

62958\_31033\_1910067785\_(2020-10-30 21:59:43)

Test Code: 31033

FIAS - 2020 - GS Paper I

**ForumIAS**

ACADEMY

**GENERAL STUDIES**Name Of Candidate Gourab Kumar Anand

Email Id.

Roll No.

1910067785

Mobile No.

Date:

Maximum Marks: 250

Time Allowed: Three Hours

INDEX TABLE			INSTRUCTION
Q. No.	Max. Marks	Marks Obtained	
1			<p>1. Please do furnish Name, Email, Roll No and Mobile in the answer sheet.</p> <p>2. There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH, all questions are compulsory.</p> <p>3. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.</p> <p>4. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided.</p> <p>5. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum Answer Booklet must be clearly Struck off.</p> <p><i>Any specific messages for ForumIAS Mentors/Evaluators with respect to your copy? Write it here.</i></p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p>
2			
3			
4			
5			
6			
7			
8			
9			
10			
11			
12			
13			
14			
15			
16			
17			
18			
19			
20			
<b>Total Marks:</b>			
<b>Remarks:</b>			<b>Start Time  </b>
			<b>End Time  </b>
			<b>Mode Of Examination :</b> Online <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Offline <input type="checkbox"/>
			<b>ECN CODE:</b>
			<b>Evaluation Date:</b>

ForumIAS, 2<sup>nd</sup> Floor, IAPL House, #19, Pusa Road, Opposite Metro Pillar 95-96, Karol Bagh,  
New Delhi 110005 | Ph: 011-49878625/ 9821711605 | Email: helpdesk@forumias.academy

62958\_31033\_1910067785\_(2020-10-30 21:59:43)

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

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS

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

One of the most striking features of India's cultural heritage is the development of the Bhakti and Sufi ideas and its impact on the society in general and moral-structure in particular.

### Influence of Bhakti and Sufi Ideas on the moral structure

- ① Advocated for a classless and casteless society which was responsible for the suppression of many evils in the society e.g. caste discrimination.
- ② Devotion to God does not <sup>necessarily</sup> lie in the temples and mosques only allowed common masses for their spiritual development.
- ③ Materialism, Caste structures, religion divide were started to be shunned by the people.



**ForumIAS**

- ④ Brought forth the argument for equality of men and women, which was manifested by the accomplishments of female Bhakti saints e.g. Andal, Mirabai.
- ⑤ Their reliance on the local language made the idea of God and its devotion accessible to common man.

Failure of the Social structure

- ① Caste discrimination
- ② Patriarchal attitudes
- ③ Supremacy of the priestly class
- ④ Strict codes and regulations on access to God.
- ⑤ Moral degeneration.

Bhakti and Sufi ideas propagated by Kabir, Chishti etc took steps towards an egalitarian society.

Feedback ( For OFFICE use only )

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



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

The Art of temple architecture in South India began around 7<sup>th</sup> Century AD with the establishment of the Pallava dynasty.

### ① Mahendra Group of ~~Monument~~ Monuments

- Ⓐ Focus was on establishing rock cut temples.
- Ⓑ Mahendravadi, Mahabalipuram have specimen of such rock cut mandapas which were square in shape, rudimentary in nature.

### ② Narasimhanasaram I

- Ⓐ During the reign of Narasimhanasaram I, rock cut temples were divided into individual Rathas.
- Ⓑ ~~Jeth~~ Yudhishtira Ratha, Draupadi Rath are famous structures in Mahabalipuram.
- Ⓒ Intricate carvings, Fashioned like chariot are the features.

**ForumIAS**③ Narasimhanan II

During the reign of Rajasimha, stand alone structures were created on the verge of full sized temple. E.g. Shore temple in Mahabalipuram.

The present form of Dravida style started its take shape during this period.

The temple architecture reached its zenith in South India during the Chola period.

→ The present Dravidian style with :-

- (a) Boundary wall
- (b) Stopped pyramid structure of vimana
- (c) Water Tank in the compound
- (d) Enquisite Sculpture e.g. Nataraja

started to be fully utilized.

Prominent examples are Brihadiswara Temple, Gangaikondacholapuram etc.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

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



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

British Education policies are touted as one of the major reasons for the burden of huge ~~was~~ illiteracy which India had to face with during independence:

- ① limited efforts were made by Warren Hastings in establishing Madrases and Jonathan Duncan in establishing Sanskrit Schools.

↳ However they were to train officers to work in India and not for the education of the masses.

- ② Even though grants of 1 lakh Rupees were made in the Acts of 1813, however they were not made use of for promoting education and literacy as was supposed to be.

- ③ Macaulay's Minutes (1835) solidified the British intent when it jargonised "Downward Filtration Theory"



# ForumIAS

without any intent of mass education.

- ④ Woodi Dispatch (1853) had made bold claims and steps were taken in this regard but it did not fulfill the needs and aspirations

as :-

- ① Rural masses were ignored
- ② Women's education was not given importance
- ③ Technical education was limited in supply.
- ④ Prevailing social attitudes prevented any limited development.

- ⑤ Hunter Committee (1882) had made certain recommendations for the growth of mass education but only limited success was visible.

On the ultimate analysis, it won't be wrong to say that they failed to fulfill the needs and aspirations of Indians.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

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



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

Tidal energy refers to the potential and kinetic energy that ~~can~~ <sup>is</sup> generated by the movement of tidal waves/tides on their recurrent movement.

Tidal energy can be exploited by:-

- ① Slowing the flow of tides to power a turbine for the generation of electricity
- ② Movement of tides regularly can generate a turbine located on the shore or under the sea.

Benefits of tidal energy —

- ① Renewable source of energy.
- ② Movement of tides can be predicted in advance.
- ③ Science and tech is already developed and being used in countries in Europe.

**ForumIAS**

- ④ Regular source of energy
- Challenges of Exploiting Tidal Energy
- ① Construction is costly and harms marine ecosystem.
  - ② ~~Cost~~ Economically unviable in the short term.
  - ③ Complex infrastructure required.
  - ④ Wave action/Tsunami can harm the structure.

Recently govt has brought out a concept note on harnessing tidal energy in west Bengal. At a time, when energy resource which are both renewable and efficient are short in supply, unconventional resources have to be taken.

Tidal energy may be unviable in the short term but would yield huge dividends in the long term.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

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



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

~~Meridional circulation refers to any circulation which goes occasional reversal from its normal general path.~~

~~Atlantic~~

Meridional circulation refers to circulation which are present across meridians so that its effects are not just localised but have a global effect. For e.g. Atlantic

meridional circulation refers to the movement of ocean water in a manner that changes in Indian ocean affects the Atlantic ocean.

Tricellular meridional circulation of atmosphere refers to the working of the Hadley cell, Ferrel Cell and the Polar cell and how they give way to planetary winds.

and its impact on the atmosphere.

Hadley Cell: Develops around Equatorial low where the winds from Sub-Tropical High converge at the equator which then rises up and diverges at the Troposphere upper atmosphere and flows to Sub-tropical region.

Ferrel Cell: Under Ferrel cell, the winds blow from sub-tropical high to sub-polar low and from polar high to sub-polar low which after converging rises and diverges.

Polar Cell: Movement of the winds around Polar High give way to Polar Cell.

These cells develop the Westerlies and Easterlies and their consequent working is necessary for the functioning of atmospheric process.

Feedback ( For OFFICE use only )

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	

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

The end of the 17<sup>th</sup> century and the beginning of 18<sup>th</sup> century had already spelled the doom for ~~the~~<sup>the</sup> crumbling Mughal empire on whose ruins the foundation of British rule would be laid.

### Reasons for the ruin of Mughal Empire

- ① Weak and inefficient rulers e.g. Humayun, Shah Humayun
- ② Challenge from the External front e.g. Nadir Shah & Ahmad Shah Abdali
- ③ Internal challenges from Marathas, Sikhs etc.
- ④ Jagirdari crisis during the era.
- ⑤ Zamindari and their dishonesty and fake loyalty towards the emperor.

### Foundation of British Rule on their ruins



- ① By the ~~end~~<sup>middle</sup> of the 18<sup>th</sup> century, British were the only remaining European power worthy of their name.
- ② They had started interfering in local politics and had status in their side.
- ③ With the use of their superior arms and able leaders they easily won Battle of Buxar (1764).
- ④ They used bribe and power to negotiate favourable tricties.

With the Battle of Buxar (1764) and Treaty of Allahabad (1765) the last remaining prestige of Mughals were over and after that they were just the kings for their name and the real power lay with the British.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

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

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

Bamboo belongs to the family of grasses and is a commodity whose use ranges from economic use to cultural uses.

Government has come up with the National Bamboo mission to accelerate the economic development of North East India.

Bamboo as the harbinger of economic development of North East India

① Favourable climatic and soil condition of its growth, more area to be brought under bamboo cultivation to improve farmer's income.

② Accessories made from Bamboo are part of the North East culture and increased productivity can lead to growth of ancillary industries.

- Bamboo weaving.
- ⇒ Musical instruments etc.

62958\_31033\_1910067785\_(2020-10-30 21:59:43)

- ③ Ancillary industries can bring about development of infrastructure in the region, road connectivity, transportation and consequent employment opportunities.
- ④ Increased women participation and subsequent women empowerment leading to greater economic empowerment.
- ⑤ Economic Empowerment of tribals as Bamboo classified as Minor Forest Produce.

### Features of National Bamboo Mission

- ① increase bamboo cultivation area.
- ② Provide support for their growth.
- ③ Create infrastructure for its processing and marketing.
- ④ Financial assistance to PPOs.
- ⑤ Institutional support for bamboo cultivation.

Bamboo can truly bring about major change in North East India.

#### Feedback ( For OFFICE use only )

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





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

After the Hathras Rape incident, a friend of mine living in Delhi argued about how the event should not be associated with caste problems as it is no more prevalent in India. This ~~part~~ shows, how caste has become invisible for the privileged sections but is still greatly visible for the underprivileged ones.

Reasons for its "invisibility" for privileged sections

- ① In Urban areas, Caste has subsumed into class structure
- ② Urbanisation erodes certain caste boundaries prevalent in rural areas
- ③ Global issues of the privileged have made them blind to local problems prevalent.
- ④ Rural-urban gaps have come down considerably.

Reasons for caste becoming 'greatly visible' for underprivileged section in contemporary times

- ① underprivileged sections have become vote bank for caste based politics
- ② caste based violence has increased in the Country e.g. Hathras incident-
- ③ Caste as a social institution is still prevalent for the underprivileged.
- ④ Poverty and caste has unified in the recent times.

B. R. Ambedkar aimed for a society where caste was to be the thing of the past but we need to take more steps to achieve that goal.

Feedback ( For OFFICE use only )

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



Q.9) 'Various programmes and policies by the government for socio-economic empowerment of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes have tasted limited success.'

(10 Marks, 150 Words)

Discuss.

One of the aims of the Preamble is to have equality which is social, Economic and

Political. To achieve this goal, upliftment of the Scheduled Caste and Tribes became the priority of the government and on that behalf steps have been taken for their empowerment.

Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Programmes & Policies

① Reservation in Education institutions and Employment

↳ Limited success because particular caste in the list have uplifted whereas others have not.

② Earmarking of Funds under MPLADS for their development

↳ Intent of the district implementing office is lacking.



**ForumIAS**

③ Educational institution for SCs and STs for primary

↳ Secondary education

- ↳ Low frequency/no. of such institutions
- Poor Enrolment ratio.
- <sup>high</sup> ~~low~~ faculty/student ratio.

④ Grants for tribal areas from Central Government

- ↳ ineffective utilization of these grants
- ↳ corruption and inefficient service delivery.

⑤ Grants allotment under NFSA

- ↳ Technical problems preventing them from accessing such rights

⑥ Protection of Civil Rights Act

It is imperative that steps be taken for their uplifment if a secure and empowered tomorrow is the vision.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

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



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

(10 Marks, 150 Words)

At the time of independence, India was warned by pundits that its immense diversity in religion, culture, region etc will not beget a stable polity and its unity will crumble before it even takes shape. However 70 years later we are still going strong.

Unity in Diversity is not a myth

Diversity begets differences. But differences do not always beget disunity.

India's cultural and diversity rich have withstood the test of time because of its flexible and adaptable approach, envisioned in the philosophy

of :-

1) World is one place

2) Our guests are our god

3) Adoption of the best of all and rejection of

the want of all.

E.g. The Mughal conquest did not lead to disintegration and disappearance of the already existing culture and what emerged was a syncretic synthesis of ~~both~~ both in the form of Ganga Jamuna Tehzeeb.

India's strength lies in <sup>its</sup> diversity and this has been visible in :-

- (1) Federal polity
- (2) Numerous languages.
- (3) Harmonious existence of all the religions

However, this does not mean that this has always been true, Communal Tension, Regionalism and secessionism have sometimes shown their worst features but India's strength lies in overcoming these problems and moving forward always.

Feedback ( For OFFICE use only )

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	





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

World War I (1914-1919) and World War II (1939-1945) were not just known for their impact on the future and their devastation caused conquest to it but also for the broadbase involvement of societies, economics and technology along with the regular armies.

Involvement of Technologies in the World Wars

- ① Greater and better improved barrels and guns during World War I.
- ② Technological improvement in the equipment and uniform of the soldiers played important role in World War I.
- ③ Development of trench warfare
- ④ Establishment of Atomic Bomb made the difference during World War II.

- ⑤ Fighter planes and machine guns during the Second World War.

### Economic Involvement

- ① USA with its huge economic resources, <sup>could</sup> fought both the world wars and yet emerge unscathed.
- ② Japan's industrial development during the early part of 20<sup>th</sup> century was one of the cause of World War I.
- ③ Dominance ~~for~~ below Germany and Britain in the Economic sphere led to hostilities culminating into the war.

### War fought by Societies

- ① World War II became the war for racial superiority of the Germans against the Jews.
- ② Colonial forces fighting the wars of the Europeans for principles and aim to which they were denied back at home.

③ Implication of the war was prevalent on women and children more as they were the one to suffer the most.

The impact of the World War was not just played out between the armies of the warring sides but also on the technological, economic and the societal front.

Feedback ( For OFFICE use only )

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





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

French Revolution ushered in the era of demand for Liberty, Equality and Republicanism from the dominant monarchical regions of Europe. Its impact on the Indian Freedom struggle was in no short measure as is evidenced from the inclusion of these 3 terms in the Preamble of Indian Constitution.

### French Revolution

- The French Revolution was against the the the state and the suppression of the common man who had to pay enormous taxes whereas the nobility and the monarchs did not pay a single dime.
- This necessitated and brought forth the idea of Equality of all in the French society and in the National Assembly when the

Declaration of Rights of Man was signed.

- ③ This declaration aimed at developing a society where all the people would be treated equally with equal division of Rights and Obligations.
- ④ Similarly, the autocratic behaviour of the monarchy which suppressed the freedom of the 'hoi polloi' (common masses) necessitated to take recourse to liberty for all in the declaration.
- ⑤ The idea of Republicanism in the French Revolution could be emphasised by the statement made by Queen Catherine "Let them Eat Cake" at a time when famine was raging across the ~~so~~ French territory. This showed the callous attitude of the monarchy towards the needs of the common masses and hence, republican political order became the hue and cry.

### Indian Freedom Struggle

→ The prevalent societal structure in India and

its impact on women, lower caste, tribal groups and Harijans was visible and it became necessary to aim for equality of all.

→ The severe repression which Indians had to endure to under the British raj ~~made it~~ enhanced the demand for liberty as the guiding light

→ The British political structure and its shortcomings had driven home the point that only a republican structure would be suitable for Indians.

French revolutionary ideas of 'Equality, Liberty and Republicanism' also played a major role in the American Revolution.

Feedback ( For OFFICE use only )

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	



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

Sustainable Development Goals have to be achieved by 2030. SDGs aim to achieve No poverty and zero hunger & and this is also imperative to transform India into 'New India' of tomorrow.

### Challenges in Achieving No Poverty and Zero Hunger

- ① At present around 20% of population of India is below the poverty line.
- ② 50% of women in reproductive age are anaemic and around 20% of the children are malnourished.
- ③ There is growing divide between Poverty and hunger as the amount for food has been shrinking from the wages of the poor.
- ④ Absence of a holistic & detailed study on the linkages between Poverty and hunger.

Approaches made by Govt in this regard

- ① Transforming from welfare based to a rights based approach under National Food Security Act.
- ② POSHAN Abhiyan to tackle malnutrition.
- ③ Midday meal scheme.
- ④ Skill development program like PM Kaushal Yojana.
- ⑤ Employment potential enhancement through NULM and NRLM.
- ⑥ Focus on Early breast feeding for tackling malnutrition.
- ⑦ Universal Immunisation Programme.
- ⑧ National Health Mission with specific goals to reduce disease burden.

Way Forward

- ① Efforts must be made to raise the marriage age for women
- ② Women health issues must be prioritised for healthy mother and healthy child reduce the prevalence of poverty and hunger.
- ③ Technological leverage for better targeting of schemes to the needy.

For achieving the sustainable development Goals 1 and 2, enhanced ~~focus~~ <sup>focus</sup> is the key need of the hour.

Feedback ( For OFFICE use only )

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





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

Isolated peasant uprisings and struggle have been a hallmark of civil movements during the freedom struggle. However, with changing time the objective of the peasant movements got aligned with the demands of the freedom struggle showing their ~~struggle~~ <sup>evolving</sup> understanding of British colonialism.

From Mid 19<sup>th</sup> Century - 1900

- ① Peasant struggle such as 'Sanyasi' Revolt (1850s), Indigo struggle and Mappila Revolt <sup>(1860-1870)</sup> were the most famous during the period.
- ② The objective of this struggle centred around :-
  - Ⓐ Protection of land tenancy
  - Ⓑ Protection from eviction from the land.

(c) To deal with the exorbitant rates being charged by the moneylenders.

(d) High and exorbitant rent/land revenues

(e) British colonial laws and their impact on the peasants.

(f) Cheap imports making their earning minimum

(3) These protests were sporadic and localized in nature

(4) They were not aimed against the colonial rule but with respect to their local grievances only.

From 1900-1947

(\*) Peasant movement such as Eka <sup>(1920s)</sup> movement, Kisan Sabha <sup>(1910s)</sup>, Mappila <sup>(1920s)</sup> revolt, were the major peasant struggle of this period. Also Champaran Satyagraha and Khedda Satyagraha.

(\*) The objectives common to these struggle:-

(1) Extrication of exorbitant rent from the peasants-

(2) Colonial laws and rules impacting



their ~~poverty~~ livelihood.

- ③ Famines and droughts
- ④ demand for reduction of revenue.

(\*) These struggle generally coincided with the freedom struggle -

(\*) Political consciousness of peasants had been generated and they understood the impact of British colonialism.

Peasant movement played a major role in the success of the freedom struggle.

Feedback ( For OFFICE use only )

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





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

(15 Marks, 250 Words)

Women issues and struggles have been raging on from the ancient India and there does not seem to be any solution to it in the near future. This emphasises the entrenched inequality across various spheres manifested in terms of changing dimensions of women's struggle.

### Colonial times

- ① Struggle for women's education -
- ② Demand for widow remarriage -
- ③ Prohibition of child marriages.
- ④ Struggle ~~against~~ <sup>for</sup> greater participation of women in economic and political sphere
- ⑤ Major personalities associated with women struggle during this period were Sarala Devi

62958 31033 1910067785 (2020-10-30 21:59:43)  
Chaudhuran, Writia Sarani, Little Bear etc.

- ⑤ limited success was achieved as in the form of the Land Act and women's education.

### Independent India

After independence the demands and the nature of struggle changed.

Demands in the form of:-

- ① Greater rights in the family ancestral property
- ② Right to divorce
- ③ Maintenance and Protection after marriage -
- ④ Law against Cruelty and harassment from Relatives -
- ⑤ Rights of Muslim women for maintenance -

The enactment of laws such as Muslim Women (Protection from Honour) Act, Hindu Marriage Act achieved limited success.

Present India

In the present India, the struggle for women centre around:-

- ① Control over decision regarding abortion.
- ② Protection of women from sexual harassment.
- ③ Equal pay for equal work.
- ④ Greater participation of women in STEM areas.

According to a report by the World Economic Forum, complete equality between men and women will be reached only in the next 99 years. This speaks volumes about the deep inequality and prejudice against women in the society.

Feedback ( For OFFICE use only )

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



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

(15 Marks, 250 Words)

Blue Economy refers to the Economic potential associated with the Marine Fisheries sector. Blue economy has the potential of accelerating India's economic growth.

### Potential of Blue Economy

- ① India is the second largest producer of fisheries at around 15-20 million tonnes a year.
- ② Long coastline, along with topographical advantage, continental shelf are aid in marine fisheries.
- ③ Associated <sup>economic</sup> activities in the area of refrigeration <sup>value</sup> cold chain and storage can <sup>enhance</sup> ~~state~~ economic growth.

- ④ Blue economy can help India create additional employment potential.
- ⑤ Marine and inland fisheries values can also be harnessed through food processing industries.

### Steps taken by Government in this regard

- ① Government has started the scheme 'Mahiya Sampada Yojana' for inland and marine fisheries.
- ② Signed an agreement with Tamil Nadu Govt and National Cooperative Development Corporation for financing the needs of the Fish Producers Organisation.
- ③ Budget envisioned the creation of around 15 lakh Mahiya Volunteers to provide support and guidance in this area.

Challenges being faced by the Government

- ① Scattered and diffused production process.
- ② Low technological capability to harness the catch from marine areas.
- ③ <sup>low level</sup> Absence of financing in this sector.
- ④ Low skill development to handle marine fisheries effectively.
- ⑤ Inefficient fish producer organisations.

With its vast coastline and demands both domestic and foreign, India holds great potential in the Blue Economy and focus on doubling fish production should be the need of the hour.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	





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

Land Degradation Neutrality refers to achieving the point where the land lost due to degradation and land regenerated balance each other out.

In the recently concluded UNCCD COP in New Delhi, under the New Delhi declaration, countries made the commitment to achieve land degradation neutrality along with the achievement of Bonn Challenge of regenerating 350 million hectares of land by 2030.

Land degradation neutrality has both ecological as well as socio-economic benefits.

Ecological benefits

① Will provide protection from increasing

identification around the three direct regions.

- ② will provide land for afforestation.
- ③ Control the impact of floods and water absorbing potential increases.
- ④ Reduce dust storms in Northern India associated with land degradation.
- ⑤ Provide habitat for endangered animals such as Tiger and Elephant.
- ⑥ Support in carbon sequestration which will help India achieve its NDC targets.

### Socio-Economic Benefits

- ① Putting more land under agriculture.
- ② Create more employment opportunities.
- ③ Farm forestry will be given a boost.
- ④ Food demand of the country can be met.
- ⑤ With reduced degradation the weather impact would reduce and hence provide suitable space for

development

- ⑤ Land reclamation prevents landslides along sloping areas.

### Way Forward

India has made the pledge of regenerating around 30 mn hectares land under the Bonn Challenge and if this has to become reality, steps

such as :-

- ① Enforcing illegal land use policy,
- ② Controlling usage of water
- ③ Reducing deforestation

needs to be adopted

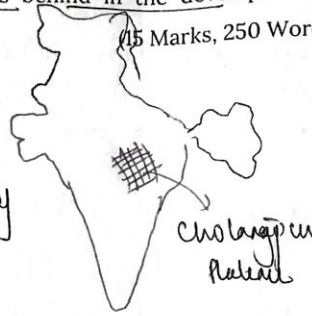
Feedback ( For OFFICE use only )

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	





Q.18) Analyze the factors that make Chotanagpur plateau an important heavy industry region. Also, discuss why this region lags behind in the development of Knowledge based industries?  
(15 Marks, 250 Words)



Chotanagpur plateau is one of the most important heavy industry region.

Rourkela Steel Plant, Bhilai Steel Plant, Bokaro Steel Plant, Tata Steel and ISCO are among the few to name major iron and steel industry located in the area.

Factors that make Chotanagpur plateau an important heavy industry region are:-

① Presence of minerals : located on the Gondwana

region, Chotanagpur plateau boasts of some of the highest concentration of <sup>major</sup> minerals in the country. Around 98% of India's coal comes from the region. Around 70% of India's Iron Ore Reserves are located here.

Apart from Coal and Iron Ore, Bauxite, Manganese and Mica are also present.

## ② Presence of water bodies / rivers

Chotanagpur plateau region is crisscrossed by some of the major rivers of the area such as Mahanadi, Subarnarekha, Koel, Damodar etc.

These rivers help in:

Power  
generation  
(Hirakud Dam)

Water  
~~needs~~ of the  
industries.

## ③ Connectivity and Transportation

- Mumbai Kolkata ~~Highway~~ Rail Corridor provides connectivity with the other parts and hence the demand is met by the supply
- Furthermore ports in Paradip, Kolkata & Nizag help in the exports of the products

① Government policies also helped to make this region heavy industries rich.

The Region lags behind in the development of knowledge based industries because

- ① Poor Human Resources
- ② ~~At~~ low level of capital availability in the region
- ③ Already established regions such as Bangalore, Hyderabad
- ④ Policy larity
- ⑤ Tribal views with the availability of land.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	



Q.19) "Globalisation has led to exacerbation of rural-urban divide in India." Critically analyze.

(15 Marks, 250 Words)

Globalisation refers to the increasing interconnectedness, assimilation and integration of the countries. Recently, globalisation has led to the exacerbation of the rural-urban divide in the country:-

### Economic factors

- (\*) Globalisation has led to concentration of industries in the urban areas. e.g. IT sector increasing the rural-urban divide.
- (\*) Urban migration has increased because of the economic potential of the cities.
- (\*) However, globalisation has also led to penetration of rural India with services such as Telecom, Education through technology means.

Social factors

- (\*) With the migration to urban areas, the social and familial roots are no longer intact with the rural areas.
- (\*) Also, the family structure prevalent in the rural areas are no more viable in the urban areas.
- (\*) However, globalisation has provided the means to stay in touch with the far and dear ones through Whatsapp, Jio etc.

Cultural Factors

- Cultural practices of the rural India such as harvest festival, art and culture are no longer being practised in the urban areas as focus has shifted now to festivals such as Christmas, New Year & Halloween - all products of globalisation.

⇒ But at the other hand this must be divided  
is also being broken as globalisation has  
provided the opportunity for Indians abroad  
to take part in and appreciate cultural  
practices through the use of Youtube.

Globalisation has had both positive and  
negative attributes but what is important is to  
strike a balance between the two for an  
inclusive society of tomorrow.

Feedback ( For OFFICE use only )

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





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

(15 Marks, 250 Words)

One of the most affected groups by the COVID 19 Pandemic have been the elderly.

Issues associated with the elderly

- ① Greater susceptibility to the virus
- ② Existing condition among the elderly can exacerbate the threat of the virus.
- ③ Destitute elderly with no one to take care of them have been hit the hardest by the pandemic.

Challenges associated with them during Pandemic

- ① Access to health services have been disrupted
- ② Access to essentials such as food, medicine have been impacted -
- ③ minimal interaction with family members was

- affect their emotional well being.
- ④ Disabled elderly's have not been able to access services.
  - ⑤ Economic potential of the elderly is already very low.
  - ⑥ Elderly women face different set of challenges.
  - ⑦ Change is the biggest thought about by the pandemic.

### Steps taken by the Government

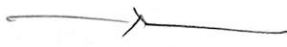
- ① Use of volunteer for delivery of services at doorsteps
- ② Under Garb Karyan Yojana the allocation of foodstuff have been extended.
- ③ Tele medicine services without the need to travel to health centres

### Ways to overcome these problem

- ① Local committees comprising of the youth should be set up to deal with the

various essential needs of the elderly such as food and medicine

- ② Practice of Newzealand of mubles for family members to check on the Elderly should be adopted
- ③ Activities of elderly should be taken care of



Feedback ( For OFFICE use only )

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



**Mentor Feedback Questions**

- 1 .....
- 2 .....
- 3 .....
- 4 .....
- 5 .....

**Test Goal**

- 1 .....
- 2 .....
- 3 .....

**Outcomes**

- .....
- .....
- .....
- .....

**Marking Scheme**

Marks	Good	Average	Below Average
10 Marker	3.75 – 5.0	3.0 – 3.5	< 3.0
15 Marker	5.75 – 7.0	4.0 – 5.5	< 4.0

\*Subject to change without prior notice.