

TEST CODE : 4 1 0 7 3

FIAS - MGP 2021 - GS paper #1

ForumIAS

GENERAL STUDIES

Name Of Candidate	Parth Gupta		
Roll No.	1910046912	Date:	22/11/21

Time Allowed: Three Hours

Maximum Marks: 250

INDEX TABLE			INSTRUCTION	
Q. No.	Max. Marks	Marks Obtained	1. Please do furnish Name, Email, Roll No and Mobile in the answer sheet.	
1			2. There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI, all questions are compulsory.	
2			3. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.	
3			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.	
4			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.	
5			<i>Any specific messages for ForumIAS Mentors/ Evaluators with respect to your copy? Write it here.</i>	
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Total:	250			
Evaluator's Discretion:			For Student Only	
			Start Time 3:40	End Time 6:45
Total Marks:			Mode Of Examination: Online <input type="checkbox"/> Offline <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Evaluator's Discretion: This is the marks awarded at the discretion of the evaluator based on your overall impression, on the basis of (but not limited to) your handwriting, presentation, use of diagrams, flowcharts, facts and figures or absolutely anything that he/she liked in your copy.			For Office Use Only	
			ECN CODE:	EG: Evaluation Date:

Note: You can discuss your evaluated copy with the Mentor. Raise a ticket from your portal to schedule a mentor call or visit the offline centre to meet mentor (all 7 days, Timings – 11 AM to 6 PM). Further if you are unsatisfied with the evaluation, you can seek re-evaluation of the copy.

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

ADDITIONAL REMARKS



Q.1) The third battle of Panipat did not decide who would rule India but rather who would not. Discuss. (10 Marks, 150 words)

पानीपत की तीसरी लड़ाई ने यह तय नहीं किया कि भारत पर कौन शासन करेगा बल्कि कौन शासन नहीं करेगा। चर्चा कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Third battle of Panipat, 1761 was fought b/w Afghans, under Ahmad Shah Abdali and Marathas under Sadashiv Bhanu

Its outcome :

It resulted in defeat of Marathas, the most powerful state in India at the time.

It led to -

i) Shattering of Maratha prestige.

ii) Huge loss of men and material.

Many able generals like Sadashiv Bhanu died. Thus, empire lacked enough leaders.

iii) While Afghans won, they also couldn't consolidate their hold in India due to rebellions in Punjab and Afghan region.

That's why it is said that Battle decided who wouldn't rule. Before battle Marathas had control over Delhi, and it extended upto Attock. But after battle none of the sides could control it.

However some historians believe that Marathas recovered from this defeat under Madhav Rao. It was later wars with British who decided who would rule over India.

Feedback

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Q.2) The Nehru report 1928, the first effort to frame a constitution, was nothing more than a bunch of uneasy compromises. Critically analyse. (10 Marks, 150 words)

नेहरू रिपोर्ट 1928, संविधान बनाने का पहला प्रयास, असहज समझौतों के एक समूह के अलावा और कुछ नहीं था। समालोचनात्मक विश्लेषण कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Nehru report 1928 was framed after Simon Commission was resented by Indians and to this Lord Birkenhead Challenged Indians to frame a constitution.

Compromises:

- i) Dominion status was demanded. Radicals like Pt. Nehru, Subhash who had formed Independence India League wanted 'Purna Swaraj'.
- ii) Rejected Separate electorates for minorities. Provided for reservation. This was opposed by Muslim League after Jinnah's Delhi proposals were rejected.
- iii) Provided for residual powers with provinces which was seen as weakness by few leaders.

~~iv) Single Constitution irked Muslim~~

iv) Workers' demands like strikes, trade unions etc were accepted leading to opposition of capitalist class.

④

It was because of these reasons, it wasn't accepted by All Parties Conference which led to its failure.

Feedback

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Q.3) Indian culture got as much influenced by foreign cultures as it has influenced them. Discuss.

(10 marks, 150 words)

भारतीय संस्कृति पर विदेशी संस्कृतियों का उतना ही प्रभाव पड़ा है जितना कि विदेशी संस्कृतियों पर भारतीय संस्कृति का।
घर्षा कीजिए।

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

The evolution of Indian culture has to be understood as give and take with foreign culture.

Influence ON Indian culture

- i) In Sculpture, Grandhara school had immense graeko-hellenistic influence like broad forehead, curly hair etc.
- ii) In paintings, ~~themes~~ - Portrait paintings, 3D, light-shadow effect is due to ~~this~~ European influence.
- iii) Indian languages have common roots with European, ~~and~~ ^{Persian,} Tibeto Burman languages.
- iv) Our movies are inspired by international themes and practices. eg., increased use of graphics.
- v) Indian music and dance are heavily influenced

from Turkish and Persian elements eg, Khayal music, Kathak dance.

vi) European influence on theatre - Yawanika.

(Influence of Indian Culture)

i) Religions from India travelled worldwide
Buddhism, Jainism etc.

ii) Indian cave paintings influenced others eg,
Ajanta influence in Dunhuang cave painting China.

iii) Temple building from India to My South East Asia eg, Angkor Wat, Borobudur etc.

iv) Indian languages like Tamil - in South East Asia
Malayalam in Gulf.

Hence it proves that India was a globalised culture since ancient times and continues to be so.

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Q.4) How far do you agree that accepting nation-states as reality of the twenty-first century can help aid in the fight against religious fanaticism and fundamentalism? (10 marks, 150 words)

आप कहीं तक सहमत हैं कि राष्ट्र-राज्यों को इक्कीसवीं सदी की वास्तविकता के रूप में स्वीकार करने से धर्मान्धता और कट्टरवाद के खिलाफ लड़ाई में मदद मिल सकती है? (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Nation states refers to a group of people in a territory, identifying with a common nation are governed by a state chosen/made from

amongst them.

(Nation States will help in checking problem)

i) In many places the rise of religious radicalism threatens the concept of nation-state. This approach is global eg., Islamic State of Iraq and Syria wants to establish Islamic state in multiple nations.

Boko Haram in Africa.

ii) Many smaller groups threaten integrity of nations eg., Lashkar e Toiba, Hizbul Mujahideen threaten peace in Kashmir.

iii) Radicalising youth through internet increases vulnerability.

Nation - State has limitation

- i) Western Nationalism is Exclusive and can create more scope for radicalism.
- ii) Nation-states based on religion can themselves be problematic eg., Taliban.
- iii) Rogue nation-states - Pakistan.

Hence Indian concept of an assimilatory and responsible nation state is essential to address the issue of Radicalisation.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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Q.5) Child labour is not just the consequence of economic compulsion but also social conditions. Elaborate. (10 marks, 150 words)

बाल श्रम सिर्फ आर्थिक मजबूरी का ही नहीं बल्कि सामाजिक परिस्थितियों का भी परिणाम है। विस्तृत विवेचना कीजिए।

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

India has 4.35 million child labourers as per census 2011.

Economic compulsions

- i) Augmenting meagre family income.
- ii) ~~Some~~ Some industries like cracker industry prefer child labour.
- iii) Child labour being less vocal is preferred by employers.
- iv) Children employed in family business.
- v) lack of adequate support to children's education and overall development via government schemes.

Social Conditions

- i) Patriarchy - girls discouraged from education, encouraged in domestic work.
- ii) Families prefer children as domestic helpers.

- iii) Large family size. Elder children take up child labour.
- iv) High crime rate. Children trafficked into prostitution, other activities.
- v) lack of awareness among parents' regarding education, family planning.

To address this, govt has brought child labour act and increasing incentives for school going children. Greater involvement of civil society in detection, rehabilitation of child labour will safeguard their 'childhood'.

Feedback

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Q.6) Discuss desirability of Uniform Civil Code (UCC) in a multi-culturally diverse country.

(10 marks, 150 words)

बहु-सांस्कृतिक रूप से विविधतापूर्ण देश में समान नागरिक संहिता (UCC) की वांछनीयता पर चर्चा कीजिए।

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Uniform Civil Code is a DPSP under article 44.

Yes desirable:

- i) Fulfills DPSP.
- ii) Encourages parity among citizens.
- iii) Promotes progressive practices. Personal laws tend to be regressive.
- iv) legal clarity due to uniformity. Presently there are numerous laws for adoption, succession, marriage, divorce etc.
- v) Promotes a secular society.
- vi) Doctrine of essentiality removes most of the practices under personal laws from religious domain.

Not desirable

- i) It can be seen as majority imposing will on minority.
- ii) Backward nature of society. Public may not readily accept it.

- iii) Protections given to different religions under article 26 to manage their affairs. UCC curbs diversity.
- iv) Can deepen the communal divide.

Hence, as recommended by Law Commission, the individual personal laws be amended to ensure that ~~they~~ ^{regressive provisions} are removed. ~~of~~ And UCC should be pursued only when society is mature enough to debate on it and accept it.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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Q.7) Women with low levels of education and from rural areas are relatively more active in the labour market compared to women with middle or high school education and from urban areas. What explains this anomaly? (10 Marks, 150 words)

निम्न स्तर की शिक्षा वाली और ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों की महिलाएं मध्य या उच्च विद्यालय शिक्षा प्राप्त करने वाली और शहरी क्षेत्रों की महिलाओं की तुलना में श्रम बाजार में अपेक्षाकृत अधिक सक्रिय हैं। यह विसंगति क्या वर्णित करता है?

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Indian Female LFPR is very low at 23% and has variations along class lines and regional lines.

Higher FLFPR - In rural areas; with low education

Reasons:

- i) Agree to unpaid family work like family ~~business~~ businesses.
- ii) Have to augment meagre family income. Hence take up even low paying jobs. eg., construction worker.
- iii) Most of agrarian labourers (75%) are women.
- iv) Women of this category are employed in manual scavenging and waste handling too.

lower FLFR - Urban areas; Higher education

- i) It is part of economic progress. Many women pursuing higher education.
- ii) lack of jobs matching their skill.
- iii) Patriarchal norms - women income secondary, Burden of household, childcare on them.
- iv) Bias towards men for higher paid jobs.
- v) Educated and materially well off, they pursue their hobbies and interests.
- vi) Security concerns at workplace.

This shows that we need to improve education outcomes and also create sound policy for gender-just labour force.

Feedback

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Q.8) What do you mean by heat waves? Discuss the various impact of heat waves and suggest ways to effectively manage them. (10 marks, 150 words)

हीट वेव्स से आप क्या समझते हैं ? हीट वेव्स के विभिन्न प्रभावों की चर्चा करें और उन्हें प्रभावी ढंग से प्रबंधित करने के तरीके सुझाएं। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Heat waves are atmospheric phenomena when the temperature of a place suddenly rises above its average temperature.

Generally it is 4-5°C above normal average or if it goes beyond 45°C, in plains.

Impacts:

i) Human health deteriorates -

• Heat stroke, dehydration, confusion etc can happen due to loss of water.

ii) Economic loss -

• labour hours lost during peak temperature in a day.

• More energy required for cooling.

iii) Ecological loss -

• loss of water from soils - affects soil ecosystem, plant health.

• Ground water level falls.

Ways to manage them: NDM A has released guidelines:

- i) Timely detection, forecast, warning.
- ii) Creation of green space (plant shade) and blue space (water for drinking).
- iii) White roofing to increase albedo of surface.
- iv) Stopping outdoor works during peak hours.
- v) Faster healthcare delivery to victims to avoid deaths.

Heatwaves pose increased threat due to global warming and rapid urbanisation and should be effectively managed.

Feedback

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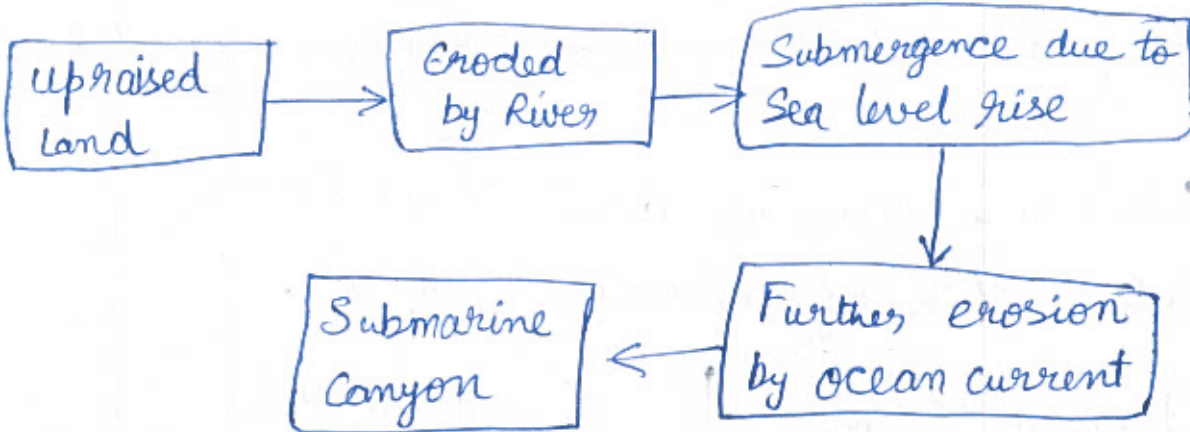
Q.9) How are submarine canyons different from ocean trenches? Also, explain the process of formation of submarine canyons. (10 marks, 150 words)

अंतःसमुद्री कैनियन महासागरीय गर्त से किस प्रकार भिन्न है? साथ ही अंतःसमुद्री कैनियन के निर्माण की प्रक्रिया को भी समझाइए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Submarine canyons and Ocean trenches are two types of oceanic landforms.

Submarine Canyons	Ocean trenches
i) These are formed due to <u>river erosion</u> when sea levels were low.	i) These are formed due to <u>convergent plate boundaries</u> .
ii) Comparatively less deep.	ii) Deepest points on earth eg., Mariana trench in Pacific.
iii) Tectonically stable	iii) Tectonically active due to plate movement and collisions
iv) Rich in mineral resources deposited by rivers, ocean currents.	iv) Very deep to be commercially viable

Formation of Submarine Canyons :



Recently India is exploring submarine canyons along her east coast due to its mineral reserves and for strategic defense needs.

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Q.10) Though electric vehicle is gaining popularity, availability of Lithium remains a bottle-neck. Discuss the availability Lithium in India and in the world. Also, examine other challenges in promotion of electric mobility in India. (10 marks, 150 words)

यद्यपि इलेक्ट्रिक वाहन लोकप्रियता प्राप्त कर रहा है, लिथियम की उपलब्धता एक बाधा बनी हुई है। भारत और विश्व में लिथियम की उपलब्धता पे चर्चा कीजिए। इसके अलावा, भारत में इलेक्ट्रिक मोबिलिटी को बढ़ावा देने में अन्य चुनौतियों की परीक्षण कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Lithium is key component in li-ion battery which powers electric vehicles, devices etc.

Lithium reserves

India — Very minute reserves have been explored in parts of Karnataka and Ladakh.

World — Most of world's lithium reserves are in Chile, Bolivia, Peru followed by Afghanistan and China.

For this purpose, India has formed a PSU — consortium KABIL and using platform of ISA to engage with Latin American nations and use li reserves.

Presently China is trying to increase her control over these reserves.

Challenges to Electric Mobility

- i) lack of enough charging infra.
- ii) limited km per charge restrict them to intra-city use.
- iii) Automobile industry in losses. Has already invested enough in BS-VI norms.
- iv) less consumer confidence in electric vehicle.
- v) 63% electricity is coal powered. Hence electric vehicles also cause pollution.
- vi) lack of standards in industry on battery, charging infra.

Hence we need proper infrastructural and institutional support and stakeholder participation to transition to electric mobility and achieve our INDCs.

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Q.11) What were the conditions that led to alliance of Khilafat and Non-cooperation movement? Also, discuss the impact of this step on future course of national movement.

(15 marks, 250 words)

वे कौन सी परिस्थितियाँ थीं जो खिलाफत और असहयोग आंदोलन को गठबंधन की ओर अग्रसर किया? साथ ही, राष्ट्रीय आंदोलन के भावी कार्यक्रम पर इस कदम के प्रभाव की चर्चा कीजिए।

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Khilafat and non-cooperation movement of 1920-1922 was first major all India, successful Gandhian satyagrahas.

~~Conditions~~ Khilafat movement was mainly against the wrongs on Turkish caliphate by Allied powers under Treaty of Sevres.

Non-Cooperation movement was against British highhandedness - Rowlatt act, Jallianwala bagh massacre; limited reforms through govt of India act 1919 and general discontent due to war-unemployment, inflation etc.

Conditions for Alliance

i) Emergence of Gandhi as the leader in both movements. He was the Chairman of All India Khilafat Committee, and also chief force,

behind NCM.

ii) Rise of modern secular leaders in Muslim league who wanted to go beyond the 'Aligarh school'. eg., Mohammad Ali, Shaukat Ali etc.

• This was seen since signing of Lucknow Pact 1916.

iii) Gandhi saw it as great opportunity to forge Hindu Muslim unity.

iv) Weakening of liberal leaders within INC like SN Banerjee, who resigned from it.

Impact
Outcomes on future movement:

i) It saw increased usage of religious symbols, more popularity of radical class often leading to communal conflicts.
eg. Moplah rebellion.

ii) Many INC leaders resigned on inclusion of religious issue into politics like MA Jinnah.
This proved costly later as he became

major force behind Muslim League and Partition.

iii) It sowed seeds of communalism among masses, leading to conflicts and partition.

iv) Gandhi understood importance of unity and embarked on constructive programme.

v) It marked the highest level of hindu-muslim unity at pan-India level. No future movement saw this much unity. It proved Gandhi's acumen in using religion as unifying force.

The movement was highly successful and had the future steps been taken to curb communalism, it could be easily addressed. But British 'divide and rule' ensured that seeds of communalism lead to partition.

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Q.12) Present a comparative analysis of interventions of USA and USSR in Vietnam and Afghanistan respectively during the cold war era. How far do you think that the present Afghan crisis is an outcome of cold war rivalries? (15 marks, 250 words)

शीत युद्ध काल के दौरान क्रमशः वियतनाम और अफगानिस्तान में USA और USSR के हस्तक्षेप का तुलनात्मक विश्लेषण प्रस्तुत करें। आप कहीं तक सोचते हैं कि वर्तमान अफगान संकट शीत युद्ध प्रतिद्वंद्विता का परिणाम है?

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Cold war saw between USA and USSR saw 2 major protracted wars - US war in Vietnam (1960-70s) and USSR's in Afghanistan (1979-85)

Comparison:

Afghan war	Vietnam War
i) USSR fought against pro US regime.	i) USA divided Vietnam into 2 and controlled North South Vietnam.
ii) Initially USSR installed Communist regime through revolution. later direct invasion.	ii) North under Ho Chi Minh followed Communism and supported by USSR and China.
iii) Due to <u>land connectivity</u> USSR had ease of operations.	iii) Connectivity through sea maintained with other US allies - Korea and Japan.
iv) <u>USA countered by supporting Taliban</u> which led to the long drawn war.	iv) USSR countered by supporting <u>Ho Chi Minh</u> .

v) Was much shorter due to efforts of Gorbachev.

v) long drawn, stopped due to economic drain and pressure of civil society

vi) large scale use of chemical weapons like Agent orange.

Present Afghan crisis

Outcome of Cold War :

- i) Key players i.e., Taliban, US led NATO and Russia are involved in 'great game' since cold war.
- ii) Taliban was created by USA during cold war.
- iii) Institutions of Afghanistan were dismantled by war. eg., Parliament, army.
- iv) Geostrategic importance of country led to continuation after cold war.
- v) Cold war rivalries still prevail.

Other factors :

- i) US' war on terror as part of its 'Responsibility to protect'.

- ii) Rise of Radical Islamic Terrorism is more pronounced after cold war.
- iii) US using such wars for power projection in unilateral world.
- iv) Involvement of Pakistan in ensuring continuation of Taliban is there irrespective of cold war.

Hence Cold war did lead to initial crisis but present dispute is created more by present forces driven by post-cold war considerations.

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Q.13) It was the politics of the period - within China, between China and India, and between China and the USSR that precipitated in 1962 Indo-China war. Examine. (15 marks, 250 words)

यह उस काल की चीन के भीतर कि राजनीति थी - जो चीन और भारत के बीच, और चीन और USSR के बीच थी, और जो 1962 के भारत-चीन युद्ध में परिवर्तित हुई थी। परीक्षण कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

The 1962 Indo China war was a major event that reflected the threat of expansionist China to her neighbours.

Politics within China

After the success of Chinese revolution in 1949, Mao's position was getting weakened. His projects - 'Cultural Revolution' and 'Great leap forward' at advancing Chinese economy didn't succeed.

Hence he occupied Tibet in 1955 and this followed exile of Tibetan refugees, who came to India.

China thus saw India as a threat.

Sino - India ties

- i) Successful hosting of Deng Xiaoping ~~Chinese PM~~ by Pt Nehru and Panchsheel declaration were hollow due to lack of intent from China.
- ii) Boundary disputes were raised by China. It rejected the Macmohan line set by Simla treaty.
- iii) Strengthened infra along borders. India saw this as a threat. Pt Nehru pursued a forward policy which culminated in war.

China - Russia USSR

- i) There emerged stronger ties between 2 nations and in 1950 they signed friendship treaty.
- ii) Mao in order to increase his hold in CCP, removed pro-soviet elements from it. It created problems -
- iii) Boundary disputes with USSR.
- iv) India's NAM meant less support from any

major power.

→ Hence in this scenario, India lacked major support while to show to its people and other neighbours the seriousness attached by PRC to boundary issue, the war was declared.

Feedback

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Q.14) Discuss the contribution of socio-religious movement during pre-independence period in:

- a) Creation of national consciousness
- b) Emancipation of women

(15 marks, 250 words)

स्वतंत्रता पूर्व अवधि के दौरान सामाजिक-धार्मिक आंदोलन के योगदान पर बर्चा कीजिए :

- a) राष्ट्रीय चेतना का निर्माण
- b) महिलाओं की मुक्ति

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Socio-religious reform movement or Indian Renaissance in many ways contributed to the foundation of Modern India.

a) Creation of National Consciousness

i) Reformers like Raja Ram Mohan Roy underlined the features of Indian culture like rationalism, spiritualism, logic etc. This countered 'White Man's burden'.

ii) Idea of nationalism travelled through western education.

iii) Swami Vivekananda boosted Indian self confidence which contributed to nationalism.

- iv) By writing ~~in~~ journals in multiple languages, having inter-regional discussions, a national ideology was framed.
- v) History rediscovered - Empires like Guptas, Rajputs emerged as idols. It proved India was united in past and Indians' capability to rule.

Many countered the communal classification of history to build unity in diversity.

- vi) By advocating for social equality, justice they ensured all castes participate in national consciousness.

Women Emancipation

- i) Sati was abolished in 1829 due to long drawn campaign by Raja Rammohan Roy.
- ii) Young Bengal Movement of Henry Vivian Derozio advocated strongly for women rights.
- iii) Ghoshwar Chandra Vidyasagar's efforts led to

~~to~~ allowing of widow remarriage^{in 1856} but social consent remained less.

iv) Through historical rediscovery, RC Majumdar supported widow remarriage.

v) Many women leaders emerged from such movements like Pandita Ramabai, Ramabai Ranade.

vi) For girl education, Savitribai Phule, J.B. Bethune etc opened schools.

vii) Brahmo samaj questioned child marriage, female infanticide etc.

Hence the movement played crucial role in women emancipation and Nationalism.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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Total



Q.15) Unity without uniformity and diversity without fragmentation is the essence of unity in diversity. Elaborate. Also explain why diversity is considered an asset for Indian society.

(15 marks, 250 words)

समरूपता के बिना एकता और विखंडन के बिना विविधता, विविधता में एकता का सार है। विस्तृत विवेचना कीजिए। यह भी बताएं कि विविधता को भारतीय समाज के लिए एक संपत्ति क्यों माना जाता है। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Indian Nationalism is based on the concept of Unity in diversity. This is different from western concept where nationalism is based on language and ethnicities.

Unity in Diversity

Unity without Uniformity:

- i) Allowing minorities to preserve their language, script, culture (art. 29).
- ii) Separate personal laws for different religions. Even supported by Law Commission along with progressive reforms like Triple Talaq law.
- iii) Allowing different food practices. Wearing of religious symbols: eg., wearing of Turban, Burkha etc.

iv) Promoting different language, literature through films, Sahitya akademi etc.

Diversity without Fragmentation

i) Giving concessions to different states, their autonomy under articles 371 - 371 J.

ii) Reasonable restrictions on freedom of speech under article 19(2).

iii) Having a strong centre with power to impose emergency in crisis. Otherwise

the federal system is robust.

iv) Empowering the common elements in diverse cultures eg., harvest festivals, celebrated as different names.

v) Promoting mother tongue. Technology for translation.

Importance of diversity

Diversity is India's greatest strength because it makes us dynamic. We

Can -

- i) Adapt to different situations. eg., during Covid, various communities helped each other.
- ii) Make us more rational and tolerant. Less diverse communities tend to be more orthodox, rigid.
- iii) Create huge demand in our economy, for diverse products. eg., both meat and milk are consumed.
- iv) Rich resource pool is created.
- v) Soft power is strengthened.
- vi) Innovation from exchange of ideas.

Hence we should strengthen institutions that uphold Indian secularism for a strong India.

Feedback

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Q.16) Covid-19 is more than a medical crisis; it has exacerbated structural inequalities, increased vulnerabilities of marginalized sections and strained social institutions. Explain.

(15 marks, 250 words)

कोविड-19 एक चिकित्सीय संकट से कहीं अधिक है; इसने संरचनात्मक असमानताओं को बढ़ा दिया है, वंचित वर्गों और तनावपूर्ण सामाजिक संस्थाओं की वंचना को बढ़ा दिया है। व्याख्या कीजिए।

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Covid-19 has disrupted the entire society and economy.

Exacerbation of Structural Inequalities and vulnerabilities of marginalised :

i) Informal workers :
lost jobs ; lacked social security and forced to leave cities where they worked due to higher cost of living.

It led to Internal migrant crisis amid stoppage of transport facilities.

ii) Women : More burdened as tourism, hospitality education witnessed decline.

Work from home added to their responsibilities. Faced more pay cuts.

iii) - Domestic violence complaints increased by 2.5 Times - NCW.

iii) Depressed Classes :-

Generally those employed in sanitation, waste management largely belong to this section. Industrial workers too mostly from this.

They faced social ostracisation. Many denied entry to neighbourhoods, villages etc. Job losses too happened.

iv) Poverty became more acute as poor were left jobless.

v) Children - lost socialising opportunities and ~~educ~~ learning outcomes suffered.

vi) Elderly suffered due to greater risk, isolation from their families etc.

Strained Social Institutions

i) Families faced problems due to -

- loss of loved ones, earning members.
- Difficulty in managing 'generation gap'.
- loss of privacy of individuals.

ii) Marriages

- Got delayed, Cancelled due to pandemic.
- More disputes among couples due to non-sharing of responsibilities.

iii) Caste discrimination

became more acute, as new forms of untouchability began to be practised.

iv) Ethnic differences increased

- eg., hate against people of North East states.

Hence Despite these concerns, we did manage pandemic well and addressed many such concerns. More such efforts are needed for truly post pandemic 'Atmanirbhar Bharat'.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

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Q.17) 'Cities are economic powerhouses but they also act as ecological blackholes.' In light of this statement, discuss how the positive and negative aspects of urbanization interact with each other. (15 marks, 250 words)

'शहरें आर्थिक शक्ति के केंद्र हैं लेकिन वे पारिस्थितिकीय ब्लैकहोल के रूप में भी कार्य करते हैं।' इस कथन के प्रकाश में, चर्चा कीजिए कि शहरीकरण के सकारात्मक और नकारात्मक पहलू एक दूसरे के साथ कैसे व्यवहार करते हैं।

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Sustainable cities are crucial component of sustainable growth, recognised under SDG-11. However, presently our urbanisation doesn't focus on sustainability.

Impact of Growth on Environment

Positive aspects' impact:

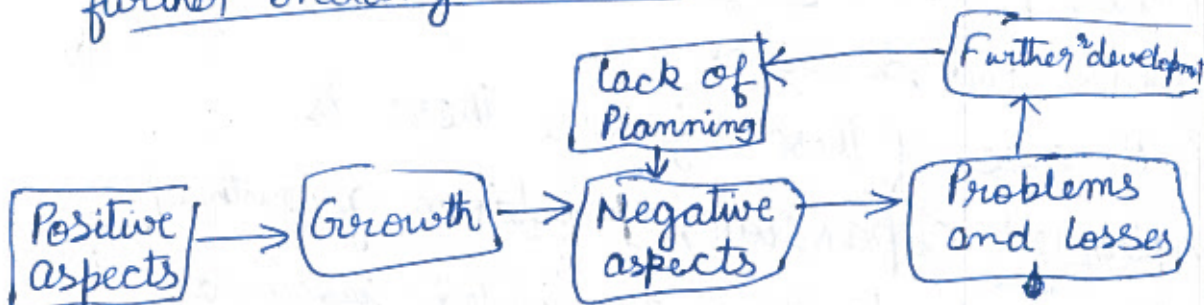
- i) Cities promote industrialisation, migration, growth, anonymity, education etc
- ii) Cities provide huge market for different goods and services.
- iii) Because of these factors there is unplanned expansion, population growth of cities and pressure on limited resources.
- iv) It leads to poor governance, deforestation, conflicts etc.

Negative aspects' Impact.

Negative aspects are like the unplanned urbanisation, high population density, pollution, improper waste management, slums, social conflicts, crimes, urban disasters like flooding, fires etc.

Impacts

- i) It creates risk to development.
- ii) Vulnerable sections are most affected like Slums.
- iii) Rise of Xenophobic tendencies
- iv) Disaster risk increases
- v) Redevelopment becomes costly and often further endangers cities.



Hence it is crucial for our cities to

factor in sustainability dimension and build back better for climate resilience and social justice.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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Q.18) Examine the change in land use pattern in India since independence and its resultant impact on climate change. (15 marks, 250 words)

स्वतंत्रता के बाद से भारत में भूमि उपयोग पैटर्न में परिवर्तन और जलवायु परिवर्तन पर इसके परिणामी प्रभाव का परीक्षण कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

India's land use pattern is reflective of India's economic growth and transition.

Changes in land use

i) land under plough first increased but later decreased mainly post LPG reforms.

ii) land under non-agri use is increasing due to growth of infrastructure, industry etc.

iii) Community lands, grazing grounds reducing. They are converted to agri-fields.

iv) In agriculture, land under cereal cultivation increased post green revolution. In dryland farming areas, millets, pulses dominate.

- v) Forest area in India, witnessing improvement and presently 24% is forest and tree area.
- vi) less fallow lands due to more intensive cultivation.

Impact on Climate Change

- i) Due to less community lands, natural forests, land's carbon capture capacity has reduced.
- ii) land is more prone to degradation and desertification due to intensive cultivation, ground water depletion.
- iii) More agri-emissions from rice cultivation, overuse of Nitrogenous fertilisers.
- iv) More emissions from industries, buildings etc adding to GHGs.
- v) Shifting cultivation too increases GHGs
- vi) Unplanned urbanisation due to fast

growth in urban territory renders much of it vulnerable to climate change and disasters.

Hence it is crucial to bring reforms in our land use policy by going for urban agroforestry, green spaces, expanding forests and animal corridors etc to ensure that our development is sustainable.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/
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Interpretation

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Value
Addition

Total



Q.19) Indo-pacific region has assumed great geopolitical significance in the present context. Discuss. (15 marks, 250 words)

भारत-प्रशांत क्षेत्र ने वर्तमान संदर्भ में महान भू-राजनीतिक महत्व ग्रहण कर लिया है। चर्चा कीजिए।

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Indo-Pacific is an emerging concept which, for India, is represented by Indian Ocean, Pacific ocean and littoral nations.

Geopolitical Significance

Causes:

- i) Major Shipping lanes pass through here via Strait of Malacca, Bab al Mandab, Strait of Hormuz etc.
- ii) Expansionism of China - 9 dash line in South China sea, string of pearls to contain India.
- iii) Economically, among the fastest growing - India, ASEAN, Africa etc are potential economies. RCEP signed.
- iv) US sees China as major threat and thus focussing more on Indo Pacific.

- v) Formation of groupings like GORA, Quad etc which want to ensure cooperation and rules based order.
- vi) Signing of alliances like AUKUS.
- vii) Arms race - China's Hypersonic Glide Vehicle, North Korea's ^{Nuclear} ballistic missile tests
- viii) Climate change poses threat to the region.
- ix) Fear of Chinese hegemony through BRG.

Significance:

- i) It shows a shift in global power centre away from Atlantic and underlines the need for greater cooperation between players for a free, Open, rules based Indo Pacific.
- ii) India has aligned with multiple nations like Japan, USA, France and launched various initiatives like Asia Africa Growth

Corridor, GSA, GRIS under CDRG.

iii) Cooperation among countries over commercial shipping via IOC-Info Fusion Centre.

iv) It can help achieve the goal of Blue economy.

v) India boosting her port infra and naval defense capacity.



Hence the emergence of Indo Pacific shows growing cooperation among India, ASEAN and west on key issues and will lead to more stronger relations.

Feedback
(For OFFICE use only)

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Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total



Q.20) Keeping in mind the findings of sixth assessment report of IPCC, discuss whether India should adopt economy wide net zero emission target. (15 marks, 250 words)

IPCC की छठी मूल्यांकन रिपोर्ट के निष्कर्षों को ध्यान में रखते हुए, चर्चा कीजिए कि क्या भारत को अर्थव्यवस्था के व्यापक शुद्ध शून्य उत्सर्जन लक्ष्य को अपनाना चाहिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

In the COP-26, India adopted the net-zero emission target of 2070.

Concerns

The adoption of target is significant given India's developmental concerns and the huge cost of \$10-13 tn estimated by CEEW, to meet this target. Also, given the historical responsibility of developed nations, they don't have moral authority to ask India for a commitment.

Advantages:

- i) It shows India as a responsible power.
- ii) It will set our economy on a sustainable path and no need for future transitions, redevelopment.

- iii) Promote R&D and innovation in clean energy, CCUS technology etc.
- iv) India can pressurise developed countries to fulfil their promise on - \$100 bn funding; finalising loss and damage framework and transfer of green technology.
- v) It will reduce air pollution in India mainly from transport and electricity (coal thermal power plants)
- vi) India can support its initiatives like GSA, GRIS, OSOWOG etc in a better manner.
- vii) leader of ~~third world~~ countries global South which faces greater vulnerability due to climate change.

Hence it was a right step and shows India's commitment to

global welfare in line with the principle of 'Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam'.

Feedback

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Mentor Feedback Questions

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5

Test Goal

- 1
- 2
- 3

Outcomes

-
-
-
-

Marking Scheme

Mark	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
✓✓	Key / Relevant Point		
✗	Vague / Irrelevant		

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