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Test Code: 31033

FIAS – 2020 – GS Paper I

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ACADEMY

GENERAL STUDIES

| | | | |
|-------------------|------------------|----------|------------|
| Name Of Candidate | V. JANJANA SIMHA | | |
| Email Id. | | Roll No. | 034589 |
| Mobile No. | | Date: | 27/11/2020 |

Time Allowed: Three Hours

Maximum Marks: 250

| INDEX TABLE | | | INSTRUCTION |
|---|------------|----------------|---|
| Q. No. | Max. Marks | Marks Obtained | |
| 1 | | | 1. Please do furnish Name, Email, Roll No and Mobile in the answer sheet. |
| 2 | | | |
| 3 | | | |
| 4 | | | |
| 5 | | | |
| 6 | | | |
| 7 | | | |
| 8 | | | |
| 9 | | | |
| 10 | | | |
| 11 | | | |
| 12 | | | |
| 13 | | | 2. There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH, all questions are compulsory. |
| 14 | | | |
| 15 | | | |
| 16 | | | |
| 17 | | | |
| 18 | | | |
| 19 | | | |
| 20 | | | |
| Total Marks: | | | 3. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it. |
| Remarks: | | | |
| Start Time | | | |
| End Time | | | |
| Mode Of Examination : | | | |
| Online <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Offline <input type="checkbox"/> | | | |
| ECN CODE: | | | |
| Evaluation Date: | | | |

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.

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.

Any specific messages for ForumIAS Mentors/Evaluators with respect to your copy? Write it here.

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

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS



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

Bhakti movement (started in 11th c AD) and Sufi movement (started in 10th century AD) emphasized on selfless devotion to god for attaining salvation.

INFLUENCE ON MORAL STRUCTURE

1. Values of religious tolerance.

Ex Hindus attending annual urs

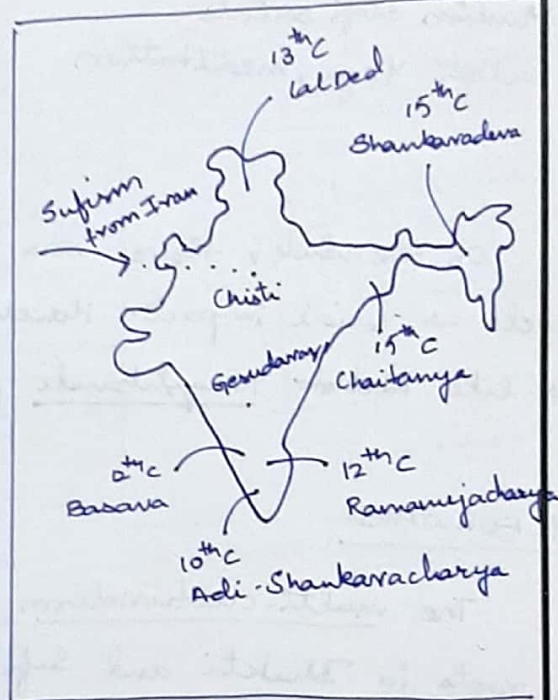
2. Fraternity as principle
Ex Saint Ramdas had students from different castes

3. Liberty of thought and faith

Ex Kabir compared god idol worship to stone worship

4. Equality in attaining moksha

Ex Saint Ravidasa from Chamara caste.



INFLUENCE ON SOCIAL STRUCTURE

1. Political: Abolition of religious tax like Tijziya

2. Economic: Hindu merchants handicrafts for darga shawls

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- 3. New religions like Sul-e-kul to promote peace.
- 4. Birth of new { language Urdu
} music traditions Hindustani
 by Amir Khusro.

5. Syncretic tradition

Muslim sufi saints
adopt Yoga, meditation

Bhakti saints
Nirguna inspired
from montheism of
Islam

On the whole, there was a significant moral as well as social impact. However, some orthodox sects like ~~Naksh~~ Naqshbandi promoted communalism

WAY FORWARD

The multi-culturalism of today's India has roots in Bhakti and Sufi movement. Their spirit is being continued by the Government through festivals - Ex Basava Jayanthi and international events Ex Kabir Doha discussions.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

| | | | |
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| Structure | | Content | |
| Question Interpretation | | Total : | |

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

The Dravidian style of temple architecture was invented by the Pallavas. This was taken to celestial heights by Cholas of Tanjore.

PALLAVA CONTRIBUTION

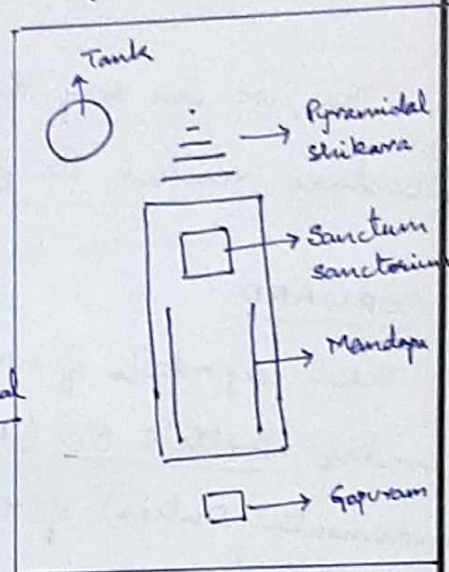
As it was introduced by Pallavas, in the earlier stages it was in raw form. Later it developed as a structure.

Stage 1: Cave temple at Sittanavasal by Mahendravarman

Stage 2: Monolithic chariot at Mahabalipuram by Narasimhavarman I

Stage 3: Shore temple at Kanchi by Narasimhavarman II

This shows a gradual development



DRAVIDIAN TEMPLE STYLE

CHOLA CONTRIBUTION

Their temples are highly sophisticated

- Tall Gopurams
[Ex] 280 feet at Brihadeshwara temple
- Multi-pillered Mandapa
- Intricate carvings on walls
[Ex] Airavateshwara temple

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sophistication → Multi-storied vimanas
 → Huge monolithic crowning element on top of shikara
 ex) 80 ton weighing Kalasa on shikara of Brihadishwara

Thus, we can say that Dravidian style of architecture reached its zenith under Cholas.

WAY FORWARD

These symbols of art need to be protected as under Article 50 (DPSP) and Article 51A (Fundamental Duties) of the constitution.

The Government through Archaeological Survey and Monuments (Protection) Act is safeguarding these specimens.

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| Structure | | Content | |
| Question Interpretation | | Total : | |

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

The aim of British education policies was to create a pool of ^{educated} Indians, fit for administrative posts. These policies were inadequate to help masses realise their potential or for their development.

| BRITISH EDUCATION POLICIES | SHORTFALL |
|---|---|
| 1. Setting up <u>Sanskrit college</u> , <u>Fort William college</u> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Only to train civil servants • Ignored <u>masses</u> |
| 2. Anglicists vs orientalist and Macaulay's minute | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Vernacular languages</u> looked upon as inferior. • Colleges and universities set up without emphasis on <u>Primary education</u> |
| 3. Charter Act 1813 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Set up of <u>permanent education departments</u> and <u>1 lakh allocation delayed</u>. |
| 4. Indian Universities Act | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lord Curzon <u>reduces autonomy</u> of universities • <u>Heavy repression</u> and <u>no freedom of speech</u>. |

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DID NOT MEET NEEDS AND ASPIRATIONS

1. For such large population, only 3 medical colleges and 1 technical college at Rourkela.
2. Women education was not promoted in mission made.
3. It did not emphasise on dalit education and of minorities.
4. Did not expose to western thought was limited among elite and urban middle class

However, there are some positives too

1. Wood's dispatch is the magna carta of English education.
2. Colleges and universities were birthplaces for reformers and social reform [Ex] Henry Vivian Deozio
3. In spite of the minimum awareness, seeds of nationalism, rationality, humanism were sown. Ultimately leading to national struggle.

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| Structure | | Content | |
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Q4) "Tidal energy can be exploited to meet the energy resource crisis facing the world". Discuss. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

Tidal energy involves conversion of kinetic energy of tides to mechanical energy for running turbines. The difference in heights of high and low tides run the turbines.

ENERGY CRISIS FACING THE WORLD

1. Heavy dependence on non-renewable fossil fuels.
2. ~~Global~~ Global warming due to overconsumption of fossil fuels like coal.
3. Non uniform availability of fossil fuels among countries. India imports 60% of coal for energy.
4. lack of energy security leading to compromised foreign policy and dependence.
 ~~Australia~~ ~~depleted~~ ~~out~~ of
5. Price volatility
 oil prices rose during gulf war.

TIDAL ENERGY SOLUTIONS

1. Renewable energy. so no
 - air pollution
 - global warming
 - exhaustion.

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- 2. Coastal areas to become self sufficient and energy secure.
- 3. Gives boost to fishing, shrimp industries.
- 4. Ecosystem degradation reduced as no oil drilling and spills.
- 5. The amount of evacuation infrastructure needed would be less.
- 6. No price volatility.

ISSUES REMAIN

- 1. Technological know-how ~~is~~ can be inadequate.
- 2. Destruction of equipment due to floods, cyclones.
- 3. Non viable in areas with low range tides.
- 4. Problem of storage and intermittency.

✳.

To solve the above issues, hybrid models of Tidal + wind or Tidal + solar needs to be explored.

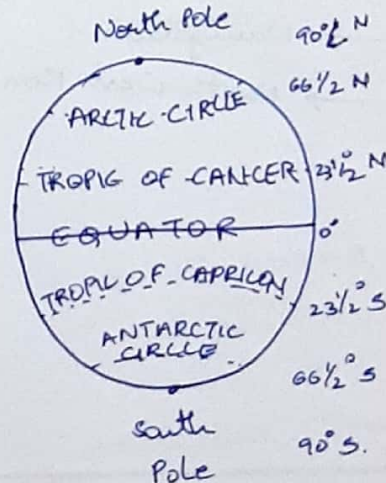
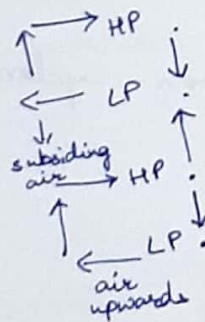
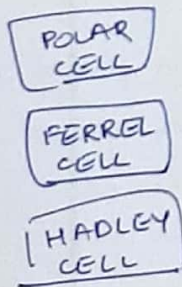
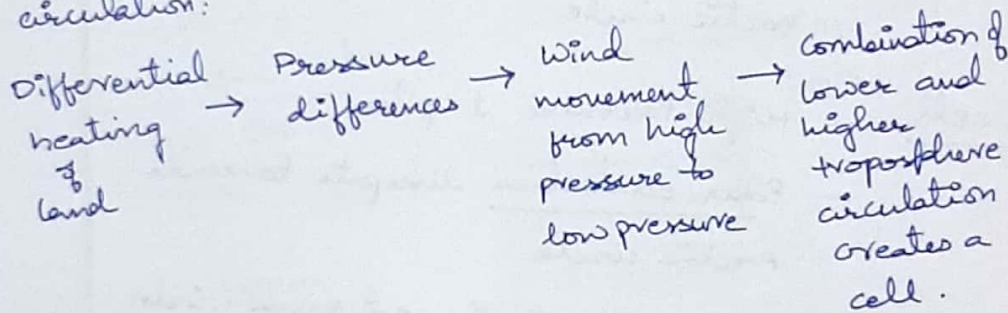
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| Question Interpretation | | Total : | |

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

The tricellular meridional circulation of atmosphere consists of 3 cells - Hadley cell, Ferrel cell and the Polar cell. These circulations impact wind, rain movements thus having a bearing on local weather.

Events leading to tricellular meridional circulation:



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(Don't Waste anything in Q.9)

Cell

Circulation

Hadley cell

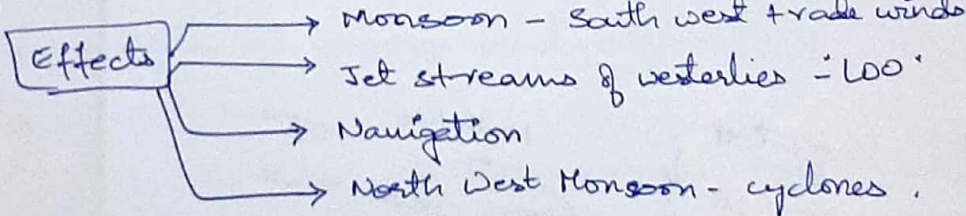
- low Pressure on equator
- Air rises, moves towards Tropic of Cancer feels heating and subsides down
- Heavy Press on Tropic of Cancer, so North west trade winds move towards equator

Ferrel cell

- High pressure on Tropic of Cancer
- Westerlie winds move towards Arctic circle.

Polar cell

- High Pressure at poles
- Polar easterlies dissipate towards Arctic circle



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

Though the East India Company arrived in India in 1600, its power consolidation started in post-Aurangzeb times (after 1707). The fragmented polity of the time helped it.

RUINS OF THE MUGHAL EMPIRE

1. Incompetent rulers

Ex Ahmed Shah Rangila

2. Fights between rulers and nobles

3. Many rulers became independent

Ex Carnatic region, Deccan

4. Wars of succession

Ex Carnatic wars

5. Marathas lacked idea of united India

FOUNDATIONS FOR BRITISH

1. Took advantage by building forts, trading.

2. Entered into those and gained power

3. No centralised control to stop them

4. British became part of local politics and expelled its prime competitor - French

5. Took advantage and defeated them in Anglo maratha wars.

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RUINS OF MUGHAL EMPIRE

6. Eastern India divided between many groups - Chattrasal, Bundelas etc

FOUNDATIONS FOR BRITISH

6. easier to conquer as not united
[ex] Anglo sikh wars

The British during Battle of Plassey (1757) started their establishment and it ended with conquer of Awadh (1856). They were supported by their governors policies of Subsidiary Alliance (Wellesly) and Doctrine of lapse (Dalhousie).

This finally resulted in India being colonised for 150 yrs.

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

North-east region of India has been relatively backward inspite of geographical advantages and higher percentage of literate population. It is in this context, that National Bamboo Mission was launched.

REASONS

1. Bamboo cultivation high in North-East.
 [Ex] 70% Bamboo from NE (APEDA report)
2. Can be used to make bamboo baskets, chairs, etc.
3. Increases the export potential from the region to other South East Asian countries
 ⇒ Look East and Act East policy.
4. Reduces scope for insurgency as there would be livelihood security
5. Green revolution did not touch North-East. This programme can give a fillip.

CHALLENGES

1. Regulating quality.
2. Inner line restrictions in certain areas. Manipur
3. Tribal latency.

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(Don't Write anything in this)

- 4. Threat to local participation from nonstate actors
 ULFA, NSCN(IM).
- 5. Synchronisation between various tribal groups deterrent for procurement

WAY FORWARD

- 1. Ministry of Tribal Welfare along with TRIFED need to organise Tribal co-operatives.
- 2. Display of these products in international fairs to increase market exposure

holistic development of North East has twin benefits of income security for the region and better integration with mainland India

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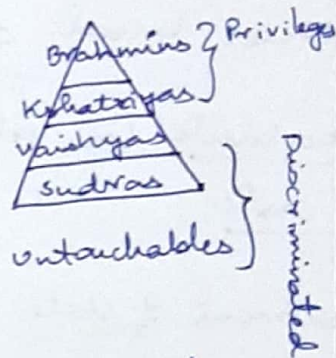
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Q.8) "Caste, in contemporary India, shows varying degrees of visibility. It is 'invisible' for the privileged sections whereas it has become 'greatly visible' for the underprivileged ones." Comment. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

Caste is a system of stratification unique to India. It has imposed social, religious and economic disabilities on lower castes and led to inequality.

INVISIBILITY OF CASTE FOR THE PRIVILEGED

1. Work in MNCs where no practice of untouchability
 2. Reside in urban areas, limited caste distinction.
 3. No separate seating in schools.
 4. Commute through public transport where everyone is allowed.
 5. Restaurants, temples do not have separate chambers or queues lines for other castes.
- ⇒ See everything depending on
- hardwork
 - merit
 - intelligence.



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GREATLY VISIBLE FOR UNDERPRIVILEGED

1. Take up low paying, low skilled works not opted by higher castes
 [Ex] Manual scavenging, maids.
2. Recruitment into jobs and educational institutes based on reservation
3. Vote bank for politicians and campaign based on caste
4. Treatment of state institutions like Police depends on caste status.
5. Labour unions are also formed on caste lines
 [Ex] According to ~~CPA~~, ASSOCHAM, lower caste people join leftist party unions while upper caste join other unions.

However, there is a tremendous change in discriminatory aspect of caste due to government initiatives like

1. ~~Prevention~~ SC/ST Prevention of Atrocities Act
2. MUDRA loans.

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| Structure | | Content | |
| Question Interpretation | | Total : | |

Q.9) Various programmes and policies by the government for socio-economic empowerment of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes have tasted limited success.' Discuss. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

Various programmes for socio-economic empowerment of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes ensure social justice for historical disadvantages.

PROGRAMMES FOR EMPOWERMENT

1. SC/ST Prevention of Atrocities Act
2. Protect of Civil Rights Act
3. MUDRA scheme loans to SC/ST ~~persons~~
4. Reservation under Article 15(4), 16(4).
5. Ekalavya schools, TRIFED marketing.

LIMITED SUCCESS

1. According to RBI report, less than 20% of MUDRA loans given to SC/STs
2. According to Xaxa committee report, Ekalavya schools ignore tribal language, culture.
3. Special courts and speedier trials not taken under the Atrocities Act.
4. Centre for Policy Research report points to 80% Indians observing some form of untouchability.

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(Don't Waste anything in)

5. limited success of TRIFED as co-operative size is small and forest department restrictions

6. Xaxa report points out that FRA land claims under FRA not settled in 70% cases.

~~7. Bezawada~~

REASONS

1. Corruption
2. lack of accountability. (2nd ARC)
3. No bargaining power to SCs/STs.
4. Caste discrimination among officials.

Despite the above problems, the Government under Article (43) of DPSP and Article 39 (b) (c) has ensured

1. land reforms
2. PESA.

This needs to be continued for their development

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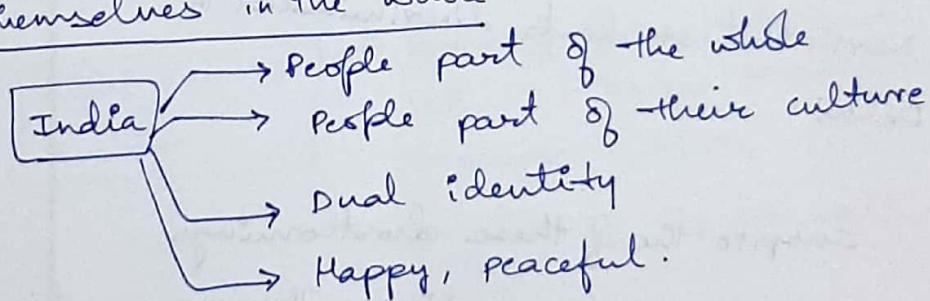
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Q.10) "Diversity begets differences. Differences beget disunity. Hence, 'Unity in Diversity' in India is a myth." Do you agree? Argue by giving examples.

(10 Marks, 150 Words)

Indian culture is marked by unity in diversity, with different religions, regions, languages, races co-existing harmoniously and peacefully.

Diversity involves recognition of difference. But this recognition allows people to integrate without loss of identity. Thus people see themselves in the whole.



MARKERS OF UNITY IN DIVERSITY

1. Hindus attending dargas, muslim festivals
 Poo festivals in Hyderabad.
2. Three language formula in schools.
3. South Indian cuisines in North Indian restaurants.
4. PM Modi wearing Naga shawl

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(Don't Waste anything in this)

5. Public holidays for religious festivals
Ex Ramzan, Christmas, Guru Nanak Jayanthi

6. However, there are some FRICTIONS

1. Demands of successionism

Ex Draulda movement.

2. Communal riots and hate speech

Ex Mob lynching, Dadri

3. Insurgency in Nagaland and demands for separate constitution based on culture.

4. Racial complexity.

Ex North East students discriminated in Delhi.

Inspite the of these shortcomings, our diversity has kept us alive. The reorganisation of states on linguistic basis is an example.

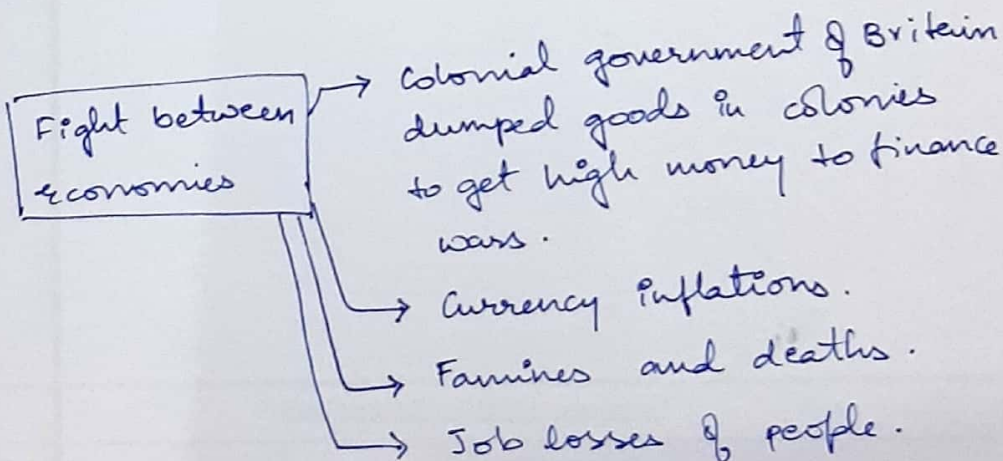
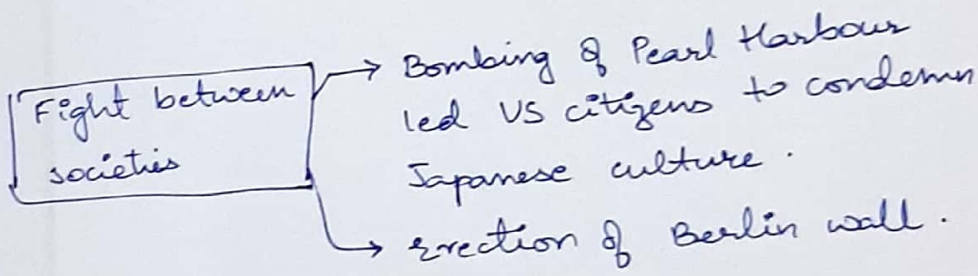
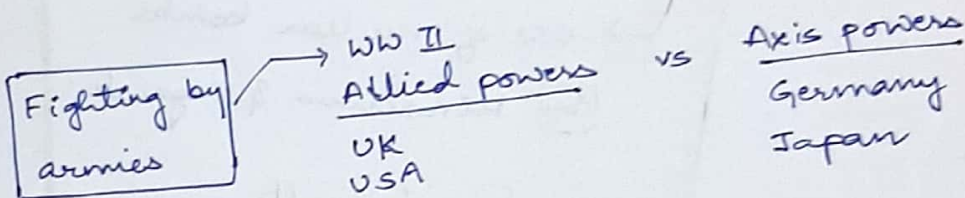
The Government recognising this has started Sr Bharat shreshtha Bharat programme.

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| Structure | | Content | |
| Question Interpretation | | Total : | |

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

World War I (1914-1918) and World War II (1939-1945) involved intense fighting, destruction and casualties. This was because of onfield and off field battles.



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Fight between technologies

- Positioning of ships in Pacific and Atlantic
- Use of secret services
- Use of coding messages
ex Allen Turing decoded Nazi messages.
- Use of nuclear bombs
ex Hiroshima & Nagasaki.
- Use of aircrafts.



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

Establishment of a socially just society was the common aim of French revolution and Indian freedom struggle. While the ~~latter~~ ^{former} overthrew the feudal estate system, the latter shattered the colonial power hold.

SIMILARITY OF GUIDING PRINCIPLES

A. FRENCH REVOLUTION

Liberty → of the ~~various~~ ^{safe} from landlords hold.

Equality → The nobility, clergy dominated the common man. This was abolished.

Republicanism →

- During kings rule, there was autocracy.
- Post Jacobian club period saw extreme violence.
- People wanted an assured rule of law.
- Thus demands for an elected head and safeguard of rights.

B. INDIAN FREEDOM STRUGGLE

liberty - No freedom to

- sow one's own crop
- to publish news in newspaper
- to assemble and protest

Equality - white Man's burden theory saw Indians as inferior

- Albert Bill controversy - Europeans were not tried by Indian judges
- De-indianisation of civil services
- Indian capitalists faced high costs and restrictions

⇒ call for equality.

Republicanism - Rule of Queen of England felt foreign and alien

- Was against rational theory of equality of Raja Ram Mohan Roy.
- Wanted to establish an office accountable to people

⇒ Constitution of India prescribed an elected head of state.

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DIFFERENCES BETWEEN FRENCH AND INDIAN (REVOLUTION) STRUGGLE

1. Satyagraha based on peace was guiding light (vs) violence in France.
2. In India, the movement was for national sovereignty (vs) in France, individual rights
3. Modernity and concept of nation were introduced by British in India (vs) in France, they were part of social evolution - Enlightenment period.

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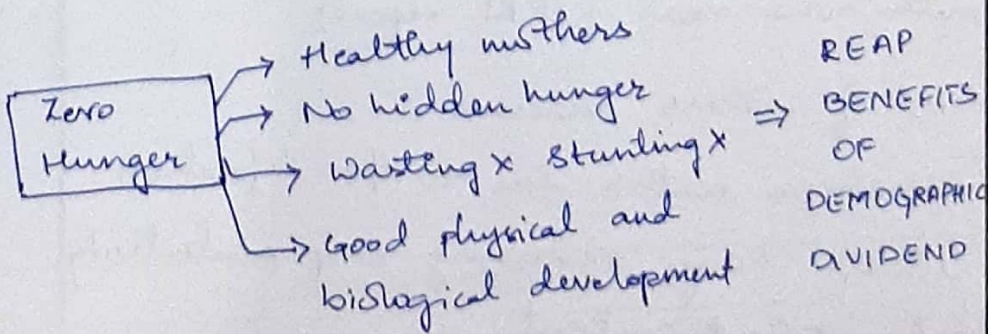
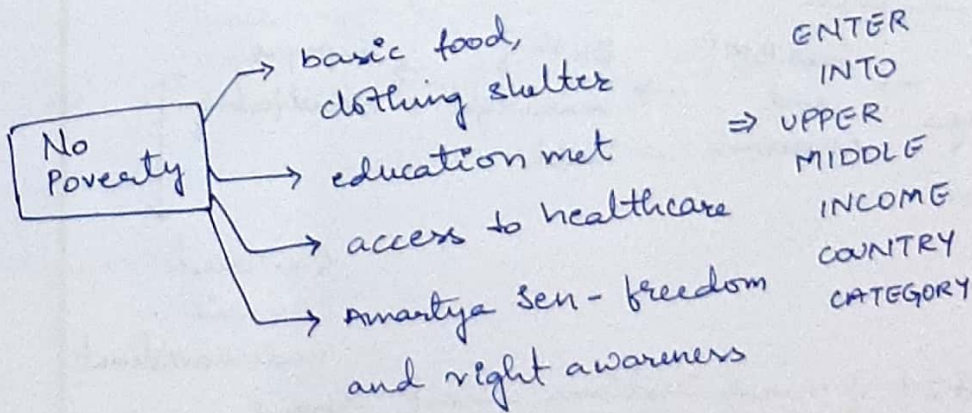
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Q.13) For transforming our India into 'New India', it is essential to achieve 'No Poverty' and 'Zero Hunger' in line with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Explain approaches made by the government in this direction. (15 Marks, 250 Words)

"New India 2022" as envisaged by PM Modi, is one of equality, prosperity and inclusiveness. It builds on No Poverty (SDG 1) and Zero Hunger (SDG 2). However, India's rank of 94/107 on Global Hunger Index and 29% below poverty according to Tendulkar report cast apprehensions.



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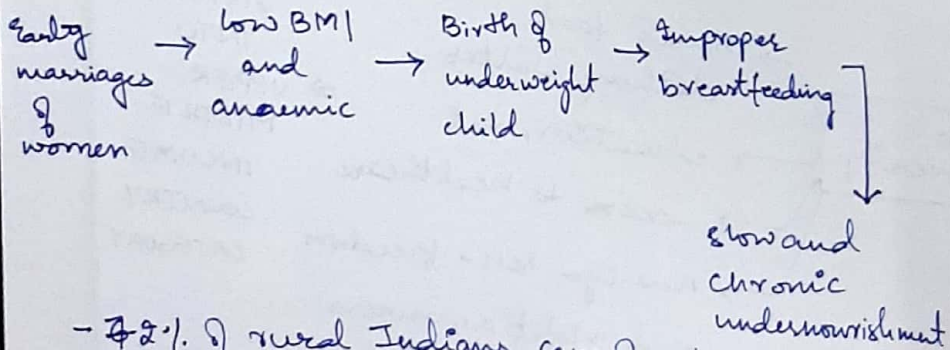
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PRESENT STATUS

1. Poverty

- High incidence among lower castes, tribes
- Inadequate housing.
- lack of education, skill set
- Insufficient access to hospitals.
- 62% Out of pocket expenditure leads to poverty (Oxfam report)

2. Hunger



- 72% of rural Indians cannot afford nutritious meal (IFRI report)
- 50% of mothers anaemic
- Diarrhoea deaths due to open defecation
- Climate Change reducing crop productivity and nutrient content.
- missing immunization.

GOVERNMENT APPROACH

1. National Food Security Act - PDS
2. ~~For~~ Mission Indradhanush for immunisation
3. ~~NR~~ MGNREGA for poverty alleviation
(Rs. 1 lakh Cr allocated in COVID-time).
4. NRLM - SHG to promote women's agency to
5. Swachh Bharat to setup toilets.

These efforts need to be strengthened with additional funds, administrative capacities to realise the New India dream.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

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| Structure | | Content | |
| Question Interpretation | | Total : | |



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

Peasant struggles were a result of Imperial British policies which meant to exploit peasants and amass revenue and raw material for the colonial government.

CHANGES IN THE OBJECTIVES OVER YEARS

| <u>Period</u> | <u>Issue</u> | <u>View of the British</u> |
|--|--|---|
| 1857 Revolt | High taxation policies | As a distant power |
| Tribal revolts | land alienation, prohibition of slack and burn agriculture | Intruders |
| Indigo Issue based revolts - Indigo - Palana - Deccan | Issues varied from commercial cultivation to moneylenders exactions | Opposition to self determination for growing crops and foreign land revenue system |

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(Don't Write anything in this Area)

| <u>Period</u> | <u>Issue</u> | <u>Opinion</u> |
|--|--|---|
| INC - some satyagrahas like Moplah Satyagraha | land revenue between Jemmis and peasants | British government support to land lords. |
| Kisan Sabha's - NG Ranga | Peasant and farmer education | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indigenous landlords are under the invisible landlord - i.e British government. Government not interested in enhancing productivity. |
| Socialists & Marx | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> land to the tiller Security of tenure | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Irresponsible government Armed struggle is the way. |

It was in this way, the peasants came to know real face of British. However, these revolts had some limitations like

1. Regional in extent
2. Issue not taken up by Congress frequently.
3. Situation got complicated due to WWI, WWII.

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- 4. There was no organised structure and strong leadership.
- 5. Sidelineing peasants issue in the last, during Quit India movement etc.

However, the Government of India in 1952, recognised the ~~iss~~ problems and ensured relief through

- 1. Land Reforms - Abolition of Zamindari, Security & Land Ceiling Acts.
- 2. Set up institutes like NIRD - to bridge skill gap.
- 3. 1st Five Year Plan was dedicated to improve agriculture growth rate and reduce rural poverty.

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| | | | |
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| Structure | | Content | |
| Question Interpretation | | Total : | |

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

(15 Marks, 250 Words)

Women have fought untold numbers of battles for equality, freedom and right to self determination. The rights that women of 21st century enjoy are the fruits of past struggles.

STRUGGLES FACED BY WOMEN

1. Patriarchy - inequality between men and women
2. Right to vote
3. Right to education
4. Against Parda system
5. Against sati
6. For widow remarriage.

STRUGGLES DURING COLONIAL TIMES

1. 1857 Revolt - Rani Lakshmi Bai fought to save her kingdom against atrocious doctrine of lapse policy.
2. Kuki and Naga - Rani Gaidenlu fought against declaration of reserved forests revolt
3. Savitri Phule - efforts for girl education, removal of untouchability.

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anything in this Area)

4. Kadambari Ganguly - 1st women graduate of India
- had to study against family wishes
5. Sarojini Naidu - stood up against imperial power
- Broke caste discrimination by having an inter-caste marriage.
6. Pritilata Waddadar - broke the stereotype of smooth and caring women by becoming a revolutionary
7. Begum Hazrat Mahal - Worked against Purdah.

During freedom struggle, women set up All India National Womens Conference, to discuss issues common to women

STRUGGLES IN INDEPENDENT INDIA

1. Anti Arrack movements - to ban alcohol.
2. Chipko movement - Ecofeminism. Right to use forest produce
3. Dowry Prohibition Act 1961 - passed on account of Anti-dowry protests.

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4. Triple Talaaq ban - Court cases fought by Shah Bano and Shayara Bano.
5. Nirbhaya Act, - Youth movement in Delhi, 2013
in post-Nirbhaya rape time.
- Rape laws made stricter.
6. Me Too movement - to stop sexual harassment.

Inspite of these struggles, women ^{still} face many challenges because

1. Inadequate political power - Only 14% women MPs in 17th Lok Sabha
2. Religious sanctions
3. Caste prohibitions and honour killings.
4. Illiteracy
5. Inadequate state support
 - Womens Reservation Bill not passed
 - Police investigations in rape cases.

However, the efforts need to be continued to achieve SDG goal 5 of gender equality.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

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| Structure | | Content | |
| Question Interpretation | | Total : | |



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

(15 Marks, 250 Words)

Blue economy refers to harnessing potential of water based economic activities. India with its 7,500 kms coastline and huge river systems can exploit it. :

Coastal Blue economy

1. Fish catch especially near estuaries
2. Seagrass cultivation, can be used as feed and production of agar agar, cosmetics.
3. Extraction of polymetallic nodules under UNCLOS guidelines.
4. Exploration of oil, petroleum and natural gas
 Bombay high.
5. Energy security
 - Ocean Thermal Energy Conversion (OTEC)
 - Tidal energy - Gujarat coast

Inland Blue economy

1. Extensive river system can be used for transport Inland waterways.
2. ~~Water~~ Shrimp, prawn cultivation.
 Nellore shrimp capital of India

3. Energy security

- Hydro power
 - large - Nagarjunsagar project
 - small - Koyna
- Floating solar power plants (Ex) on Canary.

* Taking these benefits into consideration,

Government has initiated Blue revolution :

However, certain challenges remain:

1. Shrimp cultivation increases salinity of ground water. (pollution)
2. Fishing through trawling endangers ocean/river bed ecosystem
3. Inadequate infrastructure
 - Cold storages
 - Mechanised boats
 - scientific knowledge
 - economies of scale
4. Technology issue in power generation
 - problems to ecological flow of river water
 - OTEC in primitive stages.
5. oil spills during oil exploration and high cost investment.
6. lower government push in comparison to agriculture and industries.

WAY FORWARD

1. Develop coastal SEZs ~~on model on~~
2. Provide scientific advisories through INCOIS, IMD.
3. Ministry of New and Renewable Energy can get into MoU with Germany and US, who have advanced technology in ocean energy generation.

By taking such measures, the government will ensure SDG 14 (life under water) and SDG 8 (Quality jobs and growth).

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

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| Question Interpretation | | Total : | |

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

IPCC report of 2019, points out that land Degradation Neutrality (LDN) should be the anchor in our efforts to mitigate climate change to ensure peaceful and food security societies.

ECOLOGICAL BENEFITS OF LDN

* Land Degradation Neutrality is stopping of degradation to ensure no further loss in productivity of land or to increase its productivity.

ECOLOGICAL BENEFITS OF LDN

1. Checks land degradation and desertification under REDD+ strategy.
2. Protects agro-ecological biodiversity.
 Soil bacteria
3. Productivity of crops increase
 In Sudan, ~~there~~ there was 10-15% increase in productivity by LDN (IPCC 2019)
4. Adds less/no emissions (GHGs) from soil
5. Maintaining of ground water quality.
6. Reduces vulnerability of erosion

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anything in this Area)

SOCIO-ECONOMIC BENEFITS:

1. Reduction in fights between groups over food.
 [Ex] In Africa groups fight for food
2. Nutritional quality of crops increases thus
 & reduction in malnutrition, hunger.
3. less pest attacks → so saves input cost of farmers
4. Quantity of fertilizer used reduced
 ↓ viable farming ↘ no bioaccumulation
5. Health of livestock protected. Better feedstock.

CONCERNS:

1. Reasons for land degradation vary across regions
 No uniform plan can apply
 [Ex] Punjab - Overuse of fertilizer, irrigation
 Rajasthan - arid conditions.
2. Poverty among farmers ⇒ investment affected
3. No scientist - farmer link to guide.
4. Size of land holding less (86% own less than
 5 acres - Agri Census 2015)
 ⇒ economies of scale.
5. Natural disasters like cyclones, floods
 impede any action.

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The Government took stock of the situation and has undertaken the following measures

1. Soil Health card - to restore N:P:K ratios
2. Scientist on farm scheme by A.P government to promote scientific agriculture.
3. Paramparagath Krishi Vikas Abhiyan - to boost organic agriculture.

all these efforts help in achieving SDG 13 - Climate Action.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

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| Question Interpretation | | Total : | |



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

The Chotanagpur plateau region comprises parts ~~states~~ of Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha, West Bengal, Chhattisgarh. It being rich in minerals, is a storehouse of industries

FACTORS FOR HEAVY INDUSTRIES

1. Rich in minerals because of Gondwana rock structure
- Coal, Mica, Aluminium, Iron etc.

2. Availability of cheap labour

Ex: Many tribes of Jharkhand are employed as mining labourers

3. Infrastructure facilities

Ex: Power plants, power lines, roads.

4. Administration of State Public Sector Units (PSUs)

Ex Coal India limited in Hazarib.

5. Investments by private players

Ex Velanta, Tata steel.



6. Presence of river valleys

Ex Damodar - used for thermal power.

REASONS FOR LAGGING BEHIND IN KNOWLEDGE BASED INDUSTRIES

1. local population being poor and illiterate.
2. MNCs do not set up institutions because of pollution, conflicts.
- Ex Air pollution in Jharkhand coal mines.
3. Inadequate government investment.
4. State governments not promoting it as a destination.
5. In general, a perception of backward area.

However, recognising these issues the Government has taken up the following initiatives

1. Set up IIT in Jharkhand - to attract MNCs and research institutions.
2. Single window clearance mechanisms through Parivesh.

3.

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By adding knowledge based industries to already present heavy industries in the region, Chotanagpur plateau can reduce poverty and improve prosperity.

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| Structure | | Content | |
| Question Interpretation | | Total : | |

Q.19) "Globalisation has led to exacerbation of rural-urban divide in India." Critically analyze. (15 Marks, 250 Words)

Globalisation is cross border movement of goods, services, people and ideas. The LPG reforms of 1991 made India opened India and its economy.

YES, THERE HAVE BEEN CASES OF RURAL-URBAN

DIVIDE :

1. MNCs invest and setup businesses only in urban areas.
 2. Though only 30% of population reside in cities, they account for 70% of infrastructure.
 3. Internet connectivity in rural India is low.
 4. Urban areas seen as growth engines, rural areas as financial burden.
 5. Access to reliable 24x7 power is still not achieved.
 6. Road connectivity, communication network (cable lines) are inadequate.
- ⇒ All these promoting rural to urban distress migration

CASES WHERE RURAL AREAS HAVE BENEFITED

1. The revenue obtained from urban areas is used in welfare schemes.

Ex Increased allocations in MGNREGA.

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anything in this Area)

2. Use of CSR funds to improve livelihood.

Ex Infosys set up computer labs in villages of Karnataka.

3. Technology transfer have been used to benefit agriculture

Ex GM crops - Bt. Cotton

4. Village visits a component of Incredible India tourism, gives revenue through home stay

Ex Araku village.

5. Food processing MSMEs source their raw materials from rural areas and export.

Ex ~~Onions~~ ~~from~~ Mangoes from Banganapalle, AP

On the whole, we need more focus ~~on~~ to ~~the~~ bridge rural-urban divide. This can be achieved through.

1. Increasing revenue of villages for self sufficiency

Ex Ralegaon Siddhi, through water harvesting

2. Skill development through ITIs.

3. Online education in government schools.

4. e-Commerce sales to link villages to global markets

Ex Kanjivaram sarees to California.

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5. Set up SEZs or industries in villages

Ex Hyderabad Telangana set up Textile SEZ in warangal village.

To realize the dream of \$5 trillion economy, we need rural areas to also become growth engine. in this context, NITI Aayog's Model Contract Farming Act and skill development clusters concept can be used.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

| | | | |
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| Structure | | Content | |
| Question Interpretation | | Total : | |



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

(15 Marks, 250 Words)

The COVID-19 pandemic disrupted the normal way of living. During these abnormal times, various vulnerable sections have had to face troubles.

Elderly population constitute 8% population in India.

CHALLENGES FACED BY THEM

1. High chances of morbidity and mortality due to COVID.
According to WHO, rate of mortality from COVID-19 is 60% in case of elders.
2. High health expenditure for medicines, treatment.
3. Physical restrictions on movement during lockdown.
4. Continuous usage of facial masks and washing of hands needs behavioural change.
5. Mental issue of accepting death as inevitable.
6. Parents of NRIs, had double burden as they had to worry for overseas children.
7. Elderly in old age homes can contract infection through inadequate hygiene.
8. Fake news about COVID-19 through social media creates panic.

WAYS TO OVERCOME THEM:

1. Police played significant role in ensuring happiness and safety.

[Ex] Rachakonda police, Hyderabad celebrated a grandparents birthday.

2. Insurance availability to reduce out of pocket costs

[Ex] Corona Kavach

3. Social media friend groups for virtual meetings to avoid loneliness

4. Using technology to remind washing hands

[Ex] Wearable devices like watches gives alarm.

5. Government issuing daily advisories to avoid panic and fake news.

[Ex] Aarogya setu app and Health ministry bulletins.

6. Financial transfers for medicines [Ex] NSAP and Pensions.

6. ELDERLY PARENTS/POPULATION HAD SOME BENEFITS DURING LOCKDOWN

1. Presence of whole family increased their morale.
2. less air pollution \Rightarrow healthy breathing.
3. Increase in quality time spent with family.

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Mentor Feedback Questions

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5

Test Goal

- 1
- 2
- 3

Outcomes

-
-
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Marking Scheme

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

*Subject to change without prior notice.

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