

U.P.S.C.

GENERAL STUDIES

FOCUSED TEST-2 (GIS PAPER I)

SECTIONAL PAPER-2

NAME : GHAZALPREET KAUR

MOBILE No. : [REDACTED]

EMAIL : [REDACTED] @ gmail.com

1→5.0	8→4.5	15→6.0
2→—	9→3.5	16→4.5
3→4.0	10→4.0	17→4.5
4→4.0	11→6.5	18→—
5→3.5	12→4.0	19→—
6→4.0	13→6.5	20→6.5
7→3.5	14→6.0	<u>80.5</u>

VAJIRAM & RAVI
IAS STUDY CENTRE LLP
19 JUL 2022
FOR EVALUATION

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19 JUL 2022
REVIEWED

KJN114

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Q1 →

Briefly explain why the Deccan Plateau is also called as 'Deccan Traps'? Also, give reasons for availability of black soil in the Deccan Plateau.

Ans1

Deccan Plateau lies in the peninsular belt of India. It lies below Satpura ranges and extended till the South. The region has very unique topography.

Deccan plateau as Deccan Traps

Deccan Traps is the name given to Deccan plateau owing to the step like traps formed ~~is~~ during the movement of Indian plate towards Asian plate. When the ~~plate~~ was moving towards north, it had encountered Reunion Islands where volcanic eruptions are regular phenomenon. When the area passes over the volcanoes, the region develops these volcanic landforms called traps.

good introduction with context

Valid explanation of point provided
Deccan trap

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Reasons for availability of black soil

The area supports black soil due to that reason only because magma from volcanoes led to burning of the soil and black soil emerged.

Since soil type of an area is influenced by its topography so is the black soil.

→ Black soil supports cotton production and this is the reason why cotton is the preferable crop in the Deccan.

Thus Deccan plateau plays immense role in India's economic development in terms of agriculture and also mineral wealth primarily due to its rock structure and geology.



weathering of ~~black~~ igneous rock led to black soil

No need to make maps

Used Caustic according to market demand

Iron ore in Arun → 100

Rocky part → 300

Caustic → 100

100

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Q-13

Millet is superfood for the present and future. In this context, mention the advantages of the cultivation of millet as a food crop.

Ans

try to start with data

Millet is described as nutritious crops because they are rich in many nutrients and minerals.

Superfood for the present and future

→ Good for health : —

- controls keeps immunity level high.
- rich in many essential nutrients like zinc etc. which are needed for growth and development.
- prevent anaemia.

→ Curbs malnutrition problem in India.

→ variety of food crops comes under the category of millet = Bajra, Ragi etc.

Valid explanation of millet are superfood

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सत्यमेव जयते
॥ ॥
॥ ॥

Advantages of cultivation

- Soil health → very good for soil health and helps in nitrogen fixation.
- Income to farmers → can be grown alongside rice and wheat to get more income.
- Dryland crop → require very less irrigation and supports poor farmers.
- Diversification of agriculture → millets can be used to diversify from rice which ~~are~~ using great amount of water.
- Groundwater recharge → It will help to recharge groundwater.

Neelof
soil
best
try to
comes
other
diversify
like
perfect
replacement
of
food.

→ (200)

Due to the importance of millets, UN has termed 2023 as the year of Millets. They have immense potential to meet target of doubling the farmer's income set by India.

Neelof
conclusion
conclusion
to
to
to

Total → (400)

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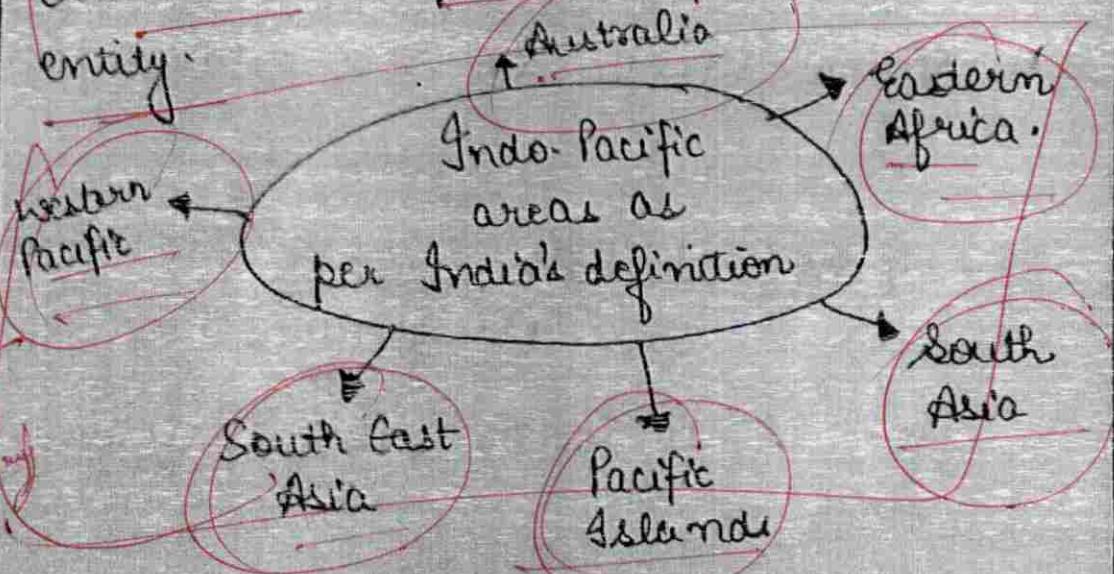
Q4

What do you understand by 'Indo-Pacific' region? Highlight the geographical importance of the region in India.

Ans

(Clarified by explanation of Indo-Pacific Ocean)

The term 'Indo-Pacific' is very common these days. Geographically, it is an area encompassing all the countries in Indian Ocean and Pacific Ocean, thus looking Indian Ocean and Pacific Ocean as one entity.

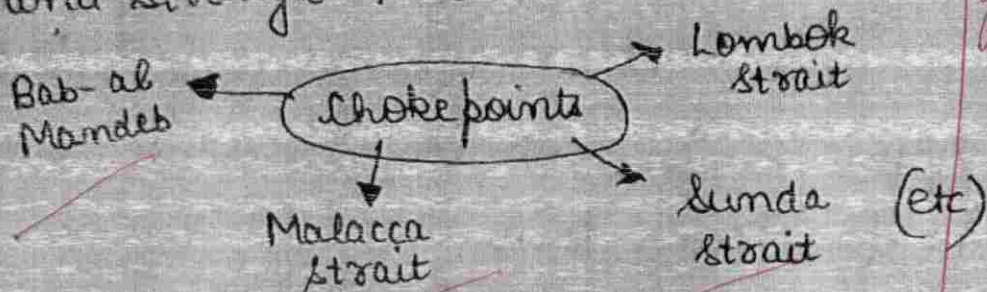


Geographical importance for India:-

→ India is in the centre of this region and thus maintains key position in the Indo Pacific region.

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→ The region contains large number of choke points, which are very important for economic trade and strategic hold.



→ Mineral wealth in the Indian Ocean = huge reserves of unexplored wealth; many strategic minerals like Manganese, Natural gas, oil etc in the region, fisheries wealth.

India is giving huge importance to the region. An evident from the policies India is making like Quad membership, Free and open Indo-Pacific etc.

choke points or geographical points are important to given often dimensions like freedom of navigation, etc, south China Sea

Good example according to question

Total → (400)

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साथ साथ में कुछ
न लिखें
(Don't write anything
in this part)

प्रश्न संख्या
(Question No.)

Q5

Assess the impact of climate change on
the various extreme events with examples.

Ans

use
precise
data

try to
use
approx

2030

Climate change is the
new normal. It is defined as increase
in the average temperature of the troposphere
- are due to global warming. As per,
IPCC 6th assessment report, Earth
has already reached 1.14°C
Temperature and 1.5°C will be achieved
before 2040 itself.

Impacts of climate change on various
extreme events:

1) Cyclones:

Intensity ~~and~~ frequency and pattern
of tropical cyclones changed a lot:
→ very severe cyclones more.
→ cyclones even in Arabian Sea.
→ started even pre-Monsoon times.

Eg. recent Taukatea cyclone

2) Monsoon erratic rains:

Monsoon rains show extreme

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events. In a single day, 150 mm rain in Mumbai recently devastated the whole city.

3) Heat waves - every year, heat waves intensity is rising. Severe heat waves with greater than 64°C than normal reported in many marine areas - approx 60

4) Droughts - especially in Peninsular plateaus in Marathwada, Rajasthan is a regular phenomenon.

5) Glacial lake outbursts - (GLOFs)

recent one in Uttarakhand created great devastation

Climate change bring lot of extreme events. India's National Action Plan for Climate Change must

be properly implemented by us to deal with climate change effectively.

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Q1

How far do you agree that sustainable development and rapid urbanisation are mutually incompatible? Argue your case with suitable examples.

Ans

Sustainable development is defined as development which is undertaken which satisfies needs of present generation without compromising with future generations to meet their needs.

Rapid urbanisation is generally seen as incompatible with sustainable development.

Rapid urbanisation incompatibility with sustainable development :-

Rapid development traits

Impact on sustainable development

1) colonisation of floodplains to settle rising population

1) floods due to erratic rain in the cities. Eg. Hyderabad floods.

2) Traffic congestion

2) Accidents & loss of lives

3) Vehicular emissions

3) Pollution in the cities - Delhi pollution.

U. keep meaning of sustainable development key to case in conclusion

Valid point but

try to cover other points on

Emission and development dimension

4) over-migration in
the cities

4) slums growth
and poor
living.

Thus rapid and unplanned
urbanisation are antithetical to the
concept of sustainable development.

However, this is not
a universal fact. Rapid urbanisation
can be supportive of sustainable
development also if : —

- government responds by using
wasteland for housing sector
for migrants -
- public transport network is excellent
- bioswales / sponge cities created

try to
Substantiate
with
Example

India is trying hard
to grow the cities sustainably by
launching Jal Jeevan Mission for
urban areas, Smart cities Mission,
Awas Yojana etc.

Class
Conclusion
search
to
correct

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Q1

Has globalisation proved to be a boon or bane for Indian farmers? Justify your answer.

Ans

try to
start
reply
with
situation
of farmer

Globalisation is the process of increasing integration and inter connectedness with the rest of the world. In India, it particularly came after 1991 LPG (Liberalisation, Privatisation and Globalisation) reforms.

Globalisation had immense impact on Indian agriculture sector and proved both as boon and bane for Indian farmers.

Globalisation as boon for Indian farmers:-

→ Indian agricultural products in huge demand abroad

export of India's agriculture increased 2.5% of world's exports held by India.

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→ production of crops increased tremendously

usly :- India is :-

→ largest producer of cotton in the world.

→ largest milk producer.

→ 2nd in rice and wheat and horticulture crops. (etc)

U.S. and
Russia
but try to
cover other
diminish
like Soviet
aspect

→ choices to farmers increase -

Barriers for farmers

→ WTO restrictions on subsidies

Indian government is restricted to give only 10% of 1986 level subsidies to Indian farmers under amber box subsidies.

try to
cover
other
diminish
of level
social

then
does not
impact
on subsidies
because that
give only

→ world economy changes impacts Indian agriculture sector also due to rising interlinkages.

with
Example

→ Income level decrease due to more competition.

Keeping this in mind

Indian government has rolled Draft Agriculture export policy and negotiating in WTO to preserve interest of farmers.

good
some
up

Total → 3.5

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प्रश्न संख्या
(Question No.)

प्रश्न संख्या
(Question No.)

Q8

What is the relationship between caste and economic inequality today? Enumerate some of the policies designed to address caste inequality.

Ans

Caste has been an age old institution present in India.

Though it has started declining in the modern society, however still holds great relevance and brings economic inequality.

Relationship between caste and economic inequality —

→ Lower caste groups still in menial jobs: — NO MOBILITY.

↳ Manual scavengers = dalits.

→ Higher jobs mostly by upper castes: doctors, engineers etc.

↳ higher education status is very low in lower castes (SCs).

↳ Very low IAS/IPS & do officers from lower background.

→ Oxfam report ⇒ Top 10 richest persons holds 56% of Indian wealth.

try to define Caste system briefly

try to

substantiate

Just relationship

with SCs data/report

connected with Caste

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Policies to address caste inequality

- SC and STs (prevention of atrocities) Act, 1989 → to prevent SCs to do menial jobs.
- National SC/ST scholarship
- RTE Act - 25% seats for poor children reserved.
- PM scholarship scheme for SC children wanting to study abroad.
- affirmative action:

↳ 15% quota in jobs and education for SC

3.0

Various measures are proving very helpful to decrease caste inequality. However most importantly, awareness in the society is needed to remove all prejudices and stereotypes to fully remove caste inequality from the minds of people.

Total →

4.5

Used points but by to mention other policies like Reservation Act 1989

Used Conclusion already to question

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प्रश्न का उत्तर
अथवा
उत्तर का प्रश्न
अथवा
प्रश्न का उत्तर

प्रश्न संख्या
(Question No.)

Q9

The plural identity of India is a consequence of the people coming together with different social and cultural traits. Elaborate.

Ans

India is a pluralist society — innumerable languages, foods, dresses, religion etc persist in India — A true symbol of UNITY IN DIVERSITY. [Plural Identity] as a consequence of people

Class

Introduction

according to

question

to

question

to

question

to

question

to

question

to

question

to

question

to

All are Indians but have full freedom to maintain their identity

→ religions — Hindus, Muslims, Sikhs etc.

→ language wise — Punjabis, Gujaratis, Odissi, Bengalis etc.

→ Area wise — North Indians, South Indians (etc)

Consequence of people coming together

The reason for this plural identity is the result of syncretic culture formed when people of different social and cultural traits mingle. Though external appearance

any to

give

examples

with data

as well

as well

as well

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इस भाग में कुछ
न लिखें
(Don't write anything
in this part)

is different but roots of all are same.

→ Historical reasons →

→ Ancient times, people use to walk
and stay in particular area for
many days and learn their
culture.

As a result, cross-cultural contacts
leads to plural identity formation.

→ India ruled by many ~~to~~ different
kinds of people = Muslim rule,
British rule etc., their impact also
gives plural identities.

→ Geographical reasons → huge
geographical diversity leads to different
kinds of culture in the particular
area and when cross-cultural
contacts occur, these cultures are
shared.

India is a land of
unity in diversity. It has a
unique pluralism not seen in
any other country of the world.

Try to
cover
points
on
Scribble
Cultural
traits

Unlabeled
point
but

try to
mention
some
data

country
to mention
other
points

like
multiple
festivals
Brahmins
Tribals

Conclusion
could be
more
better

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Q10

The digital space can bolster women movements by encouraging inclusion and accessibility in organising collective action. Discuss.

Ans

Key to
marks
recent
examples

Digital space has brought revolution in many sectors. It has helped to bring new kind of movements which can gain worldwide attention. In case of women movements, digital space can be a great boon.

Digital space bolstering women movements

decreasing
rate of
internet
packages.

Accessibility
of digital space
for women
increase

Mobile
phone
penetration

④ Encouraging Inclusion

→ Patriarchal pressure vanished

Traditionally, women were forbidden to join movements by male counterparts in the family, but digital space gives anonymity to women to

join any social movements.
→ women from all the backgrounds from all over the world can be mobilised for pushing women issue.

Eg → "Me Too Campaign" spread worldwide.

→ "Lost hanger abortion" campaign recently for demanding abortion rights.

② Improving accessibility:

→ easier for women to join the movement → just use "hashtags", click on the like buttons etc.

→ Mobile phone can be operated from any place.

However, there is also a risk of shaming any innocent and causing damage to anybody's reputation. Thus digital space must be very judiciously used to push real agenda & issue only.

Global
platform
but they
to connect
other people
like
seamless
Spreading
knowledge

Global
Conclusion
Answer
to
question

Q11

Briefly explain the theory of plate tectonics.
How far this theory provided plausible explanation for occurrence of earthquake & volcano?

Ans11

Plate tectonics was a theory given in 1960s by three geologists - Morgan, Parker and McKenzie to describe various geological features and presence of various continents on the Earth.

Plate Tectonics Theory : —

- Earth's lithosphere is made up of large number of plates which are moving over asthenosphere.
- The convective cell operating within the earth due to thermal differences induced by radio-activity generates the movement of these plates.
- There are 3 main types of plate interactions which gives different types of landforms on

Used

Explanation

of plate

Tectonic

Theory

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प्रश्न संख्या
(Question No.)

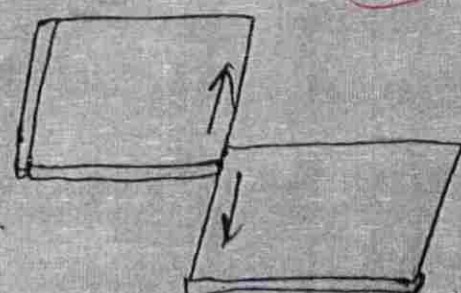
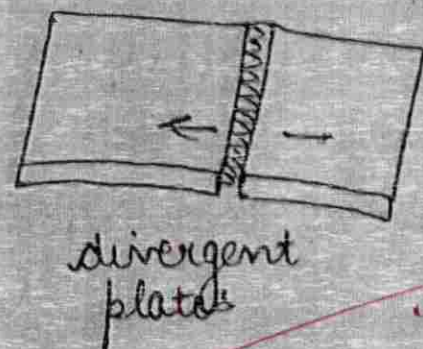
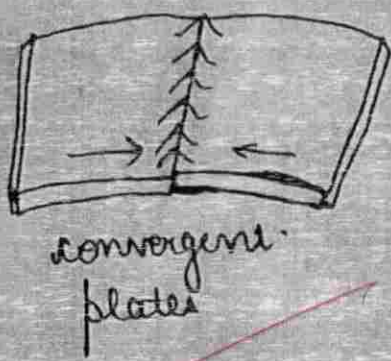
प्रश्न संख्या
न लिखें
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in this part)

the surface of the Earth (convergent
divergent and transform boundary)

→ Continental plate - Continental plate
= convergence = high Mountains
formed.

→ Continental - Ocean plate interactions
= subduction = Rocky coastal
Mountains (Rocky, Andes etc.)

→ Ocean - Ocean = subduction =
Island Arcs formed.



Transform
boundary
(sliding
past one another)

→ (2)

Example

Example

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Explaining Occurrence of Earthquakes and Volcanoes

When the plates interact with each other like O-O, C-O & C-C, it led to creation of fault over time. Gradually when the plates move across faults, Earthquakes are generated.

High earthquake areas: —

↳ Pacific rim areas (due to large number of subduction zones)

↳ Volcanoes are also formed when diverging limb of connective current causes divergence of plates and lava comes out. Eg → Volcanoes at Mid Oceanic Ridges.

Few concepts not explained

↳ why earthquakes even in shield regions which are stable? like Deccan Plateau.

↳ why intra-plate earthquakes?

↳ Volcanoes in hotspots like Hawaii?

The theory largely explains the phenomenon except a few.

प्रश्न संख्या
(Question No.)

प्रश्न संख्या
(Question No.)

Valid points with example best

Volcano also created by convergence

Q.0

this is correct but try to avoid question format

Summary

0.5

Total → 6.5

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प्रश्न संख्या
(Question No.)

प्रश्न संख्या
(Question No.)

Q12 →

The magnitude of floods in the Himalayas is controlled by its geology, orography and meteorology. Discuss.

Ans

Himalayan regions are very prone to the floods. Every year, there are cases of floods in the Himalayan states of India like Uttarakh and, Himachal Pradesh etc.

The magnitude of floods in the Himalayas is controlled by its geology, orography and Meteorology.

Geology

→ Himalayan Mountains are young Mountains and tectonically very active; therefore Q aggravates the floods.

→ Rocks are Himalayas are made up of sedimentary rocks, which are soft and aggravates flood situation when heavy rains occur. landslides is

Use of
Introducer
around
topic
done
but try to
make
data
analysis

→ (0.5)

Use of
reason
of
geology

Give
Example
in case

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इस भाग में कुछ
न लिखें
(Don't write anything
in this part)

thus very common in the Himalayas.

Orography :-

→ Himalayan Mountains traps the Monsoon winds and do not let the winds cross the Indian subcontinent, thus huge amount of rainfall in the Himalayan belt especially in the North Eastern states due to windward side of the Himalayas lead to great amount of rainfall.

→ very steep slopes.

Meteorology :-

→ huge amount of forest wealth in the Himalayas supports evapotranspiration to bring rain in the region.

→ Tropical wet forest, glaciers are present in Himalayas.

Useful
explanation
of
oro-graphy
but
sample

related
function
of
Himalayas

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— large number of perennial rivers flow in the Himalayas

— cloudburst is another reason.

These are the factors deciding the magnitude of floods in the Himalayas.

But the occurrence of Kedarnath floods in 2013 which

caused great devastation was not a result of these factors but

due to poor over construction of

various activities in the belt which hindered the flow of

water and piled up the debris and caused great floods.

Himalayas are the reservoir of water resources for

India. Though the factors basically provide reasons for floods in the belt

but human activities contributing must also be taken care of.

mention examples

For need to to write it

Conclusion should be more better

Total → 400

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उपनाम
(Question No.)

इस भाग में कुछ
न लिखें
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in this part)

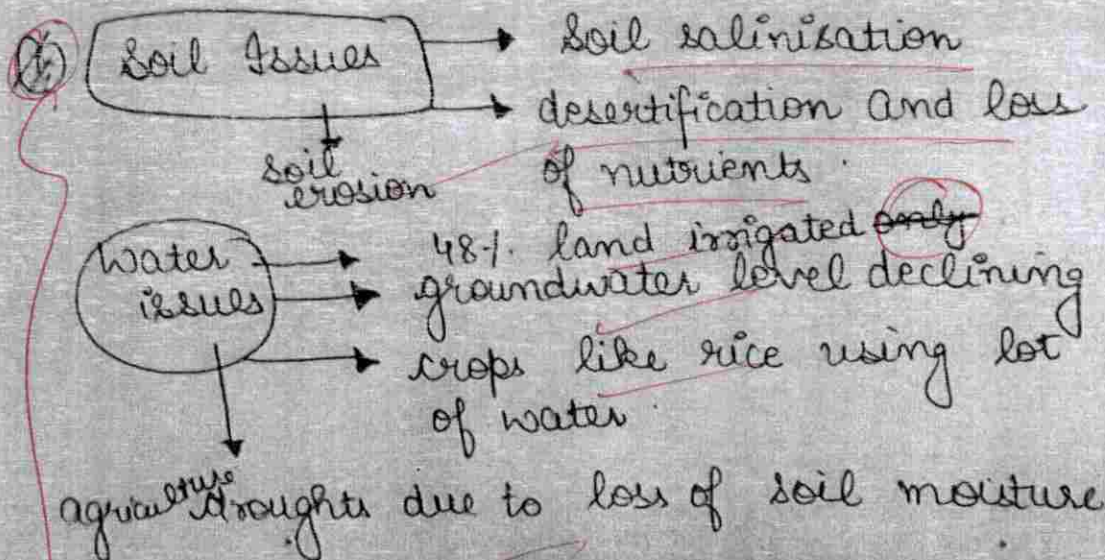
Q13. Soil and water use efficiency is the first step in bringing long term positive transformation in Indian agriculture. Elaborate.

Ans.

Created
introduction
but try
to connect
with
sustainability
and
create
efficiency

Agriculture holds great relevance for India because greater than 50% of India's population still rely on agriculture for their livelihood. Agriculture transformation is the need of an hour to support livelihood of the farmers.

Problems Associated with Indian agriculture



Impacts

- crop yields decreasing
- loss of income for farmers

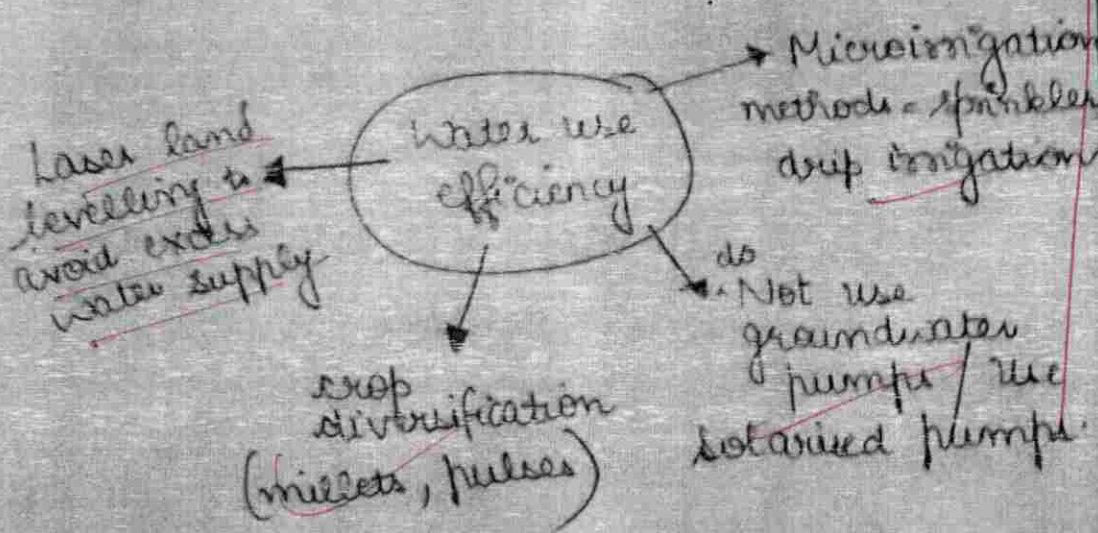
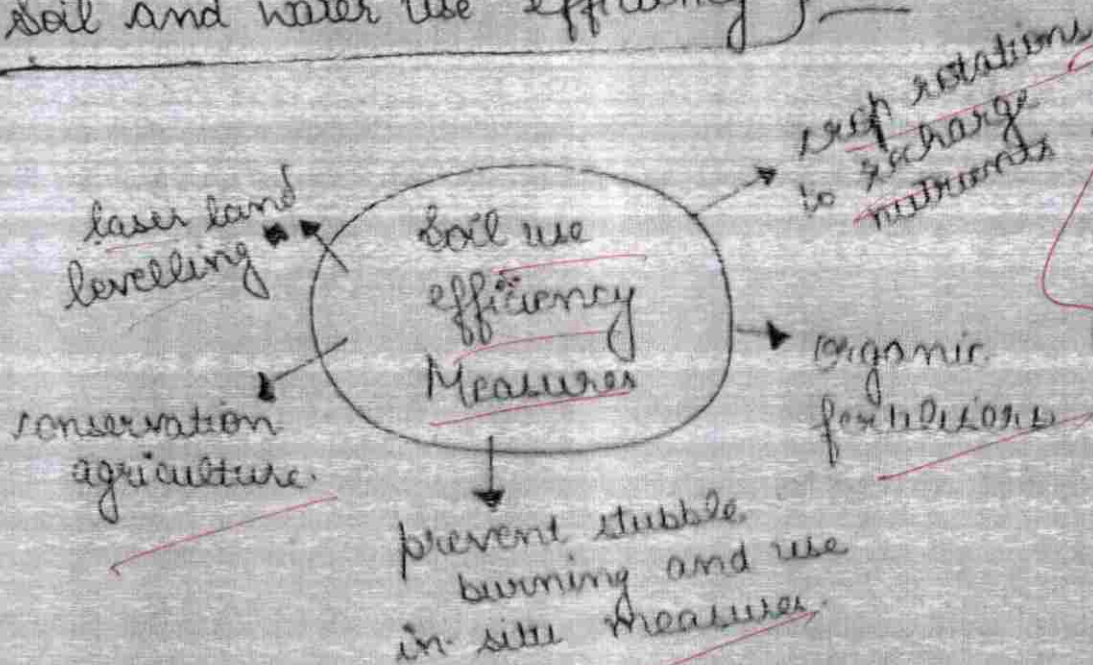
Created
issue
of soil
and
water
efficiency
but try
to mention
other
points

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प्रश्न संख्या
(Question No.)

प्रश्न का उत्तर
अथवा
संक्षेप में उत्तर
लिखें।

Soil and water use efficiency



Valid
very
forward
for
Soil and
water
use
efficiency

Advantages of these measures in transforming Indian agriculture :-

→ crop diversification = crop diversification
would get rid of wheat-rice binary
Indian agriculture became self
sufficient

Prevent imports of crops —

India's yields of the crops would increase, & crop diversification would help to prevent imports of various foodcrops.

Crop yields will improve $\Rightarrow$ yields of crops will increase due to production of crops without chemicals and making efficient use of resources.

Income to farmers = It will give income to farmers by boosting the production.

Increase exports = organic crops are much in demand abroad.

Thus soil and water use efficiency have immense benefits in terms of transformation of Indian agriculture. Government measures like Soil Health Card, PM Kisan Sanchay Yojana etc. are very noteworthy initiatives in this regard.

Total - 6.5

Used part or transformation in Indian agriculture

Used Summary accordingly to question demand

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you have to write
in Hindi
(Don't write anything
in this part)

Q14.

Provide a brief account of steps taken by India for harnessing solar energy. What are the ecological & human costs associated with India's quest for solar energy expansion.

Ans.

Solar energy is the SURE and PURE form of energy which because it is renewable source available ~~all~~ throughout India, being a tropical country, is effectively harnessing the solar energy use and recently solar energy surpassed wind energy in energy generation in India.

Substantive
with
data
source!

Steps taken by India for harnessing solar energy

(1) National solar mission - under National Action Plan for Climate Change
- Aim = to reach 100 GW solar energy generation

300 GW

(2) Solar Parks :-

Kutch Hybrid solar Park
Shakti Sthal in Karnataka.

(3) PLI scheme for solar cell manufacturing to generate decrease imports.

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UPSC 2021
(Question No.)

UPSC 2021
a thing
which will happen
in the past

- 4) International Solar Alliance
Headquarter - Gurgaon.
cooperation between various countries
of the world in solar ~~set~~ power.

- 5) One Sun One World One Grid :-
- unite the world towards solar
power harness.

- 6) National Solar energy Storage Mission
- for grid network.

Ecological and human costs

- 1) Ecological costs :-

- land availability to set up
solar parks is immense, therefore
degradation of forest sometimes.
- Water footprint = solar cells
require large amount of water
to be work properly, thus lot
of water is getting wasted.

Valid
points

steps

taken by
Government

try to
mention
other point
like
threat to
biodiversity

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1) Mining issues - Mining of Aluminium, Silicon etc is needed immensely to make solar cells.

2) Human Costs -

→ Initial cost to set up solar panels is very high, therefore poors cannot afford them.

→ Emissions generated while solar cell manufacturing - Silicon dust causes Silicosis.

Even though challenges persist, still solar holds great relevance to tackle lot of problems the planet face - Climate Change, pollution, energy insecurity etc.

Total → 6.0

0 — 0

try connect with ecological cost

could but try to cover other points like instead of health

could check on availability of water

1.5

Q15 →

Why was erstwhile Bombay the main focal point of development for cotton textile industry in its incipient stage? How has the locational pattern changed since then?

Ans

try to
start
with
some
data

^{Textile}
Cotton industry is the largest agro-based industry. India account for largest producer of cotton in the world.

Location of the textile industry depends on raw material like so availability of cotton.

0.8

Bombay was focal point in initial stage

Valid
reasons
but
try to
mention
other
points

→ Black soil availability which is the best soil to support cotton cultivation, thus 1st textile mill was set up in Bombay

in 1854.

→ Port availability in Bombay.

→ Climate supports cotton production = requires 100 frost-free days, 50 cm of rainfall which are present in Bombay
cheap labour.

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Change in location pattern of the industry

Today, cotton textile industry is very diversified in India. It is present in almost all regions today.

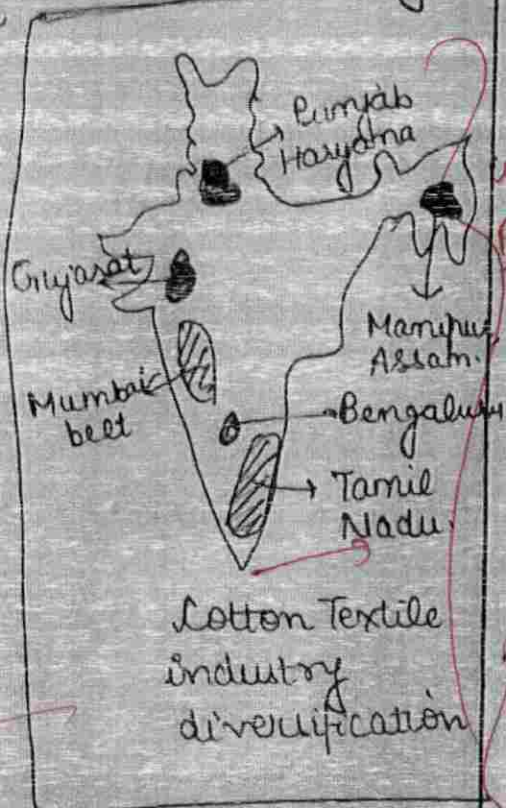
Various factors led to diversification:

→ Market: Since cotton is not a weight losing material, therefore industries at demand centres.

In Punjab and Haryana, cotton clothes much in demand.

→ Availability of yarn → yarn made from cotton fibres in Tamil Nadu led to push of industry in the southern region.

→ Ports → Ports facilitate quick export, thus large push to South which contains many ports.



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- Availability of electricity & powerloom ^{need} ~~supply~~ electricity to run this industry in Bengaluru.
- Traditional knowledge → Manipur has rich knowledge of embroidery and support textile industry there.

→ (4)

This diversification has helped to provide employment to large number of people of India especially women who holds the greatest number of employees in the cotton textile industry.

Used
embroidery
accessory
to
garment

→ (105)

Total → 6.0

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Q16

Regionalism in India has arisen either due to power struggle or relative deprivation.
Comment.

Ans

Regionalism is a phenomenon which promotes the interest of one region and seeks some favours from the authority.

Drivers of regionalism

India's diversity
+
regional identity markers
+
relative deprivation

REGIONALISM

egs → Backland demand
Khalistan
State flag demand.

Extreme try to avoid

Causes

→ Power struggle

Regionalism elements of people are exploited by the political parties and sometimes various groups are formed by the regional leaders also which promote demand for regionalism.

try to give precise definition

Ans

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eg. Separate state flag in Karnataka was initiated ~~in~~ from manifestos of Political parties during election.

various groups like NSCN(K), NSCN(IM), ~~Bodo~~ All India Bodo Federation etc. quest for power.

~~demand~~ J&K autonomy due to political reasons.

→ Relative deprivation :

One area deprived culturally, economically etc. creates feeling of hatred against government and demand for autonomy rises.

eg ⇒ Scheduled Tribes deprived culturally led to ~~the~~ creation of tribal states = Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh.

→ Jammu and Kashmir demanding separate nation due to economic deprivation of an area ; misgovernance.

Use of
power
or
struggle
but try to
mention
other
points
as well

try to
mention
other
examples

Also
not in
case of
relative
deprivation

U.P.S.C.

प्रश्न संख्या
(Question No.)

प्रश्न संख्या
(Question No.)

The two plays very important role in generating the seeds of regionalism; however there are other reasons also.

not need to write it

1) Administrative Efficiency:

Some linguistic states in India were formed because people with same language will develop sense of cohesion and will grow & develop naturally.

valid points related to relative deprivation

2) Economic reasons: — Sometimes economic reasons led to acceptance of separate states. Eg. Telangana region had low economic growth, therefore demand for separate state grew.

30

Regionalism to has many reasons for its occurrence. It depends on how leaders negotiate with the demands — recent Bodo Accord is a beautiful example of solving such issues with dialogue.

they to be away from this conclusion

Total → 4.5

U.P.S.C.

Q17-

Contemporary communalism in Indian society is a remnant of colonial policies and a product of present day political strategy.

Ans

try to give precise definition

Communalism is a phenomenon when communities see their religious and secular interests not just different from each other but also antithetical.

Extreme example

Low slaughtering cases.

Contemporary Communalism

Delhi Riots

CAA protests by Muslims

Mob lynchings

(or)

Result of remnant of colonial policies : ———

→ Divide and rule policy of Britishers created rift between Hindus and Muslims ———

→ Separate electorate for Muslims in 1909.

→ Promoted Sir Sayed Ahmed Khan against Hindus.

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- Lack of reforms in Muslim communities
- Supported All India Muslim League
- Division / Partition of India into Hindu and India and Pakistan.

Label point on politics but try to mention other policies

[Product of present day politics]

- Hindus and Muslims as vote-banks

[government's / political parties activities directed against one specific communities]

- beef ban in many states
- cow slaughtering prohibited
- Love Jihad cases
- Temple politics

Label points but

Extreme statement

try to mention other points or case

- Opposition parties fanning every agenda against government

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- farmer's protest ~~to~~ became protests by Sikhs
- CAA protest seen as Muslim protest only (2.5)

Thus ~~or~~ communalism ~~is~~ has historical roots but today fanned by political agenda. Parties need to act responsibly ~~to~~ in the interest of the Nation to maintain pluralism of India and its unity and sovereignty. (1.5)

(Total → 4.5)

~~Don't~~
~~Conclusion~~
Used
Conclusion
or unity
to question

U.P.S.C.

इस भाग में कुछ
न लिखें
(Don't write anything
in this part)

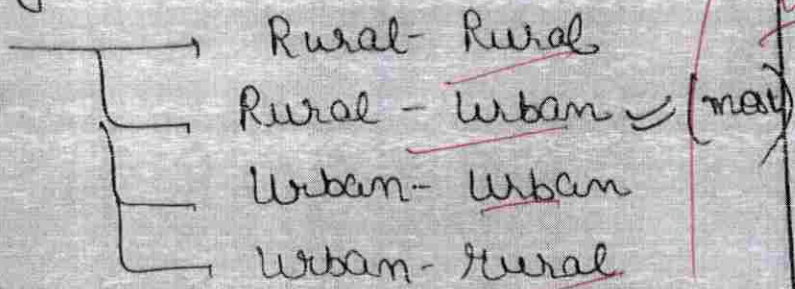
Q.20

What are the major challenges faced by inter-state migrant workers in India? Highlight the existing policies & legal framework to safeguard migrants in India.

Ans

Internal ~~Inter~~ Migrants account for approximately 37% of India's population. This is bound to increase due to rising urbanisation of India.

Interstate migrants



Major challenges

→ Lack of housing ^{leads to} ~~and~~ slum growth

- cities are overcrowded and face great pressure of housing. As a result slum growth is rampant.

Eg → Dharavi slum in the outskirts of Mumbai.

→ children's education ⇒ migrant

looked
Interstate
second to
quarter

1.0

U.P.S.C.

इस भाग में कुछ
न लिखें
(Don't write anything
in this part)

प्रश्न संख्या
(Question No.)

children face loss of education and schooling is very costly in urban areas.

> Access to welfare schemes difficult

- schemes have locational benefits in the state of birth. Thus benefits of PDS, ~~MD~~ etc. are not availed by the migrants.

Social exclusion = ~~risk of~~ loneliness and seclusion; in ~~the~~ the new world; problems in adjustment.

Existing policies

Inter-state migrant workers Act, 1979 = for protection to interstate workers, giving them benefits.

PM - Awas Yojana = Housing for all

Label
Challenges
according
to question
demanded

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→ One Nation One Ration Card Scheme

= portability of benefits for PDS

→ New Education Policy, separate

focus on migrant children.

Though these measures taken but issues remain:

→ Interstate migrant workers act

= only for those workers recruited by contractors.

→ Voting rights not given to migrants.

(13.8)

Draft National Migrant Policy by NITI Aayog is recently given. It must be implemented to the best capacity to remove the issues faced by migrants.

Totals 6.5

(166)

Usual point on policies taken by Government but try to mention other points

not a concrete challenge

Usual analysis of answers

Strengths

- You have fair understanding of the topics
- You know the demand of the question
- Contentual understanding really appreciable
- Most of your answer well structured

Introduction

- try to use fact, data and some report.
- try to give precise definition according to question's demand

Body

- Content should be enriched. Answer should be ~~clear~~ related to question's demand
- try to substantiate with example

Conclusion

- try to conclude according to question demand
- try to be way forward in conclusion