

TEST CODE : 5 1 1 2 4

FIAS – MGP 2022 (C-11) – Sectional Test #2

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ForumIAS

## GENERAL STUDIES

Name Of Candidate

GARIMA NAROLA

Roll No.

Date:

1-Sep-22

Time Allowed: Three Hours

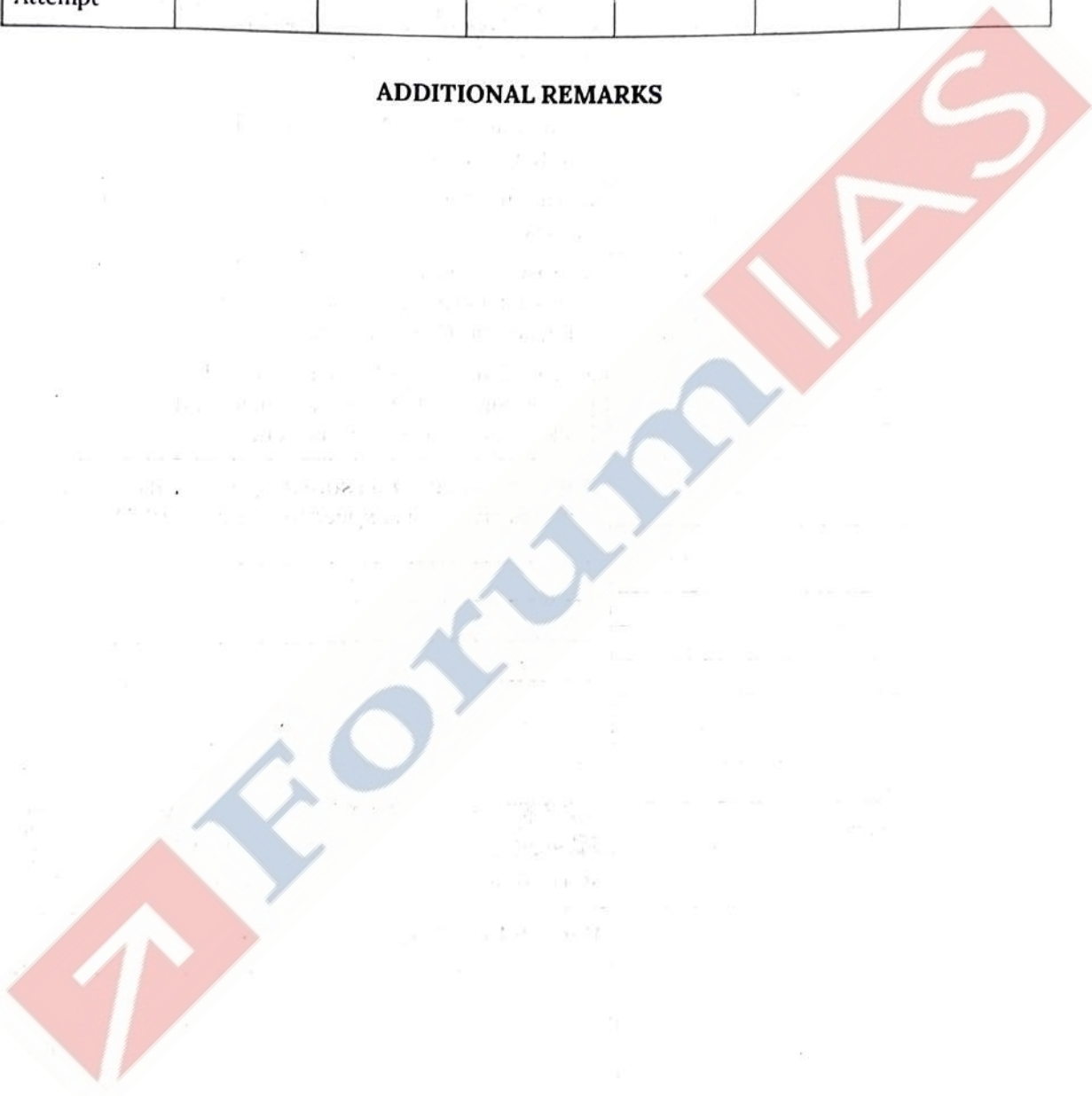
Maximum Marks: 250

INDEX TABLE			INSTRUCTION	
Q. No.	Max. Marks	Marks Obtained		
1			1. Please do furnish Name, Email, Roll No and Mobile in the answer sheet.	
2			2. There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI, all questions are compulsory.	
3			3. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.	
4			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.	
5			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.	
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13			<i>Any specific messages for ForumIAS Mentors/ Evaluators with respect to your copy? Write it here.</i>	
14			-----	
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<b>Total:</b>	<b>250</b>			
<b>Evaluator's Discretion:</b>			<b>For Student Only</b>	
			Start Time   2pm	End Time   5:05pm
<b>Total Marks:</b>			<b>Mode Of Examination:</b>	Online <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Offline <input type="checkbox"/>
<b>Evaluator's Discretion:</b> 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.			<b>For Office Use Only</b>	
			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**



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Q.1) The various archaeological evidences paint a rich picture of the social, economic and religious life of the Harappan people. Discuss. (10 marks, 150 words)

विभिन्न पुरातात्विक साक्ष्य हड़प्पा के लोगों के सामाजिक, आर्थिक और धार्मिक जीवन की एक समृद्ध तस्वीर पेश करते हैं। चर्चा करें। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

### Harappan civilisation (2500 BC - 1850 BC)

originated on Indian subcontinent and archaeological evidence especially by archaeological survey of Indus shows the life of Harappan people.

#### Social life

↳ Presence of ornaments, beads, bangles, throw light on their social beliefs of men and women.

↳ Prevalence of Great Bath Tradition and huge granaries highlight how they led their social lives.

↳ Presence of connected roads, double storey buildings, gates away from roads highlight their privacy concerns, cleanliness

## Economic life

- 1) Seals of Harappan show how these people used trade through seals as a means of communication across regions like Egypt and Mesopotamia.
- 2) Presence of citadel and Port cities like Lothal shows their economies that were prevalent, Bangle and bead Industries & Kalibangan.

## Religious life

- 1) Pashupati seal → showed their beliefs
- 2) Mother Goddess → their worship of female goddess figure.
- 3) Wearing of amulets in the form of seals showed their beliefs in animism.

Hence, subsequent evidences have proved to be fruitful to understand lives of Harappan people.

### Feedback

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Q.2) 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)

Early Medieval Period has witnessed of foreign invasions by Mohammed Bin Qasim (8<sup>th</sup> century), Mohd Ghuri, Mahmud of Ghazni and others.

(Fail to defend kingdoms)

1) Though Prabhujit Chauhan fought battles and other Rajput rulers too but they failed to defend their kingdoms due to multiple reasons: -

① Weak unified culture

among rulers who were differentiated like Chahamanas, Chauhan, Pathans, etc that they lacked any coherent ideology.

② Lack of central leadership

among the Indian rulers who

depended not on <sup>and modern</sup> centralised but their own areas of interests.

② High techniques used by invaders like artillery, gun, Babur used gunpowder which Indian rulers failed to utilise.

③ Jealousy against each other

that was prevalent and hence they sometimes sided along with the invaders.

④ Lack of stabilised army among Indian rulers so as to fight against such foreign invaders.

Hence, despite trying, the Indian leaders failed to defend their kingdoms owing to their internal crisis.

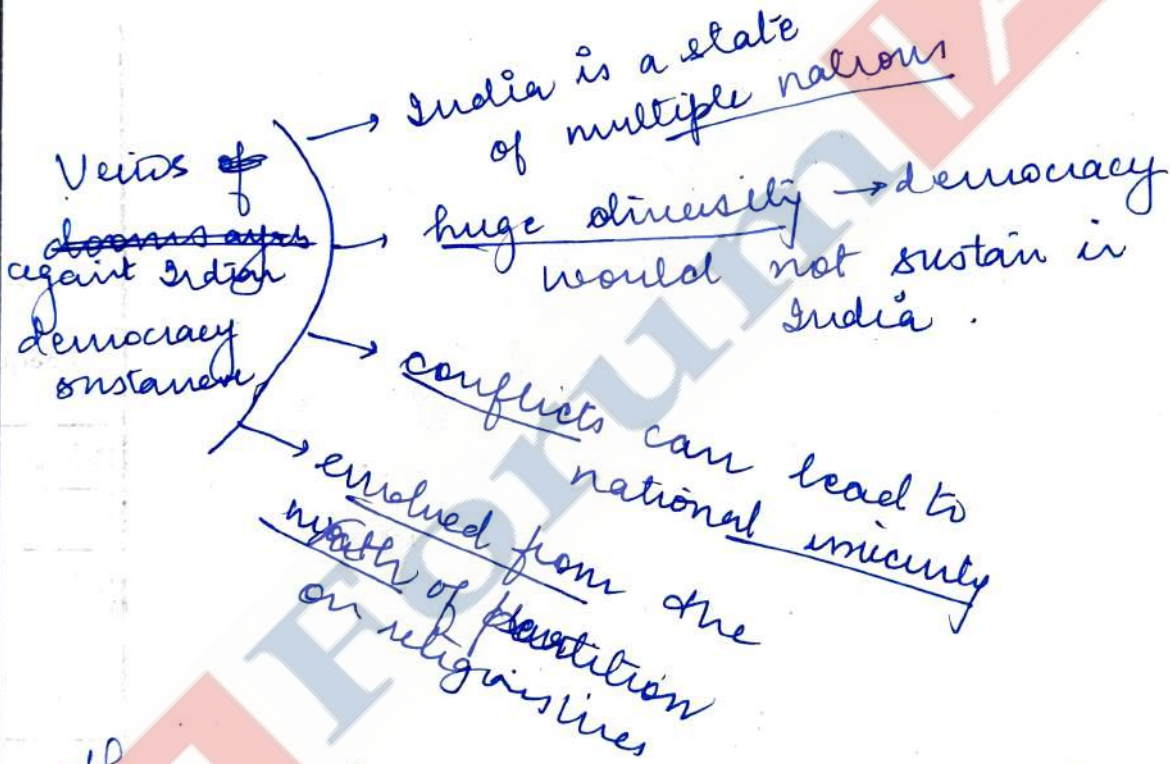
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 Q3) Contradicting the doomsayers of idea of India as a nation, India has exhibited a successful ex-  
 periment in democracy. (10 marks, 150 words)

एक राष्ट्र के रूप में भारत के प्रति दुराग्रह के विपरीत, भारत ने लोकतंत्र के रूप में एक सफल प्रयोग का प्रदर्शन किया है।  
 टिप्पणी कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Indian democracy has been the most populous and popular and largest- democracy of the world.



However, despite such problems and cleavages, India has been successful in democracy : —

① Huge economic growth → 3<sup>rd</sup> largest countries in terms of purchasing power

② Population and demographic dividend → 2<sup>nd</sup> populous country → recent UN report highlights India would surpass China by 2023

③ Unity in diversity → through adopting secularism model, universal adult franchise with 90 crore voters

④ Democracy decentralisation: 73<sup>rd</sup> and 74<sup>th</sup> Constitution of Amendment Act, 1992 → Panchayati Raj and Municipalities

⑤ Judiciary preserving Indian democracy through amendments, constitutional - ally

Hence, India has been able to secure a much wider representative and participative democracy

**Feedback**

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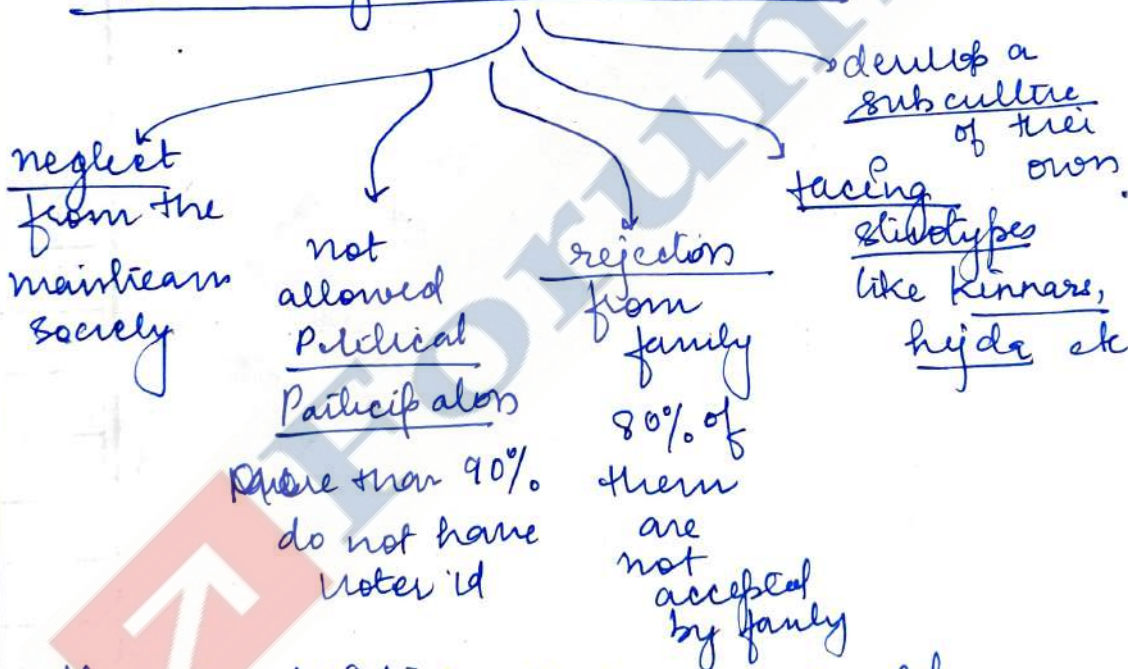


Q4) Transgenders are the most visibly invisible population in the country; bringing them into the mainstream would require proactive and multi-level interventions. Discuss. (10 marks, 150 words)

ट्रांसजेंडर देश में सबसे अधिक दिखाई देने वाली अदृश्य आबादी है और उन्हें मुख्य धारा में लाने के लिए सक्रिय और बहु-स्तरीय हस्तक्षेप की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Transgenders are those individuals who do not ascibe themselves to the socially constructed genders definitions of men and women.

Most Visibly Invisible Population due to :-



Hence, bridging them would require proactive and multi level interventions :-

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1) Enforcement of strict implementations of Transgender act so that they are given their full right to live in a dignified manner

2) Lead by example so as to ensure their acceptance in mainstream society

(Eg) Transgender Beauty Contests,  
~~also~~ Transgender India Awards

3) Punishment to those who treat them wrong and inhumanely

4) Government to create National Commission for Transgenderes on the lines of NCST, NCSC, etc

5) Awareness through roleplays, street plays, NGO's active Participation: (Eg) Naay Foundation

Transgenderes are the rightful owners of the society hence there is a need to bring about attitudinal change in society

**Feedback**

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Q.5) Expectation that modernization and economic development would lead to secularization of the society has been held in the country. Do you agree? (10 marks, 150 words)

आधुनिकीकरण और आर्थिक विकास से समाज के धर्मनिरपेक्षता की ओर ले जाने की उम्मीद को देश में झुठलाया गया है। क्या आप सहमत हैं। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Secularization is a process of decrease in the influence of religion in the society.

There have been views that modernisation and economic development would lead to secularization.

This has led to → secularization

•) Economic growth at rate of 8%-9% → varied opportunities to different religions

•) Rationality and science (like IMD, weather forecast) → discarded the theories of religion like God sends to famines, droughts

•) Incline towards freedom to opportunities, secular country → involvement of multiple religions in production and participation

However, it is witnessed that modernisation and economic development had not led to decrease in ~~sects~~ religion + rather decreased secularization :-

- ① Proliferation of modern media, tv channels like Aastha, Sankar has once again highlighted the dichotomy of religious revival
  - ② Growth of sects, cults like OSHO is the garb of modernisation.
  - ③ Increase in the economic processes have led to the people to move towards ~~schools~~ temples, religious places for 'solace' 'ful good' -
  - ④ It has increased communal clashes (eg: Muzaffar nagar Riots, Ghazipur Riots)
  - ⑤ Increased fundamentalism.
- Hence, modernisation and economic development has mixed impacts on secularization.

**Feedback**

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Q.6) Why is regionalism considered a "double-edged sword" for national unity and integration?

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(10 marks, 150 words)

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

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Regionalism is an ideology in which people grow their affinity and loyalty towards their region rather than nation.

Regionalism as a positive-edged sword

it leads to decentralisation of Power

when people want to work for the governance of their region

it enables people to gain their identity

it allows peaceful living by development of the certain regions hence promoting development

Regionalism as a threat to National unity and integration

(o) When it turns into violent demands,

Regionalism & separatist tendencies

(Eg) Khalistan and Azad Kashmir

① It threatens the national security as it leads to anti social elements

(Eg) > Naxalbari areas

② It inculcates son of soil policy which hinders social & national cohesion

(Eg) > Maharashtra, Assam

③ It leads to separatist tendencies thereby affecting national peace.

(Eg) > Shankhard Movement

④ It leads to parochial growth like <sup>factor</sup> linguistic, etc.

(Eg) > Dravidian Movement

Hence, regionalism can be good if its utilized in a peaceful manner however can threaten national unity if it inculcates violent tendencies

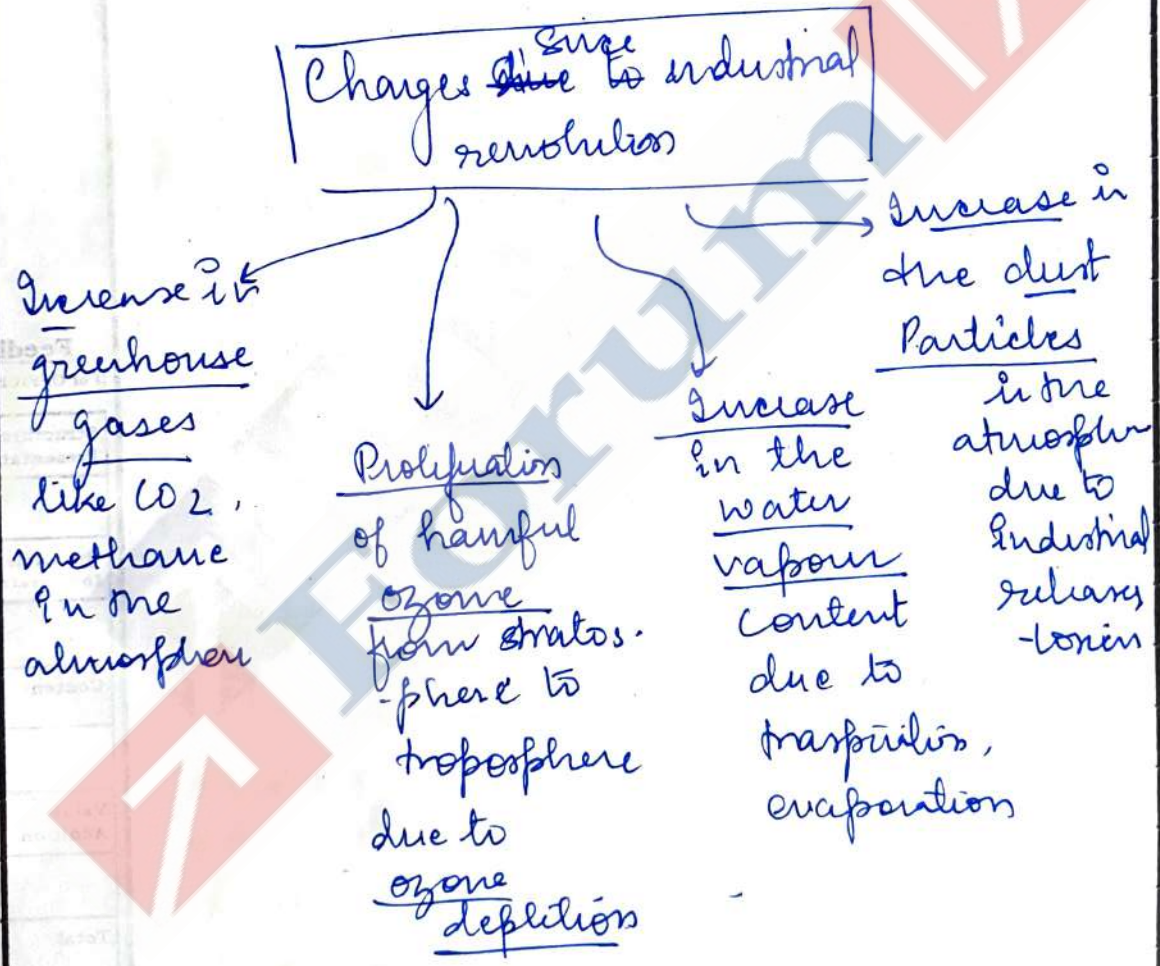
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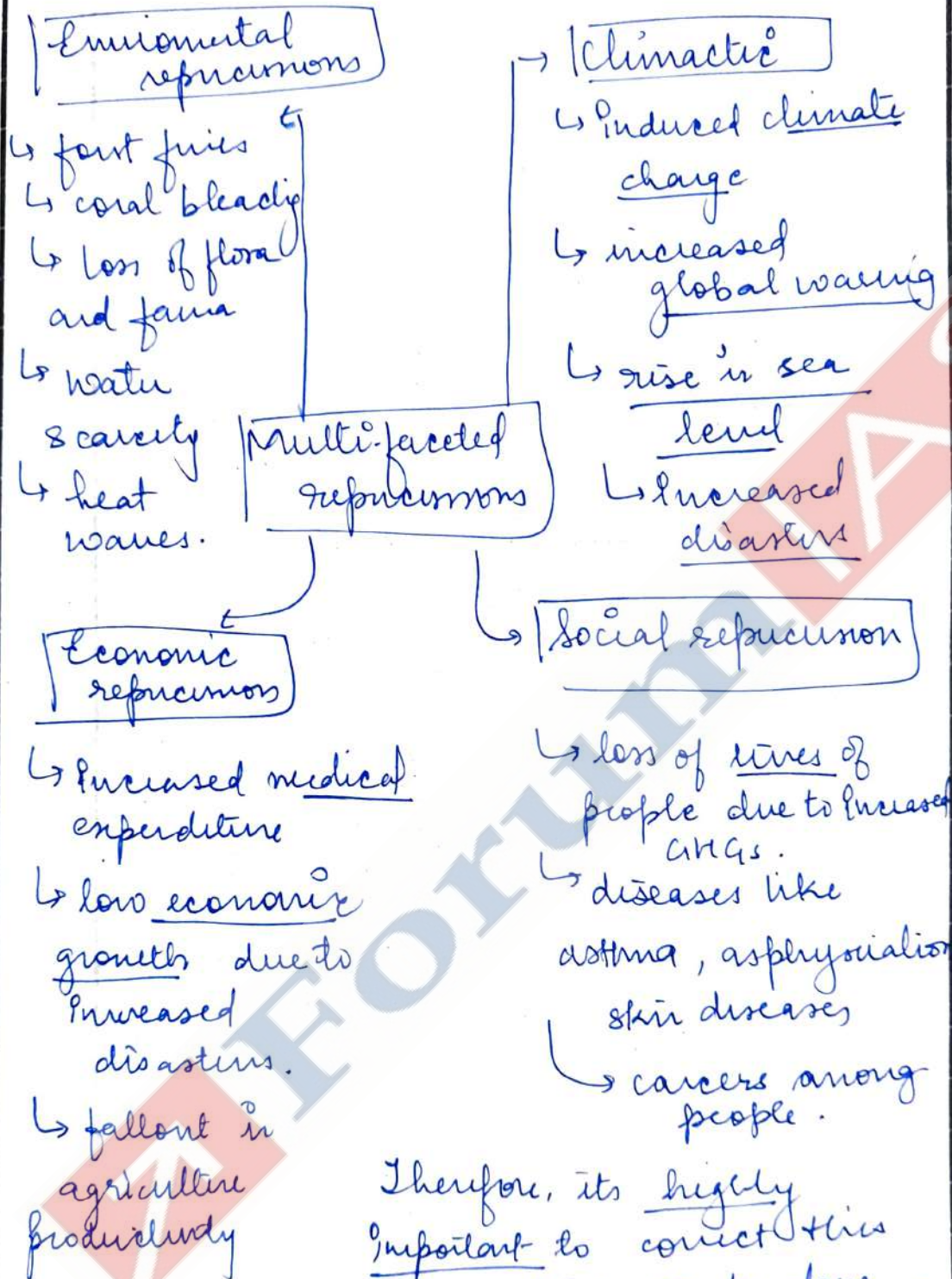
Q.7) Mention the changes in atmospheric composition since industrial revolution and their multifaceted repercussions. (2022-09-01 20:34:38) (10 marks, 150 words)

औद्योगिक क्रांति के बाद से वायुमंडलीय संरचना में परिवर्तन और उनके बहुआयामी प्रभावों का उल्लेख करें। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Atmospheric composition includes the presence of multiple gases, water vapour, dust in the atmosphere of the earth.



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Therefore, its highly important to correct this composition which can be done through following Paris Agreement (2015)

**Feedback**  
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Q.8) Why does Western Ghat receive more rainfall than Eastern Ghat? How does the rainfall variation impact the vegetation and human activities in these regions? (10 marks, 150 words)

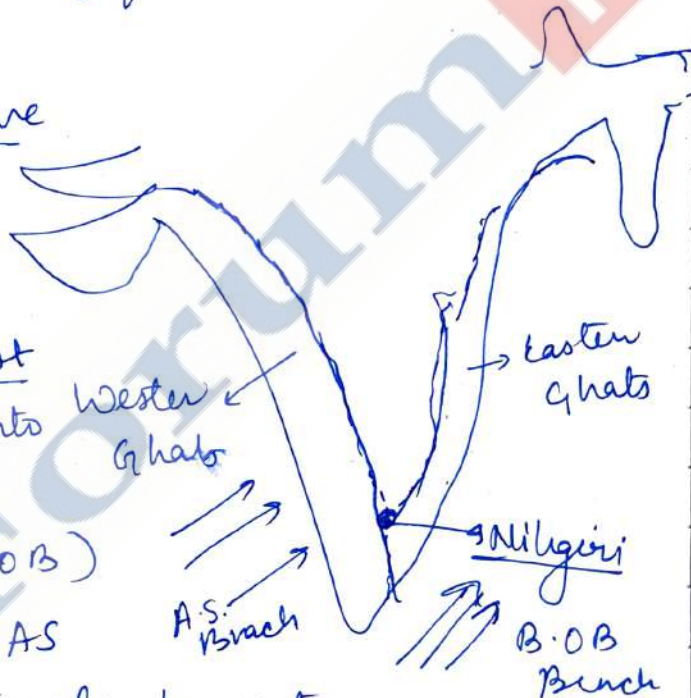
पश्चिमी घाट में पूर्वी घाट की तुलना में अधिक वर्षा क्यों होती है? इन क्षेत्रों में वर्षा की भिन्नता वनस्पति और मानव गति-विधियों को कैसे प्रभावित करती है? (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Western Ghats and Eastern

Ghats are the India's unique landforms holding huge ecological and geographical significance

Western Ghats receive more rainfall than Eastern Ghats

① The South West Monsoons split into Anabian Sea (AS) and Bay of Bengal (BOB) Branch → so AS



Branch perpendicular to western Ghats leading huge rainfall whereas B.O.B branch is parallel to eastern Ghats, hence lesser rainfall

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② Also, the eastern Ghats lies at the leeward / rainshadow region of Western Ghats and hence less rainfall. and western Ghats huge rainfall.

## Rainfall variation impact

### Vegetation

Western Ghats get huge rainfall has Tropical evergreen forests

→ growth of mahogany, ebony, rosewood.

→ hosts Nilgiri Tahr, lagoons.

Eastern Ghats have deciduous forests like Mango, Shesham, Neem, etc.

### Human Activities

→ Western Ghats are more focused on hunting, gathering, due to huge trees canopies

→ Eastern Ghats have trade of red sanders, margar

Therefore, both the eastern ghats and western Ghats have unique ecology.

### Feedback

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Q171181810521910105067 (2022-09-10 20:34:38) (MRTS) for sustainable and integrated development of urban-rural landscape in the country. (10 marks, 150 words)

देश में शहरी-ग्रामीण परिदृश्य के सतत और एकीकृत विकास के लिए मास रैपिड ट्रांजिट सिस्टम (MRTS) के महत्व का परीक्षण कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Mass Rapid Transit System is of huge significance for country's urban-rural landscape development.

## Significance

- o) It would ensure proper linkage between rural and urban areas ensuring communications, transportation
- o) It would help in focusing on logistics issue that prevails in the country.
- o) It is sustainable as it ensures effective use and utilisation of resources

for such development

It would enhance growth of the rural areas, thereby eradicating the problem of slums in the outer fringes of the society.

Hence, MRTS would ensure urbanisation of the country, which will ensure development of rural as well as urban society.

**Feedback**

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Q.10) Semiconductor industry has assumed great geopolitical significance in the present context. Comment and highlight the reasons for current global shortage in microprocessor availability.

(10 marks, 150 words)

सेमीकंडक्टर उद्योग ने वर्तमान संदर्भ में महान भू-राजनीतिक महत्व ग्रहण कर लिया है। माइक्रोप्रोसेसर उपलब्धता में वर्तमान वैश्विक कमी के कारणों पर टिप्पणी करें और उन्हें उजागर करें। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Semiconductors are those materials that lies between insulators and conductors and are composed of rare-earth minerals.

Semiconductor Industry : Great Geopolitical Significance

1) While the world is moving towards electric vehicles, semiconductors are the major components of the electric vehicles, hence, national position depends on this availability.

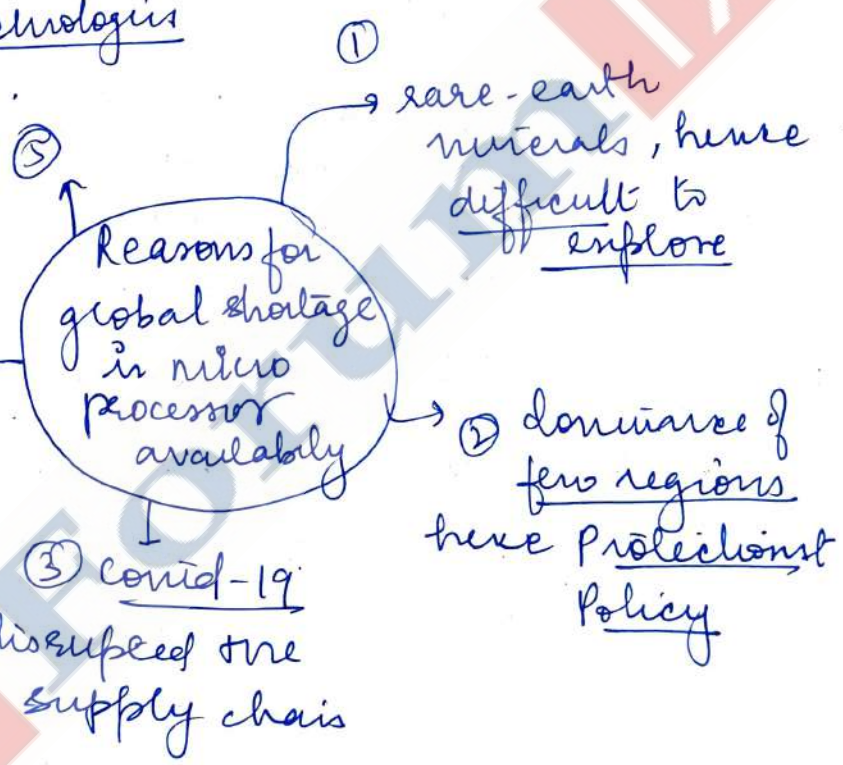
2) Majority of the semiconductors come from South Korea, Taiwan, USA, China hence

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Their emerging power in the international sphere.

⑥ usage of semiconductors in other areas like computer, chips, electronics, hence → its a driver for Industrial Revolution 4.0, thereby increasing geopolitical reasons

Lack of technologies available.



Russia-Ukraine war is also the other reasons

Hence, semiconductors holds a huge importance and for that India has launched Semiconductor Mission to ensure self-reliance.

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Q.11) Trade was not just an economic activity in ancient India, it facilitated exchange of ideas and technologies that had social, cultural and political consequences. Discuss. (15 marks, 250 words)

प्राचीन भारत में व्यापार केवल एक आर्थिक गतिविधि नहीं थी, इसने उन विचारों और प्रौद्योगिकियों के आदान-प्रदान की सुविधा प्रदान की जिनके सामाजिक, सांस्कृतिक और राजनीतिक परिणाम थे। चर्चा करें। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Trade India has been one of the richest countries in the ancient times which began with Indus valley civilisation and continued till present. This was why it was called 'Golden Bird'.

Trade : economic activity

① It was an economic activity especially when the dawn of civilisation occurred.

② Trade of IVC with Mesopotamia and Egypt.

③ The main aim was to ensure the export and import of goods.

④ Export of spices, turke  
Import of ivory.

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Trade : exchange of ideas and technologies

It also had other aims apart from traditional economic activity -

Social Consequences of Trade

① It has led to the Increase in the social contacts among different parts of the world.

(Eg) > India and Roman empire social contact was strengthened.

② It also led to the transfer of social values like collectivism, togetherness to different areas of the world.

③ Technologies like art and craft, transportation were transferred.

Cultural Consequences

① It ensured transfer of culture to abroad.

(Eg) > Buddhism spread from India to South Asia, East Asia, China



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- ⊙ It also induced changes of ideas of Jainism, Brahmanism, Hinduism to other areas.
- whereas, Islam also came through India.
- ⊙ Greco-Roman art was brought into India (eg) Buddha's art
- ⊙ The foreign invaders like Kushans and Greeks brought traditions of curtains, long overcoats to India.

## Political consequences

- ⊙ Emerged multiple dynasty rule especially when Greeks, Central Asian, West Asian crossed India.
- ⊙ Enhanced Greek presence in the court (eg) Helena during Mauryan rule
- ⊙ Led to the onset of Islam rule later especially after Qasim's invasion in ancient India.

Therefore, trade in Ancient India had a phenomenal multi-dimensional impacts.

### Feedback

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Q.12) variations in temple architecture are reflections of geographical conditions, prevalent economic system and philosophical tradition of the time. Elaborate. (15 marks, 250 words)

मंदिर की वास्तुकला में भिन्नताएं भौगोलिक परिस्थितियों, प्रचलित आर्थिक व्यवस्था और उस समय की दार्शनिक परंपरा का प्रतिबिंब हैं। विस्तार वर्णन करें। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Temple architecture is considered as one of the greatest human creations since ancient history till the present time being. The temple art has varied across time and space with significant evolution.

It is a culmination of geographical context, the economic prevalence and great traditions of different times.

Reflections of geographical conditions

① Temple architecture varies across geographies → from north to south, west to east

(Eg) → North India witnessed temple art during Gupta Age i.e. 300 AD.

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- ① It had Nagara style i.e. Dashwatar temple,
- ② Katuga style i.e. Sun Temple, Konark.
- ③ Chandela style temples i.e. Khajuroo temples
- ④ South India witnessed Draavidian style temple.
  - ① Vijayanagar Hampi Temples i.e. Virupaksha Temple
  - ② Madurai temples i.e. Meenakshi Temple

Not only geographical conditions but as well the economic system.

## Reflections of Economic System

- ① The temple art showed the possession of wealth among the rulers.

(Eg): Grand temples of Vijaynagara empire → huge gateways.

- ② It also showed that these arts were sponsored majorly by kings and took all the expenses.

(Eg): Pallavas' on Mahabalipuram Temple

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⊙ The temples were the storehouse of huge donations in the form of gold, charity, dakshina & etc

Reflections of the Philosophical traditions

⊙ It showed that some temples were exclusive for certain religions.

⊙ Eg: Hazari Ramaswamy Temple → Shena

⊙ The vedic rituals and the philosophies of priesthood, Brahmanism was also prevalent.

⊙ Eg: Dashwatar temple of Hinduism

Hence; the temple architecture is one of the huge landmarks of Indian culture and prestige is boosted especially when temples like Ranappa temple recognized as UNESCO heritages sites.

**Feedback**

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Q13) The post-independent environmental movement in India reflects not just ecological concerns but also unfulfilled socio-economic aspirations. Discuss with relevant examples.

(15 marks, 250 words)

भारत में स्वतंत्रता के बाद का पर्यावरण आंदोलन न केवल पारिस्थितिक चिंताओं को दर्शाता है बल्कि अधूरी सामाजिक-आर्थिक आकांक्षाओं को भी दर्शाता है। प्रासंगिक उदाहरणों के साथ चर्चा करें। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Environmental Movements are the type of movements that seek to bring or resist a change in the environment field. India has witnessed multiple environment movements post 1947.

Environmental Movements : ecological concerns

① It's main focus was to preserve the environment from getting damaged.

(eg) Chipko Movement

② It was focused on conserving the flora and fauna, diversity of the country.

(eg) Silent Valley Movement

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① It was focussed on to ensure removal of pollution from the industries and the disasters it caused.

(Eg) Bhopal Gas Tragedy Movement

However, not only ecological concerns, there were other concerns as well.

Environmental Movements : Socio-economic aspirations

② It was forced against the development induced displacements of the people

(Eg) Narmada Bachao Andolan by Medha Patkar → against Narmada Dam which was to displace millions of people

③ It was for the betterment of the women and against the injustices led to them in the name of development

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eg) Chipko Movement which led to the hugging of trees by women, Affiko Movement.

It was also merged sometimes with other vulnerable sections movements eg) Women Movement, Dalit Movements

These were also against the problems that people faced due to loss of livelihood as they used to sustain their livings on forest products.

Movements led by Chandi Prasad Bhatt; Swadhar Lah Bahuguna of Uttarakhand

Therefore, these environment movements have been a culmination of ecological, social, economic concerns necessary for the society and the country.

### Feedback

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Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
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Q.14) Identify and examine reasons behind the deglobalization wave across the world. Analyze its impact on the world economy. (15 marks, 250 words)

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दुनिया भर में गैर-वैश्वीकरण की लहर के पीछे के कारणों की पहचान करें और उनका परीक्षण करें। भारतीय समाज पर इसके प्रभाव का विश्लेषण कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Deglobalisation is the process of delinking the global economies and approaching towards protectionist policies. Covid-19 impact is seen to boost the deglobalisation wave.

There have been multiple reasons as to why the countries have once again shifted to this trend.

### Reasons behind Deglobalisation

- ① Covid-19 Impact: This can be seen as the major reason as the countries are now wanting to hamper the travel and tourism at international level.
  - Global trade witnessed decline of 22%.



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① Securing self-nationalist interests :-

This is because the countries feel short of global supply chains, decrease in the trends of trades.

Also, countries want to preserve their localised cultures and evade the exploitation from the clutches of world powers.

② Protectionist Policies

that have been observed by countries like:- Indonesia suspending Palm oil exports, India suspending wheat exports to promote self and protect their demands.

Impact of deglobalisation on Indian society

Some of the positive impacts:-

① Protection of consumers and farmers from the export - import exploitation.

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① Local culture and local goods have been able to sustain due to this.

② Indian society is a vulnerable section, MSMEs are now being able to transform themselves -

③ The country is now focussing more on its own society's needs and demands.

There are however some negative aspects as well :-

① Due to deglobalisation, lack of choices available to society.

② The education in terms of foreign schooling is being obstructed.

③ The economic impact on Indian society is huge → (Eg) → lack of investment (FDIs), etc

Hence, deglobalisation has multifaceted impacts on Indian society depending on different cultures

### Feedback

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Structure/ Presentation	
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 1910105067 as a domain of individual freedom and creativity, is widening social crevices and fractures. Discuss the impact of social media on society. (15 marks, 250 words)

व्यक्तिगत स्वतंत्रता और रचनात्मकता के क्षेत्र के रूप में परिकल्पित सोशल मीडिया, सामाजिक दुराव और अलगाव को चौड़ा कर रहा है। समाज पर सोशल मीडिया के प्रभाव की विवेचना कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Social media is defined as the applications based on ICT technologies that allow surfing, content creation, vlogging to its users. With India, being the 2<sup>nd</sup> largest smartphones users, social media has ~~been~~ <sup>had</sup> a profound impact.

Impact of social media on society can be seen along various fields and domains.

Social media: as a domain of individual freedom and creativity

This can be seen as a positive impact of social media on society.

⊙ Social media gives a platform to people of the society to express

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their views, content, expressions.

(Eg) > Increase in the social media influencers during covid-19.

⊙ It ensures that a persons have a freedom to mobilise their thoughts.

(Eg) > Culture of youth being educational and founding critics.

⊙ It has given the vulnerable sections like women, elderly to express themselves

(Eg) > Women opening up about their sexual harassment, Me too Movement

⊙ Creativity of people is visible through the platform

(Eg) > New business emerging like art, creativity through social media

⊙ Social connections are enhanced

(Eg) > video calls at Whatsapp, Instagram

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## Social media: widening fractures

Negative impacts of social media:-

- ① Society is impacted by fake news proliferation. (Eg) > Muzaffarnagar riots due to fake news
  - ② Disruption of social harmony and social order due to social media. (Eg) > communal clashes
  - ③ Vulnerable sections like children are being seen as a tool of recruitment, resulting into evils against them. (Eg) > child pornography
  - ④ Social media is used as a tool of manipulation of the society. (Eg) > Political Parties using for vested interest
  - ⑤ Also, it is drawing the youth towards anti-social elements, (Eg) radicalisation of youth, anti-tourist-culture, drug trafficking
- Hence, social media is a potent tool that can be used in a positive as well as negative depending on people

### Feedback

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Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
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Q.16) Conducting a caste census is important for better targeting of welfare services; however, such an exercise is fraught with challenges to social harmony and risks polarization. Discuss. (15 marks, 250 words)

कल्याणकारी सेवाओं के बेहतर लक्ष्यीकरण के लिए जाति जनगणना का आयोजन महत्वपूर्ण है; हालांकि, इस तरह की कार्यवाही सामाजिक सद्भाव के लिए चुनौतियों और ध्रुवीकरण के जोखिम से भरी है। चर्चा कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Caste census is a process/tool for collection of data in detail with respect to the existing castes. Caste census has not been practiced in India post 1931.

Though, there have been emerging needs over its increasing demands. There was conducted a Socio-Economic Caste Census in 2011 which focused on social and economic criteria.

Caste census: better-targeting of welfare services

① It can help in better identification of beneficiaries for various schemes.

→ For instance, there have been exclusion and inclusion error in schemes

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① Help in proper allocation of resources as the main function of the state is to ensure equity in resources.

(Eg) > STs have 50% more poverty than the national average. So they can be focused.

② Upliftment of backward castes who have been unable to reap benefits of the existing schemes.

(Eg) > The elite class among castes have reaped major benefits.

However, there have been issues and veins regarding the negative fallouts of caste census.

Caste census : Challenge to social harmony and risks polarization

③ Scholars argue that it can increase the demands of reservation among castes which disrupts the social harmony.

(Eg) Jats demand for reservation

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- ① It can lead to politicisation of castes and these can become a new tool of note bank politics.
- ② This approach can lead to structural changes in the society on the basis of castes, enhancing caste based conflicts.
  - (Eg) > Brahmins vs dalits.
- ③ It will lead to polarisation of castes in a way that some castes would be favoured more.
- ④ It ~~will~~ <sup>can</sup> also be misutilized by anti-social elements like Naxalites to get their vested interests.

Hence, caste census is an extensive exercise which should be done after multistakeholder approach. Also, its impact that existing data like SECC 2011, should be utilized in a better way.

### Feedback

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Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total



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Q.17) 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 'मुम्बई' 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)

The cotton textile industry is one of the oldest industry of the country with the first one established in Bombay as a textile mill in 1853.

Since then Bombay has emerged as primal centre of cotton textile industry during British rule.

Reasons for Bombay as a centre

① Geographical reasons :-

↳ The presence of a submergent natural coast.

↳ presence of various ports at the coastline.

↳ a connect with the Africa and West Asia through Arabia Sea

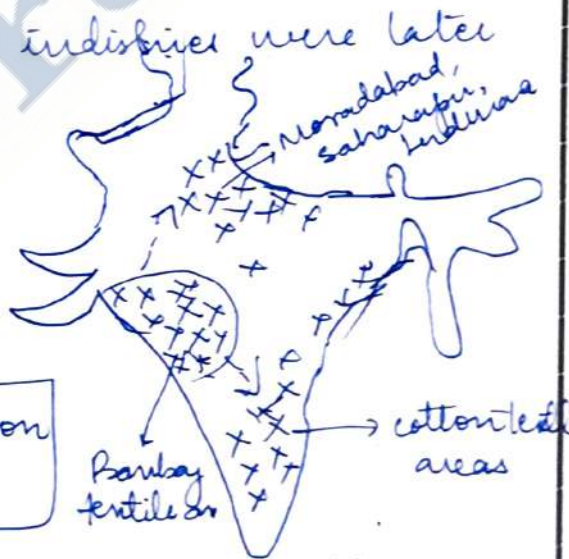
and Indian Ocean

① Economic reasons:

- Presence of huge market due to inhabitations is one of the main factors
- ↳ easy trade possible due to geography
- ↳ British built Bombay as one of the earliest city.
- ↳ raw material availability: black cotton soil
- ↳ cheap labour availability
- ↳ Power handlooms due to presence of coal fields etc.

However, the textile industries were later spread to other regions as well. Like

Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Punjab, Western UP.



Reasons for the dispersion to other areas

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↳ The availability of markets in other areas due to evolution of modern techniques, and inhabitants growing in other regions

↳ hugly river → led to West Bengal region to start cotton textile

↳ The industry also shifted nothwards to Punjab, Haryana, UP due to availability of markets.

↳ Power handloom due to electricity supply in southern regions especially Tamil Nadu.

↳ cheap labour availability

Hence cotton textile industry is now present in almost every part of India due to its emergig growth and India being one of the largest producer of cotton.

**Feedback**

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Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total



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 Q.18) Account for variations in oceanic temperature and discuss its multi-dimensional effects.  
 (15 marks, 250 words)

महासागरीय तापमान में होने वाली विभिन्नताओं को ध्यान में रखते हुए इसके बहुआयामी प्रभावों की विवेचना कीजिए।

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Oceanic temperature is defined as the temperature that prevails in the oceans. It can be calculated using surface temperature or depth temperature. The average temperature is 17.4°C.

### Variations in Oceanic temperature

① Due to the presence of warm and cold ocean currents causes variations.

(Eg) > Benguela cold current makes the ocean cold, whereas equatorial current makes the ocean warm.

② Vertical variations in the oceanic

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Temperature due to Atlantic Meridional Ocean Circulation which takes the hot water deep inside the ocean and cold water upwards

① cold upwelling and downwelling makes the ocean around Peruvian coast cold while warm around Australian coast

② The horizontal movement of ocean water from tropics to poles and vice versa leads to the intensifying of warm ocean currents

All, these leads to variations in ocean temperatures →

Multidimensional effects of variations in oceanic temperature

① Climatic variation

due to upwelling and downwelling leads to ENSO → La Niña and

El Niño in various countries① Economic effects

→ leads to droughts in India and Australia (due to El Niño) and floods in California (due to El Niño).

→ It increase the economic expenditure of the countries.

② Social effects are frozen → Trade effect

→ less of fishes (Peruvian coast) due to El Niño → reduces the social standard of living of people.

→ mixing of cold and warm currents increases the fishing (eg Doggers bank, fishing ground of Japan).

→ Prevalence of deserts on western coast of continents at lower latitudes.

Hence oceanic temperature and variations play an important role in multiple fields.

**Feedback**

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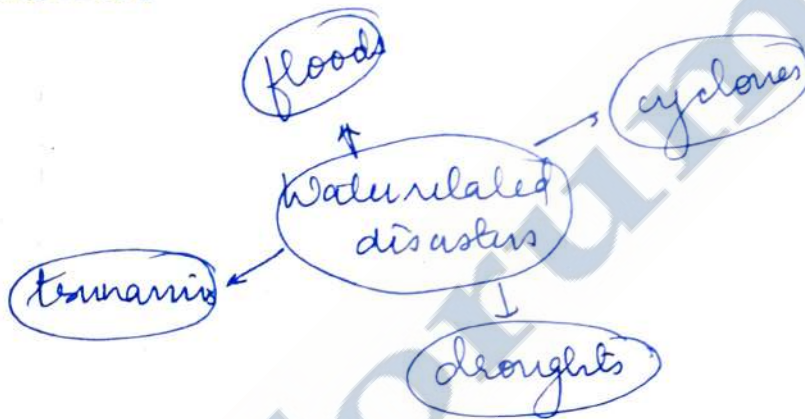
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Q.19) Assess India's vulnerability to water related disasters. How can better management of water resource make the country more resilient towards such disasters? (15 marks, 250 words)

जल संबंधी आपदाओं के प्रति भारत की संवेदनशीलता का आकलन करें। जल ससाधन का बेहतर प्रबंधन देश को ऐसी आपदाओं के प्रति अधिक लचीला कैसे बना सकता है? (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

India has a long coastline of 7516km ; it hosts world's 16% population with world's 4% of water resources and hence all these also increases India's vulnerability to water related disasters



India's vulnerability to such disasters

Vulnerability is the potential risk for the population which are prone to disasters.

① Floods : India's majority people who are near to the rivers plains

→ prone to floods. (eg): Ganga plains,  
Brahmaputra Plains, Godavari  
Plain -

(eg) > Recent floods in Kerala and Assam

→ this leads to huge loss of life,  
productivity, loss of buildings, food crops  
etc.

⑥ Droughts: which are frequent in semi arid  
and arid regions of Gujarat, Rajasthan.

→ affects agricultural production

→ increased vulnerability of poor,  
women, etc

→ huge economic losses.

⑦ Cyclones → 5000 km of 7516 km coastline  
is prone to cyclones

(eg) Asani, Amphan cyclones

→ disturbs normal living

→ leads to disruption of flora and fauna

→ displacement of people.



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## Better Management of Water Resources

- ① Effective utilisation of groundwaters can reduce its overexploitation and lead to prosperous agriculture, especially Punjab, Haryana.
- ② Better use of irrigation systems like drip irrigation, spinkler irrigation, micro irrigation can ensure water security.
- ③ Proper use of wetlands and mangroves can ensure ~~best~~ reduction of cyclones.
- ④ River Plains Zoning would help in dealing with floods due to overflowing rivers.
- ⑤ Rainwater harvesting systems can ensure water availability even during drought.

Hence, best Practices like Haryali (Centre crop), NeeruMeeru (Andhra Pradesh) can be adopted to ensure water-related disaster resilience.

### Feedback

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Q.20) What do you understand by heat waves? Identify the reasons for the rising frequency and intensity of heat waves in the country. Also, discuss the environmental and economic impacts of heat wave. (15 marks, 250 words)

हीट वेव्स से आप क्या समझते हैं? देश में हीट वेव्स की बढ़ती आवृत्ति और तीव्रता के कारणों की पहचान करें। इसके अलावा, हीट वेव्स के पर्यावरणीय और आर्थिक प्रभावों पर चर्चा करें। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Heat waves are the sudden increase in the <sup>normal</sup> temperature for continuous four-five days prevalent in summer season. Heat waves are prevalent especially in northern regions, tropical and sub-tropical regions.

Heat waves are the prevalent scorching rise in temperatures of the regions. (Eg) Heat waves in India during 2021.

AR6 report of IPCC has warned against the rising frequency of heat waves especially in South Asia region.

Reasons for rising frequency and intensity

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## Natural Reasons

- ① Increasing climate change and global warming in the country.
- ② Increase in the sun spot activities
- ③ Decrease in the rainfall especially India that depends on monsoonal rains
- ④ evapo-transpiration resulting in heat waves

## Anthropogenic reasons

- ① Urban heat island due to greenhouse gases emissions
- ② faulty construction activities
- ③ concrete roads and plais which does not allow heat entrapment
- ④ faulty reclamation <sup>of agriculture</sup> practices
- ⑤ deforestation and industrialisation

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## Environmental impacts of heatwaves

- ① Overall increase in the temperature.
- ② affecting the agricultural production.
- ③ affecting monsoonal rainfall pattern.
- ④ increased forest fires, wildfires.
- ⑤ may lead to degradation of ecological diversity in various flora, fauna.
- ⑥ water scarcity.

## Economical impacts

- ① due to adverse agriculture, it can reduce agriculture production, productivity.
- ② human activities would decrease and would lead to decrease in work culture and reduction in GDP.
- ③ increased medical and social expenditure.

Therefore, to reduce heat waves one needs to control CO<sub>2</sub> emissions and practice afforestation.

### 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
✓	<b>Key / Relevant Point</b>		
✗	<b>Vague / Irrelevant</b>		

\* Subject to change without prior notice.