



GENERAL STUDIES

Name Of Candidate	ABHISHEK CHATURVEDI		
Roll No.	1910104476	Date:	8/7/22

Time Allowed: Three Hours

Maximum Marks: 250

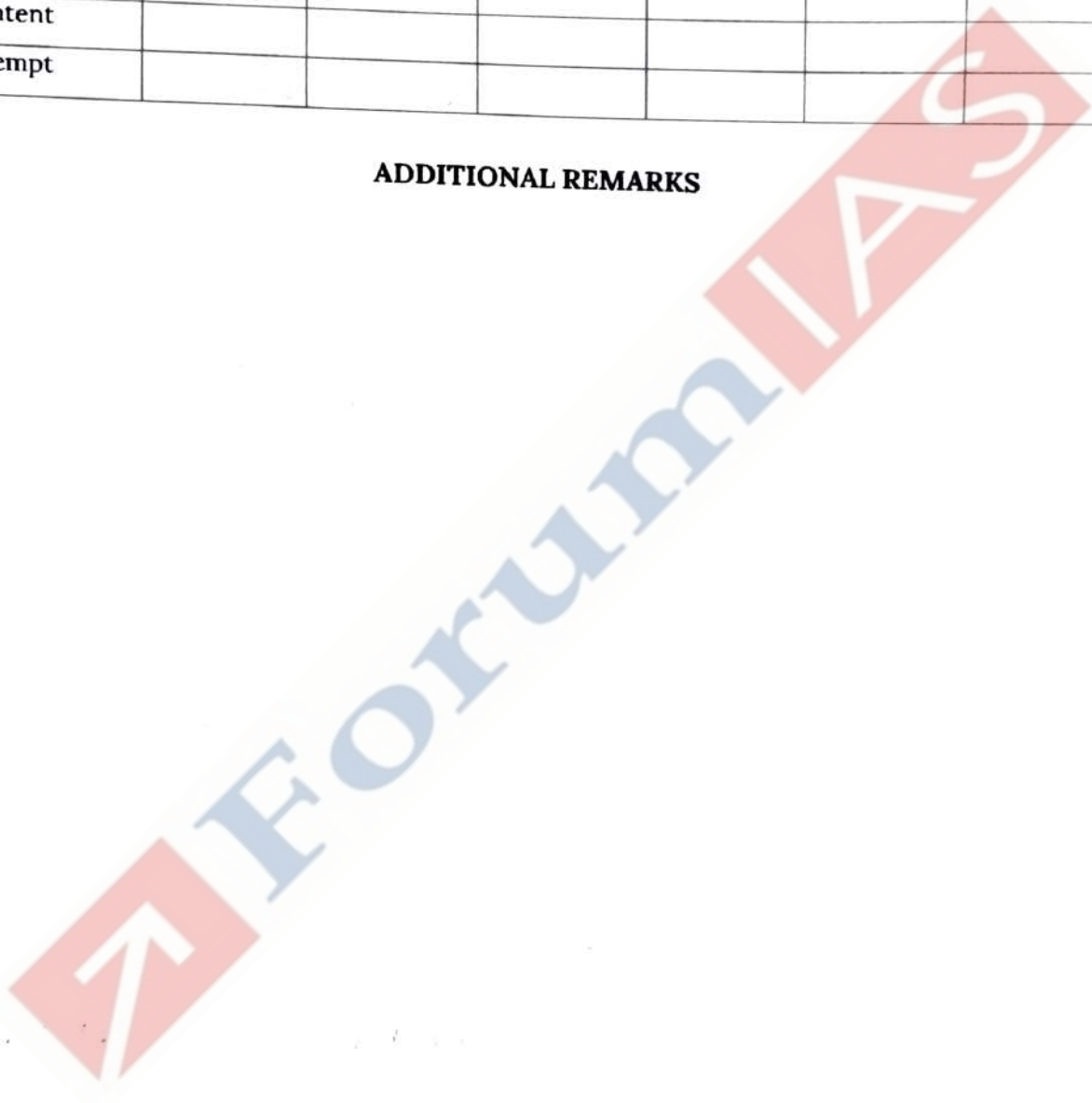
INDEX TABLE			INSTRUCTION	
Q. No.	Max. Marks	Marks Obtained	1. Please do furnish Name, Email, Roll No and Mobile in the answer sheet.	
1			2. There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI, all questions are compulsory.	
2			3. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.	
3			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.	
4			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.	
5			<i>Any specific messages for ForumIAS Mentors/ Evaluators with respect to your copy? Write it here.</i>	
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Total:	250			
Evaluator's Discretion:			For Student Only	
			Start Time 11 AM	End Time 2:40 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:	

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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)

(9 min)

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)

The discovery of Harappa and other Indus Valley sites in early 1920's opened a new chapter in history of India. It put India on par with ancient civilisations such as Mesopotamia and Chinese civilisation.

Archaeological findings

- ① Planned cities - The urban planning was unmatched with houses arranged in grids and streets intersecting at right angle.
- ② Drainage - Shows the emphasis on good hygiene by Harappan people. Covered drains and soak pits.
- ③ Great Bath - a community spot for performing rituals

- ④ Granaries - To stock up grains for trade and regular usage
- ⑤ Water channel and storage - Dholavira has received UNESCO world heritage status for its water infrastructure
- ⑥ Upper and lower levels in towns
Indicate a hierarchical structure between ruling and non-ruling classes
- ⑦ Port - Lothal is a Harappan dockyard with evidence of trade with Mesopotamia
- ⑧ Seals - Proto-Shiva seal with multiple variations
- ⑨ Indus script - still undeciphered but tells us that writing was known.
- ⑩ Wooden Toys - Domestic toy industry
- ⑪ Terracotta figurines - Dancing girl, Indus people were followers of fertility cult

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)

(9 min 20 sec)

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)

On midnight of 15th August 1947, India made its tryst with destiny by achieving freedom from the British. But, with independence came the challenge of building a nation which was full of diversity, poverty and social unrest.

Challenges

- ① Multiple ideologies - Congress, Hindu Mahasabha, Communist etc
- ② Low economic weight - India was a market for finished goods. Very low industrial and domestic manufacturing
- ③ Illiteracy - Low level of investment in primary and higher education
- ④ Land Reforms - Land was a source of revenue for British who had divided it to Zamindars.

⑤ Caste discrimination and untouchability was common practice

How democracy coped up

- ① Constitution: a living document, carefully written with inputs from multiple successful democracies like USA, Ireland etc
- ② Fundamental Rights : gave political and social freedom to our citizens
- ③ Universal adult franchise - ensured participation of all
- ④ Strong democratic institutions - Election commission, CAG, Supreme Court
- ⑤ State led economic planning - ensuring industrial growth while focussing on meeting basic needs.

" Our goal is to bring democracy to the doorstep of every Indian"
- Jawahar Lal Nehru

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)

(8 min 35 sec)

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

After the revolt of 1857, the British government snatched the power to rule from East India Company. This was perhaps the first major shift in British policy before national movement. The change got more evident with rise of Indian National Movement.

Impact of National Movement

(A) As a response to British Policies

- ① Breaking myth of benevolent despotism
- ② Economic drain theory - Naorgi, R.C. Dutt
- ③ 3 P's - Prayer, Protest, Petition, introduced Indians to constitutional methods of agitation
- ④ Educating the masses
- ⑤ Uniting people of different religions
- ⑥ Demand for Indian representation

(B) Policy changes inspired by national movement

- ① Increased representation of Indians in legislation
- ② Various acts to provide just and humane treatment for workers, children
- ③ Opening up of civil services
- ④ Higher education opportunities for Indians
- ⑤ Partition of Bengal in 1905.
- ⑥ Shifting of capital from Calcutta to Delhi.

Thus, the Indian National movement provided the initial spark to our freedom struggle at a Pan-India level. It forced British to take the demands of Indians seriously and adopted lawful constitutional methods to avoid any use of force from British state.

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)

(9 min 40 sec)

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)

The fall of Berlin wall in year 1989 marked the beginning of the collapse of USSR. The Soviet Union was one of the two superpowers in global politics. But a series of factors and policy blunders led to its demise.

Internal factors responsible for fall of USSR

- ① Too vast to manage - The Soviet Union was the biggest country with minimal connectivity, extreme weather.
- ② Weak economy - State led planning was not efficient enough for sustaining a huge country.
- ③ Discontent among small Republics - Poor resource allocation by USSR saw many Soviet Republics getting dissatisfied.
- ④ Lack of freedom and Communism

External Factors

- ① Cold War - it developed into many proxy wars which demanded huge resources
- ② Expensive Space race with USA
- ③ Chernobyl disaster - international pressure to contain radiation
- ④ Afghanistan campaign of 1979 failed.

Impact of fall of USSR

- ① 16 countries came out of USSR
- ② Victory of capitalism over communism
- ③ USA emerged as sole pole in world order
- ④ End of cold war.

The fall of Soviet Union is a watershed moment in world history. Francis Fukuyama noted the event and called it the "end of history"

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)

(10 min 25 sec)

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)

Economic development and modernization is key to transforming any society. It helps in lifting people from poverty and enables the state to go for welfare measures.

Secularism is about giving equal respect to all religions. It can be classified into two types:

- ① Negative - e.g. France
- ② Positive - e.g. India.

Role of economic development and modernisation in bringing secularism.

- ① Better education - people learn the truth about all religions
- ② Cultivate civic culture - people behave in responsible and measured fashion

- ③ Increased economic opportunities
People can do business with diverse communities
- ④ Increased acceptance of diverse cultures. - music from south India, dance from north east, Mughal cuisine etc.
- ⑤ Development oriented policy - people demand better infrastructure for connectivity
- ⑥ Intermixing of people from various states, caste, religion due to economic activity

No, I do not agree that modernity and economic development bringing secularization in society has been belied!

India is a diverse country that has been a melting pot of cultural and religious practices from ancient times. The preamble of India instills the spirit of secularism and it is a fundamental duty to promote fraternity.

Feedback
(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total

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)

(10 min 15 sec)

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 is a way of determining position, rights and duties of a person in a society based on his/her birth.

Caste system has evolved with time and adjusted to the new way of life in modern times.

Changes in caste system

① Inter-caste marriage

② Caste Bias - favouring people of same caste

③ Social mobility

[Stagnant in rural area] [Increase in Urban]

④ Caste within a caste

⑤ Sanskritisation

Reasons for change

- ① Increased aspirations of people after attaining freedom and getting right to vote
 - ② Affirmative action by government
 - ③ Better education → Better employment
-
- Social mobility ← Increased Income
- ④ Legal steps - Manual Scavenging act etc

There is a need to cultivate social awareness among people over futility of caste based discrimination.

Article 14, Article 15, Article 17 of our constitution act as a guiding light for us to lead the way to a better India

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)

(10 min 5 sec)

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

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Digital technologies have revolutionised the way we interact and operate in the 21st century. It has opportunities to bridge the gap between classes and genders in India.

Positives

- ① Easy access to government services e.g. e-Portals to manage documents.
- ② Education - bringing classroom to home e.g. edtech like Byju's,
- ③ Health - Health monitoring gadgets, doctor consultation on video call.
- NDHM.
- ④ Work from home - more convenient, saves travel time, provides safe working environment.
- ⑤ Social - connects friends, self-help communities together. e.g. COVID Quarantine

Cons

- ① Digital divide - availability of smart phone and reliable internet connection
- ② feminisation of poverty
- ③ No work-life balance - women work double shifts : at work and at home
- ④ Digital crime, - identity theft, stalking, morphed images

Digital technologies are a double-edged sword and they must be carefully regulated. Focus should also be on training and providing access to bare necessities to women so they can avail most of the opportunities

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)

(8 min 40 sec)

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

Western Ghats also known as Sahyadris run from Gujarat to Kerala. It is one of the most prominent biodiversity hotspots of India.

Western Ghats receive more rainfall than eastern ghats for following reasons:

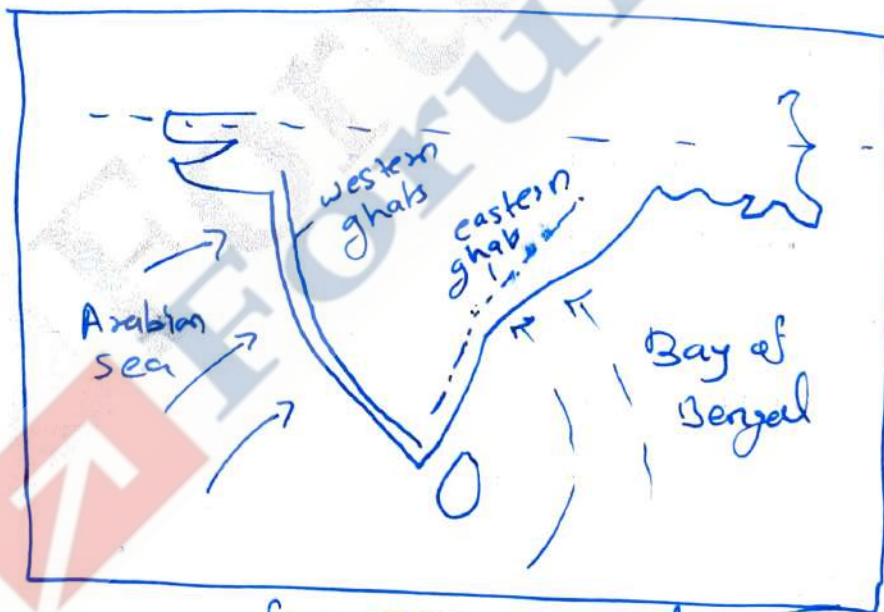


fig: monsoon winds.

① More continuous range than eastern ghats, thus holds rain clouds

- ② More taller than eastern ghats - increased orographic rainfall
- ③ Arabian sea branch of monsoon gets adequate moisture
- ④ Abundant forest area in western ghats.

Impact on human life

- ① Evergreen forest - herbal and medicinal plants cultivated
- ② Human - Animal conflict as it is a biodiversity hotspot
- ③ Difficult terrain - makes economic activity difficult
- ④ Increased tourism
- ⑤ Natural calamities such as flood in Kerala, landslides are common.

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 multifaceted repercussions. (10 marks, 150 words)

(8 min 10 sec)

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

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Our atmosphere is composed majorly of Nitrogen, Oxygen, Carbon dioxide and other gases. The beginning of industrial revolution and use of coal for energy made an impact on its composition.

Changes in atmosphere

- ① Increased Carbon dioxide emissions
- ② Other green house gases eg. methane
- ③ Ozone destroying gases e.g. CFC, HCFC
- ④ Heavy metals
- ⑤ Radioactive substances e.g. nuclear plants
- ⑥ Particulate matter e.g. PM 2.5, PM 10
- ⑦ Vehicular emissions e.g. SO_2 , NO_2 causing Acid rains.

Repercussions of change in atmospheric composition

- ① Climate change
- IPCC 6th assessment report indicates we are going to cross 1.5°C warming threshold.
- ② Skin disease - due to UV rays, acid rains etc
- ③ Breathing issues - asthma due to PM particles and smoke
- ④ Cancer and other life threatening diseases - due to use of heavy metals and harmful chemicals
- ⑤ Reduced lifespan in developing countries
- ⑥ Loss of biodiversity in ecologically sensitive region
- ⑦ Infertility in humans - recent reports suggest that microplastics are now found in human blood

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)

(8 min 40 sec)

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 the most crucial component used in manufacturing of any electronic device; from a simple digital watch to a space firing rocket, all use microprocessors built with semiconductors.

The dependence of world on few countries like USA, China, South Korea, Philippines, Taiwan to meet their semiconductor requirements has put countries like India and others in a difficult spot to ensure continuous supply.

Reasons for global shortage

- ① Pandemic induced lockdown
 - ② Economic revival in some countries
- Higher demand → Low supply.

- ③ Supply chain weaponisation
China owns major blocks in supply chain like ships, containers etc
- ④ Mismanagement of COVID in countries of that manufacture microprocessors
- ⑤ Halting supply and hoarding by countries like USA.
- ⑥ Unprecedented rise in electronic devices due to lockdown, online education, work-from home
- ⑦ Shortage of raw material
- ⑧ Difficulty in ensuring ultra clean water and quality power which is required for manufacturing
- ⑨ Lack of facilities to develop in India.
- ⑩ Lack of skills in workers. and Lack of any other viable alternative

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)

(14 min 20sec)

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 is an essential component of any civilisation. India due to its strategic location on major trade routes both on land and sea has always been in the centre stage of world trade from ancient times.

Indulging in trade gave us the opportunity to meet people from various cultures, religions and ethnicity. It helped India develop a broad perspective towards humanity as well as helped in exchanging ideas, technologies, language, art and culture etc.

Social Consequences

- ① Assimilation of foreigners in Indian society. e.g. Kushans, Scythians
- ② Spread of religious practices
 - fire altars - seen in eastern Europe and in Vedic age in India
- ③ Slavery
 - Present in Ancient Greek and in India
- ④ Clothing - Long coats were attributed to central Asians.
- ⑤ Science - Charak, Sushruta, Ayabhat

Cultural Consequences

- ① Art - Sculptures of Gandhara Art
- ② Language - Sanskrit, Greek and Latin share some root words.

③ Architecture - Caves, Pillars etc
Stupas, Viharas built in Mauryan times

Political consequences

- ① Kingship became a strong institution
- ② Land was most important source of revenue
- ③ Tradition of infantry, cavalry and weapons such as long bow
- ④ Administrative structure was inspired from accounts of various travellers

Thus, Trade opened a gateway for India to interact, learn and exchange ideas from the world. This helped India in building a truly cosmopolitan society.

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)

(14 min 30 sec)

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)

The relation between India and Britain was a mixbag of good and bad. While the colonial rule was majorly focussed on exploitation of Indian resources. At times it stepped up and helped India to build up institutions for governance and facilitated economic reforms as well as social reforms.

Time of Lord Lytton

① Lytton's Afghan adventure

He led the second Anglo-Afghan war in 1878. Huge strain on economic resources as well as loss of human life.

② Vernacular Press Act (1878)

Also known as 'Cragging act' was brought in to stop vernacular news papers from speaking truth to power.

It was a assault on freedom of speech

③ Organised 'Delhi-Darbar' for Queen Victoria assuming title 'Kaiser-i-Hind' while the country was suffering from famine

Time of Lord Ripon

① Repealed Vernacular Press Act

Thus, he granted the freedom of speech that was taken away.

② first factory act to improve labour conditions

③ Resolution on Local Self-Government (1882)

Ripon also known as 'father of local self government' ensured the decentralisation of power.

④ Ilbert Bill - although it could not be passed. It was a brave attempt to bring parity between Europeans and Indians in the court of law.

Thus, the tenure of Lytton and Ripon show a contrasting picture of colonial rule. Yet, it highlights that when institutions are strong, it is upto the political will of those in power to use it for the betterment of society.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/ Presentation
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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)

(15 min 10 sec)

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)

"We may have intellectual differences but our hearts are one." -
Gandhi, on Nehru.

Both, Mahatma Gandhi and Nehru are key figures in our struggle for independence. The two came from different backgrounds and joined congress to fight for independence of our country.

Differences during freedom struggle.

- ① Withdrawal of non-cooperation movement after chauri-chaura.
- Nehru wanted to continue with the agitation.

② On question of swaraj.

Grandhi was willing to compromise and accept Dominion status.

Nehru was adamant on seeking 'Purna Swaraj'

③ On supporting British in world war

- Grandhi believed in "means justifying end". He did not want to take advantage of British.

Differences in vision for independent India:-

① Grandhi was an anarchist. He wanted to build a stateless society consisting of village republics.
- Nehru was a Fabian socialist who wanted to bring democracy to the doorstep of every Indian.

② Economic system - Gandhi did not favour replacing human hands with machines everywhere.
 - Nehru was in favour of industrialisation

③ Education - Gandhi believed in self-sufficient Ashrams, Nehru favoured modern education for new India

Thus, despite being Gandhi's successor, Nehru and Gandhi had many intellectual differences and varied opinion on what could be the right path for India.

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)

(12 min 15 sec)

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

Deglobalisation is the phenomena of reducing interdependence and interconnectivity between societies, economies and nations.

Reasons behind deglobalization

① Gross economic inequality

Rich getting rich and poor getting poorer. Oxfam report suggests 1% people in India hold 70% wealth

② Unsustainable Trade deficit

With increased consumerism, some countries import way more than they export

③ Increased protectionism

USA imposing tariff on Chinese imports

④ Supply chain crisis during pandemic

The developed countries are on-shoring their industries to ensure flow of goods

⑤ Rise of Right wing politics

There is a increased trend of nationalism and hyper-nationalism

⑥ Identity crisis

In fast paced world, people are getting disconnected from their culture and roots. There is strong revivalist wind blowing now.

⑦ The change in world order

World is moving towards a multipolar order with countries asserting their national interests.

Impact of Indian Society

- ① Revival of local vernacular film industry
- ② Local cuisine and clothing gaining popularity
- ③ People moving back to villages and leaving BPO work
- ④ Increased cultural differences are highlighted
- ⑤ Fragmentation in society on linguistic, ethnic and caste lines
- ⑥ Rise in local industries

Thus, Deglobalisation is a reaction to the failure of globalisation in fulfilling the aspirations of Indian people.

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)

(12 min 01 sec)

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 brought a revolution in the way humans communicate and societies interact with each other. It was further improved with use of cheap internet and smartphones.

Impact of Social Media on society

A) Positive

- ① Increased connectivity - it has rendered distance meaningless
- ② Cross-sharing of culture - an Indian can watch and learn the Japanese culture with social media
- ③ Facilitates idea sharing - enables cross-border research avenues and idea in general

④ Bigger audience for art/culture
- Social media helps in spreading and helping local art and artisans

⑤ Philanthropy - e.g. 'Baba ka Dhaba'
People come out and seek help from others. ~~It is a very common~~

⑥ Platform to express oneself - provides voice to the people who are unheard.

③ Negatives

① Increased use of algorithm by social media pushes us into an echo-chamber

② Infodemic - Too much information

③ Increased polarisation in society
- Us vs them mentality.

- ④ Instances of hate speech - social media provides a veil of anonymity
- ⑤ Used for terror recruitment - due to various privacy settings. It can be used to bypass government scanners.
- ⑥ Reduced attention span in students increased instances of mobile phone addiction.
- ⑦ Depression and other health issues.
- eyesight, obesity, sedentary lifestyle

Thus, social media is what you make of it. It can be a tool to help someone and at the same time it can be used to terrorize an entire community. Draft IT Bill of government is a good step to regulate the digital world.

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)

(12 min 50 sec)

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)

Recently published data from the National Family Health Survey (NFHS-5) has concluded that the total fertility rate (TFR) of India has come below replacement level (2.1) and fallen to 2.0 in 2021.

The fertility rate is a good social indicator to assess the educational, health and economic status of any region.

In India the fertility rate varies from region to region with highest fertility rate in Bihar and lowest in Kerala.

Reasons for regional variation in the fertility rate :

- ① Education : literacy rate, states with more educated women have low fertility rate e.g. Kerala and other South Indian states
- ② Economy : states with more economic development and employment tend to have lower fertility rate.
e.g. Maharashtra, Delhi
- ③ Patriarchy : states with derogatory practices such as child marriage etc tend to view women as an object for breeding and feeding
- ④ Culture : some states in the North East, tribal regions of Odisha, Chhattisgarh have higher fertility rate due to tribal population

⑤ Underdevelopment : States like Bihar, Rajasthan with agrarian economy tend to have more kids to support their farms

⑥ Health and nutrition : states with low health infrastructure and malnutrition tend to have higher fertility rate to compensate for death of children in young age.

India has 17% of world's population. But, there is no need to bring a population control law as our TFR is already below replacement level as shown in NFHS-5 report. That means we have now entered shrinking population phase. Our focus should be on providing access to better health and education and reap benefit of our existing demographic dividend.

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)

(13 min 22 sec)

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)

Urbanisation is the shift of population from rural areas into urban cities, seeking better opportunities for work, education and healthcare.

At present around 31% of Indian population lives in urban areas. But the process of Indian urbanisation is not without issues.

Social Challenges

- ① Decline of architecture - all buildings look the same with no unique design like those of European countries
- ② Compartmentalised societies - different areas for the different classes of people - e.g. gated societies in metropolitan areas.

- ③ Detached society - people have reduced interactions e.g. nuclear family.
- ④ Rise of slums - cities are not designed to accommodate the poor. e.g. Dhaka
- ⑤ Overcrowding - cities are not planned to absorb the people e.g. Bangalore
- ⑥ Increase in crime - as cities are overpopulated, it gets difficult for police to maintain law & order e.g. Delhi.

Ecological challenges

- ① Destruction of indigenous flora and fauna - e.g. plantations of exotic flowers etc
- ② Loss of biodiversity
e.g. Chennai, many lakes were covered to build homes. Loss of birds and aquatic animals

③ Western Ghats - eco-sensitive region, construction has made it hazard prone. e.g. Kerala flood

④ Solid waste management
- Ghazipur garbage dump land fill

⑤ Water and drainage supply - exploitation of ground water in Delhi and urban flash floods in Mumbai

Thus, urbanization has sprung new problems instead of solving new ones. We need a bottom-up approach to solve these issues. AMRUT mission and ATAL Awaas mission are two good initiatives of government. Once paired with Smart city programme it can give better results.

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)

(10 min 11 sec)

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

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

The ocean temperature plays a crucial role in maintaining heat budget of planet Earth. It is responsible for maintaining the flow of ocean currents as well as climate defining phenomena such as El Niño Southern Oscillations (ENSO)

Causes for variation in oceanic temperature

- ① Reduced precipitation - more time under direct sunlight
- ② Drying up of rivers - reduction in supply of fresh water
- ③ Increased absorption of CO₂
increased acidity of ocean water causing destruction of biodiversity

- ④ Increase in ocean salinity - amount of salt in ppm varies with temperature.
- ⑤ Climate change - shift in planetary winds.

Impact of ocean temperature variation

- (A) On humans
- ① Increased cyclones and coastal erosion
 - ② Increase in rainfall in coastal areas
 - ③ Loss of income from sea
- (B) On Economy
- ① Loss of fish
 - ② Loss of seaweed and other marine products
- (C) On Ecology
- ① Coral bleaching
 - ② Reduced biodiversity due to decrease in dissolved oxygen

- ③ Climate change
- ④ Change in ocean currents
- ⑤ Disturbed heat budget of Earth

Oceans play an important role in survival of humans on Earth. It is both source of money and food. It must be protected at all costs. Keeping in mind the SDG #14 we must push for sustainable practices with respect to oceans and its ecology

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)

(11 min 6sec)

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)

India has 4% of world's water resources while it carries 17% of the world's population. Water is indeed a contested resource worldwide and thus it requires careful handling with minimal wastage.

Recently, India has witnessed instances of man made flash floods in urban areas such as Mumbai. We have also faced a massive flood in the river Brahmaputra in Assam.

India's vulnerability

- ① Glacial lake outburst flood (GLOF) in northern hilly states of Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand.
e.g. Kedarnath disaster

- ② Riverine flooding in lower banks
eg. Ganga in UP and Bihar, Kosi in Bihar, Brahmaputra in Assam
- ③ Urban flooding
 - Concrete jungles do not provide water easy access to drainage via soil.
 - eg. Hyderabad, Chennai, Mumbai
- ④ Underground water collapse
 - excessive exploitation of groundwater for drinking and agricultural use
 - eg. Delhi, Haryana, Punjab

How better management can help?

- ① Compulsory rain water harvesting
 - will provide recharging of ground water and tap the potential of rainfall

② Better urban drainage design
- series of underground sewers
to divert excess rainfall.

③ De-siltation
- Will prevent rivers from crossing
over banks and maintain a
steady flow of water.

④ Enhanced and enforced embankments
around lakes:
- will prevent any outburst and
maintain the water table.

⑤ check dams - on seasonal rivers
to ensure they do not dry up in
summers.

Water is scarce and better
management can help us target two
issues of water scarcity as well as
water led disasters.

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)

(10 min 16 sec)

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 wave is defined by Indian meteorological department as a phenomena where daily average temperature in a particular area crosses 45°C for 2 consecutive days

Recently, India witnessed its worst summer in 120 years. There was a series of heat waves that scorched the entire country.

Reasons for increase in heat wave

① Climate change

there is a trend of increased rainfall in coastal areas and heat wave in interior regions

- ② Green house gases - we continue to release methane, CO₂ etc
- ③ Deforestation - reduced absorption of CO₂ from atmosphere
- ④ Urban heat island - concrete structures with little or no green corridors trap heat
- ⑤ Atmospheric air circulation
- delayed monsoon and increased duration of western disturbances

Impact on Environment

- ① Loss of temperature sensitive species ; small herbs and birds can die
- ② More than usual amount of humidity - increased wet bulb temperature

③ More CO₂ release as cooling requires more power demand

Impact on Economy

① Reduced productivity

- People fall sick due to heat waves, may even lose their life

② More failure of mechanical and electrical devices and machines

③ Increased cost of production

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.