

Test Code: 21094

FIAS -2019- GS1G/5E/17C/25B

ForumIAS  
MGPO022350

ForumIAS

ACADEMY

GENERAL STUDIES

ForumIAS  
ACADEMY

Name Of Candidate

ANVA SHAKTI

Email Id.

Roll No.

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Mobile No.

Date:

7-08-19

Maximum Marks: 250

Time Allowed: Three Hours

## INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Max. Marks	Marks Obtained
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		
6		
7		
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12		
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16		
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18		
19		
20		
Total Marks:		

## INSTRUCTION

1. Please do furnish Name, Email, Roll No and Mobile in the answer sheet.
2. There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH, all questions are compulsory.
3. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
4. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided.
5. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum Answer Booklet must be clearly Struck off.

Any specific messages for ForumIAS Mentors/  
Evaluators with respect to your copy? Write it here.

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Remarks:

Start Time | 10:30AM

End Time | 1:31PM

Mode Of Examination :

Online ☐ Offline ☒

ECN CODE:

Evaluation Date:

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

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS

**Q.1)** Has the creation of linguistic states has worked in favour of strengthening Indian unity?  
(10 Marks, 150 Words)

Creation Demand for creation of linguistic states began right after Independence and was dealt with Shah Commission, JVP Committee & Fazl Ali Committee

It has strengthened Unity As

- 1) Acknowledgement of diversity of India
- 2) Enabled mass participation of people in regional politics
- 3) Enabled moving away from English speaking elite dominated politics
- 4) Provided a uniform basis for reorganisation of Indian states

How has it undermined unity

- 1) Further demand for new states.  
Ex: Jorkhaland in Assam.



2) Rising regionalism. Ex: Maharashtra for Marathis, Attacks on North-east people in Bangalore.

3) Undermines national unity by creating separatist tendencies. Ex: South Indian States specially Tamil Nadu

## Way Forward

1) Punchi Commission's advice to implement 3-language formula to strengthen bonding.

2) 'Ek Bharat, Shrestha Bharat' like schemes to increase harmony.

Despite renewed demands for new states, linguistic reorganisation did help <sup>in strengthening</sup> Indian unity.

### Feedback ( For OFFICE use only )

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	





**Q.2)** Analyse the reasons for the decentralization of the cotton textile industry in India. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

Cotton Textile Industry emerged in India in 1853, with first mill being set up in Bombay.

## Reasons for decentralisation

# Almost 80% of cotton textile production happens in small and medium industries because:

1) Government policies: of supporting small decentralised units for rural empowerment  
1.1) Recent policy of subsidies of Technological Upgradation Scheme (TUS).

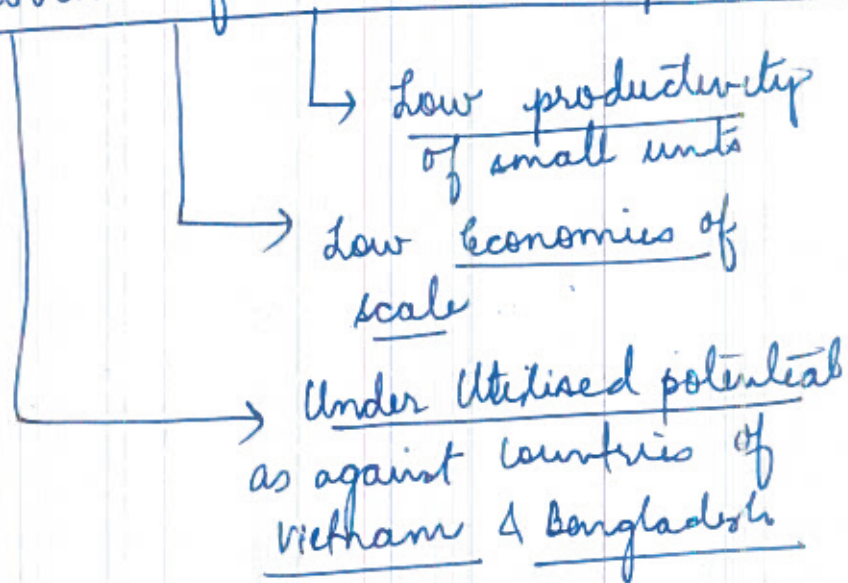
2) Advent of Powerlooms.

3) Rise of Labour Unionism in large plants and their decreasing productivity.

Ex: Trade Unionism in Bangor Bombay  
Textile Mills.

4) Bt - Cotton and large scale cotton production

Some Drawbacks of Decentralised production



Advantage → Benefits to MSMEs.

Thus, textile industry in India is largely decentralised, it needs skill & technological upgradation to achieve its full potential.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	





Q.3) What is the difference between Earth waves and Skywaves? Also, briefly explain their usefulness. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

Earth waves are the waves originating on earth's surface while skywaves refer to the waves that originate and circulate in atmosphere.

Earth Waves	Sky Waves
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>1) Originate on earth's</li><li>2) Can be related to geological phenomenon.</li><li>3) Affect environment near or on earth's surface</li></ul> <p>Ex: P &amp; S waves</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>1) Originate in sky</li><li>2) Caused due to atmospheric phenomena.</li><li>3) Cause modification in upper atmospheric conditions.</li></ul> <p>Ex: Rossby waves</p>

## Usefulness

### 1) Earth waves:

- 1) Helps us understand interior of earth.
- 2) Monitor geological phenomenon.
- 3) Monitor oceanographic phenomena.

### 2) Sky waves:

- 1) Helps us under upper atmosphere phenomenon
- 2) Monitor global weather.

3)

Thus, Earthwaves and Skywaves have many uses in understanding climatic, oceanographic and geological phenomena.

Feedback ( For OFFICE use only )

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	





**Q.4)** The vagaries of Indian Monsoon are not only a product of meteorological factors but also anthropogenic causes. Illustrate. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

Indian Monsoon has been associated with unpredictable weather phenomena and floods and droughts are parts of monsoon cycle.

## HOW IT'S A PRODUCT OF METEOROLOGICAL FACTORS

- 1) Differential heating of land and sea
- 2) Heating of Tibet Plateau
- 3) Westerly and Easterly Tropical Jet Streams impact on the (burst) of monsoon.
- 4) El Nino & Southern Oscillation impact intensity of monsoon.  
El Nino : ~~low~~ monsoon & droughts } On average  
La Nina : Heavy monsoon and flood }
- 5) Local meteorological factors like low pressure

& high pressure zones.

## How ANTHROPOGENIC CAUSES AID IT

- ① Increasing global warming and meltng of Himalayan glaciers impacting low pressure area of Tibet.
  - 2) Increasing ocean temperature due to global warming → decreased intensity of monsoons → droughts.
  - 3) Urban Landscape modification
    - ↓
    - Concreteisation  
↓  
Increased Surface Flow  
↓  
Floods
    - ↓
    - Encroachment of Flood Plains & wetlands  
↓  
Low Percolation to Ground water → drought
    - ↓
    - Poor Drainage  
↓  
Water Clogging  
↓  
Floods
  - 4) Mining and Quarrying → landslides due to slope failure.
- Thus, while floods & droughts form part of monsoon climate, human activities aggravate it.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	

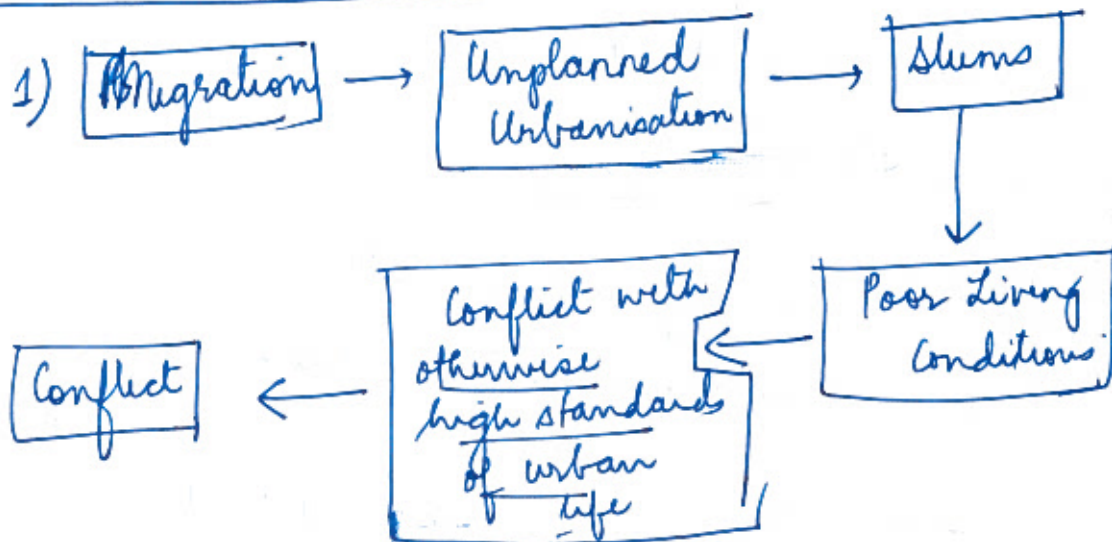




Q.5) Migration leading to rural-urban value conflict is at the core of crimes in cities especially juvenile crimes. Critically Examine. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

As per Economic Survey 2017-18, Internal migrants numbered around 9 million in India.

## HOW RURAL URBAN MIGRATION CAUSES VALUE CONFLICT

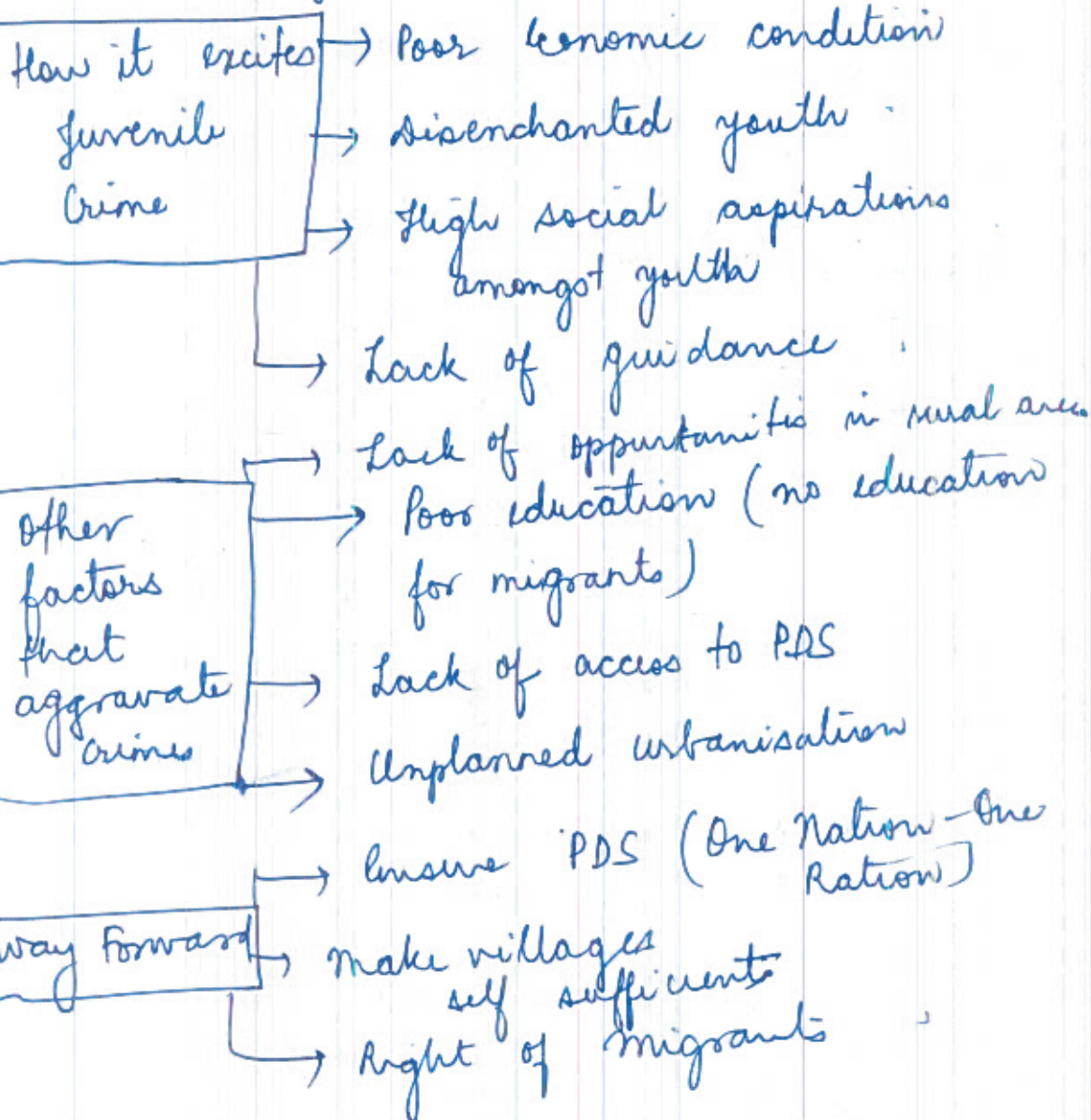


2) Low Social Capital and high social distance of urban rural migrants. as against close-knit rural societies.

3) Shattered Aspirations of social mobility.

4) Apathy and Indifference in urban societies to poor condition of migrant. while

5) Lack of community spaces as against rural lifestyle.



Thus, migration must be managed to ensure social harmony

Feedback ( For OFFICE use only )

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	



**Q.6)** Indus valley civilization could be called as the cradle of Indian culture and traditions. In light of the above statement enumerate various cultural traditions of Indus Valley Civilization which exist even after the civilization ceases to exist.

(10 Marks, 150 Words)

around 2500 yr BC Indus Valley Civilization which existed forms a continuum in the existing Indian society as well.

## VARIOUS CULTURAL TRADITIONS THAT EXIST

- 1) Pottery: Formed the core of rural societies till late and though decreasing still part of Indian villages
- 2) Bead Making: • Bead Making has been a continuous tradition  
• Many tribes still use beads for jewellery as Indus Valley people did.  
Ex: Songra khandas.
- 3) Bronze Casting: • Dancing girl of Mohenjodaro represents excellence in Bronze casting technique by Indus Valley People.  
• This tradition continued through Cholas

- even today Bronze ~~Maker~~ Casting flourishes in Tamil Nadu (ex: Madurai)

- 4) Cotton Textile:
- Spindles discovered from Harappan sites show prevalent cotton weaving.
  - Till modern period, Mahatma Gandhi promoted cotton weaving.

- 5) Coffin Burial: still continues in India and across globe.

Thus, Indus Valley Civilization has been a constant source of inspiration for various modern day art forms.

Feedback ( For OFFICE use only )

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	



Q.7) "The decline of Handicraft/traditional industries was the direct result of the British rule in India and had mostly negative consequences on India." Elaborate.  
(10 Marks, 150 Words)

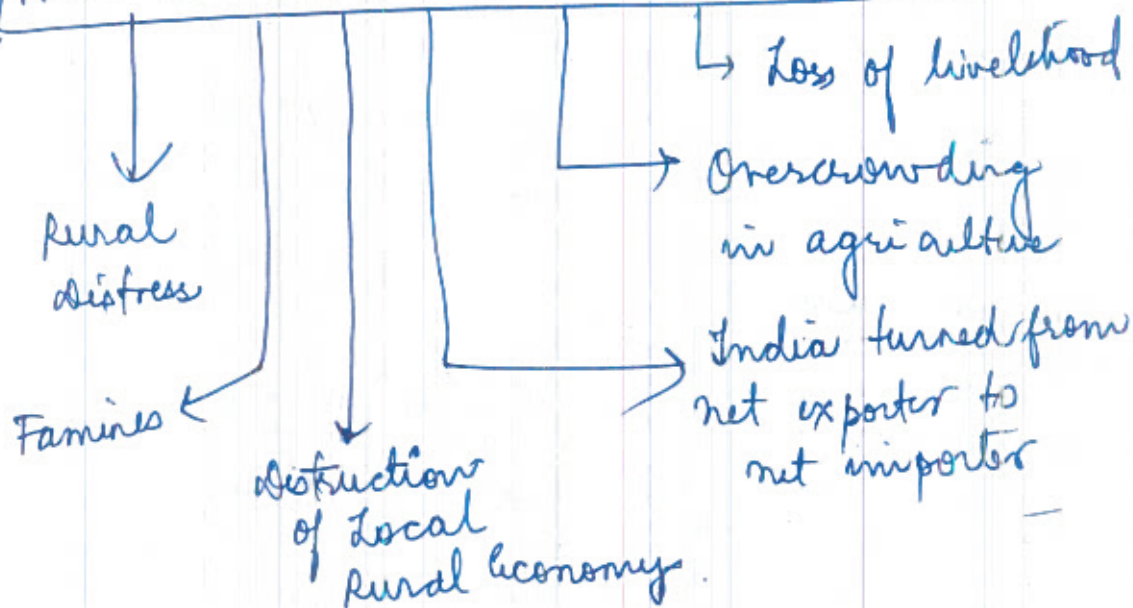
When Britishers invaded India, Indian textiles and handicrafts were in great demand across Europe and India contributed to a quarter of World Trade.

HOW WAS IT A CONSEQUENCE OF BRITISH RULE

- 1) Heavy Import Duties on Indian Handicrafts.
- 2) Laws like Prohibition of Indian Textiles Act made it illegal for Europeans to buy/own Indian textile. Ex: Indian Saree, Handkerchiefs -
- 3) The weavers were forced to sell their products at Company determined low prices after 1765.
- 4) The cotton <sup>(raw material)</sup> was exported to Europe for Industrial<sup>n</sup> production.
- 5) Weavers lost both buyers and sellers.

- 6) Dumping of low cost industry produced goods
- 7) Destruction of small rulers and kingdoms that patronised handicrafts

## HOW IT HAD NEGATIVE CONSEQUENCES



Thus, British policies destroyed rural local economy and turned India into net importer. The effects of this can still be felt across rural regions in rural distress.

Feedback ( For OFFICE use only )

Structure		Content	-	-	
Question Interpretation		Total :			





Q.8) What caused England to become the epicentre of the Industrial Revolution in the second half of 18th century? Discuss the role of the textile sector in the Industrial Revolution.

(10 Marks, 150 Words)

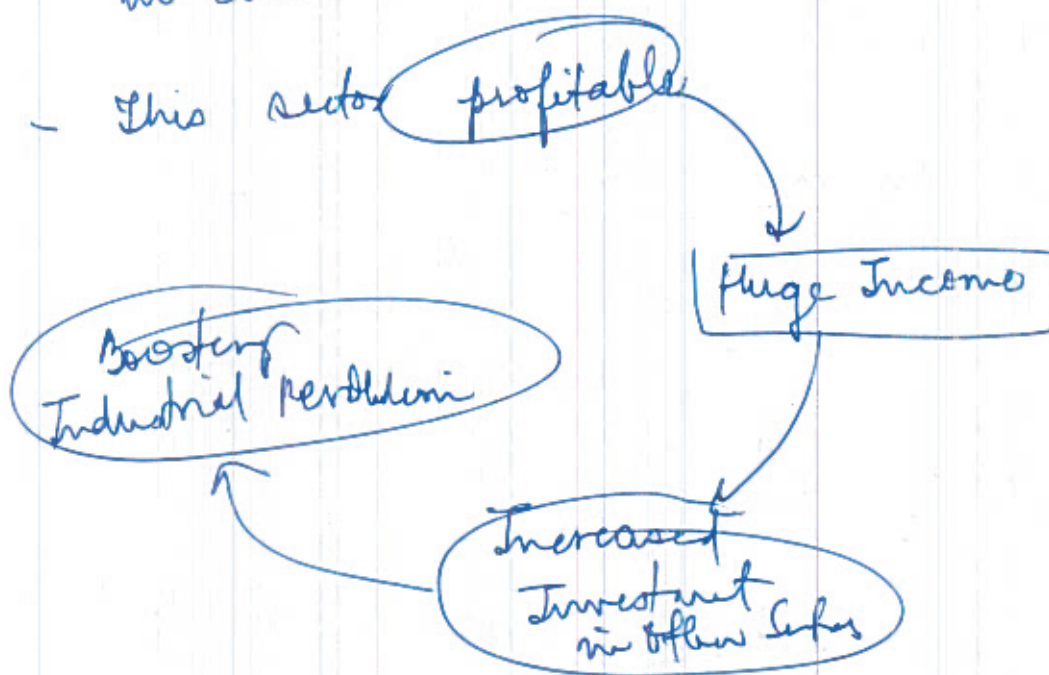
England emerged as the epicentre of Industrial Revolution due to a mix of factors.

## FACTOR CAUSES

- ① Technological Developments:  
Like Spinning Jenny etc.
- ② Availability of Raw Materials from Colonies: like Cotton from India.
- ③ Huge Markets: In colonies of Africa, Asia & America.
- ④ Huge Capital: From exploitation of conqueror colonies.

## ROLE OF TEXTILE SECTOR

- first sector to modernize
- Easy availability of raw material from tropical countries
- huge market for cotton products in colonies -
- This sector profitable



Thus Textile industry played a huge role in Industrial development along with heavy Industries

Feedback ( For OFFICE use only )

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	



Q.9) Sprawling cities without basic amenities is a big hindrance in realising the sustainable development goals in India. Elaborate.

(10 Marks, 150 Words)

Unplanned urbanisation and unmanaged migration has caused urban sprawl in India.

How It hinders realisation of SDGs

1) SDG-1: No poverty

- Shows mostly poor people with limited economic opportunities.

2) SDG-2: Food for all

- Low Income and lack of access to PDS (as majority migrant population)

3) SDG-3: ~~Poor~~ Health for All

- Urban sprawls have poor hygiene sanitation and spread of communicable diseases

- Poor Nutrition makes kids malnourished

4) SDG-4: Education for all

- No education facilities near

urban sprawls  
- Violative of RTI Act too

Other Goals → SDG 8 - Economic Growth: low jobs, lost demographic dividend  
→ SDG - 11 - Sustainable Cities not possible due to poor economic & social conditions  
→ SDG - 10 - High Inequality in Incomes

## Way Forward

- 1) Planned urbanisation with
    - Proper Public Transport
    - Green spaces
    - Housing Facilities
  - 2) Develop villages to control urban sprawl by generating jobs.
  - 3) Schemes to help poor urban population like One Nation, One Ration.
- These steps like AMRUT <sup>& smart cities</sup> etc are positive steps towards controlling urban sprawl.

Feedback ( For OFFICE use only )

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	





**Q.10)** Discuss the role played by freedom fighters from India's northeast in the fight for India's independence.

(10 Marks, 150 Words)

The freedom fighters from North East played a huge role in India's independence as well as unification of North East.

## ROLE PLAYED

1) Manipur: fought for Indians and against British Rule.

Ex: Rani from Manipur who was imprisoned by British and released by Nehru after independence during civil disobedience movement.

2) Tyokhas: Tyokhas formed large part of Indian army.

Post World War II, they joined Indian Independence Struggle in

large numbers.

Feedback ( For OFFICE use only )

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		<b>Total :</b>	



Q.11) India has become land of religions as a reaction to rigidities and orthodox values of the time. Discuss. (15 Marks, 250 Words)

India has been a cradle of the greatest religions of the world which arose due to prevailing <sup>social</sup> situations and as a reaction to them.

India has become land of religions as

- 1) Buddhism and Jainism arose in 5th century BC
- 2) Bhakti and Sufi movements of 14th and 15th century led to growth of new religions like Sikhism (Guru Nanak Dev)
- 3) Bhakti and Sufi movements also gave birth to new streams within Hinduism like Sadu Panth, Kabir Panth.
- 4) Advent of British: They used prevailing orthodoxies in Hinduism to convert

low caste people to Christianity

## Current Period

- 1) Rise of religions and related philosophies  
like (1) Hindutva
- (2) Renewed <sup>debate</sup> demand for over  
Babri Masjid & Ram Mandir

## HOW WAS THIS A RESPONSE TO RIGIDITIES AND ORTHODOXIES

- 1) Later Vedic period saw rigid caste and varna rules.
- 2) Poor condition of Vaishyas and Shudras
- 3) Thus, came Buddhism which absorbed lower castes and Vaishyas, gave them equal rights.
- 4) Bha Growing orthodoxy and materialism



in 14th-15th century gave rise to Sufism and Bhaktism.

- 5) It preached one god and love for humanity as against existing pluralism in religion
- 6) Christianity attracted followers from low caste<sup>& tribes</sup> in Kerala, North East etc as they were<sup>^</sup> subjected to exclusion and poor treatment.

Yet, INDIA remains SECULAR

- 1) Constitution guarantees no discrimination on religious basis (Art 14)
- 2) Art 25 and, guarantees freedom to practice, propagate and preach one's religion.

Thus, social conditions and rigidities gave birth to multiple religions and also taught these religions to coexist with tolerance.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	



Q.12) "The growth of territorial empire in India was neither planned nor directed from Britain." Analyse. (15 Marks, 250 Words)

The advent of British and Portuguese in India emerged out of need to break Arab monopoly over Silk Routes.

But due to unexpected unfolding of events, this trade interest grew into territorial empire.

WHY GROWTH OF EMPIRE HAPPENED IN

INDIA:

1) Rich Resources:

1.1) Saltpetre, spices etc. which were used in Britain

1.2) Rich textiles and handicrafts which had huge market among elite class.

2) MULTIPLE WARRING KINGDOMS:

2.1) Provide British an opportunity to establish their foothold.



2.2) The kingdoms allied with British to defeat others providing them a chance to meddle in domestic politics

### 3) Military Backwardness:

- 3.1) The Mughals never invested in modern artillery.
- 3.2) Naval capacity of India rulers wasn't as good as Europeans.

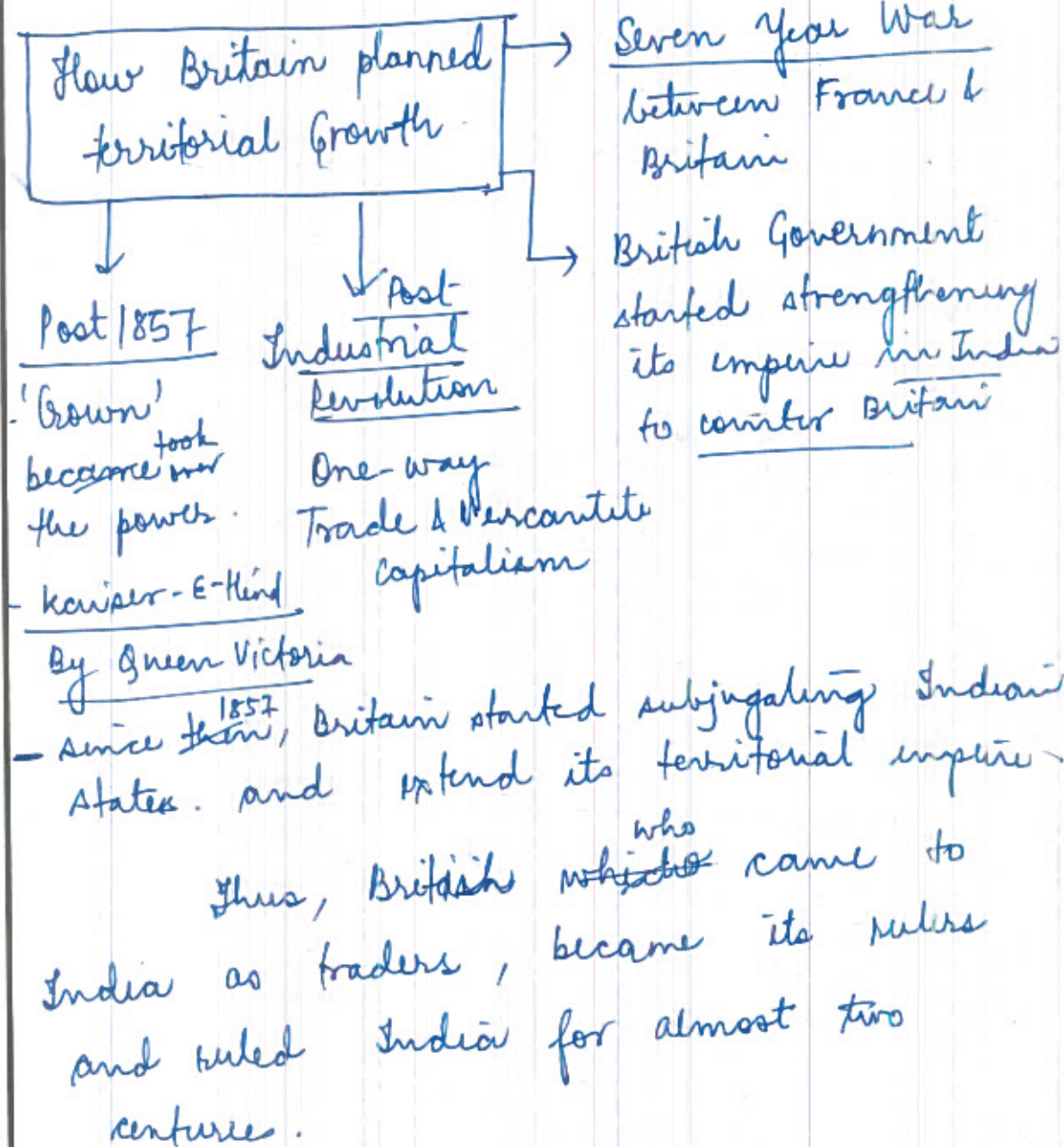
### 4) Initiatives of East India Company (EIC)

- 4.1) To further its trade interests, it started setting up forts.
- 4.2) Forced Rulers to enter into subjugation treaties

### HOW WAS THIS NOT PLANNED / DIRECTED BY BRITAIN

- 1) The <sup>Queen</sup> Victorians & granted to EIC only exclusive trading rights
- 2) The main aim was to maximise trade profits
- 3) Even after 1765, when British acquired

Sivani rights over Bengal, administration was left with EIC.



Feedback ( For OFFICE use only )

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	



**Q.13)** Analyse the movement of cultural politics that arose in the 19th and early 20th centuries in Bengal, as a response to British colonialism.

(15 Marks, 250 Words)

After acquiring Diwani rights over Bengal in 1765, East India company, started its influence in Bengal's administration, eliciting a social-cultural-political response from its citizens.

CULTURAL POLITICS THAT AROSE IN 19TH & EARLY 20TH CENTURY

- 1) Raja Ram Mohan Ray:
  - 1.1) 1819 onwards started campaigns against Fate.
  - 1.2) Also preached cultural philosophies of Vedanta, monotheism etc.
  - 1.3) Demanded participation of Indians in administration.

- 2) Trend was followed by Jshwan Chandra Vidyasagar, Sekendra Nath Tagore, K. C. Sen etc. who while

reforming culture sought greater participation of Indians in politics

3) Early 20th century & Partition of Bengal:

3.1) This gave rise to huge political mobilisation in Bengal

3.2) Had cultural elements like  
- Usage of Hindu symbols like laksha bandhan, Fast, bathing in Ganga to mark day of partition

3.3) Cultural revival through songs like Amar Sonar Bangla, revolutionary literature of Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyaya and artforms and paintings.

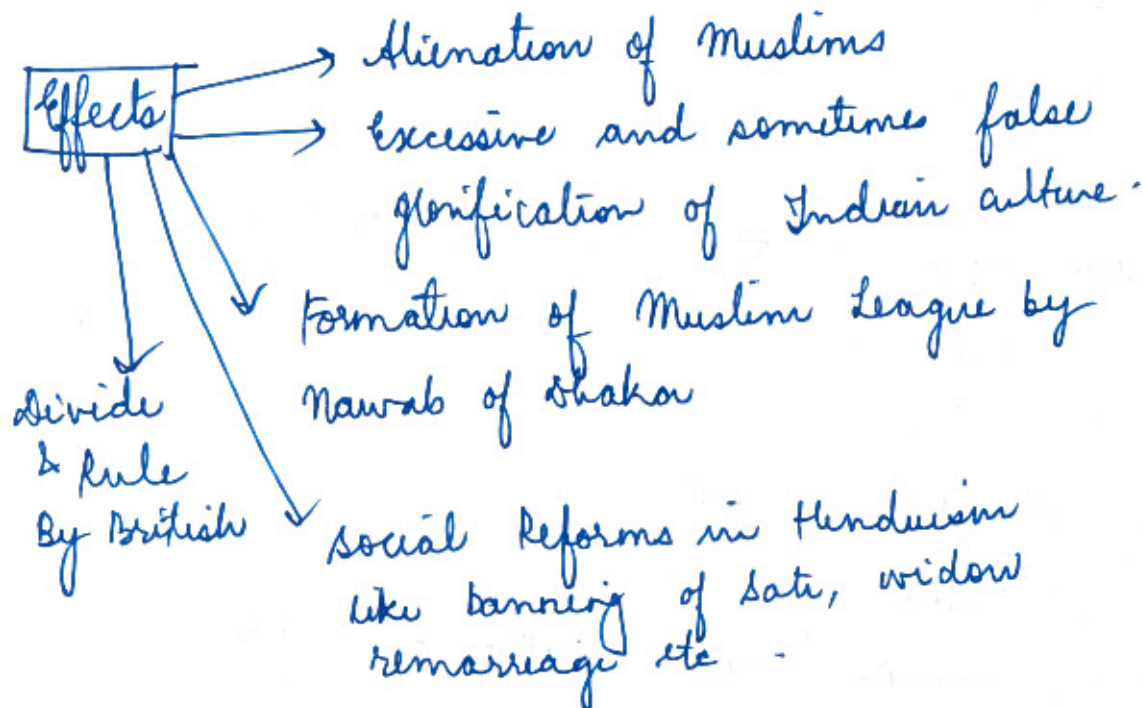
This was a response to British colonialism

1) British tried to humiliate Indian



culture and philosophy.

- 2) This led to initiatives by Bengalis to reform and revive their traditions.
- 3) Political subjugation caused mixing of cultures and politics.



The British Colonialism affected Indian culture in different ways and created political awakening -

Feedback ( For OFFICE use only )

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	



**Q.14)** What were the factors that led to decolonisation post World War II? Compare and contrast the European withdrawal from Africa and Asia.

(15 Marks, 250 Words)

World War II shifted the global power balance from Europe to USA and led to decolonisation by Europeans.

Factors leading to decolonisation post World War II

## 1) WEAKENING OF EUROPE:

- 1.1) Militarily exhausted
- 1.2) Economically depleted as huge sums spent on war.

## 2) NEW AWAKENING AMONG COLONIES:

- 2.1) Awareness about rights and ideals of liberty, fraternity, equality -
- 2.2) Soldiers saw the conditions in Europe & compared this with their homeland.



## 3) TRUE FACE OF EUROPEANS EXPOSED:

- 3.1) As they attacked Germany, Italy ~~on~~  
pretext of safeguarding democratic  
rights
- 3.2) yet, refused to acknowledge rights  
of colonial population.

## 4) RISE OF USA:

- 4.1) USA too wanted decolonisation so  
that it could get access to new  
markets.

## 5) NEOCOLONIALISM:

- 5.1) Europeans were confident that they  
could control new colonies through  
economic subjugation.

## Comparison of European Withdrawal from Africa and Asia

Africa	Asia
1) Was slower	1) Comparatively faster.
2) Reluctance to Inde-	2) were forced to

pendence movements here were slower due to illiteracy and lack of awareness multiple ethnicity.

vacate due to strong independence movements

3) Here Europeans were militarily strong

3) Japanese invasion had caused military weakening

4) Came as a response to global pressure like Non-Aligned movement, UN, USA etc

4) Came as a response to organic demands by Asian nations

⑤ Extensive neocolonialism post decolonisation

(5) Neocolonialism was limited

Thus, decolonisation post WWII came as a response to pressure from US, UN and colonised nations

Feedback ( For OFFICE use only )

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	





**Q.15)** The Emergency was just an aberration in the democratic journey of independent India which eventually led to deepening of democratic roots of Indian polity. (Comment)  
(15 Marks, 250 Words)

The Emergency period in India  
from 1975-77 imposed under Article 352  
of constitution is remembered as the darkest  
period of Indian Democracy.

## HOW WAS IT AN ABERRATION

- 1) Unilateral suspension of Democracy
  - 1.1) By the then PM, Indira Gandhi
  - 1.2)
- 2) An Attempt to disempower Judiciary
  - 2.1) Allahabad High Court had declared PM's election void
  - 2.2) SC <sup>Supreme Court</sup> too upheld the decision but allowed her to continue as Prime Minister.
- 3) Forced Sterilization
  - 3.1) An attempt to abrogate right to

Freedom.

## 4) Muzzling Opposition:

4.1) The opposition leaders were failed without trial.

Previous attempts post Independence against democratic Ideals

↓  
Attempt to diminish role of judiciary post 1967.

→ 1957, dismissal of state government in Kerala (CPI government)

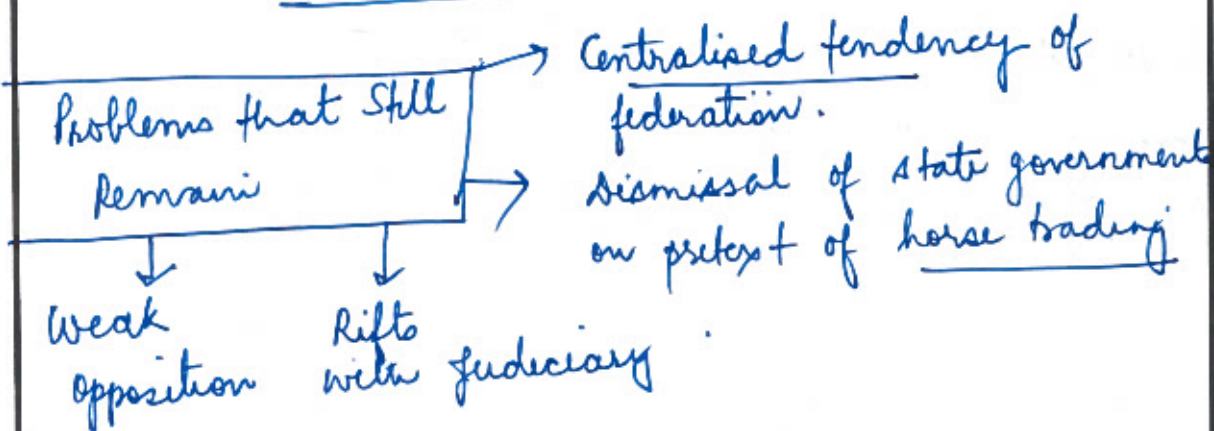
→ Constitutional Amendments post 1967 and resultant Judicial proceedings (like Jalakhnath Case, Kisanananda Bharati Case)

How it led to Deepening of democratic roots

1) Post 1977, the junta overthrew Congress government with huge margin for



- 2) For the first time alternative opposition came to power
- 3) The constitutional amendments through 42nd amendment Act were undone through 44th amendment Act.
- 4) Stronger more checks were put in to check rise of authoritarian ruler like change to declaration of emergency can only be on grounds of armed rebellion and not internal disturbances



Thus, Emergency, led to deepening of democratic roots and strengthening of opposition

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	



**Q.16)** Globalization has led to transition of Indian society from a collectivist society to an individualist society. Discuss the impact of globalization on the 'social identity' of young Indians. (15 Marks, 250 Words)

Globalisation refers to the growing interconnectedness of the world in social, economic and political terms.

How Globalisation has led to transition of Indian society

- 1) Rise of Nuclear Families
- 2) Urbanisation and weakening of strong social ties.
  - (2.1) As youth migrate away from home
  - (2.2) Urban places do not encourage socialisation.
- 3) Rise of aspirations about career and growth creating individualism
- 4) Female education and reduced dependency of on males.

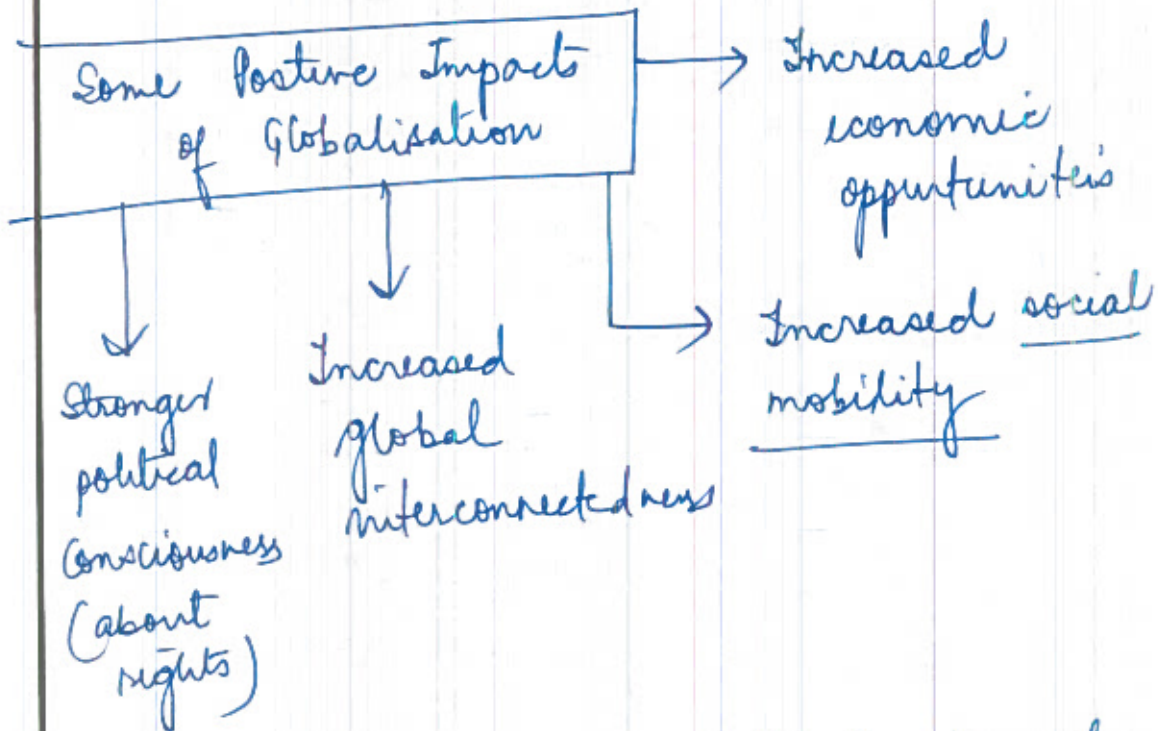


- 5) Increasing inequality has increased social distance.
- 6) New forms of entertainment like social media, movies, NETFLIX decrease social interaction.

## Impact of globalisation on 'social-identity' of young Indians

- 1) Rising aspirations by awareness about high standards of western world.
- 2) Rising individualism due to socio-economic aspirations.
- 3) Virtual Identity on social media platforms, gaming zones etc.
- 4) Rising Depression due to isolation and weak social bonds.
- 5) Identity status marked by socio-economic due to growing materialism.

6) New social ties with



Thus, while Globalisation has increased individualism it has also increased global interconnectedness.

Feedback ( For OFFICE use only )

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	





**Q.17)** "Women are the largest untapped reservoir of talent in the world." Evaluate significance of the statement in realm of contemporary women empowerment movements. (15 Marks, 250 Words)

Women who represent almost half of the global population, still remain largely untapped in terms of social and economic potential.

Why are women largest untapped reservoir

- 1) Represent ~50% of global population.
- 2) Yet low rates of participation in labour force  
ex: Indian Women Labour Force Participation rate - 24%. (ILO)
- 3) Underrepresented at higher posts.
- 4) Low literacy rates — limits their potential.  
ex: India: male literacy rate: 84%.  
Female literacy rate: 65%.
- 5) Neglected Health: High Maternal

Mortality Rates<sup>(MMR)</sup> and low nutrition.

- Ex: • India: MMR : 130/1000
- 50% females are anaemic

WB estimates India can gain 6% of GDP by increased female participation -

6) Social exclusion and low status

## Contemporary Women Empowerment Movements

1) Equal Pay for Equal Work: All across the globe to realise economic potential Ex: In Japan.

2) #MeToo Movement:

- 2.1) To expose sexual harassment
- 2.2) To make public places safe for women.
- 2.3) To make society more inclusive

3) Beti Bachao Beti Padhao: A social movement to fight female infanticide



## 4) Sabumalar Movement:

3.1) To remove religious and social bias against women.

22  
 WAY  
 FORWARD

Existing Loopholes in these movements

- 1) Lower class females don't get a voice
- 2) Agricultural labourers females which work in unorganised sector don't get benefitted by equal pay movement.

Way Forward

- Woman literacy must be increased
- Every year ~60,000 females go missing across various age groups due to health & nutritional neglect.
- Provide Health Care
- Make social space safe & inclusive

Thus, a world which ignores half of its population can never achieve true growth

Feedback ( For OFFICE use only )

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	



Q.18) How far do you think the sectarian conflict in India is rooted in 'Indian concept of secularism' rather than secularism being the solution to crisis? Do you agree that there is a need of re-examination of secularism and time for a new philosophy in India? Discuss.

(15 Marks, 250 Words)

Indian concept of Secularism  
refers to equal support to all religions by state rather than completely separating state from religion of Western Secularism.

How has this created sectarian conflict?

1) Extra constitutional safeguards to minorities:

1.1) Creates insecurities amongst majority classes about their status.

Ex: Recent rise in Communal Hinduism politics.

2) Interference by States in religion is bound to create conflicts:

2.1) Recent proposed amendments to Citizenship Bill to safeguard persecuted Hindu minorities.



③ Amendments to <sup>personal</sup> laws of different religions

③.1 Creates dissatisfaction

Ex: ① Recent amendments to Triple Talak Law

② Amendments to Hindu Code Bill 1951

Thus, Inter

④ Judicial Interference in religious institutions:

④.1 Hurts sentiments

Ex: Sabriimala incident

5) Promotes Communal Politics

Is there a need of Re-examination?

For	Against
<p>1) Yes, State should be separate from religion</p> <p>2) Will discourage <u>communal politics</u></p> <p>3) Religion <del>or</del> must not be interfered</p>	<p>1) No, State <u>must</u> <u>ensure</u> equal rights to all religions</p> <p>2) Will lead to <u>persecution of religious minorities</u></p> <p>3) In India, religion</p>

with

is a part of daily life, thus it can't be separated

4) Will disrupt ensure social harmony.

4) will propagate social evils

## Way Forward

1) Uniform Civil Code (UCC): As per Art 44 of the constitution should be enforced to manage discord.

2) Communal Politics: should be discouraged.

Thus, In India religion is an important part of daily lives and it can't be done away with; Government should heed to Law Commission's Report & introduce UCC in phased manner.

Feedback ( For OFFICE use only )

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	





Q.19) How does sand mining affect the Hydraulic structure in the country? What measures can be taken to mitigate these effects?

(15 Marks, 250 Words)

Sand is a minor mineral  
under Mining Act of India and  
its mining is regulated by state.

How sand Mining affects hydraulic structure

- 1) It destroys groundwater aquifer.
- 2) Disturbs hydro geohydrological potential difference and intrusion of river water. ~~in~~ gro
- 3) Floods: as the water absorbing capacity of coasts is destroyed.
- 4) Droughts: By reducing groundwater seepage.
- 5) In coastal areas: causes saline water intrusion & alkalised.

## Measures that can be taken

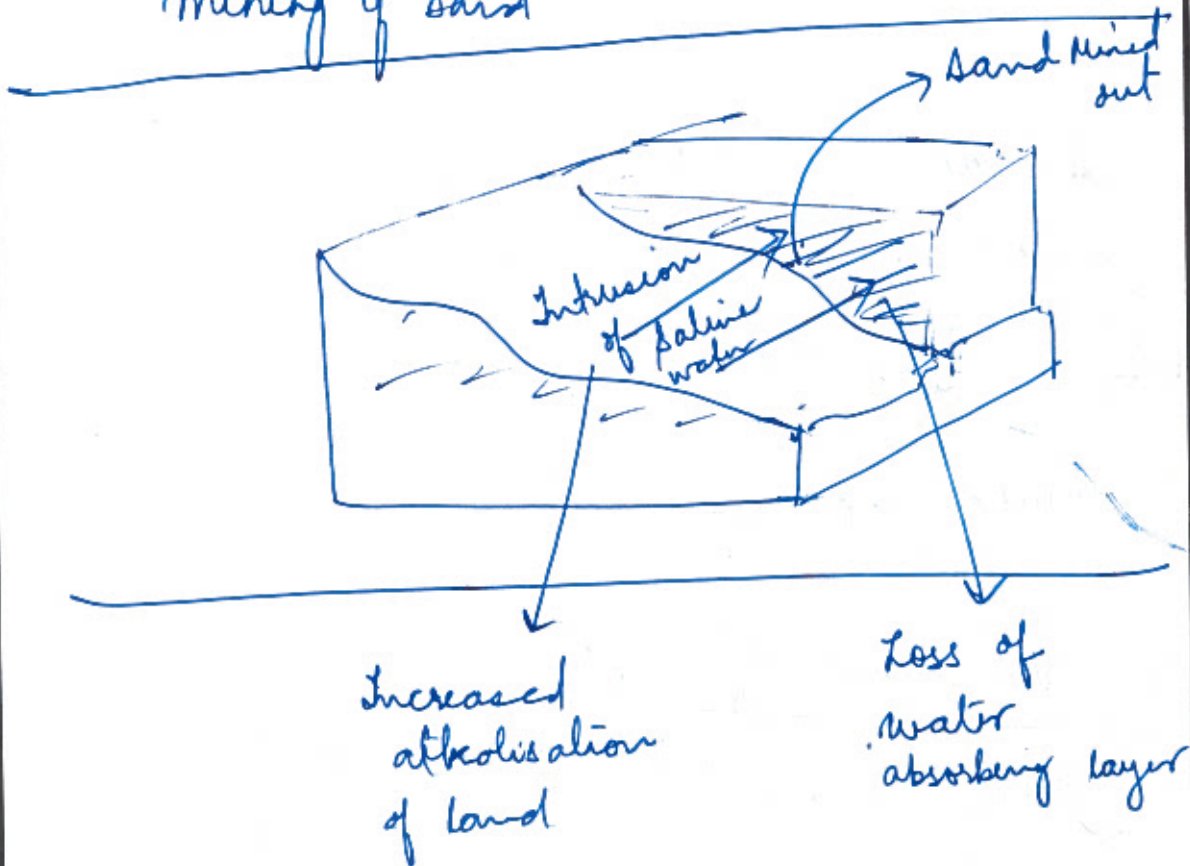
- 1) Regulate Sand Mining.
- 2) Create Artificial bunds in ruined areas to prevent floods.
- 3) Increased plantation on banks to increase groundwater regeneration.
- 4) In Coastal areas, sand mining should be banned to prevent land salinisation.
- 5) Main demand of sand for construction business : Use plaster and other other artificial sands for construction.

## Measures already taken

- 1) Mining Act regulates illegal



mining of sand



Thus, sand mining must be regulated to maintain hydraulic balance in river basins & coastal areas

Feedback ( For OFFICE use only )

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	



**Q.20)** The starting point for energy security today, as it has always been is diversification of sources. Discuss in context of energy security in India.

(15 Marks, 250 Words)

India is heavily dependend on Imports for meeting its energy needs. with 80% oil imported.

## HOW DIVERSIFICATION HELPS

### ① Diversification of Import Sources

①.1 Helps balance geopolitical vulnerability

Ex. Recent Iran sanctions.

### ② Diversification of Energy Sources

②.1 Increase share of renewables -

②.2 Ethanol Blending

②.3 National Biofuel Policy 2018



## Other Measures

- ① Build Strategic Reserves : Ex  
At Padur, Mangalore, Chandikhole .
- ② Develop Electric Vehicles : National  
Policy on E-vehicles .
- ③ Achieve 20% blending by 2025 .

Feedback ( For OFFICE use only )

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		<b>Total :</b>	



## 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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