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FIAS – 2019 – GSIH/5G/9E/11D/21C/29B

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GENERAL STUDIES

Name Of Candidate	AYUSH JAIN		
Email Id.		Roll No.	1910034383
Mobile No.		Date:	10/09/2019.

Time Allowed: Three Hours

Maximum Marks: 250

INDEX TABLE			INSTRUCTION	
Q. No.	Max. Marks	Marks Obtained		
1			<p>1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Email, Roll No, Mobile).</p> <p>2. There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH.</p> <p>3. All questions are compulsory.</p> <p>4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.</p> <p>5. 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>6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.</p> <p>7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum Answer Booklet must be clearly Struck off.</p>	
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Total Marks:				
Remarks:			Start Time 1:15	End Time 4:16.
			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 are those paintings which are done directly on the wall where fresco (freshly laid wall) or non-fresco (as it is).

for example: The wall paintings in Ajanta & Ellora cave.

Under the patronage of →

① Pallava kings

(i) King Narasingh Varman led to the creation of the city of Mahabalipuram.

(ii) In it, inside the Shore temple, we can see the mural paintings.

(iii) The Ratha temple of the period also has mural paintings.

② Under Chola kings:

- (i) The Gangai-konda Cholapuram has Shiva temple has exquisite mural paintings.
- (ii) The 'Brihadishwara temple' build by Raja-Raja-I has mural paintings on the inner walls.
- (iii) The Rajendra Chola also gave prominence to paintings.

③ Under Pandya kings:

- (i) The mural paintings mainly formed part of religious structures.
- (ii) Religious themes were preferred.

Mural paintings, so huge in size were later replaced by miniature paintings with the coming of the Islamic rule.

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)

The Mauveyan period (3rd to 3rd century Bc) under Ashoka saw the construction of Stupas. Stupa is a round structure created over the relics related to holy monks such as Buddha or Bodhisattvas.

for example:

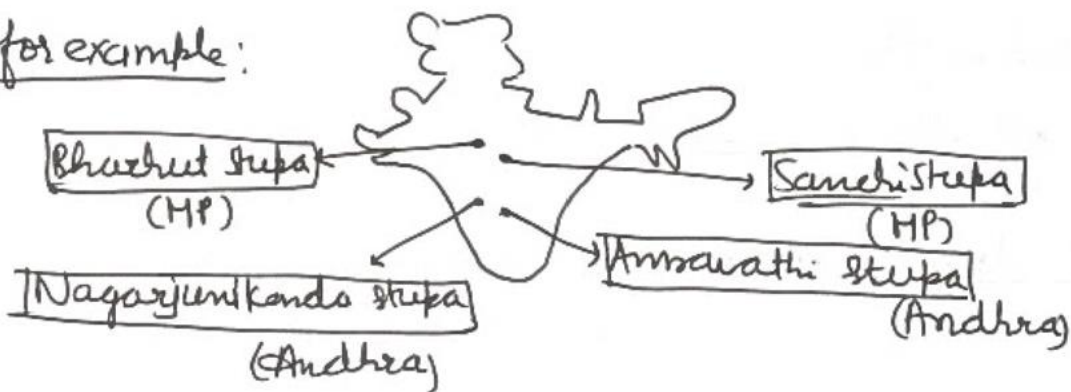


Fig. Stupas in India

A reflection of Buddhist ideals and philosophy

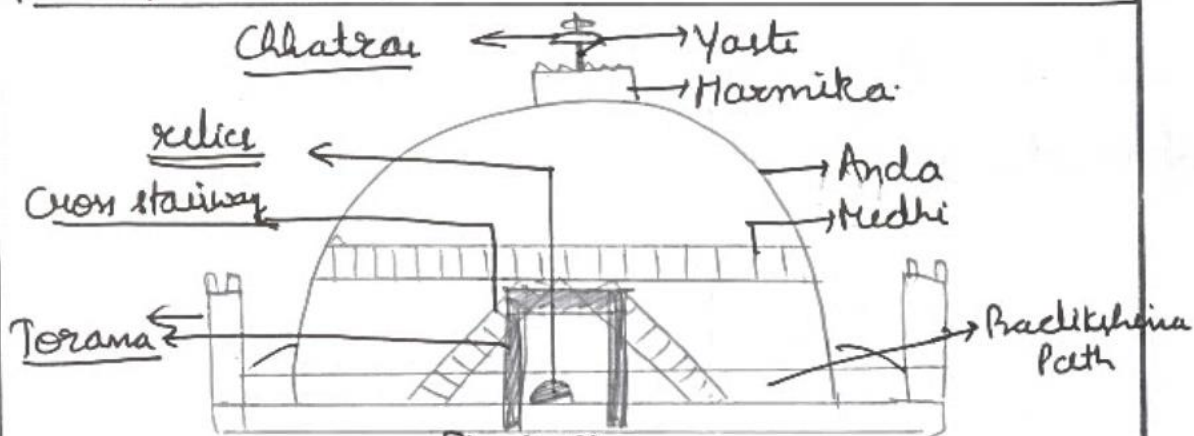


Fig. STUPA

- ① The shape of the Anda shows the round structure \Rightarrow unaffected by the outside forces.
- ② The torana on 4 sides \Rightarrow bring a receipt of knowledge from all sides.
- ③ Accepting everyone and everything.
- ④ Relies in the centre \Rightarrow i.e. there is always something divine in everyone.
- ⑤ Chhatras \rightarrow to protect our integrity and faith against all odds.
- ⑥ Yasti \rightarrow to connect oneself to the divinity which is above all.

The architecture of stupa truly indicates the Buddhism ideals and philosophy as dictated by Buddha.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	



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)

The passage of the Rowlatt Act (Black Bills) on 6th August 1919. Led to nation wide stress and the arrest of Gandhiji. The Jalianwalla Bagh massacre took place on 12th of August against a peaceful crowd collected against arrest of 2 freedom fighters.

Acted as a turning point:

- ① Led to the expression of dissent in extreme way.
for ex → The return of knighthood by Ravindra Nath Tagore.
- ② It led Gandhiji to start a new struggle of Non-Cooperation movement.
- ③ Bringing Hindu-Muslim unity in the form of Congress-Khilafat movement

- ④ Made known everyone the ill agenda of British rule.
- ⑤ United the masses to participate in coming struggle — Non-Cooperation and Civil Disobedience.

Not as a turning point:

- ① Britishers continued with their inhuman tactics
 For eg: The Hunter Commission report - was in support of the act.
- ② The Hindu-Muslim unity ~~was a~~ was the utilization of communal idea.
 ⇒ The fall of Turkey.
- ③ Not all the sections were part of the immediate events.

The Jallianwala Bagh massacre, ~~one~~ of the most inhumane act, united the Indian citizens against the foreign power.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

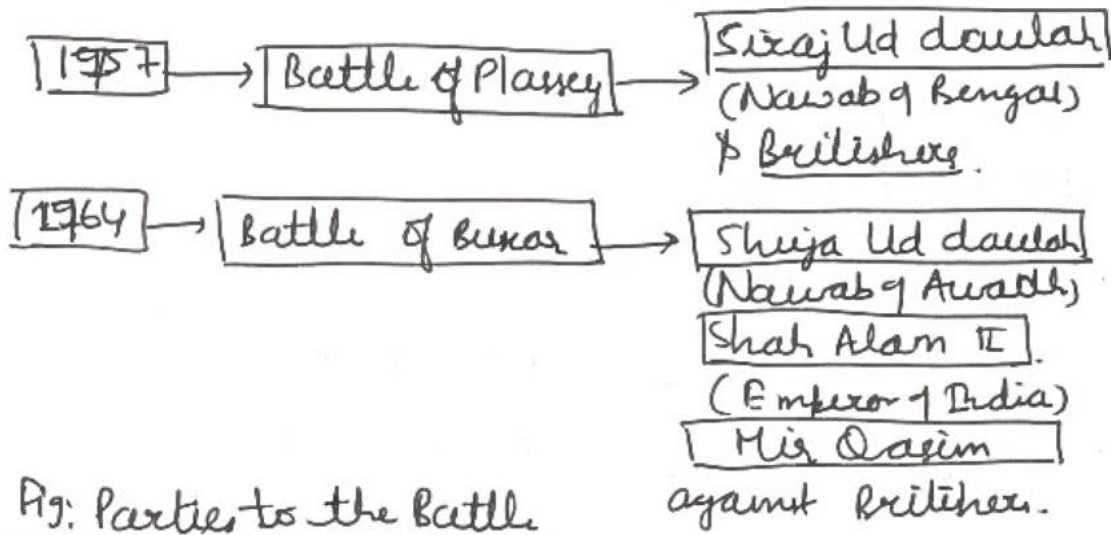
Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	



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-jure power in India. Elaborate.

(10 Marks, 150 Words)

The Battle of Plassey which happened in 1757, posed as a victory by chance but the later Battle of Buxar, ~~at~~ in 1764, established British power in India.



Battle of Plassey: De-factor power:

- ① They removed the last independent ruler of Bengal.
- ② Emperor couldn't do anything about it.
- ③ Established a puppet nawab in Bengal named "Mir Jafar".

④ All the military and economic pursuits of Bengal are now under British hands.

Battle of Buxar: De Jure power:

- ① As they defeated the two powerful forces → (i) Emperor of India (Shah Alam II)
(ii) Nawab of Awadh.
- ② Fall of the Emperor gave a signal of the coming of new regime.
- ③ The signing of Treaty of Allahabad (1764) led to (i) Diwani of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa
(ii) Subsidiary at the Awadh court.
- ④ Started the economic drain of India.

The Battle of Plassey and Buxar started especially the exploitation pursuits of the Britishers in India.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	



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

The Decolonization of Africa, mainly guided by India's decolonization, though officially completed, but the countries are still under the garb of neo-colonialism and yet to be decolonized.

Yet to be decolonized: Reasons:

① Still act as puppets in the hands of developed world.

eg: Japan used them to get its whale hunting approved at the International Whaling Commission.

② Their natural resources are acting as a source of their exploitation.
Showing signs of Dutch Disease in the region.

- ② They lack independent voice.
- ④ They lack development and therefore
home to Investment by China & USA.
- ⑤ The debt diplomacy of China is making
them suppressed by its decisions.
- ⑥ The countries like Banar, Britain, USA
etc are trying to tap its natural
resources.

Things are changing:

- ① African Union on the lines of European Union is being promoted
- ② African Development bank is helping the
~~bank~~ countries economically.

The African nations need to collectively
pursue their goals so as to reap
development benefits out of its resources.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	



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 delinquency refers to the growing involvement of juveniles in crimes related to hatred towards others.

foreg: The Pehlu Khan lynching involved a juvenile making the video of the incident.

The social factors

- ① Lack of education among the children especially in the slums and poorer regions of the region.
- ② Lack of development in the region lead them to be involved in illegal activities like - arms running) - drug supply etc.
- ③ Lack of employment opportunities in the region.

- ① Discrimination faced by them.
- ② Lack of counselling services to them.
- ③ Lack of redressal of their grievances related to culture change (Rural-Urban)

Steps taken by the government:

- ① Juvenile Justice Act provides them the appropriate legal support.
- ② Accession to the UN Convention for the rights of children.
- ③ "Sudhar Kendras" where these children are sent for rehabilitation.
- ④ Vocational Education to them to help them become part of mainstream society.

Child Rights Act and National Policy on Children also provides certain safeguards to prevent child delinquency.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	



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)

According to UN on World population report, ~~It~~ India is young to surpass China in population by 2050. The Economic Survey (2018-19) also provides the similar statistics.

Social Challenge

- ① Vocational Education to the growing population
9.7 mn/year till 2030] Eco Survey 2018-19
4.2 mn/year till 2040
- ② Provision of Health and Educational facilities.
 - ③ The frequency of hospitals and schools has to be increased.
 - ④ Drinking water and sanitation ~~is~~ to be provided to such large population.

- ⑤ The growing old age population from 8% in 2015 to 19% by 2050, i.e. increasing dependency on youth.
- ⑥ Comies are also increasing.

Economic Challenge

- ① More devolution of budget in health and education sector.
- ② More pressure on economic resources such as agricultural land & industries.
- ③ Skill development needs to be provided.
- ④ Technological advancement also requires investments.
- ⑤ Waste disposal of growing population need economic resources.

The Government must try to reap the demographic dividend by skill enhancement, education and human development.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	



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 still persists at both household and workplace in India. But when this marginalisation combines with class segregation, the victim condition is more deteriorated.

Influenced by their class background:

① All the works are not provided legal protection.

for ex. The domestic worker case of NCR Delhi 2017, where she was held hostage for days

② They do not understand or aware about

(i) The legal protection.

(ii) What constitutes abrogation of their rights.

③ They for repatriation and further economic impoverishment

- ④ They are voiceless in the absence of proper laws.
- ⑤ Their protection is jeopardized in their name of pursuit for better life of their family.

But patriarchy persists : to all women

- ① Wage gap persists
 exeg: Global Wage report, 2017 shows wage gap of 34%.
- ② Sexual harassment of women at workplace
- ③ Non compliance of sexual harassment to women at workplace Act, 2013 (MSW, 2013)
- ④ Review of MSW, 2013, Shows that 35+9 Indian & 25% of MNCs don't constitute Internal Complaints Committee.
She-Box is a good initiative but more to be done for domestic workers, tribal women working in cities.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	



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)

In India, around 30% of the population lives in cities. And the push and pull factors are leading more and more population towards the cities.

Land use planning \Rightarrow sound urban transport

- ① Preemptive transport planning to be resorted.
- ② The metro lines are planned and along them the residential plots are to be distributed.
- ③ Space to be left for the future development and planning of transport.

- ④ Usage of newer technologies like
- Vacuum tubes
 - Over-head trams
- etc to make transport more space saving
- ⑤ Not using flood plains of rivers
 eg: Mahalaxmi Express in Mumbai, in 2019, stuck in Ulhas river floodplains for days.
- ⑥ Taking all sections into account for transport planning -
- industrial workers
 - slum dwellers
 - corporates etc.

Sound urban transport is the need of the hour due to growing ecological issues and increasing congestion

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	



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

Polar Vortex refers to the area of low pressure around both the poles. The recent chilling effect on North-American winter is due to the instability of polar vortex.

Concept of Polar Vortex

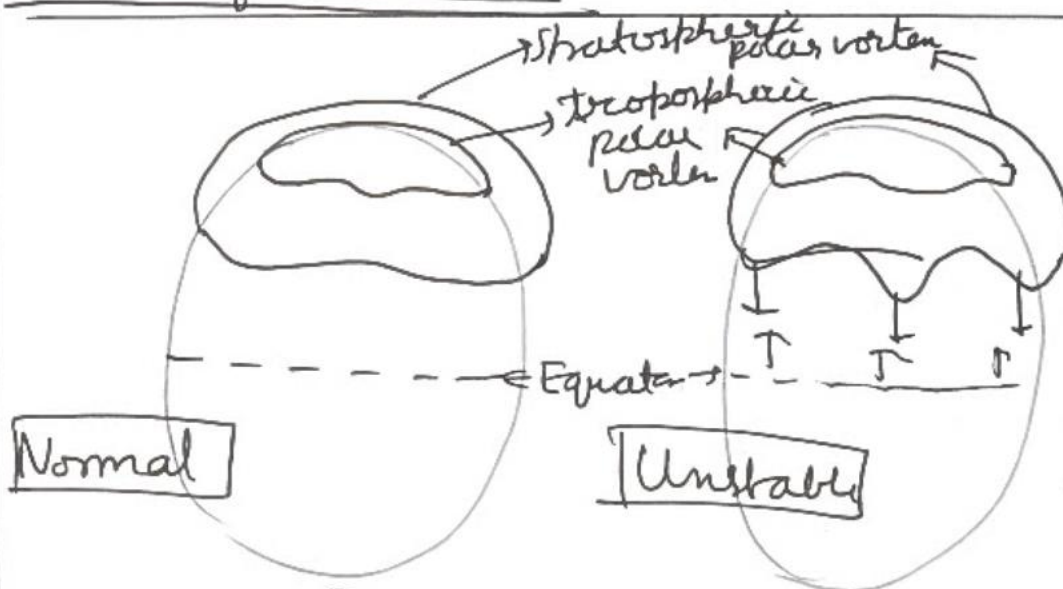


Fig: Polar Vortex

① They are 4 in number, two on both hemispheres.

- ② They have climata effects.
- ③ They gets unstable during the hemispheric cold.

Effect on Indian Climate

- ① It can bring cold to the Indian region.
- ② Make temperature unbearable especially in the region with the continental effect during winters -
- ③ Can change the cycle of monsoon.
- ④ Can bring changes to the agricultural production.

Polar Vortex, this is an important geological phenomenon having a global effect.

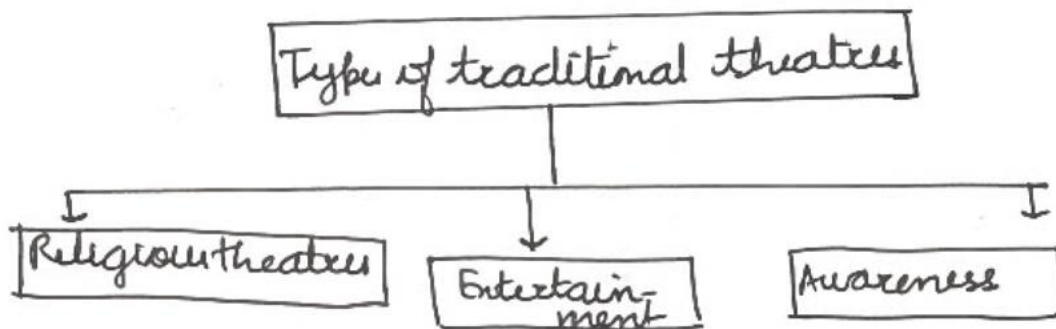
Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

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)

The theatre tradition in India goes back to Vedic period. The earliest reference to it is found in Bharat Muni's Natyashastra. It is still prevalent in some parts of India.



Traditional theatres incorporating Common Man's interest:

① Common Man's religious pursuits

for eg: "Utsava ki Ramlila" in Uttar Pradesh provides a glimpse of Ramayana in the theatre form.

② Entertainment pursuits:

• The local fables or tales like Pancha-tantra are portrayed through theatres.

• "Silapadikaram" and "Hanimeghalai" two Tamil texts are quite famous theatrical forms.

③ Awareness pursuits (Teaching purpose):

• for children theatre can act as a source of learning.

for eg: the "Holika" story can teach the victory of truth or evil.

Encompass regional, local and folk colouring

① Kudiyeltam, the folk theatre of Kerala, has picture from two castes as is prevalent in the region.

② Kudiyeltu, of Kerala, portrays the entire act in Malayalam and gives a regional touch to the theatre.

- ③ The Rajasthani theatre is famous for its colourful drama, big dialogues etc. And it also incorporates dance like Kalbeliya which is an speciality of the region.
- ④ The "Panihari" of Rajasthan shows the tradition of women going to fetch water everyday and the incidents associated with it.
- ⑤ Theatres incorporate the "local wars" fought in the region for example The battles of Aberdeen of Andaman is portrayed in their stories and small acts by Great Andamani tribe.

Theatre forms are coming under the gaze of globalization and urbanization and getting eliminated. Civil society organizations still use "Nukkad Natak" to generate awareness among people.

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)

The 1857 war called the first national war of Indian Independence, ~~it~~ officially started the struggle towards freedom and generated a national consciousness among the people.

Generated National Consciousness:

- ① It gave confidence to people of being an organized force against Britishers.
- ② ~~It~~ There was a union of multidirectional efforts inclusive of soldiers, zamindars, princes, peasants etc.
- ③ They considered India to be ruled under a Mughal king (Bahadur Shah) and demanded its revival.

- ④ Generated regional leadership in different places.

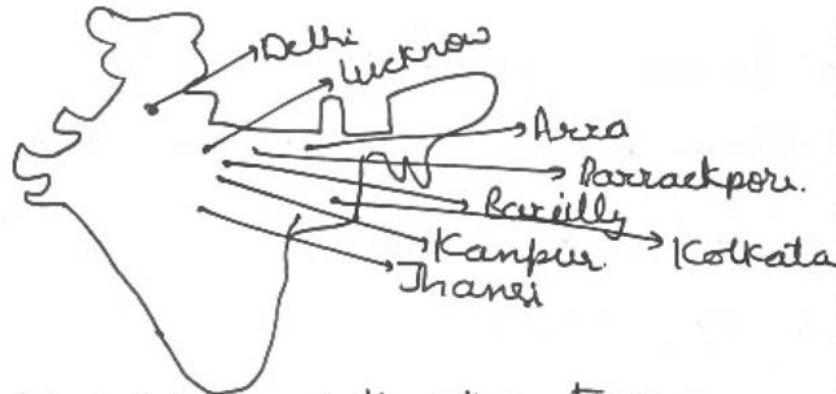


Fig. Most Active in the 19th century.

- ⑤ Educated middle class intelligentsia tried to understand the modern means of government including DEMOCRACY.
- ⑥ The realisation that their rights are being suppressed under the foreign rulers.
- ⑦ Demand of a ~~forerunner~~ better government as was in the past.
- ⑧ The inclusion of masses, provided a new push to the ongoing efforts.

National Consciousness not developed:

- ① Unaware of the "idea of a Nation"
- ② The provinces which were fighting were fighting for their vested interests.
- ③ Not all citizens or sections were part of the consciousness
for example: The educated middle class remained away from it.
- ④ They lack any propaganda or future course to run the government.
- ⑤ Lack of centralized leadership gave it a non-national wide character.
- ⑥ They were ill-equipped against the modern forces of Britishers.

As Majumdar said that it was difficult to call the period a rise of national spirit.
The later movements of 20th century like Non-Cooperation movement & Civil Disobedience movement refined their tactics.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	



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.

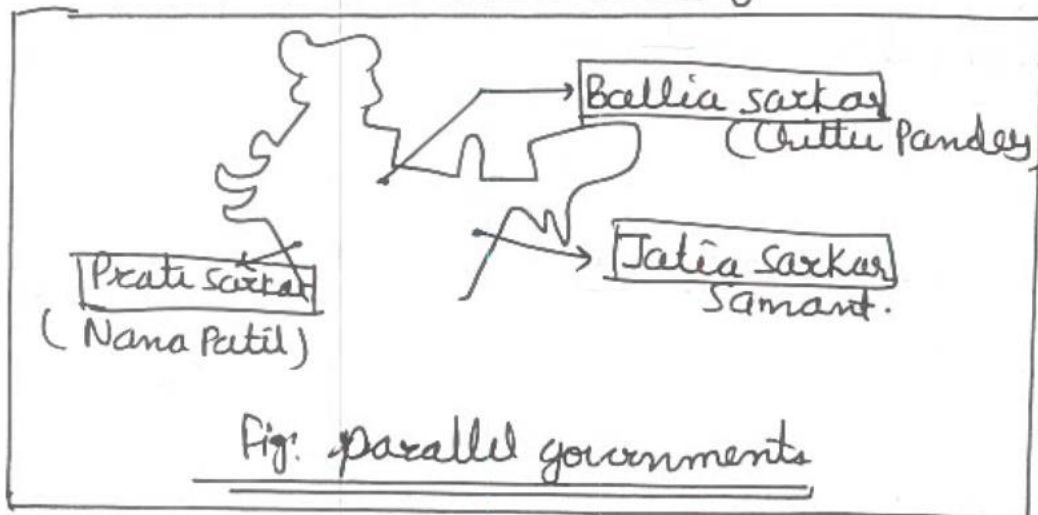
(15 Marks, 250 Words)

The August Resolution of 1942, started the Quit India movement. It was signifying the final years of India's freedom struggle. Mahatma Gandhi, gave the slogan of "Do or Die" during the movement.

Significance of Quit India movement (QIM)

- ① Inclusion of all sections,
 - Be it women, students, educated class, zamindars.
 - The industrialist class were also a part of it.
- ② Unleash all energies of against the Britishers.

- ③ Gandhi didn't give any direction to the movement, so it was a total mass based movement.
- ④ The underground activities were highly used for example: The women activists like Usha Mehta ran the underground radio station in Mumbai.
- ⑤ Other women fighters were Sucheta Kriplani and Aruna Asaf Ali.
- ⑥ The regional governments formed



Quit India movement failed to:

- ① It lacked leadership in the final years

of freedom struggle.

- ② It lacked organisation and different strategies were used for different regions.
- ③ Use of violence increased which was against the path of Ahimsa and Satya characterizing the Indian freedom struggle.
- ④ It coincided with World War II, ~~help~~ in a way helping the powers like Germany which were benefitted by British woes in India.

Quit India movement, despite any drawbacks, gave a huge blow to the British government that soon after the war, the constitution of Wavell Commission (1945) and then the ~~Colonial~~ subsequent cabinet mission plan.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

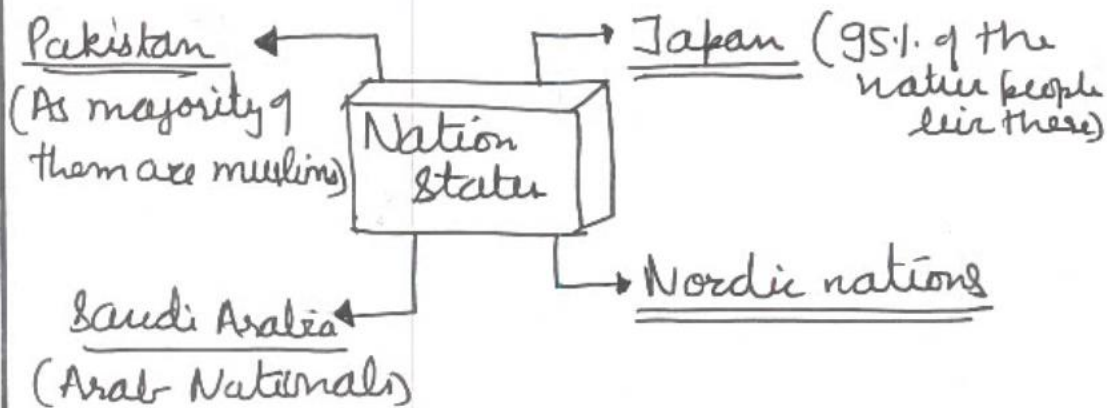
Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	



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 are the states which have a common ethnic, cultural, religious etc identity within the physical boundaries of the state.

for example: The Egypt, is a nation state with native Egyptian population in its boundaries.



While countries like India, these are multicultural states, a concept opposite or in contrast of a nation-state concept.

The emergence of the World War I

- ① The formation of the new states like Italy and Germany.
- ② In Germany, they amalgamated all the German speaking people with similar ethnic identities, thus giving them a sense of being a part of nation state.
- ③ They realized their united potential to avenge for the suppression faced in the hands of the other powers.
- ④ The aspirations of the people to form a government of their own, where they could preserve their identities led to the war-like situation.

⑤ This growing tension was taken advantage by countries like Russia.

⑥ The war was characterized by the huge participation of these newly formed nation states of Italy and Germany.

However, it was not just the nation state which led to the war But:

① The vested interests of countries like Britain and France..

② The quest for becoming the dominant power.

③ The control over colonies as more as possible.

The World War I, ^{lead to it by} ~~led to~~ overlapping and conflicting interests of nation states, gave a new turn to the world history.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	



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)

The post-Independent India, guided by its constitution and its principles of liberty, Equality, Fraternity called for the removal of all disabilities faced by the oppressed social classes.

Post Independent India

Power to marginalised :-

① Constitutional provisions

Article 14 → Called for equality among the people.

Article 15, 16 → Can provide relief and special provisions for their development

Article 17 → Removal of untouchability.

Article 46 → Working for their economic and social wellbeing.

Article 25 → Give them a right to profess their religion.

② Legal measures

(i) Civil Rights Act, 1955.

(ii) SC and ST (Prevention of Atrocities Act), 1989.

③ Reservation to the marginalized

(i) for admission in government ~~and~~ institutions of education.

(ii) for employment opportunities in government offices.

(iii) Recent 103rd Constitution Amendment gave the marginalized Economically weaker section the chance to improve.

④ The Manual scavenging prohibition Act, 2013

⑤ The Forest rights Act, 2006, gives the marginalized tribal communities, right over forest resources.

⑥ Employed usage of technology, skill development, credit support to them

eg: Bandicoot robots for drain cleaning

eg. Pradhan Mantri Kaushalya Yojana

Still they remain marginalised :

- ① Untouchability is still prevalent
for example : The 2017 lynching of 3 dalits in Talgaon district (Maharashtra) after having swim in upper class well.
- ② The manual scavenging is still continuing.
- ③ The commensality (inter-dining) is only among the caste person in rural areas.
- ④ The caste-wise occupation segregation still exists.
- ⑤ They lack voice to get their concerns addressed.

Despite the legal measures, the social empowerment of the marginalised sections is missing. There is a need of social acceptance in this regard.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
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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" refers to the feeling and attachment of one's interests to a particular region based on ethnicity, religion, race, language, economy etc.

for example: The demand for Gorkhaland in West-bengal.

Becoming less important:

- ① Globalization: It is ~~the~~ increasing the interconnectedness among the people.
- ② Education among people: which is leading to awareness about national feelings rather than regional consciousness.
- ③ Homogenization of culture → Because of

newer eating habits (McDonalidation),
westernization of clothing.

④ Propogation of Hindi and English

for example: The children now know English better than their native tongue.

⑤ Digital Connect and Virtual networks

A new culture called 'Digitalculture' is getting emerged and the native culture is overshadowed.

Still the regionalism persists:

① In different regions of India:

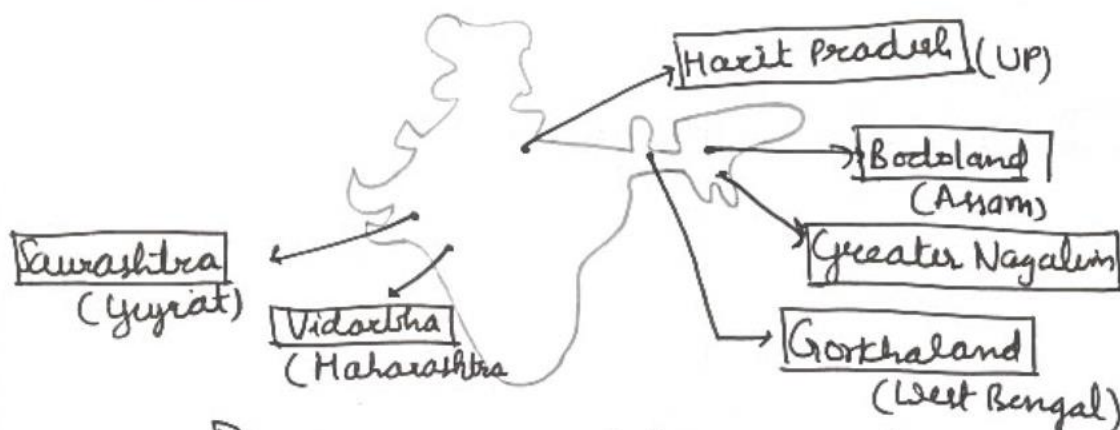


Fig: Ongoing regional movements.

- ② It may be because of Economical development lagging in these regions.
- ③ Administrative deficiencies
for example: UP because of its large size
- ④ Ethnic identities are suppressed
for example: Bodoland demand in Assam.
- ⑤ Risk to their language
for ex: Nepali language of Gorkhas
by Bengali of West Bengal
- ⑥ Greater political autonomy demanded
for eg: Nagaland demand.

Way forward:

- Address the root cause of regional feeling.
- Decentralizing of power by devolving more power to Panchayats.
- Preservation of culture and language.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
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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)

The recommendation of Dhebar Commission (1960-61), led the Government in 1973 to declare 75 tribal communities as primitive tribal groups (PTG). They were renamed as 'PVTG' in 2006.

for example: Bixia Community of Central India,
Druas, Parjane of South India.

Criteria for their determination

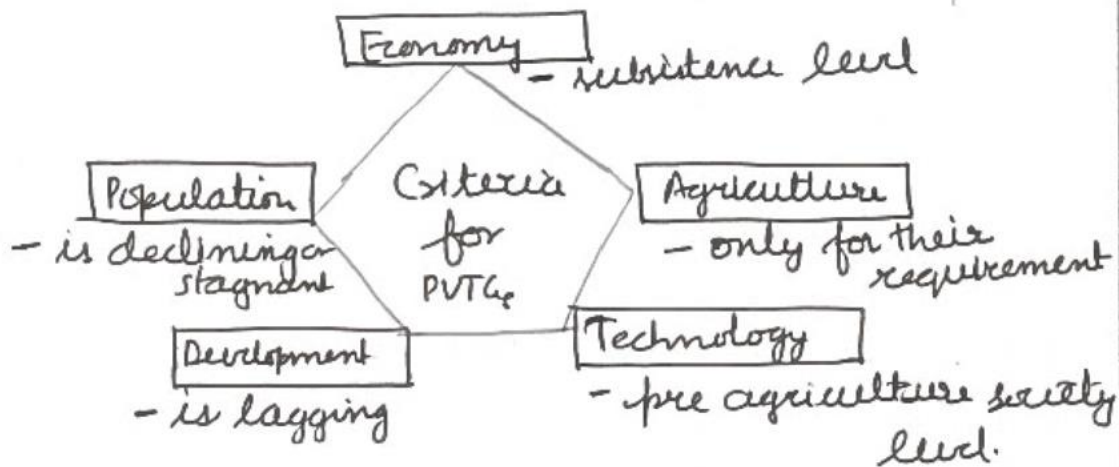


Fig: Criteria for PVTGs

The problems faced by PVTGs are:

① Starvation deaths among PVTGs

for example: The June 2017 death of "Budhini Birjia" (Jharkhand) due to non-availability of food as she didn't possess Aadhaar or Ration card.

② Development induced migration

for example: The infrastructure projects like Ramman barrage, Hirakud dam etc.

③ The removal of their traditional forest rights

④ Employment as construction workers.

⑤ Apathy of Government towards their upliftment.

⑥ Bad situation in rehabilitation camps.

⑦ Lack of access to educational and health opportunities.

Measures taken by Government:

- ① National scheme for development of PVTGs.
- ② Tribal sub-plan.
- ③ Van. bandhu Vikas Yojana, 2013.
- ④ Van Dhan Yojana (empowerment through SHGs).
- ⑤ TRIFED is involved in branding their products
for eg: MAHUA Brand.
- ⑥ Educational facilities through Hostels, scholarships, etc.
- ⑦ Recreation in employment and educational institutions.

The PVTGs are the most vulnerable among the already vulnerable schedule tribes. Their upliftment should be treated as foremost step.

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 refers to the seasonal change of wind direction, which brings seasonal rainfall in case of Indian sub-continent. The entire economy of India is based on monsoon directly or indirectly.

Mechanism of Monsoon.

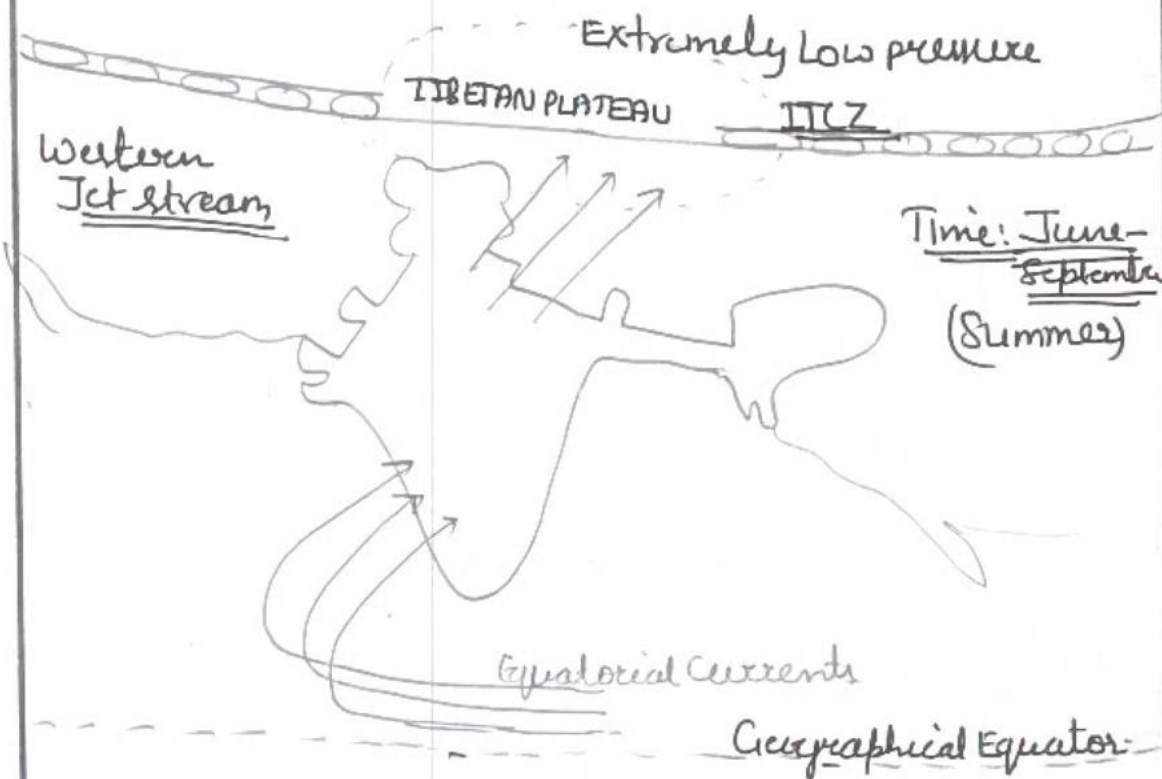


Fig: Mechanism of monsoon

- ① The Intertropical Convergence Zone (ITCZ) gets shifted northward.
- ② It is because of sun's movements towards the northern hemisphere.
- ③ The tibetan plateau develops a very low pressure over the area (KOTESHWARAN)
- ④ The wind gets deflected toward its low pressure area.
- ⑤ It is accentuated by the Eastern Jet stream which replaced the Western Jet stream.

Ecological Impact

- ① The forests and other biodiversity of the region brings dependent upon monsoon.
- ② The rices, ponds, dams etc are all monsoon dependent.
- ③ It provides relief after scorching Indian summer.
- ④ Brings down the level of pollution from the wind.

Economic Impact:

- ① Agriculture: Nearly 46% of the Indian agriculture is rain fed.
- ② Lack of monsoon rain may decrease material supply to industries.
- ③ Absence may lead to inflation and fiscal deficit.
- ④ Country's GDP may come down.

Social Impact

- ① Food security of the country is dependent on it.
- ② Absence of it, leads to indebtedness of farmers and their impoverishment.
- ③ Lead to starvation deaths.
- ④ Poverty increase in the area

Due to climate change, EL Nino etc, the pattern of monsoon is changing and Ecosurvey (2017-18), also indicated the incidence of extreme weather events → flood draught.

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)

The World Bank report about Water Scarc cities, indicated the growing menace of water scarcity. The 2019 water scarcity in Chennai and the omnipresent stress in west and Central India requires a rationalization of our approach.

Transition from "supply more water", needed

- ① It leads to over-exploitation of water resources.
- ② It leads to poisoning of water ^{pollution}
for eg: Arsenic pollution in ground water in Delhi.
- ③ Ground water recharge mismatch with its exploitation rate.
- ④ Other ecological issues
eg: Salinisation of soil (in Punjab due to flood irrigation).

Need is to:

① Improve water use efficiency

(i) Using area specific crops

eg: Not to grow rice in water scarce regions like Punjab, Haryana

(ii) Millets in rain-fed areas.

(iii) Policy making to be improved

eg: Jal Hi Jeevan (for crop diversification of Haryana)

(iv) Recycling of water

eg: Toilet to Tap initiative of Delhi government

(v) Incentivising water use efficiency

eg: "Paani Badao Paise kamao" initiative of Delhi government.

② Reduce leakage

(i) Canals should be covered with slab cell plates to avoid evaporation and generation of electricity also

(ii) Metering of water supply.

③ Restore local water bodies

eg (i) "Kere Sanjivani" program of Karnataka for traditional 'Kere'.

(ii) "Kandagaoon Model" (Aspirational district) use 'Kuan Puja' or well worship to keep wells clean

(iii) Desiltation of ponds, baolis, tanks etc.

(iv) Use Zing (J&K), Kul (Himachal), Naula (Uttarakhand) model

④ Applying high tariffs:

(i) Disincentivising people to use more water.

(ii) Attaching financial cost to a precious resource.

Above all, the behavioural change in people is required to make water use more efficient and to reduce water stress.

Dholka Model can be preferred for this.

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)

Geo-heritages are those geological heritage which are the result of unique geological processes. As of now there is no internationally recognized geo-heritage sites in India.

for eg: The Angel Island in Karnataka

Protected as part of bio-diverse landscape

- ① They can't be protected in isolation
- ② Their biodiverse region surrounding must also be protected
- ③ They are the part of the larger ecosystem

for eg: The Nalki Lake in mountains need to be protected as part of the entire mountainous region.

- ④ This will lead to sustenance of their beauty and uniqueness of geology.
- ⑤ The other ill-effects like floods, drought, etc will be avoided to an extent.

Protected as part of tourism circuits:

- ① Their unique geological identity will attract more tourists.
for eg: The Crater lake in Maharashtra
- ② It will provide a means of sustenance for the nearby community.
- ③ Incentive to protect their geo-logical heritages.
- ④ Tourism provides economy of the region a push.

Way forward.

- ① Bringing a national policy on geological heritage.
- ② Community led approach for their development.
- ③ Awareness creation in the nearby region.
- ④ Protecting from pollution by industries, chemicals, fertilizers etc.

Geo-logical heritage like other heritage should be given priority in their protection. They will help in maintaining an ecological balance.

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

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