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FIAS – MGP 2022 (C-10) – GS Paper #1

ForumIAS

GENERAL STUDIES

Name Of Candidate

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Roll No.

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Date:

24 JUN 22

Time Allowed: Three Hours

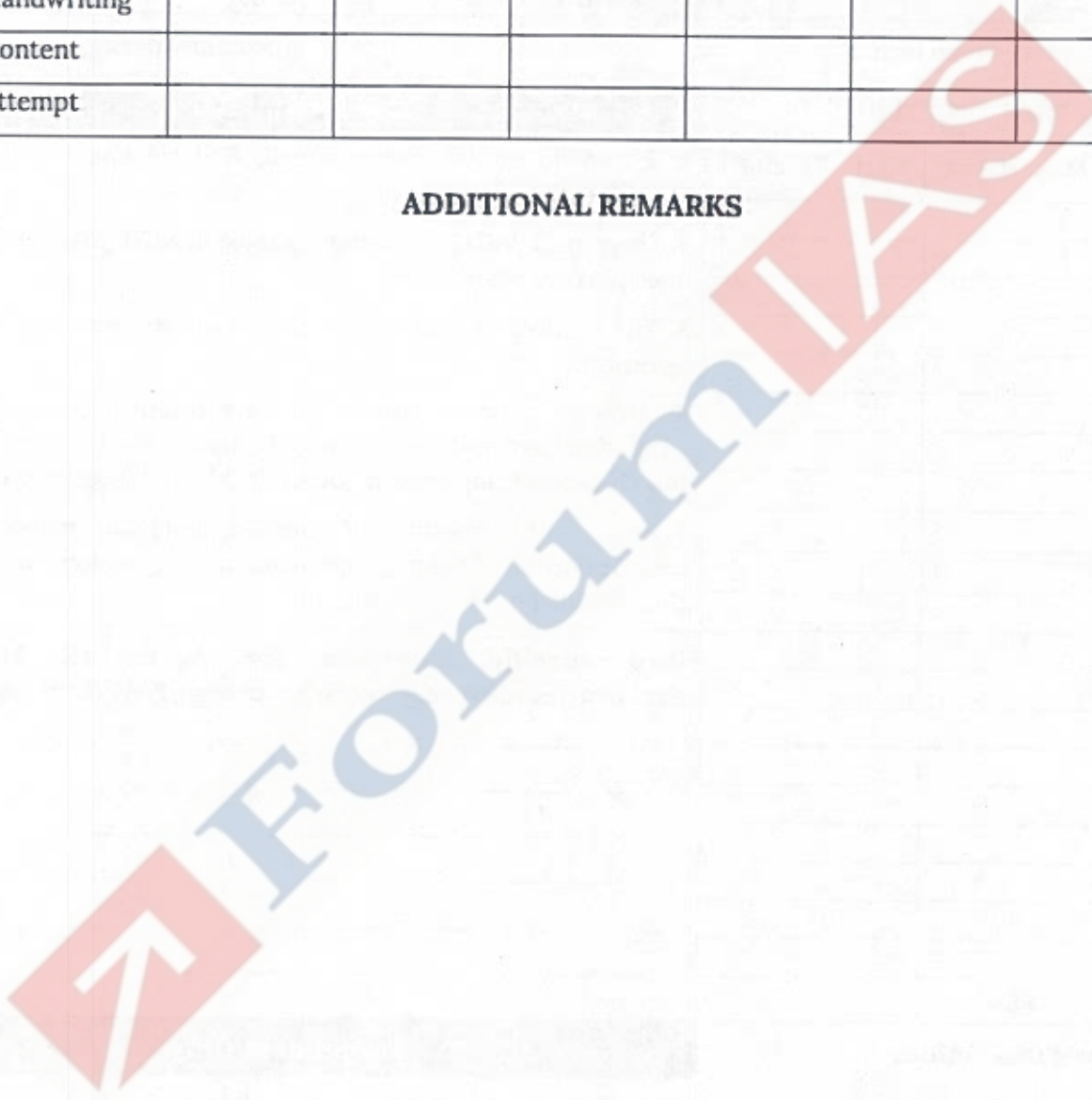
Maximum Marks: 250

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>
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Evaluator's Discretion:			For Student Only
			Start Time 11 AM
			End Time
Total Marks:			Mode Of Examination: Online <input type="checkbox"/> Offline <input checked="" 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:
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			Evaluation Date:

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

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

ADDITIONAL REMARKS



Q.1) The 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)

Indus Valley Civilisations, or the Harappan are one of the oldest urban people whose rich legacy is understood today from archaeological evidences

I Economic life

- 1) Agriculture from plough marks in Kalibangan
- 2) Seals reflect barter, found in Mohenjodaro
- 3) Granaries to support other economic activities (in Harappa)

II Social life

- 1) Stadium found in Lothal
- 2) Upper and lower citadel reflects inequalities. Eg - Harappa
- 3) Bangle factories show women bonded

dressing up.
4) Drainage shows urban planning

III Religious life

- 1) Absence of temples
- 2) Mother Goddess of skatite shows worship of nature
- 3) Parvati Mahadev seal of Mohenjodaro shows cult
- 4) Fire cult at Wthal

The cities were in grid format inspiring modern day architecture like in Chandigarh. Thus their lines of our learnings from these evidences have had a lasting impact.

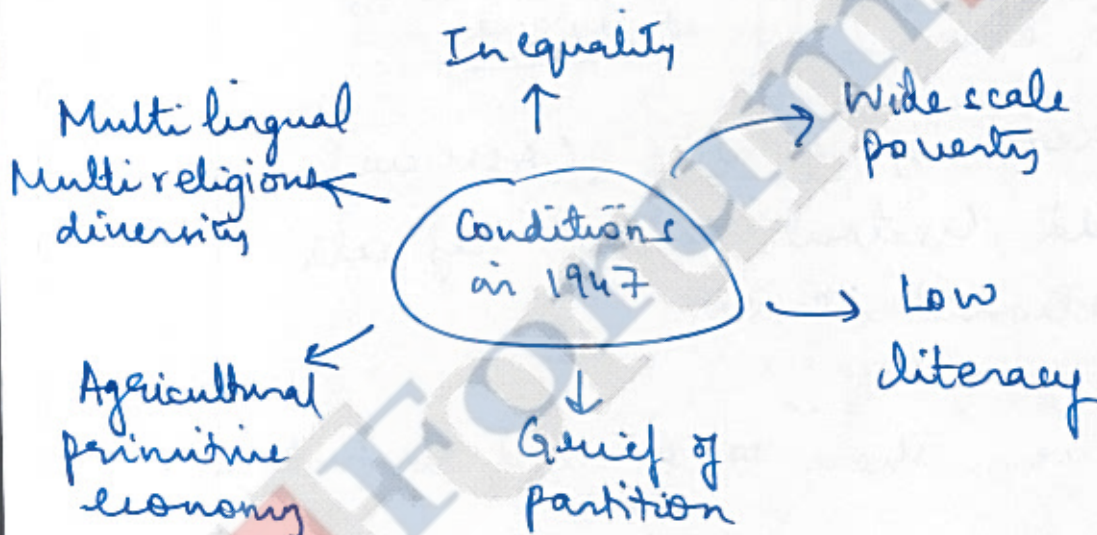
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Q.2) Contradicting the doomsayers of idea of India as a nation, India has exhibited a successful experiment in democracy. Comment. (10 marks, 150 words)

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)

On the eve of independence, there was widespread belief that India's democratic experiment will fail, leading to balkanization of the country.

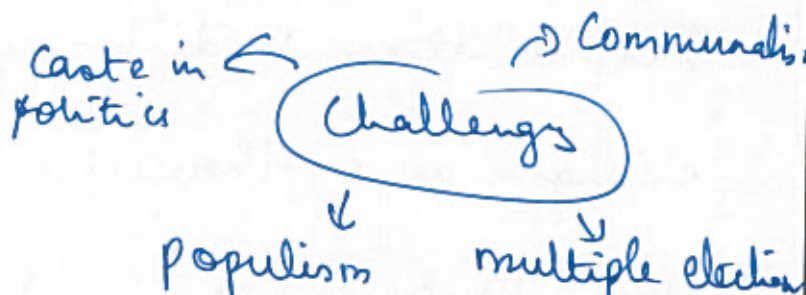


Despite these underlying conditions, India emerged as a thriving democracy

I) Electoral Participation : 46% in 1st elections, now risen to an average of 65-75%.

- 2) Independent judiciary which resolved constitutional crises like Right to Property vs Land Reforms
- 3) Parliamentary Committees increased showing rise in public participation
eg- Committee of Technology
- 4) Social democracy : inclusivity of deprived
Art 15, 16 ensured life of dignity
- 5) ECI heading A-WEB (Association of world Electoral Bodies) reflects international respect.

However, there is a need to further make our democracy substantive by overcoming



This will ensure our cultural values of Sanghas continue.

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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 was a historic fight against imperialism and colonialism of a rich economic, political, cultural land like India.

It grew as

1) A response to British Policy

a) Moderates like Dadabhai Naoroji, Gokhale believed in strategy of Prayer



b) British Raj was believed to be a 'Civlising mission' by intellectuals

c) Constitutional & peaceful methods used like response to reducing age of civil servants

- d) Enterprisers also reacted to policies like Sedition, banning of Vernacular Press
- e) Gandhiji's response to Rowlatt Act unified Indians

2) Reason for change in policies

- a) After 1857 Revolt, Britain stopped interfering in religious matters
- b) Morley Minto Reforms ¹⁹⁰⁹ after the Swadeshi, Boycott movement
- c) Cabinet Mission ¹⁹⁴⁵ sent after the Quit India movement 1942
- d) Withdrawing the partition of Bengal 1911 after violent riots.

Thus the British policies came both in response to Indian National Movement & also been sparked it.

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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)

Disintegration of USSR, the 'Eastern' Bloc of a bipolar world in 1991 was a product of many factors & had a lasting impact on global power equations

Factors

I Internal

- 1) Economic crisis after Gorbachev's policies of liberalisation
- 2) Heavy expenditure on nuclear arms race
- 3) Contradiction of political control with economic openness
- 4) Protests by citizens against roll back of socialist policies

II External

- 1) Afghanistan war where US asserted dominance
- 2) Spread of Western democracy in IIIrd world reduced influence
- 3) Central Asia's will to separate.

Thus USSR's collapse led to

- 1) loss of umbrella for IIIrd world socialist
- 2) End of the ideological debate b/w socialism and capitalism
- 3) Emergence of Neoliberalism
Eg - India's LPG Policy (1991)
- 4) Weakening of Russia as a balancer to USA.
- 5) Rise of China as leader of non capitalist bloc & BRICS emerging markets

Thus disintegration of USSR has been a watershed moment of International Relations

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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 is the loss of tendency of losing communal identities as a new 'cosmopolitan' culture emerges, most commonly in urban areas.

It is affected by

Modernisation

- 1) Liberal values like tolerance ^{show acceptance} ^{present} of religion form entering public space
eg - Christian schools
Madarasas
- 2) Thinning of LGBTQ movement after

Economic Development

- 1) Urban areas contribute 70% of GDP from 30% land, give less importance to religious matters
- 2) Comingling of religions in

its rejection from religions like Islam

mega cities like Kolkata, Mumbai

3) Women overcome Purdah and hijab as a choice

3) Government support ensures inclusivity
Eg: Hunar Haat by Ministry of Minority Affairs.
← Jiyo Parsi

However to some extent this secularisation is belied as

- 1) Note bank politics : use of religion in elections
- 2) Clash of modernity and traditional values is common Eg: Recent Hijab controversy
- 3) Exclusion of women Eg: contentions issue of Sabrinna
- 4) low literacy rate of religions like Muslims leading to ^{high} low representation in economy.

Thus modernisation of economy have tamed communalism but perfect secularism is a fancy

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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 the hierarchical arrangement of social communities, drawing origin from Varnas of the Vedic period. It is also based on concept of 'purity & pollution'

With modernisation, urbanisation and Internet penetration, we see a higher degree of flexibility.

- 1) End of independence: Wide poverty and discrimination led to inclusion of Art 15, 16 in Constitution campaign led by Ambedkar
- 2) Inspiration from Black Panthers led to

Violent groups like Dalit Panthers who asserted their rights

- 3) Green Revolution led to domination of agriculturalists culminating in OBC reservation (Mandal Commission)
- 4) Component of caste in new schemes like MPLADS ensure development
- 5) Inter-caste marriages rise with more interaction and comingling
eg - Mega cities like Delhi
- 6) Reservation in Parliament ensures voice and institutions ensure progress

Hierarchy is flattening with easy access to information on internet

- business (Standup India)
- social interaction.

However caste identities remain strong
Evident as even Harvard recognised it as a factor of discrimination;

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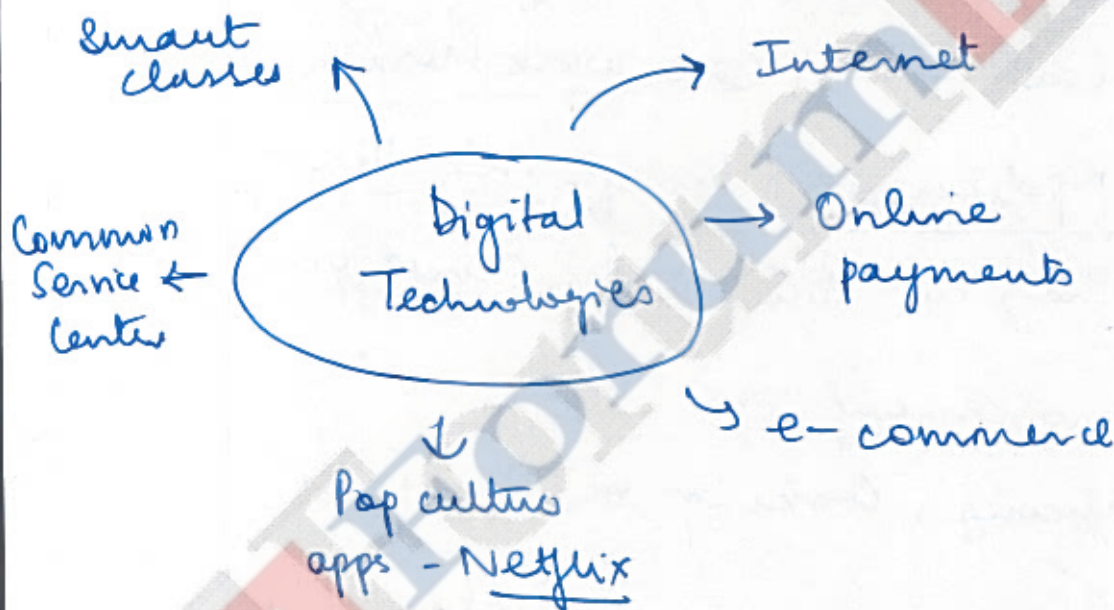
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Q.7) Analyze the role of digital technologies in bridging gender gap in India. (10 marks, 150 words)

भारत में लैंगिक अंतर को पाटने में डिजिटल प्रौद्योगिकियों की भूमिका का विश्लेषण करें।

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

India ranks among the bottom 20% on the Gender Inequality Index of UNDP. However with the onset of Internet Age this trend can be tamed.



Role in bridging gender gap

- ① Small scale businesses like Tiffin services are thriving with apps
- ② Increased access to information

makes them aware of their rights

Eg - WhatsApp message about Jan Dhan A/c

③ Sakhi App for emergency and safety instills confidence to go out

④ Presentations via smart classes in school foster better learning about menstrual cycle, care work burden

⑤ Rise of politicians (though only 14% of Lok Sabha) via social media campaigning

⑥ Monetary earning via vlogs
Eg - Dancing, Cooking on Youtube

⑦ GOAL: Going online as leaders helps tribal girls

Thus Thus bridging the digital

divide is sine qua non to progress of women.

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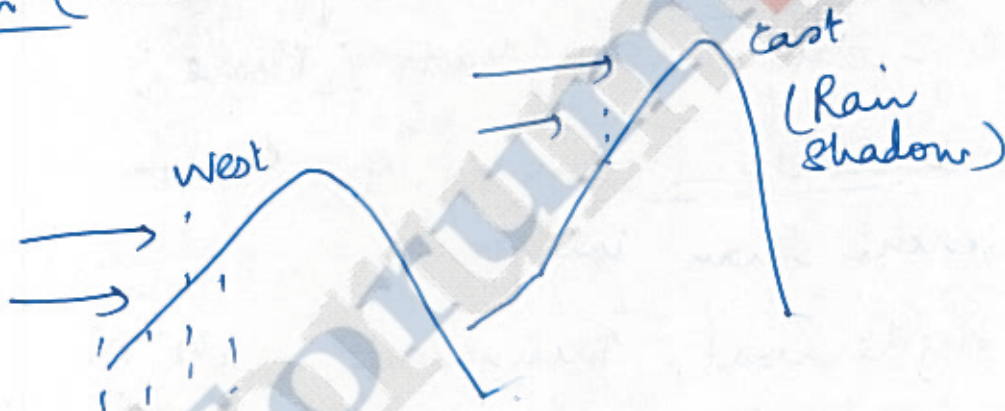
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Q.8) Why does Western Ghat receive more rainfall than Eastern Ghat? How does the rainfall variation impact the vegetation and human activities in these regions? (10 marks, 150 words)

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

Western Ghats receive orographic rainfall reaching over 250 cm while Eastern Ghat remains in the rain shadow region (less than 150 cm)



Thus Western Ghat receives higher rainfall

I Impact on vegetation :

- 1) Tropical evergreen forests in Western Ghats (Rosewood, Mahogany)
- 2) Semi evergreen in East (Malua, Deoda)

- 2) Dense canopy and epiphytic plants (not suitable for plantation)
- 3) As per Indian State of Forest Report) Western Ghats has highest diversity of shrubs

II Human Activities

- 1) Agriculture patterns differ eg- dryland on east (Pune)
- 2) Industries found more in east than west
- 3) Hyderabad, Bangalore, all in rainshadow region (Semi Sector)

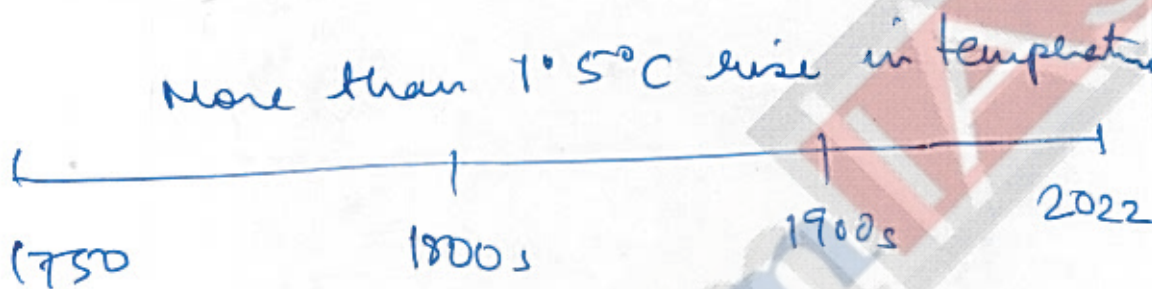
Thus the climate impacts all aspects of human life

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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।

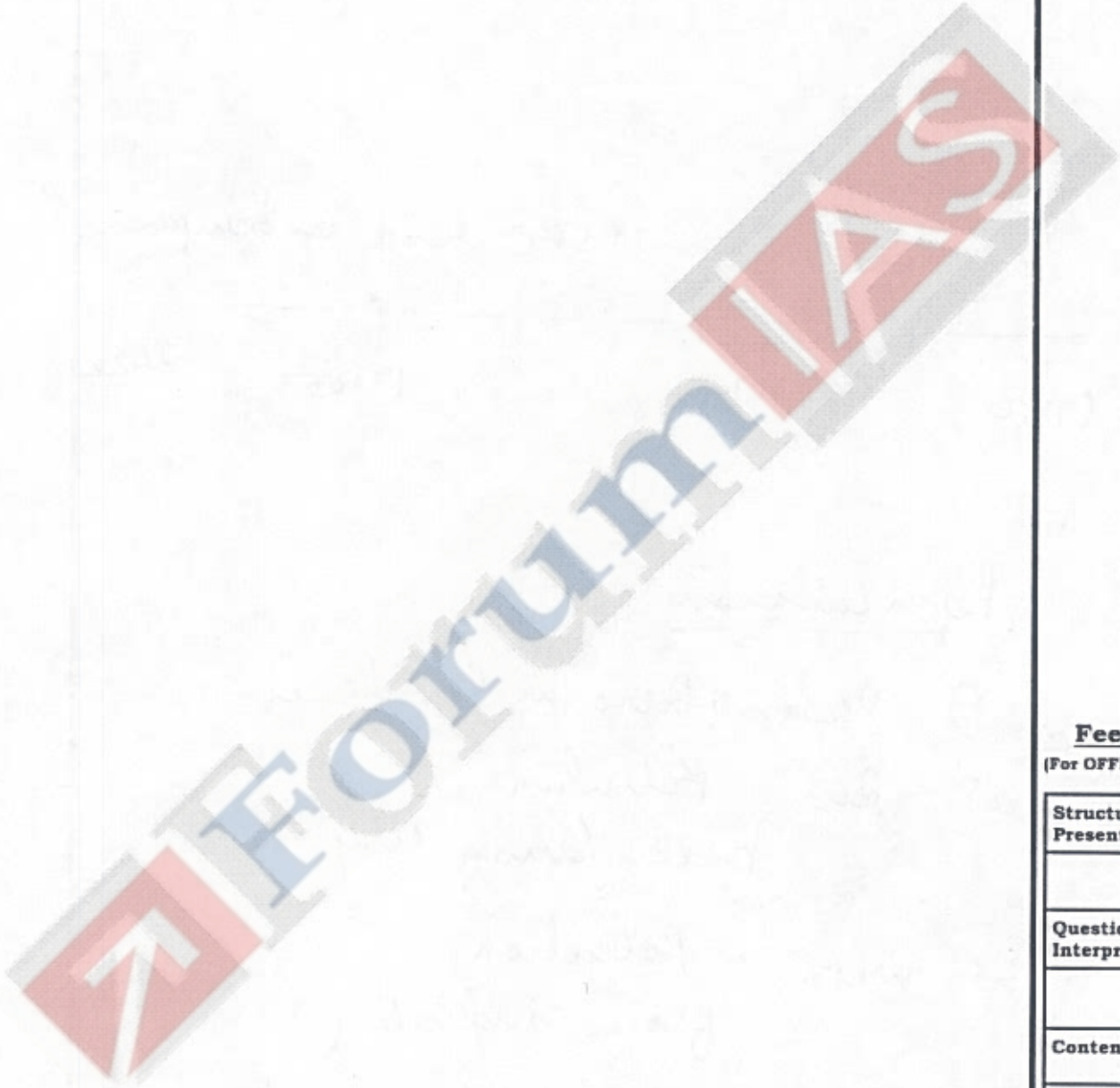
(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)



Repercussion

- 1) Ocean: Rise in Sea level
- 2) Air: Pollution
Bellini Smog city
- 3) Water: Pollution
from industry
- 4) Forests: Depleted due to
encroachment
- 5) Human life: diseases
(pandemic)

- 6) Man Animal Conflict
- 7) Reduced Biodiversity



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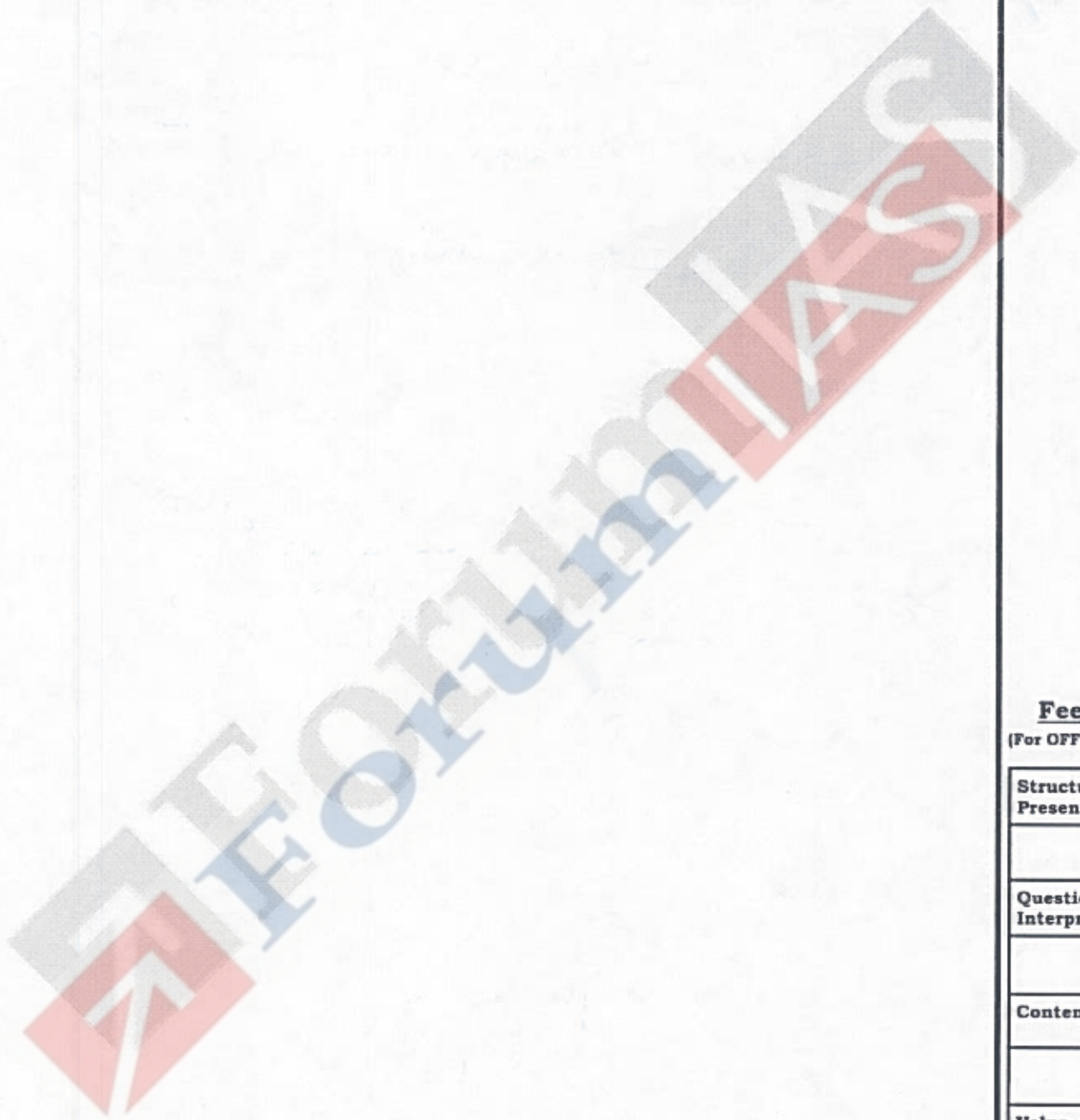
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Q.10) Semiconductor industry has assumed great geopolitical significance in the present context. Comment and highlight the reasons for current global shortage in microprocessor availability.

(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)



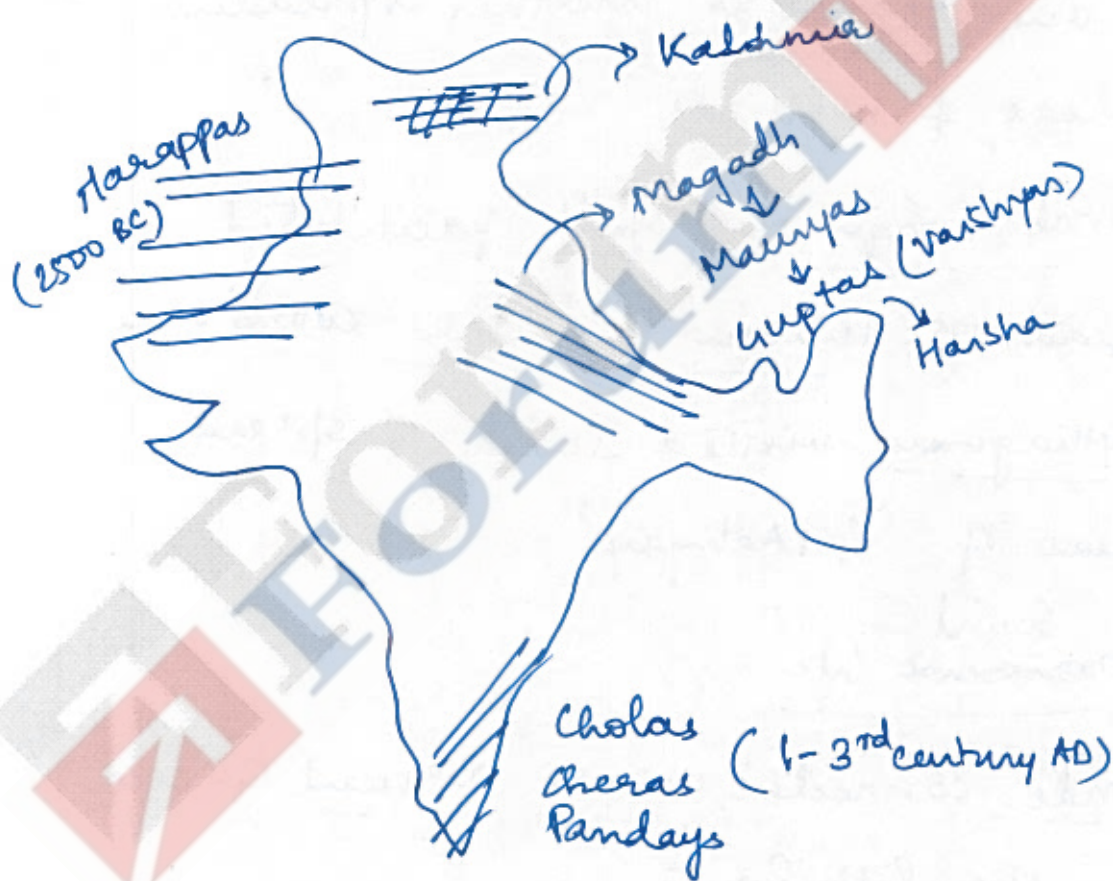
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Q.11) Trade was not just an economic activity in ancient India, it facilitated exchange of ideas and technologies that had social, cultural and political consequences. Discuss. (15 marks, 250 words)

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 and commerce was the common thread that was binding together the entire civilisation



Trade facilitated exchange of ideas & technology that impacted

I ~~Social life~~ Economic life

- i- Temples in South India were centres of society w/ economic activities like moneylending, banking etc
eg - Airateshwara temple
- ii- Banjaras, traders used to take goods of one region to another spreading ideas & methods
- iii- Arab Conquest of Sindh facilitated spread of Indian medicines world over
- iv- Pythagorus visited India & spread ideas of 'GotAdhyay'

II Social ~~Economic~~ life

- i- Trade connected us w/ ancient Greece via the Silk Route.
- ii- Kashmir at the trijunction of cultures facilitated trade of Gandhar sculptures

- iii- Ports connected us to South East Asia which led to spread of Hinduism & Buddhism there. Eg: Angkor Vat temple
- iv- Ashoka's pillars spread the message of peace. He used various scripts: Punic, Greek, Kharoshthi etc sent with traders

III Political

- i- Traders spread the knowledge of land called India
- ii- Products of India strengthened its exports (heap of Greek gold coins) which helped thriving of dynasties like Shakas, Kushans
- iii- Technologies of urban civilisation learnt from Harappan

Thus trade was the mainstay which branched out politically, socially, economically

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Q.12) The vicerealty 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)

Colonial relations b/w India and Britain had both moments of tension and moments of mutual appreciation.

The tenure of vicerealty of Lord Lytton and Lord Ripon is often at different ends.

I LORD LYTTON (^{1870s} 1870-84)

- 1) Reduced age of ICS officers to 19 yrs at one point showing aversion to have Indian officers & stopping 'Indianisation of Services'
- 2) Vernacular Press Act 1878 shows the crackdown on freedom

of expression and Indian journalism

- 3) International Aggression with multiple wars (Afghanistan, subjecting India to tensions) wasting resources
- 4) Delhi Durbar in the presence of famine showed apathy and cruelty w/ sense of superiority
- 5) Mindset of 'White Man's Burden' treating Indians as barbaric.

II LORD RIPON (1880s)

- 1) Father of Local Government as he ensured political decentralisation after Lord Mayo's Financial decentralisation
- 2) Repealed the regressive press law
- 3) Factories Act to prevent exploitation of children

- 4) Formation of Indian National Congress in 1885 shows his care for Indian leadership
- 5) Showcased respect for Indian culture
eg- Schools were aligned w/ harvest season was traditional intelled
- 6) Ilbert Bill Controversy : Whites can be judged by Indians
Thus the two Viceroy had their own approaches. While Lytton was strict and looked down on Indians, he was efficient. Ripon was empathetic & considered Indians equals but was sometimes stuck in controversy. They showcase the full spectrum of our colonial relations

Feedback
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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)

Gandhiji believed that Pt Nehru was a North Indian loved in South, a Hindu respected by Muslims, a man who was revered by women & an upper caste who included deprived sections

Thus he accepted Nehru as his successor. However, they had differences galore

I Freedom struggle

1) Gandhiji's strategy of 'Struggle Truce Struggle' was changed by Nehru to 'Struggle Victory'

- 2) Gandhiji called off Non Cooperation Movement in 1920 after Chauri Chaura which was opposed by Nehru
- 3) Nehru formed 'Independence for India League' w/ SC base after Gandhiji was ok with dominion status as Swaraj
- 4) Gandhiji resigned from INC after difference of opinion but Nehru continued and emerged as first PM later
- 5) Gandhiji wanted to support British in both World Wars but Nehru showed well known stance of 'not taking advantage'

II Vision for Independent India

↳ Gandhiji's 'Ram Rajya' or village republic was stateless while Nehru wanted a

modern democracy

- 2) Gandhij focussed on self sufficiency while Nehru preferred modernisation of economy
- 3) Gandhij's Sarvodaya vs Nehru's aim for industrialization
- 4) Gandhij's believed religion was source of ethics in public sphere but Nehru envisaged secularism
- 5) Gandhij believed women were the supreme in domestic sphere but Nehru gave key posts to women eg: Ambassador to US Pt Laxmi

Thus while their 'common end' was a free independent & self sufficied India, their means were different

Feedback

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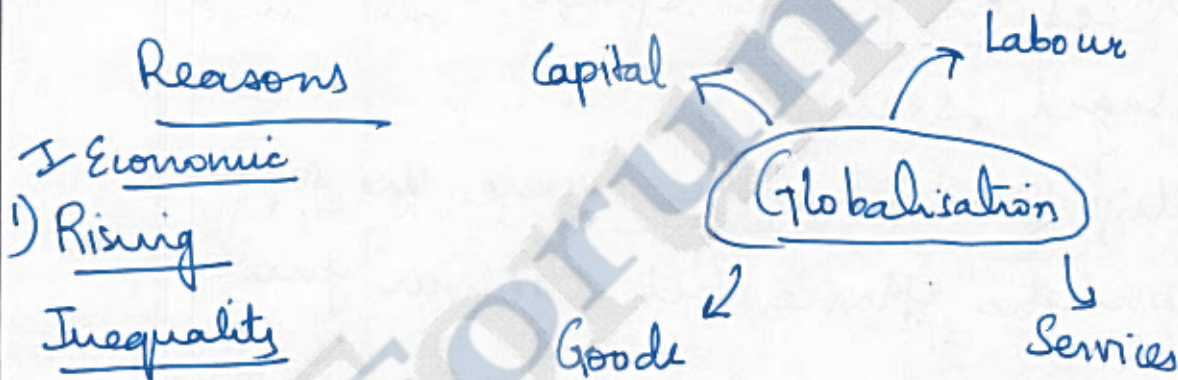
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Q.14) Identify and examine reasons behind the deglobalization wave across the world. Analyze its impact on the Indian society. (15 marks, 250 words)

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)

Deglobalization is the reversal in the process of exchange of ideas, materials, people due to far reaching consequences of increased interconnectedness.



- 3) Modern imperialism is economic.
eg: debt trap diplomacy of Belt & Road Initiative

II Social

- 1) Identity crisis : eg: France's secularism doesn't allow Hijab discouraging spread of globalisation
- 2) Modern loneliness faced by communitarians like Indians when they move to individualistic West
- 3) Rise in Nationalism and patriotism
- 4) Spread of MNCs in East
eg: EY India makes people take employment here

III Political

- 1) Nations losing power to Big Tech
eg: Apple Co. is larger than many economies
- 2) Mouse leads to response like Data localisation
- 3) Bias towards West in international

Organisations Eg: WTO trade boxxe (Amber)

Impact on Indian Society

- ① Bride in Indian culture . Eg- Tribals respect nature, recognised in UNFCCC
 - ② leads to 'Indian Way of life', not westernisation
 - ② Opportunities in East rise as people & goods come Eg: Make in India
 - ③ Prevents exploitation if economy is too dependent ~~of~~ on global trade Eg- API dependence on China
 - ④ 'Pravasi Bhartiya Divas' strengthens voice of NRIs and OCIs in domestic & international matters
 - ⑤ However it can also
 - Reduce exports ←
 - Reduce FDI →
 - Reduce tech transfer ←
 - Challenges
 - ↳ backward values like suppressing women ↑
- Thus India must take advantage of emerge as 'Vishwaguru' while promoting its interest

Feedback
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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)

21st century is now synonymously called as the 'Internet Age' with thriving social media interaction. However WHO Scientist Somya Swaminathan warns of an 'Infodemic'

Impact of Social Media

I Positives

1) Democratizes access : eg musicians or dancers on youtube, instagram garner attention

eg : Middle class commoner Prayakta Koli now starring in bollywood
↳ Anil Kapoor

2) Economy thrives w/ earnings of social media bloggers, vloggers

- 3) Connecting w^o barriers across time and space Eg: finding childhood friend who is now in Canada
- 4) Freely express views helps innovators to open up & explore creativity.
Eg - Blogging
- 5) Collaboration for any purpose
Eg - Academic research paper b/w international students.

II Negatives

- 1) Attention economy where social media tricks are used to divert attention to an ad
- 2) Social engineering where algorithms reinforce insecurities or hatred
Eg - extreme left/right political views in continuity
- 3) Impacts democracy as seen in Cambridge Analytica case

- 4) easier interaction b/w hostile groups like terrorists (ISIS facebook page)
- 5) Modern loneliness where we are always connected but always feeling alone.
 Eg - Rise in anxiety, depression in youth
- 6) Trolls, bullying, mob lynching
 Thus to prevent an invention from becoming evil, there's a need to
- ① Regulate Social Media : Eg. India's push on WhatsApp privacy policy
 - ② Use Youth Organisations like NYKS, NCC to counter indoctrination at young age by spreading awareness (ICE)
 - ③ Child Lock to prevent exposure to adult content
 - ④ Encryption for privacy, but reveal source if social hazard

Thus w/ a new generation of social media, ^{innovative} steps are ^{needed}

Feedback

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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)

According to National Family Health Survey - 5, the Total Fertility Rate in India has reduced from 2.2 to 2.1

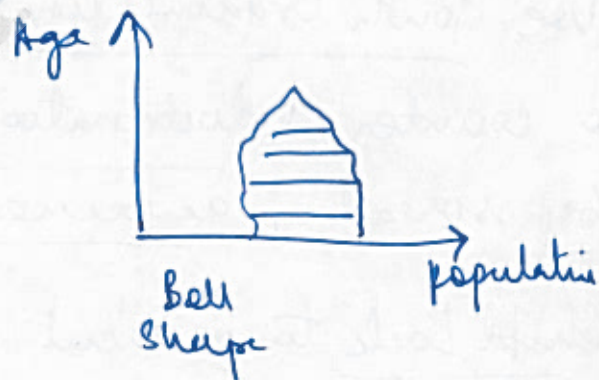
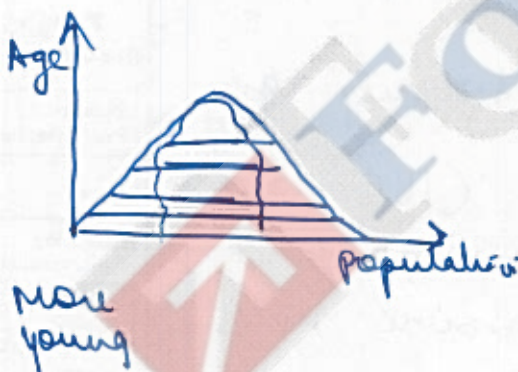
However this is varying regionally as :



BIMARU States

Southern States

West



① High Birth Rate in Northern BIMARU States as they languished in development (low institutional deliveries)

- ② Economic progress is higher in Southern States like Tamil Nadu w/ thriving agriculture as well as industry
- ③ Education : Higher literacy rate
eg - Kerala
- ④ Social indicators like Maternal Mortality Rate are worse in Bihar states and abysmal among tribals
- ⑤ North East has lagged in development but has strong cultural values
eg - Khasis
- ⑥ Lack of industrial offtake in UP, Bihar combined w/ subsistence agriculture & fragmentation of land

Social consequences

① Over population affects resource allocation (Malthusian economics)

- ② Haphazard & skewed development where poverty and progress coexist
 - ③ Hampers India's image
 - ④ Slows fraternity as stereotypes develop
eg- Biharis bullied in Maharashtra
 - ⑤ Nutritional disadvantage eg- Japanese
Encephalitis in Bihar
 - ⑥ Delimitation of Lok Sabha delayed due to the
For 'Sabka Sath, Sabka Vikas',
a comprehensive law is needed in population control to ensure gains reach all.
- as
- 1) Common guidelines can ensure positive approach
 - 2) Reward progress
 - 3) Encourage piecemeal change

However one size fits all approach may backfire & thus NITI Aayog's Aspirational Districts can help customise response.

Feedback

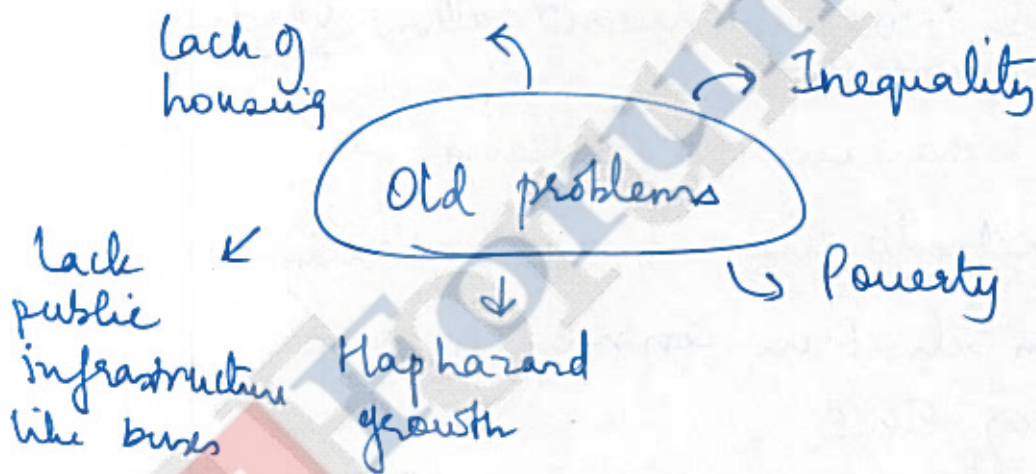
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Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total

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 the trend of rise in urban areas. At present urban ^{they} constitute 30% of India's land and contribute 30% to GDP but are marked w/ numerous challenges



Along with these, new challenges have ~~are~~ come :-

I Social Sphere

1) Over crowding of slums with

larger influx of migrants also rural India laggens on its take off

2) Diseases become widespread in an age of epidemics, pandemic
 COVID, Monkeypox, Nipah virus

3) Reduction in urban space w/ modernisation that doesn't account for Indian stalls

Eg - ~~Kandiba market~~
Sunder Nursery doesn't allow vendors

4) Education remains a challenge as private schools expand apathetically
 Eg. Modern School in controversy over fees of EWS

5) Inequality has risen as highlighted by Oxfam's Time to Care report
 (1% owns 40%)

II Ecological Challenges

1) Encroachment of wetlands eg- NCR

- 2) Air Pollution due to vehicular traffic
eg: Delhi called Smog city
 - 3) Urban floods eg - Mumbai, Hyderabad
 - 4) Urban heat island effect due to excess cementing & construction
 - 5) Pollution of rivers reducing water supply eg - Yamuna
 - 6) Rise in Greenhouse Gas emission as cooling demand rises.
 - 7) Disappearance of biodiversity eg: Sparrow
Then development must ensure ensuring not just economic progress but also include social & ecological aspect.
eg Uttarakhand 1st state to release Gross Environmental Product instead of GDP.
- We must inculcate best practices to achieve SDG 13, SDG 8 2030

Feedback

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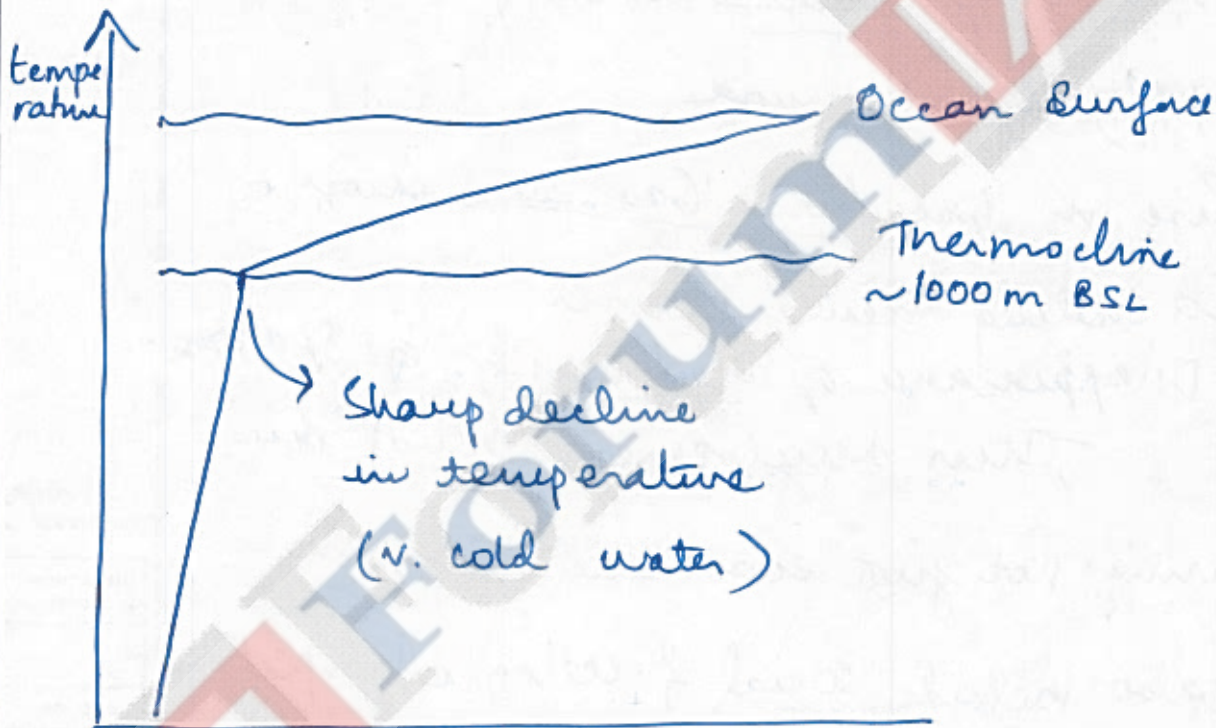


Q.18) Account for variations in oceanic temperature and discuss its multi-dimensional effects. (15 marks, 250 words)

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

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Oceans are a source of resources, research, and transport and its temperature variations have vast impact.



Reasons for variations

1) Sunlight : Direct sunrays keep surface ocean warmer than the bottom layers

- 2) Warm Ocean Currents move oceanic water across the surface keeping it cooler than cold bottom currents
eg: North Atlantic Drift v/s Labrador ~~current~~
- 3) Gyres: Movement of water is most on top layer than lower layers
- 4) Precipitation keeps the surface water warmer
- 5) Wind ensures the balance in surface water temperature
- 6) Closer to land in coastal areas so affected by its temperature

Effects of ocean temperature

- 1) Phytoplanktons on surface water ensure sequestration of gases
- 2) Corals thrive in shallow waters of $\sim 25^{\circ}\text{C}$ and are 'Rainforests of ocean'
- 3) Sargassum in Pacific Ocean +

- 4) Deep sea animals cannot handle hotter waters. eg - Jellyfish
- 5) Trenches impart temperature & give information of geological relevance helping research eg - Mariana trench
- 6) Neutralizes acidification caused by anthropogenic activities
- 7) Variation in temperature leads to variation in technology
eg: Samudrayaan Mission of India
- 8) Fishing in shallow v/s deep Sea
Thus different temperatures
give rise to different utilities and biodiversity

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)

With its wide source of water - large no. of rivers, ~7500 km long eastline, home to the 'Third Pole' i.e. Himalayas, India remains vulnerable to water related disasters

I Rivers

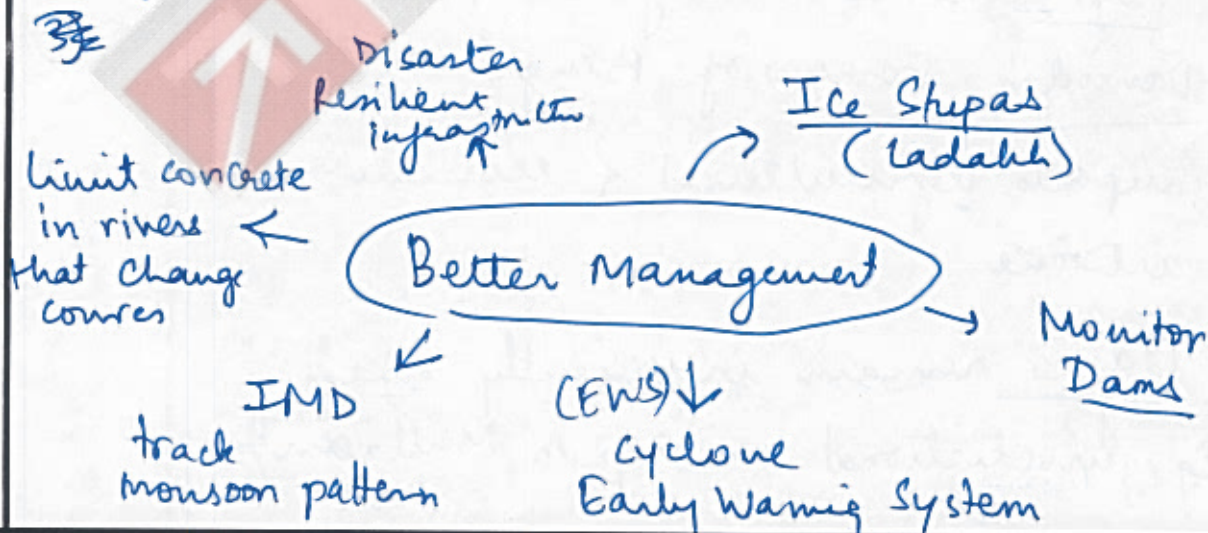
- 1) Shifting course of rivers makes cities prone to flood Eg- Kamrup district in Assam remains v/ threat (Brahmaputra)
- 2) Kosi, the Sorrow of Bihar
Damodar, Sorrow of Bengal
impacts agricultural & economic activities
- 3) Dams remain inefficiently used
Eg: jurisdictional overlap on Mullaperiyar Dam

II Coastline

- 1) Proneness to cyclones :- Eg- Odisha ravaged by Titli, Fani.
- 2) Sea level rise impacts coastal districts
Eg- Dwarka nath submerged
- 3) Unpredictable monsoon due to climate change leads to sudden flash floods

III Himalayan

- 1) GLOF as seen in Joshimath, Uttarakhand (Glacial lake outburst flood)
- 2) Rise in river flow due to melting glaciers can even cause landslides



Such practices can make us resilient as

- ① Psychological : EWS can counter fear psychosis and ensure better compliance
- ② Disaster Resilient Infrastructure can minimise loss of lives & livelihoods
eg - Guidelines for cyclone construction
- ③ Big Data & AI can help better predict monsoon patterns & improve adapt agricultural practices
- ④ Dams must be actively monitored to prevent floods.
- ⑤ Modern techniques like ALPS - ~~Thors~~ Advanced Liquid Propulsion System can enable resilience.

Thus these steps can prevent hazards from becoming disasters. Use

3Rs Relief Reconstruct
Repair Rehabilitation

Feedback
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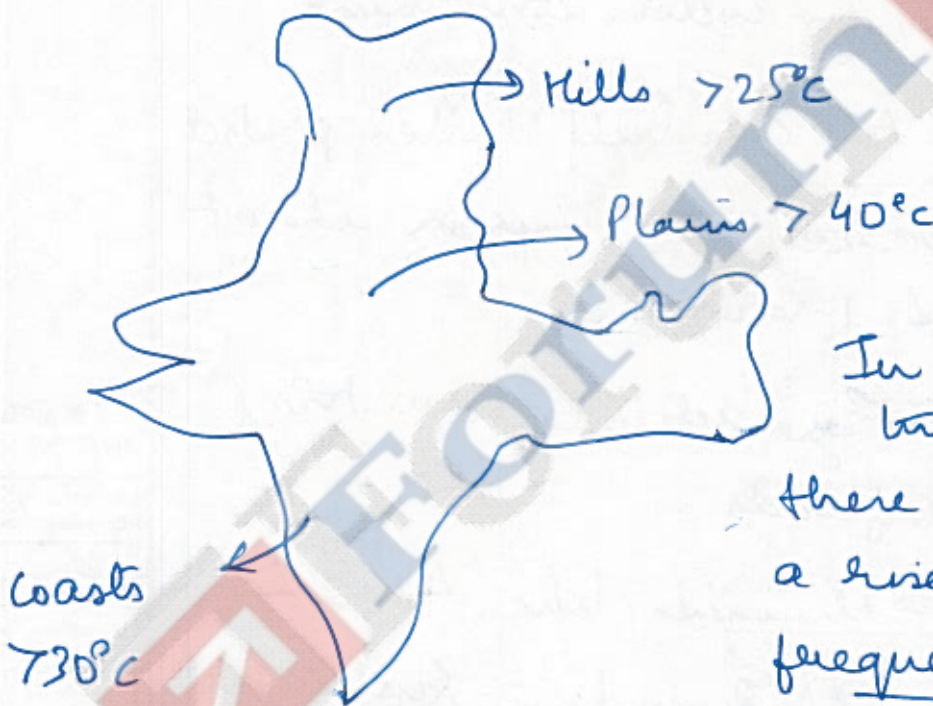
Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total



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 are the prolonged high temperature winds above the normal [$\sim 40^{\circ}\text{C}$ for mainland plains, $\sim 30^{\circ}\text{C}$ for coasts]



In recent times there has been a rise in frequency & intensity of heatwaves as

D. Climate Change

Anthropogenic activities have led to a haphazard climate Eq: Deforestation

- 2) Industries release Green House Gases along w/ vehicles & appliances which increases temperature
- 3) Concretisation reduces the cooling effect of soils.
- 4) Natural seasons like El Nino are fuelled by man-made changes expansion of land for agriculture, habitats
- 5) Destroying biodiversity like Wetlands, Mangroves which cool the environment.

Environmental impact

- 1) Biodiversity lost eg - Migrator species like Amur Falcons reduce
- 2) Homogenisation of ~~the~~ survival of plants in heat waves is difficult.

- ③ Average temperature of the region changed
- ④ Water bodies dry up Eq - ~~to~~ lakes
- ⑤ Soil perishes

Economic impact

- ① Agriculture adversely affected
 Doubling farmers income is difficult
- ② Stress and fatigue due to heat reduces efficiency of workers
- ③ Rise in demand for cooling pressures Thermal Power Plants

- ④ Health crisis w/ spread of 'locusts' or 'malaria' diseases.

Thus far reaching consequences, must fulfil NDCs to achieve commitment of Paris Climate Treaty

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		

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