

Test Code: 31033  
72645 31033\_1910057133\_(2020-12-25 22:03:17)

FIAS – 2020 – GS Paper 1

# ForumIAS

ACADEMY

## GENERAL STUDIES

Name Of Candidate	MAMTA YADAV		
Email Id.		Roll No.	1910057133
Mobile No.		Date:	25 <sup>th</sup> Dec'2020

Time Allowed: Three Hours

Maximum Marks: 250

INDEX TABLE			INSTRUCTION		
Q. No.	Max. Marks	Marks Obtained	<p>1. Please do furnish Name, Email, Roll No and Mobile in the answer sheet.</p> <p>2. There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH, all questions are compulsory.</p> <p>3. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p><i>Any specific messages for ForumIAS Mentors/ Evaluators with respect to your copy? Write it here.</i></p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p>		
1					
2					
3					
4					
5					
6					
7					
8					
9					
10					
11					
12					
13					
14					
15					
16					
17					
18					
19					
20					
Total Marks:					
Remarks:			Start Time	End Time	
			Mode Of Examination :		Online <input type="checkbox"/> Offline <input type="checkbox"/>
			ECN CODE:		Evaluation Date:

72645\_31033\_1910057133\_(2020-12-25 22:03:17)

<b>Parameters</b>	<b>Excellent</b>	<b>Very Good</b>	<b>Good</b>	<b>Average</b>	<b>Poor</b>	<b>Very Poor</b>
Language						
Structure						
Presentation						
Handwriting						
Content						
Attempt						

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS



Q.1) "Bhakti and Sufi ideas influenced the moral structure more than the social structure of Indian society." Comment. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

The Bhakti and Sufi Movement initiated in the medieval India. The Bhakti Movement started in the 7th Century A.D. whereas the Sufi Movement started in Herat, Afghanistan.

### Influenced the Moral Structure

- Both the Bhakti & the Sufi Movement advocated devotion to god for salvation.
- They emphasised the Inherent Oneness of all ~~eg~~ religions.
- Kabir, an important Nirguna saint emphasised on the importance not giving up worldly or household responsibilities for spiritual goals.
- The Ba-Shara Sufi Movements for eg. Chisti sect emphasised on sharing with the poor & the unprivileged whatever they received from the royal households.



## Not influenced the Social Structure

- Despite allowing the entry of all castes and women, their position continued to remain strong.
- Guru Nanak ( Bhaguna Saint ) and Lingayats advocated against the unhumane treatment of Untouchables but it did not have much impact.
- The Sufi saints who advocated learning from the Vedas as well received social backlash.

Despite creating a common ground for Hinduism & Islam, Bhakti & Sufi Movement could not change the hierarchical social structure.  
 Better results were seen by British Policies & Post - independence reforms.

### Feedback ( For OFFICE use only )

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





Q.2) "The art of temple architecture in South India began with the Pallavas and reached its zenith during the rule of the Cholas". Examine. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

The form of temple architecture in South India is known as Drauidian-Characteristics

- Pyramidal Towers called Vimana.
- No stairs or elevation
- Presence of profusely decorated boundary walls.
- Large darshanas at entrance.

Began with the Pallavas

- Pallava king, Mahendravarman-I was a great builder, given the name Chaitanyaraj.
- King Narshimavarman-I built the town of Mamallapuram & or Mahabalipuram. There he constructed - 5-Ratha Temple, Shore Temple.
- His successor, Narshimavarman-II built the Kailashnath Temple which was lined with Nandi Statues.

Reached its Zenith during the Rule of the Cholas

→ The Chola rulers built great temples in the dravidan style.

→ They were centre of social, cultural & political life.

→ The best example is the Rajarajeshwara Temple or Bigladeshwara Temple built by Rajendra Chola. It is only one of the largest temple in India.

Today, these temples add to India's rich cultural heritage and attract tourists from many countries. Many of these temples are UNESCO heritage sites.

Feedback ( For OFFICE use only )

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	

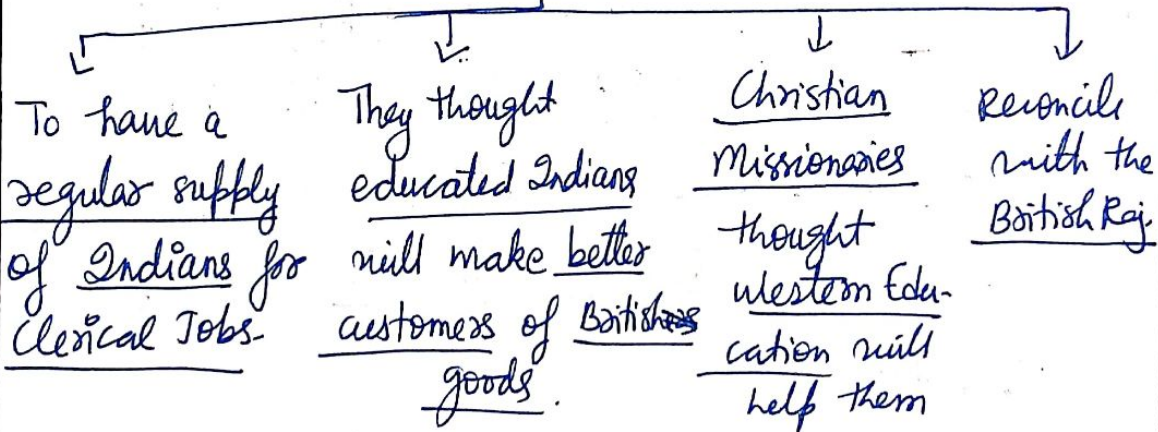




Q.3) "British education policies did not meet the needs and aspirations of 19th century India." Analyze. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

After the Regulating Act of 1773 when the British administration provided by EIC (East India Company) started getting regulated by the British parliament, various educational reforms were taken.

### Reasons



~~They~~ Policies did not meet the Needs & Aspirations of 19th Century India

- Under the Regulating Act of 1793, Rs 1 Lakh was to be allocated for education. This was a meagre amount & not allocated for long time.
- The Oriental-Anglicists ~~did~~ controversy did not include any Indian for consultation.

- The sum was ultimately allocated for Western education in English Language. ~~to~~ They relied on Downward filtration Theory which never worked. (Macalay's Minutes 1835)
- The Wood's Dispatch (1854) had some progressive ideas - Vernacular, Primary education, etc. but again lacked British Will.
- With the Indian Council Act of 1919, Education was a transferred subject but since finances were reserved, Indians couldn't do much.
- No focus on Technical Education, Women Education, etc.

~~It's~~ Modern Western Ideas were learned by those who studied abroad - Mahatma Gandhi, Nehru, etc. They ultimately provided leadership for Freedom Struggle.

Feedback ( For OFFICE use only )

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





Q.4) "Tidal energy can be exploited to meet the energy resource crisis facing the world". Discuss. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

India has set the goal of 175 GW renewable energy by 2022. However, there is lack of focus on Tidal energy in this goal.

Potential to meet the energy Resource Crisis

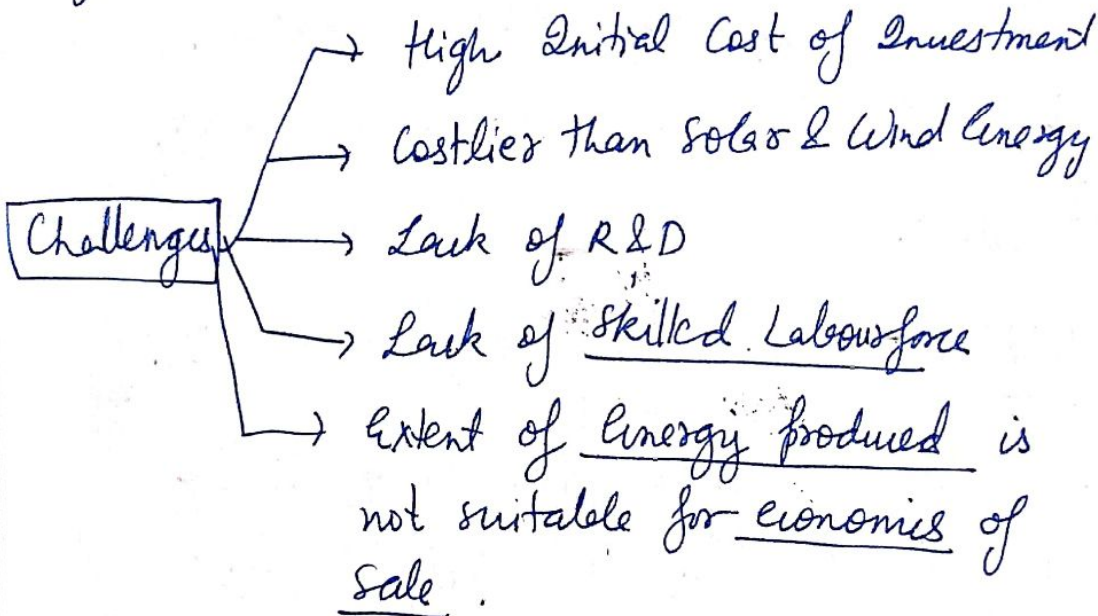
→ The nature of solar & wind energy is sea dependent or location in tropical region.

This is not so for tidal energy.

→ It can be harnessed by all countries with a coastline. Further, tidal energy has a diurnal nature whereas solar & wind are seasonal.

→ ~~With~~ Tidal energy coupled with other renewable sources can ensure continuous source of electricity.

→ It can ~~provide~~ be a tool of resolving energy crisis of coastal areas which are often neglected & backward.



India should set up a Special Purpose Vehicle under Niti Aayog to explore the Potential of Tidal Energy from economic, social & environmental perspective.

Feedback ( For OFFICE use only )

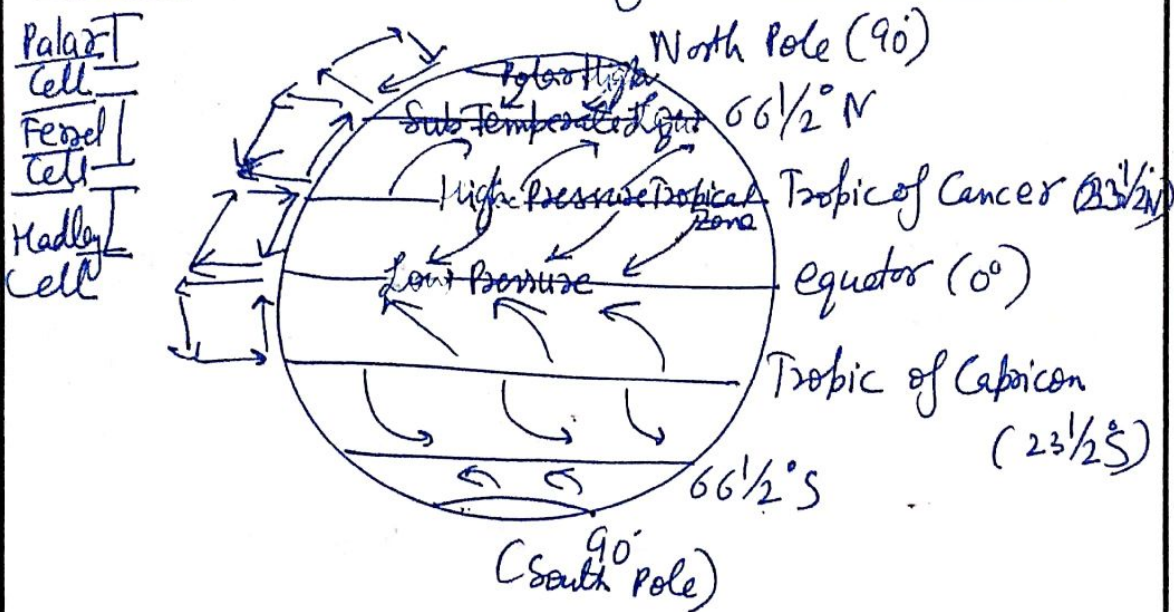
Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	





Q.5) What is the mechanism of tricellular meridional circulation of atmosphere?  
Discuss its significance. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

The Mechanism of Tricellular Meridional Circulation of atmosphere is controlled by Sun's position, Latitude, Rotation of the earth & distribution of Land & Water.



### Hadley Cell

→ Air is heated up at equator and  rises up. at Tropospheric end it spreads towards North & South. It subsides around Tropics due to High Pressure.

Ferrel Cell

-The air subsides due to high pressure but rises up near the Sub-Temperate region due to Low Pressure Belt.

Polar Cell

→ The air is cold & pressure is high. The air from north & south converges in sub-~~tropical~~ temperate region & rises up constituting polar cell.

These cells ~~control~~ control air circulations, water currents, monsoon, cyclones. Hence, they have immense economic, social and biological influence.

Feedback ( For OFFICE use only )

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	





Q.6) "The foundation of British rule was laid on the ruins of the Mughal Empire during the 18th century." Analyze. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

After the death of Aurangzeb in 1707, the Mughal Empire started Weakening & Disintegrating. This enabled the Britishers to grow.

Ruins of Mughal Empire during the 18th Century

→ There were 3 major provinces.

- ①. Auadh - By Safdar Jung
- ②. Bengal - By Alivardi Khan
- ③. Hyderabad - By Nizam Shah

→ These provinces were ~~separate~~ much too occupied in strengthening their own sphere of influence to pay heed to expanding Britishers.

→ They lacked strong Navies, Modern Military equipment to fight the powerful East India Company.

- They were also short-sighted to understand the nature of British Colonialisation.
- Britishers often set them against each other & other rulers at the time - eg. - Masathas, Tipu Sultan of Mysore, Ranjit Singh. This yielded Britishers great dividends.
- There were also no focus or attempts of undertaking the Industrial Revolution that was going on in Europe.

At the base of all these weaknesses was social Backwardness, Divisive Caste System, Religious Superstitions which prevented the growth of Modern forces. The ultimate result was colonisation of Indian sub-continent by handful of Britishers.

Feedback ( For OFFICE use only )

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





Q.7) "National Bamboo Mission is a useful instrument to accelerate the economic development of North-east India". Discuss. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

National Bamboo Mission can be an effective tool for social, economic & ecological growth of North-east.

Economic → Increase household income  
→ Export Opportunities

Social → Tool of Tribal Autonomy  
→ Given greater women participation it can lead to Women empowerment

Ecological → Prevent Land Degradation  
→ Tool to tackle Slash & Burn Agriculture  
→ Eco-Tourism development

For ensuring maximum benefits of the mission, role of Local governance should be enhanced in the mission. Also provision for Social Audit should be made.

Feedback ( For OFFICE use only )

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





Q.8) "Caste, in contemporary India, shows varying degrees of visibility. It is 'invisible' for the privileged sections whereas it has become 'greatly visible' for the underprivileged ones." Comment. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

Caste is a unique social institution in India. It is based on birth, leads to vertical stratification of society & ~~has~~ prescribes rules against Inter-dining & Inter-Marriage.  
Caste

Whereas Reform movements in the post-Pre-Independence era & legal, constitutional reforms post independence have changed caste equations.

Invisible for the Privileged Sections

- The Privileged upper castes greatly benefitted from the subsidised higher education after independence.
- The Green Revolution also benefitted Privileged Large farmers.
- The Indian growth story in India was regionally imbalanced. Urban sections, across castes, benefitted from infrastructural development leading to caste identities becoming invisible in urban areas.

## → Greatly Visible for the Underprivileged Ones

→ Agricultural productivity is diminishing. Land reforms were limited. This made caste backwardness for lower castes in rural areas very aggravated.

→ Even in urban areas, unprivileged have to live in congested - unsanitary slums.

→ After LPG reforms, inequality has already increased making caste identities visible for lower castes.

→ Continuing practices like Manual Scavenging in times when privileged sections are getting right to 'dignified life'.

Due to rising inequality, the difference between caste & class is blurring. This is increasing differences b/w Privileged & Un-privileged.

### Feedback ( For OFFICE use only )

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	

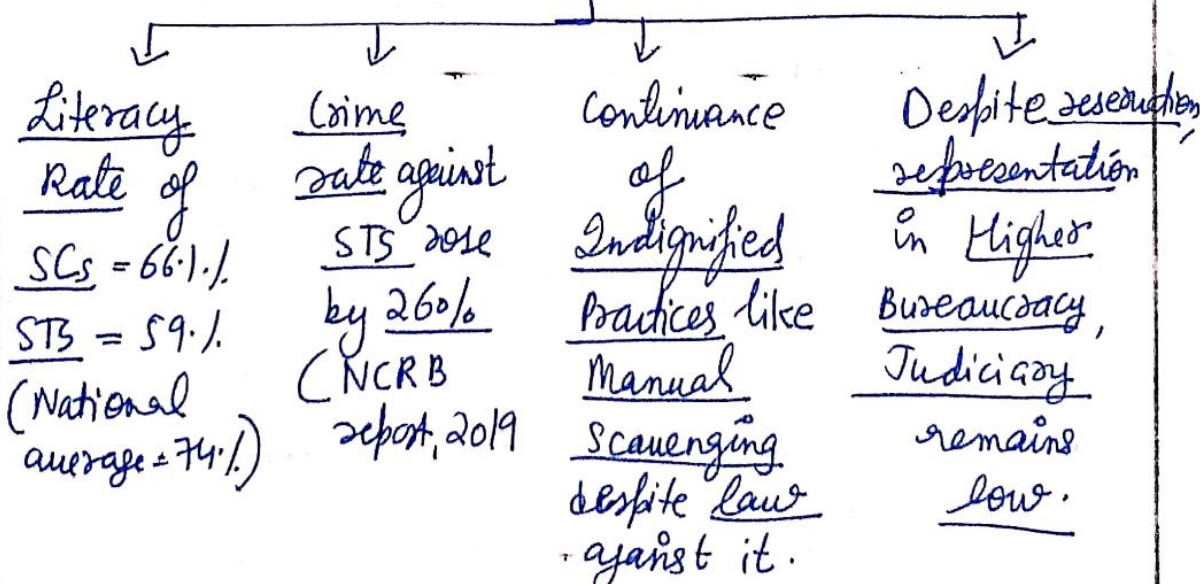




Q.9) 'Various programmes and policies by the government for socio-economic empowerment of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes have tasted limited success.' Discuss. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

Since Post-Independence, various Constitutional & legal reforms have been taken for the social empowerment of SCs & STs. However, their success has been limited.

### LIMITED SUCCESS



### Various Policies & Programmes

- Reservation in Lok Sabha & Legislative assembly & higher education institutions.
- Prevention of Atrocities (against SCs/STs) act, 1989
- Manual Scavenging prohibition act.

- Eklavya Mode Residential Schools for STS.
- Stand Up India Scheme for credit

### Reason for limited success

- Politics in Caste has prevented focus on developmental aspects. The discourse is limited to Caste Mobilisation.
- Lack of awareness among SCs/STs about Welfare Programmes.
- Poor Connction Route under PoA Act, 1989.
- No focus of rehabilitation of manual scavengers.
- Limited avenues for Skill Development to take up other jobs.
- Weak Public Education infrastructure & no focus on Vocational education.

#### Feedback ( For OFFICE use only )

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





Q.10) "Diversity begets differences. Differences beget disunity. Hence, 'Unity in Diversity' in India is a myth." Do you agree? Argue by giving examples.

(10 Marks, 150 Words)

India has immense diversity in terms of Language, Religion, Regions, Culture, food, etc.

Unity in Diversity in India is a Myth

YES

- Diverse Language had led to negative regionalism.
- Regular instances of communal violence highlight lack to unity among religions.
- Son of the soil ideology, Regional Chauvinism reflects poor integration unity among states.
- Attempts at imposing one's culture as superior to others.

NO

- Various festivals like Diwali, Holi, Onam, etc are celebrated with joy across the country.

→ Unity in terms of Monsoon, economic policies like GST, one nation one card which reflect cooperative federalism.

Diversity does not necessarily means differences. They become differences only when concerns of one group are continuously unheeded to.

Therefore, to promote Unity in Diversity need is awailing Democratic platforms for pleasing demands, welfare programmes & economic opportunities for all.

Feedback ( For OFFICE use only )

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





Q.11) "World wars were fought not just by armies, but also by societies, economies and technologies." Comment. (15 Marks, 250 Words)

The World War I & II took place from 1914 to 1919 and 1939 to 1945 respectively. Though it was in Europe, due to colonialism & imperialism, they had a global nature.

### Fought by armies

- In both the World Wars - all nations employed huge manpowers and military equipments.
- Even the colonial subjects for eg. Indians were recruited by the warring nations.

### Fought by societies

- Colonial governments often inflamed National Pride among people to generate support for war. eg. the sun never sets on the British empire.
- The feeling of Nationalism based on culture language, etc. had started since French

revolution, Napoleonic Wars, German & Italian unification. This also fuelled World Wars.

### Fought by economies

- The rise of Germany after unification in 1871 especially in the automobile sector was an important cause of animosity by allied & axis powers.
- Even in World War-II, the result of Great economic depression of 1829 which was felt in even Germany. ~~was~~ This was used by Hitter to incite people. (in 1917)
- America joined by WW-I because it had provided huge loans to ~~British~~ Britain & France and ensuring their victory was critical for recovery.

### Fought by Technologies

- In World War-I, Germany employed U-boats and submarines.



- Air-based Warfare was used for the 1st time on a massive scale in WW-I.
- World War - II saw the use of Atom Bombs as America attacked Japan's Hiroshima & Nagasaki.

The diverse nature of World War between society, economy, technology, arms race was also seen in the Cold War which was fall out of WW-II making the world Bipolar.

Feedback ( For OFFICE use only )

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



Q.12) "Guiding principles of French revolution and Indian freedom struggle were the same: Liberty, Equality and Republicanism." Examine. (15 Marks, 250 Words)

The French Revolution started on the 14<sup>th</sup> of July 1789 with fall of Bastille. The Indian Freedom Struggle developed more gradually but the guiding principles were same.

The estates general was in which the three sections of French society - Clergy, Nobility, Peasants met saw the Peasants demanding Liberty, Equality & Republicanism.

### LIBERTY

→ In the Freedom Struggle, various Indian leaders demanded Liberty of Press which was curtailed by the  Vernacular Press Act, 1876 and the Official Secrets Act ~~1910~~

→ There was also an economic perspective to liberty. Peasants often revolted against



the high Taxation under Permanent Settlement as did French Peasants.

### EQUALITY

- French gave the principle of One Person, One Vote in the estates general. This was based on equality of all.
- Indians demanded equality in salary in Military, No Racial Discrimination, in Councils.
- The Freedom Struggle also saw demands of equality during Simon Commission which was against the principle of self-Determination.
- During the Round Table Conference, Congress demanded they be treated equal to Britishers.

### REPUBLICANISM

- This idea initially developed vaguely. The Calcutta session of 1906 for the first time demanded Swaraj.

→ Later, Jawaharlal Nehru in the Lahore session of 1919 gave calls for Prana Swaraj, i.e., Popular Sovereignty, Constitutional assembly, etc.

→ The Hindustan Socialist Republican Army under Chandrasekhar Azad gave calls for ~~to~~ establishing a Republic based on federalism.

This principles are also a part of Modern Constitution of both France & India. In India, they are enshrined in Preamble, Fundamental Rights, etc.

## Feedback ( For OFFICE use only )

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	





Q.13) For transforming our India into 'New India', it is essential to achieve 'No Poverty' and 'Zero Hunger' in line with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Explain approaches made by the government in this direction. (15 Marks, 250 Words)

The SDG 1 (No Poverty) and SDG 2 (Zero Hunger) has been laid down by the UN to be achieved by 2030. India having a population of 1.3 Billion is a major stakeholder in achieving them.

## Approaches made by the Government

### NO POVERTY

- India, according to UNDP, has already pulled 271 Million people out of poverty from 2005-06 to 2015-16.
- Government has unveiled the PM-KISAN which provides every farming households a direct benefit transfer of Rs 6000/year.
- The JAM (Jan-Dhan, Aadhaar, Mobile) Trinity is an important approach of the government in reaching poorer sections better.

- Focus on Transforming Aspirational Districts (by Niti Aayog) to uplift the most backward district.
- For creating better Economic Opportunities & increase in income, governments approach is Make-in India, Start-Up India (for innovation), Mudra Yojana (to provide small credit).
- Infrastructural Development - Bharatmala Pariyojana, UDAN, Sagarmala, etc.

### ZERO HUNGER

- One - Nation - One Card Scheme to provide portable ration cards. This will enable Migrant Population to get Food ration in their destination state.
- POSHAN ABHIYAN - with focus on Children of 0-6 years, Adolescent Girls, Lactating & Pregnant Women.
- ~~Bharatgas Post~~



→ Bhartiya Poshan Krishi Kosh - to provide wholesome nutritious food from 128 agro-economic Zones of India.

### Important recommendations of Niti

Dayog in its Strategy for India @ 75 is :-

- Focus on first 1000 days of child
- Exclusive Breast feeding for first 6 months.
- Food fortification
- Combining WASH, Clean Water, Health, Swachh Bharat for in policies.

Hunger & Poverty are intricately linked. So, a policy which focuses on this linkage will yield maximum result.

#### Feedback ( For OFFICE use only )

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



Q.14) "Changing objectives of peasants' struggle through the middle of the nineteenth century to the 1940s mirrored their evolving understanding of British colonialism." Comment. (15 Marks, 250 Words)

The British exploitative policies of Permanent Settlement, Ryotwari system, Mahalwari System ~~exploit~~ imparted farmers the most. Therefore, Peasants were at the forefront of struggle against Britishers.

Middle of the Nineteenth Century

(1850's - 1900)

→ Initially, Peasants could not understand the colonial nature of the Britishers. Therefore, the struggle was localised, sporadic and focussed on the resolution of immediate problems.

→ Peasants also often used legal tools to fight Britishers.

→ This nature was reflected in the Revolt of 1837 which saw ~~more~~



substantial participation of Peasants -

→ Other Revolts like Moplah Rebellion,  
In Palana, In Bengal, In Kheda, etc.

In the Twentieth Century till 1940s

→ Even though Moderates who led the  
Congress in initial phases, their political  
mobilisation & awareness campaign generated  
great dividends -

→ Farmers understood that their exploitation  
will end when ~~when~~ the Britishers are replaced by a  
Democratic Government -

→ With the coming of Mahatma Gandhi,  
the era of Mass Protests started in which  
Peasants played important role. Gandhiji  
initial movements - Champaran & Kheda  
Satyagrah were farmer-centric.

→ Peasant Organisations for eg. Awadh Kisan  
Sabha, United Provinces Kisan Sabha, etc. were

formed. They focussed on both Farmers' concerns and fighting against Britishers based on Nationalism.

→ Farmers made immense personal sacrifices during the Non-Cooperation Movement and Civil - Disobedience Movement.

Hence, with political awareness, Farmers emerged as a major stakeholder in the Indian Freedom Struggle.

Feedback ( For OFFICE use only )

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	





Q.15) "Women have waged an incessant struggle: during colonial times as well as in independent India until present times". Explain by giving examples.

(15 Marks, 250 Words)

Due to a Patriarchal society ~~sub~~ in India which gives precedence to male child, undertakes Role Stereotyping and discriminates Women in Political sphere, ~~and~~ Women have always had to fight for their rights.

Incessant Struggle waged by Women

During Colonial Times

→ Initially, the struggle against Practices that exploited Women, for eg. Sati, Polygamy, Child Marriage, Condition of Widows, etc. was led by Men. But eventually Women took the Leadership.

→ Saxa Chaudhriani started the Bhartiya Stree Mahamandal. Mehibai Tata set up the Indian National Women's Council. Margaret Cousins started the All India Women Conference.

→ They highlighted the need of women education,  
Right to inheritance, end of practices like  
Purdah, etc. → ~~Part~~ Participation in freedom  
Independent India struggle - Sarojini Naidu,  
Laxmi Sehgal, etc.

→ Women led the Chipko Movement as  
forest destruction impacted them disproportionately.  
→ With India getting a women Prime  
Minister, Indira Gandhi, women were  
further energised.

### In Present times

→ Women had led an incessant struggle  
against Workplace Harassment. eg. -  
Vishakha Guidelines, Me Too movement

→ After the Supreme Court's Judgement in  
Sabimata Case, a women-chain was formed  
in Kerala to persuade administration to  
implement the judgement.



→ In the Shah Bano Case, a Woman fought against the Religious principles which are discriminative against Women.

→ The Women Organisation - led struggle has resulted in progressive legislations, for eg., Domestic Violence Act,  Dowry Prohibition Act, etc.

According to the Gender Gap Index India ranks 112<sup>nd</sup> out of 153 countries, therefore, this struggle by women is bound to continue for a long time ahead.

## Feedback ( For OFFICE use only )

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



Q.16) "Blue economy has the potential of accelerating India's economic growth. Discuss. What challenges the Government of India is facing in harnessing this potential?"

(15 Marks, 250 Words)

Blue economy is based on sustainably harnessing the rich resources in water resources like Rivers, Coastal Areas, Oceans, estuaries; etc. for economic & inclusive growth.

Potential of Accelerating India's Economic Growth

→ **FISHERIES** - It accounts for 6% of Agricultural GDP. Better policies in terms of Use of modern technologies, value addition, cold chain etc. can yield greater growth.

→ **TOURISM** - India has a long coastline of 7516.6 km which offers great potential in tourism sector for local employment & growth. Recreational activities can be developed.

→ **ENERGY SECURITY** ① - India has been allotted area in South India Ocean Basin for exploration of poly-metallic nodules. This



can ~~solve~~<sup>ensure</sup> the energy security.

②. O-SMART Mission of the government focuses on harnessing Tidal energy.

→ TRANSPORTATION - ① India can develop itself as an International Hub for Trade via ocean given its location close to International trade routes.

② - Inland waterways as India 14,500 km of navigable canals, balkwaters, rivers, etc.

### Challenges in harnessing this potential

→ Huge R & D is needed for better harnessing the potential of Blue economy. India lacks both substantial private investment & highly skilled manpower.

→ Indian Coastline is very vulnerable to Cyclonic activities which has only increased in Magnitude & Frequency due to Climate change.

→ Lack of ~~target~~ Connectivity for Coastal Areas and good infrastructure to develop Tourism.

Harmonising Blue economy is also an agenda of SDG 14 (Life Below Water). Therefore, India should give adequate focus by Directed, Consultative policy making.

Feedback ( For OFFICE use only )

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





Q.17) "Achieving Land Degradation Neutrality (LDN) will provide ecological as well as socio-economic benefits." Examine in the context of India. (15 Marks, 250 Words)

Land - Degradation Neutrality (LDN) can be defined as a condition where the Land Resources needed for various ecosystem services & food security is either stable or increasing. According to ISRO, 23.9% of Indian Land Resources are facing degradation.

### Ecological Benefits

- It will enhance capability of Land to perform ecosystem services, for eg. Groundwater cleaning & filtration
- It will reduce soil erosion which causes Dust domes in urban areas.
- LDN is necessary to conserve the diverse flora & fauna biodiversity of India.

### Economic Benefits

- 50% of the workplace is dependent on Agriculture

Agricultural Productivity is directly linked with soil quality.

- Important to stop the encroaching desert lands to enhance agricultural productivity.
- Many tribal communities in hilly areas ~~under~~ need land for pasture for herds of wools, sheeps, etc.

### Socio - Benefits

- The food security of India is dependent on quality of land.
- To reduce Stunting (38.4%), Wasting (21%), Undernutrition (35.8%) among children, there is a need to grow diverse food - grains.
- Many tribal communities consider land to hold high importance as they are dependent on forest resources for livelihood.
- eco-tourism for inclusive & regionally balanced growth is dependent on land.



India recently organised a Conference of Parties under the UN Convention of to Combat Desertification. The convention aims at achieving LDN by 2030.

India is also a participant of Bonn Challenge under which worldwide 150 hectares of land degraded land will be looked after by 2030 & 350 hectares by 2040.

These are good & needed steps in the right direction.

Feedback ( For OFFICE use only )

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



Q.18) Analyze the factors that make Chotanagpur plateau an important industry region. Also, discuss why this region lags behind in the development of Knowledge based industries? (15 Marks)

Chhotanagpur Plateau which is spread over the states of Jharkhand, Chattisgarh, Odisha, West Bengal. It is rich in minerals like Coal, Iron, Bauxite, Mica, etc.

Factors that make Chotanagpur plateau an important heavy industry region

- Availability of resources like Iron, Coal, etc. in close proximity for Iron & Steel Industry. eg. Tata Steel Plant in Jamshedpur, Chattisgarh.
- Region has various rivers like Damodar, Mahananda, etc. for water availability.
- Access to cheap labour.
- In the initial stages of Planned Stages Development Government laid focus on regionally balanced growth which led to development of industries in the region.



## Reason for lagging behind in the development of Knowledge-Based Industries

- The states of the region do lag behind in Literacy Rate. Therefore, there is no ample skilled labour force for Knowledge economy.
- Very few quality institutes of higher education in the region.
- Infrastructural Capacities lag behind states like Gujarat, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, etc.
- Broadband Connectivity & Penetration is poor in eastern states preventing the growth of Knowledge Industry. → Protests by Tribal over Land acquisition
- The region is also impeded by Left-Wing Extremism which prevents Private Investment.

The region of Chotanagpur plateau has said to be suffering from the Resource-Curse. Despite, concentration of Heavy Industries

the benefits have not percolated to the people.  
 Further, State governments have not been  
 able ~~to generate~~ bring enough policies  
 for development of other industries.

Achievement of various goals - \$5 Trillion  
economy, Doubling farmers income, Tackling  
malnutrition, improving ease of doing business  
 further will require development of this  
region. Hence, the same should be focussed

Feedback ( For OFFICE use only )

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





Q.19) "Globalisation has led to exacerbation of rural-urban divide in India." Critically analyze. (15 Marks, 250 Words)

Globalisation can be defined as the phenomenon of growing integration & inter-connectedness of polities, economies & societies across the world.

Globalisation leading to exacerbation of Rural-Urban Divide in India

YES

- Modern industries & Foreign Direct Investment has concentrated in few urban cities -
- The development of Infrastructure has as well been disproportionately in Urban areas -
- The Digital Divide is a new facet of the rural-urban divide -
- Concentration of Quality Higher education institutes in urban centres

→ MNCs exploit the rural areas for cheap labour. The compensation provided for Land acquisition is not appropriate.

→ Industrialisation & Urbanisation led by globalisation has forced displacement of various tribal communities without proper rehabilitation.

→ Agriculture is exposed to global forces under WTO agreements.

NO

→ The economic growth due to globalisation has percolated down to rural areas.

→ Greater revenues earned by government due to economic growth has enabled greater welfare programmes.

eg. PM-KISAN, MGNREGA, etc.

→ Global tycoons like Amazon, Flipkart, etc. aim to expand in tier 3-6 cities & rural areas. This creates new global economic opportunities.

→ Export opportunities in agricultural produces increase income of rural households.



Therefore, Globalisation ~~is~~ is a mixed bag in the Rural-Urban angle just as it is in other dimensions.

Government should focus on creating infrastructure, connectivity & programmes to ensure regionally balanced growth. This will ~~also~~ help in percolation of benefits of globalisation to rural areas.

Feedback ( For OFFICE use only )

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



Q.20) Discuss the various issues and challenges being faced by elderly people during COVID-19 pandemic. Suggest ways to overcome these problems.

(15 Marks)

According to the Census 2011, 8.1% of the Indian population is above 60 years of age. This is expected to rise to 19% by 2050 (UN Population Fund report).

The elderly population ~~have~~ presents distinct challenges & issues.

## ISSUES & CHALLENGES

### Economic

- The greater percentage of elderly lack social security making them vulnerable.
- Greater burden of the government to provide healthcare aid.
- The Dependency Ratio on the Working age population will increase.
- The consumption expenditure is a great source of economic growth. This will reduce.



SOCIAL

- With greater mobility of children & rise of nuclear families, elderly face isolation.
- They are more vulnerable <sup>to</sup> crimes.
- No avenues for recreational activities
- ~~Less~~ Mental health issues of elderly are not adequately focused.

POLITICAL

- No political will for directed policy by ~~the~~ executive.

Ways to overcome these problems

- Government unveil policies and schemes for guaranteed pension above 60 years of age.
- Many schemes are present at least due to lack of awareness. enrolment is low. Steps to change this are needed.
- Sensitising government workforce towards needs of elderly eg. Banks should help elderly who lack Digital Literacy.

→ Old Age homes for recreation.

→ focus on strengthening health infrastructure

Reinforcing the Indian values  
of respecting elders & caring for them is a  
value education is also needed.

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.

---

## IMPORTANT : We've made some changes to

---

Dear Friends, We have brought some changes to you send your copies to

**1. Upload your copies on the academy portal itself.** Now you no longer need to send your copies by email to us. You can login to your account and just upload your copies on the academy.forumias.com portal. Read more at <http://support.forumias.com/my-attempted-mgp-copies-to-forumias-academy/> or Google for "my attempted copies".

**2. Please compress your files.** If you are going to submit copies online, quickly download them, please use a compressor like PDFelement. The file size is within the range of 7-10MB. This will help us hasten the process by using the free windows software. Available here : <https://www.pdf-element.com/>

**3. Support :** We have streamlines support for MGP / MGP 2020. You do not need to any longer send us emails for support. You can raise any issues that you are facing, and we will resolve your issues. To raise a ticket at <http://academy.forumias.com/mytickets>. Once your issue is addressed, you can email us at [helpdesk@forumias.academy](mailto:helpdesk@forumias.academy)

**\* It is advisable to raise a ticket after the copy has been evaluated**

**4. You can see all the good copies of your Tests at**

MGP 2020: <http://blog.forumias.com/goodcopies2020>

MGP 2021 : <http://blog.forumias.com/goodcopies2021>

**5. Help us help you by doing these** (1) Use your real name and your email <http://academy.forumias.com> (2) Update your real name on <http://one.forumias.com> (3) Raise only one ticket for each problem <http://academy.forumias.com/mytickets> . Re-open old tickets even if you

# ForumIAS

ForumIAS, 2<sup>nd</sup> Floor, IAPL House, 19, PUC, Connaught Place, New Delhi - 110004