

TEST CODE : 5 1 0 5 2

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

ForumIAS

GENERAL STUDIES

Name Of Candidate	SMRITI MISHRA		
Roll No.	1910059516	Date:	21.07.22

Time Allowed: Three Hours

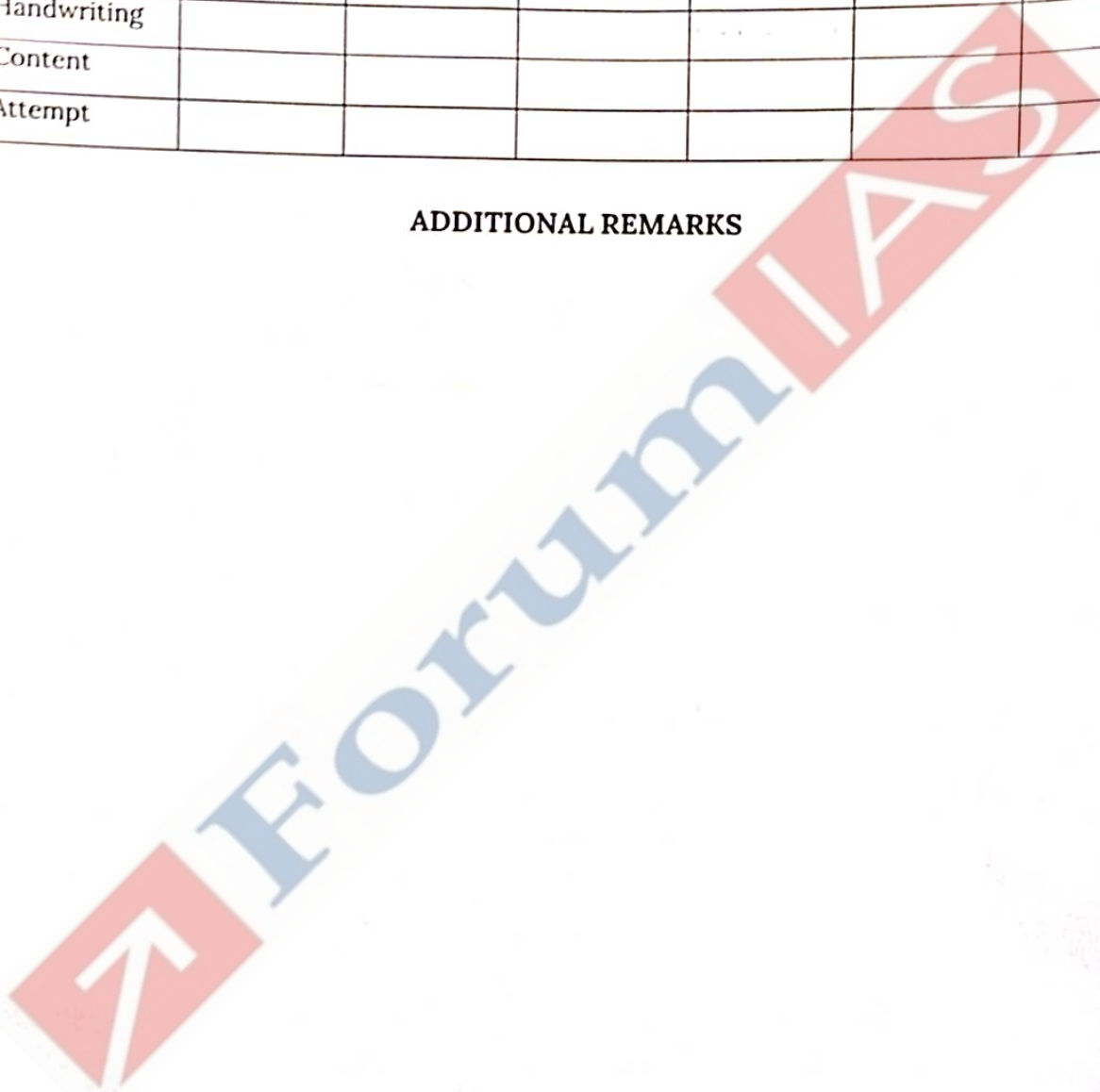
Maximum Marks: 250

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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12			<i>Any specific messages for ForumIAS Mentors/ Evaluators with respect to your copy? Write it here.</i>	
13			-----	
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Total:	250			
Evaluator's Discretion:			For Student Only	
			Start Time 9:00 a.m.	End Time 12:25 pm
Total Marks:			Mode Of Examination:	Online <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Offline <input type="checkbox"/>
Evaluator's Discretion: This is the marks awarded at the discretion of the evaluator based on your overall impression, on the basis of (but not limited to) your handwriting, presentation, use of diagrams, flowcharts, facts and figures or absolutely anything that he/she liked in your copy.			For Office Use Only	
			ECN CODE:	EG:
			Evaluation Date:	

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

Parameters	Excellent	Very Good	Good	Average	Poor	Very Poor
Language						
Structure						
Presentation						
Handwriting						
Content						
Attempt						

ADDITIONAL REMARKS



Q.1) 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)

Harappa civilisation thrived around 2300-1500 BCE and is widely hailed as the first ever urbanisation in Indian history.

Archaeological evidences paint a rich picture of life of Harappans

1. Social life

- Great Bath at Mohenjodaro points to a community life and public functions.
- Evidences of terracotta toys indicate ~~so~~ special care for the young
- sites of burial also show ^{existence of} a detailed rituals ~~and~~

2. Economic life

- wide variety of artefacts like Dancing girl of Mohenjodaro in painted glass at Kalibangan, beads and even cotton cloth show existence of well developed material life.

- Granaries show excess / surplus of agricultural output
- Seals, standardised weights and measures show extensive development of trade
- Roads, ~~the~~ covered drains, use of burnt ~~bricks~~ bricks also show advanced economic progress of Harappans.

3. Religious life

- Terracotta of figures of Mother Goddess at numerous locations indicate she was worshipped across the culture
- Bust of a bearded man indicate a spiritual leader
- Seals showing Pashupati ~~indicate~~
- Evidence of phallus worship (Shiva-Linga) have also been found.

The Harappans were culturally, socially and economically advanced and relatively well off than the rest of the world at that time.

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)

During the early medieval period, invasions happened from the North-west frontier, which lacked a strong repelling force against the invaders.

Invasions during early medieval period

- Mohammed Bin Qasim's invasion during the 9th century
- Mahmud Ghazni's invasion in the 12th century
- Ghori's invasion - 12th century

Indian rulers failed to defend their kingdoms against foreign invaders as

- They were not united and divided into small petty principalities: eg: Tomars, Rajputs, Chandels, Chauhans — all in North India

- They did not correctly assess the enemy (who called themselves Ghori)
eg: Prithviraj Chauhan ~~let~~ let Ghori go after defeating him in 1191. He attacked back in 1192.
- They followed rules and procedures of honorable warfare - not hitting below the belt, not attacking at night
- They were not properly trained and fought for "valour" as driving force (in contrast to invaders who fought to annex or loot at all cost)

~~As~~ The North western front has always seen invasions. ~~and India~~ At that time, no Indian king displayed the vision and foresight to assess the situation in Central Asia and take steps to prevent a possible invasion.

Feedback

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PresentationQuestion
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Q.3) 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)

When India gained independence, a large population of its citizens were poor, illiterate, malnourished and had never formally been a part of decision making process. ~~This~~

India has exhibited a successful experiment in democracy

- Indian constitution granted universal adult franchise to all Indians (Art 326), ensuring political equality
- India successfully implemented procedural democracy
 - ↳ regular conduction of elections since 1951
 - ↳ ¹⁰⁰⁺ amendments of constitution to keep up with changing times
- Fundamental rights guaranteed to citizens enable even the weakest, poorest person to

question and challenge the government in power.

- Right to Information Act keeps the executive under check.

- A slew of social measures are taken by state to ensure social and economic justice

- free legal aid provisions,

- schemes for poor and vulnerable,

- especially untouchables dalits and tribals

- women centric laws to enable social and political justice against institutional oppression - patriarchal households, family, etc

e.g.: Domestic Violence Act 2005

- Property rights to women through Hindu Succession Act, 1956

India has constantly been striving to ensure justice ~~leads~~ to the weakest and poorest ("Antyodaya "). There may be ^{minor} concerns but ~~India~~ but democracy in India is here to stay. The solution to democratic problems is more democracy.

Feedback

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Q.4) 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)

A transgender is an individual whose assigned sex at birth does not align with ~~the~~ cognitive sense of sex.

Transgenders are the most visibly invisible population in the country

- Up until recently, even the government forms did not recognise the third gender ~~is the~~ as one of the options.
- An argument advanced in Supreme Court even labelled their problems as that of a "minuscule minority" and hence irrelevant.

Thus they are the most visibly invisible population in the country due to

- The social stigma attached to "not being normal"
- Isolation and alienation from society
- Increased vulnerability to abuse - ^{drug} ^{prostitution} ^{trafficking}

Pro active & multi level interventions required

- State must ensure community-based development opportunities
- Normalisation of talks about gender at schools and textbooks.
- Counselling services for parents and children both — development of national helpline
- Transgender Persons board at community levels
- Reservation in elections for greater political representation.

For. As the Supreme Court has mentioned, Transgenders have suffered historic injustices and have been at the front-end of receiving discrimination today. Efforts are needed to protect the community and integrate facilitate greater integration.

Feedback

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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)

Increasing levels of development and modernisation is conventionally believed to lead to secularisation of society.

This is due to :-

- increased interactions with various cultures and development of cross cutting identity
eg: South Indian posted in North India
- Modern education focuses on development of scientific temper and critical thinking
eg: no religious education in state-funded ~~order~~ public schools
- Economic progress leads to relative prosperity which eliminates deprivation and neglect and hence strong sentiments against other communities do not develop.

However, there are chances that modernisation and development lead to increase conflicts :

- Increasing inequality in society
 - rich-poor, rural urban divides have been exaggerated → social fault lines exist
- High level of unemployment due to poor skill sets
 - ↳ exploited by leaders to do identity politics
 - also responsible for radicalisation
- Fear of loss of cultural heritage when state intervenes
 - eg: acquire acquisition of temple land by the government, selling off temple property during COVID times.

However, it is important to remember that unlike the West, Indian society places great emphasis on tradition, and it is unfair to expect that an average Indian would distance herself from culture with increasing development. Both should, and must go hand in hand. ✨

Feedback

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

(10 marks, 150 words)

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

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Regionalism refers to favouring one's own region above others or ~~an~~ an excessive attachment to one's region at the cost of others.

Regionalism is considered a ~~double~~ double-edged sword as:

(A) Regionalism strengthens democracy in some respects

- Gives ~~to~~ spaces of accommodation of demands in a large country
- People feel included and heard when their demands are met → feeling of belongingness to own country
- Nation building is an ongoing process and requires that each section takes part in democratic process

For eg: Creation of linguistic states have helped preserve their distinct culture and also strengthened democracy in return.

(B) Regionalism goes directly against national integration



For eg: - Khalistan Movement for a separate Sikh state

- Movements for autonomy by hill regions state created lead to bifurcation of Assam

- Son of soil Movement in Maharashtra

- Demand for separate statehood from various quarters - Gorakhaland, Bodoland etc.

While feelings of discontent are unavoidable in a democracy and need to be channelised to facilitate accommodation and acceptance:

Q.7) Mention the changes in atmospheric composition since industrial revolution and their multifaceted 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)

The Industrial Revolution transformed the method of production from hand made to machine-made, necessitating the use of fossil fuels in the manufacturing process.

This has led to changes in the atmospheric composition.

1. Level of carbon dioxide has grown exponentially since the 1800s



2. Gases like Sulphur dioxide have increased due to use of fossil fuels

3. Level of Nitrogen dioxide and other oxides of nitrogen have substantially grown up.

Multi faceted repercussions

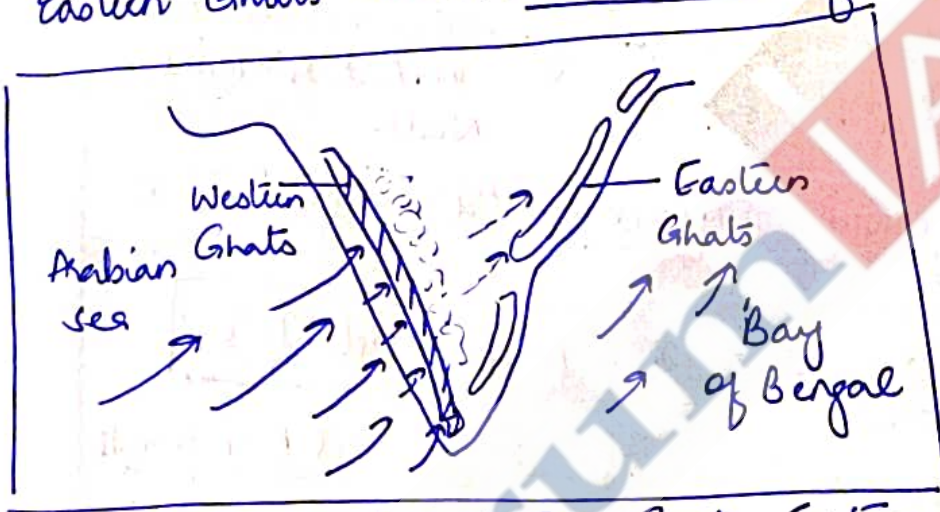
- Increase in level of carbon dioxide
 - ↓ shift in production patterns ↓ food range shifting to temperate
 - ↓ Increase in global temperatures ↓ melting of polar ice ↓ sea level rise ↓ submergence of low lying regions (coastal areas & SIDS)
 - ↓ increased plankton growth ↓ decrease in ocean pH + O₂ (dead zones)
- Acid rain due to SO₂ and NO₂ - corrosion of buildings, decrease in soil fertility, damage to crops
- Tropospheric ozone leading to cardiovascular problems (by product of automobile exhaust - hydrocarbons)
- Products like refrigerants and coolants also deplete the ozone layer.

Climate change affects the most vulnerable in societies and countries. There is a need for climate justice to be able to meet SDG 1, 2 and 4.

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)

On an average Western Ghats receive 200cm of rainfall in a ~~season~~ ^{year}, while the Eastern Ghats receive 50-100cm of rainfall.



Map showing Western Ghats, Eastern Ghats and direction of monsoon winds

Western Ghats receive more rainfall

- They are located on ~~low~~ windward side of a South-west monsoon winds
- Eastern Ghats are lower in height and receive parallel winds which ~~do not~~ ^{are} as precipitate moisture laden

- Winds directly interact with ranges of Western Ghats after picking up moisture from Arabian Sea.
- They dry up as they cross the Western Ghats.
- Eastern Ghats receive monsoons either when during :
 - (a) retreat of monsoon winds when they are eg: rains in October in Andhra & Tamil Nadu
 - (b) cyclonic rainfall in Odisha and Andhra

Impact on vegetation and human activities

- Western Ghats is covered in Tropical rainforests and has a wide variety of flora & fauna. It is a biodiversity hotspot.
- Eastern Ghats have tropical moist deciduous forests.

In hilly regions, there are tea plantations (eg: Nilgiri) and coffee. Rubber being a tropical tree is grown extensively in Kerala. There are avenues of tourism and recreational activities too.

Q.9) Examine the significance of Mass Rapid Transit System (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 an ~~ess~~ efficient way to interlink the rural and urban landscape of the country.

Significance

- It helps transport labour from rural areas to cities
 - ↳ cities are congested and do not offer proper living spaces to workers
 - ↳ rural areas are underdeveloped but have adequate space
- Rurbanisation or ~~develop~~ development of rural areas
 - ↳ eg: urban towns in Noida attached with each sector
- Gradual development of healthcare, and digital connectivity, and schools and colleges in the rural area. — in the

meanwhile MRTS offers education opportunity to children and young women who might otherwise not pursue higher education.

- Social change with educated rural areas -
 - low IMR, MMR, malnutrition
 - women empowerment
 - lesser prevalence of communicable diseases, etc

Thus MRTS has tremendous potential of offering equity in development to rural areas and give them a fair share of their pie.

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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)

The world is recently experiencing a "chip famine" that has manifold consequences on world trade and economy.

Semiconductor industry has assumed great geopolitical significance

① - Semiconductor is the "oil" of the 4th Industrial Revolution

- It is used in all electronic equipments - from smallest digital watches, to washing machines to automobiles and defence systems

- The material and requisite technology available to make semiconductors rests with very few countries - Taiwan, China, South Korea, United States

With increasing weaponisation of supply chains, and undeclared cold-war between US and

China, the semiconductor industry has assumed greater significance.

Reasons for current global shortage

- Heightened global demand in the face of global pandemic
 - ↳ rise of digital connectivity and digital technologies like 3D printing
 - ↳ Preference for personal automobiles
- Manufacturing know-how limited to very few countries
- Disruption in global supply of raw materials first due to COVID crisis and later on geopolitical crisis - Russia-Ukraine conflict.

Semiconductor manufacturing requires high technological inputs like 24x7 vacuum creation. For India to substantially realise the vision of Aatmanirbhar Bharat, it is necessary to ~~create~~ support domestic semicon industry.

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)

Since ~~at~~ ancient times, India has been engaged in both intra- ~~or~~ country as well as inter-country trade, both leading to various ramifications.

(A.) Trade leading to exchange of ideas

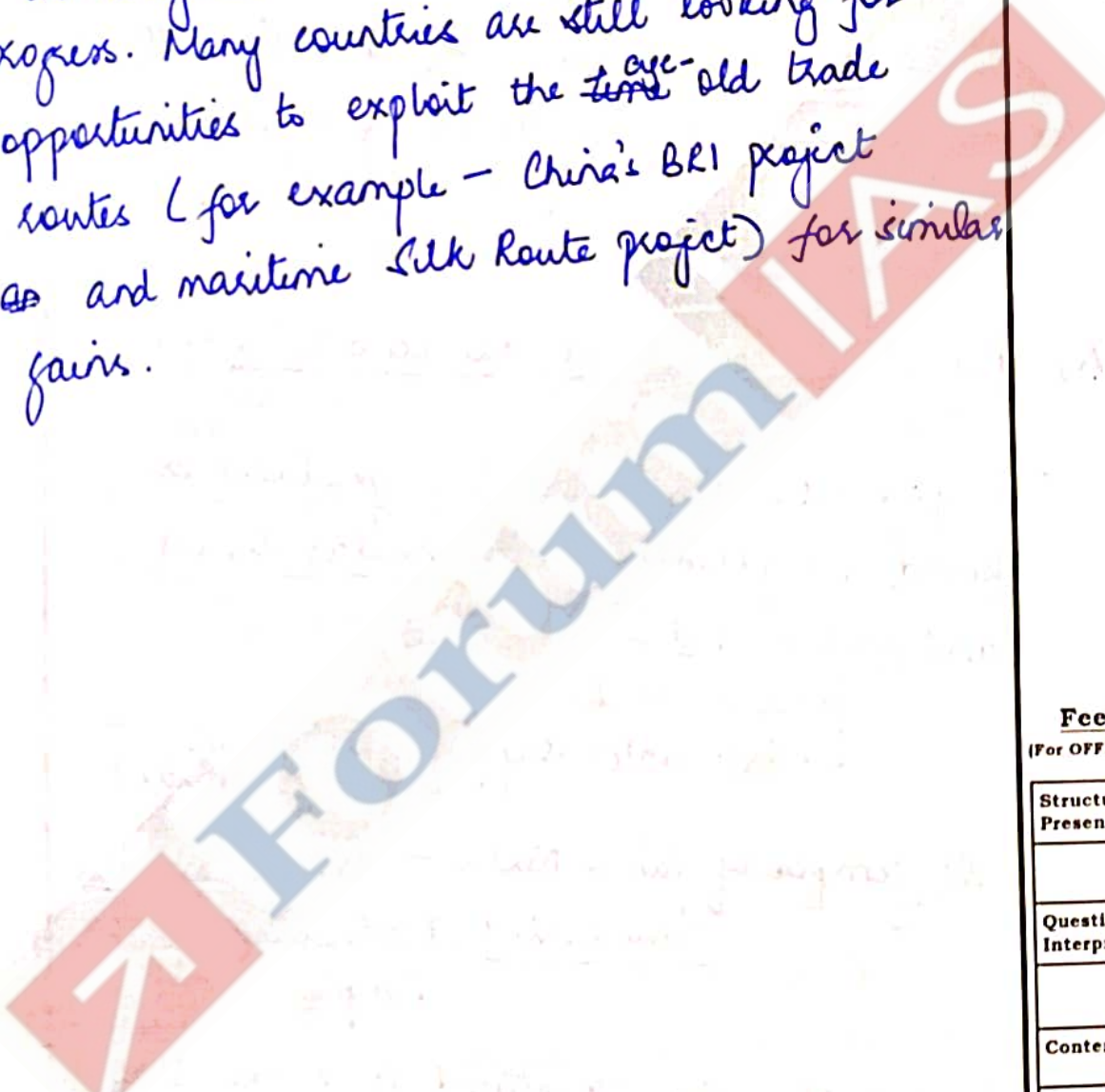
- Traders often settled ~~so~~ down in pre-determined locations and had their own guilds and (like naripravalam) - they were greatly organised.
- Many times they carried different ideas of with respect to polity, governance or life in general. eg: traders through Silk Route
- eg: Arab traders settled in Sindh and were responsible for spread of Islam
- Jainism spread to South India (Karnataka)
- Traders often carried gifts for the rulers/ kings and were welcome in ~~to~~ other regions — for eg: spread of Hinduism

in Sri Vijaya, Kamboj and Malaya ^{was} ~~were~~ contributed by traders.

(B) Exchange of technology via trade

- The introduction of iron in South India was a remarkable example of technology transfer through trade: this led to growth of material culture in South India.
- Technology of iripatti or water resources management was also shared between regions of South India.
- An efficient system of seals, standardised coins and weights and measures were developed due to brisk trade between Harappa and Mesopotamia.
- Ship building industry thrived during Imperial Chola times - the Bay of Bengal was nicknamed the "Chola lake" - spread of Indian culture in South East Asia.

Trade is a driver of social change — it has lead to development of new social institutions, technological innovations and cultural progress. Many countries are still looking for opportunities to exploit the ~~time~~^{age}-old trade routes (for example — China's BRI project ~~and~~ and maritime Silk Route project) for similar gains.



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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)

In ^{Indian} ~~Ancient~~ traditions, a temple ~~was~~ is and was symbolic of both the material and spiritual realms of existence. A wide variety of variations are found in temple architecture across India.

(A) Reflections of geographical conditions of the time

- Temples often harboured a temple tank or kund, especially in Perinsular region and western India.

↳ hard rocks
↳ ~~issi~~ water supply (wells not perennial)

eg: Temples of Tamil Nadu — Brihadeeswarar, Rani ki Vav, Modhera Sun Temple

- Temples are often structured in a way that light rays of sun fall first on the deity.

eg: ~~Ata~~ Konark Sun Temple

- In ancient India when brick and mortar were

not available, temples were often made out of monolithic rock (rock-cut temples)
 eg: Kailashnath Temple at Ellora

(B) Prevalent economic system

In ancient India, the divine rights of the king theory was in vogue and the grandeur of a region was determined by grandeur of a temple.

- eg: - Rajaraja Chola constructed the mighty Brihadeshwar Temple at Thanjavur
 - Nayak rulers constructed the Meenakshi Amman Temple at Madurai
 - Chidambaram Temple made at by Vijayanagar rulers

(C) Philosophical Traditions

Temples were a representative of a man's existence — both in material and spiritual world.

Therefore, in Khajuraho Temples in Madhya Pradesh one can see erotic sculptures on the outside which as one goes in disappears ~~at~~ when

We reach the garba-griha.

This represented that a man's worldly desires and material pleasures are the outermost sphere while reaching the deity is whole one becomes whole without ~~outwardly~~ ~~manifestations~~ manifestations.

Temple architecture are reflective of India's great heritage. ~~Now~~ The world is slowly recognising this as ~~seen~~ evident from the sites ~~decla~~ like Ramappa Temple being declared as a world heritage site.

Q.13) 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)

Ecological concerns are deeply linked to socio-economic aspirations. Ecology directly affects economy, and economy directly affects society.

Post-independent environment movement in India

The demand for preservation of environment arose from the ~~most~~ people most directly ~~to~~ associated with nature and ~~to~~ severely affected by state ~~and~~ ~~to~~ intervention.

Illustrations

- Chipko Movement, Uttarakhand
 - o led by Sundarlal Bahuguna, this movement involved hugging trees by women of the villages in the hills.
 - o They ~~do~~ not only stood their ground but

asserted importance of trees for safety of ~~the~~
the hills.

Narmada Bachao Andolan

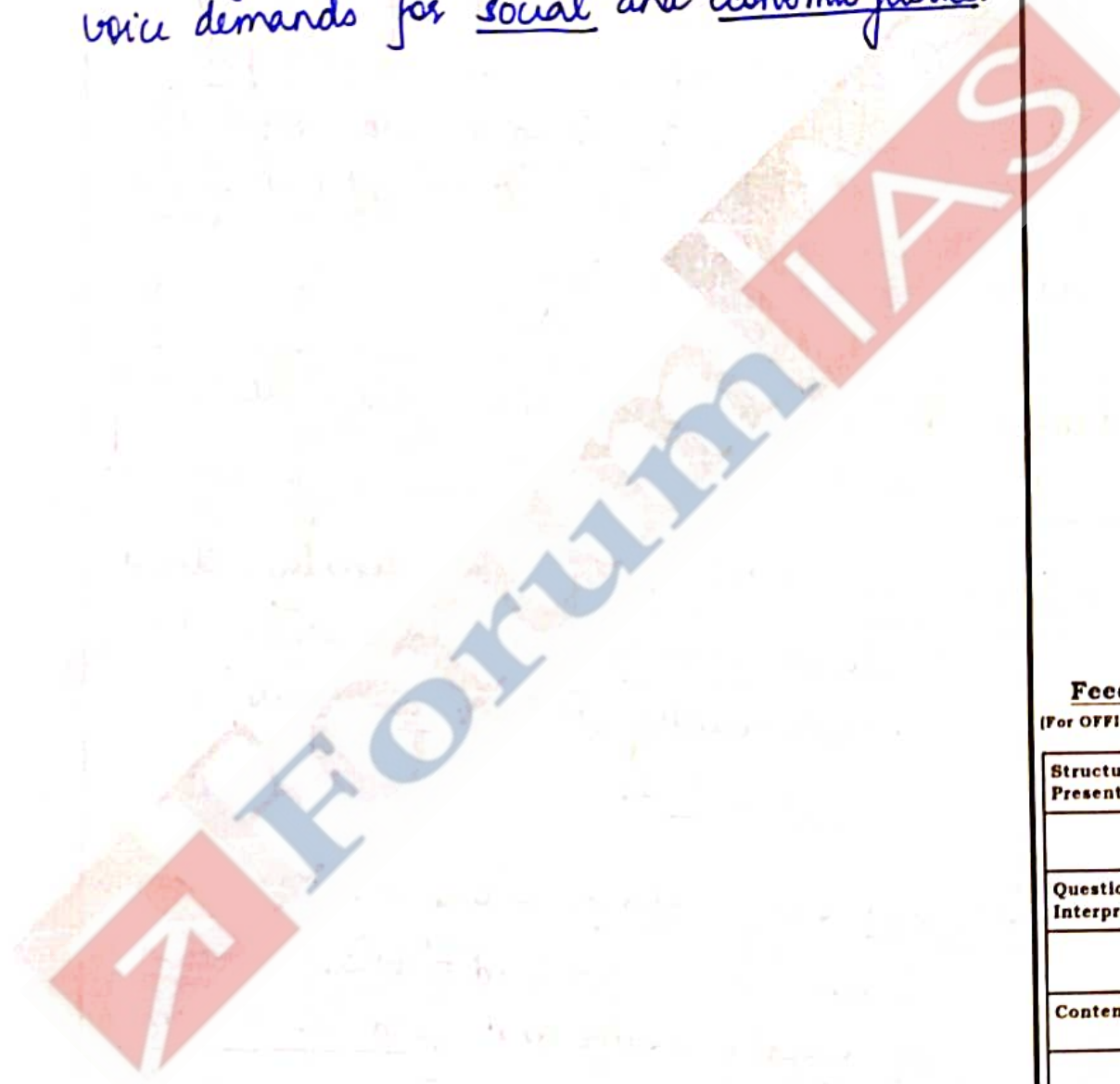
- against construction of Sardar Sarovar Dam of Narmada, inundating tribal lands.
- Poor record of rehabilitation and compensation by the state forced tribals to demand their share of rights.

Bhopal Gas Tragedy Predit Jan Andolan

- ~~that~~ Bhopal Gas Tragedy was a wake-up call against unregulated industrialisation consequences.
- Supreme court evolved the principle of absolute liability in this case
- It was again lead by those ~~not~~ affected and not compensated by the government.

Thus the post independence movements
environment movements show an increased

assertion of rights by the people, ~~their~~ for their voices to be heard in their democracy, not only to protect their ~~of~~ forests but to voice demands for social and economic justice.



Feedback

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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 is simply the "rolling back" of globalisation. It refers to processes and policies that promote looking-inwards and relying on one's own country rather than integrating with world's economy or society.

Reasons behind deglobalisation wave across the world

- Impact of COVID pandemic - countries closed down borders, restrictions on travel,
- each country looking to secure its
citizens first
- Weakened supply chains - ongoing Russia - Ukraine crisis have lead to weaponisation of supply chains and food insecurity especially in North-Africa and Middle Eastern countries.

- Failure of multilateral institutions like World Health Organisation or ~~WHO~~ even the UN have caused distrust in the global engagement.
- Friendshoring by countries like the USA - of trading and dealing only with like minded countries. ~~have~~
- Ulterior motives of giants like China to occupy strategic and key ~~location~~ resources and locations through cheque book diplomacy.

The world is reconsidering the neo liberal idea of Washington consensus about efficiency as the primary driver of trade and is now looking towards security as a primary objective.

Impact of deglobalisation on Indian society

- Increased focus on looking-inwards and self-reliance - feeling of rationalism and patriotism
- Development of Indian institutions at par with western counterparts : better education outcomes

- It could also lead to development of a parochial world view against India's time-tested doctrine of "Vasudhaiv Kutumbakam" — "the world is one family".

Many experts have now argued for reformed globalisation and reformed multilateralism.

There is a need to prioritise security to manage fallout of another unprecedented challenge like the COVID pandemic — unchecked globalisation is now on the retreat.

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 public platforms on the internet like Twitter, Facebook, Instagram ~~where~~ which allows a user to share personal thoughts, memories, opinions through text, images, or videos readily available for anybody to view and interact.

Social media was conceptualised to be a domain of individual freedom and creativity

- Away from monopoly of industries and media houses
- Platform for skilled and talented to rise up to fame (eg: Team Naach, Interior Mata)
- Connecting with friends and families (long lost in touch or in different continents)
- It was hoped social media would enable the common man to achieve his dreams or put forth his opinion without barriers of power, reach or influence.

However, social media is widening existing crevices in the society

Social media works on an algorithm, users sign up for free and hence Big Tech uses methods to keep one engaged.

- creation of filter bubbles: where one ^{only} sees ~~reads~~ opinions and thoughts aligned with one's own.

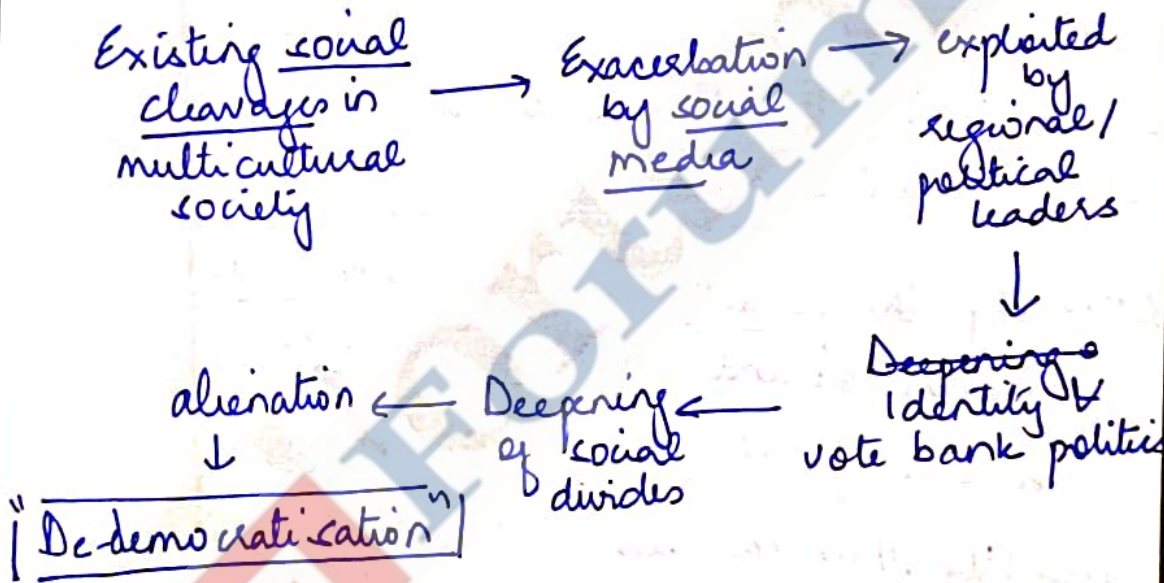
- Echo-chambers: one's an individual's opinion get magnified manifold, among people having similar likes and interests.

eg: Facebook shows options of "Groups you may be interested in"

In effect, social media shuts down a person's critical thinking skills and narrows his ~~the~~ worldview. This ~~had a~~ has adverse effects on society in general -

→ Increased polarisation and division in society: ~~rise in~~ ~~had~~

- Rise in hate speeches and hate crimes
(eg: Udaipur killing, Palghar lynching)
- Uncontrolled law and order situations
eg: Republic Day protests at Delhi ~~after~~ against Farm Bills
- Distrust, mistrust and lack of social harmony
- Voting along polarised lines; identity politics in vogue



A society is headed towards reduction in democratic potential if social media is left unchecked. Jonathan Maynard's idea of promoting "cross cutting identities" is a good way forward.

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

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 सदभाव के लिए चुनौतियों और धुँकीकरण के जोखिम से भरी है। चर्चा कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

~~Census~~ Caste census refers to enumeration of demography based on caste, which helps determine the relative prosperity or deprivation of individuals and households based on their membership to a caste.

Caste census is important for better targeting of welfare services

- Traditionally, the poorest and most backward in educational ~~or~~ and health outcomes have been members of Scheduled castes (SC)
- Consequently, they have been awarded positive discrimination by the state
- However, there are concerns that a small section of these classes enjoy all benefits and they do not reach the ~~the~~ needy.

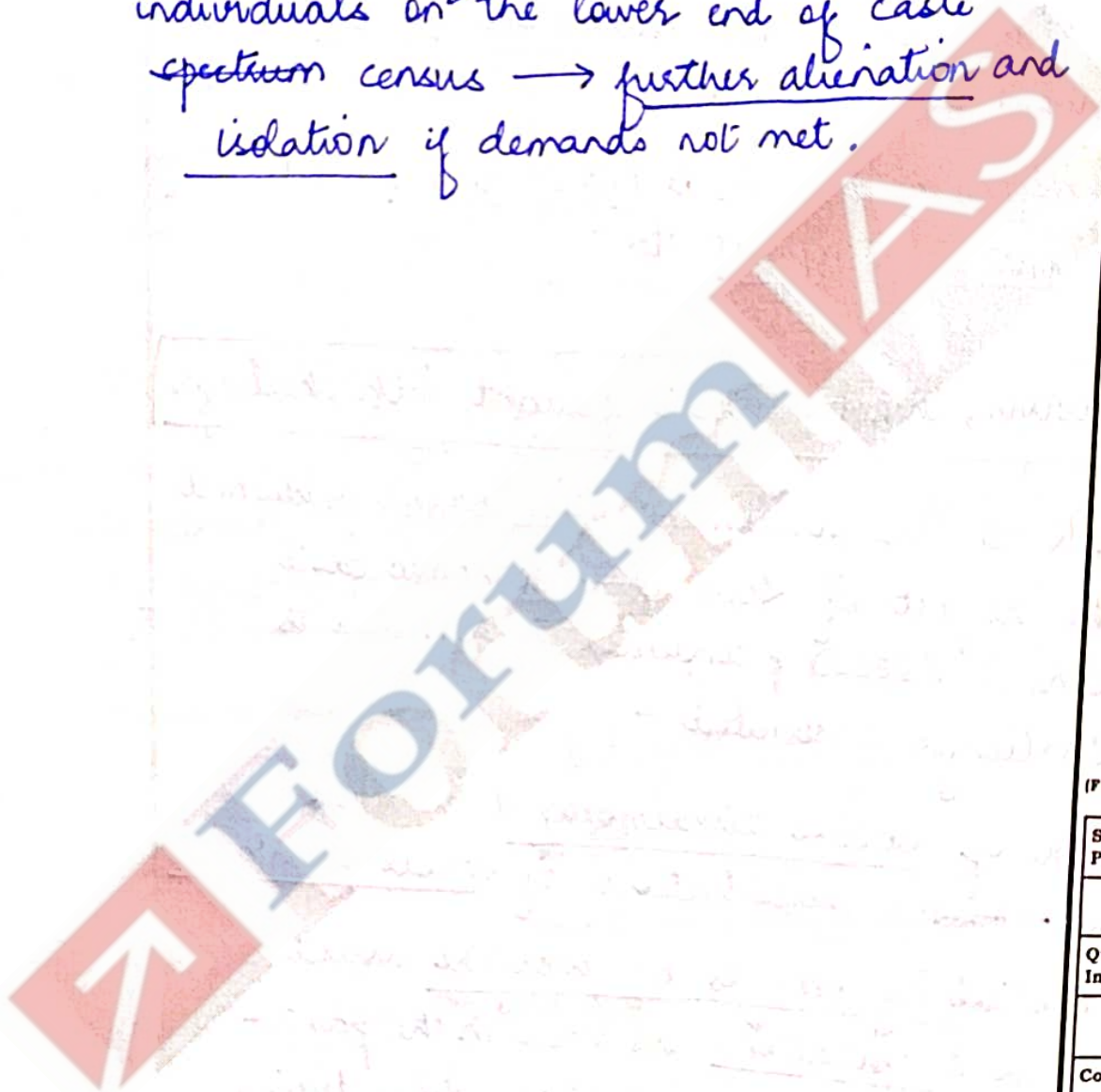
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- Thus a caste census would help figure out:
- whether there is a need for sub-classification within these categories
 - relat inclusion and exclusion of certain castes based on relative deprivation
 - whether certain to higher castes need state support too

However, this exercise is fraught with challenges

- ~~castes~~ The government still hasn't published the report of Socio-economic caste Census (SECC) & conducted in 2011 due to challenges associated -
- ~~risk of~~ social disharmony due to ~~ex~~ exacerbation of social cleavages
- Disturbing benefits of welfare would lead to agitations as seen in the past -
eg: rooting up railway lines during Jat reservation protests.
- Politicisation of society by local regional leaders for political benefits

- Increased pressure on government for populist policies
- Increased conflicts between state and individuals on the lower end of caste spectrum census → further alienation and isolation if demands not met.



Feedback

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Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total

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

India's first cotton-textile mill came up in Bombay in 1859 and subsequently, "Bombay" (erstwhile) emerged as center of cotton textile industry.

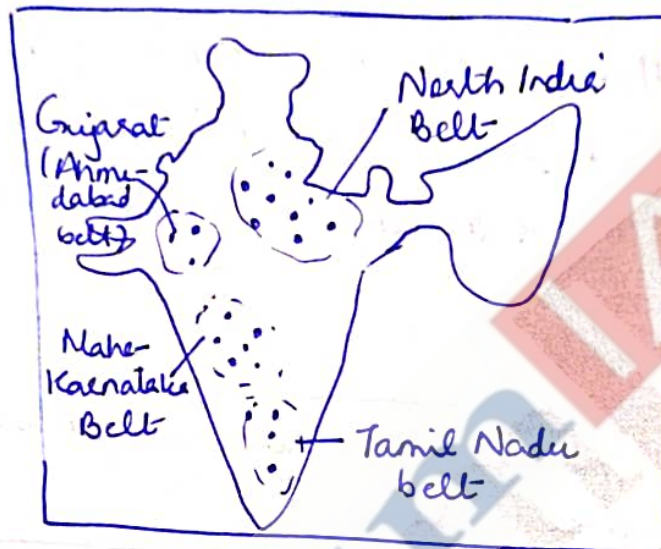
Factors that helped Bombay emerge as center of cotton textile industry

→ Location: nearness to cotton growing areas of (Gujarat - erstwhile part of Bombay province) with rich black soil
(Raw material)

→ Ready availability of capital - due to presence of well-off entrepreneurs and established business men

→ Access to market and export potential - through ports.

Dispersion of cotton-textile industry to other parts of country:



Tamil Nadu belt — with regions like Salem, Tuticorin, Mysuru

- availability of cheap labour
- abundant water resources
- cotton is not a weight losing material and can easily be transported or imported.

Gujarat-belt — Ahmedabad, Surat, Sabarnati

- export potential through ports
- ready availability of cotton

- Capital available as people are traditionally inclined towards business.

North India Belt - Kanpur, Agra, Lucknow etc

- Huge market potential due to large population
- Extremes of summer make cotton the fabric of choice.

India has a rich culture and tradition of cotton ~~near~~ textile ^{mg} cotton manufacturing since the times of Harappan civilisation. Clothes from Uraigur in Sanganj ~~san age~~ were exported worldwide. At present, India needs to find a link between spinning and manufacturing (good weaving industry) for the industry to flourish to its highest potential.

Feedback

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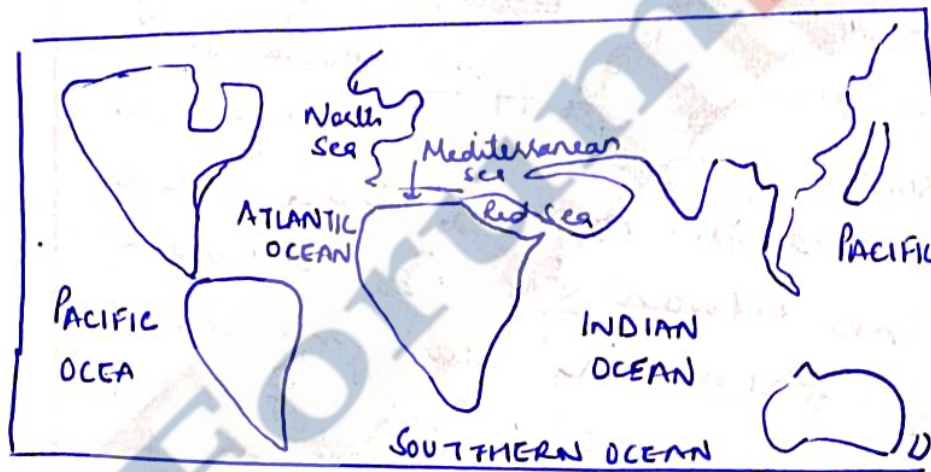
Structure / Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total

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)

Different oceans have different temperatures based on a number of factors like its location, influence of ~~temp~~ atmospheric circulation, influence of ocean currents, influx of fresh water etc.



Map - world's oceans

Indian Ocean & seas & seas

Factors influencing ocean temperatures

→ location (latitude)

- Sea waters near the tropics tend to be warmer due to direct rays of the sun

- ~~Mediterranean~~ ^{Red} sea : land locked sea and higher rate of evaporation
- Dead sea : higher rate of evaporation, warm waters
- Seas on the polar regions are normally frozen & due to no sunlight for half of the year (eg Arctic)

Ocean currents

The Gulf stream and North Atlantic Drift warms up the East Atlantic Ocean and bring milder winters to Great Britain.

Influx of fresh water

Black Sea and Bay of Bengal in Indian Ocean are relatively warmer due to influx of fresh water from rivers and constant churning and movement of waters.

Rate of evaporation

Higher rate of evaporation → increased density due to concentration of saltwater

Warmer temperature ← upwelling & overshooting of waters ←

Multi-dimensional effects

- Ocean temperatures largely determine the weather conditions of land ^{that it} surrounds
eg: during El Nino, unusually warm waters accumulate near coasts of Peru.
This eventually leads to flooding in Australia and drought like conditions in India
- Moderating influence on colder climate eg:
North Atlantic Drift on Great Britain
- Fishing grounds where cold & warm currents meet. eg: Newfoundland, Dogger Bank etc
- Can also lead to formation of deserts —
eg: Atacama Desert due to low precipitation

With global temperatures rising due to climate change, oceans are adversely affected (IPCC Report) due to decrease in pH, increase in polar ice melting and adverse effects on growth of planktons and krills.

Feedback
(For OFFICE use only)

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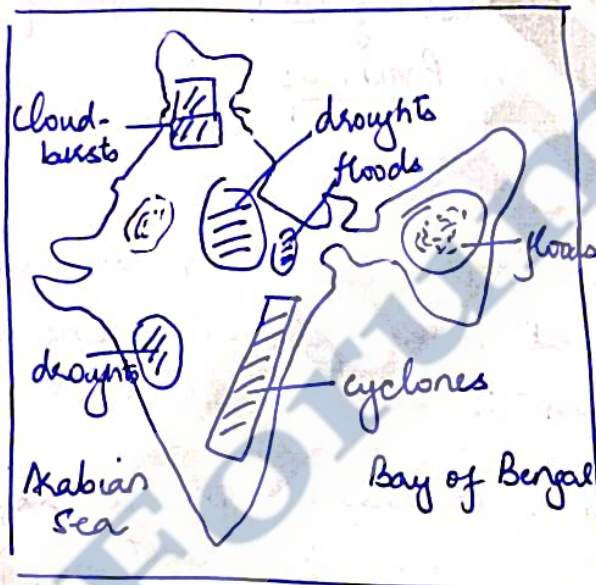
Value
Addition

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

Water related disasters refer to a wide variety of phenomenon that cause damage and destruction of lives and livelihoods due to involvement of water.



Map: Vulnerability to water-related disasters.

1. **Droughts**: refer to water stress, can be hydrological, meteorological, ~~anthro~~ atmospheric.
 - Common in rain shadow regions of Western Ghats in Maharashtra (manifestation of

crop failure and ~~soo~~ farmer suicides),
 Bundelkhand and parts of Rajasthan and
 Gujarat.

2. Floods : inundation of low lying areas
 due to an abnormal increase in
 water levels.

- Eastern Bihar - flooded by Kosi (sorrow of Bihar)
- Assam - flooded by Brahmaputra
- There

3. Cyclones : low pressure region surrounded
 by ~~at~~ high speed spiralling winds,
 origin in tropical waters.

Coastal Odisha and Andhra Pradesh are particularly
 susceptible. (eg: cyclone Phailin, Fani)

With increasing temperatures in Arabian Sea,
coasts of Maharashtra & Gujarat have
 also started experiencing ~~fewer~~ higher frequency
 of cyclones.

4. **Cloudbursts** : when an abnormally high level of rainfall ($>1\text{ cm/hour}$) occurs in a very ~~to~~ small region ($\sim 100\text{ km}^2$)

The northern states of Uttarakhand, Jammu and Kashmir (UT), Himachal Pradesh are vulnerable to cloudbursts

eg: Recent cloudbursts in Uttarakhand 2013

Better management of water resources will make the country more resilient towards such disasters as -

- ~~India~~ Supply / distribution of water from excess ~~and~~ regions with water surplus to use those ~~or~~ where ^{there is} water deficit (eg: Ken-Betwa river linking project)

- Clearing of flood plains and recharge of wetlands will prevent flooding as well as ~~dis~~ ensure recharge of aquifers ~~the~~

Preservation and management of water resources is an important step towards achieving ~~the~~ economic and social justice. Atal Biju Yojna & Jal Kranti Yojna are steps in right direction.

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)

In general terms, heat waves refer to an abnormal elevation in the temperature of a particular region for an extended period of time as compared to the average temperature for that area.

Heat waves as identified by IMD (Temperature scale)

For plains = Temperatures greater than 40°C

For hilly regions = Temperatures greater than 35°C

Recent occurrences

In June 2022, IMD issued an orange warning for heatwaves in Delhi-NCR region.

Reasons for rising heat waves

↳ ~~Anthro~~ Global

1. Global warming induced climate change.

2. Urban heat island effect
3. Increasing temperatures lead to more moisture retention in the atmosphere, leading to higher relative humidity and lower precipitation.
4. Delay in monsoons.
5. Deforestation and reduction in green covers

Impact of heat waves

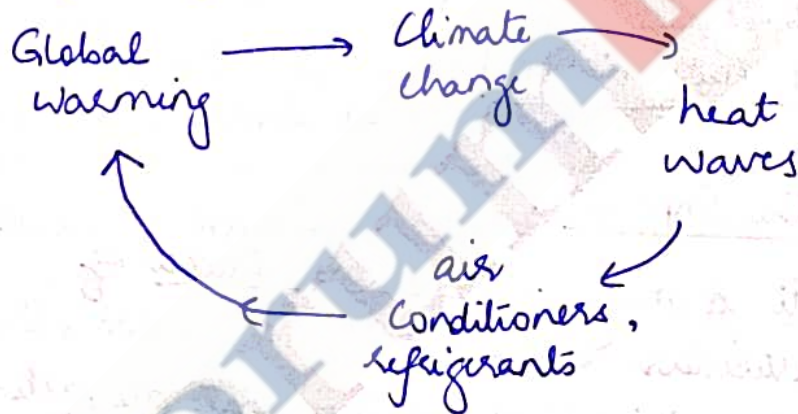
Environmental impact :

- lead to damage to flora and fauna of a particular region
eg: amphibians of Western Ghats are particularly susceptible to changes in temperature
- loss extinction of wildlife in extreme cases
eg: a rodent from Australia - Bramble Cay Melomys is the first animal extinct due to climate change.

Economic impact

- loss of productivity and slowing down of economy

- Increased hospitalisations due to strokes sun / heat strokes.
- Loss of lives in extreme cases.
- Decreased tourism and revenue from tourism.
- More ~~ex~~ expenditure on white goods like air conditioners which sets up a vicious cycle of global warming.



Heat waves have a debilitating impact on society and human life. ~~the~~ Steps like afforestation (Nagar van scheme), vertical plantations, and ~~the~~ artificial shade may offer temporary respite.

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

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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.