Mainsure 2020 Test-16 Questions

1.Man-Animal conflict is one of the rising concerns in our country. What are the reasons for this? Suggest measures to reduce the conflict. (10 Marks)

Ans : Man animal conflict is increasing now a days .It has got negative impacts both to human life and to the wildlife.

Reasons for this

- protected areas are just 5% of the land
  - This space is not enough to have a full-fledged habitat for wild animals.
- Fragmented reserve forest
  - blocks animal corridor
- The territorial animals do not have enough space within reserves and their prey does not have enough fodder to thrive on.So when the prey moves out, it forces its predator too
- Capability to adapt to new environment and rising population
  - Rhesus monkey adapted to urban settlements .
    - ease of finding food
    - predator absent .So multiplying humongously
- development pressure
  - widening of highway and railway networks near these protected areas bring humans closer to animal habitat
  - river interlinking projects submerge reserve forests .Eg the Ken-Betwa river interlinking project will submerge Panna Tiger Reserve.

Way Forward

- Providing greater protection to the animal
  - Co-occurrence approach: Building community participation in conservation is a better idea than just having protected areas.
- early warning systems with simpler damage-prevention practices
  - fencing of crops
  - detection of animals using thermal senor
- hunting animals in reserve forest should be banned
  - as they form the base of food chain
- creating buffer zones around protected area
- Compensation or insurance for animal-induced damage
- Payment for Environmental Services (PES) for the conservation community

2. Enumerate the various measures taken by the government to mitigate the issues posed by air pollution. (10 Marks)

Recently in Delhi, the air quality deteriorated so badly that a state of health emergency had to be declared.

Reasons for air pollution

- vehicular emission
- burning of waste
- construction sector
- fire crackers

Measures taken by government

* Notification of National Ambient Air Quality Standards and sector-specific emission and effluent standards for industries;
* Setting up of monitoring network for assessment of ambient air quality;
* Introduction of cleaner gaseous fuels like CNG, LPG etc and ethanol blending;
* Launching of National Air Quality Index (AQI);
* Leapfrogging from BS-IV to BS-VI standards for vehicles by 1st April 2020;
* Banning of burning of biomass;
* Promotion of public transport network;
* Pollution Under Control Certificate;
* Issuance of directions under Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981;
* Installation of on-line continuous (24x7) monitoring devices by 17 highly polluting industrial sectors;
* Regulating the bursting of pollution-emitting crackers;
* Notification of graded response action plan for Delhi identifying source wise actions for various levels of air pollution, etc.

Way Forward

- Increase public awareness of air pollution.
- Improve public transportation and traffic management.
- Penalise big and non-compliant polluters
- improve waste management

Breathing clean air is a fundamental right of every Indian citizen. Therefore, human health must become a priority when it comes to tackling air pollution.

3."To ensure sustainable development we must extend the powers and functions of environment impact assessment process rather than diluting it". Analyse (10 Marks)

Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is a process in which environmental factors are integrated into project planning and decision-making so as to achieve ecologically sustainable development.

Why EIA Needs to be strengthened to ensure sustainable development

- makes it mandatory for various projects such as mining, thermal power plants, river valley, infrastructure to get environment clearance.
    o thus identifying the environmental risks involved in the project
- Positive and negative, reversible and irreversible and temporary and permanent impacts are predicted in EIA report
    o thus informing the decision makers and people concerned about the sustainablity of the project
- The EIA report includes the actions and steps for preventing, minimizing any impacts
    o thus minizing the adverse environmental effects and promoting the sustainability of the project
- On completion of the EIA report, public and environmental groups living close to project site are informed and consulted.
    o this lessens conflict and promotes community participation
- For every project, possible alternatives should be identified, and environmental attributes are compared.
    o better alternatives help lay the base for environmental-sound projects

Way Forward

- projects which are exempted from EIA but pollutes the environment should be included
- experts from various fields such as environmentalists, wildlife experts, Anthropologists and Social Scientists should be included in the EIA team
- Public hearing should be made mandatory
- quality of EIA Report should not be diluted

4. Discuss various historical reasons that contributed to the unrest across North eastern part of India. (10 Marks)

historical reasons that contributed to the unrest across North east:

- colonial rulers annexed the region, and administered the hills as a loose 'frontier area'
    o as a result large parts of the northeastern hill areas never came in touch with central administration before.

- traditional tribes in the Northeast are largely of Tibeto-Burman/Mongoloid stock and closer to Southeast Asia than to South Asia.
  - It is ethnically, linguistically and culturally very distinct from the other states of india
- 99 percent of the Northeast's boundaries is international
  - inflow of migrants from other parts changing the demography of host region.This was the main reason for signing assam accord
- issues of governance
  - eight states comprising the Northeast is populated by nearly 40 million inhabitants who vary in language, race, tribe, caste, religion, and regional heritage.clubbing of all these states under the tag of 'northeast' has tended to have a homogenizing effect with its own set of implications for policy formulation and implementation
- introduction of the Sixth Schedule Autonomous Councils ended up creating multiple power centers instead of bringing in a genuine process of democratization or autonomy in the region.
- AFSPA which was a short term measure ,still prevails .This shows the inability and reluctance of the government to solve the conflict with adequate political measures
- Increasing cross border terrorism and organised crime through the border
  - proximity to golden triangle

Gradual integration as mentioned in tribal panchsheel should be the way forward

5. "Many viewed the abolition of privy purse as a betrayal of promise". Do you think so?(10 Marks)

In consideration of princely states signing the Instrument of Accession, the Government of India granted to them a 'privy purse', which was a specified sum of money that was payable annually to the rulers of such States.

It was a betrayal of promise

- The payments of 'privy purse' were made to the former rulers under constitutional provisions of Art. 291 and Art. 362.
- Loss of credibility: GoI failed to keep up with its own contract and created immense distrust with rulers
- Political move: Many believed this to be an attempt by then PM Indiraji to punish revolt by such royal families
- Coercive state: Alongwith other incidents like use of army to gain Goa, India was perceived to be a coercive state
- Disrespect towards makers of India: GoI couldn't fulfill promises of leaders responsible for unification like Sardar Vallabhai Patel

abolition of 'privy purse' is justified

- it was relic of the colonial past which conferred 'special status' to ruling class
- It went against the idea of equality enshrined in Preamble and Part 3 of the Constitution.
- Moreover, 'privy purse' was an added economic pressure on a newly born independent nation, that was ridden with poverty, hunger and security challenges.
- State has the freedom to amendment the Constitution

Conclusion

Though the abolition of privy purse was alleged as constitutional fraud by the rulers of princely states, but it was in sync with ethos of egalitarian society, as envisaged by the constitution.

6. Sighting adequate examples discuss how technology plays a major role in various stages of disaster management. (10 Marks)

Main challenges of disaster management now is : data collection, data management, translation integration and communication.Technology can be used address these gaps

1.Mitigation

- satellite mapping can be used to study the dimensions of vulnerability
- Big data generated from geo-informatics and remote sensing platforms can contribute to early warning systems for disasters
- Geographical Information Systems (GIS), Global Positioning Systems (GPS) and environmental monitoring sensors with cloud services have a potential to predict disasters
- Urban Planning can be strengthened using technology
    - proper drainage systems
    - conservation of wetland and dry lands using GIS

2.Preparedness

- communication between different hierarchies of government
- preparing data bases
    - community profiling ,mapping the vulnerable section
- mapping safe zones
- real time information to public and evacuation if necessary
    - eg.odisha cyclone 2019 showed way for proactive governance

3.Resopne

- control room as emergency service provider
- can provide Communication link between state, center, rescue team, fire force,army,media etc
  o rescue operation can be made easier
- Facebook's Crisis Response platform
  o friends and family can now know your live status
- mobilizing masses for rescue operation
  o kerala flood was mainly survived beacuse of collective operations

4.Recovery

- Crowd funding
  o An online portal KeralaRescue.in was started by some non-residents to collect donations for CM Disaster Relief Fund
- Rehabilitation and relief mateiral was collected from public using social media platform
- digitizing personal documents

Integration of technology with disaster risk management is the need of the hour

7. "Natural calamities are potential hazards and it's the actions and inactions on our part that makes it disasters".Analyse. (10 Marks)

Natural Hazards are the result of naturally occurring processes that have operated throughout Earth's history. the process become hazardous only when they negatively affect us as human beings.
Our actions that make it a disaster

- environmental degradation
  o deforestation leads to soil erosion which results in exapnsion of flood plain
- developmental process
  o exploitation of land use pattern
- industrialization resulted in warming of earth
  o frequent extreme weather phenomenon is the result
- non engineered excavation in name of mining
  o this increases the impact of a calamity .Eg. kerala flood 2019 landslide was the major issue

Inactions

- unplanned urbanization and improper drainage system
- bad construction practices and poor building audits
  o building codes used to design earthquake-proof buildings has not been updated

- o fire saftey guidelines are not implemented
- EIA not properly implemented
  - o major projects often flout the process
- lack conservation efforts
  - o wetlands,mangroves are often used for developmental purpose

Sustainable development, giving importance to both enviromental and developmental needs , should be emphasized upon

8. "Though fought miles away India in many ways were involved in the Korean war". Explain(10 Marks)

India role in korean war

- India under Nehru was actively involved in negotiating peace in the Korean peninsula by engaging all the major stakeholders – US, USSR and China.
- Diplomacy - In late 1952, the Indian resolution on Korea was adopted at the UN with unanimous non-Soviet support.
- But India rightly recognized any deal without the Soviets will fail and immediately flung into action to get them on board, which happened in 1953.
- Ultimately, despite the rough international political climate, India succeeded in building consensus – which precipitated in the "Armistice Agreement".
- Effectuation - One of the follow-up actions to the Armistice Agreement was the establishment of a Neutral Nations Repatriation Commission (NNRC).
- NNRC was to decide on the fate of over 20,000 prisoners of war from both sides and India was chosen as the Chair of the NNRC.
- NNRC also had "Poland and Czechoslovakia" representing the Communist bloc, and "Sweden and Switzerland" represented the Western world.
- A UN Command led by an Englishman and a Custodian Force from India (headed by Lt.Gen Thimayya) was also deployed in the inter-Korean border.
- NNRC's tenure ended in early 1954, and the Indian forces were praised internationally for executing the tough stabilising operations successfully.
- Indian Abode - At the end of its work, the NNRC was left with over 80 prisoners of war who didn't want to go to either of the Koreas.
- As an interim arrangement, Nehru decided to grant them abode in India until the UN directive on their request is pronounced.
- Although most settled in foreign destination like Latin America, some did stay back in India and lived their entire lives here.

9. Discuss the various factors that made decolonization of Africa complicated. Can we find any similarities between the freedom movements of India and African nations? (10 Marks)

Decolonization refers to an Act of getting rid of colonization. Between 1945 to 1960 dozens of Nations in Asia and Africa achieved Independence from European Masters after a long struggle.

factors that made decolonization of Africa complicated

- majority of the nations got independence only after decades.
- Peaceful Transition of power didint happen
  - in Africa it resulted after civil and Ethic wars.
- racial Discrimination which was dominant.
- Democratic System:former colonies of Africa fell into Dictatorship.
- Sovereignty: Colonial influence in its external and internal matters existed in Africa. Ex: French intervention in Chad, Mali etc.
- National boundaries couldnot be demarcated as Civil war was still going on in africa ased on Ethnicity.
- the developmental aspirations were nill for Africa. most of the nation falls under least Developed nation categories except some regions.

Similarities

* Inspirations: Both continents derived inspiration from Western Educated elites like Mahatma Gandhi, Nehru, Sardar Patel, Dr. Kwame Nkrumah etc.
* Administration: Both country still follows European institutional systems in Administration like Bureaucracy and Judiciary.
* War: War followed in both continents after independence like Indo-Pak wars, Vietnam Wars, Arab-Israel wars, Algerian wars etc.

10. Do you think the recent Coastal Regulation Zone Rules can effectively reduce the deterioration of coasts in India? What measures need to be adopted further to conserve the coastal ecosystem? (15 Marks)

New CRZ Norms aims to

- Make India's coasts to be more accessible to tourism and industrial infrastructure.
- Give individual States more leeway to decide how they should plan such development.
- Enhance activities in the coastal regions and promote economic growth.

issues

- India's coastline runs over 7,500 kms. ignores the vulnerabilities of coastal regions to Sea level rise .

- proposed changes will promote commercialisation in the most protected zones, proving disastrous for the environment and coastal communities
- governments in India not prioritising climate change mitigation, fearing that it will impede economic growth
- Despite evidence of the damaging effects of such policies (CRZ 2011), the government has come up with new proposals (CRZ 2018), which can spell the death of the coasts.

Measures to be adopted

- India's coasts are already facing climate change events such as intensive, frequent and unpredictable cyclones and erosion. Sustainable development should be the way forward
- States should adopted decentralized action:
    - mangroves,coastal wetland protection ,
    - engaging coastal communities and local governments in protecting them
- Responsible tourism should be promoted
- sand mining ,dredging construction should be banned in coastal zones
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11. "It is said that planting trees no longer reduce the CO2 levels in the atmosphere". In this context, suggest short term and long term measures to control the effects of global warming. (15 Marks)

Currently the globe is 3ºC warmer than pre-Industrial time.Afforestation alone cant mitigate the effects .

- oceans are already turning acidic.
- climate change induced weather phenomenon is now visible
- sea level rise . Many small island regions are already facing the threat
- melting of glaciers at a rapid rate

Measures
long term

- soil and ocean carbon sequestration
- mangroves,coastal wetland protection for countering sea level rise
- reducing the flow of heat-trapping greenhouse gases into the atmosphere
    - reducing burning of fossil fuels
    - changing to renewable energy
- measures to ensure that food production is not threatened
- sustainable development
- local communities should focus on solving their own climate problems.
    - working to build flood defenses, plan for heatwaves and higher temperatures,
    - install water-permeable pavements to better deal with floods and stormwater
- protecting coasts and other sensitive zones from encroachment
- promoting energy efficiency
- electrifyig transportation

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short term

- integration of local plans with national Action Plan on Climate Change
- Green climate fund and other funding mechanism should be used in favour of vulnerable countries

- Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) — commitmentsshould be reached
- green tax on industries
    - eg.aviation sector is a heavy polluter

Initiatives

- National Action Plan on Climate Change
- Save Himalaya Campaign
- National Wetland Conservation Program
- Faster Adoption and Manufacturing of (Hybrid &) Electric Vehicles) scheme
- Energy Conservation Building Code Rules 2018

12. Analyze the various reasons that lead to the creation of linguistic states in India.To what extent the creation of linguistic states helped in achieving national consolidation? (15 Marks)

The country was divided into more than 500 princely territories and the provinces of British India at the time of independence. After accession into the Union, there came the tacky issue of integrating the kingdoms and provinces into feasible administrative units.

Reasons that lead to the creation of linguistic states

- ease of administration
- ongoing struggle in various parts for linguistic division
    - eg. struggle led by potti sriramulu
- India's diversity demanded such a division
- for eliminating a possible ethnic clash

Linguistic reorganization has strengthened the cause of Indian unity as:
1. It put an end to fissiparous tendencies that would've balkanized the country on the basis of language.
2. It fulfilled the aspirations of people to have autonomous political units for governance.
3. Led to development of vernacular languages and imparting of education in them, thus facilitating literacy.
4. Development and adoption of vernacular language also enabled political participation by the common man and enabled the common man to voice issues of concern in a familiar language.

5. Enabled the preservation of local customs, culture, and festivals. Over time, the people of India have come to cherish the myriad customs of different states. E.g: Chhath celebrations have become popular in Gujarat.

6. It did not lead to complaints regarding discrimination in the matter of distribution of resources on the basis of language, nor did it affect the federal structure of the country.

However, linguistic reorganization also led to several unintended consequences such as regionalism, linguistic chauvinism and foundation of the "Sons of the soil" doctrine.

There are several issues that are a threat to India's integrity – ethnic clashes in the North East, demand for new states on the basis of backwardness such as Marathwada and Saurashtra, militancy in Jammu and Kashmir etc. Inter-state water disputes are another troublesome issue.

But the political leadership of newly independent India had the foresight to visualize the consequences of not acquiescing to popular aspirations. Their decision to linguistically reorganize the states has therefore removed one important factor that would've jeopardized India's integrity and thus strengthened the cause of Indian unity.

13."Despite apprehensions that Indian democracy will not stand the test of time,it emerged as the beacon light for democracies world over". Analyse (15 Marks)

Our neighbourhood ; srilanka ,myanmar,pakistan etc has seen democatic setup topple .But indian democracy has withstood the test of time despite its huge diversity

Reason

- tradition of people's participation in governance
    - MKSS was fundamental in bringing RTI legislation
- multiparty system
    - it ensures representation of all societies
- federalism
    - autonomy for states
    - bicameralism ensures representation of states in central policy making
- scheduled 5 and 6
    - which gives autonomy for tribal and scheduled areas
- 73rd and 74th amendment which batted for decentralization

- minorities are given consideration
    - reservation for sc/st under article 15,16
- internals checks and balances
    - judiciary to restrain tyranny of states
    - parliament to ensure the accountability of the executive
- constitution bodies bulwark of democracy
    - election commission -article 76
    - Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG) Articles — 148
    - Election Commission Articles — 324
- Constitutional mechanisms have upheld and maintained the democratic form

- o periodic elections
- o judicial review
- indian secularism gives equal importance to all religion
- The Constitution granted Universal Adult Suffrage to all the citizens
  - o It enunciates certain directive principles for state policy to ensure social, economic and political justice for the people

gaps in indian democracy

- depsite the FR,DPSP enshrined in the Constitution .India has not been able to alleviate poverty ,caste tension,regionalism
- insurgency in north eastern region
- violence against women, children
- criminalisation of politics
- politicization of institutions

way forward

- ensuring the independence of constitutional bodies
- citizen participation
- strengthening local bodies
- extension of PESA to scheduled areas and tribal areas

14. Discuss whether the formation of new states in recent times is beneficial or not for the economy of India. (15 Marks)

Reorganisation of states has been one of the most contentious issues since the Independence of India. The best way to analyse whether the new states have ushered in economic growth and development of the country would be through underscoring the performance of recently created states of Jharkhand, Uttarakhand and Chhattisgarh carved out of Bihar, UP and Madhya Pradesh respectively on the basis of economic development and good governance.

Arguments in favour of newer states as boon for economic development:

1. The Economic Survey 2016-17 stated that smaller states in India trade more than the rest. New states offered better and efficient administration which leads to creation of infrastructure strengthening the connectivity in the area, expand its access to market and boost trade for the overall economy of the country.

2. People of the region gain control over its resources and an organic model of growth can emerge to address their economic aspirations.

3. Political stability that arises from better representation of people creates conducive environment for investment in the region. Thereby encouraging regional economic development.

4. After the creation of new states- there is marked increase in economic activity immediately across the border in the new states as per their findings. School enrolment also increased suggesting greater investment in human capital.

5. Durable goods remained comparable across the two sides of the state border, suggesting that free movement of labour and capital can mitigate differences in economic opportunities across proximate geographies. The results provide new evidence that institutions matter for development, and local control of institutions can have large economic impacts.

6. The findings underlined that the new states are growing faster than the old states; by 2008 the difference between economic activity in old and new states is no longer statistically significant, and the gap continues to close until the end of the data in 2013. The findings suggest that new state borders have 25% more economic activity than the parent state.

7. Given the greater social heterogeneity of India, there should be higher number of states. When there are too many diverse groups in a large state, conflict emerge. And instead of public-good provisioning, redistribution of resources among regions becomes the central political issue. In other words when the diversity effects becomes greater than the scale effect, there is an economic case for a new state.

8. In the case of the three new states mentioned above culture or ethnic factors were added as instrumental factors for mobilisation but arguably, decades of underdevelopment was the driving force behind the movement.

Some issues and concerns:

1. While analysing the socio-economic development of the new states of Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh and Uttarakhand, there is a contrary opinion as well. The recent Uttarakhand flash floods showed the inability of the state to deal with rehabilitation of the displaced residents.

2. Chhattisgarh has witnessed largest tribal displacement in the recent times. The inclusive economic development is far from the reach of the state giving the increased miserable conditions of the tribal and their forceful displacement.

3. Jharkhand has failed from the governance and administrative perspective and became state of coal scams and corrupt practices.

4. Telangana recently carved out from the state of Andhra Pradesh is heavily relying on the central grants to pay for its newly created administrative and institutional machineries.

5. To catch up with the growth trajectory of the other states, the above mentioned states started unmindful exploitation of resources such as mining of the minerals, converting agricultural land into real-estate which is not sustainable as far the economy of the country is concerned in the long run.

6. Small states do not generate enough revenue for the state, thus are heavily dependent on the central assistance. Creation of new states means establishing new administrative machineries and new institutions which leads to increased revenue expenditure in turn puts pressure on fiscal pressures for the government.

Evidence shows that both large and small states have fared well and that poor performance is not necessarily linked to size. In fact, today, technology can help make governing larger territories easier and bring even far- flung areas closer. Recently formed state Telangana has continuously been among the top ranks in the list of ease of doing business in the country, since its formation. Creation of new states offer possibilities of having better governance structure, greater participation for people, administrative convenience for the State and equitable distribution of resources. Regional development strengthens the equitable and symmetric growth of India.

15. "Both the world wars though triggered by different factors underlying reasons that antagonized the nation's were almost same"Analyse. (15 Marks)

First World War or the Great War, was a global war originating in Europe that lasted from 1914 to 1918.Immediate Cause of the war was the assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand of Austria-Hungary.Austria saw the hand of Serbia behind the assassination of the Prince and served Serbia with an ultimatum. Due to the support of Russia, Serbia refused to accept the demands. So Austria declared a war on Serbia.And soon it evolved in to a large scale war.

World War II was a global war that lasted from 1939 to 1945.
Following were the immediate cause of the world war II
1. Germany invaded Poland in September 1939 to prevent an anti-German alliance and violate the Treaty of Versailles.
2. The Germans were unhappy with the treaty of Versailles as it has degraded their economy and military.
3. Japan began to grow their empire in order to gain new resources.
4. The Great Depression created unstable governments and worldwide turmoil that helped lead to World War II

How ever the immediate reasons were different the underlying reasons that eventually led to the war are the same.

- The System of Alliances;Before 1914 Europe's main powers were divided into two armed camps by a series of alliances. These were.The Triple Alliance of Germany, Austria-Hungary and Italy (1882).The Triple Entente of Britain, Russia and France (1907) which came in to play during world war 1.For world war 2 the world was divided in to two camps.viz Axis powers (Germany, Italy, Japan, Hungary, Romania, Bulgaria) *versus* Allies (U.S., Britain, France, USSR, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, China, Denmark, Greece, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, South Africa, Yugoslavia)

- Militarism;In all of the Great powers, military spending increased greatly in the years prior to the war. All except Britain had conscription. Over 85% of men of military age in France and 50% in Germany had served in the army or navy. France had the highest proportion of its population in the army

- Nationalism;Allied to this growing militarism was an intense nationalism in most of the Great powers.

- Imperialism;Imperialism is when a country increases their power and wealth by bringing additional territories under their control. Before World War I, several European countries had made competing imperialistic claims in Africa and parts of Asia, making them points of contention. Eventhough the colonization spree took a break after 1st world war it was continued.