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FIAS - MGP 2021 - GS paper #1

ForumIAS

GENERAL STUDIES

Name Of Candidate	PANKAJ YADAV		
Roll No.	1910050152	Date:	10/11/2021

Time Allowed: Three Hours

Maximum Marks: 250

INDEX TABLE			INSTRUCTION
Q. No.	Max. Marks	Marks Obtained	<p>1. Please do furnish Name, Email, Roll No and Mobile in the answer sheet.</p> <p>2. There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI, 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 9:00 AM End Time 12:00 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						
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ADDITIONAL REMARKS

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

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

The third battle of Panipat was fought in 1761 b/w Marathas and Afghan commander Ahmad Shah Abdali. Marathas lost the battle which was a significant turn of history over the question of who will rule India.

Battle as decisive one that who would not rule:-

- British East India Company was witnessing the ~~power~~ declining power of Maratha might!
- The lost battle had ~~made Marathas~~ exposed the weaknesses of Marathas' military power
- The rising power of Marathas had taken a hit.
- Br EIC started now new efforts to break Marathas as Marathas were only seemed to be next ruler of India

- Finances of Marathas were also declined.

Battle was not a decisive one -

- Ahmad Shah Abdali invaded India for plundering, loot et al.
- No intention of Afghans to rule over India so Marathas loss at 3rd battle was no significant in terms of ruling India.
- British India company was not that powerful at that to challenge Marathas' power.

The third battle of Panipat resulted in a psychological set back to India rulers and also weakness of military power. However, EIC reaped the occasion by gradually allying with smaller states & capturing power in Bengal and making Awadh state as buffer state.

Feedback

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

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

All India political parties conference had set up Nehru committee under leadership of Motilal Nehru in Feb; 1928 to frame a constitutional framework for India. This committee was in response to challenge by British PM in wake of ~~resiste~~ resistance of Simon Commission (1927) by Indians.

1st effort to frame constitution -

- (1) The report had envisaged an All India Federation involving princely states
- (2) Recommendation for formation of linguistic states.
- (3) Universal adult suffrage
- (4) Joint electorate
- (5) Fundamental rights for every India without discrimination

(6) Establishment of secular state

However, Nehru report made some compromises in its recommendation to calm many sections & Britishers. following —

- (i) Dominion status despite the popular demand of full independence
- (ii) Reserved seats on basis of religion.
- (iii)

Nehru report had some influence over our constitution makers. our cons. of independent India had followed many principles of report such as federalism, secular polity fundamental rights.

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

(10 marks, 150 words)

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

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

India is a multi-religious, multi-cultural, multi-ethnicity society. Our culture has shown the world the principle "SARVA DHARMA SAMBHAVA".

Influence of foreign cultures on Indian culture

- a tilt towards westernisation in terms of food habits, behaviour, clothing in our regular way of life eg. LIVES, NIKE
- The influence of foreign literature & sciences that has changed our way of thinking
- MacDonaldisation of society - adoption of foreign elements in all regions.
- Nucleorisation of families, breaking old notion of joint families
- & growing individualism

Influence of Indian culture over foreign Culture

- Mutual harmony, brotherhood in a composite culture - SARVA DHARMA SAMBHAV
- Influence of Yoga, Ayurveda & traditional way of meditation has crept into foreign societies
- Our ancient cultural heritage - Tribals, nomadic life can also exist side by side
- Believer of Peace & non-violence in Indian foreign policy

In the times of globalisation, there is diffusion of cultural values, principles. People's movement in cross cultural societies bring home a new idea of other culture.

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

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

Nation-state as a concept emerged in late 18th century during American revolution & French revolution. Today, world is facing a bigger threat from religious fanaticism & fundamentalism - xenophobia.

Nation-states as reality in fighting against Extremism

(i) recognition of nation-state & bringing them in fold of multilateral institutes will make them as responsible states

(ii)

Feedback

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

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

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Former President V. V. Giri said - 'Child labour is not just an economic but also social one'.

India had enacted the law Child Labour Protection Act that prohibits any kind of child labour upto the age of 14 years.

Child labour as economic compulsion -

- Vicious cycle of poverty forces children to work.
- Lack of Education facilities make children stay out schools
- Due to rising unemployment, inflation the earning of father & mothers are not sufficient for family expenses.
- widespread lack of opportunities in rural areas for employment

- No proper trickle down of economic growth.
- rising inequality, inequity - Oxfam reports that lower 50% hold only 17% wealth.

Child Labour as Social Consequence -

- Prevalent discrimination, inequality in society to prevent some section to join particular workforce.
- traditional notion of working - no education only money matters
- Lack of social care, orphans et al have no other options but to join workforce

Art. 47 of DPSP states that state shall raise standard of living of populace so that children are not forced to work. Efficient implementation of RTE Act, 2009 can encourage student children to join school & make learning tangible so children do not opt out.

Feedback

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

(10 marks, 150 words)

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

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Constitution of India under Article 44 provides for uniform civil code (UCC). UCC refers to a single law pertaining to inheritance, marriage, succession^{etc.} irrespective of religion.

Need for UCC —

- (a) India being a secular country need a secular law as everyone is equal in the eye of law.
- (b) UCC will ensure that a proper structural code to govern all, will mean same protection, safety to all.
- (c) Gender justice to be ensured under Art. 14 & 15
- (d) Judiciary will be able to deal with uniform law effectively.

UCC not desirable in multi-culturally diverse nation

- ① Acc. to Law Commission report — There is no urgent need to adopt an UCC as there are already Law which are sufficient for governing the issues.
- ② UCC issue might polarise the ~~country~~ country on religious lines.
- ③ constitution also ensure freedom of religion so interference in religious by state can go against our secular character
- ④ unity does not mean Uniformity

Uniform civil code (UCC) ~~can~~ can be enacted with consensus among all stakeholders as consensus will lead to more acceptability.

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

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

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(15 marks, 250 words)

वे कौन सी परिस्थितियाँ थीं जो खिलाफत और असहयोग आंदोलन को गठबंधन की ओर अग्रसर किया? साथ ही, राष्ट्रीय आंदोलन के भावी कार्यक्रम पर इस कदम के प्रभाव की चर्चा कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

The World War-II had caused many problems in India including inflation, high revenue burden & unemployment. It was major cause of frustration of people against British rule of India. The dismemberment of Turkey also ~~alienated~~ alienated India Muslims which led to start of Khilafat movement.

Conditions ^{that} led to alliance of Khilafat & NCM -

(i) M. K. Gandhi saw a right time to forge the unity among Hindu-Muslim as after formation of Muslim League (1906) & separate electorate in GoI Act, 1909 ~~that~~ made Indian Muslims sided with Britishers.

- (ii) No heed was paid by Britishers to remain the territories of Khalifa intact. This alienated Indian Muslims.
- (iii) The economic consequences of WW-II had impacted Hindus & Muslims alike that are poverty, unemployment, rising food prices etc.
- (iv) Khilafat Committee thought it to involve prominent leaders like Gandhi so that political education can be reached to masses. So at Allahabad Session Khilafat Committee authorised Gandhiji to start NCM.
- (v) The Jallianwala Bagh massacre was turning point to merge both together.

The Non-Cooperation Movement — outlines

3 ~~objective~~ issues —

(a) SWARAJ

(b) Khilafat

(c) Punjab Wrong.

Impact of this on future INM -

- (i) Moderate leader like M. Kalam Azad were successful in uniting the muslims with goal of INC.
- (ii) Ali brothers played a role in NCM that saw large scale participation of muslim in NCM
- (iii) Repudiation of British theory of Hindu domination.
- (iv) Participation of muslim in Civil disobedience movement & in Quit India & ~~INA~~ in against INA trials

Negative impact of this alliance -

- (a) Alienation of Hindus as religious issue was made part of political revolution
- (b) Communal riots - in Malabar
- (c) Subsequent low participation of muslims in movement & further communalisation of politics

Khilafat & ~~INA~~ NCM was one step in forging unity after separate electorale. However this alliance was short-term but had a impact on psyche of Britishers that Unity can be achieved for common cause

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

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

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Recent withdrawal of USA out of Afghanistan has brought the discussion into fore how & why powerful nations intervenes in domestic affairs of nations.

In Vietnam - the cold war was b/w 2 ideologies - Communism & Capitalism

USA

- Intervened in domestic Affairs to halt the expansion of Communism

- ~~Intervention~~ military intervention to depose Communist regime & put a USA backed leader in power.

- left the country in chaos & instability

USSR

- to expand communist ideologies

- support guerillas of Vietnam to fight against USA Armed forces.

- forced USA to move out & influenced domestic policies on lines of Communist ideology

In Afghanistan — Russia invaded in 1979 to create space in South Asia & check USA influence in Pakistan.

USA

- ^{1st} intervened with local militia to ~~out~~ ~~out~~ USSR
- Armed & Ammunition to Al-Qaeda & other local militia
- the militia took over Afgh & attacked USA in 9/11

USSR

- military ~~intervention~~ intervention to check USA's influence in Asia
- installed a USSR backed govt in power
- its withdrawal left ^{political} void

- USA militarily intervened in Afghanistan with objective to wipe out terrorism & bring democracy & Republican polity.

After 20 years of war in Afghanistan, USA led NATO troops left the country with no proper govt in power.

Present Crisis an outcome of rivalries -

- ① ~~USA~~ withdrew as there was
- ① This all started with checkmating each others influence in the region & country
- ② Rivalry over the resources of the country & also it was USA's interest to maintain stability for energy security.
- ③ Russia's interest laid in ideological expansion

USA & USSR rivalries

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

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

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

a) Creation of national consciousness

b) Emancipation of women

(15 marks, 250 words)

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

a) राष्ट्रीय चेतना का निर्माण

b) महिलाओं की मुक्ति

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Indian society was caught in a vicious web of religious superstitions during 18th-19th century. The post-renaissance rationalism, universalism, humanism had inspired few intellectuals like Rajaram M. Roy, Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar, Vivian Derozio et al.

Contribution of socio-religious movement in creation of national consciousness

(i) principles of rationality, universalism, humanism had left an imprint on

thoughts of Indians

(ii) Use of newspapers, literatures to propagate the ideas by leader had led to new awakening in terms of social^{status} & polity.

(iii) participation of R. Mohun roy in political protest against news paper regulation Act, 1823 which prohibits critical newspapers.

(iv) using the text of ancient scriptures, vedas to convince people that social evil have ~~no~~ no scriptural validation like SATI, widow marriages were not prohibited in vedas.

(v) propagating the ideas based on equality fraternity & against untouchability
This led to political & social consciousness of the people.

(b) Emancipation of women —

(1) By convincing Britishers to legally

Prohibit evil - like sati regulation, 1829 & widow remarriage Act, 1856 & Also Lord Hardinge I (~~1812-11~~) banned human sacrifice & infanticide.

(2) inspired women to join mainstream by way of teaching & leadership role.
eg. Sanskrit schools by ~~Dr~~ Ishwarc. vithyasaagar

(3) various institutions like SATYA SODHAK SAMAJ by Phule, Indian social conference by M. G. Ranale.

- STREE MANDAL by Sarladevi
- All Indian Women Association - by Annie Besant
- National Council for Women of India - Harabai Lal

~~Demerits~~ Demerits (a) Limited in geographical extent, did not reach rural & hinterland.
(b) Limited to educated classes.

Socio-religious movements were precursor to women's movement to gender rights, anti-discrimination

The movement had set a progressive realisation of rights benchmark high.

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

(15 marks, 250 words)

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

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

India has a pluralistic, multi-religious, & a happy blend of cultures society. As SARVAPALLI Radhakrishnan said - "SARVA DHARMA SAMBHAV" - the mutual co-existence with peace & harmony is an asset for our society.

Unity without uniformity -

- thousands of languages; different cultures, rituals, practices, ~~are~~ exist in our society
- Heterogeneity in terms of festivals, food, clothing, worshipping with harmony.
- Our constitution has given everyone equal rights ~~without~~ irrespective of caste, creed, Race, religion
- Art. 25 & Article 26 provides for freedom of religious affairs to each individual to act as per ~~their~~ individual ~~conscience~~ conscience.

~~Unity~~Diversity without fragmentation -

1. Being a diverse culture, ideologies, thinking that one feeling of Indianness is prominent.
2. regional aspiration never shadows national aspirations.
3. fraternity - Brotherhood, equal citizenship to all
4. Free movement of people to any part of country to settle or to work has created many mini-India / cultural pocket that enrich our unity & diversity.

Unity & diversity is an essential characteristic of India society. Constitution of India also places emphasis on equal respect for all & fundamental duties of every Indian to promote & respect composite culture & respect national ideals.

Diversity is an asset —

- (a) Diversity teaches the mutual ~~co~~ peaceful co-existence.
- (b) the value of tolerance, acceptance Comes from diverse society.
- (c) our diversity is a soft power for us to show the world.

~~Indian societies~~
Challenges to Unity & Diversity —

- (1) Communalism, religious extremism
- (2) Assertive regionalism
- (3) increasing xenophobia
- (4) rising intolerance

India society has a strong foundation built on ~~multi~~ multi-cultural dimensions
 A. Unity and Diversity are two horses pulling the same cart.

Feedback

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

(15 marks, 250 words)

कोविड-19 एक चिकित्सीय संकट से कहीं अधिक है; इसने संरचनात्मक असमानताओं को बढ़ा दिया है, वंचित वर्गों और तनावपूर्ण सामाजिक संस्थाओं की वंचना को बढ़ा दिया है। व्याख्या कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Covid-19 pandemic is also ~~considered~~ ^{created} a shadow ~~pandemic~~ pandemic in the society. According to newspaper reports - There has been a rise in ~~dom~~ gender based violence, income inequality etc.

Impact of Covid-19

- (1) Economic consequences - ^(a) The lockdown in the country has left ~~the~~ shutting down of industrial establishment which left thousands of workers jobless
- (b) Decrease in growth hampered the service delivery to poor section of society

Social Consequences -

(1) Inequalities - unemployment
& inflation ~~has~~ left millions in
miserable condition.

↳ loss of jobs led to income inequalities
& wealth inequalities.

Oxfam Report - 'Virus inequality' reported that
about 100 mn people may fall into
Below poverty line (Poverty trap)

(2) social inequalities - (a) the poor &
marginalised section of society that
is largely employed in informal sector
& is ^{the} most hit. poor becoming
more poor. at the same time, there
is rise in income of wealthy people.

(3) Strained social institution -

(a) Domestic violence - shadow pandemic

has caused increase in family tensions, domestic violence & also fuelled social tension as there were means of earning.

- sense of vacuum has created dejection.

(b) Infodemic during covid - ~~has~~ fake news has caused religious, social polarisation in ~~the~~ society.

Covid-19 has done a immense damage to sections of society. However, the Info., comm. & Eduⁿ through awareness among people by enhancing ~~the~~ service delivery to last one ~~to~~ can reverse the damage.

Feedback

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Structure/
Presentation

Question
Interpretation

Content

Value
Addition

Total

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

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

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Acc. to NITI Aayog - "most of our cities do not have proper Development Master plan in place". ~~Cities~~ Urban areas contribute more than 65% in national GDP of country.

- Cities are economic powerhouses -
- Contribution to national GDP about 65%.
 - Industrial establishment, economic activities
 - Trade, commerce, International Trade through cities

Positive aspect of Urbanisation —

- contributing to national growth, industrial activities taking place
- Transportation, housing, Community service are easily available.
- Health, Education facilities
- more employment opportunities
- Enhancement of skills, Capability
- Urban spaces are more inclusive as ~~less~~ ^{less} discrimination ~~in term~~ on basis of Caste, Class.
- ~~Infrastructure~~ Infrastructure development

Negative aspects —

- pressure on limited resources as more & more people coming from fringe areas for better opportunities

- Congestion, pollution, exploitation of encroachment on public land.
- Slumisation of Urban spaces
- increasing crimes; drug abuse,
Criminal activities
- increasing neglect, alienation as Urban space are more individualistic.
- Environmental degradation
- loss of City wetland, river flood plains
- Concretisation so no ground water recharge.

Acc. to WB report - by 2050 India will have more than 50% of its population in Urban areas. The proper infra. planning inclusive planning, strengthening of ULBs, participatory governance is the way out.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/
Presentation

Question
Interpretation

Content

Value
Addition

Total

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

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

Forest Survey of India report 2019 states that India has about 21% of its land under Recorded Forest Area. Whereas our National Forest Policy targets 33% $(\frac{1}{3}^{rd})$ of land under forest.

Change in land use pattern —

- ① Expansion of Agricultural activities has led to expansion in Net sown area.
- ② The diversion of Forest land towards industrialisation
- ③ Shifting culture still prevails in many parts of India

- ④ growing urbanisation has led to use of more land under human occupation
- ⑤ increase in population & lack of industrialisation has created more pressure on Agriculture so expansion of family land.
- ⑥ Encroachment & illegal mining

its impact on climate change

- ① Green revolution has led to increase of soil salinity so decrease in productivity
- ② Reduction in net carbon sink
- ③ disappearing water bodies ~~so~~

- ④ less forest \Rightarrow more heating of land
- ⑤ Pollution & release of GHG from industrial activities, Agri & allied sector.

land use pattern has changed significantly which has impact our resources of livelihood of traditional communities.

~~land~~
The desertification due to unscientific method in Agri has caused ~~an overall~~ impact on climate change

Feedback
(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/ Presentation	
Question Interpretation	
Content	
Value Addition	
Total	



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

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

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/
Presentation

Question
Interpretation

Content

Value
Addition

Total

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

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

6th assessment report of IPCC has highlighted that as per Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) plans the global temp. will increase by 3°C by end of 21st century. It also mentioned about rapid melting of glaciers.

At COP26, India announced its target to achieved ~~net~~ net zero emission by 2070. also with reduction in 1 bn tonne of ~~carbon~~ ^{CO₂} emission by 2030.

India to adopt Net zero target -

① we have huge potential of renewable energy so by shifting our focus to renewable sources we can make ^{ensure} green energy

② India being a responsible state, we should prepare a new version of ambitious NAPCC (National Action Plan on Climate Change)

③ Co-operation with states to adopt resilient technology & infrastructure.

India should not adopt net zero target -

① We are energy scarce country, our per capita energy ~~consumption~~ consumption is 0.6 toe whereas world avg is 1.8 toe. So well being & welfare of our population is of utmost importance.

② We are distant 3rd largest GHG emitter

③ Common but Differential responsibilities (CBDR) - developed nations have to play major in financing developing nations to adopt green technology

④ Industrialisation is yet to be peaked for India & bringing people out of Agri. sector & industrialisation is important

⑤ our industrial contribution to GDP is around 25% which is less than major advanced economies.

⑥ Pursue the targets ^{of} Green climate fund - \$100 bn funding a year for ~~the~~ Green purposes.

We have been co-operating with world to do our bit & also reduced GHG emission by 15% of 2005 level. The national goals along with emission target should be priority. And practical policy making is key.

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		

* Subject to change without prior notice.

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