

TEST CODE : 5 1 0 3 2

FIAS – MGP 2022 (C-5) – GS Test #2

ForumIAS

GENERAL STUDIES

Name Of Candidate

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Roll No.

1910082947

Date:

19/12/2021

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 05:00 PM End Time 08:15 PM.
Total Marks:			Mode Of Examination: Online <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Offline <input 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:

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						
Content						
Attempt						

ADDITIONAL REMARKS

Q.1) Why did Indian rulers fail to defend their kingdoms against foreign invaders during early medieval period? (10 marks, 150 words)

प्रारंभिक मध्ययुगीन काल में भारतीय शासक विदेशी आक्रमणकारियों से अपने राज्यों की रक्षा करने में विफल क्यों रहे? (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Indian rulers failed to defend their kingdoms against foreign invaders during early medieval period because of following reasons —

i) Lack of unity in Indian Polity

After the collapse of Gupta rule, several small regional kingdoms emerged. There was struggle among these kingdoms to increase their area of influence.

ii) Tripartite struggle of Pala, Pratihara - Gurjara & Rashtrakuta Dynasty

: Drain of resources in internal conflicts to acquire Kannauj.

iii) Conflicts between Cholas, Cheras, Pallavas and Chalukyas in south

iv) Emergence of feudalism & small vassal chiefs (by the end of 9th century)



v) Weak military : Indian rulers could not modernise their military to match the demands of the time.

In contrast, the invaders from areas around Afghanistan were having better quality of horses and weaponry.

vi) Fragmented society : Indian society had become discriminatory and the caste system became more & more exclusive. As a result, the society itself was fragmented. This lack of unity & fraternity reduced the morale of the masses.

vii) Missionary Zeal of the invaders

: Mahmud of Ghazni ~~was~~ thought of himself as a crusader of Islam and thus had a missionary zeal in him. On the contrary, Indian rulers were not prepared to deal with this.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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Q.2) Write a note on evolution and significance of the slogan "Jai Jawan Jai Kisan Jai Vigyan".
(10 marks, 150 words)

"जय जवान जय किसान जय विज्ञान" के नारे के उद्भव और महत्व पर एक नोट लिखें। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

This slogan was originally given by Lal Bahadur Shastri in form of "Jai Jawan, Jai Kisan". Later, Atal Bihari Vajpayee added Jai Vigyan to it.

Jai Jawan, Jai Kisan

It was given in the wake of 1965, Indo-Pak war. The situations were following —

- i) India was facing aggression in the western border with Pakistan. So, to boost the enthusiasm & morale of our soldiers, the then PM Shastri gave the slogan of Jai Jawan.
- ii) At the same time, India was also facing agricultural crisis. Frequent droughts were common as the agriculture was primarily dependent upon the monsoon.

In such a scenario, India was

dependent upon the import of PL-480
wheat from the U.S.

As the war progressed, U.S. banned
the export of PL-480 ^{to India} and India
was facing the food shortage issue.

Thus, PM Shastri gave the slogan of
Jai Kisan to boost the morale of
farmers & asked Indians to fast a
day, every week. Later, Green Revolution
was adopted.

Jai Vigyan

PM Vajpayee added this in 1998
to the original slogan of Jai Jawan, Jai Kisan
to emphasise the importance of science
(Vigyan) and knowledge.

The objective was to shift the focus
on science and technology and the
need to adopt the same.

~~Recently~~ In 2019, PM Modi added 'Jai
Anusandhan' to it in order to highlight
the importance of research.

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Q.3) The Shimla Agreement reads more like a communiqué than a peace agreement. Critically analyze. (10 marks, 150 words)

शिमला समझौता शांति समझौते से अधिक एक सरकारी विज्ञप्ति की तरह है। समालोचनात्मक विश्लेषण करें।

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

After the '1971 - Bangladesh Liberation war', 93000+ Pakistani soldiers were made the POW (Prisoners of war). Shimla Agreement was supposed to be an agreement between India and Pakistan to discuss and settle the conflicts.

The highlights of the agreement were following —

- i) 'Status quo ante' regarding the territory : Except some critical strategic locations in Kashmir, territories were returned to Pakistan
- ii) Recognition of Bangladesh as a sovereign nation by the Pakistan

Pakistan was made to accept Bangladesh as a separate nation.

iii) Resolution to settle Kashmir issue with bilateral agreements & talks

: It was decided that both parties shall settle the Kashmir dispute in a bilateral manner & not involve any third country into it.

iv) Return of 93000+ POW of Pakistan

India returned the Pakistani prisoners of war captured in East Pakistan (Bangladesh)

Analysis of the agreement

From India's point of view, Shimla agreement can be considered a failure because of following reasons —

- India was having upper hand yet couldn't use the opportunity to settle border issues & Kashmir conflict.
- Military victory was converted into diplomatic failure on the negotiation table.
- Pakistan still seeks UN & external interference in Kashmir dispute.
- Terrorism is used by Pak as state-sponsored method.

Feedback

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Q.4) Why is regionalism considered a "double-edged sword" for national unity and integration?

(10 marks, 150 words)

राष्ट्रीय एकता और एकीकरण के लिए क्षेत्रवाद को "दोधारी तलवार" क्यों माना जाता है?

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Regionalism can be defined as a political phenomenon where a group of people living in a certain region associate themselves more with that region, than the nation itself.

Manifestations of Regionalism

- i) Demand for a separate state within India. eg: Jharkhand
- ii) Demand for autonomous region within the state eg: N-E region
- iii) Demand for a separate nation eg: Khalistan

Regionalism is considered as a "double-edged sword" because of following reasons —

i) Though Regionalism is sometimes about expressing the regional identity and helps in strengthening the nation by acknowledging the

diversity within the country.

But, this can also lead to a feeling of regional supremacy, to such an extent that ~~region~~ the regional identity grows bigger than the national identity. In such a case, it becomes a threat to the unity of the nation.

- ii) Regionalism in its extreme phase, creates disharmony among different regional groups. One region sees itself as superior to other region.
- iii) Regionalism is a first step towards secessionist demands
- iv) It creates linguistic, cultural, religious and ethnic tensions in the society.
- v) It flames up the parochial feelings and suppresses the national interest
- vi) It creates inter-state tensions, such as river water disputes.

Thus, we can say that while regionalism in controlled manner is good for maintaining diversity; But when unchecked, it can create problem for the unity.

Feedback
(For OFFICE use only)

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Q.5) Warmer waters of Bay of Bengal are typically more prone to cyclones than the cooler and calmer Arabian Sea, but the trend seems to be changing. Examine. (10 marks, 150 words)

बंगाल की खाड़ी के गर्म पानी में आमतौर पर ठंडे और शांत अरब सागर की तुलना में चक्रवातों का खतरा अधिक होता है, लेकिन प्रवृत्ति बदल रही है। परीक्षण कीजिए। (अंक 10, शब्द 150)

The favourable conditions for formation of Tropical cyclones include—

- a) High Sea Surface Temperature
- b) Rising moist air ⇒ Low Pressure Zone created
- c) Cloud formation.

Bay of Bengal is typically warmer than Arabian sea because of weaker winds above the sea surface, as compared to that of Arabian Sea during June - September.

Thus, Bay of Bengal provides a ^{more} favourable condition for formation of cyclones.

However, in the recent years, this trend seems to be changing and Arabian Sea is also facing cyclones frequently. Example — Nisarga Cyclone in Arabian Sea

This change in trend may be attributed to following reasons —

i) Global warming and climate change

has led to shift in weather pattern in this region along with several other regions in the world

ii) Change in wind patterns over the Arabian Sea.

iii) : This has led to an increase in the sea surface temp. (SST) of the Arabian sea

iii) El-Nino cycles getting shifted

: It has been seen that the El-Nino cycle has drifted from its regular course & created alterations in weather phenomenon.

Thus, we can say that there is a visible change in the shift of trend. However, Bay of Bengal is still ^{highly} prone to tropical cyclones. ~~also~~ #

Feedback

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Q.6) Explain the critical role of different jet streams in Indian monsoon.

(10 marks, 150 words)

भारतीय मानसून में विभिन्न जेट धाराओं की महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका की व्याख्या करें।

(अंक 10, शब्द 150)

Indian Monsoon

Monsoon is a seasonal reversal of wind in India — due to shifting of ITCZ (Inter-tropical Convergence zone).

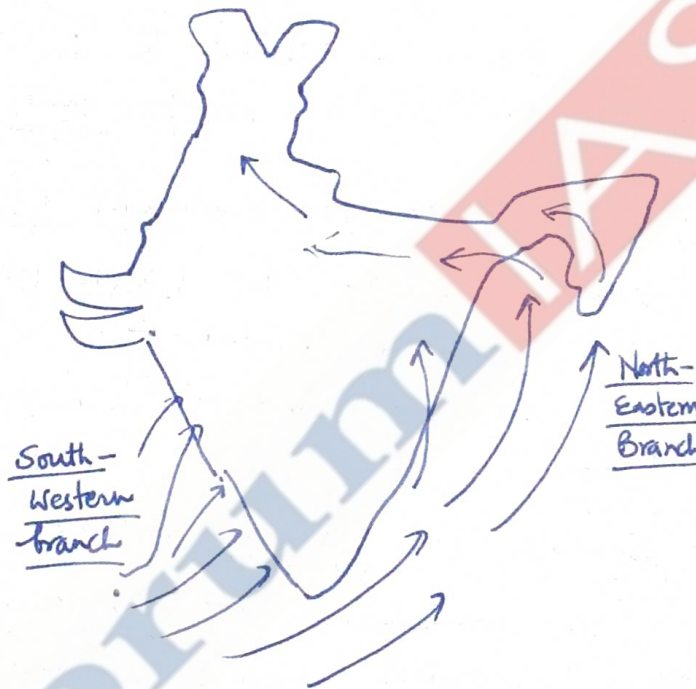


Fig: monsoon winds branches reaching Indian mainland.

Jet Streams

Jet streams are strong, narrow & meandering bands of high speed wind. They are situated at the margins of meridional cells, flowing at height of tropopause.

Impacts of Jet Streams on Indian Monsoon are following —

i) Sub-Tropical Westerly Jet streams (STWJ)

In summer, STWJ moves northwards to of Tibetan Plateau. This creates low Pressure (LP) zone at Tibet. It helps in pulling the monsoon winds towards India.

ii) STWJ when re-established in south of Himalayas creates break in monsooniii) Tropical Easterly Jet stream (TEJ)

re-inforces the HP (high pressure) at Mascarene High. This results in stronger monsoon winds towards India.

iv) Somali Jet stream (SEJ)

A branch of SEJ flows along the monsoon winds & strengthens it.

Thus, Jet streams play an important role in Indian monsoon.

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Q.7) How is a flash-flood different from a flood? Highlight the actions that can be taken to manage and minimize the impact flash floods. (10 marks, 150 words)

एक अचानक आई बाढ़ (पलैश-पलड) बाढ़ से कैसे भिन्न होती है? पलैश पलड के प्रभाव को कम करने और प्रबंधन करने के लिए की जाने वाली कार्रवाइयों पर प्रकाश डालिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Flash - Flood Vs Flood

Flash Flood	Flood
<p>i) Sudden & rapid movement of water towards the human habitations.</p> <p>ii) Flash Flood may occur due to several reasons such as <u>breaking of glaciers</u>, <u>moraines</u> etc.</p> <p>Also, <u>rupture of dams</u> may cause this.</p> <p>iii) Areas prone to flash floods include — mountainous region, high-density urban areas, near dams etc.</p>	<p>i) Gradual and relatively slower movement of water.</p> <p>ii) Flood mainly occurs because of <u>monsoon</u> and <u>heavy rainfall</u>.</p> <p>Other reasons may include absence of proper drainage system.</p> <p>iii) Areas prone to flooding are riverside areas, high rainfall areas, windward side of mountains etc.</p>

Both Flash-floods & normal floods cause harm to humans, animals, property & infrastructure.

Actions that can be taken to minimise the impact of flash floods are following:

- i) Proper drainage system especially in urban areas & high population density areas.
- ii) Establishing EWS (Early Warning Systems) so that public at large becomes prepared in vulnerable areas.
- iii) Training of community volunteers to act as first responders.
- iv) Using sensors & ICT for prediction and analysis especially in dams & glacial lakes
- v) Sensitising the people living in such areas.

On long-term, efforts should be designed towards reversing the global warming and climate change effects.

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Q.8) Examine the reasons for localization of software services industries in few urban centres of the country. Do you think that there is need to decentralize this industry? (10 marks, 150 words)

देश के कुछ शहरी केंद्रों में सॉफ्टवेयर सेवा उद्योगों के स्थानीयकरण के कारणों का परीक्षण करें। क्या आपको लगता है कि इस उद्योग को विकेंद्रीकृत करने की आवश्यकता है? (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Software service industries in India are localized in few urban centres such as Bengaluru, Hyderabad, Mumbai - Pune, Noide, Gurgaon etc. The reasons for such localization are following:

- i) Favourable Govt. Policies in these areas.
- ii) Pre-existing IT, electronics and communication infrastructure.
- iii) All these areas were ^{more} developed ~~or~~ than other cities and thus had a pull factor for immigration of the best brains.
- iv) Industrial Inertia: Once few companies developed in these areas, all similar companies started flocking in there. Later, Industrial Inertia developed & shifting did not happen.
- v) proper means of transport & better connectivity.

- vi) High speed internet connection.
- vii) Skilled & trained workforce availability
- viii) Availability of investors — since these areas had traditionally harboured rich people.
- ix) Availability of Upstream & downstream industries.

Need to decentralize the industry

Indeed there is a need to decentralize the industry and get out of the industrial inertia of software services industries because of following reasons —

- a) workforce has become more mobile. Also, capital availability is wider now. So, the favourable conditions are available.
- b) It would usher in spillover effects and bring more prosperity to new underdeveloped areas.
- c) It would lead to increased urbanization.
- d) Inter-regional disparity would be minimized.

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Q.9) Why has Russian Far East emerged as a region of growing interest for India?

(10 marks, 150 words)

रूस का सुदूर पूर्व क्षेत्र भारत के लिए बढ़ती रुचि के क्षेत्र के रूप में क्यों उभरा है?

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

India has shown interest in developing the Russian 'Far East Region' and offered a Line of Credit of \$ 1 Billion to Russia for the development of this region.

The Russian 'Far East Region' has emerged as a region of growing interest for India because of following reasons—

- i) Availability of energy sources
: Coal, petroleum, natural gas etc.
- ii) Geo-political reasons
 - a) With growing influence of china, it has become important for India to increase its outreach & footprint beyond Indian Ocean & neighbouring countries.
 - b) It re-inforces our friendly relations with Russia and balances US - Russia tussle.

- iii) Volatile situation in Middle-East & West Asia requires India to diversify its energy procurement. Far East areas has a potential for this.
- iv) To increase ~~its~~ ^{her} global presence, India is required to invest in "rich and powerful" nations.
- v) "Russian Far East" is an under-developed region and thus provides a significant opportunity to develop and utilize its potential.
- vi) Opportunity for India to increase ~~her~~ ^{her} economic relationship with Russia.
- vii) "Chennai - Vladivostok" maritime connectivity shall increase Indian trade. India can utilise Russian transport network (Trans-siberian railway) to enter into Central Asian markets.

Thus, Russian Far East is of significant interest to India.

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Q.10) Do you agree that single minded focus on development of solar power in the country has led to neglect and underutilization of other renewable energy sources? Justify.

(10 marks, 150 words)

क्या आप इस बात से सहमत हैं कि देश में सौर ऊर्जा के विकास पर एकल रूप से ध्यान केंद्रित करने से अन्य नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा स्रोतों की उपेक्षा हो रही है और उनका क्षमता से कम उपयोग हो रहा है? औचित्य सिद्ध कीजिए।

(अंक 10, शब्द 150)

In the recent years, there has been an impetus towards increasing the solar capacity of India's power sector. This is also evident in the establishment of India-led International Solar Alliance (ISA).

Advantage of Solar over other renewables

- i) Doesn't require huge investments
: compared to hydro power plant, solar has less initial costs.
- ii) Less gestation period required
: can be installed & operated within a matter of few days.
- iii) Relatively mobile
: solar panels can be shifted from one place to other, compared to wind mills or dams (in hydro P.P.)
- iv) Land acquisition is easier
: smaller tracts of land can be acquired and used.

v) Even small households can generate solar energy on their rooftops and send it to the grid.

vi) India, being a tropical country, receives fair amount of solar insolation throughout the year. So, huge potential.

However, there are some disadvantages also — such as lower efficiency, higher maintenance etc.

Are other renewable energy sources being neglected?

Though India has an upper hand in solar energy because of its geographical location & climatic conditions along with a vast stretch of landmass, yet it can't be said that we are neglecting other resources completely —

- i) India's plan to augment renewables by 175 GW (till 2022) contains 75 GW of other renewables — wind energy, biomass, small hydro etc.
- ii) There is an effort towards installing wind mills in western & southern India. Also, viability of such projects in seas & ocean coasts are being explored.

Q.11) Accounts given by foreign travelers are as important as the evidence obtained from inscriptions and coins in reconstruction of ancient Indian history. Elaborate with examples.

(15 marks, 250 words)

विदेशी यात्रियों द्वारा दिए गए वृत्तांत उतने ही महत्वपूर्ण हैं जितने कि प्राचीन भारतीय इतिहास के पुनर्निर्माण में अभिलेखों और सिक्कों से प्राप्त साक्ष्य। उदाहरण सहित विस्तृत व्याख्या करें। (अंक 15, शब्द 250)

It is true that the accounts given by foreign travellers are as important as the evidence obtained from inscriptions and coins in reconstruction of ancient Indian history, because of following reasons —

i) They offer a more neutral observation than the coins & inscriptions.

Eg: Samudragupta's inscriptions by Harishena is ~~are~~ regarded as pompous.

ii) They provide wide variety of information, while the coins & inscriptions are limited to military conquests & seldom talk about lives of normal people.

Eg: Megasthenes in 3rd cent. BC visited Pataliputra and wrote about Chandragupta Maurya's administration and lives of people under his rule.

He also talks about religious life

of people and discussed seven castes in India. Though it seems he confused caste with occupation.

iii) They give an account of Buddhism in India.

eg: Fa-Hien who visited India in 5th cent. AD ~~visit~~ gives an account of several Buddhist monasteries and social-religious life of practitioners

iv) They help the historians in estimating the territorial expansion of a kingdom.

eg: Megasthenes, Fa-Hien and Huen Tsang (7th cent AD) talk about this.

v) They describe in detail about some prominent historical places.

eg: Huen Tsang (7th cent. AD) describes Kannauj and city life in great extent. He talks about Harshvardhan in high regard. He also talks about Mahayana Buddhism.

Thus, we can say that the ~~say~~ accounts of foreign travellers offer a parallel source of history, which is useful in better reconstruction of past.

However, their accounts should be corroborated with other sources, because these foreign accounts are not immune to misinformations, as discussed below —

- i) Huen Tsang has talked about Buddhism in glorifying terms. Similarly, he has kept Harshavardhana at a high pedestal. Historians suggest that it might be an over-glorification because of Tsang's biases.
- ii) Megasthenes depiction of castes doesn't match with the varna system. He has described as many as seven castes which on analysis is nothing but seven occupations in the city.

Feedback

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Q.12) Temples of ancient India were not just places of worship but centres of socio-economic life of people. Discuss. (15 marks, 250 words)

प्राचीन भारत के मंदिर न केवल उपासना स्थल थे बल्कि लोगों के सामाजिक-आर्थिक जीवन के केंद्र भी थे। चर्चा करें। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

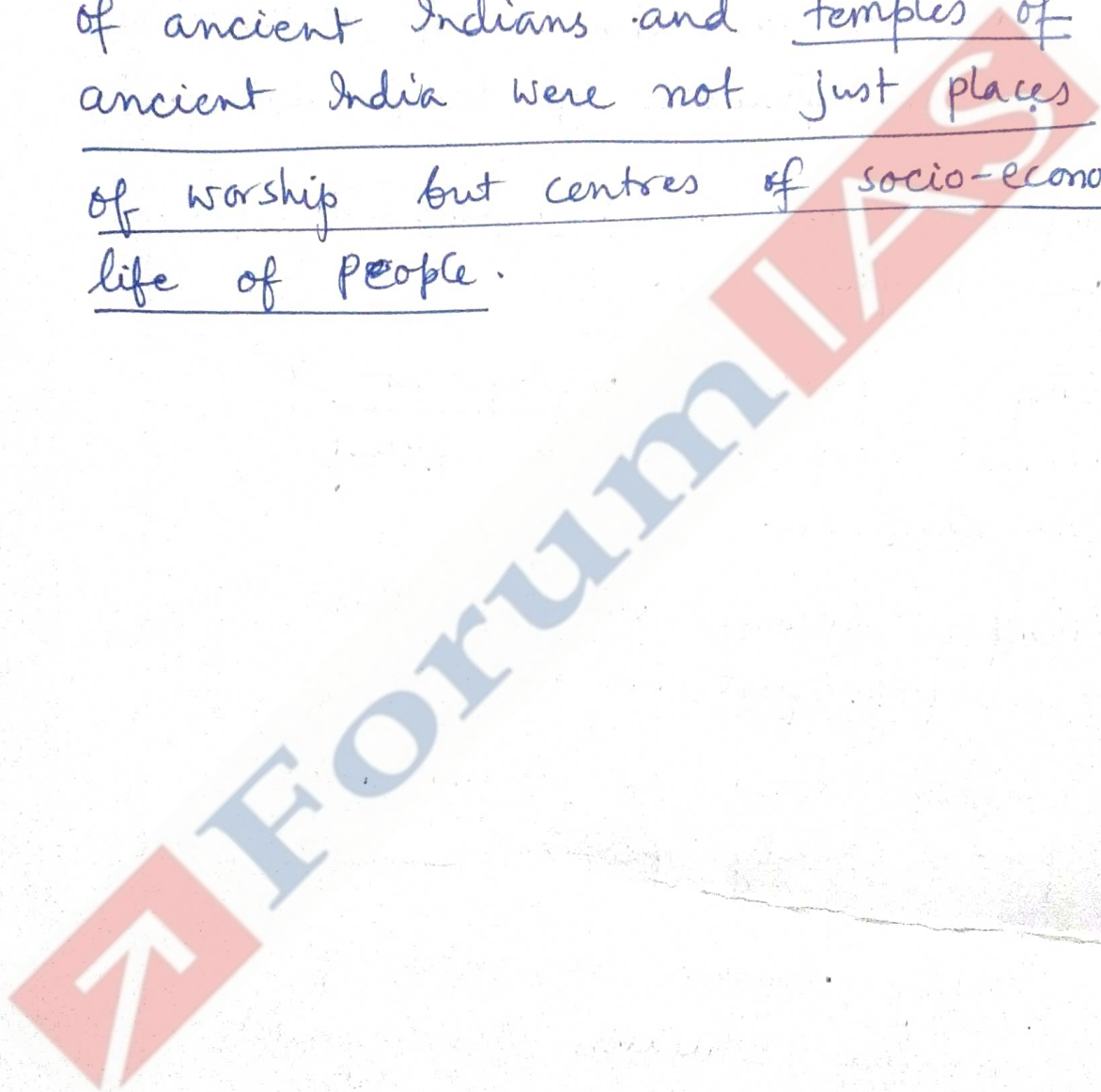
Ancient Indian Society was a religious society and the lives of ancient Indians revolved around temples. Soon, temples became much more than the places of worship and started having an over-arching influence in lives of people.

This is reflected in the fact that temples became the centres of socio-economic life of people, as described below —

- i) Temples became a centre of arts such as painting and architecture.
eg: Chola temples & Nagara temples displayed architectural magnificence.
- ii) Temples provided the space for cultural celebrations & festivals.
- iii) Temples facilitated the growth of several dance forms, especially classical dances such as Bharatnatyam.

- iv) Marriages took place in temples.
eg: Kalyan Mandapa of Vijaynagara
may be an extension of ancient
Indian practice of temple marriages.
- v) Temples helped in irrigation through
huge temple ponds.
- vi) Temples provided employment to
several people, such as priests,
devadasis etc.
- vii) Temples became so rich that they
even took part in businesses.
- viii) Temples acted as lenders to
poor & needy people.
- ix) Temples became a centre of
learning. Education was imparted
in temples.
- x) Temples became preserver of
cultural & social traditions.

Thus, we can say that temples had huge effect in the lives of ancient Indians and temples of ancient India were not just places of worship but centres of socio-economic life of people.



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Q.13) How far do you agree that imposition of emergency in 1975 was necessary to preserve security and integrity of the country? What lessons did the emergency offer for the nation?

(15 marks, 250 words)

आप कहीं तक सहमत हैं कि देश की सुरक्षा और अखंडता को बनाए रखने के लिए 1975 में आपातकाल लगाना आवश्यक था? आपातकाल ने देश के लिए क्या सबक दिए?

(अंक 15, शब्द 250)

In the history of independent India, Emergency is considered as black chapter for gross violation of civil rights and excess of power. It was imposed during 1975-77 under the Prime-ministership of Indira Gandhi.

The Government of the day justified emergency by giving following arguments —

- i) Jayaprakash Narayan's call for 'Sampoorna Kranti' had a destabilising effect in the society and could have resulted into civil riots.
- ii) JP asked the police and army to act as per their conscience

and not listen to diktats of the Prime-minister

It had an undermining effect on India's democratic political system

- iii) Also, It was viewed as a threat to security and integrity of India, as foreign powers could have used this ~~destability~~ instability to harm the national integrity.

Though, it can be said that the government had some valid reasons to be worried about the national security, but this ~~was~~ ~~is~~ could not justify the excesses committed during emergency, as described below —

- a) All the ^{major} opposition leaders who voiced dissent were imprisoned.
- b) Freedom of Press was curtailed
- c) Freedom of speech & expression

(Fundamental right under Indian constitution) was violated.

- d) Under the garb of emergency, political scores were settled
- e) Sanjay Gandhi emerged as extra-constitutional centre of power and used emergency for his "4-point agenda".

In this, forced sterilization of ^{even} many unmarried adults were performed.

- f) Slums were cleared around Delhi in a high-handed manner.

Lessons learnt after emergency

- i) Masses are conscious of their political rights & they should never be suppressed unjustifiably.
- ii) Indian Democracy is deep-rooted in the psyche of Indians.
- iii) Any effort to undermine the freedom of people shall backfire.
- iv) Strong opposition is required
- v) Leaders shouldn't be worshipped

Feedback

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Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total



Q.14) Communalism is an outcome of competitive aspirations of domination and politicization of religion leading to distortions of the democratic process in the country. (15 marks, 250 words)

सांप्रदायिकता वर्चस्व की प्रतिस्पर्धी आकांक्षाओं और धर्म के राजनीतिकरण का परिणाम है जो देश में लोकतांत्रिक प्रक्रिया को विकृत करती है। चर्चा कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Communalism is a socio-psychological phenomenon where a community of people starts considering themselves as separate from the rest of the population and aggressively pushes for its own interest over the interest of the society.

It progresses in three stages — (Bipan Chandra)

- Communal Consciousness
- Liberal Communalism
- Extreme Communalism

Communalism — outcome of competitive aspiration of domination

Communalism finds its social base in the emerging middle class of the society. Since the resources are fixed & limited, there is often a struggle for domination.

This struggle when faced with disappointment & frustration results into communal consciousness. The group starts seeing itself as victim ~~and~~ collectively.

Communalism — Politicisation of Religion

When the communal consciousness grows in the minds of a community, the elite section of the middle class, provides leadership role and starts using religion as a political tool.

The reason for using religion as a political tool is two-fold. Firstly, it gives them a political mileage. Secondly, it grows their stature in the minds of their community.

Ex: In the independence movement, Muslim League & its leaders like Jinnah & Ali Brothers provided the leadership role & politicised religion.

Communalism leading to distortions of democratic process in the country

(i) Communalism can affect & undermine the very basis of democracy i.e. one person, one vote according to his conscience.

The person looks itself as a part of group & votes ~~as~~ ~~is~~ according to the Vote-Bank principle.

(ii) Real issues of unemployment, poverty, hunger, health issues, education etc. gets suppressed and voting is done on the basis of communal identities.

(iii) It shifts the agenda of the nation and the resources are diverted towards satisfying communal aspirations.

(iv) It erodes the social capital and communities are plotted against each other.

Thus, we can say that communalism is dangerous for our democracy and civil society, Judiciary, Election Commission (ECI) must be vigilant enough to curb ~~the~~ communalism at its infant stage.

Feedback
(For OFFICE use)
Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total

Q.15) Globalization offers economic opportunities and benefits, but it comes with substantial social costs and accelerated process of marginalization. Critically evaluate. (15 marks, 250 words)

वैश्वीकरण आर्थिक अवसरों और लाभों को प्रदान करता है, लेकिन यह पर्याप्त सामाजिक लागत और वंचना की तीव्र प्रक्रिया के साथ आता है। आलोचनात्मक मूल्यांकन कीजिए।

(अंक 15, शब्द 250)

Globalisation has become the reality of modern world. It refers to economic integration of the world along with socio-cultural influences.

How Globalisation offers economic benefits?

- i) It connects the consumers with producers & satisfies the demand-supply cycle.
- ii) It promotes healthy economic competition and offers better & cheaper alternatives to the consumers.
- iii) It helps in growth of smaller & developing nations through Foreign Direct Investments (FDI) & Foreign Portfolio Investments (FPI).

iv) It promotes collective growth as no nation has to suffer backwardness because of lack of technology.

Market forces ensure the supply of modern technology to even poorest countries. eg: Computers & Internet

v) It leads to better utilization of world's resources. eg: deep sea-mining.

However, even ~~with~~ though the ^{phenomenon of} globalisation provides economic opportunities, it is often criticised because of the social costs & accelerated marginalization that it causes to society.

The following arguments justify the above statement —

- a) It promotes the culture of 'economic supremacy'. The rich and powerful nations often dominate the poor ones.
- b) 'Might is Right' : Globalisation

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has also become a means to import values & cultures to poor & developing countries. The indigenous culture is marginalised ~~beas~~ in lure of wealth ~~of~~ and opulence.

- c) Food habits are changing: Even in India, KFC & McDonald's has become the favourites of Indian Youth.
- d) Dressing habits are changing: People in poor countries are mimicking the American Denim & the indigenous clothings are slowly disappearing.
- e) Indigenous Religious Practices are undermined by the forces of globalisation.
- f) Wealthy Capitalist Countries use globalisation to enhance their soft power & it leads to marginalisation of consumer countries.

Thus, we can say that while Globalisation offers economic opportunities, it doesn't come without paying its prices and impacts social structure & causes marginalisation. Hence need of the hour is 'Glocalisation' i.e. Globalisation plus localization.

Feedback

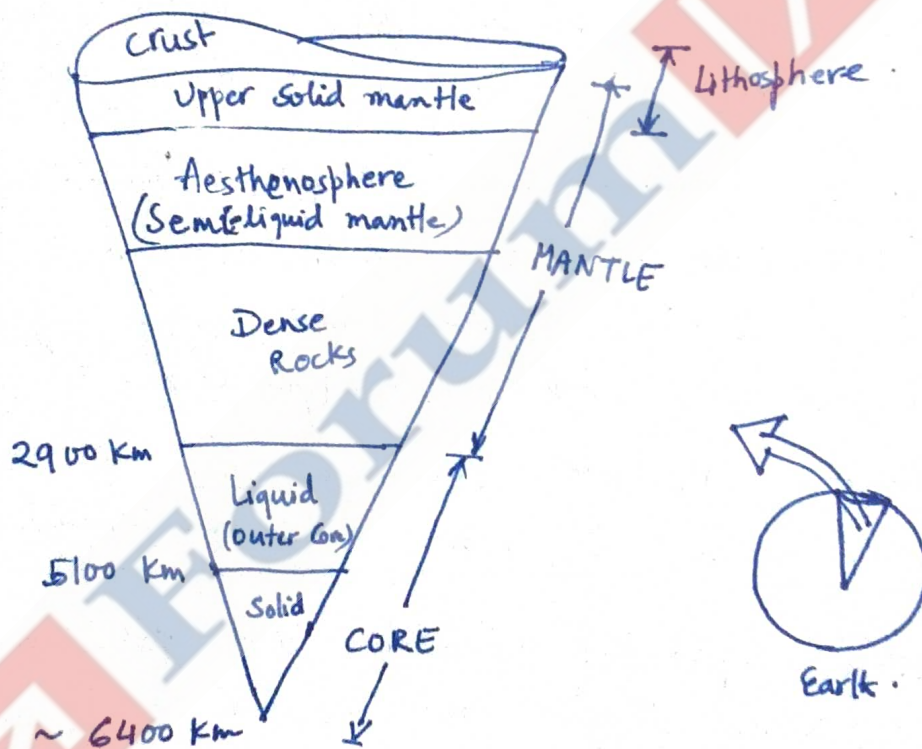
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Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total

Q.16) With the help of a neat diagram, discuss internal structure of earth. Explain how study of seismic waves helps in better understanding of earth's interior. (15 marks, 250 words)

स्वच्छ चित्र की सहायता से पृथ्वी की आंतरिक संरचना की विवेचना कीजिए। बताएं कि भूकंपीय तरंगों के अध्ययन से पृथ्वी के आंतरिक भाग को बेहतर ढंग से समझने में कैसे मदद मिलती है। (अंक 15, शब्द 250)

The following diagram depicts the internal structure of the earth —



The earth can roughly be divided into three zones —

- 1) Lithosphere: It consists of both — Crust and upper solid mantle. It is about 100 km thick.

ii) Mantle: It starts from 100 km below the surface and extends upto 2900 km of depth.

It consists of Upper solid mantle, semi-liquid mantle (Asthenosphere) and Dense rocks.

iii) Core: The core has two parts —

- a) Outer Core: (2900 km - 5100 km) Liquid in nature
- b) Inner Core: (5100 km - 6400 km) Solid

The Study of Seismic waves help us know about this structure of earth in detail.

In fact, since it is impossible to reach to the core due to high temperature, seismic waves serve as the reliable method to understand the earth's interior.

There are two types of seismic waves employed for the same —

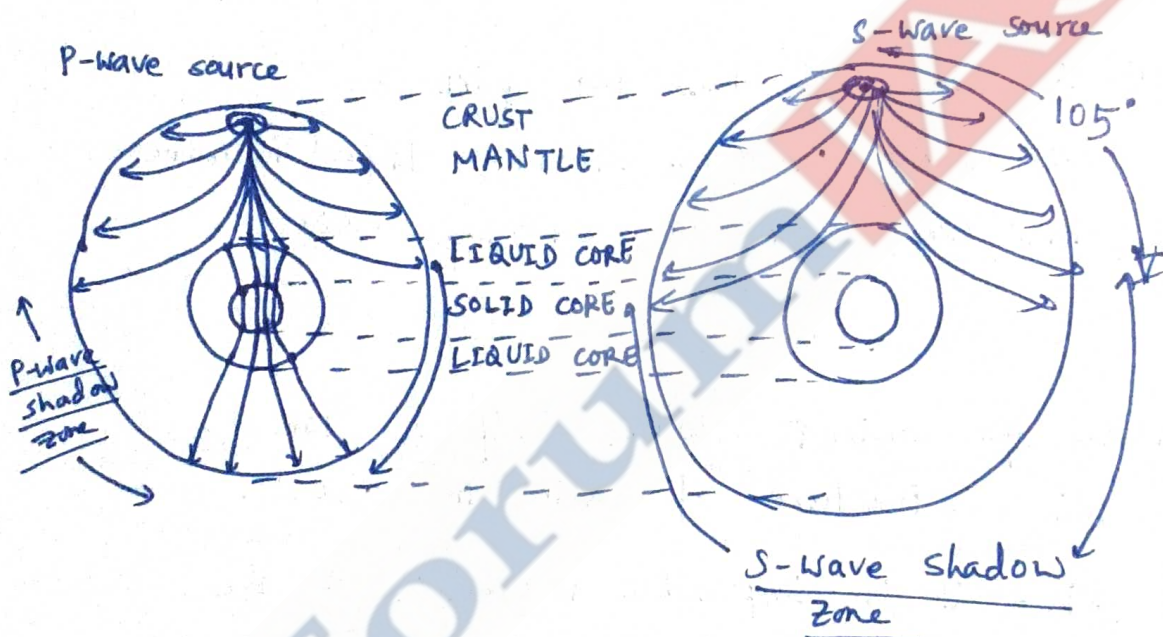
1) P-waves (Primary waves)

They travel through all mediums. However, the speed is highest in solid followed by liquid & then gas state.

ii) S-Waves (secondary waves)

They travel only in solid medium.

These properties of P-waves and s-waves are utilized for understanding the earth's interior, as described below —



After a depth of 2900 km, S-waves cease to travel, thus there must be liquid medium (since gas can't be) beyond 2900 km. This distance is calculated by measuring the angle (105° on each side from the source of s-waves). To confirm the hypothesis, p-waves are utilised. The speed of p-waves reduces beyond 2900 km & again picks up after 5100 km. This suggests that the region between (2900 km - 5100 km) is liquid & then again solid.

Q.17) Highlight the conditions suitable for formation and development of coral reefs. Also, discuss various natural and anthropogenic factors responsible for their destruction. (15 marks, 250 words)

प्रवाल भित्तियों के निर्माण और विकास के लिए उपयुक्त परिस्थितियों पर प्रकाश डालिए। इसके अलावा, उनके विनाश के लिए जिम्मेदार विभिन्न प्राकृतिक और मानवजनित कारकों पर चर्चा कीजिए। (अंक 15, शब्द 250)

Coral Reefs

They are tiny, fleshy polyps who live in symbiotic relationship with Zooxanthellae. Polyps extract calcium from the sea waters to form their outer skeleton upon which Zooxanthellae flourish and perform photosynthesis.

So, Zooxanthellae provides food to Corals and Corals provide protection to them.

Conditions Suitable for formation and development of Coral Reefs.

i) Needs shallow surface to receive fair amount of sunlight

→ So that Zooxanthellae could perform photosynthesis

ii) Temperature range = 25-27°C (Sea surface Temp)

→ They are temperature sensitive.

iii) Warm, tropical & low latitude waters

iv) Salinity = 33 ppt

→ Thus, should not be at the mouth of rivers, where salinity is lower.

v) Needs circulating nutrient rich water

→ Calcium required for the growth of polyps.

If any of these conditions are broken, the phenomenon of coral bleaching takes place. Here, the polyps first expel the zooxanthellae ~~is~~ under stress and then later themselves die without food.

Natural & Anthropogenic factors for destruction of Coral Reefs

i) Global warming : Due to anthropogenic activities (CO₂ emission etc) global warming is taking place. It leads to increase in Sea Surface Temperature (SST)

- ii) Ozone Depletion : Again due to anthropogenic emission of ~~CO2~~ CFCs, HCFCs etc. It leads to increase in solar irradiation.
- iii) Ocean Acidification: Due to increase in CO₂ in atmosphere because of human-induced activities.
- iv) Eutrophication : It leads to Algae bloom, which covers the top surface of sea & inhibits sunlight.
- v) Increased Sedimentation from Rivers : It is a natural cause.
- vi) Marine Pollution : Oil spills, plastics, microbeads etc.
- vii) Diseases : such diseases which affects the marine ecosystem ultimately harms coral reefs also. Sometimes Natural.

Thus, we can say that most of the factors responsible for destruction of coral reefs are actually Anthropogenic in nature.

Feedback
(For OFFICE use only)

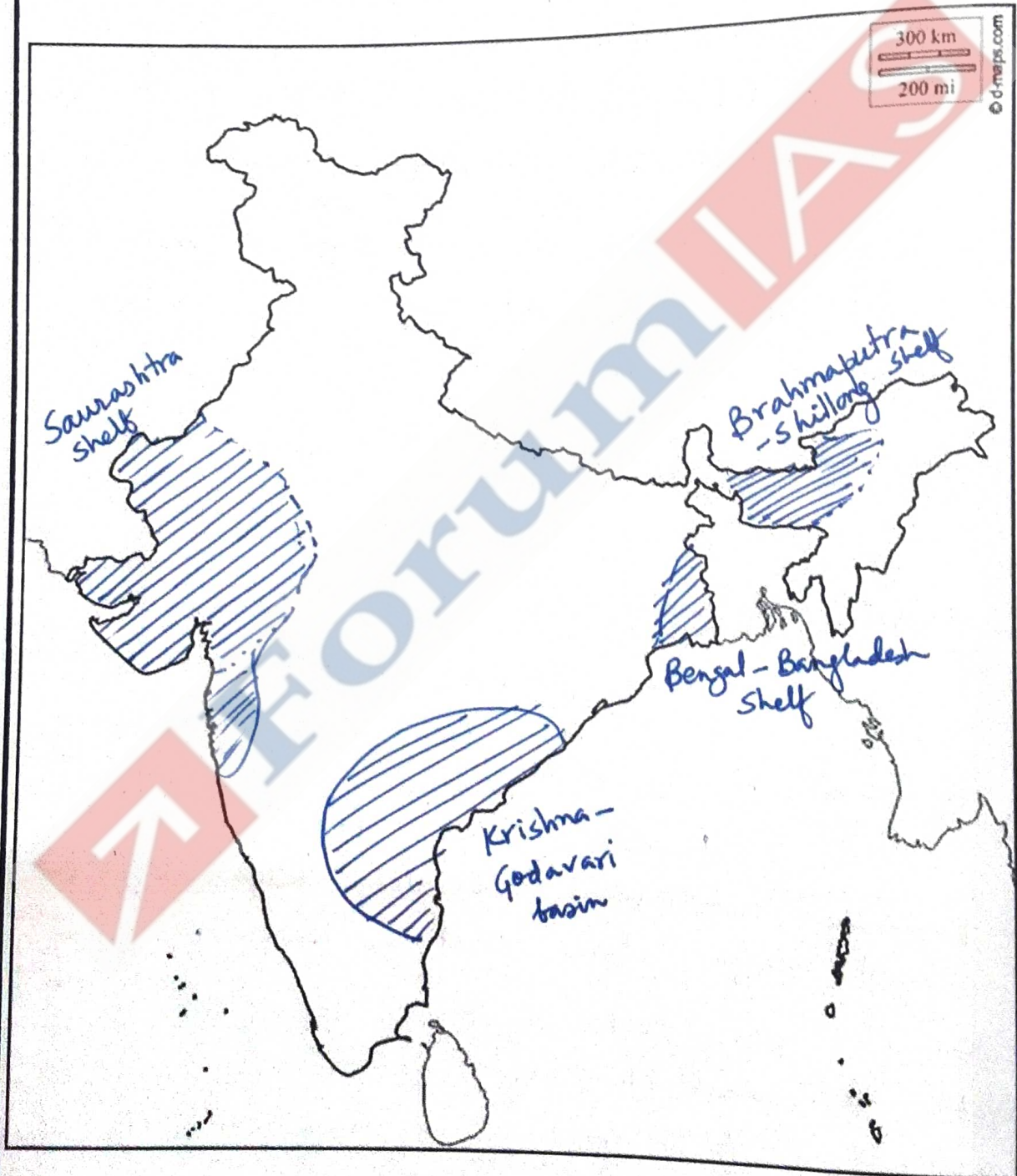
Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total



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Q.18) With the help of map given below, highlight the distribution of petroleum and natural gas (P&NG) in India. Also, discuss the implications of scarcity of P&NG resources in the country. (15 marks, 250 words)

नीचे दिए गए मानचित्र की सहायता से भारत में पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस (P&NG) के वितरण पर प्रकाश डालिए। इसके अलावा, देश में P&NG संसाधनों की दुर्लभता के निहितार्थों पर चर्चा करें। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)



Distribution of Petroleum & Natural Gas in India

As discussed in the map, there are roughly four areas as such —

i) Saurashtra shelf

It includes Gujarat area, Bombay High & some part of Rajasthan — also

ii) Krishna - Godavari Basin

In Andhra Pradesh, Vishakhapatnam - Secunderabad area.

iii) Bengal - Bangladesh shelf

Ashoknagar Oil field near Kolkata.

iv) Brahmaputra - Shillong shelf

In Assam, Guwahati region, Bongaigaon etc.

In Meghalaya near Shillong region.

Apart from this, some reserve is also found in Andaman & Nicobar island groups & nearby areas.

Implications of scarcity of P&NG resources in the country

- i) Energy Security affected
- ii) Import dependence on other countries.
- iii) Inflation : since P & NG serve as input goods in many industries.
- iv) Increased transportation cost
- v) Depletion of Forex Reserve
: to purchase at higher prices from elsewhere.
- vi) Anarchy & Public anger
: since fuel has become an indispensable part of life.
- vii) Autonomy in International ~~aff~~ decision-making compromised
: one has to consider keeping good-relations with oil-exporting countries.

viii) Facing Cartelisation & monopoly
: OPEC / OPEC+ etc

ix) Industrial recession & unrest.
: Input goods prices soar up leading to fall in demand of output goods.

Way Forward

- i) Maintaining adequate fuel reserves.
- ii) Rationalising the P&NG prices in secondary market
- iii) Diversification of imports of P&NG to multiple countries instead of Middle-East.
- iv) Utilizing domestic potential completely
- v) Exploration in other countries eg: Russian Far East
- vi) Domestic Exploration in EEZ (Exclusive Economic Zone) areas.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total



Q.19) Enumerate the factors that helped 'Bombay' emerge as center of cotton-textile industry. Also, present reasons for the dispersion of cotton textile industries to other parts of the country. (15 marks, 250 words)

उन कारकों का उल्लेख कीजिए जिन्होंने 'मुंबई' को सूती-वस्त्र उद्योग के केंद्र के रूप में उभरने में मदद की। साथ ही देश के अन्य भागों में सूती वस्त्र उद्योगों के विस्तार के कारणों को भी प्रस्तुत करें। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

During the colonial era, Bombay emerged as center of cotton-textile industry due to following reasons —

i) Availability of Capital

Bombay being a presidency city had many rich investors.

Also, some financial institutions cropped up in later phase in Bombay.

ii) Availability of cheap labour

from Gujarat, Maharashtra region, cheap & skilled labour were available

iii) Black 'cotton' soil of Deccan

plateau (lava origin) is suitable for cotton cultivation. So, raw materials were locally available.

iv) Ports : Bombay & Karachi ports in vicinity provided export facility to England.

v) Entrepreneurial spirit of Parsis & other business community.

After independence, Karachi port ~~was~~ went to Pakistan & this harmed the cotton industry of Bombay. However, soon the industry dispersed to other parts of Country — such as Ahmedabad and Coimbatore etc.

The reasons for dispersal of cotton-textile industries are as follows —

i) Cotton as a raw material doesn't lose weight & also it is light. Hence, easily transportable.

ii) Availability of cheap energy in other areas
: required to run handlooms.

iii) Availability of Finance/capital in other areas also
 : Post-independence, banking penetration was increased especially after bank nationalisation.

iv) Availability of raw materials & skilled labour in other areas
 : Ex: Ahmedabad.

v) Development of multiple ports

vi) favourable humid climate
 : so that the yarn doesn't break.

It is good that this industry has seen diversification, especially from the point of view of equitable growth & employment.

Feedback

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Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total

Q.20) Stubble burning is a seasonal issue that accentuates air pollution problem in Delhi-NCR, however, National Air Quality Index reported just zero, two and five 'good' air quality day in 2018, 2019 and 2020 respectively for Delhi. In this context, discuss various underlying geographical and human factors responsible for this chronic problem and suggest some remedial measures. ✓

(15 marks, 250 words)

पराती जलाना एक मौसमी मुद्दा है जो दिल्ली-एनसीआर में वायु प्रदूषण की समस्या को बढ़ाता है, हालांकि, राष्ट्रीय वायु गुणवत्ता सूचकांक ने दिल्ली के लिए 2018, 2019 और 2020 में क्रमशः शून्य, दो और पांच 'अच्छा श्रेणी वायु गुणवत्ता दिवस' की सूचना दी। इस संदर्भ में, इस पुरानी समस्या के लिए जिम्मेदार विभिन्न अंतर्निहित भौगोलिक और मानवीय कारकों पर चर्चा करें और कुछ उपचारात्मक उपायों का सुझाव दें।

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

During the start of winter season in Delhi, pollution levels are seen to increase. This is mainly attributed to the practice of stubble burning after Rabi-harvest in Punjab & Haryana region.

However, pollution is a chronic problem in Delhi-NCR region & there are various factors responsible for the same. It is rightly mentioned that 'National Air Quality Index' reported very few days of 'good' air quality in Delhi-NCR in the recent few years.

i) Geographical factors:

a) wind dispersal is poor

∴ The local winds in Delhi-NCR region are not strong enough to push away the polluted air

to faraway places & thus localisation of air is witnessed. This is especially true during the winters.

b) Less humidity in air

Humidity helps the polluted particulate matters (PM) in settling down & thus cleans the air. However, since Delhi is located faraway from Arabian sea, humidity levels are ~~not~~ very low throughout the year except during rainy season.

c) Geographical location of Delhi

It is bound by Himalayan states in the North thus wind movement of long distances do not take place.

d) Agricultural states of Haryana, Punjab & Uttar Pradesh surrounding Delhi

: Problem of stubble management after the harvest is faced by the farmers. Many resort to stubble burning.

ii) Human Factors

- Stubble Burning
- High population Density
- Vehicular emission
- Public Transports — DTC buses.
- Capital City — Mass immigration
- Using Coal to cook foods in Small roadside eateries (Dhaba etc)
- Industrial pollution from adjoining areas.
- Real Estate — construction activities.

Remedial Measures for Pollution problem in Delhi - NCR

- i) Use of "Happy Seeder" by the farmers should be encouraged by the respective state govts / central govt.
- ii) Odd-Even scheme of transportation of Delhi Govt.
- iii) Encouraging cheap public transport over private vehicles.
- iv) slashing down the metro fare.
- v) Banning coal use in Tandoors in the eateries.
- vi) Strict regulation of polluting industries in adjoining area.
- vii) Artificial devices such as Anti-smog gun

Feedback
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Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total

Mentor Feedback Questions

- 1 *Is the language ^{of my answers} appropriate for GS paper ?*
- 2 *Also, please suggest about the format of*
- 3 *answers. Do I need to change them?*
- 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.