

TEST CODE 5 1 1 3 5

FIAS - MGP 2022 (C-11) - 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	SMRITI MISHRA		
Roll No./अनुक्रमांक	1910059516	Medium/माध्यम	English <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> हिंदी <input type="checkbox"/>
Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र		Date/दिनांक	03.09.2022

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

INDEX TABLE / अनुक्रमिका			INSTRUCTION / अनुदेश	
Q. No. प्र.सं.	Max. Marks अधिकतम अंक	Marks Obtained प्राप्तांक	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।	
1			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।	
2			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।	
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. 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।	
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. प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, यदि निर्दिष्ट हो, का पालन किया जाए। प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गये किसी भी पृष्ठ या पृष्ठ के भाग को स्पष्ट रूप से काट दें।	
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Total/कुल अंक	250			
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			06:00 p.m.	9:00 pm
Total Marks/कुल अंक :			Mode Of Examination/ परीक्षा की विधि :	Online/ऑनलाइन <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Offline/ऑफलाइन <input type="checkbox"/>
*Evaluator's Discretion is the marks awarded at the discretion of the evaluator based on your overall impression, on the basis of (but not limited to) your handwriting, presentation, use of diagrams, flowcharts, facts and figures or absolutely anything that he/she liked in your copy. मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक अंक, आपकी लिखावट, प्रस्तुति, आरेखों के उपयोग, पताघाट, 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।			For Office Use Only / केवल कार्यालय प्रयोग हेतु	
			ECN CODE/ ईसीएन कोड :	Evaluation Date/ मूल्यांकन तिथि :

































- ② Drop out of females after the pandemic  
↳ increased demand for work ~~for~~ from home jobs
- ③ K-shaped recovery in some sectors have  
led to shift from of labour from these  
to others
- ④ "Great Resignation" observed in countries  
like USA
- ⑤ Quiet Quitting - doing the bare minimum  
of what is expected.

COVID-19 pandemic gave a chance to people  
to reevaluate the value of lives and engage  
in meaningful work - thus propelling  
shifts like these.

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 been called the "cradle of civilisation" by Mark Twain. Unity in diversity has been a hallmark of Indian society.

Diversity does not imperil unity

(A) Geographically diverse country

↳ but united by aspects like pilgrimage, Char Dham Yatra

(B) 22 scheduled languages, > 1500 dialects

↳ but every language has similar themed songs on love, life & belongingness

(C) 8 major classical dances, with themes from Krishna leela, Rama's life etc

(D) Different religions but similar teachings

eg: Anekantavada of Jainism, Upeksha of Buddhism, Wahad-ul-Wijid of Islam, "Ekam sat" concept of Vedanta.



Threat to diversity impairs the unity of country

Imposition of one idiom over others  
create insecurity and thereby unity  
 is threatened

eg: (1) Hindi imposition: Dravidian movement  
 in Tamil Nadu

(2) Mainland culture imposition:  
 ↳ insurgency in North East

(3) Anti Majoritarianism:  
 ↳ alienation of minorities  
 ↳ leads to communal riots  
 eg: Delhi Riots.

(4) Son of soil movement against outsiders  
 in Maharashtra due to <sup>poor</sup> economic  
~~depression~~ deprivation and lack of  
 appreciation.

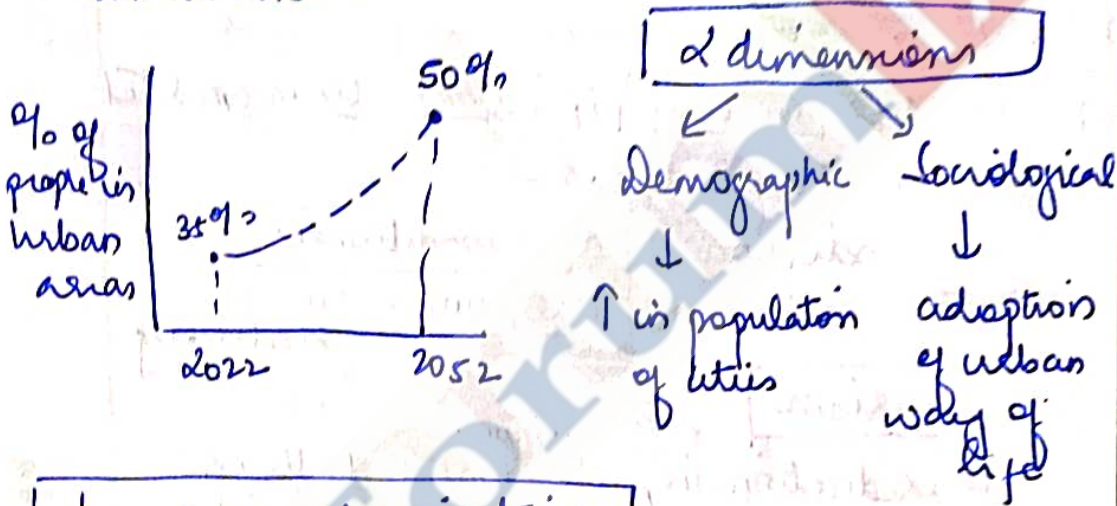
These tendencies can be countered through  
cross promotion of cross cutting identities  
 (Johnathan Maynard)



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

शहरीकरण एक जटिल प्रक्रिया है जो न केवल 'जहाँ लोग रहते हैं' और 'वे क्या करते हैं' में ही, बल्कि 'वे कैसे रहते हैं' में भी परिवर्तन को दर्शाता है। इस कथन के आलोक में भारतीय समाज पर शहरीकरण के प्रभाव का विश्लेषण करें। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Urbanisation is the process of development of an urban way of live as much as it involves migration of people from rural to urban areas.



**Impact of urbanisation**

- Features of urban areas
- nuclear families
  - consumerism & demand driven economy
  - dilution of gender roles
  - compact settlement
  - Secular outlook

(A) Numerous reports have projected an absolute increase in number of people living in urban areas.



(Don't Write anything in this)

(B) What they do - non farm economy  
 - gradual shift from agriculture to non-farm jobs, even in rural areas

Secondary agriculture -  
 low skilled jobs  
 eg: carpenters, electricians, mechanics  
 - increase in number due to thrust of govt on vocational training.

(C) How they live  
 - Relative luxury of "urban areas" emulated  
 eg: in rural areas  
 eg: adoption of air conditioners, televisions, 24x7 electricity

- Consumerism  
 traditional  
 L reduction in attachment to things  
 L buy credit culture slowing & creeping in

- Dilution of gender norms - increased demand for education of girl child etc.

Thus, urbanisation is a sociological phenomenon that transforms not just the material but behavioural aspects of a society.

Feedback	
(For OFFICE use only)	
Structure/Presentation	
Question Interpretation	
Content	
Value Addition	
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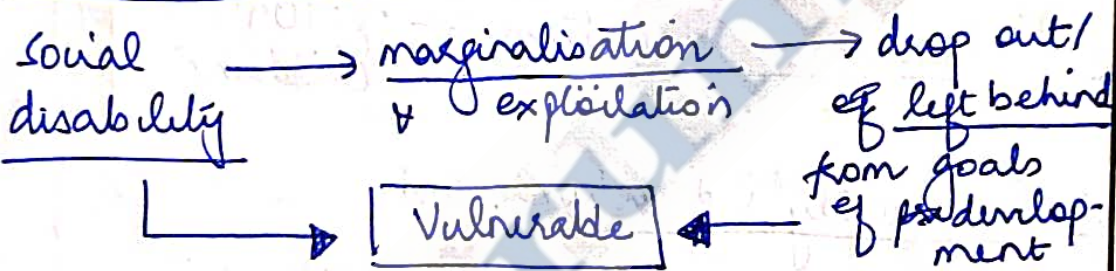
Q.10) No vulnerability is without an underlying social cause and child labour is no exception. Analyze. (10 marks, 150 words)

कोई भी सुमेद्यता अंतर्निहित सामाजिक कारण के बिना नहीं होती है और बाल श्रम कोई अपवाद नहीं है। विरलेपण करें।

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Despite numerous regulations, the problems of child labours persist. As per UNICEF, COVID-19 pandemic has increased the number of child labours in the country.

No vulnerability is without an underlying cause



Underlying causes behind child labours

1. Poverty - 21% population lives below poverty line (Tendulkar committee)  
↳ more hands  $\equiv$  more work concept.
2. Illiteracy : do not ~~believe~~ have faith in education
3. Social Disasters and accidents of life  
eg:- loss of parents in COVID

4. Trafficking and organ-harvesting  
 eg: Bachpan Bachao Andolan - Rescued 9000 children in 2021 from being sold.
5. Cheap labour: ~~are~~ children constitute the cheapest workforce

### Measures to address

1. ~~Also~~ Strengthen social welfare schemes
2. ~~are~~ Awareness generation - eg: 1098 Childline
3. Community led action, and
4. Social security to parents and cushion against accidents of life

Children constitute the future of our country. An impoverished, vulnerable child ~~with~~ reflects failure of state to act on time and when ~~its~~ needed, liberating to eliminate child labour should be a top most priority.



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)

Indian sculptures, more than that individual entities are often seen on walls of temples and worship places. As such, the idea is to look at a temple as a sculptural mass rather than an enclosed space.

Indian sculptures are expression of religious traditions :

1. Harappan civilisation : numerous terracotta figurines of Mother Goddess found;
  - polished stone sculpture of bearded priest (trifolds on shawl)
2. Mauryan period : Emergence of Shramanic traditions lead to carving out of Yakshas and Yakshinis e.g. Didarganj Yakshini.
3. Gupta period = Golden Age of Indian Art - development

of Mathura, Saenath and establishment of Gandhara Schools


- Figurines of Buddha and Mahavira in red sandstone.

4. Southern states : "Temple as a sculptural mass"

eg: { Braheeshwar Temple - Thanjavur  
Kanchi - Kailash rath Temple  
Madurai - Meenakshi Amman Temple  
Vjainagar - Hampi

exq exquisite sculptures on "umara" of temple signalling stories from puranas, epics

sculptures adorn the umara



5. Western India : estic sculptures on walls of Kandariya Mahadev and Lakshmana Temple - signalling exterior world / manifestation of material life of humans.



Not just religious but exhibit technical  
brilliance of their times -

- (1) Polished surface of Mauryan sculptures  
(intact even 3000 years ago)
- (2) Naturalistic ~~imag~~ and stylised  
e.g. Buddha in Anthropomorphic forms
- (3) Exquisite colours ~~are~~ on South Indian  
Temple tradition
- (4) Creation of Sathas and temples from  
a single rock mountain  
e.g. Kailashnath Temple at Ellora  
is an architectural marvel.
- (5) ~~So~~ Special techniques ~~that~~ ~~involve~~  
- Sun rays fall first on the residing  
deity

The tradition of ~~architectural~~ sculpture  
thereby offers interesting viewpoints of  
our ancestors and need to be protected  
for generations to learn.

**Feedback**

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Structure/  
PresentationQuestion  
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)

कामज 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)

Around 30% of boundaries of countries in the African continent are mostly straight lines. Africa saw the ugliest phase of colonialism.

African colonial ~~exp~~ experience

(A) Paper partition

— The imperialists divided Africa sitting in Europe.

— No consideration of local areas, tribal populations and ground conditions

— This lead to violent civil wars and ethnic clashes, many of which are still felt today.

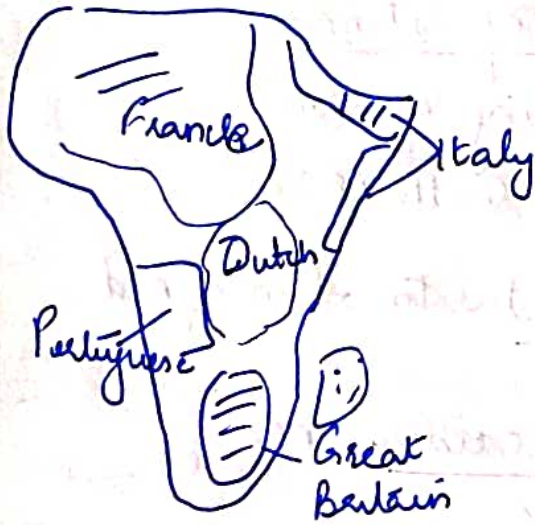


Fig: Scramble for Africa

Delayed decolonisation

- ~~While~~ South Asia  
and South East  
Asia were soon  
granted independence  
after end of  
World War II

eg: India 1947  
China 1947

② However, the colonial powers did not  
give up on African countries

eg: - Countries became "Protectorates"  
under European Powers

- France control over Mauritius and  
Reunion Islands

- Influence of Britain on South Africa

African experience was different than rest

① Africa saw the worst face of  
colonialism with rampant social



crimes against ethnic population

- eg: - slavery, branding of slaves  
- Apartheid in Af South Africa

(2) Severe Violent clashes due to imagined boundaries

- ↳ including genocides and mass murders

(3) Engineered famines and exploitation of natural resources of Africa

(Diamonds, Gold) etc

- ↳ eg: Gold coast, Ivory Coast on West Africa — worst sufferers (Senegal, Sahara)

Africa is still reeling under the pressure of exploitation. Each country eyes its resources but ~~at~~ ~~has~~ did not take credible steps to ensure vaccine supply and medical resources to Africa — and in that sense it still suffers neo colonialism (China)

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 कहीं तक सही होगा? उपयुक्त उदाहरणों के साथ औचित्य सिद्ध करें। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

The colonial raj had impacted many sections of society differently, including peasants and tribals, which caused them to rise up against the Raj.

Peasant movements

Tribal movements

1. Caused due to heavy taxation and unfair contracts in Permanent Settlement regime

1. The main grievance was loss of land and autonomy over tribal forests

2. Against moneylenders and ~~also~~ local zamindars, lead by local leaders or outsiders (eg: Patel, Gandhi)

2. Against dikus or outsiders, included everybody who was not a tribal including Gujrati & Marwari merchants, never a national leader



3. Use of legal machinery seen in some cases  
 eg: Indigo Revolt, Babra Agrarian League League

3. Use of legal machinery not as extensive or efficient

4. Mobilised across Caste lines as a group, as against administration as such.

eg: Eka movement,

4. Mobilised by invoking Gods or religious religion

eg: Birsa Munda's Santal Hool against colonial administration treated as demon

5. Sought reduction in rent or tenancy reforms etc

Sought autonomy, swaraj and self-rule

6. Examples -  
Udharan Kisan Sabha movements, Champan

Eg: Santal Hool, Ulgulan, Revolt of Jangal Mahal, Revolt of Man

Is it right to classify peasant <sup>& tribal</sup> movements as part of national struggle?

- A) Yes
- ① The attacks were political in nature
  - ② Open violence whenever committed (not a crime in secrecy)
  - ③ Adequate notice was given to British (eg: during Santhal revolt)
  - ④ The enemy was known — ~~to~~ and was alien
  - ⑤ Eventually lead to inclusion of their demands in national struggle (eg: Kisan Manifesto → Faizpur Congress)

However, not all tribal revolts can be categorised as a part of national struggle as they occurred in isolation and involved local grievances ~~not a~~ & aimed at restoring the old order only.

**Feedback**

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Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
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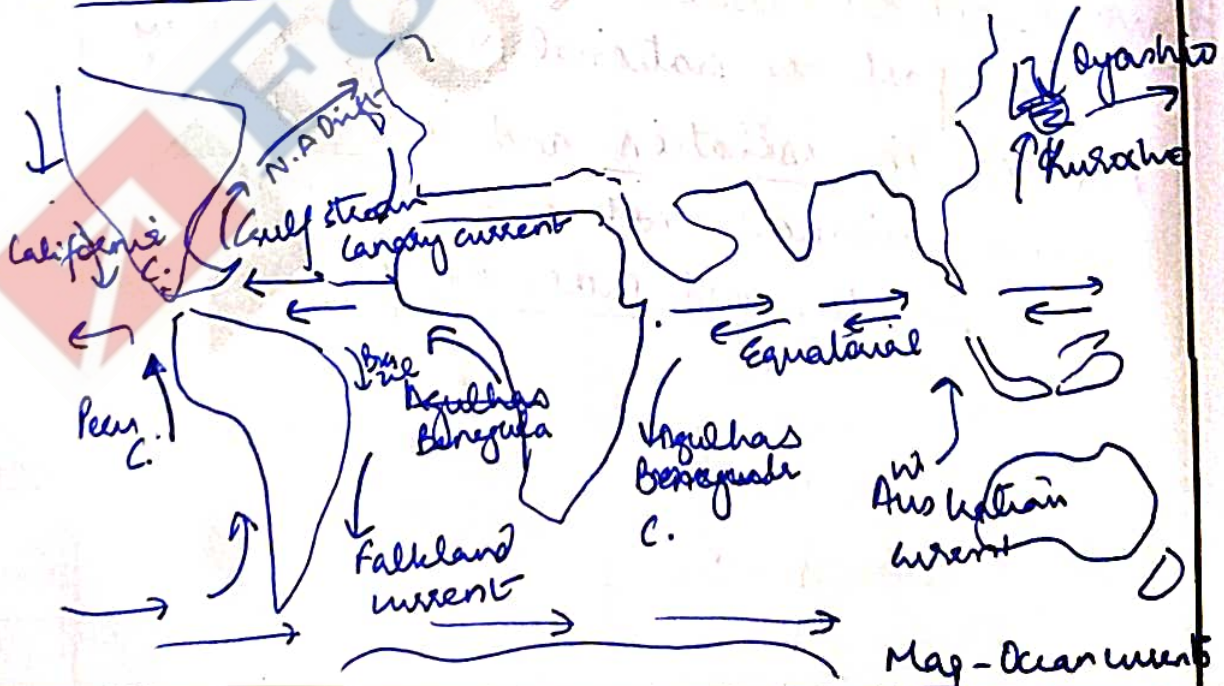


Q.14) How is general pattern of ocean surface current circulation related to global atmospheric circulation patterns? Also discuss the influence of these circulations on climate and human activities. (15 marks, 250 words)

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)

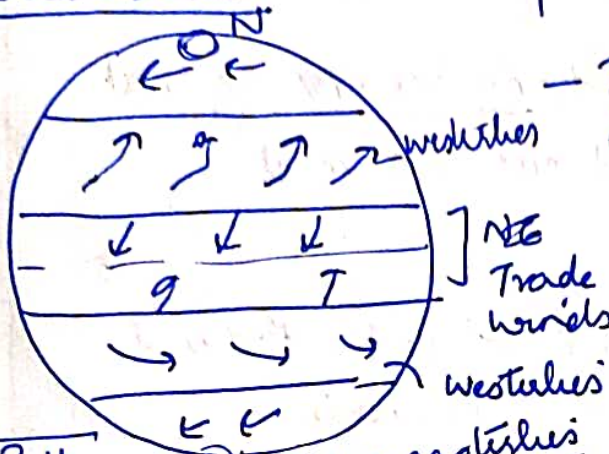
Around 10% of ocean currents are surface currents and which are primarily driven by surface winds. Ocean currents are nothing but ~~the~~ movement of waters of oceans ~~and~~ having similar properties of temperature, density etc.

Relation between oceanic circulation with general global atmospheric circulation





- Ocean currents are set up by surface winds



- Trade winds cause accumulation of water on equatorial region (equatorial counter currents)

Pattern of circulation

- Polar easterlies - These lead to drifting of water currents in North and South into different streams

Influence of circulations on climate

A) On climate

- lead to differential warming of land on earth

eg: Britain has milder winters due to North Atlantic Drift

- Monsoons in India caused by reversal of trade winds

- Development of deserts by cold current  
eg: Atacama Desert due to Peruvian current

(B) Economic activities

→ Development of fishing regions (grounds where hot and cold currents meet)

eg:- Newfoundland

— <sup>N.</sup> East West Pacific off the coast of Japan —> Oyashio (cold) Kuroshio

→ Conducive temperatures to work in increasing human productivity (eg: California)

→ Seasonal cropping patterns

Due to climate change, there is an increased disruption in patterns of ocean circulation, thereby putting economies and lives at risk. The need therefore is to work towards combating climate change to preserve these life and livelihoods

(Don't write anything...)

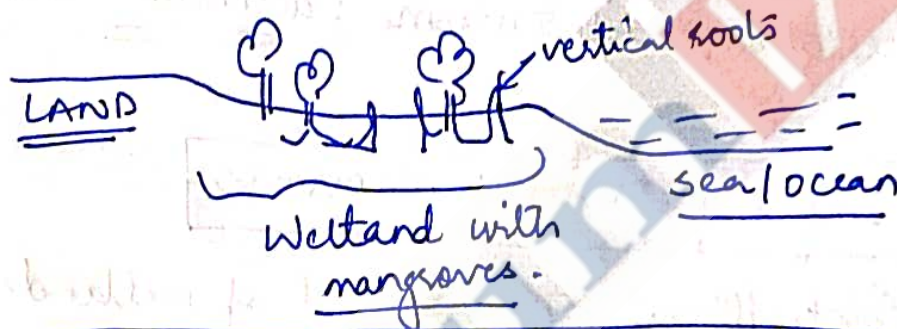
<b>Feedback</b> (For OFFICIALS)	
Structure/Presentation	
Question Interpretation	
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Q.15) Describe the ecosystem services provided by the mangrove forests. Examine the causes of depletion of mangrove forests and suggest measures for their protection. (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)

Mangroves are biological species that grow on edges of two different landscapes — land and water. e.g.: Sundari trees on Sunderbans Delta.



### Ecosystem services provided by mangroves

1. Act as carbon sink by absorb absorbing more  $H_2CO_2$  than emitted  
↳ e.g. involve help achieve emission reduction target under COP-26
2.  biodiversity — different species of flora and fauna sustained by them  
e.g.: Royal Bengal Tiger at Sunderbans, Falcons, migratory birds.

3. Prevention against cyclones and storms  
 eg: reduction of impact of cyclone  
Amphan

4. Salt water water filtration

5. Recharge of groundwater

6. Recreation and tourism : aesthetic sense

### Causes of depletion of mangroves

1. Global illegal encroachment of wetlands and coastal areas (Ship harbours etc)

2. Population pressure — construction on coastal zones

3. Coastal sand mining by flouting regulatory aspects

4. Development of unsustainable tourism landscapes

5. Pollution and climate change



## Measures for protection of mangroves

1. Implementation of Coastal Regulation Zone Rules (CRZ)
2. Demarcation of which protected areas around mangroves
3. Local participation in conservation efforts
4. Awareness generation about importance of mangroves

Indian tribal communities have been conserving mangroves since ancient days ~~in the form of~~ by worshipping them as sacred groves (eg. Bhitarkanika)

Need is to bring them to the forefront to enable ~~cons~~ conservation.

### 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)

A recent UN report suggests that 50% of India's population will be living in cities by 2052 thereby increasing pressure on stretched resources

Cities are largest contributors to climate change

- ① Concentration of industries in cities  
↳ increased emissions and ~~free~~ climate warming
- ② Culture of consumerism and demand driven economy  
- increased consumption  
- "use & throw" culture
- ③ More electricity consumption per capita than rural areas
- ④ Vehicular emissions
- ⑤ Luxury effect - Increased temp → use of AC & refrigerants  
↑ heat exhausts, ↲



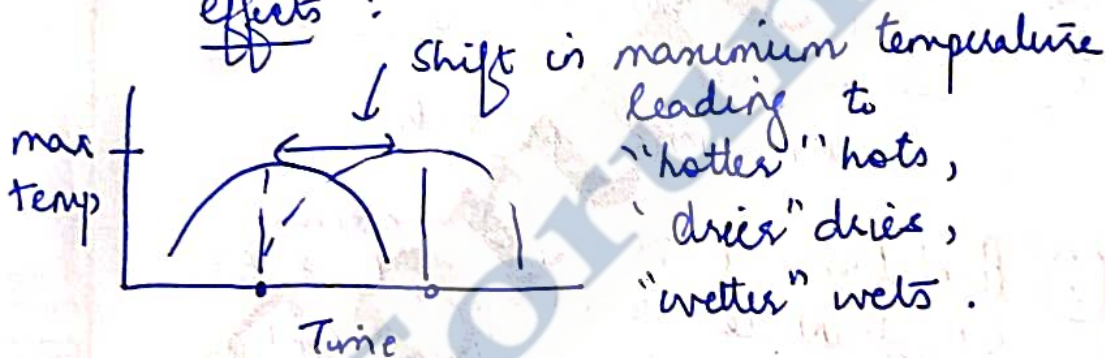
6. Cities are also the most vulnerable to adverse effects

(1) Decrease in groundwater levels and droughts in some areas

(2) Urban flooding: eg. Chennai, Hyderabad, Kerala  
 ↳ due to increased localised downpours (climate change consequence)

(3) Heat waves and urban heat island

effects:



(4) Concretisation and urban jungles  
 ↳ radio increased heat and increased floods

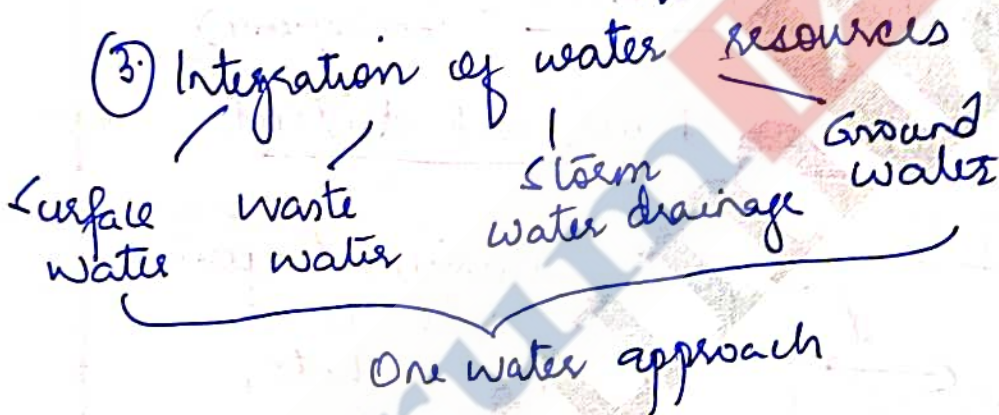
Role of cities in achieving carbon neutrality

Cities consume the most resources in a developing country and it is necessary

to develop them sustainably -

→ (1) Use of eco friendly building materials  
eg: fly ash, cold-asphalt technology

(2) Urban waste management  
↳ elimination of single use plastics



(4) Plantation of green / blue-green infrastructure can help reduce ~~to~~ emissions by creating sinks  
(Mihir Shah committee)

The need is to develop cities sustainably and focus on adopting behavioural changes, in line with lifestyle for Environment (LIFE) movement launched at  
WP-26

Feedback
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)

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

Sugarcane is a weight-losing product. Therefore, most of the industries are concentrated in the near the source of sugarcane (or sugarcane farms)

Shift in location of sugar industry



Traditionally sugarcane industries have been located in 2 broad belts - North and South India

There has been a shift from North to South because :

① Damage to crops due to increasing number of heatwaves ~~from~~ and local extreme climatic conditions

Ex: 203 heat wave days in 2022 till now

② Lower yield of sugarcane juice

③ Older, fragmented ~~poor~~ milling chains

↳ poor use of technology

↳ no modernisation

↳ poor output

④ poor price realisation in North India  
↳ due to lack of export opportunities available in South.

Consequences of these shifts

— ① Higher disparity in availability and procurement



- (d) Inflation in sugar prices
- (e) Increased groundwater consumption and lowering of water table
- (f) Virtual water export  
1 kg sugar requires > 2500 litres of water

Need is to set up ~~composers~~ food processing industries and invest in secondary agriculture so as to ensure better price realisation and food security for the country.

**Feedback**

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
<b>Total</b>



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)

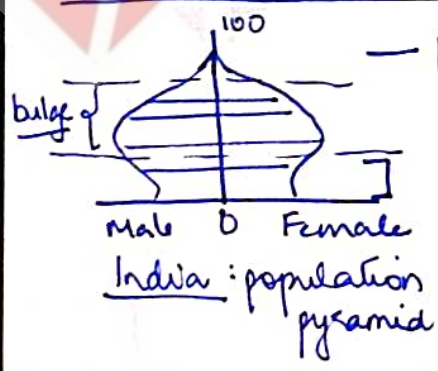
जनसंख्या के आकार के बजाय जनसंख्या संरचना, किसी देश के विकास पथ का अधिक महत्वपूर्ण निर्धारक है। परीक्षण करें। जनसंख्या के आकार को स्थिर करने के लिए महिलाओं के लिए विवाह की वैधानिक उम्र बढ़ाने की वांछनीयता पर भी चर्चा करें। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Population composition refers to disaggregated data on different age groups that make up the population.

- |             |   |                                |
|-------------|---|--------------------------------|
| For example | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Old Age</li> <li>- Young</li> <li>- Infants</li> </ul> | - Male/Female<br>= (Sex Ratio) |
|-------------|---|--------------------------------|

Population size is the absolute number of individuals in a country. India is the 2nd largest country in this aspect and is set to overtake China next year.

Population composition is more important determinant



India is in the middle of a demographic bulge → high population of young adults

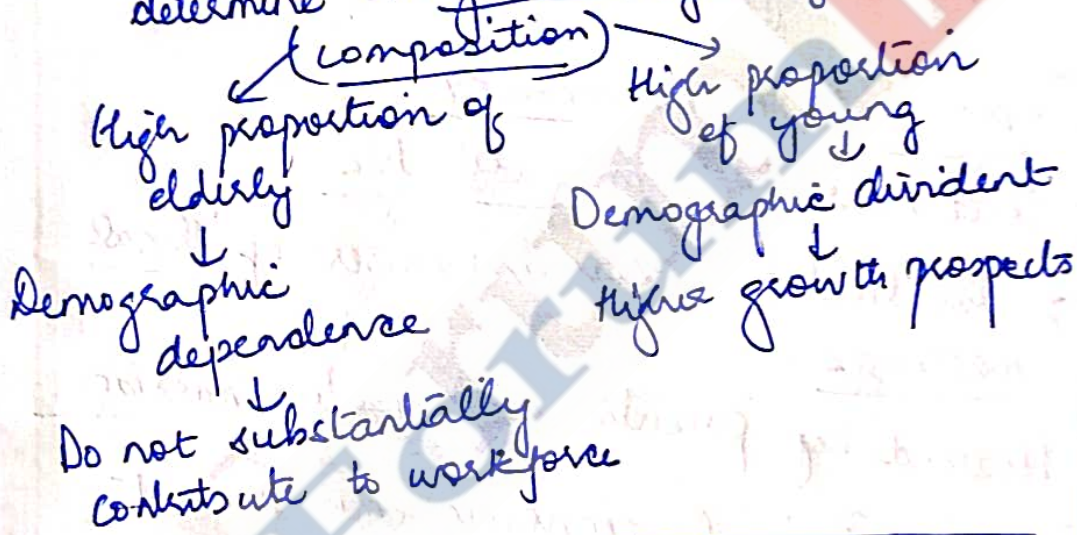


Composition is more important as

1. Absolute numbers do not project a true picture of workforce available  
eg: Great Greying of China

2. A young population is a resource rather than a liability

3. Absolute nos. (population size) cannot determine the growth trajectory.



Desirability of raising legal age of marriage

According to Prevention of Child Marriage Act 2006, the legal age to get married is 18 for a girl and 21 for a boy.

↑ Raising age for women

+ves: Delay in marriages would enable



- more time for
- education and upskilling → economic empowerment
  - ↓ more agency
  - Decrease in number of children borne
  - ↳ decrease in IMR/MMR → better health outcomes
  - Overall growth and development of country.

However there are concerns

- Child marriage is only avoidable
- Will lead to increased number of illegal marriages
- Misused by parents against love marriages
- No solution for economic empowerment and health outcomes - addresses the symptoms not the cause

The need is to focus on holistically holistically on better education opportunities, safety, and overall development of women so as to ~~reach~~ achieve SDG 5 on time time.

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



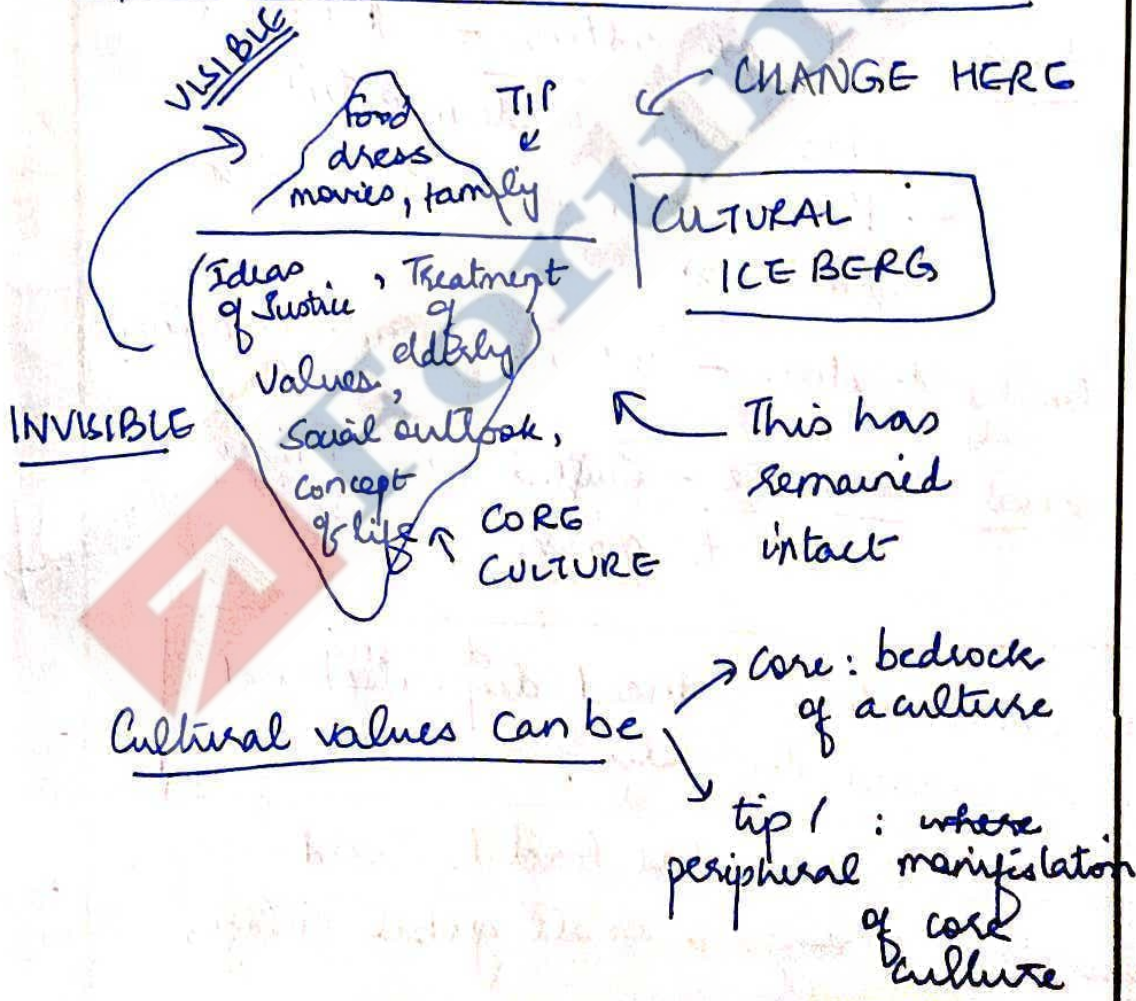
Q.19) How has globalization impacted traditional cultural values in the society? Do you agree that globalization has reduced diversity and increased disparity in the country? Justify.

(15 marks, 250 words)

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

According to World Bank, globalisation refers to the barrier free movement of man, material and ideas.

## Impact on traditional cultural values





Changes seen in

- ① Cuisine - McDonald's and other fast food chains popular, Pizza, Pasta (Italian cuisines cooked at home)
- ② Dresses - corporate culture involves western ~~set~~ suits, popularisation of jeans in tropical country
- ③ Movies and pop culture - \$ Rock, Jazz and western artists, - Hollywood movies released in India
- ④ Family structure - increased nuclearisation
- ⑤ Social insurance - shifted from family to market.

Has globalisation reduced <sup>diversely</sup> disparity and increased disparity?

While globalisation has lead to world becoming a ~~single~~ small global village,

it has negative consequences —

→ Homogenisation of cultures : one lens to look  
at every aspect

→ led to modernisation rather  
than westernisation

→ Double whammy of increased opportunities  
and increased unemployment

↳ labour market polarisation

↳ increased ~~unemp~~ inequality (GDP  
per capita rank 144 ,  
5th largest economy)

However Indian society has been resilient  
and the process has actually been  
acculturation and not assimilation

For e.g: At-Veg options introduced by KFC  
— Festivals, fairs celebrated with  
vigour  
— ~~It~~

Thus ~~the~~ globalisation has had mixed  
impact on society and has delivered  
both positive and negative results.

**Feedback**

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/  
PresentationQuestion  
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)

India's female labour force participation rate is steadily declining and has ~~has~~ reached  $\approx 21\%$ , which is abysmal.

Equal rights to both men and ~~men~~ women

- ① Art 15 and 16 secure positive discrimination
- ② Art 14 ensures right to equality
- ③ ~~Art~~ Directive principles obligate state to secure equal pay for equal work
- ④ Enabling legislations at place — Maternity Benefit Act, 2017 etc

Economic empowerment of women has been slow

India ranked 135<sup>th</sup> in Gender Gap Index (WEF), with ~~the~~ one of the lowest scores

in economic participation.

## Reasons

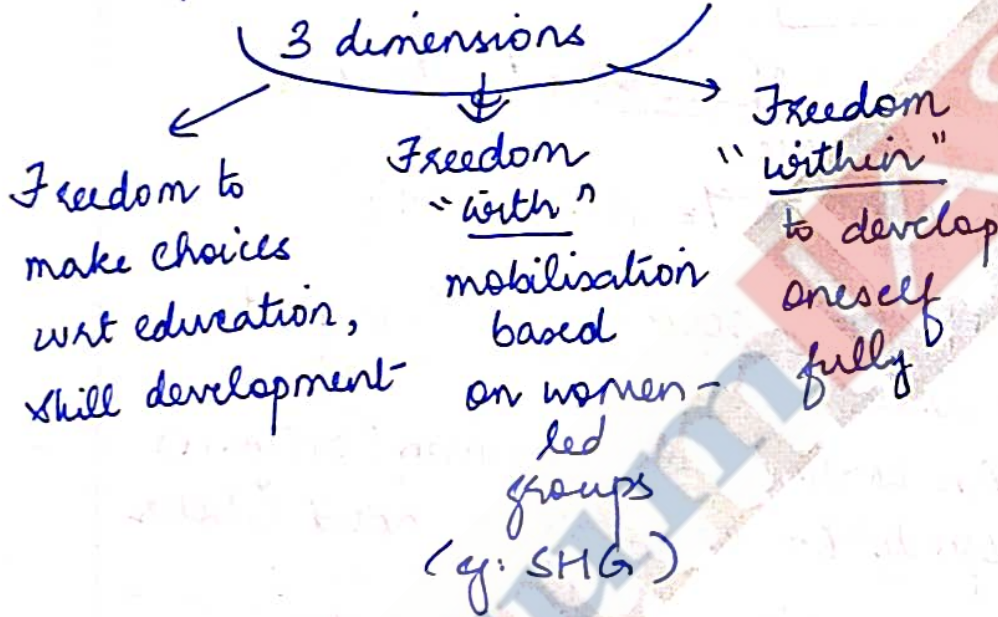
### Social Barriers

1. Lower levels of literacy due to son  
meta preference  
(Women - 65% , census 2011)
2. ~~Lack of~~ Time poverty due to unpaid  
care & work  
e. - An average Indian woman (>15 years)  
spends 6+ hours doing unpaid labour
3. Lack of upskilling and empowerment  
- due to time poverty  
ONLY 54% women possess a mobile phone  
in India
4. Disproportionately high burden of  
child-rearing due to patriarchal outlook  
of society (unintended consequences  
of Maternity Benefit Act)
5. Glass ceiling at workplace  
- Glass = cliffs : projects doomed to  
fail are handed over to women



6. Sexual harassment  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{At workplace} \\ \text{At commute of metro} \end{array} \right.$

7. Empowerment of women



According to IMF, India can add 27% to its GDP by empowering women and including them in workforce. The need of the hour is to enable them to progress & thereby achieve CDG 5.

**Feedback**

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/  
Presentation

Question  
Interpretation

Content

Value  
Addition

Total



**Mentor Feedback Questions**

- 1 *Please specify macro comments (how to improve overall quality of answers, if possible)*
- 2 \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 \_\_\_\_\_

**Test Goal**

- 1 *Completed papers on time! for the first time*
- 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.