

GENERAL STUDIES

Name Of Candidate	Utsav Anand		
Roll No.	1910088130	Date:	29-11-2021

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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Evaluator's Discretion:			For Student Only	
			Start Time	End Time
Total Marks:			Mode Of Examination:	Online <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Offline <input type="checkbox"/>
Evaluator's Discretion: This is the marks awarded at the discretion of the evaluator based on your overall impression, on the basis of (but not limited to) your handwriting, presentation, use of diagrams, flowcharts, facts and figures or absolutely anything that he/she liked in your copy.			For Office Use Only	
			ECN CODE:	EG:
			Evaluation Date:	

Note: You can discuss your evaluated copy with the Mentor. Raise a ticket from your portal to schedule a mentor call or visit the offline centre to meet mentor (all 7 days, Timings – 11 AM to 6 PM). Further if you are unsatisfied with the evaluation, you can seek re-evaluation of the copy.

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

ADDITIONAL REMARKS

98714-41095-1910088130 (2021-11-29-20:50:52)
Q.1) The Individual Satyagrah was not only a well thought out strategy by Mahatma Gandhi given the social and political conditions of that time, but it also set the stage for the Quit India Movement.
Comment. (10 Marks, 150 words)

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

Individual Satyagrah was a tool devised at the pre-set of Quit India Movement by Gandhiji. It didn't involve a full fledged mass based movement, rather individual efforts was used.

Strategy :

Vinobha Bhave was to start an Individual Satyagrah. When he would be arrested, JL Nehru would continue and so on.

Socio - Political condⁿ

Divided society : Mass communalism had spread with the paing of revolution on Pakistan in 1940

- Divided Congress : Bose faction & left forces within the Congress started getting aggressive

- WW-II : British were trying to fight the forces of fascism & nazism & it was the ultimate goal

- Gandhiji's ability to lead mass movements had got a few dents ~~to~~ due to failure of NCM & CDM.

At the same time, Individual Satyagrah set the stage for Quit India.

- got mass participation again
- platform to unite the divided society
- Do or Die attitude got strengthened.

Thus Individual Satyagrah was a unique & a well thought strategy.

Q.2) The contribution
ture in vernacular
erating influenc

भक्ति आंदोलन
जिवना

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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

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

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Bhakti movement refers to the developments in the Brahminical religion as a result of interaction with Islam & as an answer to the questions raised on Brahminism. It defined the medieval society and also helped develop a plethora of vernacular languages.

liberal socio-religious teachings

+ Multiple schools of philosophy based on own interpretations

eg: Advaita (Shankaracharya),
Dvaita (Madhvaracharya) etc.

- Against caste evils

eg: Ramananda accepted disciples from lower castes.

- Harmony among different factions
eg: Panchayatna system by Shankara
- Hindu - muslim unity taught by
Kabir das
- Tribal societies also brought within fold
eg: Chaitanya Mahaprabhu's influence

Development of vernacular languages

- Madhava charya : commentaries in Kannada
- Mira Bai : Bhajans in Braj Bhasa
- Kabir Das : Bhojpurī dohas
- Chaitanya Mahaprabhu : Developed Bengali
- Ramananda : Taught in Hindi
- Narai Mehta : Lujarati
- Tulsi das : Ramcharit Manas in Awadhi

Thus, Bhakti saints had an impact on all
factors - Society, Religion, Languages.

Feedback

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

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

Operation Flood refers to dairy
development programme in the country.
It was a co-operative based movement
shaping the business model of rural
Post - Independent India.

Relation with Gandhi's idea

- Decentralised production : Gandhiji was a great advocate of it & this operation was on similar village based production.
- Dignity of labour : Rural work not to be considered inferior
- Self sufficiency : Operation flood made the dairy production a sustainable means

of livelihood & hence achieve **VILLAGE SWARAJ**.

Impact on Post-independent India

- ✓ Poverty reduction through successful enterprise
- ✓ NON-farming activities reduced pressure of disguised unemployment
- ✓ Politically important co-operative movement
- ✓ Constitutional recognition by 97th amendment

Reason for success

- India lives in VILLAGES. Ethos of co-operative movement was village sustainability
- strong political support
- Gandhian ideas still prevalent.

Operation flood was a major breakthrough in the ~~working~~ effects of poverty reduction & continues to drive village economies

Feedback

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

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

Cold war refers to disputes in all sectors of life except military conflict. USA & USSR cold war direct started post WW-2 and continued till disintegration of Soviet Union in 1991. However the roots of this long drawn conflict can be traced back to 1917 revolution.

1917 revolution & cold war

Global political bipolarisation:

Capitalist v/s Communist ideology got a perfect shape after the revolution & thus divided the world into two factions.

Rapid industrialisation of USSR

Under Lenin & Stalin, USSR turned

from an importer of raw materials to one of the largest arms exporters

- Economic distress : Russian revolution formed the Communist govt. in USSR and were successful in averting the economic crisis of 1920-30 which hit the capitalist world

- Treatment of USSR by USA was not at par with other allies eg: France & UK

- USSR dared to challenge the political hegemony of the Western capitalist powers.

Thus, it can be said that Russian revolution of 1917 was the ~~start~~ beginning of what turned out to be a conflict of decades.

Q.5) How does plate Discuss and give an

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

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

Plate tectonic theory gives a sum
total explanation of all the major
landforms around the world. It states
that the lithosphere is made up of
segments which interact with each other
giving result to different land forms.

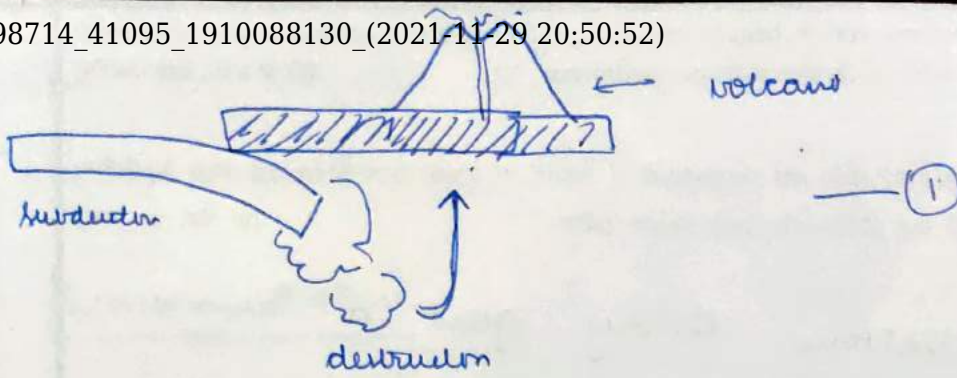
Earthquakes :

Tectonic plates build up pressure when
they interact with each other. The release
of this pressure results in earthquakes.

Volcanoes :

Subduction of one plate inside the
other causes the pressure of asthenosphere
increase. Volcanoes are the result of this
release of pressure.

Q.6) The growing L
amine.

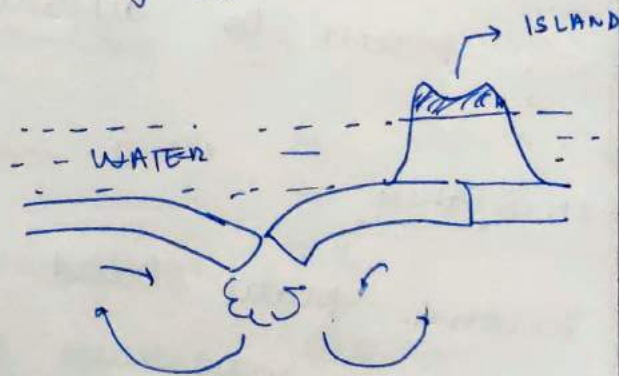


Various volcanic landforms

→ Volcanoes : when volcanic activity results in release of magma to the surface of continents (see fig - 1)

→ Volcanic islands

eg: Kurile islands



→ Lava plateau

when basic lava spreads & not fissures

eg: Ethiopian highlands

→ Hotspot islands eg: Hawaii

→ Intrusive features : Batholith, Plutolith, etc.
, sill, Dyke

Thus, Plate tectonic theory is a comprehensive explanation to many features

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

रूस के सुदूर पूर्व में भारत की बढ़ती दिलचस्पी न केवल आर्थिक है बल्कि सामरिक भी है। परीक्षण करें।

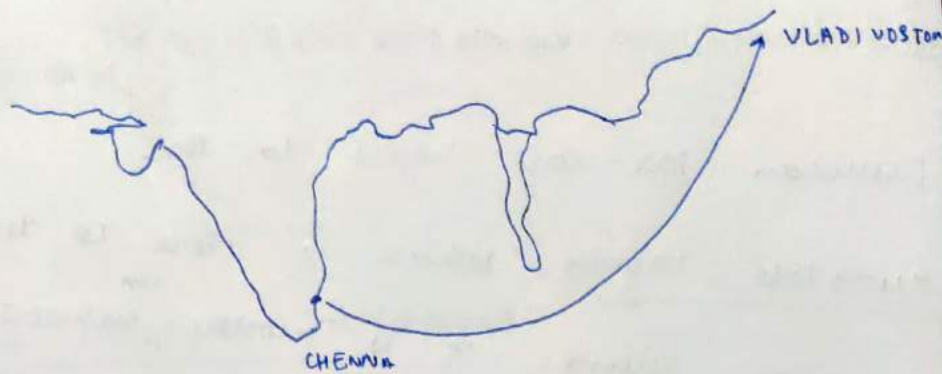
(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Russian far-east refers to the Vladivostok region which is close to the border with China. It is mostly ^{un}inhabited due to harsh weather climate.

PM Modi announced the ACT FAR-EAST policy to actively participate in sustainable development of the region.

Economic interests

- Reduces the transit time to Russia
eg: Chennai - Vladivostok sea route
- Rich in minerals & petroleum which is untapped
- Current trade with Russia is very low in spite of good relations. Will increase trade
- Ocean sea bed explorations around the region



Strategic interests

- Counter China in the region by Balancing its hegemony
- leading the sustainable development model
- US-Russia balance of policy as we are slowly shifting closer to USA.
- Net security provided in Indo-Pacific

India has been looking to increase its global image as an important economic & security power. Far-east policy is in line with India's global aspirations

Q.7) It was not till the farming community. F
ernment measur
1908

Feedback	
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Q.7) It was not till the 1990s that stubble burning practices emerged as a widespread practice in the farming community. Elaborate on the factors for the same. Evaluate the effectiveness of the government measures that have been taken to contain the practice. (10 Marks, 150 words)

1990 के दशक तक पराली जलाने की प्रथा कृषक समुदाय में एक व्यापक प्रथा के रूप में सामने नहीं आयी थी। इसके लिए उत्तरदायी कारकों का विस्तृत वर्णन करें। इस प्रथा को नियंत्रित करने के लिए उठाए गए सरकारी उपायों की प्रभावशीलता का मूल्यांकन करें। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

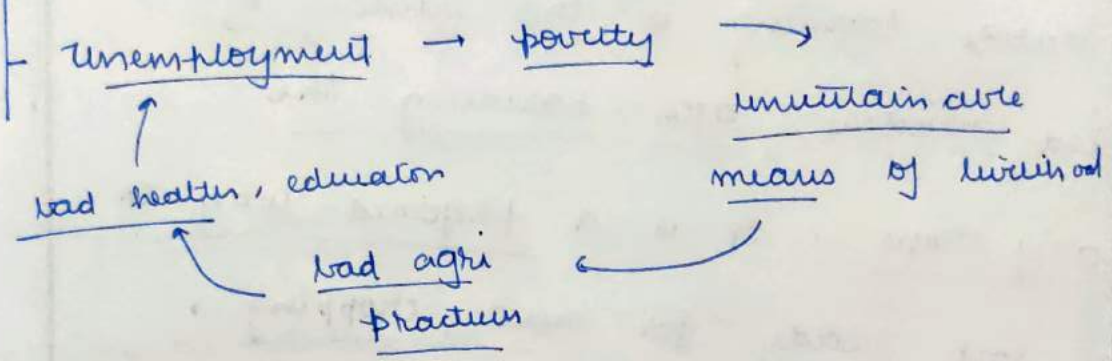
Stubble burning is the burning of rooted residues after harvesting the Kharif crops. It is a preferred way to get soil ready for next cropping, rather than manually / mechanically ploughing the soil.

Factors since 1990s

- Reduced time ~~in~~ harvesting and next cropping → due to late sowing of Kharif crops
- Water preservation steps need that Kharif crops are sowed late
- Economically cheaper due to no resources used in burning

Q.8) Fertility behavior control lies in expansion

Farming sector growth stagnation at around 3%. Hence all means of cutting cost are used.



Government means evaluation

- Banning stubble burning : NOT effective as the practice continues
- PUSA decompous : NOT financially viable yet
- Smart Harvester : Small & marginal farmers can't use them.
- Economic support : NOT materialised.

Government is still in the phase of proper assessment & it needs to have a consultative approach driven by scientific facts

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

(10 Marks, 150 words)

दम्पतियों का प्रजनन व्यवहार सचेत विकल्पों की गणना है; इसलिए, जनसंख्या नियंत्रण का समाधान विकल्पों के विस्तार में निहित है, न कि राज्य की दमनकारी नीतियों में। अपना तर्क दीजिये। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Population control policy has been in talks in many states like UP, Assam. With India's population crossing China by 2030, measures need to be taken to eradicate root cause of over-population.

Fertility behaviour result of choices

- Economic choices of the couple determine the size of family they want.
eg: Urban life don't permit to have large number of children due to financial constraint.
- Birth control usage : related to sexual autonomy & the usage is dependant of availability of cheap contraceptives
- Socio-cultural choices : eg: Boy child demand.

Coercive policies ~~is~~ have a negative impact

- Rural democracy should have freedom of choice
- Sexual autonomy of individual
- Female foeticides
- chances of leaving wives for govt. jobs
- Urban-rural gap will widen due to poor health care
- China's one-child policy wasn't very successful.
- TFR is already declining with 28 states / UTs ~~having~~ having < 2.1 .

Choices need to be expanded regarding the availability of health care services, products, education and the ability to make right conscious decisions.

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

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

Regional identities have played a role in India's political, social & cultural sphere since ages. It gives a platform to unite as well as sometimes give a platform to divide

Enriching societal diversity

- Political participation increases, hence recognition of diversity is strengthened
- People find dignity in their regional recognition
- Ability of conserve & preserve diverse cultures eg: Art - 29, 30, 51A also support
- India survives only when Diversity survives

eg: Jamiy regionalism, Telugu regionalism, Bodo language etc. are platforms which ensure that societal diversity are respected.

Diluting national identity

- a platform for secessionist movements
- eg: NE insurgency
- sub-national priorities > national priorities
- Communalism can creep in.
- India is still a new nation & national identity is important for survival.
- Politically motivated regionalism can cause disaffection towards nation.

India is a nation in making. Constitution provides for the ~~the~~ diversity to be preserved & ~~the~~ but there can't be any compromise on national unity. Thus regional identities which diversity when the motivation & intention are in line with national objectives.

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

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

Patriarchal bargain refers to methods used by women to get autonomy in their lives within the four walls of sex-based oppression of the society

eg:- Demand for education for long term autonomy

- Desire to work outside home

Patriarchy has long denied opportunities to the women. In some cases, it has been direct oppression & in some cases, it is inherent in the nature of patriarchal society.

Q.11) Indian nation was an international
भारतीय

Open ways

- Sex-based violence
- NOT allowing women to work outside the house
- Denying higher education to girl child
- Boy child given more importance in basic life needs eg: nutrition
- Participation in decision making is denied

Covert ways

- Female foeticide opportunity to life ~~is~~ & itself is denied
- Early marriages : in name of security & economic needs
- "Honour of the family" used as a proxy to deny opportunities
- Thus patriarchy has denied opportunities to the women in more ways than ~~is~~ ~~is~~ what is seen overtly.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

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98714-41095-1910088130 (2021-11-29 20:50:52)

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

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

Indian national movement was the longest drawn struggle for freedom and it had impacts crossing the boundaries of the British India.

During the colonisation of India, many parts of the world were colonised eg: Africa, SE Asia, Middle East. All were going through own battles of freedom and of course drawing inspiration from the Indian national movement.

Domestic affair of Indian subcontinent

→ Burmese wars & expansionist policies of Lord Dalhousie & Duffrin brought Burmese national leaders close to INC

→ Afghanistan was a battle field for the British. NWFP province was brought within folds of national movement during civil Disobedience

International affairs

- Africa : Fight against apartheid in South Africa & further movements in Kenya, Nigeria etc. drew inspirations from Indian national movement

- South East Asia → "Asia for Asians"

Ideas of Japanese resonated with the ideas of Indian National movement

→ SC Bose made Singapore as centre for further activities of INA

- World Wars : Indian movement had an impact on policy of British & the Allied powers towards the colonies.

eg: Franklin Roosevelt wanted British to promise India independence so that war efforts are justified.

- Spread of socialism : Communists like MN Roy travelled across the world.

- USA : Ghadar party in US; India House in UK & Indian Independence League in Berlin had strong organisations.

Thus, Indian national movement was a full fledged international affair & not just limited to the subcontinent

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08714 41095 1910088130 (2021-11-29 20:50:52)
Q12) The reconciliation of divergent voices and visions was the greatest challenge for emergence of a united India after the independence. Discuss. How were these challenges resolved?

(15 marks, 250 words)

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

The making of India as a nation required to have unity among many factions. India was independent but still the nation building by taking all the divergent voices together was a difficult task.

Reconciliation of visions & voices

- Federalism v/s strong centre vision had opposition from southern states but compromise was made through many constitutional provisions.

- Language issues : Hindi v/s English as national language was long in talks.

- Land reforms : voices of right wing & left wing often claimed but Zamindari was essentially abolished
- Renovation for castes : Ambedkar's vision was criticised by few but social justice was the ultimate goal
- Industrialisation v/s Gandhian economy
eg: SN Agarwal v/s Nehruvian socialism
- International policy : Relations with Pakistan, China, USA was also a subject of divergent views

Revolution of challenges

- Charisma of nationalist leaders
- Ideals of freedom struggle still alive
- Educated, lawyers, professionals, scientists all were involved in nation building

Q.13) Real-politick of evaluation of the strategies en tion.

- Constitutional governance with many checks & balances ensued that all resolutions are made within the ambit of national unity.

- Five year plans gave a clear cut path after heavy consultations & thus taking everyone along

- NAM was accepted as the foreign policy of India & British were brought in line

- Focus on economic growth

Thus, divergent voices were accommodated in the nation through a common objective of nation building

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

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

Bismarck is considered as the father of German unification. He devised a well thought out plan & executed with perfection leading to German unification becoming a reality in 1870.

Strategies by Bismarck

- Increase in tax to → raise forces
- ⇒ economy was given importance
- evaluated that for Germany to unite, war with Austria & France is unavoidable.
- Bringing together allies - Italy, Prussia, Sardinia, Rumania were made allies.

- Holstein & Schlegelburg under Denmark

was first taken over with help
of Austria & then gave ~~to~~ one
of them to Austria

- Teamed up with ~~the~~ Count Rumford
of Italy to sync German unification
& Italy unification against
common road blocks → Austria &
France

- Policy of isolating the enemy
When fighting with Austria, he
made friends with France &
When fighting with France, he
was friends with Austria

- Keeping UK outside the picture by
giving them liberal trade deals.

Understood the political dynamics of Europe at depth, strength & weakness of the nations & understood one's weakness against other.

Bismarck was a shrewd genius who had one ultimate goal - German unification. All his decisions, actions & alliances were made in pursuit of this one national goal. He didn't back out from making even immoral decisions in pursuit of his dream.
Decisions may be criticised for lacking ethics but it can't be denied that they were taken with precision at the right time with the right allies.

Feedback	
(For OFFICE use)	
Structure/ Presentation	
Question Interpretation	
Content	
Value Addition	
Total	

98714_2109519100881301(2021-11-29-20:50:52) Cultural and economic activities also make them vulnerable to pollution and overexploitation. Enumerate various reasons for river pollution in the country. Why have successive government efforts failed to make significant dent in river pollution problem?

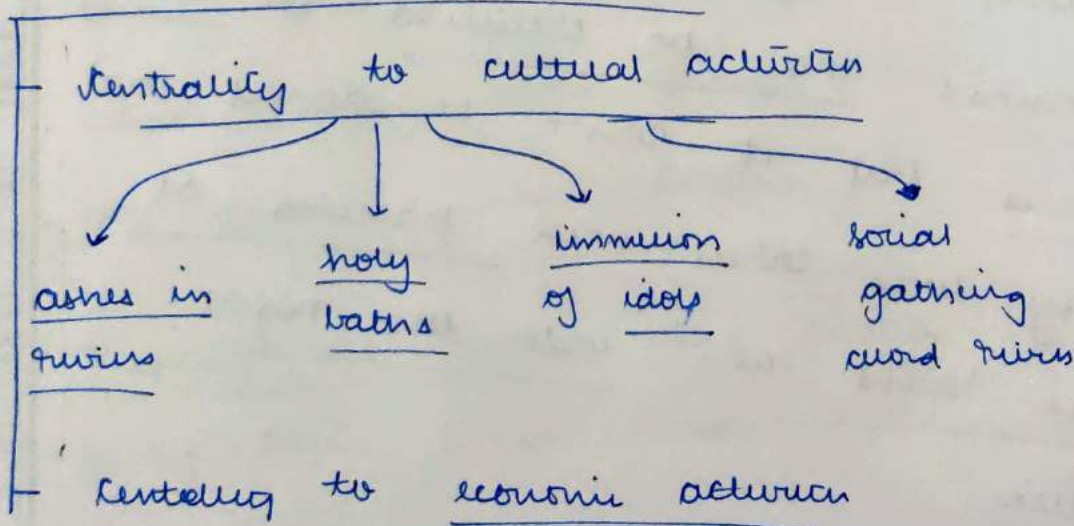
(15 marks, 250 words)

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

(अंक 15, शब्द 250)

Surface water & ground water
 comprise less than 1% of usable
 water and this percentage is declining
 in terms of quality. It is a paradox
 that rivers are considered holy on one
~~a~~ hand & at the same time polluted
at extremes.

Reasons for river pollution



- River transportation & release of water from boats
 - Industries releasing harmful chemicals
 - Warm & hot water released
- ⇒ Thermal pollution

Agricultural run offs : increase in N_2 in water → algal blooms

Sewage dumped in rivers

Plastic waste stay in rivers for years

Easy disposal of waste as compared to other means eg: burning

COVID-19 showed dead bodies floating in the rivers.

Require government efforts

- NAMAMI Gange
- Waste management efforts
- Industrial regulation
- limit over usage of fertilizers

Failure of govt. efforts

- Complex problem : affecting culture & economy
- Lack of alternatives
- Political will to change attitudes.
- Awareness among people ~~are~~ is less
- Industrial lobbies trying to influence policy.
- Other priorities at the moment.
- All focus on climate change & CO₂ emissions & river pollution is sidelined.

There needs to a holistic effort in checking on river pollution on similar lines as of Swachh Bharat. It has shown that attitudes of people can be ~~more~~ nudged towards greater social goods.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use o

Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total

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

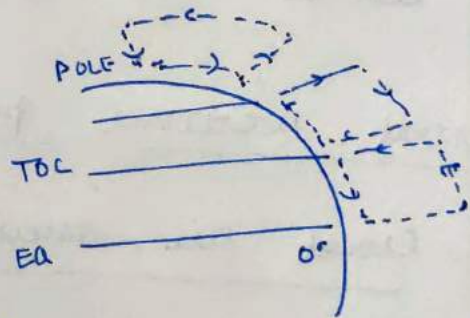
कोशिका या सेल के रूप में बंद वायु का परिसंचरण वातावरण में ऊष्मा के परिवहन में सहायता और उसको न्यून करने के साथ-साथ वैश्विक मौसम पैटर्न को भी निर्धारित करता है। वर्णन करें। (अंक 15, शब्द 250)

closed wind circulations are a result of rising convection, subsiding convection & horizontal flows due to pressure differences. These circulation have impacts on the global climate & heat distribution in atmosphere.

Aids heat distribution

Heat from the equatorial landmass rises up in the atmosphere heating all layers of the atmosphere.

Initially excessive cold air at poles are dispersed towards sub polar region balancing out the excess cold



Abating heat distribution

- Cold air from poles can't cross the sub-polar region & it remains in the higher latitudes only
- Similarly, excess heated air of the equator remain in tropical regions as the cloud circulations don't allow air to move towards poles.

Global weather phenomenon

- Cloud air circulations occur daily slowly in equatorial regions
- Tropical regions have deserts due to subsiding convection
- Trade winds are a result of circulation.

- Fast winds in higher latitudes of Southern Hemisphere.
- Temperate regions getting Mediterranean climate & British type climate due to circulation.

Thus, cloud wind circulations have a global impact on climate as well along with temperature distribution.

Feedback	
(For OFFICE use)	
Structure/ Presentation	
Question Interpretation	
Content	
Value Addition	
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9876414110051010088130 (2021-11-29-20:50:52) nuclear power plants. Also, discuss the challenges and significance in development of nuclear energy in the country, keeping in mind India's climate action commitments at COP 26, Glasgow. (15 marks, 250 words)

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

Nuclear energy currently comprise around 3% in the energy mix of India. Although the potential is immense, it has not grown at the rate as it was planned at 3-stage nuclear policy.

locational factors

- Close to water supply : Water is used as coolant & water bodies is a must. So, mainly coastal areas
eg: Tarapur, Kakrapar.
- Uranium import destinations : As Uranium is mostly imported, so close to

ports is an ideal location.

Away from population : security &

disaster risk factors due to

incidents in Fukushima, Chernobyl.

eg: Rawatwala

Access to compatible grid : grid

should be able to merge electricity

generated by nuclear power

Connectivity : with urban centres

for fast travel in case of

urgent requirements

Skilled labour : Maharashtra, TN,

Gujarat gives

for such a plant. a perfect location

Challenges :

- safety concerns

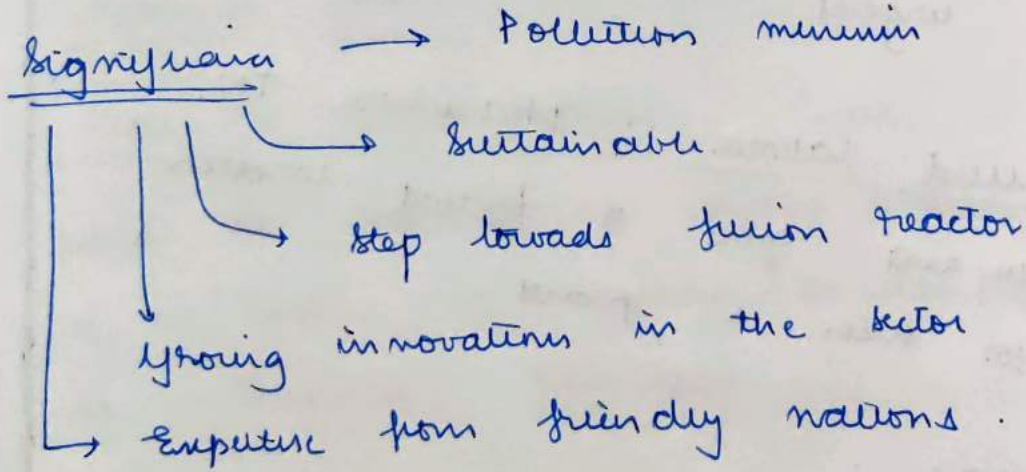
- lack of man power.

Q.17) The
the so

- Lack of skilled labour
- Dependent on tech imports eg: Russia
- Premium for non-renewables.
- Costly set up & lack of investment



India is committed at COP-26 to increase the non-fossil component to 50%.
gives nuclear energy importance in the mix of energy



Nuclear energy has great potential to solve the energy issues of the country

Feedback
(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/ Presentation	
Question Interpretation	
Content	
Value Addition	
Total	

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

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

Mental Health refers to the mental well being of the person such that he/she is able to deal with stress/ depression or any situation which puts pressure on the individual. It has long been neglected in India & needs to ~~have~~ be given due importance. COVID-19 highlighted the issue of mental health as

- Policy of lockdown
- Continuous indoor ~~stay~~ living
- Social capital affected
- News of death all around
- Loss of hope

Why to be mainstreamed?

- Effect on the social structure
- Family & close relatives are also affected
- Needs to be considered as just ~~an~~ another disease.
- Social stigma needs to be removed
- Social media is also causing feelings of FOMO
- Capitalism & Urbanisation have broken the social security of mutual trust
- & mental health is deeply related with it
- Psychological issues have affect on the overall behaviour of the person.

Although the Government has brought many incentives - MANDARPAN, KIRAN helping etc but the role of society & family is immense.

Role of family & society

- Acceptance of individual for who ever they are
- Platform to share issues without fear of judgement
- Equality as the guiding principle
- Helping each other out is the basic tenet of social life
- Social stigma to be removed
- Confession rooms can be designed
- Role models & mentors from the society around can help cope up with uncertainty of life.

Mental Health is a serious issue & needs to be given due importance in the ~~light~~ light of recent crisis we faced.

Feedback	
(For OFFICE use)	
Structure/ Presentation	
Question Interpretation	
Content	
Value Addition	
Total	

Q87] Secularism, as a basic structure of the constitution, will hold value only as long as it remains a basic structure of the society. Comment, highlighting the importance and challenges to secularism in Indian society. (15 marks, 250 words)

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

(अंक 15, शब्द 250)

Secularism is an ideology which means that the politics, economy and state should be free from dominance of a religion. It is part of the basic structure of the constitution & also present ~~in~~ indirectly in Art - 29, 30, 14, 44. However practical secularism is something more than constitutional guarantees.

Secularism in society :

- a) The society needs to accept the ideals of equality & reflect in their attitude to make secularism a reality.

b) Country is made up of people & ~~not~~ thus people need to be secular & not just the constitution

c) If the people aren't secular, the same people running institutions will make the institutions also non-secular. Thus, institutions are just manifestation of the society & hence society determines the future of secularism.

Importance of secularism

- Imp. for sustaining democracy
- Values of Equality, liberty & fraternity
- India is ~~synonymous~~ ^{synonymous} with diversity
- Hence, secularism is a compulsory element to sustain diversity & hence India.

- Secularism is a basic tenet of all modern democracies
- It helps people to grow individually as well as part of society.

Challenges

- Regionalism & Communalism
- Political motivation
- Economic distress
- Growing polarisation around the world
- Education quality & literacy rate

Secularism is indispensable in a country like India. It needs to be brought down to the people of society through liberal education & political good-will.

Feedback
(For OFFICE use only)

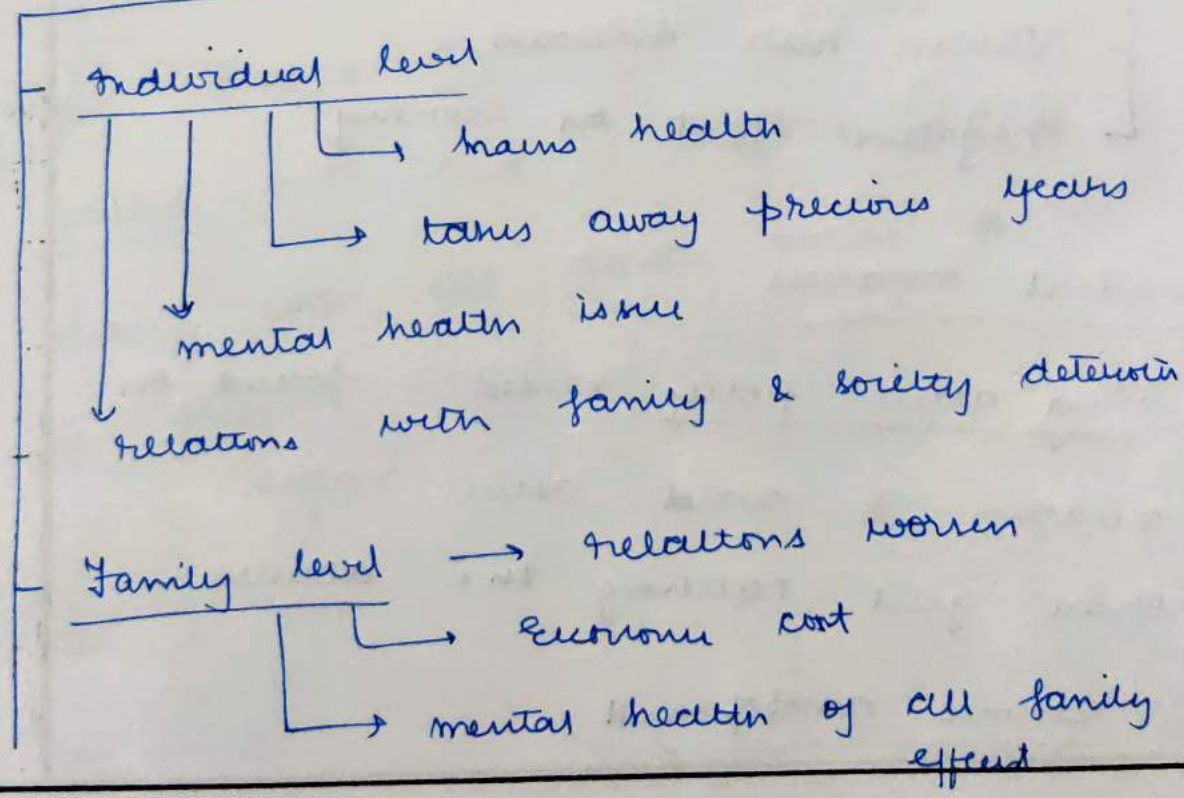
Structure/Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total

Q.19) Drug abuse not only harms the user and causes distress in their family, but also, eats away the productive demographic dividend of the country. Discuss and suggest remedial measure to tackle the menace of drug abuse in society. (15 marks, 250 words)

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

Drug abuse is major concern around the world. In a country like India with more than 66% of population in working age, it is a bigger even issue.

Issues with Drug Abuse



Country level

- ↳ effects the workforce
 - ↳ economic loss
 - ↳ crimes & trafficking
 - ↳ money laundering & security issues
- ↳ eats away demographic ~~base~~ ^{dividend}

- If the workforce is not skilled, they will form a cycle of unemployment & poverty
- Crime rate increases
- negative effect on economy

Remedial measures

- Drug abuse policy needed : focus on curbs & avoid abuse rather than just catching the abuses
- Economic development

- Social stigma against the ones who have left drugs needs to be removed.

- Social acceptance to the problem

- Border states & coastal states need to have higher vigilance.

Drug abuse don't start at adulthood. Rather it starts in childhood when they are not educated enough about it. Thus, drug abuse needs to be called out and a holistic policy dealing with all aspects needs to be in place.

Feedback	
(For OFFICE use)	
Structure/ Presentation	
Question Interpretation	
Content	
Value Addition	
Total	

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

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

Migration is movement of labour force from one region to another both due to pull & push factors.

It has been usually seen as an inefficiency of the source state to

provide opportunities. But the point of view is that it is the efficiency of host state to attract

the migrants.

Suspicion & Distrust

- looked at as job stealers
- responsible for crime rate increase
- reason for over-urbanisation

- Reason of communicable diseases spread
- Burden on resources of the state.

However, these all claims are more due to regionalism & lack of resources than reality.

It is actually an equalizing force

- Brings in surplus labour to increase economic activity
- It helps in ~~bringing~~ talent distribution
- Increases competition \Rightarrow increases efficiency
- Enforces the diverse culture of India
- Reduces pressure from poorer states.

Thus, migration needs to be seen as an equalizing force. NITI Aayog's recent migrant policy can be a positive direction to deal with migrants efficiently

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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