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FIAS - MGP 2021 - GS paper #1

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GENERAL STUDIES

Name Of Candidate

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Roll No.

1910055339

Date:

21-12-2021

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 9:30 AM
			End Time 12:30 PM
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 Individual Satyagraha was not only a well thought out strategy by Mahatma Gandhi given the social and political conditions of that time, but it also set the stage for the Quit India Movement.
Comment. (10 Marks, 150 words)

उस समय की सामाजिक और राजनीतिक परिस्थितियों को देखते हुए व्यक्तिगत सत्याग्रह न केवल महात्मा गांधी द्वारा एक सुविचारित रणनीति थी, बल्कि इसने भारत छोड़ो आंदोलन के लिए भी मंच तैयार किया। टिप्पणी करें। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Individual Satyagraha movement was started by Grandhiji after the outbreak of second world war (1939) & before the onset of Quit India movement (1942).

Social & political conditions of the time :-

- (i). War repression - like stringent laws Defence of India Act, restriction on press & civil liberties.
- (ii). Economic conditions - high inflation, low production & investment due to the impact of Great Economic Depression (1929-30).
- (iii). Distrust of people in British due to atrocities & inhuman policies. (1920-22)
- (iv). Grandhian movements like Non-cooperation & Civil Disobedience (1930s) had liberating effect on people.

Set the stage for Quit India Movement :-

- (i) Each participant had to declare a set of vows & move from village to village preaching the same.
- (ii) By doing so, every participants will move to Delhi (Delhi Chalo movement)
- (iii) Has to be careful about government restrictions.
- (iv) Thus, participatory & self-led nature of the movement prepared them for Quit India movement which was people-led & pan-India. (20% of Indians participated as per a letter by Ram Manohar Lohia)

Hence Individual satyagraha was a master stroke by Grandhiji to make freedom struggle democratic & participatory which ultimately led to SWARAJ in the minds of people & later independence in 1947.

Feedback

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Q.2) The contributions of Bhakti movement towards the development of a body of devotional literature in vernacular languages is as significant as its liberal social-religious teachings that had a moderating influence on medieval history. Discuss. (10 Marks, 150 words)

भक्ति आंदोलन का योगदान स्थानीय भाषाओं में भक्ति साहित्य के एक निकाय के विकास की दिशा में उतना ही महत्वपूर्ण है जितना कि मध्ययुगीन इतिहास पर इसकी उदार सामाजिक-धार्मिक शिक्षाओं का एक संयमित प्रभाव था। चर्चा करें।

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Bhakti movement emerged in 13th-14th century of medieval India. It started in South India through the works of saints like Shankaracharya & Ramasujacharya. Subsequently it spread to North India.

CONTRIBUTIONS OF BHAKTI MOVEMENT:-

1. Since saints preached in local vernacular languages which was spoken by common people, it led to enrichment of devotional literature in vernacular languages:-

for ex. ①. Vachanas of Basavanna of Karnataka region.

②. Kabir's Dohas which used words of Awadhi, Urdu & Braj.

③. Narsinh Mehta → song → "Vaishnav Jan to"

④. Shankardeva → wrote Bhaona & Ankia Nat in Assamese & Bengali mix.

⑤. Kirtans by Chaitanya Mahaprabhu.

2. Liberal socio-religious teachings

- (i) Attached elaborate rituals, caste system which was discriminatory.
- (ii) Emphasis on personal connect to God
ex. Mirabai → Padavali → direct to God
- (iii) Attached social obscurantism, superstitions & Brahminical domination.
ex. Kabir → preached religious harmony.
- (iv) Focus on women emancipation.

Even the Sufi movement preached unity of appearance & oneness of existence. These ideas remain relevant even today to fight the menace of communalism, reg. orthodoxy & build an inclusive India with mutual bonhomie among people. AA-51A of Constitution also directs citizens to promote values of religious brotherhood.

Feedback

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Q.3) Operation flood gave credence to Gandhian ideas of production by masses and village swaraj, with far reaching impact for post independent India. Discuss the statement and highlight various reasons for success of operation flood. (10 Marks, 150 words)

स्वतंत्रता पश्चात भारत के दूरगामी प्रभावों के साथ दुग्ध क्रांति या ऑपरेशन फ्लड ने जनसमूह और ग्राम स्वराज द्वारा उत्पादन के गांधीवादी विचारों को बल दिया। इस कथन की चर्चा कीजिए तथा ऑपरेशन फ्लड की सफलता के विभिन्न कारणों पर प्रकाश डालिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Operation Flood led to white revolution or revolution in the production of milk making India the largest producer of milk in the world. (consistently since last two decades)

CREDENCE TO GRANDHIAN IDEAS :-

- Production by Masses →
 - (i). cooperative model of production.
ex AMUL in Gujarat
 - (ii). Involvement of masses in decision-making.
 - (iii). Democratic exercise of power.
- Village Swaraj →
 - (i). \$ Upliftment of village & reduction of poverty.
ex Karnataka, Gujarat
 - (ii). Inclusive growth (ii). Woman empowerment

REASONS FOR THE SUCCESS of Operation Flood

1. Leadership of Verghese Kurien, who dedicated substantial portion of his life for the success of milk cooperatives.
2. Participatory model of cooperative - enhanced trust of people & social capital.
3. Government support for sustained action.
4. Existence of ~~coo~~ strong cooperative movement in southern & western India.

Hence operation flood led to self-sufficiency in milk-production. However the idea of needs to be replicated in eastern & north-eastern parts of India. Recent constitution of Ministry of Cooperation is a welcome step in this regard.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
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Total

Q.4) Cold war started after the second world war; however, its seed were sown right after the Russian Revolution 1917. Do you agree? (10 Marks, 150 words)

शीत युद्ध द्वितीय विश्व युद्ध के बाद शुरू हुआ; हालाँकि, इसके बीज 1917 की रूसी क्रांति के ठीक बाद बोए गए थे। क्या आप सहमत हैं? (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Russian Revolution of 1917 was led by Bolshevik Party comprised of workers under the leadership of Lenin. In February 1917, it defeated the Czarist regime & in October 1917, it led to the establishment of Communism in USSR.

Cold War started after 1945 (second world war) had its seed sown in Russian Revolution of 1917 because :-

- ① Russian Revolution led to establishment of communism as an alternate way of socio-political & economic programme vis-a-vis capitalism (of western countries)

- ② It led to rapid economic development of USSR & helped it emerge as a superpower after World War 2.
- ③ It offered an alternative way of economic development to newly independent countries like China, India → hence "Domino effect" of communism.
- ④ It offered a critique of capitalism which led to inequality & great economic depression of 1930s (due to lack of adequate regulation).

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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Q.5) How does plate tectonic theory help in explaining the causes of earthquakes and volcanoes? Discuss and give an account of various volcanic landforms. (10 Marks, 150 words)

प्लेट विवर्तनिकी सिद्धांत किस प्रकार भूकंप और ज्वालामुखियों के कारणों की व्याख्या करने में सहायता करता है? विभिन्न ज्वालामुखीय भू-आकृतियों की चर्चा कीजिए और उनका विवरण दीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Plate tectonic theory envisages that earth's ^{crust} is made up of various tectonic plates floating on asthenosphere. The interaction between these plates leads to the formation & destruction of landforms.

EARTHQUAKE :-

Continental-continental (C-C)
Plates converge



plate submerges/
subducts

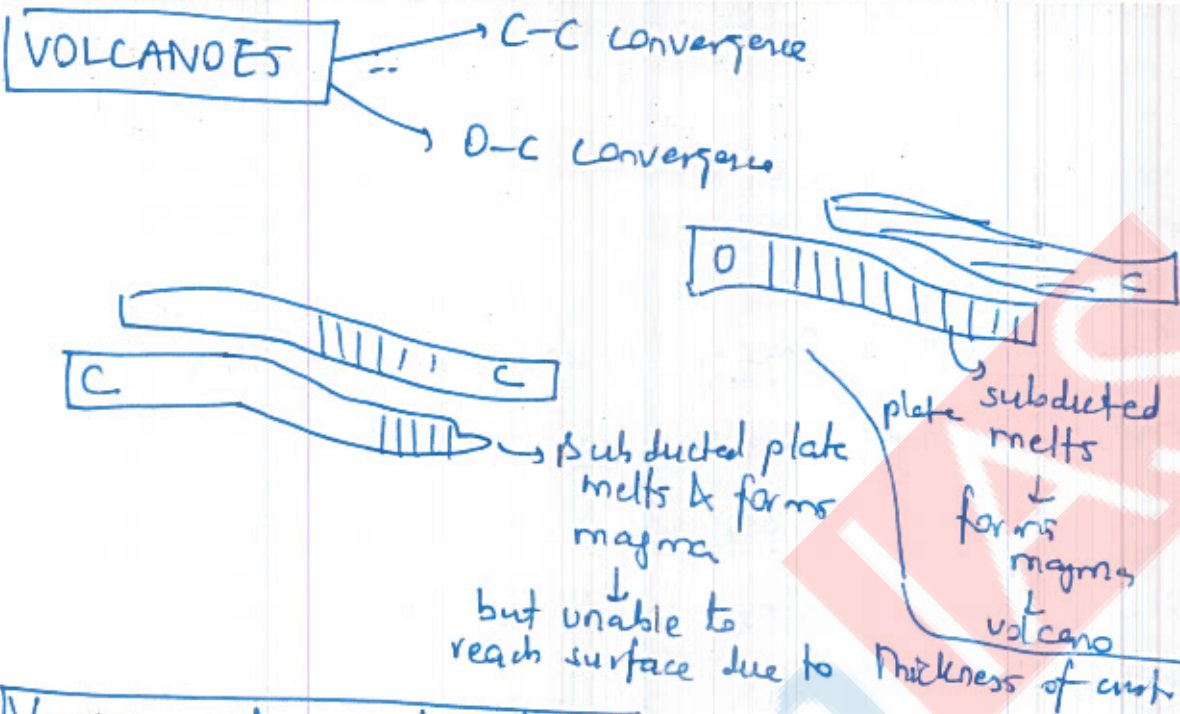
grinding of plates
due to friction

energy generated
& released through faults → earthquakes

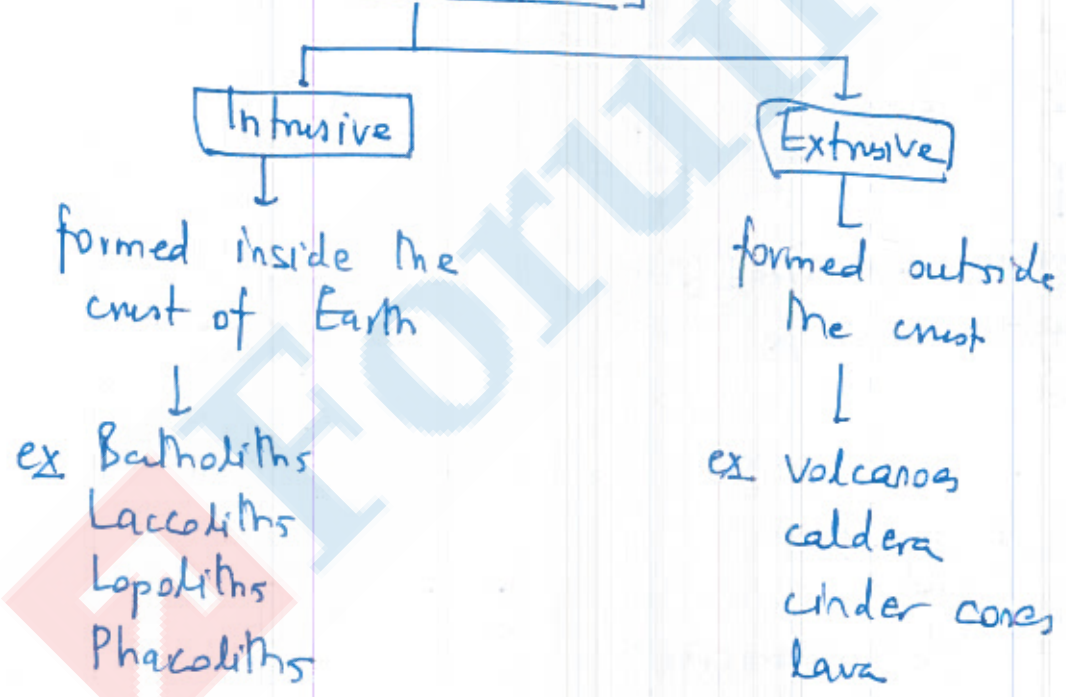
Continental-ocean (C-O)
plates
converge



subduction
of plate
causes
energy to
be released



Various volcanic landforms



Hence Plate tectonic theory helps to understand phenomenon in a lucid manner.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)	
Structure/ Presentation	
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Q.6) The growing interest of India in Russian Far East is not only economic but also strategic. Examine. (10 Marks, 150 words)

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

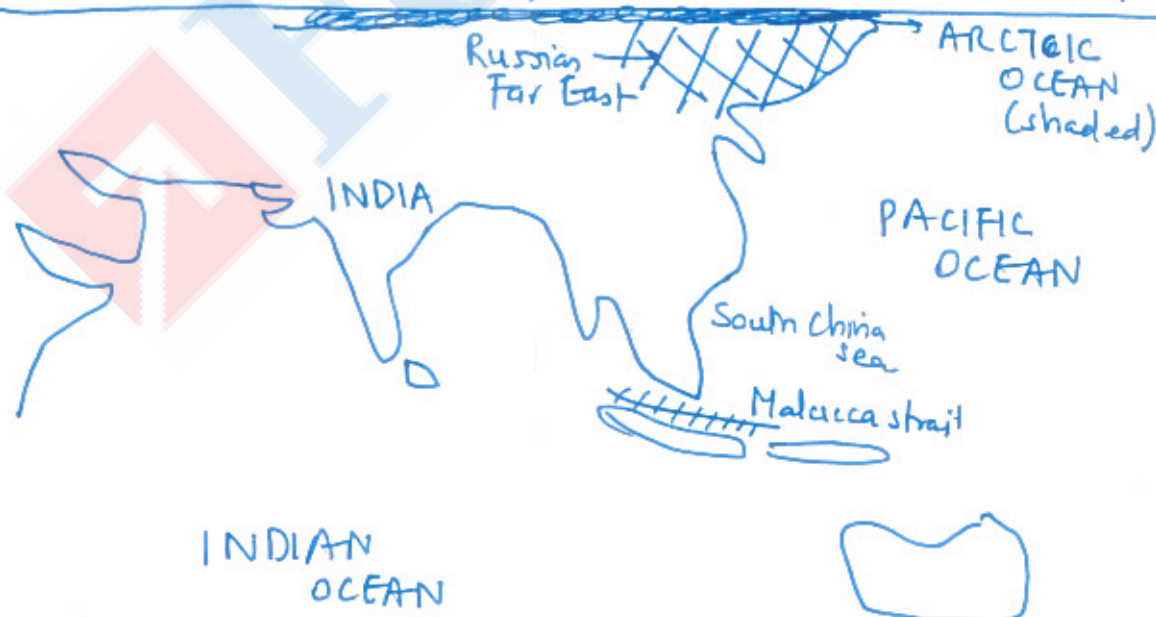
PM Modi in Vladivostok summit declared several initiatives including grants & lines of credit for development of Russian Far East & promote Indian companies therein.

Reasons for growing interest:-

1. ECONOMIC

(1.1) Storehouse of oil & natural gas
↳ energy sources

(1.2) Storehouse of minerals like rare earth



- ①.3. Potential for fisheries, tourism, research expeditions

2. STRATEGIC

- ②.1. Growing presence of Chinese companies & diaspora in Far East
- ②.2. Melting of Arctic ice → Led to rush for exploring Arctic
ex Polar silk road by China.
- ②.3. Will strengthen Indo-Russian ties & quest of strategic autonomy by India.
- ②.4. Open up new trade routes & Sea Lanes of communication.
- ②.5. Ensure free, open, inclusive Indo-Pacific
- ②.6. Prevent unilateralism by any country & strengthen rules-based order.

Hence initiatives like joint exploration by ONGC in Siberian oilfields help to serve dual purpose.

Feedback

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Interpretation

Content

Value
Addition

Total

Q.7) 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. (10 Marks, 150 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. अवशीलता का मूल्यांकन करें। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Stubble burning practice refers to the burning of stubble (or parali) obtained after harvesting the agricultural crops. This has become a persistent problem in regions around Delhi-NCR leading to air pollution & winter smog.

Factors for widespread practice :-

1. Delay in sowing of Kharif crop due to delay in monsoon & overextraction of groundwater in states like Punjab.
2. Lesser timespace between Kharif & Rabi crop → hence farmers resort to burning as faster & easier method
3. Increase in number of farmers growing paddy & wheat → due to open-ended procurement policy under MSP.

4. Not growing of crops as per agro-climatic zone → Punjab being water-deficient is not suitable for paddy cultivation.

Government measures

- Subsidy on Happy-seeder machine
- PUSA Decomposer
- Fines on erring farmers.

Effectiveness

→ no. of cases of stubble-burning have come down but it is still on the higher side.

Hence, need of the hour is to collect stubble & convert it into biofertilizer under MGNREGA as done in Chhattisgarh. SHGs can be taken help in this regard.

Feedback

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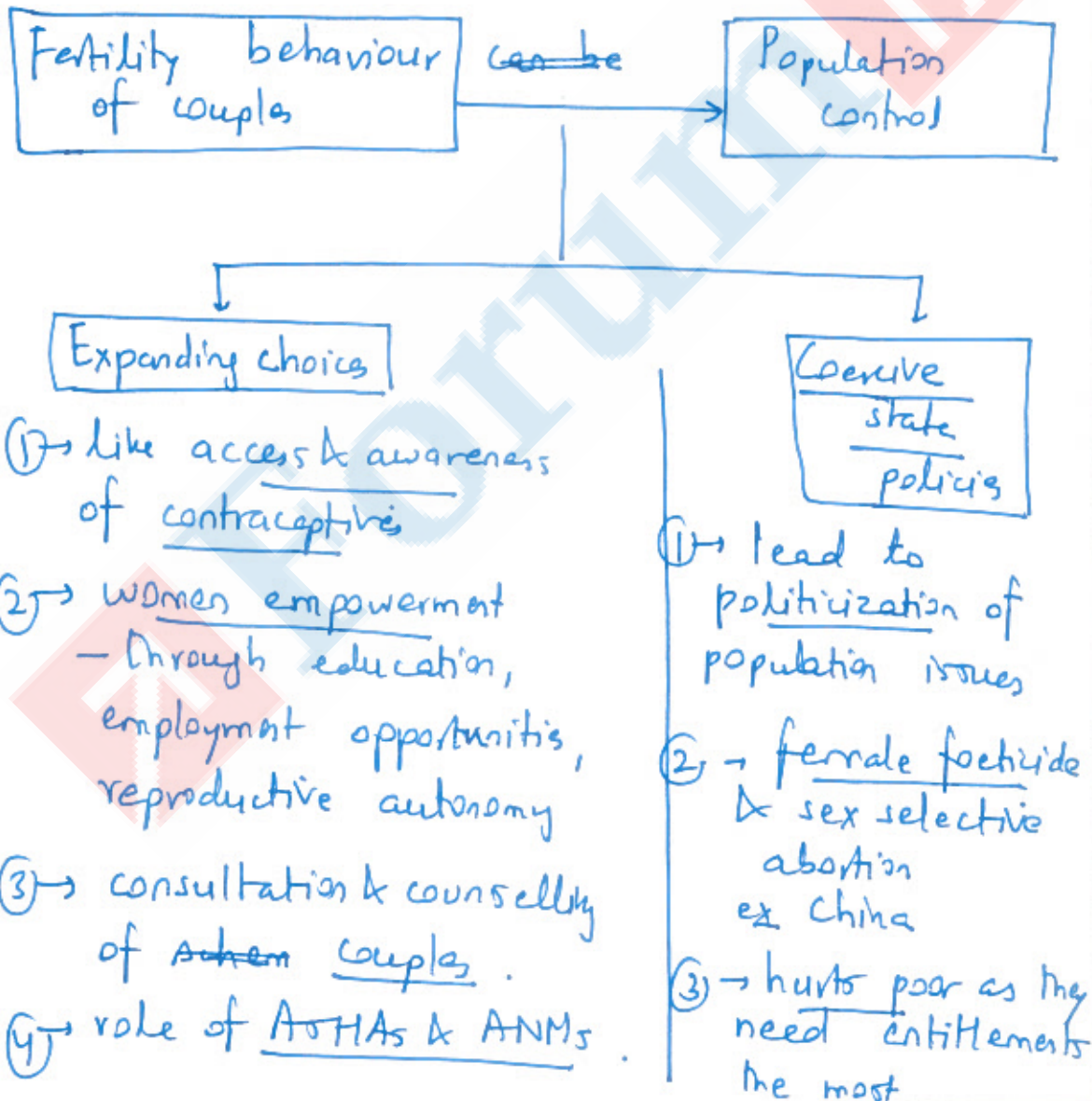
Q.8) Fertility behavior of couples is a calculus of conscious choices; hence, solution to population control lies in expanding choices and not in coercive state policies. Give your opinion.

(10 Marks, 150 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।

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Fertility refers to the reproductive capacity of individuals in the reproductive age. (women → 15-49 years)



Hence solution lies in expanding the choices of couples through National Population Policy 2000 (focus on women empowerment & behavioural change), PRERNA strategy, SANTUSTI strategy, Saas Bahu Sammelan, Home delivery of contraceptives by ASHAs

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Q.9) In your opinion, whether regional identities enrich the societal diversity or dilute national identity? Justify. (10 Marks, 150 words)

आपकी राय में, क्या क्षेत्रीय पहचान सामाजिक विविधता को समृद्ध करती हैं या राष्ट्रीय पहचान को कमजोर करती हैं? औचित्य सिद्ध करें। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Regional identities refer to those identities by which an individual or group identifies with a region & develops affinity/bond with that region.

ex: Punjabi → Punjab region

Marathi → Maharashtra region

Regional identities help to enrich the societal diversity through:-

1). Regional practices, cultures, food habits, customs, traditions & beliefs.

ex. Chhath puja - celebrated all over India.

2). Promote assimilation & integration of society

3). Strengthens resilience of society.

4). Cultural preservation.

5). Cosmopolitan outlook, tolerance for diversity

However, extreme mobilisation of regional identity leads to dilution of national identity :-

1. Vote-bank politics & regional political parties → mobilisation along identity markers
2. Son of soil movement, inter-state disputes
3. Misused by external actors like Pakistan, China
ex. northeast insurgency
Khalistan movement
4. Hampers in foreign policy.
ex. Tamils issue in LTTE case
Teesta water sharing

Hence there is a need to balance regional & national identity.

Feedback

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Q.10) Explaining the concept of patriarchal bargain, discuss how patriarchy denies opportunity for development to women in overt and covert ways. (10 Marks, 150 words)

पितृसत्तात्मक सौदेबाजी की अवधारणा की व्याख्या करते हुए, चर्चा करें कि पितृसत्ता प्रकट और गुप्त तरीके से महिलाओं के विकास के अवसर को कैसे नकारती है। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Patriarchal bargain refers to the bargaining / compromise of equal status of females vis-a-vis males due to the exercise of dominant authority by males or skewed power relations in society. (favouring males).

Patriarchy denies opportunity for development of women :-

COVERT WAYS

1. Dual burden of work including care work & leads to Time poverty for women.

OVERT WAYS

1. Violence against women hampers their productivity.

LOVERT

2. Maternal wall
↓
lower preference for mothers by companies
3. Gender stereotyping
↓
Pink collarisation of jobs
4. Women ~~sent~~ denied educational opportunities & early marriage
↓
impacts health & job prospects.

OVERT

2. Participation Gap, Remuneration Gap (~~the~~ Gender wage gap) & Advancement Gap (Glass ceiling)
↓
leads to low female labour force participation rate
3. Political participation remains low
↓
Sarpanch Pati syndrome

Hence there is a need to ensure holistic empowerment of women to achieve SDG-5 (Gender equality).

Feedback

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Q.11) Indian national movement was not only a domestic affair of the Indian subcontinent, rather it was an international affair that extended beyond her shores. Elaborate. (15 marks, 250 words)

भारतीय राष्ट्रीय आंदोलन न केवल भारतीय उपमहाद्वीप का घरेलू मामला था, बल्कि एक अंतरराष्ट्रीय मामला था जो उसकी सीमा के परे भी विस्तारित था। विस्तृत वर्णन करें। (अंक 15, शब्द 250)

Indian national movement was one of the largest freedom struggle of world history with undercurrents of various political ideologies & participation of myriad sections of society. It was a cosmopolitan & liberating struggle.

DOMESTIC AFFAIR :-

1. Movements like Swadeshi movement promoted the indigenisation of goods & boycott of British goods
2. Promoted pride in India's past & culture. ex. Dayanand Saraswati's ideas of Back to Vedas.
3. Led to national awakesing & societal modernisation
ex. Women education, Widow Remarriage

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIR :-

Indian national movement was impacted by
external factors :-

1. Ideologies of → Marxism & Communism → led to radical agrarian programme, Kisan Sabhas (1920s), labour movements like strikes, AITUC of 1920.
2. Ideology of humanism & rationalism of west - led to a Indian Renaissance of late 19th century. ex. Ban on Sati.
3. Western sciences led to national awakening & rediscovery of India's past by scientific study.
4. Events like Russian Revolution, World Wars, Rise of Japan as Asian power → led to break of invincibility of British

Indian national movement impacted other external movements :-

1. Decolonisation movements in many African colonies like South Africa (led by Nelson Mandela).
2. Anti-racist movements like those in USA led by Martin Luther King were inspired by Grandhian ideas.
3. The success of movements like Quit India, Non-cooperation → propagated the ideas of non-cooperating with ruler who misrules. e.g. Arab Spring movements of 2010.
4. Indian National Army (INA), Zimmerman Plan & Ghadar movement led to more support for Indian movement in foreign countries.

Even today the warmth of Indian national movement can be seen in recent Hong Kong protests & Myanmar protests inspired by ideas of non-cooperation & civil disobedience.

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Q.12) The reconciliation of divergent voices and visions was the greatest challenge for emergence of a united India after the independence. Discuss. How were these challenges resolved?

(15 marks, 250 words)

आजादी के बाद अखंड भारत के उदय के लिए अलग-अलग आवाजों और दृष्टिकोणों का मेल सबसे बड़ी चुनौती थी। चर्चा करें। इन चुनौतियों का समाधान कैसे किया गया? (अंक 15, शब्द 250)

After Independence, India faced multiple challenges & some British scholars even predicted the "Balkanisation of India" in 1960s, due to divergent voices & visions.

DIVERGENT VOICES & VISIONS :-

1. Communalism → due to bloodshed of Partition & divide-rule policy of British
2. Regionalism → demand for linguistic states by Andhra region, Punjab etc. (ex. Vistal Andhra movement)
3. Integration of 565 princely states into the Union of India → especially Kashmir, Hyderabad & Junagadh.

4. Hasty withdrawal of British → had complicated the independence process & led to problems like boundary demarcation, enclaves
5. Enmity with newly carved out state of Pakistan → engaged in wars like 1948 in Kashmir.
→ use of religion for inciting people.
6. Giving a life of dignity to millions of starving Indians → problems of famines, food shortage, drained out economy.
7. Global economic conditions → not good due to damage caused by world war.
8. Economic model to be adopted by India
→ lack of consensus over capitalism or Communism

These challenges were resolved by :-

1. Leadership of statesmen like Sardar Patel & Pt. Nehru → for integration of princely states into Union of India, creating an atmosphere of secularism & democracy.
2. Constitution as "enabling document" — which promised fundamental rights & protection to Minorities.
3. Policy of diplomacy & shrewdness like operation polo, NAM.
4. Use of soft & hard power → like military action in Kashmir, diaspora.
5. Democratic politics ensuring people's participation. ~~to~~ ex regional parties emerged in 1960s.
6. Adoption of mixed economy model to balance between capitalism & communism.

Hence the democratic exercise of nation-building led to a resilient India which survived harsh times & emerged as an island of democracy in ~~the~~ Global south.

Feedback

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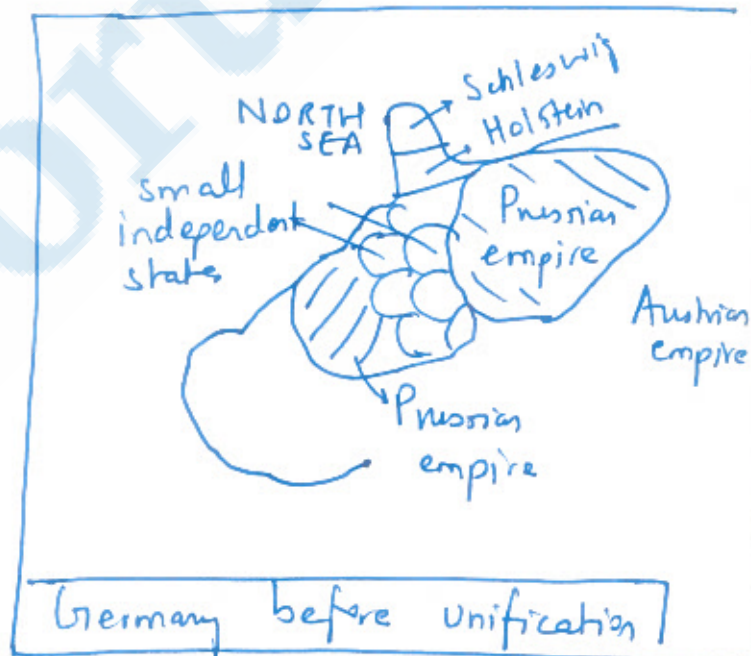
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Q.13) Real-politick of Bismarck was a result of dogged pursuit of national interests with an objective evaluation of the political situation of the time. In the light of the given statement, discuss the strategies employed by Bismarck to leverage the prevalent conditions in favour of German unification. (15 marks, 250 words)

बिस्मार्क की वास्तविक राजनीति उस समय की राजनीतिक परिस्थिति के वस्तुनिष्ठ मूल्यांकन के साथ राष्ट्रीय हितों की हठधर्मिता का परिणाम थी। दिए गए कथन के आलोक में, जर्मन एकीकरण के पक्ष में प्रचलित परिस्थितियों का लाभ उठाने के लिए बिस्मार्क द्वारा नियोजित रणनीतियों पर चर्चा करें। (अंक 15, शब्द 250)

Otto von Bismarck was a famous German leader & statesman who played a key role in German unification of 1870 & subsequent rise of Germany as an important European player.



STRATEGIES employed :-

1. Policy of "blood & iron" of deft diplomacy & leadership.
2. Create economic dependencies among various small German states through "Zollverein" (a customs union for free trade), under Prussian empire leadership.
3. Fought along with Austrias empire to recover the territories of Schleswig & Holstein.
4. Defeated Austrian empire & led to the disintegration of German confederation.
5. Defeated France in 1870 to finally usher in German unification.
6. ~~Final~~

Prevailing political situation

1. Rise of nationalism due to Napoleonic wars of 1815.
2. Sense of unity among various states due to Common German language spoken.
3. Took help of Junker class (landed militia of Prussian empire) to achieve the objective.

Dogged pursuit of national interest

1. Ensured upper hand of Prussia in German unification.
2. Kept Austria out of Zollverein.

Thus the successful German unification was followed by Industrial revolution in Germany post 1870s which led to the emergence of strong state & dominant European player.

Feedback

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Structure/
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Interpretation

Content

Value
Addition

Total



Q.14) 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? (अंक 15, शब्द 250)

According to CPCB (Central Pollution Control Board) survey, there are 45 critically polluted river stretches in India with BOD (Biological Oxygen Demand) much higher than permissible levels.

REASONS FOR RIVER POLLUTION :-

NATURAL

- 1. Sediments carried by rivers
- 2. Floods & natural disasters lead to high debris in rivers.

ANTHROPOGENIC

- 1. Economic activities like agriculture, industries & generate pollutants like fertilizer, plastics etc

ANTHROPOGENIC

- 2. Cultural activities - like rituals & festivals (Chhath puja), disposal of dead bodies, cremation etc. ex. Pollution in Yamuna, Ganga
- 3. Solid waste disposal - into rivers due to unplanned urbanisation.
- 4. Damming of rivers - reduces ecological flow of rivers. ex. Mokedatu Project, Polavaram Project
- 5. Diversion of river water - for other purposes like drinking, cultivation etc, Riverfront development etc

Reason for failure to solve river pollution :

1. Ineffective implementation of existing laws, schemes like Namami Gange Programme, National River Conservation Plan.
2. Lack of powers & funds with institutions like state ~~and~~ pollution control boards
3. Lack of participatory methods of conservation.

4. Lack of awareness among the people
5. Lack of stringent action on emerging industries.
6. Unsustainable land use changes & agricultural practices → leads to nutrient ~~over~~ overload in water
7. Lack of real-time data & regular survey.
8. Lack of coordination among ministries & agencies.

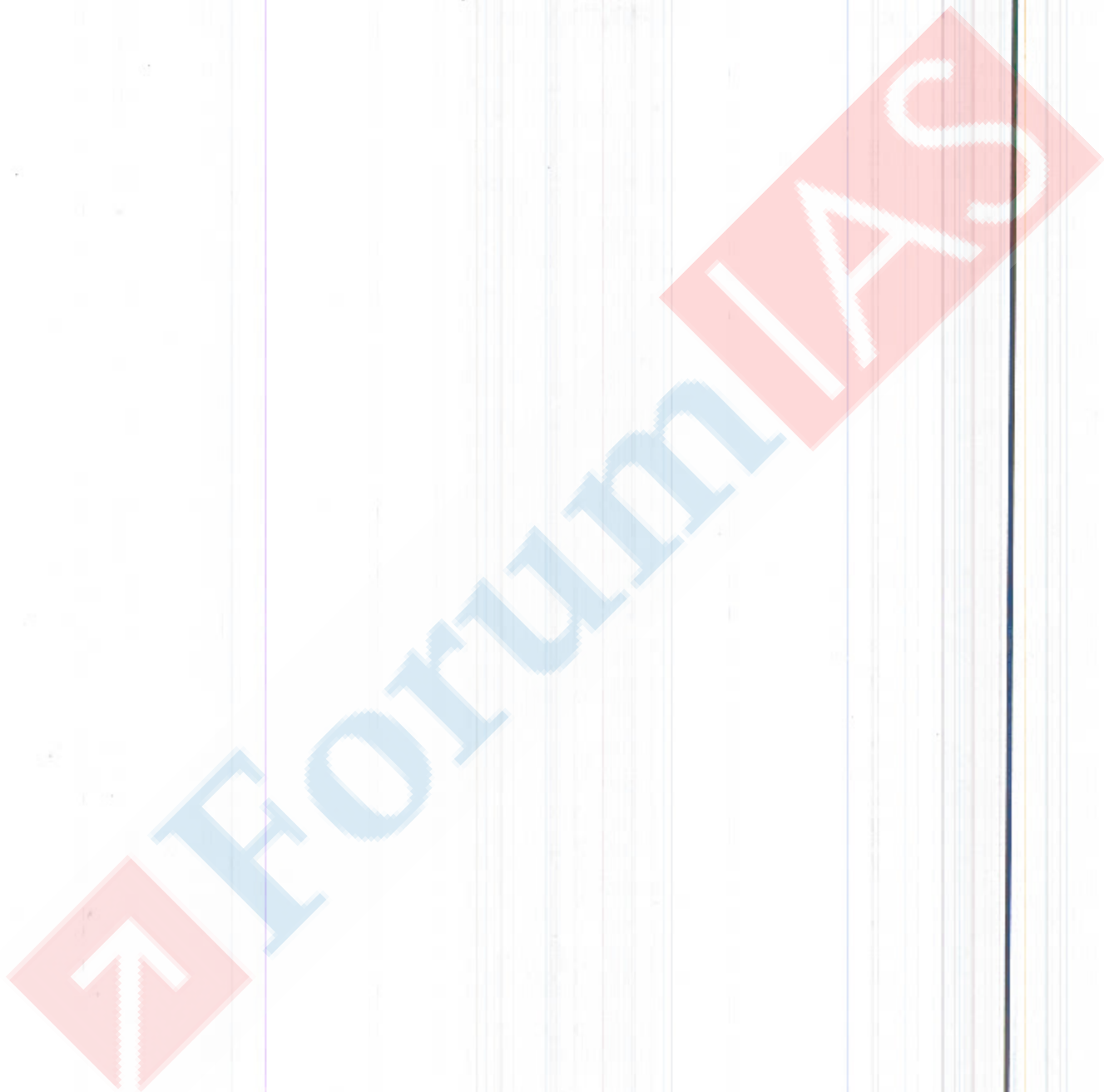
The need of the hour is Right to River Act which guarantees right to flow, meander & meet the sea to Rivers as recommended by Mihir Shah Committee. In this regard, the decision of Uttarakhand High court to grant living entity status to Ganga & Yamuna is also a commendable step.

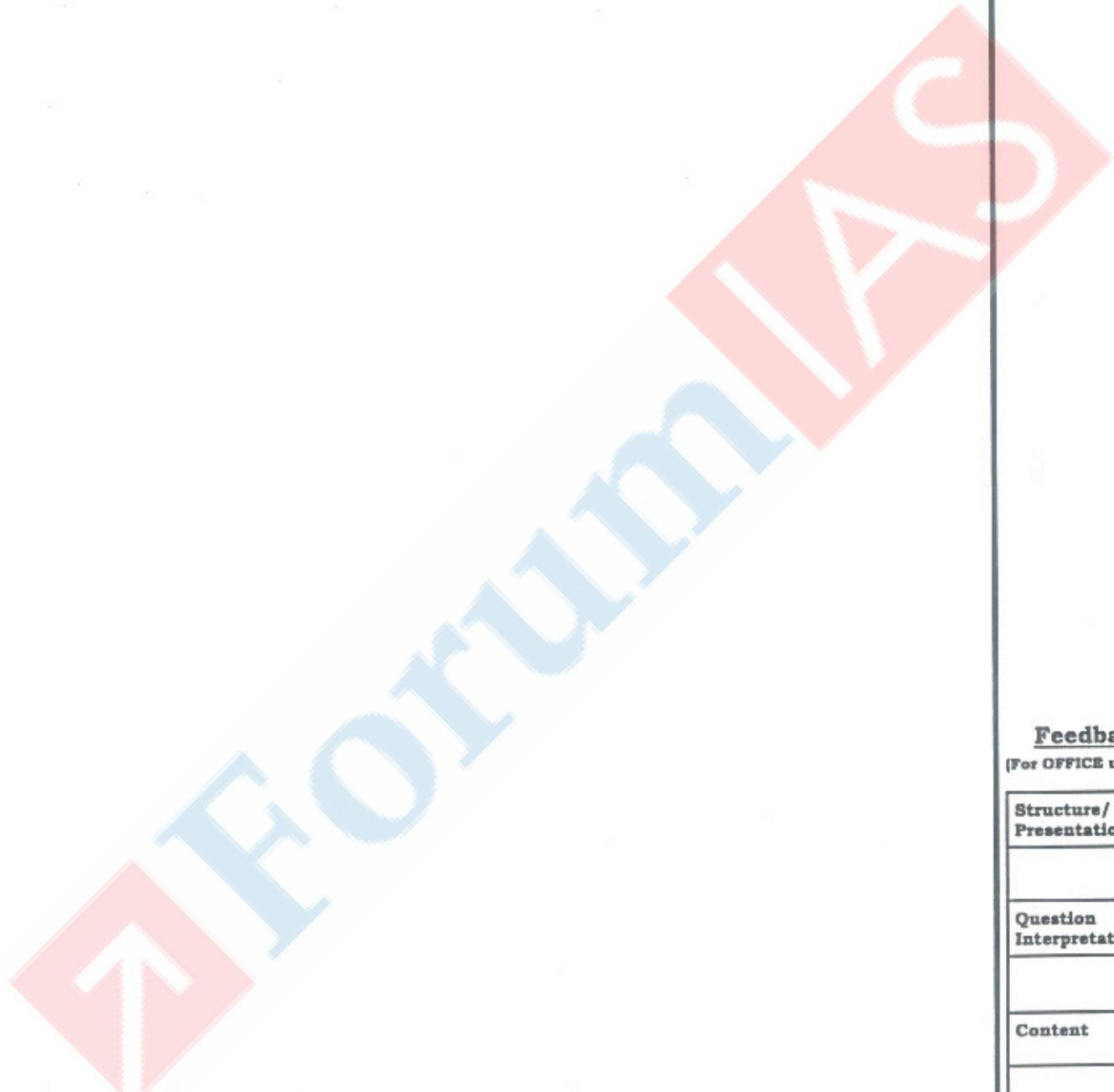
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Q.15) Closed wind circulations in the form of cells aids and abates transportation of heat in atmosphere as well as determine the global weather pattern. Explain. (15 marks, 250 words)

कोशिका या सेल के रूप में बंद वायु का परिसंचरण वातावरण में ऊष्मा के परिवहन में सहायता और उसको न्यून करने के साथ-साथ वैश्विक मौसम पैटर्न को भी निर्धारित करता है। वर्णन करें। (अंक 15, शब्द 250)





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Q.16) Highlight the factors that determine location of nuclear power plants. Also, discuss the challenges and significance in development of nuclear energy in the country, keeping in mind India's climate action commitments at COP 26, Glasgow. (15 marks, 250 words)

परमाणु ऊर्जा संयंत्रों के स्थान का निर्धारण करने वाले कारकों पर प्रकाश डालिए। इसके अलावा, सीओपी 26, ग्लासगो में भारत की जलवायु कार्यवाई प्रतिबद्धताओं को ध्यान में रखते हुए, देश में परमाणु ऊर्जा के विकास में चुनौतियों और महत्व पर चर्चा करें। (अंक 15, शब्द 250)

India has declared to attain carbon neutrality by 2070 as a part of Panchamrit Principles declared at Glasgow summit of COP-26 in 2021. To achieve this state, nuclear power will play a key role in power generation.

FACTORS that determine location of nuclear power plants :-

1. Availability of raw materials - through exports (since uranium is found in scarce quantities in India).
2. Availability of technical & skilled manpower.
3. Distance from residential areas.
ex. Kaiga, Kalpakkam

4. Pressure of environmental lobbies & protest of civil society.
ex. Kudankulam plants

5. Methods for safe disposal of nuclear wastes.
ex. deep pits.

SIGNIFICANCE of nuclear energy :

1. High energy density - much high compared to fossil fuels & renewable energy
2. Clean energy - no generation of greenhouse gases
3. Stable energy - independent of weather fluctuations.
4. After initial installation cost, cost of operation is relatively lower.
5. Low cost of energy generation - ex. France
6. Energy security -> reduction in import dependence & CAD.
-> politics of OPEC.

CHALLENGES in development of nuclear energy:-

1. Nuclear waste disposal → since it remains radioactive for many years
2. Fear of nuclear accidents → ex. Chernobyl, Fukushima
3. Lack of enough raw material.
4. Global nuclear non-proliferation regime → like India not getting membership of NSG.
5. Lack of enough technological innovation (0.67% of GDP spent in R&D)
6. Lack of access to low-cost financing to build nuclear reactors.
7. Nuclear liability clause → hence foreign companies reluctant to participate.
8. Predominance of coal (51.9%) in energy production. (Nuclear → 1.7%)

Hence ~~priority~~ prioritisation of nuclear energy through 3-stage nuclear programme will ensure energy security & diversification (SDG-7)

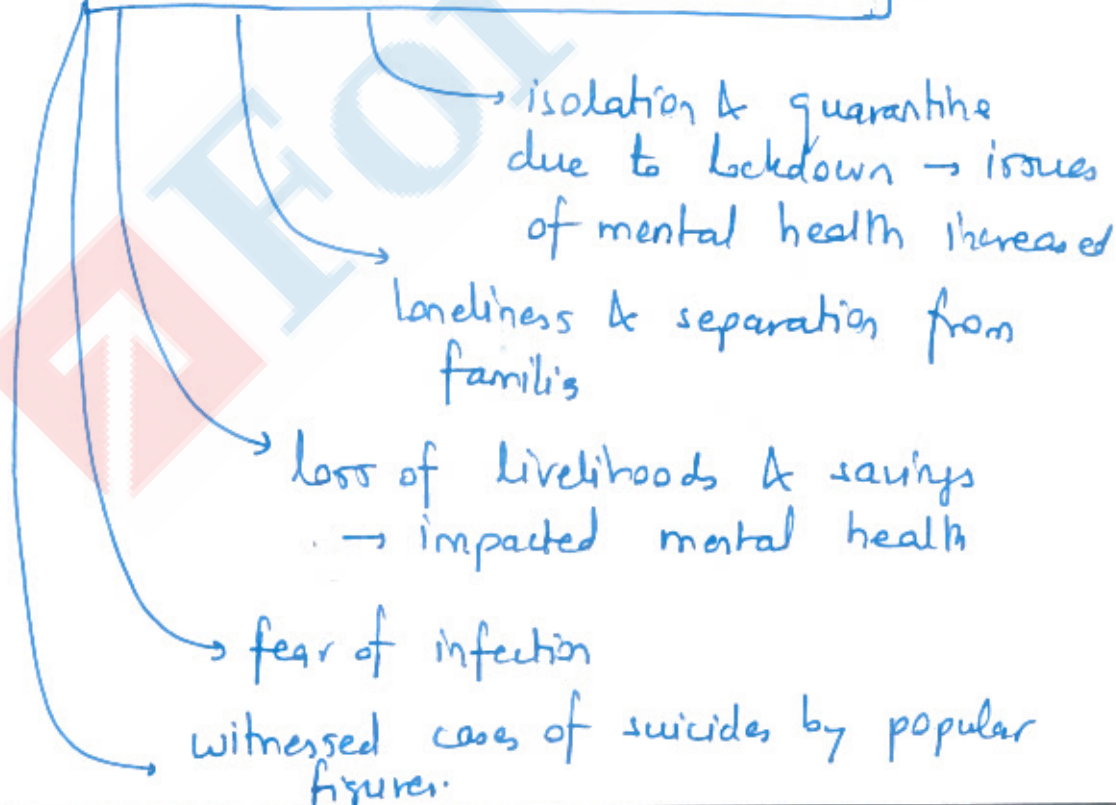
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Q.17) The Covid-19 crisis has highlighted the need to broaden public discourse for mainstreaming the so far neglected issue of mental health. Discuss this statement and highlight the role of family and society in dealing with mental health issues. (15 marks, 250 words)

कोविड-19 संकट ने मानसिक स्वास्थ्य के अब तक उपेक्षित मुद्दे को मुख्यधारा में लाने के लिए सार्वजनिक संवाद को व्यापक बनाने की आवश्यकता पर प्रकाश डाला है। इस कथन की चर्चा कीजिए और मानसिक स्वास्थ्य के मुद्दों से निपटने में परिवार और समाज की भूमिका पर प्रकाश डालिए। (अंक 15, शब्द 250)

WHO defines health as a state of complete well-being ensuring physical, emotion & mental health that helps to attain the maximum potential in one's life. Thus mental health is a crucial aspect of overall health.

COVID-19 crisis & mental health:



ROLE of FAMILY :-

1. Family acts as a source of members' emotional support - avenue to discuss problems & ^{find solution}
2. Nuclear family → leads to individualism & loneliness.
Joint family → collectiveness & jointness.
ex. celebration of festivals.
3. Family helps in inter-generational transmission of values → which build resilience & mental health.
ex. wisdom of grandparents.
4. Economic support during times of crisis.

ROLE of SOCIETY :-

1. Generation of awareness to prevent shaming of mental health issues.
2. Support the victim thru a family emotionally & psychologically.

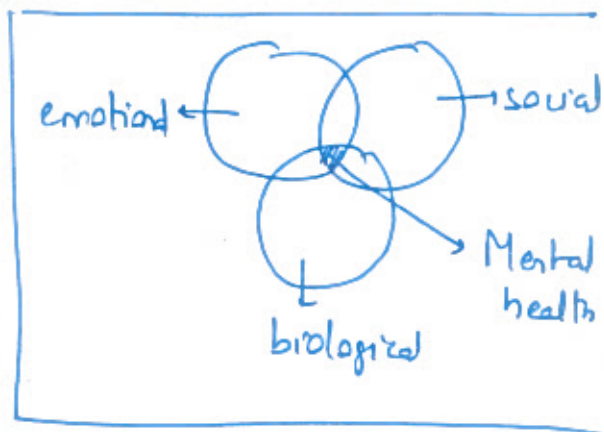
3. Role of NGOs, charity & donor institutions

→ ex Live Love Laugh by Deepika Padukone.

4. Promote role models → like Simone Biles

↓
successful US gymnast who opted out of Olympic event due to mental stress & raised mental health issue publicly

Apart from these, the role of state (like Mental Healthcare Act, institutions like NIMHANS & initiatives like Mansodharpan) are essential in dealing with mental health issues.



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Q.18) Secularism, as a basic structure of the constitution, will hold value only as long as it remains a basic structure of the society. Comment, highlighting the importance and challenges to secularism in Indian society. (15 marks, 250 words)

संविधान की एक मूलभूत संरचना के रूप में, धर्मनिरपेक्षता तभी तक मूल्य धारण करेगी जब तक यह समाज का एक बुनियादी संरचना बनी रहेगी। भारतीय समाज में धर्मनिरपेक्षता के महत्व और चुनौतियों पर प्रकाश डालते हुए टिप्पणी करें।
(अंक 15, शब्द 250)

Secularism as a normative doctrine governs the relation between role of religion in public and private sphere. Western countries like France have adopted negative concept of secularism (strict separation between state & religion) while India has adopted positive concept of secularism (principled-distance model)

Indian secularism is a part of basic structure of the constitution (S.R. Bommai case). However it also needs to be a part of basic structure of society.

Importance of secularism :-

1. Ensure inter-state & inter-religion &

intra-religious equalities.

ex. women empowerment - Sabrimala judgement.
→ Triple Talaq issue.

2. Peace & harmony in society.

ex. prevent communal riots

3. Strengthen the resilience of society from divisive forces & cultural invasion.

ex. hate speech spread through modern technologies, radicalisation.

4. Ensure democratic politics rather than divisive politics.

5. Socio-religious reforms. ex. abolition of untouchability

6. Social modernisation. ex. scientific temper, UCC.

7. Cultural preservation. ex. Jyoti Bapu scheme.

CHALLENGES to secularism ::

1. Historical → history of partition & colonial policy of divide & rule

2. Economic → relative ^{economic} backwardness of minorities (Sachar Commission)

→ unemployment leads to frustration.

3. Socio-cultural → differences & diversity gives coloured view.

4. Political → vote-bank politics & political mobilisation

5. Others → media sensationalisation of issues like Love Jihad → stereotyping by movies.

WAY FORWARD :-

1. Economic opportunities for all, especially minorities → USTAD, Seekho aur Kamao, Munar Haat

2. Institutional powers be strengthened → like National Commission for Minorities, Equal opportunities commission (Sachar Committee)

3. Confidence building measures → positive role of media + strict action against communal politics.

Secularism, in the form of "Sawa Dharma SAMBHAV" is a necessity for multicultural societies like India.

Feedback

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Q.19) 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। (अंक 15, शब्द 250)

According to the report of UN office on Drugs & Crime, there has been an increase in consumption of drugs worldwide compared to last decade.

Harmful Impact of Drugs :-

1. Individual level → harm the health of user
→ reduces productivity & human capital
2. § Family level → mental & psychological distress
→ poverty due to healthcare cost & expensive drugs
→ conflicts & separation.

3. National level → harms the demographic dividend of country
- leads to law & order problems
ex organized crimes by drug syndicates.
ex narco state of Afghanistan.
 - harms the social peace & harmony due to unrest.
 - harms public health.
 - increased government expenditure on public health.

REMEDIAL MEASURES :-

1. Individual level → Awareness generation
Through NGOs, media & collective initiatives
 - value education at schools
 - role-modelling.
2. Society level → strengthens social capital
by supporting the victims, not boycotting.

→ initiatives to educate about harmful impacts

- 3. National** → strict implementation of laws like Narcotic Drugs & Psychotropic substances Act, 1985
- focus on victim counselling & rehabilitation, rather than shaming
- more rehabilitation centres & infrastructure

- 4. International** → Coordination among countries to strengthen vigilance & collective efforts
- ex. UN Convention on Drugs & Narcotic Drugs & Psychotropic Substances

Hence priority prevention & rehabilitation will ensure fulfilment of public health objectives of Article 47 of constitution & SDG-3 (Good health & well-being).

Feedback

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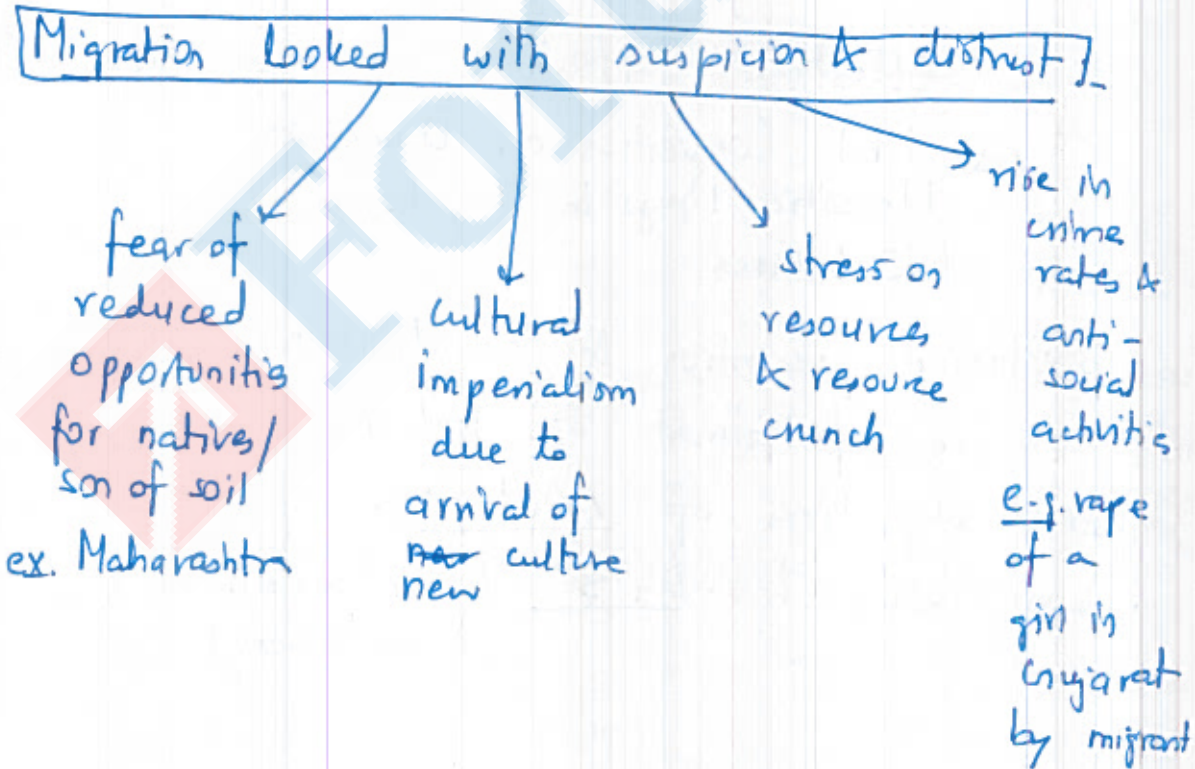
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Q.20) Although looked with suspicious and distrust, migration is an equalizing force that reduces regional disparities. Discuss. (15 marks, 250 words)

हालाँकि इसे संदेह और अविश्वास की दृष्टि से देखा जाता है, फिर भी प्रवास एक संतुलनकारी शक्ति है जो क्षेत्रीय विषमताओं को कम करती है। चर्चा करें। (अंक 15, शब्द 250)

Migration is the spatial & geographical mobility of people from one geographical unit to other, for long period or seasonal period, either voluntarily or involuntarily. According to Census 2011, there are 450 million internal migrants in India. & 17.5 million international migrants (UNDESA)



MIGRATION as an equalizing force :-



- | | |
|---|---|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <u>Economic remittance</u> - leads to economic opportunities like self-employment 2. <u>Social remittance</u> - lead to diffusion of culture & new ideas - modernisation of backward region. 3. <u>Reduce regional disparities</u> - aid in economic development - eg Kerala 4. <u>Ease of living</u> - due to better amenities, reduction in unemployment rates. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <u>Productive workforce</u> → leads to innovation & economic development 2. <u>Unskilled & semi-skilled workforce</u> → at lesser cost, enhances cost competitiveness of industries 3. <u>Employment for natives</u> like rent from housing, services like catering. 4. <u>Creation of cosmopolitan culture</u> |
|---|---|

Ⓟ

Way forward :-

1. Strengthen Interstate Migrant Workmen Act 1979 by strict implementation
2. Schemes like - Apana Ghar, Portable rights of Kerala government
 - B. - One Nation One Ration card
 - Jan Arogya Yojana
 - Antyodaya Yojana
3. NITI Aayog - Draft Policy on internal migrants should be adopted
4. Better & real-time data collection for constant monitoring.
5. New York Declaration for international migrants.

Even the winner of Nobel Prize of 2021 for Economics has highlighted the positive impact of migrants on native population. Hence safe, orderly, responsible & safe migration should be ensured as envisaged by SDG 10.

Feedback

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Mentor Feedback Questions

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5

Test Goal

- 1
- 2
- 3

Outcomes

- 1
- 2
- 3

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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