

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	Nitin Singh.		
Roll No./अनुक्रमांक	1910102321	Medium/माध्यम	English <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> हिंदी <input type="checkbox"/>
Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र	1901	Date/दिनांक	14/8/22

*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

INSTRUCTION / अनुदेश

Q. No. प्र.सं.	Max. Marks अधिकतम अंक	Marks Obtained प्राप्तांक	
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1. 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।2. 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।3. 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।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.
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।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.
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।

Total/कुल अंक 250

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Evaluator's Discretion/मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक :

Start Time/प्रारंभ करने का समय :

End Time/समाप्त करने का समय :

3:30

6:40

Total Marks/कुल अंक :

Mode Of Examination/
परीक्षा की विधि :Online/ऑनलाइन Offline/ऑफलाइन

*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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मूल्यांकन तिथि :

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)

Father of Indian nation, M. Gandhi, ensured that the ideals of modern democracy stay strong in India throughout Indian freedom struggle.

- 1) During the Champaran Satyagraha, he ensured that, law cannot be against the interests of the people. If so, it has to be broken. disobeyed.
- 2) In Khedda Satyagraha he emphasised on peaceful protests and thus establishing strength of non-violence.
- 3) ~~throughout his~~ similarly recalling Non-Cooperation Movement (NCM) after the Chauri Chaura incident as a protest against violence.
- 3) throughout the freedom struggle he stood for - upliftment of dalits
 - abolition of untouchability
 - Hindu Muslim unity

47 the stood for the rule of law of absence of any discrimination on grounds of religion, race, caste etc.

These principles were later enshrined in the constitution in the form of values of

- Equality, fraternity & liberty
- justice social, economic & political
- freedom of faith and worship.
- ~~the ideas of~~ ~~to~~ Directive principles and Fundamental rights

Thus his life remains an evolution of INM and how modern Indian state evolved gradually even before independence.

Feedback

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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 revolt of 1857 was a strong jolt to the British empire, which was almost swept away. However the British response → ensured its consolidation and stability for next century. →

→ The Act for good Governance of India - 1858

→ replaced company rule with Crown Rule.
→ direct powers of 'Secretary of state for India' → responsible to the British parliament.

→ Introduced the viceroy as representative of crown

→ recognised princely states as their natural partners yet subordinate.

→ Later British economic policy towards India also changed towards Financial ~~let~~ supervision

37 British followed policy of minimal interference in cultural traditions of Indians and resorted to active suppression of educated Indians

4) local zamindars were restored and reinstated as natural allies.

5) policy of divide & rule between Hindus & Muslims.
- Active suppression of Muslim ruling class.

These policies ensured ^{that} British hold over India grew stronger and more stabilised.

Feedback

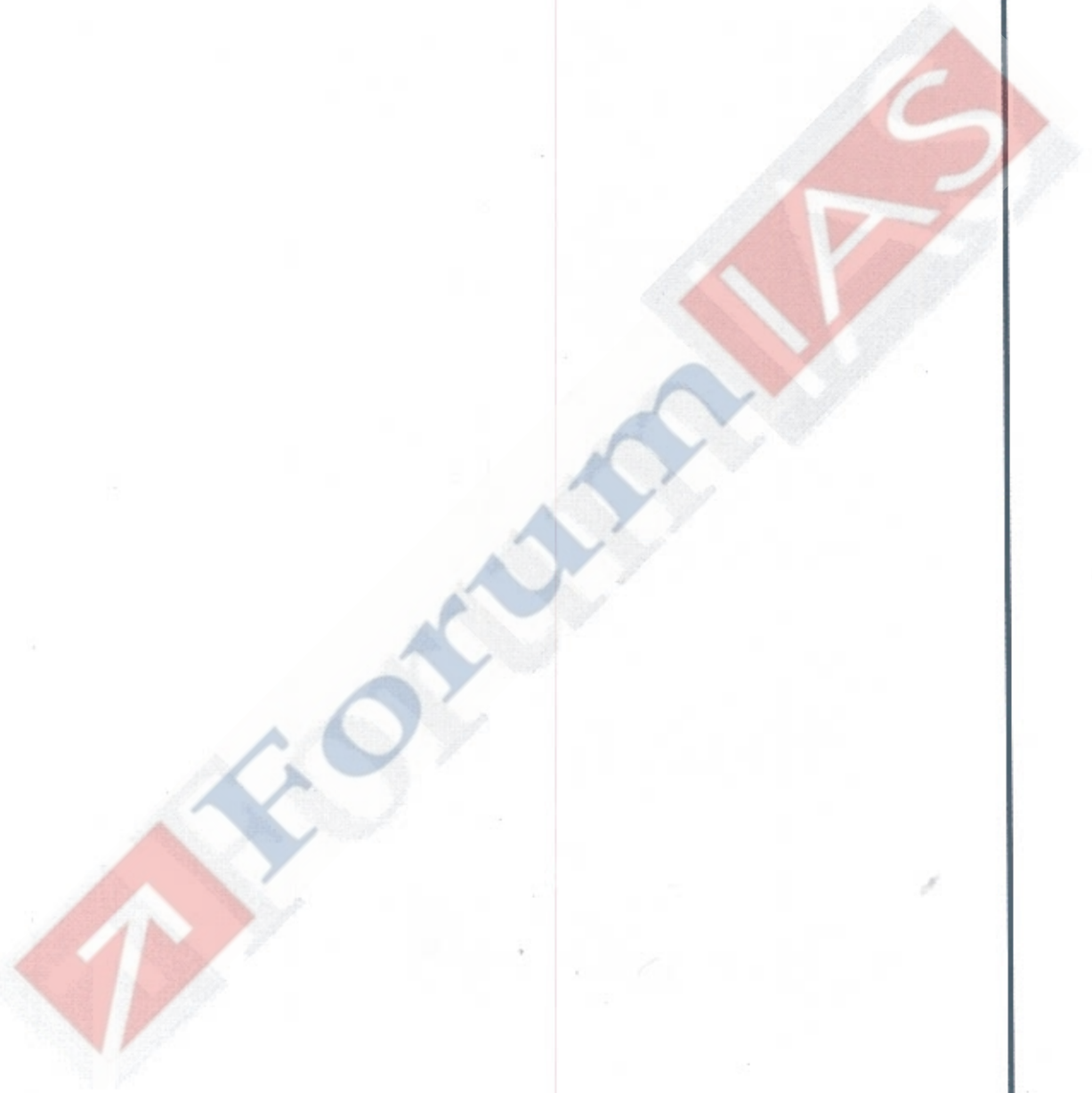
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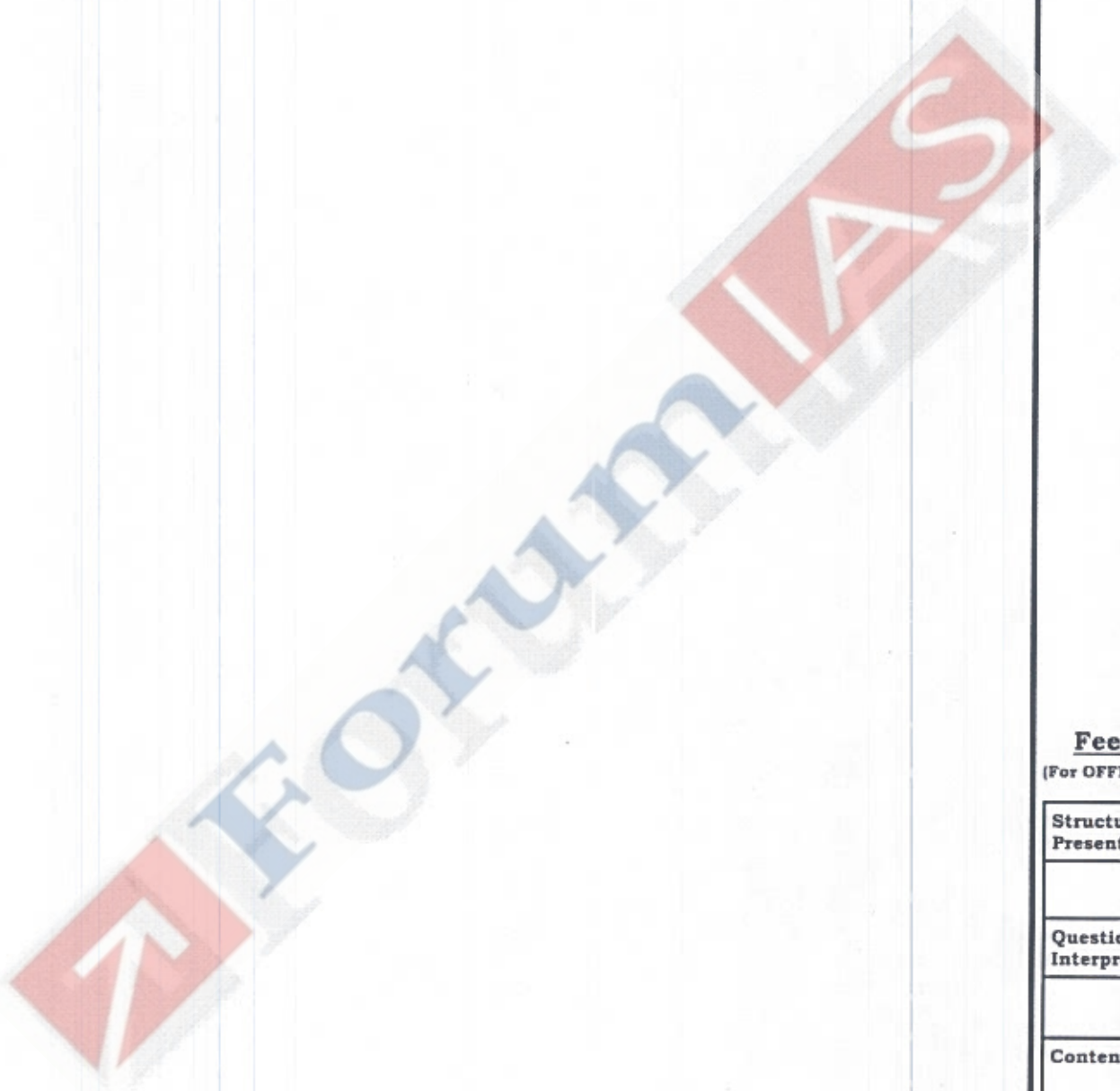
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Q.3) The reasons for World War I lay in Bismarck's system of alliances. Critically analyze.

(10 marks, 150 words)

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





Feedback

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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 in hilly regions is defined as a phenomena when there is a large amount of rainfall within a short period over a localised area.

Hilly regions are vulnerable to cloudbursts →

- 1) Due to height, as winds laden with moisture move towards hills — due to topographic upliftment and adiabatic cooling → rapid condensation causes rainfall.
- 2) Hills also act as obstructors of wind flows acting as wall and capturing maximum rainwater.
- 3) Due to uneven topography and vulnerability to flooding, even moderate rains can cause cloudburst like situation.

Impact of cloudbursts →

- 1) land slides and mud slides
eg. Recent Kullu distt, Pithoragarh distt
- 2) Rock fall and flooding can cause
extensive soil erosion
- 3) Disruption of local services, causing
disconnectivity in remote regions

Measures to tackle cloudbursts

- 1) Early warning systems should be developed
- 2) Focus on local capacity building and
relief training.
- 3) Promoting structural solutions like
wirenetting, slope consolidation
of stone walls etc.
- 4) ~~Need to focus on global~~
collaboration against climate
change and consequent
extreme weather events.

Feedback
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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 → represent ocean waves with abnormally high temperatures than surrounding water. Marine heat waves can have depths upto 150-200 mts.

Origin → Marine heat waves originate due to rising global temperatures and winds accumulating surface warm waters.

Multi-dimensional Impact

➤ Ecological Impact →

a) disrupts local ecosystems eg. breaks sea kelp forests.

b) destroys local biodiversity which can't tolerate high temperatures.

c) can cause disruption in upwelling zones.

➤ Economic Impact

- can disrupt local fishing industry.
- can lead to bacterial and algae growth, destroying local ecosystems.

→ Marine heat waves can also trigger

- terrestrial heat waves due to warm onshore winds.

- they can trigger tropical cyclones due to moisture laden air.

Marine heat waves thus represent ill effects of ocean warming and have potential to disrupt local & global ecosystems.

Feedback

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Structure/ Presentation	
Question Interpretation	
Content	
Value Addition	
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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)

Recently India released its Arctic Policy as a guide for further Indian participation in the region.

Main pillars of India's Arctic Policy

- 1) Researching on polar climates
 - its impact on Indian monsoons,
 - recent changes due to climate change and its impact on India.
- 2) Exploring energy security options for India
 - given reducing Arctic ice and.
 - since Arctic is not a global common.
- 3) Also the Arctic region has various geopolitical concerns which makes Indian policy crucial.
- 4) Sustainability → among main pillars of Indian policy
 - preserving local biodiversity & ecosystems.

The Arctic region is gaining importance in geopolitical arena

1 → Melting away arctic polar ice, thus opening up - various navigational routes
 - new avenue for resource exploration & utilisation.

2 → China has also sent its expedition along with Russia & US already sharing boundaries. It will become major geopolitical issue.

Indian policy has clarified its principle stand and its priorities in the region aimed at rules based collaboration.

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 has brought fundamental changes in the labour market and nature of jobs.

- 1) the work from home culture has made working hours more flexible and less costly for the company.
- 2) Increased mobility of labour in high skill sector.
- 3) Reduced women participation in labour market.
- 4) In unskilled labour market the job security has reduced fundamentally.

Various social consequences of these changes →

- 1) Increased role of women in caregiving activities, and reduced LEPR has - reduced their economic empowerment
- 2) Migration of workers from urban to rural areas has increased job disguised unemployment

3 → Greater ~~focus~~ time spent at homes without interactions can lead to emergence of tensions and stress, leading to reduced productivity.

COVID-19 has changed labour market dynamics with new emerging realities. We need to readjust our priorities accordingly

Feedback

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

(10 marks, 150 words)

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

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

India has strived for unity in diversity. Indian constitution aims at preserving the unique identity as well as maintaining unity & integrity of the nation.

Huge Diversity of India

- 1 → Nearly 200 different languages and dialects, more and 18 scheduled languages, we have myriad of languages
- 2 → Ranging from Tribals of N. East to J&K and Tamil culture in south, Indian culture → clothing, festivals, eating habits, are very diverse.
- 3 → This cultural diversity is overlaid on huge physiographic diversity.

However ~~threat~~ ^{this} to diversity is not centrifugal, rather threat to diversity is the threat to unity →

- 1 → tendencies of 'mutual hatred', 'communal conflicts' and intolerance towards each other → are main threats to ~~dis~~ unity & integrity.
- 2 → blocking cultural exchanges and socio-economic integration arrests the evolution of a united & integrated nation.

Thus threat to unity is not diversity, rather diversity is one of the pillars which reinforces unity.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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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)

Urbanisation → may be seen as large scale transformation into Industrial and services sector driven economies. With greater population and labour residing in urban areas.

However this alone does not mean urbanisation, there is a perceptible rise in standard of living as well.

Impact of urbanisation on Indian society

- 1 → Rise in cosmopolitan culture
 - ascriptive identities of caste, religion and ethnicity have grown weaker
 - every city represents a microcosm
- 2 → Rise of liberal values and free exchange of ideas
- 3 → Improved education levels and socio-economic indicators among general populations.

- 4) Improved living standards
 - better sanitation, education & health.

However urbanisation in an unplanned manner and centralised around few areas has created problems as well →

- 1) Increased population density
 - lowered living standard eg in slums
 - problem of urban sprawl
 - rise in crimes especially crime against women
 - problems of housing
- 2) Increased inequalities, problems of pandemics and disease burden
- 3) Ecological problems
 - pollution & related health problems
- 4) fall in family as an institution
 - rise in mental problems and reduced social capital

Thus urbanisation needs planning.
 By 2050 nearly 50% of popⁿ will be in urban spaces, thus calling for immediate action.

Feedback

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Content

Value
Addition

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

कोई भी सुभेद्यता अंतर्निहित सामाजिक कारण के बिना नहीं होती है और बाल श्रम कोई अपवाद नहीं है। विश्लेषण करें। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Child labour → involves children working in businesses or homes as labour at the cost of their childhood & education.

Social causes of child labour →

- 1) Higher incidence of absolute poverty
 - forces children to work in order to augment family income
- 2) poor social security net
 - lack of adequate facilities to join schools
 - lack of access to quality healthcare
- 3) non-awareness regarding rights
 - lack of awareness among children as well as their parents.
- 4) Lack of implementation on part of authorities eg.
 - Prohibition of Child Labour Act 1986 not implemented strictly.

There is a need to tackle this problem at earliest →

- 1) Focus on fully realising the provisions under RTE (under A:21A)
- 2) Schemes like fund education and POSHAN Abhiyaan → can attract students to schools.
- 3) Raising awareness among general public regarding child labour.
- 4) Stringent provisions can ensure less violations.

However true change has to come from the society itself. Grassroot awareness and social compassion shall be the key

Feedback

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

India has a rich tradition of sculptures, beginning from Harappan 'dancing girl', 'Yakshi of Vidargauri' and numerous sculptures of Dravidian style gopurams.

These sculpture represent profound religious impact → as evident in - Gandhara style, Mattura style and the Anuravati style of stupa building.

However the sculptures were not limited to religious ideas alone. They are reflection of technical brilliance as well as aesthetic sensibilities.

Technical brilliance

→ The Harappans were aware of the 'cire perdue' - lost wax technique of sculpture making. as in Bronze statue of dancing girl

- 2) The Harappans also knew art of making alloys especially Brass and Tin used in sculpting.
- 3) The Mauryans represent advanced polishing techniques. The use of Chunar sandstone & polishing resembling NBPW. eg. Didarganj Yakshi, Lohanpur Yaksha & Rampurva Lion sculpture.
- 4) They also has built monolithic large pillars → which represented architectural brilliance eg Ashokan pillar edicts
- 5) The Mehrauli pillar represents rust resistant technology showing advanced metallurgy of substances.

Aesthetic sensibilities

- 1) making life like images of Buddha under Gandhara & Mathura with ideal body proportions and intrusive detailing eg. drapes,

- moustache & beard.

- 2> the sculpture of Mauryan times represent ideal woman body proportions
- 3> the temples of Gupta times and Chalukyan caves of Badami, show various → incarnation of Vishnu, Lakshmi → with ornate style

Thus ancient sculpture represented great technical brilliance as well as strong aesthetic sensibilities, showing tastes of the time

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)

Ans

Africa continues to be most exploited continents of the world, with least socioeconomic indicators and historical economic exploitation.

Paper partition of Africa

- Divided among colonial masters, along latitudes & longitudes without any regard to local cultures. This created problems of
 - ↳ superimposed boundaries
 - ↳ boundaries across cultural landscapes resulting in border conflicts and dash over resources
 - ↳ Exploitation of local natural resources without any benefits being transferred to locals.

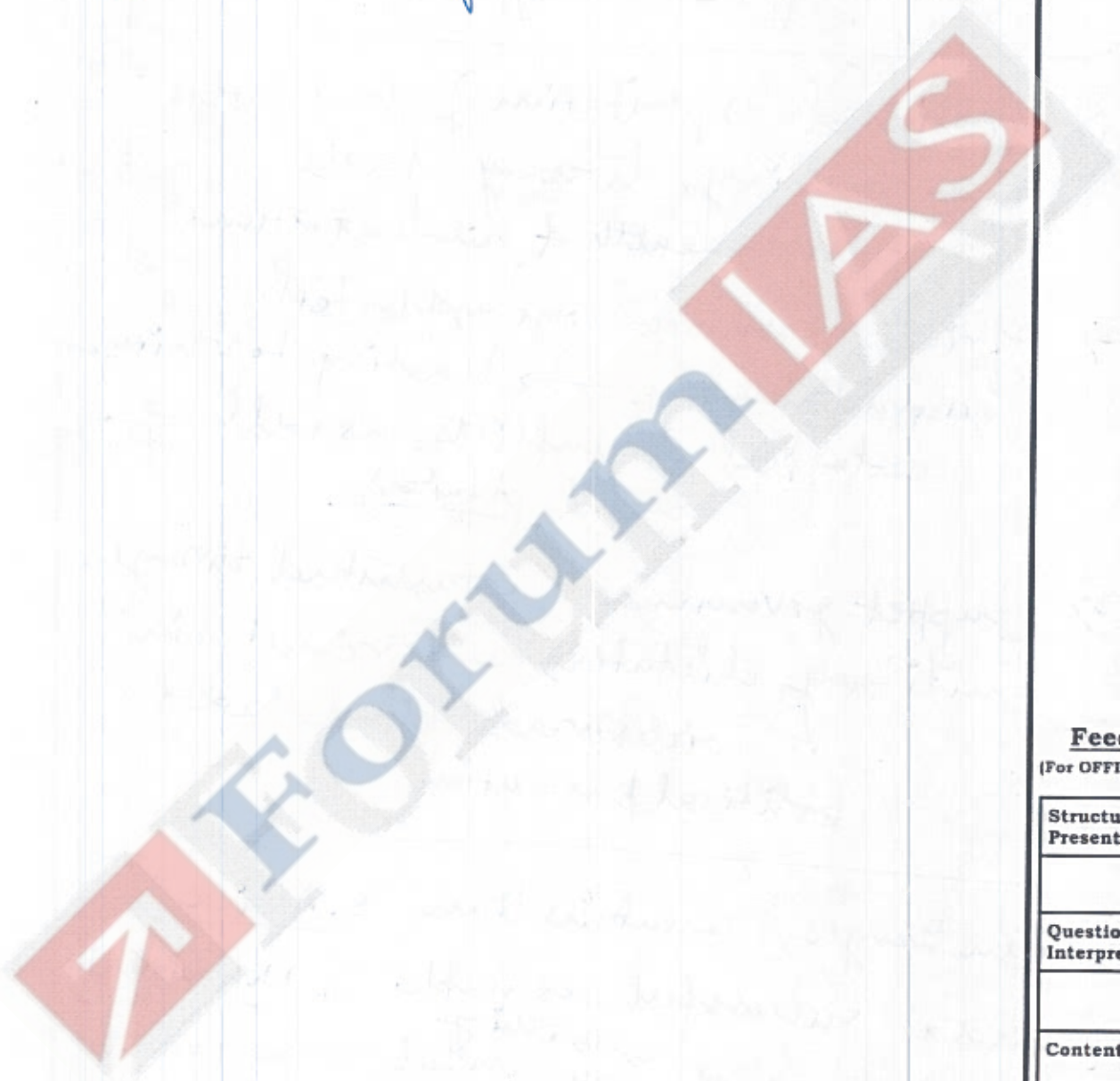
Apart from apartheid, partition, delayed decolonization is also among major factors of present day backwardness.

- 1) Continued exploitation of local people -
 - lacking literacy levels
 - poor health & malnutrition.
- 2) African resources were exploited unsustainably → leading to various ecological conflicts as well - eg. Sahel (Africa).
- 3) puppet governments established through military dictators → resulted in widespread bloodshed & political persecution.

Even though, countries like S. Africa led a successful example of Non-violent protests and establishing successful democracies.

→ Countries like Ethiopia, Egypt, and Kenya are also following the lead.

However still a long way remains to be achieved for Africa to catch up with the rest of the world.



Feedback

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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)

Indian National Movement grew with participation of all sections of society. Peasantry and tribals represented most exploited class of society. Thus peasant & tribal movements like → Eka movement, and Santbal hool, Ugublan etc emerged.

Various peasant movements and tribal movements emerged as separate from INM →

1) 1875 Deccan riots → was a prominent peasant movement against moneylenders and zamindars.

2) Santbal Rebellion (1855-56) also grew under leadership of tribals → Siddhu & Kanu Munni, which was ~~be~~ limited to tribal cause.

- 3) Various peasants and farmers rose against Zamindars & landlords around 1857 revolt and earlier as well.
- 4) Rebellions of poligars and dispossessed zamindars during 1820s & 1830s in south India.

However as INM gained momentum and grew nation wide. These movements emerged as offshoots of Indian freedom struggle.

- 1) → During NCM (1920-21)
- Eka movement in U.P.
 - Moplah rebellion in Travancore
 - refusal to pay chowkidari taxes.
 - tribals began rebelling against forest laws.
- 2) → During civil disobedience
- active participation by tribals from North East eg. Nagas under Rani Gaidi Len
 - tribals in N-W frontier → under leadership of Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan

3) Earlier Birsa Munda had given a call for freedom of tribals, and inspired tribals & non-tribals equally (1899-1900).

4) With rise of socialist movement, Kisan Sabhas, tenancy rights, security of tenure and land redistribution became prominent cause of INC.

Thus by 1930s and 1940s, all movements had combined together and became a mass movement for freedom struggle.

They are crucial aspects of Indian people fight for emancipation.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/
Presentation

Question
Interpretation

Content

Value
Addition

Total



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

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

Ans

Winds when travelling over water impart ~ 4% of their momentum due to frictional traction. This results in global atmospheric winds exerting influence over ocean surface currents.



World's ocean currents.

Impact of wind circulations on ocean currents.

➤ Trade winds blowing in westwards direction, drive major.

equatorial currents. eg. ^① South Pacific equatorial current, ^② North Atlantic equatorial current etc as shown in figure.

2) the westerlies in mid-latitudes, push water along with them causing currents like ^③ Gulf stream,

^④ Kuroshio current, ^⑤ Alaska current etc.

3) The west wind drift — circumnavigation polar current around Antarctica is pushed by westerlies.

4) The most evident influence of wind on water current movements is in
→ North Indian Ocean.

a) During monsoons (S.W. winds) result in clockwise water current along coast.

b) → Retreating monsoons result in anticlockwise current along South Asian coast.

These circulations greatly influence local climate and thus influencing human activities →

- 1) The North Atlantic Drift → brings warming effect on Norwegian coast, thus allowing harboring & shipping even in winter eg. Hamberfest Port.
- 2) Mixture of cold current with warm current produce → efficient fishing grounds. eg. Great Banks & Japanese coast (oyashio & kuroshio net)
- 3) Upwelling zone due to cold currents along Peruvian coast → fertile fishing grounds.
- 4) While cold currents also influence desiccating and drying influence thus forming deserts. eg. Namibian & Atacama deserts.

Thus ocean circulations have profound influence on local & climates & human activities

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)

Ecosystem services are the services which we get as a result of well performing healthy ecosystems. They includes → provisional services, regulating services, supporting services, etc.

Mangrove forests are unique coastal & littoral ecosystems providing crucial ecosystem services: →

- ▷ They provide protection to coasts from
 - storm surges
 - cyclones
 - and reduce coastal erosion.

- ⇒ They also help in capturing → heavy metal and help in bioremediation e.g. phyto extraction etc.



- 3) They support biodiversity and help in stabilising local ecosystems
- 4) They play crucial role in arresting salt water intrusion into coastal regions
- 5) mangrove forests are among most productive ecosystems thus helping in carbon sequestration in form of Blue Carbon
- 6) mangroves are also considered sacred in regions like sunderbans, thus providing cultural services

However mangrove forests are facing threats from

- 1 → Increasing extreme weather events like tropical cyclones & storm surges affect their structural stability.
- 2 → they are also threatened due to coastal mineral exploration and clearing of mangroves.

- 3) Pollution and eutrophication
— also impact local biodiversity.
- 4) Use of dredges and port construction
can affect their health.
- 5) they face threat due to overfishing
and overhunting of local fauna.

Thus there is a need to focus on conservation
of mangrove forests →

- ▷ Strict implementation of CRZ norms and delineation of CRZ - Category I areas.
 - 2) protection from exploration of minerals.
 - 3) treatment of discharge before being released.
 - 4) protection of local biodiversity eg. Biosphere Reserve, Protected marine Areas etc.
 - 5) Need for sensitisation and awareness among general public regarding their crucial role in coastal protection.
- Proper interventions with local participation on lines of ecological principles is crucial for their survival.

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)

Ans At present we have 415 ppm of CO₂ compared to 280 ppm CO₂ in pre industrial era. This has changed our climate patterns, accelerated green house, sea level rise and many more.

Cities, urban landscapes and industries represent largest contributors towards this change →

- large industries release numerous gases like → SO_x, NO_x, CH₄, and CO₂, CO etc into atmosphere
- large scale energy intensive activities
 - eg. fossil fuels burnt
 - air conditioning
 - non-efficient energy use
 - thermal power plants
 - vehicular emissions.

They disturb heat budget of earth and influence climate.

- 37 Dense populations
- huge ecological burden
 - pollution generated.
 - urban heat Islands,
 - loss in green cover

At the same time this also increases their vulnerability →

- 1) Rising instances of extreme weather events
 - eg → urban flooding due to cloud bursts.
 - heat waves in Europe & India
 - heat dome effect eg in U.S. & Canada.
- 2) Increasing instances of pandemics & zoonotic diseases
- 3) Rising health problems due to
 - air pollution & water pollution
- 4) Degrading living standards and fall in nutritional levels.

Thus cities and urban planning along the principles of climate resilience & sustainability can provide way forward. →

Role of cities in achieving carbon neutrality

- 1 → Reducing carbon intensive emissions
 - 2 → moving towards renewable sources of energy eg solar & wind
 - 3 → moving towards more efficient energy use and equitable cooling
 - 4 → focus on 'recycling' economy, zoning, mixed land use and planning for disaster management.
- ⇒ → Need to move towards less polluting and more productive manufacturing processes. eg. Eco-chemistry
- ↳ → Mass Rapid Transit system, & robust public transport.

However there is a need to complement this with rural landscape as well

- more holistic transition to renewables
- more resilient and climate smart agriculture

Thus climate resilience must focus on both cities as well as rural landscape

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/
Presentation :

Question
Interpretation :

Content

Value
Addition

Total

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

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

Ans Sugar Industry in India shifted from its traditional areas of Bihar, West Bengal and eastern U.P. towards — Punjab & Haryana, Maharashtra and Kaveri peninsula.

Main reasons for this shift in location →

1) The advent of Green revolution → availability of irrigation facility due to groundwater irrigation and free electricity.

2) The MSP regime → assured returns → also promotes cultivation of sugarcane in return of fixed remunerations from mills.

3) As use of fertilisers, availability of HYV seeds increased → its spread to its unconventional areas too.

However this transfer has its own economic & ecological consequences

Economic Consequences →

- 1) Increased farmer remunerations.
- 2) Increased agricultural prosperity in these regions. esp → western U.P., tarai regions, Punjab & western Maharashtra, and Kaveri delta
- 3) however due to reduced crop diversification income source is also less diverse & prone to price fluctuations in sugar & its exports.

Ecological Impact

- 1) while Kaveri delta is suitable climatically and produces high quality sugar / Punjab, Karnataka & West-U.P. & Maharashtra face → problem of salinisation
 ↳ → they are also prone of agricultural droughts

↳ extensive over use of groundwater has lowered tables and reduced green cover in the region.

There is a need to move towards climate smart and climate conducive agronomy.

Focus on → organic farming
 → conservation agriculture
 → crop diversification
 and → micro irrigation.

Technology and ecology can together provide solutions to our agriwoes.

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)

Ans India is home to 2nd largest population, poised to become 1st by 2024. This is the beginning of our potential demographic dividend but a lot depends on our quality rather than quantity.

Population composition rather than just size which determine its quality

1) healthy sex ratio

- gender balanced population is crucial for balanced growth.

- currently India has 943 females per 1000 males which is below global average.

2) Composition Dependency ratio

i) ratio of (children & old (>60)) to working age population (15-59)

India has among lowest dependency ratios

3) → But this high proportion of young population needs → skill development.

- employability
- healthy mind and body.
- low disbursement and options to pursue meaningfully.

Thus achieving a successful demographic dividend needs to focus on quality management of our population.

Recently proposals for raising the legal age for women to marry have been made.

This is crucial to ensure

- 1) delayed marriage will → improve
- women educational attainment
 - reduce TFR and thus reduce population growth rate.
 - promotes women health.

- 2) healthy mother → healthy children
- better immune systems and greater nutritional value.

3) Delayed marriage also bridges women at par with men and works as an equaliser.

However various concerns are raised regarding raising legal age →

- ▷ It can increase instances of illegal marriages, as parents may view unmarried girl as burden.
- ▷ It can increase exploitation avenues of couples who worry against wish of family.
- 3) It can have adverse impact on women freedom.

Although delayed marriage will certainly reduce growth rate and can help in population stabilisation but it must

be achieved via

- development
- Higher Female LFPR
- greater educational attainment.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/ Presentation	
Question Interpretation	
Content	
Value Addition	
Total	

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

(15 marks, 250 words)

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

Globalisation → is the phenomenon of free exchange of values, free economic markets and open economies. This has led to cultural exchanges and values across societies.

Impact of Globalisation on traditional cultural values →

Positive Impact

- 1 → It has promoted free liberal values like
 - civil rights
 - women education & reproductive rights
 - democratic values.
- 2 → the local cultures have become more innovative, tolerant and broadminded
- 3 → It increased options for younger generations, greater aspirations and choices to pursue.

Negative Impact

- 1 → Increased instances of cultural clashes
- 2 → This might have led to dilution of certain desirable traditional values
 e.g. in India → family as institution not modified.
- 3 → Increased exposure can disillusion youths and create dissonance between aspirations & reality

In the economic sector globalisation has led to the rise of free trading economics.

- Rise of MNCs with global supply chains,
- Thus a rise of wealth in few hands.

~~Positive~~ Economic Impacts

- 1 → innovation, spread of technology
- 2 → Perceptible rise in inequality,
- 3 → growth of MNCs at cost of domestic enterprises.
- 3 → killed local traditional industries and cuisines.

→ Practices like → dumping and predatory pricing has reduced local economies.

While there is a visible backlash against dependency systems, yet →

- It has promoted innovation and technology development,
- increased competition has promoted better product choice for consumers.
- FDI and FPI have also led to economic growth in developing nations

Though globalisation such has proved to be far more beneficial than its adverse outcomes. Countries must collaborate to reduce inequalities

- by →
- technology sharing
 - capacity & skill enhancement
 - financing and mutual cooperation

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)

Constitution of India aims at achieving social economic & political justice for all. It has granted equal rights to both men and women. Even the government schemes aim at improving FLFPR However economic

empowerment of women has been slow, due to various barriers →.

▷ Patriarchal mindset

- discourages women as equal stakeholders to men.
- girl child does not get equal access to education and health
- they also have limited economic avenues limited to doctor & teacher etc.

- 2) Women have to face extra issues like → safety at workplace
→ safety at commute stations.
- 3) Women are overburdened with
- non-paying care →
→ family & child upbringing
→ care giving activities at home
→ housekeeping, cooking food etc.
- 4) Women also face neglect at political representation.
- currently Lok Sabha has even less than 10% of its members who are women.
- It makes Govt. policies, debates and discussions less sensitive to women issues.
- 5) lack of property rights, lack of financial identity and lack of education → emerges major handicaps &
- makes them dependent onto men.

Yet many trends are changing

- 1 → Increased financial inclusion
- under PM Jan Dhan Yojana.
- 2 → promotion to women SHGs
- economic empowerment of women
- 3 → Women increased participation in STEM fields. eg. Kalaishree.
- 4 → Improved health and nutrition focus → eg. AMB, AB-PMJAY, PMMVY etc.
- 5 → Women have increased participation in IT sector, work from home has promoted ease.

Although many milestones have been achieved yet there remains substantial gaps to be filled and to achieve equal economic empowerment of women

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

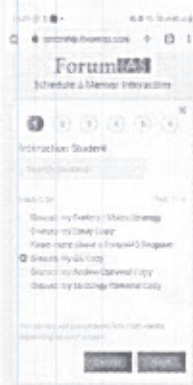
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