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FIAS - MGP 2021 - GS paper #1

ForumIAS

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## GENERAL STUDIES

Name Of Candidate	VIDYASAGAR	ForumIAS ACADEMY
Roll No.	1910077580	Date: 23-12-2021

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			2. There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI, all questions are compulsory.	
3			3. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.	
4			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			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.	
6			<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   6:00PM	End Time   9:15PM
<b>Total Marks:</b>			Mode Of Examination:	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						
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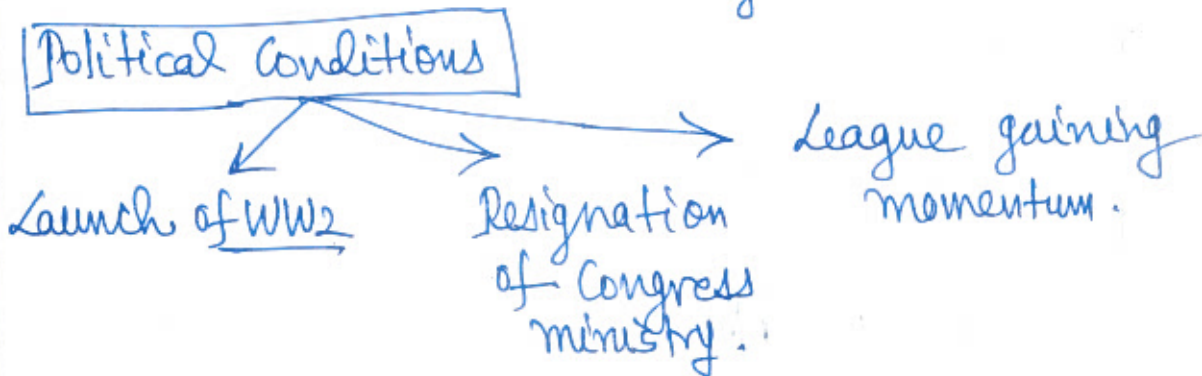
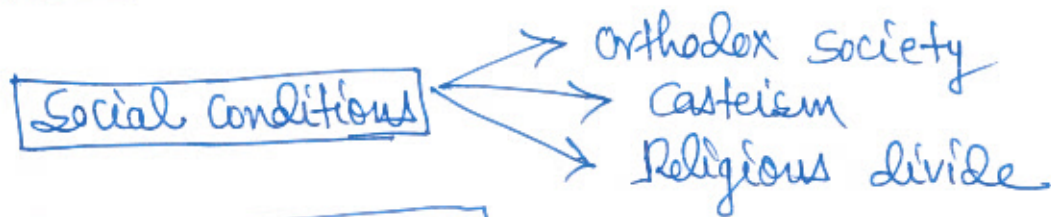
**ADDITIONAL REMARKS**



Q.1) The Individual Satyagraha 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 Satyagraha was launched by Gandhiji when no mass movement was going on against British in 1940.  
 e.g. Vinoba Bhave was first satyagrahi.  
Pandit Nehru was second satyagrahi.



How Individual Satyagraha was a well thought-out strategy

1. Fill people with new energy when no mass movement was going on.

2. Provided leadership to people  
 e.g. Nehru, Vinoba Bhave

3. Cutting down League's influence among Muslims.

4. Opposition to British Imperialism:  
 e.g. August offer

Setting up stage for Civil Disobedience Quit India movement

1. Testing the oppressive capacity of British.

2. Giving direction to Constructive works.  
 e.g. Untouchability abolition

3. Strengthening tools of Satyagraha and truth.

4. Filling up of jails by Nationalists.

5. Incentivising individuals to fight against British by moving towards Delhi.

Thus Individual Satyagraha laid the foundation for Quit India movement (8th Aug. 1942).

## Feedback

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Structure/  
Presentation

Question  
Interpretation

Content

Value  
Addition

Total



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 Sufi movement in India developed in two phases in 7th & 8th Century and in 13th to 16th Century.  
Eg Kabir, Nanak

Development of Devotional literature in Vernacular

1. Alvars and Nayanmars developed Tamil.  
Nayanmars — Halu Devaram  
Alvar — Nalyardivya Prabandhanam
2. Bijak by Kibar Das.
3. Sursagar and Sahitya Lahri in Awadhi by Surdas.
4. Development of Marathi literature by Namdev, Eknath, Tukaram  
Eg Abhangas by Tukaram

5. Shankardeva and Development of Assamese literature. (15th Century)
6. Baba Nanak and Development of Gurumukhi for Punjabi.

## Liberal Socio-religious teachings

1. Love and Devotion of man-kind  
eg Kibaranth, Guru nanak.
2. Freedom from superstitious and rituals.  
eg Mirabai, Sri Chaitanya.
3. women emancipation  
eg Purandar Das, Aknath, Tukaram
4. Uplifting down trodden  
eg Ramananda has disciples from all sections.
5. Reducing religious divide  
eg kabir called all religious pots of same clay.

This Bhakti movement laid to a modernising influence on society in medieval times.

### Feedback

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Interpretation

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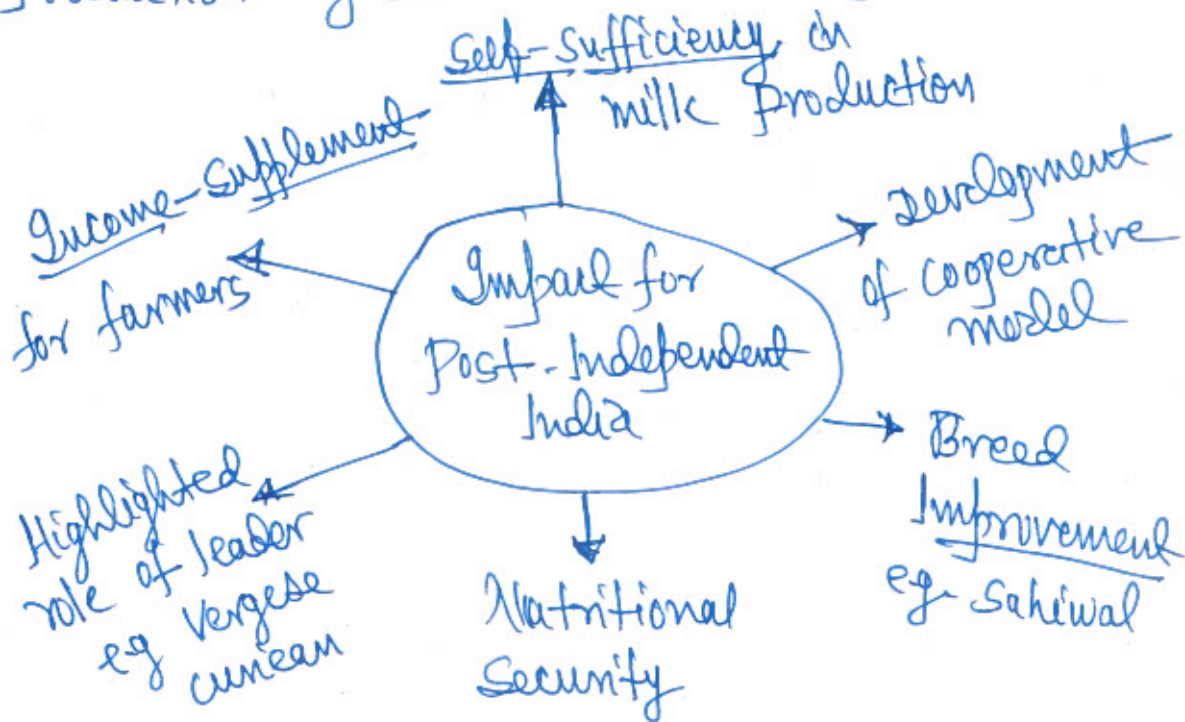


Q.3) Operation flood gave credence to Gandhian ideas of production by masses and village swaraj, with far reaching impact for post independent India. Discuss the statement and highlight various reasons for success of operation flood. (10 Marks, 150 words)

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 was launched in 1960s under the leadership of Vergese Cunean to make India self-sufficient in milk production.

It promoted milk-cooperatives like Amul giving credence to Gandhian ideas of production by masses and village swaraj.



## Reasons for success of operation flood

1. Exemplary leadership of vergese Anian.
2. Emphasis on cooperative model.  
eg Amul.
3. Incentives for farmers  
eg added their income.
4. Robust supply-chain and forward-backward linkages.
5. Better marketing of products.  
eg cheese, butter
6. Government support for promoting dairy Cooperatives.

Thus operation flood has made India largest producer of milk in the world  
[188 million tonnes]

### Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/  
Presentation

Question  
Interpretation

Content

Value  
Addition

Total



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

Cold war was non-kinetic military and political hostility between the Communist block and capitalist blocks led by USSR and USA.

e.g. Vietnam war (1957-1973), Cuban missile crisis (1962), Korean war

Russian revolution of 1917 overthrew the Tsarist regime of Nicolas II and established Communist regime led by Lenin.

How seeds of Cold war were sown after Russian revolution (1917)

1. Non-representation of Russia in Varsailles treaty (1919).

2. Hostility towards Russia by democratic Countries.  
eg. Britain, France, America
3. Russia was not given due Credit for Reverses suffered by it in 19 WW1.
4. No allied support in Spanish civil war (1940)

How Russian revolution didn't started cold war

1. Aligning National-Interest of USSR and USA. eg. Against Japan and Germany
2. USSR and USA fought WW2 together as allied Power.
3. Mutual Cooperation on Political matters during WW2.
4. Economic help provided to USSR by USA during WW2.

Thus cold war - started after the WW2 it was over. for sharing the spoils of WW2.

### Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/  
Presentation

Question  
Interpretation

Content

Value  
Addition

Total



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)

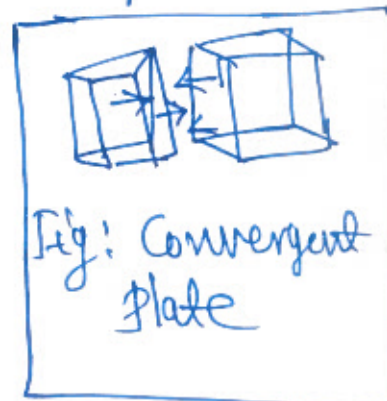
According to plate tectonic theory earth lithosphere is composed of seven major plates and several minor plates. And plates have been continuously moving on the aesthenosphere.  
e.g. Pacific-plate, Scotia plate

How plate tectonic theory help in explaining the cause of

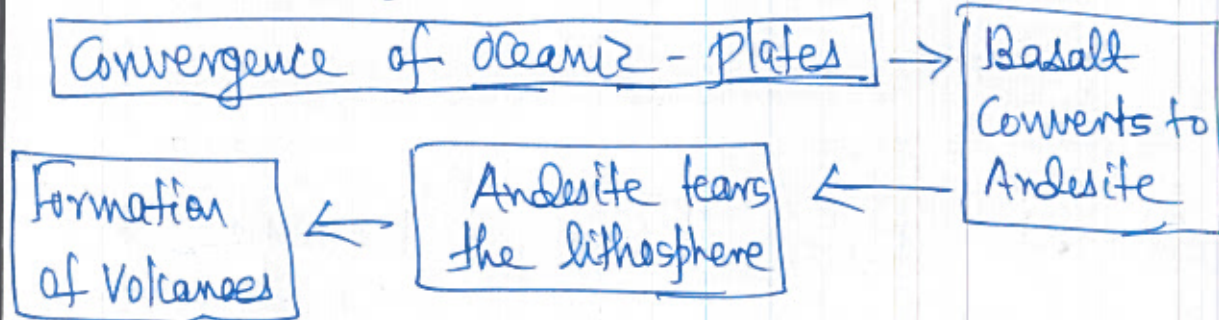
1. Earthquake

Convergent plate boundaries lead to collision, vibration and earthquake

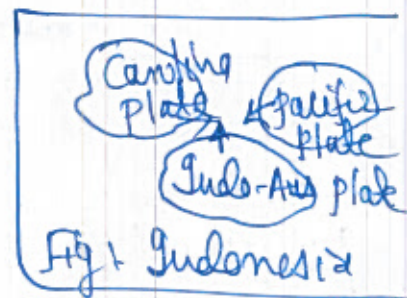
e.g. Pacific plate and North American plates converge leading to ring of fire and earthquake.



## 2] Formation of Volcanoes



e.g. Thousands of Volcanoes in Indonesian Island Islands.



### Various Volcanic landforms

1. Lapolith  
e.g. Convex horizontal magma
2. Basalt flows  
e.g. Deccan plateau
3. Silt: Vertical volcanic landform
4. Batholith: Solidified magma chamber
5. Phacolith: Joined to Batholith.

Thus plate tectonic theory explains the geomorphology of Volcanoes and earthquakes

### Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/  
Presentation

Question  
Interpretation

Content

Value  
Addition

Total



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)

Recently Russian President Vladimir Putin visited India highlighting the deep, stable Indo-Russian Partnership.

Economic Interest of India in Russian far East

1. Energy security  
eg. shalin has oil oil fields.
2. Associate member of Arctic Council.
3. opening of new-trade route due to melting of ice.
4. Access to Russian market  
eg. Investment by Reliance in Siberia.
5. Mineral exploration  
eg. Rare earth metals, lithium

## Strategic Interests

1. India's far east policy.
2. Countering chinese influence in Russian far east.
3. Collaboration with Russia to secure national interests.  
eg Energy, market etc.
4. Creating permanent wedge between Russia and china in far east  
eg china claims Vladivostok which antagonises Russia.
5. India can align Russian-Japanese Interests.

Thus India should leverage present visit of Russian President to consolidate its position in far east.

### Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/  
Presentation

Question  
Interpretation

Content

Value  
Addition

Total



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 has emerged as a new environmental problem behind the worsening AQI of Delhi.  
e.g. Farmer burn stubble during Nov-December in Punjab and western UP.

## Factors

1. Economic factors  
It requires cost to uproot stubble
2. Cropping cycle:  
Farmers have to prepare their field for winter season quickly.
3. Low penetration of farm-mechanization
4. Lack of government initiative  
Incentivising farmers

## 5. Punjab water act.

eg Delays water for kharif season, giving farmer less time to prepare for rabi.

### Measures taken

1. Environment Protection Control Authority (EPCA)
2. Incentives for non-burning stubble.  
eg. monetary transfer.
3. Criminalising stubble burning.

### Effectiveness

1. EPCA proved to be uneffective
2. Non-alternative provided to farmer.
3. Lack of incentives for farmer
4. Ban usually fails to achieve result.

Government should collect environment cess in Delhi to provide farmers with monetary benefit to deal with stubble burning.

### Feedback

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Structure/  
Presentation

Question  
Interpretation

Content

Value  
Addition

Total



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)

Recently, published NFHS-5 highlighted that India's fertility rate has fallen to 2.1 showing signs of Population Stabilization.

How expanding choices leads to population control

1. Access to Contraceptives.

eg only 51% people use it [SRS report]

2. Women empowerment

eg Nutrition, Pre-natal check ups.

3. Dealing with momentum effect (more couple entering fertility age]

eg Benefits in government jobs, Delayed marriage.

## How Coercive Policy fails

1. Historical example of failure  
 e.g. Emergency period
2. Lack of Capacity in bureaucracy to Punish those Violating.
3. Coercion has limits.
4. Social-reaction against Coercive policies.  
 e.g. By clergy of religious denomination.
5. Bad Impact on demography.  
 e.g. chinese experience of skewed sex-ratio

India doesn't need any coercion as its population has already stabilized. It needs to focus on maternal health, nutrition etc.

### Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/  
Presentation

Question  
Interpretation

Content

Value  
Addition

Total



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 refer to distinct cultural facets of the particular region.

eg Mithila region of Bihar speaks Maithili, has distinct culture.

Regional Identities enriching societal diversity

1. Multiple languages for nation

eg Hindi, Tamil

2. Enriching musical traditions.

eg Sattriya of Assam

3. Enriching dance forms

eg folk dance garba, Kalbelia etc.

4. Enriching theatre forms

eg Gombeyatta of Karnataka, Bhut

Aradhna of Andhra

5. Multiplicity of martial arts.

eg Kalaripattayu of Kerala, Huyen-Lallong of Manipur.

6. Plethora of harvest festival.

eg Bihu (Assam), Lohri (Punjab)

7. Plethora of festivals

eg Onam, Dipawali etc.

## Regional Identity diluting national Identity

1. Promotes regionalism

eg Demand for Vidharbha

2. Promotes Successionism

eg Kashmiri demand for separate nation

3. Promotes Identity Politics

eg Rise of Dravidian Parties in Tamil Nadu

4. Dilutes national affinity

eg Xenophobia for others

Thus Regionalism needs to be dealt by Co-opting regional demands and Promoting legitimate interests

### Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/  
Presentation

Question  
Interpretation

Content

Value  
Addition

Total



Q.10) Explaining 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 a concept which justifies patriarchy in the logic that it promotes women's interest by restricting some agency of women.  
e.g. safety

How patriarchy denies opportunity for women

### Overt ways

1. Gender violence - e.g. 33000 cases of rape in 2019 (NCRB)
2. Gap in Payment of wages  
e.g. 34% gap in India [World Economic Forum]
3. Women leaving job for family care.
4. Denial of Property rights.  
e.g. Hindus do not adhere to law,  
Muslims grant half property.

## Q.5. Son-meta preference in the society [Economic Survey, 2019]

### Covert way

1. Travel restriction for women due to Safety.
2. Companies reluctant to hire due to gendered-cost. e.g. maternity benefit
3. No agency in marriage  
e.g. Family decides life-partner.
4. Honour-killings  
e.g. women from higher strata being threatened.

Thus to deal with Patriarchy, a change in attitude. Using Persuasion and coercion is required in the society.

### Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/  
Presentation

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Interpretation

Content

Value  
Addition

Total



**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)

India national movement started after the formation of Indian national Congress in 1885 by A.O Hume.

Indian national movement as a domestic affair

1. Participation of tribals  
eg Munda revolt (1900), Santal rebellion.
2. Participation of Peasants  
eg Champan Satyagraha (1917)
3. Involvement of Intelligentsia  
eg Bankim Chandra Chatterjee wrote Anandamath.
4. Struggle of revolutionaries.  
eg Surya Sen and Indian

Republican army led Chittagong Army raid  
(1930)

5. Labour Unrest

e.g. Formation of AITUC by Lala Lajpat Rai

6. Participation of Women

e.g. Sarojini Naidu, Usha Usha Mehta etc

Thus as a domestic affair it included  
Every section of Indian Society.

Indian national movement as International affair

1. Gained Inspiration from events outside.

e.g. Russian-Japanese war (1905), British  
defeat in Boer war.

2. Campaign in Britain

e.g. Dadabhai Naoroji was member of  
liberal party in Britain.

3. Foreign educated Intelligentsia leading  
freedom struggle

e.g. Aurobindo Ghosh, Gandhiji



4. Hub of revolutionary  
e.g. Gadri Party was based in north America.
5. Inspiration from Irish-home rule league. e.g. Launch of home rule by Anne Besant (1915)
6. Zimmerman plan by Gadri  
e.g. Invasion from north-west.
7. Germany, Paris become hot-bed for revolutionaries.  
Germany → Shyamji' Krishna Verma  
Paris → Bhikharji Kama.
8. American Interest in Applying Atlantic Charter to India and ensure Indian Cooperation in WW2.
9. India Indian national army (INA) was raised in Singapore with Japanese and German support.

Thus Indian national movement was an International struggle

**Feedback**  
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Structure/  
Presentation

Question  
Interpretation

Content

Value  
Addition

Total

Q.12) 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)

After the lapse of British Paramountacy there were more than 600 Princely States to be Integrated in India as well as diverse voices.

How divergent voices and visions were the challenge

1. Demand for Hindu-Nashtra by Hindu-Mahasabha.
2. Fulfilling the Interests of Dalits while not antagonising upper castes.
3. Regional aspirations for states. eg Andhra
4. Issue of land reforms  
eg Interests of peasants and landlords collided.
5. Model of economiz development to be adopted



## Resolution of challenges

### 1. Hindu - Rashtra challenge

India was made secular (Article 25 to 28)

### 2. Dalit Issue

Reservations provided [Article 332] in legislature, employment and education.

### 3. Regional demands

Linguistic reorganisation of States was done based on Fazl Ali Commission report.

### 4. Issue of land-reforms

A. Abolition of Zamindari

B. Tenancy reforms

C. Land-ceiling laws

D. Promotion of Cooperatives

Eg. Amul

E. Addition of [9th Schedule] to

Same laws from Judicial Scrutiny.

5] Model of economiz development

India adopted mixed economiz model where Private-sector would exist side by side.

6] Adoption of Integrationist approach neglecting assimilative approach.

Thus India emerged as a strong, modern, democratiz country.

### Feedback

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Structure/  
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Interpretation

Content

Value  
Addition

Total



Q.13) Real-politick 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)

German Unification (1865) was a historic event leading to formation of modern Germany under the leadership of Bismarck.

Bismarck was the chancellor of Prussia, strongest German State. He pursued his national interests in all situations.

Bismarck evaluation of political situation

1. war with Austria eminent for German unification.
2. marginalization of France was necessary, as it was not in French interest to unify accept

2. Unified Germany.
3. He would have to force unity on reluctant Germans.
4. Schlesweig and Holstein Provinces could be utilised as a Pawn.
5. He would need brute force to deal with adversary. e.g. Austria

### Strategies employed by Bismarck

1. Alliance with Austria to know its weakness.
2. Policy of blood and iron, used war as a tool for achieving national objectives.
3. Annexation of Schlesweig and Holstein.
4. Showing Germany as a victim and France as an aggressor.



e.g. Benedict's episode ensured France was aggressor.

5. Use of deceit as a tool  
e.g. Austria was deceived.

6. War as ultimate tool for achieving objectives.

e.g. war with France, Austria

7. Economic, Political and military strengthening of Germany.

e.g. Establishment of Bank of Germany.

Thus Bismarck used Real-politik and achieved his goals despite all odds and ensured German unification.

### Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/  
Presentation

Question  
Interpretation

Content

Value  
Addition

Total

Q.14) Centrality of rivers to 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 संध लगाने में सरकार के लगातार प्रयास क्यों विफल रहे हैं? (अंक 15, शब्द 250)

Rivers like Ganga, Yamuna etc have considered holy in Indian traditions since eternity and time immemorial.  
eg Ganga is worshipped

### Reasons for River Pollution

1. Centrality for cultural activities

eg Bathing during Sangam, Disposal of wastes and dead body.

2. Economic activities

A. Untreated sewage flows to river.

B. Establishment of harmful



Industries, e.g. Leather Industries of Kanpur.

C. Power-plant causing thermal pollution

D. Use of pesticides and nitrogenous-fertilisers.

E. Illegal sand-mining,  
e.g. prevalent in Bihar.

[3] Industrialization on river-bank.

[4] Urbanization,  
e.g. 31% (census 2011), river carries urban waste.

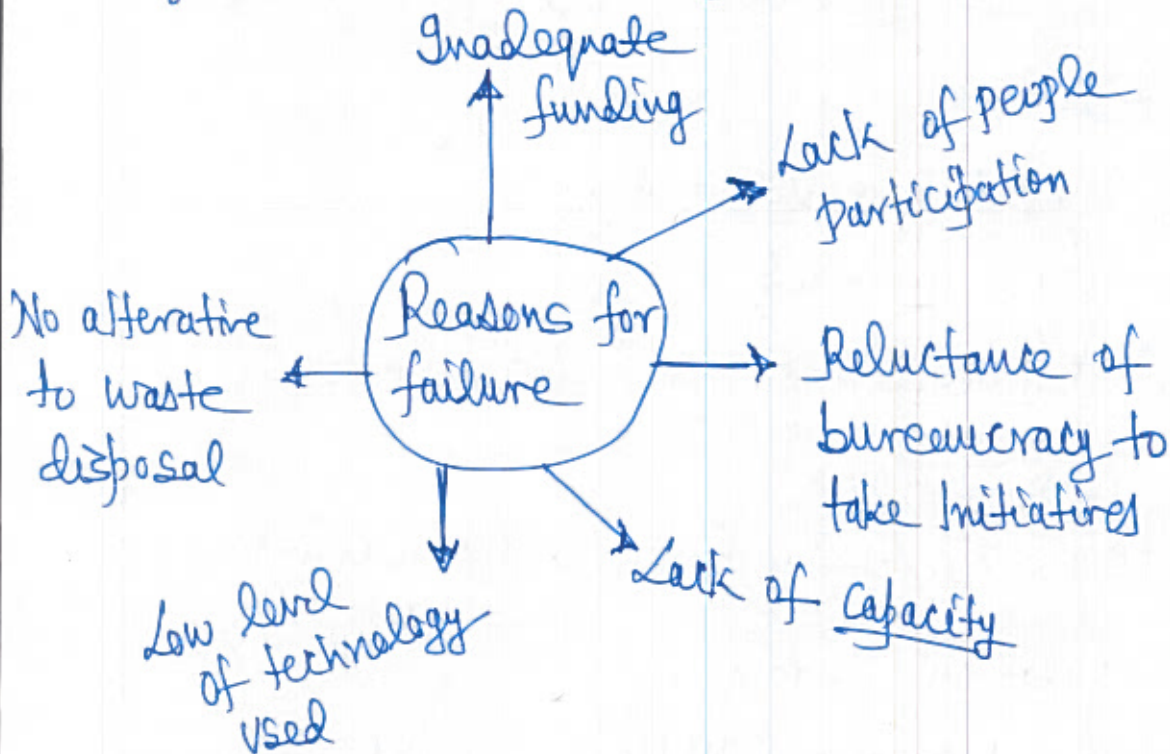
[5] Population boom,  
e.g. 138 crore (NFHS-5), increases demand on river.

[6] Failure of government schemes,  
e.g. Namami Gange fund remain unspent.

Successive government missions

1. National mission for clean Ganga
2. National Ganga river basin authority

3. Namami Gange Programme.
4. National water-policy (2012).
5. Renaming ministry of water.  
e.g. named on Ganga rejuvenation



## Measures needed

1. Develop sewage treatment capacity.
2. Spend all funds.
3. Form water-user association (WAV)  
e.g. Cauvery calling

### Feedback

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Structure/  
Presentation

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Interpretation

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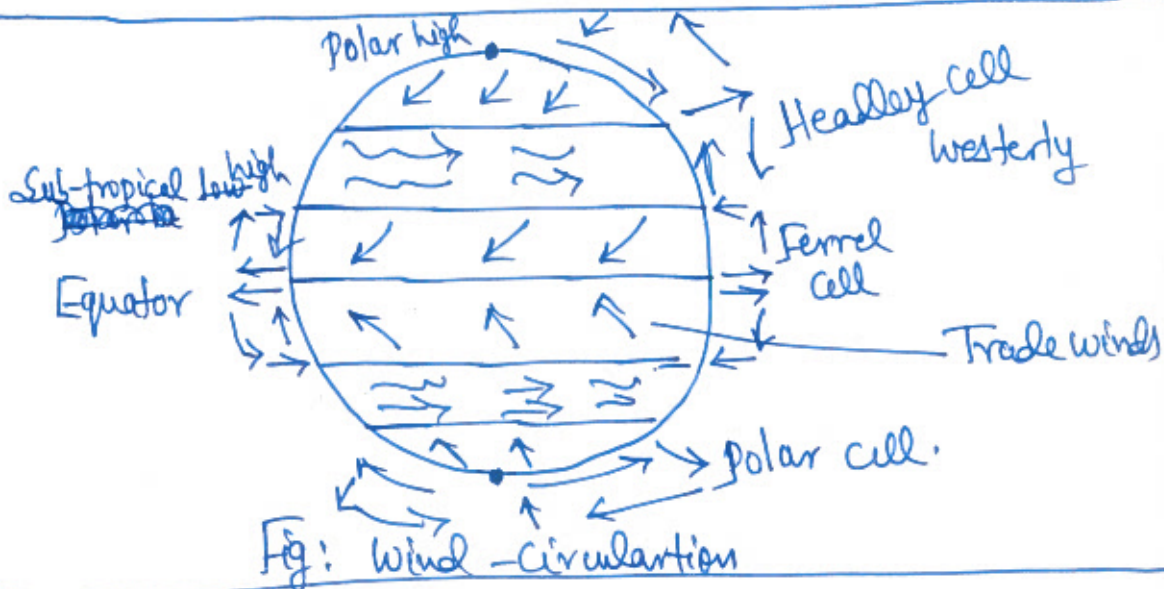


Q.15) Closed wind circulations in the form of cells aids and abates transportation of heat in atmosphere as well as determine the global weather pattern. Explain. (15 marks, 250 words)

2

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)

The stratospheric circulation and circulation of winds at lower level impact many geographical phenomenon.



How cells aids in transportation of heat in atmosphere

1. Ferrel cell

Leads to transportation of heat from tropics to Sub-tropical areas

## 2. Hadley-cell

Transports heat from Sub-tropical ~~the~~ areas to Sub-polar areas.

## 3. Polar-cell

Transports heat from Sub-polar areas to polar areas.

## Determination of global weather-pattern

### 1. Initiatives circulation of ocean currents

e.g. Trade winds directs east.

Atlantic-currents to flow towards north-west winds.

### 2. Role in El-Nino and El-So events.

e.g. Appearance of warm current on the coast of Peru.



3. Formation of ~~tropical~~ sub-tropical deserts on the western-margins of the Continent.

e.g. Atacama Desert, Mojave Desert

4. Forms Coppean climates in various areas

e.g. Mediterranean climate.

5. Westerly has indirect Impact on the monsoon of formation.

Thus wind pattern plays a decisive role in shaping global climate.

### Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/  
Presentation

Question  
Interpretation

Content

Value  
Addition

Total

Q.16) Highlight the factors that determine location of 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)

According to NITI Aayog, nuclear energy contributes 2.3% of the overall installed capacity of the energy in India.

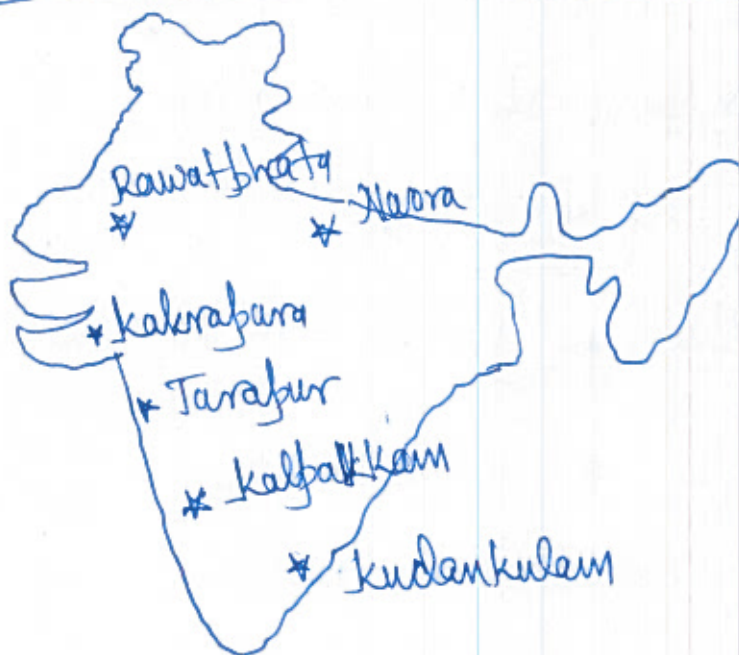


Fig: Nuclear power plants in India

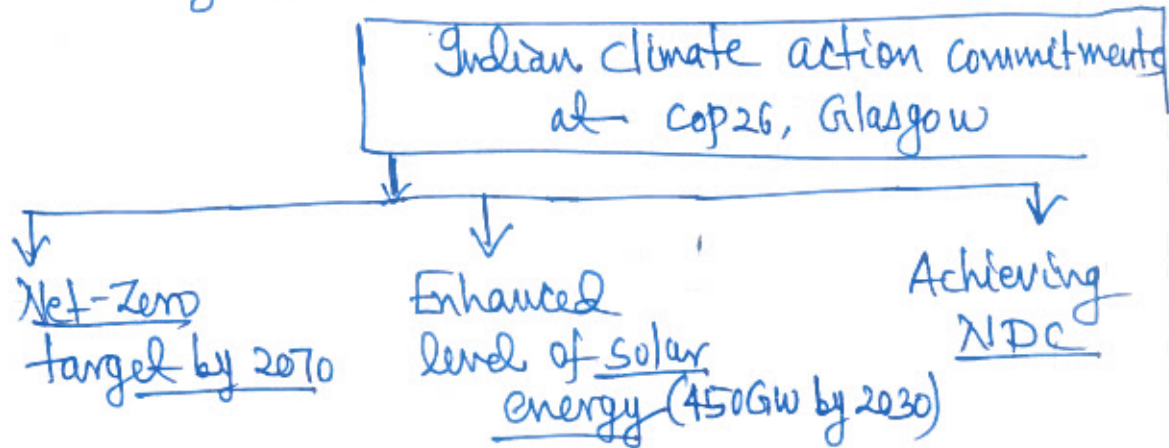
### Factors determining location

1. Safety

e.g. Chernobyl nuclear accident



2. Availability of Cooling water for PHWRs.
3. Strategies & reasons  
e.g. safety from terror attacks.
4. Government Policy  
e.g. Tarapur was established in Maharashtra.
5. Grid-Connectivity for utilization.
6. Environmental - Impacts.  
e.g. nuclear wastes, thermal pollution.



## Challenges

1. Dependence for fuel  
e.g. India lacks Uranium.
2. Criticality of nuclear-reactors  
e.g. Indian reactors are yet to

achieve optimal level of performance.

### 3. Cost

perfecting 3-fuel cycle, Breeding reactors requires capital.

### 4. Safety Issues

e.g. Unrest around Kudankulam

### 5. IAEA Inspects undermine sovereignty.

### 6. Competition with Renewables

e.g. Declining tariff of renewables

## Significance

1. India has 25% Thorium reserve

2. Ensure energy-security when 3-fuel cycle perfected.

3. Required for suboptimal energy-mix.

4. No intermittancy associated with nuclear energy.

Thus India needs to invest more on nuclear energy.

### 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)

Covid-19 crisis has proved to be  
once in a century crisis causing  
large scale economical and human  
damages devastation!  
e.g. More than 5 lakh dead in India

Neglected Issue of mental health

1. Government Schemes like Ayushman Bharat doesn't provide benefit for it
2. Lower level of awareness.
3. Lack of human resource dealing with mental health.
4. Symptoms are not known to people.

How COVID-19 highlighted need to broaden  
Public discourse on the Issue of mental health

1. Incidents of suicide reported.
2. Loneliness faced by people.
3. Increased instances of domestic  
Violence.
4. Psychological pain faced by  
Children, elders etc.
5. Low access to Counseling services.

Role of family and society in  
dealing with the issue

1. Help in awareness creation.
2. Provide emotional help to  
those suffering.



3. Prevention of mental health Issue in a person.
4. Catalyst in bringing attitudinal change on a wider scale.
5. Government schemes can target family and society.
6. NGOs can be roped in to engage family and society.

Thus government needs to formulate Policy to deal with the Issue of mental health.

**Feedback**  
(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total

Q.18) 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. 1 2 (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 refers to State respecting every religion equally in Indian context.  
e.g. Vacations on Diwali, Eid, Good Friday.

In Bommai case, secularism was declared to be the basic structure of the Indian Constitution [Article 25 to 28].

Why secularism will hold value only as long as it remains a basic structure of society due to

1. No mixing with Politics.
2. Disincentivize religious parties on Politics.
3. No demand for theocratic Hindu



State.

4. Acceptability by every Citizens.

5. No Internal Subversion.

e.g. Communal people would not enter,  
bureaucracy, legislature and judiciary.

## Importance of Secularism

1. For ensuring equality before law.

e.g. Pakistan bans Hindus from  
holding highest political office.

2. For social justice to minority.

3. Social Peace and harmony

e.g. Theocratic State will lead to  
social conflict.

4. Ancient Indian Ideals

e.g. Hindus were always secular as  
Hinduism promotes universal brotherhood

5. For maintaining unity and Integrity

e.g. Disintegration of Pakistan, a  
religious State

## Challenges to Secularism

1. Political appeasement of muslims  
eg. No uniform civil code (Article 44) enacted.
2. Synchryings of muslims  
eg. Pehlu Khan
3. Proselythization activities  
eg. Ghar wapsi (Hindus), Dawa [muslims]
4. Hate speech Promotes Communalism.
5. Attack on Hindu Identity  
eg. State controls temples.
6. Riots . eg. Delhi riots (2019)

Thus Secularism needs to be followed in true-spirit spirit for ensuring its sustainability.

### 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 refers to youth getting addicted to drugs for an extended period.

e.g. Youths of Punjab

Drug abuse harming user and causing distress in family

1. Health Issue

e.g. organ failure in future

2. Reduced family Income.

3. Enhanced domestic violence.

4. Psychological pain for the family.

5. Threat of law-enforcement agency.

Demographic dividend

It refers to a young population providing surplus labour force.

e.g. 65% Indian population aged between 15 to 59 years [India Skill report]

Drug abuse eating away demographic dividend

1. wasting of human capital.
2. Reduced efficiency.
3. Low motivation in the work.
4. Lower level of technological upgradation.
5. Stagnant skill level.
6. Promotes unemployment of youth.

Remedial measures

1. Political measures  
e.g. Create positive atmosphere



2. Law-enforcement measures

Implement Prohibited drugs and Psychotropic substances act rigorously.

3. Ban entry of drugs and consum  
Production of home-grown drugs.

e.g. From golden triangle and golden crescent

4. Societal awareness

for attitude change, use Persuasion and Coercion.

5. De-addiction of addicted persons  
to using medical professionals.

These measures would help India deal with menace of drug-abuse

**Feedback**

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/  
Presentation

Question  
Interpretation

Content

Value  
Addition

Total

Q.20) Although looked with suspicious 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)

According to NITI Aayog, 45 crore  
People in India are migrants.

Why migrants are looked with suspicion  
and distrust

### 1. Economic factors

Migrants are employable at cheaper  
wages. eg Biharis in Maharashtra

### 2. Political reason

Identity Politics need a villain  
to target.

### 3. Social reasons

eg Cultural differences creates  
tension.



## 4. Safety and Security

Crime by a few migrants creates biases and prejudices in local population

## 5. Ghettoisation

e.g. Usually people from same area prefer to live at one place.

## Migration as an equalizing force

### 1. Labour supply

e.g. Labour from Bihar and Uttar-pradesh made green-revolution a success.

### 2. Remittances

e.g. Indian diaspora sends \$18 Bn a year [Global migration report 2020]

### 3. Supply demand mismatch

e.g. Requisite skills might not be available in local population in sectors such as Information-technology.

4. Change in social attitude

e.g. Rise of cosmopolitan culture,  
Decline in biases and prejudices.

5. National integration

e.g. Intermixing promotes a composite culture.

6. Reducing regionalism

e.g. Economic interests of different region gets linked.

7. Argument Argument Per-capita

income of home-state.

e.g. Bihar.

These migrants needs to be protected by state through various social-security benefits.

### Feedback

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Structure/  
Presentation

Question  
Interpretation

Content

Value  
Addition

Total



## Mentor Feedback Questions

1 .....

2 .....

3 .....

4 .....

5 .....

### Test Goal

1 .....

2 .....

3 .....

### Outcomes

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## 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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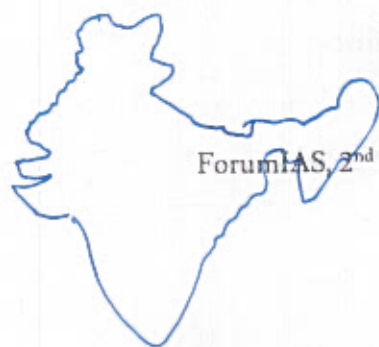
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