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FIAS - MGP 2021 - GS paper #1

## ForumIAS

## GENERAL STUDIES

Name Of Candidate	SHAMBHAVI MISHRA		
Roll No.	1910038503	Date:	22-11-21

Time Allowed: Three Hours

Maximum Marks: 250

INDEX TABLE			INSTRUCTION	
Q. No.	Max. Marks	Marks Obtained	1. Please do furnish Name, Email, Roll No and Mobile in the answer sheet.	
1			2. There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI, all questions are compulsory.	
2			3. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.	
3			4. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided.	
4			5. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum Answer Booklet must be clearly Struck off.	
5			<i>Any specific messages for ForumIAS Mentors/Evaluators with respect to your copy? Write it here.</i>	
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<b>Total:</b>	<b>250</b>			
<b>Evaluator's Discretion:</b>			<b>For Student Only</b>	
			Start Time   1:30 PM	End Time   5:40 PM
<b>Total Marks:</b>			<b>Mode Of Examination:</b>	Online <input type="checkbox"/> Offline <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<b>Evaluator's Discretion:</b> 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.			<b>For Office Use Only</b>	
			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						
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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 Panipath happened in 1761 between Ahmad Shah Abdali and the Marathas.

The battle led to defeat of Marathas which weakened their power and status considerably.

This defeat decides that Marathas were not going to succeed the Mughals. This battle was significant in deciding who would not rule India.

Earlier Marathas were a dominant power. They even challenged the Mughal authority multiple times. They also played the role of kingmakers by getting involved in Mughal politics.

But there were some inherent flaws in the Maratha Administration.

→ The confederacy system led to divided loyalties and weakened the empire internally.

→ No new system of administration envisaged. Rather the administrative setup was similar to Mughals & Deccan sultans.

- They did not had a properly trained, well equipped, modernised army.
- They chose leaders or nobles based on personal affections not on merit.
- No scientific breakthrough was envisaged. They were still steeped in medievalism.

Due to these reasons, and the corrupted chiefs, Marathas got defeated at even the three Anglo Maratha wars. Subsidiary alliance was imposed and Peshwa was banished to Bitoor.

The defeat at Battle of Panipath somehow was the call of end of Maratha domination and their ultimate demise as a major power.

### Feedback

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Structure/  
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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)

The formation of Simon Commission with no Indian Representative and the subsequent challenge thrown by the secretary of state Birkhead lead to the Nehru Report 1928.

Nehru Report was the first attempt at forming a constitution by consensus. some major features were:

- It favoured a democratic, secular & federal state with universal adult franchise.
- It rejected separate electorate and favoured Joint electorate. Reservations for Muslims only where they were in minority.
- Residual power with centre.
- It also envisaged many fundamental rights.
- It envisaged Indians to be living in a Dominion of British India.

The Report was more of a bunch of uneasy compromises and led to no concrete results.

→ The Young Nationalists like Nehru & Bose advocated complete independence. They were not satisfied with the demand of dominion status.

As a compromise → one year time was granted

for British to accept or congress will raise the demand of complete Independence.

→ Muslim League members were disatisfied as no reservations were provided on Muslim majority areas. They also demanded one third seats on central legislature. Some demands were accommodated but due to opposition by majority communalist organizations like Hindu Mahasabha. Some of the demands were not accepted.

This later led to Jinnah coming up with his fourteen points demands.

Also many other provisions were diluted due to opposition by various sections.

Though it had many flaws but it was the first systematic step towards forming a constitution. The experience came handy when India drafted its own constitution after Independence.

### 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 has been a multicultural land where different foreigners have been integrated. The foreign culture both influenced the Indian culture and vice-versa.

Indian culture influenced by foreign culture:

Script and language - For eg. Ashoken edicts in the North west India are found in Khorosothi script and local Greek language.

Later Arabic and Persian were also adopted and urdu - a new language evolved by the merger of Persian with Hindi.

Art and Architecture: The Gandhara school of art was inspired by Greek and Roman cultures. Buddha was portrayed as the Greek God Apollo in the sculptures.

Dance forms: The Persian culture modified the Indian dancing styles. And new elements were introduced in classical Indian dances like Kathak which became famous as a court dance.

Music: The Hindustani Music has Persian elements.

Also similarly the Indian culture influenced the foreigners.

Religion: Kushana Kings adopted Buddhism and Shaivism. The Greek King Menander converted to Buddhism. Similarly Heliodorus, a Greek ambassador atunga court was a vaishnavite.

Architecture → The Muslim era architecture had prominent presence of Hindu motifs and architecture styles. eg. the use of chajjas and chattris.

Literature → Many Indian works were translated in Persian. eg. Razmnama (Mahabharata translation), Siyar-i-Akbar (Upanishads translation).

Philosophy → The Indian philosophy also had a visible impact. eg. Dara Shikoh drawing parallels between Upanishads and Islam. Similarity between Sufi and Bhakti saints methods.

Hence India is a rich region which symbolises unity in diversity. And Ganga-Jamuni tehrab developed due to syncretic associations of various cultures.

## Feedback

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

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

Nation - states are the reality of 21st century. world is divided among nations which are sovereign.

But this concept, not helps to a very large extent in diminishing the importance of Religious fanaticism & ~~fundamentalism~~ Fundamentalism.

Religious fundamentalism knows no borders. eg. ISIS. It operates from many nations and try to capture political power on the basis of ungovernability and conduciveness.

such groups functions within nation states. eg. Tehreek e Taliban Pakistan.

many a times, terror groups which are based on Religious fundamentalism capture state power too. eg. Hamas in West Bank, Taliban in Afghanistan.

But strong nations can try to counter these challenges through strong laws and institutions. swift justice delivery mechanism & deradicalization campaigns.

But as it is not the problem of a single state but a global issue, it needs global solutions.

The Multilateral institutions like UN, UNHRC etc can ensure that human rights are respected and world is collectively secure against such threats of Religious fundamentalism.

### Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/  
Presentation

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Interpretation

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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)

Child labour means a child - who is constitutionally protected from labour is still forced to do so.

child labour is still a very big problem all over world and acutely in India.

It is not only a consequence of economic compulsion but also social conditions.

economic compulsions like low income of parents, poverty etc compels the child to work.

But social conditions too have a major role →

→ Non provision of good quality public education system leads to exclusion of children from human development opportunities.

The poor children often become drop outs and are engaged in child labour after few years.

This problem was more acute during the COVID pandemic.

- The children of marginalized sections like SC, ST etc. are more deprived. They have low opportunities & even face institutional discrimination forcing them to do child labour.
- Non provision of toilets in schools, patriarchal society and societal norms force girls to leave education and get engaged in child labour.
- Often the uneducated parents have less incentive for sending their children to school.
- Lack of provision of physical infrastructure even to such schools is also a hindrance. This too leads to dropouts and child labour.
- People not aware of laws and also improper implementation of laws.

India has taken various steps like PENCIL portal to report child labour, child labour prohibition act etc. to curtail the same. But enhancing the capabilities of poor & marginalized sections will only lead to long lasting solutions like Amartya Sen said.

**Feedback**  
(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/  
Presentation

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Interpretation

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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)

Article 44 of the constitution gives a direction to the state to supplement a uniform civil code.

Uniform civil code means a common personal set of laws for all the people from all communities. These will govern the issues like marriage, divorce, inheritance, adoption etc.

As India is a multiculturally diverse society with many regions, sects, groups existing introducing a common code for them will be difficult.

some difficulties are:

- Minorities apprehensions → The minorities are fearful of losing their identity. As the uniform code would make them abide by majority wishes in personal sphere.
- Religious issues → As traditionally, Religion had been the adjudicator & formulator regarding personal laws. It is not easy to take away its position. As India is a deeply Religious society.

- Threat of loss of diversity and not giving due considerations to the unique placement of many communities.
- It can even lead to societal disharmony & cause potential riots.

Also a bottom up approach is much more viable and suitable than a top down approach.

Instead of supposing a UCC from above, it is better to reform the personal laws and give equal rights to women & other deprived sections in a particular community.

Law Commission report also suggested against UCC as it is not desirable at this stage.

But with increased multiculturalism, contacts between communities and reformed personal laws, the growth of UCC is natural and organic.

### Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total



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)

The recent PLFS Survey 2019-20 has shown that Rural women's participation in labour force increased during the pandemic.

Also the female labour force participation rate is more (about 27%) for Rural women than for urban women (about 18%).

Though the women from Rural areas have low levels of education, their participation is relatively more than the urban educated women in the labour force.

This is due various factors :

→ Rural women are absorbed in Agriculture. With men migrating to urban areas, the Rural women have to take up the farming responsibility. This is leading to feminisation of Agriculture.

→ less economic resources - This forces the Rural women to take up unskilled work in sectors like construction

→ less hesitation in engaging in low paid jobs instead of urban educated women.

- urban women who are educated till middle or high school often look for opportunities in higher education.
- Rural women engage more in employment to supplement the family income.
- The safety concerns also forces urban women to stay away from labour market.
- societal mindset that women are better at homes - patriarchal mindset which restricts agency and mobility to women. It is much more evident in urban areas.
- Early marriages may also lead to women's displacement and migration to urban areas.
- Difficult to find good quality jobs in urban areas. Rural women often work on their own farms.

For truly empowering women, as the economic survey suggested we must provide them with agency. This agency will come with better education and women fighting for their own rights. Financial independence is the key to empowerment of women.

### Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
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Q.8) What do you mean by heat waves? Discuss the various impact of heat waves and suggest ways to effectively manage them. (10 marks, 150 words)

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

Heat waves means increase in the average temperature in an area by more than  $5^{\circ}\text{C}$  in a short span of time due to increased heat.

### Impact of heat waves

- It can lead to heat strokes and can even lead to mental death.
- Dehydration problem.
- children and labour more severely affected.
- It can lead to other medical issues like drowsiness.

These are more exacerbated when the tree cover is absent.

### Steps to Manage →

- Information dissemination
- Early warning systems
- effective provisions of shelters
- effective provisions of water resources.

→ suggesting people to stay home.

though it is a more localized problem but it is increasing manifold because of the global warming & associated climate change.

Effective steps must be taken to both prevent and control it.

### Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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

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

submarine canyons and ocean trenches both are very deep & shallow physical features present inside the oceans.

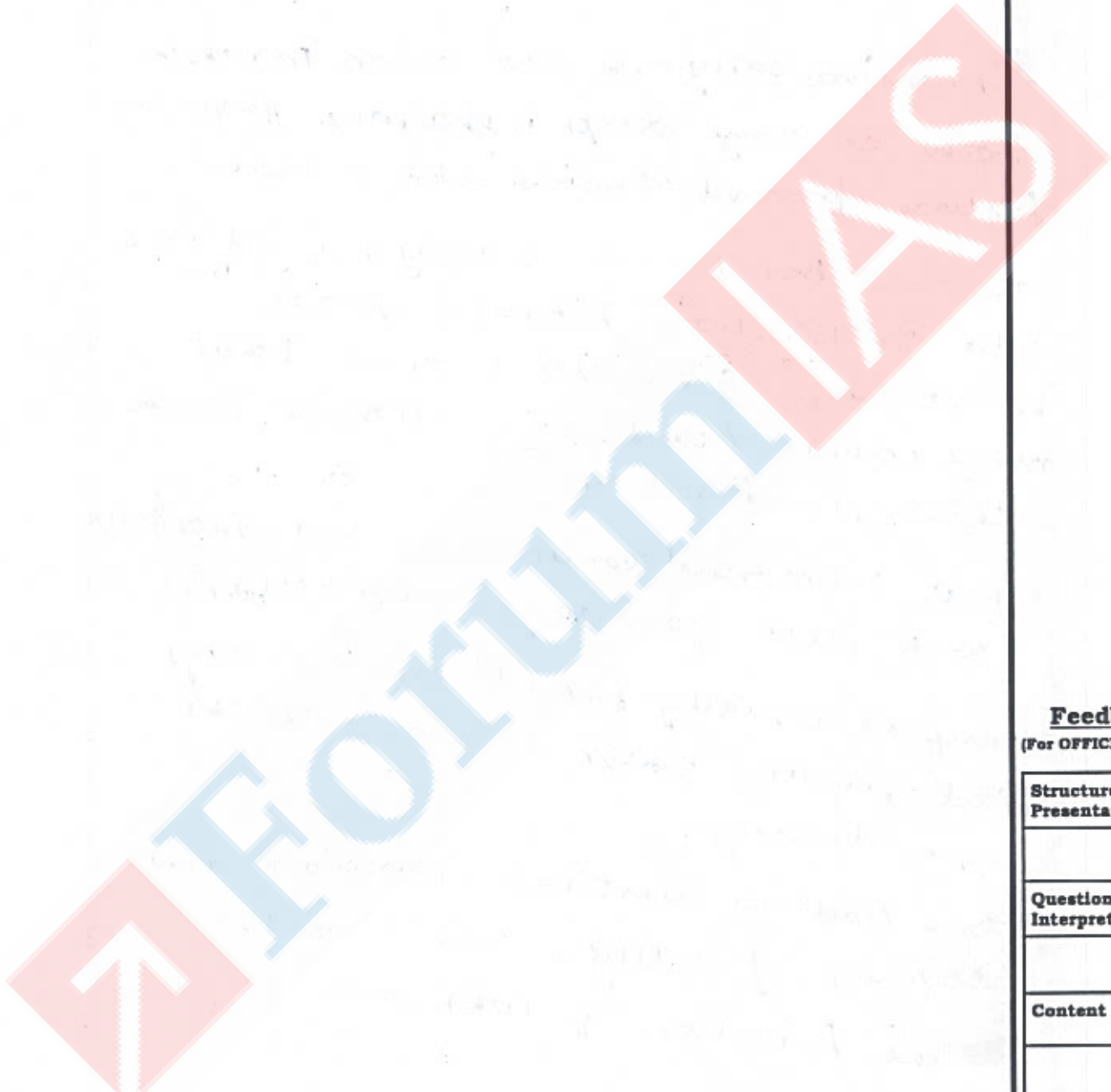
oceanic trenches are mostly formed due to interaction between plate boundaries. subduction zones have many oceanic trenches. e.g. Mariana Trench, Chile pure trench etc.

But submarine canyons are not associated with plate boundary interactions.

They are usually formed when a very fast flowing river enters into the ocean directly.

This leads to vertical erosion and deepening of valley. This leads to

the formation of submarine canyons.



**Feedback**  
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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)

Electric vehicles are gaining prominence as a substitute to polluting fossil fuel running vehicles. India is also adopting schemes like FAME-INDIA to promote the same.

But lack of availability of lithium is a major concern for India. As lithium is an essential raw material for the development of lithium ion batteries which are the backbone of electric vehicles.

India has limited resources of lithium available.

The world also has unbalanced distribution more than 60% resources are concentrated in South America's triangle. Bolivia, Paraguay and Brazil.

Australia also has 20-25% resources.

China also has enough reserves. Also it has own major reserves in other nations as well.

Africa too has some reserves.

Other than lithium availability the other issues in adoption of electric vehicles are →

- High cost involved
- charging infrastructure is not present adequately.
- The energy stored on the batteries might come from non Renewable sources.
- High competition from hybrid and fossil fuel based vehicles.
- Technological know-how is missing

Hence electric vehicles must be comprehensive -vely viewed. Also other alternative

fuels like Hydrogen can be explored.

For lithium govt. can sign agreements with major lithium producing nations.

### Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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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)

In the Aftermath of 2nd world war and the dismemberment of ottoman empire, ~~was~~ a large scale mass movement of Khilafat and Non cooperation was launched in india in 1920.

Conditions leading to alliance of Khilafat & Non cooperation movement:

- Gandhi's Arrival on the scene as a mass leader who was trusted by both Hindus and Muslims.
- The Muslims were mobilized under the Khilafat as they considered Turkey to be the Religious head. The dismemberment of Turkey led to Religious feeling being hurt. This Religious feelings was capitalized to turn to a political movement.
- The coming together of Hindus and Muslims during the Lucknow pact eased the merger.
- The Jallianwala Bagh massacre at Amritsar and the subsequent Hunter commission report which did not take any strong action against General Dyer, inflamed Indian passions.

- The hope of Reform was lost with the Government of India act 1919 - Montague Chelmsford Reforms. It gave no concrete powers to Indians for self governance.
- The vision of swaraj by the nationalist leaders.
- The masses were mobilized and were ready for action.
- The Congress organization was also overhauled with proper organizational setup & reducing the fees of admission, Congress truly become a mass party.
- As both Hindus and Muslims were engaged, it led to easy alliance of both these movements to a single movement.
- The Muslim League dominated by young Radical elements like Mohammad Ali Jinnah, the Ali brothers who were more nationalists than provincial.
- With all the conditions in place, it led to launch of Non cooperation movement on August 1920.
- The movement had long lasting impact on the future course of the National freedom struggle.



→ It was the first truly mass based movement. All sections like women, students, peasants, workers, capitalists etc participated.

→ With this movement, Gandhism became the dominant ideology and Gandhi the undisputed leader.

→ Its effect was visible in far off regions in Newor-Bijolia movement.

→ setting up of National educational institutions to promote nationalism. e.g., Gujarat vidyapeeth, Keshi vidyapeeth, Tonka vilia Islamia.

→ Mass movement by Muslims led them to the nationalist fold.

→ The negative element was introduction & mixing up of Religion and politics. It costed dear to the nation and ended up with Partition.

The movement was largely Non violent & peaceful. But the chauri chaura incident led to the withdrawal of the movement.

As Non violence was the basic tenet which could not be compromised due to both ideological & practical reasons.

### Feedback

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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 कहाँ तक सोचते हैं कि वर्तमान अफगान संकट शीत युद्ध प्रतिद्वंद्विता का परिणाम है?

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

In the Aftermath of the 2nd world war the world was divided into two ideological & politico military blocks led by USA & USSR. This is referred as the cold war.

Interventions of both US & USSR to establish their domination and spread their ideology led to disastrous results sometimes like Vietnam and Afghanistan's case.

VIETNAM CASE : After Vietnam gained independence from French, it was divided by the two superpowers in North and South Vietnam. This was apparently to enable smooth transition of power.

But as Ho Chi Minh was a popular communist leader of North Vietnam who wanted to unite Vietnam, US was fearful of the Domino effect.

Hence it initiated military action in Vietnam to suppress the national movement.

The usage of chemical weapons like orange gas to My Lai Massacre, marked the US

Intervention -

But they ultimately resigned due to the people's spirit and Vietnam became independent. It also joined Non alignment movement led by India to ensure its sovereignty.

The devastation caused in Vietnam was one of the finest examples of the cold war era politics & rivalry.

Case of Afghanistan - Afghanistan was initially under influence of US. But USSR captured it. It became a communist stronghold.

The US was threatened more after the Iranian revolution 1979. Hence they thought of defeating USSR in Afghanistan.

With the help of Pakistan and Saudi Arabia, the local Afghan youth were trained, radicalized and turned into religious warriors - Mujahideens.

These Mujahideens brought a lot of unrest to Afghanistan and weakened the USSR through drain of its resources.

Afghanistan was a big reason for the disintegration of USSR and US emergence as the sole superpower.

As USSR left, the scramble for power began in Afghanistan. This led to Rise of Taliban and eventual terrorist attack on US of 9/11.

The Mujahideens, Taliban and other groups caused major unrest in Afghanistan. This was caused mainly due to the cold war rivalry between US & USSR.

The strengthening of Religious fanaticism which the US supported initially have today led to the capture of Afghanistan again by the Taliban after nearly 20 years of fight with US.

This also led to the major challenge of spreading of terrorism on the world.

These are clear examples of how narrow partisan interests can destroy nations. The Indian philosophy of vasudhaiva kutumbakam is the way forward for a peaceful world.

### Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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Interpretation

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Addition

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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)

Ans- The politics of the 1960s - with the world divided ideologically and India trying to balance it with Non Aligned Movement (NAM) led to various complications and resulted in 1962 war.

The politics within china - with Mao's Great March and cultural Revolution china became a communist nation. China was facing many economic issues as well.

It wanted the leadership of the communist world. But USSR was not very enthusiastic towards china.

Also India and china though signed Panchsheel agreement but had a large unresolved border.

India's sharp strides towards becoming the leader of developing nations also made china uneasy.

Hence all these political contestations led to china showcasing its power at the expense of India - This led to 1962 India-china war, which India lost.

This arrested the economic growth of India & diverted its resources towards strengthening its defence.

Also china was successful in showcasing its military capability to the world.

later along with US, it worked together to weaken both India and USSR.

The border tensions in the recent Galwan clashes and tense ~~border~~ border situation is an uneasy reminder of china's politics of showcasing its hegemony at the expense of other nations.



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### Feedback

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Structure/  
Presentation

Question  
Interpretation

Content

Value  
Addition

Total

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)

Socio Religious Reform movements of the 19th century are often acclaimed as the Indian Renaissance. They led to eradication & challenging various social evils prevalent in society. Their roles in some ways are -

a). Creation of National consciousness :

The socio religious reform movements made us to introspect and realise the flaws crept up in society which led to subjugation by a foreign power.

This led to creation of national consciousness with better understanding of our past and true culture which was hidden behind superstitions. Indians took pride in their Nation.

→ Arya Samaj → A Revivalist movement with the slogan of Go back to vedas. As during vedic ages - India was an egalitarian society with no class distinctions.



- Kerry Wilson Derozio is often considered as the 1st Nationalist poet.
- The Reformers took up the causes of weak and deprived sections and stood for their rights.
- Satyashodhak Samaj → fought for rights of low caste people and women. Promoted education. This led to feeling of Belongingness. As caste was a major hindrance in the feeling of unity.
- Raja Ram Mohan Roy started newspapers like Miratul Akbar and Somnad Komandi to raise national consciousness.
- To raise political awareness, Tilak started Ganapati and Shivaji festival.
- Swaraj vikas mandal also stood for national unity and embracing Rationalism.

(b). Emancipation of women → women earlier suffered from various disabilities like sati, dowry, child marriage, purdah, polygamy, poor conditions of widows, deprived from education and employment etc.

Socio religious movements fought for women rights :-

- Raja Ram Mohan Roy's effort led to outlawing of sati by William Bentinck.
- Ishwar Chandra vidyasaray's effort led to

posing of widow remarriage act. He also opened many girls schools.

Jyotibha & Sautribai phule opened various girls schools to educate them.

Efforts of various reformers led to civil marriage Restraint act and Sharda act - ban on child marriages and raising minimum age to marriage.

Later, these movements also fought for property rights of women. All these led to awareness within women and setting up of various women led organisations.

eg. Sarla Devi Chaudharani, Pandita Ramabai, Saraswati, Margaret Cousins - All India women's conference etc.

These movements ultimately led to growing up of a national consciousness, and empowerment of the deprived sections.

This had a major positive effect on the National freedom struggle. Women rejected pardah and participated full fledgedly in the National movement along with other sections of the society.

### Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/  
Presentation

Question  
Interpretation

Content

Value  
Addition

Total



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

(15 marks, 250 words)

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

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Unity with diversity has always been the model of the Indian society. The unity doesn't mean uniformity and diversity should be without fragmentation to become the essence of Indian unity.

unity without uniformity → It means instead of Assimilation, favoring a model of Integration.

India is not a melting pot model where individual identities are lost when coming together as one. e.g. US society.

But India is more of a salad bowl model or Mosaic Model. Here the individual identity is retained even when it is part of the larger identity.

India has a single citizenship. But by assuring Fundamental rights to minorities and also Fundamental Right to Religion India ensures that minorities get enough safeguards.

They don't lose their identity within the majority system.

## Diversity without fragmentation :

Though people have separate Religious, Regional, linguistic & cultural identities which points to huge diversity within India. India still maintains its diversity without leading to divisions or fragmentations.

eg. linguistic states and Federal model of governance ensures various rights to local groups, so they can maintain their autonomy within the Indian state.

→ schedule 6 and schedule 5 gives autonomy to tribal areas so they can operate within their own systems smoothly. It ensures their independence and rights within India.

Peace accords like with Mizoram, Bodos, Nagas and other shows our tolerant and acomodative attitude towards diversity.

As India is diverse society, India has a very rich culture. Diversity is an asset for Indian society.

→ It leads to culture of Tolerance and accommodation.

- This reduces friction in society

- The culture become enriched by distinct elements.

→ As the more the Biodiversity, the more the ecosystem is stable.  
 Similarly the more the diversity the more the nation is stable.

→ India can participate and correlate with all major trends in the world due to its multicultural society.

→ This gives a positive image in the International arena as well and strengthens our position.

→ India have developed a democratic culture and unique syncretism - Gaya Torumni Tehzeeb due to intermixing of various cultures.

Though it may seem like diversity is a hindrance, but in actuality diversity is a huge strength of the Nation. Hence we must carefully nurture it and protect it from divisive elements.

The final goal is always Sabka Sath Sabka Vikas sabka wishwas.

### Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/  
Presentation

Question  
Interpretation

Content

Value  
Addition

Total

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)

The economic survey describes COVID-19 as an once in a century crisis. It not only challenged the health dimension but affected the overall lives of people overwhelmingly.

It has exacerbated structural inequalities..

The already prevalent division got more strengthened.

Where on one hand the poor were scrambling for resources. The migrants walking miles back to their home. The poor were so deprived that they had to dump the bodies of their loved ones on the Ganga River.

Whereas on the other hand, the stock markets were booming. Oxfam report highlights that Richer section got even more rich during the pandemic.

Rich were flying abroad in their private jets to get vaccinated, when majority of poor indians were not getting vaccines.

It led to increased vulnerabilities of marginalized sections.

women became sufferers of domestic violence. National Commission of Women reported increase in violence by about 46% against women during lockdown.

The UN women termed it as the Shadow Pandemic.

As the educational institutions were closed, the poor children who lacked digital resources lost on education. ASER Report had reported that the drop out rates increased on Rural ones mainly.

The disabled section was invisible and were at a very high disadvantage during the pandemic.

The poor lost employment and their source of income. This is indicated on the high demand for schemes like MGNREGS.

The elder sections were even more vulnerable. They had more vulnerabilities due to often poor medical conditions. And the lockdown led to even more vulnerabilities.

The COVID Pandemic also led to strained social institutions. The social institutions were working at full capacity and were not able to accommodate the demand.

The lack of hospital beds, medicines, oxygen cylinders, ICU, ventilators and other medical needs led to innumerable deaths. The private sector was charging at lengths and profiteering.

As due to lack of digital connectivity, digital devices, lack of know-how etc. led to poor educational scenarios.

Many policemen, doctors and other employees succumbed to COVID while serving others.

COVID Pandemic has made us realize that health is a basic public good. It enhances the capacities of poor as envisaged by Amartya Sen. Hence it must be provided for.

The public provision of health and education with reduced poverty and discrimination will make the nation more resilient to any such future pandemic.

### Feedback

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Presentation

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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)

According to census 2011, about 31% of our population lives in urban areas. This is set to increase by 40% till 2030.

With increasing urbanization, cities are becoming economic powerhouses. They generate almost two-third of the GDP.

They provide good quality employment opportunity. They also provides various amenities to their residents.

But they are acting as ecological blackhole. With consumption and wasting of a lot of energy resources. They lead to many ecological issues.

Rising vehicular pollution leads to increasing Green House Gases. This is leading to global warming. Also Air pollution is a major concern.

Positive aspects of urbanization often interact with the negative aspects.

→ Automobiles have lead to increased mobility and economic growth. But they lead to air pollution and Global warming.

As they release  $\text{NO}_x$  emissions,  $\text{CO}_2$ ,  $\text{CO}$  they are also hazardous for the planet.

A mid way is adoption of better technologies and regulations. eg. CNG - Hydrogen Hybrid buses, Metro trains, BS-VI Norms etc.

with better public transportation, the need to usage of personal vehicles will come down.

→ Water Resources → cities are often overdependent on other nearby ones for their water requirement. The improper distribution of water and lack of proper treatment plants at often leads to overuse and exploitation.

A better way can be rain water harvesting systems, recycled wastewater to be supplied to industries, irrigation and other non-drinking purposes.

→ Forests and open spaces: with land crunch, the open spaces are shrinking and forests are soon disappearing.

Though land is needed for urban development but lack of greenery even depletes the aesthetic beauty.

Hence more urban forests and open spaces are needed for cities to breathe.

→ Buildings and concrete leads to Heat Island effect. Also they are net consumers of energy.

Provisions of green buildings, solar roof tops, and other technological interventions can reduce the energy requirement of buildings.

→ With proper recycling of solid waste. And utilizing the principles of CIRCULAR ECONOMY and Reduce, Reuse and Recycle better solid waste management can be done. It will lead to employment generation and environmental preservation too.

→ Factories installing energy efficient technological devices and also pollution reducing like flue gas desulphurization etc. can reduce the negative effects.

Hence, the cities growth is very important for the economy to grow. But the growth must be sustainable and not ecologically destructive. Then only we can achieve the sustainable development goals.

### Feedback

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Interpretation

Content

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Addition

Total

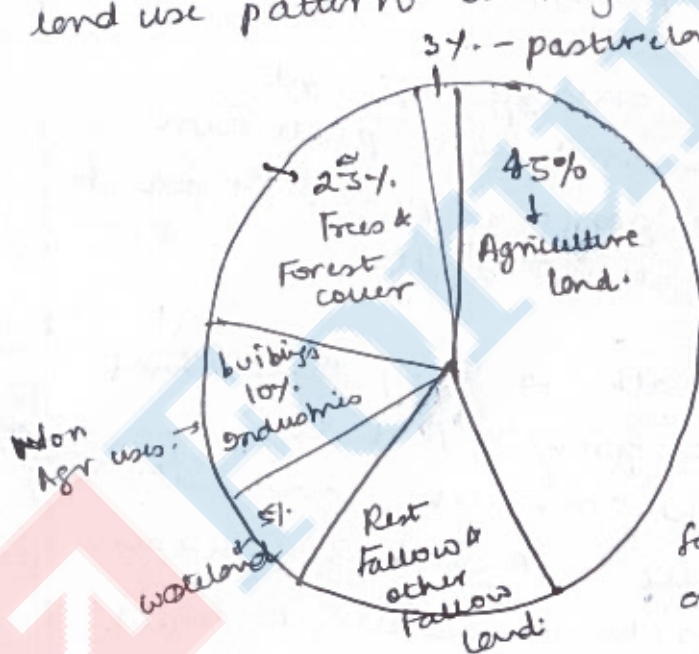
**Q.18) Examine the change in land use pattern in India since independence and its resultant impact on climate change.** (15 marks, 250 words)

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)

Land use pattern means how and in what manner is the land utilised for various activities.

Land use pattern have been changing since independence & this has led to severe impact on the ecology leading to climate change.

The land use pattern during ~~1950s~~ 2000s.



This indicates that majority of our land including the fallow land (750%) is farm land. Farm land is also utilized for non animal rearing.

- For a stable ecological balance - the forest cover must be increased to at least 33%.
- pasture land must be increased to at least 7% to feed our cattle population.

The industrial area have increased from a meagre 5-6% to about 10%. But with increasing industrialization and urbanization it needs to be increased further.

Since independence major changes have been

- Decrease in Agriculture land.
- Increase in land usage for non-agriculture purpose like industries etc.
- Decrease in net forest cover and it remains almost stagnant since past few decades.
- Decrease in pasture land.
- Decrease in waste land.

This had resulted in various impacts on climate change -

- Decreasing forests reduced the carbon sink. It led to more release of green house gases.
- Land used for Agriculture and animal rearing though decreased, but still a major contributor to climate change.

This is specially because of Methane released during paddy cultivation and Animal Rearing.

- Increased land used for urban areas, setting up industries etc. also led to increase negative impact on ecological services of land.

This led to Net carbon release - of vehicular emission, Thermal power plants etc.

→ pasture land decreased due to which animals deprived of nutritious feed, poor feed leads to more release of methane.

→ low lying flood plains once occupied, wetlands encroachments have led to increased vulnerability to carbon floods of Chennai floods 2021.

→ encroachment upon hill ones, deforestation leading to increased incidence of landslides of Kerala, Uttarakhand etc.

Hence land use changes have played a major role in exacerbating the impact of climate change.

Responsible land use as envisaged by sustainable development goals can help us to fulfill our Paris commitments.

### Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/  
Presentation

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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)

The Indo Pacific region has gained prominence over the past decade changing the geopolitical equations of the world.

Reasons for increased importance :

- Region of Resources → Along with Fisheries, it is also important for hydrocarbons.  
e. south china sea.
- Important for Navigation → Major sea lines of communications (SLOCs) pass through these regions.
- Presence of choke points : like Malacca strait, strait of Hormuz etc. are areas of concern for energy deprived nations as major cargoes pass through them.
- Major trade volumes pass through this Region.
- with growing Chinese economy and ASEAN prospering, this region has become more economically important.

- Strategic Rivalry between China and US is increasing.
- The Importance to the Role of India as a major sea power and net security provider to Indian ocean region.
- Chinese activities like strings of pearls, claim over South China sea unilaterally or cause of concern for other nations.
- presence of US friends and allies like Japan, Australia, India, Taiwan etc.

Due to changing nature of the world order, the focus has shifted from Trans Atlantic to Indo pacific.

- Steps taken by India to establish its prominence :
- Member of QUAD grouping which helps us to partner with like minded nations.
  - Indian ocean naval symposium.
  - Increased contacts and establishing good relations with Indo pacific powers.
  - Neighbourhood 1st policy to reduce Chinese influence on neighbourhood.



- Naval presence in Maldives, Dugm port - Oman etc.
- Asia Africa Growth corridor along with Japan envisaged.

As the importance of Indo Pacific is increasing as the backyard of the New cold war, the relative importance of India is also increasing.

We must strategically balance our interests and use smart power to obtain both external and internal balancing.

As the strategic paper by Indian foreign policy experts said - "The only power to hold back India from becoming a major power in the next decade is India itself".

### Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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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)

Recently the 2<sup>nd</sup> part of the sixth assessment report of IPCC was released. It warned the humankind that if effective steps is not taken within next decade and Net zero emissions not achieved till mid century, we are heading for much higher temperature rise than our target of 2°C rise.

This report had led to more than 100 nations pledging Net zero by 2050. China also pledged Net zero by 2060 and we too pledged our Net zero target as 2070.

The economy wide net zero target adoption is a challenging proposition.

→ As India is a developing nation and needs more energy resources to grow.

→ Climate Justice → As developed nations are primarily responsible for the climate change, they must bear a higher burden.

- Common but differentiated Responsibilities  
& Respective capabilities concept ;  
CBDR-RC entails that countries should  
move according to their capabilities &  
their responsibilities.
- we are an energy importer. An energy  
deficient nation. Also 65% of our  
power still comes from Thermal power  
plants dependent on coal.  
Overnight switching to other means &  
totally abandoning coal is neither  
feasible, nor economical. But it will  
be disastrous for economy.
- A lot of poor people still don't have  
24x7 electricity. We need to cater them.
- Renewable resources necessary but not  
sufficient to replace coal.
- Energy storage technology is a major  
constraint as we have deficiency of  
lithium and also less technological  
capability.
- we are dependent on fossil fuels for  
major activities of our economy.
- we have a huge population.

Due to these developmental concerns and also as our per capita emissions are one third of the world's emissions, we are much more dependent on energy resources.

But environmental needs also need to be balanced. Also India is already a pioneer in climate adaptation -

eg. Climate change performance index India has scored within top 10 rank.

with assured finances for mitigation and adaptation and technology transfer,

we are very much able to take wide strides in the field on environment.

We already have launched International solar alliance and with the Panchsmit targets we can become a leading climate champion.

### Feedback

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Addition

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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		

\* Subject to change without prior notice.

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