

Test Code: 31037

FIAS - 2020 GS Paper I

ForumIAS

ACADEMY

GENERAL STUDIES

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Mobile No.	Date:	17/12/20	
Time Allowed: Three Hours		Maximum Marks: 250	

INDEX TABLE			INSTRUCTION
Q. No.	Max. Marks	Marks Obtained	<p>1. Please do furnish Name, Email, Roll No and Mobile in the answer sheet.</p> <p>2. There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH and HINDI. all questions are compulsory.</p> <p>3. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.</p> <p>4. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided.</p> <p>5. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.</p> <p><i>Any specific messages for ForumIAS Mentors/Evaluators with respect to your copy? Write it here.</i></p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p>
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			ECN CODE: Evaluation Date:

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Parameters	Excellent	Very Good	Good	Average	Poor	Very Poor
Language						
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ADDITIONAL COMMENTS



Q.1) Inscriptions and literature of ancient India throw light on the socio-economic and political status of women of the time. Elucidate. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

प्राचीन भारत के शिलालेख और साहित्य तत्कालीन स्त्रियों की सामाजिक-आर्थिक और राजनीतिक स्थिति पर प्रकाश डालते हैं। स्पष्ट करें। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Inscriptions and literature are a rich source of studying history including that of the various sections of society.

women were considered to be treated differently as history evolved in different regions as was visible through literature & inscriptions.

Literature

1. Vedic Literature

- It suggests the presence of women in & Vidhata & Ganas in Early Vedic period showcasing political presence.
- In later Vedic period, this changed with condition of women being secondary to that of man.

2. Sangam Literature

- It showcased the good socio-economic conditions of women in Tamilakam.

3. Bhakti Literature

It was also written by women many times showcasing gender equality is the Bhakti movement. eg. Andal, Lal Ded, Akkamahad -ewi

4. Literature about Rulers

Women ruler Rani Mangamal of Pandya kingdom can be seen in work of Fa Hein.

Inscriptions

1. The Satvahana period saw women even writing inscriptions eg. Nanighat Inscriptions
2. The Gran inscriptions showcased the practise of Sati which raises concerns about the conditions of women.

Thus, history can be viewed through a gendered lens by studying ancient inscriptions & literature

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	

Q2) "Socialist ideas began spreading rapidly in India in the late 1920s and 1930s, resulting to the radicalization of the national movement." Examine.

(10 Marks, 150 Words)

"1920 के दशक के उत्तरार्द्ध और 1930 के दशक में समाजवादी विचारधारा भारत में तेजी से फैलने लगी, जिसके परिणामस्वरूप भारतीय राष्ट्रीय आंदोलन कट्टरपंथ की ओर अग्रसर हुआ।" कथन का परीक्षण करें।

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

The Socialist movement in India can be viewed as being inspired by the Russian Revolution and the spread of socialism world-wide.

Rapid spread in India

1. Establishment of the Communist Party of India (1920) by M.N. Roy.
2. Establishment of Hindustan ~~Socialist~~ Revolutionary Association & Hindustan Socialist Revolutionary Association by the likes of Chandrashekhar Azad, Bhagat Singh.
3. 1929 → Socialist rise in Congress by leaders like J. Nehru & SC Bose.
4. 1934 → Congress Socialist Party by (CSP) JP Narayan & Acharya Narandev.

These movements were responsible in radicalisation of the national movement in 1920s as :

1. It coincided with the rise of Revolutionary terrorism eg. Kakori case.
2. The youth was drawn to the Socialist ideology eg. Bhagat Singh's Naujawan Sabha.
3. The younger leaders showed more urgency in the movement.
eg. demand for Purna Swaraj under Nehru's chairmanship.

Not as radical as

Socialism was adopted within the tenets of larger national goal

even CSP formed did not take confrontational stance with Congress, rather cooperated.

The Socialism that spread enriched the movement, & the remnants of it can be seen in the social welfarist Indian State

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	



Q.3) The recent Nagorno-Karabakh conflict is shaped by old dynasties. Elaborate.

(10 Marks, 150 Words)

हाल के नागोर्नो-करबाख संघर्ष पुराने राजवंशों के विवाद का का वर्तमान स्वरूप है । विस्तारपूर्वक चर्चा करें ।

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	



Q.4) Farmers' movements constitute a major political phenomenon which cannot be brushed aside as sporadic agitations or as minor lobbies. In this context, discuss the evolution of farmers' movement in post-independence India. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

किसानों का आंदोलन एक प्रमुख राजनीतिक घटना है, जिसे छिटपुट छोटे आंदोलन या साधारण लॉबींग के रूप में नहीं देखा जाना चाहिए। इस संदर्भ में, आजादी के बाद भारत में किसानों के आंदोलन के विकास पर चर्चा करें। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Farmers' movements are the means by which farmers as a pressure group put across demands to the Govt

Major Political Phenomenon as

1. Widespread reach across India.

2. They are well institutionalised.

eg. Bharatiya Kisan Union

All India Kisan Sabha

3. These movements strike a cord with the rest of the populace as well.

4. Even attracts international response
eg. Canadian PM's remarks.

Brushing them aside as minor lobbies thus is ~~is~~ not a prudent political strategy as it may lead to greater unrest.

Evolution of farmers movements post-independence

1. The Telangana movement (1946-49) showcased a more concerted farmer agitation than pre-independence ones.
2. Farmers movements are characterised by:
 - Demand for rise in MSP, loan waivers
 - Concerns for fall in prices
 - Concerns about the import policy of the Govt. e.g. onions
3. They have used innovative strategies like :
 - Silent March in Mumbai
 - Delhi Chalo Movement.
 - Calls for Bharat Bandh.
 - Disruption in supply chains.

Thus, the movements must be treated as a continuously evolving process to be handled with sensitivity.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	



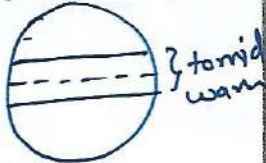
Q.5) Examine the factors that influence the temperature distribution of the oceans. In what ways is ocean mean temperature a better parameter than sea surface temperature in predicting monsoons. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

महासागरों के तापमान वितरण को प्रभावित करने वाले कारकों का परीक्षण करें। मानसून के पूर्वानुमान में समुद्र की सतह के तापमान की तुलना में समुद्र का औसत तापमान कैसे एक बेहतर आधार है, चर्चा करें।

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Temperature distribution in oceans
give rise to thermohaline circulation
, thus is important to study.

Factors that influence temperature distribution

1. Latitude - torrid region's temperature is higher than higher latitudes 
2. Insolation - The movement of the sun & its intensity also impacts the temperature of water.
3. Proximity to land
landlocked oceans ^{/ seas} are more warm due to differential heating of land & water.
eg. Red Sea.
4. Influx Ocean currents depending on cold current & warm current reduces/increases temperature.

5. Winds : The planetary winds move the warm surface water either offshore or on-shore.

6. Underwater seabed relief
Presence of volcanoes etc. at the bottoms may increase the ocean temperature

Ocean mean temperature is the average ^{temp} of the entire column of ocean water instead of the surface. It is a better parameter because:

1. It is more stable than sea surface temperature.

2. Monsoons need to be sustained for longer period, thus the entire mean temperature is a better parameter.

Monitoring of ocean temperature is helpful to predict disasters, study the effect of global warming.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	



Q6) Lack of coherent policy, rather than geographical factors has led to an increased occurrence of floods in the country. In this context, discuss why there is a need to shift the focus from flood protection to flood governance. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

भौगोलिक कारकों के बजाय सुसंगत नीति का अभाव, देश में बाढ़ की विभीषिका को बढ़ाता है। इस संदर्भ में, चर्चा करें कि 'बाढ़ सुरक्षा' से 'बाढ़ शासन' पर ध्यान केंद्रित करने की आवश्यकता क्यों है।

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

India is vulnerable to floods with more than 50% of all disasters affecting India being floods.

Some geographical factors that increase occurrence of floods

- Susceptibility to cyclones
- Meandering & overflowing rivers eg. Bihar.
- Heavy outburst of rainfall eg. Uttarakhand cloudburst Hyderabad floods.

However, the geographical reasons are risks that become a disaster due to lack of coherent policy:

- ① Mismanagement of dam water eg. Kerala floods.
- ② Desiltation of rivers & drains are not undertaken

- ③ Pollution leading to clogging of drains
- ④ Unplanned urbanisation —
 - encroachment of water sheds & riverbanks.
 - Concretisation leads to poor water seepage.

Need to shift from flood protection to flood Governance

1. will help look at all the causative factors holistically
2. will put responsibility on the governing bodies for their roles.
3. Governance will include prevention



The PM's 10 point strategy for Disaster Risk Reduction also calls for a Governance paradigm which will be helpful in flood management.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	



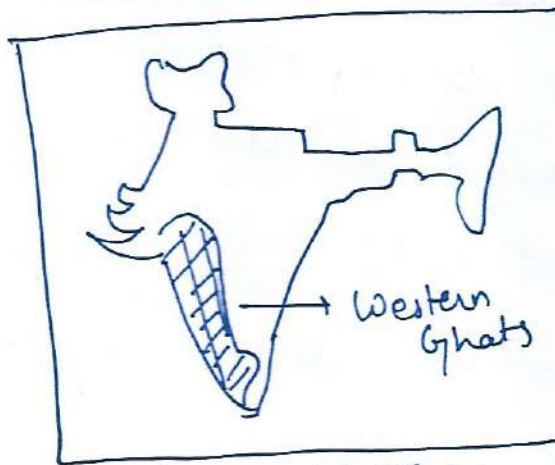
Q.7) The Western Ghats, identified as one of the world's eight hot hotspots of biological diversity are a treasure trove of both biodiversity and economic value. Discuss.

(10 Marks, 150 Words)

पश्चिमी घाट, जिसे दुनिया की जैविक विविधता के आठ हॉट स्पॉट में से एक के रूप में पहचाना जाता है, जैव विविधता और आर्थिक दृष्टिकोण दोनों रूपों में मूल्यवान हैं। चर्चा करें। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Western Ghats are a rich repository of biodiversity spread across 7 States.

It is considered as a treasure trove of biodiversity as:



- ① Home to many endemic species of India eg. Malabar civet, Nilgiri Tahr.
- ② Consists of Tropical Evergreen forests which is a rich habitat for diverse trees - eg. Ebony, Mahogany etc.
- ③ It also consists of reptiles, insects and rare butterflies. eg. Mahabali frog.
- ④ It is also home to many tribes in South India eg. Shola Naikan, Kummi tribes, Erular tribes

⑤ The landscape is spotted with hills, peaks and water falls consisting of protected areas. eg. Nilgiri Biosphere Reserve

Economic Value

1. It has huge hydro-electric potential
eg. Malampuzha Dam in Kerala.
2. Scope for tourism industry is immense. eg. wildlife safaris in Bandipur
3. The ~~so~~ trees in the region have high timber value.
4. Source of many minerals found in the Ghats.

The right balance needs to be found to sustain its both values and to maintain its status as a World Heritage Site.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	



Q.8) "Regionalism in India is not merely a product of differences in identity and geography but also a sense of deprivation among people resulting from asymmetric development." Critically Analyze. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

"भारत में क्षेत्रवाद केवल पहचान और भौगोलिक अंतर का परिणाम नहीं है, बल्कि असमान विकास के परिणामस्वरूप लोगों में अभाव की भावना भी है।" आलोचनात्मक विश्लेषण करें। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Regionalism means extreme loyalty to one's own region at the expense of the nation & other regions, even showing hostility.

Product of difference in Identity & Geography

1. Language is a key reason for inter state regionalism, as well as supra-state regionalism. eg. Hindi v/s Non Hindi.
2. Differences in cultures, traditions & festivals creates more identification with own region.
3. Geographical factors include:
 - Geographical isolation. eg. North East.
 - Sharing of resources. eg. Kaveri Water between ^{Karnatak} ~~Kerala~~ & Tamil Nadu.
4. Caste & religion also play a major role. eg. Anti-Brahmin Dravid Nadu Khilistani movement on Sikhism.

However, skewed development remains a major cause of regionalism as:

- ① Sense of limited opportunities being taken away by others
eg. Mumbai for Marathi movement
- ② feeling of injustice due to lack of development -
eg. Vidarbha in Maharashtra
- ③ Asymmetric development is thus a cause of regionalism inter state, intra state & even supra state
eg. North India vs South India

Other reasons

- Political leverage eg. MNS in Maharashtra
- Administrative laxity.

Way forward

- Need for greater uniform development
eg. Bharatmala for connectivity.
- At Bharat Shreshth Bharat & New Education Policy to tackle regionalism from childhood itself.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	

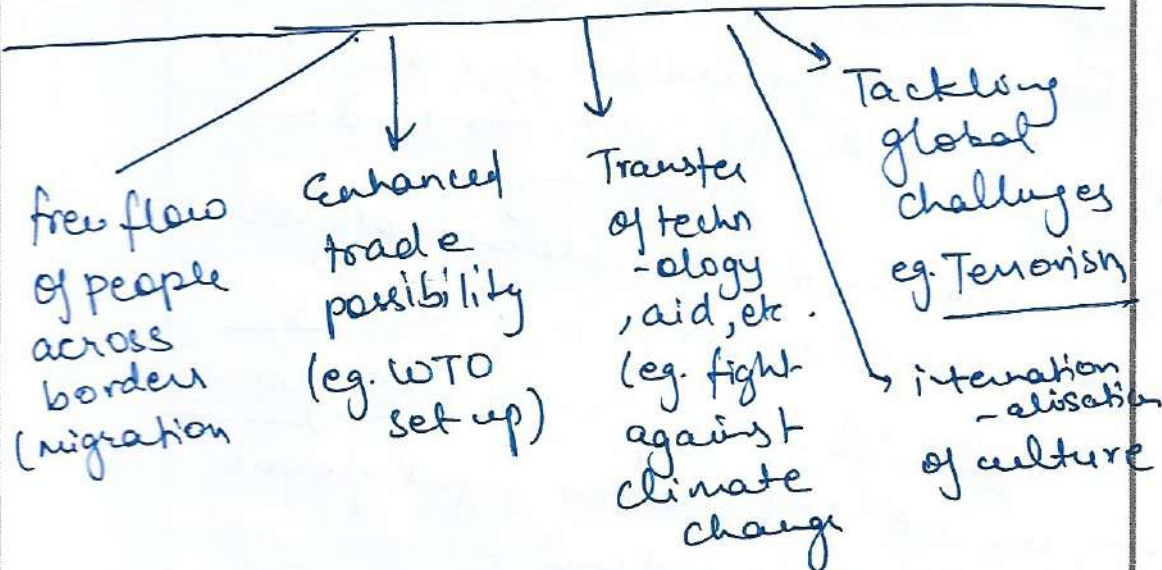
Q.9) From being the pre-eminent phenomenon integrating the world, globalization now looks like a spent force. Critically Analyze. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

पूर्व-प्रख्यात घटना होने से दुनिया को एकीकृत करने से, वैश्वीकरण अब एक निवृत्त उर्जा दिखता है। आला-चनात्मक विश्लेषण करें। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Globalisation is the integration of the world in social, economic, technological and cultural domains

Phenomenon integrating the world

• In its heyday since 1980s - 1990s it was seen as integrating the world



In recent times there has been a push for 'de-globalisation' because of:

- ① Rise in protectionism (eg. America for Americans)
- ② Trade barriers & Trade wars.

ForumIAS

(Don't Write
anything in this Area)

- ③ BREXIT
 ④ Impasse at WTO.
 ⑤ Travel restrictions & vaccine nationalism
 ⑥ Withdrawals from International fora.
 eg. USA from Paris Agreement-

However, Globalisation is still a formidable force as:

1. These restrictions mainly tackle the economic dimension, while others like culture is booming. eg. Netflix rise in India
 Adoption of Yoga globally

2. Globalisation cannot be reversed due to the high levels of integration.
 eg. USA would still have to trade to sustain economy.

The solution to the flaws of globalisation that creates inequality is a reformed & compassionate globalisation, as we still need to fight global challenges like the pandemic.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	

Q.10) While raising women's legal marriage age could prove to be a transformational step in women empowerment, the Indian society presents certain challenges that would defeat the very purpose of it. Elucidate. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

महिलाओं की शादी की उम्र बढ़ाना महिला सशक्तीकरण में एक परिवर्तनकारी कदम साबित हो सकता है परन्तु भारतीय समाज ऐसे अनेक सामाजिक चुनौतियों का घर है जो इसके मूल उद्देश्य को पराजित कर सकते हैं। स्पष्ट करें। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

The PM recently set up a panel to recommend the raising of women marriage from the present 18 to 21

Transformational step in women empowerment

1. Would lead to gender parity in age of marriage which will tackle mentality of women having to be younger
2. It would raise the age of first child birth, needed for women's well-being, nutrition as well as the future child's well being.
3. It would incentivise more women to complete their education and even take up careers. (raise the female LFPR from present 18%)

4. This would help create equal marriages, greater financial independence of women.

Indian society's challenges that make the purpose defeated

- ① Prevalence of child marriage
eg. 26 mm. child brides in India.
- ② Increasing age limit will not guarantee better health & nutrition
eg. 50-f. women - anaemic
- ③ Women do not participate in economic sphere due to reasons like patriarchy, security concerns which are not tackled by the proposal.

Thus, while raising the age is commendable it is not a panacea & needs to be bolstered with other steps.

- eg. - Tax incentives for women workers
- Security related steps.
- Revamping POSHAN Abhiyan.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	

Q.11) Patronage from rulers of the time coupled with spread and popularity of Buddhism made a huge contribution towards the art, architecture and sculpture of ancient India. Discuss. (15 Marks, 250 Words)

बौद्ध धर्म के प्रसार और लोकप्रियता के साथ समकालीन शासकों के संरक्षण ने प्राचीन भारत की कला, वास्तुकला और मूर्तिकला को बहुत बड़ा योगदान दिया। चर्चा करें। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Buddhism has enriched the art and architecture landscape of India through literature, paintings, caves and sculptures.

The reason for this contribution is largely due to the patronage of rulers, which also led to the wide adoption of Buddhism.

Patronage

- 1. Mauryan Empire
- 1. Buddhist Councils

These were patronised by Ajatasatru (483 BC), Kalasoka (283 BC), Ashoka (250 BC) and Kanishka (72 AD) which contributed to Buddhist literature

eg. Vinayapitakas, Jatakas, etc.

2. Ashoka

The patronage & spread of Buddhism led to creation of architectural marvels — Stupas, Viharas and Chaityas

eg. Sanchi Stupa.

3. Kushanas (Kanishka)

The patronage provided created schools of sculpturing like Gandhara and Mathura School which created Buddhist sculpture

eg. Sarnath Seated Buddha
Baniyan Standing Buddha.

4. Guptan period

This period led to the development of paintings in Ajanta caves that are still the richest source of Buddhist art.

Further, Gupta sculptures are also found. eg. Sabri Sabirgunj bronze Buddha

5. Satvahanas

They patronised the Amaravati school
of sculpture & Architecture.

eg. Amaravati Stupa, Seated & Standing
Buddha Sculptures.

6. Pala Dynasty

- They ~~created~~ ^{maintained} the magnificent
Nalanda University as well
as the Mahabodhi temple, Gaya.

Such patronage also led to
the spread of Buddhism to other
countries, thus we find Buddhist
art & architecture across South &
South East Asia eg. Srilanka, Afghanistan, etc.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	



Q.12) "The recurring famines of the nineteenth century were the inevitable consequence of the deindustrialization process of the Indian economy under British rule."

Critically evaluate.

(15 Marks, 250 Words)

"उन्नीसवीं शताब्दी में आये क्रमिक अकाल, ब्रिटिश शासन अंतर्गत भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था की विखंडन प्रक्रिया का अपरिहार्य परिणाम थे।" मूल्यांकन करें।

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

The Indian economy underwent deindustrialisation process under British rule to be converted to supplier of raw material & market for finished goods.

De-industrialisation process

Heavy tariffs on Indian produce entering
Countries

↓
Reduced tariffs on imported British
Goods.

↓
Sourcing of raw materials across
India through Rail & Road.

↓
Indian Industries became unviable
and had to shut down

↓
Reverse migration of people towards
rural area & agriculture.

De-industrialisation led to famines

- Due to the demand for raw materials there was increased commercialisation of agriculture.
- Cash crops like opium, spices, indigo replaced the food grains production as farmers were forced to produce them.
- This created acute shortage in food grains across India leading to famines, also due to unaffordability.
- Commercialisation also meant profit mentality leading to hoarding of crops creating artificial shortage further aggravated famines.
eg. Odisha famine of 1867.
- The de-industrialisation also meant only finished goods were imported to India, thus food grain shortage was

not managed by imports as well.

However, many other reasons also aggravated famine conditions in 19th Century :

1. Climatic conditions of drought
2. Lack of investment in agriculture leading to stagnant production
3. Transport system was not used to supply smoothly food grains across India.
4. Economic conditions of people was poor leading to inherent unaffordability
5. British extravagance in India during famines led to mismanagement.

British appointed many committees in 19th Century eg. Lyall, McDowell, etc. to ensure that such conditions can be controlled as it affected their gains as well.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	

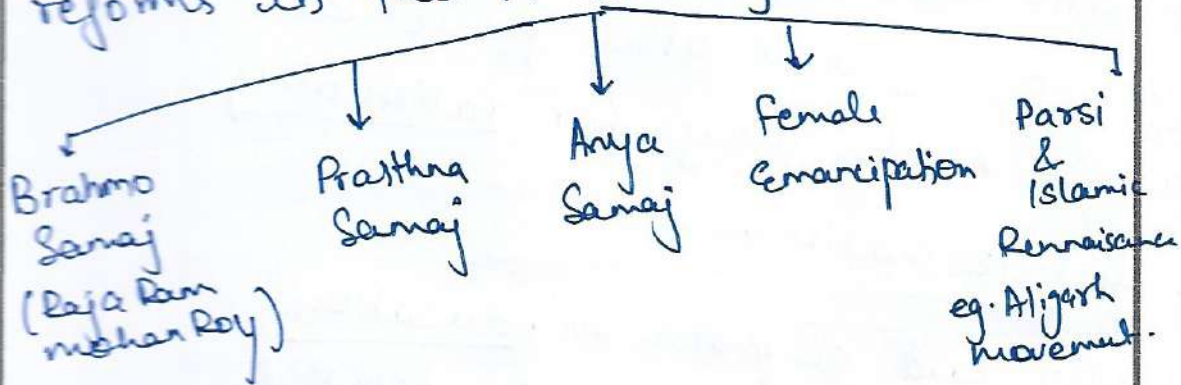


Q.13) To what extent did the Indian renaissance movement contribute towards the rise of nationalist consciousness? In your opinion, is it justified to call the Indian National Congress, a "child of the Indian renaissance"? (15 Marks, 250 Words)

राष्ट्रवादी चेतना के उदय के लिए भारतीय पुनर्जागरण आंदोलन ने किस हद तक योगदान दिया? आपकी राय में, क्या भारतीय राष्ट्रीय कांग्रेस को 'भारतीय नवजागरण का शिशु' कहना उचित है? (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Indian renaissance movement was the rising of rationality and Indian pride as against the inferiority of Indians and the social evils.

It was marked by socio-cultural reforms in the 19th century.



The Indian Renaissance was considered to have awakened the Indian people and making them confident of their own history which helped in rise of nationalist consciousness.

Indian Renaissance to Nationalist Consciousness

1. It tackled the social evils against women and lower castes helping them to contribute in future movements.
2. India's past glory was spread through the movements eg. Vedic philosophy
3. The conditions faced by people across India were similar leading to nationalist conscience.
4. Superstitions and other parochial practices made way for rationality & future nationalism.
5. It also laid emphasis on education and awareness which were essential for nationalism.

Certain flaws in the movement

- Did not call of religious unity as movements were separated according to religion
- At times revivalism went against modern practice of nationalism.

Indian Congress as the child of Renaissance

Yes

- It was formed by enlightened, educated individuals which was the outcome of Renaissance
- It was more moderate in its approach and considered reforms to be their right

No

- It was more about the future of India, than revisiting past like Renaissance.
- It consisted of diverse members including foreigners eg. A O Hume.
- Still believed in providential mission of British.

Thus, the INC was a culmination of education, renaissance & nationalistic fervour stoked in 19th century

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	



Q.14) Nationalization of banks in post-independence India is often termed as "the single most important economic decision in terms of political, social and economic consequences". How far do you agree with this statement? (15 Marks, 250 Words)

स्वातंत्र्योत्तर भारत में बैंकों के राष्ट्रीयकरण को अक्सर 'राजनीतिक, सामाजिक और आर्थिक परिणामों के मामले में सबसे महत्वपूर्ण आर्थिक निर्णय' कहा जाता है। आप इस कथन से कितना सहमत हैं? (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

India recently celebrated 50 years of bank nationalisation which was undertaken in 1969 by the Indira Gandhi Government.

It was considered as the most important decision on various terms:

Political

- It showcased the Indian commitment towards Socialism.
- It was done at a time of heyday of Cold war between Capitalism & Communism, thus it gave a political message as well.

- It involved the Indian Govt. in the banking sector for many decades to follow till 1991.

Social

- It is considered to be an important step in financial inclusion.
- It reduced regional disparities that created social inequalities.
- Govt. could now use banking sector to fulfill its developmental objectives
 eg. Lead Banks scheme
Priority Sector Lending

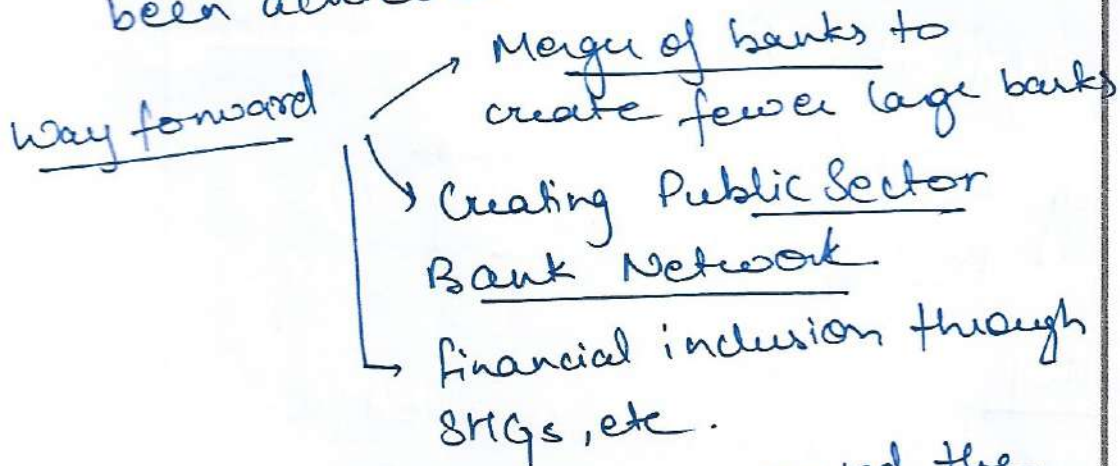
Economic

- It is considered to have created a viable model of banking in India.
- Public Sector Banks had more capitalisation and economic wherewithal for undertaking ↓ lending activities.

• Even today the only bank of India in global 100 is the nationalised SBI.

Concerns with nationalisation of Banks

- ↳ Reduced competition and poor credit culture.
- ↳ High number of NPAs in PSBs raises concerns of its economic prudence.
- ↳ Financial inclusion has still not been achieved.



Thus, while PSBs have sewed the country well, it is time to bring reforms in them according to PS Nayak Committee Report.

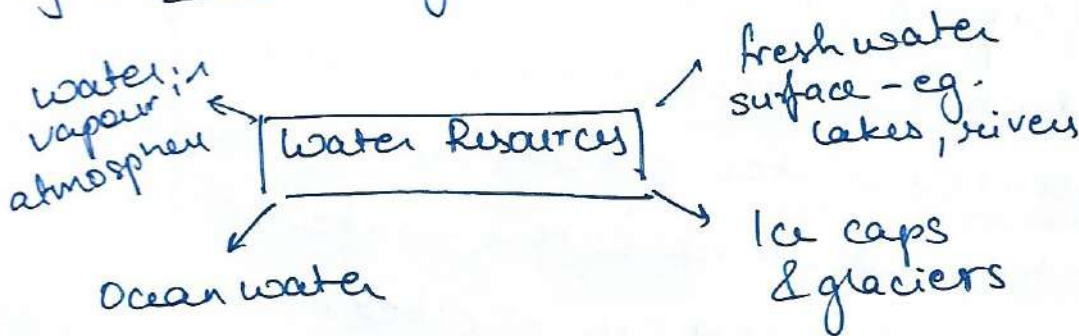
Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	

Q.15) Water resources are sensitive to variations in climatic patterns. In this context, elaborate the changes resulting from climate change and global warming on different water resources at the local and global scale. (15 Marks, 250 Words)

जल संसाधन जलवायु पैटर्न में बदलाव के प्रति संवेदनशील हैं। इस संदर्भ में, स्थानीय और वैश्विक स्तर पर विभिन्न जल संसाधनों पर जलवायु परिवर्तन और ग्लोबल वार्मिंग के परिणामस्वरूप होने वाले परिवर्तनों पर विस्तृत चर्चा करें। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Water resource is the most vital life giving resource on Earth, which is facing existential challenge in the wake of climate change.



Water in all these resources is affected by climate change & global warming as:

① Ocean water

- Climate change causes the dangerous trika of ocean acidification, de-oxygenation and sea water rise.

This creates hypoxic regions in ocean water. eg. Baltic Sea dead zone

- Sea water rise creates problems of salt water infusion in ground water. eg. Vishakapatnam - sea erosion

② Ice Caps & Glaciers

- Climate change is causing melting of ice-caps & glaciers leading to:
 1. Reduction in freshwater resource.
 2. Polluted water eg. DDT etc. which is trapped in ice enters water.
 3. Source of rivers is effected. eg. Melting of ice-caps in Antarctica. Third pole in Himalaya being melted.

③ Surface fresh water

It is leading to drying out of freshwater resources due to rise in global temperatures

eg. Shrinking of the Lake Ural
pollution in Bangalore lakes
caused by global warming.

(4) water vapour, soil water, ground water

Climate change is affecting water
in these sources due to:

- erratic rainfall, lesser replenishment

- Aggravating natural disasters
like drought, heatwaves, etc

eg. Drought in later, Maharashtra.

Drought conditions in Cape Town, South Africa

Way forward

- Curb global warming by following Paris Agreement commitments.
- Curbing water pollution at source.
- Encouraging re-use of water.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	

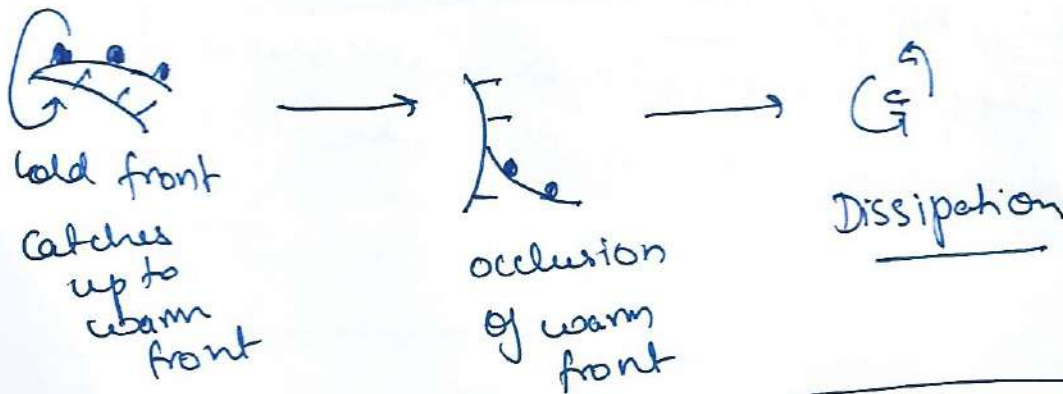
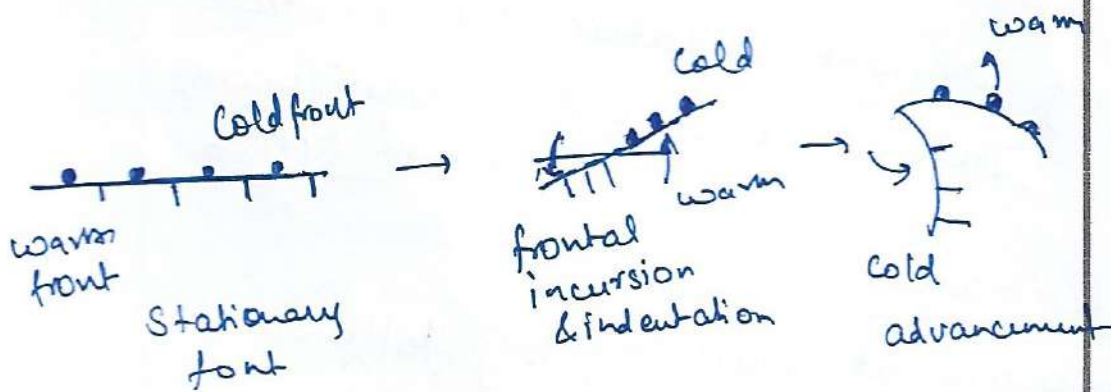


Q.16) Explain and illustrate the life-cycle of a temperate cyclone. Compare the structure and associated weather conditions of tropical cyclone with that of temperate cyclone. (15 Marks, 250 Words)

समशीतोष्ण चक्रवात के जीवन-चक्र की व्याख्या कीजिए। समशीतोष्ण चक्रवात के साथ उष्णकटिबंधीय चक्रवात की संरचना और संबद्ध मौसम की स्थिति की तुलना करें। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Temperate cyclones are extra-tropical cyclones created in the temperate region ($30-35^{\circ}$ N and S) due to frontogenesis.

Life cycle of temperate cyclone



III Cold
●●● warm



The temperate cyclone is thus formed when two different fronts meet and collide with each other.

It is sustained due to the difference in airmass temperatures, and densities of the two fronts.

It finally dissipates ~~at~~ once the cold front captures the warm front as shown in the figure.

Tropical Temperate Cyclone

Location: Tropics

Structure: Narrower width (100-500 km)

Height: Taller than temperate cyclone

Lasts for 1-2 weeks

Temperate Tropical Cyclone

Location: Temperate regions.

Structure: wider expanse. (300-2000 km)

It is of shorter vertical expanse.

Lasts for longer durations (2-3 weeks)

- Causes sudden intense rainfall
- Causes more destruction due to high speed winds
- Structurally moves from east to west (trade winds)
- Consists of a calm eye region
- Clouds involved - nimbostratus

Influence on India

- Both coasts affected

- Causes lighter rainfall for longer duration
- Destruction is more due to the ensuing floods

Moves from west to east (westerlies)

- ~~Go~~ Does not have a calm region
- Clouds involved - cumulonimbus and of more variety
- Western Disturbance in north-west India

Cyclones are thus a potent disaster which needs to be catered to through effective implementation of NDMA guidelines.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	

Q.17) How can India achieve the goal of multi-modal movement of cargo at par with global logistics standards? Discuss the various challenges in achieving the goal and the policy reforms needed to address the same. (15 Marks, 250 Words)

वैश्विक रसद मानकों के साथ भारत पोतमार/नौवहन के बहु-मोडल के लक्ष्य को कैसे प्राप्त कर सकता है? लक्ष्य और नीतिगत सुधारों को प्राप्त करने के लिए विभिन्न चुनौतियों पर चर्चा करें। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Multi-modal movement of cargo means utilising all modes of transport - road, rail, air, waterways, to efficiently move cargo.

Global logistics Standards is of less than 10% logistics cost. India however is an outlier with 14% of logistics cost.

To reach the global logistics Standards a multimodal movement system is envisaged, as against the present skewed modal mix.

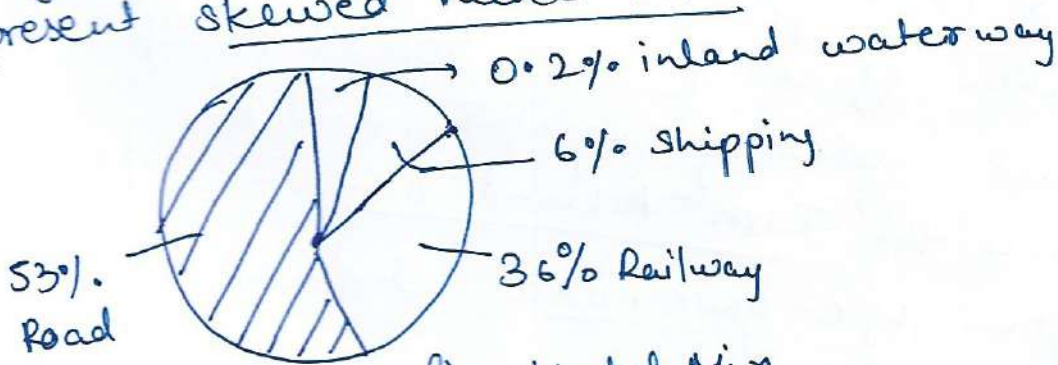


Fig. Modal Mix

India can achieve the global standards by

1. Developing last mile connectivity to hinterland.
2. Boosting the inland waterways that is more cost effective for cargo movement - eg. Jal Marg Vikas Project
3. Creation of Multi Modal ports eg. Varanasi - Sahibganj - Haldia proposal
4. Multi-Modal Logistics Parks eg. Assam.
4. Speeding up the creation of Dedicated freight corridor (DFC) to make Railways more competitive.
5. Port development through Sagarmala initiative, with connectivity to other ports through road network.
6. Creation of competitive pricing policy for all modes of logistics, and to reduce the Turn-Around-Time.
7. Adoption of e-governance, single window approvals, etc.

Challenges

Road — over congested
 — poor quality construction
 — Lack of connectivity to hinterland.

Railway — Cross subsidisation
 — Lack of DFC.
 — Last mile connectivity concern

Waterways — Dredging & infrastructure
 — Seasonality of rivers
 & meandering rivers.

Ports — Trust model
 — Lack of modernisation.

Policy Reforms

- Adoption of National Logistics Policy.
- Creating one dedicated ministry for all transport (proposed by 2nd ARC)
- Monitoring & adoption of technology.
- Push for infrastructure eg. National Pipeline.

Thus, a concerted effort is needed towards the entire logistics sector.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	



Q.18) The condition of internal migrants despite them being Indian citizens, is often compared to international refugees as they usually end up without a social protection net at the destination region. Critically examine in context of migrant's crisis caused due to Covid -19. Also, suggest ways and means to tackle the vulnerabilities of this section of the society. (15 Marks, 250 Words)

आंतरिक प्रवासियों की स्थिति, उनके भारतीय नागरिक होने के बावजूद उन्हें अक्सर अंतरराष्ट्रीय शरणार्थियों से तुलना की जाती है क्योंकि वे आमतौर पर गंतव्य स्थान तक बिना सामाजिक सुरक्षा के ही विचरण करते हैं। कोविड - 19 के कारण होने वाले प्रवासी संकट के संदर्भ में इसकी चर्चा करें। इसके अलावा, समाज के इस वर्ग की समस्याओं से निपटने के तरीके और उपाय सुझाएं। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Internal migrants are the ~~workers~~ ^{citizen residents} of different states settling in another state for economic, social or environmental reasons. Census 2011 suggests India has 45% internal migrants. Their position is considered to be akin to international refugees as:

1. They possess no clear political rights in the new locations.
2. They are poorly treated in the region due to regionalism, son of soil tendencies.
3. Lack of portability of entitlements and benefits that are tied to ration cards.

4. Poor living conditions especially for the urban poor - ghettoisation, housing, water, etc.

5. Lack of job security is another major concern. Education opportunity is also scarce.

In Covid crisis this was all the more visible as:

1. Lack of homes for proper social-distancing.

2. Concerns of health and livelihood.

3. Many adopted method of walking to their hometowns due to lack of social security.

Steps taken

Internal Migrant Workers Act, 1979
Recently proposed One Nation One Ration Card.

Ways & means to tackle their challenges

1. Need for collection of data about these migrants with clear identification.

2. Skill mapping database of these migrants. eg. UP Govt's initiatives

3. Need for portability of all benefits across the nation.
eg. Election Commission proposes voting remotely through Aadhar seeding.
4. Rental Housing complexes to be created for affordability.
5. Ensuring education of children of migrant workers
eg. Gujarat Govt. has formed hostels for such children & special textbooks
6. Ensure seamless travel opportunities to prevent exodus. eg. UDAN conne-
-ctivity.
7. RURBAN mission to prevent stress migration from the source itself.
Thus, policy initiatives must be taken to reduce the distress faced by such migrants.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	

Q.19) Empowerment for the tribal community essentially entails the right to their very ethnic identity. In this context, discuss how tribal community can be empowered while preserving their identity. Also, highlight the various steps taken by the government in this direction.
(15 Marks, 250 Words)

आदिवासी समुदाय का सशक्तीकरण निश्चित ही उनकी पारंपरिक पहचान के अधिकार को मजबूत करता है। इस संदर्भ में, चर्चा करें कि अपनी पहचान को संरक्षित करते हुए आदिवासी समुदाय को कैसे सशक्त बनाया जा सकता है। साथ ही, इस दिशा में सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए विभिन्न कदमों पर प्रकाश डालिए।

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

The tribal community in India amounts to 8.6% of its population (Census 2011). However, they continue to live in precarious conditions, with concerns of empowerment being at odds with their ethnic identity.

Need for Empowerment

- 40.6% ^{tribals} ~~po~~ live below poverty line (20% national average)
- Literacy rate is a meager 41%.
- Health related concerns of susceptibility to communicable diseases

In this context, India follows the Tribal Panchsheel's model for their development which takes into consideration their ethnic uniqueness:

1. Tribals to be developed according to their own genius.
2. Training and empowering tribal cadres itself for development.
3. No overwhelming of tribal populace with schemes and policies.
4. Cultural & tribal rights to be protected.
5. Statistics is not to be the benchmark for development, rather the lives touched.

In this way an integrated approach is used to empower tribals.

Steps taken

- Tribal Subplan has been developed for overall empowerment.

2. Health

- Susathya portal launched for monitoring tribal health
- Mobile health vans initiated for last mile connectivity.

3. Education

- Eklavya model schools for tribals have been created.
- Kerala Govt's - Namath Bhasai initiative to teach tribals in mother tongue

4. Economic

- Vanbandhu Yojana for developing MFPs.
- Tribal Haats conducted.
- Stand Up India, Mudra Yojana for entrepreneurship.

5. Political

- Schedule V & VI protects tribal self Government along with PESA Act.

Thus, tribals are being empowered through interventions across the spectrum.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	



Q.20) "As India is becoming increasingly urbanized, there is a need to address the presence of striking inequalities in the urban centres and make them more socially and financially inclusive". Examine. How can various government initiatives be streamlined to achieve these objectives? (15 Marks, 250 Words)

"भारत में तेजी से बढ़ते शहरीकरण में व्याप्त असमानताओं की उपस्थिति को दूर करने और उन्हें सामाजिक और आर्थिक रूप से समावेशी बनाने की आवश्यकता है"। इन उद्देश्यों को प्राप्त करने के लिए विभिन्न सरकारी पहलों को कैसे सुव्यवस्थित किया जा सकता है? चर्चा करें। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

According to Census 2011, India had 30% urban population which is set to rise to 50% by 2050.

This urbanisation however is characterised by distress, mismanagement and being skewed, sudden & haphazard.

Striking inequality in urban areas is characterised by .

- Unemployment levels
- Urban poverty
- Slumification of urban centres
- Lack of facilities - housing, water, health & education
- Skewed urbanisation tilted towards tier 1 & 2 cities
- Urban sprawl & peri urbanisation,

Socially

- There is ghettoisation and gentrification in cities leading to lack of social cohesion & social capital
- Rise in crimes in urban areas due to inequalities materialising as conflicts
- Son of soil tendencies create further social isolation.

Financially

- Urbanisation is not occurring parallel to industrialisation & job creation
- Thus, financially urban migrants lack capital, job security and financial security.
- Financial inclusion drive is needed in cities.
- Affordability of urban areas is a cause of concern.

Various Govt Initiatives can be streamlined towards reducing inequality by:

1. Creation of affordable housing & rental facilities through PM Awas Yojana (U)
2. AMRUT & Smart cities mission should be so streamlined to ensure cities are planned to reduce transportation, housing costs.
3. Ahluwalia Committee Report suggests contracting out services like Solid waste Management to enhance efficiency.
4. Swachh Bharat Abhiyan Urban to ensure hygiene in urban areas.
5. Slum redevelopment programmes should be inclusive of people living in slums.
6. National Urban Livelihood Mission to tackle the unemployment concerns and create social capital.

Thus, modern day cities have to be socially & financially inclusive to remain sustainable as envisioned by SDG 11.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	