



GENERAL STUDIES

Name Of Candidate	ABHINAV DWIVEDI		
Roll No.	1910008347	Date:	8/9/22

Time Allowed: Three Hours

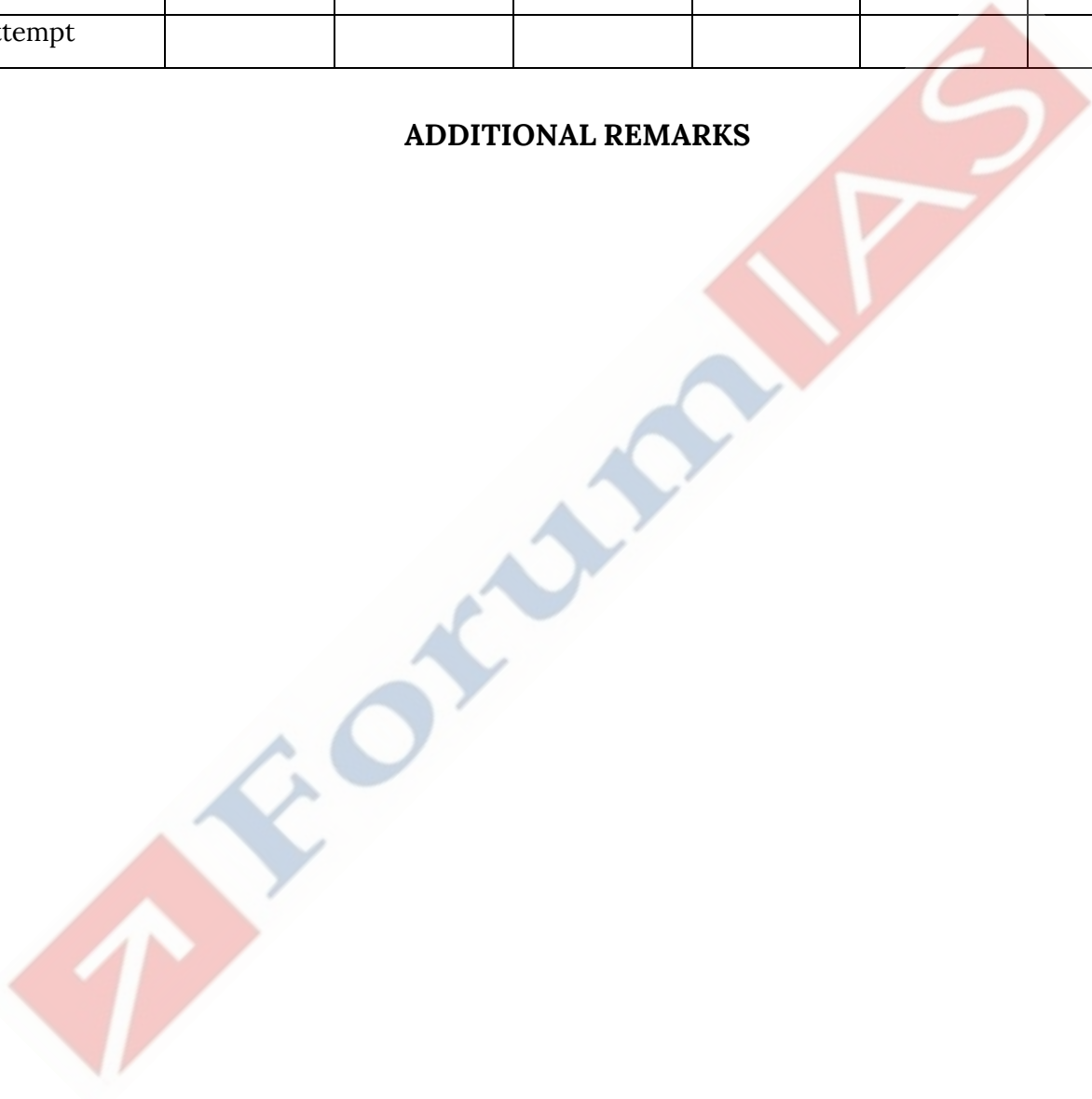
Maximum Marks: 250

INDEX TABLE			INSTRUCTION	
Q. No.	Max. Marks	Marks Obtained	1. Please do furnish Name, Email, Roll No and Mobile in the answer sheet.	
1			2. There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI, all questions are compulsory.	
2			3. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.	
3			4. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided.	
4			5. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum Answer Booklet must be clearly Struck off.	
5			Any specific messages for ForumIAS Mentors/ Evaluators with respect to your copy? Write it here.	
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Total:	250			
Evaluator's Discretion:			For Student Only	
			Start Time 2:00	End Time 5:00
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



~~Q1~~

Q1

Gandhian ideology contributed significantly in India's independence movement and inspired even the modern constitution (law of land) -

It is said to be established democracy even before formal establishment for following reason -

- ① Inclusive Approach - contribution to the cause of vulnerables like Dalits, Leprosy patients etc
- ② Samula Approach - Sarvadharm Sambhar - all religions as means to God
- ③ Truth and Non Violence - These are highest cherished modern

④ Rights of women - Gandhiji emphasised how without women, this battle against British can't be won.

⑤ Gandhi's Talisman - It got reflected in DPSP and FR of modern constitution.

Thus, Gandhian ideals have inspired not only the ideals of modern democracy, but has also decided Indian approach of peace and global village (vasudev kutumbkam)

Q2
=

The 1857 revolt was wake up call for the Britishers and they reoriented their strategy in India to ensure their colonialism in India -

Major Actions Post 1857

- Divide and rule - Categorisation into Martial and Non-Martial class based on whether or not they had supported Britishers.

- Reorientation of Army.
- Indians on less important missions
- Peel commission inspired the ratio between Indian & Britishers

- Act for Betterment of India

- Illegal annexation stopped
 - Greater control of British parliament
 - lack of religious interference
 - ~~the~~ Secretary of State
 - BoC and CoD abolished
- Control on Press and literature

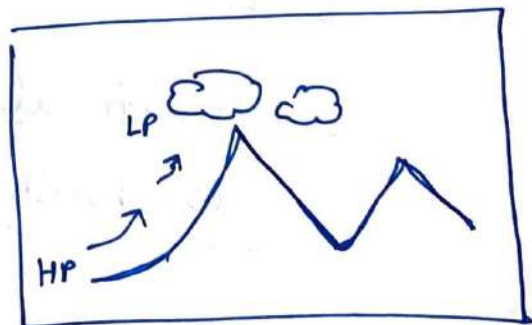
- In this way, post 1857 strategy shows how Britishers decided their clear cut aim of ruling India and lack of upholding their rights & welfare

Q4

cloudbursts refer to the sudden phenomenon when clouds ~~get~~ stuck to the hilly regions and lead to heavy downpour in short interval.

These phenomenon are more rampant in hilly regions as hill provide the base of rising air which lead to formation of cloud

And when these cloud moves and stuck in any hilly, lead to heavy rainfall



This phenomenon is natural and has following impact —

- Heavy rainfall leading to landslide
- Heavy waterflow leads to infrastructure breakage Ex - Dam, Bridge (Recent Uttarakhand incident)
- Lightning
- Crop Damage

Mitigation

- ✓ Early warning system in hotspot
- ✓ water management in channels
- ✓ Structural measures to stop landslide

Thus, cloudburst are prominent phenomenon in hilly areas and can be

Q5

Abnormal temperature increase in oceanic regions lead to Marine heat waves. These waves are caused due to oceanic heating, GHG effect, climate change etc.

It has multidimensional impact -

Ecological Impact

- ✓ loss of Biodiversity in Marine
- ✓ decrease in dissolved oxygen
- ✓ loss to corals - leading to

Coral Bleaching

- ✓ if ~~too~~ temperature is high for longer time, can lead to mangrove degradation

Economic Impact

- low fish production
- Impact Economic Oceanic lanes of communication

Social Impact

- On fisherman community
- low productivity due to heat in coastal areas

Thus, Marine heat waves is majorly climate change driven and severe impact on oceanic as well as terrestrial ecosystem

Q6

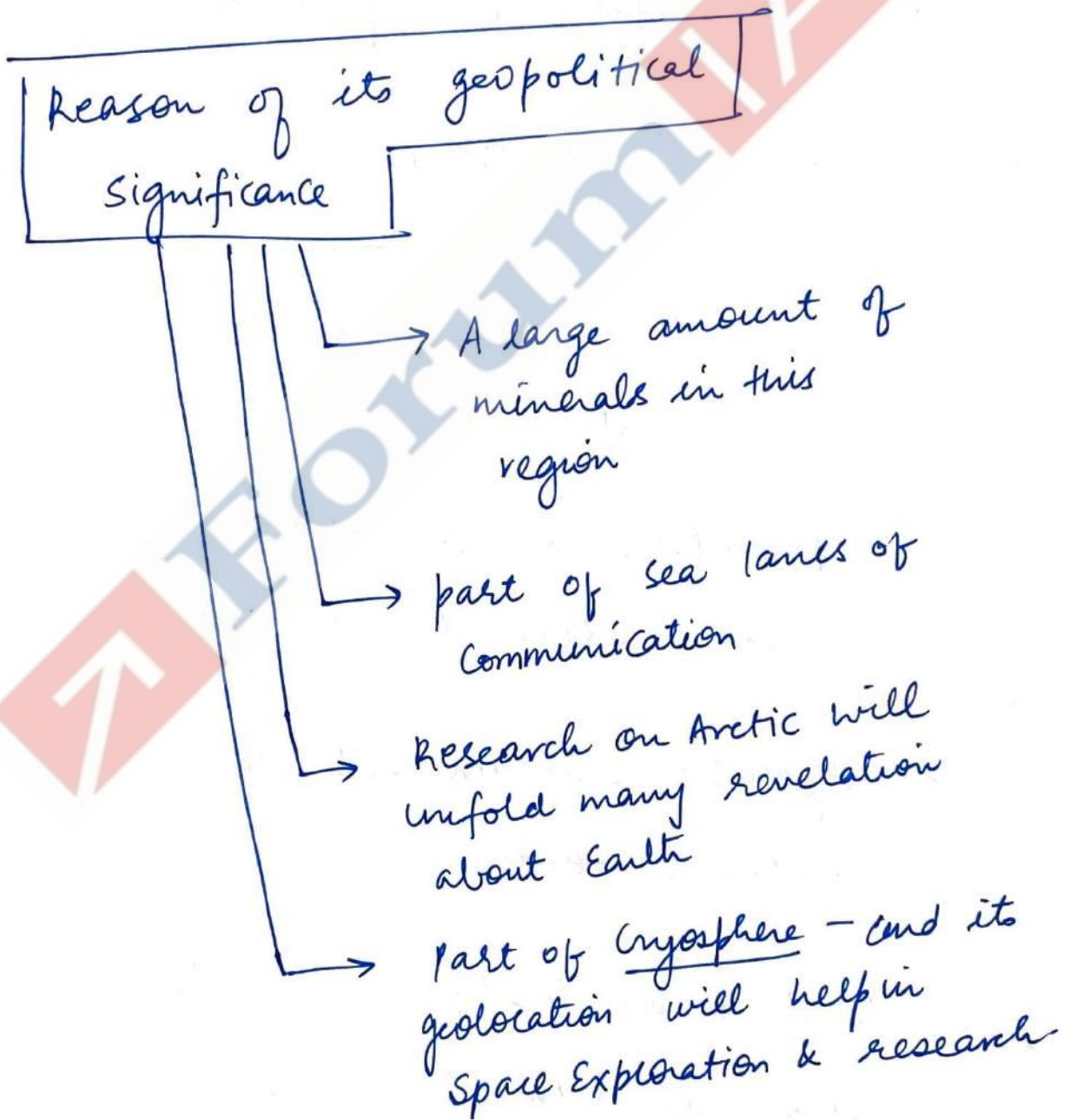
Arctic region has become major competition field among countries due to its geopolitical importance.

Pillars of India's Arctic Policy

- ✓ Sustainable research & development
- ✓ Exploration & extraction of mineral resources ecologically.
- ✓ Against Encroachment of any dominant power
- ✓ Need of a treaty on similar lines as Antarctic treaty at global level.

✓ Non-militarisation of this zone

✓ free and open Arctic



Thus, a holistic and multidimensional approach is need of the hour and

Q.7

COVID-19 indeed is one of the most transforming event of this century ~~has~~ and it has reshaped labour market as per the restrictions it brought

Changes in labour market	Social consequences
- "work from home" culture	- less social interaction - High digital literacy - change of nature of job
- "warehouse" stores	- Traditional brick and mortar shop reduced - Delivery to home services increased.

<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Adoption of method with less human interface	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- loss of jobs leading to depression- <u>inequality increased.</u>
<ul style="list-style-type: none">- more time at home	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- domestic violence increased- no. of suicides of household women increased (Crime in India report, NCRB, 2022)

Thus, COVID 19 led to the digitalisation of work place and localisation of job at home which had affected social relations in both positive & negative ways

Q8

India is an example of "unity in diversity" and described as melting pot or salad bowl. Yet threat to diversity leads to threat to its unity and integrity.

Threat to Diversity

- ✓ Communalism
 - Religion based violence
 - mob lynching
 - law & order challenges

- ✓ Racism
 - against unity of India
 - [ex] ⇒ NE people in Delhi
 - leads to alienation

- ✓ Regionalism
 - Extreme form of it leads to secessionist

[Ex] - Khalistan, Greater Nagalim
- Xenophobia against
Migrants

[Ex] = Treatment of UP, Bihar
migrants in Maharashtra

✓ Food Choices

- linking of food with
Religion leads to
L&O situation

[Ex] = Beef Eating

✓ Gender based discrimination

- exclusive approach
- loss to Economy &
degradation of national image

Thus, an inclusive society along with
strong law of the land (constitution) can

ensure unity-in-diversity

09

Urbanization refers to the phenomenon where people shift from rural areas to urban areas. As per UNDESA "World population prospects", Indian urbanization will reach at 50% (2050) from 31.19% (2011).

Impact of Urbanization

- Migration to Urban Areas ("where they live")

- Nature of job in Urban areas; whereas rural economy is majority agro-based

- Better Quality of living

- Accessibility to services like transportation,

However, Urbanization also brings negative impact on the society

- Crimes and Violence
- High Inequality
- Women safety: (Crime against women increased by 24%)
- Slums and Ghettoization
- Poor working conditions and low wages
- Pollution and diseases.

Thus, Urbanization has become an unavoidable phenomenon.

There is need of making it economically ~~to~~ reachable and

environmentally sustainable

Q10

Child labour refers to phenomenon of employing children of age less than 18 years. India has about 10 million of child labour across it

Vulnerabilities leading to child labour

- ✓ High level of poverty - 22% of poverty (as per last official estimate) - Tendulkar Committee
- ✓ low level of literacy - ~67% (as per census 2011)
- ✓ Income Inequality - top 1% owns 27% of wealth (Oxfam)
- ✓ Costly Education - weak Public Education system (PRATHAM report)

✓ Cheap child labour - profitable
for the business owner

✓ weaker implementation of laws
and corruption.

Measures to curb

- Strong implementation of
Govt schemes and legislations

(Ex) - PENCIL portal
Child Labour Prohibition Act,
2016

- Reforms in labour laws complexity

- Strong education system on lines
of NEP, 2020

- letter & spirit implementation of
welfare schemes like MGNREGA,
PDS etc.

Thus, child labour is one
social cause of multifarious

Q11

Indian sculpture tradition is very old since the times of Indus Valley Civilization. It has contributed immensely in the richness of Indian culture.

Religious Tradition

- ✓ Mother Goddess of Indus Valley Civilization. ⇒ origination of universe from her womb
- ✓ Yaksh and Yakshini in Mauryan Period [Ex] ⇒ Didargunj
- ✓ Bearded Priest of Indus Valley Civilization - art wise

✓ God sculpture during
Gupta Period

✓ Stone sculpture during
Maurya and post Mauryan
related to Buddhism

[EX] \Rightarrow Mauryan Pillar.

✓ Buddhist Art - Gandhara, Mathura,
Amravati.

Beyond Religion

These sculptures are not
just related to religious
traditions. Yet they were
also example of

i) richness of
technology \Rightarrow

Bronze sculptures during

Indus Valley using lost
wax technique

(ii) Artistic & Aesthetic
Sensibilities

- ✓ Dancing Girl of Mohenjodaro
- ✓ Perforated Pottery
- ✓ Terracotta Cart
- ✓ Rock cut Elephant at Shaali

Thus, Religion was not the only inspiration of rich sculpture tradition, rather the artistic calibre and its appreciation along with rich technology helped it prosper

Q13

Peasant and Tribal movements in pre-independence movement can be categorised in pre-1900 and post 1900 period.

Pre 1900

✓ mostly localised

✓ related to their own demands. Ex - land revenue, outside interference etc.

[Ex] ⇒ Santhal rebellion, 1856

✓ were not related to national movement as there was no national consciousness

✓ mostly unorganized and suppressed.

[Ex] ⇒ Munda revolt; suppressed after death of leader

Post 1900

✓ started associating with national consciousness

✓ leaders of national stature started giving them importance

[EX] = Gandhiji role in Kheda and Ahmedabad Movement

✓ Peasants and Tribals contribution in national movement had also increased. So they were

- more organized
- alternative in their mind

✓ started having vast impact

[EX] => Champaran Andolan

Can they be considered part of National Struggle - Initially they

were concerned with their own issues only. The Congress also was not interested in bringing them into national movement.

However, post Gandhi arrival, importance of these in national movement is immense and in fact they reshaped it in various areas

ex = Eka movement in UP

Q14

Ocean surface current decide
the pressure distribution of
atmosphere and decide the
atmospheric circulation

Their influence on Atmospheric
circulation

- monsoon → The monsoon moves
with the result of differential
heating of ocean

- ENSO - Oscillations in
ocean • changes the pressure
and causes Walker cell

✓ El-Niño and La-Niña - are

result of change in temperature
of Ocean.

[Ex] \Rightarrow casing of upwelling
of water at the Peru
Coast leads to El-Nino

- Indian Ocean Dipole - differential heating of IOR
- Madden Julian Oscillations -

In this way, the temperature
variation decide the atmospheric
circulation.

Impact on Climate

- ✓ Rainfall - High rainfall in
Indian sub continent
due to La-Nino.
- ✓ Temperature ~~and~~ - High
temperature ~~and~~ during

✓ Arrival of South west monsoon
in India

On Human Activities

- ✓ high crop production in better monsoon
- ✓ fishing activities where cold & hot current meets
- ✓ Productivity of human is high when weather is pleasant.
- ✓ Incident of drought, forest fires etc. during El-Nino.

Ocean and atmospheric circulation are inter-related and has wider socio-economic implication.

Q15

Mangroves are short salt loving plant found near the coast. They are pneumatophores found in temperature of around 25°C and common in tropical areas.

Ecosystem Services

These refer to contribution to ecosystem and its sustainability by mangroves

- ① Habitat for many species. EX - Royal Bengal Tiger (Sunderbans)
- ② Prevents the coast from storms, cyclone
- ③ Prevents the flow of

④ Blue Carbon Capture - storage of CO_2 in water.

Causes of Depletion

✓ Ocean Acidification - due to \uparrow in CO_2

✓ Ocean Heating due to global warming effect

✓ Marine litter - [Ex] Plastics

✓ Encroachment on coasts

✓ IUU fishing - [Ex] - Cyanide fishing

✓ Discharge of untreated effluents in Ocean - leading to tides

Measures for Protection

- ✓ Discharge only after treatment of industrial as well as domestic waste
- ✓ Stop use of single use plastics in true sense
- ✓ Overall GHG reduction (larger aim of climate change mitigation)
- ✓ Sustainable fishing

Thus, mangroves contribute not only to ecosystem but also has socioeconomic impact on coastal communities. For a sustainable future, their consⁿ is necessary.

Q.16

The pace of urbanization is increasing across India and world also these are the centre of industries, markets, Energy plants etc which makes that one of largest source of GHGs and climate change

Cities as source of climate change

✓ large number of industries, Thermal power plants etc which leads to GHG emissions

✓ Garbage dumps, encroachment upon wetlands, untreated effluents

air conditioning, refrigerators demand

of electricity - leads to Emission
of GHGs \Rightarrow Climate Change

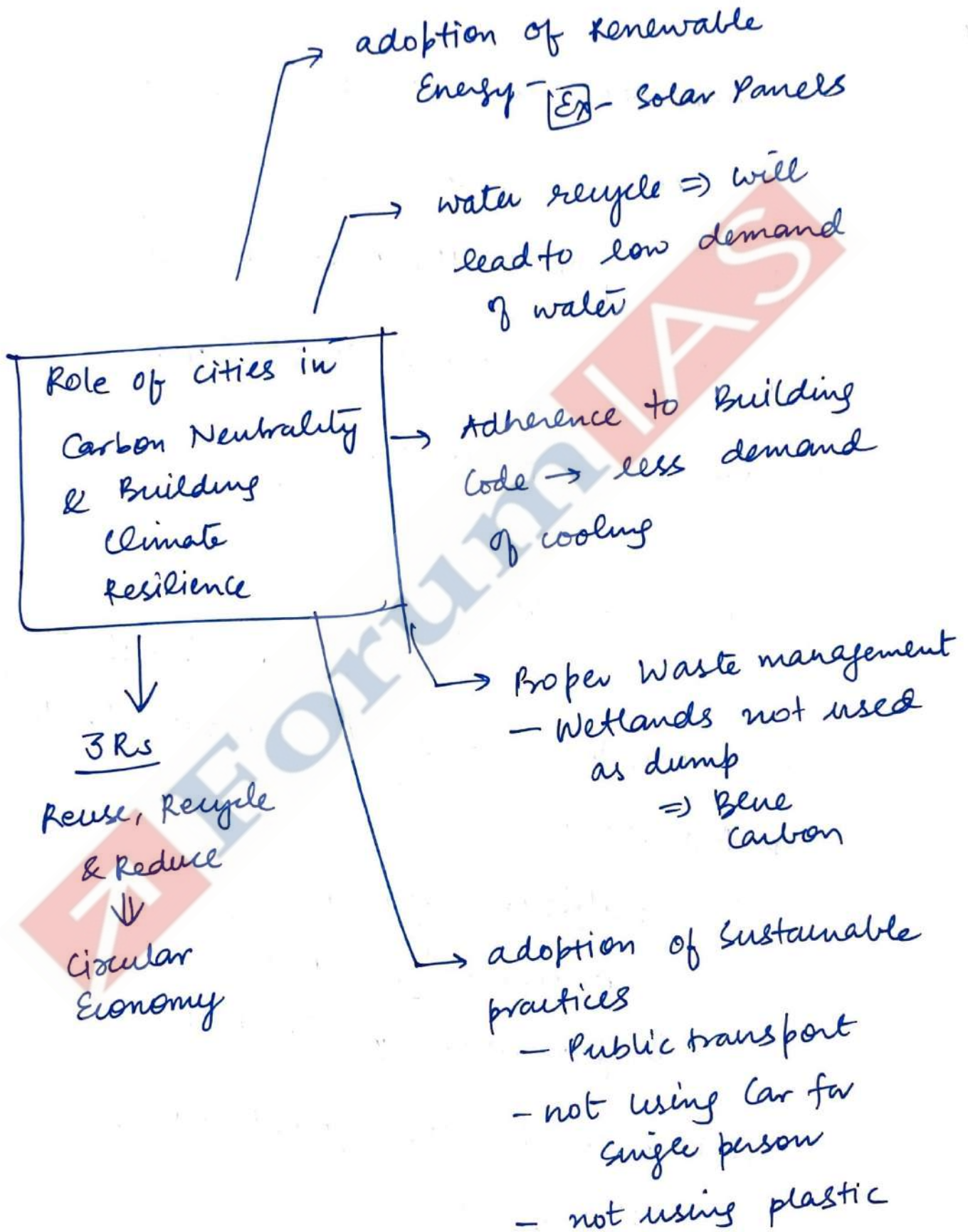
Vulnerability of Cities to Climate
Change

- ✓ Urban Heat Island
- ✓ Heat waves
- ✓ High Average Temp \Rightarrow reducing productivity

✓ more demand of cooling leads
to more GHG leads to again
Climate Change (vicious cycle)

✓ Increased demand of water \rightarrow
scarcity of water

[Ex] \equiv Bengaluru



Cities are true engines of growth (NITI Aayog) but there is need of

Q17

India is the fourth largest exporter of sugar and is second largest producer of sugar. Along with it, India is one of the largest market.

Earlier, sugar industry was located near UP, Punjab, Bihar
(raw material production)
as sugarcane is weight losing raw material

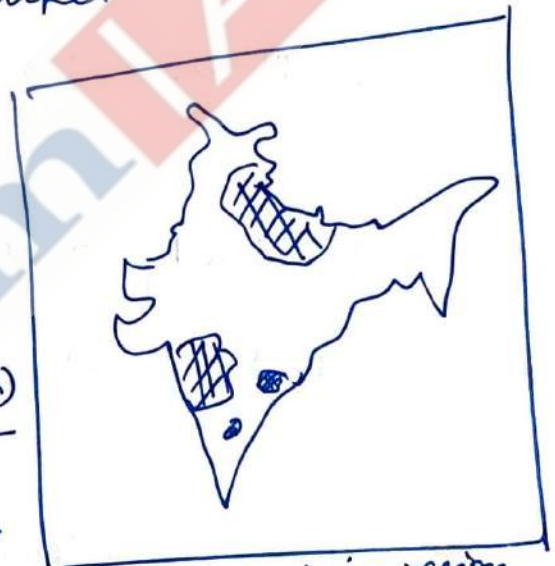


Fig: Sugar producing region.

However, it is now shifting towards southern belt including Maharashtra, Andhra, Telangana etc

Reasons for shift

- Hybrid variety of sugarcane grown in southern belt.

- Old infrastructure and sugar mill in northern region
- Cooperative culture is strong in southern region
- Proximity to Ports (JLN Port, Kandla Port) \Rightarrow helpful in export
- Crushing Season in South (8-10 months) is bigger than crushing season in North (6-8 months)
- Strong financial system and easier availability of credit
- Product diversification

Economical Significance

- Shift of labour to newer producing regions
- Closing of sugar mills in UP, BH
- Prosperity in sugarcane farmers of MH, AP etc.

Ecological Significance

- Lowering of water table in MH, TL etc.
- Contamination of water source.
- Scarcity of water table in already water-stressed region

[Ex] \equiv Vidarbha etc.

Thus, there is need of modernization of sugar industry infrastructure in Northern belt and adoption of sustainable practices along with diversification

Q18.

Population composition refers to the representation of various gender, caste, class in total population whereas, Population size simply refers to the total number of people

Importance of Population composition

✓ helps in inclusivity which leads to inclusive growth and qualitative development

✓ Representation of women in population - it makes contribution of women in society.

[Ex] ≡ As per IMF, India can contribute about 17-18% of GDP with higher by 2030

female labour participation ratio

✓ hinders the possibility of
of caste and religious discrimination

✓ variety of professions and work
as different castes are associated
with traditional work.

[Ex] ≡ Julahe in Varanasi
(Weaving)

Challenges to representative Population composition



There are recent attempts to
change the legal age of marriage
for women to 21 ~~from 18~~ currently

Pros of this decision

- Better health of women
- Healthy child
- strict check on child marriage (24% as per NFHS-5)
- less fertility ratio
- decision & making power to women - will exercise "her" choice more freely

Cons

- fertility rate is already less than 2.1
- child marriage will not necessarily stop
- Already Avg age of women marrying is more than 20.

Raising the desirable age for women will not only ensure women empowerment but also

Q19

Globalisation refer to increasing interconnectedness and integration of people, ideas, object beyond the geographical boundaries of nation.

This integration and cross-dependence of economies and has affected the traditional cultural values

④ Impact on cultural values

- Individualism - strong emphasis on individualism and selfishness
- Decreasing number of joint families - value of cooperation

and fraternity among family members have affected

- Marriage - The endogamy of caste has become blur with increasing number of interest marriages

- Food - homogenisation of food habits with western
[ex] \equiv Junk food, ready to eat
↳ Mc Donalds' Dosa Burger

- Dress - Resorting to western dressing
[ex] \equiv Jeans / Denim

- Dance & Music - cross assimilation and homogenisation
[ex] \equiv Pop, Jazz music etc

Globalisation

Diversity has reduced

- ✓ homogenisation of culture
- ✓ assimilation of art forms
- ✓ less emphasis on indigenous culture preservation [Ex] = Last speaker of an Indian language recently died.
- ✓ materialism and individuality

ec [Disparity] → income inequality

↳ Inclusivity in growth
is difficult

↳ development preferred
over Environment

[Ex] = Forest Rights Act, 2006
violated many times

Thus, Globalisation has definitely impacted diversity and brought disparity
yet, concerted aim at preserving uniqueness

between many outside ideas can help
make it more diverse

Q20

Constitution of India formulated after India's independence has not distinguished between man & woman in any manner

Yet, economic empowerment for women which is source of other kinds of empowerment is still a challenge in India

Barriers to Economic Empowerment ⇒

✓ lack of financial independence - feeble implementation of succession Act leads to lack of property rights for women - which leads to dependence on male counterparts

✓ Glass ceiling - women are considered not to be in leadership roles.

✓ "Pink" Sector - only sectors related to Care Economy - hospitality, Edⁿ are considered suitable for women

✓ low female workforce participation - has been stagnant around 23%.

✓ Rights not implemented in true sense - After ~75 year, women got entry in Armed forces

✓ Other social evils like dowry, domestic violence, rights of last rites only to son fuels economic dependence

Measures to be taken

- ✓ Strong implementation of constitutional provisions
- ✓ legislations like Downy Prohibit^M Act, Domestic Violence Act, 2006 should be implemented in letter & spirit
- ✓ Gender sensitisation
- ✓ Role models
- ✓ focus of state on women's Education - Schemes like BBBP etc.

Thus, Patrilarchy is the life blood of economic discrimination in society with regard to gender.
Awareness and adherence to law can help revert it