



GENERAL STUDIES

Name Of Candidate	JATIN JAIN		
Roll No.	1910081717	Date:	4/9/2022

Time Allowed: Three Hours

Maximum Marks: 250

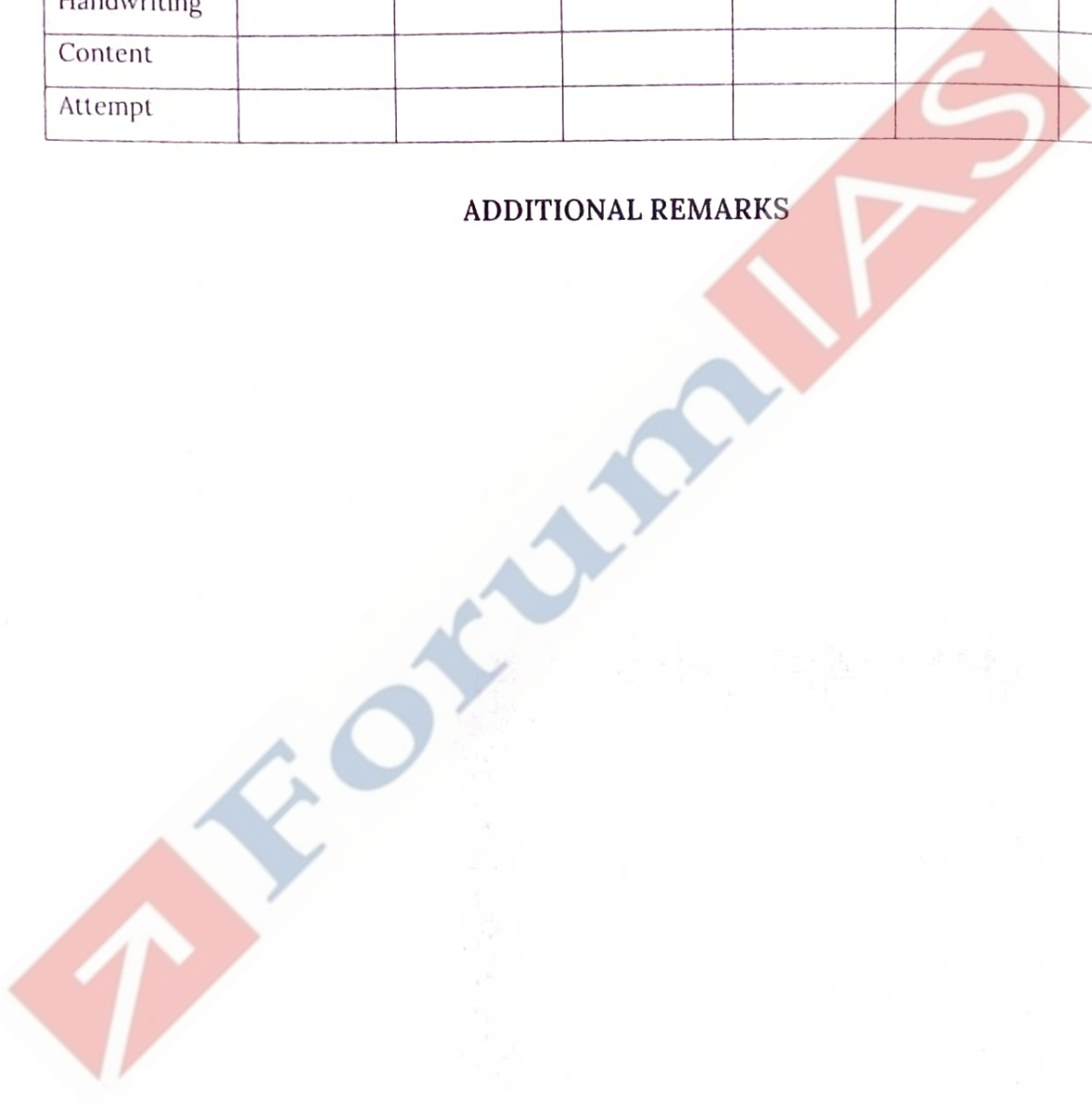
INDEX TABLE			INSTRUCTION
Q. No.	Max. Marks	Marks Obtained	1. Please do furnish Name, Email, Roll No and Mobile in the answer sheet.
1			2. There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI, all questions are compulsory.
2			3. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
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			<p><i>Any specific messages for ForumIAS Mentors/Evaluators with respect to your copy? Write it here.</i></p> <p>○ Is Presentation OK??</p> <p>○ How & where to add Diagrams</p> <p>○ How to attempt World History - without knowledge</p> <p>○ Please provide minor feedback</p>
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Evaluator's Discretion:			For Student Only
			Start Time 9:00 AM
			End Time 12:11 PM
Total Marks:			Mode Of Examination: Online <input 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:
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			Evaluation Date:

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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						
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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)

Gandhiji returned to India in 1915 and transformed the freedom struggle into mass movement and was inspired by

Gandhian ideology secured democracy

- 1) Satyagraha and Civil Disobedience
↳ established the Right to protest (Art 19(1)(g)) and dissent as critical to democracy (Salt Satyagraha, Champaran etc)
- 2) Swraj - Self Rule and Gram Sabhas led to formation of Panchayati Raj Institute
- 3) Pluralism & Tolerance - leading to the spread of fraternity and brotherhood (Preamble)
- 4) Secularism - Gandhiji worked for Hindu-Muslim unity similar to Kurva Dharma bembhava

↳ Secularism - basic structure.

5) Inclusivity - Gandhiji worked as social reformer - to uplift Harjans and also enhance women participation

↳ Equality is principle of democracy -

6) Trusteeship - Gandhiji ideology of Stewardship and environmentalism infused the spirit of Sustainable Development - Art 21 / Art 51(A)

7) Non-violence and Satyagrah - leading to idea of harmony and peace (Art 51)

8) Ahimsa & Swadeshi - to think about the last man standing - leading to self-reliance

Gandhian ideals are our soul of democracy, although he was critical was Parliamentary Democracy but strengthened the ideals & culture of democratic consciousness.

Feedback

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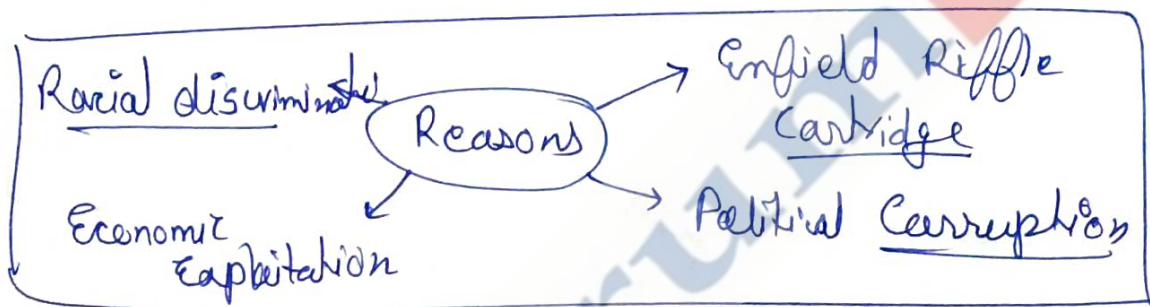
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Q.2) British response to the revolt of 1857 did more than merely restoring colonial control; it prolonged the longevity of the British imperialism in India. Examine. (10 marks, 150 words)

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)

Revolt of 1857 is considered as 'First War of Independence' by V.D. Savarkar, which was led by regional leaders like Rani Lakshmi Bai, Tantya Tape etc.



British Response - Restoring Colonial Control

- 1] Administrative - Good Government Act (1858)
India Council Act 1861
- 2] Military - strengthen the European/British control
and new Gorkha and Pathan regiment.
- 3] Brutal Suppression of the mutiny and revolt
using aggressive means.

British Response - prolonged longevity

- 1) Policy of Divide and Rule - to rule the masses through factionalism
- 2) Abolished Doctrine of lapse to maintain the territorial integrity
- 3) Economic measures and deindustrialization leading to Brain Drain
- 4) Suppression of Freedom of Press - Narcissus Press Act

However, British Response had Double effect and become reason for independence -

- ① Political and Cultural Unification
- ② National Consciousness - Railways, Press
- ③ Political Organization like INC

Revolt of 1857 although not successful but sowed the seeds of Nationalism cultivated by Freedom Struggle in later duration.

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 is known for his policy of unification of Germany and called as the chancellor of World History.

Reason for WWI: Bismarck's system of alliances

1] Triple Alliance - Battle of Sadowa taking piece of land from Austria
↳ Germany annexing Crimea

2] Iron and Blood theory - for fighting with the enemies, and then isolating them - leading to deprivations.

(Eg): Italo-Turkish War: between Germany and Turkey.

③ Triple Entente - alliance was used in world war to fight against British & France

However, Not only Bismarck's alliance other reasons for World War I are -

- ① Economic - surge in price rise
↳ Depression and Recession
- ② Military → creation of road from Bagdad to Berlin
- ③ Immediate → proxy war between Bulgaria and Austria, Serbia and Prussia
↳ killing of Archduke (Austrian Duke)

Hence, culmination of reasons led to the World War I and Bismarck's alliance added spark to fuel

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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, Cloud burst is sudden downpour of 10cm in an hour over area of 20-30km² (also 5cm in half an hour)



Fig: Cloud Burst

Hilly Regions more vulnerable

- 1) Topography - rise of warm air is supplemented leading to cumulonimbus clouds
- 2) Orographic Rainfall and characteristics
Eg: Amarnath 2022
- 3) Low insolation and high wind → formation of clouds with saturation
Eg: Kedarnath (2013)

Impact of cloudburst

- 1) Disaster - Flash floods, Rainfall, landslides
- 2) Loss of life and livelihood Eg : Uttarakhand Chameli
- 3) Biodiversity loss - Eg : Ghorak in rivers
- 4) Affects the Tourism sector and the Local economy
- 5) Affect on the critical infrastructure

Strategy for mitigation

- 1) Doppler Radar for information gathering
- 2) Early Warning system
- 3) Copenhagen Climate Action Plan
- 4) Sustainable Tourism and Disaster Resilient Infra
- 5) Construction of bunds and breche



Cloudburst are outcome of Climate Change and we need to fulfil goals of Paris and Pandemit and follow the spirit

Sendu approach

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 Heatwaves are phenomenon of high temperature (4.5-6.4°C) above normal for consecutive 5 days in the ocean ecosystem.

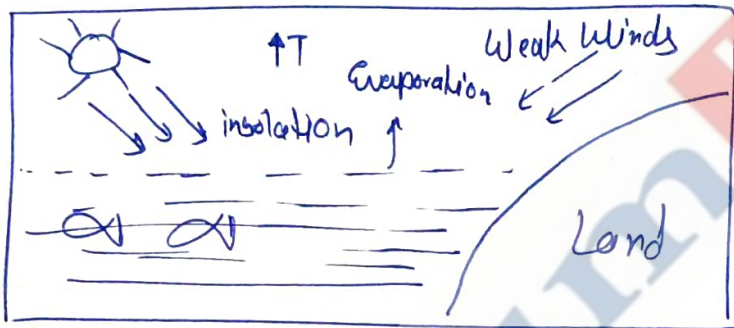


Fig: Marine Heatwave

Marine Heatwave

- ↳ 50% increase in last 10 years
- ↳ caused by Climate Change, El-Nino, etc
- ↳ intense heating disturbing the heat balance
- ↳ creation of low pressure zones

Multidimensional impacts

1) Ecological

- 1) Threat to Marine diversity e.g. Fisheries

2) Coral Bleaching - Eg: Tamil Nadu - 85% corals bleached during 2020 MHW

3) Keeps forest and swamps - Turtles (feminisation)

B] Climatic

1) Causing of tropical cyclones (low pressure)

2) impact the transfer of heat

3) impact monsoon →



C] Economic

1) Impact the Agricultural diversity
Eg: Crop Productivity - Dry spell

2) Coastal and fisheries industries

3) Impacts the Tourism activities

D] Others

1) Health impacts on the human being

2) Navigation hurdles.

Marine Heatwaves are intensifying and we need mature based solutions and evidence based decision making and collaborative approach to tackle such phenomenon.

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 recently released its Arctic Policy due to the growing strategic and economic importance of the region.



Main Pillars of Arctic Policy

- 1] Strengthening the Scientific Research - Maitri
- 2] Convergence and Collaboration - Arctic Council
- 3] Governance Framework for regulation
- 4] Economic Interest - Energy security, minerals etc
- 5] Environmental protection of the global common
- 6] Transport and Communication - Seafarers, Ships etc

Arctic Region - geopolitical significance

- 1) Energy Security
↳ New source of energy expedition with the Arctic resources
- 2) Economic - Mineral and Polymerballer Modules
↳ strategic minerals
- 3) New trading route - melting of snow creates New Southern Route which can be exploited
- 4) Strategic - interest to establish the regional supremacy and enlightened self interest.
- 5) Commercialisation - environmental fishing and other arctic biodiversity

Arctic Region is the new front of geopolitical race and recent Arctic Expedition (MOSAZI) and China's Plan of Polar Silk Route places significance on India's Arctic Policy.

Feedback
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Structure/ Presentation
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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 a tsunami of health, economic and social crisis, leading to global recession and impacted every sphere of society including labour market.

Fundamental changes by pandemic

Labour market

- ① Unemployment and Recession
↳ CMIE: 17.1% unemployment
- ② Closure of MSEs and local works
- ③ Swelling of Reserve Army of Labour
- ④ Hire-fire
↳ ↑ Volatility

Nature of jobs

- ① Informalisation of the jobs
- ② Work from home in service sector
- ③ Free lanceing and part-time workers
↳ Gig Economy

Social Consequences of Changes

- 1] Poverty - pandemic enhanced the extreme poverty by 15% (World Bank) - due to the changing labour market
- 2] Migration - Migrant crisis and reverse migration of rural workers to agriculture
- 3] Women - Pink Recession - as mostly women were removed from jobs (96% informal)
- 4] Contract Workers - Rise of unregulated Gig Economy leading to more exploitation with no social benefit
- 5] Inequality - widening social inequality
↳ Oxfam Report - Top 1% have 52% wealth

Government followed the Barbell strategy and agile framework to provide support like e-Shram portal, PM-SVANidhi, PM Udyam and supporting MSMEs for Covid recovery

Q.8) It is not the diversity, but threat to diversity that imperils the unity of the country. Comment.
(10 marks, 150 words)

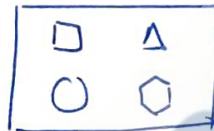
यह विविधता नहीं, बल्कि विविधता के लिए खतरा है जो देश की एकता को खतरे में डालता है। टिप्पणी करें।

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Atik Kos Kos par paani aur char
Kos par paani badal jati hai - this phrase
captures the essence of diversity of India.



Unity in
Diversity



Diversity
in Unity

Diversity leading to Unity

1] Linguistic - diversity of language - 8th Schedule of
Constitution - 22 languages

Ex: Hindi has elements of Urdu, Persian etc

2] Cultural - India has several mini Indias like the
Jakubdhom society - Unity in Diversity

3] Jain Philosophy of Anekantvada and Ayurveda
with plural viewpoint leading to unity.

4] Festivals - Different festivals instill social cohesion
↳ Diwali, Eid, Holi, Christmas

Threat to Diversity imperils unity

- 1) Identity threat - spreading of hatred leading to Communalism (Eg): Delhi Riots
- 2) Homogenisation - Cultural diversity getting eclipsed → Relative deprivation
Eg: North Eastern Regionalism
- 3) Politicisation: Vote bank politics impeding the Caste Religion polarisation
Eg: West Bengal - post poll violence
- 4) 3 Language formula - threat to vernacular language leading to frustration and imperils unity
- 5) Religious intolerance - Mob lynching, Conversion, Jihad laws etc

Article 1 foundation of our diversity and we need to Respect Diversity for unity as PM said in Peard Pran as Diversity has strength and power of unity

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 is a way of living with 30% of population living currently and expected to reach 100% by 2035.

Impact of Urbanisation

A) Where people live - Rural/Urban Migration

1) Urbanisation leading to push and pull migration

2) Rapid Urban agglomeration and Suburbs

3) Leading to Environmental damage i.e. Concretisation (Chennai - Pallikarni Wetland)

B) What they do - Nature of work

1) Informalisation of the workforce

Eg: Mumbai Dibewala

2) Lack of wages and social discrimination

3) Menial jobs for the lower caste people

4) Also provided avenues for social and economic mobility

e) How they live

1) Caste based discrimination

2) Glutalisation in slums - No Sanitation
↳ Congestion and disease spread

3) Slums vs Sky scrapers paradox

4) Food insecurity - Hunger of the poor people

Way forward

1] Planned Urbanisation - Chandigarh

2] Green Urbanisation like Indore Model

3] Basic Amenities - Housing, Work, Health, Education

UN Habitat principle and the

SDG 11 will be fulfilled with PM-Awas, AMRUT to enhance the life of people in urbanisation.

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।

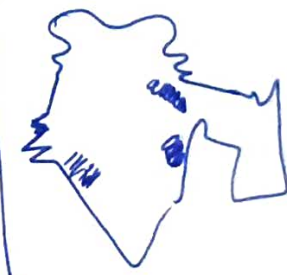
(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Child labour defined by ILO
is child meant to earn, rather than learn

India have 10.1mn child labour as per
Census 2011

Social Causes of Child Labour

- 1) Poverty - leading to child labour - more hands to earn.
- 2) Lack of Education - spreading of child labour as non availability of school education.
- 3) Nimble Theory - Exploitation by Capitalism due to soft fingers
eg Beedi industry, Cotton plucking
- 4) Law sugar for child labour leading to their attractiveness



Child labour centers

5] Pencil enhanced the practise of child labour worldwide

Solutions to Child Labour

- 1) ILO Convention 132 - Universal ratification
- 2) PENCIL portal by the government
- 3) Child labour prohibition Act
- 4) NCPER - statutory body to look into welfare (Gurupadswamy Committee)
- 5) Right to Education [A.A.21A]
- 6) OTT guidelines for child artists

Children are the future assets of society and must be protected

and NGOs like CRY, Kailash Satyarthi

Bachpan Bachao Andolan must work in collaboration with government.

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। विस्तापूर्वक वर्णन करें। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Jawaharlal Nehru in his book "Discovery of India" defined India sculpture as infinite charm and depth of soul, representing our philosophy and rich traditions.

Sculpture - Expression of Religious Traditions

1) Indus Valley - sculpture of bearded priest and Mother Goddess



2) Images of the Vishnu, Nandi etc (Hindu Religion)

☞: Boa incarnation of Vishnu

3) Jaina's god image of monolithic rock

☞: Gomteshwar (Balubhali)

4) Buddha's sculpture and Buddhism

However, Not just religious, India's Sculpture represent vivid imagination and artistic exemplification.

Reflection of high brilliance & Aesthetic Sensibilities

1] Ive - image of Dancing girl and Copper Dog and Bull with lost wax technique

2] Maurya - great architectural brilliance as evident in
 ↳ Lion Capital @ Sarnath
 ↳ National Emblem



3] Giant Sculpture of Buddha and other forms
Eg: Sultangem Buddha (7.5 feet)

4] Artistic and anthropomorphic style in Greece-Roman Art

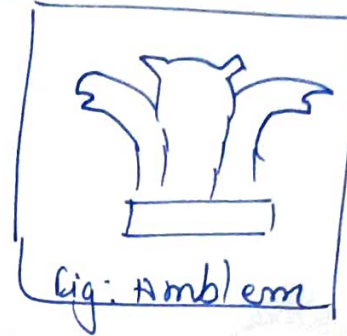
Eg: Gandhar, Mathura School



5] Temple Architecture showed technical brilliance

Eg: Ramappa Temple

based on sandstone technique



6] Chandela's art and architecture at Khajuraho temple shows brilliance which is also a world heritage site

7] Shore Temple and Chelva - Nataraj also shining example

Eg: Ajanta's Penance - beautiful artwork

8] Ravana Shaking Kailash at Cave 16 of the Ellora Caves

Indian tradition of Sculpture present today also in Statue of Peace, Statue of Unity and Grand National Emblem in the Parliamentary new building

Feedback

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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)

Decolonialisation is the process of gaining independence from the colonial powers and earning sovereignty.

Decolonialisation of World

① World War II and leading to independence

Ex: India

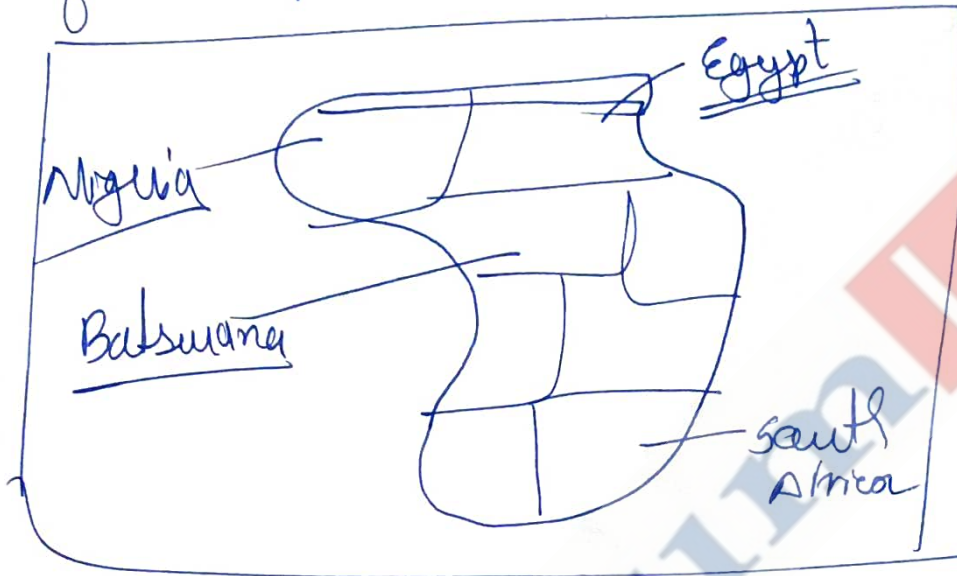
② War of independence ③: Vietnam

③ Decolonialisation as a result of weakening the colonial rule due to economic burden

④ However, Africa was quite a different and termed as 'SCRAMBLE FOR AFRICA'

Paper Partition of Africa

- ① No negotiations with stakeholders of the provinces.



- ② Ethnic division by the colonial masters leading to unification of Africa and resulting to partition.

- ③ Continuous struggle and conflicts leading to independence
eg: Sudan conflict

Delayed Colonialisation

- ① Vested interest — Raw material in
resource rich Africa
↳ Slave trade in Africa
- ② Motivation - decolonisation was
delayed due to the internal
transfer of power.
- ③ Late unification — Africa was a
state and feeling of nationalism
developed late.

The economic backwardness
of Africa is due to the colonial past
and delayed decolonisation.

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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)

Peasant and Tribal movements

of preindependence showed the theory of war of position which shook the roots of colonialism.

Peasant Movement	Tribal Movement
<p>① More based on <u>economic</u> reasons Eg: <u>Indigo Revolution</u></p> <p>② due to <u>economic</u> exploitation ↳ <u>Commercialisation</u> Eg: <u>Deccan Ryots 1875</u></p> <p>③ <u>Organised</u> and led by</p>	<p>① Based on <u>Cultural</u> reasons Eg: <u>Santial</u></p> <p>② due to <u>Christian</u> missionaries in religious lifestyle Eg: <u>Blot Revolt</u></p> <p>③ <u>Localised</u> movement</p>

leaders of the peasant class are political leaders

Eg: Chomparan by Gandhiji

and lead by the local and tribal leaders

Eg: Birsa Munda in Munda Rebellion

Peasant and Tribal movement part of National movement

- ① They sowed the seeds of Nationalism by uniting people against common enemy.
- ② Localised interest but fought with unity and get partial success which boosted confidence.
Eg: Pabna Revolt,
- ③ These were integrated with the larger national struggle and political mobilisation.
Eg: Indian National Congress and leaders supported many peasant movements.

① They seen the participations from all caste, class and gender and were inclusive in nature.

Eg: Tand Bragat

However, they cannot be considered truly National due to limitations such as -

- ① Sudden and spontaneous in nature
- ② No organisation and long term vision
↳ immediate needs
- ③ Not pan India's, only regional and localised
- ④ Not a mass movement.

India celebrating Azadi Ka Amrit Mahotsava, recognising the contributions of peasant and tribal movements by celebration their monuments and Jan Galya Gaurav Diwas on Birsa Munda.

Feedback

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Structure/
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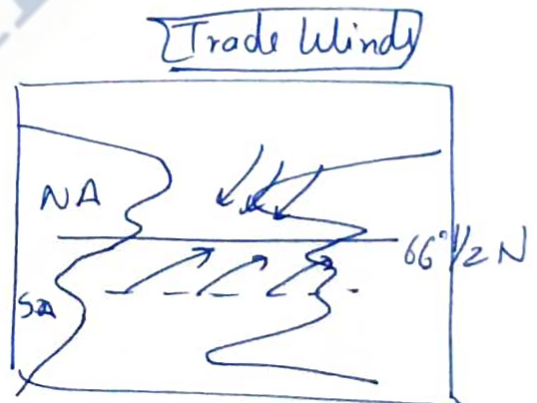
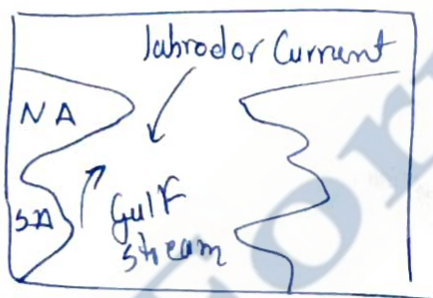
Value
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Total

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)

Oceans are live engines of Earth's atmosphere maintaining the heat balance and comprises 74% of water of the Earth. The intertelation with atmosphere creates climatic variations.



Ocean Surface Current related to Atmospheric Circulation

1) Jet Streams : Flow of Oceanic currents impacts the upper air circulations

Eg : Somali Jet Stream by

- 2) Trade winds - Ocean circulation impacts the direction and speed of the winds on planetary winds.
- 3) Movements of AMOC and other currents impacting the circulations like the Indian Monsoon
 Eg: ENSO impacting Monsoon regionally
- 4) Upwelling of the nutrient rich waters onto ocean surfaces

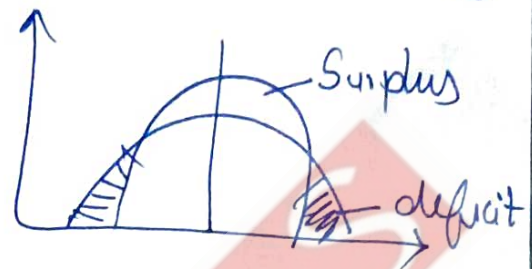
Influence of Ocean Surface Circulations

1] Climate

- 1) forms the micro climatic conditions
 Eg: Cold Currents causing Desert formation
- 2) Rainfall pattern - Warm Ocean Currents in the eastern coast brings rainfall
 Eg. China type climate

3) Ocean Circulations impact the thermal heat balance and energy circulations along with local winds

~~eg~~ :



3) Human Activities

1) Fishing - fusion of cold and warm current - best fishing grounds

eg: Peru Coast. - Anchoa's fish

2) Livelihood - impacts the coastal life of the people

3) Disaster - Ocean Circulations impacting the climate equilibrium causing events like Cyclones and Tsunamis etc.

Ocean are essential geophysical feature and collaborations like INDOES, initiatives like Deep Ocean Mission, O-SMART to understand the impact of these interactions.

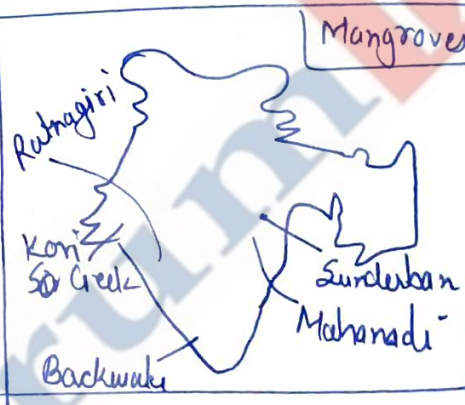
Q.15) Describe the ecosystem services provided by the mangrove forests. Examine the causes of depletion of mangrove forests and suggest measures for their protection. (15 marks, 250 words)

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

Mangrove forests are ecological niche with halophytic zone (salinity tolerant) between the terrestrial and aquatic ecosystem

Features of Mangrove

- 1) Silt Roots
- 2) Viviparous
- 3) Pneumatophary



Ecosystem services by mangrove forests

- 1) Acts as Carbon sink - absorbs the Carbon present in the atmosphere
- 2) Mangroves are lungs of Earth - absorb the toxic elements and helps in decarbonisation
eg: Sunderbans

- 3] Eco-Tourism survives which boosts economy
- 4] Water filtration
- 5] Shock absorbers - against the natural disasters like Cyclones, Tsunami etc
- 6] Biodiversity Habitat for various species
Eg: Sundari, Royal Bengal Tiger

Causes of Depletion of Mangroves

A] Anthropogenic Natural

- 1) Heavy Rainfall and uncertain weather
- 2) Natural ecological process of regeneration

B] Anthropogenic

- 1] Unsustainable Tourism destroying the balance
- 2] Climate Change and GHGs emission
- 3] Rapid Urbanisation - leading to concretisation of mangroves Eg: Kerala backwaters
- 4] Commercialisation of activities like

(Don't Write anything in this Area)

(Don't Write anything in this Area)

hunting, poaching and fishing

5] Water pollution beyond the carrying capacity harming the mangroves.

Measures for their protection

- 1] Nairobi Convention must be revived
- 2] Collaboration for Conservation - MoU between India and Bangladesh
- 3] Sustainable and Green Tourism (Bhutan Model)
- 4] Strict implementation of CRZ rules, EPA rules and guidelines.
- 5] Public Awareness and Community Participation
↳ # SAVE MANGROVES ; # Mangrove for future
- 6] Protect from industrial discharges - Water purification

Mangroves are important ecological diversity and socio-cultural significance and needs to conserve for fulfilling SDG

Feedback

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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)

IPCC, 6th Assessment Report, analysed and stated the fact that cities are most vulnerable (12 cities of India submerge by 2100) and also largest contributor.

Cities largest contributor of Climate Change

- 1] Pollution - vehicular pollution leading to poor air quality. - PM_{2.5}, PM₁₀, CO₂, NO₂
Eg: Delhi, Beijing etc
- 2] Urbanisation - leading to expansion of GHG and carbon economy - fossil fuels
Eg: Mumbai, Tokyo, New York
- 3] Industrialisation - Industrial centers are the hub of climate change

4] Agriculture - 49% source of Methane and NO₂ leading to Climate Change

Cities - Most Vulnerable

1) Coastal Cities - threat to Sea level Rise and ecological disasters

Eg: Indonesia shifting capital from Jakarta to Kalimantan.

2) Population Density - creates high vulnerability to disasters as expanded to ecological fragile area



3) Increasing extreme weather conditions like European Heat Waves, Flash Droughts and Urban Flooding

Eg: Pakistan, Netherlands Ahmedabad

Cities are the central to Climate Change and play important role for Carbon Neutrality.

Role of cities - Carbon Neutrality

- 1) Decarbonisation of the Economy
Eg Renewable Energies - Solar, Wind, Hybrid
- 2) Green Industrialisation - investing in green technologies like green cement etc
- 3) Public awareness and change in consumeristic lifestyle to LIFE
- 4) Urban Forestry (Miyawaki) Eg: Waiparua-Pine
- 5) Blue-Green infrastructure for Carbon Neutrality
- 6) Revival and Rejuvenation of the water bodies and wetlands Eg: Amrit Sarovar Project
- 7) Climate Resilient Infrastructure Eg: CPRE, IPZS

Climate Change needs to be addressed with Climate Justice and cities play major role in achieving Carbon neutrality and fulfilling Paris Targets and Panchsmit goal

Q17) Account for the shift in location of sugar industry. What has been the economic and ecological consequences of these shifts? (15 marks, 250 words)

कीनी 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 is the 2nd largest producer of sugar in the world after Brazil and also the largest producer of sugarcane.

Shift in location of Sugar industry

① Shift from the Northern belt to the southern belt

⇓ Reason

- ① Better quality of sugarcane which have ↑ fructose
- ② More mechanised and industrial policies
- ③ Availability of the labour
- ④ Tropical Area - thus long crushing season
- ⑤ Availability of Transport for export
Eg: Kondla Port, Chennai etc



Fig: Sugar Industry

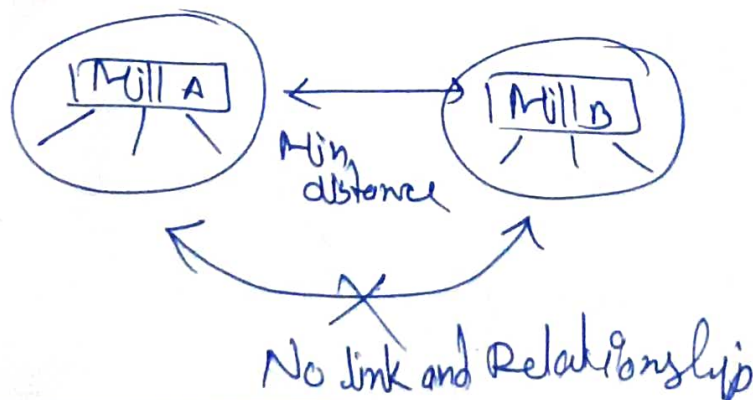
Economic Consequences of Shift

A) Positive

- 1) Enhanced productivity of the farmers in the southern region \Rightarrow \uparrow Income
- 2) High Quality sugar enhances the export of sugar boosting the economy
- 3) Address the issue of farmer distress by providing employment (12mn people)

B) Negative

- 1) Migration of the labour from the Northern area
- 2) Skewed regional disparities
- 3) Monopolies of the Sugar Mills due to policy like -



Ecological Consequences

- 1] Faulty agricultural - Sugarcane is the water guzzling crop (requires 3000 lit of water)
Eg: Marathwada (Drought prone) - Sugarcane cultivation
- 2] Reduce the ground water level and the contamination of drinking water
- 3] Threat to the local biodiversity due to the exploitation of sugarcane farming.
- 4] Unsustainable practices leading to high emission of green house gases.

Way forward

- 1] Rationalisation of the Sugar Mill plants
- 2] SMART Agriculture - enhance efficiency
- 3] Agro-Climatic Zones

Sugar mills are suffering from losses as well as farmer distress and need to overhaul the sugar industry to double farmer income

Feedback

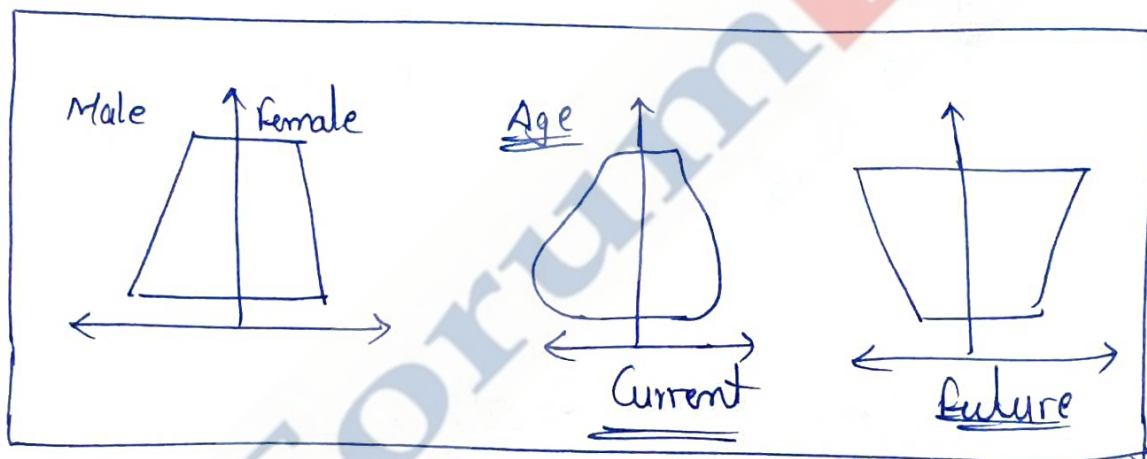
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Value Addition
Total

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)

Recently UN Population Prospects released report stated India will overtake China by 2035 became the most populous nation.



Population Composition Critical determinant

1] Feminisation of Population : Women Representation in the population represented through the Sex Ratio : India (942/1000) - Census 2011

2] Demographic Dividend - working age population

between 15-59 yrs determine the demographic developmental trajectory.



Eg: Japan passed it and India have till 2047

- 3) Rural v/s Urban - population demographic living also affects the development due to nature of urbanisation
- 4) Dependency Ratio affects the skilling the growth potential.

Desirability of raising legal age of Marriage

Recently government formed the Jaya Jitley Committee for the issue.

Argument in favour

- 1] Equality of opportunity and in line with Art 14
- 2] Education and Empowerment : More economic empowerment \rightarrow \uparrow FLPR \Rightarrow \uparrow growth

- 3] Prevent incidents of immature pregnancy and health hazards
- 4] Social evils like Child Marriage, Domestic Violence will be curbed - informed decisions

Arguments Against

- 1] Socio-cultural norms - Age of girl must be less than boy according to rituals
- 2] No guarantee - will lead to educational opportunity
- 3] Child Marriage still 27% in India, thus no deterrence
- 4] Mean age of Marriage already 22.3 years.

Women Empowerment with Atmanirbhar Nari is the key for inclusive and sustainable development to reap the demographic dividend.

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 process of exchange of people, ideas, goods and services due to the interconnectedness of global village (Giddens)

Globalisation impacting Traditional Values

1) Homogenisation

↳ Tradition of Namaskar and touching feet replaced by Hi and Hello

2) Marriage - Globalisation reduced the sacredness and sanctity of marriage and reduced to a contract

3) Pluralism and Tolerance - Globalisation leading to fractionalism and spread of hatred & enmity

Eg : Communal violence - expand through social Media

Positive impact

1] Universalisation of Indian traditions globally

Eg: Use of Namaskar during Covid

2] Cultural hybridisation

Eg: YOGA and AYUSH worldwide

3] Spread of Culture

Eg: e-commerce - Tribal arts, Bamhani sarees etc

Globalisation Reduced Diversity

1) Language - Homogenisation towards English leading to extinction of vernacular like Bhojpuri

2) Cuisine: McDonaldisation and Cocacolonisation impacting food diversity and street culture

3) Religious - secularisation thesis eroding the religious diversity

4) Dress: Tuxedo during Marriage, rather than Traditional wear, - Kurta, Shahi etc

Globalisation increased Disparity

- 1) Neo have's and have not - Digital Divide
- 2) Cultural Alienation and Relative Deprivation
↳ Western v/s Non-western
- 3) Divide between Rich and poor get widened
Eg: Oxfam Report - Top 10% hold 74% wealth
- 4) Marginalisation of the indigenous industries and craft vs Proliferation of MNCs
Eg: Toy industry, handicrafts

Globalisation increased diversity & decreased Disparity

- 1) More Opportunities - enhanced the inter-caste marriage. Eg - jeevonsathi.com
 - 2) Fusion of culture - Punjabi Song, Vernacular Music
 - 3) Social Mobility - Dalit Capitalism - Reducing gap
- Globalisation thus is double edged sword and we need Globalisation and selective syncretism to preserve Unity in Diversity.

Feedback

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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)

UNDP released Gender Inequality

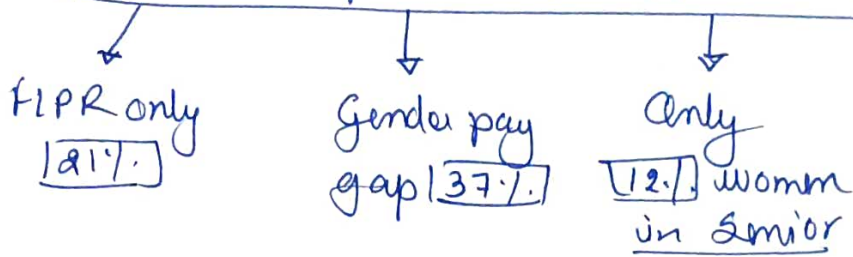
Report represents the gender parity at 37%

and India ranks 112/153

Economic Empowerment

- 1) More freedom and choice - Education and Employment opportunities
- 2) Right to Equal pay - Art 39(a) and Art 14
↳ Labour Code of Constitution
- 3) Women participation in workforce - and in labour force - FLPR = 21%
- 4) Financial independence and right to choose way of living

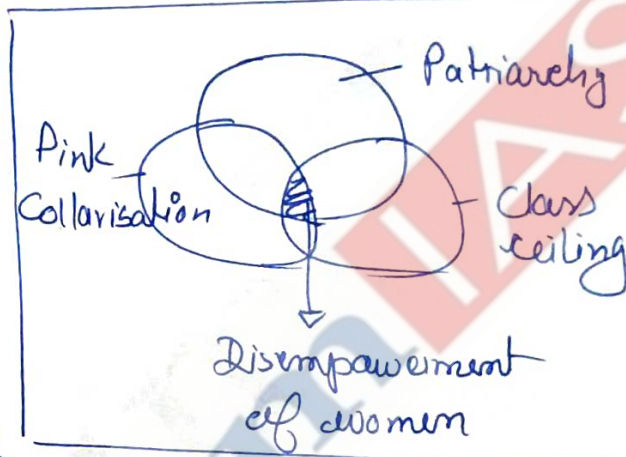
Economic Empowerment have been slow



Social barriers

1] Internalisation and Institutionalisation of Patriarchy

Eg: Sexual violence at work place



2] Dual Burden on women as an outcome of social patriarchy → Home-Work

3] Unpaid Care Economy - comprised \$10 trillion

4] Socio-cultural norms - women not allowed to work outside the home

Eg: Islamic countries

5] Discrimination in Education and Employment opportunities.

Eg: Pink Collarisation - Coding, Clustering etc

6] Male dominated work place environment

Eg: No infrastructural support - like menstrual support, creche

7] Leaky Pipeline Syndrome - women considered unequal due to gap during pregnancy

However - Silver lining, glass ceiling breaking as

1] Young Entrepreneurs - Nayaktra - Falguni Nayar

2] 40% women in STEM in India

3] Increased women participation - work from Home

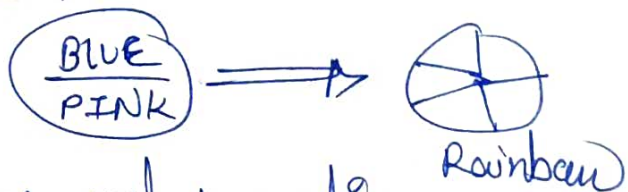
Way Ahead

1) Gender Neutral laws and parenting

2) Attitudinal and Behavioural change

3) Recognising the Care Economy

"No Nation can fly high with unequal wing" (Vivekananda), thus we need equal women participation to realize Viksit Bharat by



Feedback
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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.