

TEST CODE : 5 1 0 6 1

FIAS – MGP 2022 (C-10) – GS Paper #1

ForumIAS			
GENERAL STUDIES			
Name Of Candidate	GAURI PRABHAT		
Roll No.	1910078266	Date:	31/07/22

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>
1			
2			
3			
4			
5			
6			
7			
8			
9			
10			
11			
12			
13			
14			
15			
16			
17			
18			
19			
20			
Total:	250		
Evaluator's Discretion:			For Student Only
			Start Time End Time
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:

130641_51061_1910078266_(2022-08-06 02:12:18)

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

130641_51061_1910078266_(2022-08-06 02:12:16)

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 valley civilisation existed in the North West part of the Indian subcontinent (Indus valley region), with its native phase around 2500-2000 BC.

Archaeological evidences

Economic life:

① Town planning

- grid pattern of streets
- upper town & lower town
- drains with cesspits for cleaning
- wells (eg: houses at Kalibangan, Mohenjodaro)

② Findings of flourishing trade

- seals of 'Meluha' found in Mesopotamia, Silmun, Makran Coast
- script (pictographic) on seals
- toy carts

Social life

- ① Public baths - ritual bathing
(eg) Great bath at Mohenjodaro
- ② Granaries - food surplus collection
(eg) Great Granary - Mohenjodaro,
6 granaries in Harappa's citadel
- ③ Pottery - animals, trees, geometrical motifs
→ black and red, wheel made
→ miniature pots (decorative), pots
for storage
- ④ Seals - living with nature
→ animals, trees
(eg) Pashupati Seal, unicorn seal
- ⑤ Bronze figurines - dancing girl at Mohenjodaro

Religious life

- ① Lingam and Yoni - found at Harappa
- ② use of seals as amulets
- ③ worship of peepal tree, one-horned bull
- ④ terracotta figurines - mother goddess
(fertility)

Thus, the Harappan people lived an urban lifestyle and some of their techniques like metabolic town planning are relevant even today.

Feedback

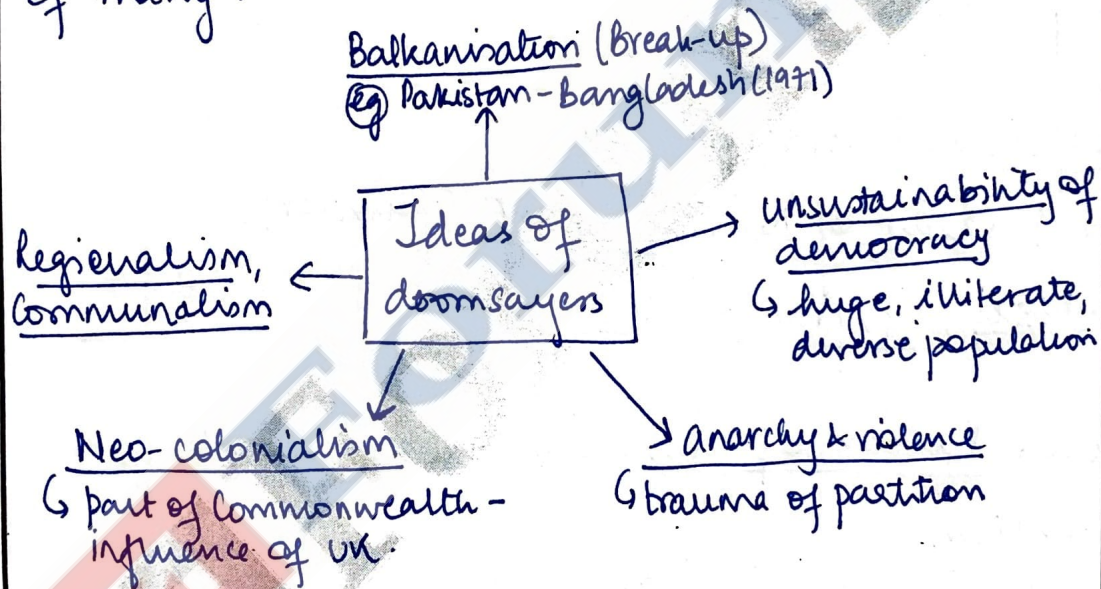
(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total

Q.2) Contradicting the doomsayers of idea of India as a nation, India has exhibited a successful experiment in democracy. Comment. (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)

India takes pride in being called the world's largest democracy since it has managed to establish and sustain a democratic polity over 75 years, contradicting the predictions of many.



However, India's successes proved them wrong:-

- ① Maintained unity & integrity of India
 - ↳ accession of 565 princely states
 - ↳ BK Ambedkar: "India is first, India is last and nothing but India's"

② Institutionalisation of democracy

- ↳ free & fair elections - independent Election Commission
- ↳ universal adult franchise - 67% voting in 17th LS Election
- ↳ love for democracy
- ↳ (eg) 1977 elections post Emergency → Mrs Gandhi voted out

③ Constitutionalism & Rule of Law

- ↳ establishment of Criminal Justice System, independent Judiciary

④ Independent foreign Policy

- ↳ novel ideas of Non Alignment (founder), Panchsheel, Gyral doctrine

⑤ Accommodation of diversity - Federalism & Secularism

- ↳ curbing secessionism, parochialism

Thus, even 75 years since our 'Trust with Destiny', we look forward to 'Amritkaal' - celebrating 100 years of the birth of our democracy.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/ Presentation	
Question Interpretation	
Content	
Value Addition	
Total	

Q.3) Growth of the Indian National Movement was both a response to and a reason for changes in the British policy in the country. Elaborate. (10 marks, 150 words)

भारतीय राष्ट्रीय आंदोलन का विकास देश में ब्रिटिश नीति में बदलाव की प्रतिक्रिया और कारण दोनों था। विस्तृत वर्णन करें। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

The Indian National Movement was both influenced by British policy as well as caused British to change their policy.

Response to British Policy :-

① Laissez-faire (One Way free Trade) Policy

Response: 'Drain Theory' by Dadabhai Naoroji -
British economic policies leading to bleeding drain of Indian wealth

② Autocracy - denial of self government policy

(eg) Lord Morley's 1907 Statement
Response: demand for constitutional reforms,
"no taxation without representation"

③ Divide & Rule (eg) Partition of Bengal (1905)

Response: Swadeshi & Boycott Movements -
tying of Rakhs, singing Amar Sonar Bangla

④ Denial of basic freedoms & rights

(eg) Freedom of press, to form unions etc

Response: Nehru Report (1928), individual
Satyagrahas (1940-41)

Influence on British Policy :-

① Demand for self-govt

↳ Indian Councils Act 1892, Morley-Minto Reforms 1909

② Home Rule Movements (Annie Besant & Tilak-1916-1919)

↳ Lord Montagu's August Statement 1917.
(goal of self govt & responsible govt),
Montagu Chelmsford Reforms 1919 (dyarchy)

③ Revolutionary Activity - Anushilan, Yugantar, Ghadr
↳ annulment of partition of Bengal

④ Home Swaraj demand (1929 Lahore session)
↳ ultimate independence & non-acceptance
of dominion status

Thus, there was constant play between the
Freedom Struggle & British Response.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total

Q.4) Collapse of the USSR was as much a consequence of internal unrest as of external factors. Analyze this statement and discuss the impacts of fall of USSR. (10 marks, 150 words)

USSR का पतन उतना ही आंतरिक अशांति का परिणाम था जितना कि बाहरी कारकों का। इस कथन का विश्लेषण कीजिए तथा सोवियत संघ के पतन के प्रभावों की विवेचना कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Union of Soviet Socialist Republics collapsed in 1991; bringing an end to the 'Cold War' that started in 1945 (post WW II) & leading to formation of unipolar world (American hegemony)

Causes of collapse

Internal

- policies of Gorbachev - unplanned, haphazard economic reforms
- economic crisis
- reforms "too late, too little"

(Don't Write anything in this)

Q.5) Expect the society

आधुनिक क्या ?

External

- Cold war → drain of resources & wealth
- international dominance of capitalism over communism
- unrest in constituent republics

Impacts

- ① Birth of New International Economic Order (NIEO) - hegemony of dollar & USA
- ② Unipolar world - end of cold war (arms race, space race)
- ③ International acceptance of capitalist system - ideological change
- ④ formation of many new countries & lingering disputes
 (eg) Russia - annexation of Crimea (2014) & now Ukraine attack

Thus, collapse of USSR & fall of Berlin wall have implications on today's geopolitics too.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total

Q.5) Expectation that modernization and economic development would lead to secularization of the society has been belied 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)

While secularism was part of our constitutional ethos right from independence, we have witnessed economic development & modernisation continuously since then.

Indeed, economic development & modernisation have not lead to desired secularization :-

① Poor socio-economic indicators

↳ poverty, health & education indicators poorer for minorities

② low / insufficient representation

↳ Sachar Committee Report : Muslims 18.5% of population but ~ 2% in bureaucracy

③ Prevalence of regressive practices

(eg: Triple Talak, casteism & untouchability (recently outlawed))

④ Communal violence & tensions

eg) 1993 Mumbai riots (Mumbai - financial hub)

⑤ Communal division in cities

eg) Jamia ~ "Muslim" area
Lajpat Nagar ~ " Sikh " refugee colony

⑥ Profession - Community link even with economic development

eg) Moradabad → workers - Muslims, owners - Hindus

eg) butchery shops ~ Muslim vendors

However, development & modernisation have also diluted communal identities:-

→ Urbanisation: people of different communities cohabit

→ Work places - merit based recruitment - intermingling

→ Improved education → secular values taught
→ celebration of Diwali, Id, Christmas

To become 5 trillion economy by 2025, spirit of 'Sakra Dharma Sambhara' is essential

(Don't write anything in this area)

Q.6) Caste system in Indian society. In the context of the above statement, discuss the role of the state in promoting social justice along with

जाति व्यवस्था

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total

(Don't Write anything in this Area)

130641_51061_1910078266_(2022-08-06 02:12:18)

(Don't Write anything in this Area)

Q.6) Caste system is a dynamic reality that is acquiring a greater degree of flexibility in the modern society. In light of this statement, elucidate how the caste system has changed since independence along with the underlying reasons for these changes. (10 marks, 150 words)

जाति व्यवस्था एक गतिशील वास्तविकता है जो आधुनिक समाज में अधिक से अधिक लचीलेपन को प्राप्त कर रही है। इस कथन के आलोक में, इन परिवर्तनों के अंतर्निहित कारणों के साथ-साथ स्वतंत्रता के बाद से जाति व्यवस्था कैसे बदली है, स्पष्ट करें। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Caste system refers to the social stratification of society based on birth & consequent occupational division of labour.

finding origin in Purusha Sukt hymn of Rig Veda

Changes since independence :-

- ① Dilution of caste identities
eg) cohabitation of upper & lower castes in same areas in cities
- ② Dominance of class over caste
↳ economic status more important than caste / varna
- ③ Increased occupational mobility
eg) Dalits → becoming priests (Tirupathi Temple)
Vaishnavs → becoming teachers

(Don't Write anything in this)

Q-7) Ans

भारत

- ④ Sanskritisation trends - aping upper castes
 (eg) Dalits performing rituals, becoming vegetarian
- ⑤ Decline in inhumane practice of untouchability

Reasons :-

- ① Constitutional - Article 17 (Abolishes untouchability), Article 14 (Right to Equality), Article 15 (Equality in public employment)
- ② Legal - affirmative action → political representation & opportunities for growth
- ③ Economic
 - urbanisation
 - westernisation
 - industrialisation

} improved standards of living
- ④ Role of leadership (visibility)
 (eg) Broupadi Munn - 1st tribal President, Dr B.R. Ambedkar - father of Constitution

Thus, while caste system is continuously evolving - more change in mindsets is needed to remove caste shackles.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total

Q.7) Analyze the role of digital technologies in bridging gender gap in India. (10 marks, 150 words)

भारत में लैंगिक अंतर को पाटने में डिजिटल प्रौद्योगिकियों की भूमिका का विश्लेषण करें।

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Gender gap is the outcome of the prevalent patriarchy that prevails in Indian society - manifested via poor socio-economic indicators for women, discrimination, wage differences etc.

Role of digital technologies in bridging gender gap :-

① Enhanced sources of income

eg) During COVID - work from home opportunities

↳ bridge labour income gap (18% women - 22% men - World Inequality Report 2022)

② Online education for girls

eg) SWAYAM Portal, massive Open Online courses Biksha

↳ bridge literacy gap (65% - women - 82% - men - census 2011)

(Don't Write anything in)

Q.8) Why does
tion impact t

परिचयी घ
विधियों ?

- ③ Better women safety/security
 - eg: SHE-Box - for online complaints of sexual harassment
 - eg: SOS / Emergency Apps of police for women
- ④ Effective outreach of govt schemes
 - eg: DBT cash transfer to women Jan Shan accounts during COVID
- ⑤ Awareness generation / Activism
 - eg: #MeToo Movement
- ⑥ Self empowerment - independent, modern woman with access to phone, internet

According to NFHS-5, only 64% of women reported ever using internet, while same proportion for men was 82% - highlights need to bridge digital gender divide so we can close gender gap & achieve SDG5 + benefits of gender dividend (27% GDP ↑ - IMF)

Feedback
(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total

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 गतिविधियों को कैसे प्रभावित करती है? (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Peninsular India is a roughly triangular piece of land, with the Western Ghats (like Sahyadris, Nilgiris) flanking its Western coast receiving heavy rainfall from the South West Monsoon but the Eastern Ghats receiving lesser rainfall during North East (retreating) monsoon.

Reasons :-

- ① Western Ghats - orographic rainfall as they lie facing South West Monsoon winds.
- Eastern Ghats - lie in rain shadow zone of S.W Monsoon.

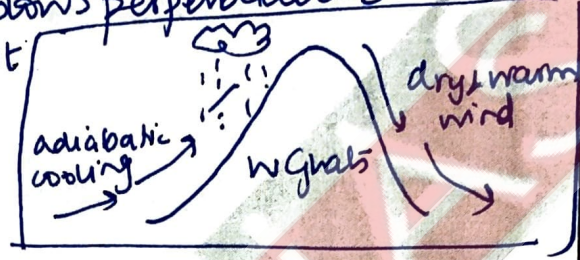


Fig: Orographic rainfall in Western Ghats.

(Don't Waste anything)

- ② W Ghats - higher & continuous from Gujarat coast to Kerala
E Ghats - lower, discontinuous (cut by rivers)

③ W Ghats - wind blows perpendicular to coast
E Ghats - S.W Monsoon wind blows parallel to the coast



Impact on vegetation

W Ghats

- low temperature & less range of temperature
- coffee, cardamom, rubber (Nilgiri hills), Munnar tea estates
- Kuttanad below sea level paddy in Kerala

E Ghats

- fertile deltas of Kaveri, Godavari, Krishna
- rice bowl (Andhra Pradesh), cotton (Tamil Nadu), sugar

Impact on human activities

W Ghats

- Sacred Groves
- forest-based tribals

E Ghats

- less forests, more coastal cities
ep: Chennai

Thus both W & E Ghats add to diversity of ecology & human life.

Feedback
(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total

Q.9) Mention the changes in atmospheric composition since industrial revolution and their multi-faceted repercussions. (10 marks, 150 words)

औद्योगिक क्रांति के बाद से वायुमंडलीय संरचना में परिवर्तन और उनके बहुआयामी प्रभावों का उल्लेख करें।

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Industrial revolution began around middle of 18th century in Britain & involved rapid increase in industrial activity as it spread to other countries, thereby causing change in atmospheric composition.

Changes

① Rapid increase in concentration of CO₂ (greenhouse gas)
↳ recently touched 413 ppm (first time)

② Heavy emissions of SO₂
↳ from thermal electricity plants
↳ India: largest SO₂ producer & ~68% power from coal.

③ Increase in particulate matter (PM_{2.5} & PM₁₀), black soot

① formation of smog in cities
(fog + smoke) - like London, Delhi,
Beijing

Multifaceted repercussions

① Climate Change (CO_2 , CFCs etc are
GHGs - absorb long wave terrestrial
radiation)

↳ IPCC Report: temp rise by 1.09°C between
1850-1900 & 2010-20

② Reduced albedo (∴ of black soot, $PM_{2.5}$ etc)

⇒ faster melting of ice, glaciers

↳ Hindu Kush Himalayas snow
disappearing, sea levels rise -

Indonesia shifted capital from Jakarta

③ Air pollution in cities & human health
impact → Asthma, lung diseases

(eg) Delhi in winters

Need is for sustainable development -
balancing environment & economic development

(Don't write anything)

Q.10) Sp...
Comme...

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total

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 components in electronic goods which have become increasingly important given that data is the modern fuel & electronics are the fuel refineries.

Geo political significance

① Needed for microprocessors - all processes are IT based

eg) India - hub of outsourcing, BPO - Bangalore (India's Silicon valley)

② Import dependence makes country vulnerable

↳ China - max reserves of rare earth metals - used in semiconductors

(Don't write anything in this area)

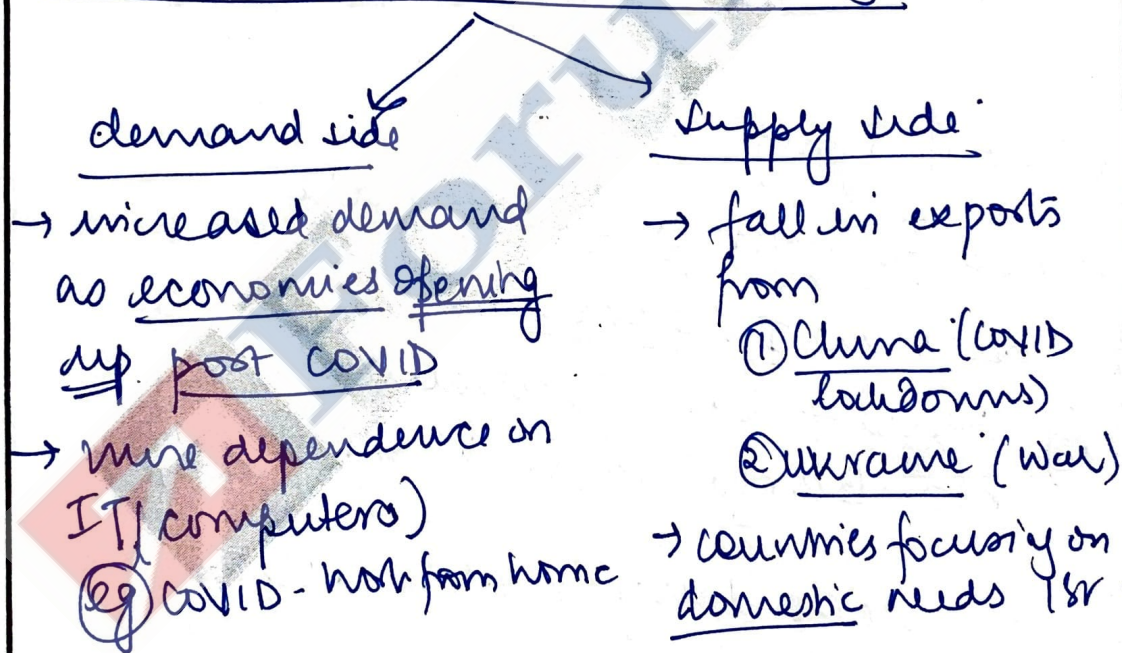
Q.11) Trade w
technology

प्राचीन
सुविधा

③ Supply chain outside country
→ shortage of semi conductors during events like COVID

④ Recently, Ukraine-Russia War - Ukraine - major supplier of semiconductor components - stopped exports

Reasons for current shortage



Hence it is essential for India to achieve 'atma nirbhatta' in semiconductor production - already receiving boost under PLI Scheme

Feedback
(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total

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 has occurred domestically as well as externally from India since ancient times, influencing the economy, society & culture.

Role of trade

- ① Indus valley civilisation - evidence of seals from Mehrgarh (Indus valley region) in Mesopotamia, Silmun, Mahran coast
 - ↳ economic prosperity: hothal-dockyard, cotton trade
 - ↳ import of lapis lazuli (Sogdiana, Afghanistan) - exquisite jewellery

② Central Asians - Shakas, Kushans, Indo Greeks → increased trade with Central Asia (Silk route)

↳ economic prosperity: Kushans - purest gold coins

↳ culture: turban, tunic, boots, helmets

↳ Gandhara School: Indian + Central Asian (Greek-Roman) features - exchange of ideas

③ Sangam age: flourishing port cities of Muziris, Korkai, Puhar (Kaveripattanam)

↳ Megasthenes: Pandyan ~~saptan~~ kingdom famous for pearls

④ Satavahana dynasty: ports like Kalyani, Gayam, Aihamedu

↳ coins of potin, lead

⑤ Gupta Age : evidence of decline in trade in late Gupta period.
 ↳ decline in money economy & prosperity
 ↳ political consequence - Guptas easily defeated by Huns, Yashovarman of Malwa.

⑥ Mauryan Period

↳ Ashoka sent son & daughter to Sri Lanka to plant branch of Bodhi tree

↳ : trade contacts ⇒ cultural spread Buddhism.

Thus, subcontinent of India was known as 'sink of precious metals' like gold & silver - our wealth often attracted invaders like Iranian & Macedonian (326-325 BC) in ancient times & Britain (EIC) in modern history.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total



Q.12) The viceroyalty of Lord Lytton and Lord Ripon was marked by the full display of colonial relation between India and Britain. Elucidate. (15 marks, 250 words)

लॉर्ड लिटन और लॉर्ड रिपन के वायसराय काल को भारत और ब्रिटेन के बीच औपनिवेशिक संबंधों के पूर्ण प्रदर्शन द्वारा चिह्नित किया गया था। स्पष्ट करें। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Viceroyalty of Lord Lytton & Lord Ripon occurred at the time of consolidation of nationalist sentiments before formation of Indian National Congress as they were marked by reactionary & 'Pax Britannica' approach

Lord Lytton

① Passing of Arms Act (1878) - curbing issue of arms

↳ early nationalists wanted popular issue of arms

② Passing of Vernacular Press Act (1878) - 'gagging act' unfairly targeting

Vernacular newspapers

↳ repealed by Rippon in 1882 because of widespread criticism.

③ Holding of Delhi Durbar (1877) while massive famine in entire country.
↳ exposing exploitative & selfish character of British.

④ Reducing max age of civil services exam from 21 to 19 yrs - to prevent Indians from appearing
↳ Indianisation of civil service
major demand of moderate Congressmen.

Lord Rippon

① forced to repeal Elbert Bill (1882) in face of massive opposition from European community
↳ Elbert bill: sought to remove

judicial disqualification based on race

↳ revealed to Indians that European interests mattered more than fairness - arrogance & racial superiority

- ② Rippon restored kingdom of Mysore to rulers - annexed by Bentinck on grounds of misgovernance
- ③ formation of Hunter Committee (1882-83) on education - need for evaluating Woods Dispatch (1854) & progress of education.
- ④ ~~was~~ repealed repressive vernacular Press Act.

Thus, viceregalities of both were revealing of colonial character. → boost to anti-colonial sentiments with formation of INC in 1885.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/ Presentation	
Question Interpretation	
Content	
Value Addition	
Total	

Q.13) Although Mahatma Gandhi accepted Jawahar Lal Nehru as his successor, the two had marked differences during the freedom struggle and in their vision for independent India. Elaborate.

(15 marks, 250 words)

हालांकि महात्मा गांधी ने जवाहर लाल नेहरू को अपने उत्तराधिकारी के रूप में स्वीकार किया था, लेकिन दोनों ने स्वतंत्रता संग्राम के दौरान और स्वतंत्र भारत के लिए अपने दृष्टिकोण में मतभेदों को चिह्नित किया था। विस्तृत वर्णन करें।

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Jawahar Lal Nehru was accepted by Gandhi as successor since he thought Nehru represented the diverse & multi-faceted culture of India, which Gandhi himself stood for. However, there were differences between them:-

① 1928 Calcutta Session & Nehru Report:

Nehru, Bose - demanded 'Prerna Swaraj' to be made aim of struggle

Gandhi - consensus on dominion status built overtime - should give British 2 years to yield to that demand.

② Nehru, Bose → strong socialist ideology & tilt towards left
Gandhi → neither supported left nor right

③ WW2 & cause of Indian smuggle:

Gandhi: support British to fight fascism based on righteous principles

Nehru: no support till India itself was free - British should declare its war aims

Thus, while Gandhi held the wise's experienced voice in compass, ~~bose~~ Nehru represented the young,

dynamic & leftist trend. Eventually
Nehru was made President of 1929 Lahore
Session where 'Purna Swaraj' was
adapted as goal & Civil Disobedience
Movement launched — Gandhi began
accepting that National movement
must evolve to seek independence.

While both had differences, they
worked together, united by love
for the motherland & troubled by
the exploitative character of British
rule. As father of the Nation's
1st PM of India, Gandhi & Nehru
moulded the nation in their
own ways.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total



Q.14) Identify and examine reasons behind the deglobalization wave across the world. Analyze its impact on the Indian society. (15 marks, 250 words)

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 refers to the process of reversal of globalisation (interconnected flows of goods, ideas, people, capital etc) & has recently gained traction in global arena.

Reasons for deglobalisation

① Hyper nationalism - global wave

eg) "America first" Policy - Trump elected President in US.

eg) Brexit: UK exit from EU.

② Unequal impacts of globalisation

- (eg) US feeling loss of jobs to Indians, Chinese → rise in H1B visa fees
- (eg) MNC exploitation in developing countries - 'hire & fire' labour policy
- ③ Expected gains not realised
- (eg) free trade did not lead to technology transfer as MNCs kept parent technology secret
↳ R&D in India: only 0.7% of GDP (vs. 2.1% in USA)
- ④ Dominance of developed countries over multilateral institutions
- (eg) WTO - deadlock in Doha round
↳ MSP issue of public stockholding
↳ complain of weak IPRs in India
↳ intrusion in domestic sovereign policy making
- ⑤ COVID → realised need for self-sufficiency & supply chain resilience with trade shut from China etc.

Impact on Indian society

① Focus on Atmanirbharata (Self sufficiency)

↳ (eg): 70% API in pharmaceuticals from China → suffered during COVID

② Leverage comparative advantage for own growth

(eg) Make in India for the world - vocal for local

↳ "Brand India" exports

③ Rise of regional groupings & leadership role for India

(eg) Recently invited to G7

(eg) BIMSTEC, Mekong - Ganga Cooperation etc
SCO: global → regional focus

④ Negative impact: loss of jobs (MNCs downsizing during COVID) & capital (FDI outflow → depreciating rupee)

Only sustainable globalisation is one that is fair & humane - across countries & people - complete deglobalisation against interests of 'global village'

Feedback

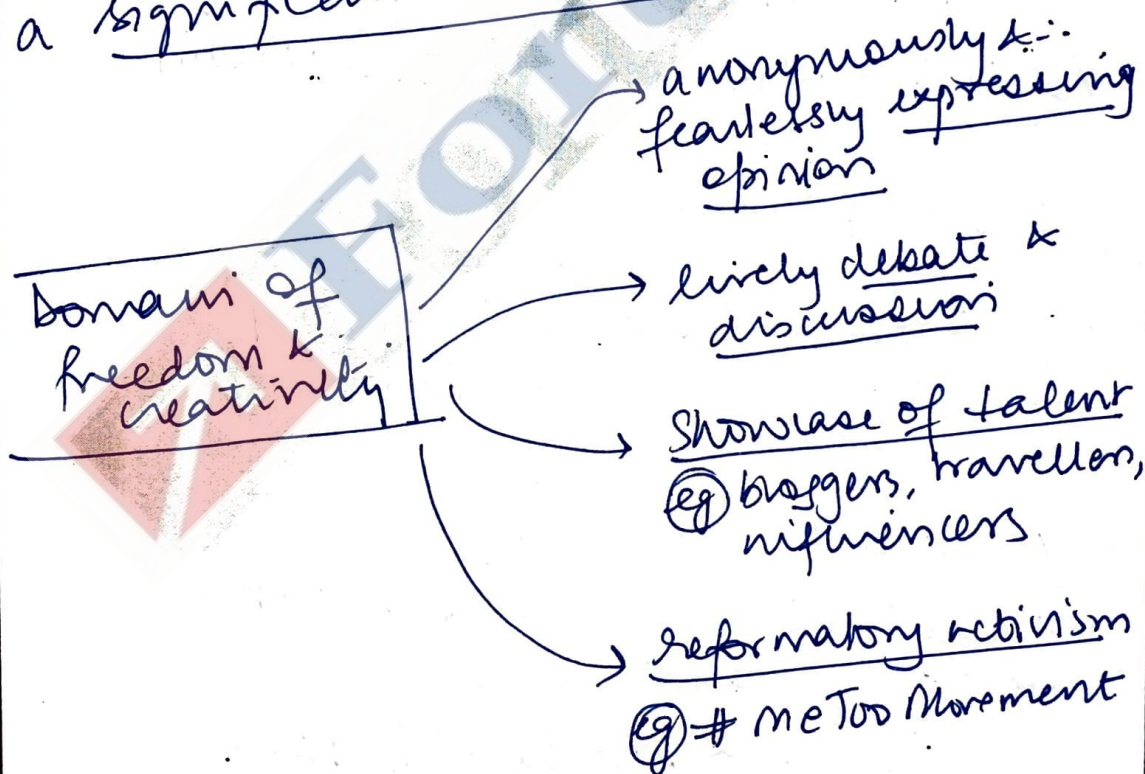
(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total

Q.15) Social media, envisaged 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 refers to the various virtual cyber platforms for sharing of information, photos, videos, messages etc & given over a billion mobile phone users & 700 million internet users, has a significant impact on society.



However it is also leading to fractures & divisions :-

① Communal tensions & violence

(eg) murders of Kanhaiya Lal for facebook posts & Umesh Kolhe for whatsapp messages

② Disruption of public order

(eg) role of whatsapp groups in igniting Agnepath protest violence & Kallakurichi violence (Tamil Nadu)

③ Spread of fake news

(eg) doctored Pakistan video ⇒ spark for Muzaffarnagar riots (2013)

④ Sexism & misogyny

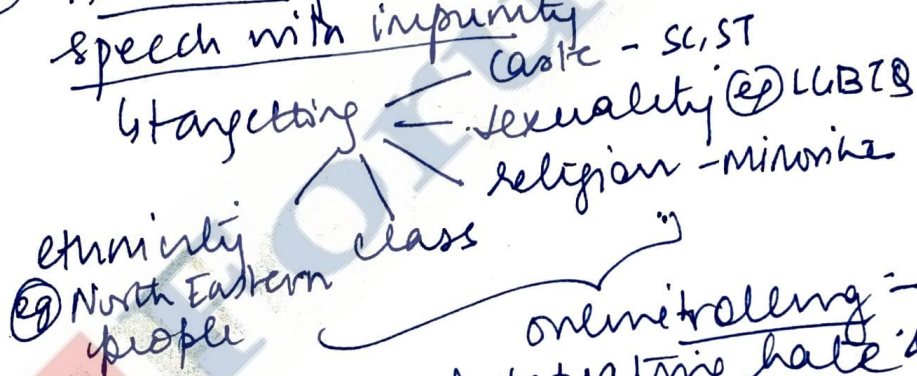
↳ cyber stalking & harassment - objectification of women

(eg) Sulli Deals & Bulli Bai Apps - auction of Muslim women

- ⑤ Online radicalisation:
- ① Facebook militant 'Bunhanwani' - propaganda videos
 - ② Mehdi Masroor Biswas handle
 - ③ Shoninimess - recruitment for ISIS

⑥ Political polarisation & hate campaigns - trending hashtags on social media targeting parties

⑦ Anonymity ⇒ emboldens hate speech with impunity



↳ online trolling - perpetuating hate & division

Given the power of social media - outreach & speed - where content can go "viral" within seconds, need is to use it responsibly & judiciously to enhance social cohesion & harmony - like band funding for social causes, appreciating goodness of people

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total

Q.16) Identify the reasons for regional variations in the fertility rate across the country and its social consequences. Examine the need of a population control law in the country. (15 marks, 250 words)

देश भर में प्रजनन दर में क्षेत्रीय भिन्नताओं के कारणों और इसके सामाजिक परिणामों की पहचान करें। देश में जनसंख्या नियंत्रण कानून की आवश्यकता का परीक्षण कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Fertility rate refers to the average (TFR) number of children a woman is expected to have during her reproductive age. TFR declined from 2.3 to 2.0 between NFHS 4 (2015-16) & NFHS 5 (2019-20)

Regional variations

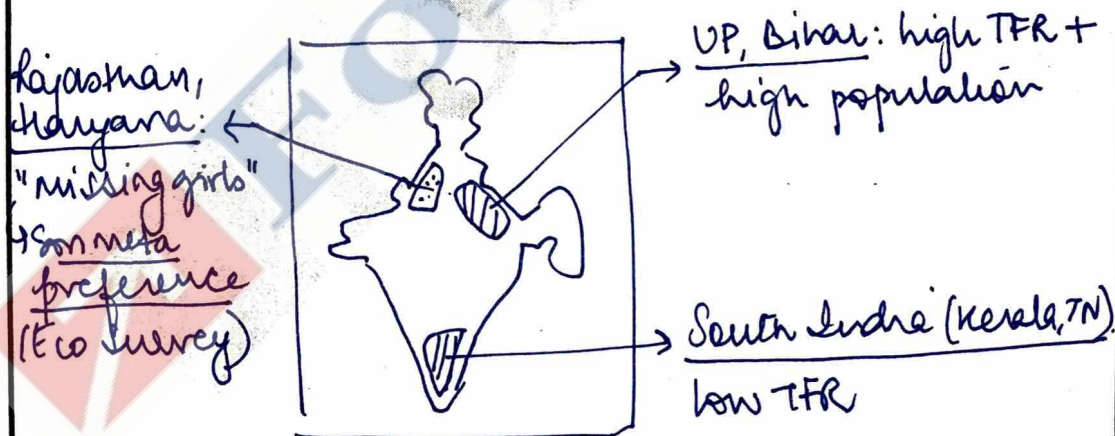


Fig: Regional variations in TFR.

Social consequences

- ① High population density & resource pressure
in North India because of high TFR in
most populous states of UP, Bihar.
- ② South India → ageing population
↳ diversion of resources for elderly.
- ③ West India → skewed sex ratio in
children (914 in Haryana → lowest) because
of ~~excess~~ "missing girls".
- ④ Competition for jobs & resources → hostility
towards migrants
(eg. Biharis in Maharashtra)
- ⑤ Lengthened demographic dividend -
earlier in S India than N India (youthful
population)

Recently Population Control Bill by UP
has re-ignited debate on need for
population control law in the
country.

(Don't Write anything in this)

Yes, there is need for population control

17% world population
2.4% area
4% water

population momentum

even small % growth
→ huge absolute increase

high TFR in populous states

However, a law may not be the best way to do so: -

- ↳ coercive nature → history of forced sterilisation
- ↳ denial of women's agency (tubectomies > sometimes more than vasectomies)
- ↳ rise in female infanticide ∴ of son meta preferences
- ↳ importance of women's reproductive rights (Sucheta Trivastava case)

Given that India will supersede China to become most populous country by 2023 (UN)
need is for "development" - best contraceptive via sex education, enhanced access to reproductive health services, women empowerment, job education opportunities (Jaya Saitly Committee)

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total

Q.17) The nature of urbanization in the country has given rise to new social and ecological challenges, instead of solving the old ones. Examine with suitable illustrations. (15 marks, 250 words)

देश में शहरीकरण की प्रकृति ने पुराने को हल करने के बजाय नई सामाजिक और पारिस्थितिक चुनौतियों को जन्म दिया है। उपयुक्त दृष्टान्तों के साथ परीक्षण कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

According to Census 2011, 31.16% of India's population lives in urban areas - predicted to rise to 50% by 2050 as per World Urbanisation Prospects 2018.

New Challenges with urbanisation

Social

① overurbanisation ⇒ slums

↳ Census 2011: 11% of urban population living in slums

↳ eg Dharavi (Mumbai), JS Colony (Delhi)

② Rise in crime, juvenile delinquency.

↳ new & innovative ways.

↳ eg ATM robberies, bike robbery gangs, online honeytrapping

② Weakening of familial ties leading to loss of support structure
 ↳ 'empty nest syndrome' for elderly - need old age care

④ Rising class divisions ⇒ social strife
 ↳ Bungalows coexisting with slums in the city - class resentment
 ↳ concentration of wealth with upper class ⇒ arrogance, materialism

Ecological

① Air pollution: increased problem due to

- ↳ ↑ construction activity } $PM_{2.5}$
- ↳ ↑ vehicular traffic } PM_{10}

↳ 14/20 most polluted cities in India (WHO)
 @ Delhi in winters

② Encroachment over water bodies - disappearing lakes, flood plains
 @ construction in Yamuna flood plains (Delhi)

③ Water Pollution:

- eg) Ashtamudi Lake (Kerala) - tourism
- Jaisamand Lake (Udaipur) - mining.

④ Rapid concretisation ⇒ urban heat island effect affecting fauna & human health

eg) sparrow disappeared from Delhi

⑤ Problem of urban flooding

↳ faulty land use planning - blocking of natural drainage

eg) Gwahati floods (2022) - role of choked rivulets & wetlands (Silsako 'beel')

Old problems remain unsolved

- ↳ inadequate housing
- ↳ inadequate public transport (1.2 buses/1000 people at Niti Aayog)
- ↳ poor waste management (>65% wastewater untreated - CPCB 2015)

Thus, we need to follow examples of Indore (cleanest city - SBM), Jamshedpur (e-waste management) etc to achieve SdG 11 - Sustainable cities.

Feedback
(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total



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

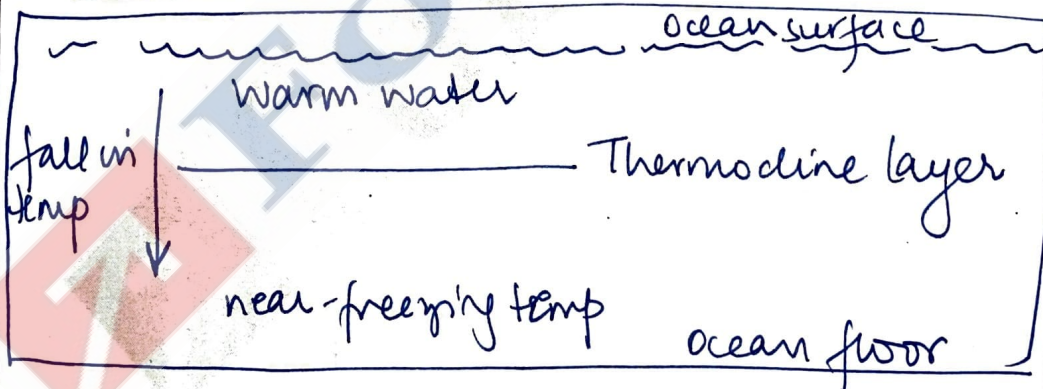
महासागरीय तापमान में होने वाली विभिन्नताओं को ध्यान में रखते हुए इसके बहुआयामी प्रभावों की विवेचना कीजिए।

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Oceans cover 71% of earth's surface and exercise a major influence on regional climates, coastal habitations as well as marine bio diversity.

Variations in ocean temperature

Vertical



Reasoning: upper layers heated by insolation
By conduction, heat travels downwards.
After thermocline - rapid fall in temperature

Horizontal

- ① Temperature declines from equator to poles (insolation variance)
- ② Isotherms roughly parallel to latitudes
- ③ Role of ocean currents: warm water moves polewards, cold water equatorwards → anti-clockwise circulation in Northern hemisphere
 (eg): Gulf stream - warming east coast of USA
 Kuroshio - warming coast of Japan.

Multi-dimensional effects

- ① Ecological
 - ↳ mangroves in warm tropical waters
 (eg) Sunderbans, Bhitarkanika
 - ↳ coral reefs - western coasts - warm currents
 (eg) Great Barrier Reef - warm E. Australian Current.
 - ↳ Cold water corals - Coast Reef in Norway

(Don't Write anything in this)

② Economic:

↳ "mixing zones" of hot & cold currents

→ excess phytoplankton

→ best fishing zones

(eg) Burgassio Sea
(N Atlantic),
coast of Japan

(Kuroshio + Oyashio)
(hot) (cold)

③ Climatological

↳ El Nino: unusual warming along coast of Peru

⇒ drought in India, China, Australia (affecting agriculture & water supply),
rainfall in Atacama desert (Peru)

↳ Tropical warm seas → cyclone formation
(surface temp > 27°C)

~~Less~~ recently with global warming, oceans have absorbed most GHGs (IPCC 6 Report)
fear of inundation of coastal cities & melting of glaciers - Need to address climate change & limit global temp as per Paris Agreement (1.5°C)

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total

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)

According to UN office for disaster risk reduction (2017), India is the most disaster prone country. In particular, it is vulnerable to a variety of water-related disasters.

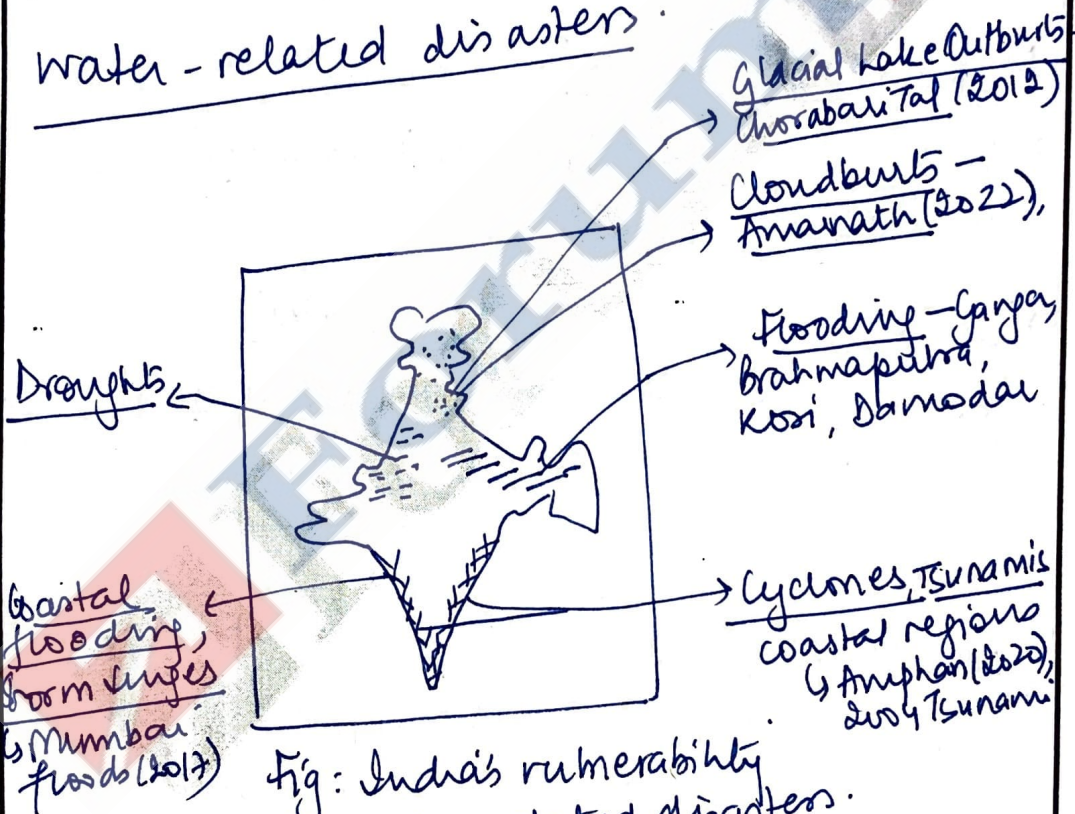


Fig: India's vulnerability to water related disasters.

Thus, India is highly vulnerable to a variety of water related disasters - both caused by excess of water (floods, cyclones etc) & deficit of water (droughts)

Role of better resource management

① Flooding prevention

↳ giving "space" to rivers (Mihir Shah Committee - rights of rivers)

↳ "sponge" cities (China), Miyawaki forestry → allow flood water to seep into ground & prevent flooding

② Rainwater harvesting - regulates

excess & deficit of water by recharging of groundwater when it rains excessively

eg success of Mission Kakatiya (Telangana), Sufalam Sufalam campaign (Gujarat)

③ Flash floods in mountainous regions - precautionary principle
 ↳ rethink hydro-electric projects in Himalayas (Ravi Chopra Committee)

④ Inter-linking of rivers
 (eg): Ken-to-Berwa linkage - will bring water to deficit region of Bundelkhand (MP)

⑤ Institutional coherence
 ↳ merging of Central Ground Water Board (ground water mgmt) & Central Water Commission (surface water mgmt) for consolidated approach (Mihir Shah Committee Rec.)

⑥ Land use planning as per natural drainage & desiltation of drains & rivers

Simultaneous occurrence of floods & droughts in India is telling - need to manage water resource better to even out water availability spatially (river linking) & temporarily (rainwater harvesting)

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total



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 refer to extremely high temperatures concentrated in a region over a period of time.

Reasons for increasing heat waves

① Global Warming

↳ peaking Greenhouse Gas Emissions
(Reached 413 ppm - unprecedented)

eg UK - temp crossed 40°C - 1st time in history

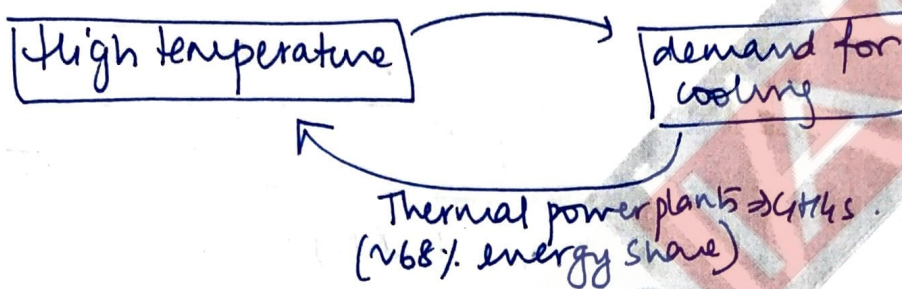
② Deforestation

↳ forests absorb 33% of GHGs from fossil fuel combustion

↳ India - only 21.7% forest cover
(FSI, 2021)

③ Urban Heat Island Effect - concentration making cities ecological blackholes.

④ Viscious feedback loop:



Environmental Impact

① Flora - death of water sensitive trees & plants

② Fauna - birds & other animals die

③ forest fires - increased likelihood

eg) Europe's heatwave → France, Spain, Portugal facing raging forest fires
(2022)

Economic Impact

- ① lower work productivity, increased mental stress, imitability
- ② Loss of human life
↳ heat waves 2nd leading cause of natural deaths (NCB)
- ③ crop failure/ due to drought lower production
- ④ More demand for electricity ⇒ more demand for coal ⇒ more coal imports
↓
widening trade deficit.

India has taken a step towards sustainable development via 'PANCHAMRITA'

at Glasgow - 50% renewable energy by 2030 & net zero by 2070 ⇒ reducing global warming.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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.