

Test Code: 31033

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FIAS - 2020 - GS Paper I

# ForumIAS

## ACADEMY

### GENERAL STUDIES

Name Of Candidate	PREETAM KUMAR		
Email Id.			
Mobile No.		Roll No.	1910045064
		Date:	03/12/20

Time Allowed: Three Hours

Maximum Marks: 250

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

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

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS

68186310331910045064 (2020-12-03 22:20:39)

Q. "Bhakti and Sufi ideas influenced the moral structure more than the social structure of Indian society." Comment.

(10 Marks, 150 Words)

Bhakti and Sufi movements were two religious movements that took place in medieval India

### Influence on social structure

- Inequalities were shunned by the followers of these two
- Fraternity among all was core idea of Sufi movement
- Religious practices were made personal affair than the involvement of others

### Influence on moral structures

- Caste-based discrimination was declared immoral by these movements
- Patriarchy was challenged
  - equal rights of women were propagated
  - child marriages were looked down upon

→ Practices like purdah were made unacceptable to people

→ Religions :-

→ exploitation by the priests was condemned

However the impact of these movements was limited in reach as well as time

we still need to fight many of these evils which persists in contemporary times too

Feedback ( For OFFICE use only )

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		<b>Total :</b>	

68186310331910045064 (2020-12-03 22:20:39)

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

South India has one of the most beautiful temples which attracts ~~a~~ a lot of tourist every year

## Evolution of Dravida Temple Architecture

① Pallavas :- they were the originators of it

Narsimham varman I :-

↳ 5 Rathas temple at mahabalipuram was the starting

Narsimham varman II :-

↳ shore temple at mahabalipuram

↳ kailashnath temple at Kanchipuram

these two were big strides in Dravida temple architecture

② Chalukyas :-

↳ they made both dravida temples as well as vesara temples

## ⑧ Cholas

### ① Rajaraja I

→ he built Brihadeshwara Temple,  
at Thanjavur

→ it has 80 tonne octagonal stone  
on its pyramid (vimana)

### ② Rajendra I

→ he built brihadeshwara temple at  
Gangai Kondacholapuram which  
is more refined than one at  
Thanjavur

### ③ Airateshwar Temple :- by later Cholas

These three are in UNESCO's list  
of world heritage site and are climax  
of Dravida style of temple Architec-  
-ture

Feedback ( For OFFICE use only )

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		<b>Total :</b>	

Q.3) "British education policies did not meet the needs and aspirations of 19th century India." Analyze.

(10 Marks, 150 Words)

Regulating Act (1813) made a humble beginning towards education, which was followed by Macaulay's Minute (1835) and Wood's Despatch (1855) advocating for mass education.

### British Education Policies

- ① Limited in reach :- they followed down filtration theory & therefore limited education to a few.
- ② created inequality :-  
→ only rich could afford the education  
→ hence poor were left
- ③ Mediocrity :-  
→ they needed clerks hence they did not give focus to critical thinking or innovation in education.
- ④ Dismantling of traditional schools  
→ as British (govt.) jobs now demanded only English as language.

68186\_31033\_1910045064\_(2020-12-03 22:20:39)

⑤ Ignored women :-

because to skip wrath of conservatives and also no immediate need to british of women

⑥ No technical education

→ only basic education was given

→ only 1 engineering college at Roorkee that too for europeans

However these policies had unintended consequence of creating an enlightened class of intelligentsia which led the social reform & later freedom struggle too.

Feedback ( For OFFICE use only )

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		<b>Total :</b>	

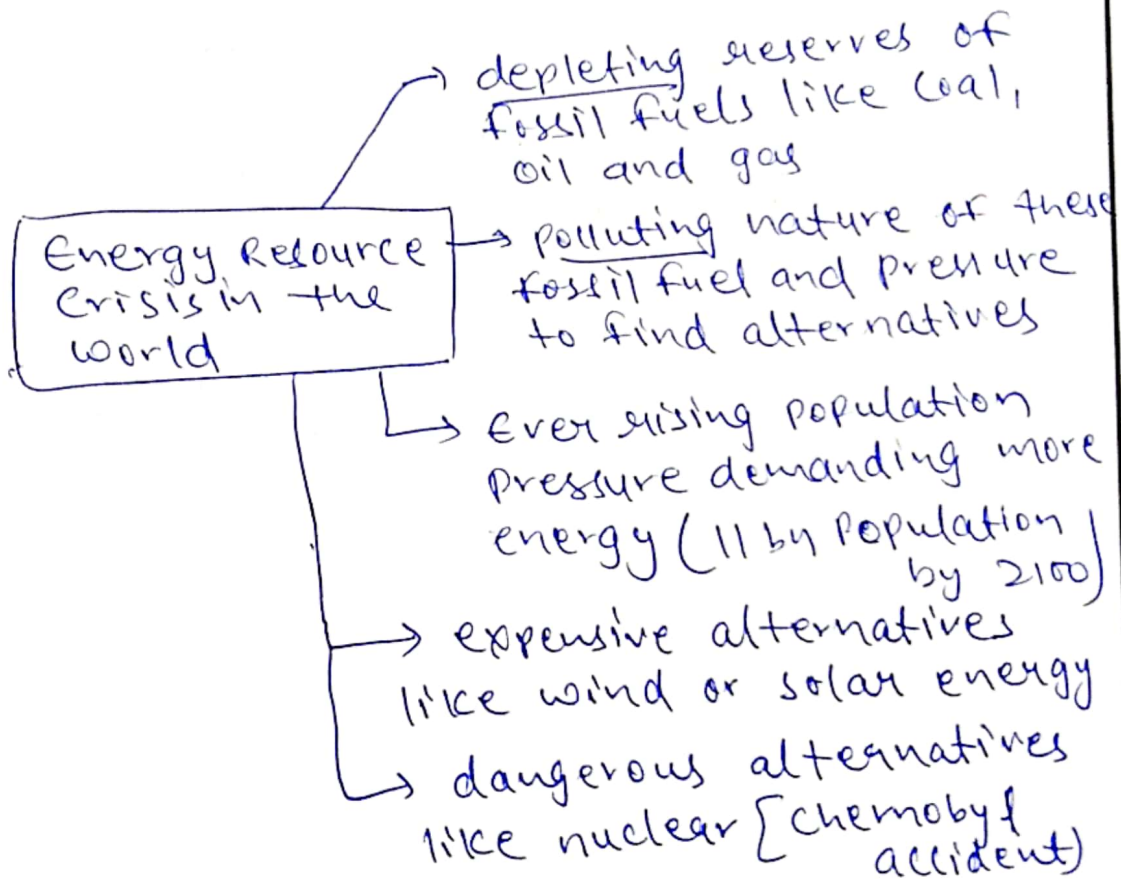


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Q.4) "The world is expected to meet the energy resource crisis facing the world". Discuss.

(10 Marks, 150 Words)

Tidal energy currently contributes to less than 0.5% of India's power mix. Tidal energy is a clean, renewable source of energy from the kinetic energy of tides in the ocean



## Tidal Energy as a solution

Ⓐ It is clean form of energy and also unlimited

- ② It has huge potential due to huge Coastal expanses of nations
- ③ It can combat climate change
- ④ It will be able to cater to the needs of densely populated coastal areas

However there is less interest by countries on it and therefore there is low R&D on it which makes it costly at present

Countries should try to maintain balance between different renewable energies like wind, Hydro or solar and Tidal

Feedback ( For OFFICE use only )

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		<b>Total :</b>	

Q.5) What is the mechanism of meridional circulation of atmosphere? Discuss its significance.

(10 Marks, 150 Words)

Atmospheric circulation are cycles which takes excess heat from equatorial region to heat deficient polar region

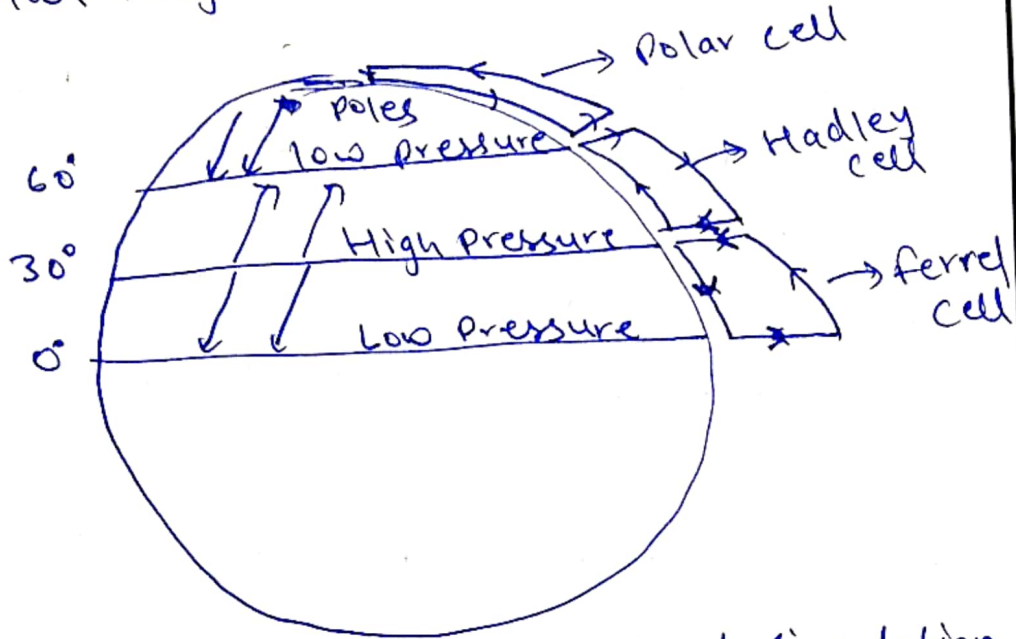


Fig: Tricellular meridional circulation

### Mechanism

- Low pressure area at equator due to excess heat make the air rise which then descends at subtropical High pressure belt ~~at creating~~
- High pressure at poles pushes air towards temperate low pressure belt thereby creating a cycle

Significance

- Heat balance :- otherwise poles would have  $-100^{\circ}\text{C}$  and equator would be  $>100^{\circ}\text{C}$
- Existence of life :- without this no life would be possible on earth
- helps in nutrient cycles too
- Precipitation is possible due to this only
- It also impacts oceanic circulation

## Feedback ( For OFFICE use only )

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		<b>Total :</b>	

68186 31033 1910045064 (2020-12-03 22:20:39) 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)

Foundation of British rule can be traced back to the watershed event of Battle of Plassey (1757) and Battle of Buxar (1764)

### On Ruins of Mughal Empire

#### ① Fragmented Polity :-

→ with mughals gone there was no central authority

→ marathas in deccan, ~~etc~~ Nawabs in Hyderabad were small kingdoms

#### ② Infighting between the Indian rulers

→ British made their fortunes by siding with kings and gaining ground

#### ③ Lack of vision :-

→ no ruler had the vision to unite India at that time

However these were not the only reasons which helped british

Other Reasons

- Naval supremacy of british
- strong line of leaders like Clive etc
- Better technology in guns and Cannons
- win over other european powers

These factors ~~at~~ combined led to the subjugation of this big nation by a handful europeans

Feedback ( For OFFICE use only )

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		<b>Total :</b>	

681085\_31083\_1910045064 (2020-12-03 22:20:39)

National Bamboo Mission is a useful instrument to accelerate the economic development of North-east India". Discuss.

(10 Marks, 150 Words)

Bamboo also called 'Green gold' has varied use and is found through-out the Indian forests

National Bamboo mission was launched by GOI to create an economy based on bamboo which can lead to poverty alleviation and empowerment of vulnerable sections

North East India

- It is majorly tribal in nature
- Assam has the highest production of Bamboo in the Country

Economic development of NE India

- Tribals can make products like baskets and ladders which can fetch them livelihood
- Bamboo can also be used as edible item therefore reducing distress in NE India.

68186\_31033\_1910045064 (2020-12-03 22:20:39)

- As government has ~~excluded~~ included bamboo as minor forest produce the tribals can grow and sell it to the ever growing Construction sector
- NBM also aims to organise the people in SHGs and add value to their primitive products
- Financial help extended by NBM in cultivating bamboo can further give impetus to bamboo economy
- NE India is the most backward area of India and we must ensure to end its isolation by projects like PMT highway, Kaladan multi modal project to usher in a prosper NE India.

Feedback ( For OFFICE use only )

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		<b>Total :</b>	



Q.8) "Caste, in contemporary India, showing 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 system has existed in India since vedic period and it is around caste systems that hindu societies are organised till today

Today it is said that 'caste system is weakening but caste identities are strengthening

### visibility of Caste

#### ① Caste based Reservation :-

→ the underprivileged are asserting their identities to get reservation benefits

#### ② Caste based Politics :-

→ parties like BSP are organised around underprivileged castes

#### ③ Rights movements :-

→ like Dalit Panther (1970s) in maharashtra asserted their rights to equality

Though the privileged do not express their caste identities often enough due to

- progressive times
- changed laws (constitution) shunning caste based discrimination

However privileged sections too show off their caste identities on several occasions like

- Caste Associations in urban areas  
eg: Agarwal Samaj, Maheshwari Samaj etc
- Caste Councils like Khap Panchayats in rural areas

Caste is an evil which needs to be pulled by its root from the India society.

Feedback ( For OFFICE use only )

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		<b>Total :</b>	



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)

Feedback ( For OFFICE use only )

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		<b>Total :</b>	



68185 31033 1910045064 (2020-12-03 22:20:39)

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)

Feedback ( For OFFICE use only )

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		<b>Total :</b>	

68186\_31033\_1910045064\_(2020-12-03 22:20:39)

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

(15 Marks, 250 Words)

World wars are the most devastating of all the wars fought by humans in the history leading to tragedy of life and property

World wars impacted each and every sphere of the society and economy.

### Armies

- WWI for 5 years and WWII for 6 years saw the deaths of millions of soldiers
- Trench warfare during WWI took a heavy toll on human life
- while winter during Stalingrad campaign during WWII was devastating for German soldiers
- Conscriptions and recruitments from colonies was also a normal feature

Societies

- glorification of war during WWI led to societies taking pride in their military campaigns but this changed post WWI
- German society had to face guilt of war and their aggression
- there was negative sentiments among societies towards colonialism & war and violence now.

Economies

- Economies of all participants were shattered
- Reparations to be paid by Germany broke its back further
- inflation in common goods was a common feature in colonies too
- this was a period of stagnation and recession of global GDP

Technologies

- There was rise of airplanes for bombing, surveillance during WWI



→ development of nuclear bombs during wwII and counter develop-ment by others.

→ Barbed wiring was a unique feature during wwI

Humankindo should learn its lessons from these two wars and try not to repeat these mistakes therefore strengthening of global institutions like UN is the need of hour

Feedback ( For OFFICE use only )

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		<b>Total :</b>	



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

French Revolution (1789) was fought on the motto of Liberty, Equality and Fraternity and it also inspired other freedom struggles with the same ideals

French Revolution	Indian Freedom Struggle
<p>① <u>Liberty</u></p> <p>→ the oppressed 3<sup>rd</sup> state wanted to limit the power of the state (king)</p>	<p><u>Liberty</u></p> <p>→</p>

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Feedback ( For OFFICE use only )

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		<b>Total :</b>	

Q.13) For India to transform 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 is a vision where there is no poverty, no hunger, no corruption or casteism, communalism and a digitally advanced India is ~~at~~ at the forefront of the world

No Poverty (SDG1) & zero Hunger (SDG2) for a New India

① shedding our old image

↳ not to be seen a land of poor malnourished and weak people

② casteism :-

↳ Poverty feeds into strengthening caste inequalities

③ Communalism :-

↳ more equal and prosperous societies have less communal strifes  
eg:- scandinavian countries

## ④ Knowledge based economy

→ when only basic needs like food are met, will the individual work towards education

### Approaches by Government

#### ① Trickle down theory

→ In 1950s & 60s  
 → Govt. thought the growth will lead to benefits and prosperity of all  
 → it failed

#### ② welfare based approach :-

→ citizens treated as mere beneficiaries  
 → their participation was not sought  
 → basic amenities like Housing (PMAY), Drinking water, Education (SSA) etc were given

#### ③ Rights based Approach :-

→ participation of citizens is sought  
 → Employment generating schemes like NRLM for SHG formation

- Employment given under schemes like MGNREGA (a legal Right)
- National Food Security Act to give Right to food.

Despite these measures by the government a lot needs to be done. like reducing corruption and inefficiencies in the system

Capability approach as suggested by Amartya Sen can be a guiding light for the government here

Feedback ( For OFFICE use only )

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		<b>Total :</b>	

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Q.1) 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)

The exploitative policies of britishers as well as zamindars led to peasants time and again revolting to get a dignified life

Peasant's struggle can be broadly divided in two phase

Pre 1900

Post ~~19100~~  
1900

## Pre-1900 objectives

① Immediate grievances =

→ true <sup>cause</sup> ~~nature~~ of their exploitation was not known to the farmer  
i.e. colonialism

→ so they aired their situational grievances like high rent forced eviction etc

② Directed against zamindars +

→ they never targeted britishers rather zamindars eg: in Pabna rebellion



68186\_31033\_1910045064 (2020-12-03 22:20:39)

## ③ Use of legal means

→ as they did not know their biased & exploitative nature  
eg:- In Indigo Revolt (1859)

## ④ Spontaneous :-

→ these revolts were not premeditated rather spontaneous so they lacked any organisation to counter british

## ⑤ Limited in reach :-

→ as they thought only they are alone and did not realise the all pervasive nature of british exploitation eg:- social boycott of moneylender during Deccan riots

## Post 1900

### ① Integration with freedom struggle?

→ as they realised the root cause of their problems to be british

### ② Targeted both against british and exploitative zamindars

- like kisan sabhas were formed
- Tebhaga movement was against Zamindars

③ objective to expel british:

- they did not want just mere reforms but wanted to oust the british

These struggles by farmers finally led to Land reforms in independent India leading to abolition of Zamindari and empowerment of farmers

Feedback ( For OFFICE use only )

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		<b>Total :</b>	

68. 86131033\_1910045064 (2020-12-03 22:20:39) 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)

The inequalities and disabilities forced on women due to patriarchy and other social evils ~~has~~ have compelled women to fight for their rights

### Struggle during colonial times

#### ① Bharat stree Mahamandal :-

- 1st major organisation, found by Saraladevi Chaudharani (1910)
- asked for women's civil rights of vote and participation in legislature

#### ② All India women conference (1927)

- by Margaret Cousins
- It had comprehensive demands of fighting patriarchy, Purdah, and child marriages

③ Arya mahila samaj  
→ It was all for women education

④ Initially in ~~the~~ 1800s, ~~women~~ men led the fight for women's right but by 1900, women themselves took this mantle and waged their own war.

⑤ Freedom struggle :-

- most liberating for women
- they faced lathis, went to jails, participated in processions, picketing same as men
- they asserted their rights and capabilities here

### Post Independence

① Chipko movement (1974) + Uttarakhand  
→ waged by women as deforestations led to hardship for them in fuel collection and food

② Anti-Arrack movement :- In 1970s  
Andhra Pradesh  
→ women again rose against the

evil of liquor and its impact on their married life leading to its ban

- ③ Gulabi Gang :- a contemporary organization by Sampatkal devi  
 - they fight against any evil by men on women & even use violence to achieve their goal

- ④ Nirbhaya movement :-  
 → women took to roads to get their right to self dignity ~~enforced~~ and got amendment in rape laws

Though they have achieved a lot but a lot more needs to be achieved and we must all help them in this endeavour of theirs, after all India is signatory to CEDAW Convention

Feedback ( For OFFICE use only )

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 has gained relevance since IORA meeting 2018. which ~~is~~ stated to use the oceans in sustainable manner to boost economic growth in the region

### Potential in boosting Economic growth

#### ① Fishing :-

→ oceans can be used in sustainable manner to harness fishes for livelihood

→ it can also enhance ~~our~~ exports which is currently 6% of the world's in fishing

#### ② Tourism :-

→ beach tourism has great potential in India and can be leveraged

#### ③ Tidal Energy :-

→ with suitable ~~ene~~ technology we can harness tidal and wind

Energy④ Mineral Exploration :-

- India already has exclusive mining claim on polymetallic nodules in mid Indian ocean ~~area~~ region by ISBA
- Gas & oil exploration are also further boost to economic growth
- Recent discoveries of methane hydrates give another area to explore

⑤ Trade Routes :-

- ~~Sea~~ marine trade is the cheapest of all modes of transport (nearly 4 times less than road)

Challenges① Technological :-

- we lack technology to harness deep sea mineral resource
- Cost effective technology is also not available for harnessing tidal energy & wind energy over oceans

## ② Environmental :-

- Drilling in deep ocean can lead to pollution
- oil spills are another challenge
- overharvesting of fish leading to unsustainable fishing

## ③ Lack of Publicity :-

- India is not seen as a major hub for tourism
- we need to develop facilities like maldives for marine tourism

## ④ Aggression by China :-

- it hampers free and open sea lanes of communication

India should work of Deep Ocean mission along with partnering with like minded countries to ensure its SAGAR doctrine is enforced

Feedback ( For OFFICE use only )

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		<b>Total :</b>	



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

Land Degradation Neutrality (LDN) is when the productivity of the land is either ~~same~~ improves or remains the same

### Ecological benefits of LDN

- ① Restoration of deserted land :-  
it will improve ~~to~~ ecological balance
- ② Afforestation :-  
→ will lead to reduced climate change  
→ also reduction in pollution
- ③ water bodies :-  
→ pollution due to overuse of fertiliser ~~to~~ will reduce  
→ Recharge rate of groundwater will improve
- ④ Biodiversity :-  
→ will be conserved as stress

on their habitats will reduce by human activities

### Socio-Economic Benefits

① Water security :-

→ will lead to fulfillment of SDG 6 of clean water and sanitation

→ Health parameter will also improve

② Food security :-

→ Restored land will lead to enhanced fertility

→ Productivity and production both will rise

③ Reduce distressed migration :-

→ leading to balanced growth of urban and rural areas

④ Increased Farmer incomes :-

→ leading to achievement of 'Doubling farmer's income by 2020-2022'

## Steps that can be taken

- India is already party to UNCCD & has obligation to achieve LDN by 2030
- Integrated watershed management should be implemented effectively
- Creating green belts to stop further desertification
- Rational use of fertilisers hence Nutrient based subsidy should be given importance
- Agroclimatic regionalisation to maintain soil productivity

India is also signatory to Bonn Challenge & emulating best practices like in Kalegan Siddhi (Maharashtra) can be a way forward

Feedback ( For OFFICE use only )

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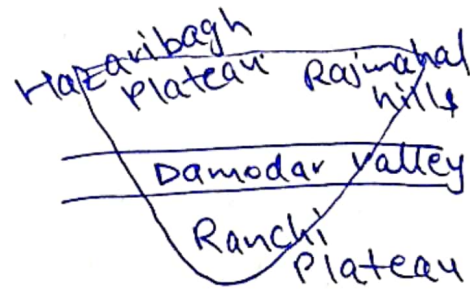
Q.18) Analyze the factors that make Chotanagpur plateau an important heavy industry region. Also, discuss why this region lags behind in the development of Knowledge based industries?

(15 Marks, 250 Words)

Chotanagpur plateau region is spanned over 5 states viz Jharkhand, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Odisha & West Bengal

## Factors for heavy industries

① Abundance of Iron :- the Damodar valley is rich in iron ore



② Abundance of coal

Chotanagpur Plateau

→ it is a black belt region where both coal and iron are found together eg: Bokaro

③ Historical :-

→ The first steel plant (TISCO (1907)) was established in this region only

→ IISCO :- 2<sup>nd</sup> steel plant is also nearby this region

④ Government Policies :- Post independence government adopted policy of regional balanced growth there fore supported industrial townships in this region

⑤ Cheap and skilled labour :- due to high population economic labour is present

⑥ Hydroelectricity :- due to damodar and other rivers like son, cheap and abundance power was available

Reasons for lagging in knowledge based industries

① Lack of vision :- the governments focussed on just one resource for economic growth and did not diversify

② Poor socio-economic indicators :-  
- These regions lag in literacy rate and health parameters

③ Historical

→ this region has traditionally been a agricultural dominated area

④ Political instability :-

→ it lead to increase in crime rates

→ low Fdi due to uncertainty in policies

It is high time that government focus on diversification of economic activities in this region and fulfill the rising aspiration of youth

Feedback ( For OFFICE use only )

Structure		Content	
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68186 31033 1910045064 (2020-12-03 22:20:39)

Q.19) "Globalisation has led to exacerbation of rural-urban divide in India." Critically analyze.

(15 Marks, 250 Words)

Globalisation is a process which enabled by fast ICT & Transportation has led to exchange of ideas, goods, services and people across national border and thereby increasing global dependence and interconnectivity.

Globalisation along with all aspects of life has also had a influence on rural-urban balance.

## Positive Impacts

### ① Economic :-

- It has led to more job opportunities for rural people in urban areas
- Remittance from migrants help sustain families back home
- FDI has also been received in rural sector like Agriculture

— ure, irrigation & road development

## ② Social :

→ there has been an exchange of modern values & traditional values leading to homogeniety between the two

## ③ Technological

→ due to ~~in~~ innovations the affordability of mobile, laptops has ~~pe~~ led to use in rural areas

## Negative Impacts

### ① Economic

→ most of the FDI comes to urban areas only

→ it has led to deindustrialisation of rural areas

→ best talents of the village are pulled to urban areas & hence no one left in rural areas



68186\_31033\_1910045064 (2020-12-03 22:20:39)

→ Migration has also led to feminisation of poverty and agriculture

## ② Technological :-

→ the gap between rural and urban has increased eg:- only 15-20% have internet access in rural while it is 50% in urban

## ③ Social :-

→ It has also led to skewed sex ratios both in urban & rural areas

Globalisation is a two edged sword therefore it is onus of the government to make appropriate policies to achieve balance regional growth

Feedback ( For OFFICE use only )

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		<b>Total :</b>	



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)

Covid-19 is the worst pandemic that the world has witnessed in many centuries. It has affected every section of the society including the old aged

## Issues and challenges

① Vulnerability to death :-  
old people have the weakest immune system and are already grappling with many other diseases like diabetes etc

② Economic :-  
→ Not able to withdraw their pensions  
→ dependence on family has increased further

68186\_31033\_1910045064 (2020-12-03 22:20:39)

### ③ Social :-

→ They need to maintain isolation  
• from the rest leading to  
psychological distress

→ could not seek help from  
others in their daily chores  
due to fear of infection

④ They are relegated to the end of  
priority list in treatment

### ⑤ Emotional :-

→ losing their life partners  
at this stage further isolates  
them

→ continuous fear of infection  
takes a toll on their mental  
health

### Suggestions

① special care :- there should be  
special-care rooms in hospitals

for the elderly

② Home delivery :-

→ of their pensions a social assistance provided by society

→ Rations from PDS & other nutrition schemes

③ sensitisation of people and families of the special needs of the elderly

④ Leveraging technology :- so that they can stay connected with the rest of the world

It is the duty of all i.e. families, society and government to cater to the special needs of the elderly as they form 8.6% of our population

Feedback ( For OFFICE use only )

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		<b>Total :</b>	

## Mentor Feedback Questions

- 1 .....
- 2 .....
- 3 .....
- 4 .....
- 5 .....

### Test Goal

- 1 .....
- 2 .....
- 3 .....

### Outcomes

- .....
- .....
- .....
- .....
- .....

## 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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