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FIAS – MGP 2022 – GS Paper

#1

ForumIAS

GENERAL STUDIES

Name Of Candidate

MANASVI SHARMA

Roll No.

1910039158

Date:

7/09/2022

Time Allowed: Three Hours

Maximum Marks: 250

INDEX TABLE

Q.No.	Max. Marks	Marks Obtained
1		
2		
3		
4		
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Total:	250	

INSTRUCTION

- Please do furnish Name, Email, Roll No and Mobile in the answer sheet.
- There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI, all questions are compulsory.
- The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
- 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.
- 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.

Any specific messages for ForumIAS Mentors/Evaluators with respect to your copy? Write it here.

Evaluator's Discretion:

For Student Only

Start Time | 2:00

End Time | 5:10

Total Marks:

Mode Of Examination:

Online Offline

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.

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ECN CODE:

EG:

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						
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)

Gandhiji was the premier architect of Indian freedom struggle in 20th century. His ideology was based on democratic ideals as:

1. Antyodaya → upliftment of the down trodden.

↳ Art 38, 39 offer similar provisions.

2. Sarvodaya → welfare of all.

↳ Rule of law, welfare state.

3. Ahimsa & Nonviolence → rule of law, peaceful & tolerant society.

4. Swaraj → Self rule → Sovereign, Democratic republic state.

5. village republics → Panchayati Raj → decentralised democracy.

6. Trusteeship principle → state's welfare orientation & social contract.

7. Swadeshi & Khadi → Atmanirbhar Bharat with indigenous capabilities.

Thus Gandhi's ideals still guide our democratic society & polity.

Feedback
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2.2) 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)

1857 was the first revolt for Indian independence.

British response : Restoring colonial control

1. policy of carrot & stick

- pacified ~~restored~~ disgruntled prince
- arrested & tried revolters.

2. Division of army → to quell immediate revolts.

3. Rewarded princely states & zamindars who supported British.

British response : prolonged British imperialism

1. Rule of Crown → Act of 1858 and subsequent Councils Acts.
2. Open competition for civil services for Indians → a class Indian in blood & British in tastes
3. Development of Infrastructure was further consolidated
4. End to future conquests → assured no further protests.

Thus British policy post learning from 1857 revolt ensured 100 yrs rule in India.

Feedback
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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's system of alliance as root cause

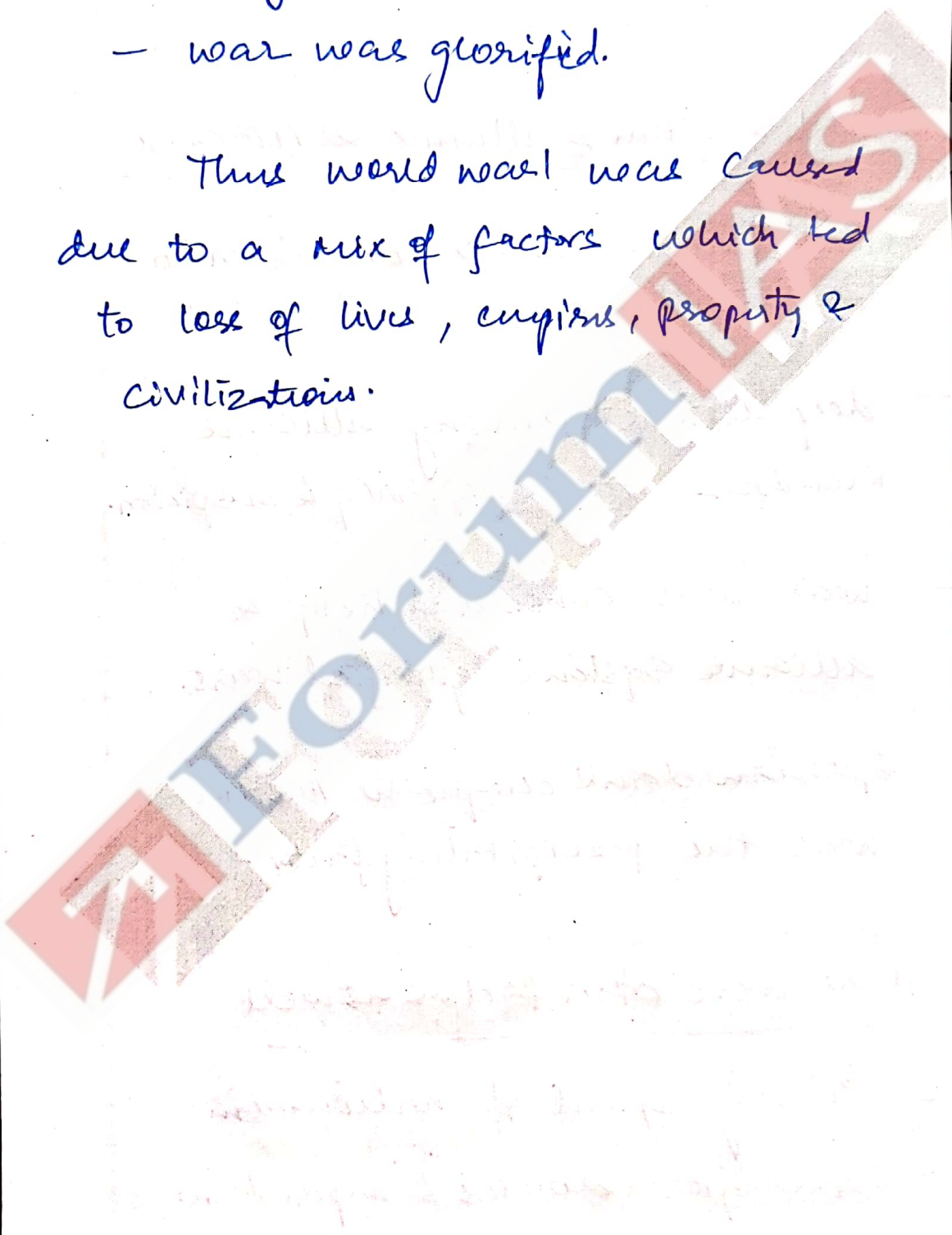
- secret alliances → compulsion to join wars.
- deep distrust among alliance members → conspiracy & suspicion.
- war was considered holy & alliance system glorified wars.
- German blank cheque to Austria was the precipitating factor.

There were other factors as well

- rising spirit of nationalism
- race for colonies & imperialism

- Industrial revolution and colonial rivalry.
- war was glorified.

Thus world war I was caused due to a mix of factors which led to loss of lives, empires, property & civilizations.



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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)

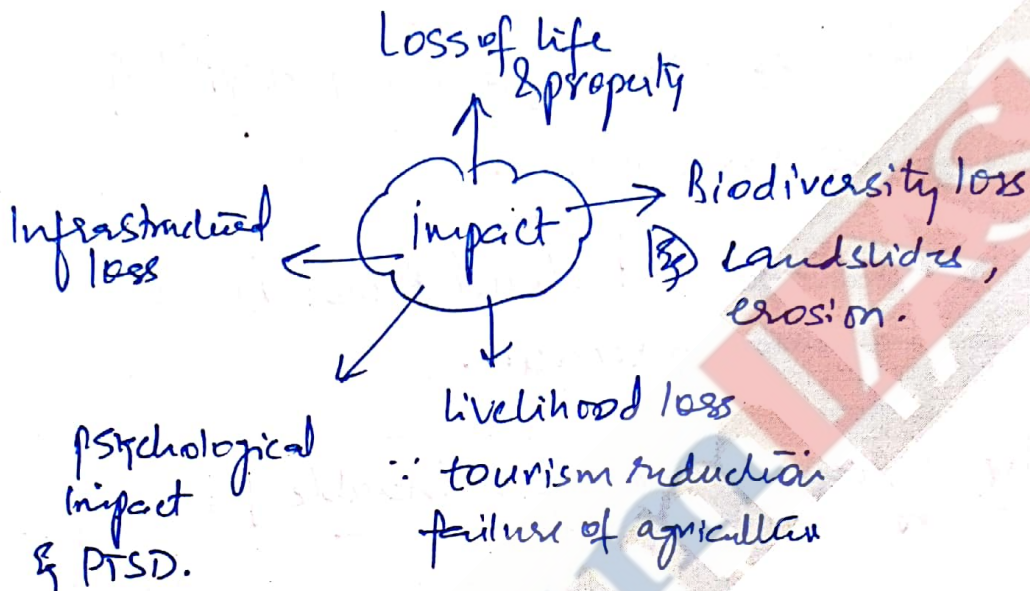
Cloudbursts are extreme precipitation in very short time period.

↳ Uttarakhand cloud burst in Amarnath recently.

Hilly regions are more vulnerable

1. Orographic rainfall → formation of bomb cyclone → huge precipitation
2. Fragile ecosystems ∴ greater impact of climate change.
3. Increased intensity of monsoons
 - ↳ Western ghats } led cloudbursts
 - ↳ Himalayas }

4. loss of wetlands & deforestation → greater impact of cloud bursts By Kedarnath



Strategies to mitigate

1. National Mission on Sustainable Himalayas
2. Kartuvirangan Committee → protection of Ecosensitive zones.
3. Adherence to Environmental Impact Assessments.

Disaster risk reduction principles of Sendai need to be incorporated in development to prevent hazards becoming disasters

Feedback (For OFFICE)

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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 refer to substantial increasing of temperature in sea surface.

Marine heat waves

↳ Increased temperature in Bay of Bengal and Arabian sea

~~weakening~~
↳ weakening of El Niño Southern Oscillation

↳ Atlantic Meridional Oceanic circulation has slowed down.

↳ Climate change led ocean layer stratification prevents mixing of waters

Multidimensional impacts

1. Impact on coastal community

- increased cyclonic intensity
 ↳ Amphan, in India = super cyclone.
- loss of coastal biodiversity.

2. Impact on marine biodiversity

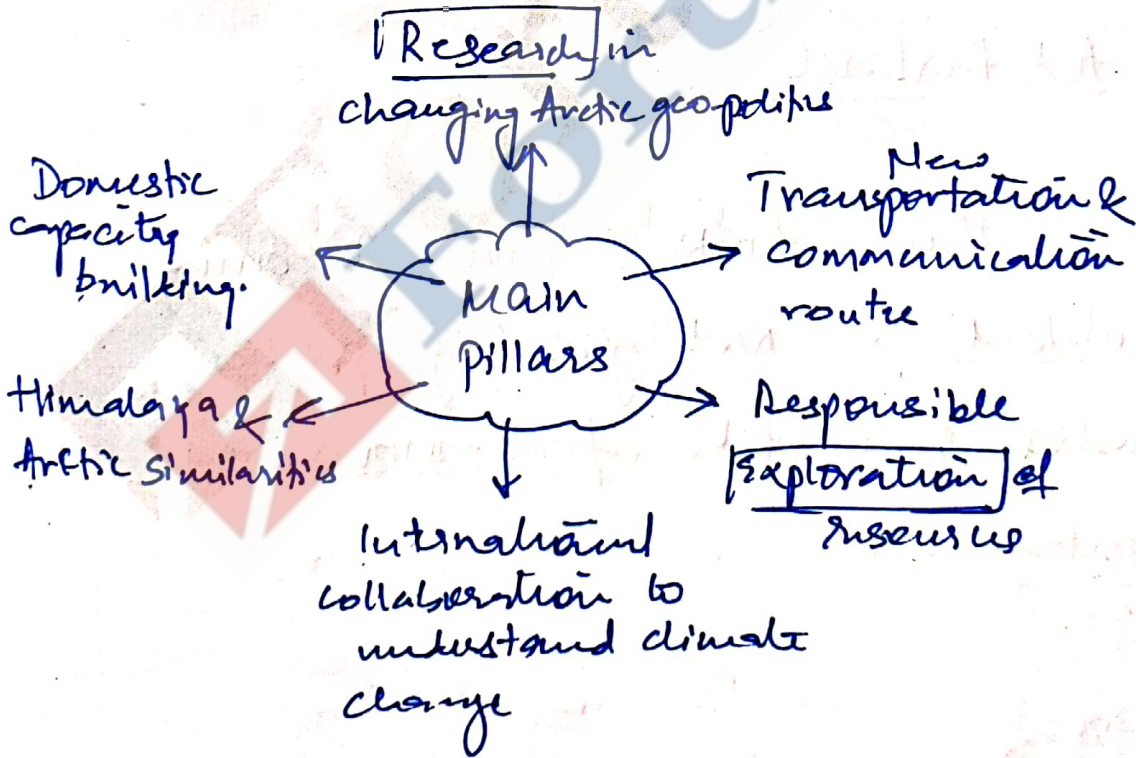
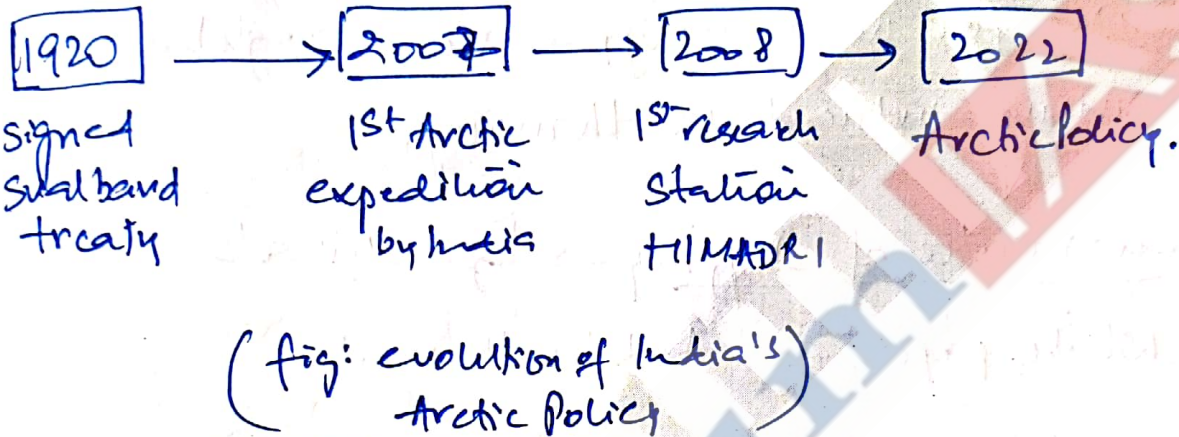
- loss of corals (increased sea temperatures)
- loss of kelp forests (ocean warming)
- polar bears losing ice sheets.
- ocean stratification → less oxygen
 ⇒ dead zones → loss of fish species.

Therefore, in true light UN Ocean treaty has been signed to ensure sustainable mitigation & use of ocean resources.

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 महत्त्व क्यों प्राप्त कर रहा है? (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Ministry of Earth Sciences recently released India's Arctic Policy.



Greater geo-political significance of region

1. Area for next great game → all great powers involved → USA, Russia, China, EU, India etc.
2. Source for new energy sources → global warming induced ice thawing.
3. New routes of shipping → China's white paper on Arctic silk route
4. India's investment in Russian Siberia via Act Far East

Thus, Arctic region is becoming a hot bed for next global geopolitics & India must take first-movers' advantage

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

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

COVID-19 pandemic was not just a health related disaster but had far-reaching impacts on socio-economic & political systems.

Fundamental changes in labor market

1. Female labor force participation has declined from 21% to 16%
2. increased casualization of work
 ↳ Niti Report on increasing Gig economy.
3. severe adverse impact on unorganized sector & informal economy → comprises 95% of India's GDP.
4. increased child labor ↳ NCRB report → 53000 child labor cases in 2020.

Fundamental changes in nature of jobs

1. Feminization of agriculture has reduced due to Reverse Migration
2. wage labor increased → 50% increase in MGNREGA work demand.
3. informalization of work
4. work from home → in services sector.

SOCIAL CONSEQUENCES

1. Double whammy for women → loss of jobs & increased domestic violence
2. increased school dropouts for student
3. increased out of pocket expenditure for health → food budget squeeze
4. massive increase in poverty → ADB Report:

COVID pandemic has brought major structural change in economy & society. A multi pronged empowering approach is required to reset such adversities.

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)

India is a salad bowl of multi-cultural, linguistic, ethnic, religious & pluralistic society.

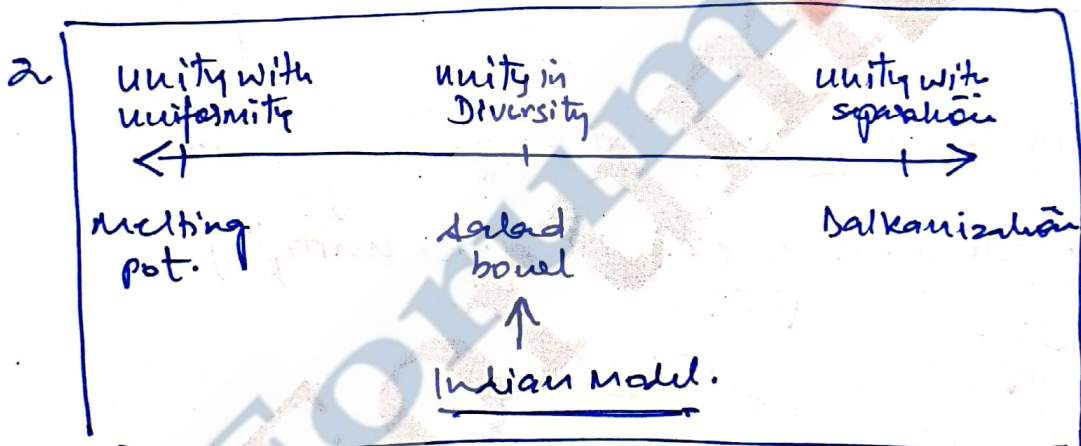
Threat to diversity imperils unity of country

1. Communalism → Muzaffarnagar riots, Udaipur killing etc. disrupt unity of society.
2. calls for homogenization → majority culture demanding UCC upsets minority culture.
3. Supreme Court highlighted the increasing hate crimes based on caste, linguistic & religious diversity.

4. Regionalism assuming extreme forms \rightarrow xenophobic crimes against north east citizens in Bangalore.

Diversity strengthens unity

1. Tolerance and compassion strengthens spirit of unity in diversity.



Thus Rabindranath Tagore's Universal Humanism model called for unity despite diversity. It requires adherence to constitutional spirit & morality in society.

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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)

According to Census 2011, India has achieved 31.1% urbanization, but its geographical spread is only 3% of land mass.

Impact of urbanization on society

① Where people live

- i) increased migration towards cities i.e. rural to urban migration
- ii) development of urban and peri-urban areas

↳ Development of NCR area around Delhi

② What they do

- i) occupational shift from agriculture

- to manufacturing & services sectors.
- ii) migrants are also involved in casual work & gig-economy

③ How they live

- i) UN Habitat → India's mega cities are most dense in the world.
- ii) changed family system → Nuclear families rather than joint families.
- iii) Slum development → Niti Report → All urban centres in India have adjacent slums.

Advantages of urbanization

- caste losing its relevance
- Merit orientation
- Women empowerment
- Demographic dividend
- Govt contribution to GDP

Thus MoHUA proposed a National urban Development policy for sustainable urbanization (SDG-11)

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 labor refers to employing children less than 18 years of age in hazardous industries.

NCRB: 10 million child labors in India

Underlying social Causes for child labor

1. poverty - child labor nexus → Most child labor is due to poor economic status of family.
2. meral corruption → National Commission for women → Most child labor is due to trafficking of young girls.
3. unemployment of adults in family promotes child labor.
4. social acceptance → reduces input cost for businesses & households

Steps taken to counter

1. Institutional measure

- Gurupad Swami Committee suggested
multi pronged approach to tackle child
labour

- National Commission for Child
Rights Protection (NCCPR)

2. Legal measures

- Prohibition of Child Labor Act, 1986.

- PENCIL PORTAL → rehabilitation of
Child labor.

3. MIGOs → ILO convention 138, 182 ratified
by India.

→ Bachchan Bachao Andolan.

Thus Countering child labor requires
social, legal, administrative collaborative
approach.

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)

Indians rich art, architectural & cultural traditions made Iravati Raew call it as "Epitome of the world".

Indian sculpture: expression of religious traditions

1. Harappa → Motu goddess sculpture
Proto shiva sculpture.
2. Gandhara Art → yaksha, yakshini sculptures
3. Chola architecture → Natrāja sculpture → shiva tradition
4. Paleavas → Descent of Ganga sculpture.

Indian sculptures: Technical brilliance

1. Lost wax technique used in Harappa
2. Pallava sculptures → high technical precision → metallurgical master
3. stone carving, clay built & metal forged sculptures.

Indian sculptures: Aesthetic sensibilities

1. Harappa → Dancing girl figurine
2. Gandhara Art → bold & masculine
v/s
buddha sculpture
3. Mathura Art → calm & spiritual
buddha sculpture.
3. Ornamentation of sculptures
↳ bangles, necklace, dresses etc.

1. Modern & aesthetic sculptures at Khajuraho.

Thus, sculpture tradition of India is one of the richest. Recently, UK and Australia have returned valuable stolen Indian sculptures to India.

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)

Paper partition → colonial masters divided African colonies without regard for local diversities, ethnicities. Only for colonial gains.

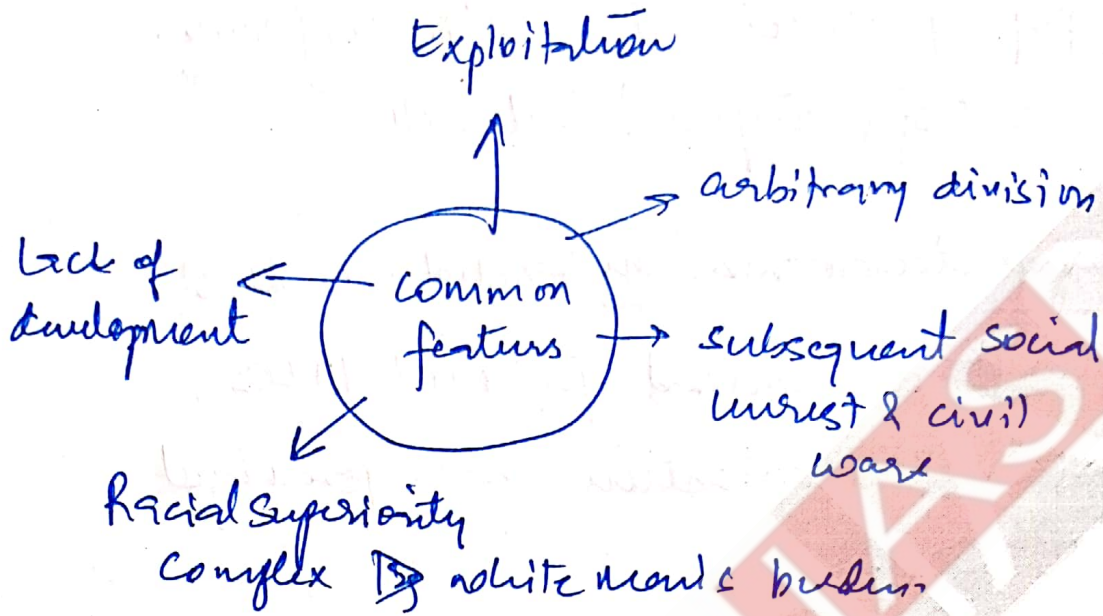
Delayed decolonization

- 1 - Exploration of dark continent for resources, market & slave trade
- 2 - Germany v/s Britain
industrialised powers fighting for more colonies
- 3 - France v/s Germany → U-boat campaign & subsequent wars.

4 - paper partition @ Berlin conference.
to satisfy imperial interests.

Delayed decolonization → where most
world decolonised in mid 1950s,
African decolonization was prolonged
till 1975.

1. lack of regional leadership
2. World was drained colonial
resources ∴ African colonies were
retained for resources
3. slow action by UN & other
global organizations
4. Imperial legacy was difficult to
override.



African decolonization was thus different from others in world.

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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)

Pre-independence India was marked by several peasant & tribal movements due to large peasant & tribal population dissatisfied by British policies.

PEASANT MOVEMENTS

1. Voiced against British policies & exploitative zamindars
 ↳ Deccan Riots
2. spanned across India.
3. better organization
 ↳ All India Kisan Sabha (1936)

Tribal Movements

1. voiced against British corruption & outsider interferences
 ↳ Ramosi revolt.
2. scattered movements
3. local leaders led
 ↳ Birsa Munda.

Peasant & Tribal revolts were not part of National freedom struggle as:

1. Targetted against zamindars & money lenders, Not to overthrow British.
2. Regional distribution was localised.
 - Did not attain pan-India character.
3. Tribal movements of North East did not participate in major freedom movements.
4. pacified by government measures
 - Deccan Act 1875 to quell Deccan riots

They were part of freedom struggle

1. Gandhiji included demands of peasants & tribals in freedom movement.

2. Champaran, was an agrarian ^{satyagraha} cause which started Gandhi's campaign.
3. Nehru's congress mission at Champaran was to call for united peasant participation in national movement.
4. Quit India movement saw wide spread peasant & tribal participation.

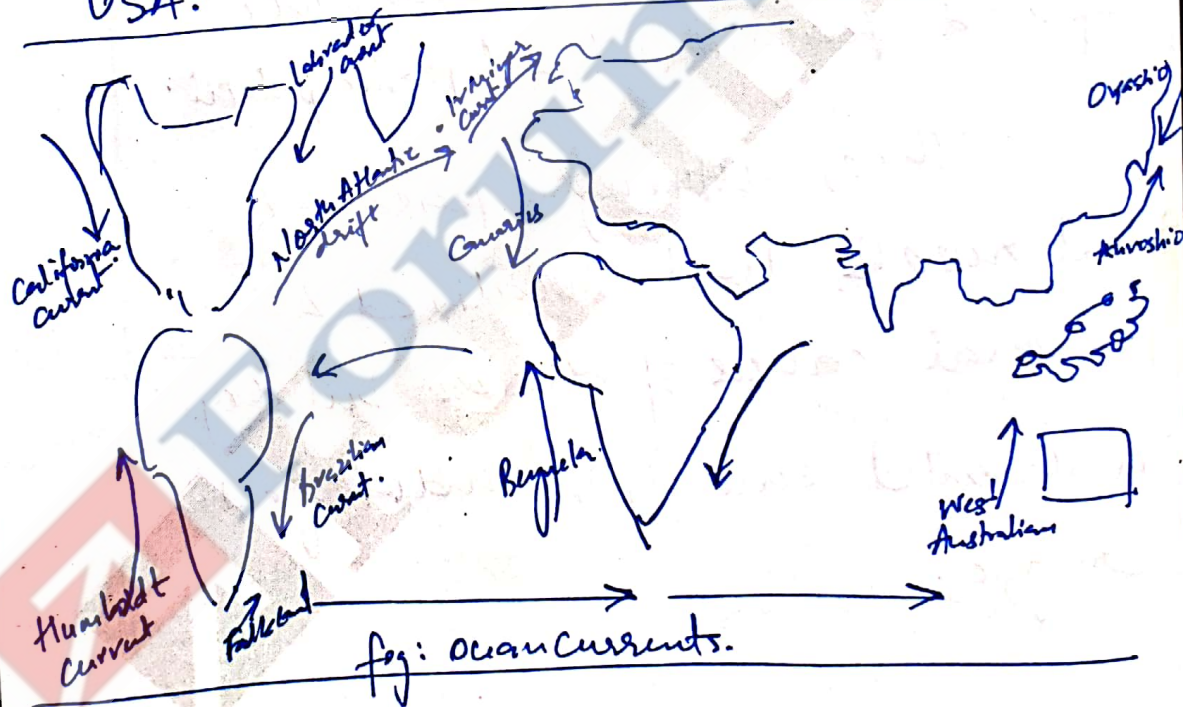
Thus, although peasant & tribal revolts had localized & personal causes of distress but they contributed immensely in India's freedom struggle.

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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)

Recently, reports of Atlantic Meridional Ocean Current (AMOC) circulation slowdown were cited as the cause of extreme heatwaves & cold waves in Europe & USA.



Impact of ocean currents on global atmospheric circulation

1. Cold current ↔ High pressure circulation

↳ Peru → dry region → cold Humboldt current.

2. Warm currents ↔ Low pressure circulation

↳ warm Brazilian current → rainfall over Amazon forest.

3. ENSO ↔ South Pacific Ocean Circulation
(El-Nino Southern Oscillation)

4. Oceans losing their memory ↔
global climate changes increasingly

Influence of circulation on climate

1. Cold current → desiccating climate, desertification

2. Warm current → rainfall climate.

3. guide global air mass circulation.

4. Formation of clouds & circumpolar winds

↳ Roaring 40s, shrieking 60s etc.

Influence on human activities

1. ~~can~~ upward current movement → fishing areas ↳ Peru coast.

2. Deserts along cold current → ↳ Sahara desert → tribal activities

3. Warm currents → shipping industry ↳ Western Europe through irvington current.

Thus, oceanic circulations impact air mass circulations as well as socio-economic human activities.

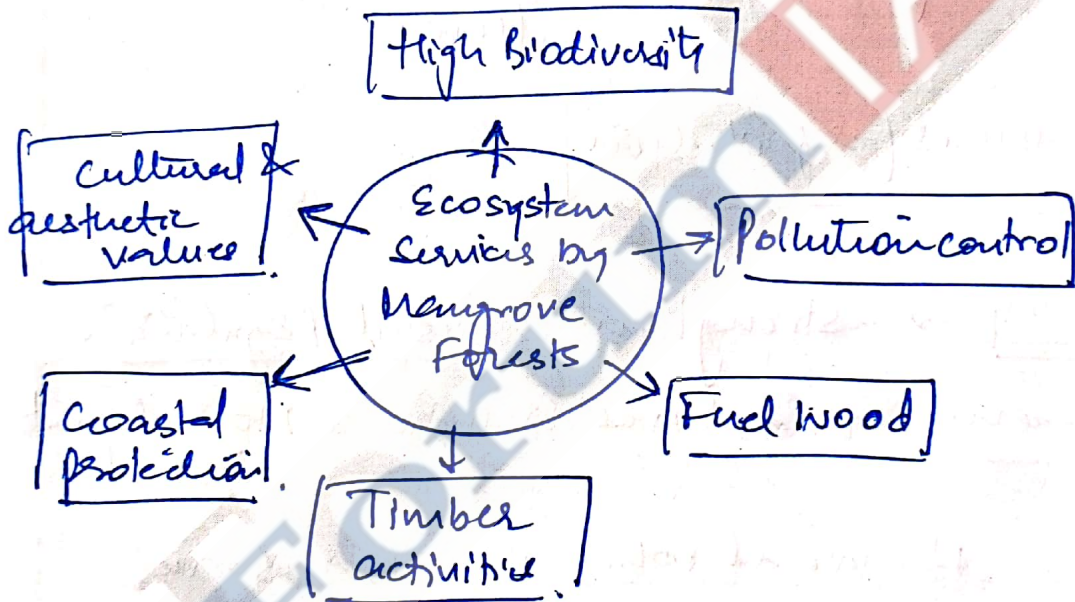
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Q.15) Describe the ecosystem services provided by the mangrove forests. Examine the causes of depletion of mangrove forests and suggest measures for their protection. (15 marks, 250 words)

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)

ISFR Report 2021 showed increase in mangrove forests in ~~all~~ ^{overall} coastal states in India.



CAUSES of mangrove depletion → Natural causes
 → Anthropogenic causes

1. Climate change → increased intrusion of seawater due to sea level rise.
2. Forest leveling → coastal development.

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↳ concerns with liberal laws under CRZ Rules 2018

3. Increased flooding in upstream rivers.
4. Coastal cyclones intensity increasing
5. Damming of rivers → reduced freshwater flows

Measures for protection

1. Policy → strengthen Coastal Regulation Zone Guidelines ⇒ increase No development zone.

↳ National Policy on Mangrove restoration be developed.

2. Institutional → strengthen NGOs & forest department to curb illegal deforestation

↳ greater punishment as deterrence.

- 3. Decentralize & empower local coastal bodies
 - ↳ traditional conservation methods
 - ↳ first responders in case of laws violation.

- 4. Adherence to UNCBD, UNCCD principles for forest restoration.

Mangroves have socio-economic, recreational & disaster resilience relevance. Thus, its conservation must be of prime importance for our society & policy makers.

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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)

Cities in India contribute 60% to GDP, comprise 31% of population but only 3% of geographical area.

~~These are~~

Largest contributors to climate change

1. High carbon emissions

- Industries
- Vehicles & transport.

2. Desertification & land degradation

- through waste disposal/dumpsites
- forest clearing

↳ Aravalis hilled for Delhi NCR development.

3. Wetlands pollution & reclamation

- Ramsar → India's wetlands quality is degrading

Ex) Nerknanyaw lake, Badkhal lake etc

4. Urban heat island effect

- reduced albedo due to concentration

High vulnerability to adverse effects

1. Urban Floods increasing (IMD)

Ex) Bengaluru, Mumbai floods 2022.

2. Epidemic outbreak

Ex) high pressure on social & physical infrastructure.

3. Increased climate variance

- droughts \leftrightarrow floods

- extreme cold \leftrightarrow heat waves.

Role of cities in achieving carbon neutrality & building climate resilience

1. Decarbonization of transport Ex)

- FAME scheme for electric vehicles
2. Decarbonisation of Industries (→) National Hydrogen mission.
 3. Optimising energy demands (→) Roof top solar scheme, Cogeneration plants.

4. Building Climate Resilience

↳ mainstreaming Disaster risk management in development activities.

↳ Carbon neutral organizations (→) Kerala Airport, Jewar Airport.

↳ Ujjwala scheme → clean fuel consumption.

↳ Smart cities Mission

SDG-11 focuses on developing sustainable & climate resilient cities. Thus

India must converge principles of Paris Climate Deal, Sunder Principles & SDG.

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

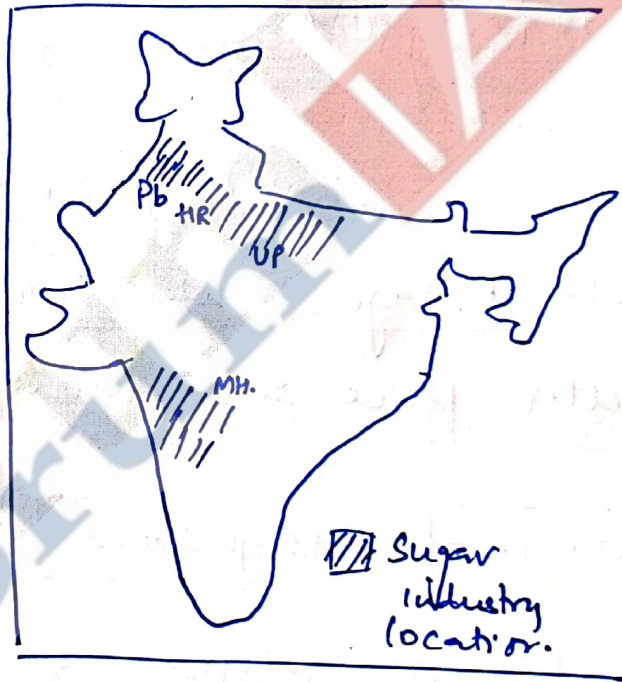
चीनी उद्योग के अवस्थिति में परिवर्तन के कारणों का विवरण दें। इन परिवर्तनों के आर्थिक और पारिस्थितिक परिणाम क्या रहे हैं?
(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Sugar Industry is a weight losing industry ∴ It is located near the harvest area.

SHIFT IN location of sugar industry

- Punjab
- Haryana
- western UP

} well irrigated regions.



- Maharashtra
- Karnataka.

} suitable soil & high rainfall regions.

Economic consequences

1. Reduced cost → backward & forward linkage
2. located near farms → ∴ better output realization
3. well irrigated areas → sugar quality increased → better price realization.
4. cold storage & warehousing → ∴ better price realization.

Ecological consequences

1. soil salinization → excessive irrigation
2. ground water exhaustion → water intensive crop.
3. productivity decline → plantation monoculture crop.

4. Biodiversity loss → high fertilizers & pesticide intensive crop. ⇒ adverse impact on biodiversity.
5. leaching of chemicals → desertification of soil, ground water contamination
6. Virtual export of water → since water intensive & high exports from India.

Thus, sugar industry needs major agro-economic reforms. It must be brought in line with ecological conditions to make it sustainable & remunerative.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total

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

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

UN Population Report has reported that India will become most populous nation by 2023 by surpassing China.

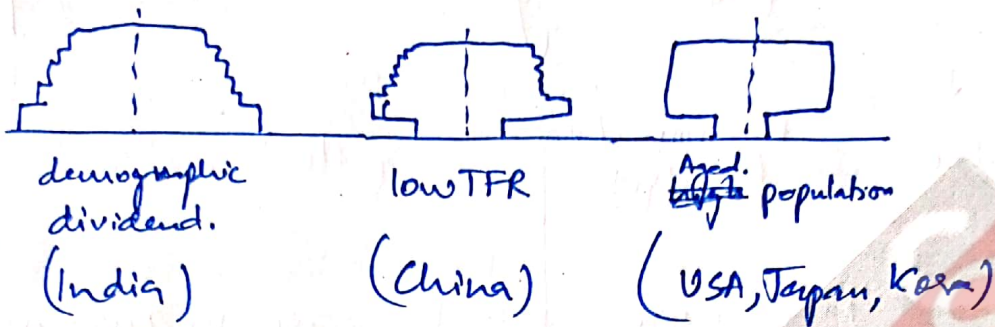
Population composition determines development trajectory.

1. Demographic dividend v/s Demographic disaster

↳ skilled & educated young workforce will propel economic development but unskilled youth will become burden.

2. Gender justice → equal contribution from both genders in economy will increase GDP by 1.5 times/yr (WEF)

3.



↓
best suited for development trajectory.

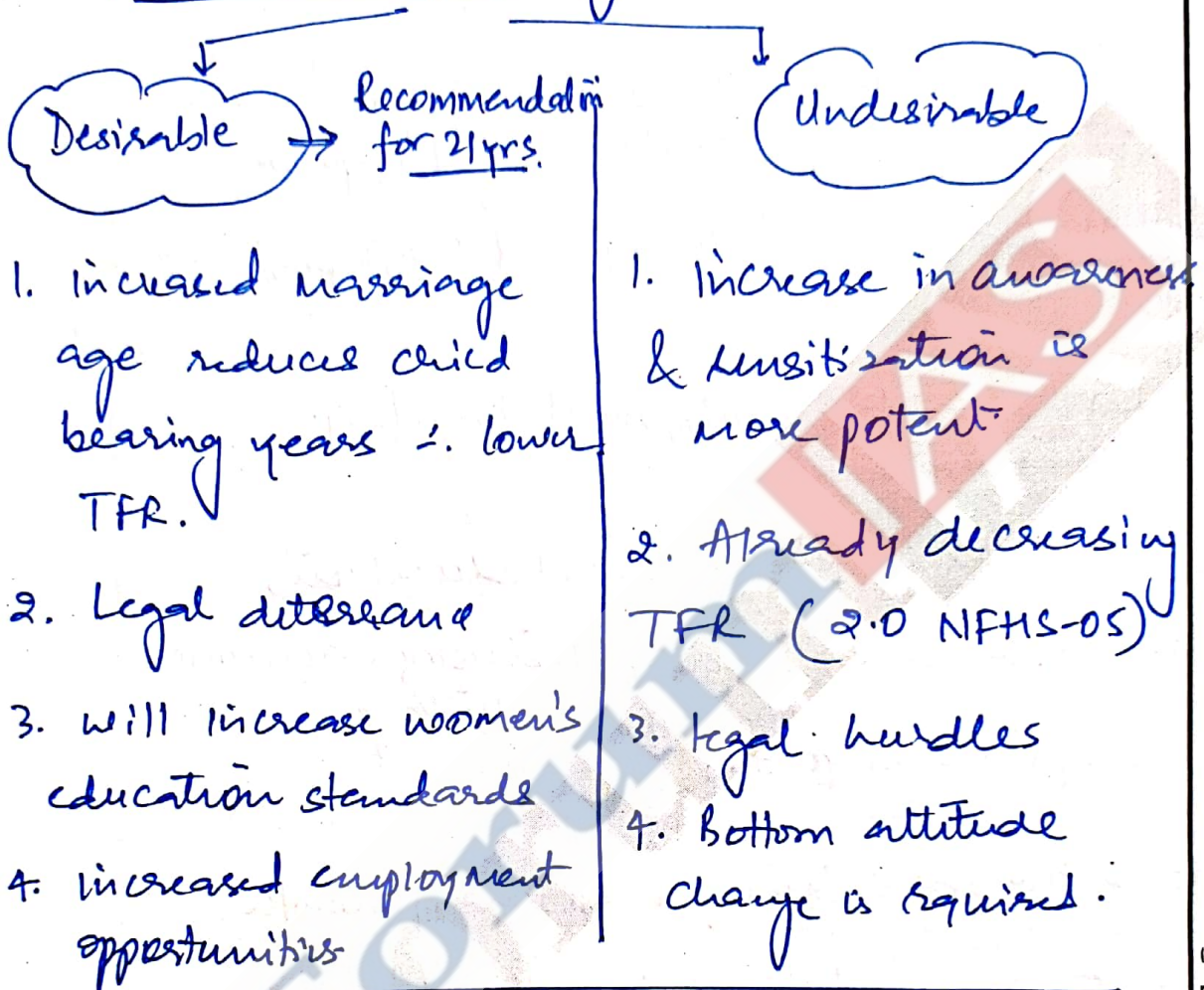
4. Education level → STEM education, research orientation, industry-academic linkage is required in youth.

5. Healthy population → primary health strategies need to be strengthened

India → Starving 35%
→ Wasting 12%
→ Hidden hunger } Poor population composition.

Thus, India needs to invest in the quality of its population → National Education Policy 2020, (education) Health (Ayushman Bharat), Skill India etc.

Desirability of Raising women's marriage Age



Detailed discussions and debates are necessary before deciding to increase women's marriage age. Demographic dividend contribution of women must be made priority in this regard.

Feedback
(For OFFICE use)

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. +1-

(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)

Globalization refers to the increased integration and interdependence of economies, societies, ideas, culture etc. across the world.

Globalization's impact on traditional cultural values

Negative Impact

- Homogenization
loss of distinctive value system.
Western value system has dominated youth.
- increasing old age home → youth abandoning old parents

Positive Impact

- Traditional values have gone global
↳ Namaste culture of respecting others
- Modernization i.e. reforming in regressive values
↳ decreasing patriarchy.

3. Joint family system is breaking.

Ex) Nuclear family.

4. Assimilation of small traditional like tribal values in majority cultural values.

Ex) Consumerism instead of environmentalism.

3. Adoption of new values

Ex) Liberalism, gender justice, etc.

4. Strengthened traditional values

Ex) decline of moral value system in west has strengthened our focus on value realization

Globalization has reduced diversity

Yes

1. Homogenization

Ex) McDonaldization culture → loss of local culture

2. Westernization

blind adoption of western trends Ex) youth losing

No

1. Globalization

Ex) Adaptation of global trends in local tradition such as McDonald offering Diwali cuisine.

2. Strengthened

diversity Ex) local

Traditional dressing
sense.

Identities & culture
have gotten global
recognition.

Globalization has increased disparity

Pros

Mo.

1. India's wage gap
between genders has
increased to 34%
(WEP)

1. New opportunities
to work (eg) FDI
in manufacturing
sector.

2. Rural-urban divide
has increased.

2. Rurban development

3. Labor market polarization

∴ reducing rural
urban divide.

→ high skilled - high
demand - high pay
but low skill - low demand
low pay.

3. Opportunities to
learn new skills
at no cost → youtube

Thus, globalization is a double
edged sword & policies, awareness must
be streamlined to reap maximum benefits.

Feedback
(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total

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

(15 marks, 250 words)

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

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

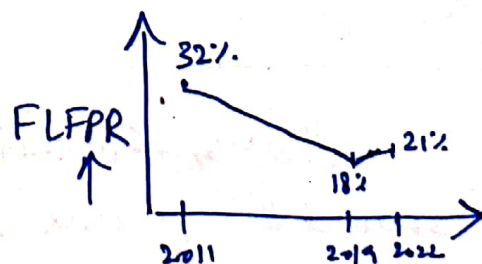
Economic Empowerment refers to attaining financial independence, financial autonomy & financial agency.

Although men & women have equal rights to participate economically: Article 14 - Right to Equality, Art 16 - Equality in employment opportunities.

Economic Empowerment of women has been slow

1. Women labor force participation rate has declined.

2. 40% agriculture labor is women but have less than



5% land ownership rights

3. Increasing contribution of women in unpaid care economy

4. High wage gap - World Economic Forum report showed 34% wage gap in India between genders (highest in world).

SOCIAL BARRIERS

1. patriarchal attitude of society → women confined to domestic work.
2. Glass-ceiling → women lose motivation ∴ they are not promoted.
3. motherhood penalty → women not hired in first place due to leaves during birth.
4. nature of work → manufacturing sector as labor intensive favours men. service sector demands high skill.

5. Education & skill levels → women have high enrollment in higher education but lack in STEM education.

Measure to overcome social barriers

1. Maternity Benefit Act.
2. credit linked incentives to women owned & run SHGs, MSMEs etc.
3. SHG - Bank linkage program.
4. Kanyashree scheme → UN Award → financial empowerment of women.
5. Mission SHAKTI → women entrepreneurs.

Former IMF chief Christine Lagarde stated that if India can achieve gender parity in financial empowerment, its GDP will increase by 1.5 times/yr.

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

Mentor Feedback Questions

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5

Test Goal

- 1
- 2
- 3

Outcomes

-
-
-
-

Marking Scheme

Mark	Good	Average	Below average
10 Marker	3.75 – 5.0	3.0 – 3.5	< 3.0
15 Marker	5.75 – 7.0	4.0 – 5.5	< 4.0
✓✓	Key / Relevant Point		
✗	Vague / Irrelevant		

* Subject to change without prior notice.