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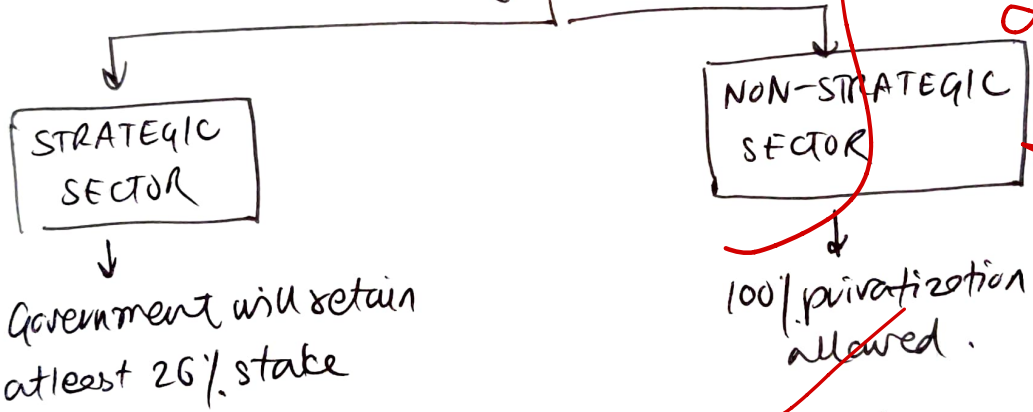
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25/15

M15

"Privatization" implies majority stake in a government unit is acquired by a private player(s). In India, a more gradual and cautious approach has been followed, called "disinvestment".

The government's new PUBLIC ASSET MANAGEMENT POLICY makes a primary distinction between



This is not Strategic disinvestment

The proceeds will be utilized for social sector development.

Since the 1990s, the Indian public has remained apprehensive of the government's attempts to privatize. This is due to a variety of reasons:

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④ The New Disinvestment Policy recognizes following as "strategic sectors"

- i) Atomic energy ✓
- ii) Defense
- iii) Banking
- iv) Communications ✓

These are sensitive areas of the economy, connected to

- National security concerns
- Developmental concerns
- Infrastructural efficiency.

Any attempt to make "strategic sales" in these sectors may illicit a strong public response. ✓

⑤ Disinvestment NOT a panacea for sick PSUs or bad fiscal health of economy. ✓
Eq: Air India.

⑥ Concerns over where proceeds from disinvestment sales are utilized/spent.
- Not good for economy when done to bridge fiscal deficit gap. ✓

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In a country like India, where almost 30% people live in poverty, almost 85% farmers are small and marginal, and PCI is still much below the developed nations, government support is seen as a means of survival. ~~As~~ As a result, privatization and disinvestment remain highly sensitive issues in the country.

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Assessment

* Strategic sales/directment is not the directment in strategic sectors.

↳ Str. directment is transfer of ownership & control of a public Sr. entity.

* In the Challenges part, you have dealt with privatisation challenges in general.
↳ while the Qs. asked pertains to challenges in strategic sales.

* Need to mention that there was no strategic sales b/w 2004-13.

* For challenges to str. Sales —

↳ EoI stage failures

↳ Labour unrest

↳ Modifications

↳ Admin. failures

} See model answer

* Don't give any final conclusive judgement makes privatisation look bad
↳ when it is not asked in the Qs
↳ may backfire

* Overall strategic divestment part not covered. So less than satisfactory answer.

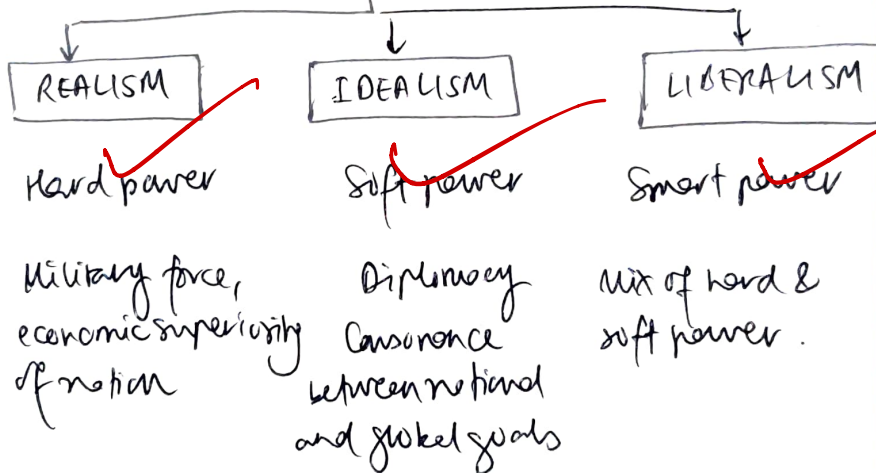
* Keep writing! All the best!

35/15

M55

Ethics in international relations are undoubtedly of supreme importance, especially in the hyper-globalized and technologically advanced world of today.

There are 3 schools of thought



Good Advocate:

Ethical issues in international relations.

- ① Need for ethics since there is no international body as supra-national level that has the power to enforce its decisions.
 - UN has proven ineffective
 - We have entered the era of TREATIES to tackle tricky issues like nuclear disarmament, weapons control etc.

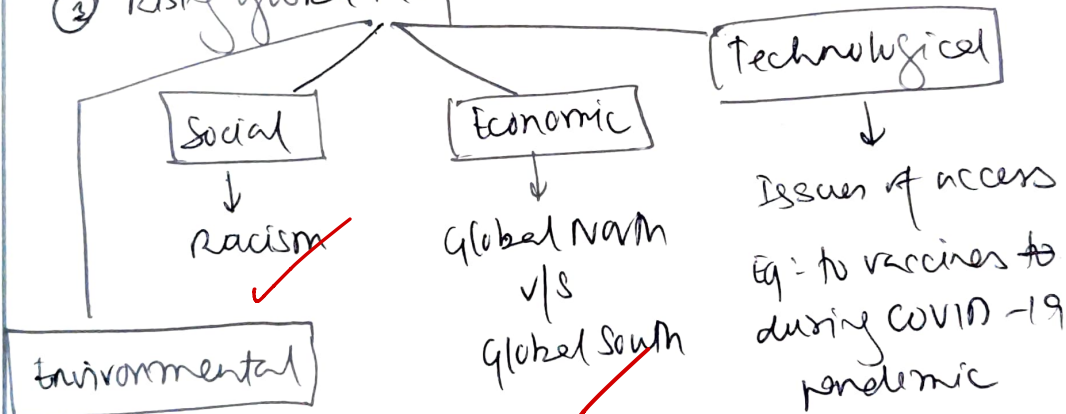
U.P.S.C.

⑤ Use of military force in a nuclear-powered world.

- big threat to global safety.

- for example: recent Ukraine-Russia war has divided the world, caused world-wide inflation and renewed the threat of a world war.

③ Rising global inequalities



ocean states worst affected by climate crisis

* These problems need to be discussed and plan of action agreed on an international level.

* There is also need for co-operation, camaraderie and teamwork.

* A common framework can be provided by ethics

Ethical issues in international funding.

① Issue of MANIPULATION v/s PERSUASION.

- International funding can be a boon and lead to socio-economic growth and cultural vitality of a country when done in true spirit of altruism and philanthropy.

- It becomes a source of concern when done to influence political results, cause social rifts or cultural fall-outs.

This may involve manipulation of facts, distorted narratives etc — which need to be reigned in.

② Issue of REGULATION v/s PROHIBITION.

- When scrutiny is applied to the trail of funds entering a country, it may remain cursory and regulatory, but may also turn acrimonious.

- This happens sometimes to further political goals and ~~to~~ curb democratic dissent.

- For eg: cutting off foreign funding of media watch-dogs, corruption-watchdogs etc.

③ Utilisation of funds for the reason of sanction has to be ensured. ✓

④ Foreign interference in national politics through electoral bonds (not are anonymous). ✓

In the sector of both international relations and international funding, adherence to sound ethical standards can ensure prosperity of individual, nation and world. ✓

Assessment

* The answer was satisfactory

* Many important points missing -

(1) Ethical Issues in IR

↳ HR — Refugees, Terrorism etc

↳ Disarmament

↳ IPRs

(2) EI in Intl. Funding

↳ Non-State Actors

↳ Conditionality of Funding (IMF, WB)

↳ Dependency on Aid

↳ Debt Traps

↳ These have to be the points

↳ These terms have to be definitely there & should be prominently

displayed in your answer to fetch more scores.

4.5/15

M58

The "Pacific Ring of Fire" is a region of high seismic activity in the Pacific Ocean. Most of the volcanoes and earthquakes of the world occur here.

For instance: Indonesia sits on the Ring of Fire.

Frequent eruptions of Sinabung and Krakatoa make news headlines often.

- This is due to plate-tectonics.

- Most volcanoes in the region have resulted from convergence of the Pacific plate with another.

- Convergence causes subduction

↓
partial melting of basalt

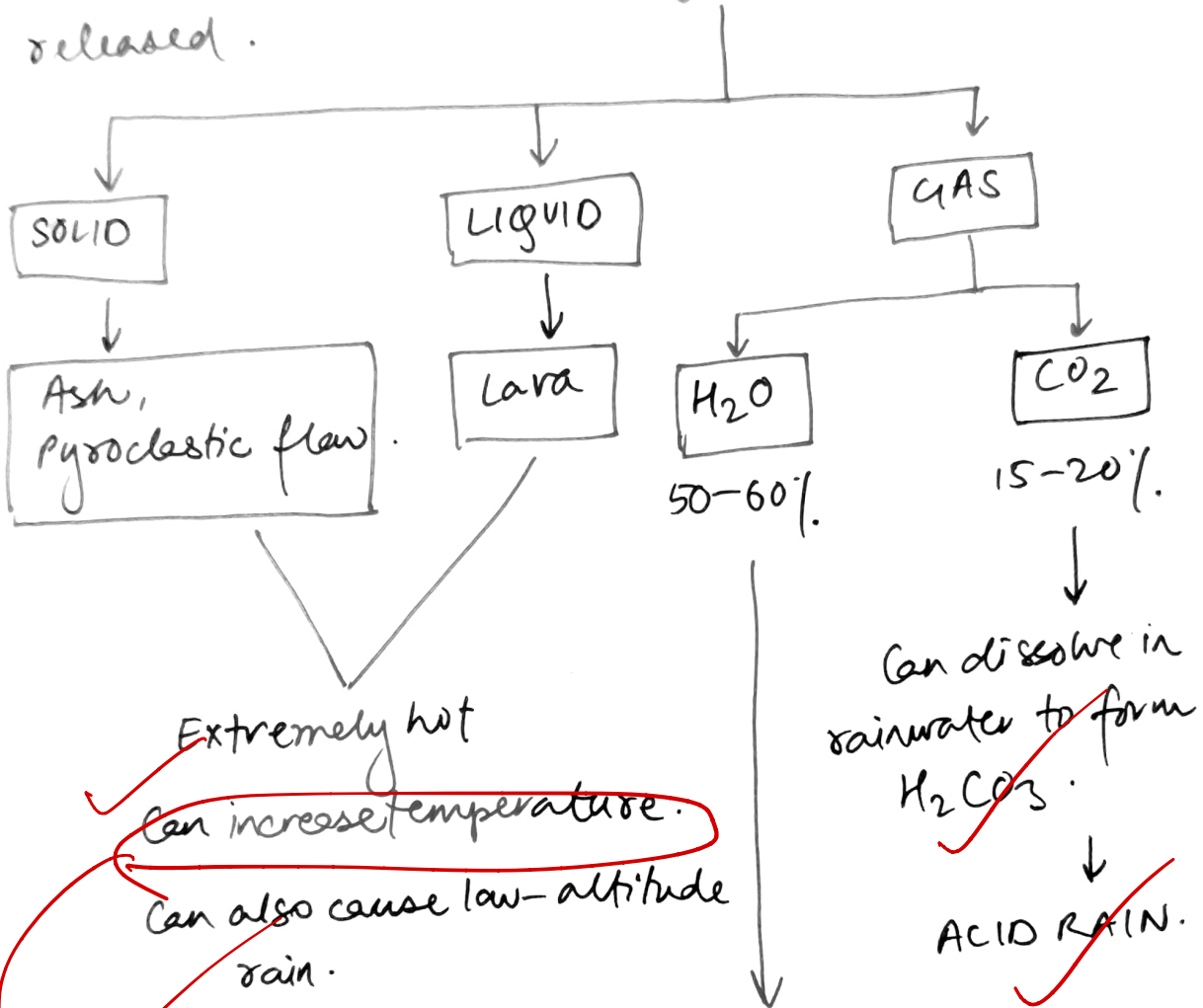
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formation of ANDESITIC VOLCANOES

- These volcanoes are also known as composite volcanoes and are known to be explosive.

(due to high viscosity of andesite).

AFFECT OF VOLCANOES ON WEATHER.

When a volcano erupts, a range of material is released.



Ash shades sunlight
It is known to cause
temporary cooling

increase water vapor content
↓
↑ humidity
↓
rain

POSITIVE EFFECTS OF VOLCANOES.

- Water from the interior of the earth is brought into the atmosphere (freshwater).

↳ This led to the formation of oceans

- CO₂ released, along with N₂, sulphur in the form of SO₂/H₂S, inert gases, hydrogen.

↳ This led to the formation of atmosphere. (except O₂).

- Flood basalt provinces such as those found in Maharashtra plateau ~~has~~ have thick deposits of regur soil

↳ Also called "black cotton soil" very beneficial for agriculture.

- Increase tourism potential of a place.

↳ Eg: Iceland, Italy, Indonesia etc.

NEGATIVE EFFECTS OF VOLCANOES.

• Threat to human life → super hot material released into the atmosphere. ✓

↳ for eg: eruption of Mt. Vesuvius in Italy claimed thousands of lives many centuries ago.
(Due to pyroclastic flow). ✓

• Add to global warming → CO₂, Methane, Carbon Monoxide released.

↳ These gases trap heat in the atmosphere.

↑ temperatures cause threat to biodiversity and their habitat and also contribute to climate change.

debatable
as amount is very less.

• Poor AQI (Air Quality Index) → due to floating molten material, ash etc. ✓

• Discourage stable civilizations from developing due to constant insecurity. ✓

Assessment

- * Diagram is a must for these Qs.
 - ↳ Need to show the Pacific Ring of Fire
- * Explanation for the formation is crisp.
- * For the affect on weather part
 - ↳ Sulphur's role is not described



Sulphuric Acid aerosols

↓
They reflect incoming solar radiation causing cooling of Earth's surface.

- * In > Positive effects - (Points missing)
 - ↳ Cools down Earth
 - ↳ Soil Fertility (due to ash)
 - ↳ Source of Energy \Rightarrow Geothermal
 - ↳ \uparrow Infiltration

(Refer Synopsis for these)

- * Diagram is a Must | Structure of answer was good.

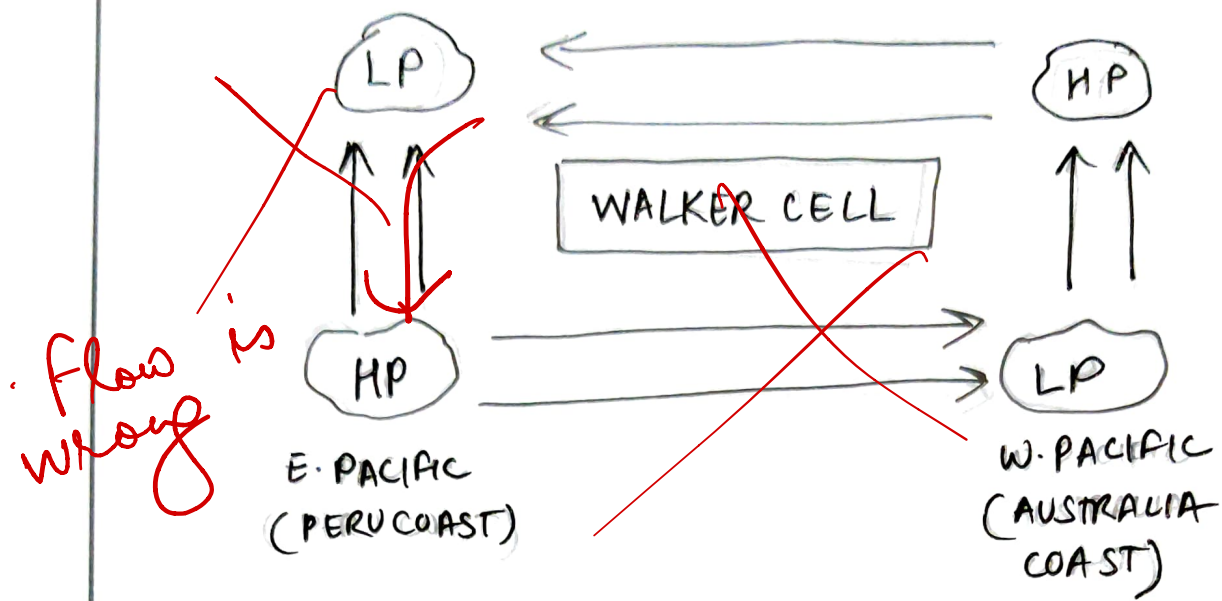
5/15

The ENSO cycle has a great bearing on global climate, such as temperature, precipitation and air circulation. Although it is a phenomenon of the Southern Pacific Ocean, it also has a bearing on the Southern Indian Ocean and therefore INDIAN MONSOON. ✓

ENSO is made up of 2 related phenomena.

- i) El-Nino ✓ ii) Southern Oscillation ✓

- In normal monsoon years, Eastern Pacific witnesses UPWELLING of the cold Humboldt current due to peculiar ocean bottom relief.
- Consequently, Sea Surface Temperatures (SST) in E. Pacific is lower than the W. Pacific, which experiences low pressure. ✓



- Air circulation follows the walker cell pattern and as a result of the pressure conditions in the Pacific, Southern Indian Ocean becomes a HIGH PRESSURE ZONE. This makes the trade winds stronger.
- However, in El-Nino years, upwelling of the Humboldt current does NOT take place. This breaks the walker cell circulation and there is a reversal of pressure conditions.
 - Higher SST in E. Pacific causes it to become a low pressure region, while W. Pacific becomes high pressure.
 - As a result, Southern Indian Ocean becomes a low pressure zone, experiencing weak trade winds.

- This is the ENSO phenomena, which brings less than average rainfall to the Indian subcontinent, Indonesia and Australia.

- ENSO occurs every 2-7 years and is only INDIRECTLY linked to tropical monsoon. It is generally followed by a La-Niña year.

- This is when excessive upwelling of Humboldt current causes SST of E. Pacific to be lower than normal.

- It is considered beneficial for India because it causes a strong high pressure zone to form in the Southern Indian Ocean, making the rain bearing trade-winds stronger.

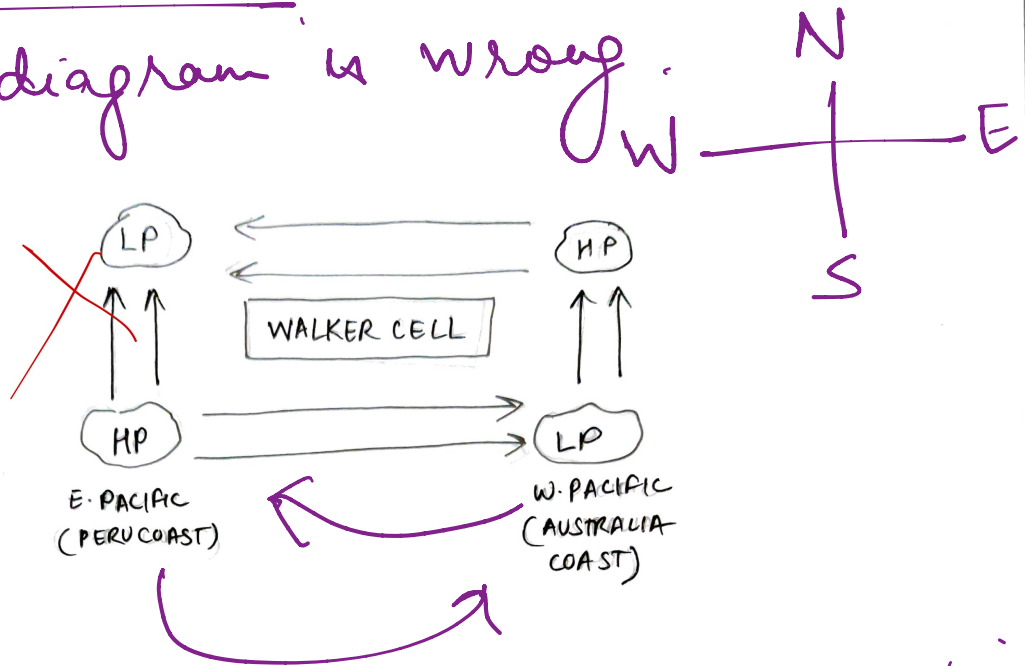
The TRIPLE-DIP LA-NINA in Indian monsoon refers to the 3 consecutive La-Nina years of 2020-2021-2022.

- This means that rainfall in most parts of the country has exceeded the LPA in these years.
- The La-Nina is considered beneficial for Indian ~~monsoon~~ agriculture, since it is the mainstay of the economy and heavily dependent on ~~the~~ rainfall for irrigation.
- However, it is also associated with floodings situations in Australia due to excessive rainfall.
- In India and other monsoon countries, the incidence of cyclones also increases in La-nina years. These may be highly disastrous and intense.
- In the USA, the La-Nina is associated with dry conditions and drought like situations.

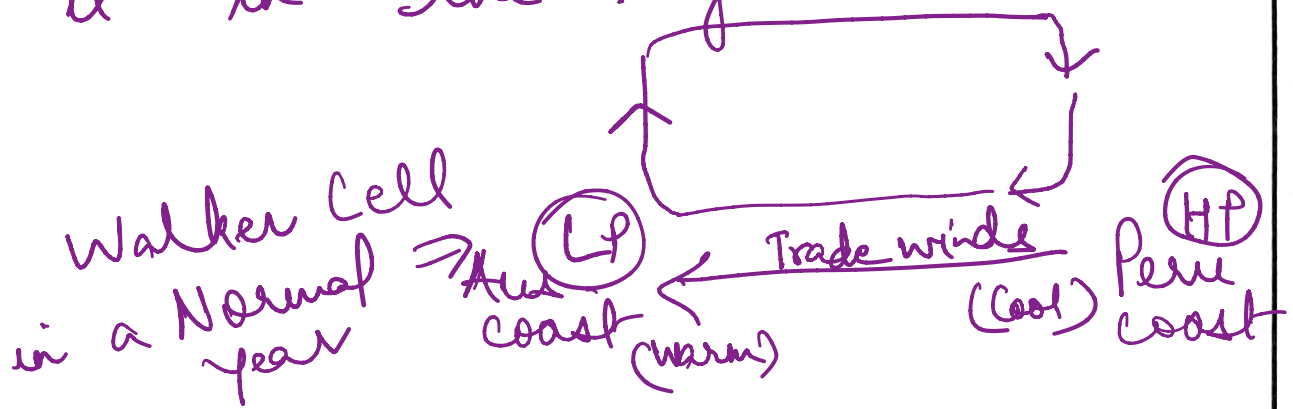
Thus, the periodic cooling and warming of the Pacific Ocean has global ramifications. These became especially significant in the context of the "Triple Planetary Crisis" that the world is facing today. It includes climate change, biodiversity loss and pollution.

Assesement

* This diagram is wrong.



Peru is in E. Pacific \Rightarrow so conventional mapping should be done to show it in the right.



* Warming of Peru coast (El-Niño)
↳ is also ^{due to} action of equatorial counter currents
↳ brings warm ocean water along Peru & Ecuador

* For the last part
↳ S. America ⇒ dry weather
↳ Africa ⇒ drought

* Above were some important corrections & missing points.

* Other than these, as usual, answer was well-balanced and nicely structured.

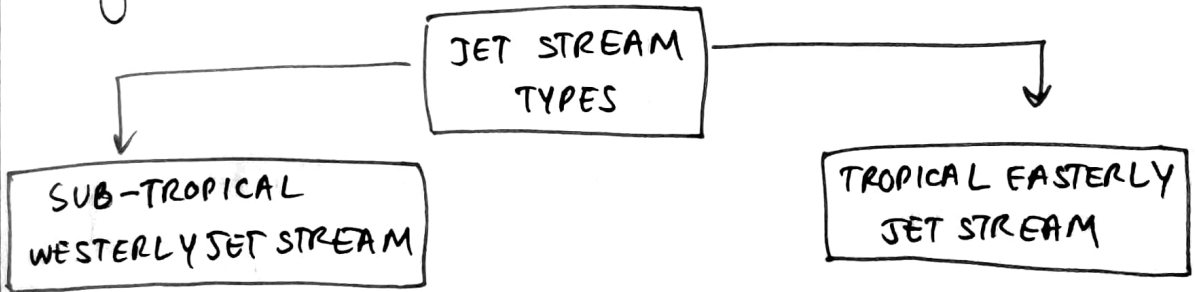
* Your understanding of the phenomenon was right, just the diagram was not as expected.

* Nonetheless, good answer!

* Conclusion was very good.

3.5/15

JET STREAMS are a type of geostrophic winds. They operate in the upper troposphere and help in heat distribution across the globe, thus also regulating climate and precipitation. Scientists believe that they also have an important role to play in the Indian Monsoon.



Stationed south of the Himalayas all year, except in the summer.

Stationed at 14° N only in the summer months.

In summer, due to the intense heating of the Tibetan Plateau, the jet stream moves north of the Himalayas and sets up conditions for the easterly jet to flow in the tropics.

DURING WINTER



- The western cyclonic disturbances get embedded in the sub-tropical westerly jet stream during the winter season. They bring heavy rainfall to the north and north-west parts of India.
- The jet stream gets divided into two after reaching Pamir Knot. The one moving northward brings winter rainfall in eastern China.

DURING SUMMER .

- The tropical depressions originating in the Bay of Bengal, along the Andhra-Odisha coast, are embedded in the tropical easterly jet stream, and bring violent cyclones and thunderstorms in the monsoon ~~month~~ months.

- On the other hand, the sub-tropical westerly jet stream causes an intense low pressure region to develop in ~~north-northwest India and~~ the Tibetan Plateau region both on the surface and higher altitudes, triggering the BURST OF MONSOON .

EFFECT OF CLIMATE CHANGE ON INDIAN MONSOON.

Although scientists do NOT fully understand the dynamics of the Indian Monsoon, they believe there is certainly a link between rising sea surface temperatures (SST) and Monsoon.

Effects include:

i) More erratic monsoon — unevenly distributed.

ii) Increasing instances of La Niña & El Niño.

iii) Higher levels of humidity

→ triple-dip
La Niña seen in
last few years

iv) Acid rain due to a polluted atmosphere

v) Increasing difficulty in predicting arrival and retreat of monsoon

↳ difficulty to farmers who rely on climate forecasts to sow seeds/reap them.

vi) Higher intensity of pre-monsoon showers.

↓
destroy coffee plants in the south

↓
cause destruction in North-East (Kal-baisakhe)

climate change has negative ramifications for global climate. changes must be monitored, studied and remedied to ensure that our earth remains habitable and healthy. ✓

Assessment

- * 2nd part of the answer is very good!
 - ↳ only one point can be added that → shift in track of monsoons.
- * For the 1st part
 - ↳ Introduction is good
 - ↳ but explanation is somewhat not structured properly.
- * First describe the normal position of STJ ⇒ below Himalayas
↓
then describe the summer months

i.e. In Summer, ITCZ shifts northwards due to direct heating of areas in north of equator

This causes ↓ STJs to shift northwards

↓
Tibetan plateau heats up; air masses rise & mix with the north STJs

↓
Cause formations of Tropical Easterly Jets

↓
These flow over India

↓
As TEJs are hot ⇒ cause LP over India ⇒ Cause onset of Monsoon

* So basically, the northward movement of STJ causes the onset of Monsoon.

↳ Intensity of monsoon depends on how hot Tibetan plateau got.

* More heat in Tibet



More stronger TEJs



Stronger LP over India.



Stronger monsoon (Other factors may also play role like El Nino)

* Then winter months has to be described.

* Overall, improvement in structure of answer is reqd.