

TEST CODE : 5 1 0 6 1

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:

02/07/2022

Time Allowed: Three Hours

Maximum Marks: 250

INDEX TABLE			INSTRUCTION	
Q. No.	Max. Marks	Marks Obtained	1. Please do furnish Name, Email, Roll No and Mobile in the answer sheet.	
1			2. There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI, all questions are compulsory.	
2			3. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.	
3			4. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided.	
4			5. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum Answer Booklet must be clearly Struck off.	
5			<i>Any specific messages for ForumIAS Mentors/ Evaluators with respect to your copy? Write it here.</i>	
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Total:	250			
Evaluator's Discretion:			For Student Only	
			Start Time 10:00 am	End Time 1:00 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	
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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

1. The number of marks earned by a question part is indicated against it.

2. Answers must be written in the medium specified in the Question Card, which must be stated clearly on the cover of Question-Answer (QA) Booklet in the space provided.

3. You will find in questions if specified, should be subject to any condition of the page left blank in the Question-Card Answer Booklet in clearly marked off.

4. You should message for ForumIAS mentorship. Contact details are provided in your copy of the book.

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Total



Q1.

Harappan people

Indus valley civilization marked the dawn of
civilised way of living in India - It was an
urban civilization and various artefacts founded
confidence to rich social, economic, religious life
of people.

Social life - as depicted by artefacts :-

- ① use of jewellery → bracelets, amulets, earrings etc.
found of precious metals
- ② lapis lazuli, emeralds used in bead-making
industry (Rakhiyashi)
- ③ Toys — wooden toy carts, whistles, etc. found
from various parts.
- ④ Earthen baked pots with seive to filter wine.

Economic life :-

- ① Stearite based seals were used as id cards by traders.
- ② Plough-manter — depict use of wooden plough — (Kalibangan)
- ③ Great Granary (Harappa) to store surplus grains.
- ④ Presence of raised platform → 2 parts of city
raised mound — for wealthy citizens.

Religious life :-

- ① Terracotta based mother goddess, fertility etc.
- ② Parhupati seal — 4 animals — king of animals.
- ③ Priest carved on artefact obtained from Mohenjo-daro.

Thus Harappan people had rich social, economic, religious life.

Q2.

India as nation, democracy

Birth of independent India in 1947 was marked by nayrayers claiming that India has too many faultlines based on ethnicity, religion, language that it won't be able to survive as a nation.

To question of existence as a nation, India has wonderfully exhibited successful democratic experience:-

- ① First elections were held with by default inclusion of women voters.
- ② Participation of all states ensured in Rajya Sabha.
- ③ Only country with 22 scheduled languages. All MPs are allowed to speak in any of them.
- ④ Through reservation of constituencies, welfare

and representation of SC/ST citizens has been ensured.

⑤ 73rd/74th Amendment Acts give 33% women representation.

⑥ Indian democracy is today world's largest with 1 bn voters, free and fair elections.

However there have been some shortcomings:-

① Increasing criminalisation in Parliament.

2014-19	2019 - now
30%	43%

② Practise of "sarpanch Pati" at lowest rung.

③ Elections marred by casteism, communalism, etc.

④ Opposition unable to fulfill its due role.

Thus for Indian democracy to remain vibrant, there is need to incorporate our values of tolerance, integrity etc.

Q3:

Indian National Movement

Indian National Movement passed through various stages beginning from formation of political organisations like Indian National Congress (1885) to independence (1947).

INM as response to British policy changes in country:-

- 1) Swadeshi movement against announcement of Partition of Bengal (1905).
- 2) Rowlatt Satyagraha against "Black" Act — no appeal, no lawyer. (1919)
- 3) Non-cooperation movement, Khilafat Movement — against treatment meted out to Khalifa. (Turkey)
- 4) Civil Disobedience Movement — as viceroy refused to

accept demands put forward by Nehru report (1930)

5) Quit India Movement - As British continued in their war effort during world war II while Indians demanded independence.

INM - reason for changes in British policy in country

- 1) 1909 Morley-Minto Reforms - accepted some demands of moderates.
 - 2) August Declaration - response to Lucknow Pact, 1916.
 - 3) withdrawal of Trade Union Act - response to action by communists. (1928)
 - 4) Diwali Declaration by Lord Irwin - accepted some demands of Gandhiji.
 - 5) INA trials - due to INM, British had to set set wide charges on Prem Sehgal, Shah Nawaz etc.
- thus INM was a unique movement in world's history responsible for changes widespread.

Q4.

Collapse of USSR

Collapse of USSR in 1990-91 marked the end of cold war era and marked the end start of unipolarity under USA.

External factors responsible :-

- 1) Cold war strategies employed by western countries.
- 2) Proxy wars depleted Russia's Resources. Eg Afghanistan.
- 3) Propaganda mechanism used by west for psychological warfare.

Internal factors responsible :-

- 1) Poor economic conditions after famines, low industrialization.
- 2) Policy like glasnost marked end of communism of USSR.

3) Perestroika — Open economy marked Russia's entry in international trade and control of communists reduced.

Impacts of fall of USSR :-

1) Political — Rise of unipolar world order, Democracy as the sole ideology.

2) Social — voices of farmers, workers in factory impacted.

3) Economic — capitalism was adopted by many countries.

— India's economic reforms in 1991

— Washington consensus guided nations.

4) Ideological — liberalism won over communism.

The collapse of USSR was symbolic of change in geopolitics — rise of US as superpower as defining moment of last decade of 20th CE.

Q5.

Modernization and economic development

secularization is the process through which religious ideas attract less and less attention and people begin to live life devoid of religion. It is the advanced stage of civilization where religion remains part of only private life.

It was expected that modernization and economic development would lead to secularization :-

- ① People would be focussed upon quality of life.
- ② As consumption increases, there is less room for primitive ideas.
- ③ Rationality increase among citizens.

However this has not been seen in case of India.

1) with modernization, though people have adopted western lifestyle, but religion is still important part of life.

2) YouTube channels — Bhakti music, Ambani. etc.

3) use of loudspeakers in public places to play religious songs eg. Azam se prayers.

4) Increased display of symbols in public life. Eg. Hijab.

5) Marriages, adoption, inheritance still through personal laws.

However there have been signs of secularization as well:-

① Formation of social media groups across religions.

② Rising number of atheists in society.

③ People turning to "spiritual, But not religious"

Thus secularization has been initiated in India but process is slow.

Q6-

Caste system - dynamic reality

Caste system has been occurring numerous changes since times of independence. It is still a dynamic reality with greater flexibility today.

changes in caste system	underlying reasons
① caste in Parliament	Since Poona Pact, policy of reserving seats in Parliament was made to avoid separate electorate
② caste system gains place in writing	Dalit Panther of Maharashtra rose fiercely in 1980 A.

- | | |
|---|--|
| ③ caste in jobs - given
10% reservation to SC,
27% to OBC | Mandal Commission Report
implementation, Indra
Sawhney judgement |
| ④ Politicisation of caste | Rise of Kanshi Ram,
Bahujan Samaj Party |
| ⑤ Neo-caste movements | Bhima Koregaon case,
Maratha reservation |
| ⑥ Caste atrocities | Not much physical but
in form of cyberbullying. |
| ⑦ Rise in inter-caste
marriages | Awareness among youth. |

Caste system has thus acquired new forms of
change and flexibility in modern society.

Q7.

Digital Techs - Gender Gap

Digital technologies have acted as boon for women in many cases thus causing reduced gender gap.

- 1) use of social media to report cases of harassment.
Eg. # Me Too
- 2) use of e-commerce to sell products. Eg. women-led SHAs sell handicrafts.
- 3) Electronic means of education has helped women gain in remote areas. Eg. e-vidya
- 4) video-conferencing allows women to work from home while attending to babies during maternity leave.

- 5) use of blockchain to get authentic land record information.
- 6) use of DBT schemes to get subsidies. eg. Ujjwala Yojana
- 7) women-led startups are becoming unicorns. eg. Elgani Nayan.

However some issues :-

- ① cyberbullying on social media. eg. Bulki Bai App.
- ② Enhanced gender stereotyping. eg. Makeup products.
- ③ Lack of adequate digital education may bridge gender gap. eg. 20% women use smartphones.

Thus digital technologies may not be silver bullet but can offer wide ranging solutions to bridge gender gap in India. PMDISHA good step towards digital literacy of rural women.

Q8.

Western Ghats.

Western Ghats and Eastern Ghats mark the coastlines of Indian Peninsula. They receive majority rainfall from South West Monsoon.



- Western Ghats receive maximum rain from South West Monsoon — Arabian sea branch.
- Due to windward side, orographic rain of more than 200 cm received from 1 June — 30 September.
- Eastern Ghats get rain from parts of Bay of Bengal branch which is very low.

→ some parts get rain due to ~~not~~ returning
monsoons — North East winter time winds.

Rainfall variations — impact on :-

1) vegetation.

Western Ghats — Hot and wet Equatorial Rainforests

Trees — Ebony, Rosewood, Mahogany

Eastern Ghats — Moist / Dry deciduous vegetation.

(Some parts — Dry Evergreen forests)

Trees — Mango, Jamun, Red Sanders etc.

2) Human activities

Western Ghats — ~~deforestation~~, mining, agriculture, forestry

Eastern Ghats — chiefly agriculture, manufacturing and services industry

Western Ghats owing to heavy rainfall is one of the 10 Biodiversity hotspots of world. There is need to create balance between humans and ecology

29.

Atmospheric composition

Since Industrial Revolution times, earth's atmosphere has witnessed drastic changes in terms of its composition, chiefly rise of CO_2 gas.

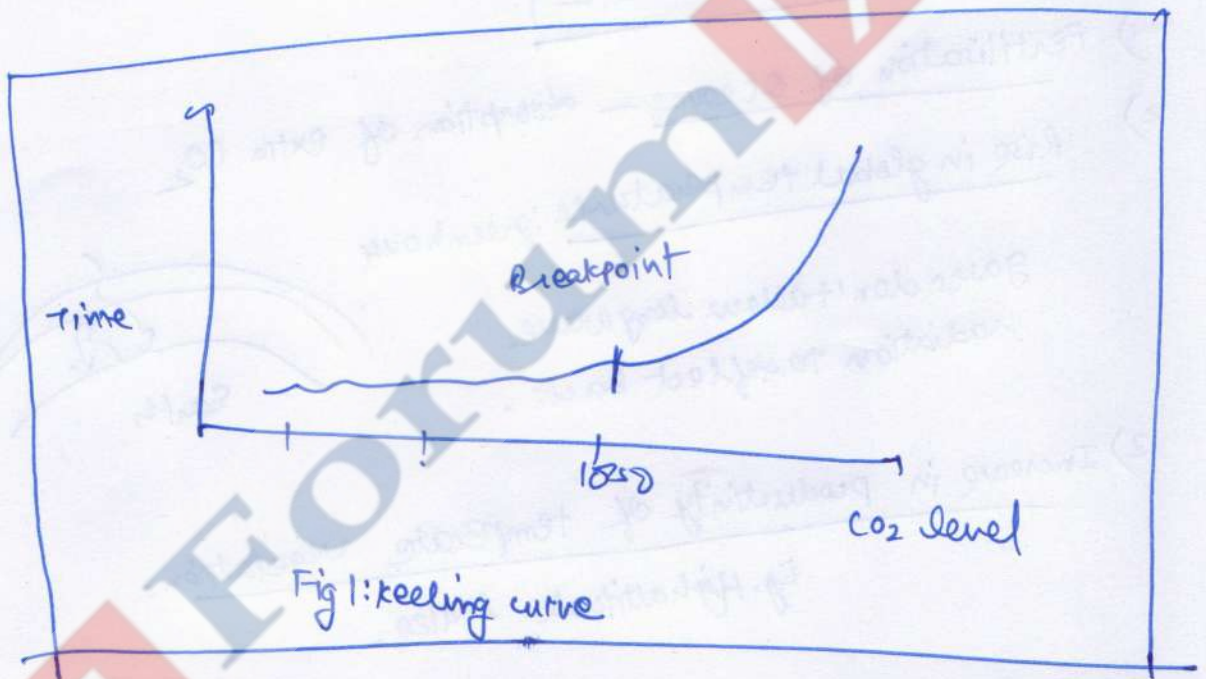


Fig 1: Keeling curve

Changes in composition :-

- i) levels of CO₂ have risen to exponential amount [earlier 0.08% → 0.17%]

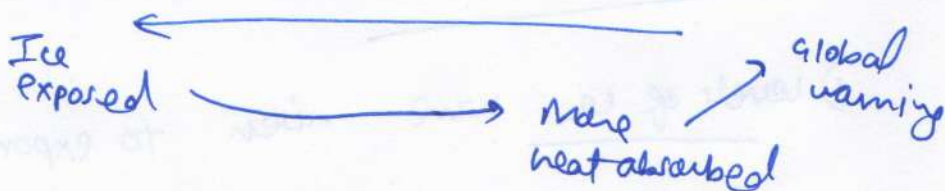
- 2) Rise in Methane (CH₄) level due to enteric fermentation.
- 3) Almost constant nitrogen.
- 4) Relative fall in oxygen levels.
- 5) Entry of synthetic gases eg. CFC, HCFC.

Manifested repercussions: -

- 1) Fertilisation of oceans - absorption of extra CO₂
- 2) Rise in global temperatures: greenhouse
gases don't allow long wave radiation to reflect back.
- 3) Increase in productivity of temperate vegetation:
Eg. High altitude Maize.



- 4) Positive feedback cycle with ice albedo effect:



Thus changes in atmospheric composition have had wide ranging impact.

Q10-

Semiconductor industry -

semiconductors are chief building blocks of modern day machines and electronic equipments. \$500bn global market.

Geopolitical significance of industry :-

- 1) chief manufacturers - Taiwan, South Korea, Japan.
- 2) Availability of rare earths - 90% in china which controls supply chain.
- 3) Maximum consumption by smartphone industry.
- 4) Assembly of semiconductors - Vietnam, Thailand, India.
- 5) Largest consumer - Europe, US, Canada.

current global shortage in microprocessor availability :-

- ① Post COVID, supply chains have been widely disrupted.
- ② As work from home increased, market demand for laptops increased manifold.
- ③ Ukraine-Russia crisis: Russia ~~sup~~ largest supplier of Palladium.
- ④ Ukraine: largest (70%) global supplier of Neon obtained from steel plants.
- ⑤ Also production by Taiwan impacted due to Chinese fear.

Thus semiconductor industry is extremely sensitive to global geopolitics. India - Australia - Japan's supply chain Resilience Initiative (SRI) is step in right direction.

Q11.

Ancient India Trade

Trade was one of the most activity responsible for evolution of Indian way of life as there was exchange of ideas, technologies etc.

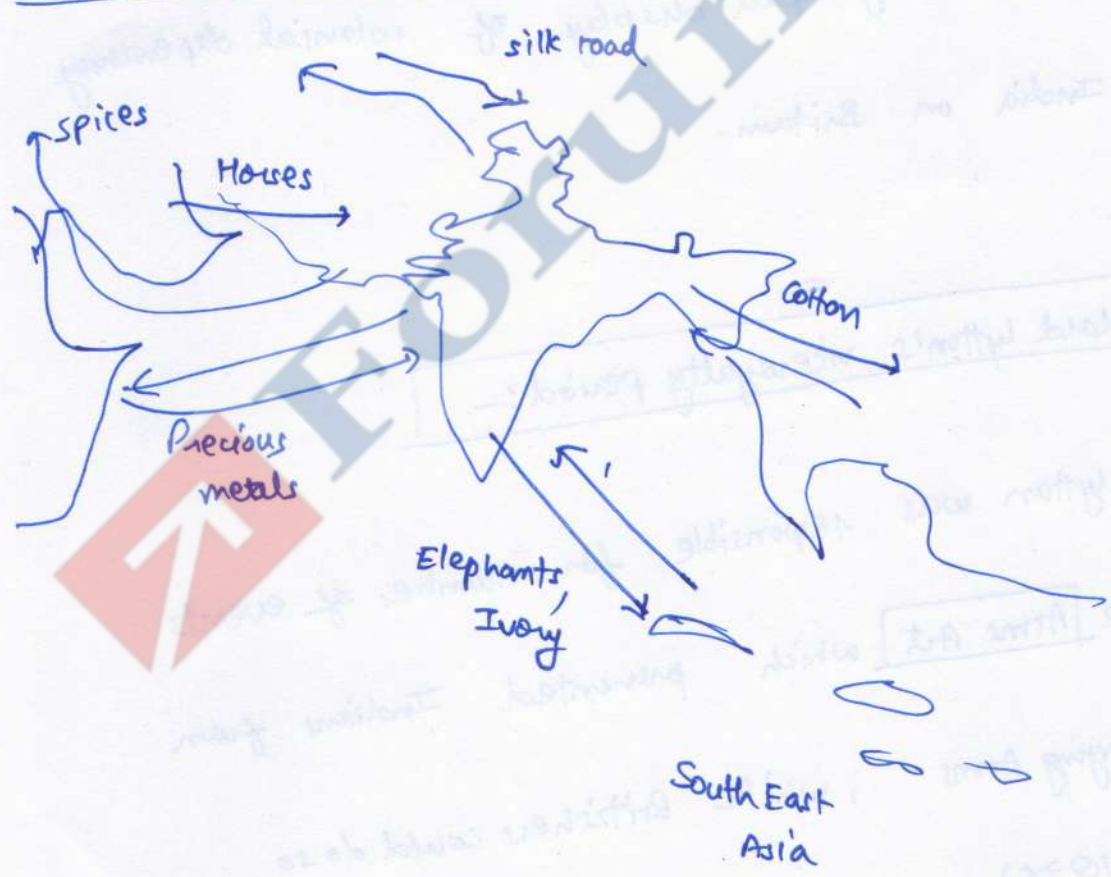


Fig: Trade as economic activity in ancient India

Q11.

Facilitation of ideas, technologies leading to

consequences:-

① social

→ Greeks established mattimonial relations in India

Eg. ^{chandragupta} ~~Alexander~~ married Camelia.

→ Indus valley - usually no different castes / ruling class etc. - trade with Mesopotamia.

② cultural

→ Greeks brought use of curtain in theatres (Yavana)

→ Harashtra - Horoscope - Astrological science.

→ Bernagan pillar inscription dedicated to Varudava by Greek Governen.

- Buddhist ideas spread to countries in south East Asia.
- Cholas had extensive trade relations which has found depiction in paintings, sculptures.
- Impact of west Asia seen in Jahangir's paintings.

Political consequences

- Europeans came as traders and established factories in India.
- Through drain of wealth, Britishers subjugated India for 200 years.
- Bahman dynasty flourished due to support from trade with Africa, West Asia.

Their trade was an extensive activity which helped shape Indian society, economy and culture.

Q12.

Lord Lytton, Lord Ripon.

Lord Lytton's viceroyalty in India was marked by downturn in civil liberties while Lord Ripon was liberal to large extent. Yet their period was marked by full display of colonial dependency of India on Britain.

Lord Lytton's viceroyalty period:-

1) Lytton was responsible for number of events like Arms Act which prevented Indians from carrying Arms, while Britishers could do so.

(1876).

2) Vernacular Press Act clearly laid down obligations like deposition of security amount by publisher, lack of appeal mechanism, confiscation of press if news was against government ideology.

3) Lytton's tenure was also marked by restrictions imposed on formation of political organisations, increased cases of racial discrimination against Indians.

Lord Ripon's viceroyalty period :-

Though he was liberal viceroy known for 1857 resolution on local self government and relaxation

in Press Act yet Ilbert Bill Twin controversy depicted that

Britain treated India discriminately.

Ilbert Bill controversy :-

- A Bill was presented to allow Europeans to be tried by Indian Judge.
- Committee was headed by Lord Ilbert.
- However, there was opposition by Ritzcher and Lord Ripon had to drop the Bill.

Lord Lytton and Lord Ripon's tenure thus portrayed

white Man's Burden theory in full light and

highlighted colonial relations in extremity.

Q13.

Gandhi - Nehru.

Mahatma Gandhi and Jawahar Lal Nehru were ~~the~~ among most important leaders of Indian National Movement. Despite their mutual respect, they had plenty of differences over various issues :-

During freedom struggle :-

- 1) When Gandhiji announced withdrawal of Non-cooperation movement, Nehru opposed it.
- 2) Nehru was in favour of more socialist leanings of movement. He visited International Socialist Conference at Munich.

3) Nehru opposed Gandhiji's supported Report by Motilal Nehru which demanded not complete independence but dominion status for India.

4) Nehru also was not in favour of Resignation by Congress Ministers in 1939, while Gandhiji called it evil pill due to corruption allegations.

5) Nehru was more radical than Gandhiji's simple idea of satyagraha. Former favoured trade union activism.

6) Both differed in approach towards Bose.

Vision for independent India

1) Gandhiji wanted village self sufficiency

Nehru wanted Fabian Socialism.

2) Gandhiji focussed on cottage industry, Nehru

Q13. on industrialization and heavy capital goods
manufacturing.

3) Gandhiji wanted ideals related to culture
to be given importance while Nehru emphasized
western ideals of liberty -

4) Gandhiji's Wardha Education Plan was also
not implemented .

Yet both Gandhi and Nehru left indelible
mark in history of modern India and were initial
architects of democratic society of Free India.

Q14.

Deglobalization wave.

De-globalization stands as an idea converse to globalization i.e. while globalization involved increased

exchange of ideas, goods, people on back of IT, transport, communication revolution; deglobalization involves close borders.

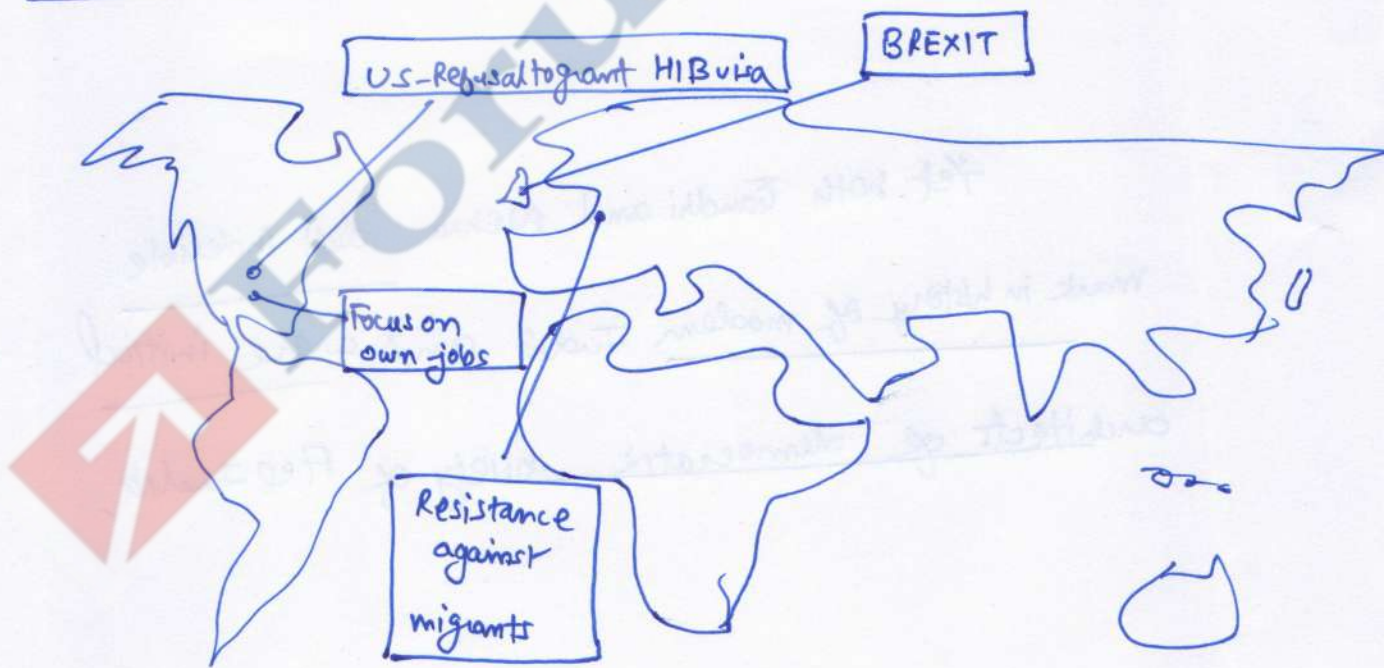


Fig 1: Instances of de-globalization

Reasons behind de-globalization :-

- 1) Issues of economic inequality across world.
- 2) 2008-Post economic meltdown impacted some countries badly eg. PIGS - Portugal, Italy, Greece, Spain.
- 3) Rise of anti-immigrant sentiment in Europe, USA.
Eg. Hungary - Viktor Orban.
- 4) WTO failed to provide adequate protection to domestic industry.
- 5) Polarisation heightened eg. US - abortion issue.
- 6) Threat of cultural erosion eg. Hijab ban in Switzerland, France.
- 7) China's role in changing global rules based order
Eg. Huawei - 5G ban.

Impact of deglobalization on Indian society: Analysis

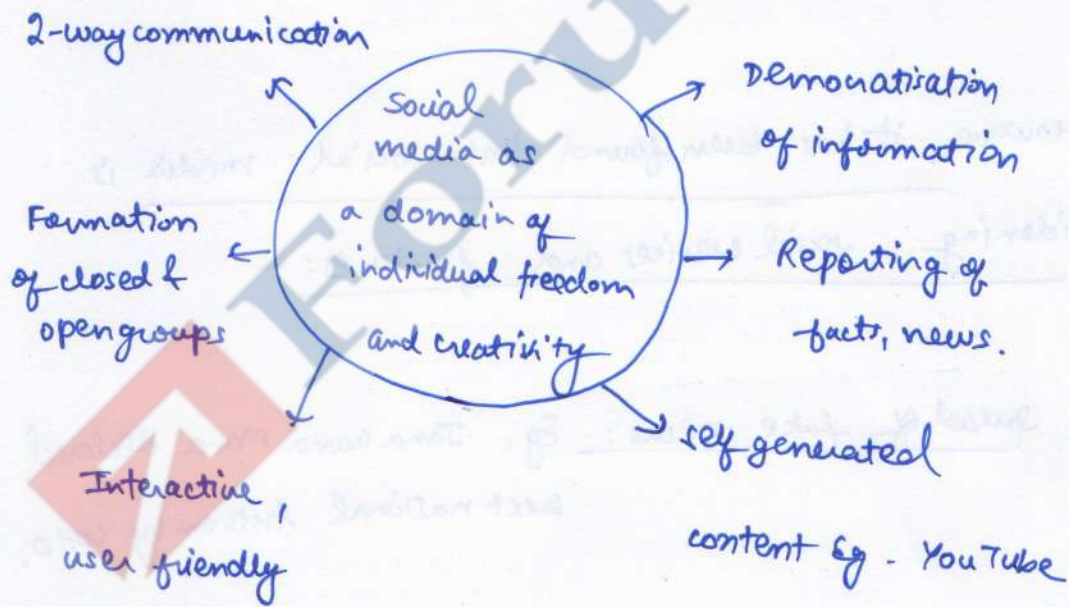
- 1) Affects profit margins of exporters since trade is reduced.
- 2) Affects jobs outside India, remittances reduced.
- 3) Service sector will be affected as outsourcing companies retrench workers.
- 4) Polarisation rising in society.
- 5) Anti-immigrant stance eg. Rohingya crisis.
- 6) Rising identity politics based on caste, religion etc.

Deglobalization is ongoing phenomenon and it still remains to be seen whether it is irreversible or not.

Q15.

Social media and society

India is one of the largest markets of social media on the planet with millions using Facebook, Twitter etc. to convey their opinions.



Positive impact of social media on society:-

- Availability of information freely.
- Enables children to access educational content.
- ~~Bridging~~ Bridging artificial gaps across countries.
- Improves interpersonal skills.
- Shows like cooking, gaming add to knowledge base.

However, it has been found that social media is widening social crevices and fractures:-

- ① Spread of fake news: Eg. Jana Gana Mana declared best national Anthem by WHO.
- ② Cyberbullying, trolling: Eg. Sulli Bai app - Github

dis. ③ Creation of polarised content, morphed images:

Eg. ISIS Recruitment

④ Disinformation campaigns: Eg. Capitol Riots in US, 2021

⑤ Lack of data security: Eg. Cyber Analytica case - US Presidential Election, 2016.

Way Forward:

To tackle harmful effects of social media on general society, a fact check campaign and

awareness needs to be generated. self-regulation by

social media under IT (Amendment) Act, 2021

is a good step in this direction.

Q.16.

Regional variations in fertility rate.

As per latest National Family Health Survey Report, NFHS-5 fertility rate in many states (17) of India has fallen below replacement level of 2.1. However there are many regional variations.



Reasons for variations :-

- 1) Hindi belt - UP, Bihar, MP, Rajasthan have higher TFR due to low literacy, son meta preference.
- 2) low contraceptive adoption rate in some states eg. Nagaland.
- 3) Better health infrastructure directly translates to low TFR eg. Southern India.

Social consequences of variations :-

- 1) As higher number of children, so does nutrition figures vary.
- 2) Higher malnutrition in Bihar, Jharkhand.
- 3) Poor opportunities for education, health etc.
- 4) low per capita expenditure in case of large family, eg. UP.
- 5) Southern states able to manage resources better.

Need of population control law

Not needed →

1. TFR already low in maximum states.
2. Contraceptive access, female education should be ensured.
3. Against right to life of citizens (Article 21).

Needed →

1. Manage resources in better way.
2. Incentivize citizens to act responsibly.
3. Quick solution to ~~ps~~ decrease TFR.

Population law if implemented should be at a granular level after taking in views of all stakeholders.

Q17.

urbanization.

India is urbanising at rapid rate and almost 50% population is expected to live in

cities by 2050. However nature of urbanisation has been unplanned, distorted.

Lack of effective urban planning tools

Rural to urban distress migration creates pressure on city resources

Nature of urbanisation

Encroachment of public places

Lack of resources with urban local bodies (ULBs)

Old challenges related to urbanization: -

Social

- Slum areas housing majority of migrants. Eg. Dharavi
- Crimes - increased rate in slum areas.
- Income inequalities.
- Ghetto formation. Eg. Coted societies

Ecological

- Encroachment of wetlands. Eg. Dal lake (Srinagar)
- Water pollution. Eg. Yamuna
- Air quality degradation. Eg. Leather industry in Kanpur.

Nature of urbanization gave rise to new social and ecological challenges

Social

Q17.

- Absence of proper planning has made migrants live in precarious conditions Eg. Delhi factory blast, 2021
- slum dwellers are at increased risk to drug abuse, human trafficking
- Increase in inequalities post COVID. Eg. Reverse migration from cities.

Ecological

- vehicular pollution responsible for 40% air pollution in Delhi (NIT-Delhi)
- creation of urban heat island effect resulting in flash floods.
- cities have depleted all of their water resources. Eg. chennai droughts.

Thus urbanisation to be sustainable has to be planned, inclusive and disaster resilient. AMRUT, Swachh Bharat are good steps towards SDG-11 -

Q18-

Oceanic temperature variations

As per UNFCCC Report VI Assessment, ocean temperatures are rising rapidly and oceans are absorbing upto 90% of the actual rising temperature on planet.

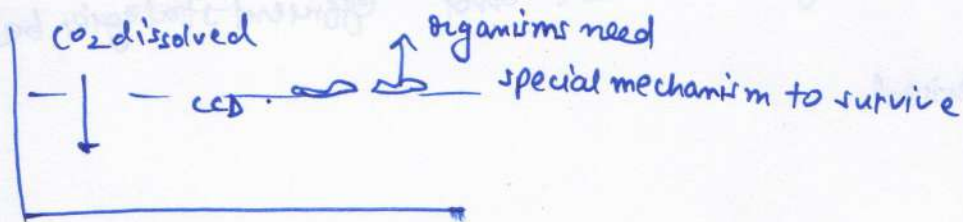
Major reason for variations in oceanic temperature :-

- 1) climate change - leads to increase in temperature of 0.8°C over 1980-2020.
- 2) changes in marine heat distribution - Due to changing ocean current movement.
- 3) glacial melting - May temporarily reduce temperature near poles.

Multi-dimensional effects of ocean temperature variation:-

→ Effect on Environment

- ① Affects biodiversity as fish have narrow surviving range.
- ② corals will become extinct if temperature \uparrow by 2°C .
- ③ Thermohaline currents will be disturbed due to density variations — impact global heat budget.
- ④ Ocean-Air interaction gets disturbed. Eg. El-Niño years rising.
- ⑤ Carbonaceous Carbon organisms will face challenges — can't survive below carbon compensation depth.



→ Effect on economy

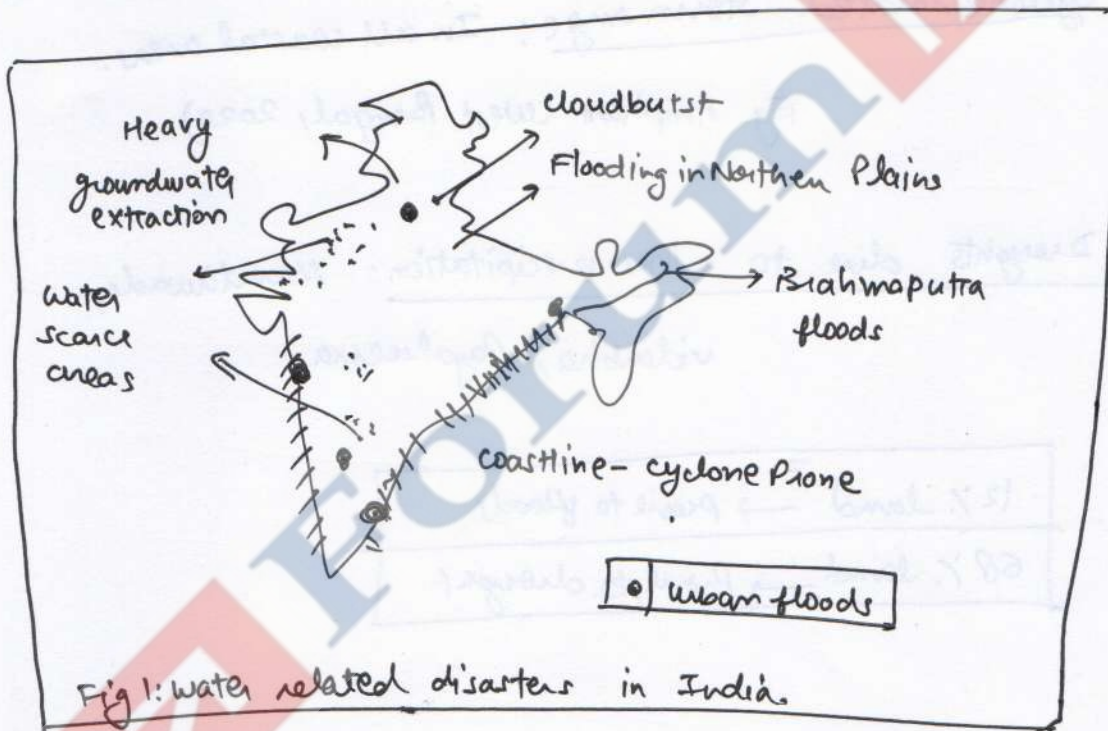
- ① Lower fish catch will impact fishing communities.
- ② Rising temperature will lead to rising sea level
hence coastal land will become vulnerable.
- ③ 90% world's population lives in 10% area - majority
in coastal lands.
- ④ Additional impact on GDP due to adaptation
mitigation efforts.

To get best results of Blue Economy, it is of utmost importance that the ocean temperatures be regularly monitored and efficient strategies be devised.

Q19.

Water related disasters.

with 16% population, India owns only 4% water resources of world. Water related disaster in India are both due to water surplus and deficit.



India's vulnerability to water related disasters:

Assessment .

1) Flooding in Northern Plains: Lower Ganga Plains,

Brahmaputra (3rd largest outflow in world) is highly vulnerable to flooding.

2) Urban floods: Mumbai (2019, 2020)



⇒ Heavy rainfall
• lack of percolation
(concretization)

3) Cyclone related storm surge: In all coastal areas.

(Eg. Amphan (West Bengal, 2020))

4) Droughts due to low precipitation: Maharashtra, Vidarbha, Rayalseema.

12% land → prone to floods
68% land → prone to drought

Better management of water resources to make country more resilient towards such disasters:

1) Micro-irrigation - 95% water efficient compared to 30% canal

Q19. 2) Rainwater harvesting - in urban areas

3) Preservation of wetlands - eg. Deepen Beel (Assam),
Bhoj Tal (Bhopal)

4) Desalination of seawater - eg. Chennai plant.

5) Springhead management - In Uttarakhand, Jilokim

6) Ice Stupa - Ladakh

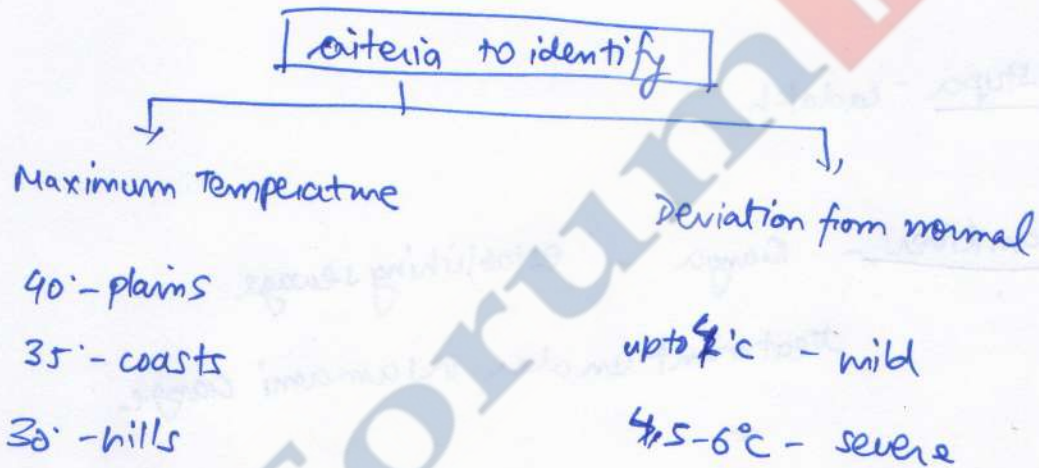
7) Clean Rivers - Ganga - establishing sewage
treatment under Namami Gange.

with proper implementation of Jal Jeevan Mission,
water resource can be augmented at source itself.

Q20

Heatwaves

Heat wave is a period of exceptionally high temperature during summer season.



Map: Instances of heat wave

Q20.

Reasons for rising frequency and intensity:-

- 1) Low of green cover which helps to ↓ temperature through transpiration.
- 2) Concretization in urban areas leads to high temperature through urban heat island effect.
- 3) use of Air conditioners, Refrigerators release greenhouse gases leading to positive feedback cycle.
- 4) Formation of low pressure regions on mainland due to intense heat.
- 5) Higher vehicular emissions → more particulate matter.

Environmental impact of heat wave:-

- ① Impact on biodiversity — withering of leaves.
- ② Fall in soil productivity.

- ③ stenothermal animals unable to cope up. Eg. Reptiles
- ④ More evaporation from water bodies.

Economic impact of heat wave:-

- ① Loss of productivity of labour.
- ② Construction, outdoor work is impacted.
- ③ Agricultural productivity falls. Eg. 2022 - March heat wave spoiled lemon production
- ④ Bihar government had to announce mandatory days of no construction work on heat wave days.
- ⑤ Extra cost spent on medical aid, water coolers etc.

Heat waves can be tackled by increasing green cover through vertical gardening, etc.

Mentor Feedback Questions

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5

Test Goal

- 1
- 2
- 3

Outcomes

- 1
- 2
- 3

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.

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