

TEST CODE : 5 1 0 6 1

FIAS - MGP 2022 (C-12) - GS Paper #1

**ForumIAS****GENERAL STUDIES**

Name Of Candidate

SANSKRITI SOMANI

Roll No.

Date:

6/07/22

Time Allowed: Three Hours

Maximum Marks: 250

**INDEX TABLE**

Q. No.	Max. Marks	Marks Obtained
1		
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<b>Total:</b>	<b>250</b>	

**INSTRUCTION**

1. Please do furnish Name, Email, Roll No and Mobile in the answer sheet.
2. There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI, all questions are compulsory.
3. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
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.
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.

*Any specific messages for ForumIAS Mentors/Evaluators with respect to your copy? Write it here.*

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**Evaluator's Discretion:****For Student Only**

Start Time | 7:25 PM

End Time | 10:26 PM

**Total Marks:****Mode Of Examination:**Online Offline 

**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:**

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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
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ADDITIONAL REMARKS

Q.1) The various archaeological evidences paint a rich picture of the social, economic and religious life of the Harappan people. Discuss.

(10 marks, 150 words)

विभिन्न पुरातात्विक साक्ष्य हड़प्पा के लोगों के सामाजिक, आर्थिक और धार्मिक जीवन की एक समृद्ध तस्वीर पेश करते हैं। चर्चा करें।

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Harappan civilisation was the 1<sup>st</sup> urbanisation phase of India. This has been observed through the archaeological evidences unearthed since beginning of 20<sup>th</sup> century.

### [Social Life] :

- ① Great Bath (Mohenjodaro) : significance of collectivity.
- ② Recreational activities were there.  
Ex: Stadium at Lothal.
- ③ No kings or priests.  
Ex: No evidence of temples, palaces.
- ④ Separation of rich and poor.  
Ex: Upper Citadel and lower town found.
- ⑤ Toys were there.

Religious life

- ① Nature worship.  
Ex: terracotta figure of Mother goddess.
- ② Amulets for protection from evil.
- ③ No temples found.

Economic life

- ① Flourishing internal and external trade.  
Ex: seals found in Mesopotamian region.
- ② Naval trade was there.  
Ex: lothal Dockyard.
- ③ Uniformity of system: Trading society  
Ex: Uniform weights and measures.
- ④ Barter System prevalent.  
Ex: No currency found.

Thus, Harappans had a prosperous life and the traditions initiated by them are still seen in India like in a robust trade & religious society.

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Q.2) Comment on the doomsayers' prediction that 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)

The Indian "tyranny with destiny" was reputed or ignored as insignificant by many in western world as short term, doomed to fail experiment because of widespread poverty, illiteracy, diverse society, effects of partition etc.

But in 75 years of democracy, India has moved everyone wrong by being a vibrant democracy as seen in:

- ① **Social Indicators** : > Widespread literacy (>80%)
- > Decreasing fertility rate, no. of child marriages, IMR, increasing sanitation.
- > Tradition and modernity are coexisting. Ex: Indi-pop music etc.

- ② **Political** : > Regular Elections.

- > Multiparty R. Governance System.  
(8 National parties are there).
- > Independent, fair, robust ECI, CAG, Judiciary.

③ Economy: > 3<sup>rd</sup> largest economy (PPP wise)

- > Leader in services, pharmaceutical (Pharmacy of world)
- > Major exporter of food grains. (seen during Ukraine crisis - wheat)

④ Geo-political: > Member of major international organisations like Quad, (of democracies)

- D-10, G-20 etc.
- > champion of democracy in world  
governance for UN reforms etc

⑤ Thus, India has shown its mettle and is set to start the "Amrit Kaal" with an aim of becoming a "Vishwa Guni" and model of democracy for developing world.

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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)

The British rule in India had a wide ranging impact on all aspects of Indian life. The situations created by British aided in <sup>India</sup> National Movement (INM) as well as <sup>INM</sup> shown the flaws in the existing system.

Indian National Movement (INM) as Response to Reason for British policy changes:

① 1857 revolt : and Hindu-Muslim Unity shown => led to divide and rule policy

② Socio-religious Reform Movements : led to acts like Sati Abolition, Widow Remarriage, Native Marriage act etc.

③ Council Act 1862, 1891 : due to Congress demand in India as well as

Britain.

④ Separate electorate: (unfortunate) but result of Shimla delegation to Lord Minto.

⑤ GoI Act, 1919, 35: Provincial autonomy, federation were demands of nationalist, a measure to check the Gandhian movements.

INM = a response to British Policy change

① 1857 Revolt: due to racial discrimination, General Service Enfranchisement Act, lex-tori act etc.

② Swadeshi Movement: Partition of Bengal

③ Satyagraha: devised to expose British after Jallianwala Bagh Massacre.

④ Ratnagar Revolt: due to INA trials, discrimination.

Thus, Indian National Movement was this broad based and dynamic by adopting to changes in policy and responding to it.

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Q.4) Collapse of ...  
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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)

Collapse of USSR in 1990 led to the end of cold war. This event was started much before leading to a brick by brick fall and ultimately leading to removal of the iron curtain.

## Reasons of USSR's fall

### INTERNAL

- Gorbachev's Policy
  - Glasnost (political)
  - Perestroika (economic)
- Economic crisis ⇒ high prices, food shortage.
- less liberties
- increasing internal divisions in communist party.

### External

- Arms Race with USA ⇒ drain economic resources
- long war in Afghanistan
- NATO expansion to Baltic

IMPACT OF FALL OF USSR

- ① Beginning of era of unilateral world order (USA hegemony)
- ② Germany unification (fall of Berlin wall) so integrated Europe.
- ③ Rise of Neo-liberal economic policies around the world (India = 1991 = LPG reforms) (WTO formation, 1995)
- ④ For India: → loss of a reliable friend as superpower  
 ↳ Challenge at first to build relations with USA.  
 ↳ fall out of Afghan Mujahedins to J&K.

Thus, the fall of USSR brought a new world order which is now fast changing to multipolar world in presence of aggressive Russia, expansionist China and enthusiastic USA.

(Don't write anything)

Q.5) Explain the socio-economic impact of the fall of USSR.

आधुनिक क्रांति क्या आण

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Q.5) Expectation of modernisation and economic development would lead to secularization of the society has been belied in the country. Do you agree?

(Don't Write anything in this Area)

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 marks, 150 words)

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

secularisation refers to limiting religion to personal sphere as well as separating religion and politics. It also includes states impartiality towards all religions.

### Modernisation and Economic Development led to secularisation in India

#### Arguments in favour:

- ① Constitutionalism, Rule of law led to freedom of religion to all (art 25, 26), equal treatment of all (art 14, 15, 16)
- ② Increase trend of Innovations in country + Scientific temple.  
Ex: ISRO'S Mangalyaan, COVID 19 vaccine development.

- ③ Decreasing enrollment in religions school and increasing in formal literacy.
- ④ Improving position of women: widow remarriage, child marriage issues are improved.

### Arguments Against

- ① Increasing hate speech: identity politics  
Ex: Nupur Sharma Row and corresponding communal / blasphemous killings.
- ② Communal Riots: Muzaffarnagar (2013), Delhi (2020).
- ③ More radicalisation even in developed state of  Kerala.
- ④ Voting on Caste and Communal lines.

Thus, to fulfill the dream of our fore-fathers - India has to build the society on values of tolerance, humanism and rationalism.

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 system is a unique feature of Indian system based on notion of hierarchy (ascribed), purity & pollution and division of labour.

Its one of the oldest system in the world and thus a very dynamic one acquiring new color and influencing the happenings in the country.

### CHANGE IN CASTE SYSTEM SINCE INDEPENDENCE

- ① Rise of <sup>OBCE as</sup> dominant caste: due to land reforms, Green Revolution → thus Brahminical domination diluted. ex: Jats, Marathas, Yadavs.
- ② Secularisation of caste: Use of caste to gain secular benefits ex: Reservation demands. (Marathas, Lingayats).

- ③ ~~Religion~~ Increase in social mobility due to modernisation, affirmative action, electoral politics etc.  
Ex: a Dalit president could have been dream in pre-Independent India.

### Reasons:

- ① Urbanisation, globalisation: modern means of communication, transportation paced the process of social mobility.
- ② Modern Education: teaches equality, humanism, scientific rationality, more access to different vocations.
- ③ Constitution: art 14, 15, 16, 17, 320, 332 and underlying affirmative policies.
- ④ Social Movements: Ex: Dalit Panthers, OBC movement (Narmada politics).

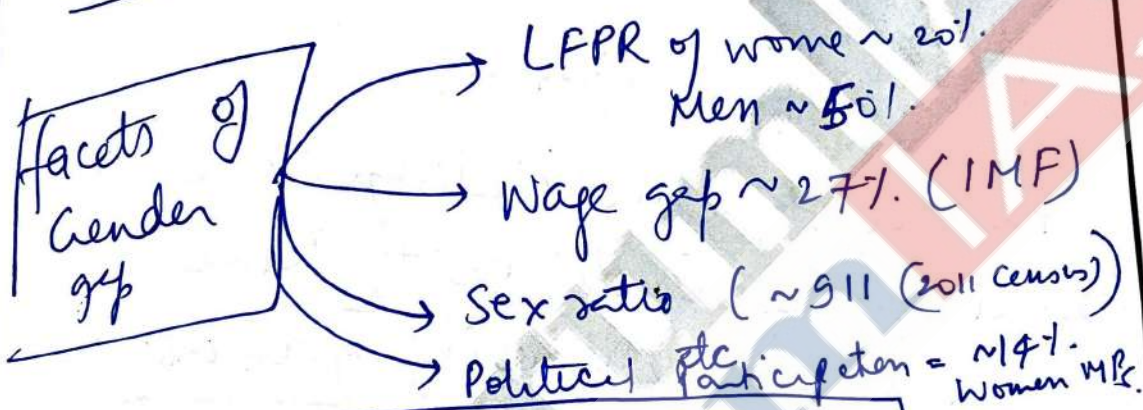
These changes have increased interaction between different castes which has diluted differences but sometimes have increased conflicts as well.

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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)

Gender gap refers to differences in opportunities, remuneration, mutual respect towards women and LGBTQIA community as well.



Role of Digital technologies in Bridging Gender Gap

① Digital Literacy: can increase access to government welfare schemes, employment opportunities

② Self Employment: Ex: Mahila-e haat helping female entrepreneurs.

③ International Examples of Successful Female Administrators, leaders reach to country, and inspires women  
Ex: Angela Merkel, Kamela Harris

④ Entrepreneurship: due to increased ease of doing business, opportunity to work from home.

Ex: Falguni Nayyar (Nykaa (FO))

However, there are challenges due to digital gender divide, safety, leisure of women in digital domain, glass ceiling.

These can be addressed through proactive government actions, responsive administration, changed outlook of society towards women. This can help in fulfill SDG goal 5 (Gender Equality).



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?

(Don't Write anything in this Area)

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? इन क्षेत्रों में वर्षा की भिन्नता वनस्पति और मानव गति. (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Western Ghat lies on the Arabian sea side of Indian subcontinent whereas Eastern Ghat flanks the Bay of Bengal side. The variation in rainfall is due to geographical factors like:

① Direction of S-W Monsoon Winds

Winds  $\Rightarrow$  Comes perpendicular to Western Ghat and causes orographic rain. whereas flows parallel to Eastern Ghat thus they receive less rainfall from S.W Monsoon winds.



② Height of Western Ghat is more so air is lifted more  $\Rightarrow$  more heavy rain.

③ Eastern Ghats receives rain from North-East winds which bear less moisture

IMPACT OF RAINFALL

VARIATION

① Western Ghats  
↳ Evergreen forest

Eastern Ghats ⇒ Deciduous forest.



② Western Ghats ⇒ a global biodiversity hotspot

③ More tourist places in Western Ghats  
↳ tourism economy. Ex: Kerala

④ Also leads to more floods, landslides thus destruction to life and property in Western Ghats region. Ex: Idukki landslides.

Thus, the wind patterns, features of Ghats impact rainfall pattern as well as human activities.

Q.9) Multifaceted

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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)

Since 1950s, there is increased frequency of extreme events, global warming, sea level rise due to changes in atmospheric composition since industrial revolution.

CHANGES:

- ① Global Sea Surface temperature rise and corresponding sea level rise.
- ② Global temperature increase by around ~0.9°C.
- ③ CO<sub>2</sub>, NO<sub>x</sub> composition is increasing among the greenhouse gases.

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Conclusion

Repercussions:

- ① Extreme events
- ② Biodiversity loss
- ③ change in ocean currents
- ④ Cold wave ex: US, Canada
- ⑤ heat wave
- ⑥ Coral Bleaching.

Thus, world needs to be carbon ~~climate~~ neutral by 2050 to save itself from irreversible consequences of a 2°C rise in temperature.

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Q.10) Semicon  
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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)

Low semiconductor chip production has led to widespread economic slowdown in automobile, digital technology etc sectors.

Geo-political Significance

- ① China : eyeing regions of raw material to dominate supply chain. Ex: Ladakh clashes, Afghanistan.
- ② India : trying to be hub to increase international stature.
- ③ This is because of all pervasive presence of semiconductors from mobile to defence to space systems. These are the new oil for 4th Industrial Revolution.

Reasons for global shortage

- ① Concentration of processing facilities in few areas of the world.  
Ex: South Korea, Taiwan produce most of the chips
- ② High cost of setting up semi-conductor industry: thus hinderance specially for LDCs and developing countries.
- ③ COVID induced lockdown.

The situation is improving with time but to tide such future shocks Indian government has brought Design linked Incentive for incentivising semiconductor fabrication units in the country.

Q.11) Trade Technology
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 It was not just an economic activity in 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)

From Indus Valley Civilisation till the beginning of Medieval age - India had robust internal, external trade.

### Trade as Economic Activity :->

- ① Led to commercialisation of agriculture.
- ② Increase in cultivation = need private property.
- ③ self sufficient Villages due to need based production.

### Facilitation of Exchange of Ideas & Tech :-

- ① European traders brought new ideas of factories, machine, industrial revolution
- ② Growth of new languages due to new caravans coming to India Ex: Urdu (Arabic + Hindi etc)
- ③ Architectural innovations : Asokan edicts, (pam ban), Mughal (Minars, Pietra dura) etc.

④ Decimal system: Arabic numbers - gift of India to world.

⑤ 20th century trade contacts: brought colonialism → Nationalism, Rationalism etc.

Consequences

Social	Cultural	Political
<p>① <u>Diverse culture</u> ↳ Mix of Islam, Jainism, Christianity etc</p> <p>② Rise of <u>Bhakti movement</u> (impact of Sufism).</p> <p>③ 15th century Renaissance</p> <p>④</p>	<p>① <u>Accommodation diversity</u></p> <p>② <u>Social Mobility</u> due to Modern transport &amp; communication</p> <p>③ <u>Change in habits</u> - dance, music, eating due to Globalisation Ex: McDonalds</p>	<p>① <u>Unification of country</u> due to centralisation by <u>ELC</u>.</p> <p>② <u>Rule of law</u></p> <p>③ <u>Parliamentary system</u>.</p>

Thus, different ideas, innovation made the mosaic of Indian culture and the tradition is continuing with increasing globalisation post 1991.



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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)

The viceroyalty of Lord Lytton (1876-80) and Lord Ripon (1880-84) brought significant changes and awakening that led to strengthening of Indian National Movement.

As Display of colonial relations:

This means, how India was made subservient to British interests, suppression of Indian at every stage, in every sphere was confirmed.

Lord Lytton (1876-80)

① Vernacular Press Act: denied freedom of press which is a fundamental right in a free country.

② Arms Act: made Indians fearful of authority and unable to defend against aggression.

③ Reduction of ICS (Indian Civil Services) Age to 19 for Indians.

Against the policy of equality of opportunity - Exam was also not held in India - denied Indians share in their own administration.

④ Grand Delhi Durbar during famine: showed total neglect of welfare of Indians, instead increased racial arrogance was on display.

Lord Ripon (1880-84)

① Ilbert Bill controversy: discrimination between Indian and Europeans was set to be maintained due to defeat of bill.

## ② Resolution on local self governance

↳ financial devolution was done but local bodies had no remunerative avenues - no capacity building envisaged.

③ Repeal of Vernacular Press Act: showed Indian liberty (whatever little they had) was dependent on the benevolence of viceroys.

Thus, these situations created a need for broad based national movement, which led to creation of Indian National Congress (1885).

The <sup>consequences</sup> actions of these ~~so~~ viceroys found echo in objectives of INC and freedom struggle of 20<sup>th</sup> century.

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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)

Mahatma Gandhi announced Jawahar Lal Nehru as his successor because of Nehru (as like Gandhi) being an all India, all inclusive leader loved for men & women, North Indians and South Indians alike. This was despite the differences.

### During freedom struggle

- ① Discontinuation of Non-cooperation movement by Gandhi - Nehru was not in agreement with Gandhi for this.
- ② Nehru favoured a struggle-victory approach as against struggle-truce approach of Gandhi.

③ Nehru along with Bose formed Independence for India League when Gandhi and others were demanding just dominion status.

## Vision for Independent India

### Economy

① Gandhi favoured self sufficient villages and was against industrialisation whereas Nehru preferred socialism which presupposed industrialisation.

### Society

① Gandhi was against modernity whereas Nehru called for modernisation of society.

② Gandhi was a deeply religious man who did not want separation of religion and state while Nehru lobbied for a secular India.

Polity :

① Gandhi's Ram Rajya was a stateless society whereas ~~the~~ Nehru's dream of free India was to be socialist, democratic, parliamentary republic.

Thus, despite this difference - free India became a vibrant country due to the synthesis of the ideas <sup>and</sup> vision of both great leaders of our freedom struggle.

**Feedback**  
(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total

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

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

COVID-19 induced disruption in supply chains and emergence of flaws of integrated world acted as trigger to ongoing deglobalisation trend in the world. This trend is visible across spheres of Indian polity, economy and society.

### Reasons behind Deglobalisation Wave

① Inequality: 90% of wealth in top 10% hands (Oxford report).

This created backlash against existing global capitalism.

② COVID-19: <sup>led to</sup> protectionist policies to rebuild self sufficient economies



③ [2008 - US subprime crisis] : exposed fragility of an interconnected world. Led to nations thinking to decrease integration to protect from future shocks.

④ [Trade Wars] between US-China, China - Australia, India - US.

⑤ [Inability of WTO] to uphold the model of free and fair international trade because of absence of dispute settlement mechanism.

⑥ [Rise of fundamentalism] : due to unemployment, poverty → led to ultra-nationalism → backlash against immigrants Ex: Hungary anti-immigrant laws.

## IMPACT ON INDIAN SOCIETY

① Decreasing brain drain due to tighter visa norms abroad.

- ② Aspiration for self sufficient economy (Atma-nibhan Bharat).  
 Ex: Trade import decrease by 70% and export increased by 60% since 2017-18.
- ③ Rising Import Bill due to high Oil prices (sanctions on Russia, Iran).
- ④ Trade war: removal of India from General System of Preferences of USA  
 ↳ increased cost of Indian exports.
- ⑤ Opportunity: to become manufacturing hub thus increase employment, decrease poverty.
- ⑥ Xenophobia against Indian workers abroad.

Thus, the trend of deglobalisation wave needs to be reversed but towards a reformed and humane globalisation which is all inclusive and sustainable.

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 as an agent of social change has been seen more prominently in recent times. It uphold <sup>and enables</sup> art but at the same times, creates challenges for society as well as governments.

As Domain of Individual freedom & Creativity

- ① Helps in expanding SOS messages  
Ex: during COVID-19
- ② Faster access to justice.  
Ex: SC taking suo-motu notice of AL through social media platform.
- ③ As an avenue for self-employment  
Ex: Youtube channels.
- ④ Showcase of talents. Ex: tik-tok

## Widening of social crevices and fractures

- ① Hate speech : due to anonymity offered.
- ② lowers dignity of women : ex: Sulli deals, Bulli Bai apps.
- ③ Echo chamber : due to algorithmic filter of content.
- ④ Impact on electoral systems  
ex: Cambridge Analytica case and US elections.
- ⑤ Fake News : the infodemic.

Impact on Society

Positives:

- ① Gives voice to hitherto vulnerable sections. Ex: #metoo movement

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② Platform for debate and discussion, social awareness.

③ Greater access to international innovations, greater visibility to Indian talent ~~to~~ to international ~~an~~ audience.

**Negatives** > ① **fundamentalism**: increasing due to widespread hate speech, unfiltered content.

② **Lesser face to face interaction**: decreasing/weakening social bonds.

③ As a distraction, leads to addiction among teenagers

Thus, social media can be boon and bane both for the society. So, proper rules and awareness need to be framed to enhance better experience for society as well as nation individual.

**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)

The NFHS-5 report has shown a decreasing national trend in <sup>(TFR)</sup> total fertility rate of Indian women ~~from~~ <sup>(2.0)</sup> which is near to replacement level. <sup>(2.1)</sup>

Still, there are regional variations like  $\Rightarrow$   The lower developed

States of UP, MP, Bihar, Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh have higher TFRs than national region.

### Reasons

- ① Illiteracy: leads to lack of awareness about contraceptives.
- ② Poverty: due to notion of more children  $\Rightarrow$  more income  $\Rightarrow$  thus more TFR

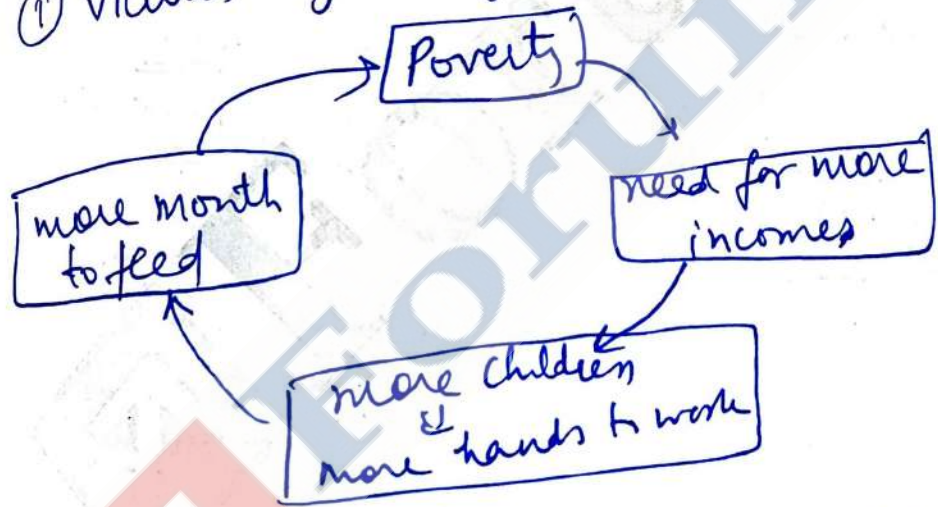
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- ③ Lack of Access to Contraceptives  
NFHS-5 points towards this unmet need of Contraceptives.
- ④ More burden on Women; thus where women have less agency  $\Rightarrow$  there is more TFR.
- ⑤ Difference in LFPR of women in different states.

Social Consequences

① Vicious Cycle of Poverty

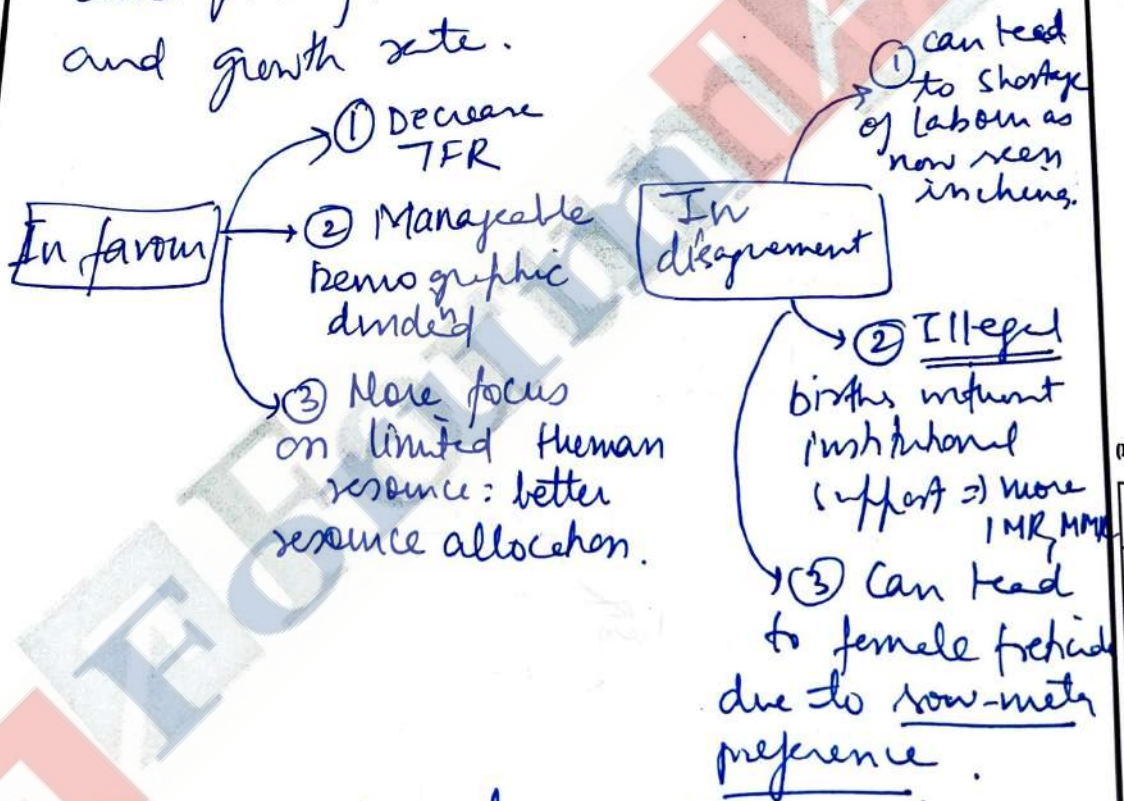


② Human Resource mismanagement due to lack of health, education, employment avenues.

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③ Rising Population may lead to more unemployment in absence of supporting infrastructure & more prone to radicalis-  
-ation

Need of Population Control law: This is being debated on lines of china's one child policy, which declined its TFR and growth rate.



Thus, such a law should be brought after due deliberation and after exploring the alternatives. As, India have already reached below TFR, so a focused approach can be more feasible to tackle regional disparities.

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Feedback (For Office)
Structure/Presentation
Question Interpretation
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Q.17) The es, insto देश में न १। उपर

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

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

Urbanisation refers to the process of increasing number of urban areas, notified towns or increasing population in urban area vis-a-vis rural area. India is witnessing rapid urbanisation with 31% urban population (2011 census) set to grow to 40% by 2030. (World Bank estimate).

Nature of Indian Urbanisation

- ① Unplanned
- ② Haphazard
- ③ Large illegal settlements.
- ④ Lack of basic infrastructure.

Thus, the old challenges of lack of employment opportunities in villages, slums in urban areas, increasing

Crimes are not solved yet.

New Social challenges :

- ① Ghettoisation : Caste society on one side, slums on other  
Ex: Gurgaon and nearby areas.
- ② Urban Sprawlings : leading to more traffic on highway: more accidents.
- ③ Congestion in Central Business areas leads to poor delivery of social welfare and other public services
- ④ Faster Speed of diseases  
Ex: COVID in Mumbai, Delhi, Indore.
- ⑤ Rising Unemployment, underemployment.

Ecological challenges

- ① Urban floods . Ex Pune, Hyderabad, Mumbai.  
due to wetland encroachment

② Urban heat island effect increases heat waves. Ex: Delhi (2022)

③ Crisis of underground water. Ex: Chennai, Bangalore, Delhi - some areas have depleted underground tables due to lack of rain water harvesting infrastructure and concretisation.

④ Deteriorating Air Quality. Ex: Delhi, NCR among most polluted cities of the world.

⑤ Sand Mining (Illegal), flood plain encroachment by violating CRZ norms. (Ex: CRZ) leads to salt water intrusion.

Thus, there is need of sustainable cities in line with SDG goal 11 and decent infrastructure, economic growth (SDG-8) in cities to make India a \$5tn economy.

**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)

Oceanic temperature is dependent on salinity, density difference which causes movement of currents, it is also a function of incoming solar radiation.

### Variations in Oceanic Temperature

① Vertically along water level

⊕ Layer of warm water is increasing due to - global warming  
- ocean acidification.

② Latitudinally : decreasing near poles

due to mixing of ice-water  $\Rightarrow$  thus weakening ocean currents.

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③ Effects of ENSO : Increases temperature in west Pacific ocean (El-Nino), and decreases in East Pacific ocean (La-Nina) and vice-versa during La-Nina.

Effects :

① Weakening of Ocean currents : moderation of global heat balance effected.

② ENSO ⇒ forest fires in Australia, floods in Peru-chile ⇒ thus destruction of fertiliser industry.

③ Increasing frequency and intensity of Typhoons in Pacific Ocean, hurricanes in US coast.

④ Destruction of coral reefs as seen in Australian Great Barrier reef.

⑤ Increase sea level → due to expansion of water because of warming water  
 → submergence of cities.  
 Ex: Jakarta (Indonesia)

### WAY FORWARD

- ① Limit the global warming to  $1.5^{\circ}\text{C}$  (Paris target)
- ② Green Shipping as announced in COP 26 of UNFCCC.
- ③ Using clean technology to build coral reefs (Ex: Biosafe by Ayrat), sustain ocean ecosystem.

Thus, the world has to come together to reverse the ~~changing~~ trend to avoid extreme weather events and save life and livelihoods of millions

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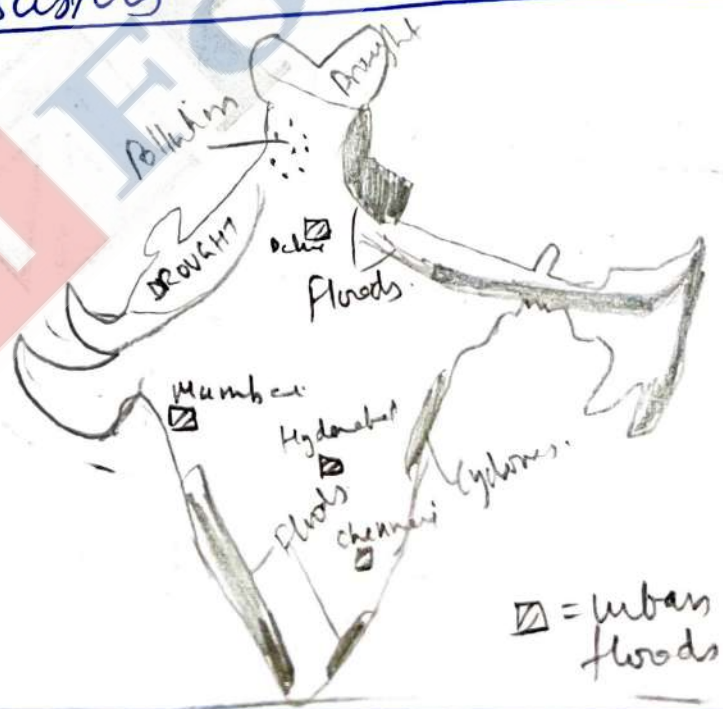
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Q.19) Assess India's vulnerability to water related disasters. How can better management of water resource make the country more resilient towards such disasters? (15 marks, 250 words)

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

India is now witnessing water stress which can lead to water scarcity if measures are not taken. Country's vulnerability of water disaster is ~~was~~ enhanced due to large coastal area, huge population density etc.

Vulnerability Map for Water Related Disasters



- > North East, Kerala, areas of western Ghats, Ganga plains are vulnerable to floods
- > Rajasthan, Western Gujarat, Vidharba, Bundelkhand  
↳ vulnerable to drought
- > Urban floods of Mumbai, Hyderabad, Delhi etc
- > water contamination of Punjab, Haryana

### Water Management Methods

- ① Recharging ground water aquifers using traditional rain water harvesting system  
ex: Tankas (Gujarat), Zabo (Wazland)
- ② Rejuvenation of wetlands, mangroves, flood plains
- ③ Filtration of Run off water before discharge in rivers, ocean.

### Resilience Building from Water Management

- ① Reuse, Recycle of waste water (grey water) -



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can save fresh water = increase water use efficiency  $\rightarrow$  decrease demand.

② Ecological rejuvenation will decrease man-made events like urban floods, large scale destructions of life and property to floods, cyclones storm surges

③ Coastal <sup>eco</sup>shields (Mangrove, wetland) can protect against rising sea level; salt water intrusion.

④ storage of water  $\rightarrow$  use in drought, water dependent areas

⑤ Treatment of Run-off water, less flood migration, <sup>more</sup> <sup>micro</sup> <sup>mission</sup>  $\rightarrow$  less contamination  $\rightarrow$  can improve soil productivity, water quality.

Thus, 'Jal Sanchay' (Water conservation) has to be made people's movement - as suggested by PM Modi in Jal Teenan Mission.

**Feedback**  
(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
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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 wave is declared when maximum temperature at recording station reaches/exceeds  $45^{\circ}\text{C}$  (Plains),  $40^{\circ}\text{C}$  (hills) for some consecutive days.

Reasons for Increasing frequency and Intensity

- ① Deforestation: leads to more  $\text{CO}_2$   $\Rightarrow$  thus more warming of atmosphere
- ② Concretisation: thus urban heat island effect  $\Rightarrow$  leading to more heat trapped in city/urban atmosphere.  
Ex: Delhi (2022).
- ③ Decreasing albedo of snow due to presence of pollutants

④ Increasingly greenhouse gases (which traps more heat) → due to methane emissions from paddy transplantation, livestock rearing, industries, vehicular emissions

This leads to widening impacts

## Environmental Impacts

- ① Destruction of crops
- ② Water crisis: due to drying of water bodies because of increased temperature.
- ③ Forest fires Ex: Uttarakhand (2022)
- ④ Droughts ⇒ thus increasingly aridity of soil due to capillary action.  
Ex: Punjab Saline soils.

Economic Impact

- ① Agriculture affected: decreases farmer's incomes  $\Rightarrow$  more poverty.
- ② More health issues: leading to increasing out of pocket expenditure.
- ③ Productive capacity of humans decreased  $\Rightarrow$  lesser economic output.
- ④ Tourism affected due to forest fires, glacier melting.

Thus, a concerted efforts towards urban forests, decreasing emissions by upholding Panchamrit of India, building resilience through thermal comfort in buildings needs to be done to mitigate and adapt to heat waves.

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**Mentor Feedback Questions**

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**Test Goal**

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**Outcomes**

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**Marking Scheme**

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

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