

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	TANUJ PATHAK		
Roll No./अनुक्रमांक	1910084975	Medium/माध्यम	English <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> हिंदी <input type="checkbox"/>
Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र	online	Date/दिनांक	07/09/2022

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INDEX TABLE / अनुक्रमणिका

INSTRUCTION / अनुदेश

Q. No. प्र.सं.	Max. Marks अधिकतम अंक	Marks Obtained प्राप्तांक
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20		
Total/कुल अंक	250	

- 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।
- 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।
- 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।
- 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।
- 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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Evaluator's Discretion/मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक :

Start Time/प्रारंभ करने का समय :

End Time/समाप्त करने का समय :

09:00 am

12:00 noon

Total Marks/कुल अंक :

Mode Of Examination/
परीक्षा की विधि :Online/ऑनलाइन Offline/ऑफलाइन

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ECN CODE/
ईसीएन कोड :

EG/ईजी :

Evaluation Date/
मूल्यांकन तिथि :

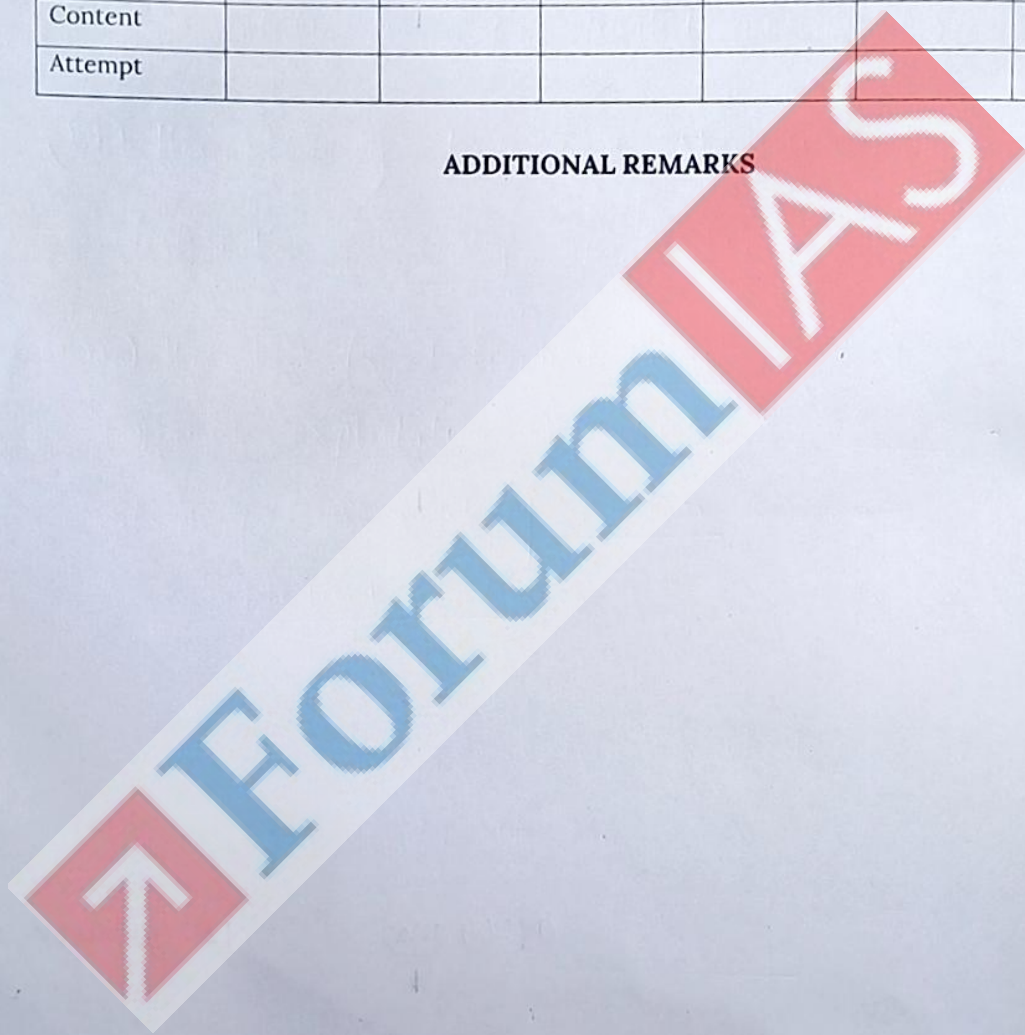
*Evaluator's Discretion is the marks awarded at the discretion of the evaluator based on your overall impression, on the basis of (but not limited to) your handwriting, presentation, use of diagrams, flowcharts, facts and figures or absolutely anything that he/she liked in your copy.

मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक अंक, आपकी लिखावट, प्रस्तुति, आरेखों के उपयोग, फ्लोचार्ट, तथ्यों और आंकड़ों या समग्र रूप किसी अन्य विषय वस्तु, जो मूल्यांकन कर्ता को आपकी कॉपी में परसद आगी के आधार पर (लेकिन इन्हीं तक सीमित नहीं) पर दिए गए अंक हैं।

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						
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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)

Gandhiji was a firm believer in 'Sarvodaya from Antyodaya' i.e. welfare of all from welfare of poorest of the poor. That is the idea of a Welfare State.

Gandhiji ideologies securing democracy

(i) Secularism → 'Isvar allah tero nam, Sabka Saanste de bhogwan'

Gandhiji professed for a secular nation.

(ii) Removal of untouchability → it lead to removal of all kinds of social ills prevalent in Indian society.

(iii) 7 sins of Gandhiji → 'Politics without principle' is a social sin. He guided for bringing in morals and ethical values in politics.

(iv) Velox Republic → Guided for a Republic

Nature of Indian polity.

- (v) Voice against unjust laws & policies of Britishers → Guided India to adhere to Constitutionalism (i.e. limited government)
- (vi) His ideas of truth and Non-violence fostered fraternity in India
- (vii) He stood for Individual rights, stood against exploitation of slaves & women, stood for the rights of farmers & weak marginalised section.

Gandhi's ideologies have helped shape India's democratic structure.

Moreover, Gandhi's Tolsonian is still

sought after whenever our government finds itself in a moral dilemma.

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Q2) 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. (30 marks, 150 words)

1857 के विद्रोह के प्रति ब्रिटिश प्रतिक्रिया ने महान औद्योगिकीकरण के युग में ब्रिटिश साम्राज्यवाद की अवधि को लम्बा कर दिया। परीक्षा कीजिए। (30 अंक, 150 शब्द)

As per Shri VD Savarkar revolt of 1857 was the first war of Indian Independence

British response to revolt of 1857 →

(i) Since they had better arms and discipline skills, they were able to suppress the revolt by 1858.

(ii) Good Government of India Act → created position of Viceroy & Secretary of India

(iii) Reforms in Military → In Bengal 1:2 ratio (British: Indian soldier) in ~~Madras~~ ^{Madras} & Bombay (2:3)

(iv) Reforms in Civil services → open to Indian (i.e. competition for jobs in Civil services)

(v) East India companies rule abolished & British Parliament took over

(vi) ERA of Social reforms came to end.

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These provisions restored British control as -

- ↳ No uprising for next 50-60 years
- ↳ Moderate phase of Indian struggle began
- ↳ Better control over military

It prolonged the British longevity as

- (i) Provided Britishers a loyal civil services.
- (ii) Various regiments such as Gorkhas, etc were preferred that were more loyal to British.
- (iii) Indians were illured by their provision of civil services as well as administrative reforms.

However these response also led to the rise of Indian nationalism as the middle educated class was angered since ^{social} reforms were stopped.

It led to the formation of INC in 1885 and rise of Gandhiji later in 1915.

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)

WWI was fought between 1914-1918. and it brought great devastations for Europe as well as the world.

Around 5 crore people killed and Billions of dollars lost.

There were many reasons for WWI.

Bismarck's system of alliances was one of them

① He made alliance with France to take territories of Prussia from Austria.

② Made alliances with Britain & France to remove Austria from presidency of Confederation of Germany.

③

Other reasons for WW1

- ① Fight for colonial possessions
- ② Balkan issue & Balkan wars
- ③ Increasing Military Capability development by countries
- ④ Secret alliances & treaties

Due to these reasons world was engaged in a inhumane war.

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(For 07/11)
Structure Present
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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 refers to the sudden and heavy rainfall in a small period of time.

It is a common phenomenon in hilly regions because :-

(i) Orographic rainfall :- Hills effectively block moisture laden winds and compel them to shed their moisture

Hilly regions more vulnerable because →



Cloudburst lead to landslides in the hilly areas.

- ↳ loss of life and property
- ↳ Damage to agriculture fields & wildlife

It bring floods in these areas as water moves very fast down the slopes.

(eg) ~~cloudburst~~ cloudburst of Rithorjark in UK in 2020.

IMPACT OF CLOUDBURST →

Apart of landslides & floods, it also cause destruction of grazing lands, destroys infrastructure like roads, buildings, bridges, etc.

Dams get destroyed due to excess river flow due to cloudbursts.

(Eg) Kedarnath flood of 2013

MITIGATION →

(1) Need to follow NDMA guidelines -

Pre disaster → making embankment along the habitation.
Making relief camps
Harvest Mapping, etc.

During disaster → Quick evacuation, providing food, water & medicines in relief camps

Apart from this, preventing soil erosion & Afforestation programs, reducing climate change & less usage of coal, wood fuels, etc. can reduce events of cloud burst

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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 refer to the unexpected rise/shift of temperature of a water body; especially oceans.



Phenomenon →

(1) Reasons for marine heat waves

↳ Climate change (according to IPCC 6th assessment 1.07°C increase in last 100 years)

fig → Marine heat waves

↳ High atmospheric pressure which traps heat wave in a localized area.

↳ Longer duration of ITCZ over Bay of Bengal.

⊗ ↳ Oil spills, plastic pollution increases the albedo of water → More absorption of heat

MULTI-DIMENSIONAL IMPACTS

① Economic → Restoration of fisheries for fish farmers

(ii) **Solid** → Increasing poverty due to loss in fisheries, corals (tourism) etc.

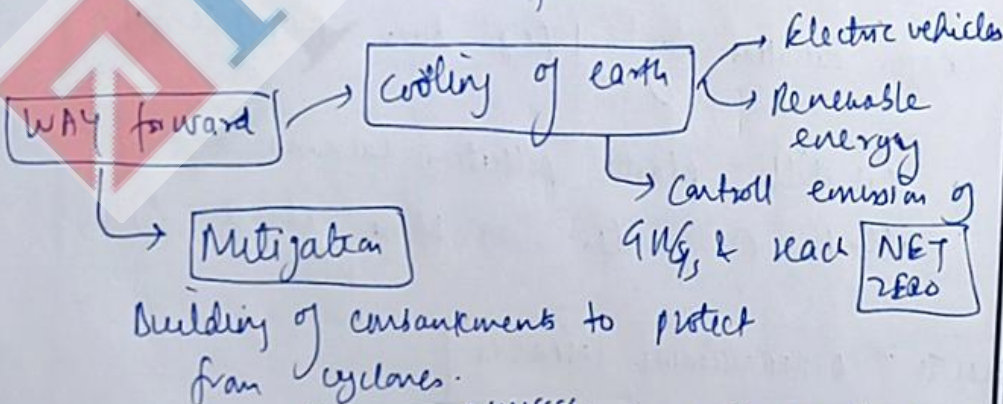
(iii) **Environmental** → destruction of corals ⇒ destruction of biodiversity that survives on corals

(iv) **Climatic** → Increasing cases of extreme weather events. {cyclones (eg) Amphan}

(v) **Agricultural** → Erratic rainfall. Increase in rainfall can destroy agricultural crops.

(vi) **Disaster** → loss of life and property due to extreme events like cyclones.

(eg) Tamil Nadu destroyed lot of trees as well as infrastructure.



The goals of **COP 26** ^{UNFCCC} is to keep Earth temp. below $1.5^\circ C$ is the way forward

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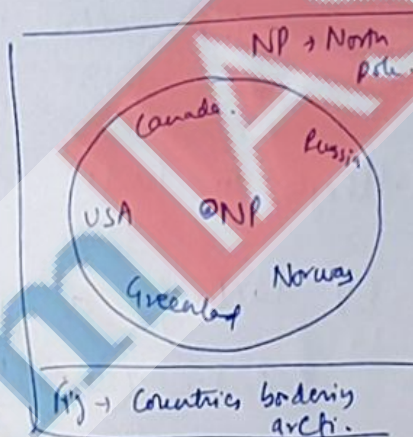
Q.6) Describe the main pillars of India's Arctic Policy. Why is arctic region gaining greater geopolitical significance in the present context? (10 marks, 150 words)

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

Recently GOI has came up with an Arctic policy to increase the engagement in Arctic region.

MAIN PILLARS

- (i) Opening up of more research stations in Arctic region
- (ii) Better coordination with Arctic Council countries
- (iii) Protection of Arctic natural environment as well as biodiversity



GEOPOLITICAL SIGNIFICANCE OF ARCTIC

- (i) It contains around 22% of world's oil & gas
- (ii) It connects 3 continents viz Asia, Europe & North America.
- (iii) Fishing potential of Arctic is huge.
- (iv) Better Navigation (faster movement of logistics via Arctic)

(v) Understanding the linkage between Glacier melting of Arctic and Himalayas (2nd Pole)

(vi) China building Polar Silk road.

India needs to counter it with engaging with Arctic countries.

Challenges for India →

(i) lack of a polar research vessel.

(India currently chart it from Russia & Norway)

(ii) Huge investment required

(as high quality instruments like Ice Breakers required)

(iii) Lack of deep water ports in Arctic

(iv) Danger of environment's damage (oil spills, etc)

WAY forward → Build Indigenous capabilities for research vessels.

we need to spend more on R&D (current 0.7% of GDP) and; engage & leverage Russia as well as USA.

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 was a black swan event that has brought various changes in social, political as well as economic domains of our country.

Changes in Labour Market & Nature of Jobs

(i) Shift in service sector jobs / digital economy

Aed to growth of Technology based startups according to PM Modi India is producing 9 unicorns / month.

(ii) Boost to Gig Economy / Platform economy.

According to NITI ayog -

Platform economy provided 55 lakh jobs currently. Projected to reach 2.35 crore by 2025.

(iii) K Shaped Recovery. → decreasing jobs in

Tourism & hospitality sector.

{ these sectors are Major employer of women }.

(iv) Reverse Migration → More males pursuing Agriculture as job & ⇒ Decreasing jobs in Agriculture for women)

SOCIAL CONSEQUENCES

(i) Due to work from home in service sector

↳ Increase Domestic violence cases
(UN women says 20% increase in DV cases)

↳ Psychological issue, due to isolation depression & stress has increased.

(ii) formation of Nuclear families,
Increased rate of divorces.

(iii) women out of labour market due to K-shaped recovery. (NSO → 21% labour force participation)
⇒ Strengthening Patriarchal society.

Way forward → Provide jobs to women via making SHG, cooperatives as well as boost to NREGA.

Fee (For Off)
Structure Present
Question Interpret
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8) It is not the diversity, but threat to diversity that imperils the unity of the country. Comment.

(10 marks, 150 words)

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

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

According to ^{the} great Socialist Prof DM Majumdar

India is a "Melting pot of Races".

India has a diverse culture, it has various races, languages, religion, ethnicity, etc.

Moreover more than 1750 Tribal groups make India a most diverse country in the world.

India shows unity in diversity

① Economic → Art 301 → free profession, trade & commerce
GST → one integrated market

② Religion → Religion unites India
community celebration of festivals

③ Geographically we are united by monsoon.

We practice culture relativism i.e. respect to all cultures & traditions.

But it is the threat to diversity that

Unrapeils unity as shown from following cases:-

- ① Nagas fear loosing their identity in Hindu Nationalism
 ⇒ Insurgency & formation of groups like NSCM-K, NSCM-IM.
- ② In 1960, movement to make Hindi a national language.
 ⇒ Movements & protests in Tamil Nadu
- ③ forced conversions creating tensions between communities.
 (Eg) Kandhamal riots of 2008.
- ④ Discrimination with people of North East in Mainland India.
 ⇒ Insurgency & tensions in North East.

We need to maintain India's plurality, as

A country's greatness is shown by how it treats its women & Minorities

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

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

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

According to Census 2011 → India's urban population → 37%.

According to various reports, Urban population is projected to reach 50% by 2030 i.e. around 70 crore.

IMPACT of Urbanization on Indian Society →

(i) 'where people live'

↳ ~~that~~ Unplanned urbanization has caused rise in number of squatter settlements & slums.

(Eg) Dharavi,

↳ The slums are unhygienic.

⇒ Increasing communicable diseases.

↳ Overcrowding, also parents are both working ⇒ Increasing Violence in children.

What they do

→ Mostly involved in casual labour. (according to also → More than 11% migrant casual labourers.

How they live

(i) Economic conditions → Irregular incomes
No formal credit available

(ii) Social conditions → Increasing ^{violence} ~~harassment~~ from majority.

(Eg) Sons of soil movement in Maharashtra

(iii) Education & health conditions are meagre
Do not have their personal toilets, water or electricity ~~and~~ connections.

Way forward

→ Need to provide basic living facilities to urban migrant

(leverage IM PDS, PMAY-U, Jal jeevan mission, etc.)

→ Better Economic opportunities for

Migrants (leverage National Urban livelihood Mission, PM-SVAMITVA), etc.

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 Nachpan Nachao Andolan, they have rescued 9000 children in FY 2024. These children were prone to child labour.

According to CENSUS 2011 → 11 crore child labours in India.

This increased during COVID crises

Social Causes of child labour →

① Poverty → parent consider children as economic asset

② Lack of education in Rural areas (30% illiterate)

③ Patriarchy → gender children seen as a burden and thus utilised as child labour

④ Lack of Awareness in Parents about various welfare schemes

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WAY forward →

- ① Stricter implementation of Samagra Shiksha Abhiyan
- ② Awareness campaigns in rural areas against child labour.
- ③ Stricter penalty under Prevention of Child Labour Act
- ④ Greater vigilance & participation from NGOs & Civil Society organisations

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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)

Indian sculptures are found from prehistoric times to the modern times. They depict variety of religious traditions and are one of the finest in the world.

Indian sculptures as an Expression of religious traditions

(i) Indus Valley Civilization

(i) Terracotta figure of Mother Goddess — Cult of worship of female deity

(ii) Pashupati Seal — Cult of 'Shiva' worship

(ii) Mauerya times

↳ Didargunj Yakshini → belief in Yaksha & Yakshini

(iii) Mattam art, Gandhara & Sarnath depict

Buddha in Human form. (⊕) Seated Buddha Katam Mound
→ depiction of Buddhism

(iv) Chola art →

↳ Natya sculpture & representation of 'Shiva'.

Indian Sculptures: a reflection of technical brilliance

(i) In IVC → lost wax technique was being used to manufacture copper sculptures.

(Eg) Dancing Girl of Mohenjodaro

(ii) In Gandhara art → Use of blue schist, it was brilliantly carved.

(iii) Cholas: bronze statues reached its climax. Brilliant craftsmanship was being observed.

(iv) In Mauryan sculptures :- Smooth surfaces, decorated gateways were being built.

(v) Visay nagara sculpture → bronze statues were made of human size.

Intricate carvings on sculptures.

Indian Sculptures showed aesthetic sensibilities

- (i) Dancing girl of IVc shows torshanya position
- (ii) Buddha images in Gandhara reflects calmness and wisdom in Buddha's face
- (iii) Amravati sculptures reflect Buddha's love for animals. (eg) Buddha being depicted as an elephant, deer, etc.
- (iv) Chola: Nataraj image was beautifully carved it showed the brilliance of architect.

Even today tribal sculptures in India are praised world wide.

Sculptures made by Gonds and Santhals are in demand in various parts of the world.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use)

Structure/
Presentation

Question
Interpretation

Content

Value
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Total

Q.12) From paper partition to delayed decolonization, African colonial experience was different from rest of the world. Discuss. (15 marks, 250 words)

कागज पर बंटवारे से लेकर उपनिवेशवाद से मुक्ति में देरी तक, अफ्रीकी औपनिवेशिक अनुभव बाकी विश्व के हिस्सों से अलग था। चर्चा करें। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

African continent observed delayed colonization, and the decolonization in African continent was also after 1950s, much later than in South America as well as Asia.

PAPER PARTITION IN AFRICA

- (i) African continent, due to its geographic difficulties viz rivers, dense forest, Sahara desert, etc was colonised late.
- (ii) Initially most of the colonization happened in coastal parts of Africa.
- (iii) African colonies were divided amongst them by the colonial powers.
- (iv) African people had absolutely no say in the division of the colonies.

(i) Colonies were arbitrarily divided.

~~Let~~ ~~heterogen~~ Various Ethnic groups lived in a particular colony which led to frequent civil wars in Africa.

DELAYED Decolonization in Africa : Reasons

(i) Western powers thought that if they'll leave,

Communism can creep up in the independent countries

(ii) Colonies were heterogenous, it would lead to ethnic clashes, genocides, civil wars, etc.

(iii) No unity among African people regarding decolonization

(iv) Education was not given aptly by the colonizers in African continent.

Due to these reasons colonial decolonization was delayed in Africa.



Fig 1 - Various Colonial powers in Africa

difference in experience from Asia, South America (S.A.) and Rest of the world

(i) In S.A. → Decolonisation began in 1850s onwards when Spanish & Portuguese forces retreated.

(ii) In Asia too → The feelings of Nationalism began from 1850s onwards

(Eg) → 1st war of Independence in India (1857)

(iii) Education was being given in Asian & South American colonies but not in Africa.

(iv) Primarily Slaves were being taken from African Continent only. (Lesser from Asian and S.A. continent)

After consciousness grew amongst African people they agitated against colonialism, and in year 1960, 17 African countries got independence.

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 tribals were being exploited by the British officials, moneylenders, thikdars and Christian Missionaries. So they resorted in terms of revolts & revolutions.

COMPARISON BETWEEN Peasant & Tribal Movements

PEASANT

TRIBAL

1) Reason

Moneylenders,
High taxes,
Bedakhli
(Land-evictions)

Interference in
Socio-cultural
traditions.
Occupation of
tribal lands.

2) Means

Few violent

① → Macean revolt (1866)

Few peaceful

② → Indigo Revolt of 1860,

Violent protests:

① → Alluri - Sitabon Raju -
Kheris, Nagas, etc.

② → Khonds (Chakra Bisoi)

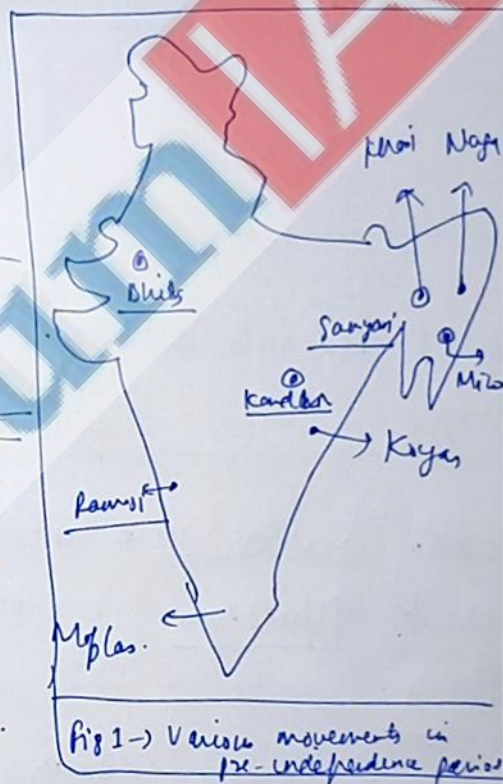


Fig 1 → Various movements in pre-independence period

(3) Examples

(i) Sanyasi revolt of 1780s

Female leaders participated too
 (E) Datt Chaudhroni
 Unity between Hindus & Muslims

Examples

(i) Santals revolt of 1855-58

↳ around 2000 tribals united under Kanu & Siddu Mirmu

↳ Britishers were compelled to make changes in Santal pargana's administration

Tribal & Peasants movements as part of freedom struggle

(1) Early revolts were directed towards ~~the~~ local oppression & were against local officers.

They saw their enemies in 'dikus' (outsiders).

(E) Munda revolt of 1890s were against abolition of Khuntkari system.

(Nature of revolt ~~was~~: Local & limited)

(11) But in later phases these revolts merged with Indian National Movement.

- (a) TANA Bhagat Movement (1920) → helped non cooperation movement to reach among the masses in Central India.
- (b) Rani Gaidolii in Nagaland → supported Gandhiji's CDM.
- (c) Moplah rebellion (1920) → merged with NCM and Khilafat movement.
- (d) Eka Movement (1920) → Initially a peasant movement, later merged with Indian freedom struggle.
- (e) During CDM various tribals participated massively to break the forest laws.

These movements have helped our country to understand the cultures of peasants as well as tribals. Thus we ~~enacted~~ kept Schedule 5 and Schedule 6, Art 371, etc to protect their cultures.

Feedback
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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)

Ocean surface currents are narrow & shallow (500 m deep) body of water streams flowing along the Ocean margins.

(Eg) Gulf stream, North Atlantic drift, etc.

Ocean surface current circulation related to Global atmospheric circulation patterns as:-

(i) Winds play major role in driving ocean current

(Eg) Trade winds gives direction to equatorial oceanic current

Westerlies drive Gulf stream & North Atlantic drift.

(ii) ~~Temperature~~ ~~Coriolis~~ Coriolis force play a

Major role in moving ocean currents.

(iii) Insolation and pressure differences in atmosphere give force for the motion of ocean water

Influence of these Circulations on Human Activities :-

- (i) Used for Navigation :- Ocean currents are fast moving \Rightarrow Drives ships & boats.
- (ii) fishing \Rightarrow meeting point of Cold & warm current \Rightarrow Rich fishing grounds
(Eg) Bahia Plante (Brazil), Newfoundland (Canada)
- (iii) warm currents \rightarrow Rainfall \rightarrow Better Agriculture productivity
(Eg) Gulf Stream & Praries.
- (iv) Cold current \rightarrow desiccating effect \rightarrow Low Rainfall
- (v) Upwelling takes place at Peru, etc \rightarrow Better fishing ground
- (vi) Accumulation of Minerals in Coasts.
(Eg) Sulphur in Eastern Coast of USA

Influence on Climate →

- 1) Meeting of cold & warm currents ⇒ Fog situation
- 2) warm current bring rainfall due to formation of low pressure conditions
- 3) ~~so~~ drying effect by cold current.
 - formation of deserts
 - (eg) Sahara due to Canary current
 - Atacama due to Humboldt.

Hence, Ocean currents play a significant role in human activities.

Efforts need to be made to reduce climate change that is impacting the oceanic circulation.

{ adhere to PARIS deal of 2015 }

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

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

Mangrove forests are salt tolerant species of plants that grow in Salty waters near ~~ocean~~ sea coasts.

Ecosystem services provided by Mangrove forests →

(1) Breeding grounds for fishes and crustaceans.

(Eg) Sunderbans

(2) Provide food to various sea creatures.

(Eg) For Crabs, etc.

(3) Wood, roofs, seeds, leaves, etc for humans.

(provide food to humans for).

(4) Protect from extreme climatic event like Cyclones & Tsunamis

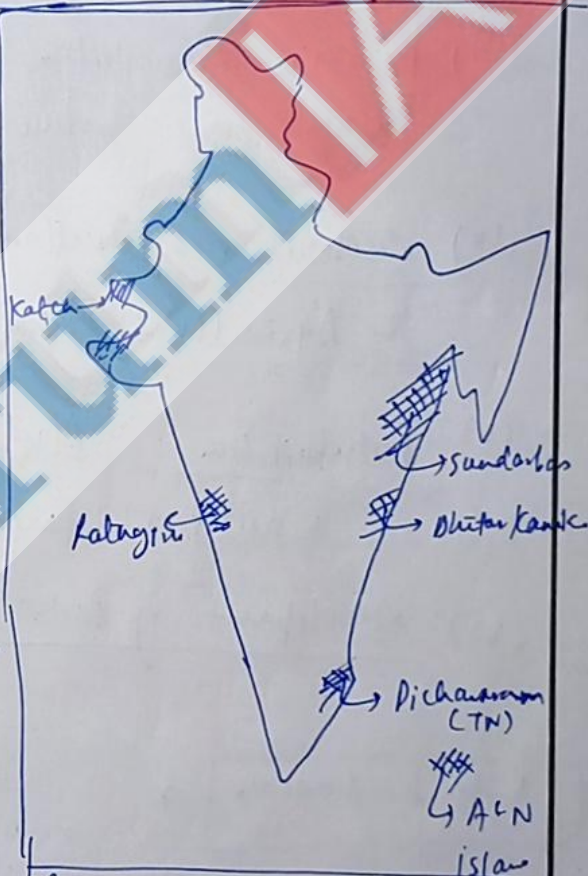


Fig 1 → Mangroves in India

Causes of depletion of Mangroves

(1) Anthropogenic reasons →

- (i) Oil spills, mining, et in coastal areas.
- (ii) Tourism: plastic waste, et
- (iii) Excessive deforestation for wood and other forest produce
- (iv) Destruction of wetlands for Urbanization & Agricultural expansion
- (v) Eutrophication: Algal blooms restrict oxygen & nutrients for Mangrove plants
- (vi) Development of Ports: (Eg) Haldia, Kolkata

Natural reasons →

- (1) Cyclones, Tsunamis and other extreme events
- (2) Flooding in Rivers

Measures for Protection →

- (i) REDD+ program for conservation of Mangroves for (i.e. incentive local communities to protect)
- (ii) Prohibition of Mining & oil extraction near mangrove forests
- (iii) Adequate Solid waste disposal, & implementation of extended producers responsibility regime, et
- (iv) Agricultural reforms like fertilizer subsidy rationalization for preventing Eutrophication
- (v) Making Embankments, flood walls et to protect in case of cyclones

Mangroves are part of our Blue economy.

We need to protect Mangroves in order to achieve our SDG goal 14 (i.e. life below water) by 2030.

Feedback
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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 report by IMD, Year 2021 has noted 203 events of heat waves (largest till now). Also urban flooding events have been increasing recently. (Eg) Hyderabad, Mumbai, etc.

These show that cities are not only contributors to climate change but also most vulnerable.

Cities : CONTRIBUTOR to Climate Change (CC)

(i) Luxury Effect : Use of ACs, refrigerators, etc contribute to GHGs like CFCs, HFCs, etc.

(ii) Transportation → Release of Gases such as SO_2 , NO_x , etc is increasing. (GHG gases)

(iii) Industries are situated near cities, fulfilling the demand for them.

(Eg) Release of CO_2 (GHG).

(iv) Excessive requirement of Energy to power buildings, offices, industries, etc.

(In India 52% of Energy still produced from coal \Rightarrow CO₂ emission)

Cities: vulnerable to its impact \rightarrow

(i) Population: According to Census 2011, 37% of India's population live in Urban areas.

Moreover large density (e.g. Delhi 10000/sq km)

(ii) Drainage are choked due to plastic pollution
(\Rightarrow Urban flooding)

(iii) Encroachment on river flood plains and on Agricultural lands
(\Rightarrow Excess water will flow in cities).

(iv) Floor made up of concrete (\Rightarrow Urban heat Island effect)

(v) Deaths due to heat strokes

According to Ministry of Health Affairs data

2444 deaths in South India in last 5 years due to heat strokes

Role of cities in achieving Carbon neutrality & building Climate resilience.

- (i) Use of Green Buildings can decrease heat absorption & use Energy conservation building code by Bureau of Energy efficiency.
- (ii) Shift to Electric vehicles will reduce carbon emission. & leverage FAME-II scheme.
- (iii) Increase demand of energy from Renewables & (Energy conservation amendment act → compulsory minimum usage of RE.)
- (iv) Use of Public transports can reduce CO₂ emission.
- (v) Building new techniques like Hydroponics, aeroponics, etc can reduce CH₄ emissions in Agriculture.

We need to change our living standards in according to environmental needs.

'LIFE' movement by PM Modi is the way forward

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 industries were primarily concentrated in Northern belts of India. Now they are being shifted to Southern states too.

Reasons for these shifts are as follows →

(i) Sugarcane of Southern region have more sucrose content {due to tropical weather}

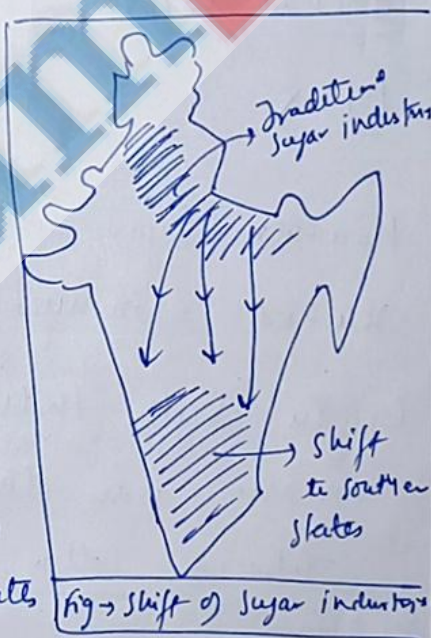
(ii) Sugarcane can be grown all year round.

{in Northern India it is only a Kharif crop}

(iii) Cheep labour available due to migration to Southern states

(iv) Power from Hydro-electric plants

(v) Port Connectivity (eg) Chennai, Kochi, Vizag, etc



Economic consequences of these shifts →

- (i) Growing income of farmers in Southern States
- (ii) Increasing employment for manual labourers
- (iii) Increased Migration from Northern belt (UP, Bihar, Jharkhand) to Southern states.
- (iv) Increase exports of Sugar → More FOREX.

⊕ However Sugar industries ^{have} ~~are~~ still not reached economies of scale due to :-

↳ In South India farmers have more income from other cash crops like Tobacco, Cotton, rubber & spices.

ECOLOGICAL CONSEQUENCES of these shifts →

- (i) Since Sugarcane is a water guzzling

Wof → depleted Ground water table in South India

- (ii) It require greater amount of fertilizers & pesticides.
→ soil acidity and salinity has increases.
- (iii) It has lead to deforestation of ~~fore~~ due to expansion of Agricultural farms

In Northern belt → Sugarcane is still grown on a large scale. It has led to groundwater depletion & soil salinity there too.

WAY FORWARD →

(i) Promotion of Geo-Climatic agriculture
i.e. Sugarcane should be grown where rainfall is high.

(ii) Shift to Natural farming to save soil health

(iii) Crop diversification, Crop rotation as well as mulching needs to be promoted.

PLI scheme can be granted to Sugar industries for increasing exports, thus doubling farmer's income

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)

Recently, world population project report has shown that India will surpass ^{china} and become the most populated country by 2023.

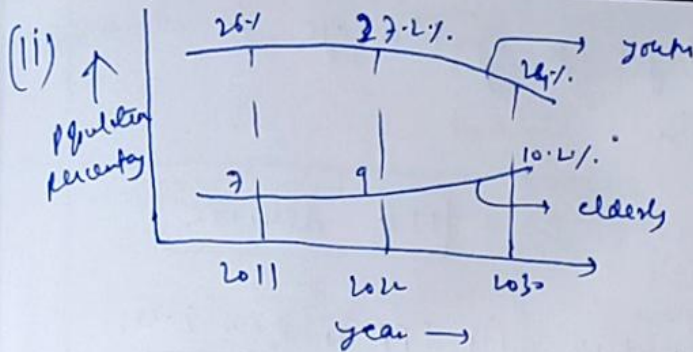
	India	China
2022	1.41	1.42
2050	1.68	1.30

(Population in Billion)

Also, India Ministry of Statistics report has shown that currently 66% of Indian population is in working age i.e. demographic dividend

POPULATION COMPOSITION more critical determinant

(i) Current we have 372 million youth. We can leverage this strength to become develop country by 2047



Youth - Elderly divide

As number of elderly is increasing \rightarrow ~~our~~ their dependence will increase. \rightarrow Need to leverage our demographic dividend.

(iii) **Gender Bias** according to **PLFS** \rightarrow
 Female Labour force participation rate \rightarrow 21%
 Male Labour " \rightarrow 32%

Need to attract more females to labour force to set India at development trajectory.
 of leverage, Devi Bachao Bet Padho,
KIRAN scheme (to attract in science)

(iv) **Urban-Rural divide** \rightarrow 70% population in rural areas but their contribution to GDP is low.

Need to give boost to MSMEs, SHGs, Cooperatives, MGNREGA as well as PLI scheme to leverage our Rural population.

Desirability to raise legal age of Marriage for women to stabilize population size.

Desirable

(i) Still we have demographic momentum (→ large youth population)

(ii) raising legal age to 21 years

↳ More bodily autonomy

(Puttaswamy case supreme court said bodily acting integrit)

↳ Greater participation in

labour force (⇒ less time for ^{more} children)

↳ Better education & health outcomes.

(⇒ Reduce IMR (at present 20/1000))

To provide greater control to women over their bodily integrity as well as population stabilization legal age of marriage should be increased.

Not-desirable

(i) TFR is now 2.0. (NFHS-5)

below replacement ratio.

(Population will itself stabilize in few years)

(ii) It will increase parents control over women.

(iii) Scholars say → early 20s are more safer for pregnancies.

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 refers to the ~~modern~~ cross border movement of ideas, people, goods & services.

India opened its gates for globalization post 1991 LPG reforms.

Globalization Impact on traditional cultural values

NEGATIVES →

(i) Family → Poor formation of Nuclear families
(Reducing values in children due to absence of grandparents.)

(ii) Marriage → Increasing rate of divorces,
live-in marriages, etc.

(iii) Religion → Increasing materialism, consumerism,
~~consum~~ commodification & greed.

(iv) Inequality → Increasing class differences due to differences in wealth.

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POSITIVES

- (i) Challenge to Caste System → Max Intercaste Marriages
→ Reduced Untouchability
- (ii) Challenge to patriarchy - # Metro movement
Me for shelter campaigns
- (iii) Reduction in religious Orthodoxy, Superstitions
Solid ills like Sati, Child infanticide etc.

GLOBALIZATION Reducing diversity ← Increasing
disparity →

- (i) Linguistic → A common language English
 { → No. of Endangered language = 193 }
 (as per UNESCO)
- (ii) Racial diversity → Increase Intermixing of
 races (but also leading to ethnic
conflicts (e.g. Naga revolts))
- (iii) Religious diversity → Decreasing spiritualism,
 community values, etc.

~~But~~ However Globalization has also helped in National Unity :-

- (i) More interactions due to English language.
(Appreciation for each other's culture)
→ culture relativism
- (ii) North-east India coming closer to mainland India
- (iii) Community celebrations of festivals.
(e.g. Eid, diwali, Christmas, etc)

Due to Globalization, Inequalities have increased due to differential wealth, Tribals are losing their lands due to Industrial expansion, etc. Thus Globalization has its negatives.

But ~~not~~ on the other hand it has linked India's economy & society with the world. It has brought true our vision of Atmanirbhar (cutembukan).

Feedback

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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)

According to a World Bank report →
 Labour force participation rate ^{of women} in 2005 was about 25%, but it decreased to 21% in 2021.

Indian Constitution has granted equal rights to both. It can be seen in Art 14, Art 15(3), Art 16, Art 39(d) → equal pay for equal work and so on, but still economic empowerment has been low.

Reasons are various social barriers →

(i) Patriarchal Attitude → Lack of decision making power autonomy to women has chained them in homes.

(i) According to Time use Survey of NSS in 2019 women spend average 6 hours in domestic work, whereas men spend just 50 minutes.

⇒ Time Poverty for women.

(ii) Unintended consequence of govt. policies →

(eg) Maternity benefits act → Give 26 weeks paid leave to pregnant women.

⇒ Small companies do not want to hire them.

(iv) Low education → Literacy rates (Census 2011) → Male 82%
Female 65%.

Keeps them from getting good jobs.

(v) Health related aspects → NFHS-5 says greater than 50% are anemic → Reduced viability adjusted life years

Reduced participation in economic activities

(vi) Domestic violence (DV) According to UN women report

20% increased cases of DV in lockdown.

'Home was not safe for women'

Way forward

- (i) Stricter implementation of schemes like Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao, Sukanya Samridhi, etc.
 - (ii) More avenues for women employment.
(eg) Push to MSMEs, SHGs, etc.
 - (iii) Leverage technological revolution in India
(eg) NIIT aajog says incentivise those start ups and gig platforms that provide jobs to women & PwDs.
 - (iv) Better health care via ICDS, POSHAN 2.0, ASHA workers, Mission Indradhanush, etc.
 - (v) Raise awareness about social ills like child marriage, domestic violence etc.
(eg) Hasi Khushi Daul, a group of ~~ladies~~ women in WB went beyond using street plays to increase awareness.
- Need to increase economic empowerment of women & achieve social empowerment & vice versa.

Mentor Feedback Questions

1 _____

2 _____

3 _____

4 _____

5 _____

Test Goal

1 _____

2 _____

3 _____

Outcomes

Marking Scheme

Mark	Good	Average
10 Marker	3.75 - 5.0	3.0 - 3.5
15 Marker	5.75 - 7.0	4.0 - 5.5
✓	Key / Relevant	
✗	Vague / Irrel	

* Subject to change without prior notice.