

Time Allowed : Three Hours  
समय : तीन घंटे

ForumIAS

Maximum Marks : 250  
अधिकतम अंक : 250

## GENERAL STUDIES / सामान्य अध्ययन

Name Of Candidate  
परीक्षार्थी का नाम

GIRISMA

Roll No./अनुक्रमांक

1910055024

Medium/माध्यम

English हिंदी 

Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र

Date/दिनांक

30/8/22

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

INDEX TABLE / अनुक्रमणिका			INSTRUCTION / अनुदेश		
Q. No. प्र.सं.	Max. Marks अधिकतम अंक	Marks Obtained प्राप्तांक	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 :	
			9:30 am	12:30 pm	
Total Marks/कुल अंक :			Mode Of Examination/ परीक्षा की विधि :	Online/ऑनलाइन <input type="checkbox"/>	
				Offline/ऑफलाइन <input checked="" 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, फ्लोचार्ट, तथ्यों और आंकड़ों या समग्र रूप किसी अन्य विषय वस्तु पर मूल्यांकन कर्ता को आपकी कॉपी में पसंद आये 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 :

30 AUG 2022

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

**ADDITIONAL REMARKS**

**ForumIAS**

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)

Gandhiji after arrival to India, in 1915, converted the hitherto middle class led & participated freedom struggle into a 'Jan Andolan.'

His ideologies of 'Sarvodaya,

'Panchayati Raj' stressed upon decentralisation of power and decision making in hands of people.

His trusteeship model promoted taking into consideration the interests of all especially, the ones, who are worse off.

Indian National Congress had provisions of election of chairperson even

before independence.

His vision of empowerment of cottage industries & cooperatives gave more thrust to democracy as these models are based on democratic decision making by workers.

Thus, Gandhi brought each and every stakeholder of India's freedom struggle into mainstream movement be it women, Muslims, tribals, workers or peasants. Their participation ensured rightful share for each one of them after independence, through establishing of democracy.

**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)

Revolt of 1857 gave an important lesson to British who recalibrated their policy in response.

They restored the colonial control through force - taking help of Indian sepoys, Gorkhas, Sikhs, etc. They not just restored their rule but adopted a structural approach to prolong it:

① Reform of Armed Forces: Systematic separation of different religions & castes - to prevent unity

② Systematic Divide and Rule:

Appeasement of Muslims - use of Syed Ahmed Khan, separate electorates (1909)

③ All territory of India - under the crown: cutting off locals further from high commission: cannot communicate grievances

④ Withdrawal from sphere of social reforms: Favoured orthodox elements, defeat of temple entry bill

⑤ Indians prevented from top posts

⑥ Education on western lines for elites, to help in administration.

all these reforms gave the impression to be in favour of Indians but were actually meant to divide & prevent unity

**Feedback**

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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 occurred from 1914-1919.

between 2 groups:

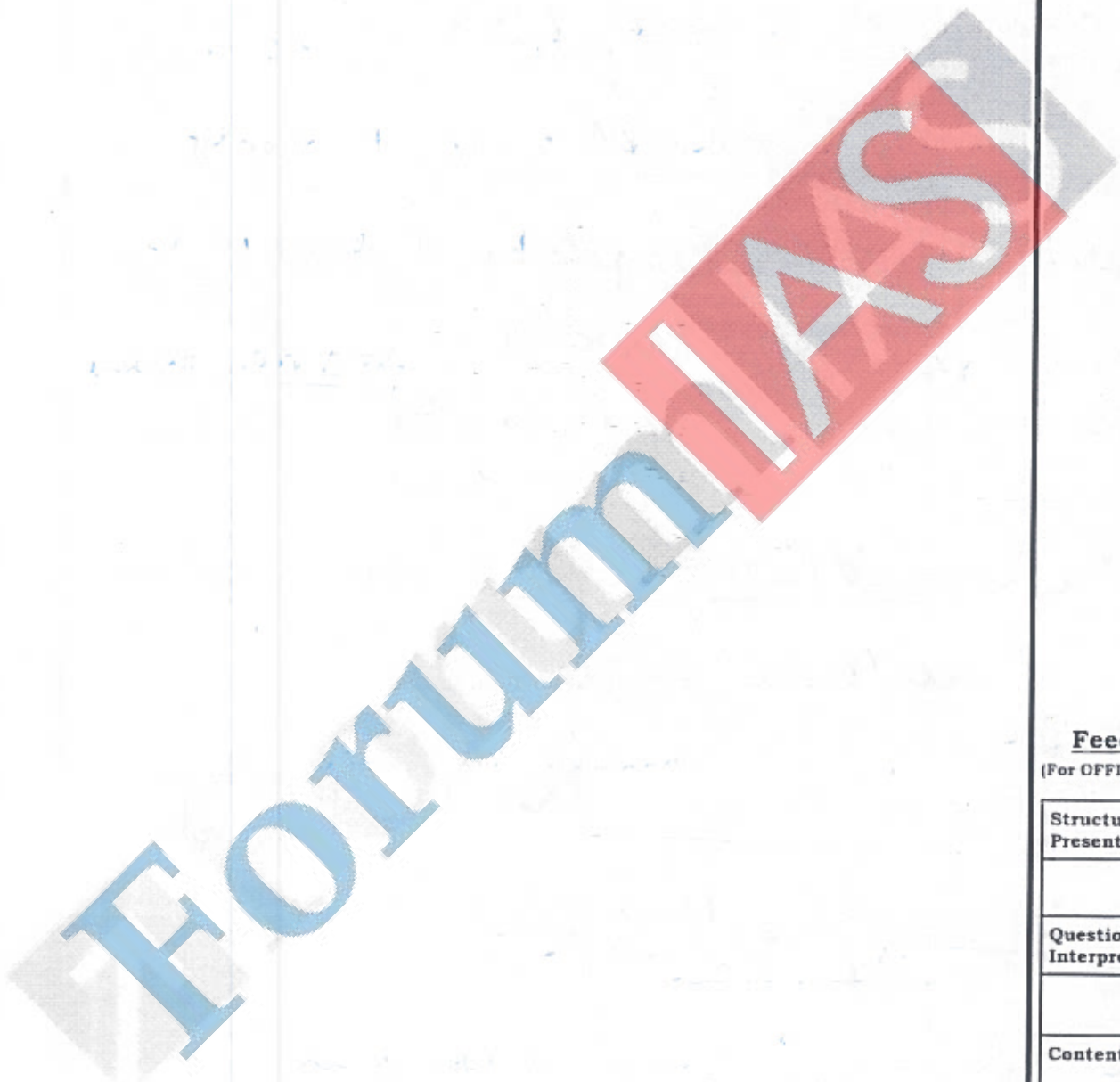
① USA, United Kingdom, France,  
(Allied Powers)

② Germany, Italy, Austria, Turkey

The immediate reason was killing of Archduke Ferdinand.

But real reason lay in Otto Von Bismarck's alliances:

①



**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)

Cloudburst is said to have occurred if there is more than 10 cm of rainfall in a region in less than one hour as per IMD. Eg Uttarakhand

Hilly cloud burst of 2013

Hilly Regions - West & North East

Himalayas are more prone to cloudburst because :

- ① Orographic rainfall
- ② Mountain systems acting as barrier to clouds to move further
- ③ Reduced temperature: Reduced capacity to hold water  $\Rightarrow$  rain

## Impact

- ① Loss of life and property
- ② Loss of flora and fauna
- ③ Displacement of poor & affected
- ④ Loss of livelihood
- ⑤ Positive Impact → Spread of fertile alluvial soil, nutrients to other areas

## Mitigation

- ① Afforestation - to prevent landslides
  - ② Warning systems - Eg IMD weather system through supercomputer
  - ③ Proper outlets for water - green areas  
 - sponge footpath
- People need to be made aware to prevent maximum damage.

### Feedback

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Structure/  
Presentation

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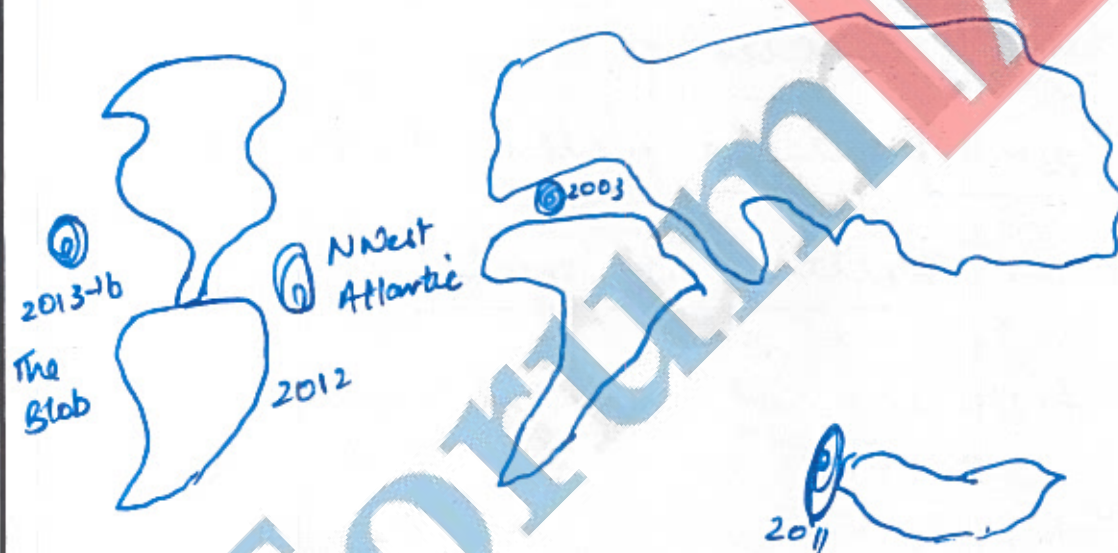
Q.5) Explain the phenomenon of marine heat waves and their multi-dimensional impacts.

(10 marks, 150 words)

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

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Marine heat waves occur in oceans  
due to exceptional heating of air  
above oceans (more than normal  
temperature).



1 Marine Heatwaves that occurred recently

Impacts

① Dying & bleaching of corals: Eg  
The Great Barrier Reef - Australia

- ② Destruction of Kelp Forests of California - Blob Marine heat wave (2013-16)
- ③ Destruction of ~~Kelp forests~~ seagrass of Mediterranean Sea. in 2003 heat wave
- ④ Reduction in Ocean oxygen - death of species
- ⑤ Ocean acidification - melting of coral shell
- ⑥ Impact on nutritional cycles
- ⑦ Intensification of hydrological cycles
- ⑧ Disruption of Monsoon

Marine heat waves are increasing day by day. There is a need to lessen the impact through mitigation & adaptation.

**Feedback**

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Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total

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

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

India's Arctic Policy was released due to increasing geopolitical significance of Arctic after melting of ice due to climate change. Its Pillars are:

- ① Increasing economic activity
  - ↳ Resources : methane hydrate
  - ↳ Navigation
- ② Research in Arctic
- ③ Conservation of Environment
- ④ Collaboration & Partnerships with Arctic Nations (Eg Arctic Council)
- ⑤ Inclusive development of all stakeholders

Increasing Geopolitical Significance of Arctic is due to melting of snow:

- ① Resources
  - Ⓐ Gas hydrates (methane) → energy
  - Ⓑ Fishes and seafood
  - Ⓒ Polymetallic nodules & minerals

② Navigation: Reduced importance of Indo Pacific as navigation here will save cost & time  
(New sea lanes of communication)

③ Increased Role of Russia: ~~highest~~ <sup>longest</sup> coastline in Arctic

④ Environmental Aspect:

- Ⓐ Increased vulnerability due to melt of permafrost
- Ⓑ Irreparable damage to flora & fauna
- Ⓒ Drying of Rivers

Thus, Arctic is on path to become new Indo Pacific! Hence Arctic Policy is a proactive step towards same

**Feedback**  
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Structure/  
Presentation

Question  
Interpretation

Content

Value  
Addition

Total

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

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

Covid 19 pandemic led to extended nationwide lockdowns which have fundamentally altered the labour market and nature of jobs:

- ① Reverse migration → increased stress on agriculture sector
- ② Burden on rural economy → MGNREGA funds finished midyear.
- ③ Informalisation of economy:  
Reduction in size of firms due to low demand
- ④ School dropouts → Gig economy, child labour (swiggy, somato delivery persons)
- ⑤ Work from Home: Service economy based

on IT entirely shifted to homes

Social Consequences

- ① Triple burden on women: office work + Household chores + care of children & elderly
  - ② Increased domestic violence: women locked with offenders
  - ③ Increased solidarity in rural areas social
  - ④ Casteism in rural areas due to reverse migration
  - ⑤ Education of girl child affected - pushed into child labour
  - ⑥ Reduced autonomy for women in rural areas after reverse migration
- social consequences will take more time to undo than economic consequences

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)	
Structure/ Presentation	
Question Interpretation	
Content	
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Q.8) It is not the diversity, but threat to diversity that imperils the unity of the country. Comment.

(10 marks, 150 words)

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

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Diversity is defined as natural and social differences present in population. Natural - race, sex social - caste, religion, culture

Diversity is natural & inevitable but threats to diversity threaten unity:

① Imposition of monoculturalism:

Eg West Pakistan imposing its culture on E Pak → rebellion

② Cultural deprivation of an ethnic

group: Eg North East Insurgency

③ Demographic disturbances: Eg demand for Assam NRC

due to migration of Bengalis & Bangladeshis

④ Discrimination based on ethnicity:

Eg Tamils in Sri Lanka (LTTE)

⑤ Relative Deprivation: Increased wots

when minority community is at bottom in secular indicators too

Eg Muslims: lowest literacy (68%)

Thus diversity must be treated as an asset leading to innovation

rather than a threat

**Feedback**  
(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/  
Presentation

Question  
Interpretation

Content

Value  
Addition

Total

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

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

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Urbanisation is defined as spread of urban way of life or urbanism.

Census defines urban areas in terms of 'where people live' i.e. cities - (density  $> 400/\text{km}^2$ ) and 'what they do' : ( $> 70\%$  of male adult population should not be engaged in agriculture)

But urbanisation is also about 'how they live' i.e. urban values of independence, privacy, anonymity, better women's status.

Today, 31% of Indian population lives in urban areas (2011 Census)

Impact of Urbanisation on Indian Society

- ① Dissolved parochial identities such as caste, religion
- ② cultural synthesis at workplace, parks, restaurants
- ③ Better status of women
- ④ Cultural ideas, in rural areas spreading  
Eg tolerance, cosmopolitanisation

Challenges

- ① Caste class overlap
- ② Inter-caste marriage: still 5% of total marriages in India
- ③ Domestic violence higher in urban areas - NCRB data
- ④ Ghettoisation: reinforcement of parochial identities  
though, urbanisation has happened, urbanism still has a long way to go in India

**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)

Vulnerability is the probability of being prone to any kind of exploitation - physical, mental. child labour is the vulnerability of children towards labour led exploitation.

Vulnerability is due to social norms and by the society's institutions, it thus has social causes beneath it. child labour also has social causes:

- ① Poverty and hunger: India among bottom most Nations in Global Hunger Index
- ② High fertility: Increased mouths to eat. 2 parents can't provide for all.

③ Social Approval for child labour:

Girl child seen as extension of mother's labour.

④ Demand side Issues

↳ some industries need small fingers & small height → tea leaves collection, mining, etc.

⑤ Bonded labour

↳ children bonded by birth to the 'owner'

⑥ COVID-19

↳ Increased dropouts due to closure of schools

↳ Reverse migration: shortage of labour in cities: Increased demand

There is a need to change attitude & implement child labour laws in letter & spirit

**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 संबंधी संवेदनाओं का भी प्रतिबिंब है। विस्तारपूर्वक वर्णन करें। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Sculptures have been a part of Indian History since time immemorial  
 Eg Yogini sculpture in Vedic Period,  
 Dancing Girl in Indus Valley civilisation.

### Expression of Religious Traditions

#### ① Indus Valley civilisation

↳ (a) Yogi's sculpture : as a variant of Lord Shiva

(b) ~~Foot~~ Mother Goddess

(c) Priest sculpture

#### ② Chola Period : Nataraja sculpture -

Lord Shiva representing life cycle of humans

- ③ Buddha's sculptures : from different periods - Gupta, Maurya represent the rich religious tradition

### Technical Brilliance

④ ~~Yogini, Male torso~~

① Indus Valley: Male torso - looking lifelike

② Vedic period: Yogini, Jai, Vijay

③ ~~and~~ Dancing girl, priest: trefoil pattern

④ Kailash Temple: Ellora caves: sculpted from a single piece of rock

⑤ Ravana Shaking Mount Kailash

⑥ Sculptures at Hampi: Dharmaraja Ratha to Draupadi Ratha



Aesthetic sensibilities

- ① Sculptures of Ajanta, Ellora caves - Padmapani, Vajrapani
- ② Sculptures of Ganga and Yamuna outside North Indian temples
- ③ Ravanaphadi cave
- ④ Bhagirathi invoking Goddess Ganga (river)
- ⑤ Stupas magnificent - Gaya, Amravati, Sanchi

Thus, Indian sculptures contribute immensely to, Indian heritage & culture.

**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 nations underwent paper partition where partition was only on papers but ~~not~~ major part of Africa still ruled by colonial powers.

They also experienced delayed decolonisation ~~bec~~ as they were among the last to attain freedom as late as 1980s.

Colonial Experience of Africa vs others

① Racism: Apartheid system prevalent against black ~~Africans~~ Africans

② Slavery

Slaves transported from across the world on cramped ships to Africa.

③ Colonisation still persists

Eg Chagos Island - under United Kingdom

Assumption Islands - under France

④ Instability & chaos

Colonisers left in haste - African

Nations like Sudan, South Sudan

captured by dictators rather than democracy

⑤ Poverty and hunger

People are still dying due to lack of food, exploitation,

poverty, corruption.

⑥ Underdevelopment

① Huge resources - diamond, plantation forests

② Lack of technology

↓  
Exploitation by colonial powers

Even today they are underdeveloped due to colonial legacy

Thus, Africa is still reeling under the issues of colonialism.

**Feedback**

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/  
Presentation

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

Peasant and tribal movements <sup>10</sup>  
pre independence India began  
as early as 1850s and 1700s  
respectively.

Peasant Movements

Tribal Movements

① 2 Phases: standalone  
movements;  
Part of freedom  
struggle;

① 2 Phases:  
Against Landlords,  
moneylenders,  
outsiders;  
Against British

② Initially directed  
against zamindars,  
moneylenders

② Directed  
against moneylenders,  
British officials

③ Main causes: zamindari, Ryotwari - excessive revenue, eviction, huge rent

③ Main causes: forest alienation, liquor rights taken away, cultural deprivation

④ Leadership: Initially insiders - Indigo Revolution - Digambar Biswas, later - Outsiders - Kisan Sabha

④ Leadership: mostly insiders & sometimes intelligentsia

⑤ Concerns more or less same all over India

⑤ Concerns different - North East vs Central & South India

⑥ Eg Indigo, Deccan, Champaran, Tebhaga, Telangana

⑥ Eg Santhal, Munda, Ho, Khasi

⑦ Method - violent, non violent

⑦ Method: guerrilla

Peasants and tribals have a history of their own - initially separate from mainstream freedom struggle:

- ① Localised concerns: land revenue, break down of jaymani eg Deccan revolt
- ② Directed against local elites: money lenders, outsiders eg Munda
- ③ No awareness against British exploitation eg Santhal

But after Brain drain theory (Naxosji) and Gandhi's mobilisation, they were merged in freedom struggle eg Champaran, Kheda; Civil Disobedience  
Thus peasants and tribals form a special part of India's freedom struggle

**Feedback**

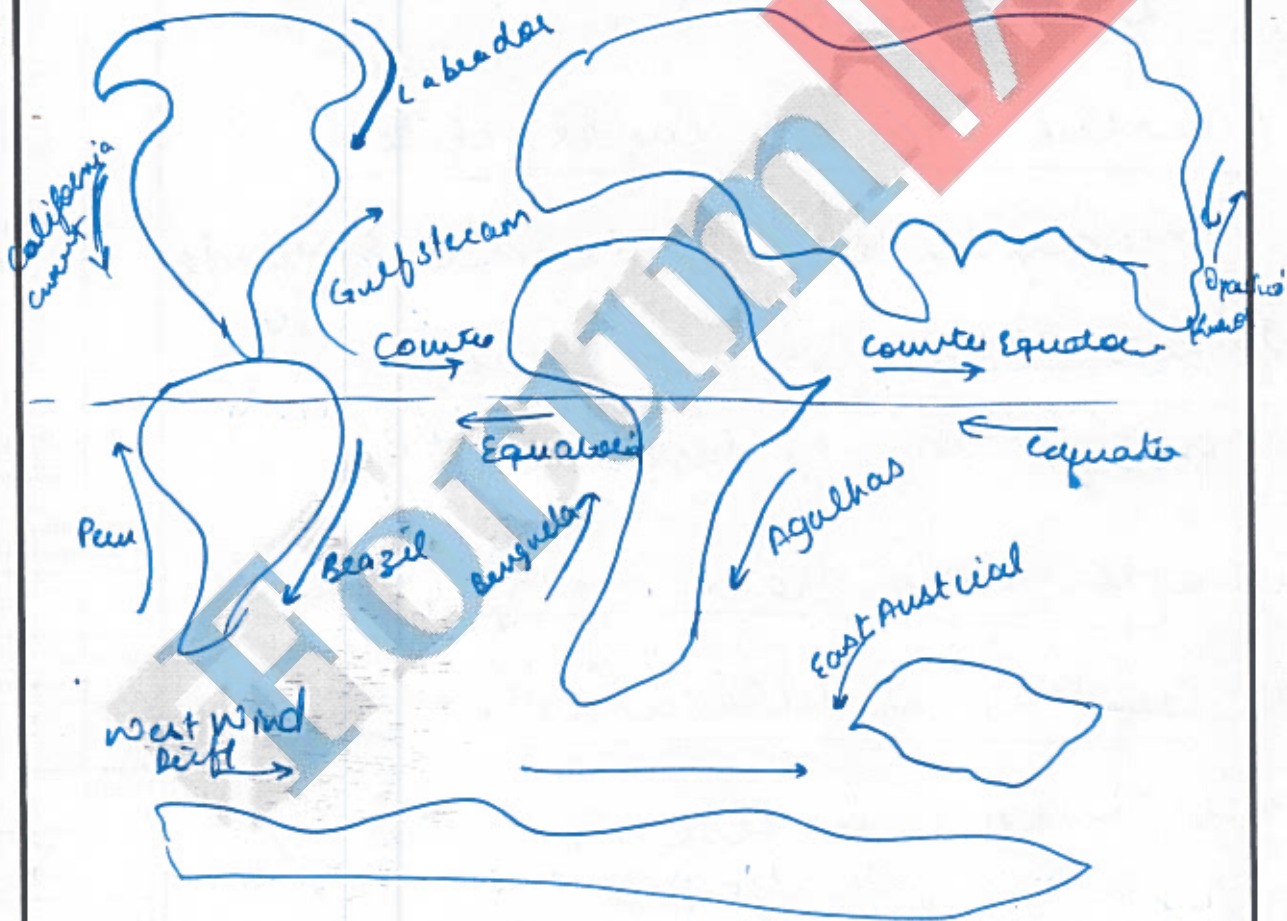
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Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total

**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 current is a stream of water within ocean flowing in a definite direction.



Ocean currents follow global atmospheric circulation patterns:

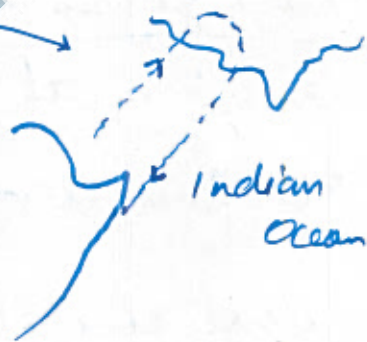


① cold currents: From poles to equator  
warm currents: Equator to poles Eg Gulf Stream  
 Just like Atmospheric winds

② following Ferrel, Hadley & Polar cell  
 Tropical region: North east Trade Winds,  
Easterlies → Equatorial current direction

③ Somali current → Somali Walker  
 cell in summer

④ Upper latitudes: Westerlies  
 Current: West Wind Drift



### Influence of circulations

#### ① Climate

① Moderation of climate: Gulf stream  
 keeps Western Europe warm during  
 winters, California current in summer

② Distribution of excess heat from Equator to poles (oceans + atmosphere)

③ Extreme Temperature in Canada due to Labrador current

④ Desert due to cold current Eg Kalahari desert → Benguela current

Human Activities

① Fishing zones: where cold & hot current meet: Eg Peruvian coast, Newfoundland, (upwelling of Peruvian current)

② Nutrient circulation: due to upwelling & downwelling

③ Navigation:  
 ↳ Gulf stream helping navigation in Atlantic  
 ↳ Navigability of Europe's ports in winters: Gulf stream melts snow

Thus, currents play an important role in climate as well as human activity

**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 occupy about 15-20%

of India's forest area mainly in  
West Bengal, Gujarat, islands, etc.

Ecosystem services of Mangroves

① Resources-

↳ ① fuelwood

② Non timber forest produce

③ Resources- minerals

② Biodiversity protection

↳ Bengal tiger, fishing cat - Sunderbans

③ Carbon Sink

④ Protection against natural disasters

↳ cyclones, ocean water intrusion

⑤ Water filter - toxic elements removed

## Causes of Depletion

- ① Land use changes
  - ↳ encroachment - agriculture
  - ↳ concretisation - patta distribution
- ② Over & exploitative fishing
- ③ Exploitation of other resources - bees
- ④ Industrial effluents - from rivers
- ⑤ Dumping of solid waste & untreated sewage
- ⑥ Eutrophication

## Measures for Protection

- ① Policy support - Ecologically sensitive area
- ② Community sensitisation for sustainable usage of resources. Jan andolan

- ③ Environment Impact Assessment of projects
- ④ Sewage treatment Plants - for solid waste
- ⑤ Sustainable fertilizer use, precision agriculture, low nitrogen feed to animals
- ⑥ Treatment of industrial effluents

Mangroves as ecotones are one of the most productive regions & their conservation is crucial for tackling climate change.

**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)

Cities are one of the worst contributors to climate change

- ① Air Transport Emissions: 25% of Delhi's pollution as per IIT Kanpur
- ② Construction led emissions
- ③ Biomass burning by poor & slum areas
- ④ Air conditioning led emissions
- ⑤ Industrial emissions - thermal power plants, manufacturing industries

cities are also more vulnerable to its adverse effects:

- ① Heat island - heat waves: reduced

productivity of humans as well as machines

② Positive feedback cycle:

Climate change → Heat → air conditioning  
 ↑  
 Climate change

③ Urban floods due to erratic rains.

huge rains in short duration. Eg

Hyderabad-2020

④ Lack of drinking water - Day 0 - Shimla

⑤ ~~Acid~~ Acid rain - destroying houses, monuments

⑥ Aerosols, pollution → reducing productivity of solar panels

⑦ Gas chamber. Delhi

Cities have important role in achieving carbon neutrality & climate

resilience building

- ① Sponge cities - China - pavements absorbing excess rainwater to floods
- ② Electrostatic precipitators & flue gas desulphurisation in industries - to cap emissions
- ③ E-vehicles & selective catalytic reductives
- ④ Bharat Stage VI norms
- ⑤ Urban forests - acting as lungs of cities eg. Van Vihar - Bhopal

Cities have a lot of potential to mitigate impacts of climate change. Only need is of politics, policy & public will.

**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 was mainly concentrated in North India around UP, until recently because:

① North India - Irrigation facility - good cultivation of sugarcane

② South India - more focus on other cash crops cotton, tobacco

But now these are shifting to south India:

① Cooperative sector strength - Maharashtra

② Year round cultivation - due to favourable weather

③ Increased sucrose content in tropical variety

- ④ Better finance, capital availability
- ⑤ skilled & semi-skilled labour
- ⑥ Best connectivity for exports: JNPT, Vishakhapatnam, Ennore, etc.

### Economic consequences of shift

- ① Increased sugar production → increased exports → increased economic growth
- ② Better incomes for farmers
- ③ Increased bargaining power
- ④ Biofuel push - due to increased availability of molasses
- ⑤ Push to food processing industry
- ⑥ Increased competition for North farmers
- ⑦ Better efficiency of mills

Ecological consequences

- ① Over exploitation of water, soil
- ② Deforestation - path: forest converted to agricultural land
- ③ Land degradation - cash crops: fertiliser usage
- ④ Methane emissions → climate change
- ⑤ Export of water - along with sugarcane

There is a need to adopt a planned approach keeping demand as well as environmental sustainability in mind.

**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)

Population size is defined as the amount of population. Eg India-

121 crore - Census 2011

Population composition is population of different subsections - sex ratio, working age population, etc.

Population <sup>composition</sup> ~~size~~ is more critical component of development than size :

China: Huge size but higher working age people → High development

Japan: low size but low working age

people (ageing population) → stagnant growth, investment outside country.

Importance of population composition

↓ ↓ ↓ ↓  
 productivity; dependency; Asset vs Liability; diversity (gender)

Raising legal age of marriage ⇒ stable population

- ① Large tenure of education  
↓
- ② Awareness and Reproductive autonomy
- ③ Education → labour force participation  
→ reduced fertility to avoid career breaks
- ④ late pregnancy → low fertility

Challenges

① social mindset: Even today 34% of girls are married before legal age of 18 years

② Biological complications: if too late pregnancy

③ is

~~There~~ There is a need to adopt a balanced approach and consult all stakeholders for fixing right age of marriage

**Feedback**  
(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total

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

(15 marks, 250 words)

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

Globalisation is defined as the process of free movement of goods, services, people, capital and knowledge across international border.

Globalisation has a homogenising tendency on cultural values:

- ① Cosmopolitanisation: Gen 2 people with little awareness of tradition
- ② Festivals: Employees of MNC in India ~~not~~ being given holidays only on festivals of West- Halloween, Christmas
- ③ Food: standardisation- Chinese, Italian, Continental- all over world.

Globalisation has also strengthened certain values

- ① International Yoga Day
- ② Diwali festival celebrated globally
- ③ Indian wedding rituals - strictly followed in wedding <sup>anywhere in</sup> Indian world
- ④ Casteism: New Jersey Temple controversy - dalits from India hired as labourers.

Globalisation has reduced diversity

- ① Restricted choices in food, music, cinema
- ② Disappearance of localised folk music, languages, food, literature
- ③ Cultural synthesis - best values of all cultures: Eg Uniform civil code
- ④ Common laws, market, education



Globalisation ⇒ Increased disparity

- ① Increased inequality in the world
- ② Failure of trickle down theory - accepted by US President Joe Biden
- ③ Sweatshops in developing countries due to outsourcing
- ④ Environmental impact - climate change, pollution, Great Pacific Garbage Patch
- ⑤ Hungry poverty in African Nations

Thus, globalisation has been a mixed bag of positives as well as negatives

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)

Industrial revolution (mass production)

1 world wars (mass deaths) created  
need for women in economic sector.

It, combined with social movements,  
led to equal rights of participation  
economic  
for women.

Women were free to work outside,  
equal pay for equal work was  
recognised.

Despite the rights, the economic  
empowerment has been slow due  
to social barriers: Gender Gap Report: 135/146  
2022 India

- ① Patriarchal norms: Not allowed to work: female labour force participation in India: 24%
- ② No control over income: As per SEWA: Over 80% of married women have no control over income
- ③ Restricted mobility: Husband dropping & picking wife from work
- ④ No decision making autonomy: reproductive, financial decisions, etc.
- ⑤ Proxy worker: Husband working & making decision in name of woman.  
eg Sarpansh Pati in villages
- ⑥ Discrimination at work:  
LinkedIn survey: 80% of women

admitted to being rejected solely due to gender

① Pay gap - in private sector

② Glass ceiling: Very few women in leadership position

③ Pink collar jobs: Teacher, nurse, receptionist, air hostess

④ Sexual Harassment - especially in informal sector - About 20% of women admitted to sexual harassment - SEWA

For real economic empowerment, patriarchal barriers need to be removed through sensitisation of people & confidence building of women.

**Feedback**

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Structure/  
Presentation

Question  
Interpretation

Content

Value  
Addition

Total

**Mentor Feedback Questions**

1 .....

2 .....

3 .....

4 .....

5 .....

**Test Goal**

**Outcomes**

1 .....	<input type="checkbox"/>	.....
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2 .....	<input type="checkbox"/>	.....
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3 .....	<input type="checkbox"/>	.....
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**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.

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