

### Evaluation Sheet:

#### Instructions to the candidate:

- *The evaluation sheet needs to be printed with the answer booklet.*
- *The present evaluation sheet is to be uploaded along with submitted answer booklet to receive comments on listed yardstick*
- *Those candidates who are not writing on the printed booklet are to leave margins on answer sheet for comments.*
- *The above said candidates are to then make their own evaluation sheet in the format stated below to be uploaded with the answer.*
- *The answer file needs to be uploaded in .PDF format*
- **ALL QUESTIONS ARE COMPULSORY.**
- *Questions might seem tough. But then nothing in life is easy.*
- *Word limit should be strictly adhered to. (150 Words for each answer)*
- *Try to complete the test is Maximum 2 hours.*
- *Write your answers on A4 sized sheets, scan, do write your name on the top and upload on the platform.*
- *Compulsory to name PDF (Student Complete name\_Subject\_Day\_Week) eg:  
(Kriti Rathor Sociology Test 3\_Week 3)*
- *Give your best. That's what matters now and will matter always ☺*



(Please do not write anything except the question number in this space)

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

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

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिये में नहीं लिखना चाहिए।  
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1. Give an account of the consequences and remedies of chronic malnutrition in India.

Malnutrition is a term that refers to any excess, deficiency, imbalance of nutrients intake. It can be - overnutrition (obesity, etc - generally associated with developed countries) or undernutrition (stunting, wasting etc - generally associated with developing, under-developed countries) India's unique position renders it susceptible to both.

## Consequences of chronic malnutrition

1. At Individual Level : Developmental Delays - Inter-generational effects  
- Cognitive ability compromised  
- Stunting, Wasting, weak Immunity.
2. At Societal Level : Poor maternal health  
- Inter generational effects (malnourished mothers giving birth to malnourished children)  
- reducing opportunities for a section of society.

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On Economy : loses a productive workforce  
Esp. Disease-Burden

Initiatives taken by Government

- Poshan Abhiyan, ICDS, PMMVY, Anganwadi Services, MDM, Anaemia - Mukht Bharat, Fortification of Rice etc.

Further Remedies

1. Countering Caste as a barrier : In Mid-Day - Meals > Anganwadis, instances of caste narratives - not allowing lower caste children to eat together, given less portions etc. need to be countered.
2. Increased Budgetary Allowance and Strengthening Implementation
3. Community Empowerment Through Panchayats, women etc. (eg. Community kitchen)
4. Data Driven Targeted Approach rather than 'one size fits All'.



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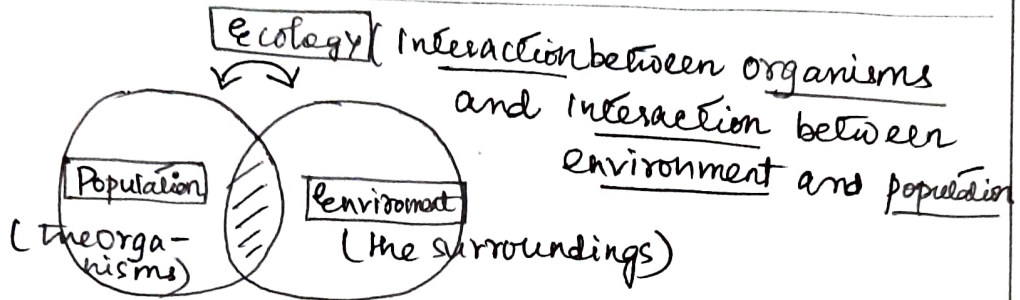
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2. Explain the Interface between population, ecology and environment in the context of India.



Population impacts the Environment and Environment also affects the Population, both negatively as well as positively. These interactions encompass ecology.

## Population impacting Environment

Positively	Negatively
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>→ Environmental Movements to protect <u>hills</u> → <u>Save Buxidaha (MP)</u>, <u>Chipko</u>. etc.</li> <li>→ By regeneration of damaged land. eg - organic farming.</li> <li>→ <u>Biodiversity</u> protecting environment. eg <u>Pollination</u></li> <li>→ <u>Tribals</u>: <u>Symbiotic relationship</u> with environment.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>→ Deforestation</li> <li>→ Shifting Agriculture</li> <li>→ Ocean Acidification</li> <li>→ Resource Exhaustion</li> <li>→ <u>Invasive Species</u></li> <li>→ Wetland, Mangrove Destruction.</li> <li>→ Aspirational consumption patterns</li> </ul>

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→ Ramchandra Guha and Madhav Gadgil term the Middle Class as ecological criminals.

## Environment impacting Population

Positively	Negatively
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Environmental Services (clean air, resources)</li> <li>- Sustaining the planet.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Disasters (eg- Tsunami, Earthquake, Cyclone etc)</li> <li>- <del>Dis</del> Displacement of people, organisms.</li> </ul>

## Interaction between Population

Positive	Negative
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>→ Food Chain</li> <li>→ Symbiotic relationship (tick) <sup>(eg)</sup></li> <li>→ Organisational efforts: PETA etc.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>→ Zoological disasters (eg COVID Pandemic)</li> <li>→ Humans settling in forests. → <u>Man-Animal Conflict</u> <sup>(eg: in Andhra Pradesh)</sup></li> </ul>

Therefore, Organisms & Environment have a dynamic relationship which constantly evolves as well as has historical connotations.

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3. Discuss some of the striking issues of Development induced imbalances that need urgent attention.

~~It~~ 'Development' encompasses a ~~po~~ Qualitative 'Qualitative' aspect — A change involving not only economic, but social, political etc aspects, unlike Growth which is a Quantitative ~~aspect~~ term. However, contemporary misplaced notions of development has led to several imbalances that need urgent attention →

1. Inequality at all levels, Economic, Political, Social, Access to Technology, Access to legal institutions etc.

Economic (a) Richest 10% hold 70% of the wealth (Oxfam Report)

(b) Income Inequality — on gender lines → Consequence: 'Feminisation of Poverty', (Diance Pearce).

(c) Impact on Agricultural families → 'Feminisation of Agriculture'

(d) Perpetuating Global Culture of Poverty (Oscar Lewis), access to Capital weakened (Pierre Bourdieu)



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2. Environment & Vulnerable Communities Vandana Shiva — "Mono-cultures of Mind" — Contemporary Ideas of Development → based on Dominance & over "the other" = Vulnerable Communities — Tribals, Women, Children, & Environment → leads to 'homogenisation of Communities' & 'loss of Traditional Knowledge'
3. Displacement Eg. Ongoing Construction of 1200 MW — 'Lower Subansiri Dam' in Assam → led to displacement of several communities.
4. Increased vulnerability to Natural Calamities Eg. Hyderabad Floods due to clogging of urban wetlands.
5. Regional Imbalances During GR → focus only on Northern belt  
Now, Major fruits of IT sector dev./ FDI Inflows → cornered by some states.  
→ Potential to lead to Autonomy Movement (Eg. Nagaland)
6. Imbalances across Religion & Caste Some benefitted more than others.

Therefore, Sustainability across all social divisions and with environment should be ensured for balanced Development.

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4. Explain the Issues relating to Ethnicity and Sub-ethnicity.

Ethnicity or Ethnic Group is a socially defined group of people who identify with each other based on common ancestral, social, cultural or national experience. Sub-ethnicity refers to an ethnic group within an umbrella Ethnic Group.

## Issues relating to Ethnicity and Sub-Ethnicity

1. In the 1980's in Assam, a foreigners movement - took shape - against Bangladeshi Immigrants, leading to the signing of Assam Accord in 1985. Subsequently after, Assam Gana Parishad won the elections.

This is an eg of Ethnic Movement, or Ethnicity based mobilisation. However, the Bodos, Karbis etc → which are sub-ethnicities within Ethnicity - Assamese who participated in the Movement felt left out by the new Government. They then launched their own respective movements.



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2. Similar case between Tribals- Non Tribals of Meghalaya, who initially fought together for statehood. After becoming a state - based on a Meghalayan Ethnicity, in 1972, sub-ethnic tensions arose, which continued to this day.

3. Rengma Nagas mobilisation

4. Ladakh : 6th Schedule status mobilisation.

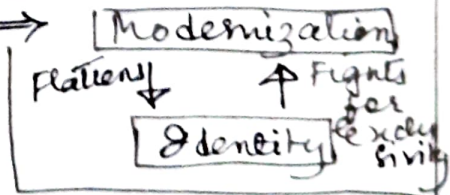
→ In Paul Brass's classification in 'Ethnicity & State', such mobilisation can be seen in terms of Intra-ethnic tensions.

→ Functionalists contend that such ideas - of ethnicity & sub-ethnicity will decline with modernisation's homogenizing effect.

→ Ashis Nandy & TN Madan however contend the opposite.

→ Marxists see such identities in terms of

the economic base → unequal access to resources within an ethnic group → leads to such.



Therefore based on whether ethnic / sub-ethnic identity is primordial, instrumental or a social-construction; different strategies are adopted to counter dysfunctional assertion of such identities.

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5. Evaluate the nature and scope of anthropogenic Influence on Climate in India and also analyze the ~~ecolo~~ environmental movements arising out of it.

The 2020 UNDP Human Development Report ~~was~~ titled 'Human Development and Anthropocene', highlighted the coming of the Anthropocene Era where humans have a dominating Influence on Environment and Climate.

## Nature and Scope of anthropogenic Influence on Climate in India

- Historically, Environment and its elements — Water, Trees, Rivers, etc. Not only had a ecological value but more importantly a spiritual value in India. Eg → Communities like Prishnoi.
- It was the coming of the British which started the process of Anthropogenic Influence on Climate through western notions of development — Railway, Industries etc.
- Post-Independent India: Green Revolution



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→ HYV Seeds, Intensive Utilization of Resources in the North-Western Belt, Construction of Dams — Eg. Sardar Sarovar Dam (over Narmada River) → Adverse impact on environment as well as communities.

→ Post LPG Phase : Maximum anthropogenic Impact; Vandana Shiva in her 'Monocultures of the Mind' → sees Dominant Idea of Development as continuation of the Project of the 'Dominance over the Other' (Environment, Climate, Tribals etc)

Environmental Movements arising out of it

1. Pre-Independence : Bishnoi Movement (1730)  
— for protection of Forest
2. Post-Independence : esp in 1970s  
— Chipko Movement (Uttarakhand, 1972);  
Save Silent Valley Movement (Kerala, 1978);  
Appiko Movement (1983, Karnataka); Narmada  
Bachao Andolan (1985), Gujarat + Maharashtra + MP).
3. Post LPG — upto Now : Tehri Dam  
Movt (1980's - 2004); Buxwaha Forest  
Movt. (2021); Save Aarey (Maharashtra,  
since 2015) etc.