

GENERAL STUDIES

Name Of Candidate ANMOL RATHORE

Roll No. 1910105694

Date:

Time Allowed: Three Hours

Maximum Marks: 250

INDEX TABLE			INSTRUCTION	
Q. No.	Max. Marks	Marks Obtained		
1			1. Please do furnish Name, Email, Roll No and Mobile in the answer sheet.	
2			2. There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI, all questions are compulsory.	
3			3. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.	
4			4. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided.	
5			5. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum Answer Booklet must be clearly Struck off.	
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12			<i>Any specific messages for ForumIAS Mentors/ Evaluators with respect to your copy? Write it here.</i>	
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Total:	250			
Evaluator's Discretion:			For Student Only	
			Start Time 2:00pm	End Time 5:25 pm
Total Marks:			Mode Of Examination:	Online ☒ Offline ☐
Evaluator's Discretion: This is the marks awarded at the discretion of the evaluator based on your overall impression, on the basis of (but not limited to) your handwriting, presentation, use of diagrams, flowcharts, facts and figures or absolutely anything that he/she liked in your copy.			For Office Use Only	
			ECN CODE:	EG:
			Evaluation Date:	

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

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

ADDITIONAL REMARKS



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

विभिन्न पुरातात्विक साक्ष्य हड़प्पा के लोगों के सामाजिक, आर्थिक और धार्मिक जीवन की एक समृद्ध तस्वीर पेश करते हैं। चर्चा करें। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Ans:- One of the world's ^{most} ancient civilisations, the Indus Valley civilisation flourished between 2600 - 1800 BCE. Archaeologists have gathered ample information about the Harappan people based on following evidence:-

① ECONOMIC LIFE → The vibrant economy of Harappan people thrived on trade and commerce as shown by:-

→ Harappan seals made of steatite found in various sites such as Kalibangan, Lothal, Mohenjodaro etc.

→ Harappan seals [found in Mesopotamia] → evidence of trade with other civilisation.

→ Dockyard at Lothal, Factories with beads etc. @ Chanhudaro, Lothal - factory cities.

② SOCIAL LIFE → Great Bath at Mohenjodaro evidence of rituals and common gatherings

- 2-3 storey houses → different classes of people
- Bifurcation of city into western, upper citadel and lower city for common people.
- This acts as evidence of different classes- social stratification in IVC.

③ RELIGIOUS LIFE → Statue of mother goddess, Pashupatinath seal, statue of priest with eyes half closed as if in meditative state etc. Burial rituals evidences found.

Thus, archaeological evidence are crucial to help shape our understanding of the oldest civilisation of the world and need to be preserved.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total



Q.2) Contradicting the doomsayers of idea of India as a nation, India has exhibited a successful experiment in democracy. Comment. (10 marks, 150 words)

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, the world's largest democracy will be celebrating 75 years of Independence in August 2022. India has emerged across the world as a successful example of democratic polity. However, at the time of independence, many had cast aspersions over India's fate as a democracy. The country has risen above the same as illustrated below:-

① UNITY IN DIVERSITY → India is a land of many countries. Each state has its own culture, identity. To ensure equal rights of states India adopted QUASI-FEDERAL constitution, with central bias. Article 1 → India is an indelible union of indestructible states; schedule 7, list II, III → states' right to legislate.

② TOLERANCE → To accommodate the differences between different groups of people, constitution provided - Ar. 14-18 - equality
Articles 25-28 → Freedom of religion
Ar. 29-30 → Right of minorities to establish educational institutions.

SECULARISM, ∴ is not just a Preamble goal, but

functional reality.

COMMUNAL RIOTS that accompanied Partition cast questions on rights of minorities. India successfully tackled the problem by providing equal rights to all.

③ VOTING RIGHTS → One of the first countries to adopt Universal Adult Franchise, India faced critics who said that UAF would fail miserably. Each election is a festival of democracy proving - people are the true sovereign as Preamble states.

④ DEMOCRATIC DECENTRALISATION → 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendments introduced local governance

- ↳ Panchayati Raj
- ↳ Municipal Corporations / ULBs

→ gave power to the people.

Thus, India represents

- ↳ tolerance
- ↳ pluralism
- ↳ democracy
- ↳ unity in diversity

→ and has defied the apprehensions of doom-sayers that Indian democracy would fail.

Feedback

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Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total



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

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 [INM] essentially began since the 19th century socio-cultural enlightenment / Renaissance movement and was effectively both a result and cause of British policy in India.

INM as a result of British policy

- ① Introduction of western ideas and education since Charter Act of 18 → exposed Indians to ideas of liberalism, equality and gave rise to socio-religious reforms such as -
→ Brahmo samaj, Arya samaj etc.
- ② DRAIN OF WEALTH → exploitation of Indian resources and transformation into COLONIAL ECONOMY → awakened nationalists like Dadabhai Naoroji, R.C. Dutt etc. into highlighting the exploitative nature of British rule.
Led to < estb. of INC - 1885
rise of moderate politics
- ③ INTRODUCTION OF RAILWAYS, COMMUNICATION -
Brought together nationalists from different parts of the country.

④ Lord Curzon's reactionary policies

- ↳ Official Secrets Act, 1904
- ↳ Partition of Bengal, 1905
- ↳ Universities Act etc

→ exposed nature of British rule → Swadeshi movement → led to mass participation and a precursor of Gandhian struggle.

INM INFLUENCING BRITISH POLICY

① Moderate politics of INC → led to some concessions in form of Indian Councils Act, 1892

② Swadeshi movement → annulment of partition of Bengal.

③ Revolt of 1857 → Act for Better Government of India 1858 and end to British annexation of princely states.

④ NON-COOPERATION MOVEMENT and

CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE MOVEMENT → Indians treated as equals in decision making → Round Table conferences included equal participation of different groups etc.

Quit INDIA MOVEMENT → Cripps mission, 1942. Thus, INM was in the beginning a result of British reactionary policies but eventually led to influence it and later independence.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total



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

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

The USSR was established in 1922 and came to an end in 1991, bringing an end to the cold war between USSR and USA.

Causes →

Internal unrest	external factors
① <u>Command economy</u> of Stalin - no private ownership allowed. ② <u>No political party</u> other than <u>Communist party</u> allowed. ③ <u>Totalitarianism</u> of Stalin - protestors sent to <u>Gulags</u> or executed. ④ Gorbachev's policies of <u>Glasnost</u> → political openness <u>Perestroika</u> → open economy ↓ led to food shortage, hoarding. ⑤ <u>coup - failed</u>	① Gorbachev's policy of <u>non-intervention</u> in <u>Eastern Europe</u> ② <u>withdrawal</u> of Soviet troops from <u>Afghanistan</u> (1989) ③ <u>communist states</u> → <u>democracy</u> e.g., <u>Poland</u> ④ <u>breakdown</u> of USSR - <u>Belarus</u>, <u>Ukraine</u>, <u>Baltic States</u> independent.

hence, both factors acted together to lead to fall of USSR.

Impacts of fall of USSR

① End of cold war and ideological battle between communism vs liberal capitalism.

② Reorganisation of eastern Europe states: freshly introduced to capitalism + liberalism.

- Fall of Berlin Wall
- EU membership to all.

③ unipolar world - led by USA.

④ rise of central Asia

⑤ Russia's geopolitical ambitions remain through uncertain crisis.

⑥ Hence, disintegration of USSR led to rise in free market economies and democracies across western eastern Europe and thus, began the period of USA's dominance in world politics.

politics-

India-Russia relations continue to improve in wake of 1971 Treaty of Peace and Friendship

Feedback

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Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total



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

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

Secularism refers to the ~~comp~~ dissociation of state from religion. In broader terms, it can be interpreted to mean relegation of religion to personal sphere.

India's model of secularism is contained in its Preamble → Equality, Fraternity, Liberty as constitutional goals.

Fundamental Rights → Ar. 14, 15, 16 → right to equality, equality of opportunity irrespective of religion

Ar. 25 → Freedom of religion $\begin{cases} \text{Practice} \\ \text{Profess} \\ \text{Propagation} \end{cases}$
Ar. 26-28

Directive Principles of State Policy → Ar. 44 - Uniform civil code.

However, despite state measures, secularism essentially needs to be practiced by society.

It was believed that modernisation & economic development would lead to secularisation, but still challenges persist such as -

① HATE speech, blasphemy → insulting

various religions as the recent controversy around Eyyanvapi mosque illustrates.

- ② Religious vigilantism, hate jihad, communal riots e.g., in UP still persist
→ Laws & Anti-conversion laws belie the concept of secularism.

Despite this, modernisation has aided secularisation to an huge extent -

↳ ① COSMOPOLITANISM and ANONYMITY DUE TO URBANISATION → religious identities take a backstage in metropolitan cities, where class identities more prevalent.

- ② COMMUNITY CELEBRATION OF RELIGIOUS FESTIVALS
festivals no longer celebrated by singular groups - office celebrations involve all employees, for example.

- ③ IDEAS OF LIBERTY, TOLERANCE, SECULARISM - streamlined with fundamental rights e.g., Indian Young Lawyers Association v/s Kerala (Sabarwal), Shayra Bano v/s UOI → Triple Talac Case - religious practices can't breach right to liberty and equality - Ar 14 and 21.

Thus, modernisation has aided secularism and the fringe elements need to be curbed using social policy and education.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total



Q.6) Caste system is a dynamic reality that is acquiring a greater degree of flexibility in the modern society. In light of this statement, elucidate how the caste system has changed since independence along with the underlying reasons for these changes. (10 marks, 150 words)

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 an inherent social institution of Indian society, characterised by-

↓
homogenization ↓ ascriptive ↓ endogamous ↓ hereditary ↓ rigid social mobility

→ Born out of the Chaturvarna system (job-based), caste system became an evil practice especially in colonial period.
↳ untouchability
↳ discrimination
↳ exploitation.

POST-INDEPENDENCE TRANSFORMATION

① State policies → [Ar. 14, 15, 16 → right to equality
Ar. 17 → abolition of untouchability

• Reservation policy , Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955
[SC/ST Provisions Act]

led to constitutional-legal mandate for caste equality and upgradation.

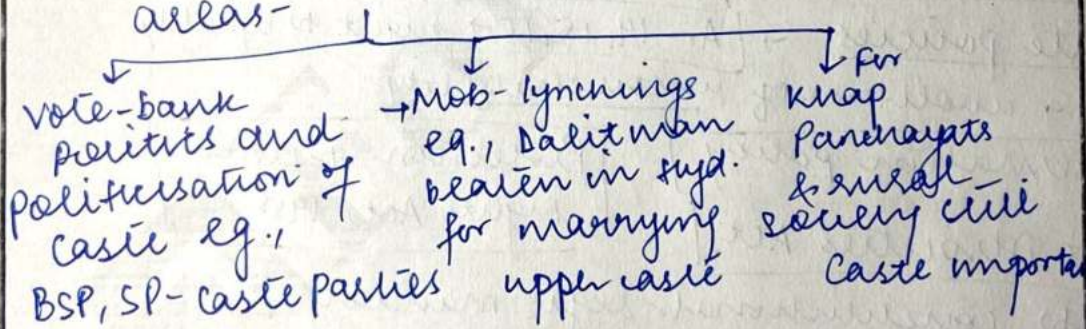
② DEVELOPMENT OF LOWER CASTES → By access to education and employment, their social status has improved.

→ Affirmative action - reservation in employment of Article 16(4), education - 15(4)

③ DIMINISHING CASTE IDENTITIES → Due to urbanisation, modernisation and the anonymity of city landscape - caste identities no longer matter -

- ↳ Purity-pollution concept diminished
- ↳ Inter-caste adopted
- ↳ Inter-caste marriages

④ SOCIETAL TRANSFORMATION → Due to Sanskritisation, influx of modern values and globalisation, caste becomes flexible. Still, caste identities dominate certain areas -



Therefore, along with legal mandate, socio-cultural transformation and modernisation are effective tools to dilute caste identities. Education, employment opportunities can help in caste equality.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total

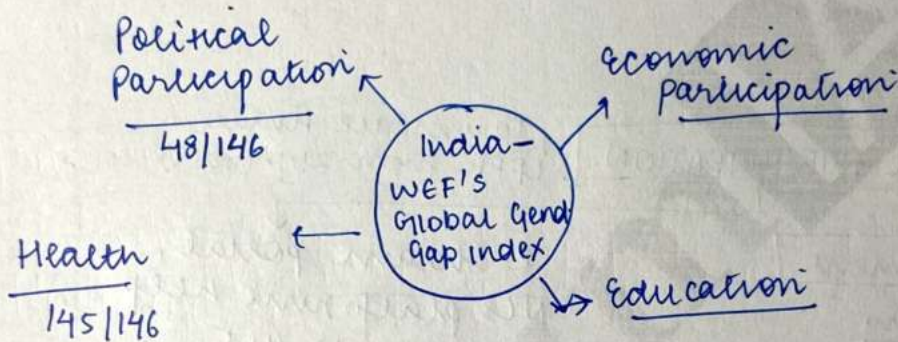


Q.7) Analyze the role of digital technologies in bridging gender gap in India. (10 marks, 150 words)

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

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

India has ranked 135/146 countries in the Global Gender Gap Index, 2022. The poor performance is an amalgamation of poor performances in different parameters.



Digital technology can help in bridging these gaps as illustrated below:-

① **EDUCATION** → Covid-19 pandemic disproportionately affected girls' access to education and the gross Enrolment Ratio at school levels dropped further as per ASER, 2020.

Digital technology can help → Ed-Tech can help provide education.

→ e-pathshala → access to Curriculum

eg., SWATALEEM Scheme (PPP) helped girl children learn during pandemic using IVRS technology.

② **HEALTH** → **Ayushman Digital Health Mission** used to streamline health related data.

Tele-medicine → to provide healthcare facilities to women who can't venture out due to societal constraints. — **e-Sanjeevani**

Improvement of **TRANSGENDERS' ACCESS TO HEALTH** → via telemedicine.

③ **ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION** → To increase female LFPR from 21.1% (2019)

↓
Self-employment
Gig-economy,
work through home
can ease women
entry into labour
force.

↓
e-Shram portal,
NCS platforms help
women to get
enrolled and find
employment
opportunity

→ **ENTREPRENEURSHIP** - NITI Aayog's **Women Entrepreneurship Platform**, **Atal Innovation Mission** etc.

④ **POLITICAL PARTICIPATION** → Awareness to women about political rights — **Digital voter-ID**

— Awareness
about right to vote,
contest elections.

⑤ **SECURITY** - Mahila helpline, cyber police help women report and deal with cyber crimes.
Digital India proved to be a useful tool for women empowerment.

Feedback

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Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total



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

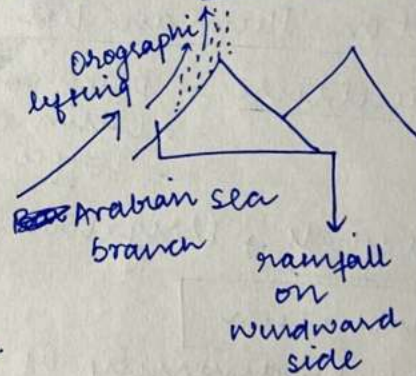
पश्चिमी घाट में पूर्वी घाट की तुलना में अधिक वर्षा क्यों होती है? इन क्षेत्रों में वर्षा की भिन्नता वनस्पति और मानव गति विधियों को कैसे प्रभावित करती है? (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Western Ghats or Sanyadris extend along the western coast of India and a continuous chain of ~~low~~ high mountains extending from Gujarat to Tamil Nadu.

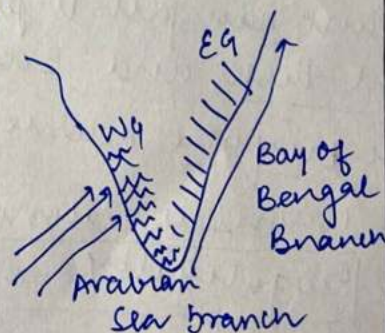
Reasons for greater rainfall in Western Ghats (WG) over Eastern Ghats (EG)

① WGs receive rainfall from the Arabian Sea branch of South-west monsoon, which carries abundant moisture and thus, 250-400 cm of annual rainfall.

② WGs lie perpendicular to the Arabian Sea Branch, the monsoon laden winds are lifted by high peaks causing orographic rainfall on the windward side of WGs.



EGs lie parallel to the Bay of Bengal branch, therefore, no orographic rainfall.



③ Western Ghats are continuous, with no breaks, therefore, the

moisture laden winds can't escape. EQs, on the other hand are discontinuous. Rainfall over EQs takes place during Retreating Monsoon i.e., North-East Monsoons during winter season

Impact on vegetation → 400cm average annual rainfall cause -

rich vegetation and biodiversity
∴ WGs → Biodiversity
HOTSPOT

Tropical Evergreen forests

→ Shola forests
→ mountainous vegetation
co-exists with low-lying vegetation

Eastern Ghats
Dry-laterite soil -
sandalwood
Dry Deciduous forests

Impact on Human life

→ Agriculture - black soil, abundant rainfall -
◦ cotton cultivation
◦ coffee cultivation

Eastern Ghats → irrigation facilities required.

Conclusion

The rich biodiversity of Western Ghats owing to abundant rainfall is protected via many National Parks and Biosphere Reserves eg.,

Nilgiri Biosphere Reserve.

Gadgil Committee recommended declaring all of WGs as Ecologically Sensitive Zone.

Feedback

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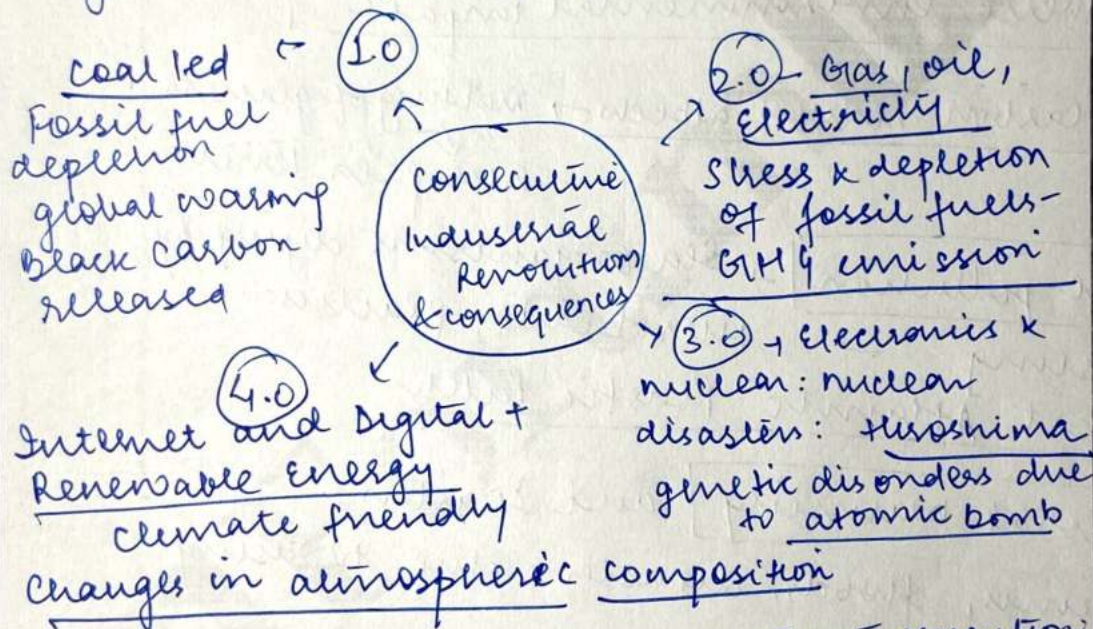
Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total



Q.9) Mention the changes in atmospheric composition since industrial revolution and their multifaceted repercussions. (10 marks, 150 words)

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

Ans:- Industrial Revolution 1.0 took place in the 18th century England and was characterised by urbanisation, and mechanisation of agriculture and invention of steam engines and spinning jenny. (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)



Changes in atmospheric composition
① Increased Air Pollution → with the invention of airplanes, air conditioners etc., CFCs, HFCs have been increasing in concentration → Ozone depletion.

→ nitrogen oxides from industries & vehicular combustions → Acid Rain (HNO_3 , H_2SO_4)

② NEW TYPES OF DISEASES → Release of black carbon, arsenic, brown carbon etc. cause diseases like - Brown lung disease
 - Black foot disease → Arsenic
 - Itai-Itai → Cadmium poisoning
 - Blue baby syndrome - Nitrogen oxide
 - Asthma and Pulmonary diseases - PM_{2.5}, PM₁₀

③ Adverse environmental impact

Black carbon reduces albedo → melting of glaciers
 ↓
 rising sea levels

Plastic pollution → Sea organisms dying by ingesting microbeads, plastics.
 eg. Great Atlantic Plastic Patch

④ Global warming and disasters - tsunamis, floods, disasters due to rising Green house gases.

Way forward → countries 'd accelerate climate goals - Net Zero by 2050 should be goal of all developed countries
 → Panchsheel goals of India 'd be hastily implemented to climate security.

Feedback

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Q.10) Semiconductor industry has assumed great geopolitical significance in the present context. Comment and highlight the reasons for current global shortage in microprocessor availability.

(10 marks, 150 words)

सेमीकंडक्टर उद्योग ने वर्तमान संदर्भ में महान भू-राजनीतिक महत्व ग्रहण कर लिया है। माइक्रोप्रोसेसर उपलब्धता में वर्तमान वैश्विक कमी के कारणों पर टिप्पणी करें और उन्हें उजागर करें। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

• Semiconductors are materials with conductivity and resistance between conductors and insulators. Semiconductor industry is booming and driving the Industrial Revolution 4.0, for its use ranging from gaming consoles to space ships.

- Semiconductor industry, largely comprises of
 - Fabless industry - where the R&D and innovation takes place. Concentrated in high-income, developed countries like USA, EU etc. eg., Intel

- Foundry industries - where the manufacturing is delegated eg., Taiwan - largest manufacturer, China, Philippines etc.

Geopolitical importance → Semiconductor industry requires resources, metals and gases that restricted to only a few countries like Russia, Ukraine, Central Asian countries etc.

Owned mostly by a few companies located in USA, China, etc. which dominate global supply chains

Causes of current global shortage

① Covid induced disruption → The large manufacturers located in South-East Asia were cut off from the GRC early on in the pandemic - China, Taiwan

② Pent up demand → Increase in demand of electronics during pandemic & demand of automobile industry post pandemic - less supply.

③ Russia - Ukraine conflict → Russia supplies 40% of Palladium and Ukraine ~75% of NEON gas, both critical to semiconductor industry - supply chain disrupted.

④ Cascading effect → Since highly inter connected value chain, disruption in one part means shortage throughout.

WAY FORWARD - INDIA India imports 100% of Semiconductors - only R & D here.

Need for incentives PLI
Design linked Incentives for semiconductors by MeitY.

To increase local capacity.

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 significant part of Indian civilisation since ancient times, from the Indus valley civilisation trading with contemporary civilisations, to the recent times, trade has facilitated not only flow of goods, but also flow of ideas and culture.

Social consequences of trade → Trade facilitated movement of people into India which brought their own set of practices.

Gold coins → Kushanas and Indo-Greeks.

Iron plough → mechanisation of ^{agri} culture led to development of Mahajanapadas → Magadh emerged as the strongest → dominated others.

Cultural Consequences of trade

→ spread of Buddhism and Ashoka's Dhamma

new trade routes - Ashoka's inscription on trade routes eq., Afghanistan

Silk route → Buddhism spread into central Asia

→ Astronomy, Siddhanta Darshan → Indian scholars, presumably inspired by Greeks.

→ Shipping industry and Trade → Cholas' suzerainty over Ceylon and Sumatra → Sainism propagated into East Asian countries.

→ Gandhara Art → Graeco-Roman influence
Ashokan pillars → Achaemenid influence

Political consequences

→ Shipping industry allowed Cholas to have influence over Ceylon and Java islands :
Rajendra & Rajaraja Chola defeated Srilankan king.

→ Decline of Indo-Roman trade affected ports during Gupta period → rise of feudatories & sub-feudatories → disintegration of Gupta empire.

Thus, Trade has multi-dimensional effects on a society and polity. While flourishing trade added to the coffers of the empire and cultural diversity, diminishing trade did the opposite.

→

Feedback

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Structure/ Presentation	
Question Interpretation	
Content	
Value Addition	
Total	



Q.12) The viceroyalty of Lord Lytton and Lord Ripon was marked by the full display of colonial relation between India and Britain. Elucidate. (15 marks, 250 words)

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 the viceroy of India from 1876-1880 and was known for his reactionary and oppressive policies. He was followed by Lord Ripon (1880-1884) who was known for his generous and supportive policies.

LORD LYTTON

- Reactionary and exploitative tenure,
- He believed in the theory of "uncivilised inhabitants of India"

- Introduced the oppressive and discriminatory Vernacular Press Act, 1878 which required editors of vernacular press alone to submit copies to Magistrate, require a licence. virtually gagged the Vernacular Press.

- Introduced the Arms Act, 1878 → Prohibited Indians from carrying weapons of any kind without license.

- Englishmen were excluded from the application of this Act.

- Second Anglo-Afghan war as part of the great game between British empire and Russia
large scale expenditure from Indian revenue.
- Conducted the Royal Durbar in 1876 when millions were dying of famine and starvation
Took no proactive measures to arrest the loss of life.
- Lord Lytton represents the imperialist and colonialist tendency of British empire
 - imperialist
 - Exploitation of India and Indians
 - master-servant relation between coloniser & colonised
 - no respect and regard for Indians

LORD RIPPON

- Succeeded Lord Lytton.
- Introduced the Ilbert Bill in the legislative Assembly which would promote parity between Indians and Europeans by allowing Indian magistrates to try Europeans. → Not passed amid protests.
- Introduced local self governance and decentralisation of power to municipal corporations by Resolution of 1882

Feedback

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Value Addition
Total

→ Abolished the Vernacular Press Act, 1878 - liberalised the press.

Thus, Ripon exhibited more humane side of the British Empire.

→ He was so admired by the people, that ~~Past~~ Poona Sarvajanik Sabha submitted a petition to House of Commons for extension of his term.

∴ Lord Lytton and Lord Ripon exhibit diametrically opposite facets of Imperialism in India





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 विहित किया था। विस्तृत वर्णन करें।

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

At the party conference at wardha in 1942, Gandhi appointed Jawahar Lal Nehru as his ideological successor. To him, Nehru, was the better one among the alternatives, an pan-India leader in one sense - a Hindu who could be trusted by Muslims, a north Indian, who was respected by south Indians and thus, Gandhi chose him to lead INC after him.

Despite this, the two had their share of ideological & political differences as discussed below:-

① FREEDOM STRUGGLE →
Gandhi → Despite British imperialism and Gandhi's opposition to it, he advocated

unhindered support to Allies during WWII - since they were fighting against fascism and despotism.

NEHRU on the other hand, didn't support British war efforts because, to him they couldn't fight a war against fascism while denying freedom to their colonies.

② RELIGION Grandhi → was very religious.

Religion, was one's guide to conscience and ethical action.

Nehru considered himself to be an atheist. Didn't attach much importance to religion as a guide of ethical action.

③ ECONOMY Gandhi → swaraj or self autonomy and gram-raj - decentralisation and autonomy to villages.

• Against industrialisation & supported cottage industries.

Nehru → Patron of socialism and industrialisation. Relied on heavy industries.

Feedback

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economic growth of nation.

④ Gandhiji believed in struggle-peace-struggle.

Nehru → struggle-victory.

↳ Radicalist, who quite often opposed Gandhi's principled & non-violent approach.

↳ Rejected Nehru Report of 1928 :: of Dominion Status, along with Bose → wanted Purna Swaraj.

Despite several differences, both worked endlessly for Purna Swaraj and in Nehru, Gandhi saw a pan-Indian who represented India's pluralism, diversity and tolerance in all ways.



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)

Globalisation refers to the integration and interconnectedness of regional and national cultures, societies and ideas, facilitated by flow of people, goods and services across borders.

Globalisation

- Ancient times - Indus valley trade with Mesopotamian civilisation
- ~~the~~ Buddhism spread to South East Asia and other parts via traders, people, scholars like Hsuan Tsang etc.
- Industrial Revolution and

hyperglobalisation from 20th ce onwards -
~~the~~ barriers free trade and flow of services.

However, the past few years have witnessed a rise in DEGLOBALISATION.

Factors →

① Increasing Protectionism and hyper-nationalism :- In the wake of USA - China trade war, the west developed a general prejudice against companies from global east & south.
 { cyber security concerns - Huawei
 SPS measures
 IPR violations } India, Bangladesh etc.

② Covid-19 pandemic → Disruption of global value chains (GVC) made countries look towards hypernationalism and protectionism.

③ XENOPHOBIA → fear among Americans that their jobs are being taken away by H1B visa holders.

④ RESISTANCE AGAINST REFUGEES → USA trying to build a wall against Mexico, similar wave of xenophobia across Europe - fear of stress on limited resources.

⑤ IMPETUS ON LOCAL INDUSTRY → tariff, non-tariff barriers against imports.

⑥ Diminishing Belief in Multilateralism → failure of UN to prevent Russia-Ukraine crisis,

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WHO reforms, WTO reforms demands.

IMPACT ON INDIA → ① Increasing self-reliance → in production

and manufacturing → Aatmanirbhar Bharat
→ Make in India

② India → becoming part of global supply chains - Supply chain Resilience Initiative

③ Minilateralism → Quad and Japan and Australia led SCH.

India withdrew from RCEP to protect domestic dairy & agriculture.

Deglobalisation isn't entirely possible in the highly interconnected world -
while multilateralism may be on a decline regional multilateralism
and mini minilateralism are on rise and will eventually lead to globalisation once again.



Q.15) Social media, envisaged as a domain of individual freedom and creativity, is widening social crevices and fractures. Discuss the impact of social media on society. (15 marks, 250 words)

व्यक्तिगत स्वतंत्रता और रचनात्मकता के क्षेत्र के रूप में परिकल्पित सोशल मीडिया, सामाजिक दुराव और अलगाव को चौड़ा कर रहा है। समाज पर सोशल मीडिया के प्रभाव की विवेचना कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Social media has become a force to reckon with, in the present day and age. It refers to the various digital platforms that allow remote communication and broadcast of ideas and views.

eg., Facebook, Twitter, Instagram, Reddit etc.

Impact of social media

Positive

① Propagation of different views → social media provides equal access to all, across the spectrum to disseminate their views and opinion.

- ↳ voice of women, transgenders, LGBTQIA+
- ↳ voice of oppressed people,

② Provides platform to present creativity and aids employment → due to wide reach, helps those involved in gig economy, entrepreneurs to network and find work opportunities.

eg. LinkedIn.

- ③ Instant connectivity and wide public outreach-
- ④ Modified media → For many, social media has become a source of news. Given that the leaders, entrepreneurs and news media etc all are present on social media, any updated is within a matter of seconds uploaded on social media.
- ⑤ Helps generate public opinion / awareness → grievance redressal, public service delivery done using social media eg., Twitter -

Social media - a double edged sword

cons

- ① Power of manipulation → use of filter bubbles, propagate the same view as that of the user - to emphasize a particular view point.
- ② Electoral manipulation → Cambridge Analytics → use of social media to polarise voters.
- ③ Bring out the sectarian divides → The recent communal tensions in the country and killings show how social

media can be used for spreading polarising views

Hate speech

- ④ Caste politics → use of social media to highlight random and rare instances of caste discrimination and fuelling hatred towards communities.

- ⑤ Radicalisation → use of social media for radicalisation, fundamentalism. Terrorist outfits like ISIS, Al-Qaeda have used social media to recruit youth.

- ⑥ Security threats → money kidnapping soldiers etc. by intelligence agencies of other countries to receive critical information.

- ⑦ Fuelling class inequality → The rich showcasing extravagant lifestyle → frustration among youth → social crimes rise.

Feedback

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Content
Value Addition
Total



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

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, India attained Total fertility rate (TFR) of 2.0, below replacement level.

However, as per the World Population Prospects, 2022, India is set to overtake China as the most populous country in 2023 and add to this, the regional variation in TFR shown by NFHS-5

— Bihar, Jharkhand, Rajasthan, Meghalaya and Uttar Pradesh, still have a TFR of well above (4.0).

Reasons for regional variation of TFR

① Lower literacy rates → As per the International Conference on Population;

$$\text{Literacy Rate} \propto \frac{1}{\text{Total fertility rate}},$$

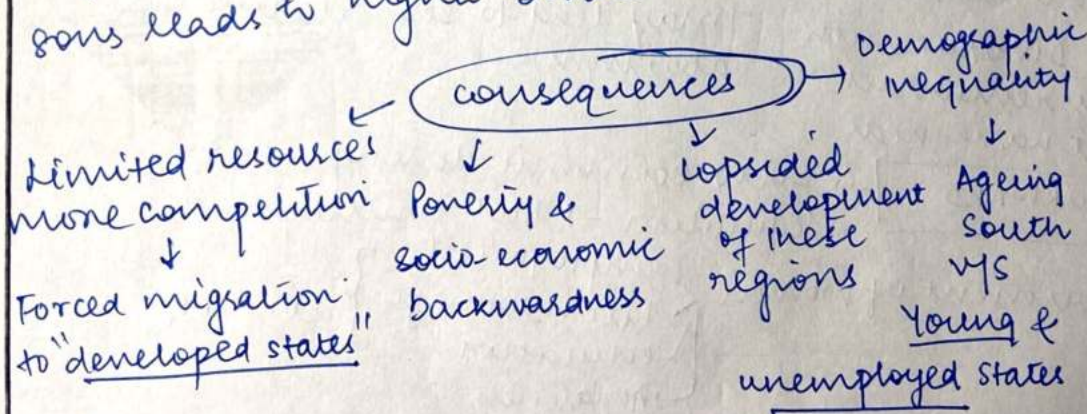
States with low literacy rate, like Bihar, UP have high TFR versus Kerala etc. which have lower TFR < 1.

② Socio-economic conditions of women - Better socio-economic conditions, in terms of education and employment translate into more reproductive autonomy and lower TFR.

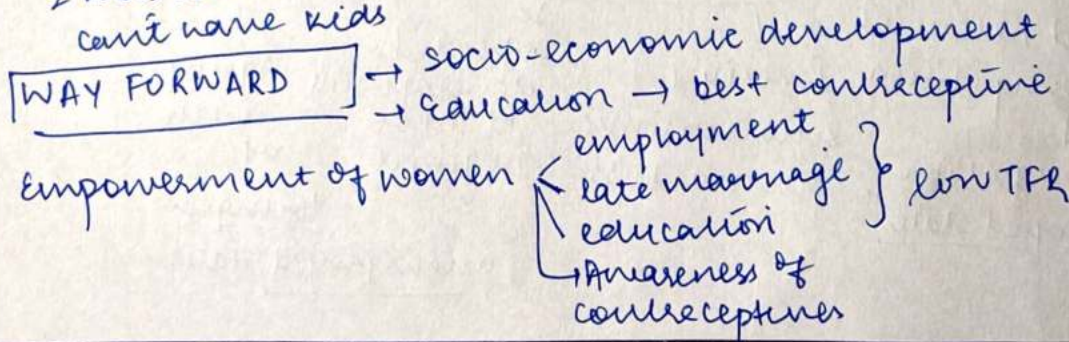
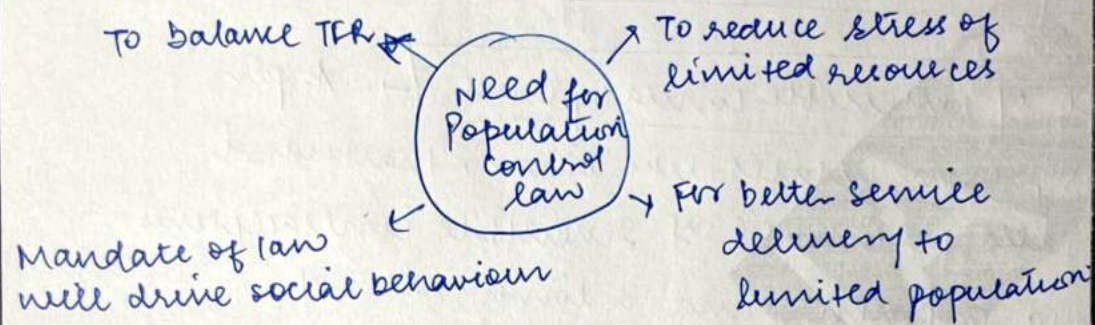
③ Use of reversible contraceptives → As per NFHS-5, some states like Bihar, Jharkhand have less prevalence of reversible contraceptives among women and a lower rate of conception (vasectomy) among men - leading to higher TFR

④ Child Marriage → Prevalent in these states also lead to early pregnancies and malnourished mother & child.

⑤ Meta Preference for sons highlighted by Economic Survey 2017-18, preference for sons leads to higher births.



Need for Population control law - Recently, states like UP, Assam have moved population control laws and a bill is slated to be introduced in Parliament.



Feedback

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Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
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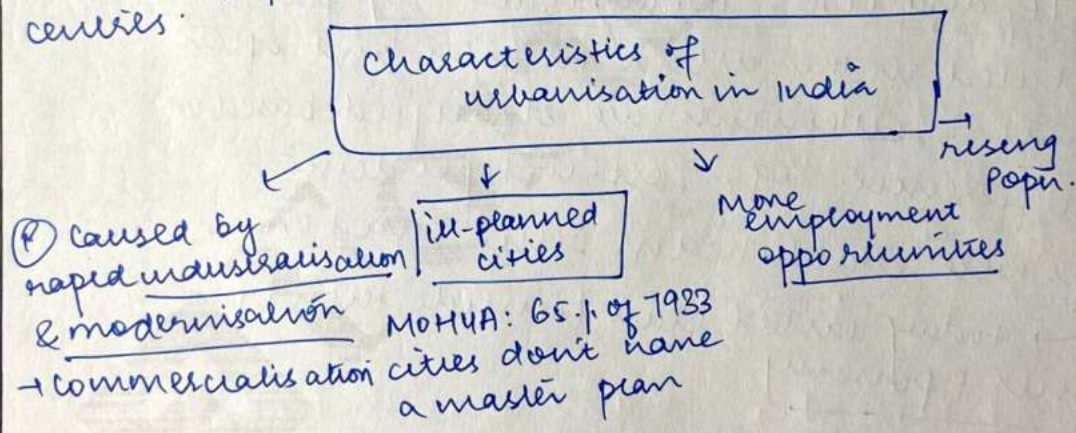
Q.17) The nature of urbanization in the country has given rise to new social and ecological challenges, instead of solving the old ones. Examine with suitable illustrations. (15 marks, 250 words)

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)

Urbanisation refers to the population shift from rural to urban areas characterised by -

- growth of cities and suburbs
- fall in rural population
- industrialisation and reduced share of agriculture.

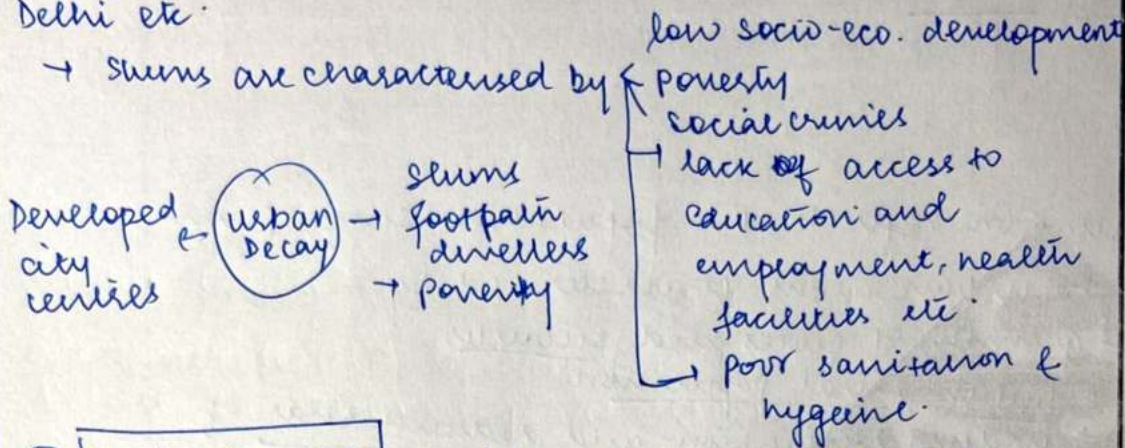
India, today, boasts of the second largest urban population and as per a UN report, by 2035, 675 million population shall be residing in urban centres.



Rising social challenges

- ① Rise of slums → haphazard planning and increasing population without simultaneous resource development has given rise to slums like Dharavi (Mumbai),

Delhi etc.



② Social crimes → Anonymity, frustration and competition characterise the low quality of life - giving rise to crimes such as theft, robbery, rapes etc. eg., Delhi Rape case, 2016;

③ CASTE and CLASS INEQUALITIES get exacerbated in the urban milieu and often co-incide. Settlements are stratified based on class differences. eg., Post-independence, colonies were established in Delhi based on caste → today caste & class coincide their eg., low castes & poverty.

④ SANITATION & WASTE DISPOSAL → huge challenge, leading to plethora of diseases like dengue, diarrhoea etc.

⑤ ACCESSIBILITY ISSUES → urban infrastructure inaccessible to PwDs like transport, metros etc.

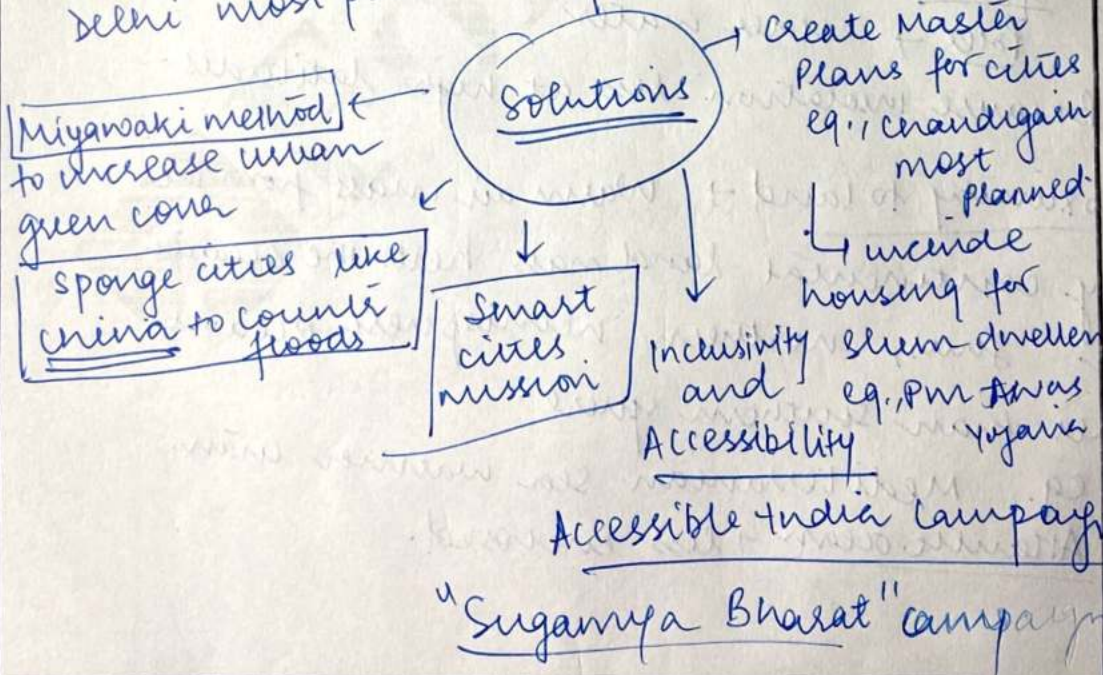
ECOLOGICAL CHALLENGES

① Population growth / development vs Environment stress and degradation - eg., Gadgil committee recommendation of 10% ESZ around protected areas can't be implemented in Karnataka because of rising population.

② Urban floods causes → illegal encroachments
→ reducing seepage by concrete roads & construction
→ encroaching on lakes & wetlands
→ Heat islands - due to concrete jungle.

③ DEFORESTATION → eg., Aarey forests in Mumbai to construct car shed for metro

④ AIR, WATER POLLUTION → Discharge of noxious gases, effluents eg., Yamuna river frothing, Delhi most polluted capital - Smog etc.



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Value Addition
Total



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

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

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Oceans constitute 70% of the planet and are characterised by saline water.

While the ocean temperatures vary according to different factors, the heating and cooling are slower than on land.

Factors accounting for variation in oceanic temperature

① Latitude → Ocean water temperature decreases with increase in latitude.

Equator → warmer waters

Poles → colder water

Because insolation less at high latitudes.

② Proximity to land → Warm air mass from the nearby continental land mass heats the oceanic water. Thus, northern hemisphere oceans warmer than southern sphere.

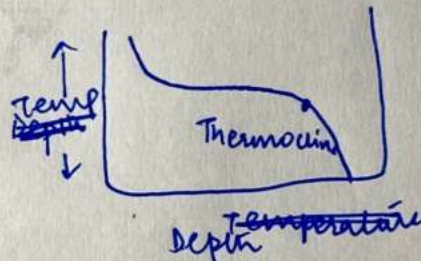
eg., Mediterranean sea warmer than Atlantic ocean → less enclosed.

③ Wind currents → winds blowing from land to water mass drive away hot water, causing upwelling of cold water in that region.

④ Warm ocean currents like Gulf Stream, North Equatorial Current raise the temperature whereas cold currents reduce temperature
eg., Labrador current → north east coast of North America.

⑤ Thermocline → Temperature of oceans falls rapidly, vertically, after thermocline.

Impact of ocean Temperature

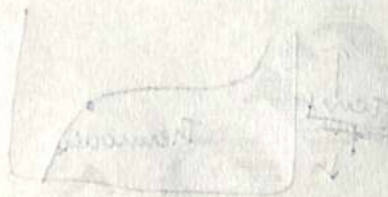


① On climate → Warm ocean water → moisture laden winds → Southwest monsoon → Indian subcontinent monsoon.

② Economic impact → Areas of mixing of cold and warm ocean currents cause upwelling → great fishing grounds eg., Japan - Oyashio and Kurishio currents mix.

- ③ Warm ocean temperatures - suitable conditions for cyclones eg., high sea temperatures in late summers cause cyclones in Bay of Bengal and Arabian sea.

Ocean temperature variations have wide ranging ramifications from determining climate of a region to disaster susceptibility. Need for accurate understanding of variations in temperature and take measures accordingly.



Feedback

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Value Addition
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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)

As per State of vulnerability ^{Atlas} ~~map~~, India is highly vulnerable to water related disasters - with different geographical regions susceptible to different water related disasters.

① HIMALAYAN States of North and North East India → vulnerable to flashfloods caused by - cloudbursts
↳ Glacier lake outburst floods (GLOFs)

Vulnerability due to → illegal constructions of slopes
↳ hydro electric plants
↳ dam-breaching
↳ deforestation

② COASTAL CITIES → vulnerable to cyclones, tsunamis

caused by → low pressure in Bay of Bengal, ~~Arabian~~ ^{sea}

→ climate change - rising ocean temperatures - more frequent cyclones eg., FANI.

③ URBAN FLOODS → In most cities caused by a combination of floods

due to natural causes + monsoon

vulnerability due to /

- ↳ impervious drainage
- ↳ blockage of natural drainage
- ↳ construction over lakes
- ↳ wetlands etc.

Tsunamis → vulnerability increases due to encroachment on CRZ in Mumbai, Chennai etc.

④ DROUGHTS → water stress and scarcity

Causes

- ↳ erratic rainfall due to climate change
- ↳ groundwater depletion

eg., Delhi exhausted its groundwater during June - July 2022 - had to import from Haryana etc.

BETTER MANAGEMENT OF WATER RESOURCES

① Himalayan region specific → EIA before project, dam construction.

Less industries in the region to prevent glacial melt-off.

→ Terrace farming, afforestation etc. to mitigate disaster.

② Optimal utilisation of groundwater - agriculture, as per CWC, is the largest consumer of groundwater

use - drip irrigation, Per Drop more crop
 ↳ micro-irrigation.
 ↳ less water intensive crops like pulses, jowar etc. to reduce water consumption

③ water recycling → like AMRUT etc to conserve water

④ City specific - • construction of sponge cities like china - green corners which will absorb run-off - ~~no~~ - no urban floods
 • Prohibit illegal encroachment on natural aquifers

⑤ Government initiatives like i-flows in Mumbai and Chennai allow early warning system for floods.

⑥ check dams to prevent flooding.

⑦ Inter linking of rivers like Ken-Betwa to prevent flooding in rivers with excess water and provide water to drought prone areas like Bundelkhand, Saghelkhand.

⑧ Periodic monitoring of dams - rapid implem. of National Dam Safety Bill, 2019.

Along with these, cooperation with international actors such as CDRI, UNDRR & other countries will enhance our capabilities to prevent and mitigate disasters.

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)

Heat wave is a condition characterised by $\geq 40^{\circ}\text{C}$ in plains and at least 30°C in mountainous areas, and should reflect a rise of at least 4.5°C - 6.4°C above the normal temperature - IMD.

Each summer, in the May-June period, Indian cities, especially in the north and northwest grapple with lethal heat waves.

Reasons for rising frequency of heat waves

① IPCC Assessment Report 6 - India specific study identified serious risk of heat wave in Indian city of Ahmedabad and surrounding cities: Lucknow, Patna, due to CLIMATE CHANGE.

② Population growth $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{deforestation} \\ \text{creation of urban} \end{array} \right.$
Heat Islands further lead to rise in temperature in megacities - IPCC AR VI.

- ③ Shorter monsoon season - larger dry spell & increased temperature.
- ④ Increased usage of refrigerators, ACs etc released HFCs etc which lead to further rise in temperature.

Environmental Impacts of Heat Waves

- ① Rising wet bulb temperatures across India - IPCC - heat and humidity abnormally high
- ② Crop damage → Plant mortality due to extreme heat and water stress
- ③ Water stress → groundwater dries, water bodies dry due to extreme heat - leading to urban water stress.
- ④ Forest fires can be triggered e.g., Australia
Economic impact
 - ① Food insecurity → crop damage due to heat wave → food inflation
 - ② Working hour loss in South Asian countries due to severe heat waves in

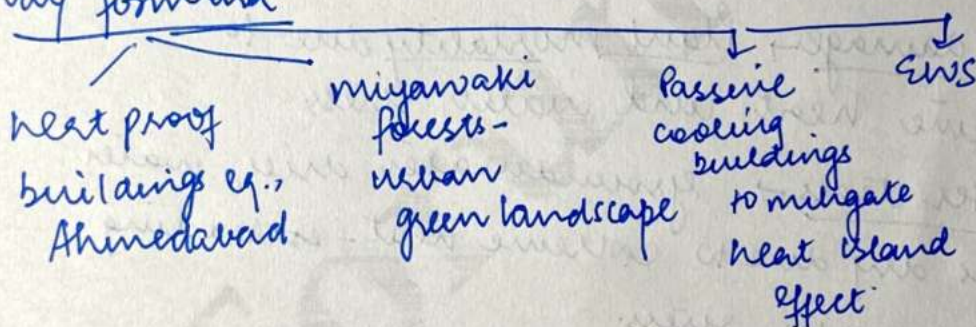
Summer months → economic loss.

- loss of human lives due to heat waves -

IPCC AR 6 flagged the issue of high morbidity.

③ other impacts - malnutrition due to crop shortage
- mental disorders etc.
↳ regional disparity

way forward



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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.