


TEST CODE : 5 1 1 3 5

FIAS – MGP 2022 (C-12) – GS Paper #1

 **ForumIAS**
GENERAL STUDIES

Name Of Candidate	SWATI SHARMA		
Roll No.	1910089971.	Date:	16/08/22

Time Allowed: Three Hours

Maximum Marks: 250

INDEX TABLE			INSTRUCTION		
Q. No.	Max. Marks	Marks Obtained			
1			1. Please do furnish Name, Email, Roll No and Mobile in the answer sheet. 2. There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI, all questions are compulsory. 3. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it. 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. 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.		
2					
3					
4					
5					
6					
7					
8					
9					
10					
11					
12			Any specific messages for ForumIAS Mentors/ Evaluators with respect to your copy? Write it here. ----- ----- ----- ----- ----- ----- ----- ----- ----- -----		
13					
14					
15					
16					
17					
18					
19					
20					
Total:	250				
Evaluator's Discretion:			For Student Only		
			Start Time 10:30	End Time 1:30	
Total Marks:			Mode Of Examination: Online <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Offline <input 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)

Mahatma Gandhi as known as father of nation is the pioneer of India's freedom struggle.

India was created as a democratic republic on 15 August 1947, however, the Gandhian principles propagated to democratic principles from start :-

① faith in capacity of masses to mobilize and fight for freedom.

② He took the India's

freedom struggle to the common people to generate a sense of belonging to a common nation.

③ His ideology of Satyagrah based on truth & non-violence promoted people's welfare.

④ Gandhian as a Gandhian ideology for increasing the stakeholding of poor and deprived in decision making.

⑤ His work to eradicate untouchability to safeguard the vulnerable & marginalised section.

⑥ His emphasis on Khadi led for self reliance as now called Atmanirbhar Bharat.

Gandhian Ideology has shaped democratic philosophical landscape as we celebrate Azadi Ka Amrit Mahotsav

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)

Revolt of 1857 was the result of growing discontent among the people over the years.

It was touted as the first war of independence as it ~~shook~~ shook the British rule to its core.

Thus, British retaliated with not just immediate control but to ensure and safeguard long term dominance of imperialism in India.

Policies for restoring

colonial control :-

- using Princely States like Baeroda, Bhopal as breakwaters in streams.
 - policy of appeasement towards zamindars and Amaldar taluqdars to restore their land.
 - heavy deployment of man, money and material (arms & ammunition)
- Act of
 → Good Government, 1858 making Queen as ultimate sovereign
- give up on policy of annexation of princely states
- LONG TERM**
- balance and counterpoise
- in army with reducing Indian soldiers and keeping them away from key conveinated post.
- divide and rule
- providing for representation to prevent discontent.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/
PresentationQuestion
Interpretation

Content

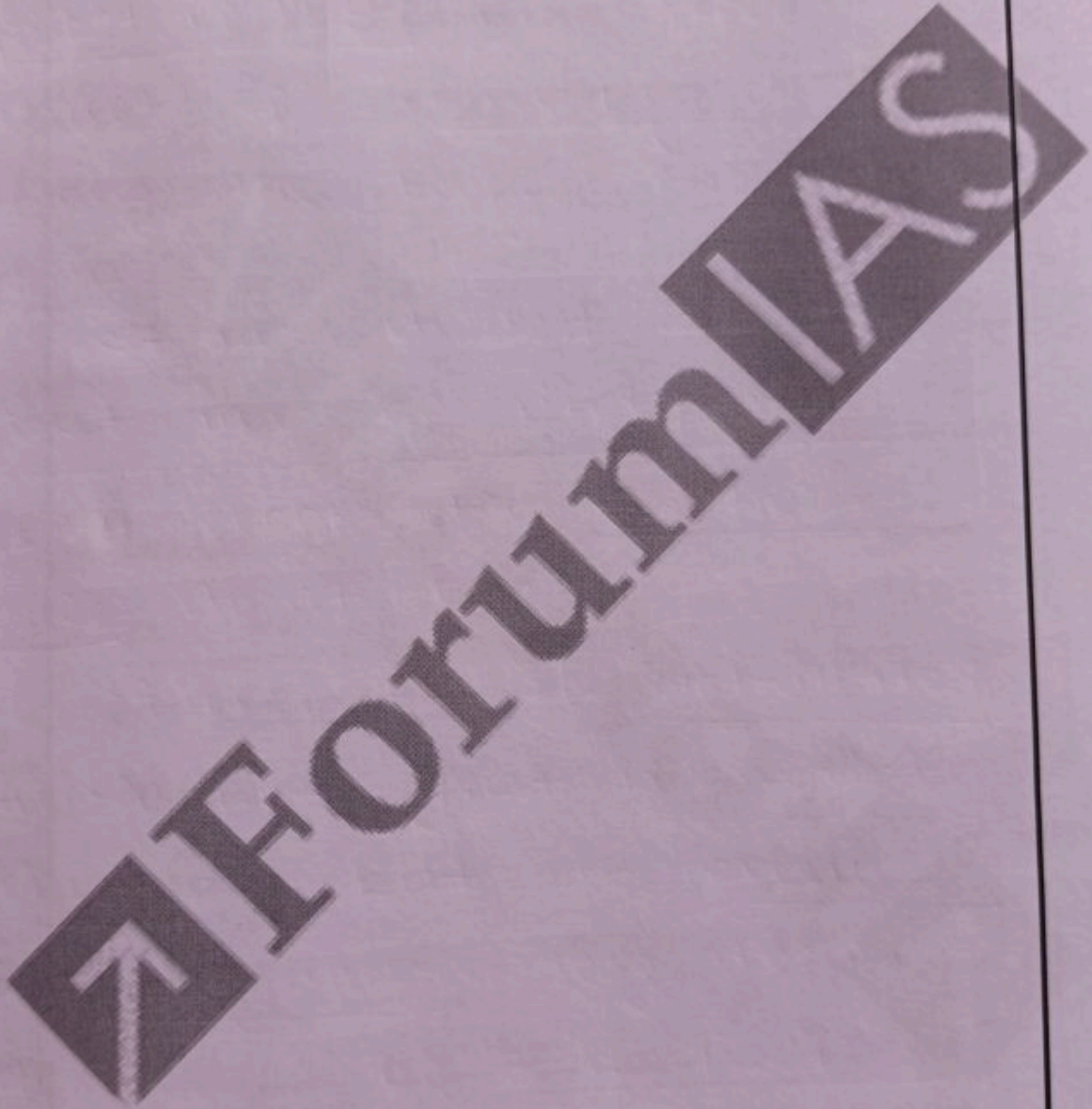
Value
Addition

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)



Feedback

OFFICE use of

ecture/
entation

tion
pretation

ent

e
tion

(Don't Write anything in this)

Q.4) Why a
able strat

पर्वतीय क्षेत्र
प्रभावों को क

Clear

cat

du

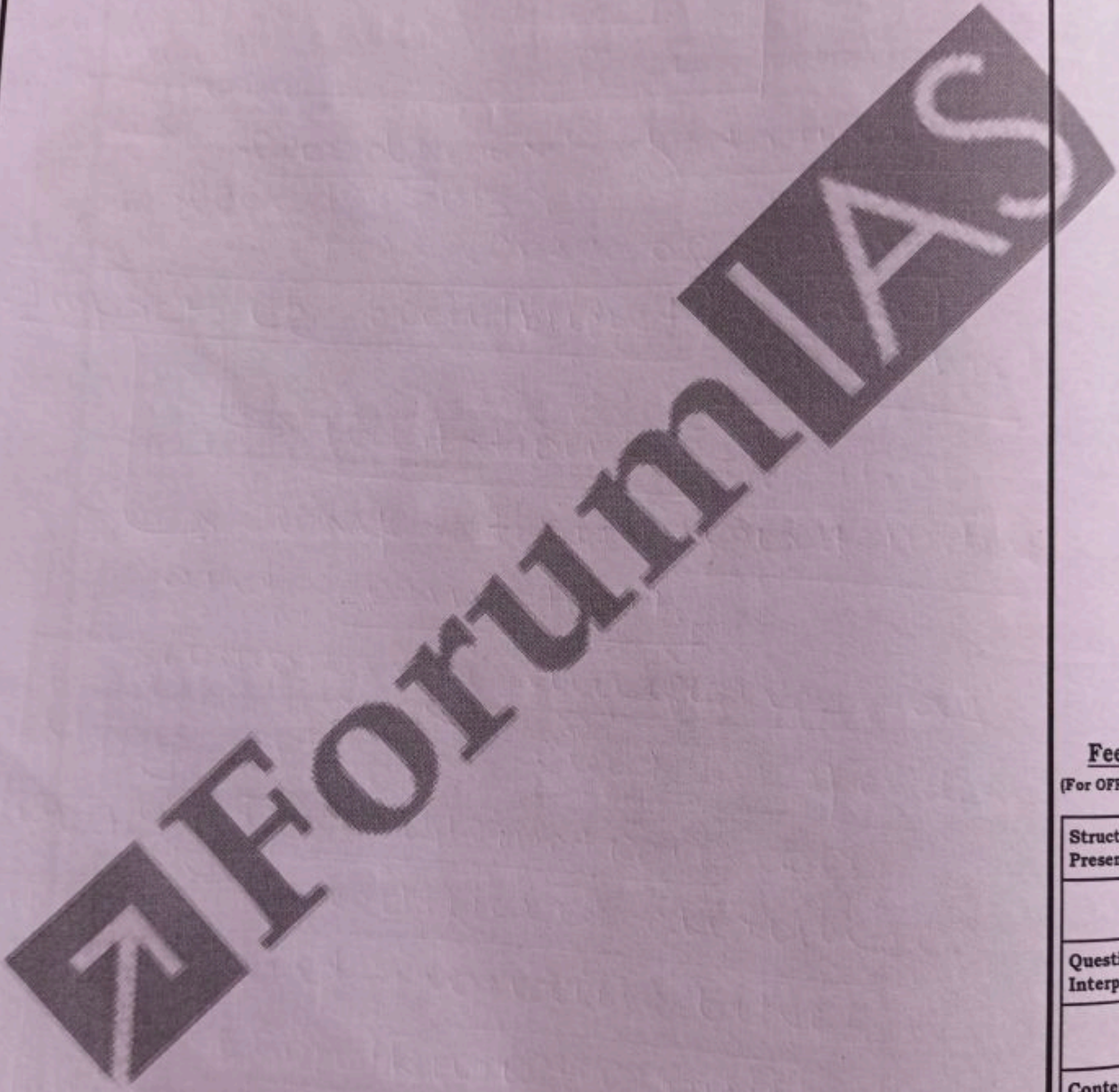
o

sp
+

as

au

M

 ForumIAS

Feedback

(For OFFICE use)

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)

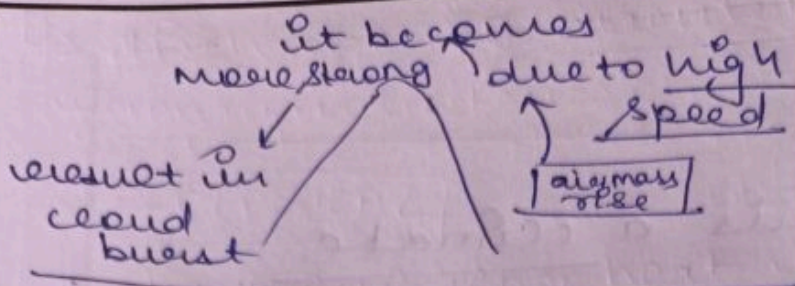
पर्वतीय क्षेत्र बादल फटने की घटनाओं के प्रति अधिक संवेदनशील क्यों हैं? उनके प्रभाव का वर्णन करें और उनके प्रतिकूल प्रभावों को कम करने के लिए उपयुक्त रणनीति का सुझाव दें। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Cloudbursts is a climate
catastrophe that is caused
due to heavy rainfall in
a limited area over short
span of time.

IMD has defined cloudburst
as event of over 400mm rainfall
over an hour in a area not
more than 20 ha.

Though cloudburst are
happening in plain areas also,
but they are more common
in hilly regions due to

- ① high vertical wind speed
- ② glacial outbursts
- ③ orographic rainfall.



→ floods. Ex: Kadalnater flood (2013)

→ loss of lives and livelihoods

Impact of cloudburst

- habitation loss
- impact on infrastructure and connectivity.
- community awareness as they act as first responders

Strategy

- construction of artificial channels and manmade lakes
- cloudburst zoning
- sustainable development in hlu areas

cloudburst as a disaster should be dealt with effective planning.

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

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

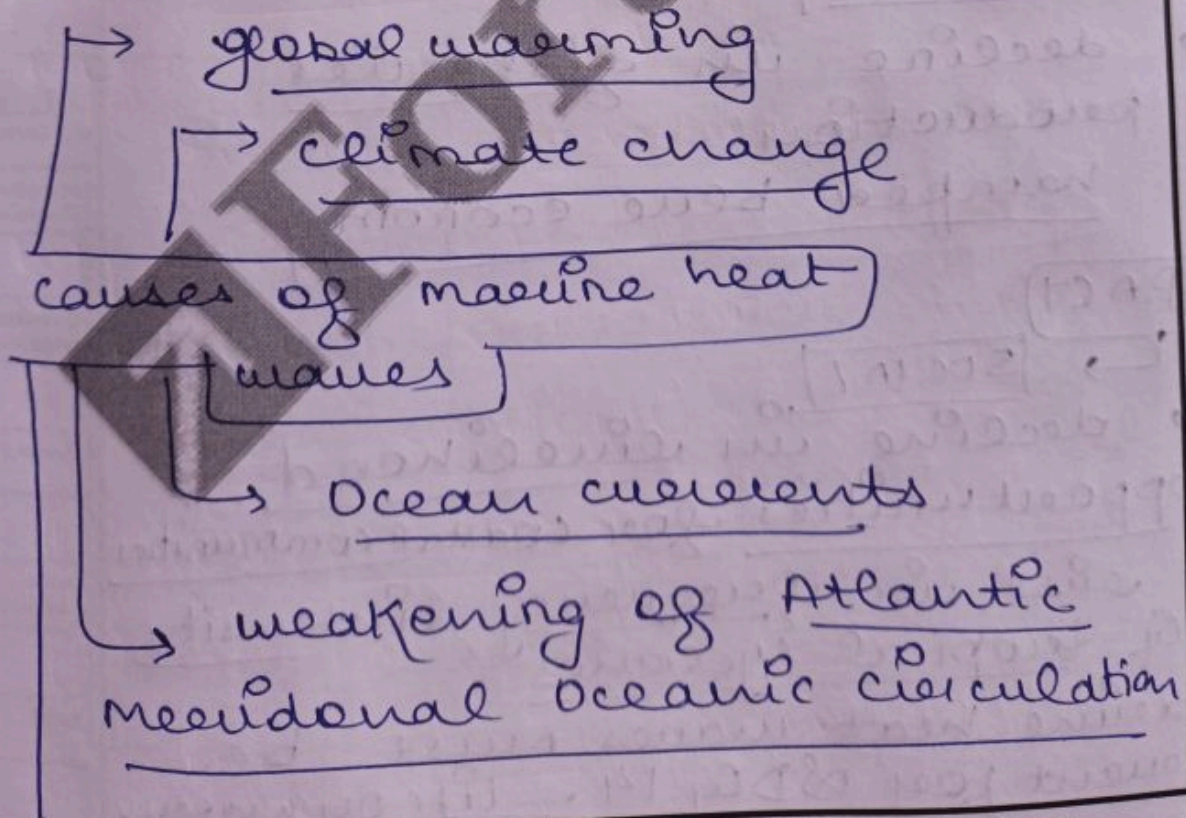
(10 marks, 150 words)

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

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Marine heat waves are defined as the unusual rise in sea surface temperature - ture over a period of time.

Marine heat waves are declared when sea surface temperature are higher for five consecutive days.



↳ discharge of warm water from industries.

ECOLOGICAL

- harmful for heat intolerant flora & fauna affecting biodiversity
- coral bleaching
- oxygen dead zones due to anthropogenic eutrophication
- sea level rise

ECONOMIC

- decline in fisheries production
- hamper blue economy

IMPACT

SOCIAL

- decline in livelihood opportunities for coastal communities
 - rise in frequency & intensity of tropical cyclones
- marine heat waves must be prevention for SDG 14 - life on water

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)

India has come up with India's Arctic policy due to its rising geo-political, geo-economic and geomorphological significance.

→ Arctic as a source of economic growth as it houses around 30% of world's oil and gas reserves

main pillars

→ Arctic as a natural laboratory to study climate change and global environment and cryosphere.

→ Arctic as a source for global temperature mitigation as it is warming twice

as compared to the world's elevation with Himalayan warming
 → Arctic as a source for connectivity due to melting of glaciers.

→ Arctic as a source to protect India's laboratory like IndARC and research station Himadri.

→ to protect Arctic as a common good.

→ presence of strategic and rare minerals

→ to expand global dominance
 & create geopolitical significance

→ Arctic to promote sea lanes of communication.

→ mitigation for effects of climate change.

India must engage with Arctic council as observer for a sustainable working of Arctic Policy.

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)

COVID19 pandemic, though a health issue, has brought significant changes in the labour market due to economic recession.

→ rise in gig economy and workforce. For instance, NITI Aayog predicted that Big workforce would rise to

changes in labour market & nature of job 2.38 crore

which would be 4.1% of working population by 2030 in India

→ rise in unemployment & disguised unemployment in agriculture sector.

(Don't Write anything in this)

- due to reverse migration.
- rise in demand for MANERA work.
- female labour force participation decreased.
- informalisation of workforce
- huge impact on self employed workforce.
- work from home concept.
- decrease in social security net.
- rise in crimes

Social consequences

- exploitation & vulnerable to women
- casualisation of workforce
- decline in entrepreneurial activities

Govt. should come up with affirmative steps for economic revival of labour market.

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

(Don't Write anything in this)

ForumIAS

(Don't Write anything in this Area)

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

(10 marks, 150 words)

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

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

India is a pluralist society with its diversity touted as its biggest strength.

→ makes India to be called as subcontinent
 → provides for regional strength of diversity development

→ fairs and festivals provides for tourism opportunities. Ex- Jagannath Puri Rath Yatra attract various tourists

→ provides for soft power diplomacy like Buddhism as a source for people to people engagement with South East Asia.

Feedback

OFFICE use

Structure/
PresentationQuestion
Interpretation

Content

Due
Date

Total

However, threat to diversity have led to imbalances in unity of India :-

→ communal riots, hate speech triggering harm to religious diversity. Ex: Muzaffarpur (threat) riots, Udaipur killing (2022)

↳ threat to ethnic identity and development deficit gave rise to insurgency.

→ Two language formula seen as encroachment on linguistic diversity.

India should adhere to the principle of unity in diversity for creating a peaceful and democratic nation.

Feedback
(For OFFICE use)

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)

According to UN-Habitat report, around 50% of India's population would be urbanised by 2050.

Urbanisation is not just the expansion in urban settlement but also rise in urban way of life.

Impact of urban society has been multifaceted :-

- Peace of residence
- provided for several to urban migration.
- slum development which are congested and unhygienic.

- Economic Activity
 - non-agricultural activities like manufacturing
 - gig economy and contractual work.
 - dominance of structured unemployment.
- Way of life
 - rise in standards of living which is a major pull factor for migration.
 - improved economic & educational opportunities
 - unsustainable use of resources.
 - rise in events of heatwaves urban heat island effect
 - Rise in crime like cyber crime.
 - replacement of traditional culture for a sustainable future, urbanisation must be planned & controlled.

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 a type of work that denies a child of their childhood and dignity and affects their physical and mental development.

According to 2011 census, there are around 10.1 million child labour in India. Child labour is a social phenomenon.

→ vicious cycle of poverty and deprivation

social causes of child labour → low awareness among parents regarding ill effects of child labour → commercialisation of

education leading to its not been affordable.

→ its easier to exploit child labourer

→ requirement of industries like Rat hole mining in Meghalaya

→ Informal workforce

→ proper execution of child labourer (Prevention & Regulation) Act

WAY FORWARD

→ social branding of products by child labourer

→ educational opportunities

→ behavioural change

with help of civil society, NGOs

→ social entrepreneurship

child labourer are dealt by

ILO under convention 138 & 182.

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 forms one of the crucial part of India's tangible cultural heritage.

From ancient times, various civilisations have made sculptures to display aesthetic and the creative pursuits.

→ Gandhara school of art for sculpture basically focused on Buddha images using bluish grey sandstone sculptures as religious traditions

→ Mathura school of art used red sandstone and focused on Hinduism as well as Buddhism

↳ Amravati school of art focused on narrative art focused on Buddhism.

However apart from religious influence, various technical brilliance was shown in sculptures :-

- sculptures at Beihadeshwar temple, Thanjavur are intricately carved.
- Nataraj sculpture during Chola period showed artistic brilliance with attributes like fire, Ardhanarieshwar etc.
- sculpture were used to decorate temple complexes.

Ex: - Khajuraho group of temple.

→ Bearded Priest found at the Mohenjodaro site and Mother Goddess depicting nature.

Aesthetic sensibilities

→ Sculptures at Ajanta cave like Apsara (cave No. 1), Padmapani, Vajrapani etc.

→ At Ellora caves, Ravana shaking Mount Kailash (cave No. 16)

→ Sculpture of lady found in Mathura of Gupta age.

Sculpture art showcases the artistic excellence of Indian civilisation.

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)

African continent has been under various colonial powers over the period of history

→ such source of raw material like gold (Lehang coast)

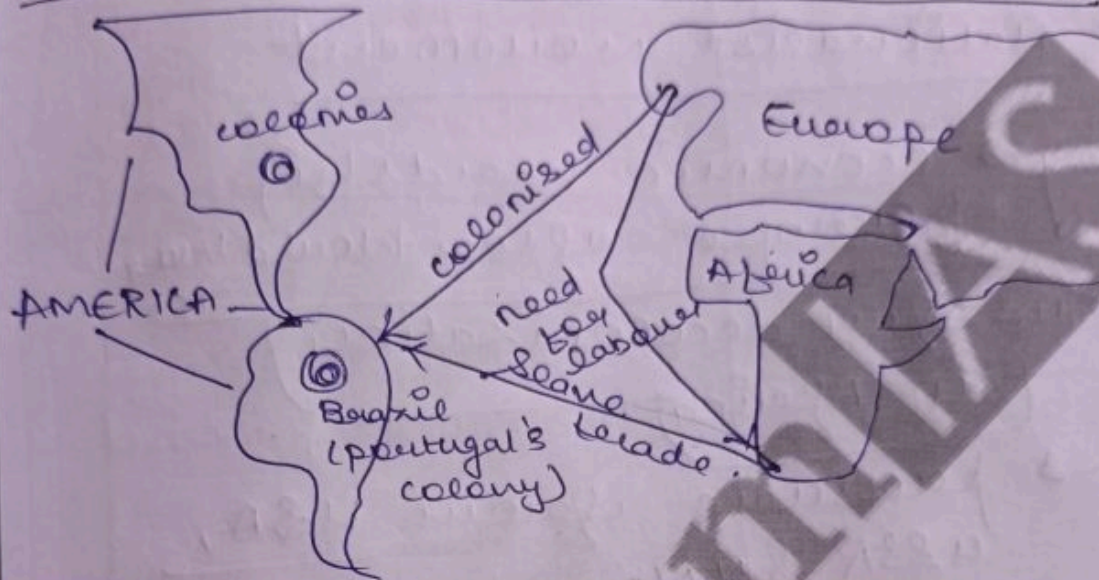
Reasons of delayed decolonization in Africa

→ delay in arrival of Nationalist movement.

→ devastation during world war II when Mussolini attacked Egypt from Libya (Italy's colony).

→ Apartheid prevalence.

↳ slave trade forming
a triangular pattern



Europe, ^{colonialist} took products to Africa; exchanged them in return for slaves which were used for labour in colonies of central & South Africa.

Even today, some countries or areas of Africa are under

colonial influence ex: - Reunion Island under France.

→ Nationalist movement

→ economic hardship of Europe after World War II

Reasons for decolonization

↳ in Africa

↳ pressure from USA, USSR & UN

Today, African Union

has been raised as an intercontinental grouping

for economic & social prosperity.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use)

Structure/
PresentationQuestion
Interpretation

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

Various social movements at the time of British rule were based on prevailing socio-economic inequality of that time.

Peasant and tribal movements were part of civil uprisings and had brought profound change in British colonial rule.

<u>Peasant movement</u>	<u>Tribal movement</u>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> mainly directed towards the <u>zamindars</u> and <u>moneylenders</u>. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> directed towards <u>Britishers</u> who have settled in <u>tribal land</u>.

- These key demand included reduction in taxes and event.
- Land was perceived as an economic entity.

Ex: - Pagalpanthi movement ; Kheda Satyagrah

- These main demand was political autonomy and prevent outsiders called as "dikus" to enter their area.
- Land was perceived as social or cultural entity

Ex: - Chuar uprising ; Munda rebellion

These movement can be considered as part of the National Freedom Struggle

because :-

- arouse the consciousness regarding exploitation by foreign rule. Ex:- Santbal Rebellion (1856)
- leadership was provided by Nationalist leader. Ex:- Baidali Satyagrah led by Sardar Patel
- coincided with National movement. Ex:- Moplah Rebellion during Non-cooperation movement.
- Institutionalized approach. Ex:- All India Kisan Sabha.

However, there are certain views that challenges their notion as part of freedom struggle

- ↳ localised in nature
- ↳ all India consciousness was absent.

These scattered movement, however, mobilized people and generated public opinion against British rule.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

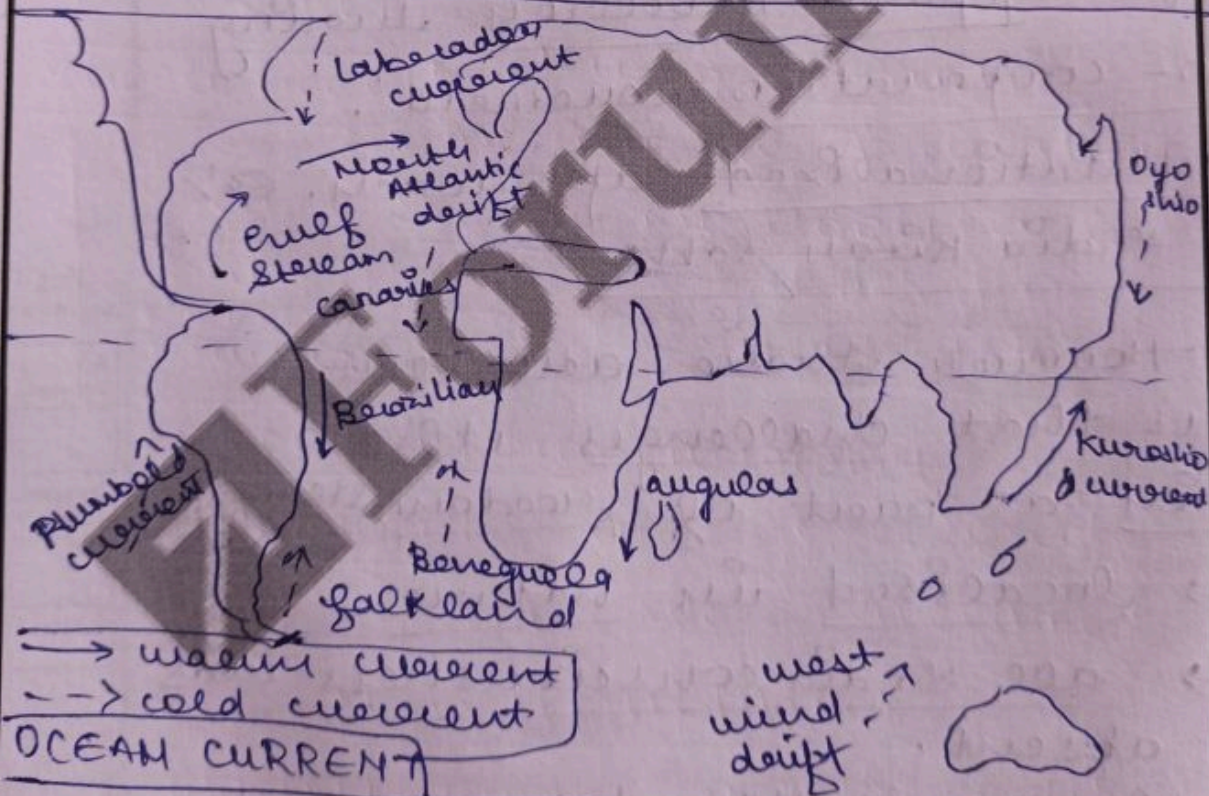
Structure/ Presentation	
Question Interpretation	
Content	
Value Addition	
Total	



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)

Ocean currents are defined as the movement of water in the ocean driving & under the influence of temperature and salinity.



Ocean current are interdependent with the

global atmospheric circulation.
The temperature of the atmosphere creates a low pressure area near the equator and due to polar easterlies high pressure at poles.

Thus, due to cold water salinity increases ^{at poles} and water becomes dense and starts sinking. Warm water from equator move towards poles to replace sinking cold water and cold water on reaching equator comes up leading to upwelling.

Thus, atmospheric pattern initiates the ocean circulation pattern.

Ex:- Due to higher temperature in eastern Indian Ocean due to atmospheric change, cold Humboldt current is replaced by warm current thus giving rise to El-Niño.

→ Climate

- maintain distribution of heat and pressure around globe.

Influences

- strong Atlantic meridional circulation and Indian monsoon are in positive feedback loop.
- El Niño Southern oscillation

→ Human

- cold swarm current convergence are excellent fishing ground for livelihood.

Ex:- Newfoundland.

- warm ocean current like North Atlantic Drift provides favourable weather in western Europe.

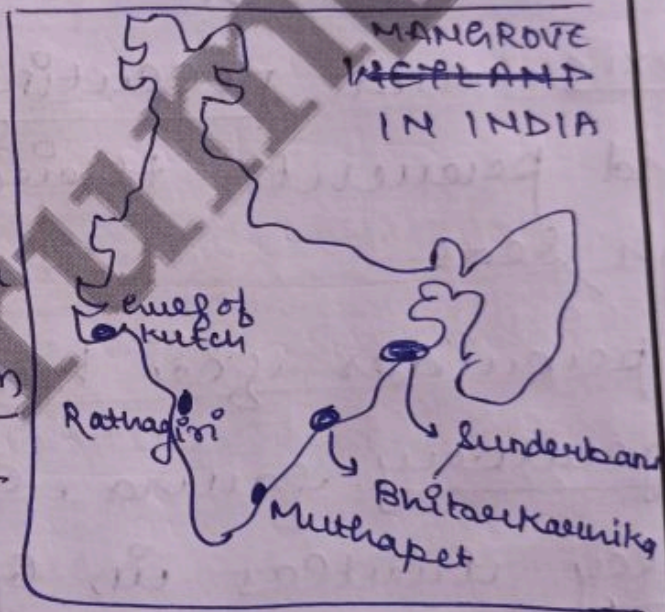
Q.15) Describe the ecosystem services provided by the mangrove forests. Examine the causes of depletion of mangrove forests and suggest measures for their protection. (15 marks, 250 words)

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

Mangrove forests are a type ecotone comprising of convergence of terrestrial and marine ecosystem.

Mangrove forest are providing with various ecosystem services that are essential for survival of biodiversity and humanity: —

- ① they prevent soil erosion and coastal erosion.



- ② acts as the first line of defence for tropical cyclones and decrease their intensity
- ③ provides habitation for various flora and fauna. Ex: Royal Bengal Tiger in West Bengal
- ④ acts as filtration for toxic and polluting substance and prevents their dumping in high seas.
- ⑤ provides for habitation for migratory fauna. Ex: olive Ridley turtles in Gahirmatha-Bhitarkanika area.

However, over the years, existence of mangrove forests are under threat.

→ uncontrolled and unplanned urbanisation.

→ dumping of waste from Industrial areas

causes of decline | Eutrophication leading to dead zones

→ encroachments for agriculture expansion

→ climate change related events.

→ National capital accounting for ecosystem services to understand economical value suggest measures of mangroves

→ prevent encroachment in these area

→ regulation of illegal, unregulated & uncontrolled fishing.

→ sustainable urbanisation.

Protection of Mangroves can fulfil aim SDG 15 to save life on land.

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)

With existing urban population, cities are expanding in area as well as influence over spatial and temporal dimension.

→ Increase in transportation leading to release of CO_2 , methane, pollution (PM_{2.5}, PM₁₀)

According to IPCC report, global cities as contributors to climate change 14% of GHGs comes from transport

↳ rising industrialisation
Ex: - construction and manufacturing waste.

↳ informalisation of work
Ex: - In brick kilns which

releases harmful gases in
atmosphere

↳ Encroachments on good
plains, wetlands, green housing
purpose and rise in energy
demand.

↳ land degradation due to
dumping of solid waste, e-waste,
biomedical waste which is in
positive feedback loop with
climate change

↳ deforestation which leads
to decline of forest as carbon
sinks.

However, with such cases,
the vulnerability of cities
due to climate change have
increased : —

④ rise in intensity and
frequency of heat waves

- ② urban heat island effects
- ③ rise in sea level threatening coastal cities like Chennai, Mumbai
- ④ Flash floods events
- ⑤ air pollution, ex: in Delhi
- ⑥ water scarcity as ground water table are depleting, ex: Chennai reached day zero in 2019.

→ Green mobility, ex: MCMC buses in Delhi

→ sustainable cooling action plans

Role of cities in climate neutrality

- adequate segregation and disposal of waste
- decarbonisation of industries
- Green buildings

Swachh Bharat Abhiyan, AMRUT, Smart cities missions would work in convergence to achieve net zero by 2070 and SDG 11 of Sustainable cities.

Feedback (For OFFICE)
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)

Sugarcane is a tropical and subtropical crop that acts as the raw material for the sugar industry.

Sugar industry was earlier concentrated in western India like Maharashtra. However, over the years, Uttar Pradesh has emerged as the leading sugar industry area.

Factors for such shift in the location can be multidimensional:

→ availability of adequate irrigation as sugarcane is a water intensive crop

→ affluency of farmers

Factors for shift for Investments

↳ highest sugarcane production by uttar Pradesh over the years

→ sugar industry being a weightlosing industry is located near raw material source.

→ availability of cheap labour.

These shifts have had wider implication on societal level.

Economic

- rise in farmer's suicide due to rising depth.
- fiscal burden to increase the fair and remunerative price from sugarcane.
- disparity between FRP and State Advised Price.

Implications

ECOLOGICAL

- availability of raw material for and generation Biofuels
- decline in groundwater table being a water intensive crop.
- soil degradation
- excessive use of fertilizers to increase productivity, India being the second largest producer and largest consumer of sugarcane is feasible location for sugar industry.

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)

India is ready to surpass China to become the most populous country by 2023 as per UN Population Fund report.

However, there is more impetus to talk about population composition rather than population size to harness its potential to the fullest.

→ male and female

Population composition

↳ different age groups

→ having one of the largest young population

Favourable condition

for India

→ around 54% of population

in age bracket below 25 years

→ 60% population in

working age (15-65 years)

→ adequate health and education facilities to improve human capital

→ skill development & vocational training

Population composition as development trajectory

→ reduction in IMR, under 5 mortality rate

→ labour force to man economic activities.

↳ entrepreneurial opportunities
to transform from job
seekers to job creators.

↳ social, economic and psychologic
al support to elderly for
healthy ageing.

Govt. has proposed to raise
legal age of marriage for girls
to 21 years as recommended by
Jaya Prakash committee.

↳ there is found a correlation
between mother's education
Desirability and no. of child

↳ delayed marriage would
have less reproductive &
child bearing age.

↳ career prospects would rise
leading to less children.

Adequate measures needs to
taken to reap the
benefits of demographic dividend
with Sabka Saath, Sabka Vikas Sabka Prayas.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/
PresentationQuestion
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)

Globalization can be understood as the rise in interaction and interdependence between societies or nations.

Globalization catalyses increased mobility of people, goods, services and information.

With the coming of Industrial Revolution 4.0, pace of the globalisation has increased.

→ joint families are replaced by nuclear families.

Globalization Impact on traditional culture

→ rise in notion of freedom & liberty.

ForumIAS

- ↳ decline in indigenous languages with facing threat of extinction.
- ↳ alteration in good culture like nomos, chinese, italian
- ↳ popularisation of audio-visual content like K-dramas, pop music etc.

Globalisation has promoted individualistic tendency and promoted disparity and retardation in diversity :-

- English as a medium of communication hampers the linguistic diversity
- rise in events of trade

ways.

- dependency on imports leads to economic inequality and fiscal burden.
- disturbance in social order and cohesion.

However, In India, globalisation has been a two-way phenomenon :-

- Yoga as June 21 recognised as International day of Yoga by UN.
- McDonald serves vegetarian food during Navratri; customised product like Paneer tikka Burger.
- Traditional medicine Institute in Gujarat.

India has adopted glocalisation to maintain change & continuity in globalisation.

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)

Around 48% of population in India is women which showcases their importance in population composition.

→ constitutional

- Art 39 provides for equal pay for equal work
- Art. 14 equality before law

Equal opportunities for men & women

- Art. 15 & 16 to prevent discrimination on basis of gender.

→ legal

- code on social security

provides gender equal opportunities to women

- PMMVY to provide safety cover for income lost due to pregnancy.
- SC Judgement like grant of Permanent Commission to women in Babita Puriya case.

However, the Gender Gap between men and women is not narrowed due to social disparities faced by women :-

- presence of glass ceiling faced by women in promotion.
- occupation stereotyping to

ForumIAS

pink collared jobs like nurses,
teachers

- dual exploitation and double burden of work at home & workplace
- Sexual harassment at workplace.
- Domestic care work
- child marriage leading to denial of economic development due to low education & skills.

→ adequate implementation of Nishakha guidelines

WAY forward → representation of women in legisla-
-tures

↳ economic empowerment through control of decision making

Social empowerment and economic empowerment are interdependent for woman equality.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/
Presentation

Question
Interpretation

Content

Value
Addition

Total