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FIAS - MSP 2022 (G-13) - GS Paper #1

ForumIAS

02 AUG 2022

ForumIAS

## GENERAL STUDIES

Name Of Candidate	Ananya Samaiyar		
Roll No.	1910103129	Date:	2/8/22

Time Allowed: Three Hours

Maximum Marks: 250

INDEX TABLE			INSTRUCTION
Q. No.	Max. Marks	Marks Obtained	<p>1. Please do furnish Name, Email, Roll No and Mobile in the answer sheet.</p> <p>2. There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH &amp; HINDI, all questions are compulsory.</p> <p>3. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p><i>Any specific messages for ForumIAS Mentors/Evaluators with respect to your copy? Write it here.</i></p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p>
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<b>Total:</b>	<b>250</b>		
<b>Evaluator's Discretion:</b>			<b>For Student Only</b>
			Start Time   10:12
			End Time   1:32
<b>Total Marks:</b>			Mode Of Examination: Online <input type="checkbox"/> Offline <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<b>Evaluator's Discretion:</b> 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.			<b>For Office Use Only</b>
			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.

<b>Parameters</b>	<b>Excellent</b>	<b>Very Good</b>	<b>Good</b>	<b>Average</b>	<b>Poor</b>	<b>Very Poor</b>
Language						
Structure						
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### **ADDITIONAL REMARKS**



Q.1) Gandhian ideology secured democracy in the country even before it was formally established.  
Comment. (10 marks, 150 words)

गांधीवादी विचारधारा ने औपचारिक रूप से स्थापित होने से पहले ही देश में लोकतंत्र को सुरक्षित कर लिया था। टिप्पणी करें। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Gandhian ideology is based on his two cardinal virtues of Satyagraha and Non violence. He implemented it in the Indian freedom struggle after its success in South Africa.

Gandhian ideology → (on democracy)

- 1) Democracy is a spiritual phenomena not legal one
- 2) It involves respect of one another and brotherhood
- 3) It succeeds with decentralisation of power to villages
- 4) Idea based on GRAM SWARAJ

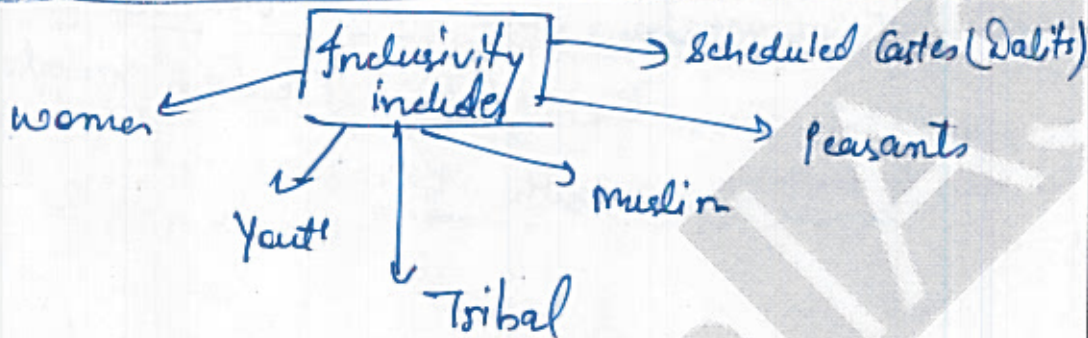
Gandhian ideology → security → democracy as follows

- 1) Involved masses in the national movement



2) Took the national movement to villages  
 ↓  
 Bridged urban rural divide

3) Made the movement more inclusive



4) Ushered Swaraj not just for country but for oneself

5) strictly condemned evil practices like Untouchability → more inclusive democracy

6) called Untouchables as Harijans

7) promoted freedom of press through his speech & work like HIND SWARAJ → part of stronger democracy.

The reflection of his ideas on democracy is reflected in Article 40 (Village Panchayat) of DPSP as well as Art. 14, 15, 17 of constitution

**Feedback**  
(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total



Q.2) British response to the revolt of 1857 did more than merely restoring colonial control; it prolonged the longevity of the British imperialism in India. Examine. (10 marks, 150 words)

1857 के विद्रोह के प्रति ब्रिटिश प्रतिक्रिया ने महज औपनिवेशिक नियंत्रण बहाल करने से कहीं अधिक किया; इसने भारत में ब्रिटिश साम्राज्यवाद की अवधि को लम्बा कर दिया। परीक्षण कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

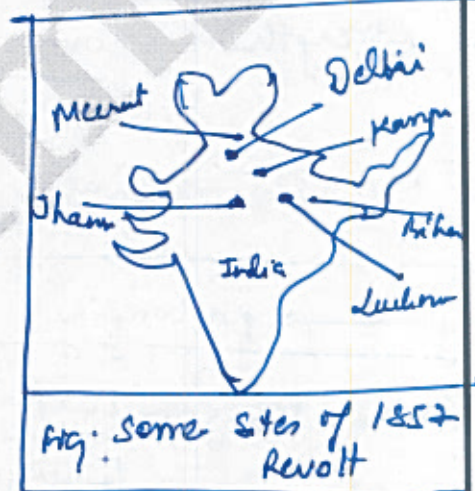
The revolt of 1857 is often called the first War of Independence (UD savarkar) due to the death blow it gave to the mighty British empire. The response by British was equally reactionary.

## British Response

1) Administrative change  
 1) Govt. of India Act 1858 (made some symbolic changes in administration)

2) End of Co Company's Rule

3) Direct attainment of authority by British Crown



II With Respect of Princely states

1) withdrawal of policy of annexation



- 2) Princely states brought under sovereignty of British Queen

### III Army

- 1) Reorganisation of Army → to curb national integration
- 2) Restricting promotion of Indians in Army
- 3) Maximum position to Indian → Subedar

### IV Social Changes

- 1) Strengthen communal conflicts  
↳ Divide & and Rule policy
- 2) Restrict social changes/reforms.

### Policy → prolonging Longevity

- 1) Army Reorganisation → Sikhs/Gorkhas became loyal bulwarks of British
- 2) Divide and Rule Policy → widened Hindu-Muslim Conflict hampered unity in freedom struggle
- 3) Zamindar / Talukdars → became buffer of British in villages
- 4) Administrative policy of Carrot and Stick to lure moderates

Hence Post 1857 British ruled for almost [90 years] & under the garb of their policy reorganisation post 1857 result

#### Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure/  
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Addition

Total



Q.3) The reasons for World War I lay in Bismarck's system of alliances. Critically analyze.

(10 marks, 150 words)

प्रथम विश्व युद्ध के कारण बिस्मार्क की गठबंधन प्रणाली में निहित थे। समालोचनात्मक विश्लेषण करें। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Bismarck I, the supreme leader of Germany was crucial for his various reforms both within Germany and at international world positions involving various alliances.

## Bismarck System of Alliances

### I) Berlin Conference

- 1) The Berlin Conference was the idea of Bismarck
- 2) It led to scramble of Africa and its paper division
- 3) His idea was to expand colonies without fighting amongst themselves (various European Colonisers)

### II Policy of Imperialism

- 1) Bismarck believed in expansion of empire



- 2) Idea of war to increase colonies and role in world politics

### III Policy with respect to other European power

- 1) Bismark ~~suppos~~ wanted a weak France since it was its neighbour
- 2) He believed it was necessary for rise of Germany

Bismark policy of Alliance  $\xrightarrow{\text{leading to}}$  World War I (WWI)

- 1) Increased competition for colonies amongst Europeans  $\rightarrow$  1 reason for WWI
- 2) Increased rivalry between France - Germany in WWI both on opposite side
- 3) Imperialism became a core reason of WWI which Bismark promoted through alliance
- 4) Increase in naval power of Germany came into conflict with British  $\xrightarrow{\text{led to}}$  WWI (1 reason)
- 5) Increase in Militarisation by Germany  $\xrightarrow{\text{led to}}$  WWI

Thus, the outcome of his policy was 5 years of intense war in Europe leading to its weakening.

**Feedback**  
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Structure/  
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Question  
Interpretation

Content

Value  
Addition

Total



Q.4) Why are hilly regions more vulnerable to cloudbursts? Describe their impact and suggest suitable strategy for mitigating their adverse effects. (10 marks, 150 words)

पर्वतीय क्षेत्र बादल फटने की घटनाओं के प्रति अधिक संवेदनशील क्यों हैं? उनके प्रभाव का वर्णन करें और उनके प्रतिकूल प्रभावों को कम करने के लिए उपयुक्त रणनीति का सुझाव दें। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

As per IMD, cloudbursts are intense rainfall of 100mm over an area of 20 to 30 sq km for continuous period of 1 hour

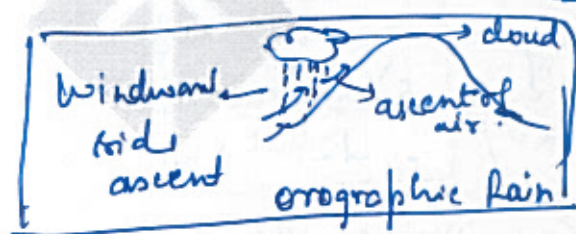
Reason for Vulnerability of hilly region

I) Geographic Reason

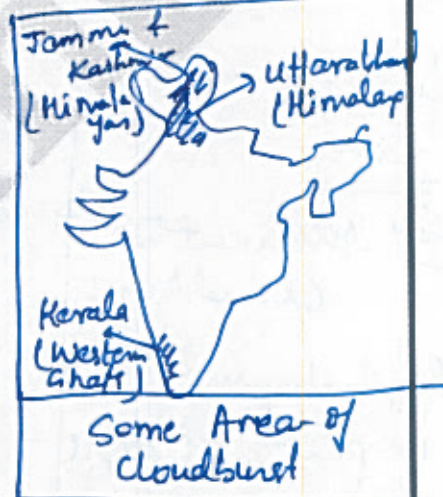
1) Topography

↳ steep slope of mountain and hills

↳ leads to ascend of clouds



Orographic rainfall

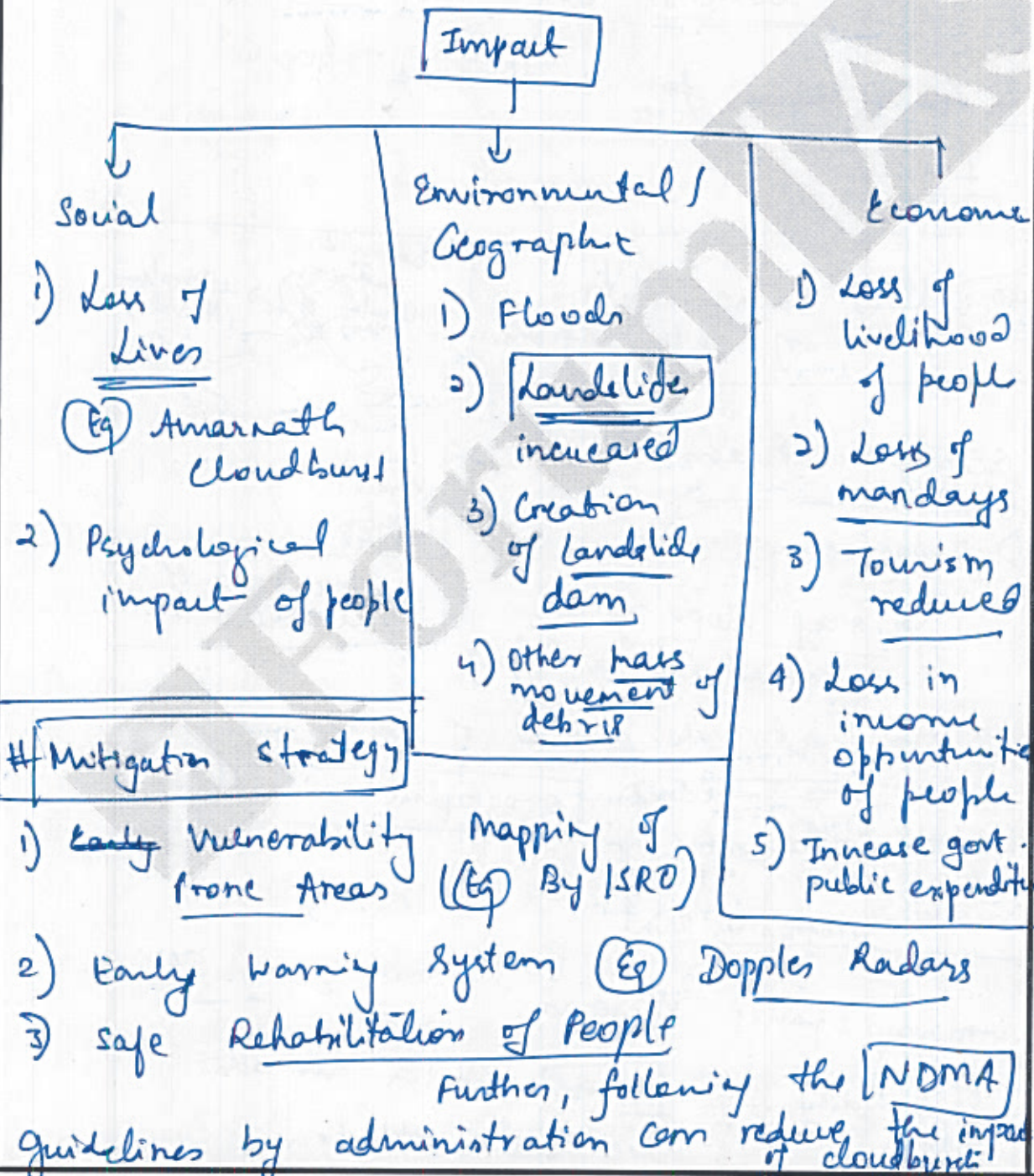


II Anthropogenic Reasons

1) Building of dams which are also have high altitude



- 2) ~~At~~ Economic activities / Deforestation } further impact of cloudburst
- 3) Global  $\uparrow$  warming  $\rightarrow$  temperature increase } cloud burst increased (IMD)



**Feedback**  
(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/  
Presentation

Question  
Interpretation

Content

Value  
Addition

Total



Q.5) Explain the phenomenon of marine heat waves and their multi-dimensional impacts.

(10 marks, 150 words)

समुद्री ऊष्मा तरंगों की परिघटना और इसके बहुआयामी प्रभावों की व्याख्या करें।

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Marine Heat waves is a condition when the temperature of the ocean / seas remains above the normal average temperature for continuous period of 4-5 days

Marine Heat wave phenomenon

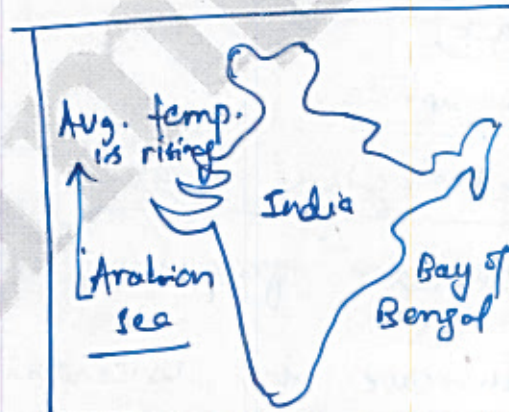


Fig: How Arabian Sea temp- is rising vis-a-vis Bay of Bengal

1 (Eq) of marine Heat wave condition

a) The average temperature of our oceans has risen by almost 8 times between 1989 to 2018 (as per Ocean Heat Content Report)

b) The average temperature of Indian Ocean has also risen in last century (as per IMB)

Reason for occurrence

1) Global Warming → IPCC AR6 report suggest



average temperature of earth will cross 1.5°C in coming two decades

- 2) Increase green house Gas effect affects ocean too.
- 3) The rise in temperature of Ocean is more than land promoting condition of sea level rise Great wave  
(Eg) Water has higher heat capacity)

## Impact

### Geographic:

- 1) Hydrological cycle will be affected
- 2) Increase frequency of El Nino and La Nina
- 3) Increase in uncertainty of South West Monsoon Wind

Environmental → Affecting marine biodiversity  
 2 → Food chain / Food web adversely affected  
 3 → Coral Bleaching / Coral Death  
 (Eg) → Great Barrier Reef

Economic  
 ↓ (Eg)  
 Sinkiness of cities  
 (Eg) → Threat to Mumbai

- ① → Loss of livelihood
- ② → Coral death loss to pharmaceutical industry
- ③ → Decrease in tourism

Need is to adhere to Paris Climate Agreement and abide by our SDG 14 to prevent heat wave

### Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure/  
Presentation

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Interpretation

Content

Value  
Addition

Total



Q.6) Describe the main pillars of India's Arctic Policy. Why is arctic region gaining greater geopolitical significance in the present context? (10 marks, 150 words)

भारत की आर्कटिक नीति के मुख्य स्तंभों का वर्णन करें। आर्कटिक क्षेत्र वर्तमान संदर्भ में अधिक भू-राजनीतिक महत्व क्यों प्राप्त कर रहा है? (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

India enjoys an observer state in the Arctic Council. This depicts India's keen interest in the Arctic Region. India's Arctic Policy is a manifestation of it.



## Pillars of India's Arctic Policy

- 1) Promotion of Rule Based Order
- 2) Using Arctic Region as a GLOBAL COMMON
- 3) Strengthening Cooperation with Arctic Nations



like Russia, Norway, Canada, USA, etc.

- 4) Protecting the indigenous culture and sanctity of arctic region
- 5) support sustainable development in the region
- 6) Arctic Region Promotion as Sea Line of Communication

## ARCTIC REGION ⇒ Importance

### I) Geostrategic Reason

- 1) New axis between Arctic countries
- 2) Expanding cooperation: India-Russia, Russia-China, India-USA

### II) Economic

- 1) Possible Sea Route through Arctic Strait of Hormuz or Suez Canal } alternate to
- 2) Polymetallic Nodule / Rare Earth metal in the region → drive Semiconductor needs
- 3) Natural Gas / Oil in the region → Energy security
- 4) scope of development → presently underdeveloped

Thus India's Arctic Policy can help it to become a major stakeholder in the region. Investment by ONGC Videsh is a positive step.

### Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/  
Presentation

Question  
Interpretation

Content

Value  
Addition

Total



Q.7) Covid-19 pandemic has brought fundamental changes in the labour market and nature of jobs. Enumerate these changes and discuss their social consequences. (10 marks, 150 words)

कोविड -19 महामारी के कारण श्रम बाजार और नौकरियों की प्रकृति में मूलभूत परिवर्तन आए हैं। इन परिवर्तनों की गणना करें और उनके सामाजिक परिणामों की चर्चा करें। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Covid-19 pandemic has disrupted the traditional supply chain of the world. The repercussion of this disruption is found in labour market and nature of Jobs too.

Covid-19 pandemic: changes (in labour + Jobs market)

1) Increasing Informalisation of Jobs

(Eg) Economic Survey 2021-22 points out that out of total labour force entering the market during the year (2021-22) 98% was informal workforce

2) Emergence of gig economy and their monetisation (Eg) E-commerce platform like Amazon expansion

3) Increase in portfolio workers demand

4) Decrease in labour force participation of women



Reasons: → Impact of Covid 19 on labour intensive sector like Textile

- 5) Underemployment seen among people
- 4) Boom in the IT sector → more hiring of skilled labour workforce
- 1) Increased workforce in Agriculture + MGNREGS

Social Consequences

- 1) ~~Loss~~ loss of jobs / income from labour intensive sector → ~~For~~ (eg) Tourism, Textile
- 2) Financial disempowerment of women  
(eg) Disruption of income of Domestic Labourers (mostly women)
- 3) Increased vulnerability of Gig Workers  
more than of job / low wage
- 4) Increase in K shape inequality (rich getting richer, poor → poorer) as per Economic Survey
- 5) Increase in suicides / alienation due to such rapid changes.

Government came up with like PM Garib Kalyan Yojna, Emergency Guarantee Scheme to counter the effect of this crisis

**Feedback**  
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Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total



Q.8) It is not the diversity, but threat to diversity that imperils the unity of the country. Comment.

(10 marks, 150 words)

यह विविधता नहीं, बल्कि विविधता के लिए खतरा है जो देश की एकता को खतरे में डालता है। टिप्पणी करें।

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Famous sociologist MN Srinivas said: India's Diversity is its balancing wheel'. Diversity of any country including India strengthens unity but threat to diversity can widen social conflicts

Diversity  $\xrightarrow{\text{Promotes}}$  Unity

I) Social Diversity:

- 1) Cultural exchange  
(Eg) different festival: Christmas, Id, Diwali.
- 2) Brings Social Harmony
- 3) Strengthens communal bond and mix of little and great traditions  
(Eg) Ganesh Chaturthi celebration in Maharashtra by different community

II) Political Diversity

- 1) Promote cooperative federalism (Eg) Parties like TMC
- 2) Regional issues brought on forefront  
(Eg) JMM in India  $\rightarrow$  tribal issue highlight



3) Strengthen democracy → hence unity

### III Geographic Diversity

1) Increase natural heritage (Eg) Western Ghats / Himalays

2) connecting people across the country (Eg) Monsoon in India

### IV Economic Diversity

↳ Needs of all section fulfilled

(Eg) Unskilled domestic worker contribution to care work in middle class household

Threat to Diversity → Impacts Country's unity

1) Increase fundamentalist forces

(Eg) ISIS radicalisation of youth

2) Communal Disharmony / Riots (Eg) Muzaffar nagar Riots

3) Promote separatist tendencies (Eg) Gorkhaland

4) Secessionist tendency promoted (Eg) Greater Nagalim

5) Ease of Doing Business affected

6) Upward mobility of society restricted

hence, need is to adopt the slogan of 'Sabka Saath Sabka Vikas' for strengthening unity in diversity

#### Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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Presentation

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Total



Q.9) Urbanization is a complex process that reflects transformation not only in 'where people live' and 'what they do', but also in 'how they live'. In light of this statement, analyze the impact of urbanization on the Indian society. (10 marks, 150 words)

शहरीकरण एक जटिल प्रक्रिया है जो न केवल 'जहाँ लोग रहते हैं' और 'वे क्या करते हैं' में ही, बल्कि 'वे कैसे रहते हैं' में भी परिवर्तन को दर्शाता है। इस कथन के आलोक में भारतीय समाज पर शहरीकरण के प्रभाव का विश्लेषण करें।

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Urbanisation refers to the expansion of urban areas. As per MoHUA, by 2031 almost 600 mn people would be living in urban areas.

Urbanisation → where people live vis-a-vis Indian Society

↳ Cities expansion

↳ Development of gated communities

↳ Satellite city emergence  
↳ Noids

↳ Slum proliferation

What they Do?

1) More dependence on service + manufacturing sector

2) Gig economy emergence.



3) Informal sector

- (a) Domestic labour
- (b) Street vendors

4) Work from home jobs for women

### How they live

- 1) Increased individualism
- 2) More alienation of people
- 3) Atomised entity creation
- 4) Increase importance of extended  
families
- 5) Nuclear family emergence

Urbanisation has completely transformed people's way of life

### Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
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Total



Q.10) No vulnerability is without an underlying social cause and child labour is no exception. Analyze. (10 marks, 150 words)

कोई भी सुमेद्यता अंतर्निहित सामाजिक कारण के बिना नहीं होती है और बाल श्रम कोई अपवाद नहीं है। विश्लेषण करें। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

In India, 10.1 million children are living in child labour (Census 2011). UNICEF predicts  $\frac{1}{10}$  children at risk of child labour in the world in 2021.

## Social Causes

- ① Illiteracy among people (India > 26%)
- ② Poverty → throwing children to child labour (India: 42% people are poor PLFS 2017)
- ③ Dysfunctional families promote it
- ④ Increase nexus of traffickers
- ⑤ Lack of educational opportunities



6) Disruption like Pandemic having a social toll

↳ more child labour

7) ~~Less~~ Improper enforcement of law due to corruption

## Way Forward

1) Legal enforcement should be strict

(Eg) Child Labour Prohibition Act

2) Awareness among people

(Eg) → (through Mukta, Nukkad Natak)

3) NCO / civil society cooperation

(Eg) Bahpan Bahao Andole

4) Poverty removal → (Eg) more MGNREGS coverage

Education should be used as the basic tool to eliminate child labour fully. in sync with ILO convention

### Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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Q.11) Indian sculptures are not just an expression of religious traditions but also a reflection of technical brilliance and aesthetic sensibilities of their time. Elaborate. (15 marks, 250 words)

भारतीय मूर्तिकला न केवल धार्मिक परंपराओं की अभिव्यक्ति है, बल्कि अपने समय की तकनीकी प्रतिभा और सौंदर्य संबंधी संवेदनाओं का भी प्रतिबिंब है। विस्तारपूर्वक वर्णन करें। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Indian sculptures reflect the rich diversity and culture of our nation. Their rich heritage speaks a lot about the religious, technical and aesthetic sensibilities which was reflected in masterpieces from Indus Valley Civilisation to Vijayanagar empire.

Indian Sculptures → Religious Tradition Reflection

I) Indus Valley Civilisation: had sculptures

1) mother Goddess → as perhaps goddess of fertility

2) Bearded Priest → reflecting religious tradition

3) Pashupati Seal → Resemblance to Lord Shiva.

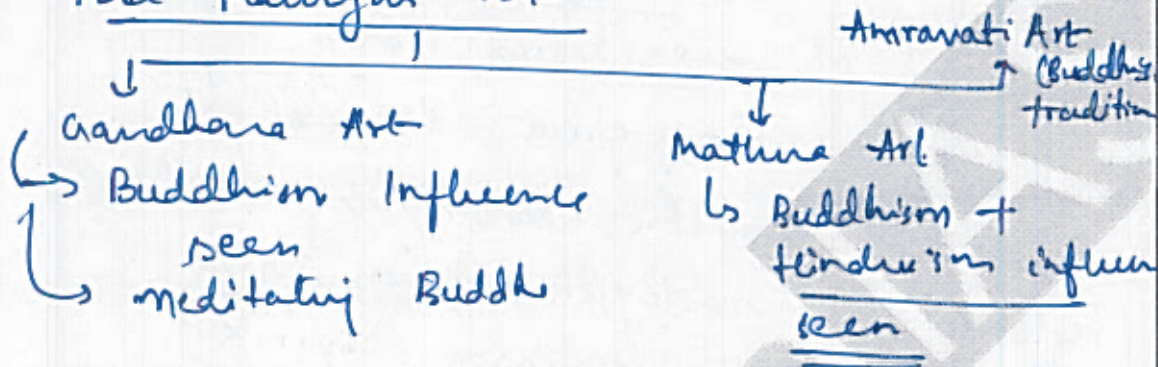
II) Vedic Mauryan Period

1) sculpture of Buddhist religious tradition on stupas (eg) Sarnath Stupa



2) Depiction of Torans, the Anda, the Harmik all had religious philosophical tradition

## III Post Mauryan Period



## IV Cholas Period

- 1) Nataraj sculptures of Dancing Statue of Lord Nataraj (Lord Shiva)
- 2) Brihadeshwara Temple → had many sculptures related to religion

## V Mijanagar Period

- 1) Temples like Virupatesha Temple had sculptures depicting Hinduism philosophy/lords.

## VI Pallava Period

- 1) sculptures of Descent of Ganga → religious trick seen
- 2) mahisasurvardhini temple sculptures of Shakti tradition



Indian Sculptures → Aesthetic + Technical Brilliance

1) Indus Valley Civilisation

a) ~~Stat~~ Bronze statue of Dancing Girl → the finest Bronze statue in the world.

b) Sculpture of male Torso stone figure another brilliance

2) Gupta Period

a) The Sultanganj Buddha, <sup>Bronze statue depicted</sup> fineness without any nakedness

3) Mauryan Period

The statue of Yaksha and Yakshi → another technical brilliance.

4) Pallavas

a) Rock cut art Raths of Panchpandar and Draupadi → an aesthetic brillian

5) Rashtrakutas → The monolithic carving of Kailash Temple of Ellora → a technical skill of artist

6) Vijaynagar → Statue of Krishnadeva Raya was another craftsmanship

Hence, the sculpture depicted the cultural glory of India, many of which are UNESCO Heritage site

### Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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Interpretation

Content

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Addition

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Q.12) From paper partition to delayed decolonization, African colonial experience was different from rest of the world. Discuss. (15 marks, 250 words)

कागज पर बंटवारे से लेकर उपनिवेशवाद से मुक्ति में देरी तक, अफ्रीकी औपनिवेशिक अनुभव बाकी विश्व के हिस्सों से अलग था। चर्चा करें। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

The process of decolonisation across the world including Africa was fastened post the Second World War (1939-45) which led to weakening of European Powers (the prime colonisers). However decolonisation process for Africa was different.

Paper Partition of Africa → leading to Colonisation

- 1) Paper Partition of Africa at Berlin Conference led to Scramble for Africa by European Powers
- 2) African countries were insensitively divided → no boundaries / no ethnic consideration of people taken up

Paper Partition to Delayed Decolonisation

The delay in decolonisation of



Africa was due to following reasons:

- 1) Widespread Poverty in the region  
↳ ~~the~~ lack of Economic resource
- 2) Delayed emergence of Nationalism feeling
- 3) Lack of efficient and visionary leadership in many African nations
- 4) Lack of mass unity among people  
↳ Reason → Ethnic / Tribal Conflict
- 5) Continuous British suppression  
↳ Racial Discrimination, slavery
- 6) Even in some formally Independent countries installing Puppet Rulers (serving Colonial interest)  
no true decolonisation ←

African Colonial Experience different from Rest

- 1) Mass scale violence in many countries of Africa (Eg) Congo



- 2) European powers too hesitant to leave Africa  
 (eg) France not leaving Algeria
- 3) Civil War in many African nations during and post decolonisation
- 4) Many independent / decolonisation movements <sup>undertake</sup> by white settlers → led to discrimination against Blacks  
 (eg) Rhodesia
- 5) Continued repression by European  
 (eg) Arresting Mandela in South Africa → keeping <sup>for</sup> years in prison
- 6) Law leadership conflict led to political instability post independence
- 7) European dependence continued  
 (eg) in Egypt → Suez Canal issues

⇒ Hence, the decolonisation of Africa was slow and different from other countries. The New Colonialism by China in Africa is a continued sad reflection of this reality.

### Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/  
Presentation

Question  
Interpretation

Content

Value  
Addition

Total



Q.13) Compare the peasant and tribal movements in pre-independence India. How far would it be correct to classify peasant and tribal movements as a part of national freedom struggle? Justify with suitable examples. (15 marks, 250 words)

स्वतंत्रता पूर्व भारत में किसान और आदिवासी आंदोलनों की तुलना करें। किसान और आदिवासी आंदोलनों को राष्ट्रीय स्वतंत्रता संग्राम के हिस्से के रूप में वर्गीकृत करना कहीं तक सही होगा? उपयुक्त उदाहरणों के साथ औचित्य सिद्ध करें। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Both peasant and tribal movements acted as frequent shocks to the British empire and its agents. They played a great role to provide people a sense of British exploitation and thus helped to strengthen national awakenings.

## Peasant and Tribal movement

### Similarities

- 1) Both were localised movements
  - (eg) → Chuar Uprising in Midnapur (Tribal Uprising)
  - Indigo Revolt in Bengal (Peasant Uprising)
- 2) Both were not against British empire directly rather moneylenders, British agents, etc.



- 3) Both movements didn't aim to uproot British empire
- 4) Reason was to address local grievances
  - (Eg) → land revenue rise / famine (Chuar Uprising)
  - ↳ Influx of Outsider (Khasi revolt)
- 5) Both revolts were a reaction against disruption of traditional system
  - (Eg) → Munda Revolt
  - ↳ Santal uprising, Palna Agrarian Revolt

## Some differences:

- 1) Difference in <sup>Some</sup> issues at micro level
  - Peasant → ~~Land~~ Increase land tax by zamindar
  - Tribal → Disruption of Culture
    - (Eg) Khandu Uprising (Naxal practice)
- 2) Concentration
  - ↳ Tribal → the forest region
    - (Eg) Rajnabadi Hill
  - ↳ Peasant → villages



Tribal + Poor Peasant struggle  $\xrightarrow{\text{part of}}$  National freedom struggle

Yes

- 1) Provided base for national consciousness through regional issues
- 2) Showed strength of mass movement at people's unity (at limited level though)
- 3) Showed that British empire can be challenged
- 4) Displayed how inclusive movement can take place (Eg) women, youth involvement
- 5) Display of some effective leadership and sacrifice (Eg) Sido-Kanho in Santhal Revolt
- 6) Role of Intellectuals, press (Eg) Neel Darpan used in national movement too.
- 7) Base for revolts like 1857 revolt which greatly enlightened the path of national consciousness

However, due to their limited and localised impact often they were not seen as from wider national perspective. Despite this limitation surely both movements traced the path of Indian Freedom struggle

### Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/  
Presentation

Question  
Interpretation

Content

Value  
Addition

Total





Q.14) How is general pattern of ocean surface current circulation related to global atmospheric circulation patterns? Also discuss the influence of these circulations on climate and human activities. (15 marks, 250 words)

महासागरीय सतही जलधाराओं के परिसंचरण का सामान्य पैटर्न वैश्विक वायुमंडलीय परिसंचरण पैटर्न से कैसे संबंधित है? जलवायु और मानवीय गतिविधियों पर इन परिसंचरणों के प्रभाव की भी चर्चा कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Ocean surface currents are continuous predicted and directed movement of ocean water. They are like rivers flowing on the surface of sea/ocean.



Fig. Some Surface Ocean Current

General Pattern → Related to Global Atmospheric Circulation.

- 1) The ocean surface currents takes warm water from equator to pole and vice versa.



(Eg) Azules Current → Warm  
Benguela Current → Cold

2) Help in redistribution of heat across the earth

(Eg) AMOC

3) Leads to precipitation in an area where warm current exist

(Eg) East coast of Africa (Azules Current)

4) Drying condition → desert formation  
 due to cold dry currents

(Eg) Atacama Desert (Numboldt current)

Sahara Desert (Canary Current)

5) Intricately connected to the planetary wind pattern

(Eg) Trade wind, Westerlies driving ocean current

6) Affect the land and sea breeze pattern on earth

7) Salinity distribution across the earth



## Influences

Climate :

- ① Help maintain's Earth's Heat Budget
- ② ~~As~~ The water budget is also maintained guiding hydrological cycle
- ③ Distribution of ~~to~~ ocean heat help maintain temperature across region
- ④ Influence Jet streams in atmosphere
- ⑤ Affects formation of Air Mass

## Effect on Human Activity

- ① Help in Navigation → in direction of ocean current
- ② Fishing : Point of Cold and Warm current meet → fishing zone (Eg) Newfoundland Island
- ③ Help increasing income of people
- ④ Keeping ports warm → promote economic activity  
(Eg) North Atlantic Drift in Europe

Hence, Ocean Surface Current may a huge role in sustaining human life and climate on earth.

### Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/  
Presentation

Question  
Interpretation

Content

Value  
Addition

Total



Q.15) Describe the ecosystem services provided by the mangrove forests. Examine the causes of depletion of mangrove forests and suggest measures for their protection. (15 marks, 250 words)

मैंग्रोव वनों द्वारा प्रदान की जाने वाली पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र की सेवाओं का वर्णन कीजिए। मैंग्रोव वनों के ह्रास के कारणों का परीक्षण कीजिए तथा उनके संरक्षण के उपाय सुझाइए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Mangroves are salt tolerant species found mainly at intertidal zones. In India they can be found in various states like Gujrat, West Bengal, etc

### Ecosystem Service

① Acting as carbon sync → support carbon sequestration

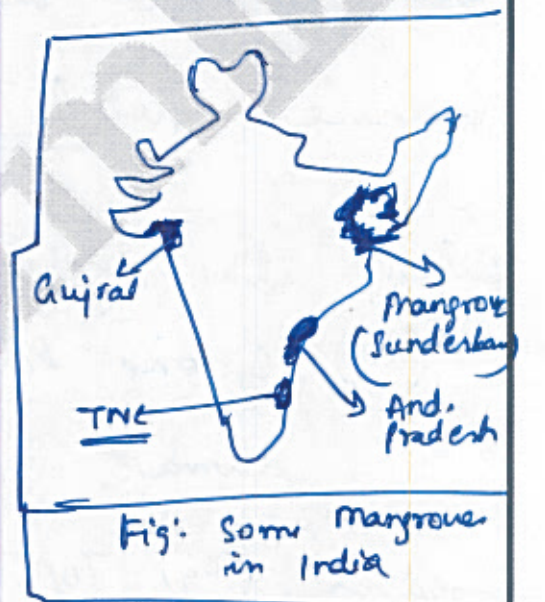
② Buffer against cyclones / flood

(Eg) Sundari Trees in Sunderban

③ Sustain biodiversity (Eg) Royal Bengal Tiger

④ Provide forest Resource to people (Eg) wood, lac, etc.

⑤ Source of oxygen (Respiration)





(Eg) Mangroves in Amazon (Lung of Earth)

6) Aesthetic beauty on earth

Cause of Depletion

① Change in salt concentration of the ~~water~~ intertidal water zone

② Increased global warming → affecting their growth

③ Disaster like cyclone, floods, & tsunamis  
 (Eg) Cyclone Bulbul caused huge damage to Sundarban

④ Diseases : (Eg) Top Down Disease in Sundari Trees

⑤ Anthropogenic Activities

a) Deforestation

b) Forest fires due to human negligence

c) Urbanisation activities



→ Excessive tourism → affecting sanctity of the forest

## Measure for Protection

- ① Afforestation drive  
(Eg) in West Bengal, the govt. has planned to plant 500 saplings of mangrove trees by community people
- ② Declaring mangrove as coastal sensitive zone
- ③ Involvement of local community in its protection
- ④ Protection under Environment Protection Act (India), 1986
- ⑤ Collaborate with N.G.Os / Civil Society  
(Eg) mangrove for future
- ⑥ Declare State Mangrove Tree for awareness  
(Eg) Maharashtra did it

Hence, need is to protect our mangroves by leveraging the importance of symbiotic relation they share with humans

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)	
Structure/ Presentation	
Question Interpretation	
Content	
Value Addition	
Total	





Q.16) The largest contributors to climate change, cities are also one of the most vulnerable to its adverse effects. Explain. Also analyze the role of cities in achieving carbon neutrality and building climate resilience. (15 marks, 250 words)

जलवायु परिवर्तन में सबसे बड़े योगदान देने वाले शहर भी इसके प्रतिकूल प्रभावों के प्रति सर्वाधिक सुभेद्य हैं। व्याख्या करें। कार्बन तटस्थता प्राप्त करने और जलवायु लचीलापन बनाने में शहरों की भूमिका का भी विश्लेषण करें।

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

As per recent IPCC AR6, reports the average temperature of earth will already cross  $1.5^{\circ}\text{C}$  by next two decades. It shows the adverse impact of climate change, at centre of which are our cities.

## Cities as Contributors

① Increased urbanisation  $\rightarrow$  deforestation  
Adds to warming

(eg) Avg. temperature of Bhubaneswar has risen by  $0.5^{\circ}\text{C}$  due to urbanisation (IIT Bhubaneswar)

② Urban Heat Island Effect due to increased concretisation





- ③ pollution in cities → adds GHG like CO<sub>2</sub>, NO
- ④ Increase used of cement due to construction work. (Eg) cement ↑ temp. by 0.7°C (due to GHG emission)
- ⑤ Industrialisation in cities → adds to global warming
- ⑥ Wetland / Lake encroachment → climate change effect increased (Eg) in Hyderabad.

## Cities → Vulnerable

- ① Disaster prone
  - (Eg) Urban floods increase (Eg) Hyderabad, Chennai.
- ② Increase heat waves due to climate change (Eg) in Delhi
- ③ Social impact
  - (a) Loss of lives → (Eg) due to Flood
  - (b) Health issue → (Eg) Heat strokes
  - (c) Loss of livelihood → (Eg) due to cyclone in Kolkata



## ④ Economic Impact

↳ (Eg) rise in fiscal expenditure of state → add to debt/GDP burden

Role of Cities → achieving carbon neutrality

## ① Sustainable Urbanisation can be promoted

(Eg) under Smart City Mission

## ② Sustainable Transportation in cities

(Eg) → Public Transport like Metros

↳ Redensification of certain areas

(2nd ARC recommendation)

## ③ Urban Forest Development alt → Carbon Sync

(Eg) under Nagar Van Scheme

④ Sensitising People → (Eg) Swachh Bharat Mission can include climate aspect

⑤ Shift to renewable (Eg) EV promotion incentives

World Economic Forum has given concept of BIODIVERCITIES (including nature in cities) It can help in achieving our SDG11

### Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/  
Presentation

Question  
Interpretation

Content

Value  
Addition

Total



Q.17) Account for the shift in location of sugar industry. What has been the economic and ecological consequences of these shifts? (15 marks, 250 words)

चीनी उद्योग के अवस्थिति में परिवर्तन के कारणों का विवरण दें। इन परिवर्तनों के आर्थिक और पारिस्थितिक परिणाम क्या रहे हैं? (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Sugar industry is an agrobased industry. It is dependent on sugarcane as a raw material which is a tropical crop / subtropical crop ~~is found~~ <sup>grows</sup> in countries like Brazil, India, etc.

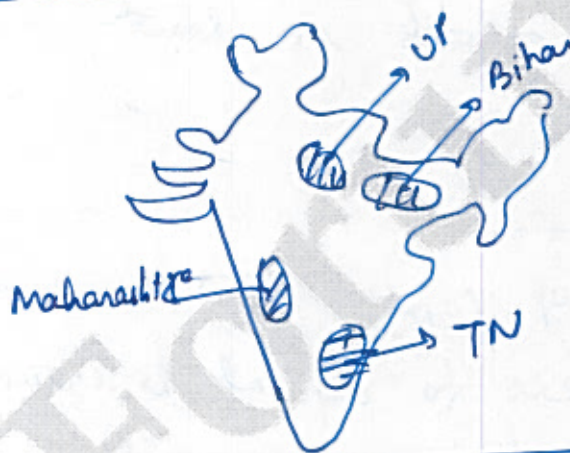


Fig: Some Sugar Industry Concentration in India.

## Shift in Sugar Industry's Reason

Shift mainly took place from traditional areas of Bihar, UP to southern regions of Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra on account of following reason



## I) Climate

- 1) Suitable climate in southern region
- 2) Optimum temperature of  $25-35^{\circ}\text{C}$  all throughout year in South
- 3) No such issue of severe winter in south

## II) Topography

- 1) The plateau region provided a base for its growth in south as well

## III) Capital

- 1) Emergence of Capital Centres allowed easy access to capital to industries
- (Eg) Mumbai → Financial Capital

## IV) Labour

- 1) cheap labour available due to increased Migration to these areas
- 2) Adds to cost effectiveness

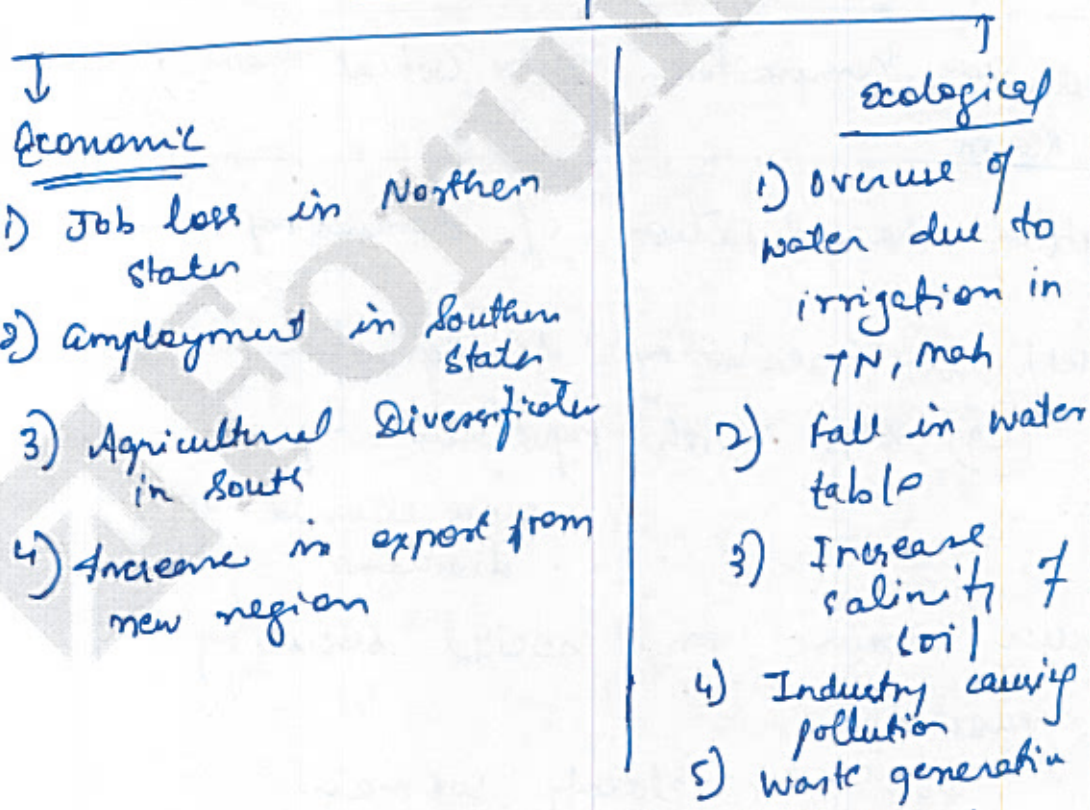


IV Technology → more technology intensive in South

V Water  
 ↳ Water through Irrigation to sugarcane crops (rather than rained)

VI Cooperative → More disciplined and successful cooperatives in South West like Mah-Sugar Cooperative arashtra

Consequences of shift



Hence the shift though positive for some region, has not proved to be a double edged sword for India as a whole.

**Feedback**  
 (For OFFICE use only)

Structure/Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total





**Q.18)** Population composition, rather than population size, is more critical determinant of development trajectory of a country. Examine. Also discuss the desirability of raising legal age of marriage for women to stabilize population size. (15 marks, 250 words)

जनसंख्या के आकार के बजाय जनसंख्या संरचना, किसी देश के विकास पथ का अधिक महत्वपूर्ण निर्धारक है। परीक्षण करें। जनसंख्या के आकार को स्थिर करने के लिए महिलाओं के लिए विवाह की वैधानिक उम्र बढ़ाने की वांछनीयता पर भी चर्चा करें। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Population composition refers to the share of different section (male, female, youth, children, elderly) in the total population. Population size is the total numeric strength of population.

Population composition more critical than Population size  
Reason:

- 1) Better channelisation of demography
- 2) Help in realising demographic dividend  
(Eg)  $\uparrow$  in Youth Population  $\downarrow$  more chance of dividend
- 3) Better decide on social security measure  
(Eg) for elderly, women
- 4) Leads to more inclusive development (Tribal, women, etc)



c) Better plan on population stabilisation  
pop policy

(Eg) less children → more need to  
 given boost to  
 population need

d) Determine sex ratio and accordingly  
 frame policy

(Eg) low sex ratio → more policy to  
 increase  
 women / girl  
 child awareness

7) Better decision on Immigration policy

Desirability → Raising legal age of  
marriage

Yes it is needed

- 1) To stabilise population growth
- 2) To better channelise resource (equally)
- 3) To increase gender justice (SDG 5)
- 4) To increase reproductive right  
 of women



5) Realise goal of Constitution morality

(Eg) Art. 14, 15

6) To increase level of education of

women

more age  $\longrightarrow$  More chance of Education

## Issues

1) can lead to illegal marriage

2) can increase trafficking of girls for marriage

3) illegal abortion can increase

4) Early marriage widowhood  $\xrightarrow{\text{if marriage found invalid}}$  then the widow pension can be withdrawn

5) can increase debt burden of family

$\hookrightarrow$  late marriage often seen in proportion to dowry

Hence, the need is to involve the affected and educate the educate on the positives of not just legal marriage but family planning, reproductive rights, etc

## Feedback

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Structure/  
Presentation

Question  
Interpretation

Content

Value  
Addition

Total

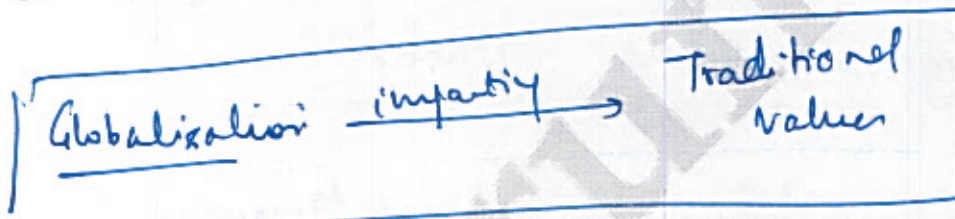


Q.19) How has globalization impacted traditional cultural values in the society? Do you agree that globalization has reduced diversity and increased disparity in the country? Justify.

(15 marks, 250 words)

वैश्वीकरण ने समाज में पारंपरिक सांस्कृतिक मूल्यों को कैसे प्रभावित किया है? क्या आप इस बात से सहमत हैं कि वैश्वीकरण ने देश में विविधता को कम किया है और असमानता को बढ़ाया है? औचित्य सिद्ध करें। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Globalisation refers to increasing interconnections between different countries across the world leading to increased sharing of culture, tradition, economic interest, etc. It makes the world a global village.



- ① Yes Cultural homogenization → due to common cosmopolitan culture
- ② Yes (Eg) love for Chinese food
- ③ Yes considering traditional culture as inferior
- ④ Yes increasing westernisation adding to assimilation of culture
- ⑤ Yes (Eg) Western Music popularity



No

- 1) Traditional cultural transmission to the world  
(eg) Yoga
- 2) Greater share of culture / finding commonality  
(eg) Culture of Indonesia and India → Hinduism
- 3) Economic + medical benefit to world  
(eg) Ayurveda, Unani

Globalisation  $\xrightarrow{\text{reducing}}$  Diversity & Increased Disparity

Yes

- 1) done for common culture shared through music / dance
- 2) Increased economic disparity
- 3) ~~Trade~~ led to spread to political homogenisation.



(Eg) Left and Right wing party

(No)

1) celebration of multiple festival

(Eg) Christmas, Diwali

2) Increased Cultural / social harmony amidst diversity

3) migration allowed for more  
 chance of income

(Eg) skilled worker moving to USA

4) more remittance flow (India  $\approx$  \$89 bn)

↳ Beneficial for less developed countries

hence, globalisation has acted on multi edge synthesis of positive and negative which needs to be eye optimised for greater benefit

### Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/  
Presentation

Question  
Interpretation

Content

Value  
Addition

Total





Q.20) While equal rights have been granted to both men and women to participate in economic activities, economic empowerment of women has been slow in coming due to various social barriers. Examine the statement based on your understanding of economic empowerment.

(15 marks, 250 words)

जबकि आर्थिक गतिविधियों में भाग लेने के लिए पुरुषों और महिलाओं दोनों को समान अधिकार दिए गए हैं, फिर भी विभिन्न सामाजिक बाधाओं के कारण महिलाओं का आर्थिक सशक्तिकरण धीमा रहा है। आर्थिक सशक्तिकरण की अपनी समझ के आधार पर इस कथन का परीक्षण कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Both men and women have been granted equal rights on various fronts based on the premise of Constitution, rule of law, institution emergence like UN

Equal Rights

Economic Activity

- 1) Equal job opportunities for women
- 2) Work from Home job increasing the opportunity
- 3) Social mobility to both genders
- 4) Initiative for education to women → lead to economic empowerment



- 5) Women entrepreneurs ~~are~~ breaking glass ceiling  
 (Eg) Falguni Nayar.

## Social Barrier Hinder

- 1) Existence of early marriage / child marriage in various countries  
 (Eg) India
  - 2) Pink Collarisation of work
  - 3) Glass ceiling still exist  
 (Eg) UN report: Only 28% women are managers
- 
- 4) Family responsibility restrict economic empowerment
  - 5) Other Social Issue
    - 1) Lack of reproductive Right.
    - 2) Genital mutilation exist  
 (Eg) in Africa)



6) Feminisation of Elderly is another issue  
~~Female~~ sex user ratio 1033  
in India

- increase their subscrib<sup>l</sup>ity
- lack of social security

## Way forward

- 1) Social schemes like stand up India start up India (in case of India)
- 2) Abiding by UN CEDAW convention
- 3) Beijing platform → Countries can collaborate

Then only we can achieve in true sense SDG5

### Feedback

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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.

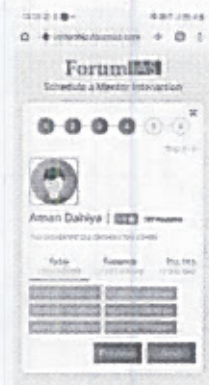
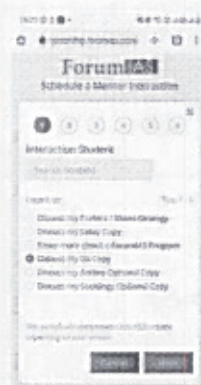


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