

GENERAL STUDIES

Name Of Candidate ISHITA KISHORE

Roll No. 1910080460

Date: 18 AUG 22

Time Allowed: Three Hours

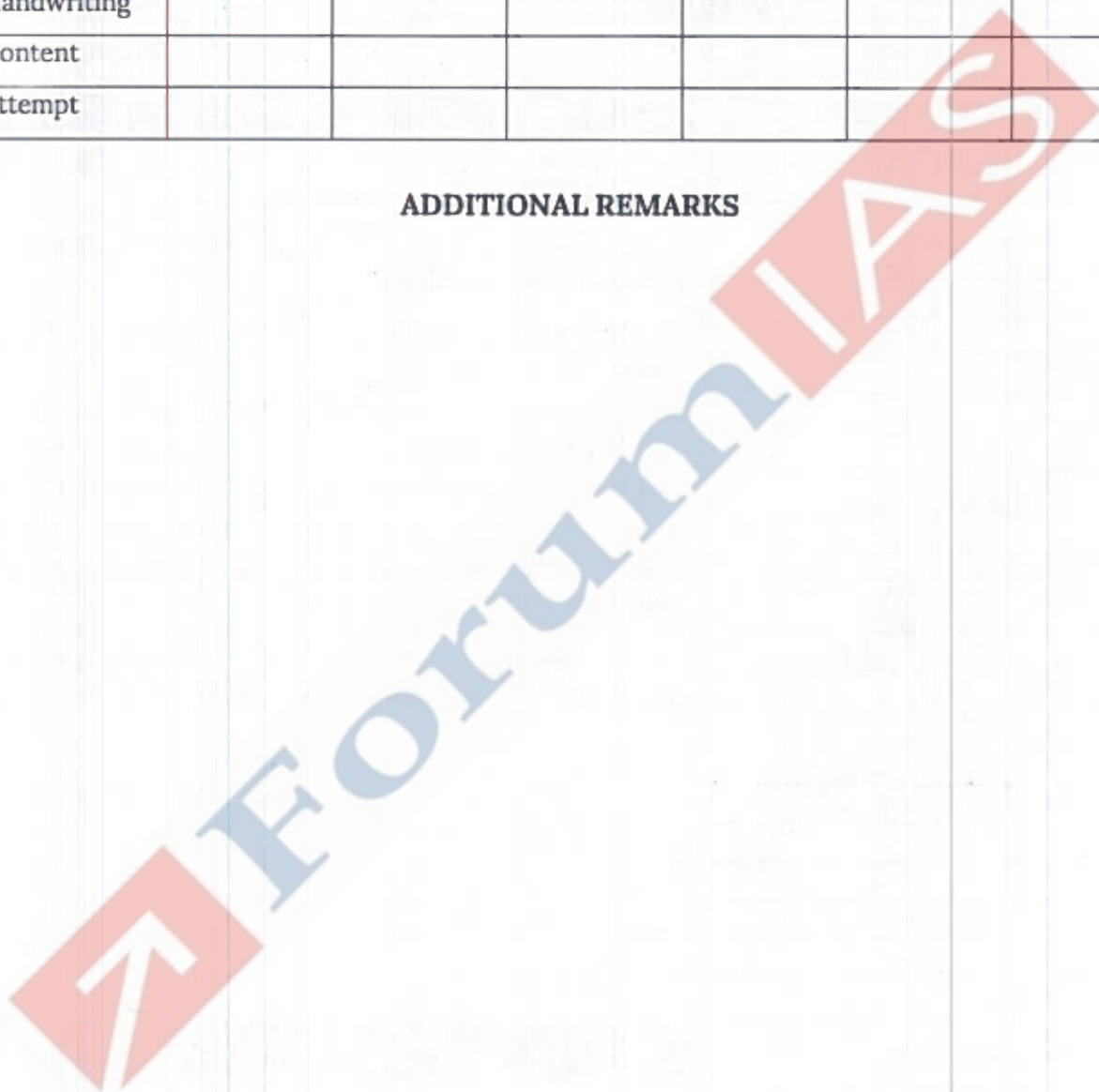
Maximum Marks: 250

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						
3						
4						
5						
6			2. There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI, all questions are compulsory.			
7						
8						
9						
10						
11			3. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.			
12						
13						
14						
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16			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.			
17						
18						
19						
20						
Total:	250		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.			
Evaluator's Discretion:					For Student Only	
					Start Time 12 PM	End Time 3 PM
Total Marks:					Mode Of Examination:	Online <input type="checkbox"/> Offline <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
					For Office Use Only	
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.			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) 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)

Democracy was formally institutionalized in India with the Constitution. But it created its place in the Indian subconsciousness prior to that.

This can be attributed to Gandhian ideology

of :-

- i- Swaraj : for both the individual & the nation
- ii- Self sufficiency displayed in experiments
eg Toletoy Farm → work by all
→ skills
→ scavenging
→ cleaning
→ handicraft
- iii- Sarvodaya in economy to create a model of trusteeship
eg emergence of milk cooperatives
- iv- Participation of all sections of society

was ensured in the freedom struggle
 eg peasants, students, women, workers

-v- Secularism ^{Positive}: The attempt to build Hindu Muslim Unity
 eg Khilafat Non Cooperation 1920

-vi- Inclusive Society: campaign for Harijans
 eg All India Anti Untouchability League

This ushered in democracy despite

- illiteracy
- poverty
- inequality
- diversity.

Nonetheless it was challenged by

- vote bank politics (Poona Pact)
- religious polarisation (separate electorate)
- caste based mobilisation (Hindu Mahasabha)
- Workers (Union)

Yet Gandhian ideology remains relevant even today. The survival of India & its boundless prosperity can be attributed to this as we celebrate a 'New India at 75'

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 was called as the First War of Independence by V.D. Savarka

British Response

- 1) Act For the Better Government of India 1858 brought large scale changes
- 2) The Governor General was given a new title of 'Viceroy' showing end of company rule & start of Crown Raj
- 3) New office of Secretary of State to manage political & economic affairs
- 4) Change in Military patterns
 eg Increase in Ratio of European: Indian soldiers
 Introduction of 'Marital' & Non Marital Race to divide military ethnically

- 5) ^{Allahabad} Delhi Durbar 1858 under Lord Canning showed British supremacy.
- 6) Wholesale economic & Political colonisation began with systematic drain of wealth
- 7) No interference in religious matters anymore. Eg Previous initiatives to ban Sati
- 8) Opening of Civil Services for Indianisation
Eg Indian Civil Service Act 1861.
- 9) Muslims were polarised eg Sir Syed Ahmed Khan
Thereafter began the 'carrot & stick' approach of British in giving constitutional gradual benefits & suppressing unification
It controlled reactionary Indians in short term with long term sustenance of colonisation of India - Britain's crown jewel

Feedback

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Structure/
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Interpretation

Content

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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)

World War I savaged European rivals after 100 years of peace since the Congress of Vienna in 1815.

Bismarck's system of alliances

led to :-

- i- Secret treaties b/w nations fuelled confusion
- ii- Groupings

<u>Axis Powers</u>	v/s	<u>Allied Powers</u>
Austria-Hungary Turkey & Germany		Britain, France & Russia
- iii- Rivalries for resources
- iv- Nationalistic pride
Eg Germany

The assassination of Archduke Ferdinand by Serbian extremists was

the result of polarisation and fuelling of enmity b/w different groups

This attack was like a domino effect wherein alliance partners stepped in to prevent the victim nations.

Ultimately, it involved all of Europe & its colonies culminating into a World War

Initiatives like United Nations today bid to counter Bismarck's alliance enmity.

Feedback
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Structure/ Presentation
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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)

Cloudbursts are the sudden occurrences of heavy rainfall in a given area & can trigger consequential disasters like landslides or floods.

Vulnerability of hilly regions

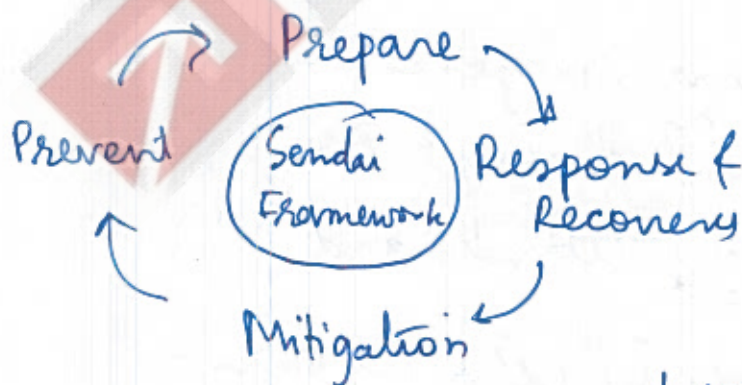
- i- High terrain makes them closer to clouds.
↳ Immediately impacted
Eg Katra in Jammu
- ii- Landslides are triggered by cloud bursts & disrupt lines & livelihoods Eg Uttarakhand
- iii- Can cause Glacial Lake Outburst Floods as they heavily inundate.

Impact

- 1) Biodiversity is crushed
Especially small plants & animals
- 2) Loss of infrastructure, lives, livelihoods
- 3) Ruins agriculture

Mitigation

- 1) Use of Big data, AI in monitoring occurrences
- 2) Use of satellites & weather prediction
Eg By IMD
- 3) Systematic Method of information dissemination for locals



hazards
This can prevent disasters from becoming disasters (SDG 13)

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 are an emerging concern for oceanic health and impact of climate change.

They are :-

- i- Temporary periods of extreme heat events over areas of oceans
- ii- Caused by the rising global temperatures (over 1° since Industrial era)
- iii- Displacement of large currents
Eg Atlantic Meridional Oceanic current weakening
- iv- Disruption in global weather patterns
Eg Rise in sea level

Impacts

- i- Biodiversity
Eg Fish die, corals bleaching
- ii- Livelihood
Eg Coastal population is gravely affected
- iii- Disproportionate impact on poor people of countries
Eg Indonesia
- iv- long term impact on climate will prevent COP 26 goal of limiting 2°C rise

Climate is a globally interconnected phenomena & must be tackled in an integrated way

Feedback
(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/ Presentation
Question 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)

Arctic is emerging as the new pasture for great power politics as the sea ice is expected to melt by 2050.

India's Arctic Policy pillars

- i- Focus on sustainable use of resources
- ii- Democratic and Participatory approach that includes all stakeholders
- iii- Underlying philosophy of Vasudena Kutumbakam
- iv- India's rightful stake in Arctic
Eg Investments include in (Far East) ^{Look}
(Vladivostok, Research stations (Himadri, Bhanu))
- v- Concern for health as new viruses emerge from permafrost

Significance of Arctic

- i- New shipping lanes can connect Europe
- ii- Lower dependence on Malacca Strait former traditional lanes
- iii- New Resources unlocked
Eg Fuel, Mineral
- iv- Geopolitical games for dominance
Eg Polar Silk Route
- v- Russia's revision as a global power, it was locked by Arctic

The need of the hour is to follow Nobel Prize Winner Eleanor Ostrom's principle of Governing the Commons. India must efficiently walk the diplomatic tightrope for its place

Feedback
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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 was an unprecedented health crisis that brought wholesale changes in labour market & jobs

Change in labour Market

- i- Rise in unemployment due to lay offs
(Falling profits in lockdowns)
- ii- Reverse Migration created shortage in labour ^{eg} for construction
- iii- Burn out and stress due to lack of divide in domestic & professional zones
Eg Great American Renignation

Change in Nature of Jobs

- i- Rise in gig economy
Eg Blinkit to avoid contact

- ii- Rise in Work From Home pattern to same infrastructure cost
- iii- Rise in 'Work-ation' tourism
Eg Thailand

Social consequences

- i- Mental Anxiety
Eg Pew Research shows rise in cases of mental health by 50%.
- ii- Domestic Violence
Eg NCRW shows rise in distress calls of women
- iii- Lack of Skilling
Now shifted online ie within reach of few Eg Udemy, Coursera
- iv- Further decline in women LFPR (23%)

COVID-19 has highlighted social & economic cleavages. Atmanirbhar Bharat calls for Economic Reforms 2.0.

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

Diversity, Plurality, and multidimensional ways of life are the defining aspects of a country like India.

Diversity does not itself threaten country's unity if

-i- Accommodation of needs

eg Art 29, 30 in Indian Constitution

-ii- Secularism is positive

eg Indian Model v/s France

↓
Positive involvement of all

↓
No tolerance to Religion in public sphere

-iii- Regional: if equal development is ensured.

-iv- Linguistic: official language is inclusive

eg Tensions in Sri Lanka for exclusion of Tamil

Threat to diversity is a concern as

- i- 'American Assimilation' model of Melting Pot creates isolation feeling
- ii- Suppression of identities can lead to revolts. Eg ~~the~~ Separation in Quebec
- iii- Religious sensitivity disregarded
Eg Charlie Hebdo Case
- iv- Lopsided development of regions
Eg Demand for Greater Nagaland
- v- Not managing subnational tendencies
Eg Khalistan demand
- vi- Ensuring fraternity ~~without~~ is often avoided by vote bank politics which is divisive
Eg Religion

The need of the hour for a true 'Vasudeva Kutumbaham' is unity without uniformity & diversity without fragmentation.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
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 reflects the movement of livelihoods, opportunities & persons from rural areas to cities.

It reflects a change in the occupational structure from

Primary → Secondary → Tertiary
(Agriculture, Manufacturing, Services)

Transformation in

I Where People live

- ↳ shift away from villages in search of jobs to cities eg Delhi
- ↳ Presence of thriving gig economy
- ↳ Slums in urban areas eg Dharavi
- ↳ environment encroached by infrastructure eg Mumbai wetlands

II What they do

- ↳ shift from agriculture to industry & informal sector eg street vendors
- ↳ carbon emissions

III How they live

- ↳ As per PLFS, 90% employment is in informal sector

- ↳ No social security benefits makes them vulnerable

eg COVID reverse migration

- ↳ Clustered in dense slums creates risk for epidemics, sanitation

eg Dharam

- ↳ Away from families for months causes feminisation of agriculture in rural areas

- ↳ No social status impacts mental health

eg worker suicides

- ↳ Climate unfriendly (concretisation)

To fulfil goal of 'New India @75'

urbanisation has to be planned and must keep people at centre of policy making.

Smart City Initiative is a step in right direction

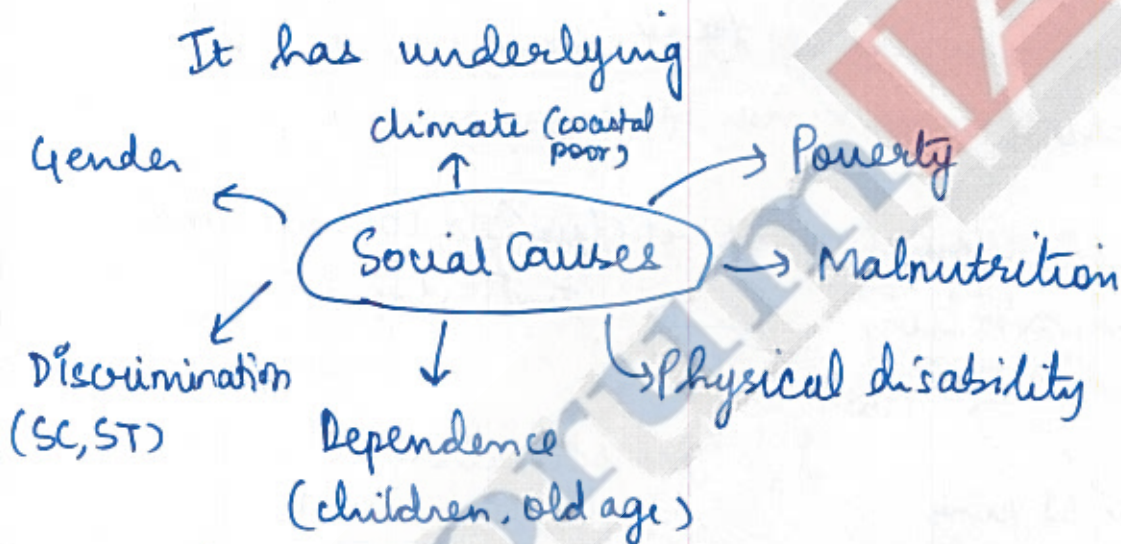
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Q.10) No vulnerability is without an underlying social cause and child labour is no exception. Analyze. (10 marks, 150 words)

कोई भी सुभेद्यता अंतर्निहित सामाजिक कारण के बिना नहीं होती है और बाल श्रम कोई अपवाद नहीं है। विश्लेषण करें।

Vulnerability reflects a high potential (10 अंक, 150 शब्द) of being exploited or falling first in the even of a crisis.



Child labour is a social evil & is affected by underlying social causes

- i- Trafficking of children as they are a vulnerable and gullible section of society, easily lured eg Beggar rackets
- ii- Conflict or war zones disproportionately

impact children who are forced to work
eg Vietnam's factories

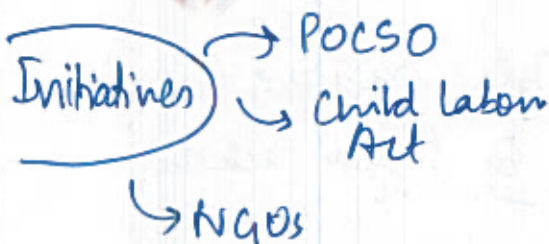
-iii- Conducive to nature of work
eg Cotton picking require small soft hands
 (girls), chimneys

-iv- Poverty of children pushes them to
 take suboptimal tasks
eg garbage picking

-v- Lack of education perpetuates vicious cycle
 of exploitation eg Bidi Industry



Protection of children is paramount
 to secure our nations future.



This can be resolved
 with addressing the
 causes systematically.

Feedback
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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 हैं, बल्कि अपने समय की तकनीकी प्रतिभा और सौंदर्य संबंधी संवेदनाओं का भी प्रतिबिंब हैं। विस्तारपूर्वक वर्णन करें। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

India's rich cultural heritage can be attributed to not just the religious traditions but the creativity of its makers that was far ahead of their times.

This can be seen across the ages & spatial dimension :

I Ancient India

-i- Cire Perdue technique of lost wax used

Eg : Indus valley civilisation.

Used even today for religious sculptures

-ii- Sun temples when sun rays fall on the

Garbhagriha (sanctum sanctorum) during

solstice. Eg Modhera, Konark

- iii- Monolithic Pillars carved from one stone
Eg Mauryan pillars, unlike the Achaemenian pillars



II Medieval India

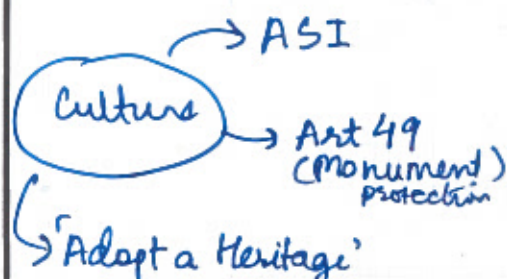
- i- Tomb style architecture of Mosques
Eg Double dome under Lodhis
- ii- Pietra Dura carvings to beautify tombs
Eg Taj Mahal by Shah Jahan
- iii- Minars and Darwazas
 - ↓
 Qutub Minar
 (no rust even today)
 - ↓
 Alai Darwaza (Alauddin Khilji)
 Buland Darwaza (Akbar)

- iv- Chandela sculpture and carvings
eg Khajuraho temple → Jain
→ Hindu
- v- Stellate type star shape sculpture
eg Noyaleswar temple

III Modern India

- i- Le Corbusier planning of Chandigarh on lines of Harappa
- ii- Kerala : housing for poor by Gandhi of Indian Architecture - Laurie Baker
- iii- Lutyens Delhi as capital

India's expression of religious devotion is the attributed to the sheer brilliance of its makers. Present day initiatives



help in preserving our traditions

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)	
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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)

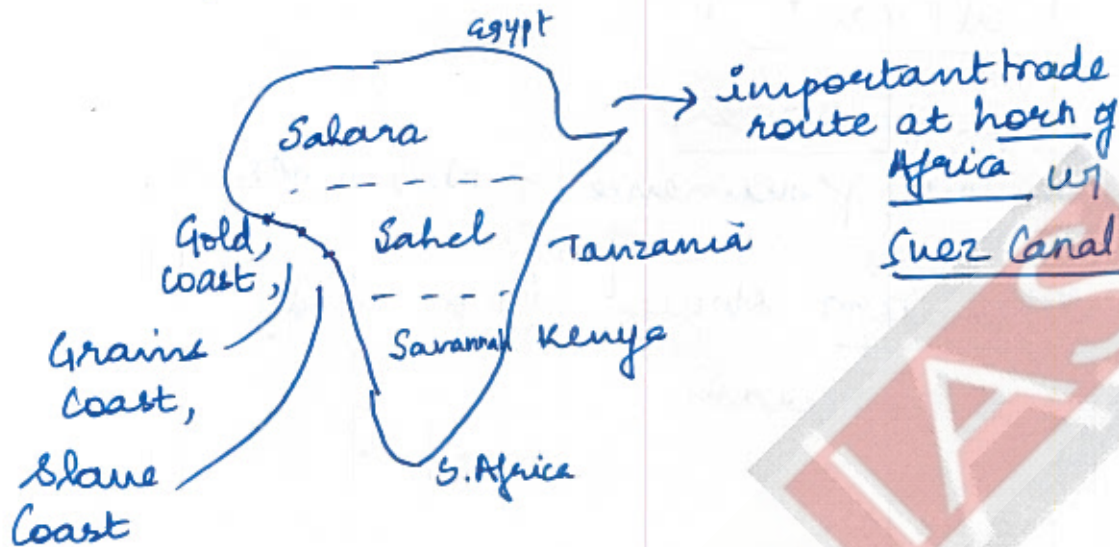
कागज पर बंटवारे से लेकर उपनिवेशवाद से मुक्ति में देरी तक, अफ्रीकी औपनिवेशिक अनुभव बाकी विश्व के हिस्सों से अलग था। चर्चा करें। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

African colonial experience was with deeper social cleavages and greater colonial aspirations.

Reasons:-

- i- Primitive way of life was exploited more deeply by the colonizers
- ii- Large expanse of land led to fight b/w imperialists Eg: ^{Anglo} French rivalry
- iii- Inherent social divides due to diversity of people $\begin{matrix} \rightarrow \text{Religion} \\ \rightarrow \text{Tribal} \\ \rightarrow \text{culture} \end{matrix}$
Eg Egypt, Sudan, S. Africa
- iv- Policy of Divide and rule to sustain economic exploitation
Eg Division of Sudan, Eritrea

-v- Large no. of resources



These factors culminated into

1) Paper Partition

- unnatural borders led to colonial legacy of infighting
- not followed in letter & spirit
- continued presence of imperialists
- Eg Apartheid in South Africa

2) Delayed Colonisation

- lack of solidarity
- Eg seen even today in African Union

- Vast diverse land divided after World War I
- lack of leaders
eg Only prominence of Nelson Mandela
- Extremism slowed down unity
eg Boko Haram

3) Neo colonialism

Even after freedom they suffer from

- debt trap diplomacy (China)
- called as 'peripheries' who supply raw materials
- Mere role as Markets for finished goods

African colonial past haunts its men today. As the 'Next Asia' it faces threat of great power rivalry. Must follow Gandhian path of 'Swaraj' for true freedom

Feedback

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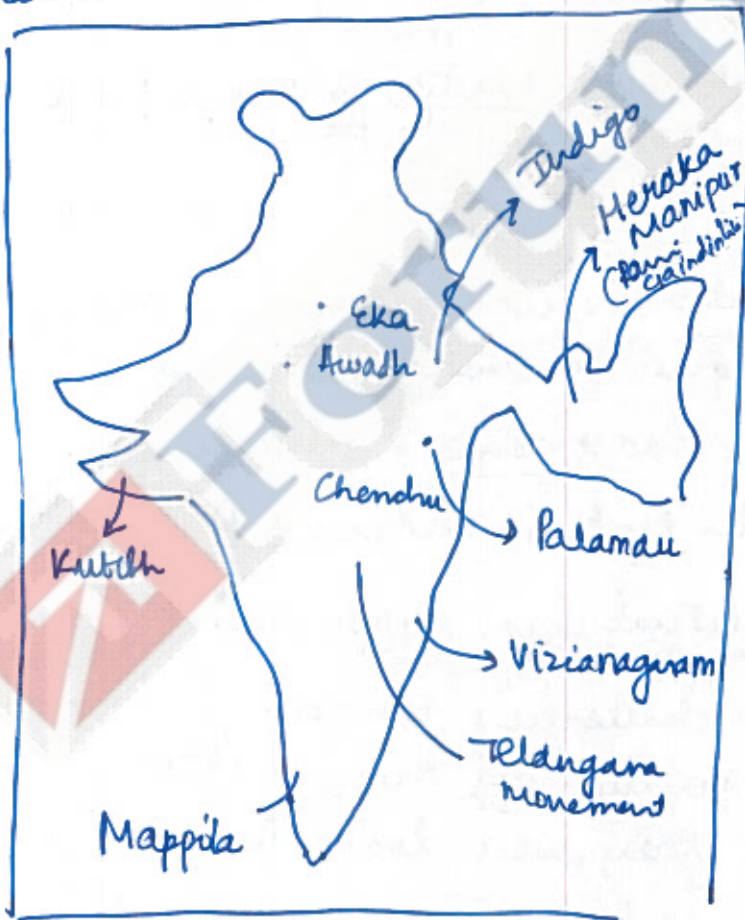
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Q.13) Compare the peasant and tribal movements in pre-independence India. How far would it be correct to classify peasant and tribal movements as a part of national freedom struggle? Justify with suitable examples. (15 marks, 250 words)

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 कहाँ तक सही होगा? उपयुक्त उदाहरणों के साथ औचित्य सिद्ध करें। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

The pre independence era witnessed a large number of peasant & tribal revolts both as a response and as a result to the colonial policies.



we can see the wide spread coverage of these movements.

As part of National freedom struggle :

I Peasants

-i- Prior to 1857 : They were

- localised eg Sanyasi Revolt
- in response to Exploitative policies
eg Midnapore
- Against landlords
eg Moamaria v/s Ahoms
- Hindu-Muslim unity eg Faki's Rebellion

-ii- After 1857 :

- constitutional : used petitions, newspapers
campaigns eg Indigo Revolt 1858
- led to enactments of commission
eg Awadh Rent Amendment Act
- Intellectual class supported them
eg B. C. Chatterjee's petitions
- lack of unity eg Mappila 1920

We can see that they were local initially but over time demanded wholesome change with help of leaders.

II Tribals

- i- Local needs were focussed upon
- ii- Nationhood consciousness missing
Focus on livelihood Eg Ho, Santhal
- iii- Frustration against all exploiters or 'outsiders'
 - Indian landlords
 - British administration
 Eg Ulgulan of Birsa Munda
- iv- Frontier tribals were still ^{not} integrated but
Eg Nagas

Thus they were part of freedom struggle because

- nation = cumulative of peasants & tribals
- Fought bravely against colonial powers
- Fought for self sufficiency

However their participation was

- sporadic
- local
- limited agenda

Yet their contribution remains unparalleled in bringing independence. It's because of them that we celebrate 'Azadi Ka Amrit Mahotsav' today.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure/ Presentation
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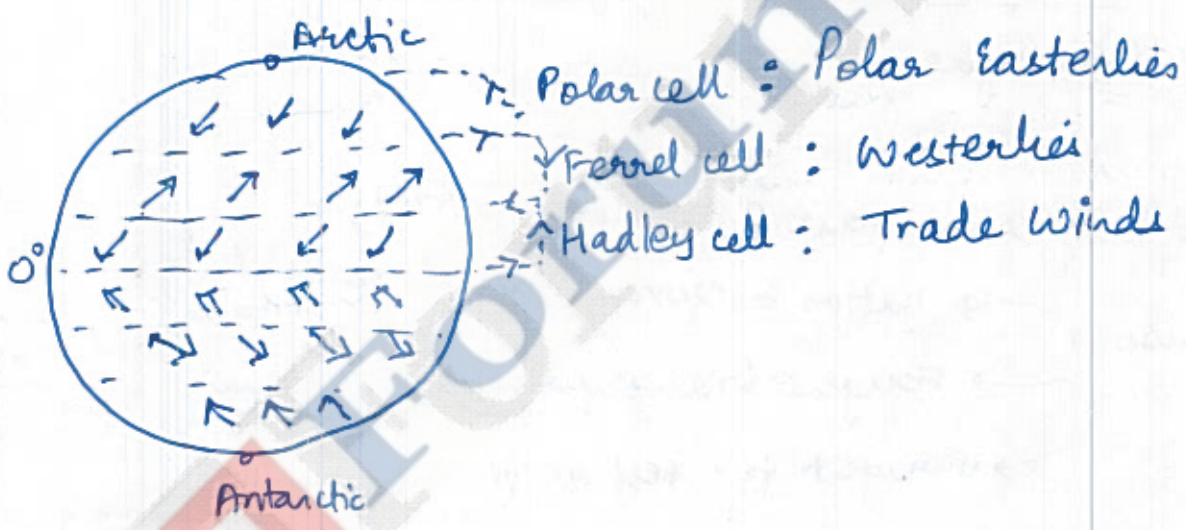


Q.14) How is general pattern of ocean surface current circulation related to global atmospheric circulation patterns? Also discuss the influence of these circulations on climate and human activities. (15 marks, 250 words)

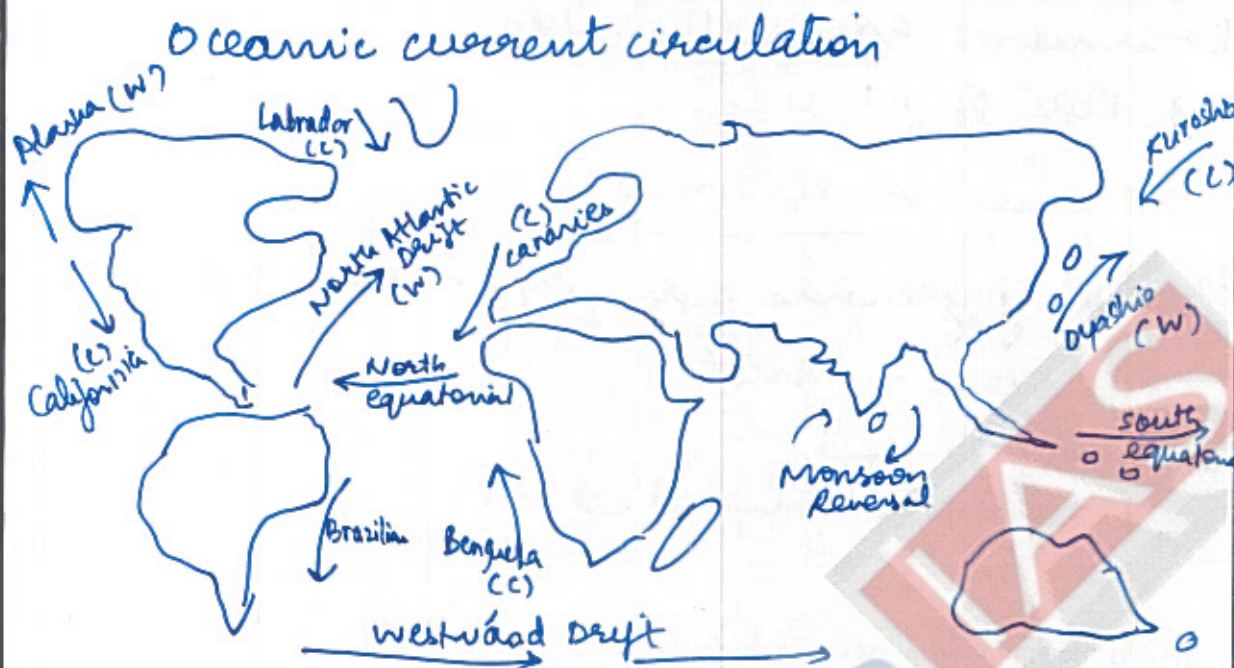
महासागरीय सतही जलधाराओं के परिसंचरण का सामान्य पैटर्न वैश्विक वायुमंडलीय परिसंचरण पैटर्न से कैसे संबंधित है? जलवायु और मानवीय गतिविधियों पर इन परिसंचरणों के प्रभाव की भी चर्चा कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

The global atmospheric and oceanic circulations are interrelated and mutually reinforcing.

Atmospheric circulation :



- The movement of these winds create waves that circulate oceanic water
- As surface water piles up, the subsurface cold water currents move to balance



→ The above diagram shows how winds move the water from surface level and this impacts currents

(CC) = Cold current
(W) = warm current

→ Southern hemisphere has less landmass so winds move faster creating fast band of westward drift eg Roaring 40's

→ Reversal of winds in Indian subcontinent due to Coriolis effect and jetstreams is a unique phenomenon.

Impact on climate

1) Balances the water temperature

1 → Determines rainfall patterns
eg Role of AMOC

2 → Determines biodiversity

eg fishing grounds near Japan as hot & cold currents meet

Human Activities impacted as

1) Economic activities

eg Monsoon dependent agriculture of India

2) Temperature impacts health & diseases

eg lack of upwelling on Peruvian coast creates heat

3) Resources for livelihood

eg fishing, coastal livelihood

4) Festivals determined by rainfall

eg Onam after harvests, Kalbari

Thus we see an integrated relation

of w oceanic circulation, atmosphere as well as human activities. Must be preserved (COP26)

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)

Mangrove forests are one of the richest biodiversity areas. They are found at the transition of :-



Ecosystem Services

- i- Shield against climatic hazards
Eg During cyclone Fani, Titli in Sunderbans
- ii- Resources in thick forests Eg Avicennia
- iii- called as 'kidneys' of ecosystem as they purify the water
- iv- 21st century concerns are addressed
Eg water contaminated with heavy metals

- v- Lower the temperature with thick vegetation & canopies
- vi- Act as carbon sinks against rising carbon emissions
- vii- Home to unique biodiversity
Eg Amphibians

However they are under threat from

- i- Encroachment for human activities
Eg expansion of agriculture in Sunderban
- ii- Deforestation for forest resources
 ↳ wood ↳ Plantations Eg oil palm
 ↳ land
Eg Perishing of Selvas in Brazil
- iii- Rising Sea levels are inundating the land as they lie in edge.
- iv- Garbage Pollution Eg Plastics from rivers & ocean are clogging mangroves

Measures for protection :-

- i- Global initiatives like & solidarity
Eg Mangroves for Future initiative
- ii- Integrated approach
Eg India & Bangladesh should collaborate on planning for Sunderbans rather than work in silos
- iii- Involve youth organisations for awareness
Eg NYKS, NCC, NSS
- iv- Meet climate targets
Eg under UNCCD - NDCs
- v- Data tracking
Eg India ^{Forest} Survey Report

The need of the hour is to prevent encroachment by institutionalizing our efforts & fulfil SDG 13 : Climate Action

Feedback

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Structure/
Presentation

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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)

With increasing trends of urbanisation, World Bank predicts that 50% of Indians will live in cities by 2040.

Cities are largest contributors to climate change as :-

- i- Concretisation of wetlands leads to
 - low water percolation in ground
 - Rainwater becoming wastewater
 - Urban Floods eg Chennai
 - Lack of Drainage systems
- ii- Construction activities generate large amount of PM & emissions
- iii- Large no. of vehicles lead to release of toxic gases eg CO₂, CO, SO_x

-iv- Spread of infrastructure impacts biodiversity
eg Missing sparrows, Man-Animal Conflicts

-v- Air Pollution

eg Delhi called Smog capital

But cities are also extremely vulnerable

i- Urban heat island effect due to cemented and concrete land instead of soil.

eg Peak temperature in Delhi (2015)

ii- Urban floods disrupt the very efficiency of these cities

eg Mumbai, Chennai, Bangalore

iii- Slums and overpopulated localities create tensions for ^{out}break of epidemics

eg SARS, water contamination

iv- Victims of air pollution

eg Decrease in life expectancy of Delhi residents (WHO)

Role in achieving carbon neutrality

- i- Afforestation Eg Green highways can create carbon sinks
- ii- Public transport efficiency can reduce vehicular emission Eg Smart city project, "Red light on, Car off"
- iii- Manage water logging w/ planned cities Eg Chandigarh, iFlow Mumbai
- iv- Zonation of land to save wetlands

Role in building climate resilience

- i- Educated & Aware population must use sustainable practices Eg Recycle plastic or in road construction
- ii- Blue Green Infrastructure as suggested by Mihir Shah Committee
- iii- Planned construction & not mindless expansion

This can help battle the multiple perils of climate change & achieve

SDG 11: Sustainable cities

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)

India's sugar industry is a key in its food security and economic well being goals.

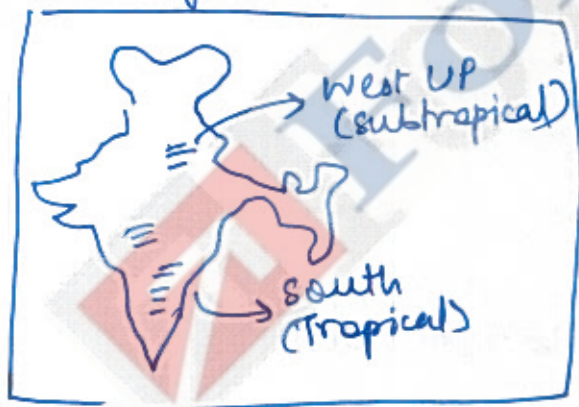
The location depends on

Sugar cane production

Presence of sugar mills

Shift in location is based on

i- Sugarcane producing areas



The South is more conducive due to

→ longer crushing cycle

→ better recovery rate

Eg: 10% in Tamil Nadu

ii- Sugarcane Varieties

Eg UP has now adopted Coimbalore 0238 variety

which has increased its production

iii- Sugar Mills : The better culture of cooperatives in Southern India is a key factor for its concentration

iv- Government Policies : The state govt gives 'SAP' over and above the central 'FRP' incentivising sugarcane production

v- Indebtedness of Sugar Mills is leading to their closure in conventional areas like Bihar.

Consequences

I Ecological

i- Water Guzzling crop is not suitable

for areas like

→ Western UP

→ Marathwada

→ Vidharbha

} Rain deficit Areas

-ii- Inefficient water productivity
 eg 80% of freshwater in agriculture goes to rice & sugarcane

-iii- Islands of drought in hinterland

-iv- Impact on soil productivity

II Economic

-i- Long period of commitment in harvests makes farmer vulnerable

-ii- Delay in arrival of subsidies leads to working capital crunch

-iii- Designated no. of sugar mills in particular area leads to dwarfing of farms

-iv- Export is uncompetitive compared to Brazil.

The sugar industry needs Reforms, Reorientation & Restructuring to revive its efficiency & become 'Atmanirbhar'

Feedback

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Structure/
Presentation

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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 is one of the most crucial factors determining the developmental fortune of any country.

Criticality of population composition :-

- i- Demographic dividend determines the no. of persons in working age
↳ This determines its economic potential
↳ 60% in India are 15-59 yrs
- ii- Proportion of dependent population creates responsibility of 'care work' and 'social security'.
↳ Children; ICDS vaccination
↳ Old Age Senior Citizens: Vayoshree Yojna

iii- Composition of govt exchequer on assistance

Eg National Social Assistance Program

-iv- Tackling new age concerns

Eg Industrial Revolution 4.0 requires an agile young workforce

Relevance of population size remains

Management of populace
Eg 1.3 billion persons in India

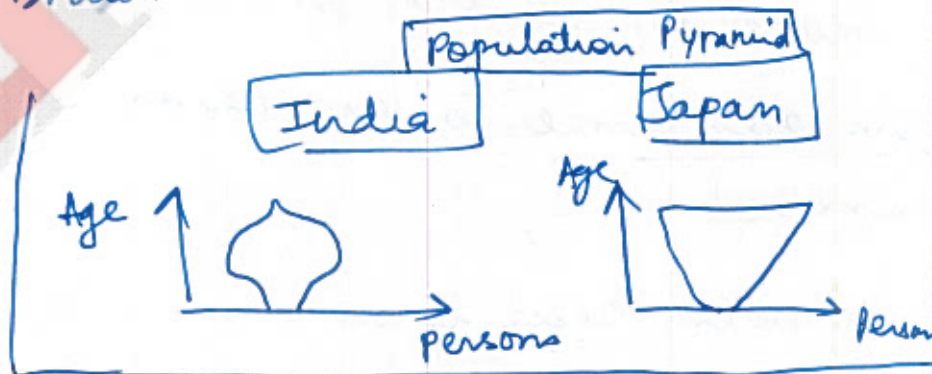
Capability Approach of Amartya Sen in providing minimum needs to all

Burden on Resource i.e

Health & Security

Eg Billion Plus vaccination in COVID-19

Malthusian problem.



Recently the Cabinet approved initiative of increasing the legal age

of marriage for women to stabilize population

Benefits : 1) Decrease in early maternity
at age of 18, 19, 20

Mothers concentrated in this age

- 2) Encourages education which will in turn enlighten them to have less children
- 3) Creates room for awareness of contraceptives
- 4) Empowers women in domestic sphere as they maturely manage their maternal aspirations

Concerns : 1) Mere increase in age not sufficient if not supplemented with push for education, awareness

- 2) Non adherence to law needs to be controlled.

Women need to be at the centre of policy making to become a 'Knowledge Economy' & w/ our population of women in 'Amrit Kaal'

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 is the inexorable integration of goods, capital, markets, people, ideas at a pace never witnessed before"

— Thomas Friedman
(economist)

It impacts traditional cultural values

- i- Festivals : Celebration of halloween, Christmas against traditional festivals
- ii- Pop culture : eg K-Pop of South Korea, Netflix shows western way of life
Impacts choice of food → Pizza
dress → jeans
- iii- Personal sphere : Rise of nuclear families against joint community living
- iv- Vocation based on skills & not caste

- v- Dilution of identities ^{traditional} in urban spaces
eg Religion, Caste, region intermix in migration hubs like Delhi, Mumbai
- vi- Replacement of orthodox elites like priestly class, zamindars with CEOs, Artists etc

Impact on diversity

I Reduced

- i- Assimilation of identities based on travel, work etc.
- ii- Digital globalisation with Youtube, Instagram makes similar aspirations & entertainment platforms
- iii- Way of life similar i.e. clothing habits, food, festivals

II Increased

- i- Assertion of regional identities

- by immigrants. Eg Indian diaspora in USA
- ii- Sense of isolation in modern life makes one trace their roots.
Eg continuing traditional legacies
 - iii- Government initiatives to sustain culture
Eg GI Tags for Madhubani Art.

Impact on rising disparity

- i- Deepens social cleavages & makes it invisible Eg 70% Safai Karamcharis in Delhi are SC.
- ii- Fundamentalism rise to assert tradition
Eg Religions - ISIS
- iii- Feeling of discrimination among immigrants. Eg Bullying of Indian students in Australia
- iv- Caste ^{is} resilient Eg Harvard University has recognised it.
- v- Clash of Civilisations : Modern & traditional.
Globalisation has been defining. But ^{ideal} needs to be 'value driven' & humane. ^{for} Vasudev Kutumbah

Feedback

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Structure/
Presentation

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Interpretation

Content

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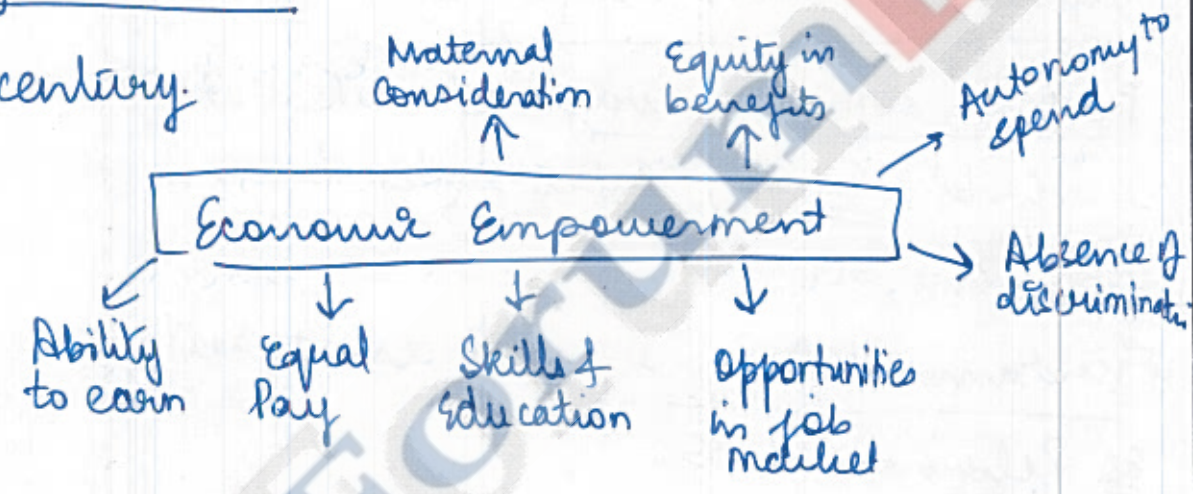
Q.20) While equal rights have been granted to both men and women to participate in economic activities, economic empowerment of women has been slow in coming due to various social barriers. Examine the statement based on your understanding of economic empowerment.

(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)

According to the Global Gender Gap Report of World Economic Forum, bridging the gender divide will take nearly another century.



Participation requires more than equal rights, it demands EQUITY to overcome social barriers :-

- i- Prevalence of female infanticide creates notion that girl child is less desirable.

- ii- Preference to male child in Education
Eg Aser Survey highlights girls sent to govt school & boys to private school
- iii- Menstrual ignorance leads to drop out of low skills & low economic potential
- iv- Early Marriage perpetuates trend in low skill jobs like receptionist
- v- Sole burden of childbirth & upbringing
Eg Absence of Paternal leave concept
- vi- Patriarchal notions refuse freedom to do jobs, confined to home after marriage
Eg LEPR rate of women in India is abysmal 23%
- vii- Women seen as double workforce
Eg Exploitation in textile industry of Bangladesh
- viii- Lack of Mechanisation in women agricultural activities to perpetuate exploitation

eg Tea gardens, cotton picking

The need of the hour is

- 1) Niti Aayog's Report on Gig Economy suggests inclusion of women in informal sector as a bridge to formal employment
- 2) Increase in legal age for marriage to be supplemented by dedicated skills & edu program
- 3) Equality in domestic sphere to counter
 - care work burden (80% as per ILO) on women
 - Domestic violence
 - harassment
- 4) Public Safety eg CCTV initiative of Delhi govt
as 8 rapes per day as per NCRB

'women are the largest untapped labour force' — Hillary Clinton

They can fulfil the global aspirations & Indian dream of \$5 trillion economy

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

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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		

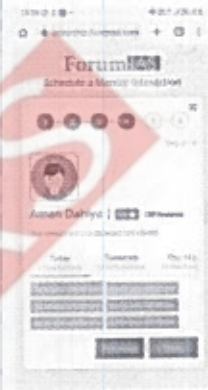
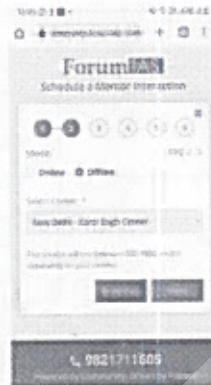
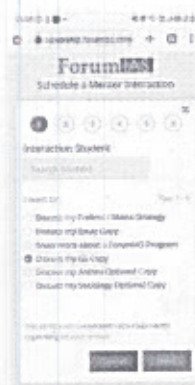
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