

Test Code: 21098

FIAS - 2019 - GS1H/5G/9E/11D

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GENERAL STUDIES

Name Of Candidate	Aarshita Goyal		
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Mobile No.		Date:	03 sept 2019.

Time Allowed: Three Hours

Maximum Marks: 250

INDEX TABLE			INSTRUCTION	
Q. No.	Max. Marks	Marks Obtained		
1			<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Email, Roll No, Mobile). There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH. All questions are compulsory. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it. 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. 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. 	
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Total Marks:				
Remarks:			Start Time 10:00 AM	End Time 1:00 PM
			Mode Of Examination :	Online <input type="checkbox"/> Offline <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
			ECN CODE:	Evaluation Date:

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

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS



Q.1) Discuss the evolution of mural paintings under the patronage of the Pallava, Pandava and Chola Kings.

(10 Marks, 150 Words)

Mural paintings constituted an important part of palace decorations and had greater patronage from the then ruler of medieval India in southern India.

Evolution of Mural paintings

Themes

- ① Themes initially represented court scenes, the assembly, the king in his full grandeur.
- ② Transition of ^{to} natural and scenic figures such as lotus, sky and animals (mainly Deer).
- ③ Later the paintings represented various deities such as Vishnu (Seshayana), Shiva etc.

Colours → fresco wall paints.

Patronage:

→ Pallava King Mahendharanman → constituted

part of themes of the paintings.

→ Chola: Rajakala chola and Gangaikonda chola

→ huge finances to painters.

→ fond of paintings in the court premises.

→ experimentation with multiple themes.

Thus the medieval paintings evolved much more than the art reflected in Ajanta's murals which are themselves a classical example of murals

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	



Q.2) "To what extent Stupa's sculpture and architecture is a reflection of Buddhist Ideals and Philosophy?" (10 Marks, 150 Words)

Stupa's are the soul of the Buddhist architecture → Thus reflecting the deep ideals and philosophies associated with buddhism.

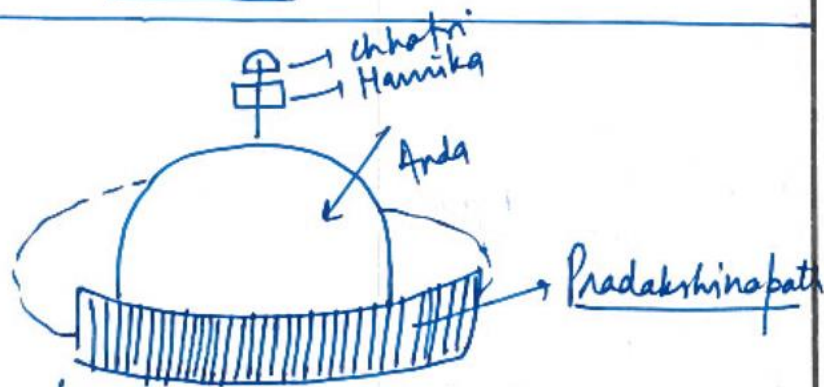


fig: Stupa Architecture

Stupa architecture

- (1) Represents Gautam Buddha himself:
→ Stupa represents death of Buddha and the ideals of Mahaparinibbana (enlightenment after death).
- (2) Anda, Hamika and Pradakshinapath
→ Represent peace associated with self.
→ Ideals of life being a circle and a cycle of life and death (Pradakshinapath) birth

Stupa sculpture

Prominent features

- Tataka story on panels.
- Yakshini's as decorations built on the gateways to stupa.
- Shalhanjika as the gatekeeper.

Relation with Buddhist Ideals/philosophies:

- 1) Tataka panels — trifurcises of Buddha → Elephant & Mayadevi story.
- 2) focus on ideas of karma.

Thus, stupa represent various ideals located at various places within India — spread ideals of buddhism

eg — Dhamekh Stupa
Sanchi stupa.

Stupas are further accompanied by pillars, Caves and viharas which make a complete representation of Buddhism.

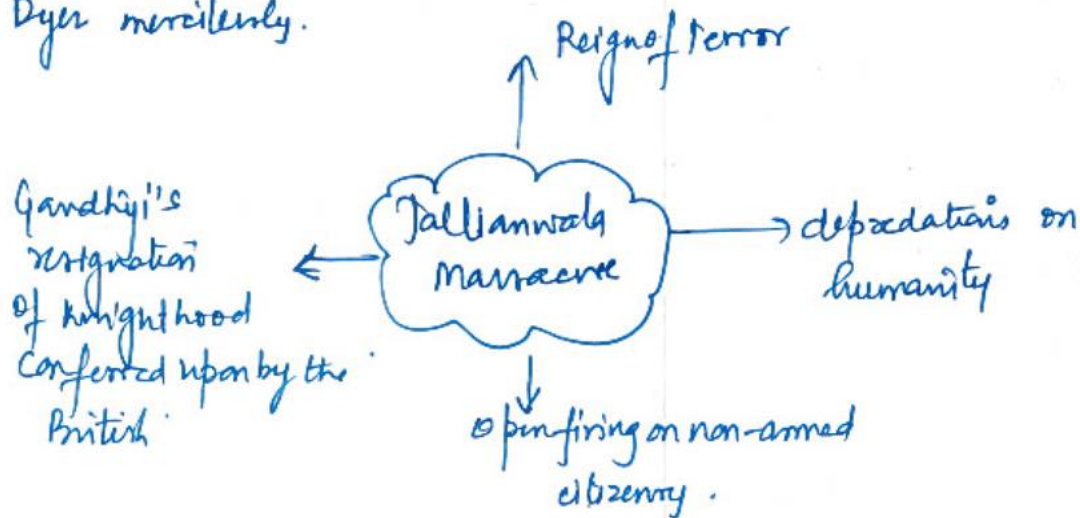
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Structure		Content	
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Q.3) Do you agree with the view that the Jalianwalla Bagh massacre acted as a turning point in the India's National Freedom struggle? (10 Marks, 150 Words)

Jalianwalla Bagh massacre took place on 13th April, 1919 in Amritsar where a number of innocent people who had peacefully gathered for deliberation and discussion were fired upon by the orders of General Dyer mercilessly.



TURNING POINT IN THE National freedom Struggle

- (1) Revelation of true nature and character of the British
→ Their motives were only suppressive and not fair.
- (2) Involvement of masses
→ as mass killings incited feelings of resentment in a huge populations → women, children.

3) Territorial animosity

→ ensured Integration of Punjab and its leaders into the national struggle, thus further strengthening the anti-British struggle.

4) Leaders resentment and revelation to Moderates

→ even moderates felt an urge to take to extremist modes of struggle

5) fostered the achievement and acceptance of idea of "Swaraj"

6) laid way for Non cooperation movement and Khilafat struggle which not only united Hindus and Muslims but troubled the British.

7) Rise to revolutionary ideas

However,

it only acted as a push factor, the slow achievement of freedom took 30 more years.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

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Q.4) If the Battle of Plassey established British as a de-facto power in India, its sequel Battle of Buxar established it as a de-fure power in India. Elaborate.

(10 Marks, 150 Words)

the transformation of British from being a financial agents of the East India company to ruling bodies was started at the onset of Battle of Plassey.

Battle of Plassey
(1757)

→ Robert Clive facilitated & supported by Mir Jafar conspired against the Nawab of Bengal (Siraj-ud-daula)

How established as a de-facto power

(1) Transition from traders to Rulers:

↳ Thus established power to rule the people of Bengal, sidelining the Nawab.

(2) got rights of Diwani of Bengal:

→ Thus acted as a supreme power over the activities and sharecroppers

→ got right to collect 'revenue' to fund economic, administrative and military adventures.



Battle of Buxar (1764) → Nawab of Awadh + Mughal emperor (Shah Alam-II) along with Mir-Darim were defeated by the British.

Establishment as a de facto power

(b) Now, it was by law established that British would rule and govern the administration of Awadh.

(c) Zamindari and Diwani of Bengal, Bihar & Orissa

↳ both rights were given to British.

↳ The earnings helped military strengthening.

fought battles with → Marathas
→ Mysore
↳ other foreign powers such as French & Dutch.

Thus, all powered with money, man and might,

British embarked on the journey of social, economic and political crippling of its Indian colony

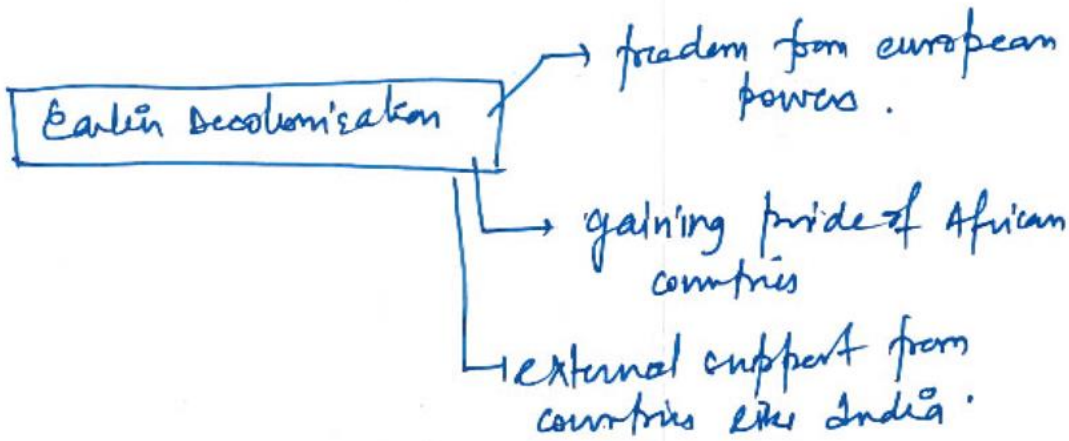
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Q.5) There is a common understanding that the decolonisation process in Africa is yet to be completed. Discuss. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

Decolonisation of Africa



Yet to be completed

- colonisation is still there but colonising personality has changed.
- Neo-colonisation has taken place
- world powers see Africa as a place for investment & self motive.
- No real development for Africa
- Democracy movements → against autocratic regimes
eg. Tunisia, Egypt.

↳ Incumbent was eg b/w eritrea & ethiopia
(Influenced by outside powers, according
to their own interests)

→ Health Issues in Africa

→ Ebola virus, Zika virus

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Structure		Content	
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Q.6) Give an account of the social factors responsible for juvenile delinquency in India. Enumerate the steps taken by the government to address juvenile delinquency. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

Juvenile Delinquencies suggest a recent yet disturbing phenomenon of Indian youth which not only puts their own future in danger but can lead Indian demographic dividend towards a disaster if not properly tackled

Social factors Responsible

1) Loss of social support

- Youth residing in isolation in urban landscape.

2) family's role as a socialising agent and agent of social control has been lost.

→ Migration distances youth from their family.

3) Rising tide of Individualism and Consumerism

→ incessant race to compete and get glamour but failures.

Various forms of Juvenile Delinquencies

- Rape
- Drug abuse, alcoholism
- Pornography, sexual assault
- Trafficking & Harlotism.

- (4) Excessive dependence on technology → conduct risk
 → pornography and inadequate, incomplete sex education → content risk
 → contact risk

Steps taken

- (1) Juvenile Justice & Delinquency Act, 2015 has been passed
 → Treating juveniles as separate from the hardened criminals.
- (2) Various measures for rehabilitation & reformation
 → shelter homes, respite centres, training centres.
- (3) Narcotics Prevention → NOPs Act and community involvement to find out early takers.
- (4) Vocational training institutes for rehabilitation
Juveniles are the future of Tomorrow. Any compromise with their future is a compromise of India's ambitions to be a global power. Thus, holistic approach involving individual, family, society and government needs to be taken.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
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Q.7) In the light of the recent report by the United Nations on World Population what are the social and economic challenges before India to develop its populace?

(10 Marks, 150 Words)

India's population is 2nd largest in the world, with rising to overtake population of China by 2027.

The rise in population is also associated with changing demographics (as highlighted by NFHS-4).

CHANGING DEMOGRAPHICS

- India's demographic dividend will reach its peak in 2041 (55%).
- dependent population to grow from present 8% (760 yrs) to 16% (by 2041).
- NFHS-4 has stated with a fertility rate of 2.13, India's population pyramid has inverted for the first time.

Social challenges

- (1) fall of traditional institutions of family & joint parenting.
→ Thus youth's upbringing is vulnerable
- (2) Rising tide of Individualism and materialism.
- (3) Huge social inequality and deprivations (1% core)

73% wealth, or fam)

- (4) Poverty is still high at the lower rung.
 (5) Poor status of health and Education infrastructure

→ Health → 1% of GDP as expenditure
 → Education → poor primary education quality.

(6) for Elderly and disabled

→ Shortage of Geriatric care institutions and early retirement Age

Economic challenges

- (1) high rate of unemployment → lack of semi-skilled jobs.
 (2) Capital intensive industries more than labour intensive industries.
 (3) Less focus on vocational training in school curriculum.
 (4) Huge wage gap and labour gender force participation

Thus, in order to reap the benefits of increasing population and turn demography, into demographic dividend, these challenges need to be tackled through effective, timely & comprehensive governance.

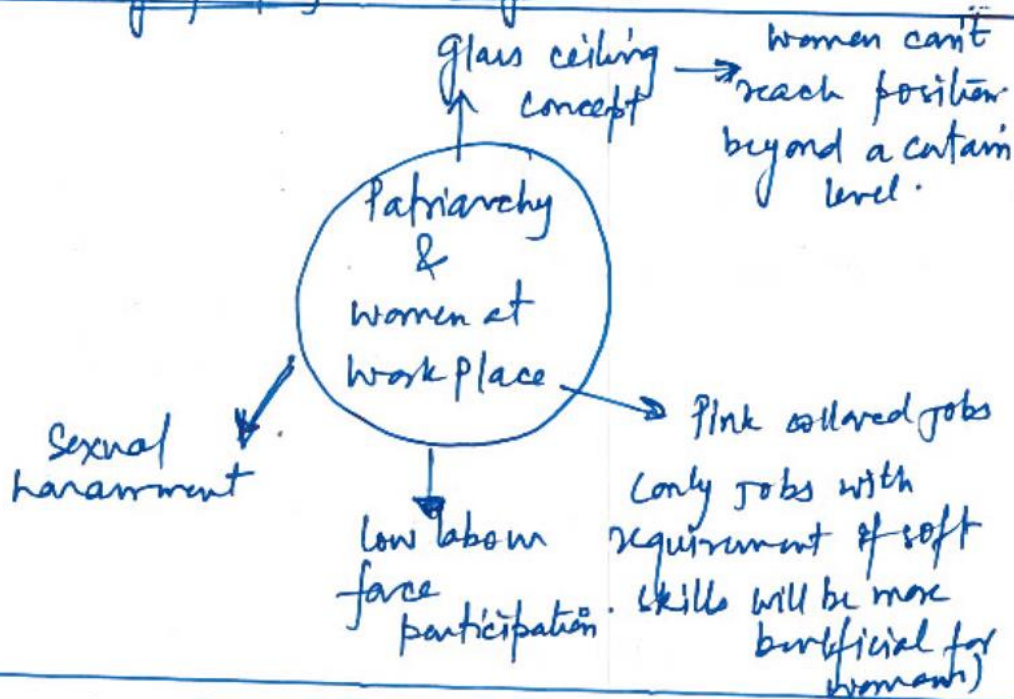
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Q.8) "Patriarchy issue surrounds women at the workplace but their effect is highly influenced by their class background." Critically Discuss. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

Patriarchy is one of the salient features of Indian Society. It implies "domination of male over female counterpart". However, the impact and the mode of patriarchy is influenced by variations of Caste, class, geography and Region



Patriarchy at workplace and class background:

- (1) class refers to lower class, middle class & upper class.
- (2) Sexual harassment:
Lower middle class and lower class women are

Subjected and liable to be more vulnerable to sexual violence/harassment than upper class.

(Here, the idea that lower class women can be treated unequally guides the mentality).

(3) glass ceiling idea:

→ more prevalent in middle class than in upper middle or upper class.

(upper class women are highly educated, given their background).
wealthy

(4) participation in jobs/workplace:

→ more in lower class → need because of poverty
→ less prevalence of patriarchy/poverty in lower classes.

OTHER SIDE

→ However, apart from class, caste factor also dominates.
→ Regional Backgrounds become important → eg.
North East → matriarchy & not patriarchy.

Thus, various manifestations of patriarchy occur at workplace.

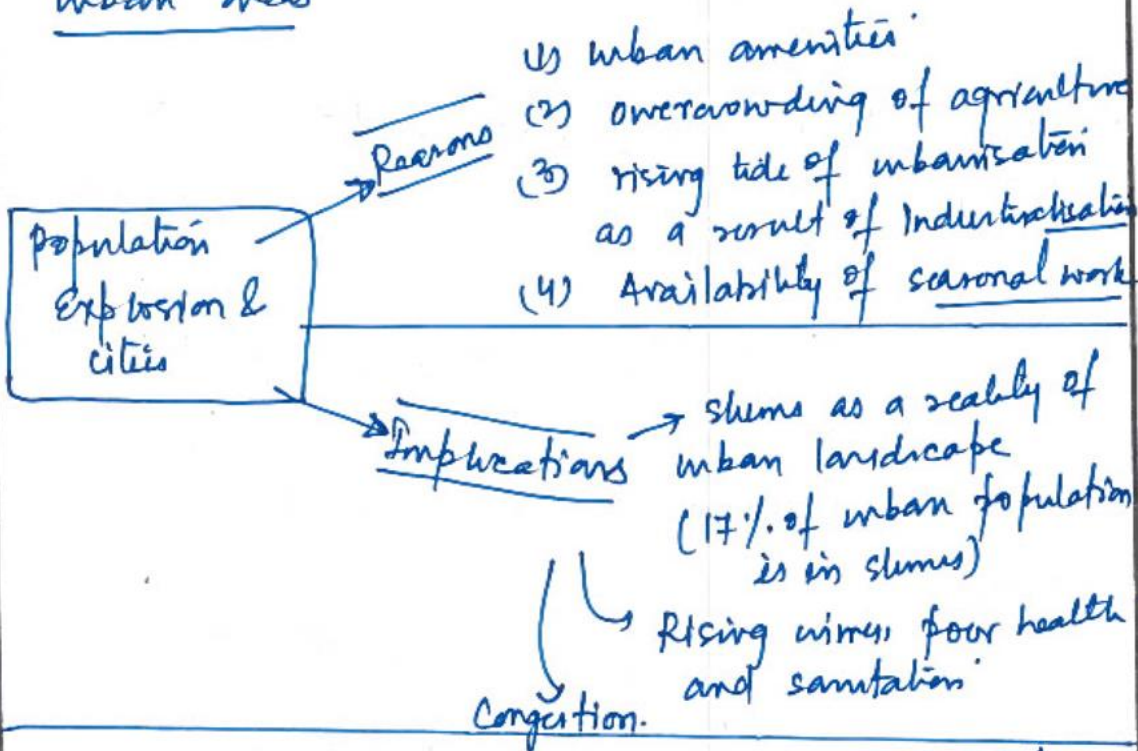
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Q.9) In light of population explosion in cities assess the importance of land use planning in assuring sound urban transport. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

India's population is moving towards cities with presently 31% of its population residing in cities. It is second after china in terms of number of people in urban areas



Land Use Planning and Sound Urban Transport

(1) Land is an important consideration for most of the transport network
→ eg. Roads, railways, metro.

(2) Floor space Index → decides how much land can

be given for Residence → Thus indirectly determines the space left for transport network development

(3) land use planning ensures a healthy cooperation of various departments & stakeholders

eg → Department of Roads & transport.
 → Ministry of Housing & urban affairs.
 → Ministry of forests.

(4) Takes care of land acquisitions, financial requirements beforehand.

However, a number of other planning areas are also important eg

→ financial management eg. municipal bonds.
 → environmental considerations → Metro □ Roads
 → gas □ coal etc.

Sound urban transport forms a cornerstone of smart city ambition and is key to achieving sustainable development goal 11 of sustainable cities.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
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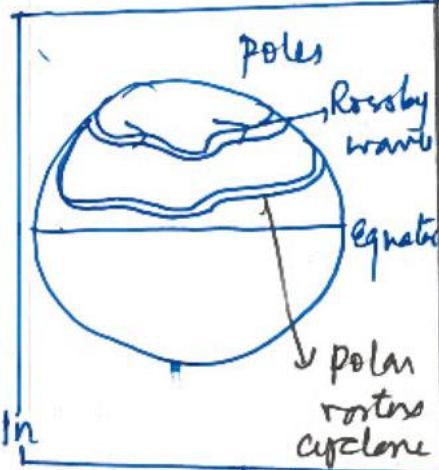


Q.10) Discuss the concept of Polar Vortex and explain its impact on the Indian Climate. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

Polar vortex is the counterclockwise flow of air in the upper tropospheric to stratospheric region surrounded by Jet streams.

Characteristics & Concepts:

- upper tropospheric region at poles → low pressure area.
- Counterclockwise flow of air in form of Jet streams → sub-polar jet stream.
- affected by temperature difference of polar and equatorial regions.
- May also lead to polar vortex cyclone as a result of decreasing temperature gap between the equator and poles (global warming)
 - Polar vortex shifts southward
 - eg. USA polar vortex cyclone (2018).



→ creates cold wave in north American and nearby areas.

Impact on Indian Climate

- Disturbs the flow of Jet streams. on which Indian monsoon is dependent.
 - Subtropical westerly jet decides the onset of monsoon.
- Polar vortex is associated with excessive cold waves shifting southwards, thus disturbs the pressure belts in the tibetan region & low pressure areas → affecting monsoon.
- global warming is intensified → heat waves in India.

Thus, polar vortex's influence is wide spread Including India

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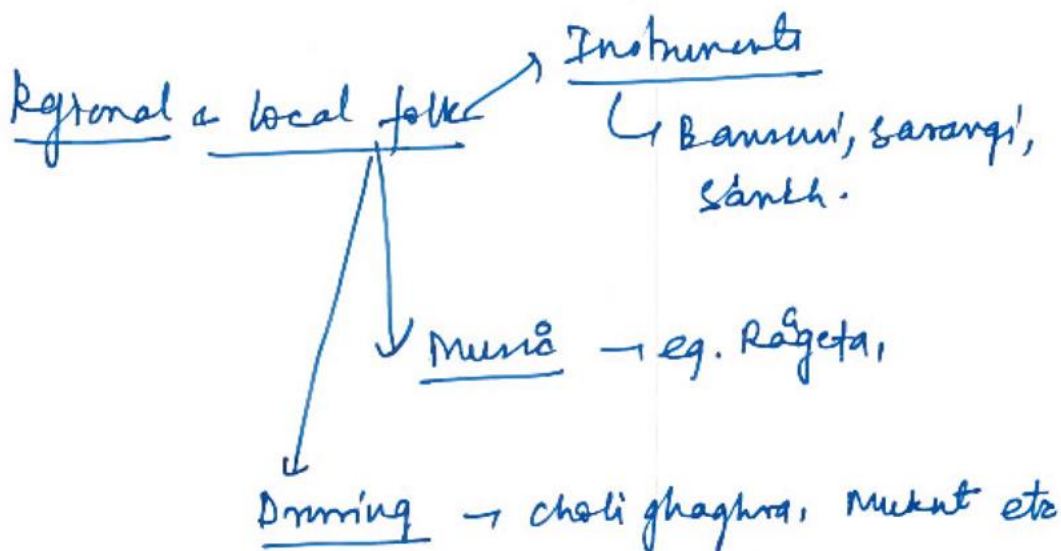
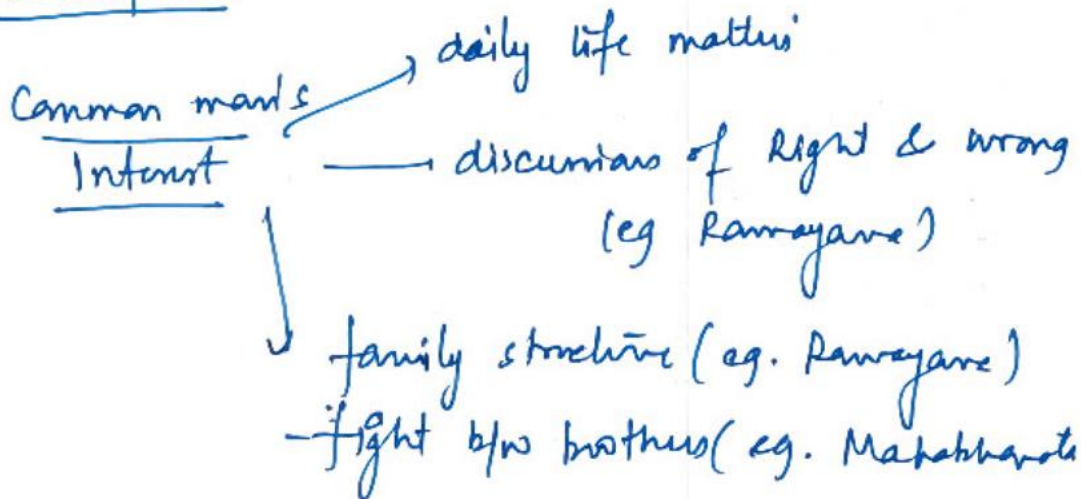
Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	



Q.11) Traditional theatres in India incorporates common man's interest as well as regional, local and folk colouring derived from classical elements. Substantiate with suitable examples. (15 Marks, 250 Words)

Traditional ^{theatres} folk of India include Ramayana, Mahabharata, Kuchan-leela, Ras-leela etc.

Incorporate



Also influence of various Dance forms

eg. Kathak in UP → also shown in
theater of Mahabharata

→ Transgender issues prominently highlighted
in Mahabharata.

← love affairs → eg. Rasleela b/w Radha &
Krishna.

↓ Meera's love for Krishna.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	



Q.12) Indian Renaissance Movement paved the foundation of national consciousness in the 19th century India. Analyse. (15 Marks, 250 Words)

In the 19th Century, Indian populace was mixed in a number of superstitions and deprivations that prevented any kind of social learning. However, Indian Renaissance changed the scenario. Which took place from (1800-1900)

Indian Renaissance

- (1) Rise of ideas from west → acceptance by Indian Intelligentsia.
 - Individualism
 - Humanism
 - belief in the capacity of man to progress.
- (2) Learning and desire for achievement of ideals of Liberty, fraternity & Rights.
- (3) Leaders take lead in spreading ideas
 - Raja Ram Mohan Roy : assimilated the learnings of both East & West.
 - Swami Vivekananda : Belief in the capacity of born people to progress & sacrifice for benefit

of mankind.

Parting the foundation of National Consciousness

(1) lead to Re-discovery of India's past

→ Filled the people with pride & confidence that they had the ability to lead (eg. Achoka, Akbar)

(2) Flourishing of various languages

→ Reach to common people → could easily understand the global happenings.

→ Economic critique

→ Dadabhai Naoroji → poverty & unbriliant state in India.

(3) Freedom from social evils

→ Abolition of Sati (1828).

→ widow remarriage was promoted (1856).

→ Education of women → gave way to various women leaders who spreaded national consciousness.

→ Targeting ideas of untouchability → an issue helped in bringing national integration among the masses.

- (4) Press as an instrument of Renaissance & national awakening
- Reached the masses & lead to political consciousness
 - Involvement of people at the lower strata.

Not a complete foundation

- (1) mostly targeted at upper class issues & reforms ex. pardah system, widow remarriage were upper caste issues.
- (2) Initiated a change but not completed it
→ the caste differences still prevailed.
- (3) was not focused on Muslim issues, but more on Hinduism & also painted communal view of history → lead to communalism.

But nevertheless; had it not been for Indian renaissance & the leaders of that time, India's independence was a distant dream.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
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Q.13) "Do or Die. We shall either free India or die in the attempt; we shall not live to see the perpetuation of our slavery." In the light of this statement critically analyse the role of Quit India Movement in India's Independence.

(15 Marks, 250 Words)

Quit India movement was a final nail in the coffin of the British empire, and the last blow in Indians' struggle for Independence (1942).

Do or Die

- The statement was given by Gandhiji as British were increasingly turning reluctant to give any concessions to India.
- No consensus on Indians joining world war II.
- failure ofripps mission.
- Incumbent attack of Japan and fear of subjugation and thus, began the Quit India Movement

Role of the movement in India's Independence

(1) Huge participation of masses:

- More than any other previous movements, the number of people in Quit India was high.
- (2) Quit India made use of women's potential eg.
 → Aruna Asaf Ali was a prominent figure
 → Usha Mehta run an underground radio.
- (3) Quit India tapped the energy of young leaders (as the prominent leaders were in jail) → Thus pushing the Independence movement harder.
- (4) Composition of various parallel governments troubled the British → head to toes.
 → Prati Sarkar, Daiti Sarkar etc.
- (5) It accelerated the tensions of British who were already facing failures in WW2 → Thus ceding way for more concessions.
- (6) The movement was violent ^{enough} that the British had to divert much of their attention & muscle to tackle Indians.

Role was still limited

- 1) Had to wait 5 more years to get complete Independence
- 2) British took to brutal ways of silencing the masses, thus giving a huge setback to spirit of protestors.
- 3) Later, warrel plan, C Rajgopalchari formula was introduced → could not offer much to our India's ideal of Independence

However, one can't deny the role of Quit India in accelerating the demise of British might. The royal navy mutinies which led to ultimate fall of the British had its roots in the Quit India Movement

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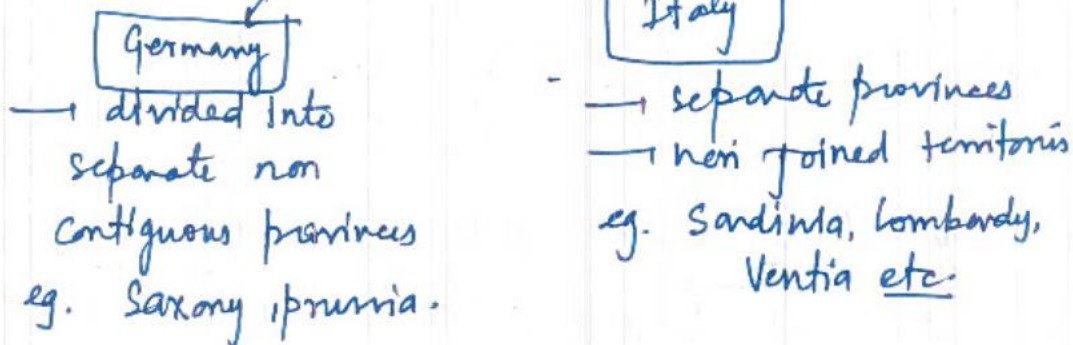
Structure		Content	
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Q.14) "What do you mean by Nation-States? The emergence of these states or the aspirations for one led to overlapping and at times conflicting interests, which led to the World War I. Discuss. (15 Marks, 250 Words)

Nation states is the idea of people residing together in contiguous boundaries united by idea of nationalism i.e. promoting the interests of their own country over the others

World before Nation states



Emergence of New Nation states

- Unification of Germany → led by Bismarck
 - furtherance to ideas of economic supremacy over the other powers.
- Unification of Italy → had to pass through

various wars with Austria, Prussia etc.

Ideology behind Nation states

- Unification led to the ambition to incorporate more territories into the nation.
- Territorial supremacy as a major ideology (eg. for Britain it was said, sun never sets in British empire because of its colonies all over the world).

Conflicting Interests & world war I

- (1) Italy wanted to incorporate Tripoli.
- (2) French wanted Morocco.
- (3) Russia eyed various parts of Ottoman empire.
- (4) Germany's interests in Ottoman empire.

Thus, with different interests of multiple powers, wars were inevitable.

Course of war

→ Austria and Serbia began the initial confrontation.

→ further incorporation of various powers
 Austria supported by Germany
 Serbia supported by Russia & Britain

Not just nation states, but other factors

However, the idea of nation states was not itself enough to bring about world war I, had the ambitious leadership channelised the "nationalist" ideals" for the development of their own country, rather than colonisation and occupation of territory.

It was not the fault in the idea of 'nation states' but the way, it was understood and channelised that set the stage for world war I.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
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Q.15) A "free" India would be a model democracy that redistributed power to the marginalised, and purged society of oppressive social institutions, beliefs and practices. Critically examine in context of post-independent India.

(15 Marks, 250 Words)

In his speech of 'Trust with Destiny', Jawahar Lal Nehru had aroused the masses and promised them a democracy free of inequalities, ill wills of society and one that ensured complete independence. However, post independent India had ^{a lot} to struggle through to make these promises a reality.

Critical analysis of the idea of "Model Democracy"

(A) Redistribution of power to marginalised.

Success

Failure

(B) Land redistribution

→ Land reforms were introduced

- Tenancy reforms
- Land ceilings
- Abolition of Zamindari

(C) Land reforms met with huge success

→ problems of laxity more (an evidence to this failure)

2) Distribution of Income to the poor & Needy

→ Introduction of various programs of poverty alleviation eg. Antyodaya yojana.

→ poverty was still ^{growing} at a very high rate

→ limited penetration as Rajiv Gandhi said, "only 17 paise reaches of each rupee spent"

3) Wage and ~~status~~ Wealth redistribution

→ focus on skilling, training, health & education to promote social mobility

→ Maternal mortality & Infant mortality at high levels

→ poor status of primary education (quality)

→ high rate of unemployment (6%)

(B) luring society of oppressive social institutions

Success

failure

(C) women empowerment & dilution of Patriarchy

→ Hindu family act (right of property to women)

→ Women labour force participation increased

→ glass ceiling ideas still prevail

→ Patriarchy prevails in different other forms

→ Increased cases of sexual assault & rapes

2) Casteism, caste structure

- abolition of untouchability
- Constitution protection and reservation under Art 15 & 16 to SC/STs & weaker sections
- various atrocities prevention acts eg. SC/ST prevention act.

- caste still forms the identity of people

- reservation has led to little change in plight of Dalits.

→ atrocities are still targeted at lower caste eg. Dalits,

3) Particularly vulnerable Tribal groups

- policy of assimilation
- Tribal panchayat.

→ still they remain in isolation

→ poor level of literacy & health parameters.

Thus, a long journey has been traversed. But a lot more needs to be done by the government, the society, its people as a whole to make Indian, the "nation of our dreams"

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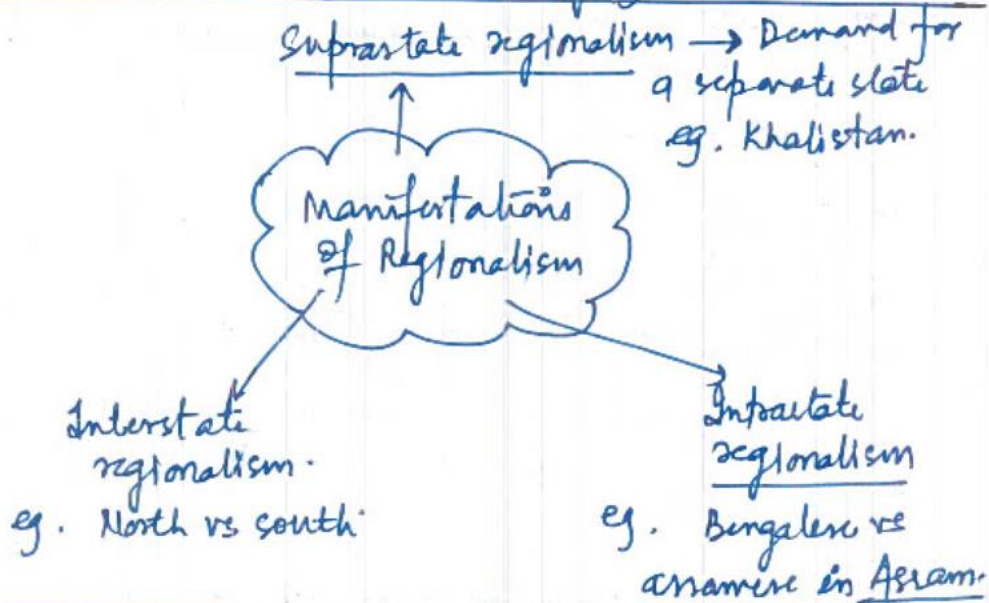
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Q.16) What do you understand by the term regionalism? "Despite persistent regional inequalities, it is increasingly becoming less important for India." Critically evaluate. (15 Marks, 250 Words)

Regionalism is the idea of giving preference to the local or regional (subnational) identity by an individual as compared to national identity.

eg. I am a bihari, than saying I am an Indian



Increasingly becoming less important

- (1) The policies of government have placated the justified demands of people, thus demeaning regional concerns.
- eg. → Separate states were made Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh.
→ Telangana and Andhra were separated.

(2) The policies and programmes of the govt have been inclusive to take care of minority concerns

eg: Art 350 A → primary education in official minority language.

Art 350 B → provision for a Linguistic minority officer.

eg: Developmental programs in disaster affected areas.

(3) Other identities have taken place eg.

→ rise of fundamentalism (religion has taken place of region)

→ rise of communalism and separatism

Still, Important and Relevant

(1) Khalistan, Bodoland demands still keep popping up.

(2) Inter state river water disputes eg. Between Tamil Nadu and Karnataka over Cauvery.

(3) Increasing population and resource crunch

→ race for survival

→ Thus rise of regional fears & identities.

(4) North-South issues and stereotypes still prominent.

(5) The assam-bengal issues still governs the polity of north eastern region.

Thus, though lot of progress has been made in placating different sections and accomodating diverse demands of people, regionalism has been diluted but not eradicated. Eradication is not even desirable because in part, it has led to development also. Government needs to be cautious in its implementation of programmes to accomodate India's diversity

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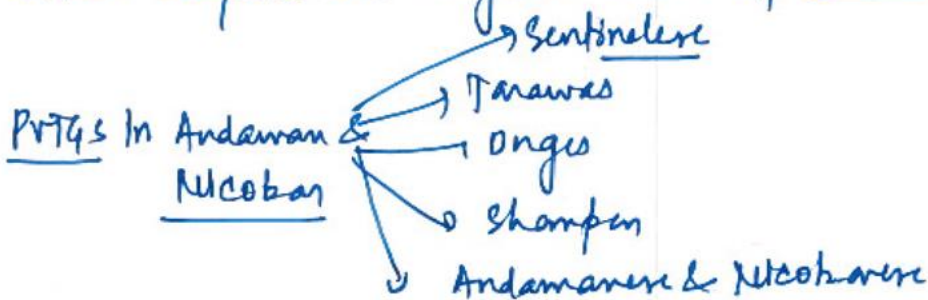
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Q.17) Who are Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs)? What is criteria followed for determination of PVTGs? Also, enumerate the government measures taken for their upliftment. (15 Marks, 250 Words)

Particularly vulnerable Tribal groups (PVTGs) are the Primitive tribal groups who have remained much isolated from the development within the mainland India and still follow traditional methods.

- As per Dheebhan commission's report, currently 75 PVTG groups are there in India.
- Orissa acquires the highest number of PVTGs.



Criteria followed for their determination

- (1) Dependence on primitive forms of agriculture
→ mainly shifting cultivation

- (2) A declining population.
eg. Sentinlese → only 28 persons left from 112 earlier.
- (3) poor level of literacy
- (4) Subsistence level of farming and survival

Government measures

(1) Constitutional:

→ protection through DPSP → art 46. → to protect interest of weaker section of people.

(2) Legal

→ Protection of Aboriginal rights act.

- to protect from external danger.
- to allow sustenance as per their traditional culture

→ foreigners (restricted areas) permit order.

- foreigners are not allowed to visit areas restricted for PVTG without permission.

(3) Policy

→ Tribal Panchayat as propagated by Pt. Jawahar Lal Nehru → acts as the guiding document

→ policy of 'eyes on, hands off'

- to give space to freedom in their traditional environment

However, the recent incidence of death of US national in Sentinel Island ~~throws~~ ^{throws} light on the conditions in which PVTGs remain.

A comprehensive approach is needed to ~~can~~ propel their development and maintain traditional structures

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

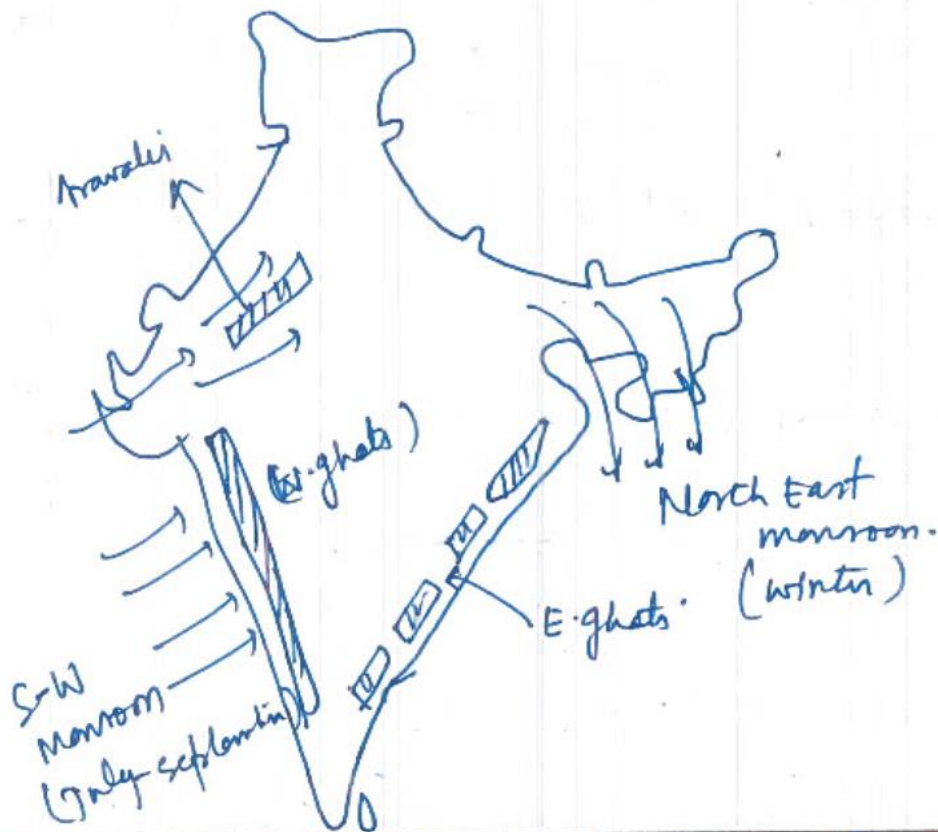
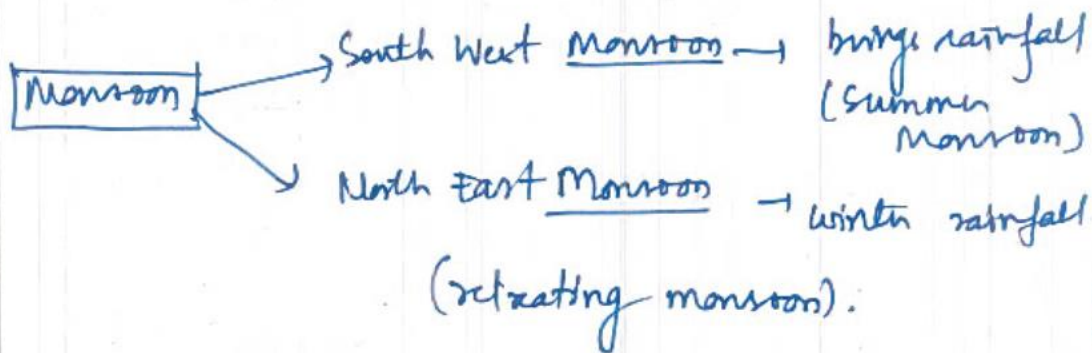
Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	



Q.18) Discuss the mechanism of monsoon in Indian Subcontinent. Assess its ecological, economic and social impact. (15 Marks, 250 Words)

Monsoon is the time period between July-September which brings rainfall to the Indian subcontinent.

It is the seasonal reversal of wind.



Mechanism

- Development of sub- Tibetan low pressure zone.
- acceleration by Somali jet (find later jet) and subtropical westerly jet
- shifting of Inter tropical Convergence zone
- Monsoon is also affected by El-nino and lanino occurrence

Impact of monsoonEcological

- ① growth of vegetation → development of various forests
 - eg. Regions around western ghats → Tropical evergreen forests.
 - Tropical deciduous forests.
- lowering the temperature (provides cooling in otherwise tropically warm country).
- water harvesting through monsoon → sustenance of water birds, wetlands, ponds, lakes etc.

(2) Social

- a bond connecting ^{India} geographically
- Monsoon connects countries which depend on monsoon
(eg. project Mausam).
- A factor for celebration of festivals
eg. Teej, etc

(3) Economic

- brings Rain → Important factor for subsistence agriculture in India.
 - South west and North East monsoon — Continuity of rain.
 - winter rainfall → wheat, Rice in North-west India.
- Thus, Monsoon has huge importance in Indian Geography.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	



Q.19) The ideal solution of water stress in India requires transition from 'supply-and-supply-more water' to improve water use efficiency, reduce leakages, restore local water bodies as well as apply higher tariffs. Analyse. (15 Marks, 250 Words)

Water stress in India is because of water scarcity but more because of inefficient water management.

- India accounts for 17% of world population but only 4% of global freshwater resources

→ India is currently under water stress category (1000-1700 $\text{cm}^3/\text{person}$) but may soon become water scarce category (<1000 $\text{cm}^3/\text{person}$)

ISSUES in water management

→ Individual

→ Behavioural issues

→ excessive water wastage during
Brushing, bathing.

→ Attitudinal

→ No water harvesting structures at

household level.

(3) Agriculture

- In appropriate choice of crops.
- Irrigated area → 70% of ground water used for Irrigation

(4) Administrative

- No strict penalties on water wastage
- govt has not mandated compulsory construction of water harvesting structures

Suggestions

- As suggested by Mishra Shah Committee →
 - uniform water governance to effectively manage ground water & surface water.
- Building water conservation into a Campaign.
- preference to microirrigation, drip irrigation

→ preventing water pollution

→ conservation through Sewage treatment plants

→ water fee & tariffs can be applied.

These water should be covered at all costs.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	



Q.20) What do you understand by the term Geo-heritages? Safeguarding the geo-heritage sites in India requires a need to have it properly protected as part of larger bio-diverse landscapes and form part of tourism circuits. Comment.

(15 Marks, 250 Words)

Geoheritages are the geological sites that have cultural importance & harbour historical significance.

Various geoheritage sites within India

- eg. Taj Mahal (Agra)
- Red Fort (Delhi)
- Char Minar (Hyderabad)
- Gateway of India (Mumbai).

Conservation of Geo-heritages

→ form a part of tourism circuits

eg. Swadesh Sankhan scheme

↳ Gandhi circuit

↳ Bihar region - conservation of Puri temple

- Cover a part of bio-diverse landscape
- Pursuing comprehensive bio conservation
- Community participation
- Collaboration with different ministries and stakeholders
- Integrating conservation with National Parks, Ramsar sites, wetland conservation etc

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	

Mentor Feedback Questions

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5

Test Goal

- 1
- 2
- 3

Outcomes

-
-
-

Marking Scheme

Marks	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

*Subject to change without prior notice.

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Test Target → paper completion, Effective writing

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