

TEST CODE : 0 0 0 0 2

FIAS - MGP 2021 - OT | GS paper #1

ForumIAS

GENERAL STUDIES

Name Of Candidate

Deepak Kumar

Roll No.

Date:

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 <i>TWENTY</i> questions printed in <i>ENGLISH & HINDI</i>, 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> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p>
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Total:	250		
Evaluator's Discretion:			For Student Only
			Start Time End Time
Total Marks:			Mode Of Examination: Online <input type="checkbox"/> Offline <input 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) Indian culture has been 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। चर्चा कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Ans:- Gandhara Buddha, which is assimilation of Greco-Bactrian, Indogreek, Iranian art shows that Indian culture & art is influenced by foreign culture.

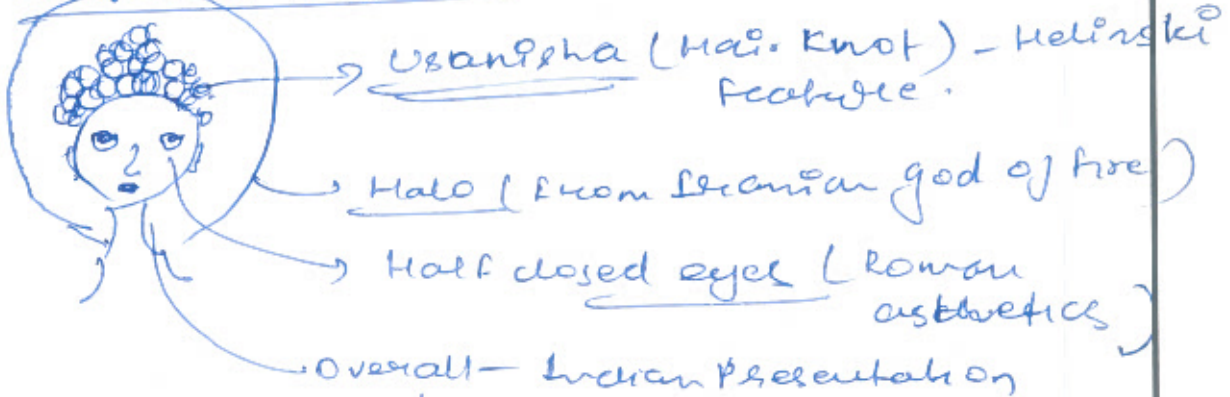
But this influence is two way, London having delicious chicken butter masala, world celebrating yoga on 21st June is evidence that foreign culture is also influenced by Indian.

Examples where Indian culture influenced by foreign culture

- IVC (Indus valley civilization) :- Seed of Macedonia, Egyptian culture found in Harappa.

- Post Mauryan period :

Gandhara Buddha



Mauryan period



Sarnath capital

- Influence by Achaemenian pillar.

Medieval times

- Large Arch and Dome like Cholghambad in Aurangabad, Taj Mahal etc. influenced by Persian, Turkish culture.
- Quti songs, influenced by Persian.

Today

- Youth (> 52% of India's population - less than 25 years of age), listening hiphop, DJ Night, celebrating valentine's day etc.
- wearing jeans with kurta etc.
- Foreign culture is also influenced by Indian art.

Ex: According to International Migration Organisation around 17mn, Indian living abroad. Around 5mn are living only in USA, making most educated, prosperous community over here.

- Ex: opening of Temples in Bhadesh, Combolia, Nepal, Sri Lanka, USA etc are.

- Decon Temple all worldwide
- crisken butter masala, Bhojpuri songs, Rollywood in central Asian country.

- Dangal etc becoming huge collector -

So it is two way communication that is happening b/w Indian & foreign culture. globalization, ease of communication, spread of Democracy is aiding in this.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/
Presentation

Question
Interpretation

Content

Value
Addition

Total

Q.2) The 19th-century modernization of India was colonial modernization, carried out within the parameter of, and with a view of promoting, colonialism. Examine. (10 marks, 150 words)

भारत का 19वीं सदी का आधुनिकीकरण औपनिवेशिक आधुनिकीकरण था, जिसे उपनिवेशवाद के मानदंड के भीतर इसे और बढ़ावा देने की दृष्टि से किया गया था। परीक्षण कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Ans Opening of railway in 1853 from Mumbai to Bombay, opening up of english school - To create people who are black in colour but english in taste, preference, shows the mentality of 19th century modernization was colonial modernization.

Modernization in 19th CE & Colonialism

a) Introducing machine based goods like cloths etc - To provide market to British goods
 (After 1800, British started producing in mass through the industrial revolution. For it needed market - So India became importer of finished goods, exporter of raw material)
 (Dada Bhai Norgji: Poverty & Unbritish Rule in India)

b) Modernization / Commercialization of agriculture

Ex: People forced to produce Indigo (Indigo Revolt of 1858), Cotton, Sugarcane. This for benefit of British Industrial Revolution.

c) establishment of Investigation Commission (Sis-Montenault by Lord Cornwallis), (establishment of LCD - Peazee Commission)

Objective: To fuel IR of British, To earn revenue (Investment called by Britisher)

(a) Investment in Infrastructure Development

Ex: Railway - only connecting port cities to raw material producing area (no railway to connect Indian Trade, so Indian trade can't flourish)

(b) English Education

Promoting English education at the cost of vernacular language & downward filtration theory, creating anglicised class of people for Britain.

(f) So after that, around 1911 total investment was around 500 mn pound, was heavy, machinery industry, infrastructure was not there in India.

which shows that modernisation done by Britishers were in their interest

but some socio-cultural reforms like (Banning of Sati - 1827), widow Remarriage Act 1856, Age of consent Act 1872 opening up universities, established of IPC (Indian penal code), separating District Magistrate from judiciary etc were good move.

Feedback

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Structure/
Presentation

Question
Interpretation

Content

Value
Addition

Total

Q.3) To what extent do you agree that the reason for survival of communism in China and collapse in USSR is the ability of China to separate politics from economics? (10 marks, 150 words)

आप किस हद तक इस बात से सहमत हैं कि चीन में साम्यवाद के जीवित रहने और यूएसएसआर में पतन का कारण चीन की राजनीति को अर्थशास्त्र से अलग करने की क्षमता है? (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Ans Today china having around \$13 trillion economy (and target, 1st largest in PPP purchasing power parity terms). Also it is celebrating 100 years of communist party (Red Party) establishment, shows that in china both communism & economy is thriving well.

So reason behind survival of both is separation of politics from economic character

(a) Geopolitical :-
 - china having bitter relationship with Taiwan (Chinese Taipei)
 - sending military aircraft etc against Taiwan
 - But economically, Taiwan's largest trading partner is china.

(b) Domestically
Hongkong: china wants to eliminate "one country - two system" applicable on ~~in~~ Hongkong.

But - Hongkong is provided utmost sovereignty, freedom for economic purpose.
 So Hongkong: global destination for foreign Direct Investment.

③ Border dispute : China around 1980-1990
 by establishing ICG (Shanghai Cooperation
 organization), trying to solve border
 dispute with central Asian country amicably.
But Communism has close interference
in economic

Ex: regulation of state owned
companies

Ex: foreign company are regulated in its
 operation.

Ex: Big Tech companies are not there in
 china so china developed their own
 (Alibaba, Anty etc)

Ex: forceful technological transfer
by big manufacturing company

~~Ex~~ USSR disintegration because Communism
& economics were not separated

Economy of USSR was in bad shape, because
 Communist don't allow entrepreneurship
efficiency, innovation in private arena.
 everyone was complacent in whatever
 they are producing.

- no incentive for innovation, economies
 of scale.

so it is a mixed bag where limited

Influence of communism brought good
 benefit for china (indigenisation) &
 USSR - it caused disintegration

Feedback

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Structure/
 Presentation

Question
 Interpretation

Content

Value
 Addition

Total

Q.4) Explain why, despite the abundance of resources, India's Gangetic plains have so few industries. (10 marks, 150 words)

संसाधनों की प्रचुरता के बावजूद, भारत के गंगा के मैदानों में इतने कम उद्योग क्यों हैं, व्याख्या कीजिए।

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Ans: According to a report around 45% of our population is dependent (for employment) on Agriculture, besides it contributes only 16% to GDP.

As to whole of India, industries are less but this picture is very grim in case of gangetic plains, where heavy industry are not there.

Reasons of low concentration of industries

① Poor connectivity



Rich in Resources

huge fertile land (Alluvial soil brought by Ganga)

Water Available (Fresh water)

For ex. for electronic cheap manufacturing

force (labour) economical

- Demographic Dividend
Bihar (UP - fertility rate around 3%)

Tourist places

Ex: Gaya, Kushinagar etc.

Reasons for low industries

low development of land and water way

Ex: Not National waterway - still in preparatory state in Ganga

(huge logistic cost around 10-15% of GDP)

Reason for low Industry

landlocked
 According to NITI Aayog - Export preparedness Index - post covid state like Gujarat, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu done well in exports)

Social Infrastructure deficit
 Ex: In Bihar number of colleges, hospitals very less compared to Karnataka (ASER & NFHS-5 finding)

Migration: Delhi (most number of migrants from UP/Bihar)

Law & order - U.P was famous for land mafia etc.

People predominantly occupied in Agriculture. So very tough to convert Agricultural land to Non Agricultural land etc.

So better ease of doing policy, having localised & export intensive industry like food processing, investment of social capital, promotion of tourism etc can be a way in making gangetic area river vibrant.

Feedback

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Structure/
Presentation

Question
Interpretation

Content

Value
Addition

Total



Q.5) 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)

Feedback

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**Structure/
Presentation**

**Question
Interpretation**

Content

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Addition**

Total



Q.6) The growing interest of India in Russian Far East is not only economic but also strategic. Examine. (10 marks, 150 words)

रुस के सुदूर पूर्व में भारत की बढ़ती दिलचस्पी न केवल आर्थिक है बल्कि सामरिक भी है। परीक्षण करें। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Feedback

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**Structure/
Presentation**

**Question
Interpretation**

Content

**Value
Addition**

Total



Q.7) 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 कहाँ 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)

Feedback

(For OFFICE use on

**Structure/
Presentation**

**Question
Interpretation**

Content

**Value
Addition**

Total

Q.8) The misery of women is a consequence of intersectionality of her multiple identities. Explain with examples. (10 marks, 150 words)

नारी की दुर्दशा उसकी बहु-पहचान का विभिन्न आयामों में व्यापित होने का परिणाम है। उदाहरण सहित स्पष्ट कीजिए।

Ans women is daughter of her father, wife of her husband, mother of kid etc but her independent identity is somewhere missed. Due to this women are not able to achieve human equality, for which they are entitled.

Reasons of women misery

Multiple Identity

Ex: women women give birth, more attention is given to child health but poor attention to women.

Ex: 75% of women in lactating age are anaemic

Ex: around 122 women out of 1000 are dying due to maternal post child complication.

(b) dependence on their country part

Ex: According to NFHS-5, around 30% of women of age b/w 20-25

years are married before 18 years of age, which says they are victims of child marriage.

A daughter is dependent on father for decision making, finance etc which became reason of child marriage

(c) Domestic violence

women, in law family is not considered an independent member, rather a wife of her husband.

So if husband is cruel to wife whole family becomes cruel to it

According to National Commission

on women - 72% rise in cases

of Domestic violence (shadow pandemic)

(d) Inheritance of property - wealth

women, not independent members, so

inheritance of property not given to them

According to Agriculture census, India is heading toward feminisation of Agriculture, but only 14% land holding are for women

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total

Q.9) How have extended periods of pandemic induced lockdown and work from home impacted marriage and family as institutions? (10 marks, 150 words)

महामारी प्रेरित लॉकडाउन के विस्तार और घर से काम करने ने विवाह और परिवार, रूढ़ी संस्थाओं पर क्या प्रभाव डाला है?

Ans:

Marriage

~~Family~~ Covid

- Cordial relationship b/w spouse
- compromised & understanding
- sharing of spaces
- equitable distribution of workload & responsibility

- Tension of economic, food security, health etc percolating to mental stress.
- unequal participation of men & women

Result

- Domestic violence (Shadow pandemic)
 - women out of labour force
 - child becoming responsibility of child care, parental care is coming on women
- Ex: According to ILO, Indian women spending around 9.7 billion unpaid work hours.

But it has some +ve impacts

- people celebrating jointness
- Ex: people able to find balance b/w work & home responsibility

- ② People jointly tackling family, financial, Health problem.
 - ③ People working on broken relationship.
(people having children, who earlier didnot find time to do so)
- So It created both +ve & -ve Impact on society.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use on)

Structure/
Presentation

Question
Interpretation

Content

Value
Addition

Total

Q.10) One of the tenets of planned urbanization is an inclusive urbanization. Discuss.

(10 marks, 150 words)

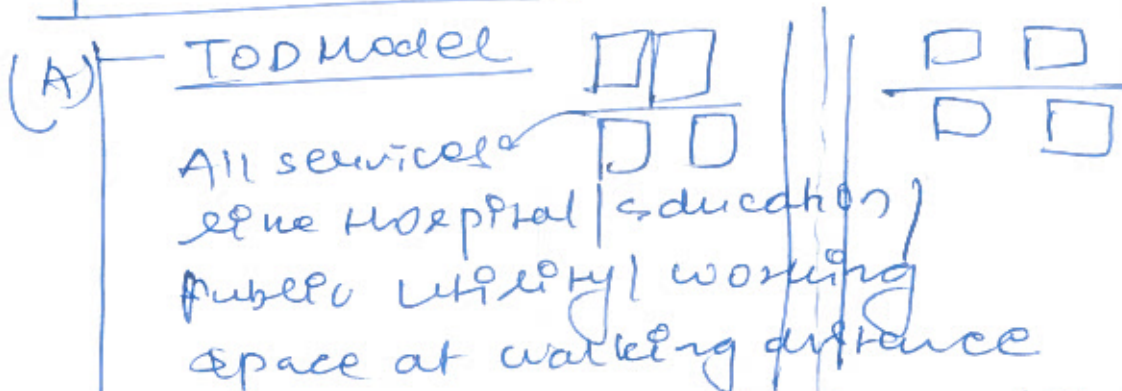
नियोजित शहरीकरण के तत्वों में से एक समावेशी शहरीकरण है। चर्चा कीजिए।

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

And Planned Urbanization - means organising & placing economic, social, political & environmental factors & they provide complementary & supportive role to each other.

It includes

Urbanisation



- So environmental degradation is lesser.

It is inclusive urbanisation because everyone irrespective of class discrimination getting services for minimum living.

(B) Smart Governance - where law & order is maintained, people participating in governance is planned urban.

not it is inclusive urbanisation as

people are participative in governance

Ex: participatory budgeting in Gujarat

Ex: citizen report card in Blore

Ex: Social Accountability in Rajasthan

② Proper attention to material ecology of urban space

Ex: Proper drainage, waste management system

Inclusive because people living in low lying area get protection, clean water etc.

So planned urbanisation, is inclusive urbanisation.

Constitutional provision of social, economic political justice is based on Inclusive urbanisation.

Feedback
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Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total

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)

Ans : Grandhi with its statemanship & emotional intelligence, saw khilafat & pnyab justice, an opportunity for bringing out - Hindu muslim unity.

Condition that led to alliance of khilafat & non cooperation movement-

(a) global event-

World war I (seeing Britain attacking on eastern ottoman empire (led by turks) created fear among world muslim. Caliphate (Muslim Religious Head) was considered to be in danger.

(b) So Muslim under leadership of Sharikat Ali Brothers, writing to protest against britishers (very strong ground for opposition)

(c) domestic front-

Rowlett Act, led to violence in Jaiabala bagh (killed ~1000 people) created rebellion spirit all over India.

All leaders, extremist/moderates, supporting Jaiabala bagh justice.

(a) Role of Gandhi: Gandhi is working for everyone without any discrimination (South Africa), created trust among every community, so Gandhi was considered apt leader by muslims as well Congress.

(a) First of important leaders of Muslim League: All Britishers got unsettled so, created spirit of sympathy.

(a) No Role of Jinnah: Jinnah did not supported both movement, is no fueling of communalism.

(a) Lucknow Pact: 1916 - Muslim League, Congress coming together by both Congress accepting Muslim League demand of separate electorate.

So we saw great unity among Hindu & Muslim during these two movement around 1915.

Impact of this on future course of movement

Positive → (a) British realizing that if people of India come together, no foreign rule can be there.

(b) British intensify their divide & rule policy (negative)

(c) work on total infrastructure

- opening of university like (Kashi Vidyapeeth, Jamia-millia university) for indigenous education -

(d) Indigenization; ex: focus on charkha, khadi, art & artefacts etc.

But some negative consequences like Malabar Rebellion 1921 (Kerala), Congress not forming govt in Bengal, (After having advance) etc created rift b/w Indians on communal lines -

Congress gained confidence of representing muslim (Badriddin Tyabji, Hamid Ansari, Ajmal Khan) etc. But Muslim League under leadership of M.A Jinnah, created ground for violence.

So overall if, India ~~is~~ united like at non cooperation & khilafat, India would have not been divided.

Feedback
(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total

Q.12) To what extent has the culture of Vedic Age has provided input in present day society? Analyze. (15 marks, 250 words)

वैदिक युग की संस्कृति ने वर्तमान समाज में किस सीमा तक सहायता प्रदान किया है? विरलेषण कीजिए।

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Ans: Emphasise on vee Nature worship
Vedic period, division of society in varna
system based on Occupation, preferring
non violence, agrarian & pastoralism in
Vedic time are present in today's society
in one form or other.

like today 76% of population is living in rural area, earning livelihood from agriculture / livestock (around 95% people directly employed in agriculture). Society divided on caste lines, largely vegetarian society, worshipping Nature (sacred groves) are manifestation of vedic culture.

Input from vedic culture on present day society

@Culture:

Atharvaveda - about black magic, rituals, Yagya, sacrifice.

Today: Kanakhya Temple (Neeandhal Hill in Guwahati) feeling similar had Saraveda - prayer to god through songs
Today - Bhakti, Stuti songs, Bhajan, Meera bhai bhajan etc.

Rigveda - Importance to Sun, Indra, Agni (fire)

today: festivals like chatt puja praying to God.

(b) Political

Rigveda - Democratic establishment based on sabha (Saniti)

Today - Parliamentary form of Democracy (Art 75)

Rigveda - equal participation of women, universal adult franchise.

Today: women constituting ~50% of electorate (but ~11% ministers)

(c) Economy

Vedic - Democratic way of tax/fees collection

Today: Introduction of Reg. progressive taxation (income tax) etc.

(d) Society: division on Varna system based on employment

Today, class is taking precedence over caste

Ex: 100% EWS reservation in 16(4)

(e) Social Relationship

earlier people conduct on 4 pioushashta (Dachandanya, grahashta, Vra, Sanyas)

today: similar concept

↳ vedas & vedanga, Purane etc
 Atharvashukha, Manusmriti etc are giving valuable input to society.

But some modern concept are due to fast globalisation, ease of communication, establishment of multilateral body (UN) etc is changing science of world.

Ex:

India

→ moving toward nuclearization of family from joint family

→ constitution of India, giving preeminence to individual right (fundamental right to privacy (K. puttaswamy)) over collective rights

→ Reducing division of society on caste etc.

↳ influencing society.

but some negative inputs from vedic society (rigid caste system, domestic role of women etc) need a look.

India is unique country, which despite having foreign dwars on hill to hill, never lost its look to vedic & Indus valley civilisation culture.
 ↳ India is culmination of modernisation + ancient culture

Feedback

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Structure/
Presentation

Question
Interpretation

Content

Value
Addition

Total

Q.13) Environmental movements of independent India are unique blends of ecological conservation with strong elements of social justice. Discuss this statement with emphasis on role of Sunderlal Bahuguna. (15 marks, 250 words)

स्वतंत्र भारत के पर्यावरण आंदोलन सामाजिक न्याय के मजबूत तत्वों के साथ पारिस्थितिक संरक्षण का अनूठा मिश्रण हैं।
सुंदरलाल बहुगुणा की भूमिका पर बल देते हुए इस कथन की विवेचना कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Ans Social justice: which says that every-one irrespective of caste, class, religion & sex should achieve equality of opportunity.

Today with Constitutionalism (Preamble - Justice, Liberty, Equality), modernization based on humanistic principle, every movement including environment, becoming tool for social justice & ecological conservation.

Environment movement: blend of ecological conservation & social justice

@ Chipko movement (by Sunderlal Bahuguna)

Objective: To safeguard ecology for Himalayan forest, by not allowing illegal cutting of tree.

Social justice: people inhabiting forest area should be heard, they should lead their movement.

Ex chipko movement was mainly by women of forest area | who were called

considered marginalised)
 (It was inspired by Chipko movement
 in 1974 CE in Rajasthan Khejari village
 where Amrita Vishnoi along with 200
 women entangled khejari tree, & slain
 by king)

Contribution of Eundarlal Nagura

- movement by people affected
 changing top down approach to
bottom up.
- voice to marginalised people: providing
 them visibility on global platform.
 Ex: policymakers realised that
 their interest were not secured.

(B) Narmada Bachao Andolan

Objective: Conserve ecology of Narmada
 by opposing Sardar Sarovar Dam.

Social Justice: protection of village
 community, because by Dam-villages
 got submerged.

- voice for proper rehabilitation
 (through land acquisition & Rehabilitation
Act 2013)

3) Arawali Sachao

Objective: conserve flora/fauna of Arawali

Social justice: local people should get fair benefit by its resources like mining.

Ex:

4) Niyambini forest protest by Konda Tribe of Odisha

Objective - To save Niyangiri hills from Bauxite mining by Vedanta group.

Social justice: people who are living there for 100 years, earning livelihood, worshipping hills should be given adequate care & protection

Our Constitution under DPSP (Protection of Environment), (development of marginalised section, legal provision like Forest Right Act, Environment Protection Act (EPA), NITAA 2010, are achieving double objective of ecological conservation & social justice. Sunderlal bhargava made environment a movement led by people.

Feedback
(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total

Q.14) Explain the phenomenon of geomagnetism and discuss the role of paleomagnetic studies in the development of Plate Tectonics Theory? (15 marks, 250 words)

भू-चुंबकत्व की परिघटना की व्याख्या कीजिए तथा प्लेट विवर्तनिकी सिद्धांत के विकास में पुराचुंबकीय अध्ययनों की भूमिका पर चर्चा कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)



Feedback

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**Structure/
Presentation**

**Question
Interpretation**

Content

**Value
Addition**

Total

Q.15) Centrality of rivers to cultural and economic activities also make them vulnerable to pollution and overexploitation. Enumerate various reasons for river pollution in the country. Why have successive government efforts failed to make significant dent in river pollution problem?

(15 marks, 250 words)

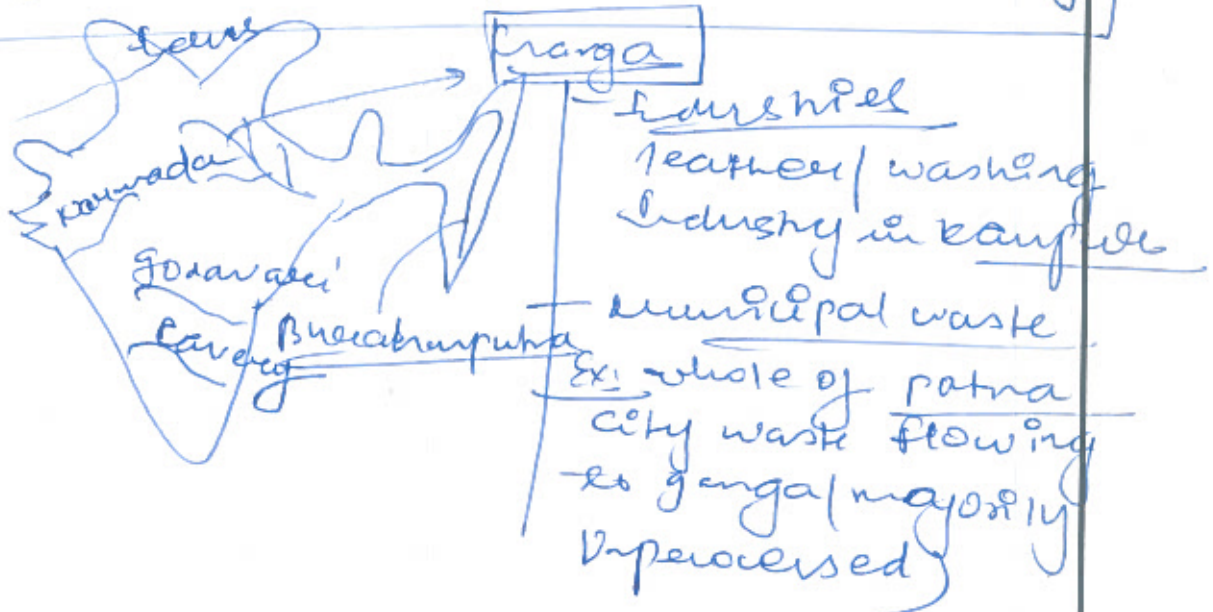
सांस्कृतिक और आर्थिक गतिविधियों के लिए नदियों की केंद्रीयता भी उन्हें प्रदूषण और अत्यधिक दोहन के प्रति संवेदनशील बनाती है। देश में नदी प्रदूषण के विभिन्न कारणों का उल्लेख कीजिए। नदी प्रदूषण की समस्या में महत्वपूर्ण संघ लगाने में सरकार के लगातार प्रयास क्यों विफल रहे हैं?

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Ans :- According to CPCB (Central Pollution Control Board) Yamuna river (790% of share) is beyond permissible level of Total dissolved solid. According to report, Ganga-Yamuna are world's one of most polluted rivers.

But programmes like Narmada Ganga (National mission for clean Ganga), Delhi Govt's mission for Yamuna cleaning are there, but their performance is under scanner -

Reasons for River pollution in Country



Ganga

Religious Congregation

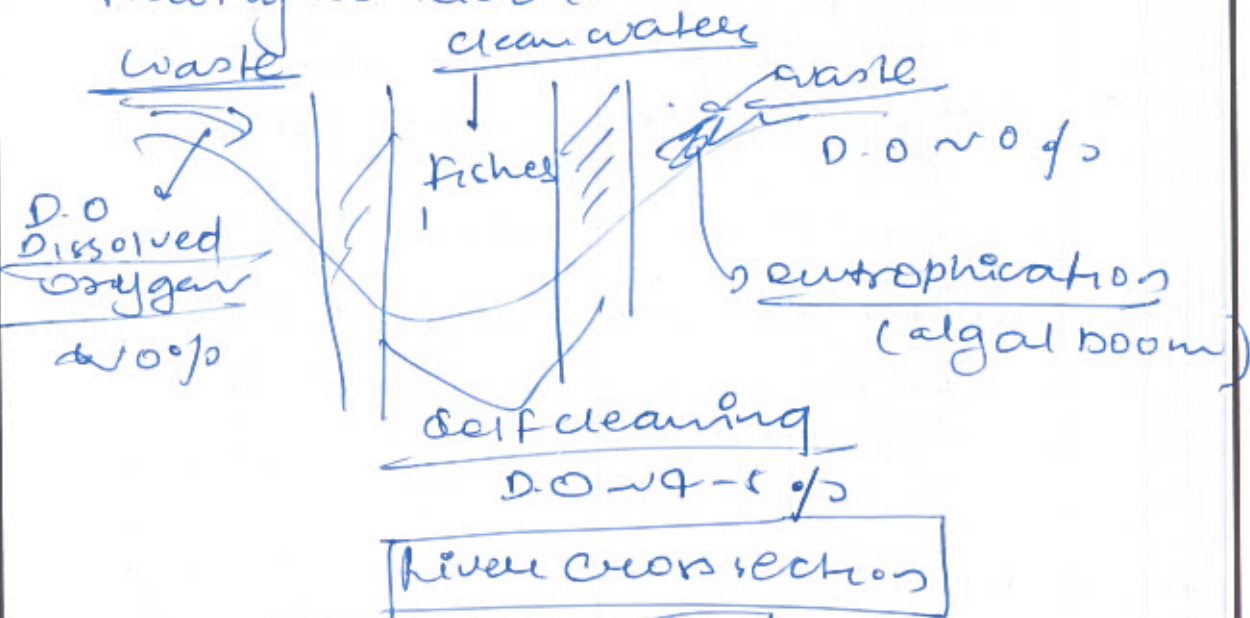
Ex: cremation on River Ganga

Ex: Organisation of Kumbh

Ex: offering of flowers etc at chattriya.

economic dependency

for thermal power plant - water is fetched from River, then heated & flowing to River.



① Brahmaputra River

① dilatation among upper reach

Himalayan river carry large dilatation along with them.

Ex: Kosi river

② Unsustainable touchers along river reach

Ex: Mordovi river in Goa.

Why have successive govt failed to achieve river free from pollution

(a) Lack of people Awareness

People on one hand worshipping river, but on other hand throwing plastic into it.

(b) Infrastructure deficit

Ex, Sewage Treatment plant etc. Ex: around 60% of municipality waste around India untreated.

(c) Legal loopholes

Ex: No standard parameter of water quality delivered by govt supply to household.

Ex: lax implementation of plastic waste mgmt rule etc

Ex: Thermal power plant, extracting too much water, not allowing river to have minimum ecological flow.

(d) Technology backwardness

way forward - international collaboration with country like Netherlands. Accountability of industry along river stretch, piped water supply (Mahaikal wal se jal) engagement of civil societies etc can go long way in Mistral jal Kalit jeevan for all.

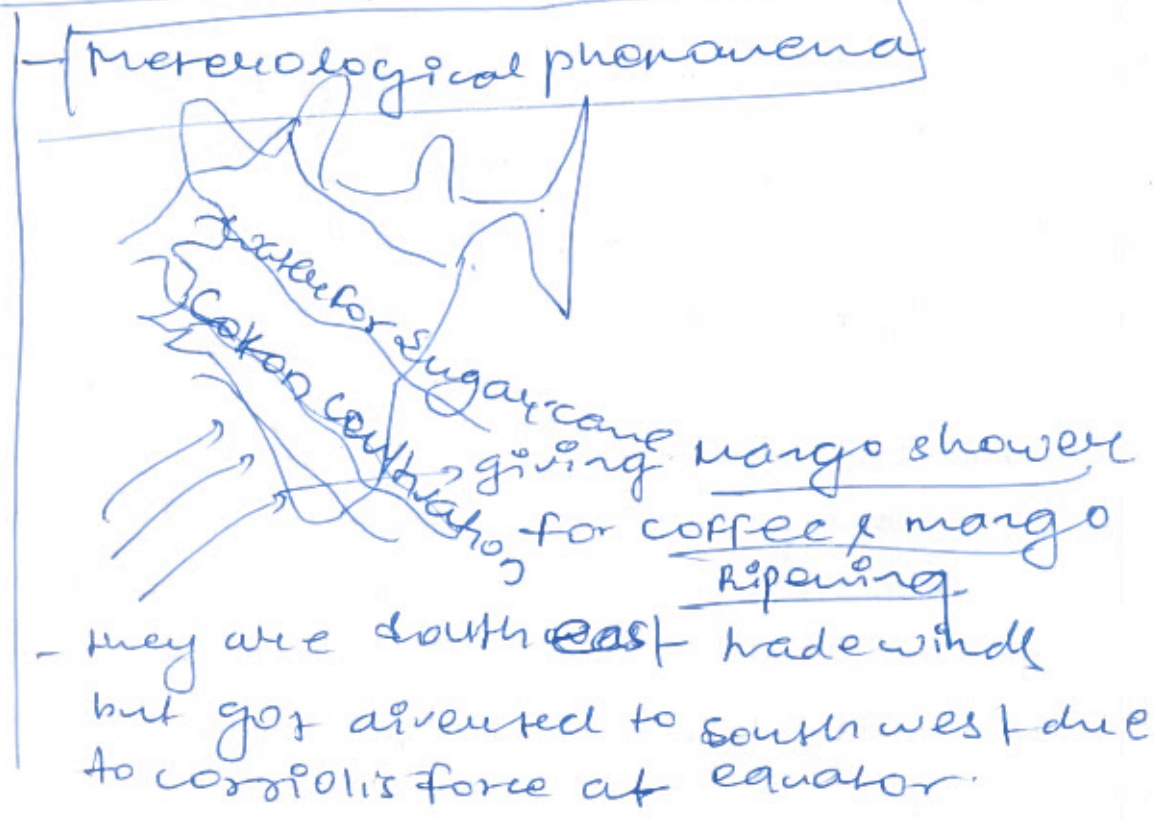
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Q.16) Monsoon is not just a meteorological phenomenon, it gives life to nation's economy, ecology and culture. Discuss. (15 marks, 250 words)

मानसून केवल मात्र मौसम संबंधी घटना नहीं है, यह देश की अर्थव्यवस्था, पारिस्थितिकी और संस्कृति को जीवन देता है। चर्चा कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Ans: According to Indian Meteorological Department (IMD), around 3/4th of rainfall in occurring through south west monsoon. Owe Agriculture, which is 79% Rain fed, schemes like fertiliser, culture like celebration of Vaishakhi, Pongal etc shows that monsoon is not just a meteorological phenomena, but life to nation.

Contribution of monsoon



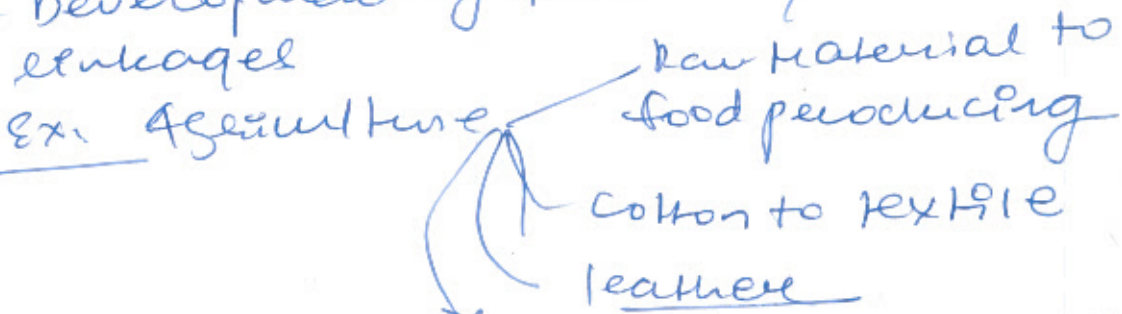
Meteorologically

- create flood like situation in Kerala, Mumbai etc.
- Rejuvenate Rivers like Ganga / Mahanadi
- provide freshwater to seas (Bay of Bengal / Arabian) - ground for cyclone formation.

Monsoon & economy

- Agriculture ~ 45% area sown
- ex: rice cultivation, groundnut cultivation enough rain

development of forward / backward linkages



Demand for industry

backward linkage / processed goods.

like fertiliser, insecticides, tractor manufacturing etc.

Export India largest exporter of rice

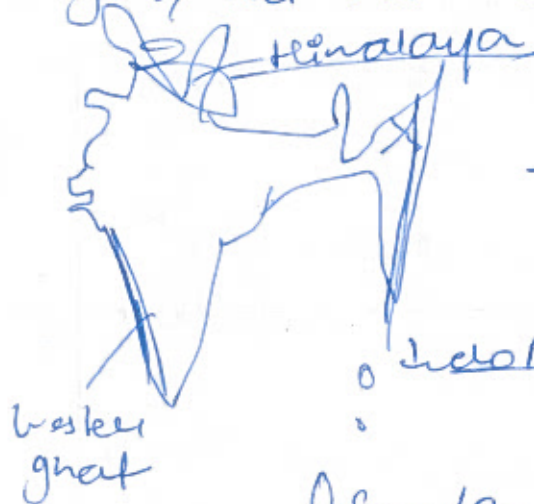
- largest producer of milk (~92%)

Monsoon & ecology

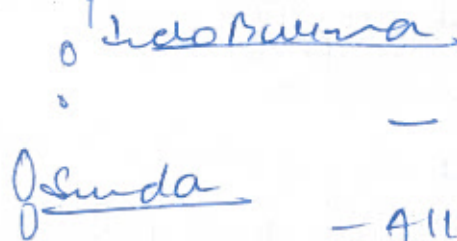
- Rejuvenation of natural water bodies / wetlands

Ex. Bhamatpur keoladeo Rane of wetland receiving water through rain fall.

- Ex. Panna tiger reserve having large tiger, water is coming from monsoon



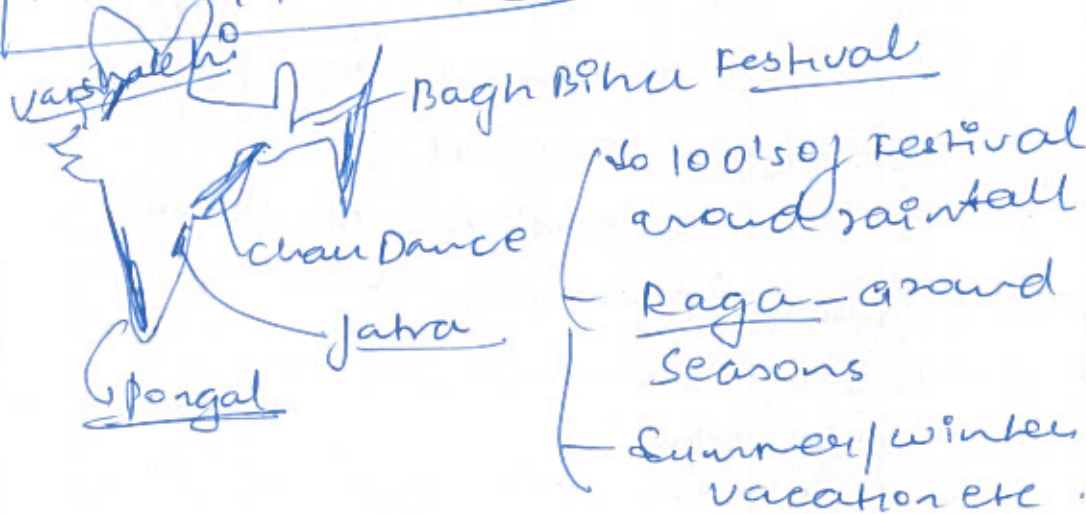
- a Biodiversity hotspot
- 127 Agro climatic zone



- ca. 56% of forest area

- All type of forest

Monsoon & Culture



So monsoon is lifeline of India, but due to climate change etc monsoon is becoming erratic, which need global solidarity.

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Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total

Q.17) It was not till the 1990s that stubble burning practices emerged as a widespread practice in the farming community. Elaborate on the factors for the same. Evaluate the effectiveness of the government measures that have been taken to contain the practice. (15 marks, 250 words)

1990 के दशक तक पराली जलाने की प्रथा कृषक समुदाय में एक व्यापक प्रथा के रूप में सामने नहीं आयी थी। इसके लिए उत्तरदायी कारकों का विस्तृत वर्णन करें। इस प्रथा को नियंत्रित करने के लिए उठाए गए सरकारी उपायों की प्रम. त्वशीलता का मूल्यांकन करें। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Stubble burning; - when stubble remained after harvest process, is burnt on farm due to reasons like (labour shortage for its disposal) etc is called stubble burning.

Stubble burning after 1990: Reasons

<1990

>1990

(a) diversification of cropping

Ex: Punjab/Haryana producing multiple crops, not just rice or wheat. Other crops residue is used for fodder of livestock.

(b) monoculture of Rice & wheat

(Reason: Assured MSP)

- Rice - stubble
- High in silica
- not fit for fodder of livestock etc.

(b) Abundant labour

earlier around 60% population on agri.

(b) labour shortage

only around 95% population employable in Agriculture

(c) low mechanization

Manual harvesting of stubble remain low.

(c) Mechanization

like combine harvester leaving small stubble.

Low production of grain

Ex: 175-180 mn tonnes of food grain production

today ~ 280 mn tonnes of production
 ~110 is coming from rice alone

(India becoming largest exporter of rice)

Other reasons for stubble burning

State Distorted policy

Ex: Pay by govt allows sowing of rice only after monsoon arrived. So time period b/w wheat sowing & rice harvesting reduced. So to save time, farmer burning stubble.

(b) Lack of alternatives

Incentives to industry for using stubble in fuel burning etc are less. Similar for farmer.

Govt Measures

- @ Air Act 1981, EPA Act 1986, stubble burning prohibition under Air Act, WTA Act 2019, CAQPM Commission for Air Quality & Management) etc-established effectiveness? ~~A~~ stubble burning incidence decreasing every year.

- But very slow ~ 6-7%

(b) Economic Measures

Ex: Industries allowed to use stubble for burning with coal.

Ex: Chhattisgarh govt collecting stubble at 2-3 Rs/kg by participation of civil society for Biofertiliser.

(c) Incentive/Promotive Measures

Govt providing subsidy for alternative farmer.

Ex: Tool kit for maize farming by Punjab

Ex: Govt - subsidy on Happy Seeder, etc for on-farm management of stubble. effectiveness - farmer, reduced burning of stubble

But here like giving MSP not only for rice & paddy, sub for all,

Introducing machine, Biodecomposer (Pusa decomposer) like material,

global collaboration (like India-Sweden Torrefaction), diversification of

cropping is needed.

stubble burning, making cities most air polluted, reducing soil fertility

creating health problem need carrot & stick approach to manage it

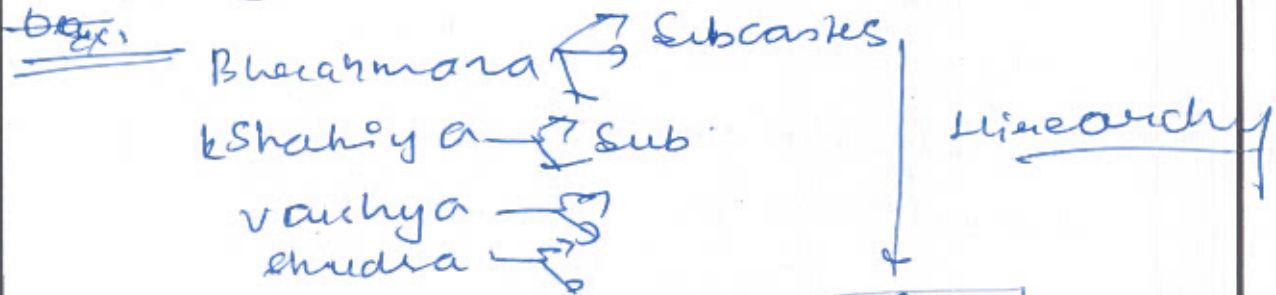
Feedback	
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Value Addition	
Total	

Q.18) The juxtaposition of a caste-less upper caste group and a caste-defined lower caste group is one of the central aspects of the institution of caste in the present. Illustrate with examples.

(15 marks, 250 words)

जाति-विहीन उच्च जाति समूह और जाति-परिभाषित निम्न जाति समूह का मेल वर्तमान में जाति संस्था के केंद्रीय पहलुओं में से एक है। उदाहरण सहित समझाइए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Are Caste system: It is a way of organising society based on hierarchical, birth based rights, based on concept of polluting & purity.



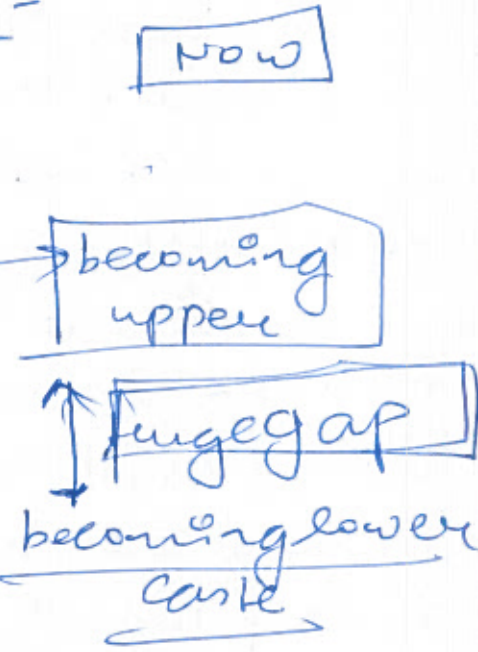
Institution of caste in present

caste less upper caste :-

earlier
Various castes

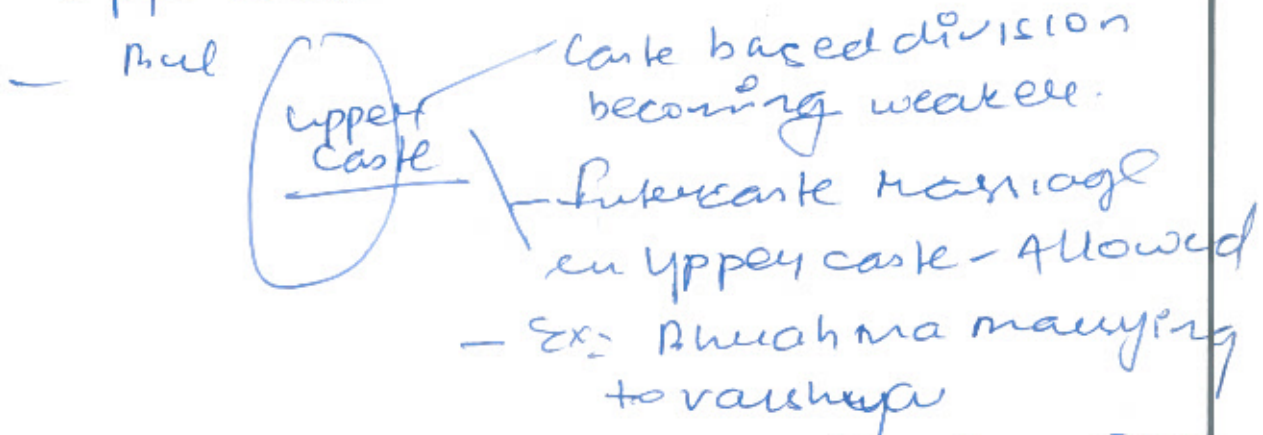
Brahmana
Kshatriya
Vashya

Shudra
Untouchable



So caste, which achieved mobility due to education, health, representation in politics, economy - clubbed together became upper caste.

Ex: Yadava, Kumbi, Patel in Gujarat, Maharashtra (Marathi) are considered upper caste.



But lower caste, which did not receive benefit of modern education, health, entrepreneurship etc are ~~still~~ forming a ^{non} homogeneous group of caste.

Ex: SC divided on caste lines

- Exogamy are not allowed.
- Politics also separating them

So today for upper caste group, caste matter only when they engage with so-called lower caste group. But if they engage with upper caste

then for them caste is not mattering much.

Ex: Kappor, Chopras etc having matrimonial relation.

But lower castes are still discriminated by upper caste based on caste.

Ex: A general caste person can happily marry to OBC, but not SC/ST, irrespective of class status.

Ex: even IAS officers get discriminated based on caste.

Also policies based on caste, (ex: Caste based census, allocation of funds under Mgnrega on caste lines) etc are perpetuating ill of caste system.

ills are like inequality, discrimination.

But Quality education for all, better implementation of reservation, giving power to women, model code of conduct can go long way in India becoming equal for all.

Feedback

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Structure/
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Question
Interpretation

Content

Value
Addition

Total

Q.19) Fertility behavior of couples is a calculus of conscious choices; hence, solution to population control lies in expanding choices and not in coercive state policies. Give your opinion.

(15 marks, 250 words)

दम्पतियों का प्रजनन व्यवहार सचेत विकल्पों की गणना है, इसलिए, जनसंख्या नियंत्रण का समाधान विकल्पों के विस्तार में निहित है, न कि राज्य की दमनकारी नीतियों में। अपना तर्क दीजिये। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

As According to National Family Health Survey (NFHS-5), total fertility rate of India is 2.0, which is below the determined replacement fertility rate - 2.1.

So coercive state policies for controlling the population should be replaced with giving choices to couples.

any coercive population policy not an option

Against Constitution & Democratic principles

In Art 21, right to privacy, announced by (K. S. Puttaswamy) is breached if people not allowed to have fertility as per their choice.

(B) Skewed sex ratio

Ex: 2 child policy in male preferred society, creating sex selective abortion

Ex: china

Ex: Rajasthan, sex ratio ~ 918.

(c) Health Risk to women

According to NFHS, 79% of sterilisation done by women.

↳ unnecessary burden on female.

(d) Abandoning of child, women

Ex: Rajasthan disallowing people in election contesting (Panchayat) if having more than 2 children.
↳ people abandoning their wives etc.

(e) divert attention from development work

↳ fertility result of education, health. But coercive policy less attention on these

Why choice based system Person

— women empowerment

— Increased usage of contraceptives, increases role of men in family planning

— Sex ratio improved

— financial / Mental Health of women in turn child is good.

— fulfil Democratic principles

↳ method of incentivizing family planning behaviour in market is important - because

↳ India ~ 52% population below 25 years of age. ↳ population momentum is there

↳ India - 16% population holding only 2.4% geographical area ~ 4% water Resources

Resource pressure

way forward

↳ Investment in education (~6%) health (~3% of GDP), Nutrition (Poshan Abhiyan), female labour force participation (only around ~18%)

↳ mass awareness about family planning

↳ UP's state policy on population giving incentives like promotion etc is good, but halting social security benefit coercively is not way forward

Feedback
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Structure/
Presentation

Question
Interpretation

Content

Value
Addition

Total

Q.20) Drug abuse not only harms the user and causes distress in their family, but also, eats away the productive demographic dividend of the country. Discuss and suggest remedial measure to tackle the menace of drug abuse in society. (15 marks, 250 words)

मादक पदार्थों का दुरुपयोग न केवल उपयोगकर्ता को नुकसान पहुंचाता है और उनके परिवार में संकट का कारण बनता है, बल्कि देश के उत्पादक जनसांख्यिकीय लाभांश को भी नष्ट करता है। समाज में मादक पदार्थों के दुरुपयोग के खतरे से निपटने के लिए उपचारात्मक उपायों पर चर्चा करें और सुझाव दें। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Ans According to A Report (NFHS) show median age of India is 29 years (which is very young), around 52% population is below 25 years of age. So India has largest Demographic Dividend (by UN)

But drug abuse (increasing at alarming rate - Data from MOSTE) is creating mental distress, law & order problem, eating productive demographic dividend.

Drug abuse & its impact

Individual:

- mental stress (suicidal tendency (According to world health orgn, India largest suicide))
- poverty, increase criminal tendency
- theft, snatching, looting by drug dual increase.

ab-family

According to UN data, In India 5% of women, whose husbands are drug addict, saw income decline.

negative impact on well being of children - education / health etc.

○ Overall economy

drug abuse - eating out of productive capacity.

ex: India 40% labour force participation (means only 40/100 people are seeking employment or employed)

measures to tackle the menace of drug abuse

eliminating the sources

① Drug trafficking through international borders

golden triangle
Laos, Vietnam

Myanmar

Taliban
opium

golden crescent

Pakistan

Afghanistan

Iran

② Rising standard of living

Rich people — Ex: Stang et caught on ovire etc by NCB -

Media/Social Influence

movies glorifying drug culture

— youth having peer pressure of drug usage.

Way forward

① Reforms in NDPS Act

Ex: Non criminalising individual usage of drugs rather provide rehabilitation

Ex: Portugal, provide compulsory medication for drug vagabond

② Societal Awareness

Programme like Nasha Mukti Mandat etc

Nasha Mukti fund establishment et should be there.

③ International Collaboration

like UN passing resolution asking for Taliban accountability not allowing drug trafficking

Feedback

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Structure/
Presentation

Question
Interpretation

Content

Value
Addition

Total

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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