

RECEIVED

RECEIVED

TEST CODE : 5 1 0 6 1

27 JUN 2022

FIAS - MGP 2022 (C-10) - GS Paper #1

ForumIAS  
ACADEMYForumIAS  
ACADEMY

ForumIAS

GENERAL STUDIES

Name Of Candidate

ANIRUDHA PANDEY

Roll No.

1910043844

Date:

27 June 2022

Time Allowed: Three Hours

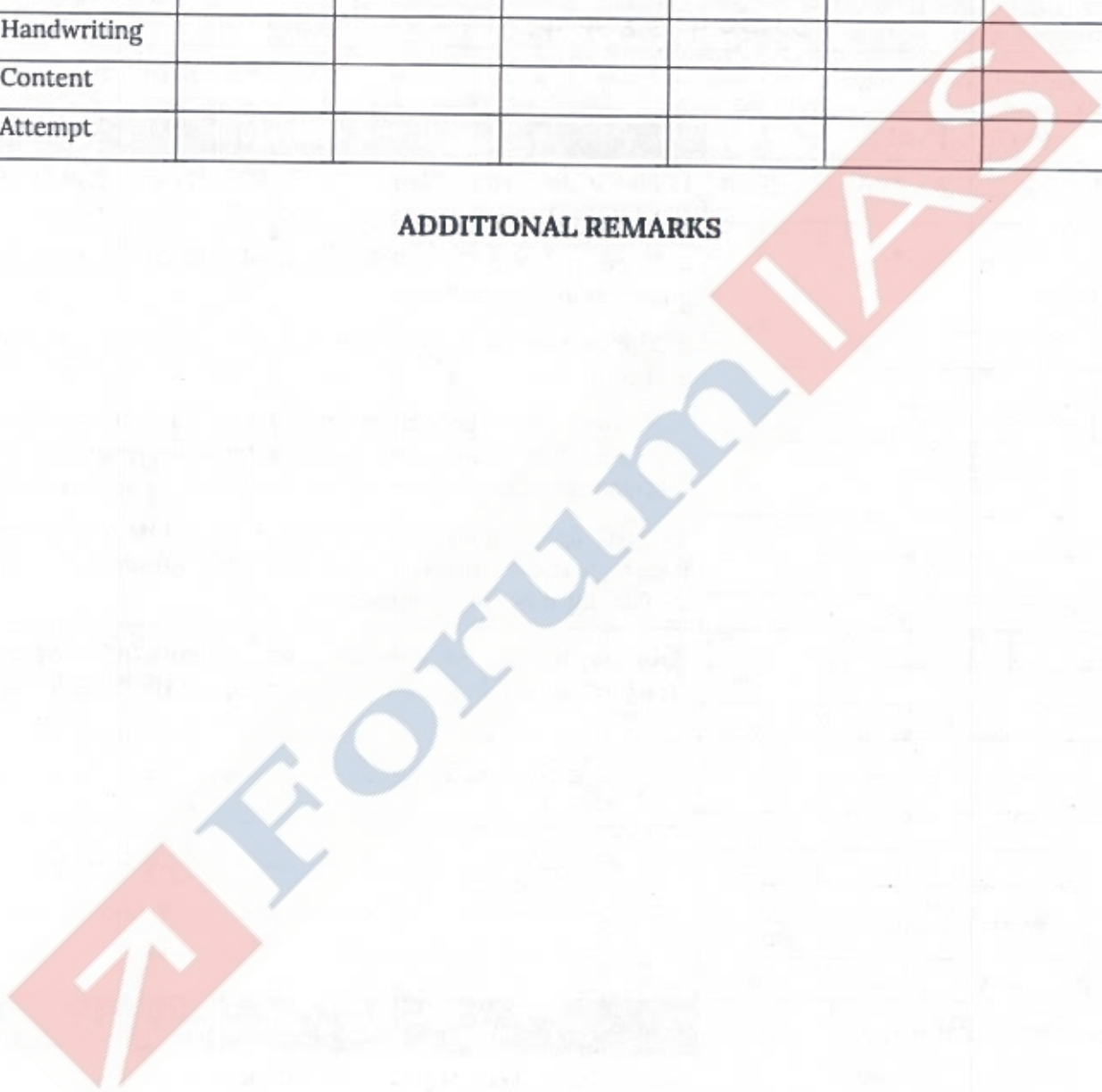
Maximum Marks: 250

INDEX TABLE			INSTRUCTION	
Q. No.	Max. Marks	Marks Obtained	1. Please do furnish Name, Email, Roll No and Mobile in the answer sheet.	
1			2. There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI, all questions are compulsory.	
2			3. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.	
3			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.	
4			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.	
5			<i>Any specific messages for ForumIAS Mentors/Evaluators with respect to your copy? Write it here.</i>	
6			-----	
7			-----	
8			-----	
9			-----	
10			-----	
11			-----	
12			-----	
13			-----	
14			-----	
15			-----	
16			-----	
17			-----	
18			-----	
19			-----	
20			-----	
<b>Total:</b>	<b>250</b>			
<b>Evaluator's Discretion:</b>			<b>For Student Only</b>	
			<b>Start Time   10:45 .</b>	<b>End Time  </b>
<b>Total Marks:</b>			<b>Mode Of Examination:</b>	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>	
			<b>ECN CODE:</b>	<b>EG:</b>
			<b>Evaluation Date:</b>	

**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 various archaeological evidences paint a rich picture of the social, economic and religious life of the Harappan people. Discuss. (10 marks, 150 words)

विभिन्न पुरातात्विक साक्ष्य हड़प्पा के लोगों के सामाजिक, आर्थिक और धार्मिक जीवन की एक समृद्ध तस्वीर पेश करते हैं। चर्चा करें। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Harappan civilisation was prevalent in North West India, Pak and Adghanistan from 2900 + to 1700 BCE.

## Social life



① Widespread literacy → Advertisement boards in Dholavira.

② Bronze dancing girl at Mohenjodaro indicates advanced sculptural tradition.

③ Advanced town planning with concern for privacy.

## Economic life

① Trade with Magellan, Mesopotamia + Harappan seals found in Oman.

② Advanced navigation → Port at Lothal  
↳ Meluhha referred as land of sea powers in Mesopotamian text

- ② Agricultural advancement → ploughed field found in kalibangan.
- ④ Uniform system of weights discovered from Hulas (UP) to shortughai (Afgh)
- ⑤ Barter trade → through seals of steatite.

Religious

- ① Pashupati nath seal → indicates deity worship. (mohenjodaro)
- ② statue of bearded priest → indicates possibility of philosopher king.
- ③ Evidence of diva worship → at Dakhigarhi (Haryana)

Harappan civilisation saw first phase of urbanisation in India which could not be witnessed again until Mughal period 1000 years later.

**Feedback**  
(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total



Q.2) Contradicting the doomsayers of idea of India as a nation, India has exhibited a successful experiment in democracy. Comment. (10 marks, 150 words)

एक राष्ट्र के रूप में भारत के प्रति दुराग्रह के विपरीत, भारत ने लोकतंत्र के रूप में एक सफल प्रयोग का प्रदर्शन किया है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Ivor jennings and other western scholars predicted in 1947 that democracy can not last long in an illiterate, under developed and highly diverse country such as India.

However, India has exhibited successful experiment in democracy because

① strength of constitution :-

1.1 Judicial independence -

1.2 special provisions for tribal

areas (6<sup>th</sup> schedule, 5<sup>th</sup> schedule, Article 371)

1.3 federalism to check separatism

1.4 No centralised imposition of Hindi

1.5 Secularism (Article 25 - 28)

## ② Consensus based approach of Nehru

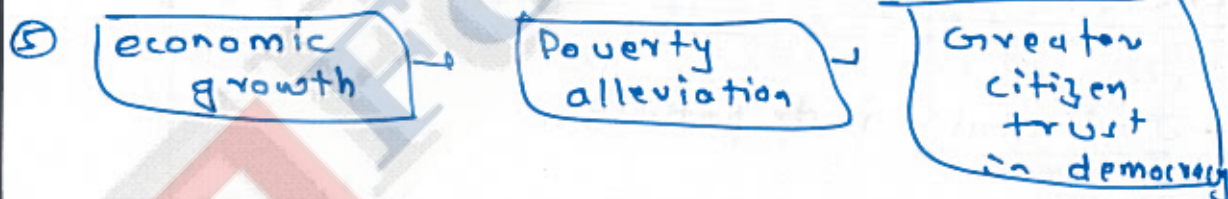
- 2.1 did not attempt to seize power.
- 2.2 free and fair election
- 2.3 freedom of speech and expression for dissenting voices (e.g) CPI.

## ③ cultural values → unity in diversity.

- ↳ sarva dharme sambhava.
- ↳ Vasudeva kutumbakam.

## ④ conciliatory approach towards

- regional movements (e.g) Mizo Accord 1986  
(e.g) Assam Accord 1995.



However India faces challenges such as misuse of sedition 146 rank in world democracy index Freedom of speech, strong institution & citizen participation is way forward.

### Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/  
Presentation

Question  
Interpretation

Content

Value  
Addition

Total



Q.3) Growth of the Indian National Movement was both a response to and a reason for changes in the British policy in the country. Elaborate. (10 marks, 150 words)

भारतीय राष्ट्रीय आंदोलन का विकास देश में ब्रिटिश नीति में बदलाव की प्रतिक्रिया और कारण दोनों था। विस्तृत वर्णन करें। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

## Indian national movement

started to grow in second half of 19<sup>th</sup> century with formation of organisations such as Indian Association (1871), Congress (1885).

### Response to British Policy

British Policy	Response
① <u>Freedom of Press (Licensing Regulation 1823)</u>	① <u>Nationalist Press</u> such as 1.1 <u>Amrita Bazar Patrika</u> in WB 1.2 <u>Kesari, Mahratta</u> by Tilak.
② <u>Reactionary Policy</u> <del>Reduction</del> of 19 <sup>th</sup> cen 2.1 <u>Reducing age for civil services</u> 2.2 <u>Adghan Misadventure</u> (1870s)	① <u>All India agitation</u> by <u>Indian Association</u> . ② <u>Mass sentiment</u> against <u>adghan war</u> .



② Liberal Policies

of Lytton :-

3.1 Libert Bill

3.2 Freedom of Association

① Libert Bill controversy

to raise nationalist sentiment

② encouragement to

form Congress

Reason for changes in British Policy

① Charter Act 1892 : Provided to move seats in Legislature -

∴ Result of moderate activity led by Crookdale, Ranade.

② Partition of Bengal (1905) to check growth of national movement.

③ Vernacular Press Act 1878, Arms Act to check growth of press, Great critics

Despite British attempts

Indian national movement gained all

India and mass character after

1905 swadeshi movement under extremist leadership.

**Feedback**

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/  
Presentation

Question  
Interpretation

Content

Value  
Addition

Total



Q.4) Collapse of the USSR was as much a consequence of internal unrest as of external factors. Analyze this statement and discuss the impacts of fall of USSR. (10 marks, 150 words)

USSR का पतन उतना ही आंतरिक अशांति का परिणाम था जितना कि बाहरी कारकों का। इस कथन का विश्लेषण कीजिए तथा सोवियत संघ के पतन के प्रभावों की विवेचना कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

USSR collapsed in 1992 leading to formation of Russia, Ukraine, Belarus, Baltic states and Central Asian Republics.

## causes of collapse

### ① Internal unrest

- ① Economic slowdown & recession
- ② Public anger to Chernobyl tragedy (1986).
- ③ Glasnost policy of Gorbachev to allow free speech.
- ④ Public resentment came to surface
- ⑤ Unsustainably high defence expenditure (13% of GDP) of USSR.
- ⑥ low economic growth in communist regime

⑥ Perestroika economic reforms of Gorbachev failed.

external factors

① Beggar die enemy and star wars policy of Reagan to start arms race with USSR.

② Failed invasion of Afghanistan (1980)

③ Increasing China-USA proximity to isolate USSR.

④ Sinatra doctrine in East Europe leading to reduced influence of USSR.

Impact of Fall

Positive

Negative

① End of cold war.

① US Hegemony

② Economic growth in East Europe, Central Asia

② Nuclear weapons proliferation

③ End of Proxy wars  
(e.g) Angola.

③ Violence due to withdrawal of security

④ Democracy in East Europe, Russia, CAS.

umbrella (e.g) Srebrenica (1995), Rwand (1994)

⑤ One party autocracy

### Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/  
Presentation

Question  
Interpretation

Content

Value  
Addition

Total



Q.5) Expectation that modernization and economic development would lead to secularization of the society has been belied in the country. Do you agree? (10 marks, 150 words)

आधुनिकीकरण और आर्थिक विकास से समाज के धर्मनिरपेक्षता की ओर ले जाने की उम्मीद को देश में झुठलाया गया है। क्या आप सहमत हैं। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Preamble envisages a secular republic in India. Secularism is also a basic feature of constitution (In Bommai case).

Has modernisation & economic growth led to secularisation?

Yes

① modernisation → greater awareness of minority rights  
 → civil society activism (e.g.)  
Anti CAA protests  
 → Popularisation of value of Tolerance, Unity in diversity in schools, social media.

② economic growth → socio-economic empowerment of minorities

No

- ① communal politics on Digital media, social media
  - ② communal riots (e.g) NE Delhi riots 2020.
  - ③ Mob lynching
  - ④ Hijab controversy, Namaz site controversy pointing to rising intolerance.
  - ⑤ Sachar committee 2006 points to socio-economic deprivation of minorities despite growth.
- on the balance, India remains a secular nation.
- However, equal opportunities commission, de-politicisation of religion, sensitisation of police in way forward sabka saath sabka vikas.

**Feedback**  
(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total



Q.6) Caste system is a dynamic reality that is acquiring a greater degree of flexibility in the modern society. In light of this statement, elucidate how the caste system has changed since independence along with the underlying reasons for these changes. (10 marks, 150 words)

जाति व्यवस्था एक गतिशील वास्तविकता है जो आधुनिक समाज में अधिक से अधिक लचीलेपन को प्राप्त कर रही है। इस कथन के आलोक में, इन परिवर्तनों के अंतर्निहित कारणों के साथ-साथ स्वतंत्रता के बाद से जाति व्यवस्था कैसे बदली है, स्पष्ट करें। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Caste refers to social stratification of population based on primordial factors and notions of purity & pollution.

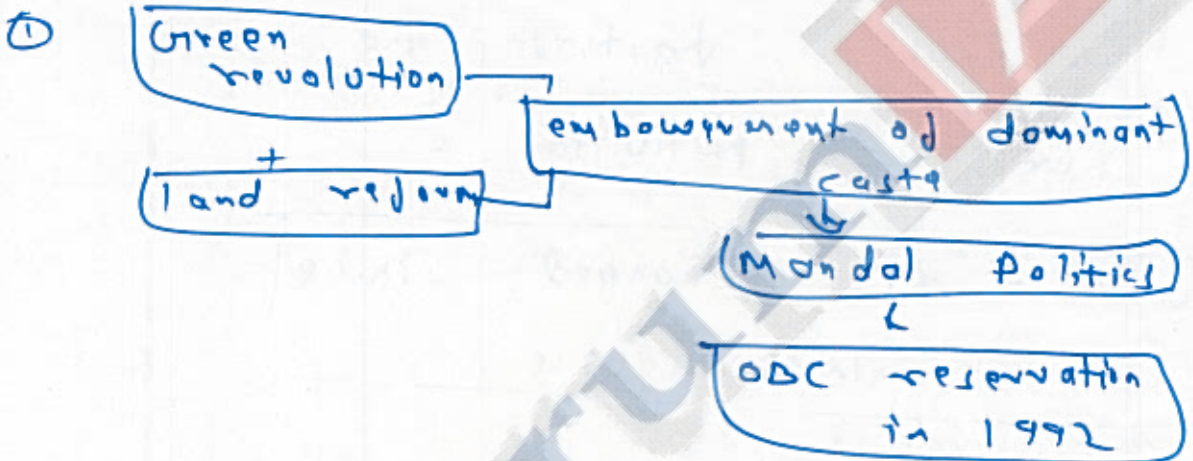
How it has changed since independence

① Politicisation of caste (e.g.) Mandal Politics

② Sanskritisation (M.N. Srinivas) whereby lower caste adopt practices of higher caste to claim higher social status.

- ③ caste based organisations (e.g) Elgar parishad in MN.
- ④ Quota movements (e.g) Jat, Maratha, Gujjar
- ⑤ Anti caste discrimination movements  
(e.g) Black Panthers in MN.

Reason for change



② Use of technology (e.g) caste based social media groups.

③ low inter caste marriages (i.e.) caste division

④ caste based parties (e.g) INLD, SP, BSP

However, modern education, urbanisation & western idea of equality, fraternity provide hope for eradication of caste

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



Q.7) Analyze the role of digital technologies in bridging gender gap in India. (10 marks, 150 words)

भारत में लैंगिक अंतर को पाटने में डिजिटल प्रौद्योगिकियों की भूमिका का विश्लेषण करें। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

India ranks 140 in Global Gender Gap Index of WEF.

Role of digital technology

- ① Safety at work place (e.g.)  
CCTV cameras
- ② Ease of movement in public spaces (e.g.) HIMMAT app of Delhi Police
- ③ Cyber security for women (e.g.) women cyber cell in Tamil Nadu.
- ④ Pink collar jobs in ~~Digital~~ IT sector

⑤ checking domestic violence (e.g.)

She-Box, One stop centres

⑥ Greater marketing & economic

empowerment (e.g.) Dhara Singh &

women in Assam selling goods

on Amazon, Dipkanta

However challenges →

Digital literacy, Digital divide,

Patriarchal mindsets, low skills

to use digital tech remain.

PMGDISHA, Udan,

Sukanya Samvidhi Yojna, Kanya

Samangla Yojna, Stand up India

to promote women led digital startups

's way Ahead.

### Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/  
Presentation

Question  
Interpretation

Content

Value  
Addition

Total



Q.8) Why does Western Ghat receive more rainfall than Eastern Ghat? How does the rainfall variation impact the vegetation and human activities in these regions? (10 marks, 150 words)

पश्चिमी घाट में पूर्वी घाट की तुलना में अधिक वर्षा क्यों होती है? इन क्षेत्रों में वर्षा की भिन्नता वनस्पति और मानव गति-विधियों को कैसे प्रभावित करती है? (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

## Western Ghats and

Eastern Ghats are largest mountain ranges in South India.

Why western Ghats receive more rainfall?

→ fall on windward side of South westerly monsoon winds

→ Greater height leads to more orographic rainfall

→ Greater continuity (than EW) ensures less monsoonal clouds can escape to valleys.

→ submergent coast line gives rise to greater adiabatic lifting hence more rainfall.

Impact

on vegetation

- ↳ sholas present in Nilgiris
- ↳ tropical wet evergreen forests found in WGH.
- ↳ Richer biodiversity in WGH.
- ↳ low vulnerability to forest fires.

on human activities

- ↳ Greater resources for timber, paper industries
- ↳ more rain fall promotes tea (Kerala), coddee (KN) and cotton (MH) cultivation
- ↳ ideal climate for urban centres on coasts (e.g. Mumbai), Pune, Kochi.
- ↳ Madhokar Gupta comm. to declare EST in western Ghats should be implemented

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



Q.9) Mention the changes in atmospheric composition since industrial revolution and their multi-faceted repercussions. (10 marks, 150 words)

औद्योगिक क्रांति के बाद से वायुमंडलीय संरचना में परिवर्तन और उनके बहुआयामी प्रभावों का उल्लेख करें।

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Industrial revolution started in 17<sup>th</sup> century

changes in atmospheric composition

- ① 140% increase in CO<sub>2</sub> emission ( IPCC )
- ② Rise in methane emissions
- ③ CFC & HFC emission increase due to use in refrigerants.
- ④ SO<sub>2</sub> & NO<sub>2</sub> increase from vehicles, industries, thermal power plants.
- ⑤ Variation in water vapour due to intensified water cycle. ( CIMO report )
- ⑥ Rise in tropospheric ozone.





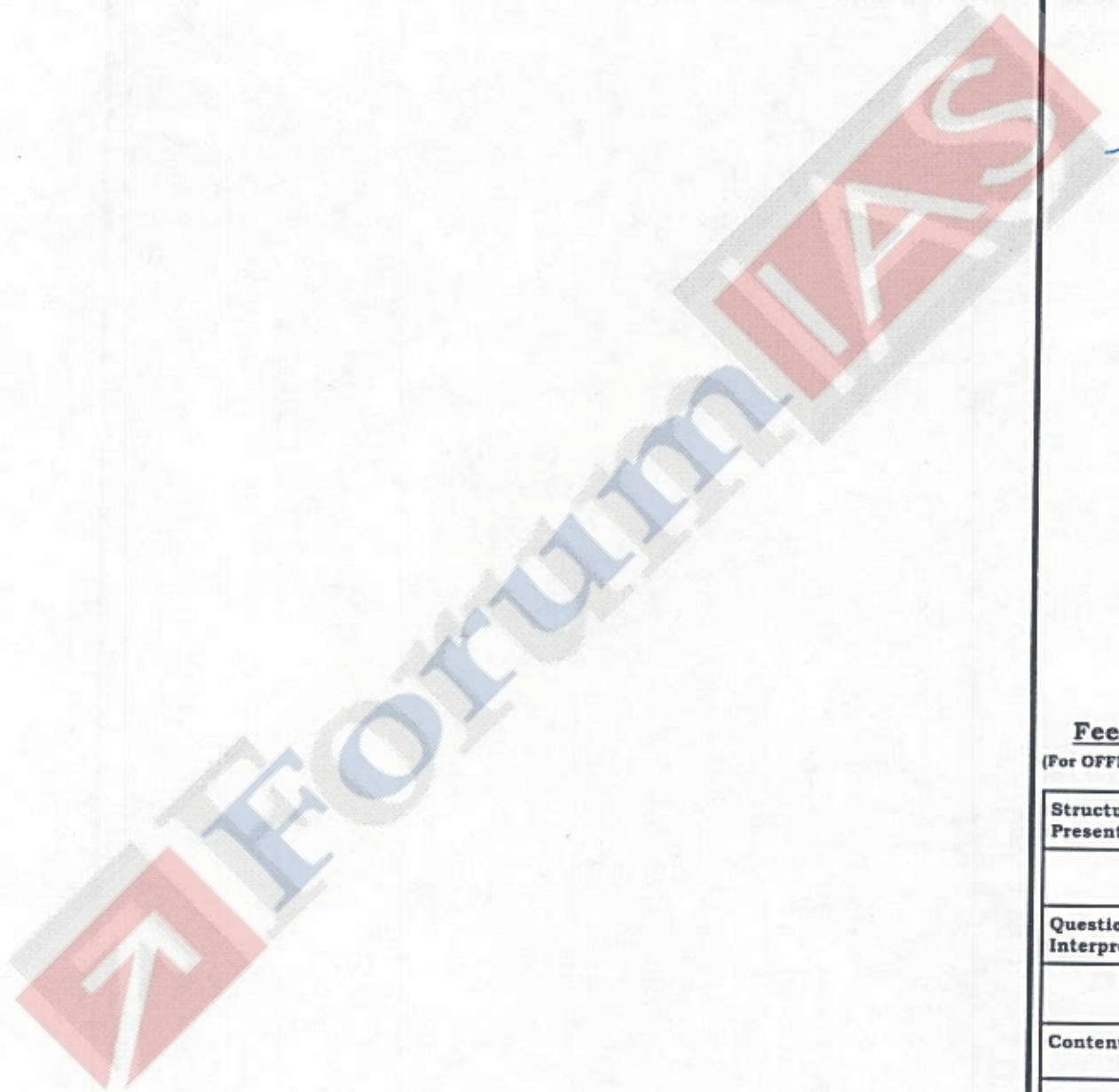
Q.10) Semiconductor industry has assumed great geopolitical significance in the present context. Comment and highlight the reasons for current global shortage in microprocessor availability.

(10 marks, 150 words)

सेमीकंडक्टर उद्योग ने वर्तमान संदर्भ में महान भू-राजनीतिक महत्व ग्रहण कर लिया है। माइक्रोप्रोसेसर उपलब्धता में वर्तमान वैश्विक कमी के कारणों पर टिप्पणी करें और उन्हें उजागर करें।

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)





**Feedback**

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/  
Presentation

Question  
Interpretation

Content

Value  
Addition

Total



Q.11) Trade was not just an economic activity in ancient India, it facilitated exchange of ideas and technologies that had social, cultural and political consequences. Discuss. (15 marks, 250 words)

प्राचीन भारत में व्यापार केवल एक आर्थिक गतिविधि नहीं थी, इसने उन विचारों और प्रौद्योगिकियों के आदान-प्रदान की सुविधा प्रदान की जिनके सामाजिक, सांस्कृतिक और राजनीतिक परिणाम थे। चर्चा करें। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

In ancient India, trade was carried with land and sea routes with Romans, SE Asia, China apart from internal trade.



Fig → Trade routes in ancient India.

Trade facilitated exchange of ideas & technologies

① Silk cultivation → from China to India.

- ① Glass manufacturing → from west Asia to India.
- ② Astrology → from India to Europe.
- ③ Zero and Mathematical inventions from India → West Asia → Europe.
- ④ Buddhism propagated to central Asia, China, SE by land routes, Africa using trade routes.

Social consequences

- ① Bhakti movement → started in Tamil Nadu gradually moved to north India.
- ② Caste system, Brahmanical religion become prevalent in India, SE Asia.
- ③ Uniform education system
- ④ Participation of women in local trade-



## Cultural consequences

- ① spread of Buddhism → to central Asia, China.
- ② Roman, Greek impact on Grandhar sculpture.
- ③ Prakrit language became popular throughout nation.

## Political consequences

- ① Invasions by shakas, Indo-greeks  
Bactrians to capture trade routes.
- ② Introduction of satrapies system in west India (shaka period)
- ③ Political unification under Mauvyo!  
Guptas → motivated by profitable trade.

It was trade that motivated Islamic invasions and colonial powers to come to India.

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



Q.12) The viceroyalty of Lord Lytton and Lord Ripon was marked by the full display of colonial relation between India and Britain. Elucidate. (15 marks, 250 words)

लॉर्ड लिटन और लॉर्ड रिपन के वायसराय काल को भारत और ब्रिटेन के बीच औपनिवेशिक संबंधों के पूर्ण प्रदर्शन द्वारा चिह्नित किया गया था। स्पष्ट करें। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Lord Lytton was viceroy of India in 18~~74~~<sup>74</sup>-78 and had reactionary views. He ~~is~~ was followed by Lord Ripon who had progressive views.

Full display of colonial relation

Under Lytton

- ① Vernacular Press Act 1878 to ban freedom of press.
- ② Arms Act 1878 to ban possession of arms by Indians -
- ③ Reducing age limit for civil services to 21 to discourage Indian entry.



① Holding Delhi Durbar even when India was in grip of a famine.

⑤ Extravagant Afghan War (1878) funded from Indian revenues.

Under Ripon

① Illbert Bill controversy highlights racial mindset of colonial rulers.

① Factory Act 1881 showed how government worked at command of British capitalists.

② Repeal of Vernacular Press Act (1878) highlighted dependence of press freedom on colonial relations.

④ Inability to create All India organisation (congress) highlighted British attempts to repress nationalist consciousness.

⑤ Decentralisation & local governance to improve administration.

These measures showed how India and Indians were entirely dependent on whims and fancies of colonial masters.

This revelation strengthened nationalist consciousness and led to build up of national movement. drain of wealth theory formation of congress (1885) etc.

**Feedback**

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/  
Presentation

Question  
Interpretation

Content

Value  
Addition

Total



Q.13) Although Mahatma Gandhi accepted Jawahar Lal Nehru as his successor, the two had marked differences during the freedom struggle and in their vision for independent India. Elaborate.

(15 marks, 250 words)

हालांकि महात्मा गांधी ने जवाहर लाल नेहरू को अपने उत्तराधिकारी के रूप में स्वीकार किया था, लेकिन दोनों ने स्वतंत्रता संग्राम के दौरान और स्वतंत्र भारत के लिए अपने दृष्टिकोण में मतभेदों को चिह्नित किया था। विस्तृत वर्णन करें।

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Mahatma Gandhi declared Nehru as his successor in 1941 after individual satyagraha.

However both had marked differences.

during freedom struggle

① Nehru Report (1928)

i) Gandhiji: supported dominion status

ii) Nehru called for complete independence (Purna swaraj)

## ② On congress strategy (1930's)

2.1 Gandhiji used struggle - Non-violent struggle strategy.

2.2 Nehru supported struggle-victory

## ③ On participating in polls (1946)

3.1 Nehru was in favour.

3.2 Gandhiji was hesitant.

## ④ Response to world war II

4.1 Gandhiji called for unconditional support to British.

4.2 Nehru called for support only if power is transferred immediately.

## Vision of Independent India

<u>Gandhi</u>	<u>Nehru</u>
① <u>Sarvodaya</u> in India	① <u>Socialism</u>
② Production by masses	② Mass production



① Party less democracy  
i.e. Gram Rajya.

② Parliamentary democracy.

④ Nai Taleem → vocational education

④ Modern western education.

⑤ Decentralised development

⑤ Centralised planning and development.

⑥ Trusteeship model  
not against capitalism

⑥ Socialist model → against capitalism.

Despite differences,

Grandhi chose Nehru as he had a secular outlook, popular support across North-south India and his democratic style of functioning.

### Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/  
Presentation

Question  
Interpretation

Content

Value  
Addition

Total



Q.14) Identify and examine reasons behind the deglobalization wave across the world. Analyze its impact on the Indian society. (15 marks, 250 words)

दुनिया भर में गैर-वैश्वीकरण की लहर के पीछे के कारणों की पहचान करें और उनका परीक्षण करें। भारतीय समाज पर इसके प्रभाव का विश्लेषण कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Globalisation refers to inexorable integration of market states, nations and technology to an extent never witnessed before (Thomas Friedman).

De globalisation refers to protectionist tendencies to reverse global flow of goods, labour and capital.

Reasons behind deglobalisation wave

① social reasons

↳ Demographic changes (e.g.) Immigration from east Europe triggered Brexit.



1.2 Rising xenophobia, Islamophobia  
intolerance in west.

1.3 New social movements focusing  
on deglobalisation (e.g) Wall Street  
protests 2011

Economic reasons

(i) Rise of China, India, East Asian

tigers triggered protectionism in  
west (e.g) America first

(ii) currency manipulations, floating  
rates of origin discourages

global trade.

(ii) Political reasons

(i) Logjam in institutions of

global governance (e.g) UN, WTO, IMF

(ii) Bilateral FTAs over WTO.

(iii) Trade war to further  
national interests.

Impact

① Social

- ① Reduced migration eg USA suspending M1 B visa
- ② cultural chauvinism eg rise of right, neo-fascist in Europe.

Economic

- ① Reduced Global Growth
- ① supply chain disruptions
- ① Reduced Global trade

Political

- ① World divided into blocs
- ① Emergence of New Cold war
- ② Exports linked Ukraine war to deglobalisation.

However, globalisation is inevitable as global problems such as COVID, climate change, terrorism require

global co-operation.

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



Q.15) Social media envisaged as a domain of individual freedom and creativity, is widening social crevices and fractures. Discuss the impact of social media on society. (15 marks, 250 words)

व्यक्तिगत स्वतंत्रता और रचनात्मकता के क्षेत्र के रूप में परिकल्पित सोशल मीडिया, सामाजिक दुराव और अलगाव को चौड़ा कर रहा है। समाज पर सोशल मीडिया के प्रभाव की विवेचना कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

We live in Digital Age where social media sites such as Facebook (25 crore users), whatsapp (27 crore users), twitter have gained immense popularity.

Impact on society

Positive impact

- ① Connecting people across globe  
 (e.g) chats, video calls.
- ② Freedom of speech and expression  
 (e.g) Discussion over farm reform laws on twitter.

- ③ Raising Political awareness through discussion (e.g) # Black Lives Matter
- ④ Gender Justice (e.g) # Me Too movement on twitter.
- ⑤ Climate action (e.g) # Fridays for future campaign
- ⑥ economic growth & employment generation (e.g) social influencers (e.g) content creators.
- ⑦ Digital education on youtube.
- ⑧ Use of latest technology (e.g) metaverse, AR, VR.
- ⑨ Negative
  - ① False news on Facebook
  - ② Hate speeches propagated via whatsapp.



③ Paid news on social media.

④ Cyber stalking. Bullying of women on Instagram.

⑤ Co-ordinating protests (e.g.) Jat quota movement through social media.

⑥ Radicalisation of youth by JSE using social media.

⑦ Riots (e.g.) Muzzafurnagar riots 2013 after viral video on Facebook.

⑧ Rumor mongering (e.g.) on child kidnapping leading to mob lynching.

Hence regulation of social media through IT Rules

2021, Telegraph Act 1885, IT Act 2008 is way forward.

### Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/  
Presentation

Question  
Interpretation

Content

Value  
Addition

Total



**Q.16)** Identify the reasons for regional variations in the fertility rate across the country and its social consequences. Examine the need of a population control law in the country. (15 marks, 250 words)

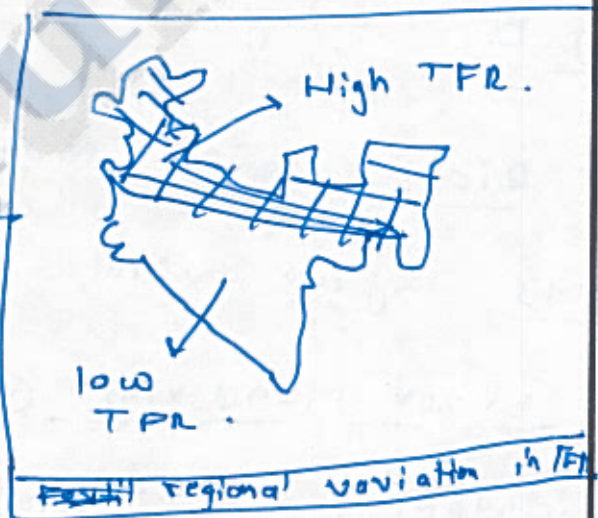
देश भर में प्रजनन दर में क्षेत्रीय भिन्नताओं के कारणों और इसके सामाजिक परिणामों की पहचान करें। देश में जनसंख्या नियंत्रण कानून की आवश्यकता का परीक्षण कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

NFHS 5 indicates

regional variation in fertility rates with high fertility (eg 3.5 in Bihar) in north India and low fertility (eg 1.7 in Tamil Nadu) in south, west India.

### Reasons

① Better implementation of population control measures in south, west India.

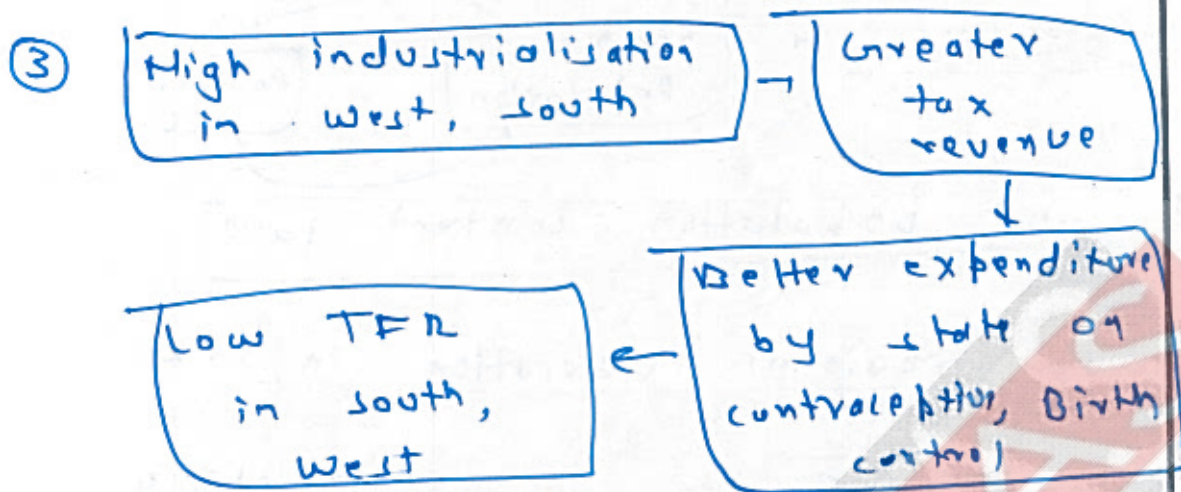


② low literacy in North India →

low awareness of family planning, use of contraceptives

High TFR





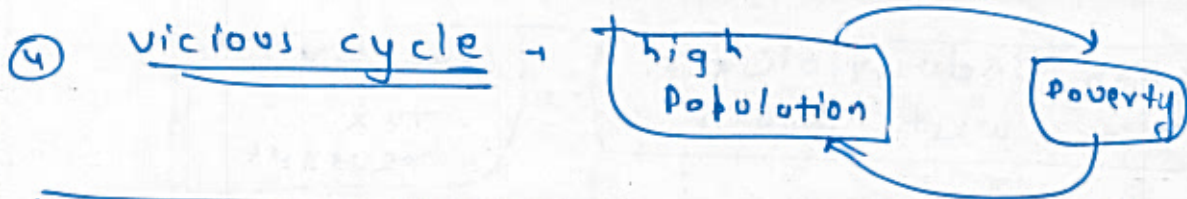
④ Decentralisation of population control in south, west India.

Social consequences

① Migration → from North, East to South, West in search of work.

② High IMR, MMR in high fertility regions

③ Child malnutrition, wasting, stunting due to limited state capacity and high population density



Need for population control law

- ① Reduce regional variation in TFR.
- ② Improved access to contraceptives.
- ③ Better reproductive autonomy, health of & women.
- ④ Greater focus of parents on Education, health of children.
- ⑤ Reduced pressure on natural resources  
 (i.e) water, land.

However any population control law should promote voluntary birth control not mandatory birth control to ensure Freedom of choice, avoid adverse consequences of China's one child policy.

### Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/  
Presentation

Question  
Interpretation

Content

Value  
Addition

Total



Q.17) The nature of urbanization in the country has given rise to new social and ecological challenges, instead of solving the old ones. Examine with suitable illustrations. (15 marks, 250 words)

देश में शहरीकरण की प्रकृति ने पुराने को हल करने के बजाय नई सामाजिक और पारिस्थितिक चुनौतियों को जन्म दिया है। उपयुक्त दृष्टांतों के साथ परीक्षण कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

India has 31% of population living in urban areas (Census 2011). It is expected to increase to 40% by 2040 (UNFPA)

## Nature of urbanisation

unplanned urbanisation.

rapid expansion of cities.

river bed encroachment

wetland reclamation.

migrants feeding into expansion of urban areas.

Jobless growth in cities.

## Social challenges

- ① Migration causing social unrest  
 e.g. Protests over use of Hindi on signboards in Bengaluru
- ② Reverse migration in crisis e.g. COVID-19
- ③ Ruralisation of elderly as youth move to city.
- ④ Lack of social security
- ⑤ Rising income inequality e.g. Oxfam report highlights top 1% in cities pocket 43% of national wealth.
- ⑥ Lack of housing - 17% urban population living in slums (Census 2011)
- ⑦ Prevalence of child labour - e.g. Bachpan Bachao Andolan in Bhopal -



ecological challenges

1. urban floods (e.g) Hyderabad in 2021

2. urban water crisis (e.g) Chennai in 2019

3. urban Heat island effect  
(e.g) Kanpur in UP

4. Air and noise pollution (e.g) Delhi

5. wetland degradation in urban areas (e.g) Sukna lake in Chandigarh

Smart cities mission

National clean Air programme, inter state migrant workmen Act, 1979,

PM Awas Yojna (Urban) is way forward

**Feedback**  
(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total



Q.18) Account for variations in oceanic temperature and discuss its multi-dimensional effects. (15 marks, 250 words)

महासागरीय तापमान में होने वाली विभिन्नताओं को ध्यान में रखते हुए इसके बहुआयामी प्रभावों की विवेचना कीजिए।

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Oceans cover 73% of earth's surface and play a crucial role social, economic, political and ecological life of humans.

Variations in oceanic temperatures occur due to

Natural causes

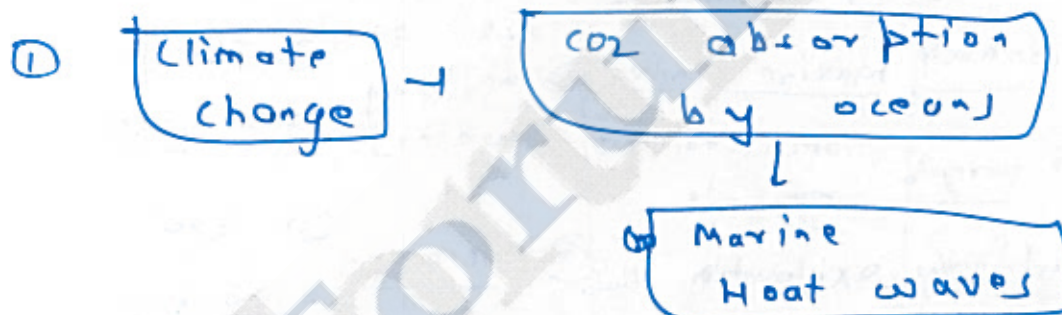
- ① Ocean currents (eg) North Atlantic drift brings warm water from tropical to west Europe.
- ② Latitude + water at higher latitude is colder.
- ③ ocean upwelling brings colder waters to surface.



④ Global weather phenomena (5.10)  
El-Nino leading to warm ocean  
 waters off Peru coast.

⑤ thermo haline circulation → leads  
 to variation in temperature of  
 sub surface water.

Anthropogenic causes



② Release of hot water by  
 industries into oceans (5.11) Nuclear  
power plants.

③ Arctic melting due to global  
warming reducing sea surface Temper-  
-ature in North Atlantic.

④ Weakening of Atlantic meridional overturning circulation (AMOC) disturbing global marine temperatures.

Impacts

<u>Social</u>	<u>Economic</u>	<u>Political</u>	<u>Ecological</u>
<p>① <del>low</del> <u>Reduced Fisheries catch</u> affecting <u>fisherman community</u></p> <p>② <del>increased</del> <u>irregular monsoon</u> affecting <u>farmers</u></p> <p>③ <u>Water wars</u></p> <p>④ <u>Yemen</u></p>	<p>① <u>low tourism revenue</u></p> <p>② <u>Threat to marine infra</u> from <u>heatwaves</u></p> <p>③ <u>oil exploration</u> will</p> <p>④ <u>Threat to Blue economy</u></p>	<p>① <u>Geo-political competition</u> in <u>Arctic</u> due to <u>melting waters</u></p> <p>② <u>UNFCCC</u> discussions to counter <u>marine heat-waves</u></p>	<p>① <u>Rise in extreme weather events</u></p> <p>③ <u>Rise in Dead zones</u></p> <p>② <u>Coral bleaching</u></p>

upholding SDG 14: Life

below water, strengthening Global ocean commission and Global Blue economy is way forward.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/  
Presentation

Question  
Interpretation

Content

Value  
Addition

Total

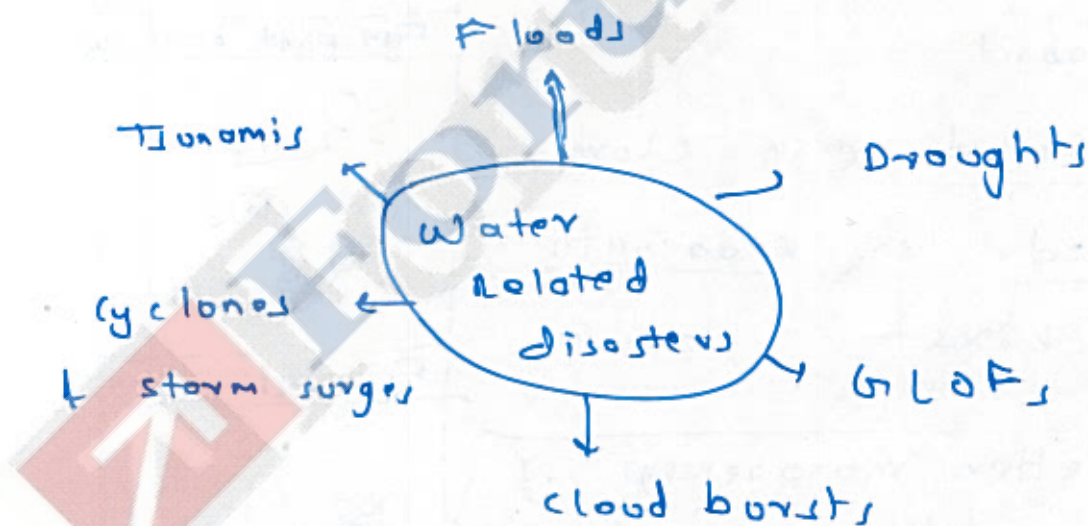


Q.19) Assess India's vulnerability to water related disasters. How can better management of water resource make the country more resilient towards such disasters? (15 marks, 250 words)

जल संबंधी आपदाओं के प्रति भारत की संवेदनशीलता का आकलन करें। जल संसाधन का बेहतर प्रबंधन देश को ऐसी आपदाओं के प्रति अधिक लचीला कैसे बना सकता है? (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

World Bank Predicts

India's per capita annual water availability to decline from 1243 m<sup>3</sup> to 1148 m<sup>3</sup> making it a "water stressed country" by 2024.



India's Vulnerability

① 60% area prone to droughts  
(NSI)

② 12% Area prone to floods ( Rashtriya Barsh Ayog ) .



③ 67% coastline prone to cyclones .

④ Rising GLOFs in sikkim, Uttarakhand

⑤ Urban floods in Mumbai, Hyderabad .

⑥ cloudburst ( Chorabari ) tragedy or Kedarnath cloud burst .

Drought prone Area



Flood prone Area



Cyclone prone Area

How better management of water will make it more resilient



GLOF and cloudburst prone Area

① Integrated watershed development to conserve water



and prevent droughts.

- ① Blue inter linking to prevent simultaneous flood and drought in different parts of country.
- ② Atal Bujal Yojna for ground water recharge to prevent droughts.
- ③ Roof top rainwater harvesting to prevent urban floods.
- ④ Jal Jeevan Mission for adequate water supply and dam management.

These steps will help achieve SDG 12 : Sustainable production & consumption. Implementing National Water Policy 2012 and National water mission (Part of NAPCC) is way forward.

### Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total



Q.20) What do you understand by heat waves? Identify the reasons for the rising frequency and intensity of heat waves in the country. Also, discuss the environmental and economic impacts of heat wave. (15 marks, 250 words)

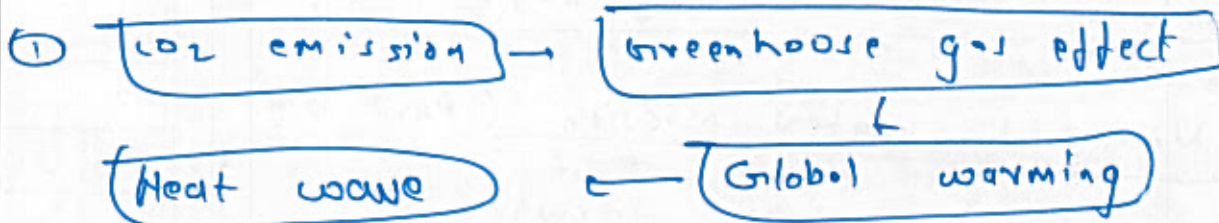
हीट वेव्स से आप क्या समझते हैं? देश में हीट वेव्स की बढ़ती आवृत्ति और तीव्रता के कारणों की पहचान करें। इसके अलावा, हीट वेव्स के पर्यावरणीय और आर्थिक प्रभावों पर चर्चा करें। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

W. Acc. to IMD heat wave refers to prolonged period of above normal temperatures in a region.

### Criteria

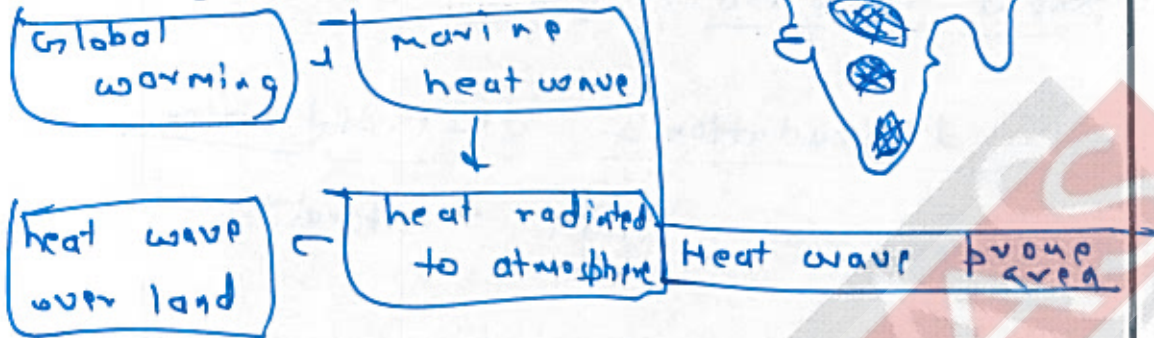
In Hills	In Plains.
① temperature above $30^{\circ}\text{C}$ .	① temperature above $40^{\circ}\text{C}$ .
② variation above normal of $> 5^{\circ}\text{C}$ .	② variation above normal $\geq 6.4^{\circ}\text{C}$

### Reasons for rising frequency



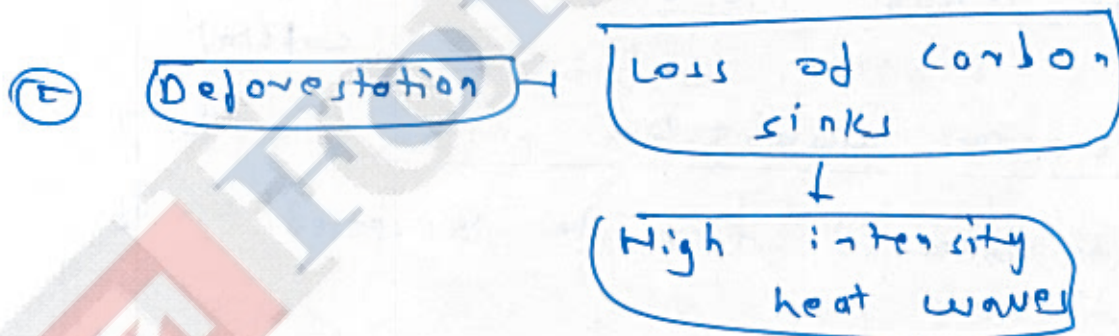


② Cascading effect  
(As per IPCC)



③ Rising vehicular emissions & Industrial pollution

④ Urban Heat Island effect in urban areas.



Environmental impacts

① Forest fires ② simultaneous in 2020

③ Threat of extinction due to

Habitat degradation for endangered animals?

① snow leopard, Brown bear.

② soil degradation & desertification

due to high temperatures

③ IPCC → Indian cities becoming uninhabitable due to heatwaves.

Economic impact

① Reduced worker productivity.

② High school closures → loss of social capital.

③ Increased adaptation costs → rising power demand due to increased use of AC.

Following NOMA guidelines

on heatwave for early warning, hard zonation, vulnerability mapping along with climate mitigation is way ahead

**Feedback**  
(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/ Presentation	-
Question Interpretation	-
Content	-
Value Addition	-
Total	-



**Mentor Feedback Questions**

1 .....

2 .....

3 .....

4 .....

5 .....

**Test Goal**

1 .....

2 .....

3 .....

**Outcomes**

.....

.....

.....

.....

**Marking Scheme**

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

\* Subject to change without prior notice.

---

## IMPORTANT : We've made some changes to MGP

---

Dear Friends, Now uploading your copies for evaluation has become simpler than before.

**1. Upload your copies on the academy portal itself.** Now you **no longer need to submit your copies by email to us**. You can login to your account and just upload your copy on your academy.forumias.com portal. Read more at <http://support.forumias.com/how-do-i-send-my-attempted-mgp-copies-to-forumias-academy/> or Google "forumias how to upload mgp copies".

**2. Please compress your files.** If you are going to submit copies online, and we need to quickly download them, please use a compressor like PDF compressor to ensure that you file size is within the range of 7-10MB. This will help us hasten your copies. We recommend using the free windows software. Available here : <https://www.pdfcompressor.net/>

**3. Support :** We have streamlines support for MGP / MGP copy Delay / Mentor Calls. You do not need to any longer send us emails for support. You can raise a ticket with respect to any issues that you are facing, and we will resolve your issue within 3 working days. You can raise a ticket at <http://academy.forumias.com/mytickets> . In case your issues are not addressed, you can email us at [helpdesk@forumias.academy](mailto:helpdesk@forumias.academy)

**\* It is advisable to raise a ticket after the copy has been evaluated**

4. You can see all the good copies of your Tests at

MGP 2020: <http://blog.forumias.com/goodcopies2021>

MGP 2021 : <http://blog.forumias.com/goodcopies2022>

5. Help us help you by doing these (1) Use your real name when you create an account on <http://academy.forumias.com> (2) Update your real name by visiting <http://one.forumias.com> (3) Raise only one ticket for all your needs at <http://academy.forumias.com/mytickets> . Re-open old tickets even for new issues.

 **ForumIAS**

ForumIAS, 2<sup>nd</sup> Floor, IAPL House, 19, PUSA Road, Karol Bagh, New Delhi.