

Test 1

137326_51061_1910102239_(2022-08-17)17:20:41

TEST CODE : 5 1 0 6 1

FIAS – MGP 2022 (C-10) – GS Paper #1

ForumIAS

GENERAL STUDIES

Name Of Candidate

Dabholkar Vasant Prasad

Roll No.

1910102239

Date:

17 Aug 22

Time Allowed: Three Hours

Maximum Marks: 250

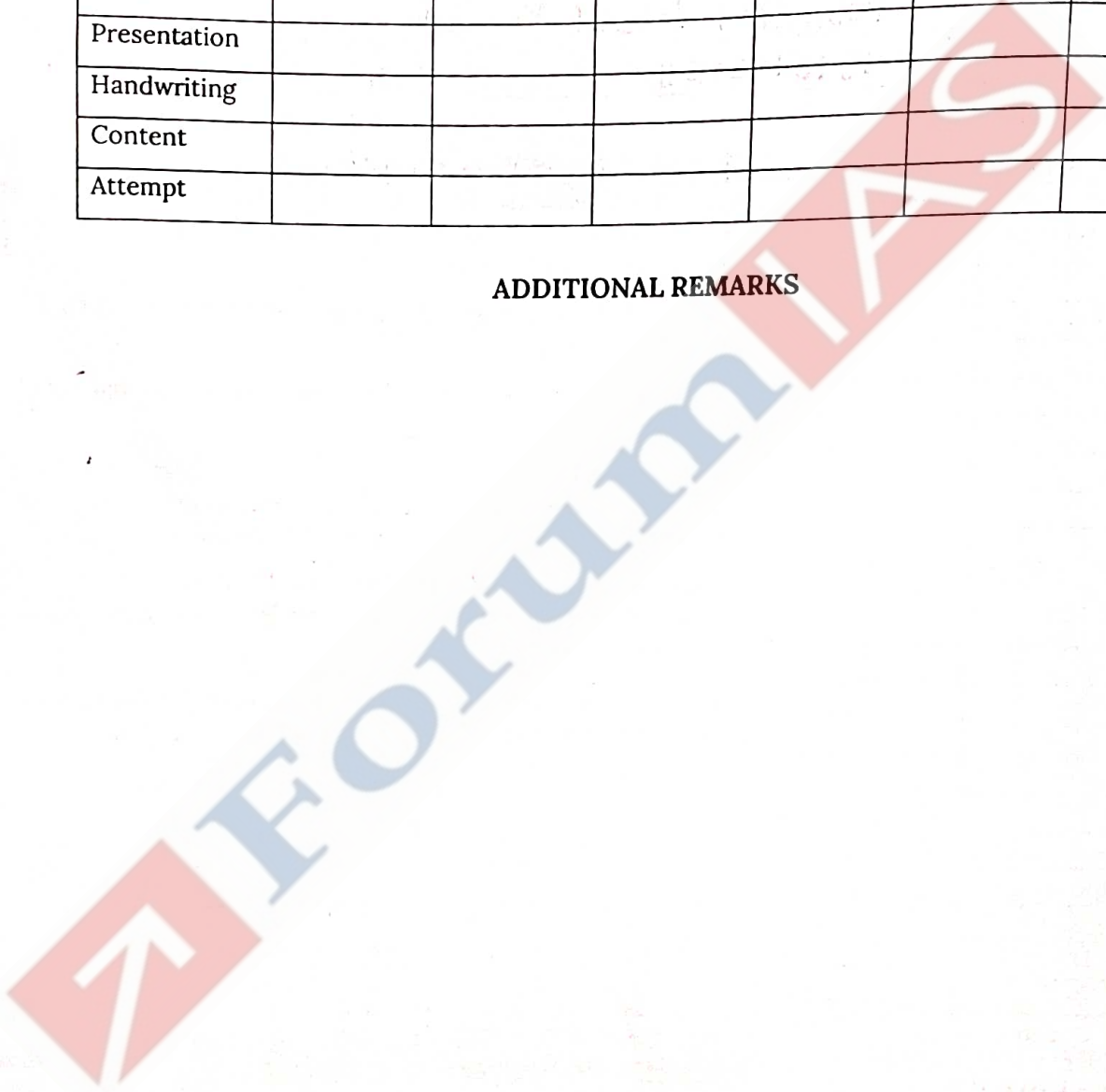
INDEX TABLE			INSTRUCTION
Q. No.	Max. Marks	Marks Obtained	<p>1. Please do furnish Name, Email, Roll No and Mobile in the answer sheet.</p> <p>2. There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI, all questions are compulsory.</p> <p>3. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated 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> <p>.....</p>
1			
2			
3			
4			
5			
6			
7			
8			
9			
10			
11			
12			
13			
14			
15			
16			
17			
18			
19			
20			
Total:	250		
Evaluator's Discretion:			For Student Only
			Start Time 9 AM
			End Time 12 PM
Total Marks:			Mode Of Examination: Online <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Offline <input type="checkbox"/>
Evaluator's Discretion: This is the marks awarded at the discretion of the evaluator based on your overall impression, on the basis of (but not limited to) your handwriting, presentation, use of diagrams, flowcharts, facts and figures or absolutely anything that he/she liked in your copy.			For Office Use Only
			ECN CODE:
			EG:
			Evaluation Date:

1 test
[120]

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। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द) चर्चा करें।

Harappan civilisation dated around

3500 BC - 1700 BC presents rich socio-economic

and religious culture - compared to contemporary

Babylonian, Mesopotamian culture.

Archaeological evidences -

Social life -

1) Jewellery use -

Bangles at Kalibangan

Neckless, anklets

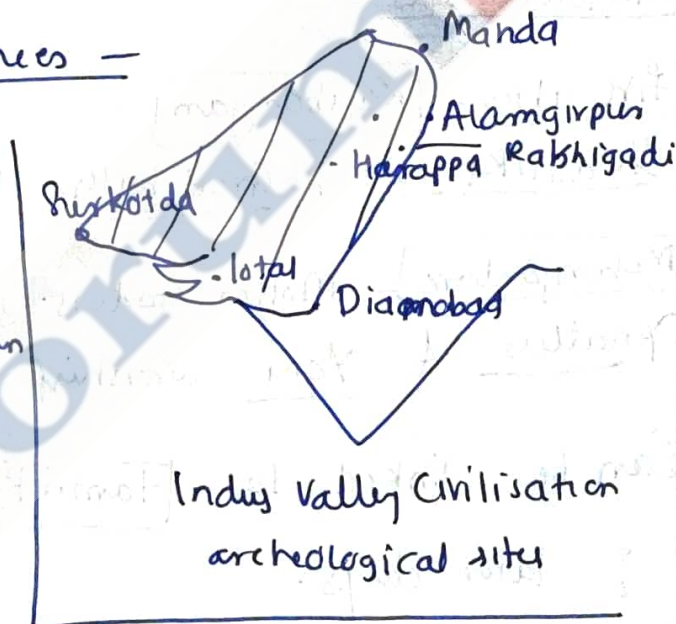
2) Prnest -

Mohenjodaro -

Rich status - High quality cloths wearing

3) Great Bath -

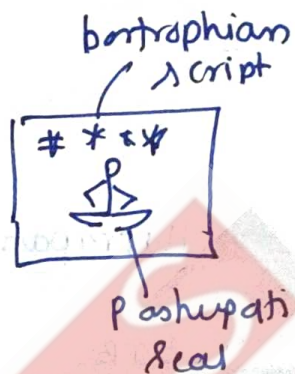
Community gathering & importance of hygiene and sanitation (Mohenjodaro)



2) Economic life

i) Use of seals - 2x2 inch

Pashupati, unicorn, bull seals for education / trade purpose



ii) Dockyard - Lothal } significance of
granary - Harappa } trade

3) Religious life -

1) fire altar - Kalibangan

2) Swastika use, Great bath, peepal worship

3) Mohenjodaro - Mother Goddess.
phallus & Yoni worship found.

Can be linked to tantrik cult
& later days.

& Shaktism of Eastern India.

Thus, through Dekho apna Desh, JATAN
& DARISHAK app, need for digital
tourism to promote IVC culture.

Feedback (For OFFICE USE)
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)

Colonial historians like Wheeler,

Buchanan, Hutton called India is no nation

but nationalist struggle soon proved them wrong

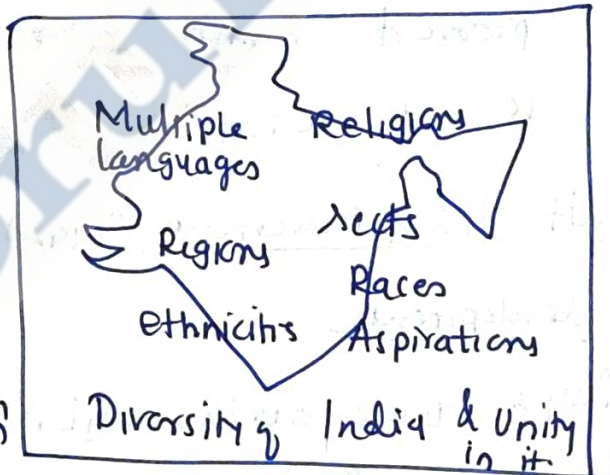
India as a nation with experiment of democracy

1) Swadeshi Movement

1905 onwards the
man of 'Swaraj'
united all Indians

when 'Bangal Partition'

acted as precipitation.



2) Home Rule and Non-cooperation Mov.

acted as uniting force for Indians

to fight for Common Cause → Nationalism

3) Civil disobedience → spread of Nationalism
to Bahujans & North East
Rani Gaidinli, Alluri Sitarama

4) Swaraj Bill & Nehru declaration (1928-29)

First time Swaraj as self independence
called by Nehru on banks of Ravi.

1937 - provincial governments by Congress
proved Britishers wrong that India
is not a nation.

5) Quit India Movement (1942) & (Constitutional)
developments.

People across various regions, religions,
languages fought Independence & wrote
own constitution → symbol of fostering
Unity & nationalism.

Thus, in words of Shri Aurobindo
Swaraj for India implies form its inherent
unity (nationalism).

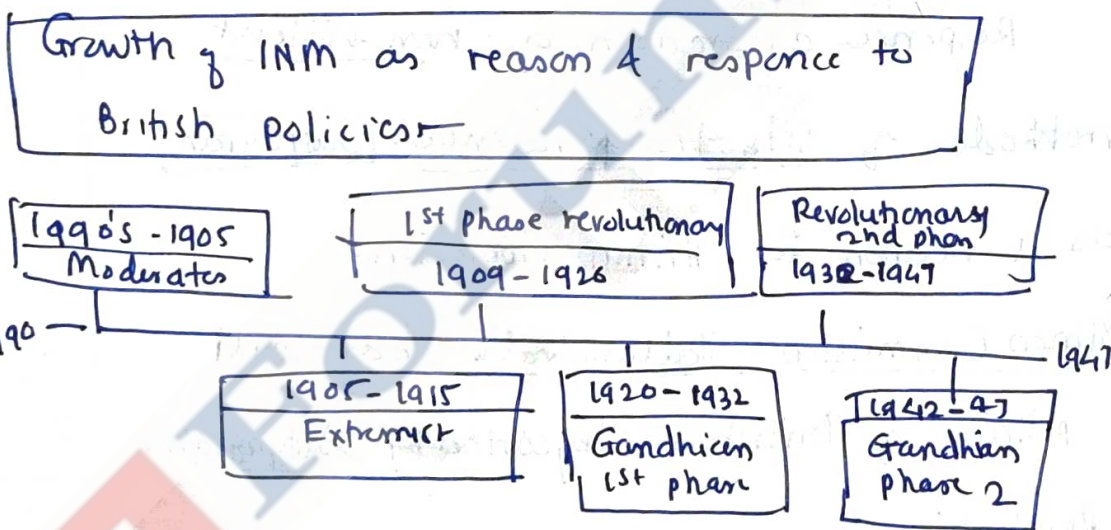
(Don't Write anything in this)

(Don't Write anything in this Area)

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 (INM) possess its swift course from moderate, extremist, militant and Gandhian approach in its subsequent times & imbaise changes in society as reaction.



1) Moderates -

Soft corner of Britishers was the aim of moderates for social & political reform with consent of Britishers, Gokhale, Ranade, & N. Benerjee were proponents of it.

Feedback (For OFFICE use)

Structure/Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total

2) Extremists -

Response to British divisive policies

Divide & Rule, Economic Suppression of

British → Boycott by nationalists on British goods

g. Tilak boycotting British clothes - 1905 Swadeshi

3) Gandhian -

Response and reason of non-violent

methods of self-independence. Satyagrah

as a weapon for British suppression.

Simon Commission, Jallianwala bag and other policies of Britishers boycotted by Satyagrah.

4) Revolutionary -

Britishers must go by war. Sacrifice

of life, even if and destroying British power.

Thus, in all way, all ideologies developed as reaction to Britishers, and all successful in their own spheres.

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)

Cold war 1950's — 1990 is evident

↳ bipolar world with marking rise & fall of Communist USSR.

Internal Unrest in USSR fall :-

1)



2)

USSR had different soviets which include Balkan countries & Central Asian countries but all were not nationally connected to USSR.

3) lack of autonomy, forced reforms, Economic autocracy → Resentment in soviets.

External Factors

1) USA - capitalist influence

USA tried hard for its influence in
Rt USSR affiliated countries.

- Cuban Crises
- Korean border crises
- Congo Conflict
- Indo Pak War (1972)
- Berlin wall fall

External factors
for hegemony
betn USA & USSR.

→ final nail in the coffin

This all lead to fall of USSR in 1992.

Impact of USSR fall

- Fall of communist regime in world
- India lost his good friend → Economic Crises in India
- USA emerged as global power
- forced economic reform by IMF on 3rd world

Thus definitely, USSR fall changed the course
of history. Recent (Ukraine-Russia war)
can be linked to history of Cold war.

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)

According to MN Shrivastava, Modernisation & Industrialisation (economic development) are vehicles of secularisation.

Modernisation leading to secularisation -

1) Elimination of rudimentary & oppressing traditional system - eg. Jajmani system dilution.
More intercaste marriages unlike traditional endogamist model.

2) Adopting new values -
Liberty, freedom & fraternity can be seen in urban pockets → people think of humanity during social service (NGO work)

3) Breaking of joint family → More liberty for women and children → not governed by religious law

Economic development leading to Secularisation

1) Change in clothing, food habits-

Secular clothing devoid of religious symbols like tika, turban, namaz cap.

2) Interpersonal relations-

More secular & economic oriented

earlier collectivism in villages } → more dependence on religious institutions for personal life

people say 'Hii' instead of 'Jai Shrikrishna' or 'Assalam wallikum'

Modernisation & economic dev. not leading to secularisation

- Religious fundamentalism growth
- More Intercaste violence
- More restriction on women in menstruation period inspite of 21st century

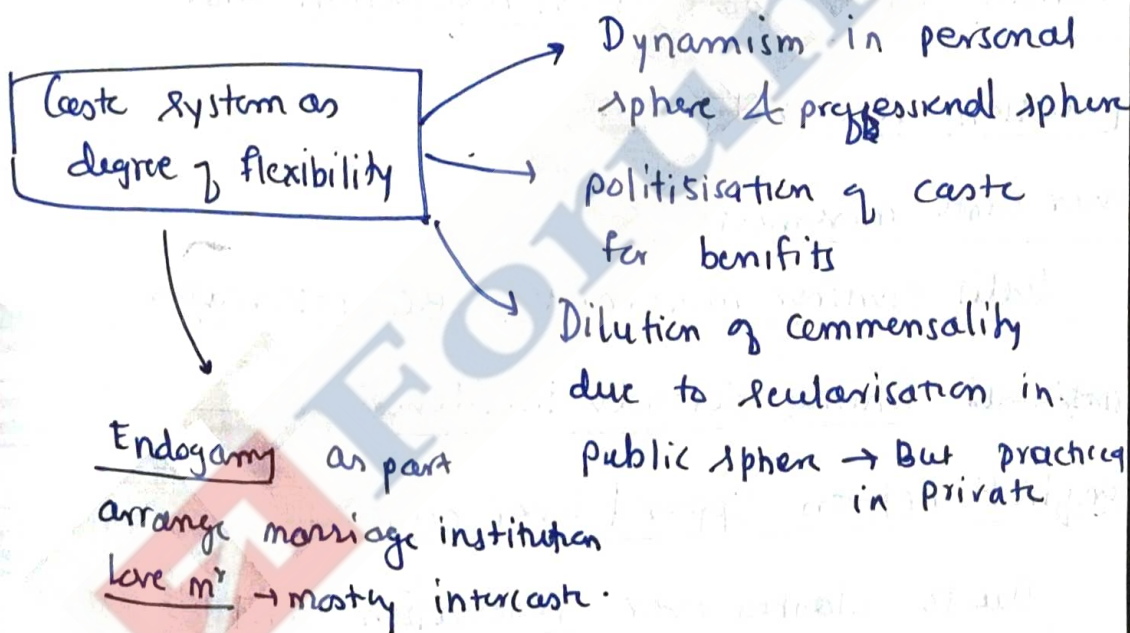
Thus, we can say Both are inevitable for Indian society to be secular, as changes come in society by assimilation & not replacement

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 is endogamies, hierarchial,

stratigraphic concept with rules on commensality and interdining, fixed economic occupation as its features.



Change in caste system post-Independence broadly -

1) Reduction in oppression of lower caste

Art 17, 15, 16, reservation benefit

at atrocities act → paved way for
Bahujan emancipation

2) Politisisation of Caste -

Rajani Kothari addressed the politisation
due to political cleritisation of lower castes.

3) Emergence of dominant castes.

Emergence of upper-middle caste as
economic growth post green revolution and
population size helped.

4) Lower caste movements

Dalit Panther movement, OBC reservation
anti-racial Bhima Kergav incidents.

5) Conflict between upper & lower caste -

Due to clashes over reservation and
one sided affirmative actions by Marathas
movement
clashes.

Thus, Affirmative actions by state definitely
played key role in upliftment of low caste post
independence

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)

Recent, women employed in good numbers in gig economy & platform working like urbanclap, Zomato cloud kitchen & uber driver → highlight digital technology role in bridging gender gap -

1) Equality in appointment -

More transparent system of recruitment

e.g. TCS, Infosys → more female employees than rest companies

2) Period leaves -

by Zomato to female employees
taken care of biological health.

3) Breaking glass ceiling -

More women entrepreneurs using digital platforms e.g. Nykka, Biocon
Mediplus → owned by women

5) Breaking pink collared jobs-

Receptionist, nurse jobs → earlier
only for women → now Tata Mg, pharma easy
male - nurse to collect
blood samples

6) Freedom to work at night-

Ola, Uber, pink auto at night working
with in GPS track, police Alarm
for woman safety.

7) LGBTQIA+ friendly-

Identification of 3rd gender &
employing them → Good move for gender
sensitisation.

For online consultation for psychological health

Thus digital, digital technologies
proved to be good move to cross
gender barriers.

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)

Kasturirangan Committee identified

Western ghat as biological hotspot for

conservation, one of reason is it receive more rainfall → leading to unique bio-geographic varieties

Reason of more rainfall than Eastern ghat

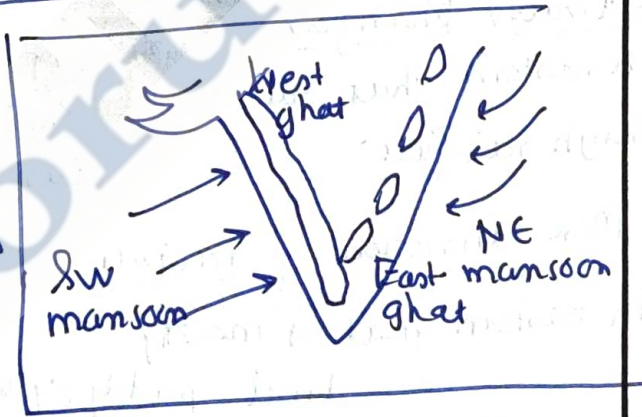
1) Impact of SW monsoon -

High strength winds

Shift of ITCZ,

onset of easterly

affect arrival of monsoon → strong rains



2) Height & continuity → Orographic rain

very strong compared to east ghat → discontinuous less heighted.

3) Strength of winds -

S-W monsoon wind very strong at initial months June & July → arrival at western ghat become very weak when they reach East ghat

Impact of variation on human and vegetation

Human Activities

1) Feature of transhumance in nomadic tribes like Gawali, Phangar in western ghat due to high rainfall.

2) Max duration of rainfall in eastern ghat → mostly dual paddy cycle
West ghat → only once paddy cycle

Vegetation

1) lush green Monsoon evergreen forest at West ghat.
2) Dry deciduous & moist deciduous at eastern ghat.

As, Kesturi rangan & Gadgil committee

highlighted there is need for conservation of Western & eastern ghats.

Q.9) (Mention) the changes in atmospheric composition since industrial revolution and their multifaceted 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)

As Charles Dickens, highlighted

Industrial revolution (18) not only impacted exploitation of labours but also environment

Changes in atmospheric composition since I.R.

- 1) Increase in Carbon emission
- 2) Decline in atmospheric oxygen
- 3) Green house gases → rapid increase compared to last 1000 years
methane, CO_2 , NO_x increase
- 3) Ozone depletion due to CFC, HCFC release in atmosphere after advent of refrigeration
- 4) Indoor pollutants increase.
paints, perfumes, furniture → emit gases harmful for atmosphere.

Multifaceted repercussions -

1) On health -

Lung diseases, Cancer, headache,

Asthma → chronic diseases increased.

2) Species diversity.

Adverse effect → birds, insects, flies
(mass dead zones in industrial area)

3) Agriculture.

Decline in productivity → fly ash

and debt dumping on fertile land

4) Climate change -

As IPCC highlighted, I.R. is

culprit of decline in O₂, increased CO₂

and global warming.

Thus, Glasgow Summit & Panchajanya

is trying to correct post I.R. effects of pollution by multipronged strategy.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use)

Structure/
PresentationQuestion
Interpretation

Content

Value
Addition

Total

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.

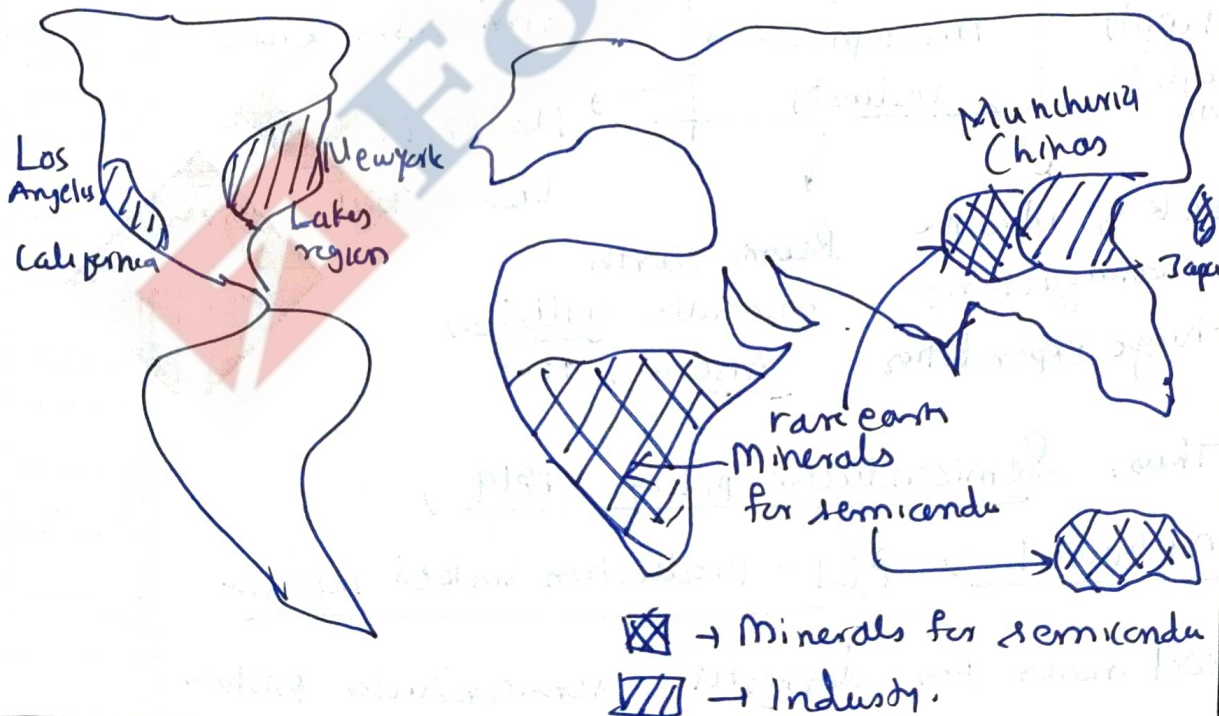
(10 marks, 150 words)

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)

Semiconductors have multiple usage

in mobiles, automobile, electronics and appliances and dominate manufacturing industry.

Geopolitical significance of Semiconductor Industry





1) Inadequate & uneven distribution

Domination → China

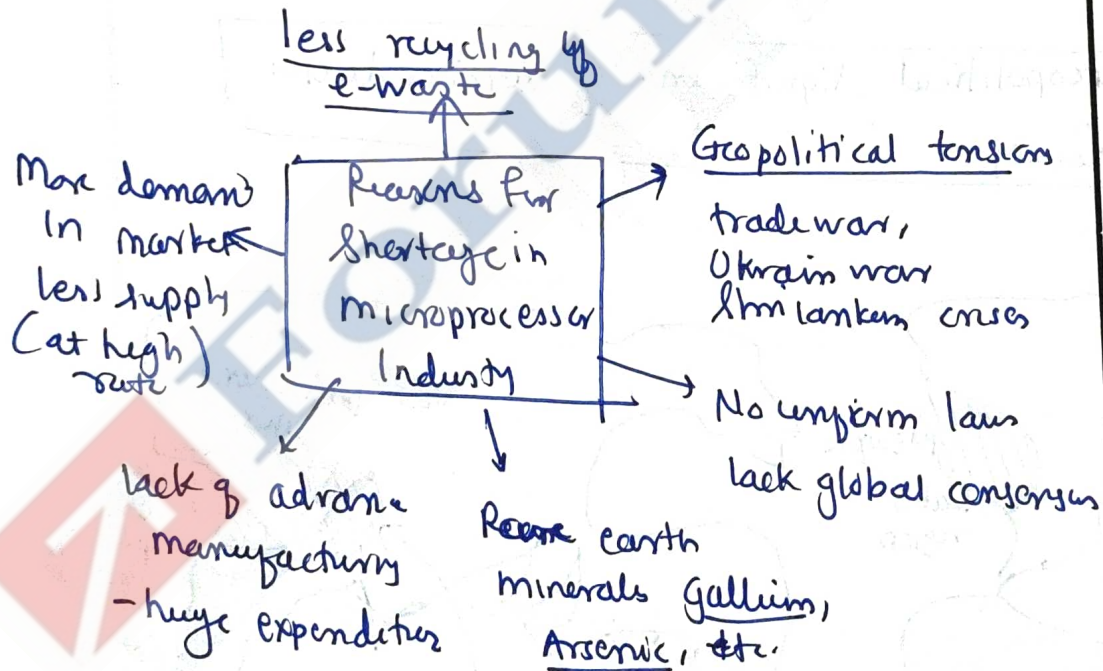
Minerals → Africa, Australia.

Manufacturing → USA & China domination

2) Digital revolution & growing need

I.R. 4.0 → Deepening digitalisation

3) More demand → less supply hegemony of China.



Thus, Semiconductor policy 2019, China plus 1, PLI - production linked Incentive are good moves for domestic semiconductor production

Feedback
(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/
Presentation

Question
Interpretation

Content

Value
Addition

Total

Q.10 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)

Starting from Indus valley to Guptas and Cholas, trade has been key for state's progress.

Trade facilitating exchange of Ideas & technologies -

1) Scientific development -

Harappan cities symmetry (1:2:4) brick ratio, seals, right angle roads can be found in entire N-W India.

2) Ideas -

development of horoscope, astronomy as interaction with Greek.

spread of artistic ideas of Rome to India → Gandhar, Mathura school

Social consequence of trade -

1) Inter racial variety -

Mixing of Kushan, Hun, Arab Persians

their intermingling → Intermixing with economic trade to entire subcontinent

2) Value system -

Indian philosophy → spread in

tribals → Assimilation into mainstream

e.g. Gond, Santhal → Traders & priest
Hinduised tribes.

Cultural Consequences of trade -

1) Indian culture abroad -

Buddhism spread to China, Japan,

Brahmanic culture due to Chola adventures
and traders & merchants to Indonesia & South-east.

2) Indian clothing & influenced by Persians,
Romans,

3) South Indian language - adopted
Sanskrit words

Political consequences of trade -

1) Cultural oneness → zeal of cultural & political unification in Indian rulers.

g. Mauryan empire, Gupta, Chola → tried to unify territory

2) Continous Invasions -

trade with Indo-greek → fascination with India attracted invaders.

3) Traders → wish for less taxation preferred one tax and one territory.

So trade developed during Kanishka, Ashoka

Dedine after post-Gupta → fragmented territory
↓
more tax.

Thus, definitely trade have impact on socio-economic & polity. One nation, one tax
efforts in recent days signifies trade.
unification significance -

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)

Tory government & Whig gov
in Britain influenced Conservative & Liberal
viceroyalty of India respectively.

Colonial relations betⁿ India & Britain

1) Lord Lytton -

→ Sent by Conservative Tory Party.

→ Enacted Press Suppression laws.

✓ Vernacular press act.

to curb nationalist voices. believed

in suppressing collective voices & freedom.

→ Wanted Indian judges to be kept inferior than British judges

Colonial mindset of racial supremacy can be seen.

→ Silent on revolts by peasants in Deccan, no action for relief taken.

ii) Lord Ripon

→ Sent by liberal Whig party.

→ Slightly liberal for voices of nationalists
revoked Vernacular press act.

→ Ilbert bill introduced to equal treatment for Indian judges at par with British judges.

→ lead to Ilbert bill controversy in his vicerealty.



Marking of Colonial relations

liberal Policies

Conservative policies.

~ Say for Indians in administration & legislatures

~ Ethnocentrism
British supremacy

~ freedom of expression & liberty

~ India is not a nation so Britishers must rule them to emancipate them

~ Indians should be ruled by their culture & customs

~ No reforms for Indians.

Thus, distastefully Lord Rippon with his liberal policies inspired moderates which further directed course of Indian national Congress.

Feedback (For OFFICE use)

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)

During Quit India Movement:

by walking on path of Gandhiji, Nehru probed him as successor of Gandhiji with non-violence, democratic socialism.

[Nehru as successor of Gandhiji Similarities]

- 1) Both believed in socialism as emancipation of vulnerables by state action.
- 2) Gandhian way of non-violence, Satyagrah was accepted by Nehru.
- 3) Protests in peaceful manner, with truth as a weapon.
eg. Nehru went to Ahmednagar jail.

for Satyagraho.

4) Statemanship model of Gandhiji -

Minimalism and virtuous character of politician to govern its citizen.

5) Upliftment of downtrodden

Gandhi's talisman → adapted by Nehru & can be seen reflected in Indian Constitution development.

Differences in Nehru & Gandhiji -

Parameter	Nehru	Gandhiji
1) Ideology	Realist and based on real facts	Idealist like concept of Ram rajya. Lacking pragmatism
2) Tilt of non-violence	Realist decision of non-violence for most of sphere but taking side	In any situation stick to

3) Democracy

↳ war for gaining independence
 eg. His affiliation with Bose to take support of Germany.

total non-violence in

liberal, socialist and based on scientific temper

Village polity with Varna system and decentralised democracy.

4) Caste system

Complete annihilation of Caste → similar to Ambedkar

Believed on Varna system

Significance of Nehru & Gandhi Thought

→ Equality & spirituality
 synthesis needed

→ Communal harmony

→ Scientific temperament with religiosity.

→ Village Panchayati raj - Grassroot Democracy

Thus, these thoughts can be seen in DPSP (directive principle of state policy) of Indian constitution.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total

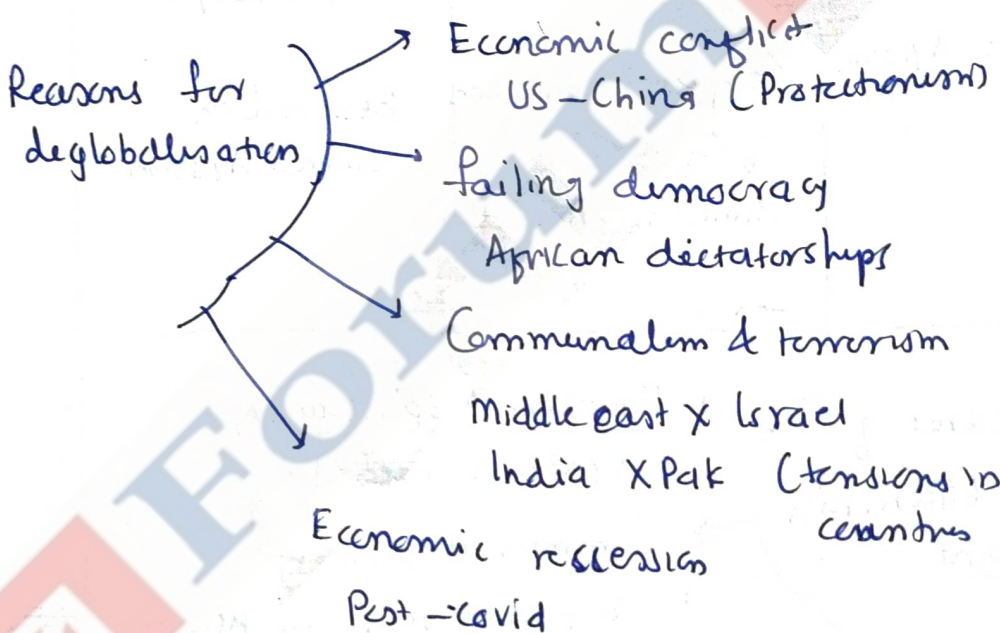


Q.14) Identify and examine reasons behind the deglobelization wave across the world. Analyze its impact on the Indian society. (15 marks, 250 words)

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)

Trade War & Post-Covid Protectionism

highlights the deglobelisation as closing doors of countries for trade & culture.



Deglobelisation across world -

1) Modernisation taking over by conservatism

Turkey converting museums into
Masque
eg Hagia Sofia

2) Communalism -

Intersect rivalry → Shia & Sunni
Middle east crises

Δ. Arabia x Iran.

Israel x Palestine conflict.

3) Opposition to Westernisation -

Reinstating traditional identity

by right wing across globe

eg. PM Bolsonaro of Brazil.

Rise of rightwing in Africa.

Impact on Indian Society -

1) Glocalisation - (Oppose to full globalisation)

Unique setup of blending few global values with Indians.

eg. Navratra vrat pizza, Hindi dubbed movies.

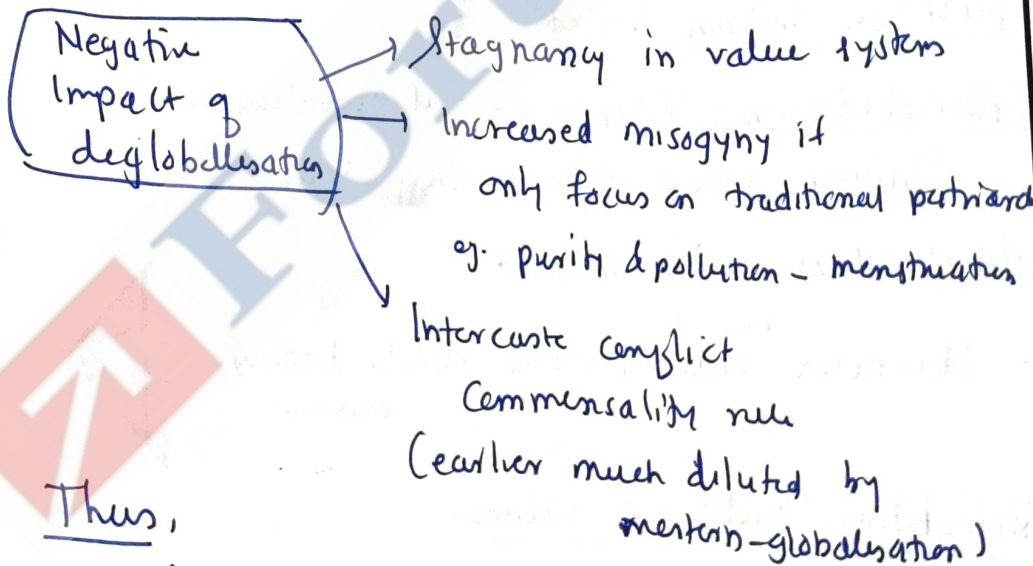
2) Reinstating traditional values -

Yoga, Ayurveda, Meditation are reinstated post Covid.



3) Half-way modernity -
 taken liberal values of globalisation
 but didn't inject core values
 eg. Buying car, laptop and doing poqig
 ↳ blend traditional + modern

4) Resistance in flow of ideas -
 Immigration law of US → less indian
 access to foreign lands
 less spread of ideas & exchange.



Thus,

Indian setup is adaptable for any change since history is evident.

Need for blend of modern & traditional values

Feedback (For OFFICE use)

Structure/Presentation

Question Interpretation

Content

Value Addition

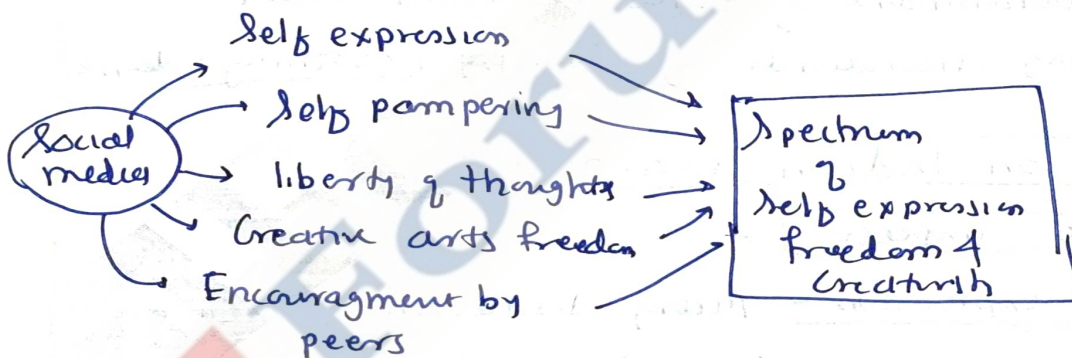
Total

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)

Social media is a tool of social expression, interaction, interpersonal relations expressed through digital & electronic platforms

Social media → Domain of Individual freedom & creativity



Social media as widening crevices & fractures

1) Spread of Communal & fundamentalist

ideas → eg ISIS recruiting jihadists using Facebook

2) Racial supremacy

Black whites tensions in US over

George Floyd case

3) Misogyny - Inferiority of women
objectification of women in
memes, jokes & social media reels

4) No say to vulnerables

Benchmark of elites on social media
setting standards of beauty, clothing, dance

Impact on Indian Society

Positive Impact

1) Self expression - Many disadvantaged Castes & LGBTQ+ have their groups for psychological support

2) Art freedom - Viral videos of tribal youth
Rany Mondal, Jherkhands tribals
via Instagram reels.

3) Social awareness - Values of respecting other culture.

Nationalism → 'Har Ghar Tiranga' Campaign.
(Selfies with Tiranga)

4) Economic independence -

SHG, women, Diyang - Selling their home made products online using Facebook, Insta.

Negative

1) Communal tension → Social media ryst over prophet remark, Udaipur scandal.

2) Directionless adolescents -

Bois locker room incidents

3) Increased body shaming

Suicide in young over bullying

4) Criminalisation - Sexual harrasment, cheating online fake photos

Thus it is double edged sword,

with greater emphasis on Peace, love, liberalism

social media can be used for creation.

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)

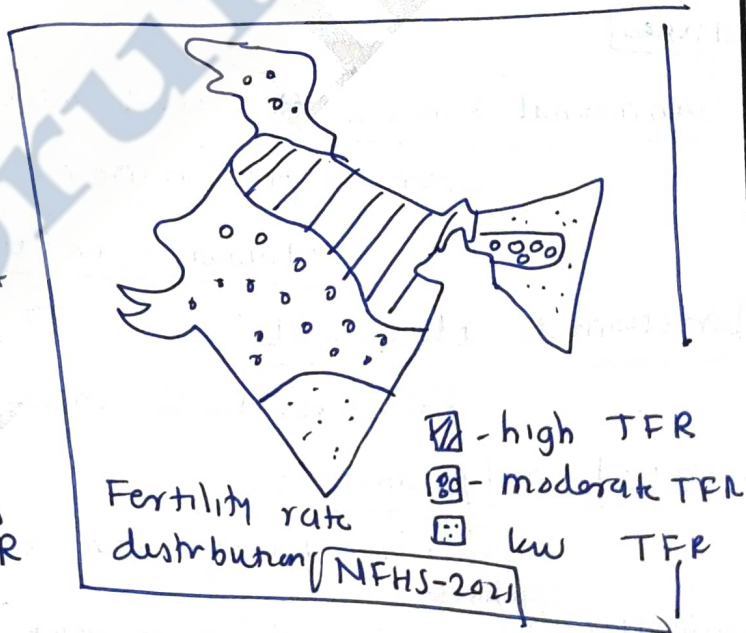
Recently NFHS survey 2021 highlights fertility rate came down below replacement level, 1.9, thus highlighting need of population control & its variations.

Regional variations of population: Fertility rate

Reasons -

- 1) Economic progress
more development
↳ more liberties to women

Tamilnadu } less TFR
Kerala } less TFR



- 2) Rural TFR >> Urban TFR

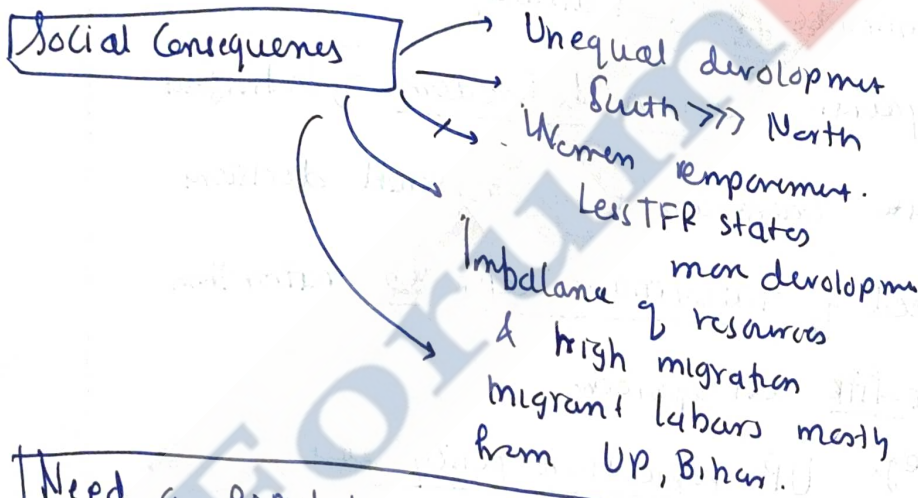
Education & Economic opportunity

Peasant society → more children → more labor
Industrial society → less child → less burden

(Don't Write anything in this Area)

3) Agriculture belt → More TFR
Punjab, Haryana, UP, Bihar, West Bengal
due to max dependence on farming activities

4) North East → Hilly areas → less economic opportunity
↳ Tribal institution → max say to women.



Need of population control law for country

In favour -

- 1) India's greater population acting as liability than asset.
- 2) Max population → less jobs → unemployment → poverty & health issues.

3) Uniform policy → Regulation of Child birth,
Sterilisation & constraints
 ↓
 help in reducing TFR.

Against -

- 1) Its state specific issue so national law is not in favour of Indian society
 Tamilnadu, Kerala → already low TFR.
- 2) Against Custom & freedom of individual
- 3) State encroachment in personal decisions
- 4) Need of tailormade approach rather than one-fit all approach
 eg. UP population policy 2011.

Thus, more awareness, women empowerment.

Industrial development needed for
secularisation with traditional values blend
 to reduce TFR & population control.

Feedback
 (For OFFICE)

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 दृष्टान्तों के साथ परीक्षण कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Urbanisation is process of expansion of urban areas and ideology & infrastructure in surrounding areas, with urbanism as its ideology & modern infra. as feature.

Urbanisation : Social Challenges

1) Crime against women -

More in urban areas, due to Cultural lag, harrasment at workplace

bullying in public places like buses.

eg. Nirbhaya, Disha - Hyderabad.

2) Mental diseases -

Increase in suicide rate, depression, hypertension.

NCRB - Covid 1st wave suicide was

52000 & covid death was 49000

3) Ghettoisation -

Slums → mostly disadvantaged section

NE Delhi → Slums of north-east Indians
Naya Mirza

Dharavi Mumbai → Bahujan Slums.

4) Gated communities -

Residential society → community based
only specific community allowed in

Complex

of Mumbai protest against trading
communities
complexes.

Ecological problems -1) Reclamation of waterbodies

Urban floods → Hyderabad, Pune 2019, 2020
lack of ground water recharge

↳ Punjab, Haryana cities

2)

Deforestation

Lavasa city near Pune → encroachment

in Western Ghats

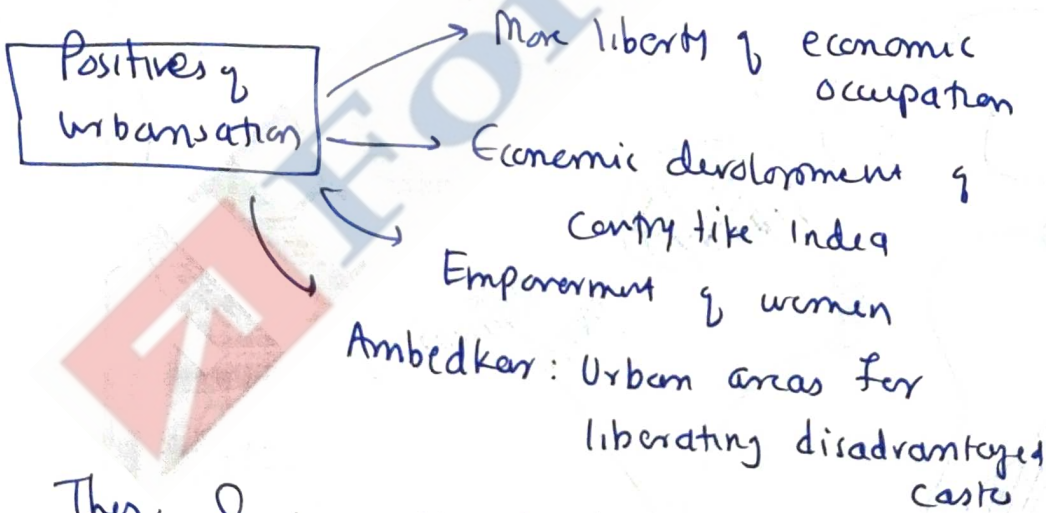
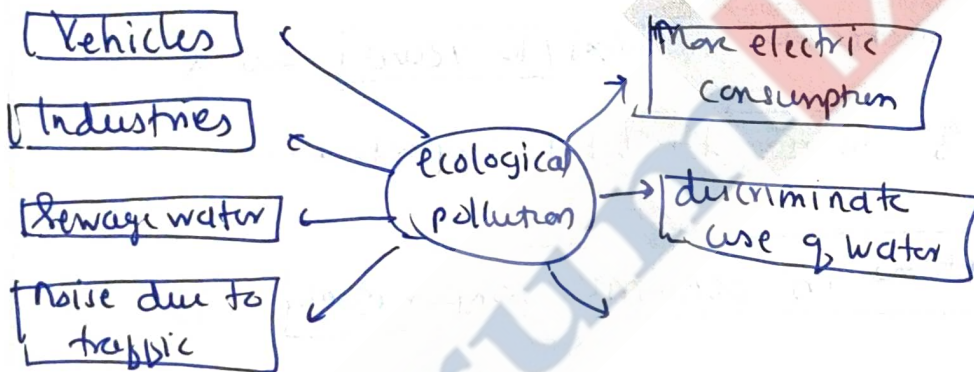
Aridity & desertification.

3) Urban heat Islands -

Tar roads, skyscrapers → 1-2°C more temperature than surrounding

1st victim in heat waves are urban areas.

4) Sewage & pollution -



Thus, Sustainable development, in

Smart city mission & Rurban can be the way out for problems of urbanisation

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total

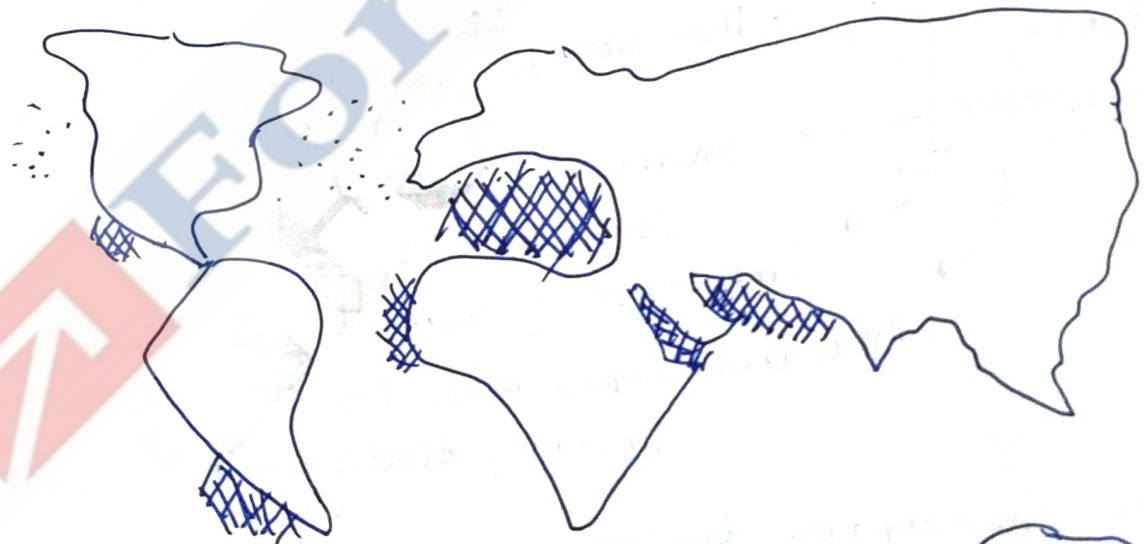




Q.18) Account for variations in oceanic temperature and discuss its multi-dimensional effects. (15 marks, 250 words)

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

Recently WMO in its 2021 report highlighted that oceanic marine heatwave will increase in next 10 years as a result of increased global temperature.

Variations in oceanic temperature



-  - Max ocean temperature due to currents & surrounding landmass
-  - Changes due to ~~the~~ Glacial melt

I) Ocean temperature -

1) Change due surrounding landmass

heat dissipation from desert →

Max ocean temp

eg. Gulf region.

2) Ocean current -

Strong current like, Gulf current,

Persian current Mozambique current,

equator current → lead to change in
heat in ocean temp.

3) Thermal pollution -

Discharge of thermal pollutants in
ocean → ↑ in ocean heat.

4) Glacial melt -

Chill effect as sheets of
artic & antarctic melt.

Multidimensional effect -

1) Humans → loss of livelihood
fishing at risk

→ Coastal communities
affected the most

2) Ecology → Genetic variability loss
eg dead zones in red sea

→ Coral bleaching.

→ Threat to mangroves

3) Environment - Affect ocean currents

→ Change local weather

This monitoring using Scientific

buoys & international collaborations
needed.

Feedback (For OFFICERS)
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)

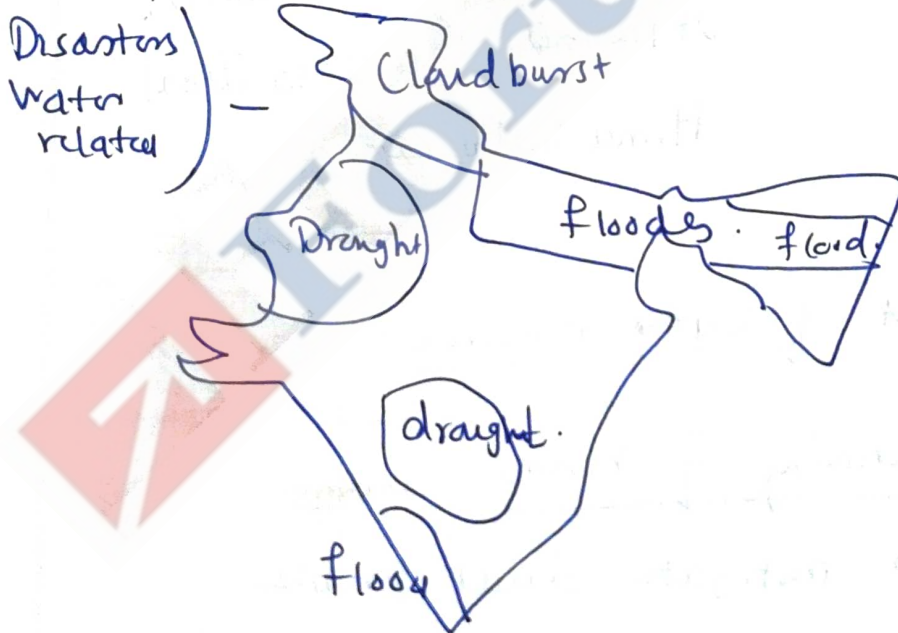
जल संबंधी आपदाओं के प्रति भारत की संवेदनशीलता का आकलन करें। जल संसाधन का बेहतर प्रबंधन देश को ऐसी आपदाओं के प्रति अधिक लचीला कैसे बना सकता है? (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Recently, Himachal Pradesh,

Kullu cloudburst, & Kerala & Assam

Floods highlighted vulnerability with

water related disasters.



India's vulnerability -

- 1) Drought → Deccan Plateau
Vidarbha
Western Rajasthan
Bundelkhand.
- 2) Flood → Kerala.
Brahmaputra region
Bihar → Kosi river
- 3) Cloudburst - J&K - (Kustwar 2019)
Uttarakhand (2013 flood)
Himachal pradesh

Management of water resources-

1) Inter linking of rivers

To mitigate dual problem

↳ flood & drought -

g. Ken Betwa Interlinking

2) Ground water recharge

Atat Bhyal jojana.

Jal shakti abhiyan.

3) Sponge cities

Urban water bodies to mitigate

urban floods.

eg. Chinese model

Netherlands room for river

Thus, Comprehensive federal effort

with Jal shakti Abhiyan, Smart Cities mission

and Sustainable dev. needed.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/
Presentation

Question
Interpretation

Content

Value
Addition

Total

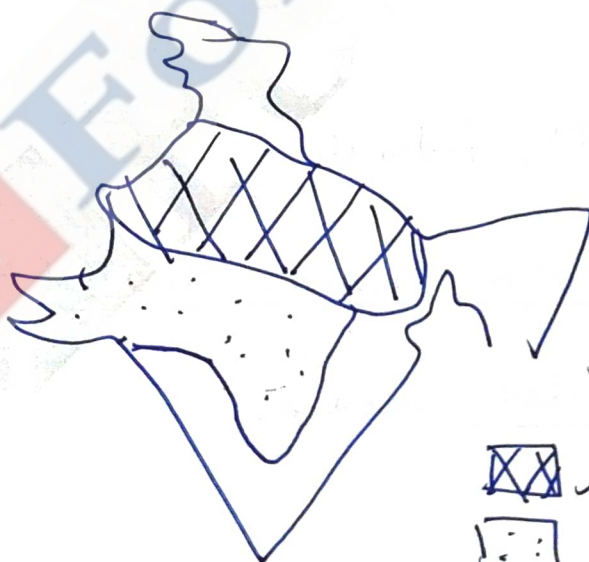




Q.20) What do you understand by heat waves? Identify the reasons for the rising frequency and intensity of heat waves in the country. Also, discuss the environmental and economic impacts of heat wave. (15 marks, 250 words)

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)

Heat waves are abnormal increases in temperature $[3.5^{\circ}\text{C to } 6^{\circ}\text{C}]$ than average, called as heat wave

Recently, UP \rightarrow during summer temperature more than 45°C



 strong heatwave region
 mild heatwave

Reasons for rising -
heatwaves

Abnormal increase in temperature during summer

supported by planetary winds
e.g. Westerly in North India.
G.Los.

Scarcity of rainfall
Tree cover absence.

Impact of heatwaves

1) Environmental

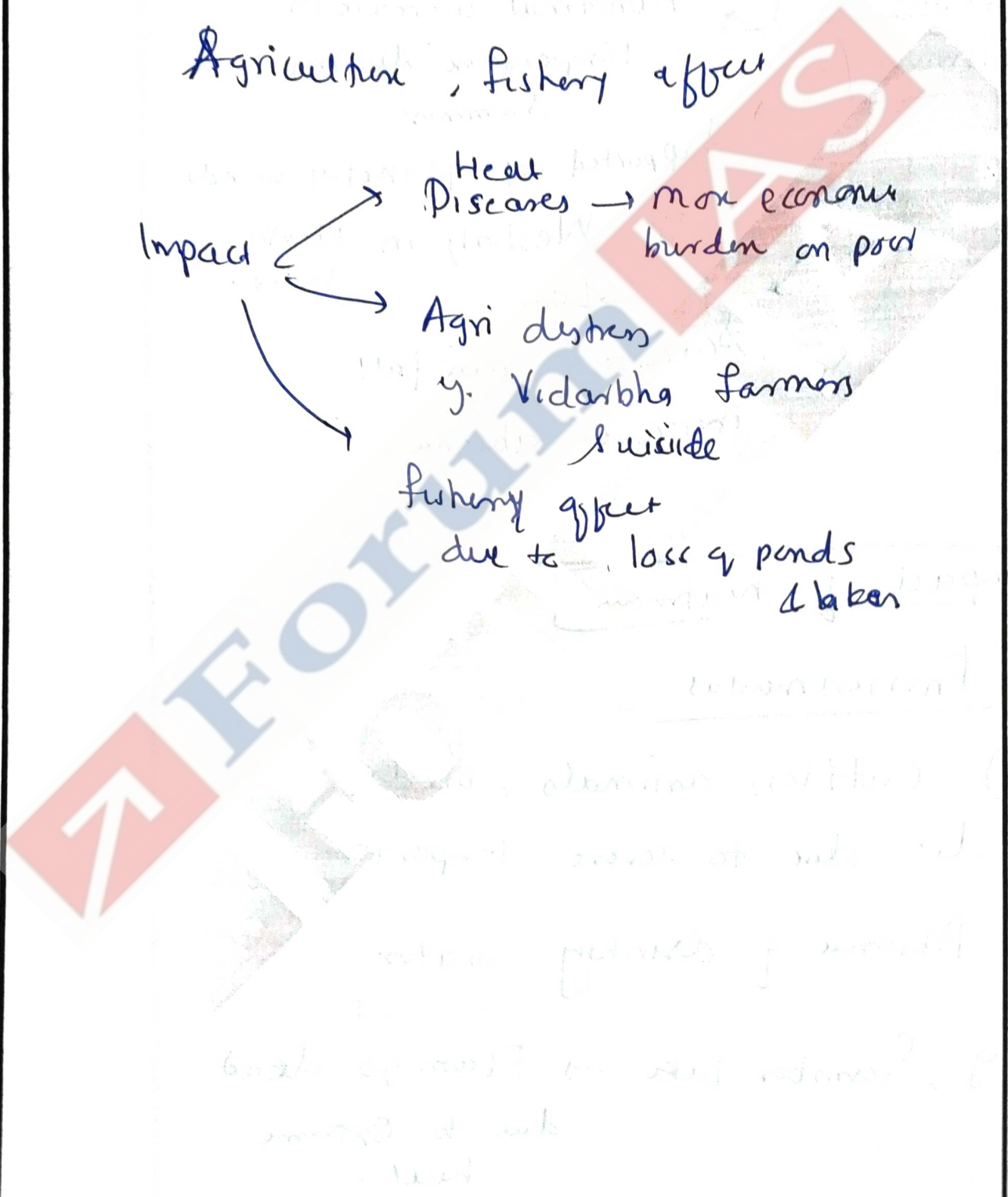
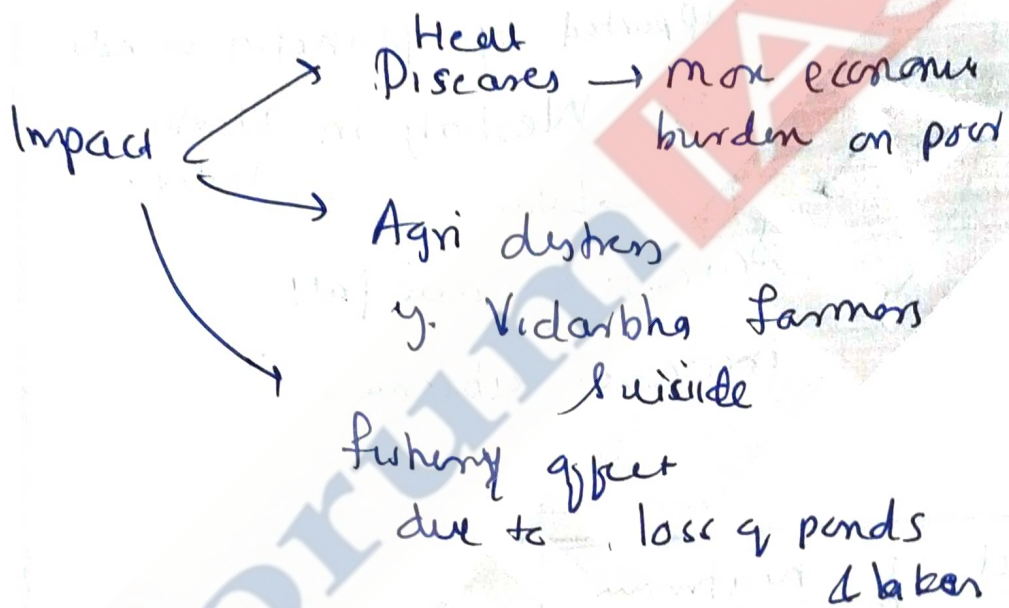
2) Cattles, animals, birds die due to severe temperature

Absence of drinking water

e.g. Sambhar lake → Flamingo dead due to extreme heat.

Economic Impact -

Agriculture, Fishery affect



Feed (For OFFIC

Structure Presenta

Question Interpre

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

*** 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, 2nd Floor, IAPL House, 19, PUSA Road, Karol Bagh, New Delhi.