



## GENERAL STUDIES

Name Of Candidate	Sanjit Sharma		
Roll No.	1910095476	Date:	16/08/2022

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 &amp; HINDI, all questions are compulsory.</p> <p>3. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.</p> <p>4. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided.</p> <p>5. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum Answer Booklet must be clearly Struck off.</p> <p><i>Any specific messages for ForumIAS Mentors/Evaluators with respect to your copy? Write it here.</i></p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p>
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<b>Total:</b>	<b>250</b>		
<b>Evaluator's Discretion:</b>			<b>For Student Only</b>
			Start Time   1:00 PM
			End Time   4:40 PM
<b>Total Marks:</b>			Mode Of Examination:
			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:
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			Evaluation Date:

Notes: 510611910095478 (2022-08-16 17:08:41)  
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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
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**ADDITIONAL REMARKS**

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 existed between 3500 BCE - 1500 BCE near Indus river.

Social life

- 1. Peaceful society :- No sign of war, No sword found
- 2. Women → wear Bangles  
→ used ivory combs  
→ wear ornaments (es- lapis lazuli Beads)
- 3. Division of area ⇒ Citadel around main area

Economic life

- 1. Sustainable cities :-  
  - ② → Grid pattern based roads (main road = 9m width)
  - Drainage system

- Burnt Bricks in toilets (to reduce seepage)
- Mainholes to clean drainages

2. Trade with outside world :- (eg) Mesopotamia

- Bronze → imported
- grains, lapis lazuli etc exported

3. Seals :- (eg) Pashupati Seal (Indus writing)

Religious life :-

1. Worship Natural Gods :- (eg) Peepal tree, sun and water/river
2. Pottery → artistic features (Black ware perforated pottery)

The above evidences shows the rich heritage and culture prevailing in Harappan society. Multiple things ~~and~~ are still conserved and seen in modern society.

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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)

"kos-kos" par Pani dhadke, "chaar kos" par baani  
↳ diversity of India is its

strength but sometimes questions the unity of Nation.

Why Domsayers of idea of India?

1. Linguistic barrier :- (eg) Arunachal Pradesh  
↳ more than 90 languages
2. Different religion and prevailing hostilities  
(eg) Hindu, Muslim, Sikh etc.
3. Caste diversity :- more than 6000 castes present in India (census 2011)
4. Inequality :- specially among poor, women, and S.C./STs

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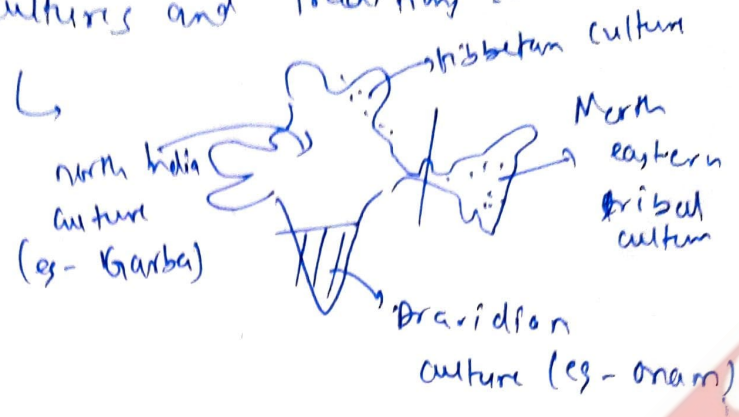
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5. Distinct cultures and traditions :-



However, Successful Democracy because :-

1. Unifying Constitution :-

- (a) Fundamental rights (Art 12-35)
- (b) Reservation for vulnerable (eg A243Q → women reservation in Panchayat)
- (c) Protection to religious & linguistic minority (Art 25, 26, etc.)

2. Traditional ideology :-

- (a) Vasudhaiva Kutumbhaka
- (b) Dhamma - Ashoka

3. Welfare state :- (eg) MGNREGA

Hence, India is a common identity among various people & cultures which binds everyone equally.

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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)

India remained British colonies between 1757-1947 which involved constant opposition to foreign rule called Indian National Movement

Movement:	A response to changes	Reason for changes
1. 1857 revolt	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>① Social interference</li> <li>② Widow remarriage act, 1856</li> <li>③ Abolition of Sati (1829)</li> <li>④ Military change</li> <li>⑤ restriction on post</li> <li>⑥ introduction of <u>enfield rifles</u></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>① Queen's proclamation</li> <li>↳ abolished company's rule</li> <li>② legislative Assembly introduced (Indian Councils Act, 1861)</li> </ul>

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2. Swadeshi Movement

(a) Partition of Bengal by Lord Curzon.

(a) restoration of Bengal (1911)

(b) shift capital to Delhi (1911)

(b) Curzon's oppressive policies (eg - Official Secret Act)

(c) Morle - Minto reforms (1909)

↳ (c) separate electorate

3. Non Co 1920

(a) Khilafat injustice

(a) Repeal of Rowlatt Act

(b) Rowatt Act and Julian wallah Bay Massacre

(b) Hunter Commission

4. CDM 1930

(a) Drain of Economy

(a) Government of India Act, 1935

(b) wealth & leadership → Gandhiji, Nehruji et

↳ (c) ~~bicameral~~ abolition of dyarchy

Hence, movement was response to change, and ultimately also gained us independence after CDM.

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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)

USSR (United Soviet Socialist Republic) was communist bloc during cold war which was completely disintegrated by 1991.

Due to External Factors

1. Gain by Capitalist bloc (USA & NATO)

(a) Have More money → so more financial help to nations like Cuba.

(b) Guerrilla warfare: Army Leg- Afghanistan

2. NAM movement :- Many countries having socialist tilt → joined NAM but not USSR.

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Due to Internal factors

1. Economic collapse:- No incentive to produce
2. Inflation and hence demand of separation from USSR (eg → Ukraine)
3. Defeat of Communist Ideology slowly  
→ allowing private shops, sell of surplus production etc

Impact of fall of USSR

1. Multiple new nation formed :-  
→ (eg) All central Asia nation (kazakhstan etc)
2. Russia lost control of black sea.
3. Disarmament :- (eg) → ~~SD~~ Budapest declaration by Ukraine
4. Unilateral world → USA dominance

Hence, fall of USSR was due to its incapability to sustain economic structure it carried

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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 झुटलाया गया है। क्या आप सहमत हैं। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Secularism is ideology of separation of religion from state.

Economic development and modernization not brought secularism

- 1. Westernisation :- Increasing insecurity in Indians due to Westoxification.  
eg -> English language destroying local languages
- 2. Inequality and jobless growth :- hence unemployed youth turning towards religion  
Politics
- 3. Social media :- utilised by terrorists, recruiters and Communal people for

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increasing fear & hate speech.

However

1. Modern ideals based constitution :-

→ liberty, equality and fraternity

→ fundamental rights

2. Protection of minority and all religions

treated equally (Art 25, 26 etc..)

3. Indian secularism :- unique

↳ social media → family Whatsapp group

↳ Appeasement politics (eg - Dilution of Shah

4. Inter caste and inter religious (Bano judgement)  
marriages

↳ due to sheadi. com etc.

Hence there is both pros and cons

created by modernisation and hence

Indian people ~~are~~ <sup>are</sup> sensitive to conserve culture and secularism both.

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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)

India has more than 6000 Caste and subcaste as per Census 2011. The system is deeply rooted in villages, specially and showing a continuous change.

### Changing Caste System

1. Sanskritisation :- refers to upliftment of lower caste people as they start following rules of upper caste (eg → Jat, Patidar etc)

Reason → to gain equal status with Brahmins

2. Mass movement :- Oalit movement with inclusion of women and other deprived

Sections of society.

Reason → to harshly oppose practices like untouchability.

3. Political Power :- Caste based politics

Reasons :- to get power to make rules and regulations for removing discrimination

4. Economic Empowerment :- Dalit entrepreneurship - shuf  
↳ hence demand of reservations

Reason → To fund the movement and also increase social status (join Capitalist class)

5. Utilising social media and modern technology

to create appeal among masses.

→ (eg) movie - Sai Bhim

Hence, Caste system is assuming new identities with time. It requires continuous effort to eliminate it completely.

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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)

India ranked 135 out of 146 countries in Gender Gap Index 2020. This shows there's urgent need to reduce gap as we are even behind Bangladesh and Nepal.

Role of Digital technology :- to bridge Gender Gap

1. Economic :-

(a) Provide marketing platform

(e.g.) → Whatsapp business, account of Sme

(b) Simplified transaction (e.g.) → UPI

(c) Simplified loan availability

(e.g.) → fintech (like Kotak bank)

2. Societal :-

(a) faster access to police (e.g.) → dial 100

(b) Fasten criminal justice system

(e) → cameras in delhi

(e) → e-courts

(c) Removing patriarchy :- (e) shaadi.com

↳ intercaste marriage

3. Political :-

(a) Awareness about rights

(b) Getting inspiration from ideal women through youtube stories.

Challenges due to digital technology

1. child and women pornography → cybercrime

2. Digital gender divide :- Women are <sup>33%</sup> less

likely to use phone as compared to men.

Hence, digital technology need to be more inclusive to uplift women holistically and achieve SDG 5 (Gender equality)

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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 गिनता वनस्पति और मानव गतिविधियों को कैसे प्रभावित करती है? (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

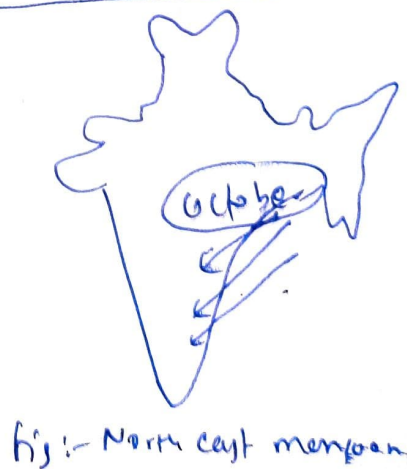
South west monsoon strikes first at Kerala coast (1st June) and then enter India.

Reasons for more rainfall in Western ghat while less in Eastern ghat:-

1. Barrier :- Western ghat create orographic barrier & hence receive > 250 cm rainfall



2. Bay of Bengal Branch runs parallel to eastern ghat in June - September → hence "0" or low rain



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3. Western Ghats are continuous whereas eastern Ghats are discontinuous and low height

Impact of Rainfall

Western Ghats

A) Vegetation :-

a) rich tropical type forest

b) multiple national parks and sanctuaries

c) → Nilgiri hills

B) Human Activities :-

a) Agriculture → Plantations

c) → coffee - Karnataka

b) Wealthy states

c) → Kerala

Eastern Ghats

A) Vegetation :-

a) deciduous forest type

b) less biodiversity

and species concentration

B) Human :-

a) Poverty and mismanagement

b) lesser investment

c) → Andhra, Orissa etc

c) More mining

Hence Both Ghats have distinct properties due to different amount of rainfall.

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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 since 1750, laid to high emissions from industries due to burning of fossil fuel as said by IPCC 6th Assessment Report.

Changes in atmospheric composition

1.  $\text{CO}_2$  concentration :- 250 ppm  $\rightarrow$  410 ppm
2. High methane ( $\text{CH}_4$ ),  $\text{NO}_x$  (nitrogen oxides) and  $\text{SO}_x$  (sulphur oxides) concentration
3. Increased particulate matter (PM) concentration (eg  $\rightarrow$  Delhi winters) 500 ppm

Multi faceted repercussions are :-

1. Global warming :- IPCC report says that

- already temperature increased by  $1.1^{\circ}\text{C}$
2. Sea level rise :- Already by  $0.5\text{m}$  due to melting of glaciers and expansion of sea water
  3. Ocean acidification :- coral bleech (eg) Australia's great barrier reef
  4. Health impacts :- Pollution
    - (a) Ozone depletion :- CFCs  $\rightarrow$  skin cancer
    - (b) Asthma and lung disease (CO)
  5. Acid Rain :-  $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$  leading to Taj Mahal  
reduced shine
  6. Climate change :- long term change/
    - (eg)  $\rightarrow$  heat waves in Europe ( $74^{\circ}\text{C}$  temp - extreme)

- Way Ahead :-
1. Need to adhere to NDCs
  2. Paris climate goals :- (eg) Net zero by 2070
  3. ~~Climate~~ More ambitious (Bonn's challenge)
  4. Green economy (eg)  $\rightarrow$  LEED rating buildings/

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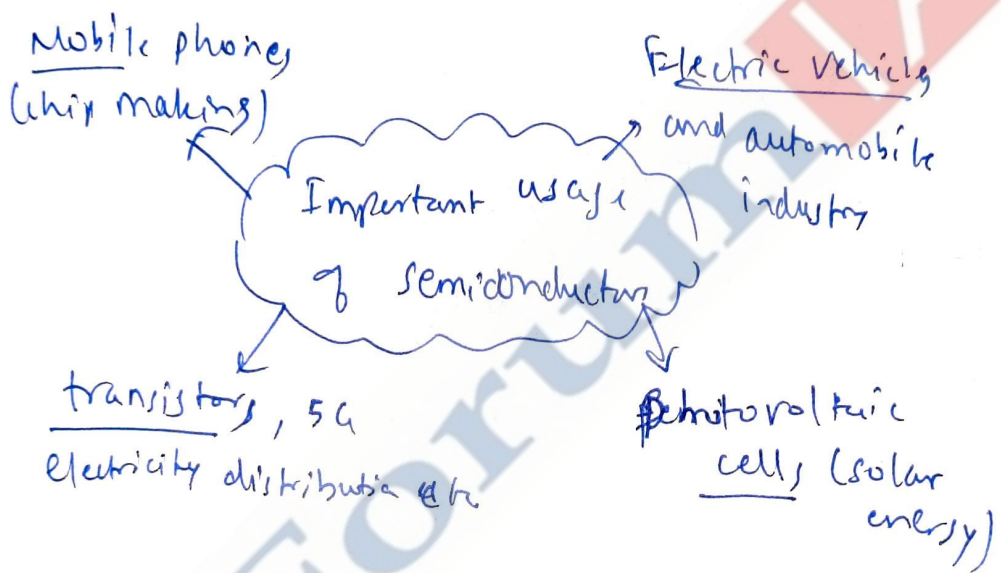
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Q.10) Semiconductor industry has assumed great geopolitical significance in the present context. Comment and highlight the reasons for current global shortage in microprocessor availability. (10 marks, 150 words)

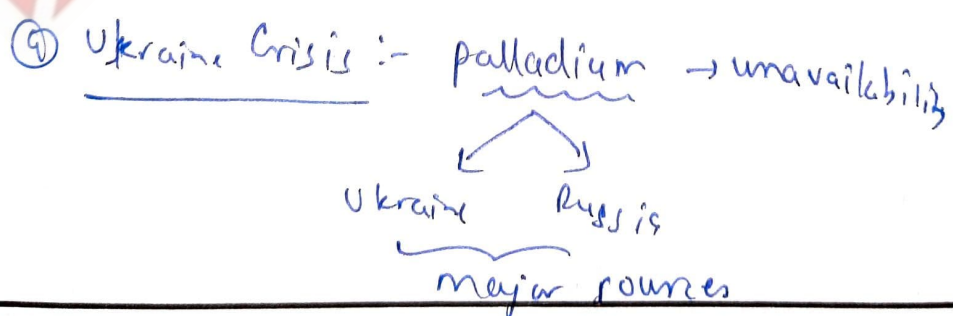
सेमीकंडक्टर उद्योग ने वर्तमान संदर्भ में महान भू-राजनीतिक महत्व ग्रहण कर लिया है। माइक्रोप्रोसेसर उपलब्धता में वर्तमान वैश्विक कमी के कारणों पर टिप्पणी करें और उन्हें उजागर करें। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Semiconductors are materials having conductivity between a conductor and an insulator.



Reasons for current global shortage

1. Raw material unavailability :-



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- ① COVID 15 lockdown :- closure of mine
- ② decreased demand during COVID

2. Lack of manufacturing units as per demand

- ↳ needs huge investment
- ↳ mostly manufactured in USA, South Korea etc.
- ↳ needs fresh water

3. Sudden increase in demand (V-shaped recovery)

4. Lack of skilled workers availability

↳ hence production units not diversifying

5. Non-availability of alternates

Way Ahead

1. Indigenous production → Make in India  
 → Assemble in India → E-commerce survey

↳ recently, 1000 cr investment in setting up industry in Gujarat.

2. Production linked incentives - to increase production all over the world.

3. Attracting more FDI.

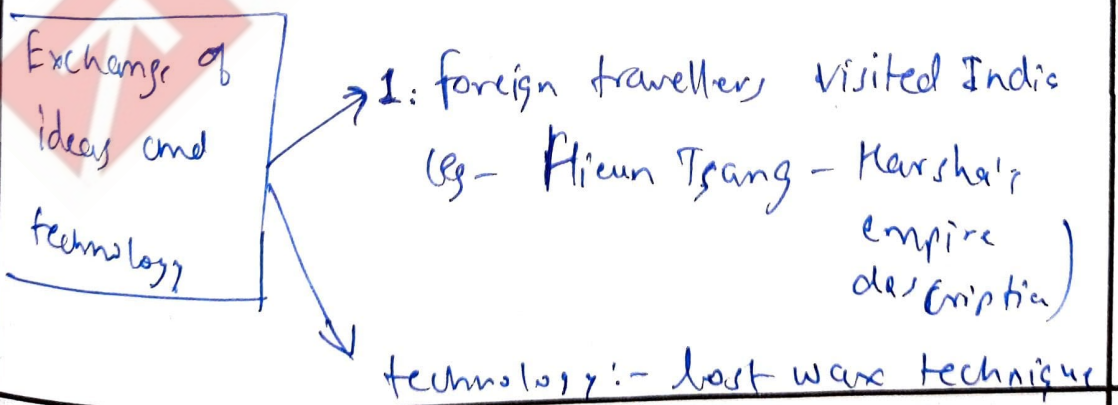
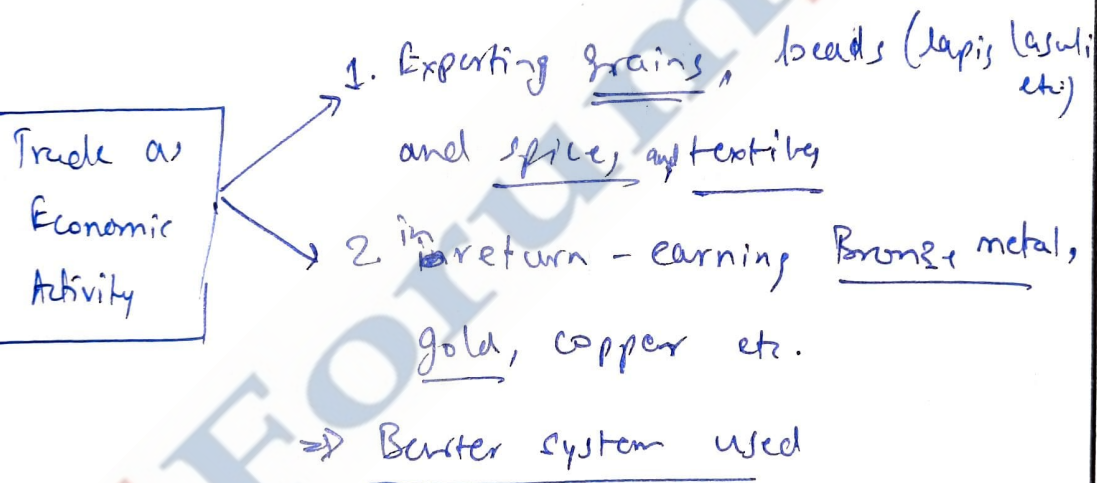
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Q.11) Trade was not just an economic activity in ancient India, it facilitated exchange of ideas and technologies that had social, cultural and political consequences. Discuss. (15 marks, 250 words)

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)

India's rich economy produced multiple attraction items, since Harappan civilisation which used to trade with Mesopotamia in 3500 BCE too.



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→ this technology was used to make terracotta art (eg → toys/mother goddess) and also Bronze Art.

### Consequences :-

#### A) Social :-

1. Development of strong market economy.

eg → Kharappan town market

2. ideals of liberty, equality etc entered into India from France

3. Horse - Brought in from central Asia

#### B) Cultural :-

1. Indo Greek art :- (eg) Halo around Buddha's image

↳ (eg) Sun (Appollo) god worship

↳ (eg) Temple architecture & culture of worshipping idols



2. Mughal :- (a) Bring in portrait painting  
↳ (b) Minar architecture (Indo-Islamic)

(a) Political :-

1. Kushans :- came from central Asia

2. Mughals :- from middle east

↳ prevalence of Islamic ideology along with Hinduism

3. Britishers :- brought in parliamentary

system and administration

↳ laws over religion for justice

Hence Ancient India trade created an intermixing of cultural diversity and gave new shape to society and polity in India.

**Feedback**

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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)

Centralised tendency of British rule with

Veto power available to viceroys ~~was~~ way

a clear indication of colonial rule in India

Lord Lytton:-

1. Delhi Durbar:- Queen Victoria was given title of "Kaiser-i-Hind".

↳ wasted lot of money while Indians facing famines

2. Lowered ICS Age:- eligibility now only

till 19 yrs of Age while earlier was 23.

↳ Also, exam conducted in London only.

3. Gagging Act or Vernacular Press Act, 1878 :-

(a) District magistrate :- shall be provided with two copies of newspaper

(b) D.M. - can ban any news paper anytime

(c) Targeted Indian newspapers like Mirat-ul-Akbar (Roy's)

Lord Rippon :- Harsh rules by Lord Lytton

way followed by some good works by Lord Rippon.

(e) → Factories Act 1881 :- Ban on employing child less than 7 yrs

↓  
regular census since 1881.

→ Repeal of vernacular press Act

However, Rippon's tenure saw Illbert Bill

controversy which showed that Indians can

never set equal status during colonial rule.

Ilbert Bill controversy:-

- ① Was thought to bring parity in ~~treating~~ trials of Britishers by Indian judges.
- ② However, due to opposition by Britishers, a bench of 7 British judges and 5 Indian judges was created  $\Rightarrow$  No real parity
- ③ This created inherent disadvantage to Indians

Although, Lord Rippon's intentions were in right direction but colonial relationship between India and British never lead trust to happen.

Indians hence demanded Swaraj and dominion status after formation of INC 1885.

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)

Mahatma Gandhi resigned from congress membership and appointed Jawahar Lal Nehru as his successor because :-

1. Nehru's adherence to Truth and Non-Violence  
↳ basic features of Satyagrah
2. Young and energetic leader :- (g) leading during civil disobedience movement
3. popularity gained during CDM
4. Have socialist tilt → people centric approach like Gandhi's.

However, differences during freedom struggle :-

Gandhiji	Nehru
<p>1. <u>Struggle - Truce - Struggle</u> methodology</p> <p>(eg) → NCM - construction work - CDM.</p>	<p>1. <u>struggle - victory</u> approach</p> <p>(eg) → declaring 26th January 1930 as independence day.</p>
<p>2. Swaraj as goal of Congress (1929-session)</p>	<p>2. <u>Purna Swaraj</u> as goal (1930 session)</p>
<p>3. Withdrawal of movement if violence</p> <p>(eg) → NCM withdrawn</p>	<p>3. Not happy with NCM / CDM withdrawn</p>
<p>4. mass struggle</p>	<p>4. class struggle</p>
<p>5. Allowing Congress workers to contest election</p>	<p>5. Wanted to do more constructive work, not election.</p>
<p><u>Differences</u> in vision of independent India.</p>	

Candhiji

Nehru

1. Economy :- decentralized and self sufficient villages  
(eg) Sarvodaya

2. Polity :- Gram Raj and Ram raj  
(eg) → Art. 40 → Panchayats

3. Opposition to heavy industrialisation and mining

4. religion :- Tilt more towards religious laws

5. Priorities :- Sanitation, health, etc.

1. Economy :- Socialist tilt with some privatisation

2. Polity :- Democracy, fundamental rights and Constitutionalism

3. Centralised heavy industries

4. Secularism :- complete separation of religion from state

5. Priority :- education, military, industry.  
(eg - IIT; establish)

Though Candhiji and Nehru have differences, but both understood these differences with each other and cooperated to win the tryst with destiny

**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)

Current wave of reverse migration and deglobalisation specially since 2019-20 has been observed as movement towards controlled trade regime

Reasons behind Deglobalisation

1. Pre-COVID economic slowdown :-  
due to → US - China - trade war  
↳ decreasing demand

2. COVID - 19 :-

(a) lockdown → complete closure of economy  
(b) → shortage of chips for automobile  
↳ closure of markets for long time to control spread



b) restriction on travels :- flights stopped

3. Ukraine Crisis :-

a) Insecurity in smaller nations

(eg) → Taiwan

b) Higher investment on defense

(eg) → Sweden, Finland

c) Inflation (imported)

(eg) → Oil prices - above 100\$/barrel

d) Drain of wealth in war

e) Christine Lagarde idea :- crisis leading to regionalisation

4. Other Reasons :-

a) Economic crisis → reinforcing deglobalisation

(eg) → Debt trap of Sri Lanka

b) Political crisis :- (eg) in Pakistan, Myanmar

c) Terrorism and organised crime :-

(eg) → Easter Bombings, (fall in tourism in Sri Lanka)

d) Friend shoring by USA

## Impact of deglobalisation

### Positive Impact

1. Security to Indian producers (less competition)
2. Digital economy development  
Es → Work from Home
3. Digital Education (es - e-Vidya portal)

### Negative Impact

1. Low exports :- Current Account Deficit may increase upto 3% GDP in next quarter
2. Imported inflation :- [stat] → last 3 months > 7% inflation ⇒ low real GDP growth rate
3. Forex reserves depletion :- [stat] → 60 bn\$ reduced since peak
4. Decreased remittance; 5. Indian students suffer

## Way Ahead

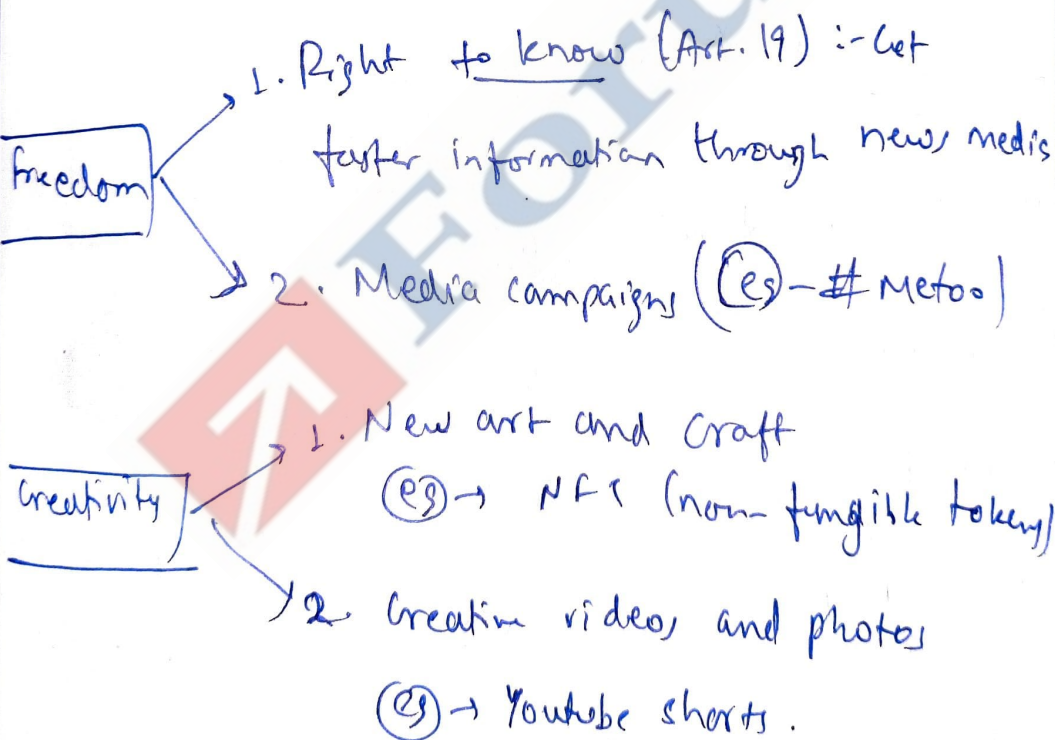
1. Collaboration :- (eg) Cornwallis's consensus (G7)
2. New Economic Partnership :- (eg) IPEF
3. Free trade Agreements :- (eg) Indus - AFTA

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 platforms like facebook, twitter and kaa are medium, of exchanging huge information and data and connect self to world.

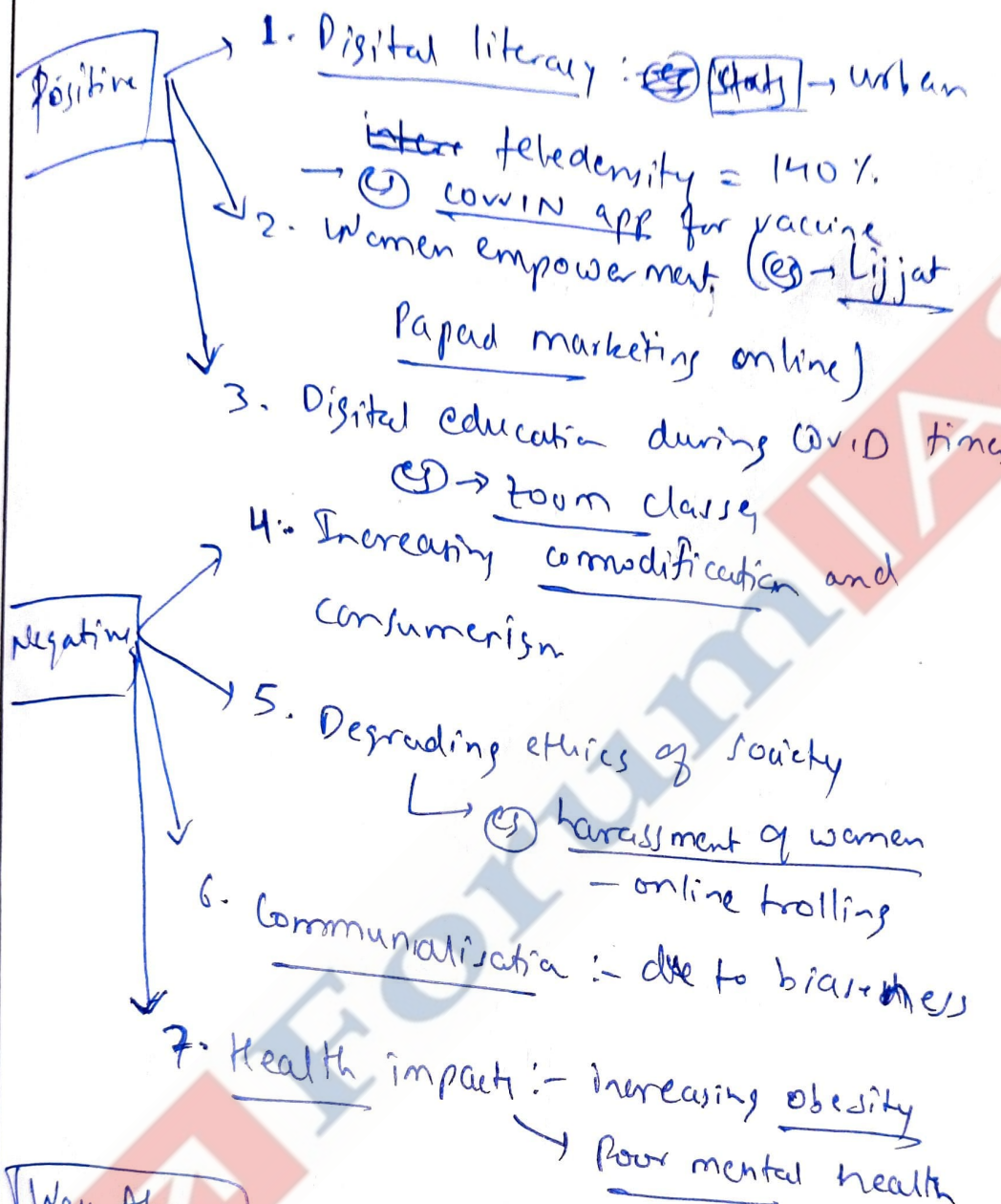
### Envisaged Domain of Individual's



## However, Widening Social Crevice, and Fractures

1. Biased :- (a) Repetitive exposure to same ideas  
 (b) Politicisation → used to manipulate election (eg → USA election - facebook used)
2. Privacy :- under Article 21 ⇒ fundamental right, (k's. Puttaswamy case)  
 ↳ But data leaky (eg → phishing mails)
3. Illegal activities :- (eg) child pornography
4. Addictive :- (eg) sexting
5. Monopoly of Big Tech :- (eg) fb purchases whatsapp, insta etc
6. Not complete freedom :- (eg) section 69 in IT Act.
7. fake news :- (eg) Sharkhant, fake news about kidnapping → lead to mob lynching.
8. Targeted Advertisement :- (eg) Increasing Consumerism.
9. Digital divide :- rural internet penetration ⇒ only 40%.

# Impact of Social Media on Society



## Way Ahead

1. Digital media ethics code :- self regulation + grievance redressal
2. I.T. Act :- to regulate content on media
3. Cert-IN :- to crime reporting and fact checking

**Feedback**  
(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total



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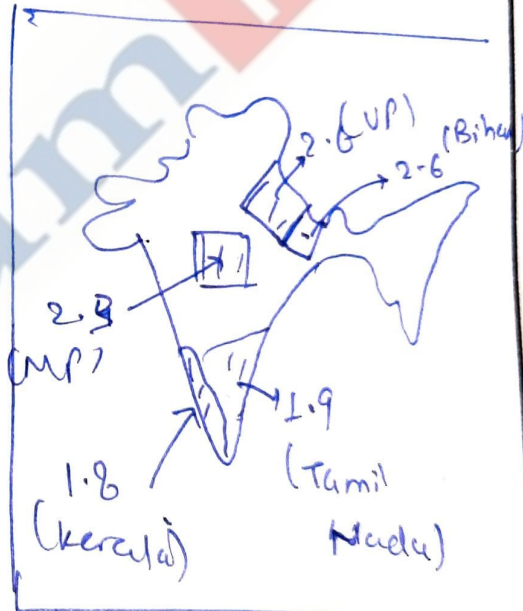
**Q.16)** Identify the reasons for regional variations in the fertility rate across the country and its social consequences. Examine the need of a population control law in the country. (15 marks, 250 words)

देश भर में जनसंख्या 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)

As per NFHS 5.0, country overall reached at TFR of 2.0 (2019-21) which means population will stabilize soon

1. State → However, 13 states have TFR greater than average of country.

2. State → Regional variation



Reasons for variation in TFR across region

1. Poverty and Hunger:-

⊙ Poor states (eg - Bihar, MP) → higher TFR

⊙ compared to rich states (eg - Gujarat, Kerala)

⊙ more hand = more work

2. literacy rate :- ~~est~~ stat → Kerala = 98% literacy rate  
↳ Bihar :- < 60%.

3. Population education :- stigma in northern states against contraceptive usage and sterilisation

4. Male child preference and abolition of female foeticide

5. failure of governance :-

Stat → 80% of Beti Bachao - Beti Badhao scheme fund goes to advertisement, however not achieved significant reduction in sex ratio

Need of population control laws in India

1. Decrease TFR of states like Bihar, UP, MP etc
2. Political stability :- Currently 1971 Census is used to calculate ~~POP~~

Parliamentary seats

3. Decrease pressure on social infrastructure :-

(e) health infra collapsed in COVID

4. Increase food security :- (e) 35% children -> stunting (NFHS 5.0)

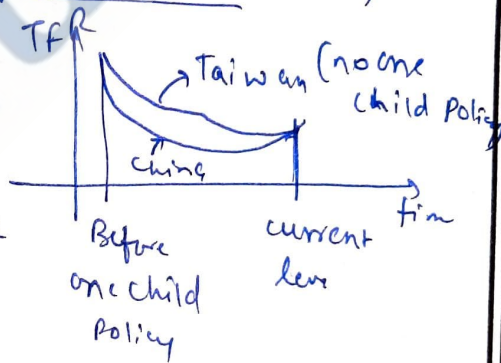
However, Population Control Law may not be effective

1. Already achieved TFR = 2.0

2. May decrease demographic dividend early

3. China - Taiwan example

○ reached at TFR = 2.1 at same time



4. Against right to sexual autonomy of person.

Population of India is both an asset and a burden. If focus will be on human capital formation, then our large population will automatically handle the small problems created by it.

**Feedback**

(For OFFICE use)

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)

Currently, 35% of India's population resides in urban areas as per Census 2011. However, it is expected to increase upto 50% by 2050



New social challenges due to urbanisation

1. Rights inaccessibility :-

ⓐ Right to health / education / Privacy etc - Art 21

lack of social infrastructure

like hospitals, schools etc

2. Overburdened criminal justice system :-

ⓑ 80% → Prisons are already at 110% capacity

3. Vulnerable section - pushed more backwards

(eg) Women → female foeticide  
→ sexual harassment (eg - Delhi - Nirbhaya)  
→ high dropouts from universities  
[Stat] → Only 21% takes higher education)

4. Ghettoisation :- (eg) Juhapura - Ahmedabad

5. Increasing Intense inequality :-

(eg) top 10% wealthy people ⇒ control 74% total wealth

New Ecological challenges

1. Global Warming :- high industrialisation and thermal power plants

[Stat] IPCC's 6th A.R :- 2°C temperature rise will come even in 2050. (inevitable)

2. Pollution :- Particulates → (eg) Asthma patients on rise.

3. Changed land use pattern :- (eg) Chennai floods, 2018

4. Destroyed wetlands + poor drainage

5

6

7

[H]

1. B

2. I

3. E

4. C

[Wa]

1.

2. I

3.

- 5. Noise pollution :- vehicle, and industry
- 6. Impact of Mobile towers on birds  
(eg) → Robot 2.0 movie
- 7. Mining sand → for concretisation  
↳ damage to river ecosystem (eg - Yamuna)

However, there have been some gains from urbanisation

- 1. Increasing intercaste and interreligious marriages
- 2. Increasing digital penetration (stats) → urban tele-density = 140%
- 3. Ecological campaigns :- (eg) Banning plastic  
(eg) Indore city - No. 1 in Swachhta Abhiyan
- 4. Zoo and ecological park → connect with nature  
(eg) - Mysore Zoo

Way Ahead

- 1. Planned urbanisation :- (eg) Smart cities mission
- 2. Innovations :- (eg) Mobile health clinic - Delhi
- 3. Rooftop solar park ; rooftop water harvesting system

**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)

Almost 80% of net carbon dioxide released into atmosphere gets absorbed by ocean. Also, earth has seen a rise of average global temperature by 1.2°C already as per IPCC 6th A.R.

Variation in oceanic temperature :- IPCC

1. Overall increase in temperature since industrial revolution
2. Temperature decreases as we move away from equator to pole
3. Temperature decrease, with Depth
4. Sunlight reaches upto 200m depth in ocean.

Multidimensional Effects :-

<u>Dimension</u>	<u>Effects</u>
1. Ocean ecology	<p>(a) Depleting Biodiversity - (e.g) Coral Bleach in <u>Great barrier reef</u></p> <p>(b) Depleting <u>fish population</u></p> <p>(c) Ocean thermal expansion <math>\Rightarrow</math> <u>sea level rise</u></p> <p>(d) Ocean currents changes :-  <u>Study</u> :- IPCC :- <u>Atlantic meridional ocean current slowed down.</u></p>
2. Atmosphere & land	<p>(a) Higher <u>Water vapour concentration</u></p> <p>(b) <u>Higher rainfall</u> at some places                      (e.g) <math>\rightarrow</math> Assam = 80% rainfall <u>in June</u></p> <p>(c) Changes in <u>pressure cells</u></p>
3. Economic	<p>(a) loss to <u>fisheries community</u></p> <p>(b) <u>European heat waves</u> <math>\Rightarrow</math> loss of crops  <math>\hookrightarrow</math> 20% heat balance by oceans.</p>

4. Social

- (a) Increase social tension  
 (eg) - climate refugees (in Bangladesh due to sea level rise)
- (b) malnutrition - due to lack of sea food

5. Intergenerational impact

- (a) Violation of Sustainable development goals 2030.
- (b) Increased burden on future generation

Steps to be taken

1. Paris NDC's :- To be adhered strictly to Net zero by 2050

2. Funding more research and development :-  
 (eg) IPCC reports

3. Global organization :- (eg) CDRI's - IRIS (infrastructure for resilient islands)

4. Climate finance :- 100bn\$


It is necessary to achieve SDG 13 and 14 (Climate action and Life under water) to achieve rest of the SDG's

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 संसाधन का बेहतर प्रबंधन देश को पानी आपदाओं के प्रति अधिक लचीला कैसे बना सकता है? (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

India saw intense flooding in Assam 2022, that kill more than 100 people. Whereas same monsoon season not brought 10cm of rainfall in Jaisalmer (Rajasthan)

India's vulnerability to Water Related disasters

Disaster	Vulnerability :
1. Flood	<p>1. <u>Stats</u> → NDMA :- 12% of India's area is flood prone</p> <p>2. <u>Flash Floods</u> :- due to cloud burst events                      (e) → Uttarakhand 2013</p> <p>3. <u>Urban floods</u> :- (e) Chennai Flood 2018</p>  <p>Fig :- flood prone Area</p>
2. Drought	<p>1. <u>Stats</u> → NDMA :- Around 50% of India's area is drought prone.</p>

2. land degradation and desertification :-

Stat → 30% already degraded



Fig:- Drought area

3. Food security and famine issues

4. Malnutrition :- (eg) → hidden hunger

3. Cyclone, → Stat → 1. 7500 km long coast line,

and Tsunami

2. Super cyclonic Storms (eg - Amphan)

↳ 13 bn \$ loss

↳ more than 200 killed

3. changes rainfall patterns → crop destruction

4. Tsunami :- (eg) Indian ocean Tsunami, 2004

Stat → 200000 killed

Better Water resource management :- Is & Solution



## 1. Rain water Harvesting :-

- (a) Solution to flood  $\Rightarrow$  Storing water underground
- (b) Solution to drought  $\Rightarrow$  Using that water in summer  
 $\hookrightarrow$  Ats., ground water recharged

## 2. Integrated watershed development :- Under Jal Jeevan Mission

- involve
- $\rightarrow$  (a) Wetland development - (es) Ramsar wetland  
 $\hookrightarrow$  Sponge cities
  - $\rightarrow$  (b) Forest :- (es) Miyawaki technique  
 (like urban forest - Pune's Wajre)
  - $\rightarrow$  (c) Structural measures, (es) dam at outlet of watershed
  - $\rightarrow$  (d) Better urban drainage system

## Other measures needed :-

1. Early warning system  $\rightarrow$  Cyclone and Tsunami  
 $\rightarrow$  Weather forecast  $\Rightarrow$  Flood
2. Cyclone shelter and rehabilitation team
3. Hazard mapping

Disasters are more dangerous if high impact is created on population. Cautious approach could prevent any disaster to become mishappenig.

### 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 are temporary periods of excessive temperatures on earth surface, as compared to average temperature expected at that time.

- Criteria →
1. if temperature on plain  $> 40^{\circ}\text{C}$
  2. if temperature on hills  $> 30^{\circ}\text{C}$
  3. if temperature variation  $> 4.5^{\circ}\text{C}$
  4. Extreme heat wave :-  $> 45^{\circ}\text{C}$

eg → some areas of Rajasthan ⇒  $> 50^{\circ}\text{C}$  temperature.

Reasons for rising frequency & intensity of heat waves

Man made cause:-

1. Climate change :- (a) Global warming → Average temperature rise of  $+1^{\circ}\text{C}$  (IPCC)
2. Depleting Carbon sequestration :- (b) deforestation
3. Continuously increasing Carbon load on atmosphere

(c) → fossil fuel burning  
 4. Depleted ozone layer (c) → ozone hole - Antarctica  
 → CFCs

### Natural Causes

1. Sun flares and sun stroke
2. volcanic eruption :- releasing CO<sub>2</sub>
3. El-Nino event :- high pressure zone created
4. Delayed monsoon and rain
5. Slowing Atlantic meridional ocean current

### Impacts of Heat Waves

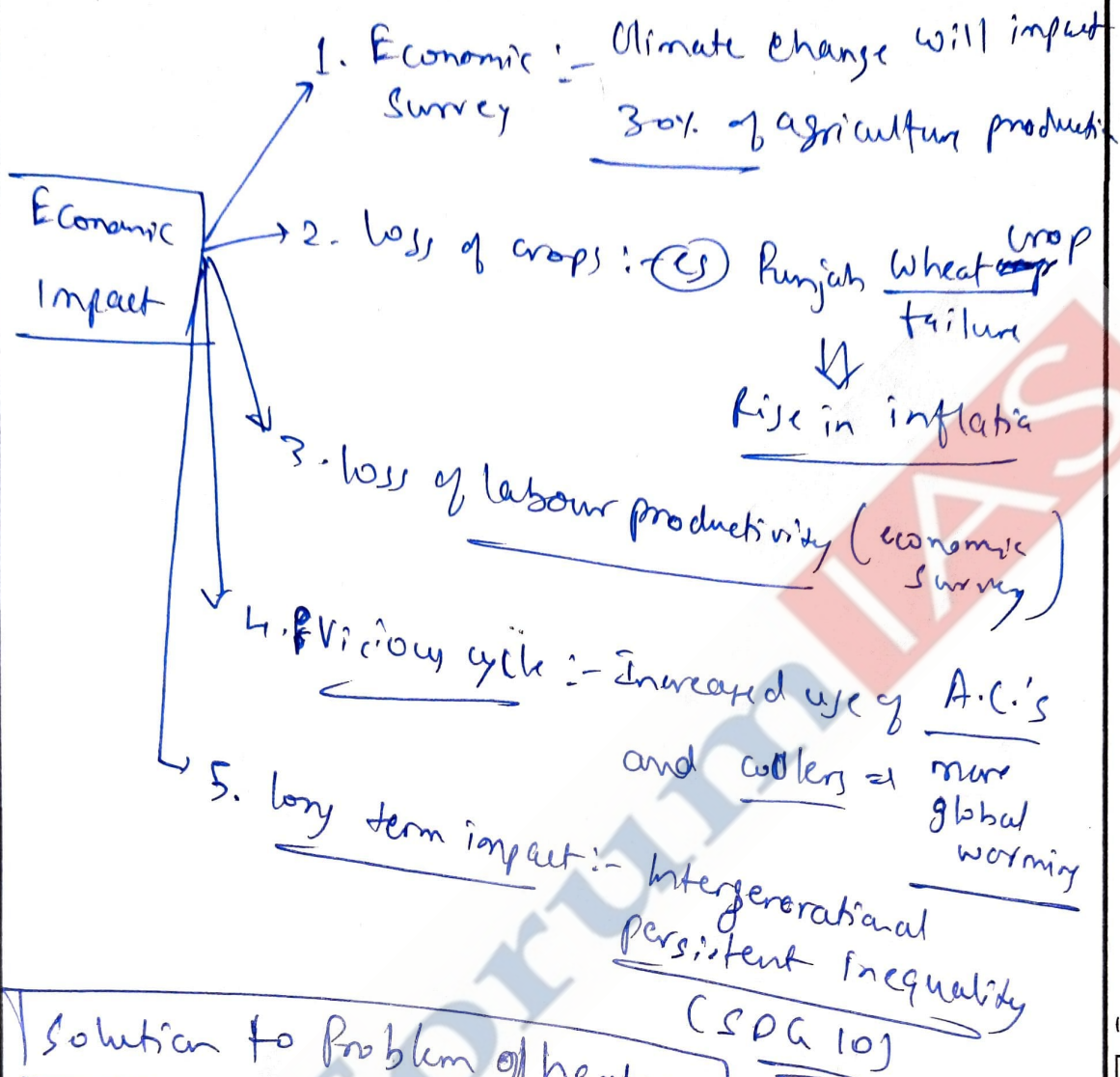
1. Biodiversity loss :- Anthropocene

(rate of loss of biodiversity is 1000 times more than normal rate)

2. Widow cycle :- (c) forests fire  
 ⇒ forest becoming net carbon emitter

3. Sea level rise :- Thermal expansion

Environmental



Solution to Problem of heatwaves

1. Short term :- NOMA guideline :-
  - (a) changing work timings
  - (b) drinking lot of water
2. Long term :- (a) SDG and Panchamrit (net zero target)  
 (b) Green building & green cities

Heat waves are not favouring anyone. We shall stop favouring heat waves by adding more CO<sub>2</sub> to environment.

Feedback (For OFFICE)
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.