

English

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TEST CODE : 5 1 1 3 4

FIAS - MGP 2022 (C-10) - GS Paper #1

ForumIAS

GENERAL STUDIES

Name Of Candidate

HIMANSHU MAHAJAL

Roll No.

1910101948

Date:

13/08/22

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 6:00 pm	End Time 9:00 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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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)

Harappan civilization flourished in India around 2600-1900 BC (Mature Phase). Many archaeological evidence have been found.

① Social life

- Citadel & lower town (presence of class divide in society) Citadel
↓
lower town
- Absence of priestly class → no temples found
- difference in ornaments
 - Irony → used by rich upper class
 - Terracotta → used by lower class
- Burial pottery alongside graves of important people
- Granaries in Harappa → grains used as method of payment to labour
- Fashion consciousness
- ② Bearded priest

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② Economic life → Pachyara at Lothal & Dholavira

- Trading with Egypt & Mesopotamia
- eg) Dilmun & Makan = ~~the~~ stopover stations
- Harappan seals found in these areas
- seals made of Terracotta → shows economic activity Agriculture was prominent
- Sculpture made of Bronze & sandstone
- eg) Dancing Bronze girl, Bronze Bull
- Sandstone torso ⇒ highlight rich economic life of people

③ Religious life

- They worshipped mother nature
- eg) Terracotta figure of goddess Earth
- They worshipped animals
- eg) Pashupati Mahadev seal found
- ↳ Images of Rhino, elephant, etc
- Absence of temple & priests

Hence all these evidence show that Harappa was way ahead of its time.

Feedback

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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)

India has exhibited characteristics of thriving democracy - as it is the strongest constitution as showcased in no military coup in past 70 yrs.

Why India's democracy was predicted to fail?

- 1) Huge illiteracy & poverty at time of independence
- 2) Huge population & lack of resources to manage vast country
- 3) Communal tensions during Partition
- 4) Dual threats from China & Pak
- 5) British withdrawal would cause lack of leadership
- 6) Diversity in India \Rightarrow It would cause Balkanisation of India.

However against all such mixed nations, India has emerged as most successful experiment in democracy.

India's Success

- 1) Political stability \Rightarrow No adverse event except Emergency of 1976
- 2) Flexible Constitution \Rightarrow Over 100 Amendments but spirit & basic doctrine remained same
- 3) Separation of power in Judiciary & Executive
- 4) Cooperative model of Federalism.

(2) NITI Aayog, GST Council

- 5) Freedom of speech & Expression is Fundamental Right
- 6) Freedom of religion & Positive concept of Secularism
- 7) Unity in Diversity is India's strength
- 8) Multi-party system instead of China's autocratic single party.

However some issues — Lack of effective opposition at Centre

Centralising tendencies

Arbitrary laws — Sec 124A, VAPA

Hence need for calibrated approach to continue this successful democracy

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)

Indian National Movement spanned over 250 years with beginning in 1857 Revolt & culminated with Independence in 1947.

Response to British Policies

- 1) Policy of interference in succession of princely kingdoms) states
 - ⊕ Dalhousie's Doctrine of lapse ⇒ no succession to adopted son
- 2) Interference in religious customs
 - ⊕ Christian missionaries - conversion into Christianity
- 3) Interference in tribal homeland
 - led to Aom revolt, Paika rebellion
- 4) Draconian laws
 - ⊕ Vernacular Press Act - curbed freedom of Press
 - ⊕ Defence of India Act - curbed liberty of Indians
 - ⊕ Reduction in min age of civil services - denied Indians from Civil Services
- 5) Failure of Pacts
 - ⊕ Gandhi Irwin Pact → didn't grant dominion status

6) Dissatisfaction with Govt of India Act of 1909, 1919, 1935 → No genuine transfer of power. → India launched Mem after 1919 Act, & Govt India after 1935 Act failure in 1942

Reason for Changes in British policies

- 1) Independence of Act of 1857 brought after 1857 revolt → No more interference in political succession of rulers, no more religious interference
- 2) Indian Council Act 1892 → enhanced Indians share in Legislative Council after pressure from Congress
- 3) Simon Commission brought to address demands of Indians
- 4) Rowlatt Act repealed after Rowlatt Satyagraha
- 5) Cripps Proposal, Cabinet Mission plan were brought to cater to Indian demands of self-governance

Hence National Movement & British effect had a Cause effect relationship

Feedback

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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)

World War 2 ended physically but it led to cold war which was ideological conquest between USA's capitalism & USSR's Communism. Cold war ended in 1991 with collapse of USSR owing to both internal & external factors.

Collapse of USSR - External factors

- 1) Constant support from USA to cause disintegration of USSR
 - (eg) Ukraine, Georgia, Kazakhstan broke away from USSR
- 2) Inclination of former Soviet nations towards Capitalism of USA
- 3) Defeat of USSR in Afghanistan & withdrawal in 1989
- 4) Constant ideological & physical clashes in Korea, Vietnam, Cuba, Afghanistan led to drain of resources for USSR

Internal factors

- Domestic unrest against war in Afghanistan
- Separatist movements in Ukraine, Belarus etc.
- Domestic economy wasn't doing well
- Expenditure on wars became unsustainable
↳ pressure on Govt to curtail them

Impact of fall of USSR

- Emergence of unipolar world from bipolar
 - Hegemony of USA emboldened
- Independence of countries
 - ④ Uzbekistan, Mongolia
- Reunion of East & West Germany
- Rise of Capitalism over Communism
- Destabilisation in many countries & war for succession
 - ④ Civil war in Afghanistan

Feedback

(For OFFICER)

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Total

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

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

Recent incidents of communal clashes in Udaipur, Karauli have questioned the secular aspects of Indian society. Secularization refers to ^{non} promotion of one particular religion. In India, it refers to equal promotion of all religions.

Modernisation & Eco. development have strengthened secularisation (as seen in following ways)

1) Judicial pronouncements

eg) Triple Talag nullified
Women entry in Sabarimala
& Hazri Ali

} Strengthening of women rights over religious aspects

2) Modern secular outlook adopted throughout nation

eg) Ban on religious extremist outfits,
Ban on using religion for politics

3) Urbanization ⇒ led to mixing of communities

4) Education ⇒ Delhi Model ⇒ Secularism is key pillar

However there are arguments against it as well -

- 1) Rise in ideology of Islamophobia & Love Jihad
 - (eg) UPSC Jihad program on Sudarshan TV
 - 2) Politically motivated incidents
 - (eg) Godhra violence 2002, Babri Masjid violence
 - 3) Use of religion in politics
 - (eg) Shaheen Bagh protest after ~~CAA~~ ^{CAA/NRC} turned communal
 - 4) Rise in fundamentalism in social media
 - (eg) Violence over facebook post in Bangalore
- Hence secularism has both weakened & strengthened in bits & pieces. Need to uphold communal harmony principles going forward

Feedback

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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)

Caste system is unique to Indian society. It is a system of hierarchy that defines occupation of persons

④ 4 Varna classification

- Brahmanas
- Kshatriyas & Untouchables
- Vaishyas
- Shudras

Once times the rigours of caste system has softened.

Change & Reasons since Independence

1) Change in ideology ⇒ Instead of notion of based on birth, now defined as occupation based

② Jajmani system ⇒ system of interdependence of caste → decline in rigidity of occupation associated with birth

- 2) Decline in notion of purity & pollution
- (a) Increase in Intercaste marriage
 - (b) Dr Ambedkar scheme for Inter caste marriage promoted by Govt. Hence Govt promoting cohesion between castes
- 3) Formation of caste based political groups
- (a) Yadavs, Jats in Haryana
- 4) Caste based ghettos formed in cities
- 5) Formation of organized societies based on caste
- (a) Agg Agrawal Samaj, Kayastha Samaj
- 6) Political & economic empowerment of lower & upper caste both
- (a) System of Reservation
- Provision of Atrocity Act against SC → giving due respect to all castes

Feedback	
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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)

PM Modi has highlighted
 who digital technology can be a panacea
 for women empowerment in India.

Gender gap in India:

- 1) low literacy level in women
 (eg) 66% female v/s 82% male (Census 2011)
- 2) High digital divide — Men v/s Women
 Urban v/s Rural
- 3) low representation of women in
 Parliament (14% in current Lok Sabha)
- 4) Only 5% women CEOs in India &
 less than 10% startup founders are
 women (NASSCOM report)

Role of digital technology

- 1) Increased educational opportunities
 (eg) Delhi's Virtual School Model \Rightarrow girl child
 can read even from home

2) Work From Home \Rightarrow No need to leave job during pregnancy \Rightarrow work from comfort of homes

3) Better Skilling

(eg) MP's Govt school using What Apps to provide education

4) Rise in new sectors

(eg) Social media influencers on Instagram

5) Freelancing & GIG economy

(eg) Women selling food on Zomato, Swiggy

6) More women selling products on apps like Instagram

(eg) Home made embroidery items.

Hence digital technology help

reduce gender gap & achieve

SDG 5 (Gender Equality)

Feedback

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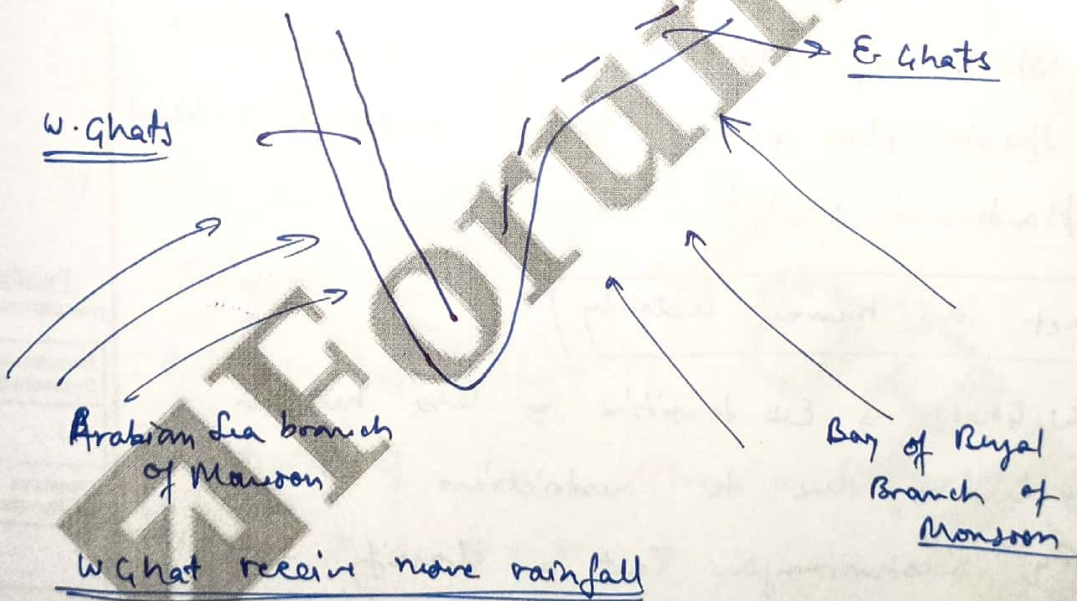
Value
Addition

Total

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

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

India receives rainfall from Monsoon which has 2 limbs - Arabian Sea and Bay of Bengal



- W.Ghats receive more rainfall
- 1) More height of W.Ghats - Hence better orographic barrier to S-W Monsoon
 - 2) W.Ghats are contiguous while E.Ghats have continuous gaps

- 2) BOB branch doesn't collide with E Ghat head on while Arabian Sea branch hits W Ghats almost perpendicular

Impact on vegetation

- 1) W Ghat more greenery \Rightarrow It is a bio diversity hotspot \Rightarrow Tropical Rainforest
- 2) E Ghats \Rightarrow Scanty vegetation & vegetation in patches
- 3) W Ghats \Rightarrow More diversity & more no of species of plants. Many indigenous species also present. More herbs & medicinal plants.

Impact on human activity

- 1) W Ghats \Rightarrow Eco sensitive \Rightarrow less human activities due to restrictions
(eg) Kasturirangan Cmt \Rightarrow classify 33%
W Ghats a Eco sensitive Zones
- 2) W Ghats \Rightarrow More Hydropower potential due to more rainfall
- 3) E Ghats \Rightarrow More economic activity & industries

Feedback

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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 started in 1800s in Britain England. Since then it has wreaked havoc on atmosphere

Changes in atmospheric Composition & Implications

- 1) Rise in % of Green House Gases
 - (a) CO_2 increased from 0.03% of 0.04%
- 2) Depletion of Ozone Layer due to increase in concentration of CFCs, HCFCs
- 3) Rise in Green House Gas effect due to increase in HFCs (More usage of A/Cs, refrigerators)
- 4) Emission of SO_2 , Nitrous oxide from coal fired plants \Rightarrow caused acid rain & acidification of oceans
 - (a) Taj Mahal deteriorated due to acid rain
 - (b) Mass Coral Bleaching of Great Barrier Reef due to ocean Acidification

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)

Semiconductor form a major raw material in all electronic components. Recent shortage has highlighted geopolitical implications.

Geopolitical significance

- 1) Taiwan's TSMC controls 60% of global market \Rightarrow cause of concern \Rightarrow Lack of diversification of production
- 2) China \Rightarrow Many companies with global dominance \Rightarrow accusations of state surveillance by China
- 3) Semiconductor form major component of satellites, communication network. Hence their safety linked to national security

Reasons for global shortage

- 1) Demand Side Reasons

- Increased demand for consumer electronics, smartphones, automobiles
- Ease of transportation. Hence more chips demands due to easy accessibility

2) Supply Side Reasons

- Concentration of production in China, Taiwan
- US - China trade wars \Rightarrow Artificial shortage created by China
- COVID induced lockdowns \Rightarrow disrupted supply chains
- High cost of setting plants \Rightarrow deter investment by Pvt Comp. & Govts

Recent measures like India's Semi Conductor Mission & US's Investment plan to diversify Semi Conductor Industry are positive steps.

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

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

Trade has been a major aspect since Harappan Civilization. Along with being major economic it also served multiple purposes:

Exchange of Ideas

- People got to know socio-cultural practices prevalent in diff. parts of world
- Cultural values exchanged
 - ⊕ Bead making in Harappa → replicated in Egypt & Mesopotamia
- Exchange of travellers
 - ⊕ Fabian & Hsien Tsang came to India from China

Exchange of Technologies

- Harappans town planning, baked brick houses, drainage system, Bronze sculpture

- using lost wax technique → replicated in Egypt & Mesopotamia.
- Art of making coins → brought to India by Indo Greeks
 - Dockyard at Lothal & Reservoir at Dholavira ⇒ paved way for innovation in water storage at other civilizations.

This exchange ~~is~~ had multi dimensional implications.

① Social

- People got to know about position of families, hierarchy of societal order of diff. civilizations
- Intermingling of practices happened

② Cultural

- Rise of mixed cultures
- ③ Gandhara Art had Greco/Bactrian & Roman features

- Best practices spread throughout world

eg Ornament making, Sculptures of gods/goddesses, Coin making, etc.

③ Political

- This exchange ~~is~~ changed political structures

eg Iranian & Greek Invasion in Post Vedic period in India

- Political conquests & trade went hand in hand.

- Cholas extended their influence outside India (in SE Asia)

eg Angkor Wat temple in Cambodia

Hence Trade served multiple purposes apart from being an economic activity

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

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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)

Britain instituted system of Viceroy to govern India & have colonial hold over it. The British rule under Viceroy was full of atrocities, depredations, violations of human rights, etc.

Viceroyalty of Lord Lytton

Started system of financial decentralization from Centre to Provinces. ⇒ It was one of very rare acts of good governance done by British.

However British atrocities: ~~continued~~

- Heavy revenue duties imposed on Indians
- forced plantation
- Indentured labour taken outside India

- Indian still kept at bay from the Civil services
- Discrimination in Army continued.

Viceroyalty of Lord Ripon

- Atrocious Acts under Lord Lytton:
 - i) Vernacular Press Act imposed → curbed freedom of Press
 - ii) Grand Delhi Durbar held in 1877 despite famine
 - iii) Min age of civil services reduced from 21 to 19
 - iv) Heavy export duty & import duty minimized.

Viceroyalty of Lord Ripon

Ripon was ^{one of} few benevolent viceroys of British. He tried to reverse some inhumane policies imposed by Lytton like -

- i) Increased min age of civil services from 19 to 21 yrs

- 2) Repealed Vernacular Press Act
- 3) Hunter Commission to oversee working of Education sector
- 4) Father of local self Govt \Rightarrow started system of local admin.
- 5) financial decentralization from provinces to local Bodies
- 6) 1st factory Act \Rightarrow to improve condition of workers \Rightarrow However it was mainly driven by requests from British industrialists. \Rightarrow prevent cheap labour in Indian industries

Hence under both these Viceroy's British increased their stranglehold over India.

Feedback
 (For OFFICE use)

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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)

Both Mahatma Gandhi (MG) & Jawahar Lal Nehru (JLN) gave their heart, life & soul for the cause of India's freedom. The goal was same, however their approaches were different.

MG

JLN

- He was an Anarchist \Rightarrow considered State has necessary evil
- Believed in Sarvodaya through Antyodaya approach \Rightarrow people driven growth

- JLN believed in foundation of centralised state \Rightarrow necessary for post Independence India
- He was Fabian socialist \Rightarrow state driven growth agenda

- Major role of village republic \Rightarrow democratic decentralised in true sense
 - Production by masses instead of industrialization
 - Believed in Struggle - Truce - Struggle strategy for freedom movement
 - He was satisfied with dominion status after Nehru Report
- Less role to villages & more role to centre
 - Believed in centrally industrialised economy
 - He chaired National Planning Committee
 - JLN believed in Struggle Victory \Rightarrow ie Resistance till freedom achieved
 - Dissatisfied & wanted full Swaraj
 - He launched Independence for India League
- However Gandhiji chose Nehruji as his successor owing to similar some similarities & Gandhi's trust in JLN as his successor.

Similarities

Both believed in 'Poorna Swaraj' instead of self Govt. under British Rule as advocated by Moderates

Both favoured peaceful, non violent approach to achieve Independence

Both advocated for cause of females, labour & peasants.

Both laid foundation of secular India.

MG was the father of nation who united India owing to his ideals of Satya & Ahimsa, while JCN was a true statesman who used his political leadership & diplomatic skills to win freedom for India

Feedback
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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)

The current world is witnessing waves of deglobalization as against globalization which started post World War 2. Deglobalization refers to inward looking process where countries become decoupled from global economy & believe in producing good within their country itself.

(eg) Trump's America 1st Policy → Jobs reserved for only Americans & outsiders excluded.

Reasons behind Deglobalization

- 1) US-China trade wars: Sanctions & counter sanctions imposed by both nations
 - ↳ ripple effects on whole globe
 - ↳ distortion of global supply chains

- 2) Global economic slowdown + Job losses
- Countries want their citizens to take most of jobs.
- 3) Political agenda → UK ^{parties} used Brexit as a tool to consolidate their dominance in domestic politics.
- 4) COVID Pandemic → Global uncertainties forced countries to have self sufficient economy
⇒ less chances of disruption during extreme events
- 5) Russia-Ukraine crisis : Sanctions imposed by western world on Russia & consequent rising inflation ⇒ forced countries to decouple their economy from global world
- ① Indonesia banned export of Palm oil due to domestic shortage

Impact on Indian Society

- 1) High cost of commodities i.e. Inflation
- ② Palm oil, Crude prices increased after Russia-Ukraine crisis.

2) Difficulties in having concrete policy regime wrt trade with other countries

3) Indian Investment in other countries hampered

eg) UK served as entry point to Europe for Indian companies

4) Decoupling of India from global value chains

eg) India quit RCEP due to discriminatory & predatory policies of China.

However some positive impacts

→ Atmanirbhar Bharat launched to boost self sufficiency ⇒ boost India's global competitiveness

→ India can replace China as major manufacturing destination.

The current deglobalization wave will hamper the world in long run as warned by WTO & WEF.

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 दुश्मि और अलगाव को चौड़ा कर रहा है। समाज पर सोशल मीडिया के प्रभाव की विवेचना कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Social Media is a 21st century invention which truly connected the people all across the globe. It includes platforms which help in communicating seamlessly with people, located far away,

(eg) Facebook, Instagram

Social Media : Domain of Individual Freedom & Creativity

1) People free to post content online \Rightarrow freedom of speech & expression

2) Express discontent over Govt policies & actions

(eg) Farm Labour Protest trended on social media

3) Globally connected social movements

(eg) #MeToo, #TheForShe, #BlackLivesMatter

4) Giving identity to the Transgender, LGBTQ

(eg) #Pride Month celebrated on social media (umbrella coloured profile pictures)

3) Opportunity to showcase talent online
 (ex) Many online teachers, content creators, social influencers.

4) Creative Business opportunities

(ex) selling handmade decorative items

However there have been fallouts of social media as well.

Impact on Indian society : Positives

- 1) Boost to digital economy
- 2) Employment generation
- 3) Good governance & eGovernance
 - (ex) Munkai ~~Police~~ Police ⇒ grievance redressal through Twitter
- 4) Awareness Campaigns
 - (ex) #Azadi Ka Amrit Mahotsava
 - #Haa Ghar Toranja
- 5) Mass participation in Govt schemes
 - (ex) #Swatchh Bharat Abhiyan

Impact on Indian society: Negative

- 1) Communal Tension over social media posts
 - (eg) Surge in communal violence in WB
 - ↳ disrupts harmony of country
- 2) Indoctrination of youth by ISIS using social media
 - (eg) Kerala Youth in 2020
- 3) Incidents of gruesome nature shown online - => create disruption in society
 - (eg) Odisha violence => killing of Hindu tailor by anti-social elements posted online.
- 4) Harassment of females & cyber bullying
 - (eg) Delhi Boys locker room episode => attack on character of girls.
- 5) Misuse of creativity to spread tension in society
 - (eg) SulliBeads & Bulli Bai App => character assassination of women.

The recently brought IT Rules 2020 are steps in right direction to prevent misuse of social media & prevent it to create rift in society

Feedback

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Value Addition
Total



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

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

NFHS-5 highlighted India's TFR has dropped to 2 which is laudable. However 5 states are still above replacement level fertility rate of 2.1

⊕ Bihar, UP, Meghalaya, etc.

This highlights regional variation in fertility rates across country

Reasons /

1) Diff. in education levels

⊕ Kerala — 96% literacy ⇒ low TFR

⊖ Bihar — less literacy ⇒ High TFR

2) Population •

⊕ Southern states → low population — low TFR

⊖ N. states → High " → High TFR

3) Level of women empowerment

⊕ Better economic opportunities for women means low TFR

- 4) Lack of awareness about birth control measures
- 5) Son Meta Preference \Rightarrow Undergoing pregnancy till male child obtained \Rightarrow leads to high TFR
- 6) Diff. in eco. advancement level of diff. communities.
 - (eg) Muslim community \Rightarrow High TFR (as per Sachar Committee) due to low economic empowerment

Local Consequences

- 1) Diff. in level of development
 - High TFR \Rightarrow more pressure on resources
 - \rightarrow More money spent on subsidies
 - \rightarrow less no. of taxpayers
 - leads to poor growth of region
 - (eg) Bihar & UP
- 2) High population growth & poverty reinforce each other
- 3) Rise in crimes due to poverty, lack of education

4) Skewed regional development \Rightarrow creates N-S divide in country \Rightarrow Issues regarding allocation of Finance Commission grants

Hence there is need for population law in country Control

1) National Population Policy 2000 must be updated \rightarrow Need awareness campaigns about diff birth control measures
 Contraceptives
 Vasectomy & Tubectomy
 IUD devices

2) Collaborate with NGOs & SHGs \Rightarrow women empowerment will lead to reduction in TFR

3) Learn from mistakes of past

(a) China's forced population policy \Rightarrow disrupted demography of China \Rightarrow Hence India needs participative Population control law

4) Population control law must be coupled with Health & Education empowerment to truly achieve UN SDGs

Feedback
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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)

Census 2011 puts the % of urban area in India as 31.3%. & it is projected to go up to 50% by 2050. This highlights need for sustainable urbanization.

Challenges solved by Urbanization

- 1) Absorbing outmigration from agriculture
- 2) Giving employment to migrant workers
- 3) Attracting more FDI, global MNCs to cities → rise in IT hubs in India
 - ⊙ Bangalore, Mumbai
- 4) Rise in financial stature of cities
 - ⊙ Mumbai
- 5) Development of new cities
 - ⊙ LIFT City, Amravati ⇒ Role model of Urbanization for whole world
- 6) Blurring of caste & communal divide
 - ⊙ No caste based discrimination in cities

However India Urbanization has been categorised as Unplanned, haphazard & short sighted which has caused many issues.

Social Challenges

1) Unplanned urbanization

- Crumbling infrastructure in cities
 - ⊕ Floods in Mumbai, Chennai
- Liquefaction of building
- Collapse of bridges
 - ⊕ Elphinston bridge, Mumbai
- Traffic congestion & Pollution
 - ⊕ Infamous B'gluru traffic

2) Demographic disruption

- Males come to cities & females left behind to work in rural areas ⇒ feminization of poverty & agriculture
- Rise in no. of nuclear families ⇒ Isolation & loneliness for elderly
- Decline in transmission of family values
- Rise in consumerism & show off culture

- 3) Caste & communal tensions
 (eg) Shaheen Bagh event in Delhi
- 4) Increase in Caste based Ghettos in cities

Ecological Challenges

- 1) Concretization of cities \Rightarrow Urban Heat Island Effect
- 2) Pollution \Rightarrow Delhi is world's most polluted capital city
- 3) Heatwaves & global warming \Rightarrow death of migrant workers
- 4) Deforestation to create new city infra
 (eg) Aarey forest in Mumbai cut for Metro
- 5) Decline in wetlands, Eutrophication of lakes
 (eg) Bellandur lake - Bangalore \rightarrow toxic white foam = health hazard for citizens

Need of Hour \rightarrow Planned Urbanization
 Restoration of green spaces
 (Miyawaki model for urban forestry)
 Blue Green Infra (as per Arun Jaitley Committee)

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

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

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Oceanic Temperature varies across multiple parameters - across the depth of ocean / across latitudes / across longitudes etc.

Variations in Oceanic Temperature: Factors

- 1) Latitude: Temp ↓ with increase in latitude
 - (eg) Tropics → High temp due to solar heating
 - Poles → low temp due to less sunlight presence of glaciers.
- 2) Landmass - N Hemisphere → more landmass
Hence more temp as compared to S Hemisphere
- 3) Ocean currents (OC) Cold ocean current lead to decline in temp.
 - (eg) Bengular & Canary cold current near Africa
 - Warm OC like Gulf Stream, Brazilia increase Ocean temp.

4) Enclosed nature of seas: Enclosed sea means less mixing of water

(a) Tropics \Rightarrow enclosed seas have more temp. than surrounding (a) Black sea

(a) Poles \Rightarrow Enclosed seas have less than normal temp (a) Baltic sea

5) upwelling \rightarrow Brings cool water on surface

(a) Peruvian Upwelling

Downwelling \rightarrow Warm water pushed underneath

6) Temp. decreases as we move down in an ocean

(a) Sea surface Temp. \Rightarrow measured upto top ocean surface

few cm of ocean



Multi dimensional Effects

1) Diff in temp. kickstarts ocean current movement

(a) Polar water = heavy & cold \rightarrow Sink down
 \leftarrow goes towards equator \Rightarrow leads to AMOC

2) Upwelling areas = More fishery activity
(rich productive cold areas) \Rightarrow sustains coastal economy

3) Meeting point of cold & warm ocean current = Rich fishing grounds

(eg) Kuroshio + Oyashio in Honshu Island, Japan
 \downarrow \downarrow
 warm Cold

4) for biogenesis, 27°C needed

5) Temp diff leads to development of Pressure cells

(eg) Walker Cell & Southern Oscillation $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{El Niño} \\ \text{La Niña} \end{array} \right.$

(eg) Indian Ocean Dipole $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Positive} \\ \text{Negative} \end{array} \right.$

•ve IOD & El Niño are bad for Indian Monsoon

\hookrightarrow El Niño triggers wildfires in Australia & leads to further Global warming.

6) Corals can survive in a narrow range of temp. only (26°C)

Hence understanding of ocean Temp variation is necessary

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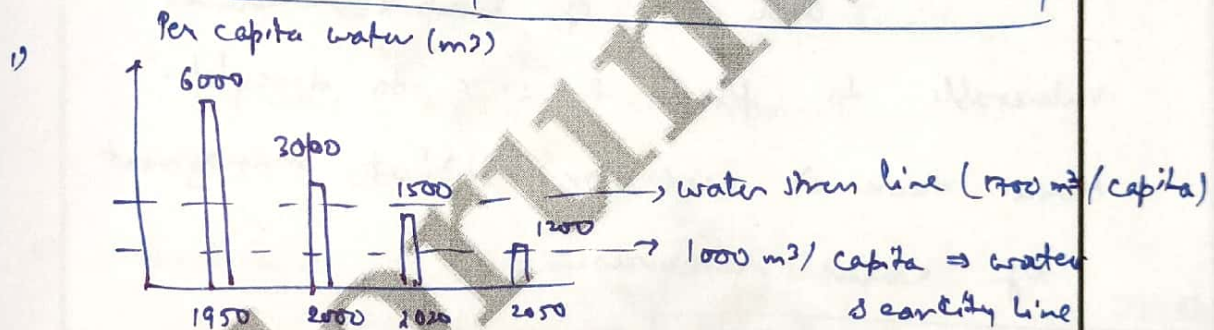
Q.19) Assess India's vulnerability to water related disasters. How can better management of water resource make the country more resilient towards such disasters? (15 marks, 250 words)

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

Water related disasters include all such disasters which are triggered by either

- Excess of water — Flood, cyclones, Tsunami, Cloudstorm/Burst
- Lack of water — Drought, water scarcity

India's vulnerability to water related disasters



(Fig: per capita water in India)

Hence India is highly vulnerable to water related disasters

- 2) Delhi, Mumbai, etc to soon run out of Ground water (as per NITI Aayog)
- 3) India has 17% districts under Critically water stressed (CGWA report)

- 4) Incidents of constant flooding in Mumbai, Chennai
 - 5) Drought in parts of Rui, Karnataka due to water scarcity
 - 6) Water shortage in non monsoon days in North East
 - 7) Poor Ground water recharge due to Concretization of cities, deforestation
- Over 50% of India's area is vulnerable to floods & 50% to droughts. Hence there is need for efficient management of water resources.

Improving resilience

- 1) Afforestation in cities in rural areas
 - (a) National Afforestation Mission
- 2) Replicate domestic best practices
 - (a) Bamboo ~~drop~~ Rainwater Harvesting in Manipur
 - (b) Community tanks dug up in Jabalpur, MP → replicate across

India for better rain water storage/harvesting

- 3) Improve permeability of cities \Rightarrow improve level of ground water
 - ④ Use Bio-wales material instead of concrete
 - ⑤ Replicate sponge cities of China
- 4) Focus on Blue green Infra (As per Nihar Shah Committee)
- 5) Reduce, Reuse & Recycle \Rightarrow Circular Economy principles to prevent water crisis
- 6) Treatment of waste water before discharge into water bodies
- 7) Ramsar Wise Use concept for Wetland restoration.

Resilient water resources can help country fight during times of disaster. Hence there is urgent need to build community resources for the same.

Feedback

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

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

IMD defines Heat Waves

as per 3 criteria (periods of abnormal rise in temp)

1) Based on Max. temp (in atleast 2 weather station on atleast 2 days)

temp > 40°C (plains)

temp > 37°C (coastal areas)

temp > 35°C (hilly areas)

2) Absolute maximum temp > 45°C in any area

3) departure from normal

4.5°C to 6.5°C = Heat Wave

> 6.5°C ⇒ severe Heat Wave.

Reasons for rising frequency & intensity

1) Natural — Sun Cycle running in warming phase (started in 2019) → causes

Sun storms, coronal mass Ejection → causes rise in temp.

El Niño events increased → caused wildfires in Australia, Heat dome in US.

Economic Impact of Heat wave

- 1) closure of business activities (eg) Construction
- 2) Closure of factories & schools
- 3) Decline in worker productivity
- 4) Loss of lives (eg) 10,000 people died of Heatwave in last 2 decades (NDMA data)
- 5) Melting & cracking of roads, fire in transformers, electricity grid failures
=> caused economic damage
- 6) Increased demand for cooling => more electricity bill
- 7) Govt has to spend more to combat ill effects of heatwave.

Way Forward

- Follow NDMA guidelines
- Issuing advisory (Do & Don't)
- Differentiate area into Red/Orange zones
- Afforestation & planned urbanization
- Fulfil Gov's climate pledge & Net zero targets

Feedback
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