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17 AUG 2022  
ForumIAS  
ACADEMY

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TEST CODE : 5 1 1 2 4

FIAS – MGP 2022 (C-11) – Sectional Test #2

**ForumIAS**

**GENERAL STUDIES**

Name Of Candidate	ANUJA TRIVEDI		
Roll No.	1910078166	Date:	6/08/22

Time Allowed: Three Hours

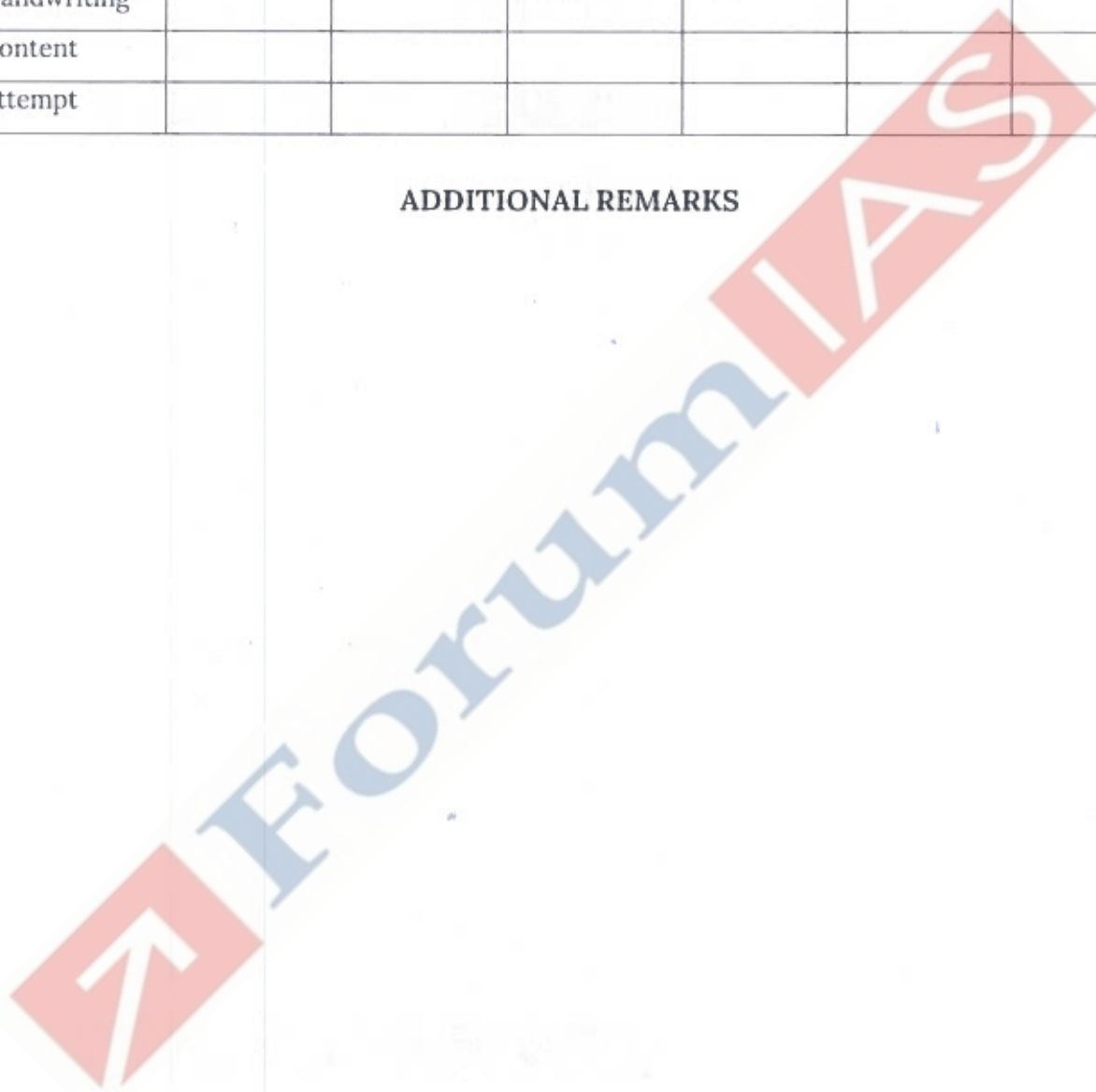
Maximum Marks: 250

INDEX TABLE			INSTRUCTION
Q. No.	Max. Marks	Marks Obtained	<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 &amp; HINDI, 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:</b>	<b>250</b>		
<b>Evaluator's Discretion:</b>			<b>For Student Only</b>
			Start Time   10:45 AM
			End Time   1:45 PM
<b>Total Marks:</b>			Mode Of Examination: Online <input type="checkbox"/> Offline <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<b>Evaluator's Discretion:</b> This is the marks awarded at the discretion of the evaluator based on your overall impression, on the basis of (but not limited to) your handwriting, presentation, use of diagrams, flowcharts, facts and figures or absolutely anything that he/she liked in your copy.			<b>For Office Use Only</b>
			ECN CODE:
			EG:
			Evaluation Date:

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

Parameters	Excellent	Very Good	Good	Average	Poor	Very Poor
Language						
Structure						
Presentation						
Handwriting						
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)

The Harappan civilization was a bronze-age civilization on the north-west of the Indian subcontinent with an evolved and sophisticated people.

## ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVIDENCES

① The Great Bath at Mohenjodaro - 1 > Religious ceremonies were performed with water

2 > Social gatherings centered around such ceremonies

② Well-planned grid-like housing with drainage system

3 > Advanced planning of urban settlement

4 > Civic sense of cleanliness

5 > Economic well-being represented by good conditions

③ Great Granary

6 > Agricultural productivity

was high and crops like wheat, barley were grown and stored.

IV) Citadel and lower housing

social distinction between high and low class who lived separately

V) Absence of temples

Religion was personal, evidence of king worship and goddess of fertility worship

VI) Presence of sculptures (dancing girl, bearded man), pottery, crafts, toys, beads

Rich social life, Fashua & art was enjoyed and celebrated. Recreational lifestyle.

Archaeological evidences of water reservoir (Dholavira), docks (Lothal) also showcase diverse infrastructure and trading of the ancient civilisation

### Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/  
Presentation

Question  
Interpretation

Content

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Addition

Total

Q.2) Why did Indian rulers fail to defend their kingdoms against foreign invaders during early medieval period? (10 marks, 150 words)

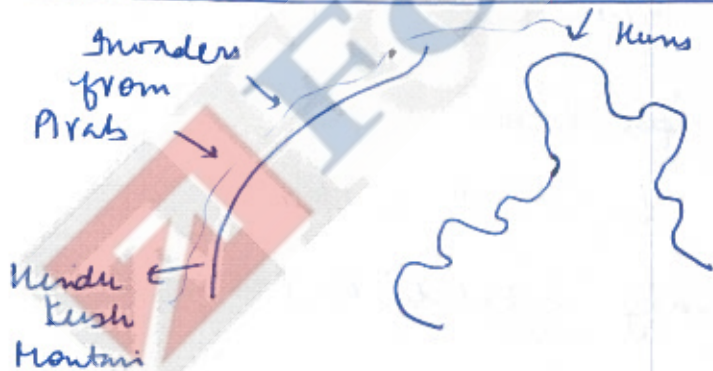
प्रारंभिक मध्ययुगीन काल में भारतीय शासक विदेशी आक्रमणकारियों से अपने राज्यों की रक्षा करने में विफल क्यों रहे? (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Early medieval period lasted from around 600-1200 CE which was marked by multiple kingdoms, political instability and foreign invasion.

North India

- Gujara Pratiharas (North)
- Palas (East)
- Rashtrakutas (Deccan)
- later, various Rajput states - Chauhan, Paramaras etc

## FAILURE TO DEFEND KINGDOMS -



① Fragmented Polity of North India -  
After collapse of Harshavardhan's empire - NO single powerful ruler

- ② Constant in fighting between the Rajput Kingdoms for supremacy
- ③ Neglect of the North-West border which was open to the ambitions Caliphate empire
- ④ Caliph's hunger for expansion and world domination was unmatched
- ⑤ The Abassid empire's army was well experienced and armed with new weapons, artillery, etc. → NO match for Indian armies

Invasion of Mahmud of Ghaznavi in the 990-1020s 17 times and final ~~to~~ blow by Mohammed Ghori in 2nd Battle of Terrain finally established the Muslim empire in India.

### Feedback

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Structure/  
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Question  
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Content

Value  
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Total

Q.3) 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)

Since post independence, India remains one of the few third-world nations to have an unblemished record of a continuous political democracy.

## A SUCCESSFUL EXPERIMENT IN DEMOCRACY :-

- ① Universal Adult Franchise with unconditioned voting rights  $\Rightarrow$  equality  
~~of~~ 12% literacy only at independence still 40% voters voted in political sphere
- ② Independent election machinery (ECI) without executive influence
- ③ Democratically elected governments at the centre and state for 75 years
- ④ Rise of multiple ideologies (centre, left, right), regional interest (language, state)  $\Rightarrow$  coalitions and minority

BUT, Lacunae remain →

- ① Tendency for unitarism and over-centralization of powers with Executive  
of Emergency of '75, overriding of Parliamentary Committees
- ② Throttling of genuine dissent and  
voice of journalists, activists  
of UAPA or preventive detention
- ③ Political democracy has not  
ensured socio-economic democracy  
of Income: Top 1% own 50% of India's wealth
- ④ Democracy has been biddled  
with Criminal nexus, money  
capitalism, populacism, divisive  
strategies etc.

In an "Amritkal" of 75 years of freedom, we must focus on  
 cleansing political democracy as well  
 as bringing in inclusive all-round  
 socio-economic democracy.

### Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/  
Presentation

Question  
Interpretation

Content

Value  
Addition

Total





Q.4) Transgenders are the most visibly invisible population in the country; bringing them into the mainstream would require proactive and multi-level interventions. Discuss. (10 marks, 150 words)

ट्रांसजेंडर देश में सबसे अधिक दिखाई देने वाली अदृश्य आबादी है और उन्हें मुख्य धारा में लाने के लिए सक्रिय और बहु-स्तरीय हस्तक्षेप की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Transgender persons are people who do not identify with the gender ascribed to them at birth. India's % identifies as transgender (Census 2011).

## A VISIBLY INVISIBLE POPULATION

① Traditionally called as 'kinnar', 'hijra' etc and part of rituals like child birth, marriages etc.

② However, many deprivations and discriminations →

a) Latent - Not allowed in mainstream education, employment, housing

b) Manifest - Violence, sexual harassment, begging, prostitution

## BRINGING INTO MAINSTREAM -

① Institutional and legal provision -

a) As enacted through Transgender (Protection of Rights) Act 2019 and formation of a National Transgender Commission

b) Right to self-identify, access healthcare, change documents, housing etc.  
 'third gender' option in forms

② Behavioural change in society to get rid of ostracization, discrimination and see them as equals.

③ Greater representation and voice to transgender persons themselves ~~eg~~  
All India Kinner Mahasabha has proposed to set up university for trans people

Gender is a spectrum and one's position on it is personal and there should be equal respect and opportunities for persons outside the binary definition of male and female.

### 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 झुटलाया गया है। क्या आप सहमत हैं। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Secularization has been defined by scholar Bryan Wilson as the gradual retreat and disengagement of religion from the society. ~~the~~ temple attendance goes down.

Modernization and economic development has lead to secularization in some aspects

- ① Retreat of religious institutions from other spheres of life
  - ~~(a)~~ a) Secular state
  - b) Market-based economy
  - c) Allopathic system of medicine
- ② Secularization of religious institutions themselves
  - ~~(a)~~ a) Gurdwaras providing hospital aid during COVID
- ③ Growing individualism in society
- ④ Lesser role of religious traditions in rituals
  - ~~(a)~~ a) court marriages

However, it is also said that secularization is a fallacy →

- ① Rise of sects and cults (e.g. Osho, ISKON etc.)
- ② Rise of fundamentalism (Hindu extreme right, Islamic jihad groups etc.)
- ③ Use of religion in politics in a modern democracy.
- ④ Religion has impact on economic activities (e.g. Sales during festivals, consumerism-based marriages etc.)

Thus, secularism is not a wave of uni-dimensional religions washing away. While religion retreats from some spaces, it enters others in different shades.

### Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/  
Presentation

Question  
Interpretation

Content

Value  
Addition

Total

Q.6) Why is regionalism considered a "double-edged sword" for national unity and integration?

(10 marks, 150 words)

राष्ट्रीय एकता और एकीकरण के लिए क्षेत्रवाद को "दोधारी तलवार" क्यों माना जाता है?

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Regionalism is an ideology that places emphasis on the rights and interests of a particular section of people. For eg linguistic movement are driven by regionalism.

REGIONALISM - CAN HELP NATIONAL UNITY :-

- ① Promotes public awareness and participation in governance (eg) tribal movement for land protection
- ② Helps voice genuine concerns and transmit to government
- ③ Prevents centralization of power
- ④ Rise of regional political parties like DMK, Shiv Sena
- ⑤ Promotes cooperative and competitive federalism
  - ④ > NITI Aayog's ranking on states' SDG performance,
  - > investment incentives by states to increase jobs

BUT, DOUBLE EDGED SWORD ALSO →

- ① Stirs up divisive sentiments - towards certain interests e.g. "Tamil Nation"
- ② Uses ascriptive identities demand of caste, religion, language and dilute "Indian identity".
- ③ Fans communal flames, can result into riots, violence e.g. Anti migrant riots in Mumbai, 2005
- ④ May act against development of nation as a whole e.g. > Private reservation in jobs > Resistance to All India Services / Schemes etc.

Regionalism should add a flavour of diversity not dissent so that democracy remains vibrant not vicious.

### Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/  
Presentation

Question  
Interpretation

Content

Value  
Addition

Total

Q.7) 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)

Since the industrial revolution, changes such as carbon-based fuels, factory system, vehicular traffic etc have become norms and increased considerably.

## CHANGES IN ATMOSPHERIC COMPOSITION -

Changes	Repercussions
<p>① Increase in greenhouse gases - <u>Carbon dioxide</u>, <u>methane</u>, <u>nitrous oxide</u>.</p>	<p>Trapment of Heat →</p> <p>a) Global Warming IPCC 6.0 Report states a <math>\Delta</math> Temperature of <math>1.7^{\circ}\text{C}</math> / century.</p> <p>b) Aberrant, freak weather - cyclones, droughts etc -</p>
<p>② Increase in <u>Acidic oxides</u> due to <u>burning of fossil fuels</u> - Nitrogen oxide <math>\text{NO}_x</math>, Sulphur dioxide</p>	<p>c) Disturbance in climatic patterns due to ocean current - winds disruption</p> <p>→ ACID RAIN - destruction of property, eutrophication</p>

③ Increase in particulate matter - PM 10, PM 2.5 dust, soot

④ Increase in secondary pollutants - Ozone, PAN, chlorofluoro-carbons, HFCs

⑤ Disturbance in level of water vapour

> Air quality deterioration - lung disease, asthma, bronchitis

> Absorbs radiation - POSITIVE FEEDBACK to global warming

> Extremely harmful to human health, corrodes metal, rubber etc

> Ozone layer depletion and UV penetration <sup>increases</sup>

> Rainfall pattern, intensity has changed, drastically affects agricultural productivity

Atmosphere is like a protective blanket around earth and even small variations can have catastrophic impact. Transition to clean energy, sustainable industrial production and international commitment to COP 16 targets are the need of the hour.

### Feedback

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Structure/  
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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 - lying on the Arabian sea coast with hilly terrain receive rainfall of around 3000-4000mm while Eastern Ghats average at 2000mm.

## REASON BEHIND HIGHER RAINFALL



I) ARABIAN SEA BRANCH → ① Winds shed all moisture on windward side of Wg and cause little rainfall in Eg

II) BAY OF BENGAL BRANCH - ② SW monsoon is slightly parallel to Eg and does not hit directly

- ③ W<sub>g</sub> → higher, steeper slopes and block winds easily whereas  
 E<sub>g</sub> → broken, smaller hills and monsoon passes between

## IMPACT ON VEGETATION

W<sub>g</sub>

- ① Heavy forested, tropical evergreen
- ② Species -

E<sub>g</sub>

- Less densely forested, semi-evergreen  
 Species -

## ON HUMAN ACTIVITIES -

W<sub>g</sub>

- ③ Extremely high rainfall areas - scattered habitations, forest-based economy
- ④ Agricultural activity  
 - crop : rice, coconut, fruits and vegetables

E<sub>g</sub>

- Less population density around drought-prone, central plateau region  
 ④ Agriculture - millets, ~~rice~~ oilseeds etc. livestock rearing

Rainfall has a distinct and massive impact on environment and thus shapes human life too.

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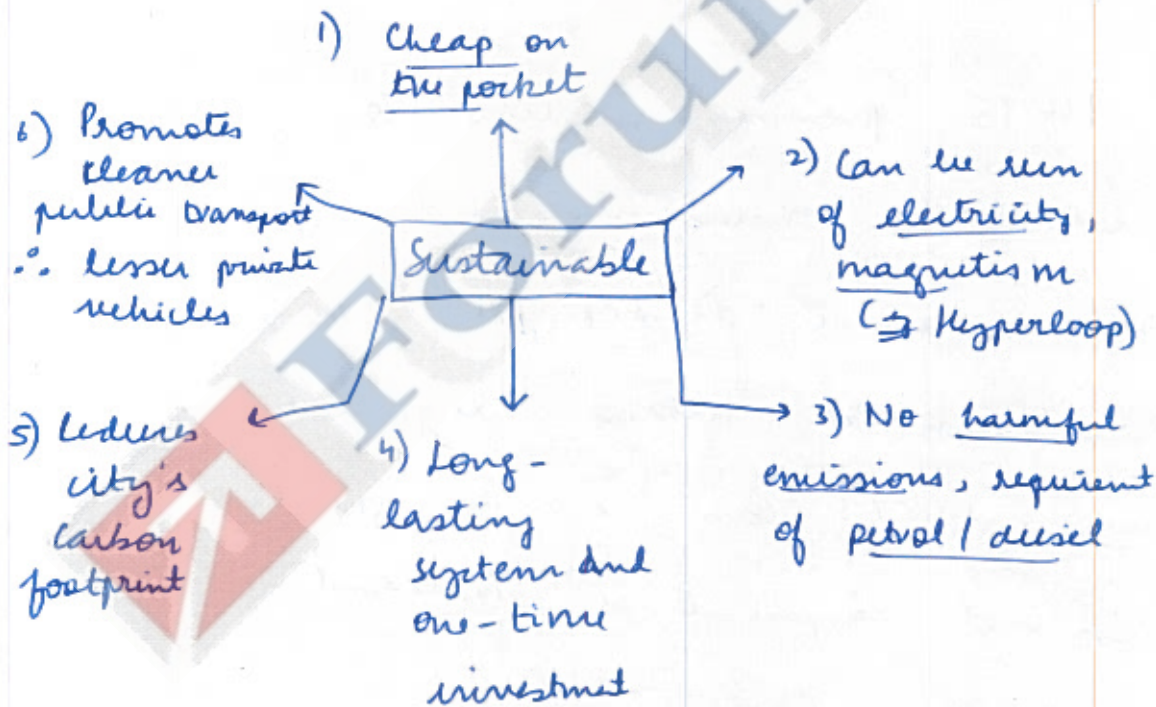
Total

Q.9) Examine the significance of Mass Rapid Transit System (MRTS) for sustainable and integrated development of urban-rural landscape in the country. (10 marks, 150 words)

देश में शहरी-ग्रामीण परिदृश्य के सतत और एकीकृत विकास के लिए मास रैपिड ट्रांजिट सिस्टम (MRTS) के महत्व का परीक्षण कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Mass Rapid Transit System refers to high capacity, investment heavy public transport systems such as metro railways, trams etc.

## SIGNIFICANCE OF MRTS :-



Integrated development of Urban-Rural :-

- ① Increased end-to-end connectivity in a phased manner of Delhi Metro now extends to Haryana, UP hinterland also
- ② Metro-led development as metro stations become commercial hubs, real estate becomes attractive
- ③ Other forms of MRTS - MetroNeo, MetroLite, trams can be introduced in light load suburban areas.

MRTS provides solution for both enhanced connectivity and planned inclusive development. As India seeks to attain regional equality, MRTS can be a great enabler and component of National Infrastructure Pipeline.

### Feedback

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Content

Value  
Addition

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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)

Semiconductor industry is crucial for the production of electronics, solar cells, automobiles and is gaining importance with the ushering of Industrial Revolution 4.0.

### GEOPOLITICAL SIGNIFICANCE →

- ① Crucial for telecom industry, 5G deployment, internet of things
- ② Driver of renewable energy sector through solar power (India's own target of 50 GW by 2030)
- ③ Data is the new oil and micro-processors are the engine for it.

### REASONS FOR SHORTAGE →

- ① Raw material for semi conductors - silicon, germanium, gallium, arsenide

are concentrated in China (~60% of reserves of germanium, silicon)

② Semiconductor chip manufacturing is concentrated in ASEAN and China → supply chain disruption due to COVID-19 → closure of factories

③ Rising trade protectionism especially because of China's geopolitical ambitions have exacerbated the current shortage.

India must diversify its imports (from Russia, Europe etc) and focus on indigenous manufacturing capabilities through Production Linked Scheme and Design Linked scheme with focus on 'Assemble in India'

### Feedback

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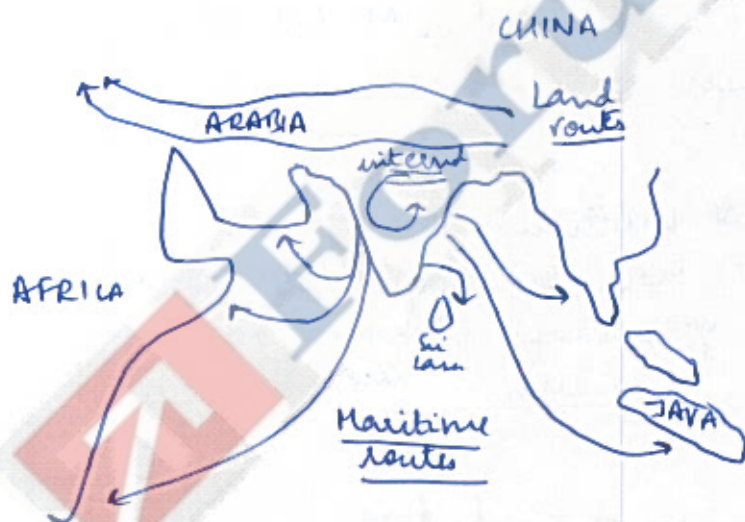
Total

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)

India has been historically a ~~major~~ region with extensive trade links through land and maritime routes.

## TRADE IN ANCIENT INDIA



### ECONOMIC ACTIVITY :

- ① Exchange in barter or Kaappan and Babylonian trade [seals evidence]

② Currency system started in India in the Kushavahanas and Gupta period → used to trade internally and externally

③ INTERNAL → Foodgrains, cloth, items of woodwork, leatherwork, metalwork etc

④ EXTERNAL →

Exports - wheat, rice, sugar, salt petre, cotton, jute, opium, ~~and~~ precious stones, spices

Imports - Gold, silver, lead, Chinese silk, horses, wine etc.

⑤ Trade partners → \* Within India -  
 Malwaris, Gujarat Muslims,  
 ( Ashreefs, Nohras etc.  
 ↳ traders

Outside India

↓  
 \* China, Central Asia, South East Asia, European countries

ALSO FACILITATED EXCHANGE OF IDEAS AND TECHNOLOGIES →



Introduction of Indian numerals into Arabic Math - Very crucial in technological advancement of world - astronomy, math, geography etc

Art of metal-working and alloying - Studied weapons and agricultural tools

Warfare techniques - cavalry, infantry weapons - Better protection and security of kingdoms

Introduction of new crops - Food security and agricultural revenue

Enrichment of literature, religious philosophies, art and architecture - Buddhism spread far and wide. Languages were shaped. Influence of ~~G~~ Greco-Roman in Gandhara, Achaemenian in Ashokan, art and architecture

Finally, trade facilitated travellers to visit new lands and record their experiences which today serve as literary sources <sup>⇒ Ibn Battuta, Fa-hien etc</sup>

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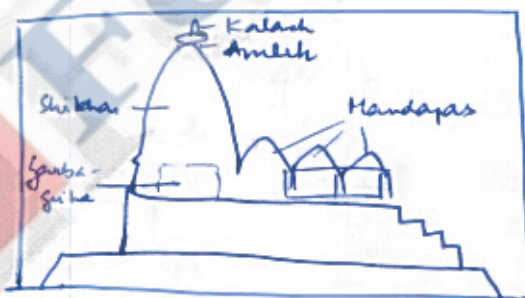
Q.12) Variations in temple architecture are reflections of geographical conditions, prevalent economic system and philosophical tradition of the time. Elaborate. (15 marks, 250 words)

मंदिर की वास्तुकला में भिन्नताएं भौगोलिक परिस्थितियों, प्रचलित आर्थिक व्यवस्था और उस समय की दार्शनिक परंपरा का प्रतिबिंब हैं। विस्तार वर्णन करें। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Temple architecture represents the finest, most refined depictions of Indian art form along with historically significant ~~potent~~ sources of those times. India has truly been the 'land of temple'

## TEMPLE ARCHITECTURE - VARIATIONS AND THEIR IMPORTANCE

### I) NAGARA STYLE



#### Geographical Conditions

- Hot and cold weather (extreme)

#### Building Characteristics

Built on upraised platforms to insulate from extreme temperatures.

③ Perennial rivers

④ Alluvial soil

No water tanks. River goddesses Ganga and Yamuna outside Garbhagriha  
stable ground without rocks, thus no elaborate boundary walls etc

## Economic system

⑤ Temples - for religious purposes mostly

⑥ Grants to Brahmins, tax free

⑦ Philosophical traditions

Pancharatha style with neravane sculptures on panels.

lavishly decorated or Khajuraho temples  
Presence of assembly halls (mandaps) in front of principal shrine

Philosophical traditions - Vaishnavite (majority),  
Shaivite - Kandariya Mahadev temple  
Sun - Modhera Sun temple  
Also multi-religious - Buddhism and Jainism

## II) DRAVIDIAN STYLE

Geographic conditions

① Milder, humid weather

② Seasonal rivers

③ Red / Black soil

Building characteristics



Open, rock-cut temples of Mahabalipuram

Water tank present for ritual purposes.

Rocky ground, deep foundation difficult. Only one vimana

Economic System - Temple-centric economy  
 thus, high boundary walls, gateway.  
 Assembly hall - Ugges. Centre of  
 trade, dance, culture and worship.

Philosophical basis -  
 ex Bhikadeswara temple

- \* Built by major kings honouring their victories - ex Gangai ~~Kondacholapuram~~ temple
- \* Shiva-centric
- \* Narrative of Epics - Mahabharata greatly shows ex Rathas, Arjuna's Penance

III) Kalyana Temple Style - Karnataka  
 Geographically at middle, thus combined Nagara + Dravidian styles.  
 ex Temples at Badami, Lakkshmi at Aihole

IV) Madurai School - Islamic influence, large gopurams

V) Vijaynagar - Bijapur influence, secular building

VI) Fal Pala (Bengal) - Sloping roof (heavy rainfall)  
 terracotta bricks (available material)

Temples were the pulse of historical India and a reflection of socio-economic and political times.

### Feedback

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Structure/  
Presentation

Question  
Interpretation

Content

Value  
Addition

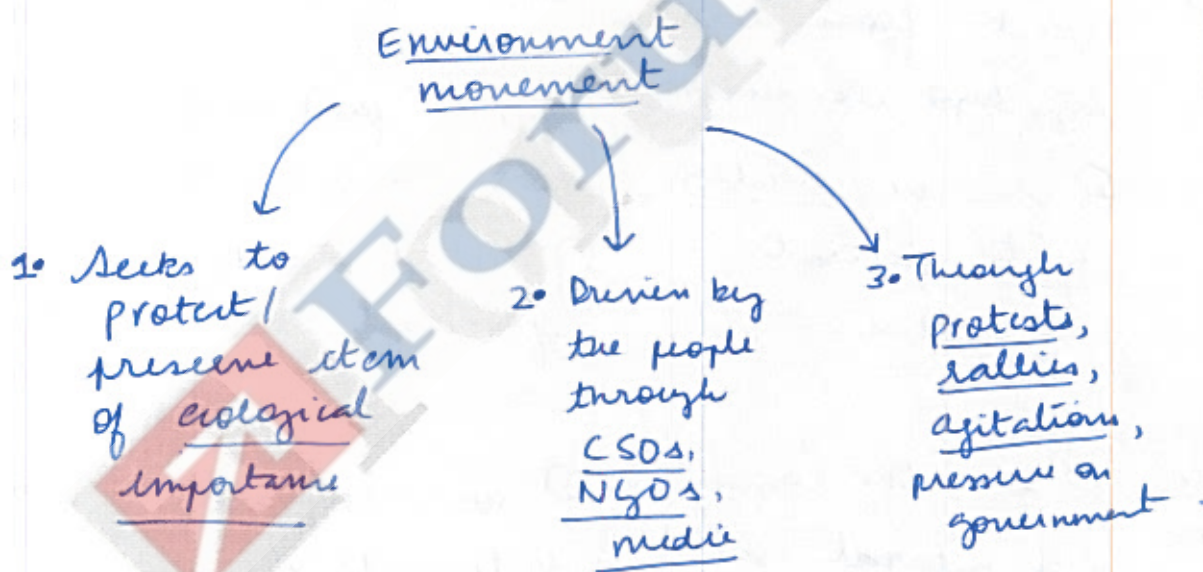
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Q.13) The post-independent environmental movement in India reflects not just ecological concerns but also unfulfilled socio-economic aspirations. Discuss with relevant examples.

(15 marks, 250 words)

भारत में स्वतंत्रता के बाद का पर्यावरण आंदोलन न केवल पारिस्थितिक विताओं को दर्शाता है बल्कि अधूरी सामाजिक-आर्थिक आकांक्षाओं को भी दर्शाता है। प्रासंगिक उदाहरणों के साथ चर्चा करें। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Social movements gained momentum post independence, especially in the 1970s as a result of both environmental awareness and government's inaction to people's concerns.



REFLECTS ECOLOGICAL CONCERNS

~~unfulfilled socio-economic aspirations~~ + SOCIO-ECONOMIC ASPIRATIONS =

I) Chipko Movement  
1973  
↓  
Inspired  
Apirko  
movement

## Ecological concern

- ① Prevent felling of Trees in hilly regions of Orakwal, Himachal Pradesh by private company
- ② Maintain tree cover and hill-ecosystem

## Socio-economic

- ① Protect source of livelihood for forest dependent locals - fuelwood, fruits etc.
- ② Social aspect - combined anti-liquor campaign

II) Save Silent Valley

- ① Protect the moist evergreen forest from destruction by hydroelectric project
- ② Conserve Western Ghats delicate ecosystem

- ③ To prevent area of forest resources - minor forest produce from being submerged.
- ④ Protect habitat and home of tubals

III) Jungle Baniyas (Bihar, Jharkhand, Odisha)

- ⑤ Stop the conversion of natural sal forests to commercial teak

- ⑤ Socio-religious sentiments of tubals attached to sacred groves of sal forests

IV) Narmada Bachao Andolan

- ⑥ Against large no number of dams on Narmada.
- ⑦ To protect environment and ecosystems of valley.

⑧ Started as a protest for rehabilitation and resettlement of displaced people - farmers and tribals

Contemporary → Climate change protests

Against unbridled capitalism with state collusion for monetary gains

① Aarey colony Helvo protests, ⑦

Silver line railway movement

⑧ EIA 2020 protests

As per Gadgil Committee, government led development must not come at expense of ecological destruction as it is intertwined with peoples' social and economic well-being

**Feedback**  
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Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total

## IMPACT ON INDIAN SOCIETY →

- ① Short term economic gains ~~of~~ surplus current amount in 2021 but long time pains because of less FDI, less exports.
- ② Slowed diffusion of technological innovation and scientific advancements ~~of~~ strict TRIPS norms
- ③ Social stagnation if new ideas, social movements and collective consciousness is not allowed to enter ~~of~~ <sup>4th wave</sup> feminism
- ④ Decrease in India's soft power - through diaspora, Bollywood, cuisine etc.
- ⑤ Dampened spirit of civil society organizations - NGOs, media and over centralization of power with government.

Self reliance through Atma Nirbharta is the antidote to deglobalisation as it calls for India's greater role and participation in world while maintaining own growth and autonomy

### Feedback

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Interpretation

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Addition

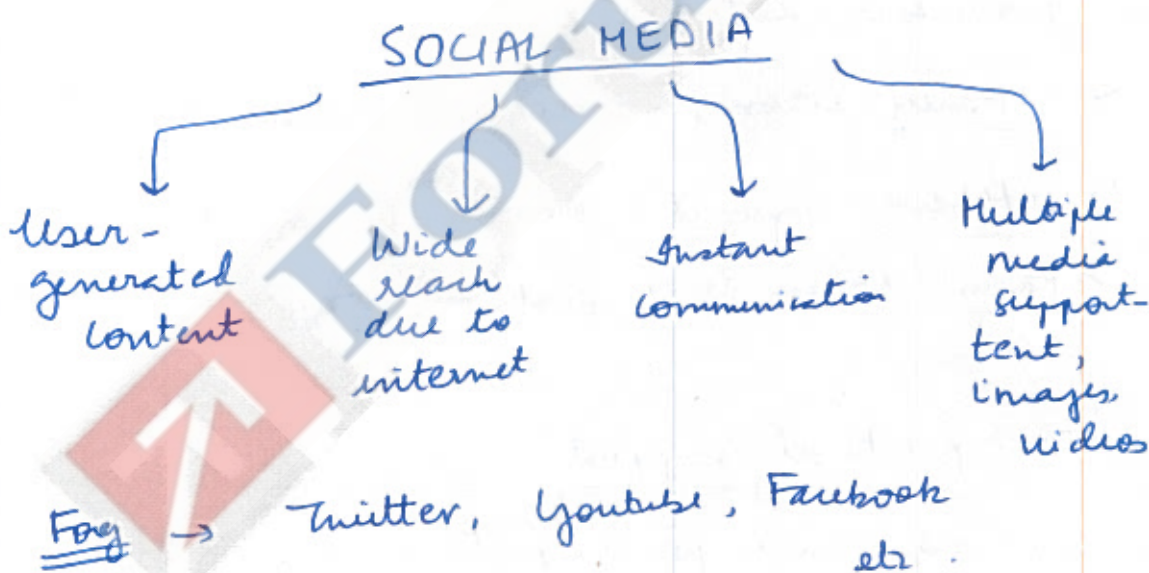
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Q.15) Social media, envisaged as a domain of individual freedom and creativity, is widening social crevices and fractures. Discuss the impact of social media on society. (15 marks, 250 words)

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)

Recently, social media has become a democratic tool of content creation and communication of COVID resources pooling. However, it has also exacerbated divisive tendencies of Udaipur killing videos.



As opposed to traditional mass media, social media is decentralized, easily accessible and highly inter-networked.

## AS A DOMAIN OF INDIVIDUAL FREEDOM AND CREATIVITY

- ① Voice to the marginalized sections to protect their rights and promote their interests
  - eg > Fund raising for foreign education of Dalit and Adivasi Students
  - > Women empowerment campaigns → #WhyLoiter, Pinjra Tod etc.
- ② Protest and dissent against government, other powerful entities
  - eg > Aarey Colony ecological movement
  - > #MeToo against sexual harassment
  - > Farm laws 2021 protests, CAA 2020 protest
- ③ Generate political support, civic awareness ⇒ more participation of civil society, NGOs, media in governance
- ④ Creative fulfillment - Evident through proliferation of 'content creators' - fashion, photography, video making

with wide reach of audience

## WIDENING SOCIAL FRACTURES

- ① Creation of echo-chambers with confirmation bias and ideology bubbles  
~~of~~ left vs right ideology
- ② Promotion of hated, communal sentiments based on 'otherisation'  
~~of~~ low vigilantism through whatsapp logistics
- ③ Unchecked hate speech, fake news, (e.g. Palaghat incident), doctored videos
- ④ Use by politically motivated groups for furthering own agenda ~~of~~ ISIS

Social media acts as an important channel of people's opinions but it must be under a 'light but tight' public-driven oversight because online ~~to~~ translates into physical world as well.

### Feedback

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Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total

Q.16) Conducting a caste census is important for better targeting of welfare services; however, such an exercise is fraught with challenges to social harmony and risks polarization. Discuss.  
(15 marks, 250 words)

कल्याणकारी सेवाओं के बेहतर लक्ष्यीकरण के लिए जाति जनगणना का आयोजन महत्वपूर्ण है; हालांकि, इस तरह की कार्यवाही सामाजिक सद्भाव के लिए चुनौतियों और ध्रुवीकरण के जोखिम से भरी है। चर्चा कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Government, under Article 340, has appointed the Rohini Commission to investigate the condition of backward classes in India. In this context, debate over caste census has gained ground.

PRESENT STATUS

→ Decadal census collects information on SC/ST, not other castes

↳ Socio-Economic caste census 2011 → caste-based data but not released publicly

THE ADVANTAGES OF A CASTE CENSUS :-

① DEMOGRAPHIC UNDERSTANDING of India's population to understand profile of people.

- ① Literacy rates, IHRIMMR etc. as per caste identity
- ② Better identification and targetting of beneficiaries for welfare schemes
- ③ Bottom 10% of caste group (income wise) eligible for subsidized housing
- ③ Weeding out ~~caste~~ dominant caste with high incomes / ~~poor~~ advancement from schemes. ~~contribute~~ to improve effectiveness.
- ④ Reservation states rationalization
- ⑤ Reduction in ~~sub~~ subsidy burden of the Government - ₹ 3.36 trillion in FY 2022

## CHALLENGES WITH CASTE-CENSUS →

- ① Caste-sensitive topic and caste-based violence and discrimination is rampant (③) Michpur house burnings
- ② Caste segregated data on population

in public domain can fall into refarious hands and fuel polarization.

③ Reservation - Highly politicized and sensitive issue → changes without consultation / mediation → protests, riots  
 (eg) Jatt Andolan

④ Caste - not easily captured because 'jati' is differently interpreted and understood, thus logistical hurdles

⑤ Promotion of more caste-based, sectarian pressure groups and political parties.

While it is true that caste is an important indicator of socio-economic status, a caste based census should be done in a phased, highly ~~secure~~ <sup>secure</sup> and manner and changes should be implemented in pilot schemes with due consultation and monitoring

### Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total

Q.17) Enumerate the factors that helped 'Bombay' emerge as center of cotton-textile industry. Also, present reasons for the dispersion of cotton textile industries to other parts of the country. (15 marks, 250 words)

उन कारकों का उल्लेख कीजिए जिन्होंने 'मुंबई' को सूती-वस्त्र उद्योग के केंद्र के रूप में उभरने में मदद की। साथ ही देश के अन्य भागों में सूती वस्त्र उद्योगों के विस्तार के कारणों को भी प्रस्तुत करें। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Maharashtra is a leading state in textile industry with Bombay as one of historically most important and productive centres of cotton-textile. (India - # in cotton production)

## FACTORS THAT HELP BOMBAY →

### I Raw material -

① Cotton is grown on 'regur' black soil with humid climate and warm temperature

② Deccan traps of Maharashtra plateau - ideal for cotton production

③ Presence of cooperatives, credit and machinery

### II Transport - ④ Cotton - weight losing

raw material, thus closeness to factory required

① Bombay - Port city + Western Railways + Extensive Road network and good infrastructure + Warehousing

② Power - Cotton textile (Powerloom) runs on coal energy and Bombay is heavily electrified. Hydroelectric power available - Krishna, tributaries Godavari

③ Labour - Handloom (now largely defunct) operated by surplus migrant labour from UP, Bihar etc.

④ Market - Rising incomes, better connectivity, hot and humid weather  
 ⇒ cotton demand is high

⑤ Historical reasons - British investment and indigenous enterprises in cotton textile (first factory set up here)



## PRESENT REASONS FOR DISPERSION -

- ① Cotton textile - not very profitable today due to stiff competition from synthetic fibres
- ② Industrialization of Bombay - Now focus on service sector, ~~highly~~ <sup>value</sup> focussed manufacturing (FMCG etc)
- ③ Better suited centres have emerged - Nagpur, Ratnagiri, Aurangabad (Maharashtra) along with rise of Karnataka, Andhra, Telangana.
- ④ Cotton production has decreased due to less remuneration & frequent droughts and indebtedness in Maharashtra and Vidarbha.

Cotton-textile is a vital item of export and industries should shift as per market forces with handholding and infrastructural assistance by government.

### Feedback

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Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total

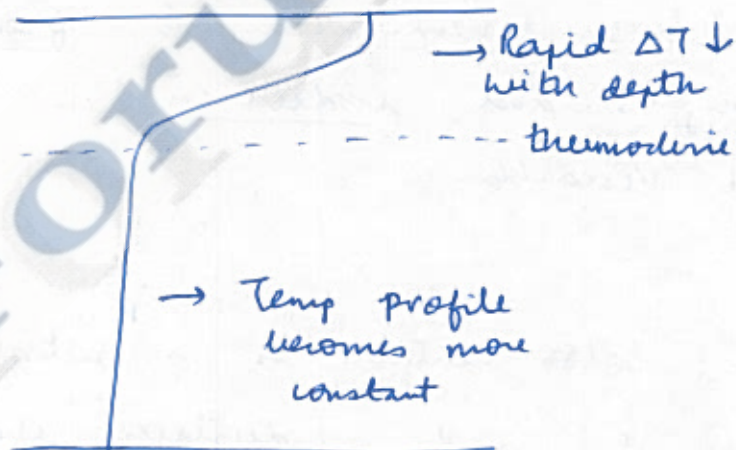
Q.18) Account for variations in oceanic temperature and discuss its multi-dimensional effects. (15 marks, 250 words)

महासागरीय तापमान में होने वाली विभिन्नताओं को ध्यान में रखते हुए इसके बहुआयामी प्रभावों की विवेचना कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Oceanic temperature profile is not uniform - but shows horizontal and vertical variations, creating a unique pattern for different places.

## OCEANIC TEMPERATURE VARIATIONS :-

### VERTICAL :



Why?

- ① Water specific heat is 4,200 J/cal thus it is a poor heat conductor
- ② The photic zone heats up because of sunlight and lasts upto 50m

② Temperature drops drastically in this zone and assumes a cold, constant nature in oceanic depths

## EFFECTS

① Oceanic life - animals and plants is concentrated in the photic zone of warmer temperatures.

② High oxygen, suitable temperature  $\Rightarrow$  high productivity  $\Rightarrow$  best fishing grounds

③ Lower zone organisms are adapted to the cold temperatures.

④ Temperature difference  $\Rightarrow$  cold water (more saline) sinks and moves towards equator and vice versa  $\Rightarrow$  TRANSFER OF HEAT through Atlantic Meridional current

## HORIZONTAL -



Why? → ① Temperature is highest along the Tropic of Cancer and Capricorn because of less cloud albedo

② Enclosed water bodies ↑ T, e.g. Caspian Sea, Red Sea, Bay of Bengal

③ Warm ocean currents ↑ T e.g. Gulf Stream on western European coast

## EFFECTS

- ① Flow of water from lower latitudes to higher
- ② Regulation of climate of coastal regions by cold current → dry climate.
- ③ Breizing in cold/hot and dry/moist winds
- ④ Mixing of hot and cold water → rich fishing grounds  
 Grand Banks (Newfoundland)  
 Ocean temperatures are rising and shifting which is causing aberrant weather events and changing profiles which can lead to disruption of environment and economy.

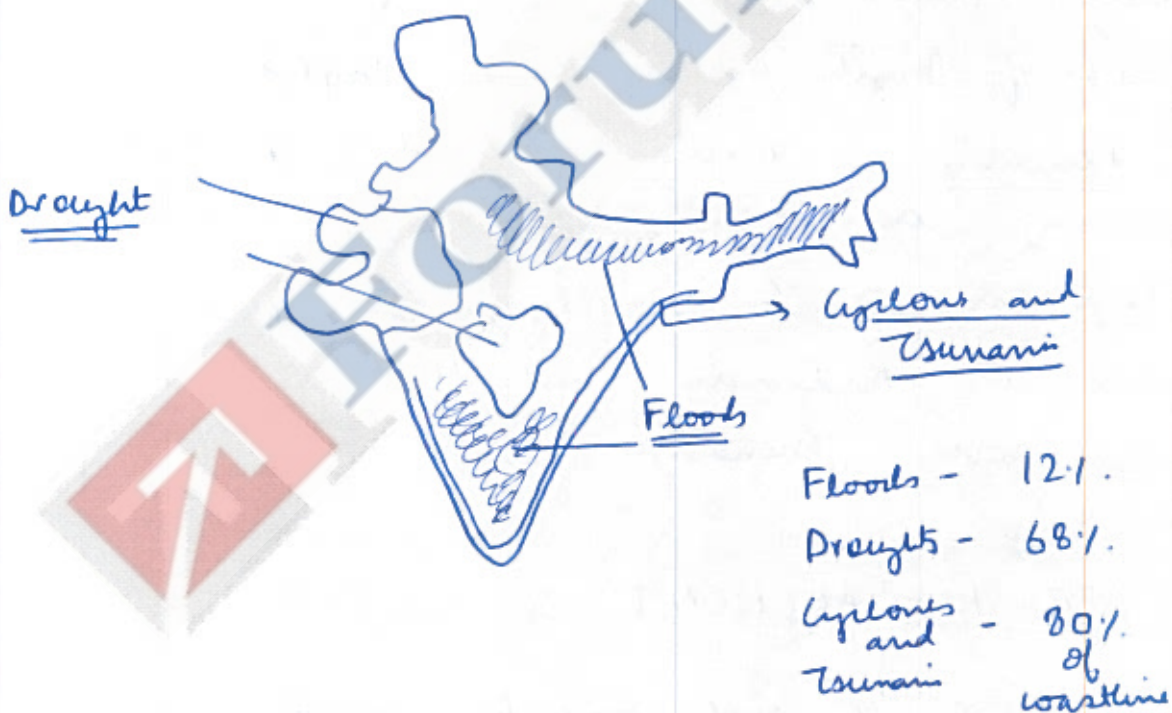
Feedback	
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Structure/Presentation	
Question Interpretation	
Content	
Value Addition	
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Q.19) Assess India's vulnerability to water related disasters. How can better management of water resource make 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)

The ongoing monsoon floods in Kerala, Assam etc are a marker of India's vulnerability to water related disasters - droughts, floods, cyclones, tsunamis etc.

## INDIA - ASSESSMENT



I) Floods: ① High water flow in rivers in a short time - Brahmaputra's

fast flowing rivers  $\Rightarrow$  Assam floods, Kosi-Bihar, Damodar - West Bengal

② 80% water received in monsoons in 2 months.  
Kerala floods 2012

③ Urban floods - due to drainage and water mismanagement  $\&$  Chennai floods 2015

II) Droughts ④ Slow onset disaster because of climate change, water exploitation

⑤ ~50% rainfed fields - highly susceptible

III) Cyclones ⑥ Eastern coast - West Bengal, Odisha, Andhra highly vulnerable to Bay of Bengal cyclones -  $\&$  Amphan

⑦ Frequency in Arabian sea, intensity also increasing due to climate change

IV) Tsunami ⑧ Tectonically active region around Andaman and Nicobar  $\&$  2004 Tsunami

## BETTER MANAGEMENT OF WATER -

① Construction of embankments, small dams, reservoirs to control flood waters and regulate discharging of dams  $\&$  DRIPS

- ② Promotion of traditional water conservation projects of Baoli, Surang
- ③ Drainage renovation and solid waste management in cities ~~of~~ circular drains around Srinagar
- ④ Check on groundwater exploitation - promotion of water recycling / water resistant Uops etc.
- ⑤ Cyclones can be mitigated through coastal interventions - mangroves, sea grass, water breaks, sand barriers etc.
- ⑥ Regeneration of water bodies of Hyderabad Hussainsagar lake, Chilika lake etc.
- ⑦ Innovative steps - National River Linking project, cloud seeding etc.

Along with managing water resources, it is imperative that climate change and unbridled environment destruction is controlled  
(Gadgil Committee)

### Feedback

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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)

Heat waves refer to weather phenomena in which average temperature of a place is significantly higher than the season's expected.

### CONDITIONS FOR HEAT WAVE :

Plains : Temperature  $> 40^{\circ}\text{C}$

Coastal Areas :  $T > 37^{\circ}\text{C}$

Hilly Areas :  $T > 30^{\circ}$

Also the delta rise ( $\Delta T$ ) is a factor of determination

### WHY ARE HEAT WAVES INCREASING?

CLIMATE CHANGE

- ① Global warming due to greenhouse gas emissions  $\Rightarrow$   $\uparrow$  of  $1.7^{\circ}\text{C}$  / century



↳ ② Increased abnormal, freak weather incidents → droughts, heat waves etc.

↳ ③ MARINE HEAT WAVES - Ocean temperatures have risen up to  $0.8^{\circ}\text{C}$

↳ ④ Shifting of Jet streams - allowing weather patterns to merge

STRUCTURAL ISSUES

→ ⑤ 'Concretisation' of towns → 'Urban heat island' effect

→ ⑥ Destruction of water bodies - lakes, rivers etc.

↳ ⑦ Removal of green cover - deforestation

## IMPACTS OF A HEAT WAVE :-

ON ENVIRONMENT

→ ① Disturbance in pollination, germination, growth of sensitive plant species

→ ② Habit destruction, forced migration, extinction of animal species

→ ③ Shrinking water bodies especially seasonal rivers, lakes, ocean acidification

↳ ④ Fragile ecosystem balance is destroyed

**ECONOMIC IMPACT**

- ⑤ Loss of lives, heat strokes, illnesses among humans
- ⑥ Agricultural productivity will increase in higher latitudes and drop in lower
- ⑦ Damage to products - rubber, plastic etc. → ↓ demand
- ⑧ Service sector - Detrimental to tourism, sports etc.

To control heat waves, combined efforts against climate change as per UNFCCC COP 26 goals and investment in climate resistant, sustainable infrastructure is required

**Feedback**  
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Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total

**Mentor Feedback Questions**

1 .....

2 .....

3 .....

4 .....

5 .....

**Test Goal**

1 .....

2 .....

3 .....

**Outcomes**

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**Marking Scheme**

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

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