

TEST CODE 5 1 1 3 5

FIAS – MGP 2022 (C-9Alt) – 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	ARJUN GUPTA		
Roll No./अनुक्रमांक	1910099366	Medium/माध्यम	English <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> हिंदी <input type="checkbox"/>
Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र		Date/दिनांक	30/08/2022

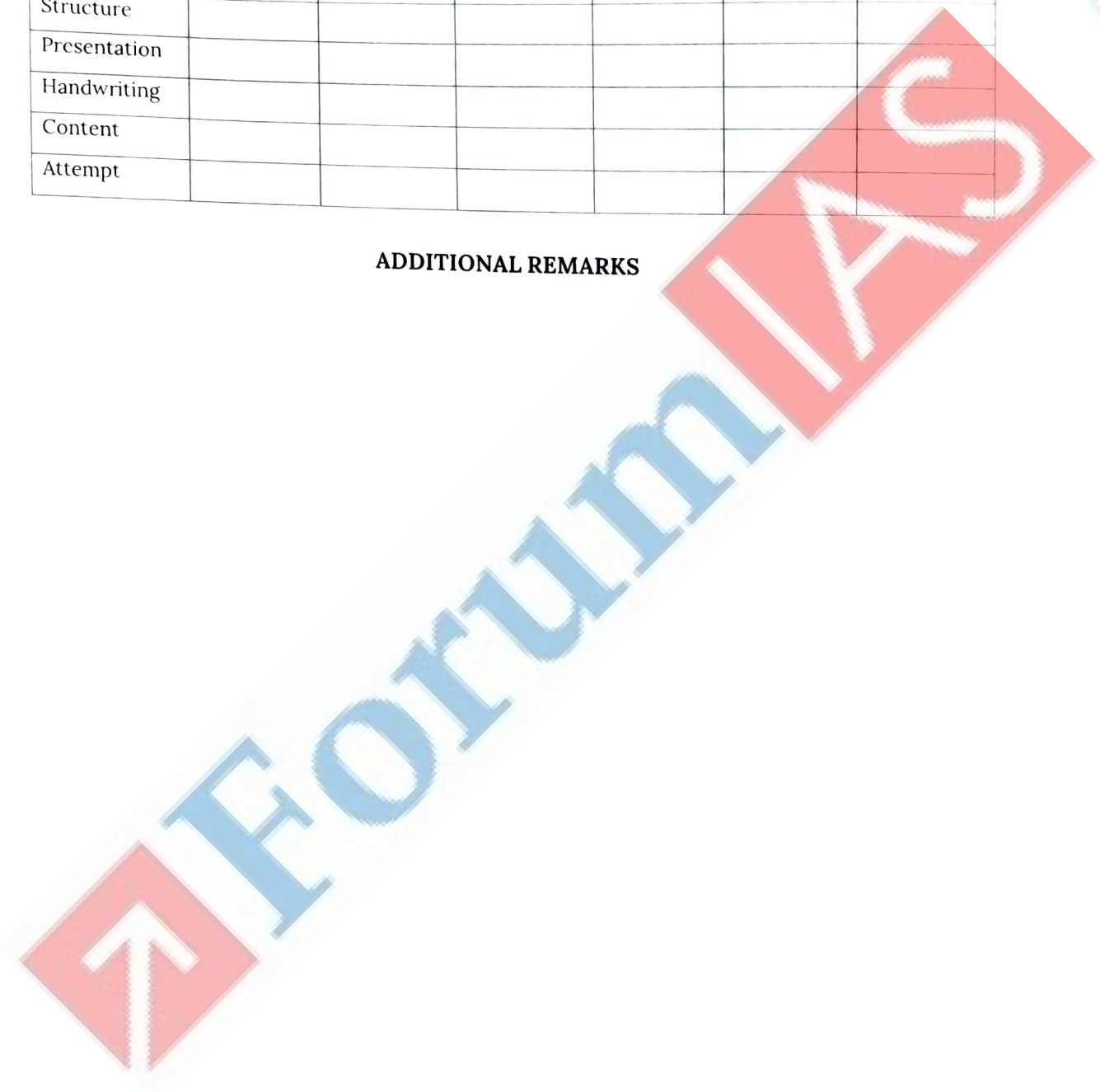
\*Center Code : For Online - 1900 / Delhi : Karol bagh - 1901, ORN - 1902, Mukharji Nagar - 1903 / Patna : Boring Rd. - 2001 / Hyderabad : Jawahar Nagar - 2101

INDEX TABLE / अनुक्रमणिका			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		<b>For Student Only / केवल परीक्षार्थी प्रयोग हेतु</b>	
Evaluator's Discretion/मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक :			Start Time/प्रारंभ करने का समय :	End Time/समाप्त करने का समय :
			10.45 pm	1.45 am
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, प्लानचार्ट, 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।			<b>For Office Use Only / केवल कार्यालय प्रयोग हेतु</b>	
			ECN CODE/ ईसीएन कोड :	EG/ईजी :
				Evaluation Date/ 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)

The advent of Gandhi into Indian Freedom Struggle lead to the incorporation of new ideas that has something for everyone leading to democratization of freedom struggle.

\* Ideology of Gandhi :

① Sarvodaya : was based on provision of services to the last man in the last line.

② Gender equality → by promoting women leaders (eg. Sabirani Noorin, Aruna Asif Ali)  
 → invoking sisterhood through stories of Sita & Danyanti.

③ Social equality → by running campaigns like Harjan Yatra to call for abolition of untouch-



ability leading to Art 17.

④ Recognizing the role of tribals in freedom struggle by honouring Churi Sitaram Raju - (Kampha Revolt of 1922).

⑤ Secularism by forging Hindu - Muslim unity as depicted in Non-Cooperation Movement.

Although, the democracy was eventually established in India but it faces challenge of -

① Social disharmony finding its roots in colonial era which could not be completely corrected.

② Partition of 1947 was big blow to Gandhian idea of India

③ Issues of manual scavenging & women violence continue to haunt us today.

To completely realize Gandhian dream, there is need to subscribe to Gandhian way of life

**Feedback**

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Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total



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

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

The revolt of 1857 shook the British empire which made them cautious and resulted in changes that led to more vigorous capitalism.

### Changes made post 1857

#### ① Govt of India Act 1857

- Queen became the sovereign power of land
- era of expansionism was to come to an end

② Military changes → Martial races introduced to divide Indian sepoy  
 → European soldiers were increased  
 Crown troops held back ⇒ strengthened military

③ End of Era of reforms → no freedom of religion  
 → education lost impetus

④ Drain of wealth was expedited through policies of laissez faire, railways & agriculture commercialization.

⑤ Autocratic rule → promulgated whiteman's burden  
 → educational class denied their aspirations.

⑥ Divide & Rule → Partition of Bengal  
 → separate electorates

However, in long run this led to unification

of grievances resulting in—

① Formation of Congress in 1885

② Moderates like Dadabhai Nauroji exposed British imperialism through Drain of Wealth theory.

③ Independence Struggle

Thus, the changes caused led to downfall of British Rule in long run.

**Feedback**

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/ Presentation	
Question Interpretation	
Content	
Value Addition	
Total	

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

(10 marks, 150 words)

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

World War I began in 1914 as result of conflict between Entente led by Britain, France & Russia and Triple Alliance → Germany, Austria-Hungary, Italy

Causes :

① Bismarck's system of alliances.

But there were other factors also—



- ① Wilhelm expansionist policy and aspiration of global power  $\Rightarrow$  leading to militarism
- ② Scramble for Africa & Asia put the European powers head to head against each other.
- ③ Nationalism in Slavic people led to demand for secession from Austria-Hungary.

Precipitating factor  $\circ$  Duke Archduke was assassinated by "Black Hand ~~clandestine~~ militants" resulting in start of war.

Thus, the world war I was confluence of different factors & ended with League of Nations.

**Feedback**

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Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total

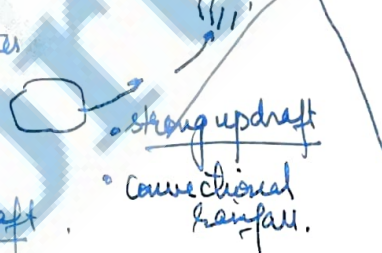
Q.4) Why are hilly regions more vulnerable to cloudbursts? Describe their impact and suggest suitable strategy for mitigating their adverse effects. (10 marks, 150 words)

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)

The recent incidences of cloudbursts in Himachal and Uttarakhand (Kedarnath (2013)) has highlighted vulnerability of Himalayas & hills to cloudbursts.

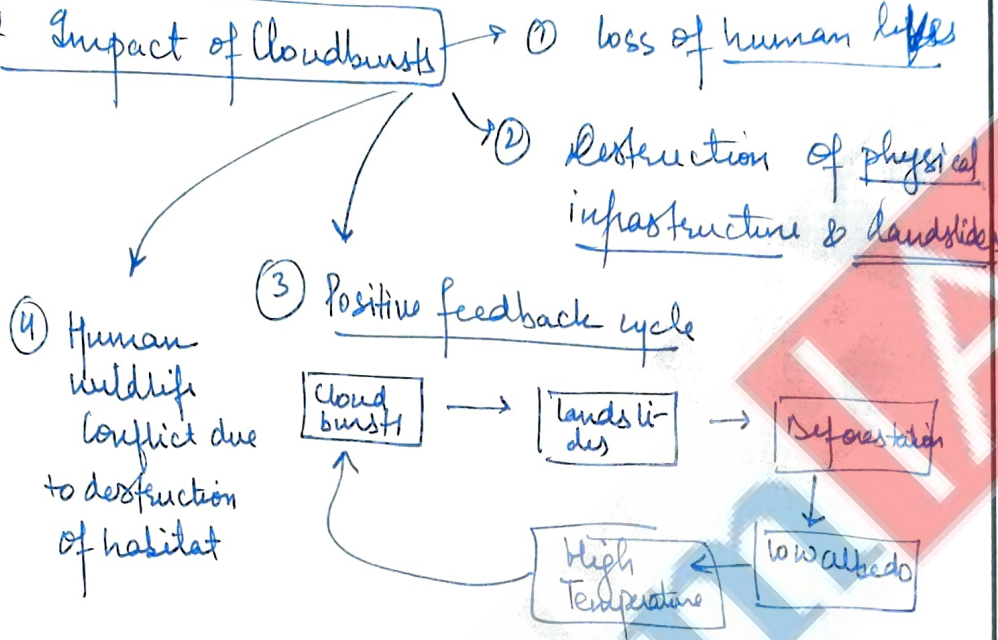
Cloud Burst refers to the phenomenon of 100mm of rainfall in 20-30km<sup>2</sup> area in one hour.

### \* Reasons for vulnerability

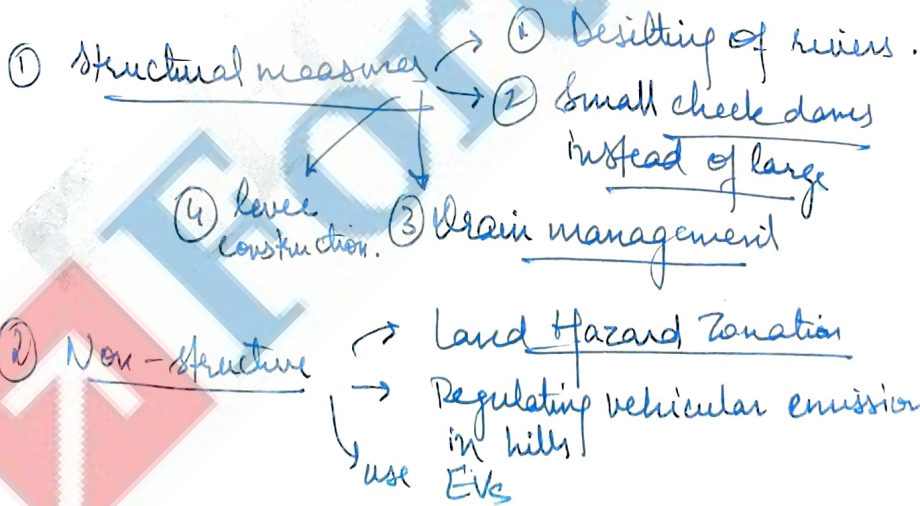
- ① Rising slope: facilitates the rise of warm air causing the strong updraft. 
- ② Rising pollution and vehicular emissions resulting aerosol particle layer in the atmosphere.
- ③ The strong updraft of warm air leads to continuous accumulation of moisture resulting release of

large moisture in short span of time.

**\* Impact of Cloudbursts**



**\* Countering Cloudbursts**



The cloudburst is result of humanizing landscape, need is to adopt of sustainable lifestyle

**Feedback**  
(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total



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

(10 marks, 150 words)

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

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Marine heatwaves is defined as the phenomenon which results in above average temperature of ocean surface resulting in hot air mass above it.

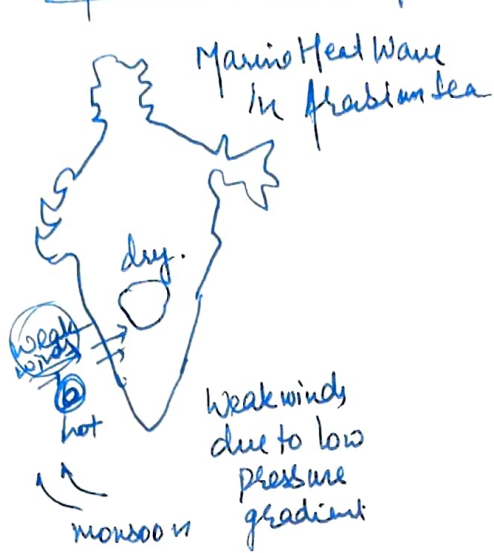
### \* Phenomenon of Marine Heat Waves

- ① Rise in temperature due to GHG and Climate change causes increased insolation.
- ② Increase in insolation  $\Rightarrow$  warmer ocean surface.
- ③ Ocean currents ~~down~~ & local sea-land breeze drive warm air mass above oceans towards land.

### \* Impact of Marine Heat Waves

- ① Ocean acidification : Increase in temperature leads to  $\uparrow$  in  $\text{CO}_2$  resulting in algal blooms  $\Rightarrow$  threaten marine life.

② Impact on Indian Monsoon



③ Coral bleaching due to higher temperature.

④ AMOC weakening due to low temperature difference between tropics and high altitudes.

⑤ Permafrost thawing => resulting in release of CH<sub>4</sub>, leading to positive feedback cycle

⑥ Hypoxic zones due to reduced O<sub>2</sub> leading to death of fishes.

⑦ Impact agriculture productivity

Thus, the marine heat waves degrades the quality of life.

**Feedback**

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total

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

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

India recently unveiled new Arctic Policy named

"India & Arctic : Building Sustainable Partnerships"

which aims to strengthen India's involvement in the region to contribute to its conservation.

\* Main Pillars :

① Research and knowledge contribution through scientific studies → helpful to understand climate change in Himalayas.

② Sustainable Economic partnership → sustainable fisheries  
→ sustainable mining of key resources

③ Trade & Connectivity through better shipbuilding capabilities and Northern Sea Route

④ Improving Governance in the region through



multiple partnerships

- ⑤ Environment protection and building climate action partnerships to conserve the area.

\* Geopolitical Significance :

- ① Mineral wealth → Rare earth elements like Co, Ni, Zinc in Alaska & North America  
 ↳ Greenland Arctic produces 55% of world's olivine.

- ② Oil & Energy →  $\frac{1}{10}$  of the world's oil reserves  
 ↳  $\frac{1}{4}$  of ~~every~~ natural gas stocks.

- ③ Arctic Council and China's growing footprint has led to India's involvement.

- ④ Trade & Connectivity in far east Russia & northern Europe

The Arctic amplification in recent time is posing threat to its fragile ecosystem

**Feedback**

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/  
PresentationQuestion  
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)

The Covid-19 had not only had the health impact but has changed the way world operated. The fast paced digitization and new business opportunities requires preparation for post-Covid-world.

### \* Changes in labor Market

- ① Demand for digitally skilled labor due to shift to digitized platform.
- ② Footloose labor due to ad hoc and temporary nature of work (eg) Gig Economy.
- ③ Work from home culture ⇒ reduced the need for proximity to labor hubs ⇒ leading to democratization of labor market to Tier 2-3 cities.

## Change in Nature of Jobs

- ① Platform based firms like Zomato, Amazon have ~~are~~ gained more traction.
- ② Boost to online educators resulting in demand for educated workforce.
- ③ Gig Economy  $\Rightarrow$  Shift from traditional labor employee relations.

### \* Consequences of Shift

- ① Denial of social security benefits & perks related to leaves.
- ② Underemployment due to ~~slow~~ slow economic recovery leading to wage suppression.
- ③ Adhoc nature  $\Rightarrow$  resulting in psychological pressure.
- ④ Qualitative wage structure  $\Rightarrow$  inequality.

There is need to ensure basic income & social security by govt. to avoid exploitation by employers

### Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/ Presentation	
Question Interpretation	
Content	
Value Addition	
Total	



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

(10 marks, 150 words)

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

(10 अंक 150 शब्द)

Indian diversity has been the greatest strength of the democracy which has allowed diverse views to prevail providing for continuous progress of the society.

### \* Diversity as Strength

- ① Linguistic diversity has led to ease linguistic states resulting in mass literacy & ease of administration leading to unity.
- ② Religious diversity => temple/shrine culture binds people across geographical boundaries.
- ③ Food culture has resulted in respect for each other culture  $\rightarrow$  Momos - pan India dish of youth.
- ④ Songs of south and bollywood movies being dubbed in regional languages.

\* Threat to diversity = Threat to unity.

① Leads to single majoritarian view to prevail resulting in alienation of other communities.  
 key Issue of Hindi.

② Loss of soil policy results in reduced mobility & exclusion of people from region of their own country eg Ramdasia Sikhs from Meghalaya

③ Racism fuels anger against the accused community eg North Eastern people in Delhi

④ Religious communalism results in social divisions resulting in reduced social capital.

Thus, there is need to put focus on cultural integration and values of compassion and Vasuda Kutumbakam to appreciate diversity & use it as strength

**Feedback**

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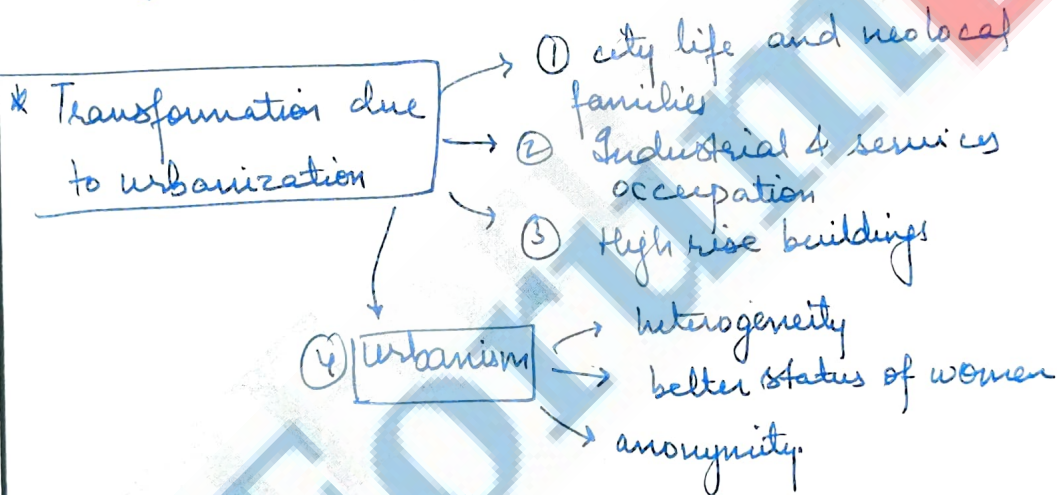
Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total

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

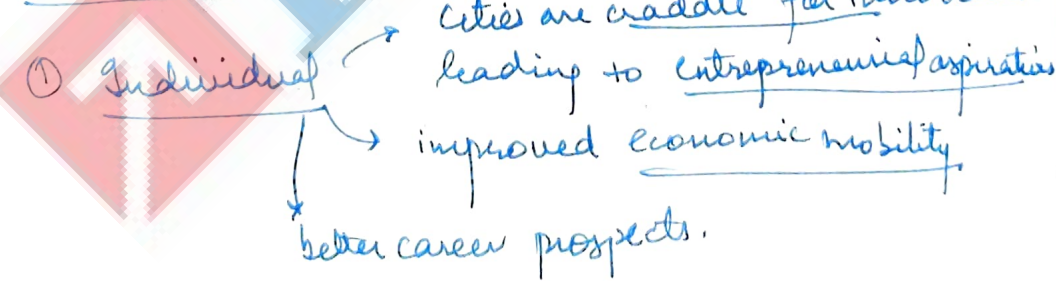
शहरीकरण एक जटिल प्रक्रिया है जो न केवल 'जहाँ लोग रहते हैं' और 'वे क्या करते हैं' में ही, बल्कि 'वे कैसे रहते हैं' में भी परिवर्तन को दर्शाता है। इस कथन के आलोक में भारतीय समाज पर शहरीकरण के प्रभाव का विश्लेषण करें।

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Urbanization is defined as the shifting of people from rural to urban areas resulting in changing occupational structure along with change in values like ~~homog~~ heterogeneity, individualistic societies.



Positive Impact





② Women → better status of living  
 → freedom of job and working lives.  
 → better bodily autonomy.

③ Families + Marriage → neolocal  
 → conjugal symmetric marriage  
 → divorce - not a taboo.

④ Caste system → dilution to globalization ⇒ meritocracy.  
 → urbanism lead to anonymity ⇒ no emphasis on caste.

Negatives

① Individual → anomie and rat race for success  
 → Individualistic nature  
 → cases of suicides

② Women → sexual harassment at workplace  
 → objectification by technological crimes  
 ex - Sulli Bealy

③ Marriages → adultery  
 → less focus on children  
 → instability

④ Caste → gated communities ⇒ ghettoization  
 → informal economy.

Thus, the urbanization has had two pronged effect leading to inequalities but growth also.

**Feedback**

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total

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

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

According to ILO, around  $\frac{1}{10}$  child in the world is a victim of child labor. Art 24 of the Indian Constitution prohibits the menace of child labor but the practice continues to prevail.

### \* Social Causes of Childlabour

#### ① Push factors:

- 1.1 Poverty resulting in need for extra hand to earn money.
- 1.2 Socialization of girls with respect to domestic roles.
- 1.3 Lack of quality education & no focus on vocational education.
- 1.4 Orphans without any institutional support pushed into child labor.

5 states account for 55% incidences.



## (I) Pull factors

2.1 Cheap & flexible labor  $\Rightarrow$  attractive for MSMEs

2.2 Rising urban class  $\rightarrow$  requirement for domestic help.

2.3 Poor enforcement of laws (Prohibition of Child labor act).

2.4 Collusion of local police with shop owners.

## \* Fighting the menace

① Focus on  
 S - Survey  
 I - Identification  
 W - Withdraw  
 R - Rehabilitate  $\Rightarrow$  PENCIL

② Poverty alleviation through MDT, MGNREGS  
 (Gurupadswamy Report - Poverty & Child labor directly related).

③ Implementation of laws in spirit

The use of child to reduce cost and increase income will in long run result in both poverty & child labor.

### Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total



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

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

Indian sculpture making has been in practices since Indus Valley Civilization and continue to evolve even today. Each era had sculptures marked by vivid imagination and artistic sensibilities of that era.

\* Sculptures and Expression of Religions:

① Indus Valley

↳ Seals - like Pashupati seal, amulets presented religious symbols

↳ Terracotta sculpture of Mother Goddess showed Female Goddess fertility.

② Mauryan: ↳ Salshanjika sculpture acted as thread of pan-India worship.

↳ Yaksha of Paricham of Didarganj

& Yakshini

- ③ Gupta period : Sultanganj Buddha and other sculptures of Hindu Gods
- ④ South India : → sculptures depicting Shiva in Adhvarshwar, Kalyan mandapa Natraja continue to be in practice since Chola till today.
- ⑤ Hoyas : further acted as thread for sculpture making of Shiva sculptures.

### \* Indian Sculptures as Technical & Aesthetic Brilliance

- ① IVC : → Dancing girl of Mohenjodaro based on Cire Perdue technique
- Bearded priest made from steatite
- male torso of sandstone.

- ② Mauryan Period → saw emergence of Buddha's motifs.

- ③ Post Gupta → Nagapattinam emerged as centre of terracotta

scriptures of Buddha

④ Chola Scriptures represented -

① Mnemonic technique - reading "dhyan shlokas" of the deities of whose scripture was sculpted

② Expression and design was intricately carved based on advanced wire perdue technique

⑤ Vijaynagar Kingdom : ~~next~~ intricate carving on walls and outside of temples showed artistic brilliance eg Somaskanda, Ardhapara Yantra

Thus, Indian sculptures has been the rich source of Indian heritage continuing to inspire till today.

**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 देशी तक, अफ्रीकी औपनिवेशिक अनुभव बाकी विश्व के हिस्सों से अलग था। चर्चा करें। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

The mid 20<sup>th</sup> century saw wave of decolonization in different parts of the world with end of era of global domination of Europe post world war 2. Different regions evolved differently based on nature of freedom struggle.

\* African Experience :

① Delayed colonization leading to disorderly exit with different states achieving independence at different times.

② lack of unified freedom struggle ⇒ thus leading to lack of nationalism and brotherhood

③ Difficult terrain of different regions separated

the interests of one region from the other.

④ No unified leadership or organization leading the struggle which resulted in different groups fighting for different interests.

⑤ Internal conflicts within the region made the colonial experience even more aggravated and prevented unification of grievance.

\* Experience of Rest of World.

① Organisation and leadership: As seen in India, Congress emerged as the pan-India organization along with leaders in different phases.

American Revolution also saw leaders like Thomas Jefferson, George Washington.

② Feeling of nationalism prevailed in regions like China, India, USA, ~~for~~ which provided

(Don't Write anything in this)

people sense of belongingness & to act for cause.

\* Impact of African Experience on Post Decolonization period -

- ① Fragmented polity with even more conflicts as seen today eg Tigray, Mali
- ② No unification or democratic constitution in most of the regions leading to military coups
- ③ Resource curse led to evolution of regional differences & poverty.

Thus, the complex intricacies of African experience is seen today in form of rising conflict in the regions.

**Feedback**

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/ Presentation	
Question Interpretation	
Content	
Value Addition	
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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 कहीं तक सही होगा? उपयुक्त उदाहरणों के साथ औचित्य सिद्ध करें। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

The pre-independence India saw tribal and peasant movements right from the Battle of Plassey in 1757 to the era of Independence in 1947 contributing immensely to freedom struggle.

Peasant Movement

Tribal Movements

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <p>① Against the <u>rack-renting</u> which resulted in poverty of peasants.</p> <p>② Mostly <u>non-violent</u> &amp; used constitutional means<br/>eg <u>Indigo Revolt</u></p> <p>③ Common features across India — grievance</p> | <p>① Against the <u>stripping of ownership</u> by <u>Dikus</u> and Britishers.</p> <p>② <u>Violent revolts</u> led by Messiah like figures.<br/>eg <u>Ho and Munde</u>.</p> <p>③ <u>Localized</u> in the region and did not have pan</p> |
|--|--|

against zamindars  
 eg Pabna, Deccan  
Agriculture riots

India feature.

eg Chuar uprising - against  
 Dikus  
Khond - against banning  
 of human  
sacrifices

④ supported by educated  
middle class and intelligentsia  
 eg M.G. Ranade

④ did not find much  
 support in early periods

⑤ did not call for abolition  
 of British Rule

⑤ called for abolition &  
 throwing away of Dikus.

\* Role of Peasant & Tribal Struggles as National Struggle

① Grievance unification against British

- Before 1857, though localized the revolts  
 acted as source of strength to fight the foreigner

eg • Fakir uprising in Bengal

• Khasi uprising in Meghalaya.

② Linkage between farmers & 1857 Mutiny

↳ the exploitative land Revenue system disoriented  
 the ~~was~~ soldiers from Awadh and North



regions which resulted in 1857 uprising as one of the case.

③ Post 1900: the movements got more integrated due

to mass movements by charismatic leaders -

- Eka Movement supporting Non-Cooperation led by Madi Parasi.
- Tana Bhagat & Ramosi Revolt (Alluri Sitaram Raju).
- Rani Gaidilike movement was in tandem with civil disobedience.
- Merging of All India Kisan Sabha with Faizpur session of Congress (1936)

Thus, the two movements got integrated into cauldron of national freedom struggle.

**Feedback**

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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 - Atmospheric Coupled Phenomenon is the interaction of ocean currents and atmospheric phenomenon resulting in worldwide change in weather patterns in form of El-Nino, La-Nina etc.

\* Relation between two circulations.



① El-Nino: the high temperature in October due to ITCZ formation can result in oceanic

water moving from ~~to~~ a low pressure, high temperature in western pacific to eastern pacific.

- this causes low pressure on Peruvian coast & high pressure at Australian coast.

② La-Nina: It is reverse of El-Nino where high pressure strengthens on Peru coast leading to suppressed rainfall in Peru & high rainfall in Australia & India

③ Similarly, other phenomenon include Madden-Julian Oscillation - continuous circulation of rising & suppressing air

④ Indian Ocean Dipole: difference between temperatures in ~~water~~ western Indian Ocean v/s eastern Indian Ocean

\* Impact on Climate & Human Activities

① On India: La Niña leads to heavy

rainfall if supported by positive IOD and rising MJO  $\Rightarrow$  better agricultural productivity & floods

b) El Niño + negative IOD  $\rightarrow$  causes droughts in India resulting in food shortage.

② On West coast:

- El Niño leads to depressed upwelling & kills fishes  $\Rightarrow$  affecting livelihood of fishermen
- La Niña  $\rightarrow$  strong upwelling  $\rightarrow$  higher produce

thus, the two phenomenon impact the weather & activities across globe

**Feedback**

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total



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

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

Mangroves are the ~~vista~~ uniparous plants found in the salty regions between the ecotones of terrestrial and ocean ecosystem. According to ISFR, around 4992 km<sup>2</sup> of area is covered by mangroves

### Services Provided

- ① Biodiversity : Mangroves being an ecotone host range of species ranging from shrimps, fishes
- ② Water Cleaners by retention & absorption of nutrient pollutants
- ③ Carbon Sink : Absorb 3-5X more carbon



(Don't Write anything in this)

compared to terrestrial forests.

- ④ First line of defence against coastal cyclones & storm surges.
- ⑤ Zone of land accretion thus preventing coastal erosion.
- ⑥ Help provide sustainable livelihood to coastal community (charcoal wax).

\* Reasons for depletion:

- ① Urbanization of coastal areas resulting in clearing of mangroves to provide for space.
- ② Agriculture cultivation of rice & coastal plantation.
- ③ Shrimp farming has resulted in loss of 35000 ha mangroves.
- ④ Trampling by wild animals and local communities.

for fossil and forest produce as livelihood.

⑤ Other natural causes

→ destruction by cyclones, floods.

→ destruction of young seedlings by oxys, shrimps.

\* Conserving Mangroves

① Expediting Mangrove Free Future initiative to boost the conservation.

② Programs like Van Samrakshan Samitis and Fishbone plantations (Andhra Pradesh)

③ Creating Mangrove Biodiversity Maps to ensure real-time monitoring & conservation.

④ Managing nursery for seedlings conservation

Mangroves offer great ecological services & their conservation must become collective effort.

**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)

According to UN Report, almost 11% of global population lives below 10m sea level elevation making it prone to instances of sea level rise and submergence.

\* Cities as Contributor of Climate Change

- ① large vehicular emissions leading to release of  $CH_4$ ,  $NO_2$ ,  $CO_2$  leading to warming.
- ② Concretization due to deforestation resulting low albedo (~5%) causing positive feedback cycle of glacial melting.
- ③ High rise building  $\Rightarrow$  leading to higher heat absorption.

④ Contamination and overuse of groundwater due to overpopulation.

⑤ Reclamation of natural wetlands and waterbodies  $\Rightarrow$  causing hydrological imbalance

\* Vulnerability to adverse effects:

① Floods leading to destruction of infrastructure in low lying regions eg Chennai airport on Adyar river.

② Urban Heat Islands causing flash floods leading to destruction of critical infrastructure eg traffic signals eg (75%) rise in incidences of flash floods in last 2 decades (IPCC)

③ Coastal submergence resulting in migration eg Indonesia shifting capital from Jakarta.

### \* Building Climate Resilient Cities

- ① Nature Based Solutions
    - Miyawaki techniques
    - Bioswales
    - Roof garden
- } absorption of water.
- ② "Catch the Rain" campaign using "top-mix permeable" road + rooftop structures.
  - ③ Energy consumption regulation
    - Building Code
    - Car pooling.
  - ④ Urban planning through efficient Transport Oriented Model based on EVs & Mass Rapid Transit.

SDG 12 requires humans to tread on path of sustainable consumption which key to climate resilience.

#### 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)

Sugar industry is 2<sup>nd</sup> largest agro industry after ~~agriculture~~ cotton employing more than 5 crore people. India is also the 2<sup>nd</sup> largest producer post Brazil.

### Distribution of Sugar Industry

- Initially in UP, Bihar due to water availability & suitable climate - 20°C - 30°C
- Later shifted to south due to following factors -



① High yield in south due to irrigated fields

② High sucrose content in tropical yield

resulting in higher profits.

③ Cooperatives in south have resulted in better pooling of land leading to economies of scale

④ longer crushing season (7-8 Months) in south compared to 3-4 Months in north  $\Rightarrow$  better availability of labor

⑤ Politicisation of cooperatives  $\Rightarrow$  higher SAP and FRP

⑥ Nearness to ports  $\Rightarrow$  leading to export market.

\* Economic consequences:

① Higher yield which has led to supercane touching 400 MT production (2021)

② Better profit margin resulting in better quality seeds and microirrigation projects.

③ economies of scales and better managed mills

## boosted Ethanol Blending Program.

### \* Ecological Effects -

- ① Southern regions like Uttarakhand → water deficit while Sugarcane is water guzzler (3000 L/kg) leading to decline in groundwater.
- ② Overuse of fertilisers leading to runoffs & eutrophication.
- ③ Declining soil productivity due to alkalinization

Hence, the shift to south has resulted in ecological disaster, there is need for microirrigation and intercropping techniques & move towards sustainable agriculture practices.

#### **Feedback**

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

According to UNFPA Report 2022, India will become the most populous country by end of next year opening the window for most talked demographic dividend

\* Population Composition v/s Size for Development -

① Population Size with higher working age population leads to higher savings resulting in higher investments => economic growth

② High population in dependent ages (0-15 years and >65 years) resulting in higher consumption & low investment.

③ Population Composition with lack of skills & education => limited potential to

Innovate or boost production can result in poverty & unemployment

④ Poor ~~and~~ health outcomes with high stunted & overweight population  $\Rightarrow$  lower productivity which results in lower growth.

Thus, the demographic dividend in terms of size can turn into disaster with population is not equipped with requisite capabilities [Amartya Sen].

\* Impact of Increasing Marriage Age:

① Better health outcomes for women

- WHO: 21-35 years is optimum for mother hood

② Intergenerational impact as higher marriage would result in healthy mother  $\Rightarrow$  giving birth to healthy child  $\Rightarrow$  better investment in education.

③ Reduce the reproductive age period leading to lower probability of procreation.



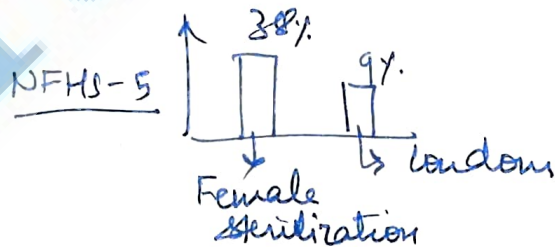
④ Higher marriage age  $\Rightarrow$  improved educational & job opportunities  $\Rightarrow$  better bodily autonomy & decision of pregnancy.

However, the experts have raised issues of -

① No link between marriage age and health outcomes  
 - Anaemic women till age of 24  $\Rightarrow$  no impact on better health of child.

② Does not address issue of social stigmas like son-meta preference  $\Rightarrow$  high TFR in rural areas.

③ Family Planning burden continues to be on mothers



The increased marriage age as suggested by Jaya Jaitly Task Force can help provide women agency over their body & have lowering impact on TFR.

**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)

Globalization is defined as the process of integration, interconnectedness and interdependence among nations where event in one nation impacts the people in other nations.

\* Impact of globalization has been diverse which can be seen in three parts -

### ① Homogenization of Culture

1.1 Obsession with English language resulting in ignorance of local language.

Ex: Ganesh Dave - linguistic expert showed India has lost 220 languages since 1961.

1.2 Modern clothing in form of jeans, skirts

1.3 McDonaldization of food habits

1.4 Shift towards neo-local families & disunity -

ation of joint families.

## ② Hybridization of culture

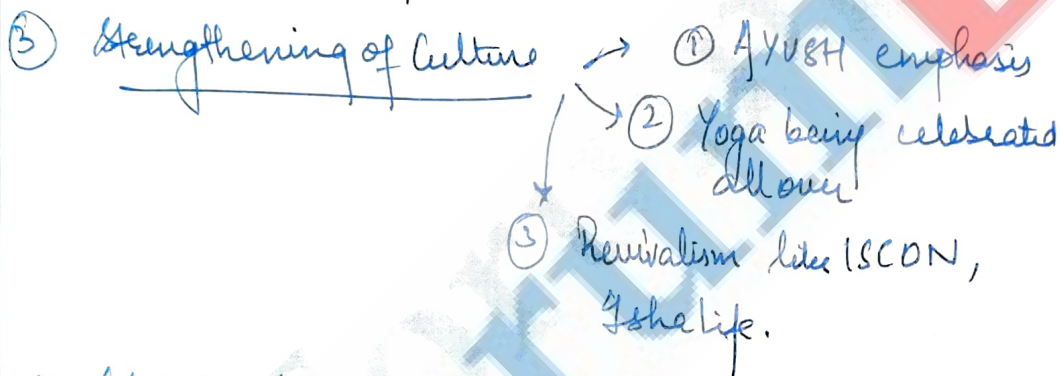
2.1 Hinglish language  $\equiv$  Hindi + English,

3-language formula

2.2 dubbed hollywood movies.

2.3 Globalization of food  $\rightarrow$  McAlooTikki.

2.4 Fusion of Indian & Western music



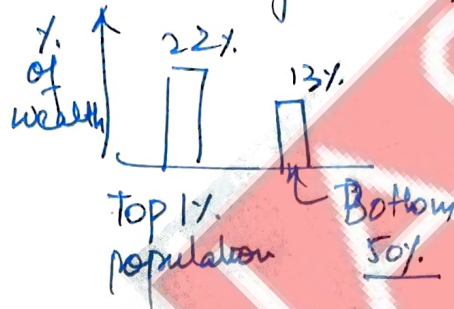
## \* Globalization & Diversity

- While globalization has resulted in homogenization as shown above which have reduced diversity but it has equally strengthened it by elements being handed added through hybridization & led to higher pride in ones indigenous cultures.



\* Globalization & Disparity.

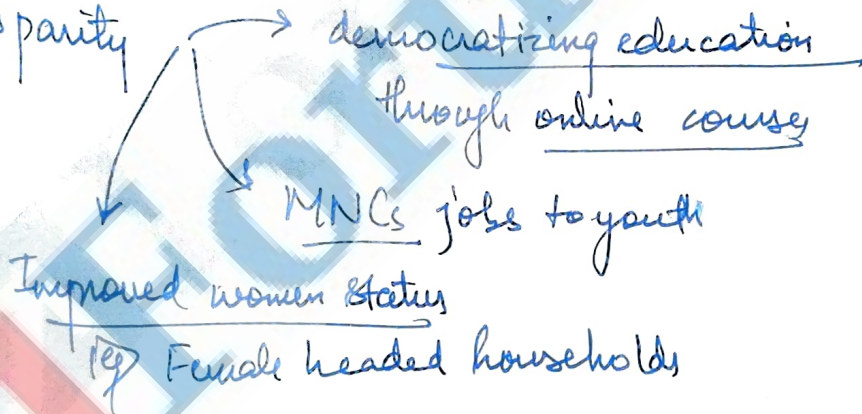
① World Inequality Report showed rising disparity in income distribution



② Regional imbalance  
BIMARU v/s Southern States.

③ FDI is concentrated in only 6 states of the nation.

However, it has also led to reduction in disparity



Globalization has acted as double edged sword, it is important to employ tax subsidies to benefit poor.

**Feedback**

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Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total





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

(15 marks, 250 words)

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

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Economic empowerment is defined as the ability to control financial resources and achieve equal access to economic opportunities in the economic market.

Evidences of slow economic empowerment

low FLFPR @ 20.3% (2019) compared to 34% (2003)

gender wage gap @ 30% (ILO).

Glass ceiling

only 1-8% women occupy top positions as CEO in companies

\* Reasons

① Social Barriers —

(a) AGRICULTURE

- ① Lack of ownership leading to lack of capital access. Eg NFHS-5 only 13% have ownership rights.
  - ② Male specific migration leading to feminization of agri + burden of household impacting overall health
  - ③ Concept of flexible labour - women considered cheap & effective (hire & fire easily)  $\Rightarrow$  leading to low economic empowerment.
  - ④ Technology : McKinsey Report - automation will lead to loss of 12M jobs for women.
- (b) INDUSTRY :
- ① lack of skills leading low wages
  - ② dual burdens and career gaps
- (pregnancy) makes women unattractive to hire
- ③ glass ceiling  $\rightarrow$  filtering of roles like nurses, etc. which are low paying jobs
  - ④ security and safety restricts the mobility of women.

However, there are also other reasons -

① Economic → slowdown in industry resulting in poor economic empowerment.  
→ women attracting sectors like textiles remain stagnant causing low FLFPR.

② Education: more women are going for higher studies which has led to low FLFPR.

- WOMEN EMPOWERMENT
- ① Boost entrepreneurship through SHGs & skill development (eg) SHG-NABARD, "Eeji Kudumbashree"
  - ② Reservation in economic areas to boost inclusivity.
  - ③ Access to credit & health outcomes (eg) Ayushman Bharat, Jan Shiksha Yojana

SDG 5 requires gender equality which sine qua non for sustainable growth.

**Feedback**  
(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total