

TEST CODE: 22026

FIAS – 2019 – MGPEA2

ForumIAS
MGPD010-297**ForumIAS**

ACADEMY

GENERAL STUDIES

Name Of Candidate	NATISHA MATHUR		
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	Date:	15-08-2019	

Time Allowed: Three Hours

Maximum Marks: 250

INDEX TABLE			INSTRUCTION			
Q. No.	Max. Marks	Marks Obtained				
Q.1			<p>1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Email, Roll No, Mobile).</p> <p>2. There are TWO Sections. Each Section has TWO topics printed in English and Hindi. You have to write on 1 topic from Each part.</p> <p>3. One question in each part is 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>			
Q.2						
Total Marks:						
Remarks:					Start Time 9:00 pm	End Time 11:50 pm
					Mode Of Examination : Online <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Offline <input type="checkbox"/>	
					ECN CODE:	
					Evaluation Date:	

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MARKING SCHEME

<i>Parameter/Criteria</i>	<i>Aspects Considered</i>	<i>Total Marks</i>	<i>Essay 1</i>	<i>Essay 2</i>
Basic Format	Introduction + Conclusion	10		
	Body	15		
Content	Data/Facts/Interpretation/ Analysis	25		
Organisation	Flow of ideas/ Absence of Deviation from the topic	25		
Language Skills	Punctuation/Grammar/ Sentence Formation/Spellings	25		
Examiner's Discretion	Perception/ Innovation/ Engaging	25		

<i>Parameters</i>	<i>Very Good</i>	<i>Good</i>	<i>Average</i>	<i>Poor</i>
Coherence				
Language				
Handwriting				
Pre-writing				

<i>Very Good</i>	<i>Good</i>	<i>Average</i>
120 and above	100-120	Below 100



SECTION - A

1. Water crisis: Not just meteorology but mismanagement.
2. The fight against malnutrition: policies and pitfalls.

The fight against Malnutrition : policies and pitfalls

Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations gives a detailed information about agriculture production in India. India's total food grain production in 2017-18 was estimated at 275 million tonnes. India is the largest producer, consumer of pulses in the world. It is also the largest producer of milk. Moreover, it is also the second largest producer of rice, wheat, sugarcane, fruits and vegetables in the world.

However, on the other hand, according to Global Nutrition Report 2018, India is facing a major malnutrition crisis with the

highest number of stunted children in the world. Out of the total 150.8 million children in the world who are stunted, India is home to 46.6 million, India (38.4%).
also has the highest number of children who are wasted. Out of the 50.5 million children who are wasted globally, India has half of the global wasting burden with 25.5 million children. Moreover, number of wasted children has increased over the year (21%).

As for the nutrition status of children and adolescents aged between 5 and 19 years, 58.1% of boys were underweight while 50.1% of girls were underweight. Moreover, according

To Global Hunger Index 2018, India has been ranked at 103 out of 119 countries with hunger levels in the country categorised as "serious".

Through these statistics we have seen that India is a country of paradox. One one hand, it is one of highest producer of food grains in the world and on the other hand, its population suffers from malnutrition.

In this essay, thus it becomes very important that we understand and what is malnutrition? what are the causes of malnutrition in India? and also what policies have been initiated by the government to tackle

malnutrition?

Malnutrition refers to deficiencies, excesses or imbalances in a person's intake of energy and nutrients. It covers two broad group of conditions. First - 'undernutrition' which includes stunting (low height for age), wasting (low weight for height), underweight (low weight for age) and micronutrient deficiencies. Second - overweight, obesity and diet related non-communicable diseases. In this category, India is also among the countries with more than a million obese children.

After understanding what malnutrition is, it is import-

ant to know the causes of ~~mal~~ malnutrition. Malnutrition results not just from a lack of food but from a diverse interlinked factors. Poverty hinders the accessibility of adequate food. People are not aware about the nutritional needs of infants and young children.

Lack of basic amenities also leads to malnutrition. Lack of health infrastructure leads to poor access to health. Lack of availability of safe drinking water hinders proper digestion and assimilation of food and causes water and food borne diseases. Poor sanitation lead to spread of many diseases that sap children's energy

and stunts their growth.

Patriarchal set up of Indian society is also one of the causes of malnutrition. Early marriages of girls leads to teenage pregnancies leading in low birth weight of the newborns. Also, in most Indian families, women even take food after the male members where they get less nutritious food.

To tackle the problem of malnutrition, government has started with various policies.

First is Integrated child Development Services Scheme. It was launched on 2nd October 1975 for early childhood care by providing

for supplementary nutrition, immunization and pre-school education to children. Its beneficiaries are children in the age group of 0-6 years, pregnant women and lactating mothers. The objectives of scheme include (i) improve the nutritional and health status of children, (ii) to reduce incidence of mortality, malnutrition and morbidity, (iii) to enhance the capability of mother through proper nutrition and health education.

However this scheme suffers from some pitfalls. The CAG report 2016 has found that anganwadi centres meant for infants and young children suffer from poor hygiene and sanitation, unavailability of medical kits, weighing machine and

staff shortage. There was also a shortfall in expenditure on supplementary nutrition during 2006-2014.

Another scheme started by government is Mid Day Meal Scheme. Mid Day Meal is a wholesome freshly cooked lunch served to children in government and government aided schools in India. It aims to avoid classroom hunger, increase school enrolment and address malnutrition.

Though it has been able to achieve some of the targets but still it has many pitfalls.

Unhygienically cooked and under nutritious foods are major issues. Some schools have no running water. There is a

of proper monitoring mechanism and lack of proper accountability.

Third is POSHAN Abhiyan which ensures convergence with various programmes like Anganwadi Services, Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana, Janani Suraksha Yojana, National Health Mission, Public Distribution System, Swachh Bharat Mission. Poshan Abhiyan targets to reduce stunting, under-nutrition, anemia (among young children, women and adolescent girls) and reduce low birth weight by 2%, 2%, 3% and 2% per annum respectively till 2022.

This policy includes a very robust convergence mechanism, ICT based Real Time Monitoring System,

incentivising Anganwadi workers, social audits, involving masses through Jan Andolan, etc.

However, this scheme also have some pitfalls. A year after it was launched, state and UT governments have only used 16% of the funds allocated to them. Fortified rice and milk were to be introduced by March this year which has not been done. Anganwadis are key to the distribution of services to mothers and children but many states are struggling to set up functional anganwadis and recruit staff.

Policies like Targeted Public Distribution System and National Food Security mission which were initiated to ensure food security to

the vulnerable and the poor also suffer from various pitfalls.

The pitfalls include inaccurate identification of beneficiaries, leakage and diversion of food grains during transportation to open market, corruption and inefficiency, inferior quality of food grains, black marketing and hoarding, etc.

~~Thus~~, We have seen various policies initiated by the government of India to tackle the problem of malnutrition and also various drawbacks they suffer from.

It is important to understand that these policies can't work in isolation and hence what is needed is convergence of these policies, and ministries working in the field. Moreover, there is also a

need to replace the food centric approach with more broad based action that includes immunisation, birth spacing, delaying age of marriage, exclusive breastfeeding for 6 months, and timely and adequate access to complementary food interventions.

There is also a need to actively engage local urban and rural bodies who minutely understand the requirement. Social Auditing will also help in making these policies more efficient. In the field of agriculture, it is also important that approaches to biofortification of grains for micronutrient deficiencies are explored.

With better and effective policies, and plugging their pitfalls in the field of malnutrition, India can avert the incidents like three young sister dying of alleged starvation in Delhi last year

- Statistics
 - Definition
 - Causes
 - effects
 - Schemes
 - Way forward
- / About
 / Drawbacks

and achieve the target of "Sarve Bhavantu
Sukhinah, sarve santu niramaya" - may all
live happily, may all be healthy.

Feedback

Feedback to be provided in terms of (1) Introduction (2) Sentence Constructions (3) Paragraph Formation (4) Legibility (5) Deviation from Topic (6) Coverage of dimensions (7) Simplicity / ease of reading



SECTION - B

1. Small deeds done are better than great deeds planned.
2. If you tell a big enough lie and tell it frequently enough, it will be believed.

If you tell a big enough lie and tell it frequently enough, it will be believed.

In the Battle of Mahabharat, to kill ~~D~~ Guru Dronacharya, Sri Krishna asked the leaders and soldiers of Pandava's side to start saying "Ashwat-hama is dead". Everybody followed the order and on listening that his beloved son Ashwathama is dead which was a lie, Guru Dronacharya lost his senses and was killed by the Pandavas.

This episode of Battle of Mahabharat aptly proves that if you tell a big enough lie and tell it frequently, it will be believed.

~~This quote was not only used~~

Lies and people believing them has been used frequently by different people to fulfill their interest. These interests can be economic, political or social.

To understand the topic, it is important that we discuss this topic from different perspectives which will give a clear idea how people use the lies and why the other people start believing these lies?

First is the historical perspective. This process of lies and people believing them has been used by Britishers and also by some communal leaders. When Britishers came in India, they lied to Indians about their purpose of coming to India. They said that they had come to India only for trade purpose and believing this lie, the rulers allowed them to open factories in the coastal areas. They were also given the golden

Faramana for trade purposes. However later it was realised that the main purpose of their visit to India was to find new land for colonialism. The British started drain of wealth and the common Indians perished under their rule.

Moreover, the British in order to justify their rule lied about the "White Man's Burden" and how it is important for the British to civilise the uncivilised Indians. The Indians ~~even~~ after who belonged to one of the oldest civilisation of Indus Valley believed the British and allowed them to rule the Indians.

The same phenomenon of telling lies and people believing them was used by some communal minds during the colonial India. They lied that the interests of Hindus and Muslims are antagonistic just to fulfill their vested interests. The ~~common~~ people believed these lies and thus our motherland was divided on the communal lines and it saw one of the ~~most~~ ugliest partition.

This same process is now being used today. And thus we see increasing cases of lynching on the communal lines.

Not only ^{is} ~~is~~ this process of telling lies and people believing it ^{is} ~~is~~ used in historical perspective, but this can also be seen in social sphere.

Hasn't everyone seen the "fair and lovely" advertisement on the television? People believe this lie that to get married or to become successful, it is important to be fair and lovely. It is because of such belief that the beauty product market is flourishing.

Why ^{aren't} ~~don't~~ the people of lower caste treated equal? The answer is that people still believe in the lie that shudra developed from the feet