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FIAS – MGP 2022 (C-10) – GS Paper #1

ForumIAS

GENERAL STUDIES

Name Of Candidate	Mayank Madhav		
Roll No.	1910099099	Date:	20 th Aug

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>Any specific messages for ForumIAS Mentors/ Evaluators with respect to your copy? Write it here.</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p>			
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Total Marks:					Mode Of Examination: Online <input type="checkbox"/> Offline <input checked="" 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: EG: Evaluation Date:			

Note: You can discuss your evaluated copy with the Mentor. Raise a ticket from your portal to schedule a mentor call or visit the offline centre to meet mentor (all 7 days, Timings – 11 AM to 6 PM). Further if you are unsatisfied with the evaluation, you can seek re-evaluation of the copy.

Parameters	Excellent	Very Good	Good	Average	Poor	Very Poor
Language						
Structure						
Presentation						
Handwriting						
Content						
Attempt						

ADDITIONAL REMARKS



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

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

Subhash chandree Bose once called
Grandhiji: "the father of the Nation"

This reflects the importance of
Grandhi and his ideology in the
country.

India ~~formally~~ became a democratic
Republic on 26th Jan 1950 but Grandhian
ideology secured democracy much earlier:

① Democracy is listening the voice
of everyone from top to bottom
and Grandhian movements raised
the concerns of even the downtrodden.
eg ▶ champaram satyagraha.

② Democracy is when the countrymen possess a same ethos of Nationalism of Gandhi established this feeling.

eg > Non-cooperation movement saw the participation of every religion.

③ Democracy is welfare of vulnerables & Gandhi through his principles led to anttyodaya

eg > Gandhi's Talisman, Harijan Seva Sangh

④ Democracy is standing with the minorities

eg > Gandhi held 21 day long fast after the Kohat Riots.

Hence the ideals of Gandhi is what we need to reinforce on this 75th year of independence.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total

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

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

The Revolt of 1857 was called the 1st war of Independence by many including V.D. Savarkar. ~~But~~ British response to it was multifaceted. It restored colonial control:

- ① By suppressing the voices raised from various corners eg. Rani Lakshmbai, Tatya Tope etc.
- ② It was successful since wars like Santal rebellion had ended just before it thereby allowing British to focus all its army to suppress 1857 revolt.

But, it also prolonged the British

Imperialism :

① The Act of 1858 transferred the power of India from EIC to British crown directly

② Policy of No further annexation ~~allowed~~ & Pax Britannica allowed British to ensure peaceful relations with the princely states.

③ created the required deterrence & chilling effect ~~over~~ among Indian nationalists

~~It led to~~ It was only in 1885, when INC was born, that the demand for constitutional reforms again came to the picture. But Purna swaraj demand started surfacing only post 1929.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total

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

(10 marks, 150 words)

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

World war I was a ~~cutt~~ culmination of multiple aspirations colliding in the European politics.

The failure of Bismarck's system of alliance is a major reason:

- ① Bismarck had established ^{Germany} ~~Austria~~ as a setiated power post its Unification
- ② He formed Triple Alliance with France & Russia.
- ③ But soon the cracks started appearing
- ④ France's loss at Battle of Sedan showed in ^{its discontent in} Bismarck's alliance system.

⑤ Similarly, the loss at Battle of Sadowa was also causing cracks in the alliance system.

⑥ Further the Balkan wars didn't solve the major issue of Khalifa rule & the question of the holy land.

Hence Bismark's policy of 'Blood & Iron' ~~which~~ and his diplomatic capabilities which led to the formation of system of alliance was a major cause behind World War I.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total

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

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

cloudbursts are sudden, heavy downpour of rain.

It can happen at any place but hilly regions are more vulnerable

because:

① Hilly regions provide for easy upliftment of humid winds thereby facilitating cloud formation.

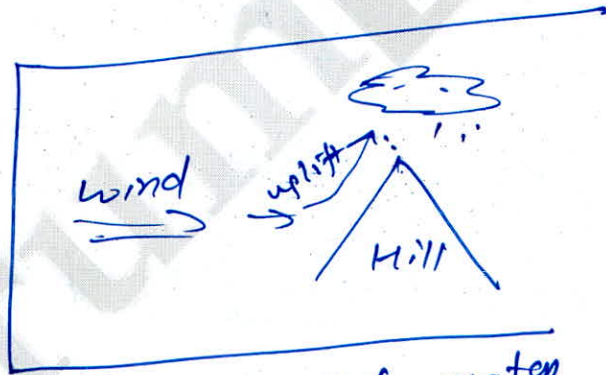


Fig.1: cloud formation

Impacts of cloudbursts

- ① It can cause heavy flooding in the downhill region.
- ② Urban areas acting as heat islands

are also vulnerable to it causing urban flooding.

eg → Chennai flooding 2016 & 2019.

③ It can cause landslides.

eg → Kerala landslides.

④ can cause lightening deaths & destroy the crops.

Strategies to mitigate its impacts

① Do climate proofing of the infrastructure.

② Afforestation in the urban areas

eg → following Miyawaki technique.

③ Trenching in hill slopes

eg → chal khal system of Uttarakhand

Hence the four pillars of Sendai framework ~~and~~ which includes Hazard mapping can be followed. Also recommendations of NDMA can be ^{very} helpful

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total

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

(10 marks, 150 words)

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

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Marine heat waves are spells of high marine temperature causing hot conditions in coastal areas.

Multi-dimensional impacts of marine heat waves

- ① Impact on livelihood : Most vulnerable are the fishermen living in the coastal areas.
- ② Impact on economy : It impacts carrying out navigation, fishing
- ③ Health impacts : It can cause strokes, dehydration & even deaths
- ④ It will lead to higher cost of cooling.
- ⑤ Act as a raw material for disasters like cyclones due to high sea surface temperature

Marine heatwaves are caused due to multiple factors

① Natural factors :

→ El-Nino generally raises the temperature of ocean waters in the Indian ocean.

→ Madden-Julian oscillations causes periodic increase in sea surface temperature.

② Anthropogenic factors :

→ Global warming : As per IPCC, Indian Ocean is warming faster than other ocean.

Hence marine heatwaves are not desired as it impacts marine ecosystem (death of coral reefs), human life (increased frequency of cyclones) & overall economy.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total

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

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

Arctic has been a resource rich region facing the threat of human encroachment & global warming.

Main pillars of India's Arctic policy

- ① sustainable exploitation of arctic resources
- ② Describes arctic as 'Res communis' (i.e. it belongs to everyone).
- ③ setting up research facilities ~~in~~
eg → Himadri research station.
- ④ Global collaboration ~~as~~ in research & exploitation of resources.

Geopolitical significance of Arctic

- ① China vs. world : China sees arctic as Res nullis (belongs to no one)

While US & Europeans treat it as Res commons (belongs to everyone).

② Resource rich: presence of methane bed, oil and other minerals makes it a spot to scramble.

③ Global North's double face:

While Europeans say Antarctic should be left pristine but then follows exploitation of Arctic.

India's Arctic policy will give India the much needed '1st come 1st' advantage in exploring the resource rich region and ensuring our energy security thereby reducing Import ~~Export~~ Bill.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total



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

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

Covid-19 pandemic impacted the globe in multiple other ways & not just health. One such change is in

labour market & nature of jobs :

- ① Increase of big economy : Informal sectors rose and gig economy or platform economy was a major result of it.
- ② The Great Resignation in US : People reluctant to go back to office & rather resign to get a ~~job for~~ work from home job.
- ③ Offline to Online : From school teachers to judiciary ~~most~~ ^{many} government jobs went online.

Social consequences of this change

① Reducing gender gap in domestic roles :

eg → even men started ~~take~~ doing home chores .

② Increased mental health challenges

→ this led to depression & anxiety among people leading to suicides .

eg → India has highest suicide rates in South Asia : WHO

③ Unemployment increased causing disruptions in family relations .

④ lone wolf attacks increased .

⑤ Informalization of economy led to less people under the tax bracket

⑥ Increased digital lending made people fall in debt trap .

Hence, India came up with e-sanjeevani & free telehealth to tackle some of these issues.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total

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

(10 marks, 150 words)

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

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

"Unity, not ~~unity~~ Uniformity must be our aim, diversity should be integrated and not annihilated" - Margaret Atwood.

India is called a salad bowl and this is due to its diversity.

Diversity doesn't imperil unity

① Diversity leads to exchange of cultural items thereby improving our cultural unity.

leg > Islam brought sherwani to India which most Hindus wear in weddings

② Diversity leads to religious coherence.

leg > Rathotsava at chennakeshva temple begins with Molvi reading Quran

Threat to diversity imperils unity

① Hate speech against other religions causes religious tensions.

eg → Term "Narcotics Jihad" used by Kerala Bishop.

② Spread of fake news to target a religious group.

eg → Tripura violence

③ It leads to growth of political parties based on religion which further widens the cracks.

As B.R. Ambedkar said - without fraternity, equality & justice are no deeper than coats of paint. Hence we should promote betterment of religious minorities.

eg → PM's 15 point programme, USTTAD scheme

Feedback
(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total

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

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

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Urbanization is the marked transition in the economy, lifestyle & social relationships of the people.

A Transformation in where people live:

* From living in spacious village homes there is a movement to concrete jungles having all the basic necessities & better facilities.

A transformation in what they do:

* Leads to transition from primary jobs like agriculture to secondary & tertiary service sector jobs.
 (eg) BPO services, manufacturing jobs.

A transformation in how they live:

* There is a marked change in lifestyle.

including food habit, sedentary life causing lifestyle disorders like diabetes.

Impact of Urbanization on Indian Society

- ① Dilution of kinship ties.
- ② Rise of individualization & decline of collectivism.
- ③ Increased nuclearization of families.
- ④ Reduced caste barriers & increased class hierarchies.
- ⑤ Feeling of anonymity.
- ⑥ Increased communicable & non-communicable disease burden \rightarrow Heart failure, diabetes.
- ⑦ High population density in slums.
- ⑧ Unplanned urban sprawls.

Hence urbanization is the marked shift of idea of India which was "Gramvashini Bharti".

Feedback
(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
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)

child labour is the alienation of children from the childhood of freedom - ILO.

Art. 23 & 24 prohibits forced labour including child labour. This led to legislations like Prohibition of Child Labour Act 2016 but yet this menace continues.

As per Census 2011, 10.1 million children between age of 5-11 are working in India.

All of this is because of various

social cause of child labour:

① Family labour in rural areas: 85%.

farmers are small and marginal hence children act as a helping hand.

→ 3 times child labour in rural areas

as compared to urban : ILO + UNICEF report

② child specific jobs

eg → tender fingers of children useful in Bangle industry

③ child trafficking and illegal adoptions bypassing CARA

④ Poverty, unemployment & indebtedness of family

Hence to curb this menace we must improve GER in education

(Presently 27% in higher education)

Further, formalization of economy & financial inclusion can reduce debt traps.

Government launched PENCIL portal to curb and rehabilitate child labour is a progressive step.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total



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

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

India has seen a rich tradition of sculpture art from Grandhara to Mathura.

An expression of religious tradition

- ① Chola's bronze art shows Lord Shiva just before he's about to drink poison.
- ② Similarly bronze idol of Saint Sambandar also signifies our religious traditions.
- ③ Buddha's sculptures at Grandhara of Mathura
- ④ Ajanta caves showing Mara's attack on Buddha



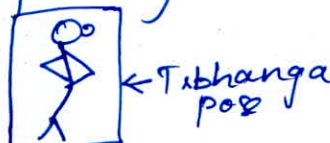
It is also a reflection of technical brilliance & Aesthetic sensibilities

① wavy hair of Grandhara Buddha shows its technical brilliance while its stocky & muscular body shows Greek cultures reflects the aesthetic sensibilities.

② Padmasana of Buddha shown in Mathura school is a perfect reflection of Indian aesthetics ~~of~~

③ Chola's Natiraja made of bronze is a perfect manifestation of Shiva's dance

④ Dancing girl from Indus^{us} valley ~~is~~ shows perfectly the Tibhanga pose



⑤ Similarly sculptures on Sanchi stupa like fertility cult and serpent cult beautifully reflects the local traditions

⑥ sculptures on Hindu temples like Virupaksha temple are of extremely high aesthetic value.

⑦ Chausath yogini temple in M.P has brilliant sculptures of sati

Hence Indian sculpture art has got influence from world over like Greece & Islam ~~but~~ which creates a unique fusion.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total



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)

Africa was called a dark continent mainly because of the difficult terrain, issues of malarial mosquitoes etc. ~~these~~

But was ~~at~~ a major source of bonded labour and rich minerals.

These factors led to scramble to Africa which was facilitated by a Paper partition:

① Paris treaty led to division of Africa among the ~~European~~ global powers

② The partition was in blocks and didn't respect the local conditions & tribal chiefdoms.

③ All of this was done to exploit African resources & provide undisrupted labour to the sugar plantations in South America.

This led to centuries of colonial rule causing delayed decolonization:

* Tugot says "colonies are like fruits, they cling on to the trees till they ripen"

→ But in case of Africa the process of ripening was highly delayed

* The delay was mostly attributed to lack of coordinated leadership, & internal conflicts (inter-tribal wars among Nuer & Dinka tribes)

* A low national consciousness

further delayed the process of decolonization.

* post World War II, with the signing of Atlantic Charter decolonization began but again Africa was last to receive the benefit.

* Issues like Apartheid regime continued in countries like South Africa.

It was only after the efforts of people like Danis Toto & Nelson Mandela that the real decolonization process took off in African continent.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/ Presentation
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Content
Value Addition
Total

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

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

Peasant & tribal movements formed the bottom-up revolts against British mal-administraten.

Tribal movements in pre-independence India

* With the passage of Forest Act 1865 and National Forest policy 1894,

British started encroaching upon the Tribal land under the clause of 'Eminent Domain'.

* This caused land alienation & displacement of tribes without any resettlement & rehabilitaten.

* Under these conditions, multiple tribal revolts occurred in British India

① Santhal rebellion by the santhals of Chotanagpur revolted against forced land alienation.

② Bissa Munda Revolt 1899 was another significant tribal rebellion.

③ other revolts like Rangmahal revolts are also noteworthy.

Peasant movements in British India

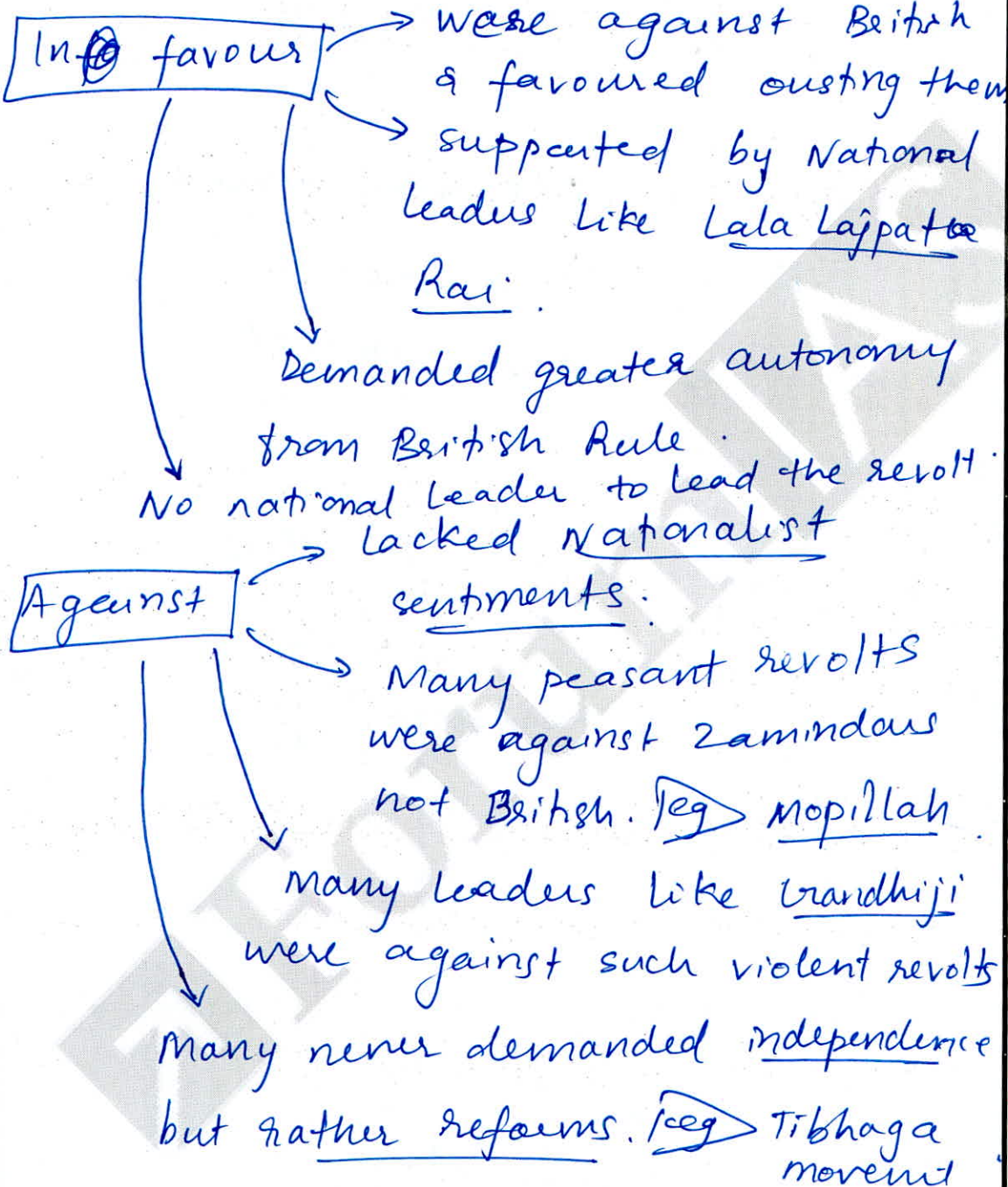
* Unlike Tribal movements, the major cause was high land tax rates, share in revenue, exploitative zamindars.

* These revolts were led by Suami Sahjanand through his UP Kisan Sabha.
Some prominent peasant movements are:

① Tibhaga movement: asking to reduce the tax share to 33%.

② Mopilla revolt against Hindu Nambudri landlords

A part of National movement?



Hence tribal & peasant movements played a significant role in Indian independence process but their direct contribution was limited.

Feedback
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Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total

* Hence mostly the direction of ~~atmos~~ oceanic current follows atmospheric currents.

Influence of these circulations on climate

- ① El-Nino & La-Nina impacts are a result of changed circulation patterns in the Indo-Pacific has multiple impacts on climate:
 - i) El-Nino causes ~~the~~ forest fires in Indonesia & Australia, causes drought like conditions over India.
 - ii) La-Nina brings plenty of rainfall over India.
- ② Oceanic currents like AMOC provides heating effect to West European nations like Britain
- ③ All of these have tele-connections to multiple events like California

forest fires & heat domes.

Impact on human Activities

- ① meeting of cold & hot current (eg. Owa shio near Japan) provides perfect ground for fishing.
- ② similarly warm currents in the coast of mexico ~~in~~ peru increases fishing activities.
- ③ Heavy rainfall during la-Nina brings better cultivation produce thereby increasing farmer's incomes.
- ④ Heat domes reduces economic activities causing dehydration.

Hence ocean & atmospheric currents are interrelated having multidimensional impacts.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total

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

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

Mangroves are ~~called the kidneys~~ of the earth major floral ecosystems of the world providing multiple benefits to the mankind.

Ecosystem services provided by Mangroves

- ① Acts as a natural barrier against disasters like cyclones & Tsunamis.
- ② supports rich biodiversity.
eg → Sundarbans is a UNESCO world heritage site supports Royal Bengal Tiger.
- ③ Acts as a place for water purification due to presence of swamps hence removes toxic heavy metals.

- ④ supports livelihood : Rich source of fishes
- ⑤ Reduces coastal erosion.

Causes of depletion of mangroves

- ① Increased frequency of cyclones.
→ As per IPCC, there is a 42% rise in cyclones in Indian ocean
- ② Plastic pollution : Increased plastic nurdles being dumped here.
- ③ Deforestation due to land encroachment
- ④ Coastal Regulation Zones (CRZ) ~~is~~ violations.
- ⑤ Tourism pressure

Measures for their protection

- ① CRZ rules must be clearly followed
- ② Barricades to protect them from storm surge during cyclones & Tsunamis.

③ wastewater treatment to reduce pollutants.

④ Promote sustainable tourism.

practices

⑤ Afforestation

As per IITM report, 34%

of Indian coasts are under erosion. Hence we need to preserve our coastline which can be better done only if we protect our mangroves.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total



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

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

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

As per IPCC report, Arctic is warming faster than ever. This is direct impact of climate change which in turn is impacted by urbanization.

Cities : largest contributors to climate change

- ① concentration of ~~roads~~ land makes the ground non-porous causing surface water runoff.
- ② cities act as urban heat islands which increases the overall temperature.
- ③ Industrial activities are mostly happening in cities releasing ~~to~~ GHGs causing global warming.
- ④ India is the 2nd largest domestic AC user which ~~is~~ directly increases

global temperatures .

Cities: Most vulnerable to climate change

① Urban flooding are a major ~~factor~~ result of climate change .
 eg > Chennai flooding, Patna flooding (2017)

② Impacts Smart cities programme .
 eg > Flooding of Pondy Bazaar (Chennai) renovated under smart cities

③ Multiple coastal cities under threat of products of climate change .
 eg > Increased frequency of tsunami in cities like Bhubaneswar .

④ ~~Urban~~ Heat domes impacts economic activities in places like California .

Role in Achieving carbon Neutrality

① Enhancing city forests .
 eg > Nagar Van scheme .

② Cool roof techniques

leg → Thatch & palm leaves on roof, cool roof paint, inverted earthen pots

are suggested by NDMA to reduce cities from becoming heat islands.

Role in building climate Resilience

① cities can be turned into sponge cities (China model) to prevent surface runoff & flooding.

leg → Chennai to be India's 1st sponge city.

② cities as a major source of renewable energy production

leg → floating solar panels in Visakhapatnam

Hence we must empower our cities through green buildings & construction technology to fight climate change.

Feedback

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Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total



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

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

Sugar industry has been the major reason for making India the largest producer as well as consumer of sugar in the world.

Shift in location of sugar industry

In India, the sugar industry were earlier mostly in U.P & Bihar region but now they are shifting southwards towards states like Maharashtra.



Fig. Shift of sugar industry

* The ~~Reasons~~ reasons for this shift are:

- ① High sucrose content in Deccan sugarcane.

- ② Humid climate facilitates its shift life.
- ③ cheaper labour available
- ④ successful cooperatives networks increases bargaining power of farmers here.
- ⑤ longer crushing season.

Economic consequences of this shift

- ① cheaper availability of sugar in the country due to increased productivity & higher sucrose content.
- ② Increased export demand of Indian sugar
- ③ Increasing farmer's income in these regions.
- ④ Migration of labour from regions like Bihar ~~to~~
- ⑤ FRP regulations puts burden on ~~the~~ sugar mills in this region

Ecological consequences

- ① Reduction of crop diversity due to monoculture of sugarcane.
- ② Rain failure in this region may put farmers under debt burden causing farmer suicides.
- ③ It is a water-intensive crop and Maharashtra is a water stress region causing depletion of water table.
- ④ Exports leads to virtual water Trade.

Hence sugar industries needs to be relieved of such tight government regulations to make it effective. Moreover, we should promote climate resilient crops like Millets in these regions.

Feedback

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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)

India has the 2nd largest population globally and is projected to overtake China by 2045.

Population composition is more critical determinant than population size

① In India we have 66% population in the working age but LFPR is only 45% showing a gap between population size & its output.

② Higher population without proper skilling can turn into a Malthusian Liability

③ countries like Japan have an ageing population (>60 years age) thereby compromising their prospects of future economic growth.

④ China's 1 child policy highly reduced their sex ratio & caused other issues like 6-pocket syndrome.

Raising legal Age of Marriage

* Prevention of child Marriage Act 2003 puts ~~age~~ legal age of marriage of ~~girl~~ to female to be 18 years while for male its 21 years. Its recent amendment seeks to increase it to 21 years for females.

Positives ① will make the law gender neutral.

② Reduce fertility rate & encourage education.

eg) As per NFHS, Fertility rate reduces with rise in education.

③ Improves women health

eg) 70% women & children are anemic.

Negatives

- ① Change won't be seen till society accepts it.
- ② Forcing a legislature.

Hence, we must promote women education & better health facilities to timely realize the results.

Feedback

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Structure / Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total

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

(15 marks, 250 words)

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

As per Widdens, globalization is when a local event is impacted by an event taking place miles away.

Impact on traditional cultural values :

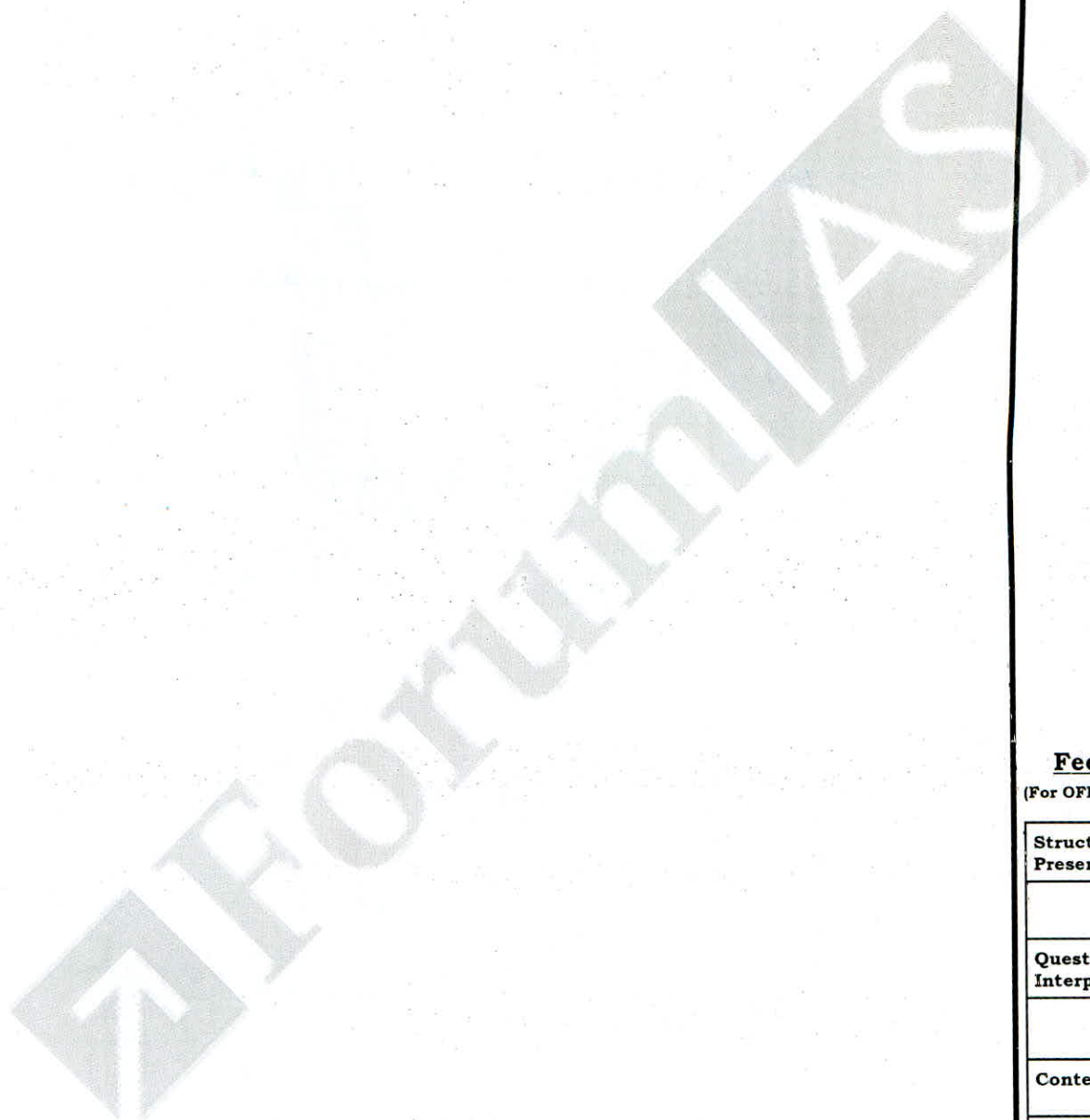
- ① Increased individualism
- ② changed our food habits.
 eg → McDonaldization of world
- ③ Indian value system getting replaced by western value system.

Reduced diversity & Increased Disparity :

- ① It has led to world becoming a melting pot of American lifestyle
- ② skyboxification of American life.
→ It is increased gap between rich & poor.
- ③ encroachment upon tribal land has led to they losing their cultural value.

Yet, Globalization has also caused multiple positives with share in technology, traditions & values making the world one big family in line with India's value of

Vaughdhaiv kutunbakam.



Feedback

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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 वि. भन्न 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)

women empowerment is power
in, power with and power
within women.

But despite getting equal
rights through Articles 14, 15 & 16
we are still seeing reduced
economic empowerment.

* As per FMA partners, only 4%
of unicorns have women founders.

Various social barriers

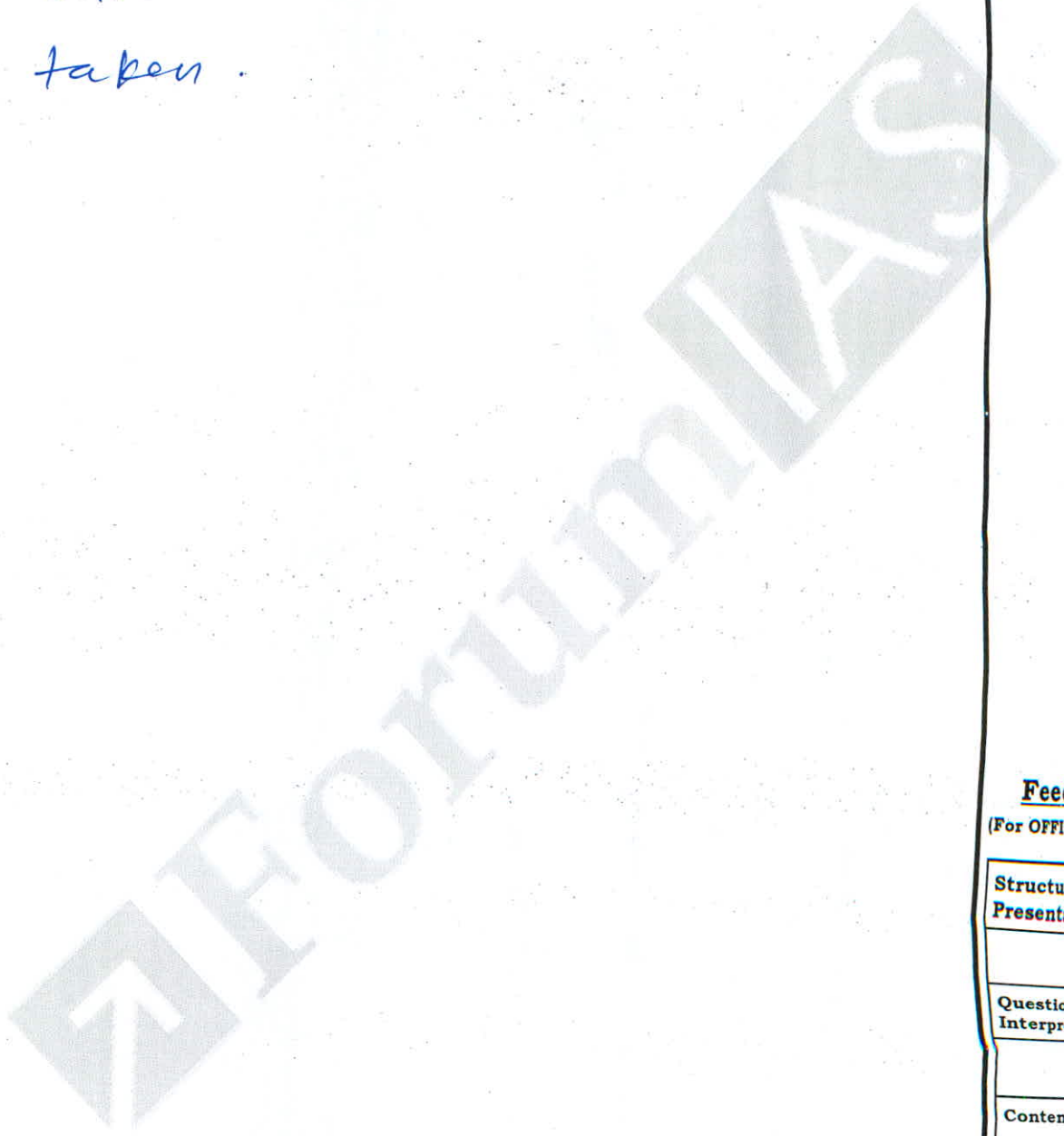
* Doctrine of coverture of women
being a slave of her husband

- * Glass ceiling in jobs
- * 2nd shift jobs for women.
- * Harassment at workplace
(Vishakha judgment)
- * Infantalization of women
- * Pink collar jobs
- * 'Women having been reduced to a non-entity' - Prof. Yogendra Singh

Hence what we need is better empowerment of women economically.

Fig > 70% of loans under MUDRA yojna taken by

women is a positive sign .
Hence such steps should be taken .



Feedback

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Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total

Mentor Feedback Questions

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5

Test Goal

- 1
- 2
- 3

Outcomes

-
-
-
-
-

Marking Scheme

Mark	God	Average	Below average
10 Marker	3.7 - 5.0	3.0 - 3.5	< 3.0
15 Marker	5 - 7.0	4.0 - 5.5	< 4.0
✓✓	Key / Relevant Point		
✗	Vague / Irrelevant		

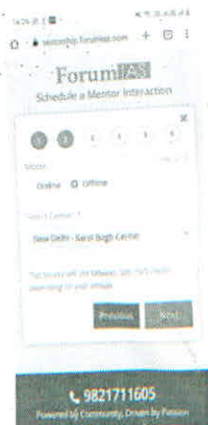
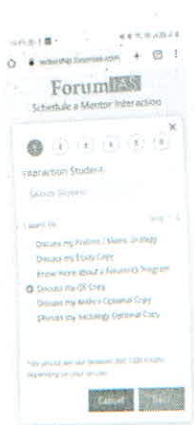
* Subject to change without prior notice.

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