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FIAS - MGP 2021 (C-12) - GS Test #2

ForumIAS

GENERAL STUDIES

Name Of Candidate	SAHITYA D		
Roll No.	1910076115	Date:	22/11/2021

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 & 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>
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Total:	250		
Evaluator's Discretion:			For Student Only
			Start Time 12:00 PM
			End Time 3:07 PM
Total Marks:			Mode Of Examination: Online <input type="checkbox"/> Offline <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Evaluator's Discretion: This is the marks awarded at the discretion of the evaluator based on your overall impression, on the basis of (but not limited to) your handwriting, presentation, use of diagrams, flowcharts, facts and figures or absolutely anything that he/she liked in your copy.			For Office Use Only
			ECN CODE:
			EG:
			Evaluation Date:

in the middle of test.

Note: You can discuss your evaluated copy with the Mentor. Raise a ticket from your portal to schedule a mentor call or visit the offline centre to meet mentor (all 7 days, Timings – 11 AM to 6 PM). Further if you are unsatisfied with the evaluation, you can seek re-evaluation of the copy.

Parameters	Excellent	Very Good	Good	Average	Poor	Very Poor
Language						
Structure						
Presentation						
Handwriting						
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ADDITIONAL REMARKS

Q.1) Indian culture got as much influenced by foreign cultures as it has influenced them. Discuss.
(10 marks, 150 words)

भारतीय संस्कृति पर विदेशी संस्कृतियों का उतना ही प्रभाव पड़ा है जितना कि विदेशी संस्कृतियों पर भारतीय संस्कृति का।
चर्चा कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Indian culture is well known for its syncretic and ever-encompassing 'melting pot' nature. Through ages our languages, architecture, cuisine and life style have been recipient to versatile elements from all over.

INDIAN CULTURE GOT INFLUENCED BY FOREIGN CULTURES

1) Unique architectural styles:

Persian style - in our Mughal era monuments.

Indo-Saracenic style - Qutb Minar, Alai Darwaza through Jalis, arabesque

2) Linguistic diversity: Urdu through influence of both Arabic & Persian

3) The wonder of music: Hindustani is the product of West Asian and indigenous style; Sufis and their qawwalis

<4> The diversity of cuisine: Several dishes like biriyani, kababs to the recent Indian noodles.

Several incursions, our own hospitality and openness towards change have influenced our culture.

Indian culture influencing foreign culture:

<1> The spiritual gift: Buddhism, Jainism are prevalent in South east Asian nations like Myanmar, Singapore and also China.

<2> The way of life: Yoga in many forms is widely practised in western countries as well.

<3> The incorporation of cults: our spiritual masters like Jaggi Vasudev, Ravi Shankar through their foundations like Isha, Art of Living.

Influence of westernization has brought changes. However our own unique nature has helped us maintain dignity.

Feedback

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Q.2) Environmental movements of independent India are unique blends of ecological conservation with strong elements of social justice. Discuss this statement with emphasis on role of Sunderlal Bahuguna. (10 Marks, 150 words)

स्वतंत्र भारत के पर्यावरण आंदोलन सामाजिक न्याय के मजबूत तत्वों के साथ पारिस्थितिक संरक्षण का अनूठा मिश्रण हैं। सुंदरलाल बहुगुणा की भूमिका पर बल देते हुए इस कथन की विवेचना कीजिए। (अंक 10, शब्द 250)

With a vast geographical area endowed with rich forests and natural glory, India has been subject to several environmental movements. People's movements focussed on their rights and sheer love for nature, over time.

ENVIRONMENTAL MOVEMENTS - UNIQUE BLEND OF ECOLOGICAL CONSERVATION AND SOCIAL JUSTICE

- 1) Right for integrity of ecosystem:
Through Silent valley movement which sought to protect rhesus monkeys and rivers of western ghats.
- 2) For livelihood and sustenance:
The iconic Marmado Bachao, through fight against cruel displacements of Adivasis
- 3) Right against unjust capitalism:
which intended to destroy pristine ~~str~~ tracts of forests.

Sunderlal Bahuguna: The pioneer of environmental movements in modern India.

Contributions:

- 1) Torch-bearers of Chipko: which intended to protect trees of Himalayan parhival region
- 2) Frontiers fighter against nepotistic deforestation: when trees were being cut through for capitalistic ravages.
- 3) Struggle through Gandhian methods: which involved peaceful protests with persuasion.

Thus people like Medha Patkar, Chandi Bhatt and Bahuguna became voice for voiceless through determination & integrity.

Feedback

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Q.3) Child labour is not just the consequence of economic compulsion but also social conditions. Elaborate. (10 Marks, 150 words)

बाल श्रम सिर्फ आर्थिक मजबूरी का ही नहीं बल्कि सामाजिक परिस्थितियों का भी परिणाम है। विस्तृत विवेचना कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

With an average per capita income of just \$ 1900 per annum, India has many constraints in terms of livelihood. Child labour in India is a stark reality which impacts psychological, social, and individual facets of young minds.

CHILD LABOUR - CONSEQUENCE OF ECONOMIC COMPELSION

- (1) Poverty and struggle for existence: ~ 21% of Indian population lives below poverty line. many children as a consequence work in hazardous places like mines for survival.
- (2) To sustain many mouths: Overburdened families take help from children to support health, education needs.
- (3) To combat the anxiety of absence of social net: like pension or rainy without

day funds, children have to help adults.

Child labour - SOCIAL CONDITIONS :

- (1) Fragmented by caste: where lower caste students are made to clean toilets of their own school.
- (2) Divided along gender: Young girls accompany their 'maid mothers' to help.
- (3) Construct of Family legacy: In cottage industries like 'glass making'
- (4) Pure volition: Entertainment industry.

Many provisions like prevention of child labour act have tried to address this issue. Working out of sheer interest is acceptable. However work under inhuman conditions being subjected to atrocities and exploitations defeats human rights.

Feedback

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Q.4) How far do you agree that accepting nation-states as reality of the twenty-first century can help aid in the fight against religious fanaticism and fundamentalism? (10 Marks, 150 words)

आप कहीं तक सहमत हैं कि राष्ट्र-राज्यों को इक्कीसवीं सदी की वास्तविकता के रूप में स्वीकार करने से धर्मान्यता और कट्टरवाद के खिलाफ लड़ाई में मदद मिल सकती है? (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

A nation state is a political unit that is characterised by a land/territory, inhabitants, a government and a shared history or culture or language. In 21st century, it is the basis for governance.

Religious fanaticism and fundamentalism:

These are the extreme tendencies which operate on strong religious sentiments. Such feelings are characterised by prejudice towards other religion.

Also they harbour the notion that they are supreme and cannot go wrong morally or ideologically.

Eg. Al Qaeda, ISIS is creating a caliphate.

Nation State's help in addressing fanaticism and fundamentalism:

- 1) Powered by solidarity and coherence :
This helps address communal divide.
Eg. Americans against terrorism in 9/11 aftermath.
- 2) Strength of secularism : where there's tolerance towards other religions rather than pure neutrality.
Eg. Indian constitution and support after partition.
- 3) Strong legal system and fair justice :
which addresses historic wrongs.
- 4) A melting pot and powerful economic system : where opportunities are equal and strong measures are in place to reduce inequality.

Thus, nation states can place a society together. However they can't be a panacea. Only true attitudinal change coupled with fraternity & love for humanity may address such perversities.

Feedback

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Content

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Q.5) Identify favorable conditions under which the phenomenon of temperature inversion can occur. Also, discuss the geographical and economic significance of temperature inversion.

(10 Marks, 150 words)

उन अनुकूल परिस्थितियों की पहचान कीजिए जिनमें तापमान के व्युत्क्रमण की घटना हो सकती है। तापमान व्युत्क्रमण के भौगोलिक और आर्थिक महत्व की भी चर्चा कीजिए।

(अंक 10, शब्द 150)

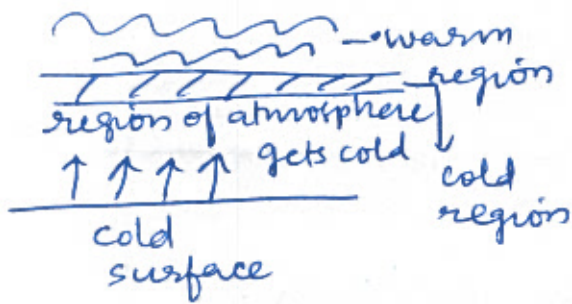
Temperature inversion is the phenomenon where temperature increases with altitude instead of decrease. This is in opposition with usual environmental lapse rate.

Favourable conditions :

- 1) A clear sky without clouds: ~~to~~ this helps in ^{transmission} absorption of terrestrial radiation without absorption
- 2) A long winter night: that can create stability -
- 3) High pressure conditions which create anti-cyclonic conditions

Several kinds : 1) Radiative inversion : where the atmosphere above cold ground gets cold due to conduction.

- 2) Subsidence inversion
- 3) Inversion in a valley and hill region



Takes place in frontal planes as well.

Consequence: no circulation of wind

Geographical significance:

- 1) Absence of precipitation
- 2) Formation of fog
- 3) High pressure conditions
- 4) High levels of pollution
- 5) Conducive for fog as well.

Smog

Economic significance:

- 1) Delayed flights and logistics: due to reduced visibility
- 2) Delayed economic movement ^{cycle} of due to hindrance in movement of goods.
- 3) Increased necessity for hospitals: health burden due to respiratory disorders accidents.

Thus, fog temperature inversion plays an important role in disrupting natural cycle and processes.

Feedback

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Q.6) Explain why, despite the abundance of resources, India's Gangetic plains have so few industries. (10 Marks, 150 words)

संसाधनों की प्रचुरता के बावजूद, भारत के गंगा के मैदानों में इतने कम उद्योग क्यों हैं, व्याख्या कीजिए। (अंक 10, शब्द 150)

Gangetic Plains, ^{is} the fertile stretch of land where almost 40% of population resides. This is characterised by variety of geological, meteorological and economic processes which makes it suitable for few ~~industries~~ economic activities and not others.

Abundance of Resources:

1) Significant amount of riverine water:

Through tributaries of Ganga, Yamuna it is a source of perennial water supply.

2) Fertile soil: characterised by deep and rich alluvial soil

3) Deposits of sedimentary rocks: Also has deposits of sandstone, shale.

4) Heavy population: which has almost 2/5th of Indian population.



VERY FEW INDUSTRIES :

- 1) Characterised by loose alluvial soil : which might be subjected to creep and have drainage problems.
- 2) Rice bowl of India : dominance of agriculture and food security
- 3) Subject to hazards : like floods and landslides from adjoining rivers and Himalayas.
- 4) Alteration of river course : Gandak and Kosi.

Thus, Gangetic plains serve as rich depositories of nature, people and food crops. Increasing demands for food, nutrition and employment makes it inevitable to remain it so.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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Q.7) What do you mean by heat waves? Discuss the various impact of heat waves and suggest ways to effectively manage them. (10 Marks, 150 words)

हीट वेव्स से आप क्या समझते हैं ? हीट वेव्स के विभिन्न प्रभावों की चर्चा करें और उन्हें प्रभावी ढंग से प्रबंधित करने के तरीके सुझाएं। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Heat waves are characterised by intense temperatures and absence of dryness.

When a place records temperatures of over 40°C for a period of 5 days or more it is termed as heat wave by the Indian Meteorological Department.

Heat waves are usually ~~more~~ prevalent during summer season and are predominant in the continental regions of world in general.

Various impacts of heat waves:

1. Physiological and physical dehydration :

characterised by cramps, loss of nutrients and consciousness thereby.

2. Prevalence of dry winds :

These can damage the health of animals, humans and

cause increased transpiration of plants.

- 3) Economic Impact: where many activities like construction are stalled.
- 4) Human capital : usually labourers suffer the most and many die as well.
- 5) chances of forest fires

WAYS TO MANAGE THEM :

- 1) Information dissemination and continuous monitoring - where people are requested to stay indoors.
- 2) Establishment of shelters and places with cool water.
- 3) Ramping up tarpaulin shelters for workers, old people who might faint
- 4) ^{or} Through afforestation in the long run.

Thus, heat waves may look innocuous, however without communication, rehabilitation and management it may deprive man hours and cause unnecessary mortality.

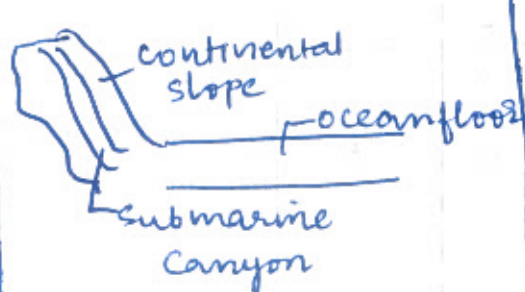
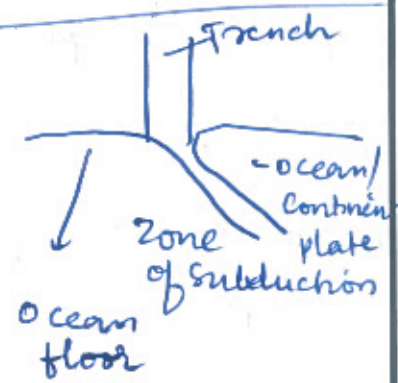
Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total

Q.8) How are submarine canyons different from ocean trenches? Also, explain the process of formation of submarine canyons. (10 Marks, 150 words)

अंतःसमुद्री कैनियन महासागरीय गर्त से किस प्रकार भिन्न है? साथ ही अंतःसमुद्री कैनियन के निर्माण की प्रक्रिया को भी समझाइए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Submarine canyons and ocean trenches are the remarkable topographic features of ocean. They are the consequence of geological activity along the continental and ocean plates.

ASPECT	SUBMARINE CANYONS	OCEAN TRENCHES
1. FIGURE	 <p>Labels: continental slope, submarine canyon, ocean floor</p>	 <p>Labels: Trench, ocean/continental plate, zone of subduction, ocean floor</p>
2. Location	on the continental slope	at the junction of convergent ↳ ocean plates ↳ ocean/continental plates

3. ACTIVITY

Characterised by erosion and deposition

Characterised by seismicity and also earthquakes.

PROCESS OF FORMATION OF SUBMARINE CANYONS:

1. These are underground canyons, often much deeper and longer.

2. Formed on the continental slope of the margin through deposition & erosion of rivers that flow into ocean.

3. Characterised by mud flows and rich minerals.

Thus, submarine canyons are spectacular features which add awe and richness to ocean floor.

Feedback

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Q.9) Though electric vehicle is gaining popularity, availability of Lithium remains a bottle-neck. Discuss the availability Lithium in India and in the world. Also, examine other challenges in promotion of electric mobility in India. (10 Marks, 150 words)

यद्यपि इलेक्ट्रिक वाहन लोकप्रियता प्राप्त कर रहा है, लिथियम की उपलब्धता एक बाधा बनी हुई है। भारत और विश्व में लिथियम की उपलब्धता पे चर्चा कीजिए। इसके अलावा, भारत में इलेक्ट्रिक मोबिलिटी को बढ़ावा देने में अन्य चुनौतियों की परीक्षण कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Electric vehicles are means of transportation which run on electricity rather than fossil fuels. They help addressing pollution thereby aiding in upholding India's commitments towards reduction of green house gases.

Popularity of electric vehicles - bottle neck of availability of lithium & world :

1) Role of lithium : key component of 'batteries' of electric vehicles.

Characterised by ~~the~~ chemical effectiveness, safety and performance.

2) Availability in India : very scarce resources. Few in places like Rajasthan, however mining has issues of viability and

Feasibility.

- 3) Availability in world : South America and especially Brazil, Paraguay, Chile have known deposits.

Challenges in promotion of electric mobility in India.

- 1) Inadequate charging infrastructure.
- 2) Expensive nature of electric cars.
- 3) Skepticism about their utility from general public.
- 4) Presence of alternate sources of vehicles at affordable prices.
- 5) Hesitation from international producers: concerns about market.

Schemes/products like FAME, National e-mobility plan have tried to increase culture of e-mobility. Adoption in public transportation like bus/autos and strengthening capabilities in charging infrastructure can help in long run.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

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Q.10) Explain with suitable examples the factors responsible for the location of the pharmaceutical industries in India. (10 Marks, 150 words)

भारत में दवा उद्योगों की अवस्थिति के लिए उत्तरदायी कारकों की उपयुक्त उदाहरणों सहित व्याख्या कीजिए।

(अंक 10, शब्द 150)

With net production running in billions and exporting almost 25% of US generic needs, India is rightly known as the 'generic hub' or 'pharmacy of the world'.

Factors responsible for location of pharma industries in India:

1. Availability of land: Presence in areas like Jeedimetla, suburbs of Hyderabad, Telangana.
2. Incentives in the form of special economic zones: Paravada of Visakhapatnam, Andhra Pradesh.
3. Availability of tax incentives: In the form of 'special category states' like Himachal which became the destination of generic drug manufacture.

4) Availability of skilled labour; With their corporate centres, many companies like Glaxo have shifted to Nagpur, Pune etc.

5) Coastal connectivity: For exports to other nations.

Eg. Mumbai and JN Port.

6) Connectivity with raw materials:

In UP, Bihar, Uttarakhand where availability of plant based herbs is rich due to presence of Himalayas.

Thus, pharma companies have been providing employment to thousands. Initiatives like 'Bulk Drugs Park' also enhance our indigenous capability in producing Active Pharmaceutical Ingredients.

Feedback
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Q.11) The tradition of Indian miniature painting has been long associated with cultural and regional variations. Discuss. (15 marks, 250 words)

भारतीय लघु चित्रकला की परंपरा लंबे समय से सांस्कृतिक और क्षेत्रीय विविधताओं से जुड़ी हुई है। चर्चा कीजिए।

(अंक 15, शब्द 250)

Miniature painting is the condensed form of art which represents aesthetic beauty on a canvas that is suitable for paper book illustrations. Over a period of time, it has adopted nuances of place, patron and created long-lasting legacy.

TRADITION OF INDIAN MINIATURE PAINTING WITH CULTURAL VARIATIONS:

1) Impact of Mongolians and Persians:

The Persian style itself was inspired from Mongolians and Chinese.

'Bihzad' and Tabrizi, Samad have beautifully created Hamzah Nama and later adaptations by Mughals.

Hamzah is characterised by suspense and exotic beauty.

2) Influence of Mughals - advent of an era

Jehangir - through naturalistic beauty of Red Blossoms, Dodo, that was created by mansud.

Shah Jahan - love for 'glory' and 'gold' which changed from Akbar's authenticity and Jehangir's simplicity.

3) Influence of Europeans - a motley of grandeur and extravagance

with cherubs, golden globes and halos around Mughal emperors bringing

divinity

4) Influence of regional patrons :

In Basohli, Kullu and Kangra, it was based on Radha Krishna, mythological themes and so on.

influence of nature was prominent

REGIONAL VARIATIONS :

- 1) Rajasthan and influence of Jainism:
evident through their sharp, mechanical and cold yet precise lines
- 2) Influence of Palas in Bengal and east:
Pecchant for Buddhism and also the art of long noses, 'almond eyes' was maintained here.
- 3) The traditional approach of Tanjore:
which incorporated 'gold' and precious stones in 'Krishna' miniature paintings.
This robbed art away from common man.

Thus, miniature painting which started as a hobby and interest of court has transformed into repository of history, culture and tastes of patrons and benefactors.

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Q.12) It was the politics of the period – within China, between China and India, and between China and the USSR that precipitated in 1962 Indo-China war. Examine. (15 marks, 250 words)

यह उस काल की चीन के भीतर कि राजनीति थी – जो चीन और भारत के बीच, और चीन और USSR के बीच थी, और जो 1962 के भारत-चीन युद्ध में परिवर्तित हुई थी। परीक्षण कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Indo-China war proved to be the turning point in our bilateral relations and consequent foreign policy of India. It has turned our idealistic view point into a phase of realization and shift to realism.

INDO-CHINA WAR :

This resulted in humiliation of India when China occupied parts in UP, Bihar like Demchok. It also conquered ^{upto} several km. in Assamachal Pradesh.

Politics between within CHINA :

1) Mao's domestic policies:

- a) Great Leap Forward
- b) Thousand flowers campaign
- c) Establishment of domestic, backyard industrial units

All of these were diemal failures and created an atmosphere of resentment and disappointment towards his regime.

2) Unfettered enthusiasm of Chinese Communist party workers: This irked Chinese because of high handedness and harsh oppression.

Politics between China and India :

1) India's Forward march policy: in Tibetan and other border regions.

2) Non delineation of border: especially in the troublesome areas of Kashmir, Arunachal and U.P.

3) Refuge to Dalai Lama: which caused friction between India and China over Tibetan issue and caused suspicion among Chinese.

4) Map Projections: Audacity of Chinese in including portions of Arunachal in their maps

and India couldn't get the matters straight.

Politics between China and USSR :

- 1) Activity of USSR through Warsaw Pact and China's indifference
- 2) Suspicion towards Russian leadership by Mao.
- 3) Ongoing political turmoil in aftermath of Stalin.

NAM, Rise of Nehru in Korean crisis and trouble with cold war politics has resulted in Indo-China war. This was with an intention to show India its place and take advantage of Russia's silence in aftermath of Cuban Missile crisis.

Feedback

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Q.13) Although globalization has benefitted Indian culture in many ways, it has also exacerbated cultural problems in India. Illustrate with examples. (15 marks, 250 words)

हालॉकि वैश्वीकरण ने भारतीय संस्कृति को कई तरह से लाभ पहुँचाया है, लेकिन इसने भारत में सांस्कृतिक समस्याओं को भी बढ़ा दिया है। उदाहरण सहित समझाइए। (अंक 15, शब्द 250)

Globalization is the exchange of ideas, people, trade, investment, capital, and economic sources, political institutions among other the countries of world. This deeply influences personal, institutional, political and economic culture of nations.

GLOBALIZATION HAS BENEFITTED INDIAN CULTURE IN MANY WAYS:

- 1) Revolution in technology and economic entrepreneurship :
 Availability of mobile phones, emergence of startups and free spirit of laissez-faire.
- 2) Political institutions and their positive spill overs :
 Idea of parliamentary reforms, holding government accountable.

3) Popularity to Indian religions:

Where our Buddhism, Jainism, Hinduism have travelled extensively.

Eg. Hare Krishna Movement - ISKON
in U.S.A.

4) Spiritual amalgamation:

Through universal popularity of symbols from Swastika to Yoga.

Spread of our ideologies through masters like

Jiddu Krishnamurthy

5) Popularity of cuisine: 'cross-cultural'

Panacee in America
Noodles in India
[China]

6) Diversity of festivals:

Diwali holidays in UK,
Halloween in India.

EXACERBATION OF CULTURAL PROBLEMS:

1. changes in attitude: due to rise of 'individualism' and materialism.

2. Aspirational differences: Towards, job, family, parents and one's own life. Where preferences to stay away from parents is on rise.
3. Erosion of linguistic richness: Emergence of Transnational companies and Anglicization of schools, colleges, office campuses.
4. Homogenization of existence: Where diversity is gradually paving way towards monotony.

Thus, globalization has resulted in many changes. However with increased cultural consciousness, world is gradually moving towards fierce preservation of indigenous customs, mores and tradition.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/
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Value
Addition

Total

Q.14) Covid-19 is more than a medical crisis; it has exacerbated structural inequalities, increased vulnerabilities of marginalized sections and strained social institutions. Explain.

(15 marks, 250 words)

कोविड-19 एक चिकित्सीय संकट से कहीं अधिक है; इसने संरचनात्मक असमानताओं को बढ़ा दिया है, वंचित वर्गों और तनावपूर्ण सामाजिक संस्थाओं की वंचना को बढ़ा दिया है। व्याख्या कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

COVID-19 was unprecedented because of its unpredictability, longevity, cruelty and mysticity. It has resulted in deaths of millions, created orphans, destabilized families and exposed faultlines in our institutions & society.

EXACERBATION OF STRUCTURAL INEQUALITIES

1) Rich got richer: OXFAM reports state that during COVID rich became 35% richer.

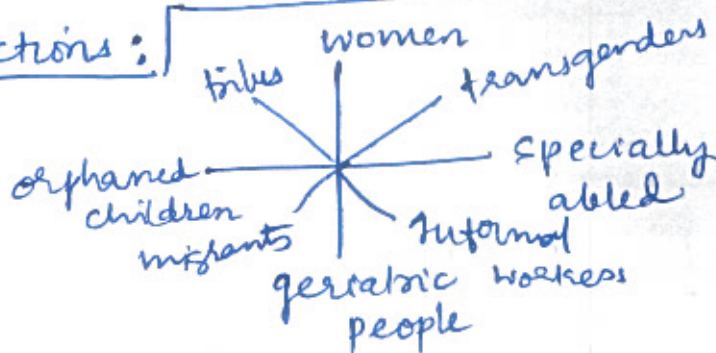
Due to differential skill sets, networking capabilities and rainy day funds this happened -

2) Urban v. rural: where rural people had to suffer because of inadequate health and educational infrastructure.

Urban citizens could afford hospitals and online services.

3. Huge blow to informal economy : many MSMEs were closed, hawkers, vendors and small business owners lived in uncertainty and anxiety.

Increased vulnerabilities of marginalized sections :



Vulnerabilities :

1) Removal of safety net : of employment and survival ; migration & reverse migration .

2) Huge out of pocket expenditure for hospitalization .

3) Forced to prostitution, child labour, trafficking .

4) Neglect has forced people to commit suicide and drown in depression .

STRAINED SOCIAL INSTITUTIONS :

- 1) Re look at marriages and families :
due to increased time spent among couples, undue social duress, domestic violence and shadow pandemic.
- 2) Relations with children : while some quality time was spent, others have been subject to online abuse, pedophilia.
- 3) Neglect of geriatric generation : leading to depression.

Thus, COVID has created an indelible mark on the society which has many lessons to teach and learn.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

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Total

Q.15) Urban development requires critical thinking beyond urbanization to reimagining urbanism. Elaborate. (15 marks, 250 words)

शहरीकरण की पुनर्कल्पना हेतु, शहरी विकास के लिए शहरीकरण से परे महत्वपूर्ण सोच व विचारों की आवश्यकता है। विस्तारपूर्वक वर्णन कीजिये। (अंक 15, शब्द 250)

Urban development is the planning and execution of policies which result in growth of urban areas where people migrate in want of jobs, opportunities, freedom and exploration.

URBAN DEVELOPMENT - REQUIRES CRITICAL THINKING BEYOND URBANIZATION:

Urbanization refers to the ^{process} ~~growth~~ of urban movement of people towards an area where traditional means of employment aren't agriculture.

Beyond Urbanization : NEED :

1) unplanned and unsustainable growth:

Eg. slums in Dharavi and sprawl of cities construction

2) growth of Soot, smoke and reduced green spaces: Increased processes like Urban Heat Island and smog, phytotoxic dust.

- 3) Absence of urban commons: accompanied by concretization
- 4) Presence of precariat and chances of riots: due to frustration of unemployment and resentment towards outsiders
- 5) Law and order problems: due to poverty, rising inequality and jealousy. Safety of women can be compromised.

REIMAGINING URBANISM :

Which tries to enhance the quality of life through practical, reasonable planning that takes into consideration spiritual, aesthetic and social needs of public.

- (1) smart road infrastructure and metro: which prevents traffic jams, and elevates experience of urban mobility.
- (2) urban forestry: to promote the 'lungs' of ecosystem - trees

3) Preservation of natural ecosystems :
Through wetland conservation and other green spaces.

4) Safehavens : affordable housing

5) Smart management of pollution and waste use of biogas processors
Eg. Indore .

Thus, urbanism is the spirit which should anchor future smart cities .

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/
Presentation

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Interpretation

Content

Value
Addition

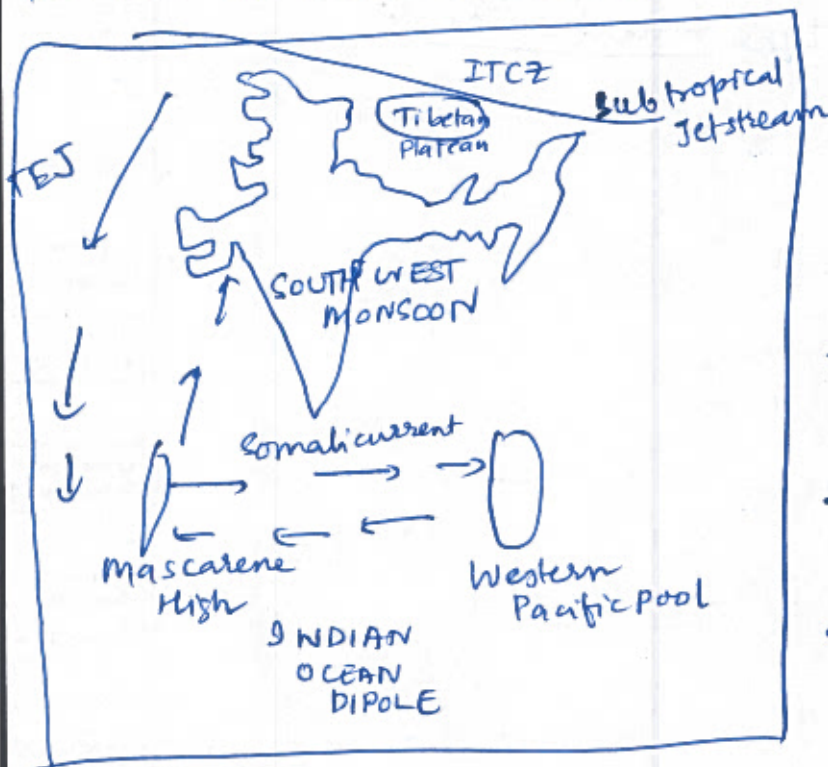
Total

Q.16) Monsoon is not just a meteorological phenomenon, it gives life to nation's economy, ecology and culture. Discuss. (15 marks, 250 words)

मानसून केवल मात्र मौसम संबंधी घटना नहीं है, यह देश की अर्थव्यवस्था, पारिस्थितिकी और संस्कृति को जीवन देता है। चर्चा कीजिए। (अंक 15, शब्द 250)

'Monsoon's or 'mausam' mean seasonal reversal of trade winds. They characterise India's climate and define its destiny in form of economy, survival, business interests and ways of life.

Meteorological phenomenon :



- characterised by south west and North East monsoon.
- rainfall of 100-200cm
- Wet summer and due to differential heating of land and sea.

LIFE TO ECONOMY:

1) Disipline of agriculture: As India is predominantly an agriculturally rain-fed region.
For growth of kharif crops like rice, jute etc.

2) Strength to food processing and other dependent down stream industries.
Eg, Horticultural crops.

3) Attraction of FDI: which anticipates monsoon with much fervour.

4) Influence on stock markets.

5) Influence on exports.

Influence on ecology:

1) Restoration of seasonal lakes in peninsular India.

2) Flourishing of sacred groves, shola forests.

3) Growth and survival of tropical deciduous forests.

4) Survival of fauna like birds and influence on migration.

CULTURE:

- 1) Harbinger of seasonal weddings.
In north and south India.
- 2) Famous for film locations especially around water falls.
- 3) Advent of several festivals.

Thus, Indian monsoon plays a very important role in causing hazards like floods and also enhancing harvest of crops.

Feedback

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Total

Q.17) According to IQ-Air, 13 of the 15 most polluted cities of the world are in India. A closer look reveals that all these 13 cities are located in Northern India. In light of this observation, explain the factors responsible for higher pollution in Northern India compared to Southern India. Also discuss, social and economic impact of high level of pollution in northern part of country.

(15 marks, 250 words)

एक।पत के मुताबिक दुनिया के 15 सबसे प्रदूषित शहरों में से 13 शहर भारत में हैं। गहनतापूर्ण अवलोकन से ज्ञात होता है कि ये सभी 13 शहर उत्तर भारत में स्थित हैं। इस अवलोकन के आलोक में, दक्षिणी भारत की तुलना में उत्तर भारत में उच्च प्रदूषण के लिए उत्तरदायी कारकों की व्याख्या कीजिए। देश के उत्तरी भाग में प्रदूषण के उच्च स्तर के सामाजिक और आर्थिक प्रभावों पर भी चर्चा कीजिए।

(अंक 15, शब्द 250)

Lphaziabad, Delhi, Lpurgaon are some of the most polluted areas in our country as per international reports. This begs us to question the lineability of our engine of growth.

FACTORS RESPONSIBLE FOR HIGHER POLLUTION
IN NORTHERN INDIA :

- 1) Continentality
- 2) Prevalence of inversion during winters.
- 3) High fog, smog and stubble burning from neighbourhood states.
- 4) Presence of sprawling industrial belts
Eg. Cholanagpur

- 5) Location of cement industries and absence of circulation of air.
- 6) Parallel nature of Aravallis to SW monsoon branch not causing adequate rainfall.
- 7) Prevalence of anti-cyclonic conditions during winter.

South India :

- 1) Coastal region
- 2) Rain capture by Eastern and Western ghats.
- 3) Influence of rivers.

Social and economic impact :

1. Disease burden - chronic respiratory diseases.
2. Morbidity and mortality
3. Lowered quality of life.

4. High out of pocket expenditure on health.
5. Lack of interest from investors.
6. Migration of people from north to south.

Thus, pollution causes aesthetic erosion and psychological distress which can be addressed through urban forestry, waste management and environmental regulation.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/
Presentation

Question
Interpretation

Content

Value
Addition

Total



Q.18) Examine the change in land use pattern in India since independence and its resultant impact on climate change. 15 marks. (15 marks, 250 words)

स्वतंत्रता के बाद से भारत में भूमि उपयोग पैटर्न में परिवर्तन और जलवायु परिवर्तन पर इसके परिणामी प्रभाव का परीक्षण कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

land use pattern

Feedback

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**Structure/
Presentation**

**Question
Interpretation**

Content

**Value
Addition**

Total

Q.19) Indo-pacific region has assumed great geopolitical significance in the present context. Discuss. (15 marks, 250 words)

भारत-प्रशांत क्षेत्र ने वर्तमान संदर्भ में महान भू-राजनीतिक महत्व ग्रहण कर लिया है। चर्चा कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Indo Pacific is the new arena of rivalry, cooperation and competition in present times. Interests of Asian countries like India, China and western giant America has brought more interest importance to this.

Geopolitical significance:

- 1) sea lanes of communication
- 2) maritime connectivity
- 3) to extract resources like oil, gas
eg. South China Sea
- 4) To compensate for the choke points of Malacca and Andaman Sea.
- 5) Also the region of circumpacific zone that is centre of volcanoes and earth quakes.

Change:

1) ASIA PIVOT of USA

2) QUAD

3) AUKUS

4) Also our own strategy of maritime drilling

Feedback

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Presentation

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Content

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Addition

Total

Q.20) Keeping in mind the findings of sixth assessment report of IPCC, discuss whether India should adopt economy wide net zero emission target. (15 marks, 250 words)

IPCC की छठी मूल्यांकन रिपोर्ट के निष्कर्षों को ध्यान में रखते हुए, चर्चा कीजिए कि क्या भारत को अर्थव्यवस्था के व्यापक शुद्ध शून्य उत्सर्जन लक्ष्य को अपनाना चाहिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Need for net zero:

↳ helps in international commitments

Feedback

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Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total

Mentor Feedback Questions

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5

Test Goal

- 1
- 2
- 3

Outcomes

-
-
-
-

Marking Scheme

Mark	Good	Average	Below average
10 Marker	3.75 – 5.0	3.0 – 3.5	< 3.0
15 Marker	5.75 – 7.0	4.0 – 5.5	< 4.0
✓✓	Key / Relevant Point		
✗	Vague / Irrelevant		

* Subject to change without prior notice.

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