

TEST CODE : 4 1 0 8 6

FIAS - MGP 2021 (C-12) - GS Test #2

ForumIAS

GENERAL STUDIES

Name Of Candidate

SRISHTI BHATT

Roll No.

1910035299.

Date:

27th Dec '21

Time Allowed: Three Hours

Maximum Marks: 250

| INDEX TABLE | | | INSTRUCTION | | |
|--|------------|----------------|--|--|----------------------------------|
| Q. No. | Max. Marks | Marks Obtained | | | |
| 1 | | | 1. Please do furnish Name, Email, Roll No and Mobile in the answer sheet. | | |
| 2 | | | 2. There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI, all questions are compulsory. | | |
| 3 | | | 3. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it. | | |
| 4 | | | 4. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. | | |
| 5 | | | 5. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum Answer Booklet must be clearly Struck off. | | |
| 6 | | | | | |
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| 11 | | | | | |
| 12 | | | Any specific messages for ForumIAS Mentors/ Evaluators with respect to your copy? Write it here. | | |
| 13 | | | ----- | | |
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| 17 | | | ----- | | |
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| 20 | | | ----- | | |
| Total: | 250 | | | | |
| Evaluator's Discretion: | | | For Student Only | | |
| | | | Start Time 10:10 PM | End Time 1:10 AM | |
| Total Marks: | | | Mode Of Examination: | Online <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Offline <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Evaluator's Discretion: This is the marks awarded at the discretion of the evaluator based on your overall impression, on the basis of (but not limited to) your handwriting, presentation, use of diagrams, flowcharts, facts and figures or absolutely anything that he/she liked in your copy. | | | For Office Use Only | | |
| | | | ECN CODE: | EG: | Evaluation Date: |

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

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

ADDITIONAL REMARKS

Q.1) Indian culture got as much influenced by foreign cultures as it has influenced them. Discuss.
(10 marks, 150 words)

भारतीय संस्कृति पर विदेशी संस्कृतियों का उतना ही प्रभाव पड़ा है जितना कि विदेशी संस्कृतियों पर भारतीय संस्कृति का।
चर्चा कीजिए।

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Indian culture is an admixture of indigenous and foreign culture. Also India has contributed to the development of foreign culture.

Ancient Era

- Ashoka period - Ashoka inscription inspired by Graeco-Roman & Achaemenid Pillar construction

- Greco-Roman - introduced the greek-roman art - eg. Buddha depicted like god Apollo

- art of making paper adopted from china also silk textile and porcelain

Medieval

- mughal coinage and art - eg. Shivaji

- Introduction of Archaic Architecture and dome

British India has

→ Bazaar Painting, ~~the~~ Company Painting

→ Gothic Architecture - Painted Roof wood

Indian contribution to other cultures

→ Ancient - Ashoka spread Buddhism to far places - Sri Lanka, to central Asia under Shakas

→ Chinese Tuan Huang Painting and Sri Lankan Sigiriya Painting inspired by Ajanta Painting

→ Indian Spices spread world over

This History was all about exchange of culture

Feedback

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| Structure/ Presentation |
| Question Interpretation |
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| Total |

Q.2) Environmental movements of independent India are unique blends of ecological conservation with strong elements of social justice. Discuss this statement with emphasis on role of Sunderlal Bahuguna. (10 Marks, 150 words)

स्वतंत्र भारत के पर्यावरण आंदोलन सामाजिक न्याय के मजबूत तत्वों के साथ पारिस्थितिक संरक्षण का अनूठा मिश्रण हैं। सुंदरलाल बहुगुणा की भूमिका पर बल देते हुए इस कथन की विवेचना कीजिए। (अंक 10, शब्द 250)

Sunderlal Bahuguna was the leader of North Indian gakhwal districts chipko Movement. The environmental movement was a blend of ecological conservation and social justice.

Features of Environmental movement

→ Ecological conservation + Social Justice

→ Chipko movement - Ecological element was to save trees by putting arms around them and participation from women (social justice)

1. Trees source of fuel wood for women
2. Trees represent motherhood (womenhood)

→ Narmada Bachao Andolan
to save the flow of Narmada
and its biodiversity — (Ecological)
Protest against tribal displacement
(Social Justice)

Role of Sunderlal Bahuguna

- Non violent protest against Deforestation
- Methods - Petition, Lobbying
- Disturbed cooperation at local forest level
- Mobilised women of village and encourage them to ling trees.
- Contracts got cancelled.

Thus like Sunderlal Bahuguna
Nation needs many socialist
who are sensitive towards
environment and society

Feedback
(For OFFICE use only)

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| Structure/ Presentation |
| Question Interpretation |
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Q.3) Child labour is not just the consequence of economic compulsion but also social conditions. Elaborate. (10 Marks, 150 words)

बाल श्रम सिर्फ आर्थिक मजदूरी का ही नहीं बल्कि सामाजिक परिस्थितियों का भी परिणाम है। विस्तृत विवेचना कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

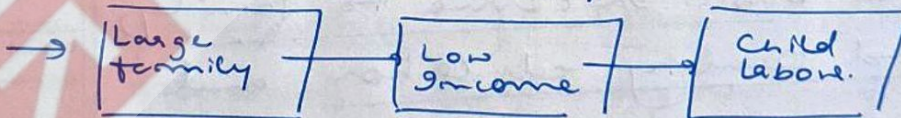
Child labour is a condition where children prematurely lead adult life (for earning a living) denying them basic rights to health education, childhood. As per ENSD 2011 - India has 4.1 million child labours

Causes of child labour

Economic compulsion

→ children are seen as Poverty removing mechanism

→ children considered asset in Low income family



→ Demand for cheap, docile workforce that does not form union

Social condition

- Caste bias - children from Lower Caste SC/ST are due to lack of opportunities turn to child labour. [Case Study: Andhra Pradesh - cotton fields employing children from SC]
- Debt Bondage - children are siphoned off by parents → modern slavery
- Gender Dimension - Rise of middle class dual career family create need for domestic help
- Low Quality Education
- Jobless growth

Way forward of child labour is to ensure basic income to family, good quality education and vocational skills training.

Feedback
(For OFFICE use only)

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| Structure/ Presentation | |
| Question Interpretation | |
| Content | |
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Q.4) How far do you agree that accepting nation-states as reality of the twenty-first century can help aid in the fight against religious fanaticism and fundamentalism? (10 Marks, 150 words)

आप कहाँ तक सहमत हैं कि राष्ट्र-राज्यों को इक्कीसवीं सदी की वास्तविकता के रूप में स्वीकार करने से धर्मान्धता और कट्टरवाद के खिलाफ लड़ाई में मदद मिल सकती है? (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Fundamentalism is an ideology where religion is used to achieve economic and political objectives

Nation-states are sovereign territories. Some nation states are form or foundation of religion - eg. Pakistan

Accepting Nation States: To reduce Fundamentalism & Fanaticism

→ Nation will not use religion anymore to pursue political objectives of Khalistani fundamentalism

→ Deplobalisation and Dewesternisation
eg. Banning cutting beard among Sikhs

→ Religious based citizenship eg. g+ citizenship Act is believed.

(Don't write anything in this)

Q-5) Identify favorable conditions. Also, discuss the

to eliminate minorities

- Islamic fundamentalism is vouches on rising nation states based on religion - eg. rise of Taliban
- Christian fundamentalism against migrants however accepting nation states is not the way to reduce the religious fanaticism.

Measures to fight against fundamentalism

- Rise of modern rational Education
- Reduce mobilisation by engaging youth - job creation
- Global values like egalitarianism, respect, Dignity

Thus nation states is just one factor for Fundamentalism there are other factors that need to be dealt too

Feedback
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| Structure/ Presentation |
| Question Interpretation |
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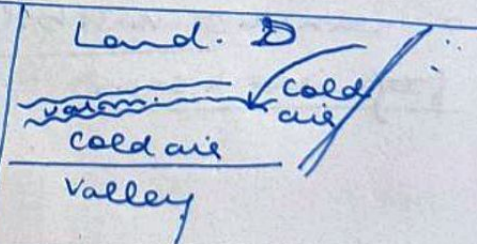
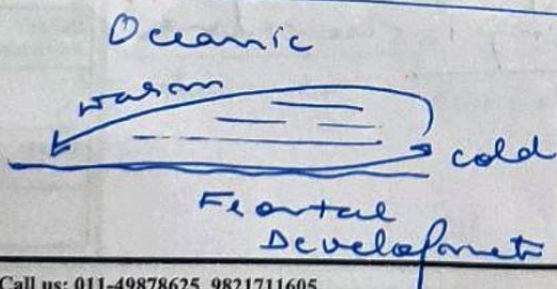
Q.5) Identify favorable conditions under which the phenomenon of temperature inversion can occur. Also, discuss the geographical and economic significance of temperature inversion.
(10 Marks, 150 words)

उन अनुकूल परिस्थितियों की पहचान कीजिए जिनमें तापमान के व्युत्क्रमण की घटना हो सकती है। तापमान व्युत्क्रमण के भौगोलिक और आर्थिक महत्व की भी चर्चा कीजिए।
(अंक 10, शब्द 150)

Temperature Inversion is a phenomenon where cold air subsides over warm air. It can also be described as a situation where temperature increases with increasing altitude.

Conditions : temperature inversion

- Long day - Long duration of condition
- cold Night - creating high pressure.
- still air, clear sky - to prevent disturbance of condition.
- cold ocean current meeting warm current eg. In the European Region

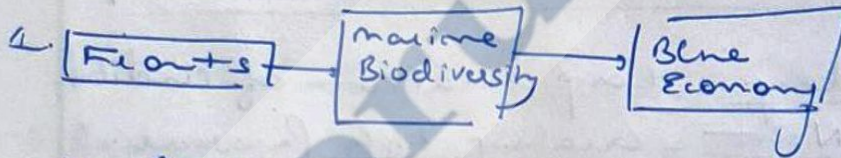


Significance : Impulse given

→ Geographic

1. In mountain region - prevent plants getting destroyed by cold.
2. In oceanic region - Nutrient reflexionment, Oxygenation
3. Flora Development - Floral pacifica
- tia

→ Economic



eg. Russian Peninsula

2. melting of snow - opens up the trade shipping routes of Norway region.

Despite positive significance it also causes visibility issue due to fog creation

Feedback

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| Structure/ Presentation | |
| Question Interpretation | |
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| Value Addition | |
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Q.6) Explain why, despite the abundance of resources, India's Gangetic plains have so few industries. (10 Marks, 150 words)

संसाधनों की प्रचुरता के बावजूद, भारत के गंगा के मैदानों में इतने कम उद्योग क्यों हैं, व्याख्या कीजिए।

(अंक 10, शब्द 150)

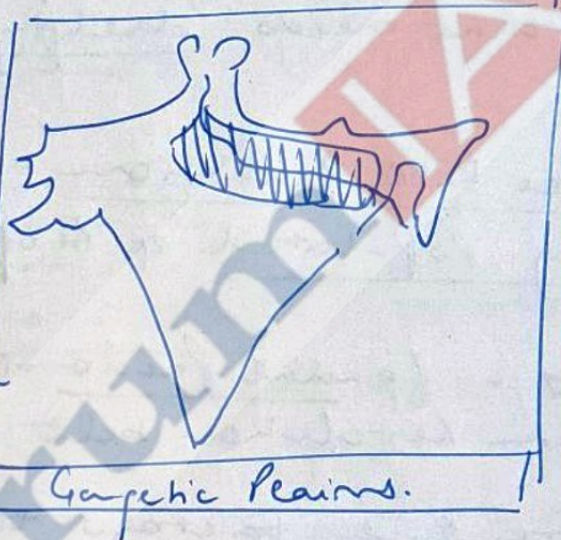
Indian gangetic plain are the lower tiffian areas stretching from plains of hindu to west Bengal to nepal.

It is rich in resources:-

→ Water resource
→ Human resource

→ Fertile land | Gangetic Plains.

→ Sea lanes of communication



Reasons for Few Industries:

→ Low material - e.g. coal in Jharkhand, Odisha Belt, oil in Western Belt

→ Connectivity with international trade - e.g. Porandip Port, cochin port

→ Human Capital - Region rich in population but low literacy eg. [Bihar lowest literacy] - Bangalore IT Industry

→ feasibility - River brings excessive silt thus needs dredging, loose land

→ Disaster Risk Reduction - Region highly populated eg. Bhopal + Bangalore

→ Policy - federal predominance Green Revolution belt

Despite such factors the the region is industrialising - eg. Gurgaon, Delhi, Agra - Mathura Delt

need proper policy measures and risk safety measures too

Feedback

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| Structure/ Presentation |
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Q.7) What do you mean by heat waves? Discuss the various impact of heat waves and suggest ways to effectively manage them. (10 Marks, 150 words)

हीट वेव्स से आप क्या समझते हैं? हीट वेव्स के विभिन्न प्रभावों की चर्चा करें और उन्हें प्रभावी ढंग से प्रबंधित करने के तरीके सुझाएं। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Heat waves are the extremely hot low pressure winds blowing temporarily in a region predominantly during high summers

As per IMD

| | |
|------------------------------------|------------|
| Plains - $> 40^{\circ}\text{C}$ | Heat waves |
| Coasts - $> 39^{\circ}\text{C}$ | |
| Mountains - $> 35^{\circ}\text{C}$ | |

Impact of heat waves

→ It can cause severe dehydration and fatality

→ Damage crops e.g. Sugarcane

in UP belt, Rice and wheat in West and East region.

→ Heat Island Effect - too hot



Loosely creating a green house effect

→ Excessive Low Pressure → Rain — Kal Baisakh — and thunderstorms

→ Cause damage to wildlife

→ Indiscriminately impact Poor having no housing.

Way Forward,

→ Emergency information dissemination to rehabilitate wildlife & Poor

→ Green Building — natural cooling effect

→ Miyawaki principle — growing trees to induce natural cooling

Heat wave must be added in central DM list for ensuring adequate compensation

Feedback

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| Structure/ Presentation |
| Question Interpretation |
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| Value Addition |
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Q.8) How are submarine canyons different from ocean trenches? Also, explain the process of formation of submarine canyons. (10 Marks, 150 words)

अंतःसमुद्री कैनियन महासागरीय गर्त से किस प्रकार भिन्न है? साथ ही अंतःसमुद्री कैनियन के निर्माण की प्रक्रिया को भी समझाइए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Both submarine canyon are the deep water gorges while ocean trench are the hollow underground crevice created on the floor.

While both are landform of oceans both are different

| <u>Submarine canyon</u> | <u>Ocean trench</u> |
|---|---|
| → Formed due to volcanic activity on ocean | → formed due to <u>tectonic plate movement</u> |
| → Located on <u>ocean bed</u> | → Located on <u>ocean bed</u> but <u>surpasses it</u> |
| | eg. <u>Mariana Trench</u> |

Process for Formation of submarine canyon.

- It is formed due to internal subduction of the oceanic plate
- due to subduction, volcanic eruption occurs on ocean bed
- This results in convection of mantle from earth core
- This submarine canyon is formed

This area
Both are beautiful
landform of ocean bed having
benthic biodiversity.

Feedback

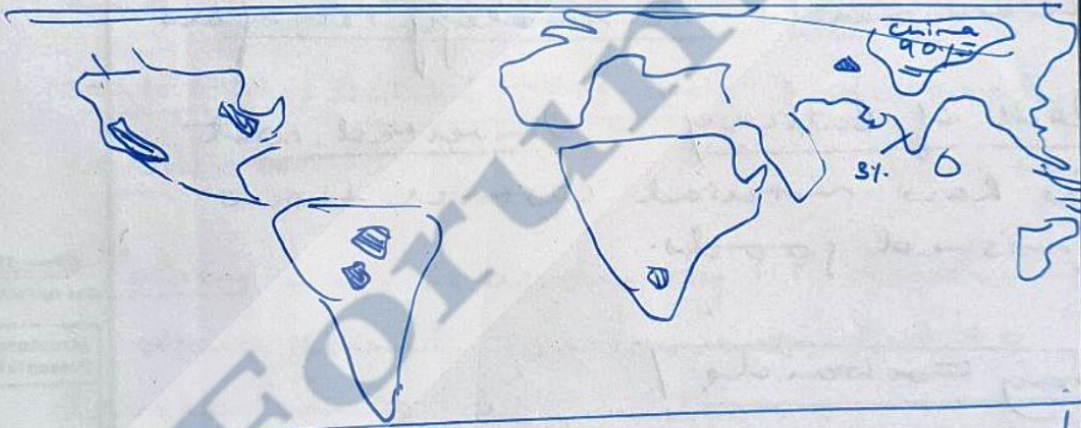
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Q.9) Though electric vehicle is gaining popularity, availability of Lithium remains a bottle-neck. Discuss the availability Lithium in India and in the world. Also, examine other challenges in promotion of electric mobility in India. (10 Marks, 150 words)

यद्यपि इलेक्ट्रिक वाहन लोकप्रियता प्राप्त कर रहा है, लिथियम की उपलब्धता एक बाधा बनी हुई है। भारत और विश्व में लिथियम की उपलब्धता पे चर्चा कीजिए। इसके अलावा, भारत में इलेक्ट्रिक मोबिलिटी को बढ़ावा देने में अन्य चुनौतियों की परीक्षण कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

India is heralding to a shift to e-vehicles to fulfill its climate change commitments. Though gaining prominence availability of Lithium remains bottleneck



Lithium Distribution

Lithium is unequally distributed 90%. Lithium is in Chinese region east is distributed - eg. Bolivia (South America), USA, India has just 3-4% reserves.

Other challenges in Promoting E-vehicle

- Lack of Infrastructure - e.g. charging Infrastructure
- Access roads - E-vehicle - Lower mileage and high cost of maintenance
- Production capacity - Automobile Sector needs Technology transfers
- Lack of Battery - Invested cost to Raw material costlier than finished goods.

Key Forwards

- Reduce import duty on Imported Lithium
- Alternative - e.g. hydrogen fuel
- Technology transfer.

E-vehicle if introduced will be a game changer

Feedback

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| Structure/ Presentation |
| Question Interpretation |
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Q.10) Explain with suitable examples the factors responsible for the location of the pharmaceutical industries in India. (10 Marks, 150 words)

भारत में दवा उद्योगों की अवस्थिति के लिए उत्तरदायी कारकों की उपयुक्त उदाहरणों सहित व्याख्या कीजिए।

(अंक 10, शब्द 150)

Pharmaceutical industry is a foot loose industry that does not depend on raw material

Factors responsible for Location:

- Connectivity - Effective land route and infrastructure - ep. East-West corridor, Delhi Mumbai Industrial corridor
- Policy - ep. subsidy by UP and Uttarakhand government led to development of industry
- Human Resource - need skilled Technicians, Toxicologist
- market - need high demand areas.
- connectivity to international routes

for ex. Kochi Port, JNPT Port to
Send generic medicines to nations
like Africa

→ Impact - Active Pharmaceutical
ingredient hence connectivity
to port ex. Pharma factories
in Mumbai

→ Petrochemical products - Pharma
factories developed near Gujarat
Bombay High

Thus the factory is deficit
on Policy, subsidy, availability
of conducive environment

Feedback

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| Structure/ Presentation |
| Question Interpretation |
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| Value Addition |
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Q.11) The tradition of Indian miniature painting has been long associated with cultural and regional variations. Discuss. (15 marks, 250 words)

भारतीय लघु चित्रकला की परंपरा लंबे समय से सांस्कृतिक और क्षेत्रीय विविधताओं से जुड़ी हुई है। चर्चा कीजिए।

(अंक 15, शब्द 250)

Indian miniatures were long established prior to Mughal era which popularised the miniature art under Emperor Akbar.

It involves intricate designing in a restricted space with the use of multiple colours. The theme of paintings varied with culture and region.

Ancient India

→ Miniatures during Gupta period were determined by culture of.

Theme of Buddha [e.g. Dream of Queen Maya]

→ In south under Satavahanas, Varatakas, Pandyas miniatures were made showing Hindu gods and goddesses.

medieval era

- Popularised during mughal era - theme predominantly secular ep.
- Zebrat paintings under Jahangir, court paintings
- miniature derived from "mimian" which is predominance of "red" colour.
- use of peacock blue suggests influence of hinduism, no

Regional spread

- After disintegration of mughal empire - led to rise of regional paintings ep. Kishanpakh (Bani Thani)
- malwa schools Yamashah painting depicted life of masses ep. bagara
- In north region the paintings were majorly religious ep.

Krishna Dasleela from Banai School

→ In the southern region - Miniatures derived inspiration from culture of jewels eg. Samilay Krishna painting from Madhura Region

Thus miniatures were inspired from time, patronage, culture and region.

Feedback

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| Structure/ Presentation |
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Q.12) It was the politics of the period - within China, between China and India, and between China and the USSR that precipitated in 1962 Indo-China war. Examine. (15 marks, 250 words)

यह उस काल की चीन के भीतर कि राजनीति थी - जो चीन और भारत के बीच, और चीन और USSR के बीच थी, और जो 1962 के भारत-चीन युद्ध में परिवर्तित हुई थी। परीक्षण कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Indo-China war 1962 broke the tie of brotherly relationship between the two nations.

It was a result of the politics of that period.



Causes of war: Politics of that period.

- Instability within China - the rising protest in the Tibet region under Dalai Lama for greater autonomy
- China - USSR ties - USSR's tilt towards China was strong as China was tilting towards mixed economic model and emerging stronger.

- Historical Chinese influence in the geopolitics of the region.
- Issues between China - India.
1. Unsettled borders of LAC.
 2. China's interest in western front owing to Xinjiang region.
 3. China infiltrating in Aksai Chin region - establishing a road connectivity to Xinjiang.
 4. China considering NEFA (Arunachal Pradesh) as parts of its territory - mao's 5 finger policy.
- and eventually led to a great war in which India got defeated owing to its:-
1. lack of preparedness
 2. lack of military modernisation
 3. challenged foreign policy

Impact of war

- Inflation Rise in Price of commodity
- Govts shift towards modernisation of defence
- Low fiscal capacity for social infrastructure.

The war made India realise the importance of geopolitics and since then India improved its relation with Russia through Treaty of Friendship.

Feedback

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| Structure/ Presentation |
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Q.13) Although globalization has benefitted Indian culture in many ways, it has also exacerbated cultural problems in India. Illustrate with examples. (15 marks, 250 words)

हालॉकि वैश्वीकरण ने भारतीय संस्कृति को कई तरह से लाभ पहुँचाया है, लेकिन इसने भारत में सांस्कृतिक समस्याओं को भी बढ़ा दिया है। उदाहरण सहित समझाइए। (अंक 15, शब्द 250)

Globalisation is the process of free movement of goods, ideas, services, people across the globe. Globalisation has been a boon and bane for India.

Benefits of Globalisation

- Westernisation - Western values like aspiration orientation, Liberty, Equality
- Change in family system - Family giving preference to kids choice rather than imposing their will
- Dilution of culture of patriarchy - As per international migration outlook demographic of migrants are women, students or job aspirants

- Change in food culture - rise of global value chain - ep. KFC, macdonald
- Festivals have become global - ep. US Parliament introduced a postage of diya on Diwali, India celebrating Christmas.
- Culture of attire - rise of casual wear, shoes over dhoti, chappals with global brands like H&M
- Pop culture - value system like giving primacy to friends - ep. Series F.R.I.E.N.D.S, Michel Jackson moon walk

Globalisation - Cultural Problems.

- Rising Intolerance - ep. discrimination against migrants under Kafala System in Middle East

- Dilution of India handloom - Loss of jobs of Artisans, Khadi stores
- Commodification and materialism ep. shopping complex culture thus loss of charm of Local Kiranas.
- crisis - rising obesity, culture of frozen foods
- Value - Individualism, mental stress
- Family system - rising breakups and divorce
- Addition to Global Series in OTT world platform

Need intermixing of cultures and not colonialism of culture

Feedback

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| Structure/ Presentation |
| Question Interpretation |
| Content |
| Value Addition |
| Total |



Q.14) Covid-19 is more than a medical crisis; it has exacerbated structural inequalities, increased vulnerabilities of marginalized sections and strained social institutions. Explain.

(15 marks, 250 words)

कोविड-19 एक चिकित्सीय संकट से कहीं अधिक है; इसने संरचनात्मक असमानताओं को बढ़ा दिया है, वंचित वर्गों और तनावपूर्ण सामाजिक संस्थाओं की वंचना को बढ़ा दिया है। व्याख्या कीजिए।

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Covid 19 pandemic often called rich man's disease affected poor the most.

Impact of covid-19.

1. Exacerbated structural inequalities

↳ Rise of gated communities with all facilities at doorsteps
eg. Big Basket

↳ ghettoisation of poor in slums without basic facilities - eg. Dharavi covid hotspot

↳ Loss of jobs of poor in informal Sec as high as 4-5% or world have lost job permanently

↳ migrant exodus - stigmatising migrants as super spreaders

2 = vulnerabilities of marginalised

- ↳ Lockdown left elderly and disabled at their mercy.
- ↳ Digital divide and lack of access to technologies made many poor children leave school and take to self-employment (NGO Aarambh Study)
- ↳ Shadow pandemic - rise of domestic violence against women
- ↳ double burden on women on non availability of house help.

3. Strained Social Institutions

- ↳ Inadequate doctor, nurse - strained health institutions [1:1400 doctor vs against 1:1000]
- ↳ Sudden pedagogical shift in teaching to online mode strained already stressed

Institution of education

↳ Social Distancing strained the Institution of family

Despite the challenges India has fought with both waves swiftly by changing policies as per need:-

- New Education Policy 2020
- National Health Policy 2017
- Helpline number for Elderly and women
- Decentralisation of health Infrastructure.

Along with measure pre-emptive planning for such future risk is the need of the hour.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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| Structure/ Presentation |
| Question Interpretation |
| Content |
| Value Addition |
| Total |

Q.15) Urban development requires critical thinking beyond urbanization to reimagining urbanism.
Elaborate. (15 marks, 250 words)

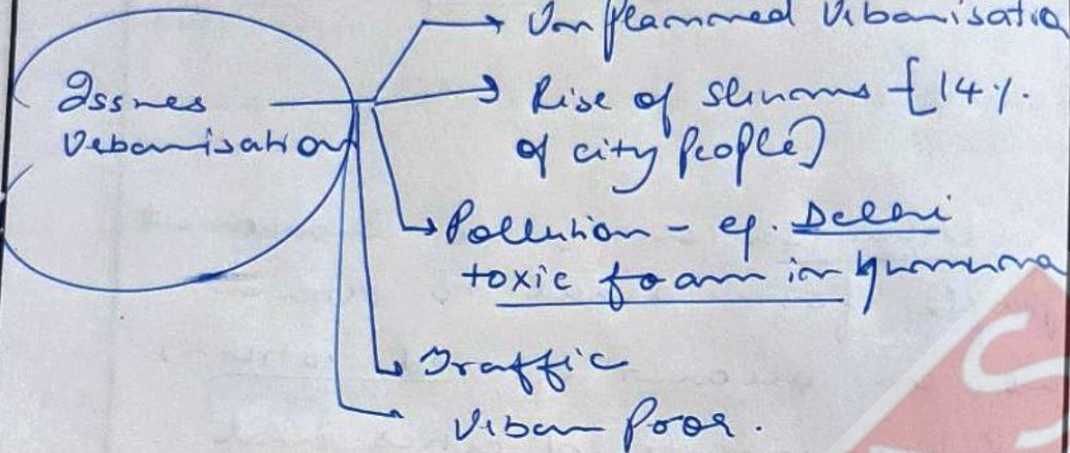
शहरीकरण की पुनर्कल्पना हेतु, शहरी विकास के लिए शहरीकरण से परे महत्वपूर्ण सोच व विचारों की आवश्यकता है।
विस्तारपूर्वक वर्णन कीजिये।
(अंक 15, शब्द 250)

Urbanisation is the movement of people from rural to urban areas on account of education, occupation growth of cities and industries. 60% of India's GDP comes from Urban cities

Urbanism is the urban culture that emphasises on urban values like egalitarianism, democratic liberalism etc

Urban Development is the overall development of urban areas including basic resources like food, water, clean air, housing Security etc.

To reimagine urbanism we need a critical urban development to foster fruitful urbanisation.



Urban Development

- Infrastructural planning - eg. effective land utilisation
- Preventing Pollution - eg. limit number of vehicle, Rise in Public transport (eg. DTC Bus)
- Solid waste management - with proper incineration
- Robust CTS - to control crime against women
- Effective & steady housing.
- Green Urbanism.

Steps taken by government

- PMAY-U - for effective housing
- BS VI norms - to reduce PM contact
- Green Buildings - by BEE
- Bangalore's model of hiking parking fee to control congestion

more measures needed

- Miyawaki model - urban greening
- community gatherings to reduce alienation
- Social volunteers - to provide intelligence on any abuse.

Thus to promote Urbanism
 Need a critically planned Urban Development model.

Feedback

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| Structure/ Presentation |
| Question Interpretation |
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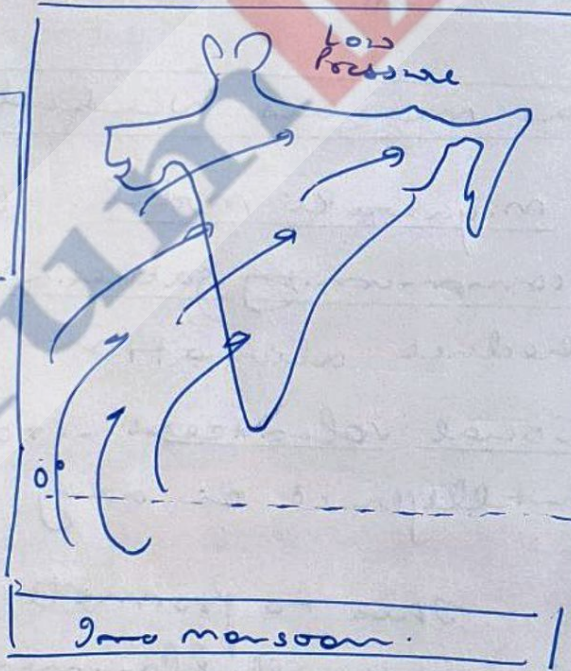
Q.16) Monsoon is not just a meteorological phenomenon, it gives life to nation's economy, ecology and culture. Discuss. (15 marks, 250 words)

मानसून केवल मात्र मौसम संबंधी घटना नहीं है, यह देश की अर्थव्यवस्था, पारिस्थितिकी और संस्कृति को जीवन देता है।
चर्चा कीजिए। (अंक 15, शब्द 250)

monsoon is derived from the word "mausim" & it is the seasonal reversal of winds that bring warm humid winds to Indian subcontinent thus causing rains

It is a meteorological phenomenon

→ It is a result of Low pressure created by the Tibetan Plateau Region



→ Wind (high pressure) blowing in the southern hemisphere gets pulled

→ Due to Coriolis force they deflect towards right causing rain

in India.

Monsoon : Impact

→ Economy

- 1) 48% Region is dependent on Rain for Agriculture
- 2) Agriculture contributes 16% of GDP
- 3) Falls of drying rivers → Blue economy
- 4) Growth of Tourism — e.g. Karnataka's Plantation Agriculture is a site for visitors

→ Ecology

- 1) India endowed with 4 Biodiversity hotspots — monsoon greens the western ghats
- 2) No Rain in Rajasthan hence dry desert

3) Rejuvenates rivers - eg. Canvey

→ Chennai

1) Food habits - eg. zaid crops are grown in brief monsoon.

2) Festivals - Savan is celebrated to Ashadi Bij in Gujarat.

3) Wear Outfits - cools the temperature thus people prefer cotton.

monsoon also creates destruction eg. Kerala floods thus proper watershed must be available to harvest the rainwater for future use.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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| Structure/ Presentation |
| Question Interpretation |
| Content |
| Value Addition |
| Total |

Q.17) According to IQ-Air, 13 of the 15 most polluted cities of the world are in India. A closer look reveals that all these 13 cities are located in Northern India. In light of this observation, explain the factors responsible for higher pollution in Northern India compared to Southern India. Also discuss, social and economic impact of high level of pollution in northern part of country.

(15 marks, 250 words)

प्फ. ढत के ढुताबिक दुनिया के 15 सबसे प्रदूषित शहरों में से 13 शहर भारत में हैं। गहनतापूर्ण अवलोकन से ज्ञात होता है कि ये सभी 13 शहर उत्तर भारत में स्थित हैं। इस अवलोकन के आलोक में, दक्षिणी भारत की तुलना में उत्तर भारत में उच्च प्रदूषण के लिए उत्तरदायी कारकों की व्याख्या कीजिए। देश के उत्तरी भाग में प्रदूषण के उच्च स्तर के सामाजिक और आर्थिक प्रभावों पर भी चर्चा कीजिए।

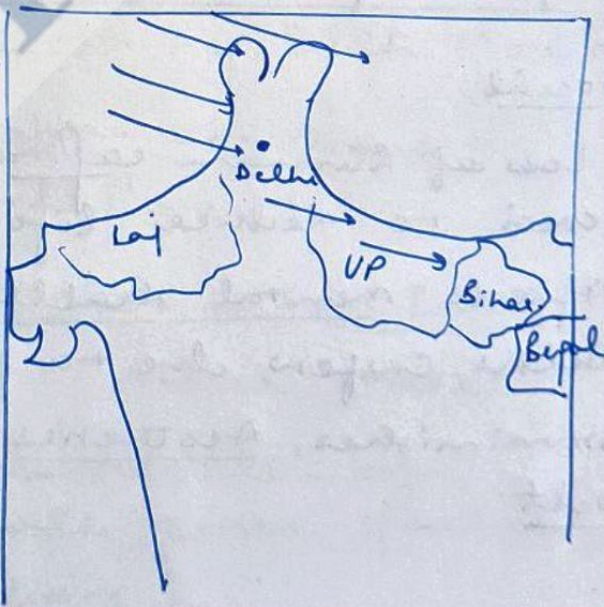
(अंक 15, शब्द 250)

Air pollution is caused by presence of particulate matter, oxides sulphides in the air as the result of Natural or Anthropogenic reasons of the 15 most polluted cities 13 are in North India

Factors: High Pollution in North

→ Densely populated Regions
eg. Delhi, Kolkata

→ Urbanised metropolitan
→ hence greater access to personal vehicle



high vehicular density → greater PM particles

→ Industrialisation - Delhi-Mathura
Agra corridor, Kupli corridor

→ Delhi - In North India extreme high pressure creates settled PM₁₀ - SMOKE + Fog

→ Green Revolution Belt - greater
instance of stubble burning,
rice cultivation in Bengal -
greater methane release

Impact of Air Pollution:

- Social

1. Loss of human capital - It is believed to reduce life by 6 years
2. Affects mental health - eg Delhi chef's due to pollution
3. Diminishes Aesthetics of the belt

→ Economic

1. Fall in the GDP of areas due to fall in human capital.
2. Frequent shutdowns can affect normal business
3. Policy changes of shift to BS VI has affected automobile sector
4. Reduces International & Domestic tourism

Way Forward:

- Japanese Miyawaki - Urban green economy
- Air filter tower - eg. Delhi Model
- Policy Regulation - eg. Transit Oriented Development.
- Innovative models - Odd-Even
- Coalase with other states

Air Pollution should be curbed to make cities spaces of healthy living.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

| |
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| Structure/ Presentation |
| Question Interpretation |
| Content |
| Value Addition |
| Total |



Q.18) Examine the change in land use pattern in India since independence and its resultant impact on climate change. 15 marks. (15 marks, 250 words)

स्वतंत्रता के बाद से भारत में भूमि उपयोग पैटर्न में परिवर्तन और जलवायु परिवर्तन पर इसके परिणामी प्रभाव का परीक्षण कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Land use pattern refers to the way the land is being used in an area. The land use pattern (LUP) has changed since post independence - prior it was predominantly used for Agriculture and forest.

Change: LUP

- Urbanisation - Transfer of land for infrastructure development and Industrialisation
- Chennai Build suburbs over natural wetlands
- Mining - Deforestation of tropical belts of Chhatisgarh.
- Infrastructure - Road, Rail
eg. Aaravali forest protest

→ Use of culturable waste land for Agriculture due to rising population

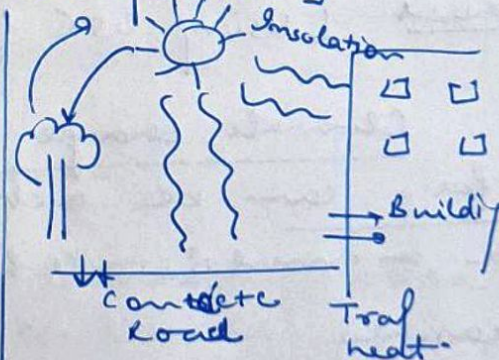
→ Use of barren land for building modern recreation to promote tourism

Impact of Change in LUP

→ Encroachment of wetlands disturbed the natural hydrological cycle thus affected rain pattern [Rise in Droughts]

→ Rise of Buildings - concretisation of land - led to Urban heat Island effect [Rise in Temperature]

→ Change in Agriculture Pattern → Intensive Agriculture, use of fertilisers cause methane pollution in climate



- Rise of Extreme weather events
 eg. Erratic rains in Kerala —
 causing floods
- Heat waves, Cold waves due to
 rise in global average temperature
 as the result of Anthropogenic
activities

Way forward -

- Regulation - eg. CRZ norms,
Wetland Rules
- Judicial Activism - eg. McMehta
Case, Sub-Scim Mwanda case
- Social Responsibility - To refund
taxes (Using CSR funds)

Climate change commitment
at Paris can be achieved only
 with an ambitious stakeholder
measures

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

| |
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| Structure/ Presentation |
| Question Interpretation |
| Content |
| Value Addition |
| Total |

Q.19) Indo-pacific region has assumed great geopolitical significance in the present context. Discuss. (15 marks, 250 words)

भारत-प्रशांत क्षेत्र ने वर्तमान संदर्भ में महान भू-राजनीतिक महत्व ग्रहण कर लिया है। चर्चा कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Indo-pacific region is a region stretching from Western North America to Eastern Africa. It is of great geopolitical significance.

- ↳ US tilt to Indo Pacific
- ↳ India opened an office Indo-pacific within MEA.

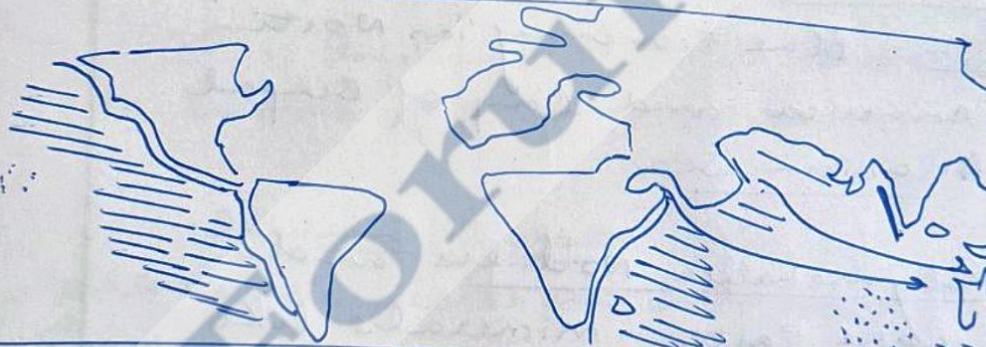


Figure: Indo Pacific Extent.

Geopolitical Significance:

- Strategic - rising Chinese influence in the region - e.g. Chinese String of Pearls, Maritime Silk Route

- Energy Powerhouse - Oil deposits around Kutch, middle East (Persian Gulf)
- Trade the region carries 80% trade by volume.
- Important Sea Lanes of Communication - eg. Malacca, transit port at Egypt, Singapore
- Resources - marine Resources - of fish - Blue Economy in North America and Bay of Bengal Arabian Sea
- Polymetallic Nodules and Rare Earth minerals like manganese

↳ Challenges

- Rising Chinese Influence - eg. militarisation of Djibouti
- Important military bases of Diego Garcia - US

- Using Natural Disasters - Yamamita
- Piracy and Smuggling along Guinea and Red Sea Belt
- Fear of blockade to free Navigation.
- Frequent cyclones Gorkhi, Nalgis
- Measures
- IOC - by Littoral India Pacific States
- RIMPAC - for non-nuclear & Disaster relief measures
- QUAD - India-US-Japan-Australia to enable free navigation.

Indian @ state has a geostrategic location over Indo-Pacific hence its responsibility as a regional security provider increases.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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| Structure/ Presentation |
| Question Interpretation |
| Content |
| Value Addition |
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(Don't Write anything in this)

Q.20) Keeping in mind the findings of sixth assessment report of IPCC, discuss whether India should adopt economy wide net zero emission target. (15 marks, 250 words)

IPCC की छठी मूल्यांकन रिपोर्ट के निष्कर्षों को ध्यान में रखते हुए, चर्चा कीजिए कि क्या भारत को अर्थव्यवस्था के व्यापक शुद्ध शून्य उत्सर्जन लक्ष्य को अपनाना चाहिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

India at COP-26 has committed to achieve net zero emissions by 2070.

IPCC releases assessment reports on conditions of climate change and whether nations are at the right track of achieving the desired goals or not.

Findings of IPCC Reports.

- The global average temperature is likely to cross 1.5°C in coming decades
- Average sea level rise of 0.2 m due to expansion of water rise as a result of climate change
- melting of glaciers - Arctic region

in coming decades will see snow free summers.

→ Climate change likely to affect Small Islands nations likely to get submerged in few decades

India should adopt Net zero emission: —

- As a climate responsible nation
- As a representative of southern states
- Ambassador of global goods

however given its per capita energy share India is not a major contributor - US, EU are major polluters

Measures Adopted by India

- Evehicle - to ensure energy efficient zero PM vehicles

- Adding 450 GW Renewable Energy by 2030 (COP 26)
- Transition building - e.g. ISA for solar energy
- coal washing, clean coal technology
- Hydro power
- Increase green - belt 2.5-3bn tones by 2030.

however being developing nation India can't suddenly shift to zero carbon. Can ensure smart energy mix, raise technology to harness nuclear energy and other sources. Also global cooperation is the need of the hour.

Feedback
(For OFFICE use only)

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| 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.