**TEST CODE : 5 1 0 6 1**  **FIAS – MGP 2022 (C-12) – GS Paper** #

# ForumIAS
## GENERAL STUDIES

| Name Of Candidate | ROCHIKA GARG | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Roll No. | 1910103359 | Date: | 6/7/22 |

Time Allowed: Three Hours

Maximum Marks: 250

## INDEX TABLE

| Q. No. | Max. Marks | Marks Obtained |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | | |
| 2 | | |
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| 16 | | |
| 17 | | |
| 18 | | |
| 19 | | |
| 20 | | |
| Total: | 250 | |

## INSTRUCTION

1. Please do furnish Name, Email, Roll No and Mobile in the answer sheet.

2. There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI, all questions are compulsory.

3. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.

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. 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.

*Any specific messages for ForumIAS Mentors, Evaluators with respect to your copy? Write it here.*

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**Evaluator's Discretion:**

**Total Marks:**

**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 Student Only

| Start Time | | End Time | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Mode Of Examination: | | Online ☑ | Offline ☐ |

### 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 a mentor call or visit the offline centre to meet mentor (all 7 days, Timings – 11 AM to 6 PM). Fu... you are unsatisfied with the evaluation, you can seek re-evaluation of the copy.

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

### ADDITIONAL REMARKS

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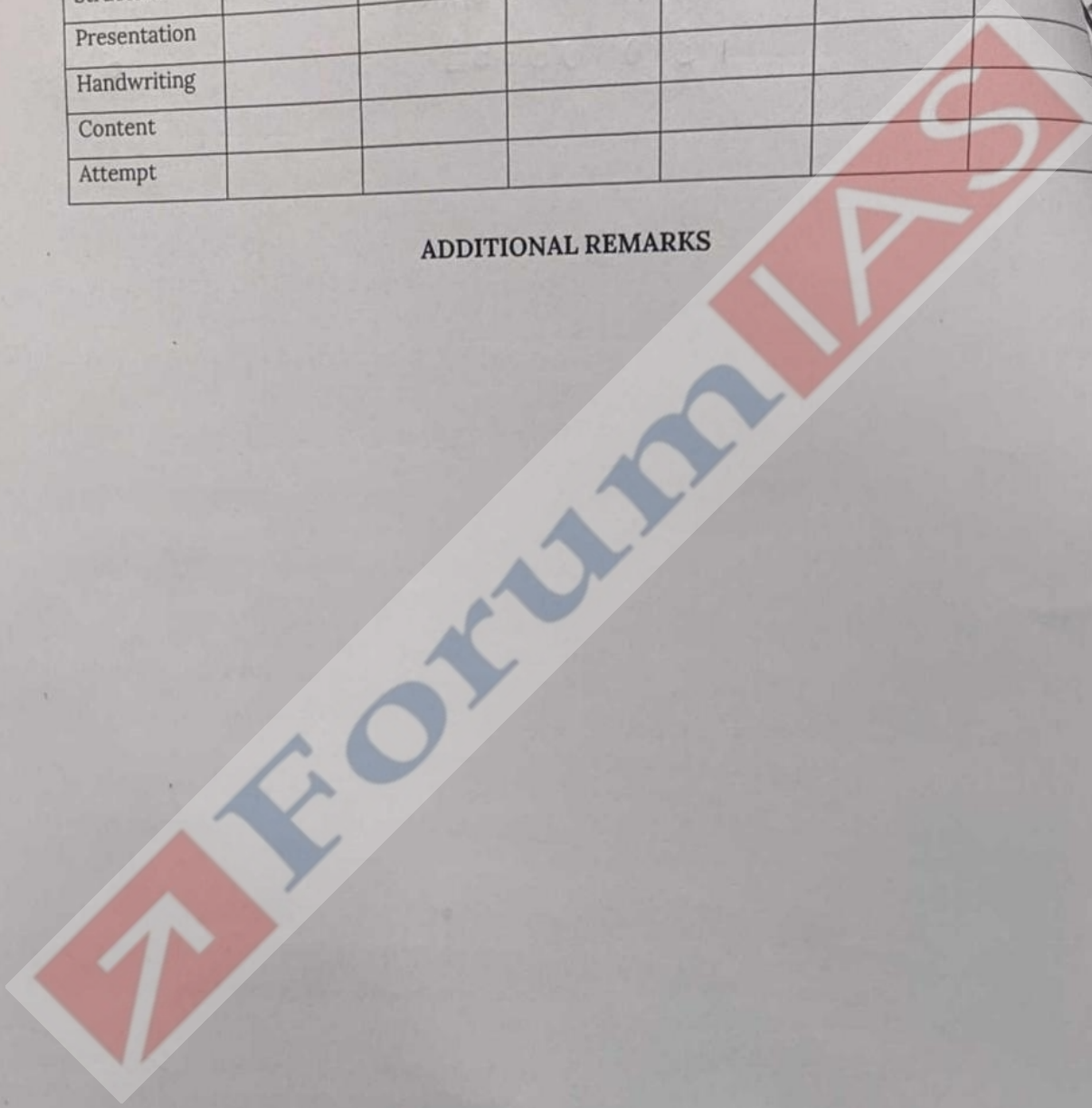
Q.1) The various archaeological evidences paint a rich picture of the social, economic and religious life of the Harappan people. Discuss. (10 marks, 150 words)

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)

The Harappan civilisation is one of the most ancient civilisations of the world, giving the first evidence of urbanisation in Indian subcontinent. Many archaeological evidences have been found since the discovery of Harappa by ASI (Archaeological Survey of India), which provide details about social, economic & religious life of those people.

(I) Social life :-

(a) Dancing girl of Mohenjodaro tells us the kind of clothes, ornaments prevalent during that time.

(b) Pottery which was Red and Black ware tell us how Harappans store their grains and other items

(c) Spindles, hoses, vases, etc. are also found.

II    Economic life :

① Seals made of Steatite, Soapstone have been found which indicate that <u>trade</u> <u>was an important economic activity</u>.

② Toy carts have been found which tell that toy making was another industry.

③ <u>Granaries</u> to store extra grain indicate prevalence of <u>commercial agriculture</u>.

III    <u>Religious life :</u>

① Terracotta <u>Statues of Mother Goddess</u> indicate nature worship.

② Seal of Proto Shiva in yogic position.

③ Seal showing man bowing in front of <u>peepal tree</u> give evidence of nature worship.

Harappan civilisation was a rich cultural civilisation which <u>inspired many</u> <u>later developments like urbanisation in</u> <u>Chandigarh</u> by le Corbesieur on those lines.

| Feedback (For OFFICE use |
|---|
| Structure/ Presentation |
| Question Interpretation |
| Content |
| Value Addition |
| Total |

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।

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

टेप्पणी कीजिए।

At the time of independence, India made a tryst with destiny by adopting universal adult franchise in a nation that was economically and backward and illiteracy was as high as 89%. Now with 75 years of independence, we have become the largest democracy in the world.

\# Problems that challenged the idea of India as a nation →

① Independence accompanied by Partition — led to many communal riots & bloodshed

② Economical and technological backwardness — There was no industrial base during 1947 time, unemployment was challenged rampant.

③ High poverty and illiteracy — About 72% of Indians were below poverty line. Literacy rate was just 11%.

(4) 557 princely States existed at time of independence which made the task of internal reorganisation difficult.

Yet India successfully overcame all challenges and ~~retained its~~ remained it democratic, Sovereign republic.

India's successful experiment with democracy.

(a) Free and fair elections have been conducted Since 1951 till now with a smooth transition of power.

(b) Fundamental Rights have been enforced by independent Judiciary like Freedom of Speech & expression, Right to life etc.

(c) Rule by different political parties and Coalitions which ensure democratic functioning.

Some challenges like unemployment, incident of minority discrimination, emergency exigencies etc. have occurred. But largely India has been a successful democratic republic for 75 years of independence.

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

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

Indian National Movement which began with 1857 Revolt to formation of Congress and finally culminated with India's independence in 1947. ~~was~~ It had evolved in tandem with British policy in the country.

National movement as response to British Policy :-

① The Revolt of 1857 was a response to British policies of racial discrimination and isolation of Indians in army ranks and other posts.

② Policies like Partition of Bengal on communal lines led to Swadeshi movement.

③ Non Cooperation movement emerged in response to Jallianwala Bagh Massacre and Rowlatt Act.

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(4) <u>Salt tax imposed by Britishers and non fulfillment of India's demand of Swaraj</u> led to <u>Civil disobedience movement</u>

<u>Indian National Movement as a reason for change in British policies</u> ⟹

① Revolt of <u>1857</u> led British to bring <u>Govt of India Act of 1858</u> which established the office of Secretary of state and

② followed policy of appeasement of some sections to break unity.

② Government of India Act <u>1909</u>, (GoI, 1909), <u>GoI 1919</u>, <u>GoI Act 1935</u> were all result of Indians' agitation for independence

③ Policies and Acts like the <u>Indian Police Act 1861</u>, Civil Service Acts, <u>Widow Remarriage Act 1856</u> were all result of ~~such~~ efforts of our freedom fighters.

Indian National Movement made Britishers to leave India and grant us Independence which should be preserved at all costs.

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

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

In 1991; the collapse of world largest sovereign Republic took place. It made the world unipolar from bipolar. USSR which was a federation of independent states collapsed due to internal and external factors like →.

┌─────────────────┐
│ Internal factors →│
└─────────────────┘

① Increased autonomy which was given to federal units could not be handled by rulers who were highly dependent an centralised polity.

② By coming in contact with capitalist model during post WW Ⅱ, there were more demands for democracy in some units.

③ Poor Increased economic distress led people to demand financial and political reforms

External factors—

① Instigation by American and other European states in countries like Poland, Belarus to adopt capitalism

② Reverses in Afghanistan faced by USSR and success of US

③ Decline in popularity of Communism as an economic model.

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**Impact of Fall of USSR —**

① World became unipolar, with capitalism being accepted as successful model by many nations. Example Japan, Brazil etc

② Democracy, federalism were accepted as moral values, popularised by US.

③ Dollar became global currency.

Thus fall of USSR has a wide ranging impact on the world post the Cold War. For a small time, it led US and its capitalism to be the sole model for the world

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

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

India is the fourth largest economy in the world (World Bank) by size of GDP, yet incidents like recent killings of Udaipur, Amravati etc. provoked by communalism point out that constitutional goal of Secular India is still a far fetched dream.

* Modernisation and economic development not leading to secularization ⟶

① lack of equitable distribution of fruits of development lead to inequality in society which is exploited by fundamentalists and communalists.

② Vote Bank politics is still prevalent in India → wherein political leaders still indulge in appeals based on religion

③ Lack of education makes to people vulnerable to communal appeals and propaganda

④ Penetration of social media has increased with modernization. which also creates problem of fake news & false propaganda

Yet India has tried to achieve the goals laid down by our constitutional fathers under Ar 25 to 28. and.

Economic Development leading to secularization →

① Social gatherings in urban areas are becoming common which promote intermixing of religious groups.

② Workplace culture, metros promote inter dining, harmony among religious groups. by - MNCs

In order to have inclusive growth secularism which is a basic feature of our Constitution must be upheld to reap benefits of economic development and modernization better as per SDG 8.

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 a set of unequal relationships which legitimises and reinforces hierarchy in society. It has evolved in many ways since independence to acquire a more flexible identity with industrialisation and modernisation.

⎡Flexibility in Caste System⎤→.

① Breakdown of Jajmani system — wherein each caste contributed to economy based on their allowed profession. But with coming of MNCs, globalisation and industrialisation. This tradition is broken.

② Urbanisation →. Public mode of transport, townships, factories etc. promote intermixing which blurs the boundaries of caste.

③ Universities are a melting pot of people from various castes

④ Spread of education → At time of independence India's literacy was just 7% which has now increased to 78% Thereby making people aware of caste discrimination.

⑤ Industrialisation where people from different caste have to work together

Yet some rigidities are still seen in caste system like :
① Marriages are still endogamous to a large extent → Pratilom Anulom ideology

② Dalit identities being used for vote bank politics and reservations

Government efforts like Ek Bharat Shrestha Bharat, empowerment of lower castes through stand up India etc. should be encouraged to eradicate the evil of caste system and become a united secular democratic republic in true sense

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

भारत में लैंगिक अंतर को पाटने में डिजिटल प्रौद्योगिकियों की भूमिका का विश्लेषण करें। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

India's rank of 140 out of 180 countries in Global Gender Gap Index paints out a grim picture. with 53% women owning a mobile phone in India (NFHS-5), digital technology can help bridge this gap.

Social / Health →
→ lack of access to health care.
→ 48.9% female suffer from anaemia

Gender Gap In India

Economical
↳ Female LFPR. at only 22%
↳ wage inequality

Educational
↳ only 5% females in STEM career.

Political.
↳ only 11% MPs are females in present Lok sabha

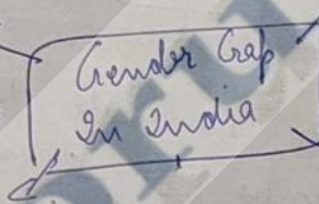In all the above sectors, digital technologies are helping to bridge gender gap →.

(I) Economical :-
with 'work from home' becoming the new model in MNCs, many women can enter

the workforce, overcoming the barriers of transportation, managing family & carework.

## II Educational →

- Digital portals like DIKSHA, SWAYAM PRABHA are helping females to access education from their homes even in rural areas.

## III Political →

At grass root level, women Sarpanch and local leaders are getting empowered via Internet and digital technologies.

## IV Health →

Aanganwadi workers are able to monitor the routine checkups of pregnant and lactating mothers via the SMS and WHATSAPP Groups, thereby increasing access & awareness.

Yet challenges remain in form of digital divide, digital literacy to fully benefit from these technologies. To realise SDG 5 of Gender Equality multipronged efforts are needed and digital technology is one such enabler.

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Q.8) Why does Western Ghat receive more rainfall than Eastern Ghat? How does the rainfall varia-
tion 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)

Western Ghats recieve the South west
trade winds directly hereby they recieve
more rainfall than Eastern Ghats. due
to geographical reasons. And this
variation in rainfall also impact vegetation
and human activities in many ways.



Bent in Plateau towards Eastern ghats.

western Ghats

Eastern Ghats

S W monsoon winds

0° Equator
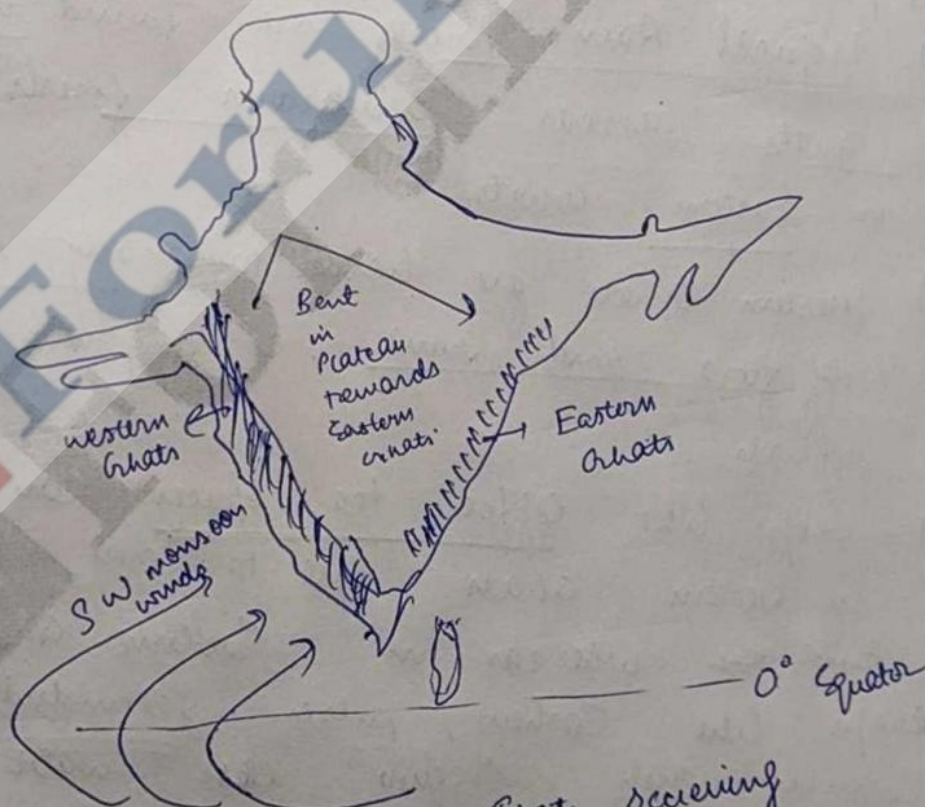
Reason why of western Ghats recieving
more rainfall than Eastern Ghats.

① Western part of western Ghats recieve Orographic rainfall from South west monsoon whereas Eastern Ghats are in rain shadow area.

② Western Ghats are higher in elevation thus leading to more cooling and more cloud formation.

③ Eastern Ghats recieve rain mainly during cyclones.

Impact on vegetation and human activities

① Tropical Rain Forests are found in western Ghats whereas Deciduous forests occur in Eastern Ghats.

② Western Ghats are home to many species of flora and fauna, as compared to Eastern Ghats.

③ Crops like Coffee, tea. Spices can grow in western Ghats due to more Rainfall whereas in Eastern Ghats crops like Cashew; pulses, groundnut are common which require less water.

Both western & Eastern Ghats are unique physiographic features of Indian Subcontinent contributing in unique ways

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anything i

) Mention the changes in atmospheric composition since industrial revolution and their multi-
ceted 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)

As per Global $CO_2$ Report by @ UNEP ~~being Hand~~ & World wildlife fund, atmospheric Concentration of $CO_2$ has increased to 412 ppm in 2021 from 280 ppm during pre industrial times, indicating a drastic change in atmospheric composition after industrialisation revolution (IR)

Changes in atmospheric composition since IR

① Increase in Concentration of $CO_2$, methane and other Green house gases. mainly due to emissions from thermal power plants.

② Nitrous oxides and Sulphur dioxides have also increased due to pt coming of various industries like fertilizer, cement ek. which emit these.

③ $PM_{2.5}$ and $PM_{10}$ increase due to vehicular pollution caused by increase in number of vehicles due to automobile industry

④ Depletion of Ozone → With release of Chlorofloro carbons (CFCs) from ACs, refrigerators etc., ozone layer is continuously getting depleted.

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Social

① Increase inequality due to poor quality of air in slums which push them into vicious cycle of poverty.

Multifaceted Repurcussions

Environmental

① loss of biodiversity
② loss of water bodies
③ climate change
④ Global warming

Health

① Decreased life expectancy particularly in industrial towns & cities

② Respiratory diseases

③ Poor quality of water causes other disorders

Economical

① Increased burden of health expenditure due to respiratory problems eg Asthma.

② Increased cost of mitigation & adaptation to climate change due to these gas

Thus to realise the SDG 6, 8, 14, 15 we need to ~~become~~ achieve promote sustainable ways of growth and realise Gandhiji's model of Trusteeship to Save our Earth and our atmosphere
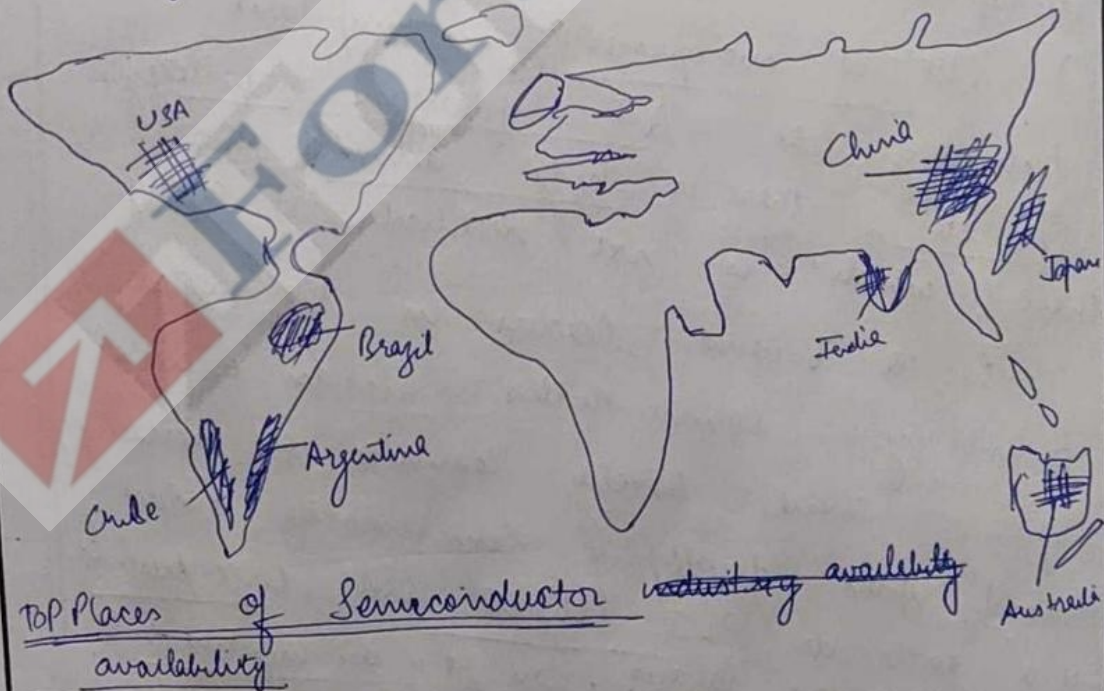
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Q.10) Semiconductor industry has assumed great geopolitical significance in the present context. Comment and highlight the reasons for current global shortage in microprocessor availability.

(10 marks, 150 words)

सेमीकंडक्टर उद्योग ने वर्तमान संदर्भ में महान भू-राजनीतिक महत्व ग्रहण कर लिया है। माइक्रोप्रोसेसर उपलब्धता में वर्तम. ान वैश्विक कमी के कारणों पर टिप्पणी करें और उन्हें उजागर करें।

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Semiconductor industry has emerged as a sunshine industry in the digital world with Semiconductors having applications in many areas like microchips used in computer, transistors, AI devices etc. Today our world is facing shortage in microprocessor availability due with to black semiconductor supply, having geopolitical ramifications.



USA

China

Japan

Brazil

India

Argentine

Crude

Australia

TOP Places of Semiconductor industry availability

availability

Current Global Shortage in microprocessor availability

① Microprocessor require semiconductors in their manufacturing and semiconductors are concentrated only in few parts of world thereby creating shortage.

② Concentration of global supply chain towards China → Many countries including India and Europe import microprocessors from China and with China US trade war, COVID pandemic etc, these supply chains have been disrupted.

③ Use of microprocessor in important technology like AI, quantum technology, 5G etc, there is huge demand for these which is not matched by supply.

So to become leaders in the digital technology, semiconductors are an essential stepping stone, thereby countries are increasingly focused upon developing semiconductor industry. India with its PLI scheme and large presence of economic labour, can play an important role
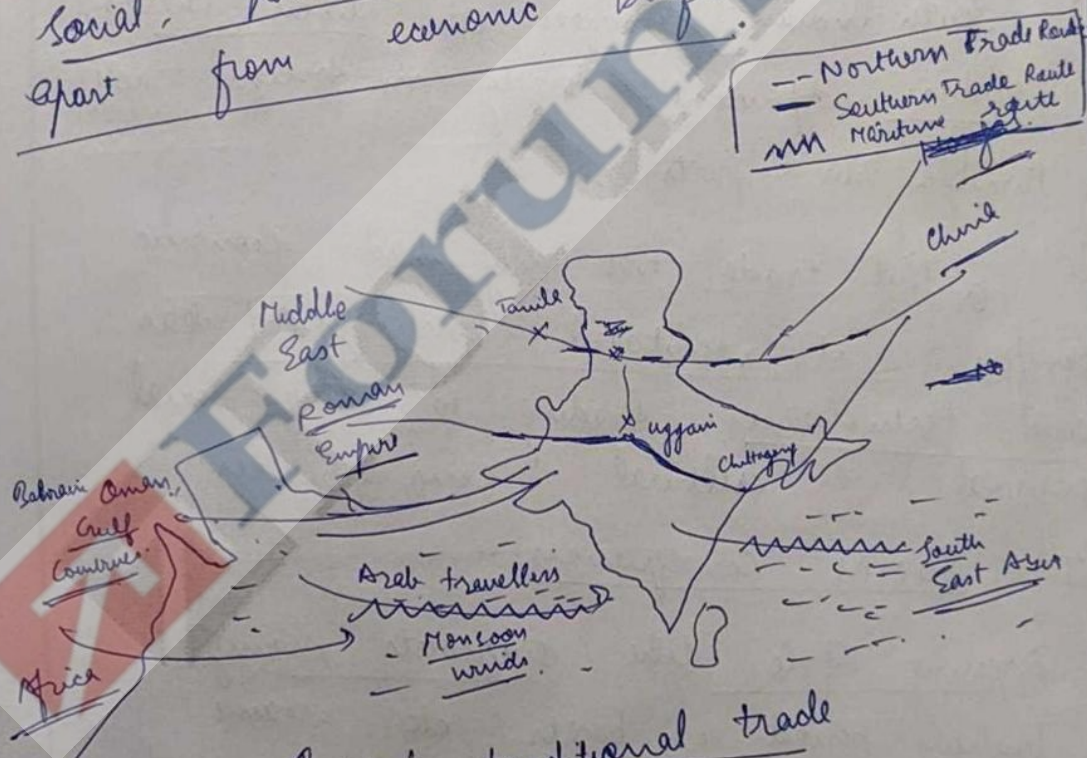
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Q.11) Trade was not just an economic activity in ancient India, it facilitated exchange of ideas and technologies that had social, cultural and political consequences. Discuss.        (15 marks, 250 words)

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)

Ancient India was an important part of traditional Silk route and with discovery of monsoon, became part of maritime routes also; Trade which happened through these routes had led to many social, political and cultural consequences too apart from economic benefits.

- - Northern Trade Route
— Southern Trade Route
ʌʌ Maritime route

China
Middle East
Roman Empire
Tamil
Ujjain
Chittagong
Bahrain Oman, Gulf Countries
Arab travellers
Monsoon winds
South East Asia
Africa

India's traditional trade routes during ancient times.

① Trade was an important economic activity since the Indus valley civilisation wherein we find evidence of seals from Mesopotamia, Dilmun, Makan etc. and presence of dockyard through which exchange occured.

② Trade with Roman empire was prevalent during 1-5 Century AD, which led to huge import of gold in country.

③ South Indian provinces like Choles, Cheras, Pandyas dependent largely on foreign trade through their ports.

→ But trade not only had economic benefits, it facilitated exchange of ideas and technologies leading to many social political & cultural consequences.

(I) SOCIAL Consequences →

→ Dressing style like overcoats during kushan period, boots etc. became popularised with coming of kushans and developing trade relations with them.

→ Art of making coins, astronomy, etc. was learnt from Greeks during trade facilitation

**II. Cultural Consequences** →

→ Religions like Buddhism spread to many parts of South East Asia via traders.

→ Art of temple building, paintings etc also spread.

→ Technology of boat making, comage etc. was learnt during trade exchanges.

**III. Political Consequences** →

→ Practice of sending traders as courtsmen to king's court was prevalent. These traders acted as ambassadors and learnt statesmanship and system of polity which they told to their people in country of origin. Example: Kautilya's Arthashastra used in Greece.

Trade was a important medium of exchange of ideas and promoted India's philosophy of assimilation and accomodation.

**Feedback**
(For OFFICE use)

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| Question Interpretation | |
| Content | |
| Value Addition | |
| Total | |

Q.12) The viceroyalty of Lord Lytton and Lord Ripon was marked by the full display of colonial rela-tion 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)

Lord lytton was viceroy of India from 1876-1880. He was known for his Conservative policies. he was followed by lord Ripon from 1880-1884, who was a liberal and tried to bring some positive changes. Their viceroyality sums up the good and bad aspects of Britain's colonial relationship with India.

Viceroyality of lytton and his policies →.

The conservative attitude of Britain was visible in his policies like →.

① The Vernacular Press Act of 1878 → which imposed several restrictions on freedom of press to curb nationalist voices.

② Statutory civil services were brought by him which classified Indian civil

services into Covenated and non Covenated posts which was discriminatory.

③ Felicitating the Empress of Britain with title of 'Kaiser-i-Hind' to legitimise the rule of Crown during a function organised called Delhi Darbar. At the same year, India suffered from a huge famine, which angered Indians.

④ Led to Financial decentralisation started by Lord Mayo was furthered by Lytton to give more autonomy to states / provinces. Then, came Lord Ripon (1880 - 1884)

Lord Ripon was more of a liberal who tried to bring some reforms and correct some wrongs. Yet still he also had kept colonial interest in mind and could not do much for India's interest

Policies brought by Lord Ripon →

① Repealed the Vernacular Press Act and restored freedom of Press to some extent.

② Tried to bring Europeans and Indians under same judicial system,

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wherein Indian judges could try European subjects. This policy, also called Ilbert Bill could not be implemented due to protests by Europeans.

3) He brought the First Factory Act of 1881 which limited working age to above 7yrs and limited working hours for 7-12 years at 12 hours.

But all this was done keeping colonial interest in mind so that Indian goods cannot compete in world market with European goods.

4) Other Reactionary policies also angered Indians all this led to formation of Congress in 1885.

This Lord Lytton and Lord Ripon sums up the carrot and stick policy of Britishers to keep India as a perpetual colony. But the efforts of our freedom fighters proved them wrong and brought us independence.

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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)

Mahatma Gandhi who met Jawaharlal Nehru (JL Nehru) at the Nagpur session of Congress in 1920 Considered him as his son and accepted him as his successor. JL Nehru also respected Gandhiji, yet the two differed in their approach to freedom struggle.

Differences between their approaches during freedom struggle →

① JL Nehru along with SC Bose wanted Poorna Swaraj (complete Independence) as the goal of Congress from the time of non cooperation. But Gandhiji convinced him to wait and accept Dominion status as he wanted to give Britishers a chance.

② During World War II, Gandhiji did not want to support Britain or oppose them

But JL Nehru wanted to explicitly oppose Britain and put a condition and struggle for transfer of power. But later he supported Gandhi in his Individual Satyagraha.

③ JL Nehru and Bose represented the Socialist wing of Congress. Due to differences with Gandhiji, they formed Forward Bloc as a separate party within Congress.

The two also differed in their vision for Independente India →.

① Gandhiji did not approve of parliamentary form of democracy and JL Nehru was a strong advocate of this system

② JL Nehru favoured socialist mixed economic model with a Socialist tilt while Gandhiji favoured self

sufficient village economy and trusteeship of resources.

③ Nehru advocated seperation of religion and state while Gandhiji did not approve it.

④ Nehru along with Patel accepted partition for independence of India which led Gandhiji to leave Congress. This marked a stark difference between the two leaders yet they had very amicable relations with Nehru calling Gandhiji as 'Bapu' and Gandhiji accepting him as his most eligible successor and first PM of independent India.

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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)

After the COVID 19 pandemic and its associated fallouts the world is witnessing a new deglobalization wave across ~~the world~~ India and its society is also impacted in many ways.

Reason behind deglobalisation wave in world

① COVID 19 pandemic → The pandemic led to a global shutdown wherein mobility became a challenge. This led countries to focus on domestic interests before global interests

② Ineffectiveness of multilateral global institutions like WTO, UN, WHO IMF, world bank :- These institutes are still dominated by a few western countries who control major share of their finances.

They have been unrepresentative of the world which led countries to move towards deglobalisation.

③ Rise of minilaterals in trade agreements wherein individual interests are better served are replacing the globalised agreements.

④ Vaccine nationalism of European countries and other developed countries gave a negative message for globalisation wherein lower & middle income countries were denied fair & equitable access.

⑤ Rise of Conservative parties in many countries like India, Brazil etc which are more focussed on domestic interests.

All these factors have an impact on Indian society →

(II) Stemming Brain Drain to some extent :→ Due to global pandemic and restrictions on mobility, students started searching for careers within India rather than moving out.

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II. India's ~~Vaccine Matter at~~ w

II Policy of Aatmanirbhar Bharat during deglobalised wave helped India to become self sufficient in PPE kits etc in one year when we were importing 100% in the beginning of pandemic.

Yet there are many negative impacts ⟹

a) India is top remittance reciever in the world, which will be hampered due to deglobalisation

b) Due to lack of job opportunities in the world for Indian youth, our demographic dividend may turn into demographic disaster

c) women empowerment may suffer as many women are employed in MNCs.

India should be an ardent supporter of globalisation keeping the domestic interest in mind. And we must realise our philosophy of Vasudeva Kutumbkam in true spirit.

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)

In India there are about 500 million Social media users thus Social media is having a wide role in impacting our society. (NASSCOM Report)

Social media which help users from world over to connect via a platform and exchange their ideas, opinions etc on a wide range of issues & world. It is a double edged sword. It promotes individual freedom & creativity on one hand and widen social crevices on the other.

Social media as domain of individual freedom and creativity →.

①. Social media provides a platform to many young artists even from underprivileged backgrounds who otherwise would have never received recognition

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Example → Dance shows, traditional art forms getting popularised. Social media page of artists from kerala ~~doing folk arts~~ has earned them million plus followers, which encouraged them to continue traditional arts like Kudiyattam, Mudiyettu. etc.

② Transgender movement # Team_Pride gain recognition via social media and help them realise their individual identity and liberty.

③ Women Empowerement →
SHGs doing business via Whatsapp, Facebook. Eg. Lijjat Papad, SEWA etc.

④ Raising awareness during pandemic →
A kerala SHG Kudumbashree help bust fake news through their whatsapp group

Yet social media has led to widening of social crevices and fractures →

#1) <u>Polarisation of opinions and views</u> by - reinforcing same type of content through AI algorithms of social media platforms

2) <u>Promoting Communalism to some extent</u>.
Example - sharing of provocating messages and videos via social media

3) Inequality is promoted due to <u>fake comparisons</u> via social media status; Causing people to feel dissatisfied always.
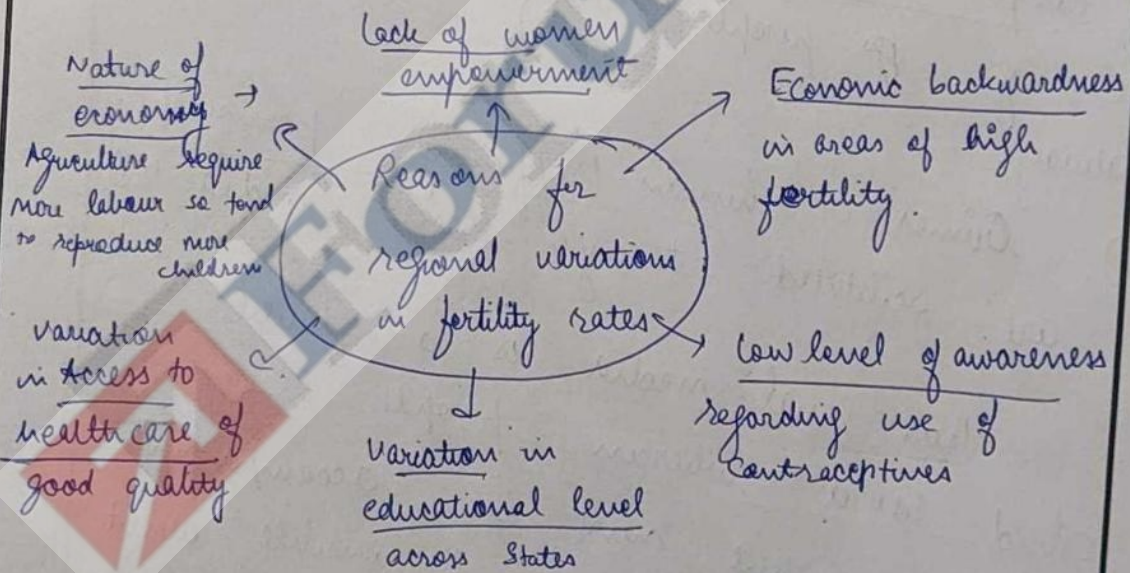
④ <u>Crimes of human trafficking</u>, pornography are facilitated through social media too

Thus social media is a double edged sword wherein people liberty to share content must be accompanied by their duty to be responsible about their content so that harmony and unity of society is maintained.

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

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)

As per NFHS-5 data, India has reached the ~~national total~~. replacement level fertility rate of 2.1. Yet there are regional variations with states like Bihar, Assam, UP, West Bengal having higher fertility rates and some like Kerala, Tamil Nadu have rates below the 2.1 mark.

Nature of economy →
Agriculture require more labour so tend to reproduce more children

Variation in Access to healthcare of good quality

lack of women empowerment ↑

**Reasons for regional variations in fertility rates**

↓

Variation in educational level across States

→ Economic backwardness in areas of high fertility.

→ Low level of awareness regarding use of contraceptives

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# Social Consequences of regional variation in fertility rate →

① Migration issues — from states with high fertility rate people have to move to other states in search of jobs due to lack of jobs in their state of origin.

② As resources are limited, so states with high fertility rate face poor allocation of resources, leading to variations in regional development.

③ Maternal and child health issues — with multiple pregnancies, both mother and child's health is negatively affected leading to poor learning outcomes for children in future.

④ Vicious cycle of poverty found in regions with high fertility rate.

This led many analysts to suggest that India may bring a population control law →

Arguments in → Better resource allocation
favour of and utilisation
population law → Demographic dividend can
be reaped
↘ Address discrepancies in
Regional development

Arguments → May lead to increase cases of
against female infanticide due to son
meta preference.

↘ Bad experience of forced steralisation
programmes in the past.

International example of China,
where it proved to be counter
productive and led to early
ageing of population.

WAY FORWARD →

As 18 out of 28 States and UTs have reached
TFR of 2.1 ie replacement level rate,
there is no need of national level population
law. Instead efforts must be made
to increase access to education and
healthcare. ⊕ This will help us realise
SDG 3, 4, 8 and reap demographic
dividend

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Q.17) The nature of urbanization in the country has given rise to new social and ecological challeng-
es, 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 दृष्टांतों के साथ परीक्षण कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

As per Census 2011, about 30.1% of India's population live in urban areas which is expected to rise to 50% by 2030. This rapid pace of urbanization has given rise to new social and ecological challenges.

Social challenges due to urbanization —

① Increase in urban slums and associated challenges → slums are marked by lack of basic facilities of sanitation, sewerage, lights, housing etc making the people prone to diseases.

② Increase in crime rates especially crime against women, petty crimes like robbery etc. This is because of increased migration where people living away from family, living an isolated life, may indulge in such crimes

Example- Delhi becoming crime capital of India

③ Formation of urban ghettos - [Ghettoisation].

Due to lack of inter mixing among the rural migrants with middle and upper class urbans, led to formation of ghettos

④ Lack of access to quality education and health care, particularly to slum dwellers

4 Due to increase pressure on existing Social infrastructure of schools and hospitals and high costs.

Apart from these, there are many [Ecological challenges] →.

① The present nature of [urbanization is] [unplanned]. which leads to :-

a) loss of wetlands which act as natural filters

b) ~~this~~ This [Concretisation] of wetlands also lead to [formation of urban heat islands] -

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The heat gets trapped in the urban areas surrounded by high rise buildings which raises its temperature compared to areas in Countryside. Ef. Delhi NCR region

(c) Increase in case of urban flooding

Example :- Chennai and Kerala Floods.

(d) Loss of biodiversity and their natural habitat. due to encroachments and change in land use planning.

WAY FORWARD →

① Urbanization should occur in a planned manner wherein local stakeholders must be involved in planning process.

② Empowering urban local bodies to perform their role efficiently. Example → Ahmedabad municipal bond to raise fund is an innovative method.

③ Best practices like solar roof top structures, rain water harvesting etc. must be replicated nation wide. to achieve the SDG 8 of inclusive growth. planned urbanization is the key

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)

Ans. As per the recent IPCC report, the ocean temperature has risen by 0.7°C per year on an average. ~~Such~~ This rise in temperature due to global warming has multi dimensional effects. Also there are geographical variations in ocean temperature

[Reasons for variation in oceanic temperature]

① Latitudinal variations
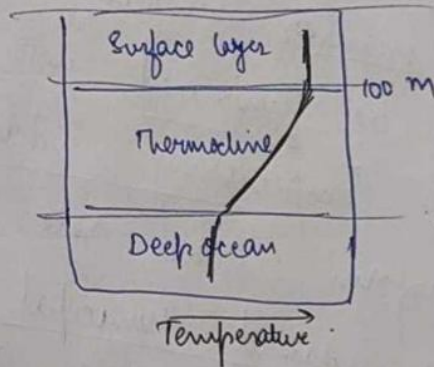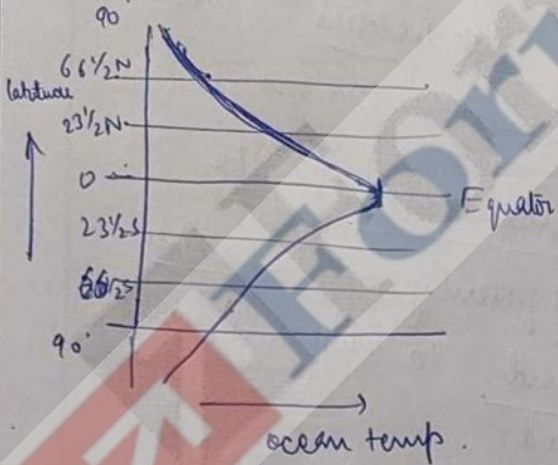


Due to direct heating from Sun at equator it receives high temperature in ocean areas ~~too~~ ~~Surface layer of ocean is~~ ~~warmest and~~ and temperature decrease with increase in latitude in general.

② Ocean currents ⇥

• Warm ocean current increase the temperature of ocean as compared to Surrounding areas.

Example - west coast of Norway and Iceland remain warm in winter due to North Atlantic Drift

And cold currents decrease the temperature of oceans — Eg - Labrador current in East coast of USA.

③ Atmospheric circulation →

Trade winds carry the warm water to other side of ocean, merely increasing its temperature.

Example - Near the equator, western Atlantic ocean is warmer than eastern ocean due to trade winds.

④ Distribution of land and water →

In southern Hemisphere ocean are cooler than northern hemisphere because in N - Hemisphere the heat from land gets transferred to oceans.

# Multi dimensional effects of variation in ocean water →

① low ocean temperatures facilitate upwelling bringing nutrients to the surface, thereby help in fishing industry.

Example - West Coast of South America like chile, Peru that have thriving fishing industry.

② Warm ocean temperature also facilitate ports to remain operational during winters in UK, Norway, etc.

③ Optimum ocean temperature are needed to support coral reefs which are highly sensitive to temperature changes

④ Variation in ocean temperature also effect ocean salinity which in turn feed the Meridional overturning currents thus help in heat redistribution

Healthy Oceans and its ecosystems are important to achieve SDG 14 of life Below water. And optimum ocean temperature is a pre requisite for it ..

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)

As per NITI Aayog's Composite water Management Index, 1200 million people in India will face acute water stress by 2022.

This shows India is highly vulnerable to water related disasters and there is immediate need to better manage our water resources.

\# India's vulnerability to water related disasters —

a) long coastline of 7500 km make our coastal states highly vulnerable to water related disasters

(5) India has 2nd largest population in the world, while occupying 2.68% of total Earth's surface, thereby increasing pressure.

(c) Rapid pace of urbanization and industrialisation → 30.1% of people reside in urban areas which are set to rise to 50% by 2030. This increases the demand

of water and makes us vulnerable to water related disasters.

(d) India is the largest extractor of <u>Groundwater in the world</u>, extracting <u>25% of total groundwater</u> in world of which <u>80% is used in agriculture</u> alone. ( <u>Central Ground Water Board</u> ). Thus water related disasters will impact our <u>food Security</u> as well

<div align="center">Solution<br>↓</div>

| Better management of water resources |
| --- |

① Better <u>groundwater management will lead to increase food security</u>. We should move towards precision agriculture and <u>drip irrigation</u> methods to conserve <u>ground water</u>

② Surface water can be managed by <u>reviving the old lakes, tanks</u> etc. to store excess rain water and other rain water harvesting structure

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This will reduce vulnerability to floods which are common due to large network of rivers like Kosi, Brahmaputra.

<u>Example</u> Mission Kakatiya of Telangana Govt. can be replicated elsewhere.

③ <u>Conservation of wetlands</u> must be done which act as <u>natural sponges</u> to mitigate the effects of <u>unplanned urbanisation</u> and related water shortages.

④ <u>National Coastal Zone Management Program (NCZMP)</u> helps to enhance the capabilities of coastal population to become resilient towards water disasters.

With <u>54%</u> of India's population facing <u>water stress</u>, efforts must be taken to conserve this natural resource. This will help achieve <u>SDG 6, SDG 14, 15</u> etc. And make India a resilient and sustainable 5 trillion $ economy.

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)

Ans. Heat waves are declared when the normal max temperature of a station exceed by 6-7°C in plain areas or 5-6°C in hilly areas then normal average temperature. Also if maximum temperature of station exceed 45°C in plain area, 40°C in hilly area, then heat waves are declared.

As per Ministry of Earth Sciences, the intensity and frequency of heat waves is rising in the country. Reasons can be –

① Increased urbanisation and concretisation → leading to urban heat island effect. This raises the average temperature of urban areas causing heat waves.

② Greenhouse gas emissions and global warming → the average temperature of

earth rose to <u>1-2°C</u> from <u>pre industrial</u> <u>times</u> (IPCC <u>Special Assessment Report</u>) This climate change has led to more heat waves.

③ <u>Marine heat waves</u> are a new phenomenon which occur due to <u>rise in sea surface temperature</u>.

④ Increased pollutants like <u>Black carbon</u> which <u>absorbs large amount of heat</u>, also raises averag temperature of the area causing heat waves.

<u>Enviornmental Impact of heat waves</u> ↑.

① <u>Affect the rainfall</u> in a particular area → As heat waves increase the relative <u>humidity</u> of an area, thereby delaying cloud formation and rainfall.

② Can lead to <u>increase instances of</u> <u>drought</u>.

③ <u>Affect the biodiversity</u>. —

Example - Coral reefs are extremely sensitive to rise in temperature. With $1^\circ C$ rise in temperature, Coral bleaching takes place

④ Many flora and fauna that cannot survive in extreme temperature may become extinct.

Economic Impact

① Reduce the productivity of labour, thereby causing wage loss.

② Increased evaporation of water may further increase the cost of water management.

③ Decline in soil moisture may affect agriculture productivity and caused food insecurity

④ Increased cost of living due to use of more coolers, fans, ACs.

⑤ Increase adaptation cost in industries

Heat waves is a disaster in making especially in a tropical country like India. Thus multipronged efforts must be taken to better achieve resilient economy target and target of Paris agreement.

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