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FIAS – MGP 2022 (C-14) – GS Paper #1

ForumIAS

## GENERAL STUDIES

Name Of Candidate	Kushal Mohan	
Roll No.	6506202	Date: 14/08/2022

Time Allowed: Three Hours

Maximum Marks: 250

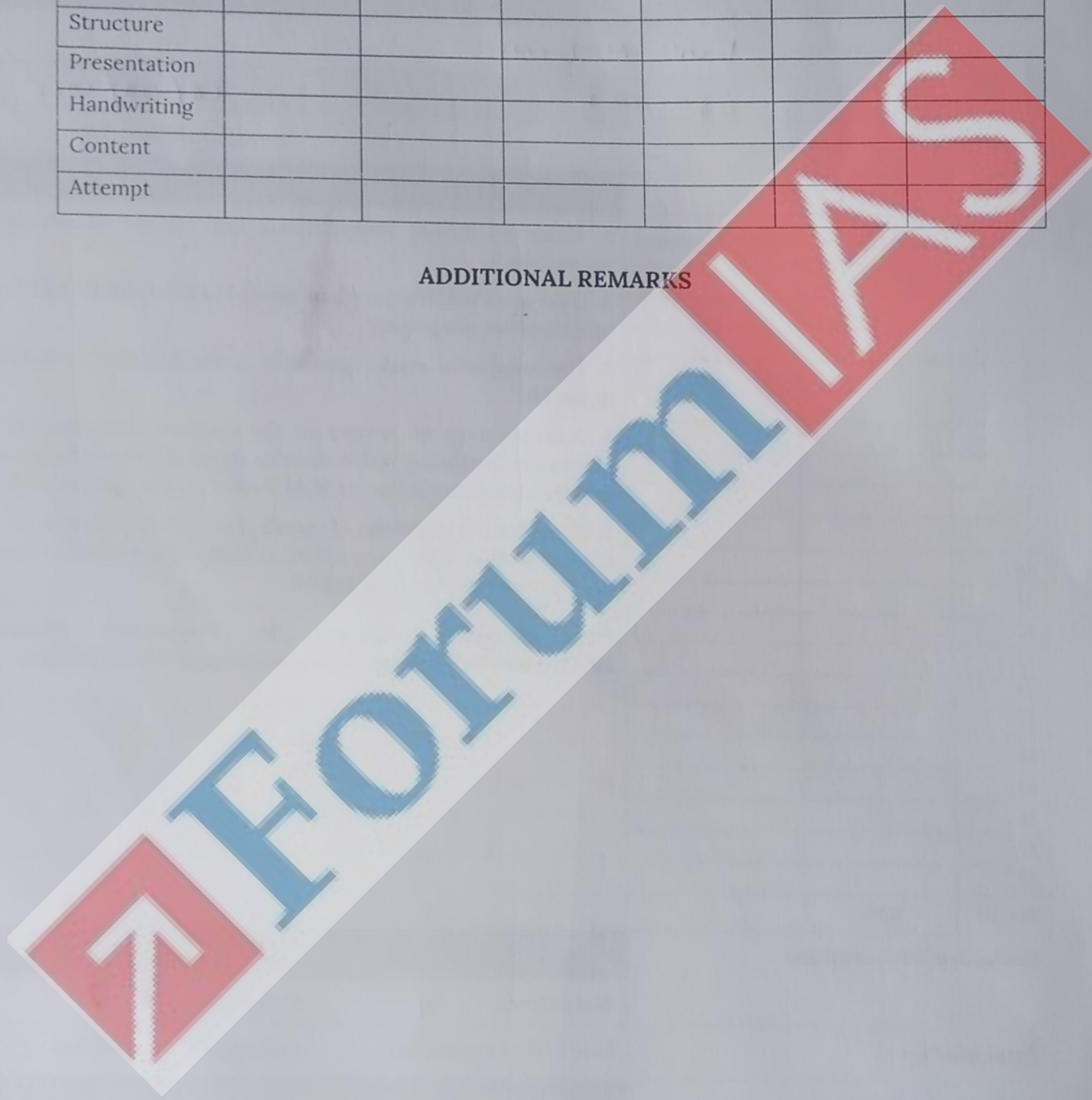
INDEX TABLE			INSTRUCTION
Q. No.	Max. Marks	Marks Obtained	<p>1. Please do furnish Name, Email, Roll No and Mobile in the answer sheet.</p> <p>2. There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH &amp; HINDI, all questions are compulsory.</p> <p>3. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p><i>Any specific messages for ForumIAS Mentors/ Evaluators with respect to your copy? Write it here.</i></p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p>
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<b>Total:</b>	<b>250</b>		
<b>Evaluator's Discretion:</b>			<b>For Student Only</b>
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			End Time   5:20
<b>Total Marks:</b>			<b>Mode Of Examination:</b>
			Online <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Offline <input type="checkbox"/>
<b>Evaluator's Discretion:</b> 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.			<b>For Office Use Only</b>
			ECN CODE:
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			Evaluation Date:

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**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)

Gandhian ideology has had a massive impact on not just polity and democracy, but also society and economy of the nation.

Component of Gandhian ideology

How it helped secure democracy before formal independence.

①

Seven sins of Gandhiji:

1. Politics without principle
2. Wealth without work

and so on.

- motivated national leaders to be honest, to live simple lives
- After forming provincial Govt in 1937, leaders decided to cut salary to Rs 500/-

②

non-violence

- led to peaceful transition of power which is foundation of democracy

Component of Gandhian ideology

How it helped secure democracy

III "Proximate transfer of power" or "gram swaraj"

→ led to creation of panchayats,  
→ gram nyayalayas, etc.  
→ Given formal status by 73rd Amendment

IV "Real authority is not acquisition of power by the few, but acquisition of capacity by many to resist authority when abused"  
- Gandhiji

→ has given citizens courage to combat abuse of power  
→ eg: during emergency

V Harizan welfare:  
"my fight against untouchability is my fight against impure in humanity"

→ representation of SC and STs.  
→ Article 333, 335, etc.  
→ Article 46, etc.

VI Trusteeship

→ CSR  
→ private sector working to empower grassroots democracy by: Tata's, Arim Bhusini

VII "Cleanliness is more imp than independence"

→ success of Swachh Bharat strengthening of democracy.

Thus, each aspect of Gandhian ideology has

**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 led not to the downfall, but to the consolidation and permanence of our Empire in the East"

- Sunday Review, London, after revolt of 1857 (Newspaper in England).

①: Political steps taken:

1. "Act for better govt of India 1858"
2. 1861 Councils Act
3. Change in policy towards princely states.

How it restored colonial control	How it prolonged longevity
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Amnesty to those not accused of killing Britishers</li> <li>2. Responsible govt</li> <li>3. Direct control of crown</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Involving of Indians in legislature &amp; winning support of intelligent sias.</li> <li>2. Beginning of divide and rule (Muslim land confiscated).</li> </ol>

**(I) : Economic steps taken :**

1. Increase in drain.
2. "financial phase of colonisation" - RC Dutt.
3. Lehens guaranteed from Indian revenues to British capital investments.

How it restored control

1. weakened India financially.
2. Divide and rule  
↓  
won back support of land lords.

How it led to longevity

1. Unilateral free trade policy.
2. Destruction of Indian industries.

**(II) : Military steps taken :**

1. Increase in Europeans → suppression → restored control
2. Martial and non martial races → divide and rule → longevity

**(III) : Admin steps taken :**

1. Creation of local bodies → Carrot and stick → longevity
2. IPC 1860, etc → suppression → restored control.
3. ICS reforms → suppression & longevity.

**(IV) : Socio-cultural policy :**

1. won back support of princely states → restored control
2. non-interference in social affairs → longevity

Hence, steps along all dimensions helped in

Longevity

**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)

The immediate trigger for World War I was the assassination of Ferdinand at Sarajevo by Black Hand. Issue of Pan-Slavism.

Yet, in the background, reasons were related to Bismarck's policy of alliances.

1. Formation of secret alliances:

→ 1892: "Triple Alliance" of Germany, Austria-Hungary, Italy. (Bismarck).

↓  
followed by

→ 1894: "France - Russia alliance".

↓

followed by

→ 1904: "Entente cordiale" - France and Britain

2. Alliances leading to enmity:

→ Bismarck led German backing of Austria

in Austria - Serbia rivalry,  
(over control of "Bosnia")

↓  
led to Austria - Russia rivalry

↓  
further triggered "system of alliances"

3. alliance led imperialism :

→ "Weld - Politik" by Germany

→ alliance led naval and economic rivalry  
between Germany and Britain

→ spilling over of rivalry in colonisation  
of Africa

4. Bismarck led alliances to gain territory :

→ Italy → Tunisia

→ Germany → Alsace - Lorraine from France

→ Austria → Bosnia

Yet, there were other reasons too :

1. arms race, 2. Scientific and industrial progress.

3. Jingoism and nationalism.

4. Unresolved borders.

Hence, while major reason was Bismarck led system of alliances, there were other reasons also

### 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)

Recent cloudburst during Amarnath Yatra leading to death of 15+ pilgrims brought the issue of cloudbursts in hilly regions before the entire nation.

Why hilly regions were more vulnerable:

(1) Geographical reasons:

1. Altitude → less forecasting capacity of air to hold moisture  
↓  
sudden rains. ← dew point reached

2. Sudden cooling of temperature → sudden ~~drop~~ rise in dew points  
↓  
cloudburst.

3. Anabatic and catabatic winds

4. Unstable nimbostratus clouds as they rise

5. Western disturbances during winter  
↓  
Sudden drop in temperature  
↓  
cloudburst

6. Jet stream → falling limb over Himalayas  
(of subtropical Westerly jet stream)  
↓  
Cloud burst.

(II): Anthropogenic reasons:

1. Climate change → more extreme weather events.
2. Poorly designed drainage systems
3. Deforestation
4. ~~B~~ Shum cultivation.

### IMPACT

- (I) On life: death of people.
- (II) on agriculture: standing crops destroyed.  
eg: Saffron in Kashmir, Apples in Himachal.
- (III) on biodiversity: migration, man-animal conflict
- (IV) on built environment: destruction of roads, bridges, road lines

### MEASURES

1. Doppler radars to track realtime.
2. Realtime use of drones with sensors equipped to track carrying capacity in vulnerable areas
3. Better communication and alerts by IMD.
4. Rain water harvesting (using traditional + modern methods)  
(eg: Zabo in Nagaland)
5. Flood plain zoning
6. Vibrant villages in border (Budget 2022) areas

### Feedback

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Structure/ Presentation	
Question Interpretation	
Content	
Value Addition	
Total	



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

(10 marks, 150 words)

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

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Marine heatwaves are periods of extremely high temperature in the oceans.



Temperature above upper tolerance wrt historical mean for extended period of time

marine heat wave

Reasons:

1. coral bleaching (vicious cycle) → coral bleaching
2. loss of kelp forests; seagrass destruction; mangrove destruction.
3. warming ocean surface due to normal heatwaves
4. Extreme El-Nino / El-Nino Modoki
5. ocean current accumulation, etc.
6. OIL SPILLS

Multi dimensional impact :

(I) Loss of biodiversity .  
 eg: vicious cycle of marine heatwave and coral bleaching.

(II) Economic loss :  
 → via loss of fishing, aquaculture, etc

(III) Distress (destruction of migratory species) :

(IV) Warm water → less capacity to carry dissolved oxygen

↳ faster @ ocean acidification

(V) Creates "dead zones" in ocean  
 ↓  
 "biological desert"  
 ↓  
 very difficult to restore life  
 eg: loss of kelp forests  
 ↓  
 vicious cycle.

Way fwd: → recommendations of IPCC AR 6.  
 "Code Red for Humanity"

- strict control of oil spills.
- manual interventions in case of stress

**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 is an Observer Nation on the intergovernmental organisation Arctic Council.

In this context:

Main pillars of India's Arctic Policy:

1. Pillar I: Research and development:

- Should be for benefit of all humanity
- should not be with aim in synergy with Paris Agreement and target to reduce warming to 2°C.

→ India has set up Arctic set up

Arctic Research project 2007

→ Indian scientist took part in MOSAIC mission.

2. Pillar II: Environment protection:

- synergy with Paris Agreement

3. Pillar III: Economic development:

- resources arising from Arctic ~~resources~~ mining should not be monopolized. (Coal, gas, etc)
- UNCLOS principles to be followed.

4. Pillar 4: Transport:

- freedom of Navigation and Maritime Safety

5. Pillar 5: Governance:

- global cooperative approach.
- in line with SDG 17 &

Why increasing interest in Arctic

1. Climate change → Arctic sea ice melting  
 ↓  
Arctic opening up for navigation  
 ↔ increasing geopolitical significance

2. New SLOC (Sea lanes of communication)

3. Presence of oil and natural gas and other minerals in Arctic (earlier they were inaccessible).

4. IPCC AR6 "code red for humanity"  
 ↓  
Arctic warming 4 times faster than global average

5. Potential new route of conflict between USA and Russia

Hence, geopolitical significance is increasing

**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 brought fundamental changes to global macro economy, including change in labour market and nature of jobs.

Change	Social Impact
<p>(I) "work from home" culture</p>	<p>→ Reducing work life balance.</p> <p>→ dual burden of household work and office work for women</p> <p>→ greater flexibility.</p>
<p>(II) "urbanization" of jobs ↓ expansion of gig economy</p>	<p>→ lot of workers laid off during covid</p> <p>→ rehired as "part-time" / "fixed term" employees</p> <p>↓ poor social security, etc.</p>

(13) Formalization of economy

→ \$ or EPFO subscribers added in past 2 years, as compared to \$ or since independence

↓  
→ it almost double in 2 years  
→ more formalization in economy due to shifting of MSMEs to formal sector.

(14) Manual jobs being replaced by technology

→ Ex: L&T (Larsen and Toubro)  
↓  
largest infra company in India  
↓  
pre-fabricated floors for buildings (factory produced)  
↓  
no need for construction workers

(15) 124.0  
↓  
changing nature of job and skill requirement

World Economic Forum  
Future of jobs Report  
↓  
75 million jobs will be lost;  
133 million new jobs will be created

Thus, Wage fund

→ take advantage of formalization  
→ social security via e-Shram portal

Skilling

↓  
Achieve SDG #8

**Feedback**  
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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)

India has been a united and diverse nation since time immemorial.

Diversity doesn't threaten unity:

1. Indian core society characteristic  
↓  
"unity in diversity"
2. "Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam" → one family approach
3. Dynamism and syncretism → contributing to unity.
4. Diversity → Striving to achieve harmony and maintain individuality } ⇒ unity
5. Co-existence of various languages (1900+ acc to 1961 census); religions; ethnicities (5 major); regions, etc.

How threat to diversity imperils unity:

Threat to diversity

How it imperils unity

(I) : Regionalism

Gy: Annihilation movement  
Gy: Secessionist movements in North East  
Such as Naga movement

→ movement against India  
↓  
unity threatened.  
→ builds distrust in communities.

(II) : Communalism

Gy: Hats on grounds of religion.  
Such as Bethi riots

→ leads to ~~other~~ "victimhood" attitude in both sides  
↓  
Threat to unity

(III) : Attack on freedom of speech and expression

Gy: Sulman Rastogi book banned in India.

→ empowers extremist elements.  
→ empowers terrorists  
↓  
Threat to unity

(IV) : Ethnic differentiation and separatism

Gy: 'Bans of soil' movement

→ identity crisis  
→ exploited by politicians  
↓  
Threat to unity

(V) : Developmental imbalances  
↓  
diversity threatened

→ under development in North East  
↓  
Threat to unity.

Hence, ~~we~~ we must move into "Amrit kaal"

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of independence  
with spirit of 'Sabka Saath, Sabka Vikaas, Sabka Progress'

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

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

~~Urbanization is defined as the free flow of not just people,~~ (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Urbanization is a natural phase in the growth of human civilization, characterized by greater proportion of population living in urban areas as complexity of economy increases.

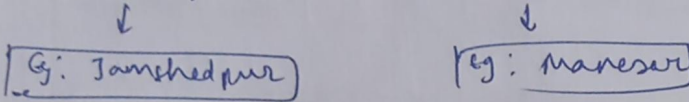
According to World Bank, India's actual urbanization level is 55%, as against the 21% estimated by Census 2011.

Transformation in "where people live":

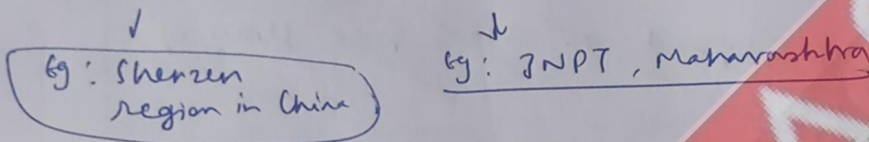
1. % people living in rural areas decreases.
2. people living in urban areas inc.
3. people living in peri-urban areas and places around urban agglomerations increases.

4. "Mobility led urbanization" → people live near public transport

5. Townships and industrial corridor nodes

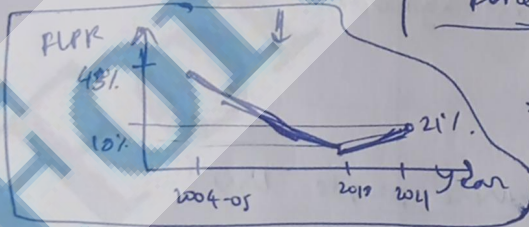


6. SEZ and coastal economic zones



Transformation in "what they do"

1. change in labour pattern (76% to 42%)
2. % of agriculture in employment decreases.
3. inc of manufacturing and services in employment increases
4. Arthur Lewis economic model
5. In context of India - ↓ in female labour force participation



dec from 42% to 18% from 2004-05 to 2018-19

**Feedback**  
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Transformation in "how they live"

1. Better std of living → water, electricity, mobility
2. Access to health, education
3. At the same time → growth of slums

way fwd: Odisha's JALPA Mission - Habitat Global Livelihood Award



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 Unesco's enquiry committee

child labour is intricately linked to poverty as the fundamental root cause.

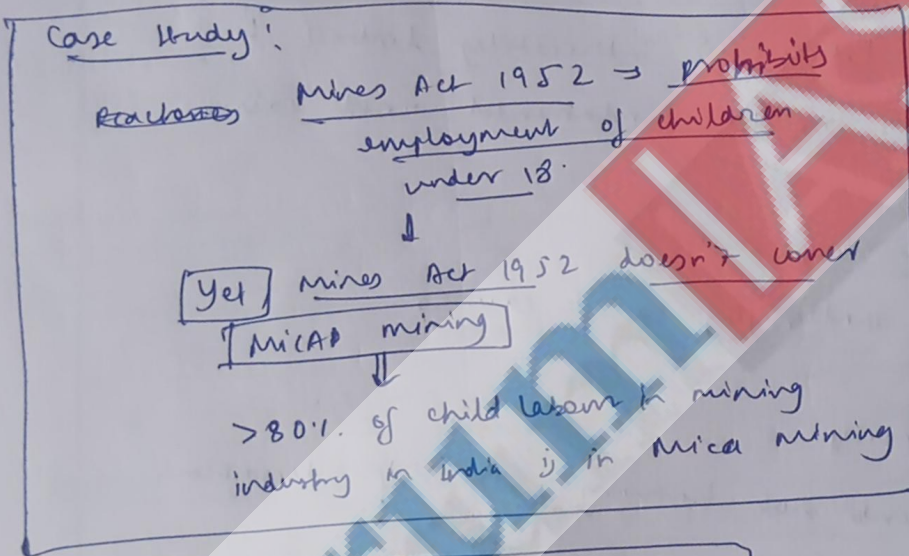
And in this context, underlying social causes.

1. Poverty.
2. Parents not knowing value of education
3. Destitution due to <sup>becoming</sup> orphans.  
↓  
Lack of societal institutional support for orphans.
4. No comprehensive safety net
5. from demand side -  
employers demand for cheap labour
6. Limited understanding of child labour:

G: "child labour today is invisible"  
- UNICEF

(as it has shifted to places outside of societal visibility)

7. Poor labour laws:



8. Societal attitude towards cleanliness:

↓

46% child labour in urban areas is in rag picking / garbage / bottle collection

- UNICEF

9. Conflicts and migration - (Gy = Africa)

10. Ways: way fwd:

1. Rehabilitation - whole of society approach
2. New labour codes → remove loopholes
3. Swachh Bharat
4. Coordination with civil society: Bachpan Bachao  
Kaushal Sahyog

**Feedback**  
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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 in India since time immemorial have been a reflection of our culture and way of life - technically brilliant, aesthetically sensible, and expression of religion.

Chronologically:

(A) Indus Valley Civilization

Reflection of religion

Technical brilliance and aesthetic sensibility

1. Eg: Mother Goddess  
↓  
crude, widespread,

1. Dancing girl -  
→ trilobate nose  
→ lost wax technique  
→ bangles etc.

2. Eg: priest king  
↓  
sense of fashion, meditative expression, authority.

2. Red sand stone torso  
→ well proportioned.  
→ depth effect  
→ aesthetically sensible

(B) Mauryan age

1. Mother goddess:  
Legacy of IVK:

1. Animal sculptures:  
Eg: 4 lions at Sarnath.

1. G: At Ahichhatra, Atranjilchera.

2. Didarganj yakshini

3. Yakshi Parvati

↓  
reflects court and folk traditions.

2. G: Horse at Lunzini mentioned by Hsien Tsung

3. Stone sculpture

- stone elephant at Dhauli

Post Mauryan Age:

1. Buddhist sculptures

2. Gandhara and Mathura school of Art

3. Anuradhi school of Art

4. Jataka tales.

~~St. Gupta~~

1. cave sculptures -

elephant pillars

square pillars

umbrellas

carved pillars

2. Greek and Roman styles

use of stucco

draped clothing

hals

muscular bodies in Gandhara

smile and inner happiness in Mathura

Gupta Age:

1. Sarnath school.

2. Hindu gods and Asvamedha

1. use of various mudras

2. Abhaya mudra - fearlessness



2. Bronze images of Buddha  
 eg: Kulrangaj Buddha

3. Varada Mudra - charity  
 4. Dhyan mudra - yogee

**V** Medieval India and

post - Gupta period

1. Palas - buddhist bronze sculptures  
 ( Bodhisattvas - Tara, Admopani, Araja, etc)

use of lotus, 4 arms, etc

2. Pallavas and Cholas  
Nataraja

extremely fine design  
lost wax technique, used in temples

3. Temples - dashavatara, harihara, mahisasurmarhini, lalayan sundari etc.  
Saptamatruka, etc

diversity of representation

tolerance

all in different designs

eg: varaha avatare of vidhane

shown usually holding round earth

in MP udaygiri shown holding blooderi

4. Bahubali at Sriravon Belgola

large scale (60 ft+)

**VI** Modern India  
 1. Adi Shankaracharya statue  
 2. Ramannya - equality statue

1. SVP statue by Ram fudhar ( statue of Unity )  
 2. Parliament statue

**Feedback**  
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Structure / Presentation
Question Interpretation
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Value Addition
Total

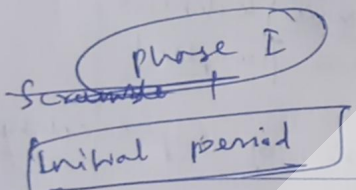
Thus, in each age, sculptures have represented religion, technique and aesthetics



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)

The "scramble for Africa", as African colonization is so called, and so called "paper partition", "delayed decolonization" are to a large extent responsible for African underdevelopment, poverty, etc today.



Why difference

1. for 14<sup>th</sup> - 18<sup>th</sup> century  
↓  
slave trade
2. European presence only in coastal areas
3. Till mid-19<sup>th</sup> century  
↓  
interior unexplored.

no slave trade on large scale in SE Asia/India

Europeans came to interior of subcontinent in other places.

Isolation from world till mid-19<sup>th</sup> CE



Prose II:

Scramble for Africa and paper partition, etc

Events,

Why different

- 1. Till late 19<sup>th</sup> century.  
↓  
hardly 20% area colonized.  
↓  
by early 20<sup>th</sup> century  
↓  
almost entire Africa colonized.

extremely rapid pace of colonization  
↓  
no time for natives to react!

- 2. Excessive use of military, violence, murder, torture, etc by Europeans.

Not so much.  
(G) India - colonized "legislatively"

- 3. Paper partition  
↓  
by bogus treaties and cooperation amongst Europeans to conquer as much as possible

(G) HM Stanley - Congo  
(G) Britain - Germany agreement on Uganda in 1890

Phase I :

Large scale genocide and murder

Event

1. Congo - King Leopold  
 army decreased  
 population from 20 million to 8 million in few years

2. French Congo  
 ↓  
 population decreased to 1/3rd in few 20 years

why different

(HM Stanley + King Leopold)

(de Brazza)

such brutality not seen in other places

Phase II

decolonization

Event

1. After World War I

German territories taken over by allied powers  
 ↓  
 no independence

2. After World War II

gradual independence  
 ↓  
 yet, unstable borders left behind  
 ↓  
 still not completely resolved

why different

thus, African colonial experience was different from rest of the world

**Feedback**

(For OFFICE use only)

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

Peasant and tribal movements were a core part of national freedom struggle, and recent announcement to celebrate Janjatiya haryas diwas annually is a great step to celebrate their contribution of tribal communities.

Similarities between tribal and peasant movements

1. local struggles usually.
  - ↓
  - it, ~~not~~ did not have a macro-vision
2. reactionary in ~~an~~ approach
3. usually targeted immediate authority  
landlord / moneylenders / local administrators
4. few local grievances.
5. often unplanned / not well trained participants

Differences :

Tribal

Peasant

1. Geography :

→ more in East-central India.

→ Eg: Ito and Munda, Santal, Kol, etc.

→ also in North East  
Eg: Khasi, etc.

Geography :

→ not in north East

→ usually in areas of fertile land

Eg: Peasant revolts, Railways.

2. Reason :

→ stopping jhum cultivation

→ taking away rights over minor forest produce

→ forced displacement

→ Exploitative moneylending

→ settlement of outsiders.

→ to safeguard traditional culture

Eg: Kampha, Kondh, Munda, etc.

Reasons :

→ excessive revenue

→ land + revenue

→ eviction from land

→ no waiver even in case of drought

→ bonded agriculture

Eg: Indigo revolt;

Midnapore; etc.

3. Outcome :

→ Santal Parganas Act 1860

→ Forest Act 1927

Outcome :

→ Indigo Act 1862

→ Champaran Act 1919

→ Madh Kisan Sabha



## Reasons and tribal struggles as part of national struggle :

1. For the people taking part in these struggles, it was "national" in their limited understanding and resources.
2. Fight to conduct affairs in their own way → freedom from ~~British~~ authority
3. It was a fight for LIBERTY - core ~~value~~ tenet of constitution of India.
4. It was fight for JUSTICE - keystone of constitution of India.
5. Provided invaluable mass support for peaceful protests by:
  - Civil Disobedience Movement - during non-cooperation
  - 7000+ tribals broke forest act 1927 in Berar region together
6. Built foundation for constitution via their ideology - for JUSTICE and LIBERTY.

To even say that it is not part of national movement is an INSULT to the sacrifices made by grand leaders such as

### Feedback

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

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

Global atmospheric circulation is one of the biggest determinants of ocean surface circulation.

④: Atlantic ocean:

1. trade winds in tropics ⇒ easterlies

↓  
corresponding ocean currents ⇒ North Equatorial current,  
South Equatorial current.

2. trade winds in subtropical zone ⇒ westerlies

↓  
west ocean current ⇒ Gulf stream,  
North Atlantic drift,  
Norwegian;  
Brazilian

3. meeting of cold front and warm front  
off coast of Africa

↓  
meeting of warm and cold current

↓  
Labrador (cold current) + Gulf stream (warm current)



(I) Pacific ocean:

- 1. tropical zone → easterlies → North equatorial and south equatorial currents
- 2. sub tropical zone → westerlies ↓ Kuroshio current, East Australian current
- 3. meeting of fronts → meeting of Kuroshio and Oyashio current

(II) Around Antarctica

West wind drift

(due to westerlies)

(southern ocean)

How it impacts climate

meeting of warm and cold ocean currents

Canada: Labrador + gulf stream

Japan: Kuroshio + Oyashio

Lawrentian type climate

⇒ rainfall throughout the year

↓  
great fishing grounds

(i) : location of cold ocean currents off west coast of continents

↓  
desert formation (in tropical zone)  
↓

- G: Canary current → Sahara desert
- G: Peru / Humboldt current → Atacama desert
- G: California current → Great Basin desert, Mojave desert.
- G: Benguela current → Namib and Kalahari desert

(ii) : monsoon : after seasonal reversal of Trade winds

(iii) : Gulf stream - "blanket of Europe"

Canada and England → same altitude  
 Yet : Canada → frozen  
 England → warm temperature (relatively)

This is due to warm ocean current  
 Gulf stream

↓  
 doesn't let ports freeze

**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 हास के कारणों का परीक्षण कीजिए तथा उनके संरक्षण के उपाय सुझाइए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

United Nations class has classified ecosystem services as Provisioning, Regulating, Cultural and Supporting.

Mangroves - or the lungs of the ocean, provide all these services.

Provisioning services provided:

1. food → fishes
2. Swamp farming
3. wood.
4. Mangrove honey → globally in demand.

Regulating services

1. Enhance sediment deposition
2. Prevent salt water intrusion
3. Reduce worse impacts of cyclones and tsunamis.

↓  
Recognized globally after Tsunami of 2004

### Cultural services :

1. Tourism
2. Natural heritage :  
Eg: Sundarbans UNESCO world heritage site.
3. Odisha - Bhitarakanika mangroves tourism

### Supporting services :

1. Water Purification → lifeline for coastal communities.  
↳ remove fungus, algal blooms  
↳ sediment deposition.
2. Support biodiversity → "rainforests like"
3. Store Carbon → only 2% of marine area, but 15% of marine carbon stored.

### Causes of depletion :

1. Commercialization of coastal areas :  
↳ Aquaculture and mariculture  
↳ Deforestation  
↳ capture fishing
2. Invasive species — Eg: shrimps.



3. Destruction for agriculture

4. Over tourism

5. Coastal Regulation zone (CRZ) rules

↓  
not enforced, changed frequently

↓  
eg: recent amendment reduces CRZ zone 10 to 50 m in urban areas.

6. Illegal mining

7. Friction of soil → difficult to regrow (coastal)

8. Oil leaks, waste dumping, etc  
eg: near JNPT in Navi Mumbai

Measures:

1. IUCN + UNDP - "Mangroves for future" initiative  
ended in 2016 → should be extended

2. UNESCO - Global Carbon Initiative

3. collaborative effort of Govt, private sector, NGOs

↓  
eg: mangrove cover in Gujarat increasing annually in past decade

4. Involvement of local communities

5. Indian state of forest report 2021 - increased by 17 sq km → needs to increase more to achieve INOC.

6. eco-tourism

7. Policy certainty - CRZ, CSA, etc

8. Strick vigilance of violation

**Feedback**

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Value Addition
Total

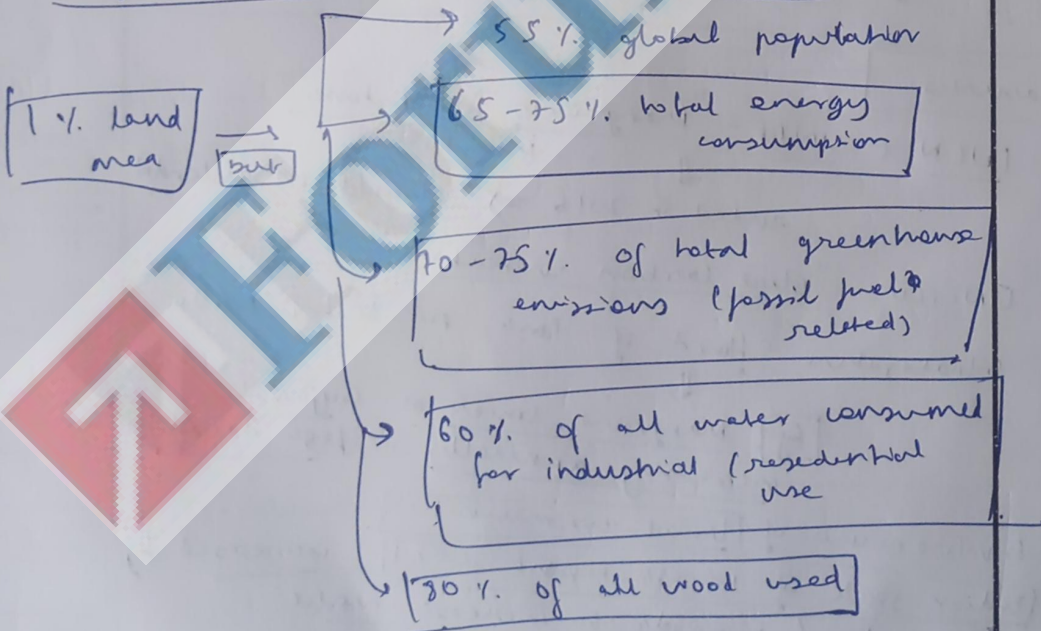
Q.16) The largest contributors to climate change, cities are also one of the most vulnerable to its adverse effects. Explain. Also analyze the role of cities in achieving carbon neutrality and building climate resilience. (15 marks, 250 words)

जलवायु परिवर्तन में सबसे बड़े योगदान देने वाले शहर भी इसके प्रतिकूल प्रभावों के प्रति सर्वाधिक सुमेद्य हैं। व्याख्या करें। कार्बन तटस्थता प्राप्त करने और जलवायु लचीलापन बनाने में शहरों की भूमिका का भी विश्लेषण करें।

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Urban areas today constitute less than 1% of total land area. Yet, their contribution to development, climate change and everything else is disproportionately large, and so is the vulnerability.

High contribution to climate change:





Most vulnerable to the impact of climate change:

1. Urban heat island effect
  - ↓
  - sudden increase in temperatures.
  - ↓
  - decrease in productivity, increase in emissions, threat to health and life.
  
2. ~~Water~~ No (poor water harvesting mechanism)
  - ↓
  - no water recycled; no recharge of groundwater
  - ↓
  - water cycle disturbed
  - ↓
  - water scarcity
  - ↓
  - "Zero day" vulnerability
  - ↓
  - Johannesburg, Bengaluru
  
3. Higher emissions → higher pollution
  - ↓
  - lifestyle diseases.
  - ↓
  - Ministry of Health and Family Welfare - Air pollution is now 2nd largest killer in India.
  
4. IPCC AR6 "code red for humanity"
  - ↓
  - more urban and flash floods → urban areas vulnerable

- 5. more cyclones → coastal cities vulnerable
- 6. sea water rise → " " " "
- 7. climate change → increasing scale of industrial disasters  
urban areas vulnerable

Role of cities in carbon neutrality and climate resilience

- (I) : Energy use :
    - ↳ Shift to low carbon / zero carbon
    - ↳ Hydrogen
    - ↳ Electric vehicles
    - ↳ Roof top solar
    - ↳ Bladeless wind, etc.
  - (II) : Water use :
    - ↳ rooftop harvesting
    - ↳ deverticalisation of urban scheme.
    - ↳ recycle, "water+" cities (Swachh Bharat (Urban))
  - (III) : Sustainable production and consumption  
SDG #12
  - (IV) : Financing :
    - ↳ green bonds, blue bonds
    - ↳ market based mechanisms
    - ↳ ESH
  - (V) : Urban forests, Miyawaki method - "Nagar Van"
  - (VI) : Circular economy :
    - ↳ F.C. jobs
    - ↳ resource efficiency increase
  - (VII) : Resilient infra → CPRE
- Thus, urban areas are key to regional and global sustainability ⇒ SDG #11 Sustainable cities

**Feedback**

(For OFFICE use only)

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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 is the 5th largest item of agricultural exports from India, and India is the 2nd largest producer of sugarcane globally.

It provides employment to over 5 crore people directly and indirectly.

2 key trends have been at play in sugar industry past few years.

location shift from northern plains to Peninsular region

→ shift from cyclic industry to structural industry via ethanol  
 ↳ implication now on national energy security.

### Location factors:

1. ~~Availability~~ of labour.
2. Supply chain → as sugar and its various by products have complex linkages.
3. length of growing season.
4. length of crushing season.
5. Potential for bagasse cogeneration
6. Yield, etc

Reasons for shift from northern plains to peninsular India:

1. As focus shifts to ethanol and other by-products  $\Rightarrow$  logistics and supply chain becomes more important  
 $\downarrow$   
peninsular India better in this regard.

2. Higher yield.  
 Eg: Tamil Nadu highest in the country

3. longer cane crushing season (due to lesser winter)

4. conducive policy environment for bagasse

cogeneration of electricity  
 Eg: 3-5 GW generated in Maharashtra

$\downarrow$   
 circular economy.

5. Profit sharing contracts ~~now~~ - ~~between~~ mills and farmers  $\Rightarrow$

6. Availability of irrigation

Thus, currently  
biggest producers are

- Maharashtra
- UP
- Tamil Nadu
- Gujarat
- Karnataka

4 of above states are peninsular



Economic consequences of the shift:

1. Overall increase in sugar output in the country

↓  
increase in sugar supply

↓  
global sugar prices have crashed

↓  
governments' subsidy burden increased

↓  
sugar mill loans increased

↓  
WTO lose against India filed by Brazil, Australia, etc.

2. Greening of sugar mill loans

Ecological consequences:

1. faster shift to ethanol ⇒ carbon neutral as a fuel.
2. less NOx, SOx emissions from ethanol.
3. 20% blending deadline ⇒ moved from 2030 to 2025

4. Yet, sugarcane is water guzzling crop

↓  
growing sugar cane in water scarce Maharashtra region of Maharashtra adds to water stress

(Similarly in parts of GS, TN and KW)

Thus way fwd → grow only in water surplus areas  
→ crop diversification to reduce supply.

**Feedback**

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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)

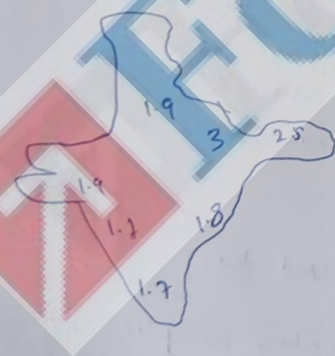
जनसंख्या के आकार के बजाय जनसंख्या संरचना, किसी देश के विकास पथ का अधिक महत्वपूर्ण निर्धारक है। परीक्षण करें। जनसंख्या के आकार को स्थिर करने के लिए महिलाओं के लिए विवाह की वैधानिक उम्र बढ़ाने की वांछनीयता पर भी चर्चा करें। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

India's population size and composition are dynamically changing on account of India being a young and growing economy.

Aspect of population composition

How it is critical determinant of development trajectory

1. Regional disparity in population distribution and growth.

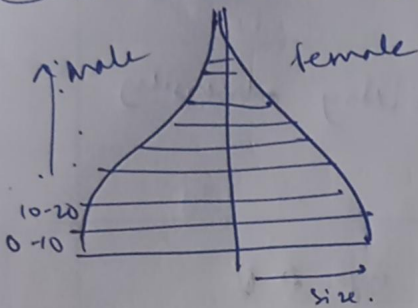


→ Coastal areas  
↓  
lesser population density and growth  
→ will impact migration  
→ Cost of labour will change  
↓  
will determine location of industry  
↓  
will determine development trajectory

→ Economic Survey 2019 says this will lead to migration towards wastelands

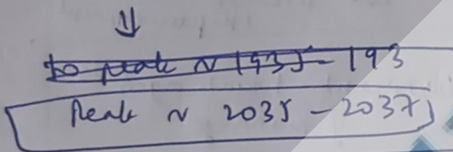


2. Population pyramid



- ie, young population
- demographic dividend yet to reate
- proportion of old age population currently less
- ↓
- will determine dev trajectory

3. Demographic dividend



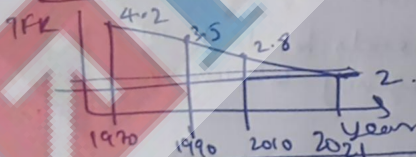
- huge opportunity for growth
- employment, manufacturing, etc

4. Proportion of elderly ~ 6-8% 2020

↓  
20% in 2050

- gradually development rate will slow
- ↓
- must build elderly care facilities, etc

5. Decreasing TFR



According to NFHS-5

TFR reached replacement rate

need to focus on settling of population

development trajectory

Yet, population size also decides development trajectory to some extent:

1. Malthusian theory → positive and negative checks.
2. Population size should be within carrying capacity  
 ↓  
 else development trajectory adversely affected.

Desirability of raising marriage age for women

for population stabilization

for gender equality and women empowerment

4. As per NFHS-5:

TFR = 2  
 ↓  
 i.e. replacement achieved  
 ↓  
 population expected to stabilize in coming years

1. Current legal ages of marriage:  
 women - 18  
 men - 21
2. encourages patriarchal attitude towards women
3. discourages women from higher education
4. leads to lack of agency to women

Thus, we MUST raise legal marriage age of women.

BUT not for population stabilization (as it is already stabilized)

We should raise for gender justice

**Feedback**  
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Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total



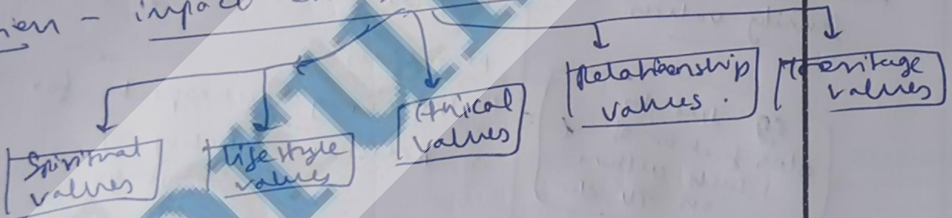
Q.19) How has globalization impacted traditional cultural values in the society? Do you agree that globalization has reduced diversity and increased disparity in the country? Justify.

(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 the free flow of not only labour, goods, capital or investment, but also the flow of ideas, culture, languages, and other intangibles, - in fact - entire "ways of life" themselves.

Globalization - impact on cultural values



Type of cultural values

Impact by globalization

Positive:

1. Spread of different methods of meditation.
2. Different ideas of moksha
3. "sarva dharmam sambhava"
4. ~~Vasudhiva kutumbam~~ "Vasudhavaiva kutumbakam"

Negative:

1. intolerance
2. extremism

# ForumIAS

<p>(I) <u>Lifestyle values</u></p> <p>CSBh 12 1. Sustainable production and consumption</p>	<p><u>Positives</u>: 1. Work life balance 2. inclusive growth</p> <p><u>Negatives</u>: 1. Greater materialism 2. Unsustainable methods of consumption.</p>
<p>(II) <u>Ethical values</u></p> <p>G: on social media</p>	<p><u>Positive</u>: 1. focus on equality, 2. positive discrimination 3. affirmative action</p> <p><u>Negative</u>: 1. violence (e.g. gun violence) 2. "Foreign Destructive Ideology"</p>
<p>(III) <u>Relationship and family values</u></p> <p>G: due to glorification of such culture on TV, etc.</p>	<p><u>Positives</u>: 1. Joint celebration of festivals</p> <p><u>Negatives</u>: 1. Increasing disrespect for elderly 2. Reducing sanctity of marriage.</p>
<p>(IV) <u>Heritage values</u></p> <p>G: 1951 census ↓ 1652 languages in India. ↓ 300+ threatened.</p>	<p><u>Positives</u>: 1. conservation efforts by UNWTO ↓ tangible → intangible.</p> <p><u>Negative</u>: 1. Destruction of languages 2. Western model of development ↓ focus is on destruction of environment as much as possible.</p>



Globalization and decreased diversity

Yes

No

1. Languages threatened.
2. Indigenous people murdered and their culture destroyed.  
eg: recently graves of indigenous people discovered in Canada.
3. Intolerance increased.

1. Greater variety of cultures coming together  
 ↓ more integration      ↓ more segregation  
 ↓ increased diversity.
2. eg: "Albo Tilda Burger"

Globalization and increased inequality

Yes

No

1. Globalization  
 ↓  
 colonialization  
 ↓  
 Murder and exploitation of nations which were colonized by France, England, etc  
 ↓  
 drain of wealth  
 ↓  
 Greater inequality.

1. Globalization  
 ↓ more trade      ↓ flow of innovation  
 ↓  
 opportunity for exports  
 ↓  
 growth and development  
 ↓  
 inequality decreases.
- [eg] UNDP report ⇒ India lifted 2.8 cr out of multi-dimensional poverty in 2005-06 to 2015-16

**Feedback**

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Structure/Presentation
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Value Addition
Total

Thus, globalisation is simply a tool, it has both

advantages and negatives.  
 We need to make sure we benefit from advantages and minimize negatives.

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 वि. भन्न सामाजिक बाधाओं के कारण महिलाओं का आर्थिक सशक्तिकरण धीमा रहा है। आर्थिक सशक्तिकरण की अपनी समझ के आधार पर इस कथन का परीक्षण कीजिए।

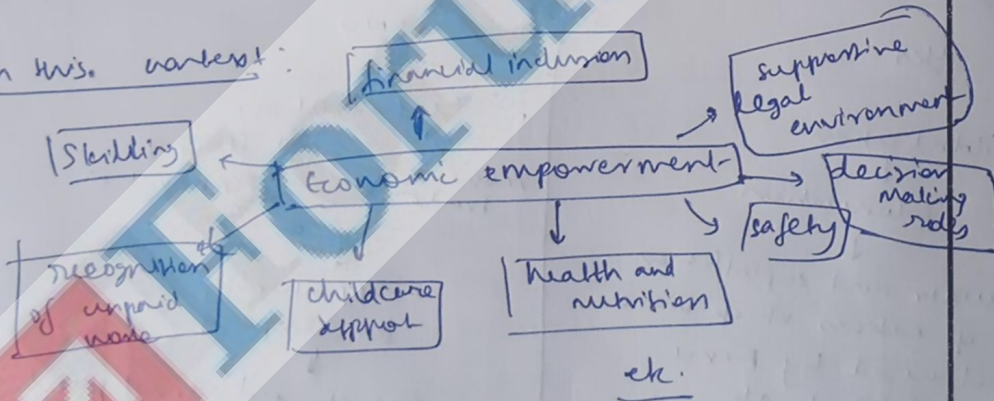
(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Article 39 of the Constitution sets the foundation for equal economic rights to men and women:

Article 39 (1) - men and women <sup>both equally</sup> will have the right to adequate means of livelihood.

Article 39 (4) - equal pay for equal work.

In this context:



Social barriers to economic empowerment

- (i) in skilling and education
  1. "pink collarization" of jobs



2. Women thought to be more "suited" for jobs in textile, etc.
3. Perception - "arts is for women," or "STEM is not for women"

(I): Financial inclusion:

1. Enormous progress recently via:

Jan Dhan Yojana  
(28 cr women bank accounts)

SHGs  
(21 cr SHGs members  
66 lakh SHGs)

2. Skill - long way to go in  
access to loans  
insurance  
pension  
investment

(II): Recognition of unpaid work:

1. MOSPI NSO - time use survey.

243 minutes women v/s 25 minutes men  
(unpaid work at home)

↓  
not recognized.

(III): Gender pay gap:

1. ILO wage gap report 2017

↓  
34% wage gap in India.

**(V)** : Workplace decision making issues :

1. "glass ceiling"
2. only 10-15% women in higher management
3. allegations of "reverse discrimination" when women do well.

**(VI)** : Additional burden of household work and jobs :

1. Eg. in agriculture - work on fields is seen as extension of their household work
2. Problem exacerbated by "work from home"

**(VII)** : Nutrition :

1. Malnutrition leads to low productivity.
2. women eat last at homes often.
3. 50% + pregnant women suffer from anaemia (NTI Aayug, NFHS)

**(VIII)** : Safety :

- Domestic violence → reduces productivity
- Sexual Harassment at workplace → discourages women
- ICC not set up according to POHA Act

**(IX)** : Legal environment / support :

1. Biosed minimum wage laws (Knoop Satyathy Report).

Way fwd

- Comprehensive soln across social, econ, pol, legal factors
- Skillling, reduction in pay gap
- ICC in work environment
- recognition of unpaid work

**Feedback**  
 (For OFFICE use only)

Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total

⇒ SDG A 5



**Mentor Feedback Questions**

- 1 .....
- 2 .....
- 3 .....
- 4 .....
- 5 .....

**Test Goal**

**Outcomes**

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

**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.