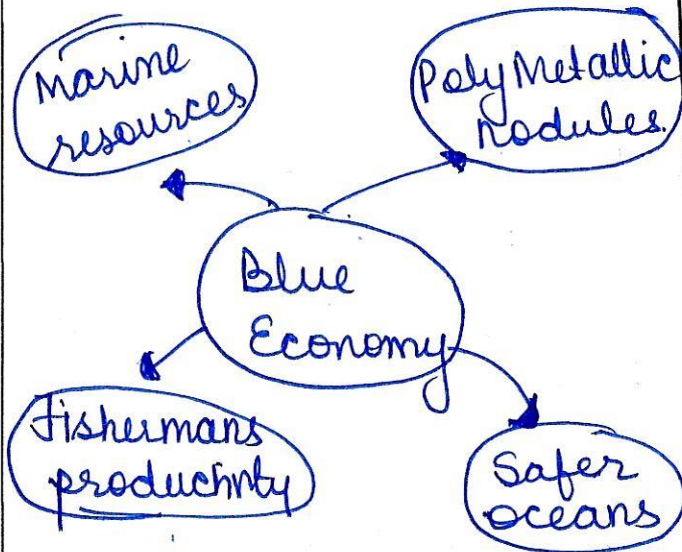
Q.17 Discuss the potential of available oceanic resources to contribute towards India's Blue economy. (250 words, 15 marks)

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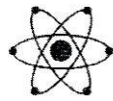
PM Modi at Shangri-La

Dialogue talked about the importance of oceanic resources in promoting Blue economy for India.



OCEANIC RESOURCES

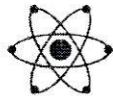
① Oceanic minerals can help in boosting manufacturing @ Rare earth metals.



- ② Poly Metallic Nodules help in semi-conductors manufacturing
- ③ Increased fish productivity will
 - i) double fishermen's income (aim of PMMSY)
 - ii) increase exports.
- ④ Promotes export of seafood → get foreign exchange.
- ⑤ Oil and Shale gas present on continental shelf.
- ⑥ Reserves of petroleum (eg) on continental shelf majorly.
- ⑦ Coral reefs for environmental preservation.
- ⑧ Help in India becoming leader in Artificial Intelligence technology.
- ⑨ Unleash Industrial Revolution 4.0 in India.

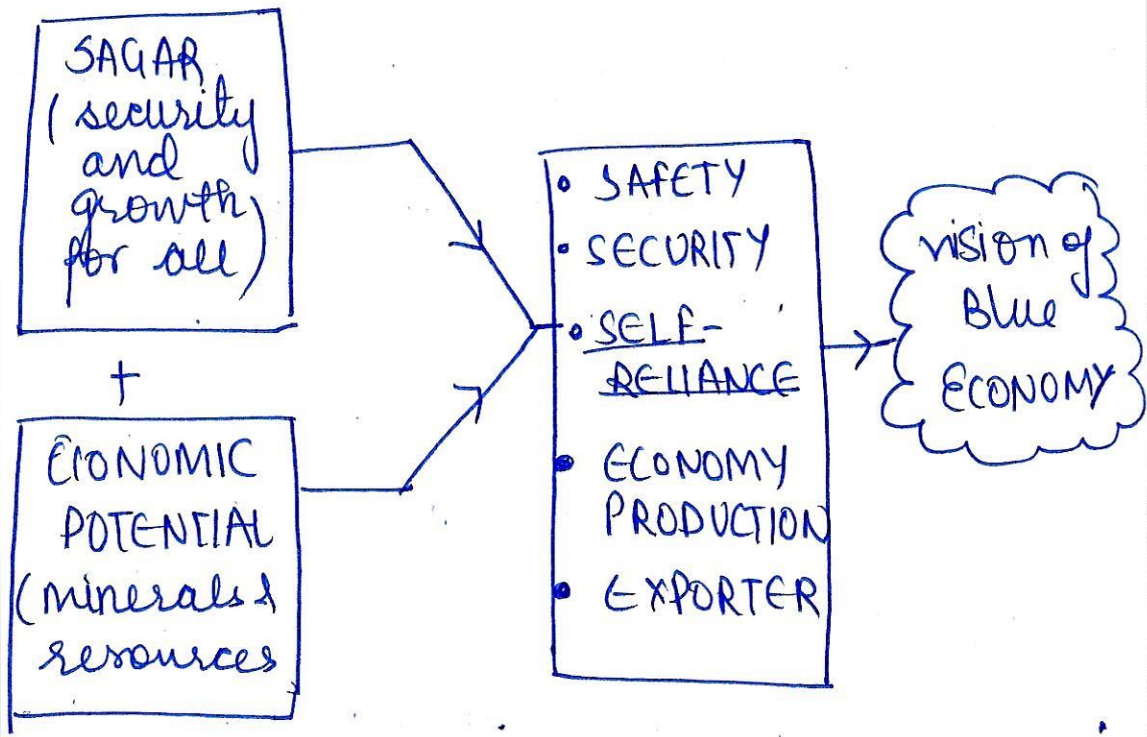
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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाथ में नहीं लिखना चाहिए

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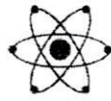


It has been promoted via:-

1. Increased economic cooperation with other oceanic countries like Australia
2. Deep ocean Mission will also study oceanic minerals & give new insights about it

The vision of Blue economy will not only help India achieve economic advancement but also environment advancement by

SDG 15 (protecting life below water)



Q.18

Despite the remarkable progress made towards ending child marriage, it continues to thrive by and large in India. In this context, discuss the reasons and impact of child marriage in India. Also suggest measures to prevent it. (250 words, 15 marks)

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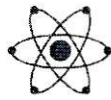
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Acc to UNICEF report, 1 out of 5 child brides in the world lives in India.

There have been various steps to stop child marriage :-

- ① Starting from Sarda Act, Age of child marriage increased from 10 to 14 in 1971 Act.
- ② Age at Marriage = 18 years for girls, 21 for boys.
- ③ Promoting universal education and enrollment
- ④ Giving economic empowerment to girls @ Standup India Scheme

However, it still continues :-



REASONS

- ①. Patriarchal attitude of society
eg don't want girls to study otherwise
they can slip out of hands.
- ②. Low dowry paid for child
brides eg Parents (poor) do it.
- ③. For safety of girls in some
villages eg married early as
family's honour is attached with
women.
- ④. Lack of education → lack of
financial independence.
- ⑤. Girls are seen as liability
ing-a-ing boys eg Boys to
private schools & girls → govt.

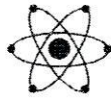


IMPACT

- ① low education among girls.
of census 2011 Male literacy rate = 84% }
Female = 66% }

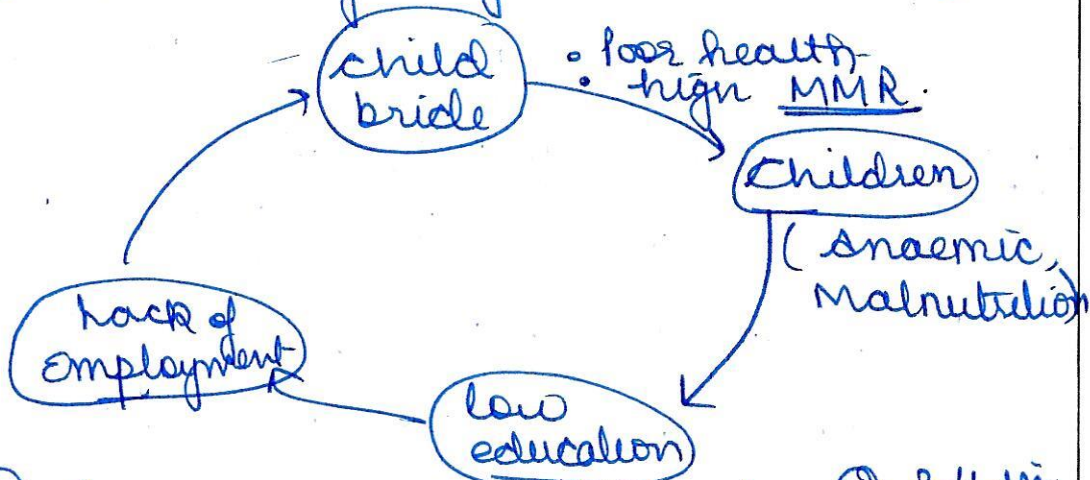
उम्मीदवारों को
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② Increased dependence on family members.

③ vicious cycle of child marriage.

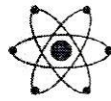


④ Increased fertility rate eg 3-4 in Bihar, UP → Max child marriages.

Measures

1. Education to all :- strict control over drop outs.
2. Economic opportunities to women
(eg) PMKVY
3. Behavioural change na ridge theory (eg) Beti Bachao Beti Padhao.
4. Community involvement (eg) women leaders.

One should not be ripped off his/her childhood. Hence, complete stop over child marriages is the need of the hour.



Q.19

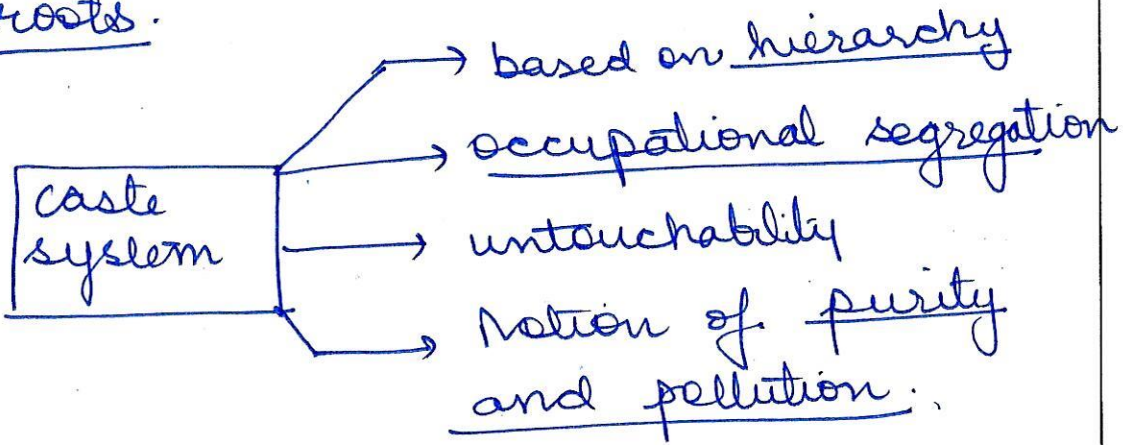
In the midst of its economic and infrastructural advancements, India is continually reminded of its social reality, which is founded on an age-old caste system. In this context how does the caste system have assumed new identities in present day India?

(250 words, 15 marks)

उम्मीदवारों का इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए

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India has become the 3rd largest economy in the world (PPP) with rapid infrastructural advancement. However, caste system has continuously held its social roots.

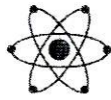


Caste system being practiced Now

1. Open form (Overt)

1.1. Caste violences and clashes

eg Solid boy beaten in Unaol (Gujarat) for riding horse in his marriage.



1.2. Salit boy beaten to death in Rajasthan for having mustache.

1.3. Upper caste in villages practice untouchability
[98% villages practice it as per study of scholar Chanshyam Das]

(2) Close / hidden form (COVERT)

2.1. Lack of inter-caste marriages eg only 5% of total

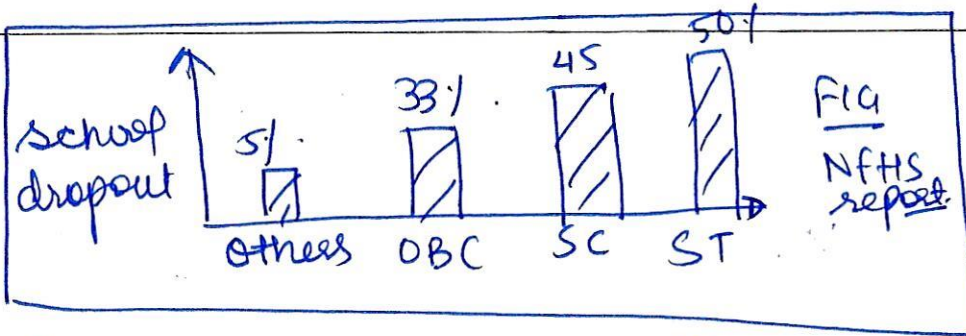
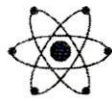
2.2. Shift to class in urban areas also has caste components
- eg Jatmatrimony.com

(3) Manual scavenging - still 98% manual scavengers are SC.

(4) Lack of educational achievements despite steps like Reservation.

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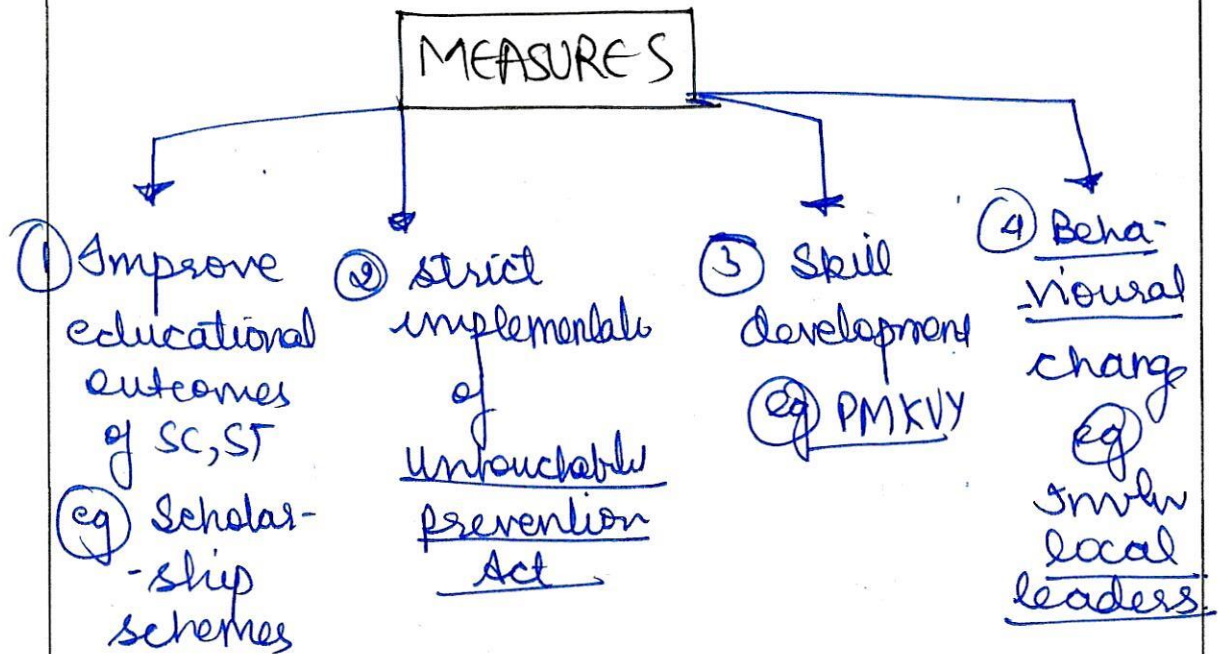
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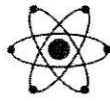
उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए

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⑤ Dalits using reservation are alienated at workplaces (eg) Rohit Verma Case.



Hence, just and equal society is needed for advancement of all and true economic development. as envisaged in our Constitution as well (Art 14, 15, 17).



Q.20 Do you think India's diversity poses a threat to its unity? Give arguments to justify your opinion. (250 words, 15 marks)

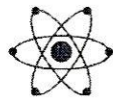
उम्मीदवारों को इस हाथ में नहीं लिखना चाहिए

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“The unity of India is rooted not in uniformity but in its diversity.”

DIVERSITY in INDIA

- ① Religious Diversity - All religions of world are present
eg Hinduism, Islam, Christianity etc.
- ② Geographical Diversity eg Hills, Oceans, Desert.
- ③ Regional Diversity eg different language, food habits
- ④ Linguistic Diversity (eg Hindi, Tamil, English. (> 8000 dialects))
- ⑤ Cultural Diversity eg different cultures → tribals, etc.



Some, sporadic instances of issues due to diversity

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाथ में नहीं लिखना चाहिए

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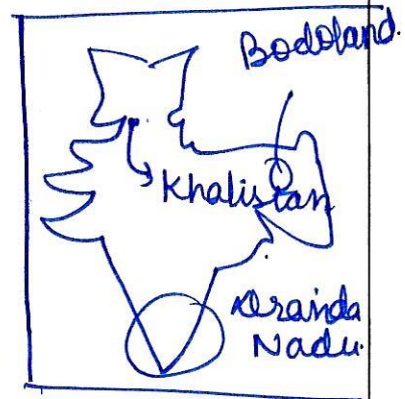
① Regionalism Demands. (eg) Bodeland.

↳ secessionist tendencies

(eg) Khalistan

② Communalism (eg)
Recent Udaipur Clashes.

③ Linguistic Jingoism
(eg) After Independence.



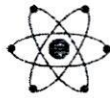
④ Issue of threat by minority
(eg) due to majoritarianism.

⑥ Ethnic Clashes (eg) Meilis vs Kukis
in Manipur

⑦ Cultural clashes due to low awareness of others culture.

But, diversity in India never posed threat to its unity and never will due to :-

① India's diversity is its strength.



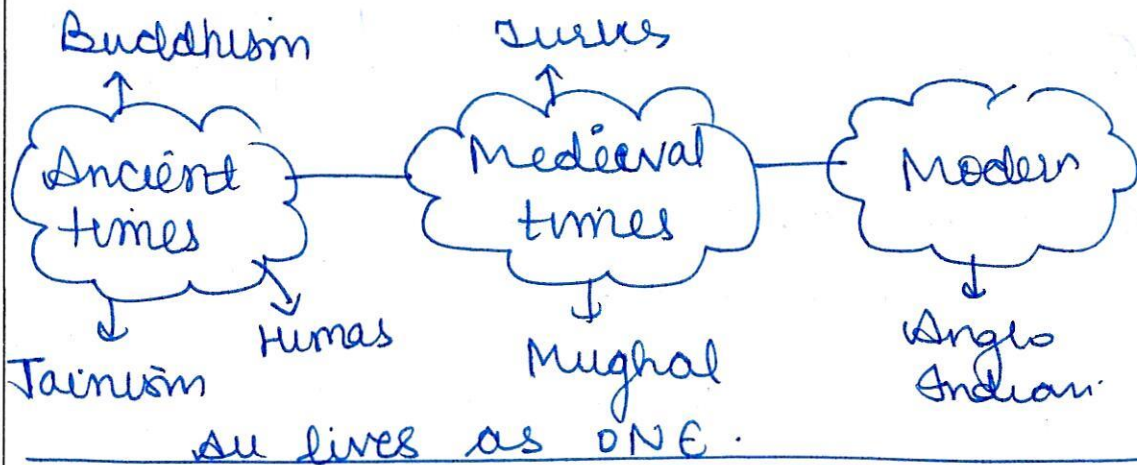
② Since ancient times, India has an unbreakable culture which assimilates everyone.

③ Values of Tolerance and love

④ Secularism holds all religions

(Eq.) Model of Poonch (Jammu Kashmir) → A Hindu temple is made by a Muslim and is managed by a Sikh.

⑤ Culture of peaceful coexistence.



Schemes like etc.

Bharat Shreshtha Bharat (BSB) also promote unity in diversity starting from school level (NCC camps)