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GENERAL STUDIES

Name Of Candidate AYUSH JAKHAR.

Roll No. 1910039140

Date:

Time Allowed: Three Hours

Maximum Marks: 250

INDEX TABLE

INSTRUCTION

Q. No.	Max. Marks	Marks Obtained
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Total:	250	

1. Please do furnish Name, Email, Roll No and Mobile in the answer sheet.
2. There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI, all questions are compulsory.
3. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
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.

Evaluator's Discretion:

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End Time |

Total Marks:

Mode Of Examination:

Online Offline

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.

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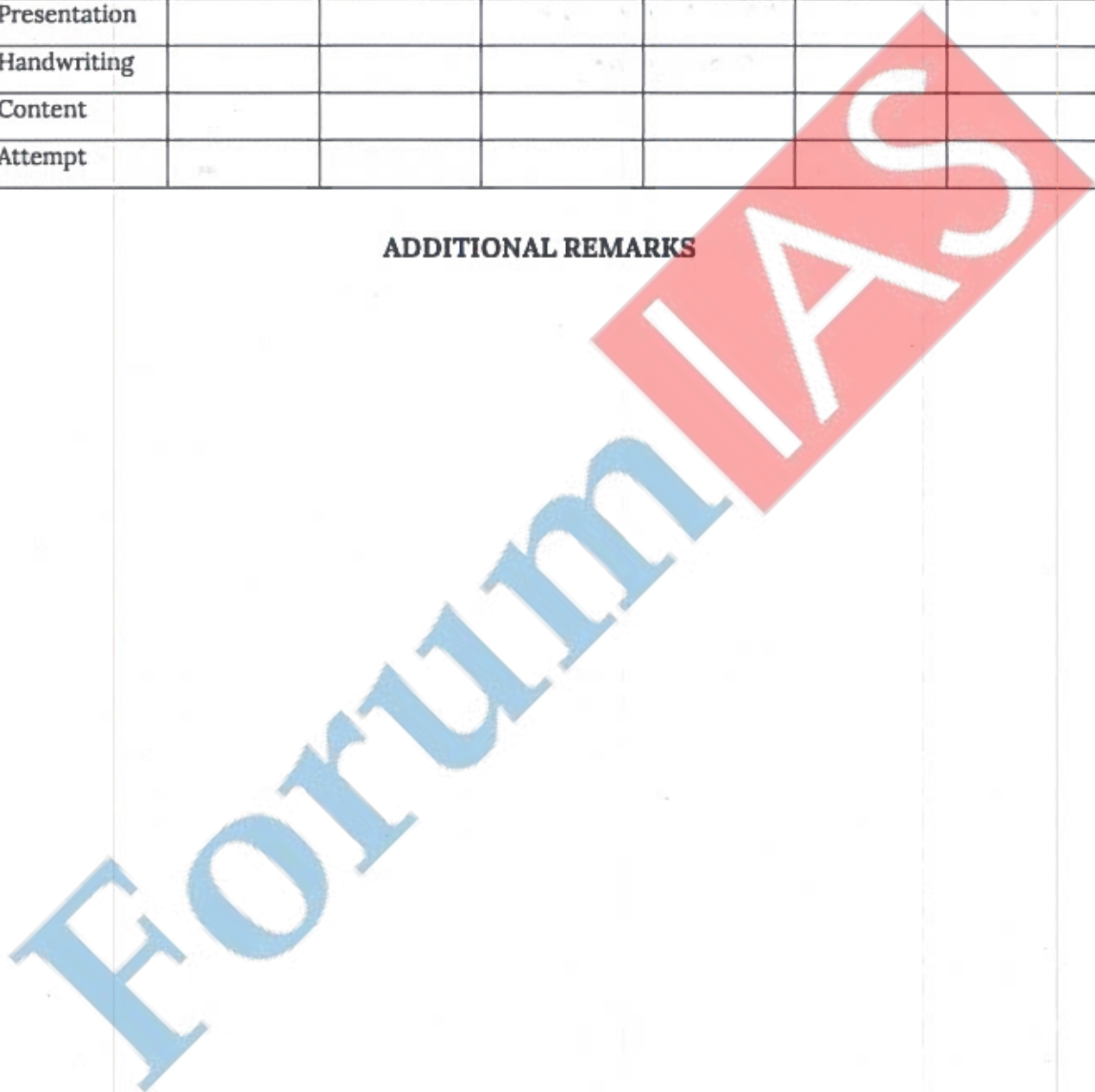
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Evaluation Date:

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

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

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)

After the 'August Offer' of 1940, offering dominion status was rejected by all Indians. Gandhiji started the individual Satyagrahas in 1940-41.

Features

1. Individual Satyagrahis would demand 'freedom of speech' & renounce British participation in World War II & demand independence e.g. Vinoba Bhave
2. Courtney arrest & 'Delhi chalo' slogan.

Well Thought Out Strategy

1. Conditions not ripe for mass movement as common people were not ready.
2. Weak organisational base of Congress →

with rampant corruption.

2. Lack of political unity among various factions
4. Such a movement would inevitably fail.

Setting stage for Quit India Movement

1. ~~for~~ Arrest of Acharya Bhave & Pandit Nehru created resentment against the British Raj.
2. Imperialist mindset of Britain in fight the war was exposed.
3. Masses were ready to participate in a Broad based movement.
4. A new generation of nationalists like JayPrakash Narayan, RM Cohniye got ~~their~~ exposed to political work.

Individual Satyagrah reveals Gandhi's deep understanding of Indian society & conditions.

It became the foundation stone for Quit India Movement.

Feedback

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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)

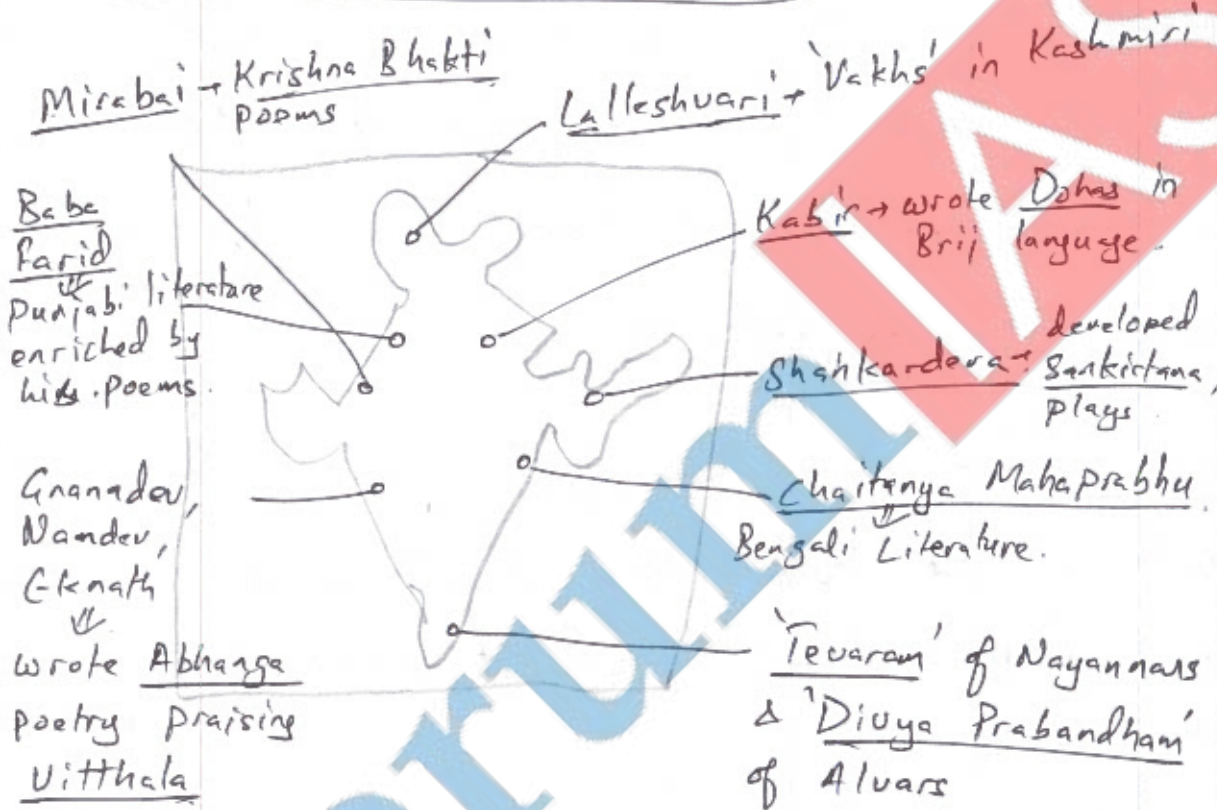
Bhakti was a theistic devotional trend, starting in 10th - 11th century AD in South India, but later covered entire subcontinent with its social & religious reforms.

Liberal social-religious teachings

1. Criticised the superstitions & rituals of religion → as well as the corrupt practices of the priests.
2. Personal connection with God → instead of an intermediary.
3. Intense devotion & inamor love → instead of useless rituals.
4. Social harmony → e.g. Kabir, born Muslim, raised by Hindu, & preached for unity.

→ against caste, religious & gender based segregation.
 ↓
 promoted equality of all beings.

Enriching Vernacular Literature



Bhakti movement therefore changed the face of Medieval India not only by ~~social~~ social & religious harmony, but also by enriching vernacular literature, which was accessible to the masses.

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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, that started in 1970s-80s from Gujarat, under the stellar leadership of Dr. Verghese Kurien, made India self sufficient in milk production & brought rural prosperity.

Reasons for success of Dairy cooperatives.

1. Joint ownership & democratic functioning → where every farmer had a say in decision making.
2. Innovation → by installing latest machinery for cheese, butter, milk skimming & other processing.
3. (a) Improving raw material like fodder & feedstock
(b) Artificial insemination → to improve breeds

4. Empowering local communities & women + by education & technical training in dairy processing.

Far Reaching Impacts

1. Created democracy at small scale i.e. at village level.
2. Improved rural incomes
 - ↳ Better health & educational outcomes
 - ↳ Rural distress & outmigration reduced
3. Gave role model for other revolutions like pink revolution for meat industry, blue revolution for fisheries.

But ~~for~~ its greatest legacy is that it gave credence to Gandhi's idea of 'Gramraj' as 'Ramraj'. It made villages an independent, autonomous & ~~the~~ economically self sufficient republic units.

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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 was a period of geopolitical confrontation between the communist USSR led bloc & USA led capitalist bloc, ~~before~~ starting post World War 2 & ending with 1991 collapse of Soviet Union.

Seeds sown after Russian Revolution 1917

1. Threat & alarm among European powers like UK & France; & USA + who tried to sabotage Soviet Union.
2. overt & covert military attacks on newborn USSR → which led to mistrust
↓
3. UK & USA back forces fought Russia between 1918 - 20.
3. 'Exporting of ideology' by USSR into Eastern Europe & China also alarmed Europe.

↳ Activities of 'Comintern' → to unite workers against capitalists.

Post World War II factors

1. Mistrust between USA & USSR → over the nuclear explosion in Hiroshima.
2. Arms race for nuclear supremacy
3. Proxy warfare in Korea, Vietnam, Taiwan etc.

Historians therefore accurately point out that in its primitive forms, the Cold war started ~~already~~ just after the Soviet Union was created.

Feedback

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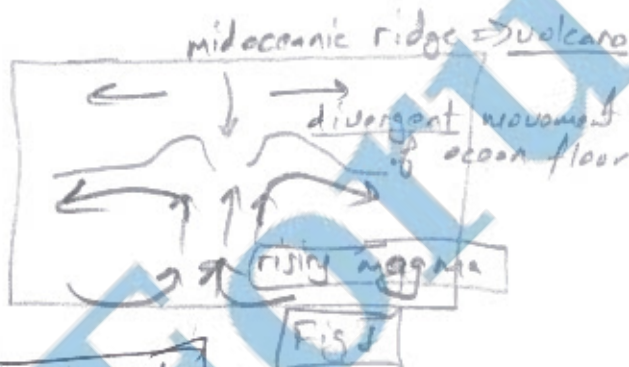
Q.5) How does plate tectonic theory help in explaining the causes of earthquakes and volcanoes? Discuss and give an account of various volcanic landforms. (10 Marks, 150 words)

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 was given by Morgan & Hess to explain sea floor spreading & explains volcanism & earthquakes :-

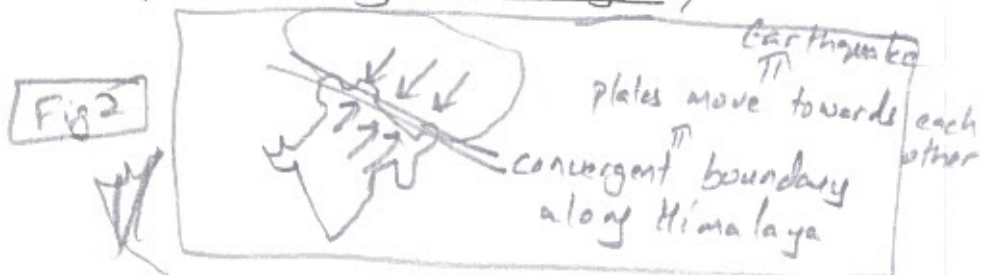
Volcanism

↳ occurs along divergent ~~boundary~~ plate boundaries
e.g. mid oceanic ridge
↳ on convergent boundaries on Pacific rim of fire.



Earthquake

↳ on convergent boundaries e.g. between Indian & Eurasian plate along Himalayas, also Pacific rim.



Volcanic Landforms

Intrusive

1. Batholith → large reservoir of magma.
2. Laccolith → dome shaped
3. Lopolith → with concave upper surface.
4. Sills → horizontal ridges.
5. Dykes → vertical ridges.
6. Phacoliths → wavy platforms.

Extrusive

1. Basaltic lava plains → in molten lava
e.g. Deccan traps.
2. Shield volcano
3. Composite volcano → in solid, low basalt containing lava.
e.g. Mount Fuji, Japan.

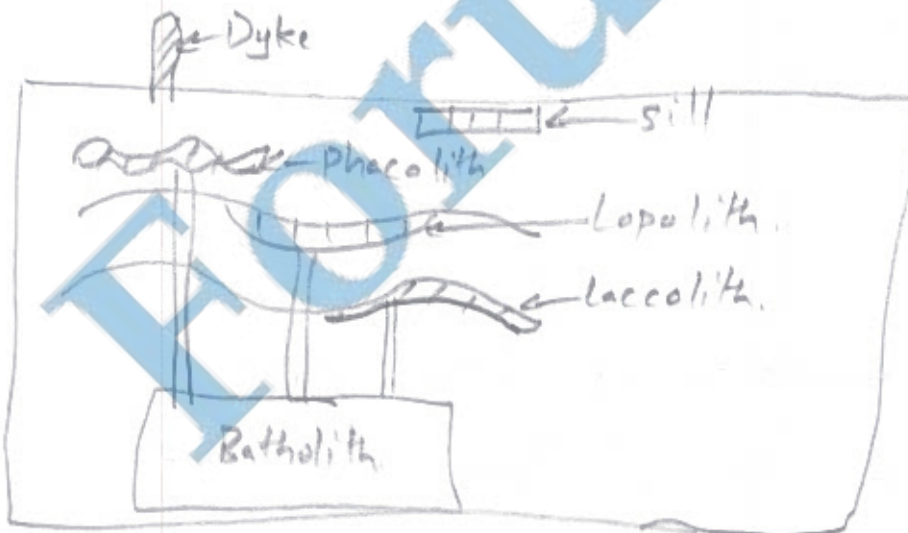


Fig - intrusive landforms.

Feedback

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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)

India's Participation in East Asia Summit at Vladivostok, Russia underlines the growing importance of that region for India.

Economic Interest

1. Resource rich area → with minerals & fossil fuel reserves, largely untapped so far.
2. ~~the~~ New waterways → as arctic ice melts, new ways to Europe, America & North Russia will open.
3. Arena of investment

Strategic Interest

1. Containing China challenge → by enhanced cooperation with Russia.
2. In line with QUAD → as all 4 members have active interest in the area.
3. ~~the~~ Complements Act East policy, to tap

the East Asian Markets.

Steps taken

1. 1 billion US Dollar line of credit to East Russia.
2. New water way envisaged between Chennai & Russia.
2. Participation in East Asia Summit.
4. Observer membership of Arctic Council.
5. Growing Indian investment & diaspora presence.

Challenges

1. Huge Chinese investments in the area
 ↓
 proposed Polar Silk road.
2. Lack of ~~ex~~ trade & investment + growing at a slow pace.

Q

As the Arctic snow melts, East Russia ~~is~~ has the potential to become a major gateway for economic & strategic partnerships.

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 प्रम. त्वशीलता का मूल्यांकन करें। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Stubble burning is a practice, largely in Punjab, Haryana & Western UP, where burning post harvest Paddy stubble causes pollution in these areas & nearby Delhi around November - December.

Origins in 1990s

1. Fallout of green revolution - which incentivised rice production in these areas
2. ~~Emergence~~ Emergence of 'Combine Harvester' instead of tractor or manual harvesting
↓
leaves little stubbles that are hard to remove
3. High cost & time consumed in removal of stubble → burning is the easiest solution.
4. Lack of time → as post harvest, only 10-15 days remain to plant the next crop.

Government measures

1. Ban on the practice & penalty for violation.
2. Alternatives to burning
 - ↳ 'Happy Seeder' machine, distributed at Common Service Centres.
3. Promotion of other crops like pulses & horticulture.

Limitations

1. Despite ban, it remains widespread.
2. As seen in pollution peaking around November.
3. In 2021 alone, thousands of such cases were reported.

Way forward

1. Providing support & economic incentives such as procurement of other crops at MSP.
2. Handholding, education & extension service + while transition to other crops occurs.

Feedback

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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)

Latest NFHS-5 (National Family Health Survey) brought cheers as India has achieved replacement rate i.e. TFR (Total Fertility Rate) of 2.0.

What improves fertility behaviour

1. Improved socio-economic status
2. Education, particularly women education → educated states like Kerala achieved low TFR as early as 15-20 years ago.
3. Improving contraceptive coverage & delivery.
4. Awareness & sensitization → of benefits of small family e.g. slogan of "Hum 2, Humare 2".
5. Expanding choice → e.g. India offers 4 choices

of contraception + condom, IUCD, sterilisation, contraceptive pills.

Issues with coercive policies

1. Lead to sex selective abortions in a son preferring society like India.
2. Inevitably fails (as per UN Population Fund)
 ↓
China's coercive policy backfired as seen in skewed demography seen today.
3. Against fundamental right to bodily autonomy (Article 19).

Way forward

- Continue with 'Target Free Approach' of National Population Policy ⇒ which worked wonders for India.

"Education is the best contraception" must be our mantra.

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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)

India is a nation that has celebrated diversity, yet at the same time, ensured national unity.

Concerns with regional identity

1. Dilute national identity - here regional identity & interests take precedence over common national interest.
2. 'Sons of soil' theory - an ideology that says the resources of a region ~~shd.~~ belong only to the locals.
3. Violence against outsiders, as seen in Mumbai riots, & the recent violence against migrants from Bihar in Gujarat.
4. Hampers national integration. e.g. reservation

for locals in private jobs in Nagaland.

① Regionalism enriching social diversity

1. Accommodating regional aspirations fosters unity as seen in Linguistic reorganisation of states in 1956 or official 3 Language formula.

2. Enriches Indian culture - with wide variety of food, dance, music

3. Promotes people-to-people contact & mixing of cultures

4. Encourages bottoms up & participatory approach to make policies - with ground realities in mind

~~while we must be fulfilled to the maximum~~

~~while~~ regional aspirations must be fulfilled to maximum possible extent, we must keep in mind that "the Overriding idea is the unity of India", as Pandit Nehru said.

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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 is when ~~in return~~ women start working & earn, they do not get a proportional increase in their position in the family or society.

Patriarchy denying opportunities to women

Overt ways

1. Denying right to life → female feticide & infanticide.
2. Denying education & skill development.
3. Domestic violence, sexual harassment.
4. After marriage, women denied opportunities to work & enhance career prospects.

① Covert ways

1. Glass ceiling → an invisible barrier preventing women from achieving higher posts in an organisation.

2. Gender stereotyping → in books, cinema, TV

↓
women showed as subordinate housewives, doing domestic chores.

Way forward

1. Education → the biggest weapon against patriarchy.

2. Mindset change & sensitization → of both women & men.

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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)

The struggle for freedom & the national movement began in the subcontinent, but later spread to the entire globe.

International Affair

(i) Peaceful means

1. Dadabhai Naoroji + started 'India House' in London, ~~to~~ got elected to British Parliament & advocated for Home rule.
2. Gandhi's Satyagraha began in South Africa, where he worked of indentured Indian labourers.
3. Bhakaji Cama in Paris.

R

Revolutionaries Abroad

1. Khadr movement + under Lala Hardayal
+ started in USA & Canada
2. Berlin Committee for Independence + under Virendra Chandra Datta
3. Singapore mutiny by Indian soldiers during World War I.
4. Rash Behari Bose + for Indian Independence League in Japan

During War

1. Indian National Army (INA) + under Mohan Singh & Netaji Bose
started in Singapore
2. Netaji cooperated with Germany & Japan for India's independence.

Ideological influence

1. Pandit Nehru was influenced by Socialism & success of USSR.
2. Bhagat Singh was inspired by class struggle ideas.
3. Home Rule of Annie Besant was inspired by Irish movements.

Thus, while we commemorate the nationalists who struggled on Indian soil, we must also remember those who worked for it abroad.

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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)

At the eve of independence, India was divided & fragmented; & was facing the consequences of Partition.

Divergent voices were heard during Constituent Assembly debates :-

1. Over the name of the nation - both 'India' & 'Bharat' were advocated.
2. Integration of the nation :-
 - (a) Accession of princely states, which were reluctant to join India.
 - (b) Separatist voices in South, North East, & North West
3. Economic model - whether capitalist, communist or mixed economy.
4. Federation question - strong states demanded

by Muslim League), strong centre (demanded by Hindu Mahasabha).

5. Official language → divisions over English, Hindi, Hindustani or no language.

Resolving the challenge

1. Name → "India that is Bharat"
→ ~~is~~ satisfied both groups

2. National Integration

(a) Accession of princely states under Sardar Patel

- ↳ use of skilful diplomacy for most states
- ↳ Use of privy purse & Rajpramukh posts
- ↳ Using threat of police action for Hyderabad

2. Federalism with strong centre → to preserve unity.

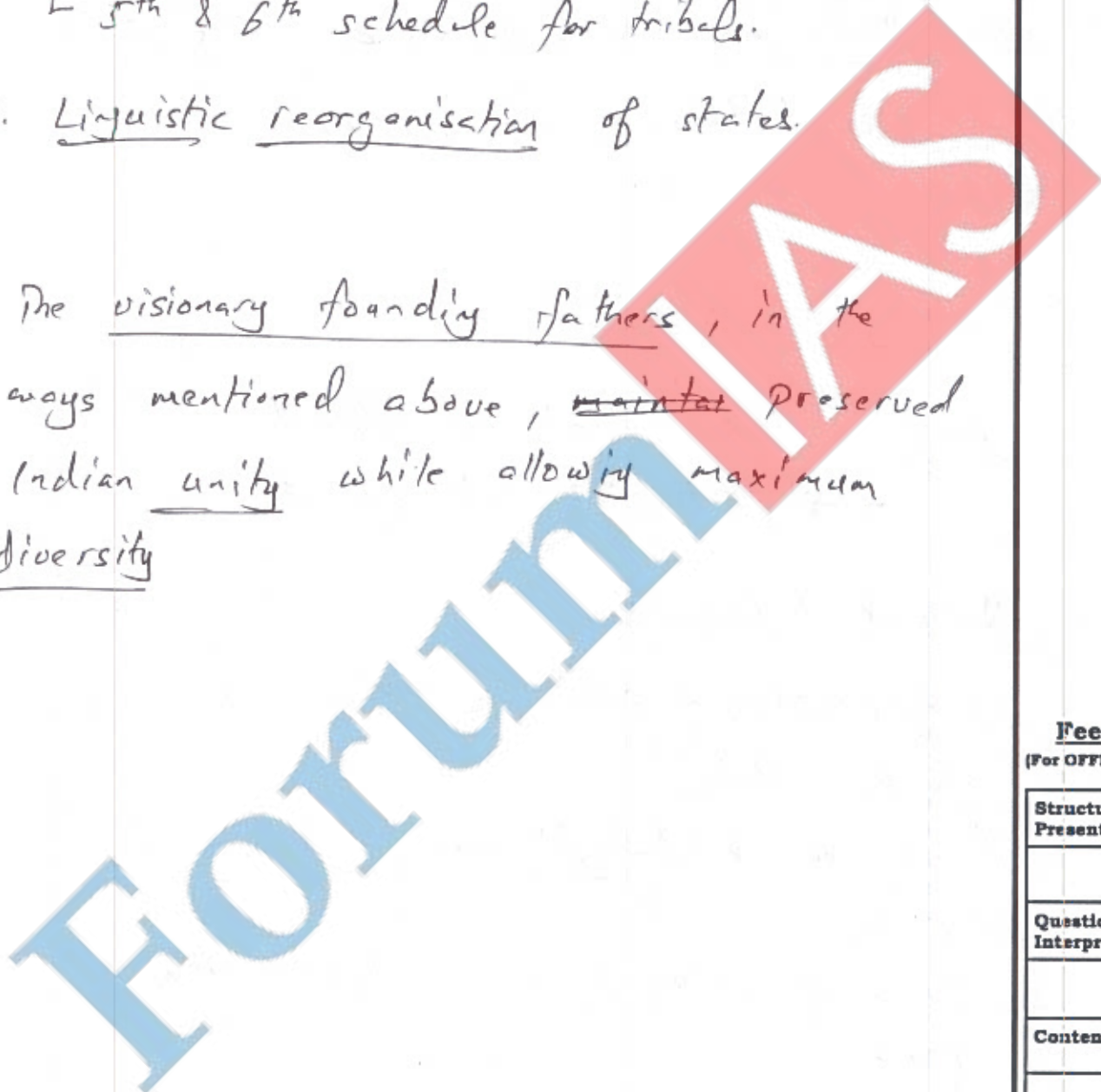
4. Fulfilling regional aspirations

↳ Article 370 for J&K.

↳ 5th & 6th schedule for tribals.

5. Linguistic reorganisation of states.

The visionary founding fathers, in the ways mentioned above, ~~maintain~~ preserved Indian unity while allowing maximum diversity



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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)

Otto Van Bismarck is credited as the architect of German Unification, who unified more than 300 loose states into a united powerful Germany.

Strategies Employed

1. Evaluating political situation

↳ Found out the single unifying factor among an otherwise divided Germany
i.e. Common Language

2. Exploited the fragmented Europe, where mutual rivalry & conflict was widespread

3. Deep understanding of Realpolitik

② Pursuing National Interest

1. Made secret alliances with Count Cavour of Italy, Austria-Hungary & France.
2. Excellent diplomacy
3. Policy of blood & Iron to expand German empire.
 - ↳ ^{northern} ~~southern~~ states annexed after Battle of Sedan (1866).
 - ↳ Southern states annexed after Battle of Sedan (1870).
4. Focus on militarisation & strengthening naval power.
5. Isolation of major rival - France through secret alliances.

Limitations

1. Warfare & bloodshed.
2. Promoted monarchy over democracy.

3. Humiliation of France after Battle of Sedan (1870) → sowed the seeds of World War I.

4. Germany joined scramble for colonies & became imperialistic.

Bismarck, as a master of Realpolitik, used diplomacy & Blood & Iron to unify Germany.

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Feedback

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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 संघ लगाने में सरकार के लगातार प्रयास क्यों विफल रहे हैं? (अंक 15, शब्द 250)

CPCB data shows that despite state interventions, pollution in Ganga & other rivers is rising.

Reasons for river pollution

(I) Cultural activity

1. Disposal of dead bodies → leads to pathogenic growth
2. Mass bathing events like Kumbh.
3. Several rituals & occasions → e.g. 'Visarjan' events

(II) Economic activity

& Polluting industry → release toxic

Wastes into river

e.g. Sugar industry of Punjab polluting
Indira Gandhi Canal.

2. Sewage & waste water discharge →
without active treatment.

3. Inland shipping & boats.

4. Overfishing

Why government interventions fail

1. Top down approach to policy making
without ground realities

2. Lack of stakeholder consultation.

3. Limited enforcement of pollution
standards & laws.

4. Public awareness & participation
lacking.

5. Inadequate funds & infrastructure → e.g. most municipalities around Ganga lack STPs (sewage treatment plants).

Way Forward

1. Bottoms up approach

e.g. Ganga Mitra - trains volunteers for plantation along river.

2. Create STP infrastructure.

3. ~~Use~~ Alternate technologies & means of disposal of industrial waste.

Feedback

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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)

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)

Global winds broadly form 3 closed circulation patterns:-

- ↳ Hadley cell
- ↳ Ferrel cell
- ↳ Polar cell

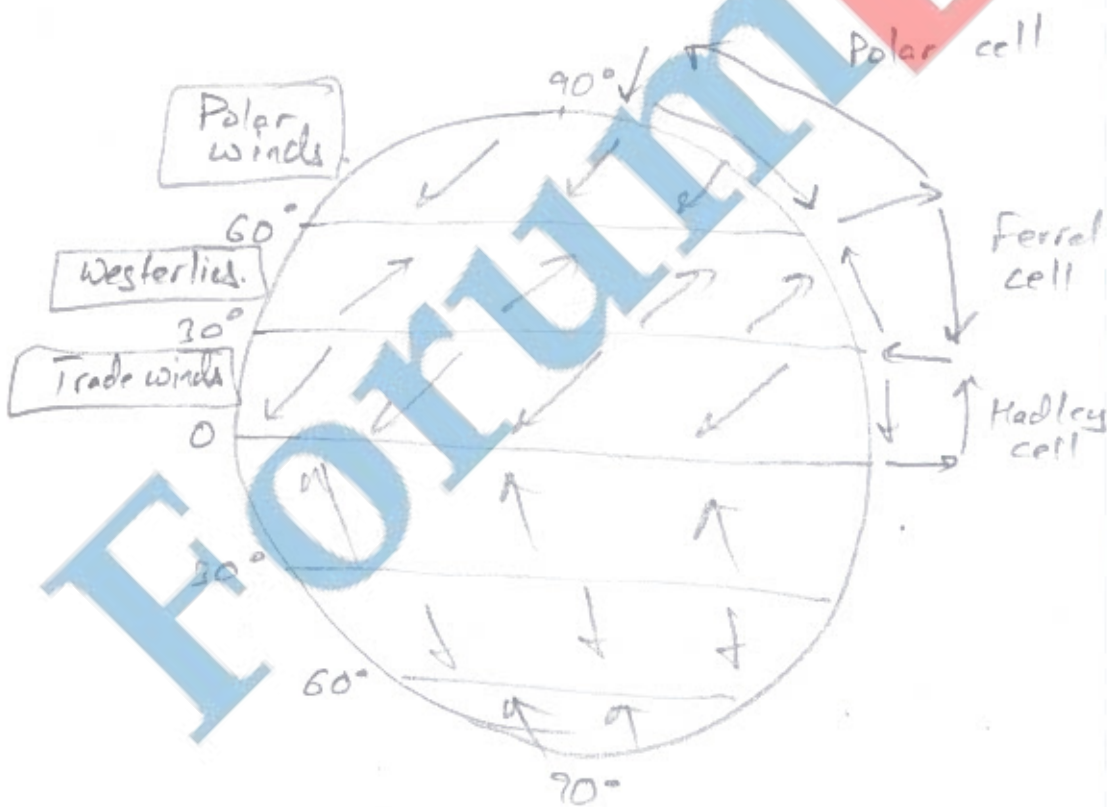


Fig - wind circulation in cells

Aiding heat transport

1. Dispersion of heat → from warm tropics to cold polar areas

↓

maintains net temperature balance of the globe

2. Help oceanic currents → e.g. Warm Gulf current is aided by Westerlies.

3.

~~Abating heat~~

Abating heat transport

- ↳ High pressure anti cyclones → prevent dispersion of cold air. & create stagnant atmosphere
- ↳ Temperature inversion → prevents dispersion of pollutants & leads to smog concentrated in an area.

Determining global weather pattern

- ↳ Seasonal monsoon in India → follows reversing direction of trade winds
- ↳ Deserts on western coasts → formed due to dry trade winds
- ↳ Fertile east coasts e.g. ~~the~~ East Africa receive wet trade winds.
- ↳ West Europe → receives ~~the~~ warm westerlies

Wind circulation is changing due to climate change, which may have profound impact on global ~~temp~~ heat distribution - IPCC.

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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 कार्यवाई प्रतिबद्धताओं को ध्यान में रखते हुए, देश में परमाणु ऊर्जा के विकास में चुनौतियों और महत्व पर चर्चा करें। (अंक 15, शब्द 250)

Although nuclear power has been growing as a source of energy in India's energy mix, its potential remains underutilised.

Factors behind location of nuclear power plants

1. Connectivity + for import of radioactive raw material

e.g. Tarapur (Maharashtra) + ~~near~~ near coast.

2. Away from residential area

e.g. Rawalpindi plants lies few kilometre away from Kota (Rajasthan)

3. Adequate waste disposal facility.

4. Government policy & regulation → Narora (UP)

formed after active support by government.

5. Raw material (less important)

↓
proposed sites near coastal Monazite
sands.

Significance of Nuclear Power

1. Clean, non polluting source → no
Greenhouse emissions.
2. Perpetual source
3. Less fluctuation in output
4. Improving technology → ~~the~~ radiation fallout
hazards are minimizing.

Challenges

1. Dependence on raw material import →
Uranium from Australia, Uzbekistan etc
2. Threat perception & protests against
installation → seen in Kudankulam

2. Huge initial capital investment.
4. Competition from solar, & wind → cheaper output than nuclear.
5. Threat of nuclear fallout & accident → e.g. Chernobyl, Fukushima (2011).

Way forward

1. Invest in safe & sustainable operations.
2. Explore alternatives like solar & wind.
3. R & D to improve technology.

Feedback

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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)

The rising rates of suicide & depression during prolonged lockdowns brought into focus the issue of mental health.

Enormity of the challenge

1. WHO data → 1 in every 4-5 people in India have one or another mental health issue.
2. Changing lifestyle → isolated sedentary lifestyles with limited physical activity
3. Changing family ties → they are becoming weak, leading to loss of emotional support.
4. Societal cohesion is loosening

5. Workaholic culture → leading to overburdened workers.

6. Rising domestic violence & family feuds
↓
affects women's mental health.

7. Loss of livelihoods → leads to depression

Role of family & society

Constructive role

1. Emotional support during stress.

2. Economic help during loss of income.

3. Identifying high risk behaviour → help in seeking professional guidance

4. Bonding & cohesion.

Negative Role

1. Stigmatising mental health issues.

2. Over judgmental attitude.

Way forward

1. Awareness & sensitization about these issues.
2. Destigmatise the issue
 - e.g. Michael Phelps, Olympic swimmer said "Its OK not to be OK"
3. Improve mental health care facilities
 - ↳ as the number of psychiatrists is too low compared to the issue & India's population.
4. Improve socialisation - especially among kids

For India's economy & society to thrive, a mentally healthy population is a must

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)	
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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. (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 a cardinal value for India, as it finds its position in the Preamble & Articles 25-28 of Fundamental Rights of Constitution.

Importance of Secularism

1. In line with Indian ethos & culture → that embraces diversity & is the birthplace of 4 religions.
2. Promotes social harmony & trust.
3. Necessary for prosperity → former Ambassador S S Menon points that India has been most prosperous (during Guptas & Akbar period) when it was most integrated both within & with outside world.

4. Creates goodwill with other nations also.
↓
cultural diplomacy

Threats

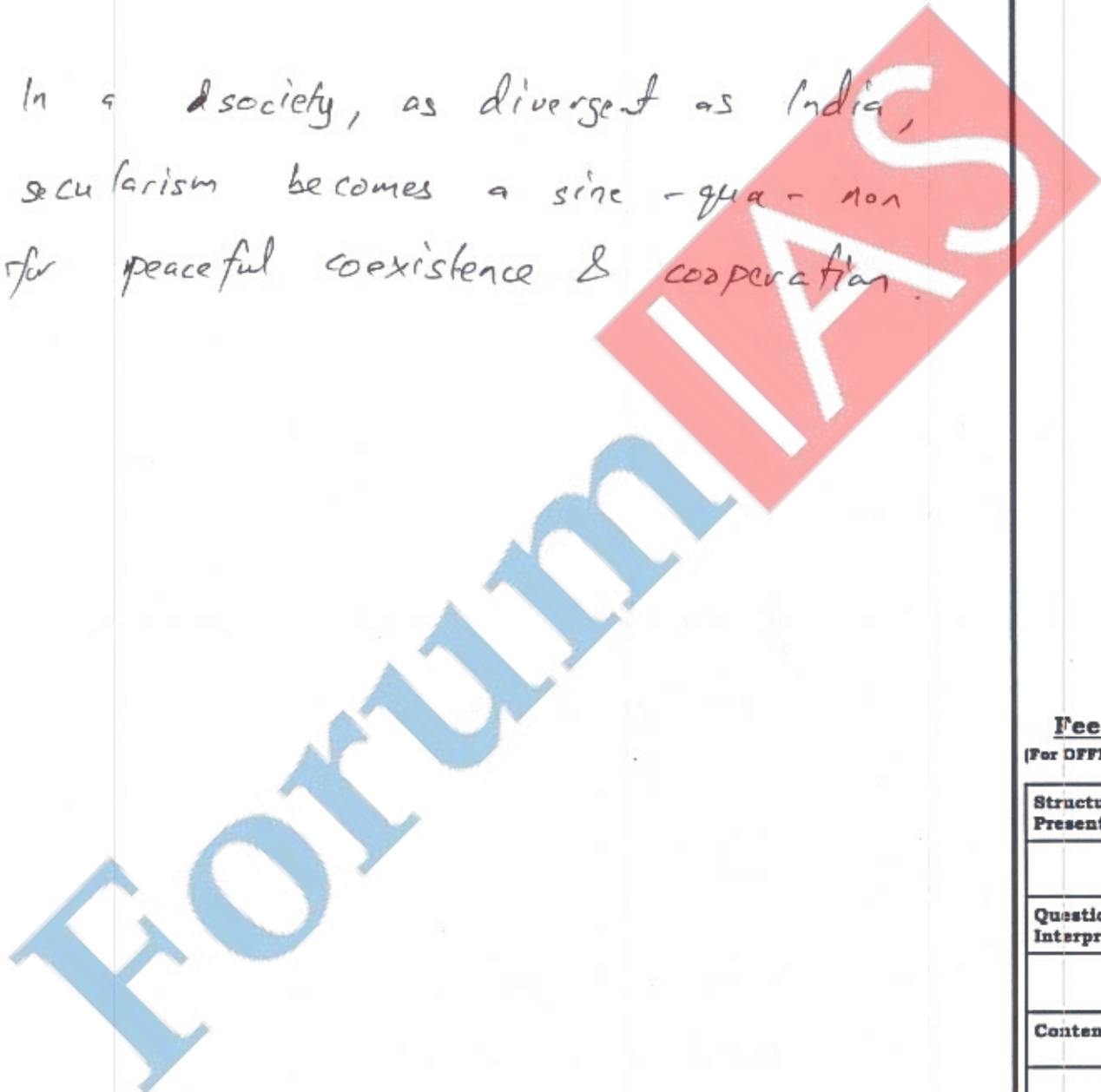
1. Persisting Communalism.
2. Misuse of social media → for Hate speech & misinformation.
3. Mob violence & lynching → leading to communal riots
4. Misuse of by political parties → generate communal feelings for vote banks.

Way forward

1. Secular values in education at school level itself → as children are most receptive.
2. Make it part of Indian culture, not just part of law.

↳ Strict action against communal & hate speech.

In a society, as diverse as India, secularism becomes a sine - qua - non for peaceful coexistence & cooperation.



Feedback

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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)

NCRB data points out the growing menace of drug abuse, especially among the youth.

Impact of drug abuse

① On user & family

- ↳ strained family ties & harmony.
- ↳ loss of educational & career prospects
- ↳ Mental health impact → depression & suicide risk
- ↳ Physical health → malnutrition & neurological damage.
- ↳ Risk of HIV, Hepatitis among injectable drug users.

II On overall society

- Lost demographic dividend + as productivity of most active population is lost.
- Loss of GDP growth & prosperity.
- Rising crimes, theft, robbery.
- Drug trafficking + fuels other crimes like terror, human trafficking etc.

Government steps taken

1. Legal + NDPS Act with strict penalty.
2. Institutional + specialised task force for implementation of NDPS.
3. Mental health care & rehabilitation of those affected.

Way forward

1. ~~the~~ Removing stigma → treat ~~the~~ ^{it as} ~~issue~~ as a mental health issue, not a taboo.
2. Improve mental healthcare facilities & no. of trained psychiatrists.
3. Differentiate between drug traffickers & victims of drug abuse.

Drug challenge needs a holistic, 360 degree response instead of piecemeal approach.

Feedback

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Q.20) Although looked 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)

The plight of migrant workers was visible, when more than 1 million of them were forced to walk back home during COVID lock down.

Migration - An equalising force

→ Improves rural income → through remittances

→ Provides low cost supply of laborers to industrial cities like Mumbai & Chennai.

→ IT sector growth in Bengaluru → was riding on back of skilled ~~trained~~ migrant workforce

→ Promote social harmony & intermixing

of cultures

e.g. Delhi → is made of cultural pockets
of all regions of India.

Challenges with migration

1. Suspicion & mistrust among the host region → notion of jobs snatched by outsiders.
2. Poor facilities
 - ↳ lack of - housing
 - education for children
 - Ration at PDS shops
 - Documents like Aadhaar.
3. Political representation is lacking
4. Poor & exploitative working conditions for labours
5. Violence against migrants → as seen in Mumbai riots against Kannada migrants

6. ~~the~~ restrictions → e.g. Maryana Law reserving 75% jobs for locals in private sector.

Way forward

1. Improve services → e.g. One Nation One Ration Card for food security
→ Tamil Nadu started special schools for migrants' children in mother tongue.
2. Social cohesion & harmony.
3. Laws to prevent exploitation.

Modern India was built by the blood & sweat of migrant laborers. It is time that we give them their fair share in India's growth story.

Feedback

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Mentor Feedback Questions

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5

Test Goal

- 1
- 2
- 3

Outcomes

- 1
- 2
- 3

Marking Scheme

Mark	Good	Average	Below average
10 Marker	3.75 – 5.0	3.0 – 3.5	< 3.0
15 Marker	5.75 – 7.0	4.0 – 5.5	< 4.0
✓✓	Key / Relevant Point		
✗	Vague / Irrelevant		

* Subject to change without prior notice.

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