

TEST CODE 5 1 1 3 5

FIAS - MGP 2022 (C-9) - Full Length Test #1

Time Allowed : Three Hours
समय : तीन घंटे

ForumIAS

Maximum Marks : 250
अधिकतम अंक : 250

GENERAL STUDIES / सामान्य अध्ययन

Name Of Candidate परीक्षार्थी का नाम	Kanika Goyal		
Roll No./अनुक्रमांक	3517201	Medium/माध्यम	English <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> हिंदी <input type="checkbox"/>
Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र		Date/दिनांक	7.09.2022

*Center Code : For Online - 1900 / Delhi : Karol bagh - 1901, ORN - 1902, Mukharji Nagar - 1903 / Patna : Boring Rd. - 2001 / Hyderabad : Jawahar Nagar - 2101

INDEX TABLE / अनुक्रमणिका

Q. No. प्र.सं.	Max. Marks अधिकतम अंक	Marks Obtained प्राप्तांक
1		
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20		
Total/कुल अंक	250	

INSTRUCTION / अनुदेश

- Please do furnish Name, Email, Roll No and Mobile in the answer sheet.
कृपया उत्तर-पुस्तिका में नाम, ईमेल, रोल नंबर और मोबाइल नंबर भरें।
- There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI, all questions are compulsory.
उत्तर पुस्तिका में अंग्रेजी/हिंदी में बीस प्रश्न दिए गए हैं, सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
- The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए निर्धारित अंक उसके सामने अंकित किए गए हैं।
- 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.
उत्तर प्रवेश पत्र में अधिकृत माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जो कि दिए गए स्थान में इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के कवर पर स्पष्ट रूप से लिखा जाना चाहिए।
- 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.
प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, यदि निर्दिष्ट हो, का पालन किया जाए। प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गये किसी भी पृष्ठ या पृष्ठ के भाग को स्पष्ट रूप से काट दें।

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Evaluator's Discretion/मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक :	Start Time/प्रारंभ करने का समय : 9:50 AM	End Time/समाप्त करने का समय : 12:00 PM
Total Marks/कुल अंक :	Mode Of Examination/ परीक्षा की विधि :	Online/ऑनलाइन <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Offline/ऑफलाइन <input type="checkbox"/>

*Evaluator's Discretion 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.

मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक अंक, आपकी लिखावट, प्रस्तुति, आरेखों के उपयोग, फ्लोचार्ट, तथ्यों और आंकड़ों या समग्र रूप किसी अन्य विषय वस्तु, जो मूल्यांकन कर्ता को आपकी कॉपी में पसंद आयी के आधार पर (लेकिन इन्हीं तक सीमित नहीं) पर दिए गए अंक हैं।

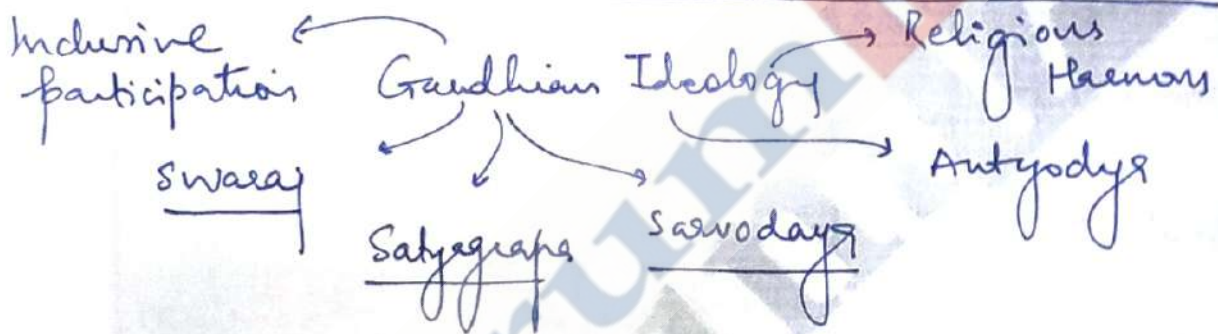
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ECN CODE/ ईसीएन कोड :	EG/ईजी :	Evaluation Date/ मूल्यांकन तिथि :
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Q.1) Gandhian ideology secured democracy in the country even before it was formally established.
Comment. (10 marks, 150 words)

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)

Indian National Movement led by
Gandhiji post 1915, sowed the roots of demo-
cratic culture in India.



Democracy was secured through :-

- (i) Inclusion of all in the freedom struggle
- Khilafat Movement & Non-cooperation movement → Muslims in the National struggle
 - women participation
 - worker and student participation

Believed → capacity of people to rule
 → capacity of people to unite.

(ii) Agenda from Swaraj through Constitutional struggle → Peaceful and legitimate means

• deny the government which misrules?
(democratic culture)

(iii) Non-violence and Pacifism: Civil disobedience movement and thus reflected the democratic route to show dissent

(iv) Sarvodaya and Antyodaya: Upliftment of all and Inclusive development → reflective of Gandhian democratic ethics.

Today, thus India owe its culture to the contribution of ~~the~~ Gandhiji's constructive and long term vision and flourishes as a strong democracy with 'Sabke Saath, Sabke Vikas and Sabke Kaam'.

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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)

The uprising of 1857, was responded by British through materialising their rule in India by abolishing east India Company further;

- i) Military re-engineered
- ii) All princely states British Paramountcy
- iii) Act of good governance → No social reform.
- iv) Strong anti-establishment element acts

It prolonged the rule :-

(*) loyalty of the princely states : could

conduct own affairs by accepting queen ^{Kashmir} paramountcy.

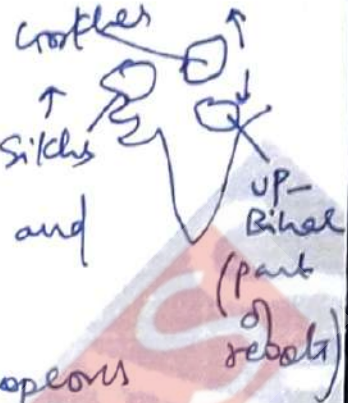
- No control of viceroy

- No application of rules of provinces ^{Sindh, Bengal, Mysore}

(*) Clear goal of maintenance of empire

- external expansion (Afghan wars under Auckland) (Myanmar inclusion)

- economic operations of EIA disabandoned
- (*) Military re-engineered
- more favourable elements
 - Reduced Indians in artillery and other position
 - Reserved higher post for Europeans
- (*) Step back from any social reform → to not create distress among people culturally



However, it was the 1st Nail on the coffin of Empire :-

- i) Impurestic & discriminatory policies adopted
- ii) Step back from social reform further dissatisfied the elites who supported →
INC, 1885
- iii) Closure of services & military for people →
Indian League
- iv) Huge open market burden on peasantry, American Civil War end 1861

Thus, 1857 and actions afterwards though seemed to increased the longevity, reduced it actually.

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)

Q3- Germany under Bismarck in 1860's adopted Blood and Iron policy and a policy of shifting alliances for its re-construction and emergence as a challenger to Britain & France in Europe.

Bismarck's system of alliances as reason for WWI

•) shifted alliances with France and Austria under Metternich empire for German consolidation



Fig: Europe in mid 19th.

•) further in WWI, the alliances had been formed before with 1880 Britain, France and Russia coming together and in 1905 Austria - Germany and Italy signing agreement.

→ As a result when Austria was threatened by Russia, and France bound by duty of Alliance Germany under Kaiser William declared war → WWI

However there were other reasons as well:-

- i) Greed and rat race for colonial expansion
 - Africa, Asia, already colonised
 - American Monroe doctrine

Therefore only possibility through war Europe

- ii) Secret alliances by Britain and France
(eg. 1905 treaty on Morocco) → Germany supporting the rebel rulers

- iii) for security of their colonies — British fear of Indians in India and South Africa.

- iv) Ethnic and linguistic conflicts → NATIONALISTIC conflicts in Europe

Therefore, WWI was a culmination of multiple reasons, the presence of alliances being one of the central cause.

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)

h) Cloudbursts refer to the sudden orographic rainfall causing flash flood, soilfluction, mudflow, landslide, landslips in the hilly regions

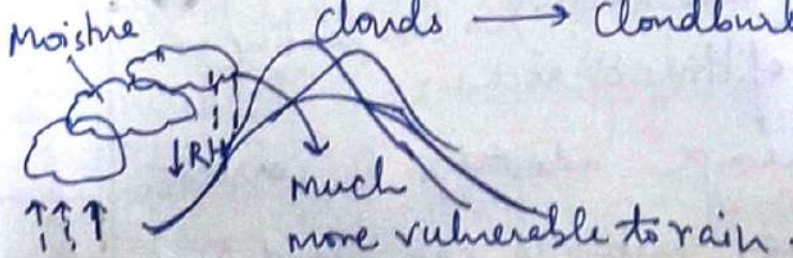
Why hilly regions affected:-

(i) Orographic uplift → Mechanically induced cloudbursts



(ii) Presence of ~~high~~ ^{low} Relative Humidity with reduced temperature → Rainfall

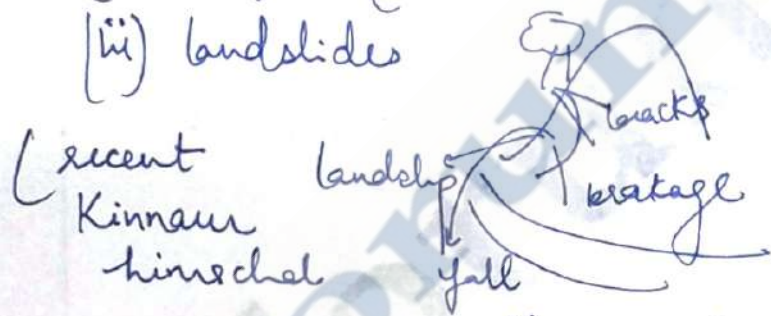
* low moisture holding capacity of clouds → cloudburst



- iii) sudden changes in temperature
- high wind velocity
 - attraction of trade winds to region
- eg. ITCZ shifting to Himalayas at times in July → land slips (recent Kinnaur)
- direct solar insolation

Impacts

- (i) flooding eg. recent silchar
- (ii) mudflow (2005 - Ladakh Mudflow)
- (iii) landslides



How to mitigate

- Better weather prediction software (eg. IFFLOW's Census)
- landslide zonation mapping
- Afforestation → ↑ strength of soil (less harm) → less heating.
- Refittingting of rocks.

Thus, Cloudbrusts through adoption of correct mitigation and adaption methods can lead to reduced impact.

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)

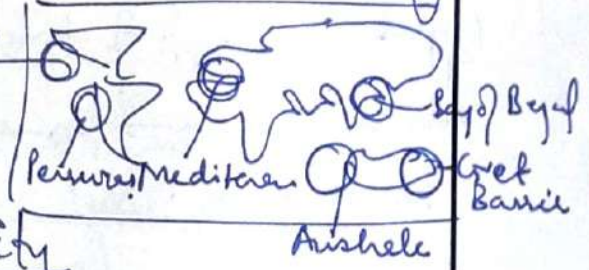
5) Marine heat waves refer to the increased temperature of the oceans and inland waterbodies as a result of Thermal pollution, Ocean acidification, high carbon content, since pre-industrial times the oceans have heated up 2.7x times, the CO₂ content have increased 4times and O₂ availability is ~4ppm.

Multidimensional Impact

(i) On the oceanic biodiversity

- Coral depletion (only 10% remaining)
- fish kill
- reduced no. of species

(ii) Increased Bioaccumulation of pollutants in species :- • Mercury mimata disease.



iii) On the coastal human habitats

- increased Natural disasters

(cyclones in Bay of Bengal in 2000s 2x
than in 1950-1999)

- increased ENSO & El-Nino impact

- flooding in south America & Australia

- Droughts in China and low
monsoon in India

iv) Impact on the coral reefs and coastal
biology

v) Heatwaves effect the shipping architecture
(globally 90% of trade) increase → weather
aberration → increased siltation → high
turnaround.

Thus, proper steps by ensuring
Paris goal are met, no open discharge
in the seas and further the corals,
mangroves are regenerated.

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)

6. ~~India recently passed Arctic~~

6) India is a observer state at the Arctic council, and maintains its bases at Kingsford (Norway) and Bharati - Meiti missions

Main pillars of Policy

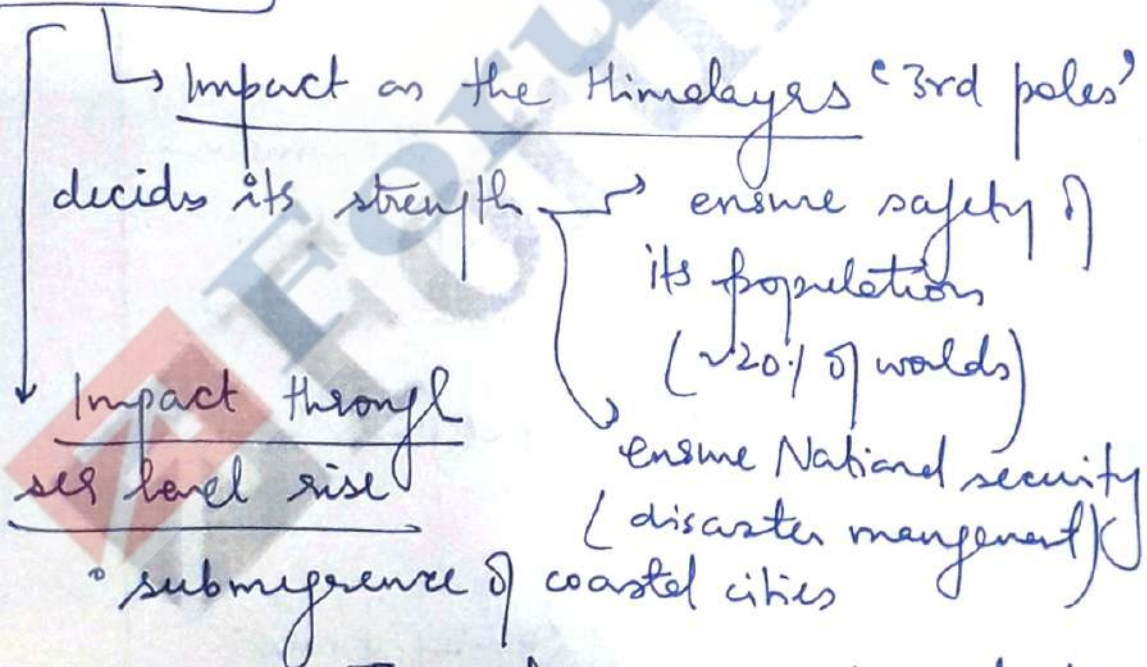
1. Science and Technology
2. leader in arctic research
3. Promoting focused study in phenomenon
4. Mineral and Infrastructure exploration
5. Ensure support to scientific ecosystem.

Arctic is gaining greater geopolitical significance because :-

- i) Melting of the Arctic → opening of new routes through Kara, Laprov sea, also increased accessibility of Nordic, Alaska, Russia

- ii) high mineral deposits of the Eurasian landscape in the arctic
- iii) to ensure the gases ~~stoo~~ stored in arctic are not released with the melt
- iv) to abate the impacts of global warming study necessary
- v) Increased footprints of China in the arctic region.

For India



Thus, to ensure safeguard to its interests, India has concerted its research in the arctic.

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 गूढभूत परिवर्तन आए हैं। इन परिवर्तनों की गणना करें और उनके सामाजिक परिणामों की चर्चा करें। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

COVID-19 pandemic affected the economic sector in various way, it has brought fundamental changes to labour market and nature of jobs.

To the labour market

- (i) Increased Utilisation of Technology and data to manage work (NASSCOM survey)
- (ii) work from home became prominent
- (iii) Ease of doing business — central to recovery along with social security to workers [migrant crisis lesson]
- (iv) tabulations of unorganised workers [Esheam postal]
- (v) focus on kind of work booming economy
 - ↳ domestic workforce
 - ↳ casual workforce.

To the nature of jobs

- Online and digital jobs availability
- allowed women to access workplace - digitally
- gig economy increased (23.9 million workers
NITI aayog survey)
- Supply chain resilience → skilled workforce
(PM-KVY)

Social consequences of these changes

1. Emergence of Inclusion in marketplace
↳ Recovery more open to employ
2. Wages and social security central for
workers seeking jobs
3. Social development to the rural areas :-
with people looking to start own enterprises
4. Credit availability pushes SHG →
further women employment

Thus, as Horrible PM has marked
"COVID-19 was a bend in the path not an
end"

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

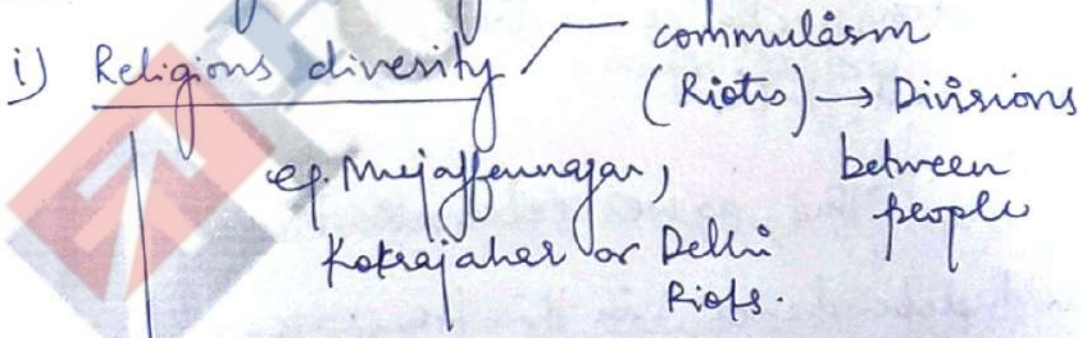
यह विविधता नहीं, बल्कि विविधता के लिए खतरा है जो देश की एकता को खतरे में डालता है। टिप्पणी करें। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

8) India is land of Unity and diversity, hailed as Incredible India!

Diversity of India



The Threat of Diversity as hamper



Recent incident at Jahangirpuri Delhi (Hanuman Jayanti), Gyanvapi Case, Nupur Shere Case ask us to preserve this diversity by Ideas

of St. Gurusenak Devji, Kabir, Gandhiji

* Linguistic diversity :- The fear shown by JVP Committee → however post SRC, 1956 further strengthening of Idea of India

- cultural roots

* Ethnic diversity : Presence of different races practices and yet consideration rooted in each of them

- allow us to promote 'Tribal Panchsheel'
- ensure rights u/a 371, A-338 to people

* global diversity : phenomenon of westernisation, modernisation, change in dress, festivals and yet by heart India

Thus, as we celebrate 75 years of Indian Independence, in this Anant Kaal we all should be proud of diversity of Indian land.

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)

About 38% of Indian population
today live in urban areas, world over they
are 1% of land area contributing to ~80% of GDP.

Impact of Urbanisation on Indian society

- i) Emergence of nuclear families
↳ rural - joint family structure
- ii) Increased phenomenon of anonymity
↳ caste, religious identity less important
- iii) women more open to enter professional workforce
↳ also women out of casual agriculture
- iv) greater access to education and healthcare
↳ ↑^d literacy rate and lifespan.
- v) Dominance of service sector in urban area.

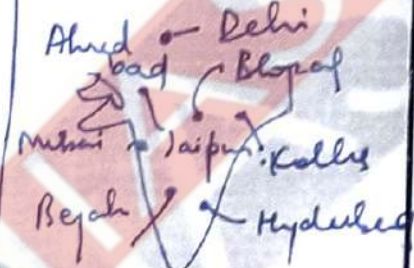
However Urbanisation has been:-

- o clustered to few metro's (A. Sen Island of prosperity) eg. Delhi Bangalore →

60% of urban population

- o still the caste ties prevail

(most of workers in menial professions from SC/ST communities)



- o communal incidents increasing

(Cochin riots 2002) (Delhi Riots 2019.)

- o women further limit them to household

- absence of safe workplace

- No agricultural dependence

Thus, Urbanisation continues

to have multiple impact on our societies and the way we live both positively and negatively in line with SDG 9 Sustainable Cities and Communities have to be ensured

Feed

(For OFFIC)

Structure
PresentatQuestion
Interpret

Content

Value
Addition

Total

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)

Q.10

~7.8% of Indian children are engaged as child labour with ~80% of them concentrated to rural areas.

Underlying cause of it :-

- i) Poverty :- absence of stable employment forces children to workforce
- ii) Seen as a source of cheaper labour, prevalence of mindset to flout Child Labour Prohibition act.
- iii) Absence of educational facilities :- No accessibility, availability.
 - absence of teachers in government schools.
 - Anganwadi's seen as not as "learning centres"

iv) Girls supposed to be married by 18

- to support mother in household work (Domestic Drudgery)

{ access to water
access to clean fuel

v) high prevalence of violence - abuse in household → increased stress and pushes children to menial jobs to earn something.

STEPS TAKEN

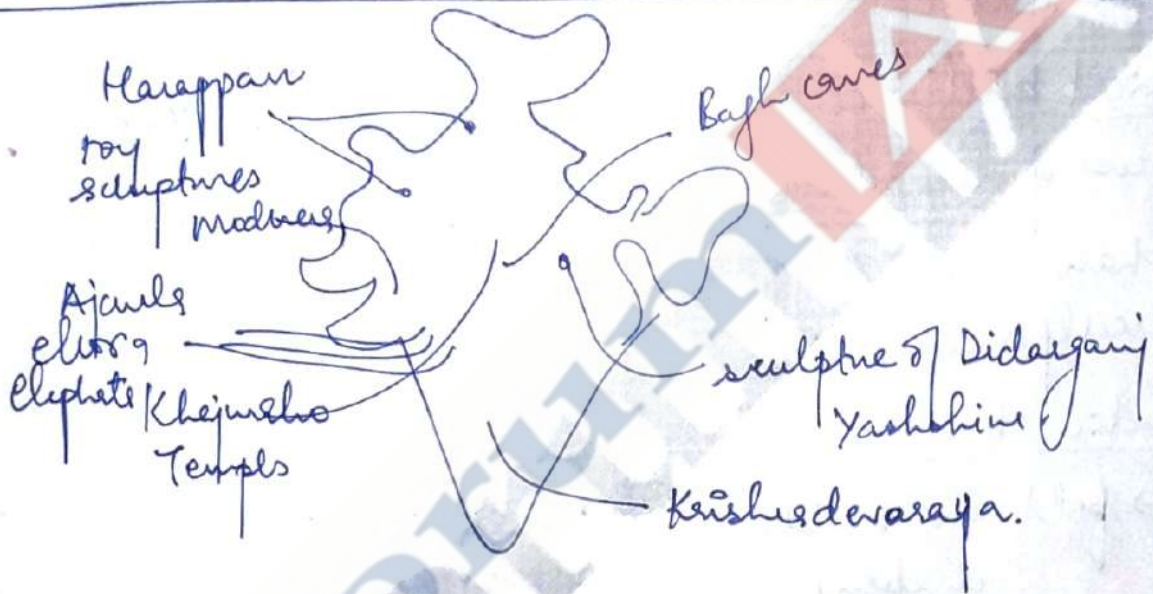
- i) National Child Portal : PENCIL Scheme
- ii) Child Labour Prohibition Act →
- iii) A-24 prohibiting child labour
- iv) Mid Day Meal scheme - Right to education act =

The Behavioural change has to come where short term earning should be shown equated to long term child loss and work on 'rural employment' should be done.

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)

11) India is a land of art heritage, sculpture heritage being one of it.



Expression of Religious Traditions & Technical & aesthetic brilliance

(i) Ajanta - Ellora cave

- Buddhist - Jain Hindu architecture

Elephants Caves

- Mahashivmurti (Trimurti), Koval Shaking mount Kailash, Kailash Nath (Rock cut Temple)

(ii) Gandhara and Mathura architecture

• Buddhist Tradition

Gandhara

- Influence of Greco-Roman/Bactrian architecture
- Technical brilliance
 - ↳ use of grey schist
 - ↳ halo creation, minute sculpture creation

• Aesthetic brilliance

- ↳ fold in Buddha's drapery
- ↳ shown with the Greek gods
- ↳ the ushanishes and the calmness of the posture



Mathura

- Independent school based on local sculptures and manyan traditions
- Technical brilliance

- Red sandstone (from Agra)

- use of sitting posture

Aesthetic brilliance

- Marchenice posture shown
- disciple dears shown (Padmapani and Vajrapani) (Seoni (MP))

iii) Khajurao Temple architecture

- Increase geometrical style engraving
- detailing shown
(Lakshman temple)

iv) Stupa architecture (Amravati Stupa - white marble - Jataka stories)

v) South-Indian

- Bihadeshwar Temple / Nandi
- Chaureshwar Temple - present of wheel based pond

vi) Ramappa Temple

- fluting brick architecture with intricate sculptures

vii) Vijanagara Krishnadevaraya's statue at Pampachai temple : shown in Abudhys Mudys, with columns & smile.

The sculptures reflected the brilliance of Indian civilisation and its being.

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)

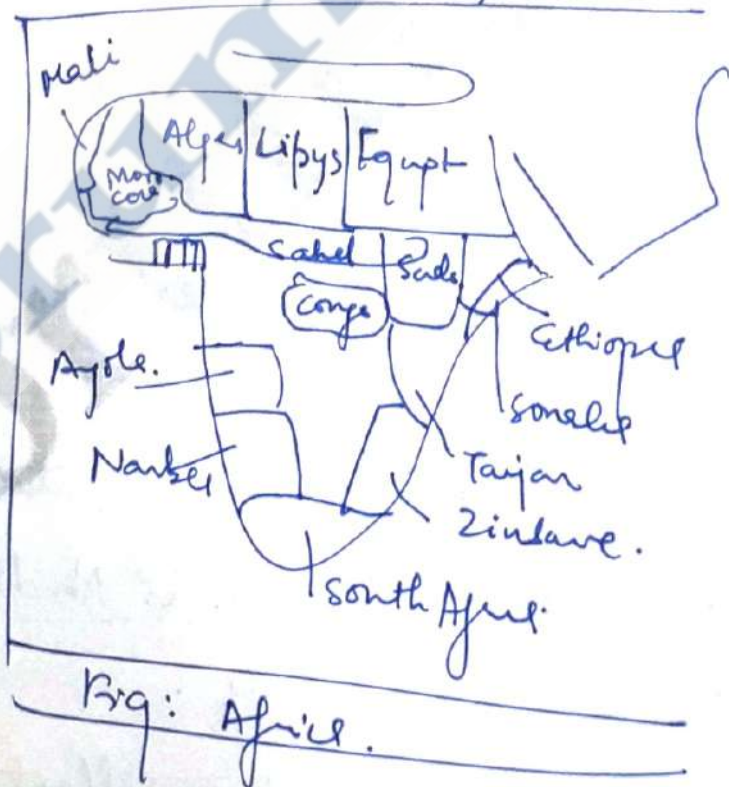
African continent today is no longer a dark continent, it has 6/10 world's fastest growing economies, however it had suffered the worst of colonial experience

Suffered Paper Partition

1. Divided in veins by the European parties among themselves on paper

2. No African representative

3. with Machine gun, brutal killing and slave trade colonised by 1914.



- The world war scourges

- ↳ Trusteeship
 - ↳ exchange of colonies
 - ↳ emergence of oil & minerals
- ↳ further exploitation & violence Britain & France
- ↳ Increased presence of oil companies

- WW2 scourges

- ↳ Ethiopian war
- ↳ War in Libya and Tunisia by Italy

Delayed Decolonisation

- French colonies → Morocco, Algeria, Democratic Republic of Congo, equatorial regions
- ↳ high resistance, bloody conflict in Algeria and Morocco
- ↳ Imposition referendum on the equatorial regions: still a concol.

Rwandan Killings (1990s)

- British colonies - Mao Mao rebellion in Kenya (Jomo Kenyatts), Ugandan violence, Apartheid in South Africa → scourge left

Kwame Nkrumah of Ghana notes "Neo-colonisation began immediately"

Congolese colonies of Belgium

- ↳ control of Copper hotbed of Congo
- ↳ presence in the equatorial Chad and Sudan

Suppression of culture of the people.

The colonisation was different

- ↳ slave trade
- ↳ No say
- ↳ No support brought
- ↳ continued bleeding of resources.
- ↳ violent decolonisation.

The coloniser had left Africa bleeding though decolonised in 1990s completely, it today is multiple alignment is assuming its rise.

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)

Pre Independence India before and after 1857 saw various uprising by both peasantry and the tribal areas

Peasant	Tribal
<p>1. Reason was high taxes imposed on produce, high taxes to the Intermediaries (Sanyasi Rebellion)</p> <p>2. Permanent settlement, Ryotwari System and Mahsuar system empowering the Intermediaries to collect taxes from them (revolt in Gorakhpur Barhi)</p>	<p>1. Reason was encroachment on the land area and forcing them to cultivate certain crops (Pahariyas)</p> <p>2. Heavy presence of Moneylenders, outsiders in their land → Increased indebtedness as could no longer use forests</p>

3. Britishers labelled them as unimportant and tried to suppress by further empowering Zamindars

4. They also rose under Swami Shyamnath Saraswati in the Bengal partition

3. The tribes were treated as wild tribes and thus targeted specially for their cultural practices (e.g. Cham uprising)

4. Under Akbari Sitaram Rajar, Telangana, Telangana Revolt

This struggle was a part of National struggle, as Sh. Ranachandru Guha notes :-

- i) They were the masses who, faced the real pain of the British Raj (heavy taxation) (discriminatory policies)
- ii) Central role in mobilisation by the enthusiasts, in reversing the Bengal Partition.

- iii) Tribal areas rose under Bissa Murda to claim sovereignty → propelled social construction within the tribes.
- iv) Under Alluri Sitarama Raju Koya tribes central to non-cooperation movement
- v) Central role in Civil Disobedience
→ Peasant refusal to pay Zamindari & chowkidari taxes in Bihar & Bengal
→ Forest Satyagrah in Central India
- vi) Telhaga and Telangana Movements
- vii) Neelkranti, Palani revolt of 1850s

They were all the central part, as peasants and tribals were the central part on which leaders steered the movement for India which should ensure 'Tribal Panchsheel' and 'Agricultural revolution' as developed India 2047.

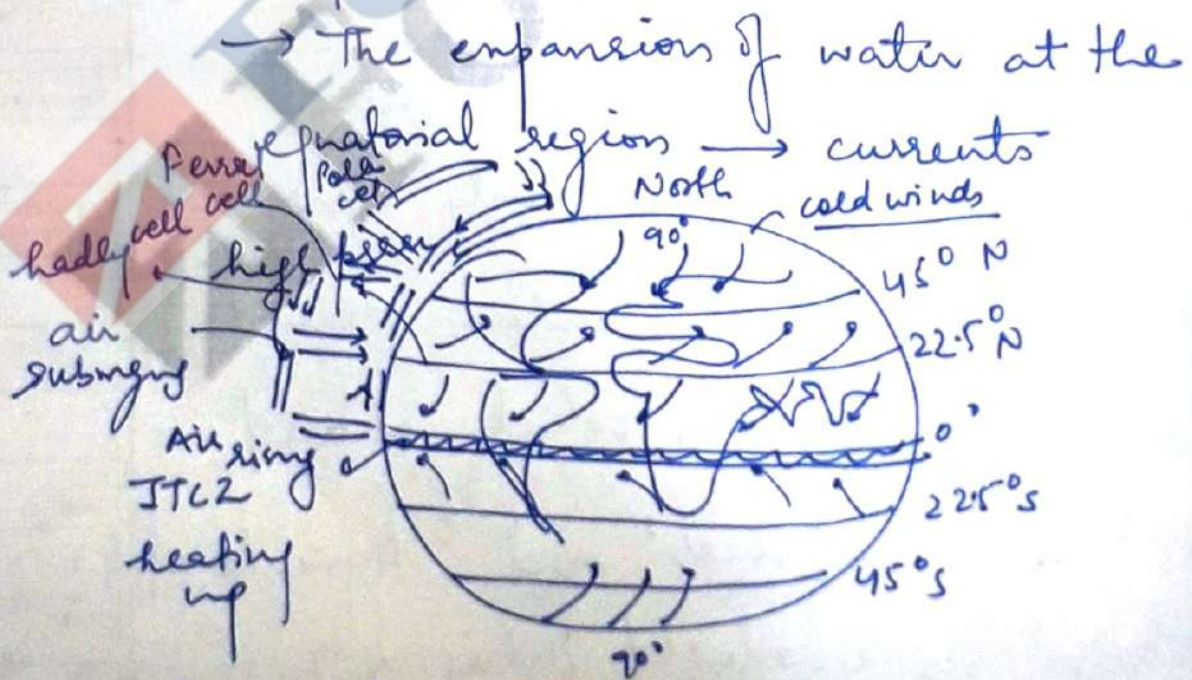
Q.14) How is general pattern of ocean surface current circulation related to global atmospheric circulation patterns? Also discuss the influence of these circulations on climate and human activities. (15 marks, 250 words)

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)

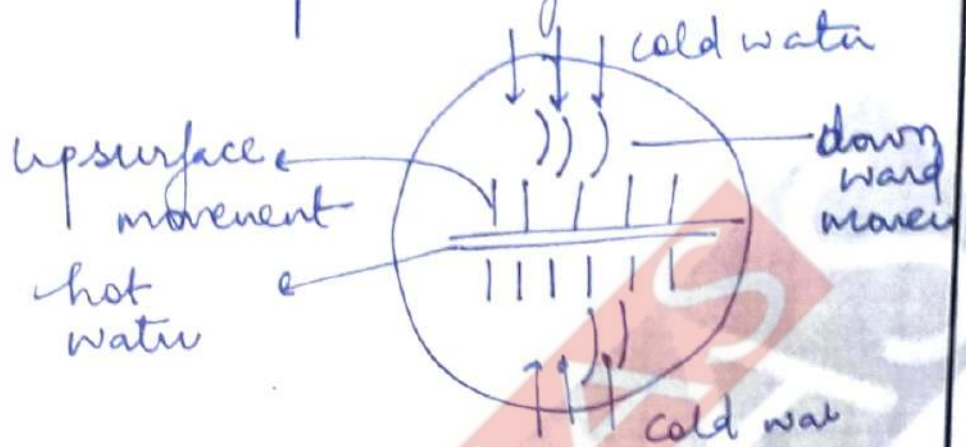
Q.14

Ocean surface current circulation happens as the "rivers of the world oceans" the currents flow around the world. They are influenced by the global atmospheric pattern as:-

i) The presence of low pressure area, attracts winds to the ITCZ zone, and heats up the oceans.



as a result of these air waves the ocean water sinks in the polar regions

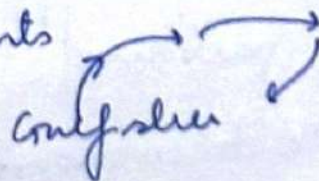


(ii) Thus the heating and cooling effect creates currents throughout the world oceanic surface



Fig: Oceanic current around world

iii) The circulation further is affected by the global atmospheric circulation force which divert the currents



Influence on climate

- (i) Increase temperature on the coast of Britain
(winter rainy season) all weather navigable waterways
- (ii) Creates smoggy temperature where cold and hot ^{warm} currents meet. (Labrador and the North Atlantic drift)
- (iii) Cold currents → cold deserts across regions e.g. Agulhas → Sahara, Peruvian → Atacama desert regions, Mojave desert

Influence on human activities

- Sea lines of communication
- Cyclonic currents
- fishing grounds
- Navigable waterways e.g. Canadian New Foundland being difficult whereas London a natural harbor

Thus, the phenomenon circulating world over impact us in various ways.

Feedback	
(For OFFICE)	
Structure	
Presentation	
Questions	
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 are the evergreen forest ecosystems found in the tropical coastal region between 25°N and 25°S latitudes

Ecosystem services by them:

- (i) Coastal erosion prevention
- (ii) Biodiversity hub (Bird areas)
- (iii) Wood and forest services for tribal communities
- (iv) Estuarine zones \rightarrow specialized species (eg. Bengal figs)
- (v) Rainfall - pericipitation attracts
- (vi) Shock absorbers: cyclones, Tsunami etc. (eg. Indian Ocean Tsunami)
(eg. Aphan cyclone - West Bengal Mangroves)

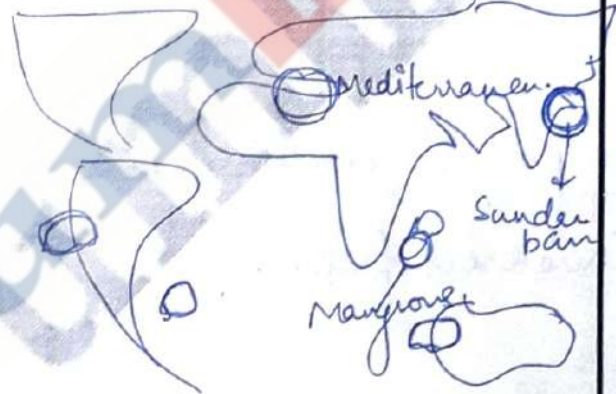


Fig: Mangrove distribution

- (vii) Nutrient recycling
- (viii) O_2 production (into Rain forests)

Causes for depletion of Mangroves

1. Deforestation : for wood, ~~and~~ minor forest produce etc.
2. Coastal region development → encroachment on mangrove habitats for increased urbanisation.
3. dredging and sand mining activities
4. Releasing pollutants into the mangrove areas
5. Impact of coastal disaster — global warming increased frequency
 - └ cyclone
 - └ Tsunamis
 - └ flooding
6. Fouling & regulation impaired → frequency of destruction & construction
 - No 1 km buffer No-development zone
7. Submergence of the Island ecosystem → depletion (eg. Andaman & Nicobar)

Measures to preserve

- Afforestation
- Informing locals and Involving them similar to Joint Forest Management efforts Rajasthan
- Mangrove for future alliance — support a green blue economy
- Part of disaster resilient Structural Infrastructure (PM-10 points agenda)
- Launching Projects to save key store species (eg. Project tiger in Sunderban region)
- Global efforts as no National boundaries
- Water Management Infrastructure development

Mangroves are the rainforests of future, they should be safeguarded with efforts starting from each of us in line with SDG Goal 15 — to preserve life on land.

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)

Urban cities form 1% of global area and contribute to 80% of GDP and majority of warming and pollution. India houses 5/10 most polluted and warmed cities of world.

As the largest contributors

1. Urban Industries → pollutant emission
CO₂, NO_x, SO₂, CO₂ → high Global warming potential
eg. coal processing in Jamshedpur
2. High urban waste generation

• huge concentration of population (38% of Indians) → high dumping grounds releasing pollutants

3. Encroachment on water bodies

4. Encroachment on recycling infrastructures —
natural levees, breakwaters, wetlands.

Most vulnerable to climate change

1. Urban heat waves (eg. July - May heating
in Delhi, Lucknow, Jaipur $>45^{\circ}\text{C}$ consistently)

2. Impact on productivity

3. Urban flooding - absence of seepage infrastructure
eg. ongoing Bengaluru floods, recent Kerala
floods.

4. Absence of Wetlands → No water recycling
→ dependence on tankers (Chennai flooded
in November)

Role of cities in Carbon neutrality

1. Sustainable cities and communities

- adopting zero waste lifestyle
- adopting Public transport infrastructure

- ensuring amenities to the vulnerable lot (60% in slum areas)
- ensuring rejuvenation of Wetlands (e.g. Puduchery Near Padiva app)
- 2:- adopting zero waste lifestyle approach
 - organic product demand
 - less consumption of electricity (Europe present gas & cost of living crisis)
- 3: developing urban green areas - Miyawaki forest Infrastructure e.g. MHUA (green city challenge)
- 4. Forbearers of Renewable energy & de-salinated water.

Today, cities are where population is being concentrated, the tried of Paris Goals, Sendai Framework and SDG goals has to first meet in cities.

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)

17) Sugar industry in India is the 2nd largest in the world after Brazil. The shift in location has been seen by:-

The shift world over has been seen

1) Mediterranean to the African continent

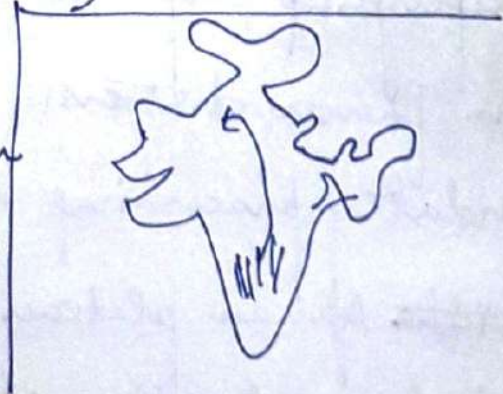
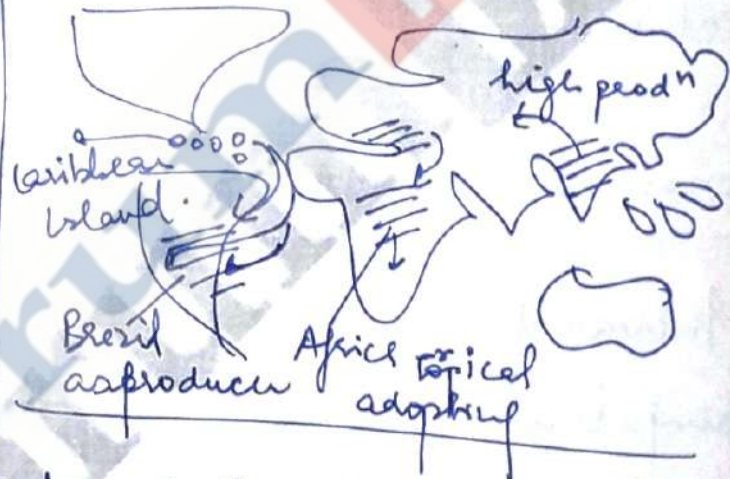
2) Caribbean Islands

to the Brazilian Plateau & the other regions of Latin America

3) Growing production in India, and the East-Asian economies

4) Within India shift from Southern India from Punjab and Mysore and also

to the Vidharbha Marathwada region



Reasons for shift

1. High sucrose content near to the equatorial region (BRAZIL, Southern India, African Congo equatorial forests)
2. Development of Mills for processing in the region with appropriate sugarmaking technology.

Economic consequences of this shift

1. Increased income of farmers: before in Punjab and Haryana and now in Southern India, however in the Vidharla plateau because of sugarcane being water requiring crop there had been increase in farmer distress.
2. Industry processing development in ~~Vidharla~~ African plateau & looking for exports under the AFCTA agreement

3. Reduced cost of sugar around the world.

Ecological consequences of this shift

1. ground water depletion : NASA ~ 0.5/mm per year in India
2. high energy cost utilisation → sugar filtering technique ∴ Increased demand for Ammonia and Coal
3. Desertification expansion due to failure of crops in Vidharbha.

It is necessary that adequate steps for ensuring SDG2 (zero Hunger) along with sustainable LIFE approach, Sugar production is ecologically sustainable wherever it is being produced.

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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)

Q.18

Today India has a demographic dividend whereby ~69% of Indian population is below 29 years of age.

Population size matters → high labour availability (I202: India for labour)
 → high global presence
 → attracts global industries looking for labour intensive exports/manufacturing (as China + 1)



most population (UNFPA by 2024) 20% of global

However population size may become liability if the population composition is not right :-

1. Amount of skilled population : India as

per India skill report has only 5% population skilled with just 45% of it employed in contrast to 52% skilled USA, 80% Japan, 90% South Korea

2. Labour force Participation rate : amount of people available to work, only 41.6% (as per LFPR 2021-22)

- absence of longevity dividend
- absence of Internship culture at colleges.

3. Presence of women in workforce : reflect whether country has provided equal opportunity to all (only 23% in workforce)

4. Presence of Nutritive, healthcare, education support to the population.

Raising the legal age of marriage

* It may seem that by raising marriage age the population momentum can be

stabilised?

- lancet survey women with 12 year of education less than 2 children
- More focus on child's education
- Educated women most important source of empowerment and breaking vicious cycle of poverty

By raising age

Financial support / empowerment through skilling (e.g. PMKVY)

- Better education opportunities (present avg girl year in school just 4.9)
- Better healthcare facility (Anemia ~ 59%. NFHS 2019-2020)
- Sexual and Reproductive education - family planning educatn

Raising age is core import aspect as noted by daya daitery committee, however ensuring that proper legal safeguards (still 18.5% before 18 years) of education healthcare to the girls to break ee womb to tomb" cycle.

Feedback (For OFFICER)
Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total

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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 a phenomenon of Integration, Interconnected, Interlinking and Interdependence, in the words of Thomas Friedman world becomes 'Flat' as a Global Village.

Impact on Traditional cultural values

1. Emergence of Western clothing and dressing practices replacing traditional regional clothing (e.g. Dhoti Kurta or lungi (TN) (UP))
2. Western modes & practices of greeting becoming prominent
3. Western festivals being celebrated (e.g. Christmas fare) (New Year) (Valentine's day)
4. Emergence of Nuclear family setups.

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5. IT and Digital world dominating the lifestyle choices

6. Religious songs - Temple visits going online

The Impact shown above may show globalisation has deduced diversity of India

- Americanisation
- McDonaldisation
- Hip hop & pop culture
- English language dominance

and has increased disparity by

- Increased inequality of Income (1% own 77%)
- feminisation of agriculture → male to urban cities for work
- increased digital divide as services online.

However it has brought peoples and cultures closer by ensuring

1. Dialectics of culture

- Indian festivals celebrated abroad
- Ranga Puja (UNESCO Intangible heritage)
 - Navratri all over world
 - Ramyan and Mahabharata shows
- Indian dance shows - Kathak, Odissi etc. going online, so the Carnatic & Hindustani & Tribal Music (YouTube channel of Manipuri girls)
- Fusion of clothing (Kurtis with jeans)
- Fusion of food habits (McDonald's veg Burger)
- 2: Cosmopolitan outlook being developed: Tourists visiting Indian Temples, Conduwaras, Mosques, Dargahs
- 3: Digital governance bridging divide of SARAL - 144 government services online (Harare)
- Thus, globalisation has strengthened India, and Atannishkan India is a "globally integrated India".

Feed
(For OFFICE)Structure
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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. ④

(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)

Indian constitution in its preamble ensure equality of status of opportunity to all, equal fundamental and legal rights are:-

- i) A-14: Rule of law and equality of law
- ii) A-15: Abolition of discrimination on religion, race, caste, gender (sex), place of birth
- iii) A-16: No discrimination in public employment
- iv) A-38: Equality of income, status and opportunities
- v) A-39: Equal pay for equal work
(through Minimum Wages Act)
- vi) labour codes on Industrial relations, social security
- vii) Equal remuneration act
- viii) A-15(3), A-16(3), A23(3D) promoting women participatio.

However social barriers have been intact

i) Patriarchal nature of domestic institutions

→ household responsibility

(drudgery of domestic work — no time to work)

→ high level of domestic violence

→ childcare and senior care responsibility

→ Absence of sharing load

(NSO time use survey women

spend ~ 66% of time, whereas men ~ 15% on household work)

ii) Absence of adequate educational opportunity

→ average 4.5 years of schooling

→ high dropout rate

→ 28.5% married before 18 years (Census 2011)

iii) Private Institutions non-accepting

→ Absence of sensitisation

(Maternity benefit Act)

→ Seen as temporary workers more after marriage

→ absence of ICC/LCC (safe workplace)

*iv) feminisation of low paying jobs

↳ in agriculture as casual labourers
↳ in domestic households
↳ as waste pickers.

STEPS TAKEN

1. SHG development under NRLM
- spending in PSL (under PM Vishwas)
2. Women empowerment scheme
3. Mahila Kisan Shaktikaran abhiyan.
4. Unorganised worker federation (e-shram)
5. CURIE and KIRAN to promote women in STEM workforce
6. Collab with IBM - Google → skill education
7. PM-Kaushal Vikas Yojana.

It is necessary to ensure that with equal civil right, they translate as equal social economic rights for the kind to fly on both wings' Swami Vivekananda.