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GENERAL STUDIES

Name Of Candidate

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Date:

7/8/2019

Time Allowed: Three Hours

Maximum Marks: 250

INDEX TABLE			INSTRUCTION
Q. No.	Max. Marks	Marks Obtained	<p>1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Email, Roll No, Mobile).</p> <p>2. There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH.</p> <p>3. All questions are compulsory.</p> <p>4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.</p> <p>5. 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>6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.</p> <p>7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum Answer Booklet must be clearly Struck off.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(1.5 mins)</p>
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Remarks:			Start Time  11:00
			End Time  202:01:30
			Mode Of Examination : Online <input type="checkbox"/> Offline <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
ECN CODE:			Evaluation Date:

<b>Parameters</b>	<b>Excellent</b>	<b>Very Good</b>	<b>Good</b>	<b>Average</b>	<b>Poor</b>	<b>Very Poor</b>
Language						
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ADDITIONAL COMMENTS



Q.1) Describe various forms of soil erosion. What measures can be taken to prevent it?

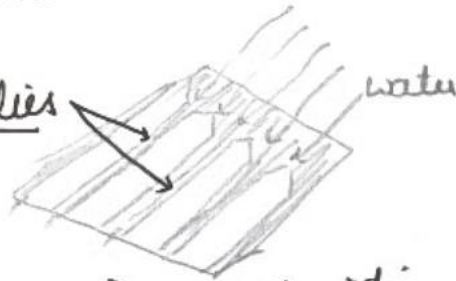
(10 Marks, 150 Words)

Soil erosion refers to the process of movement of soil & under the application of mediums like soil, water, air etc.

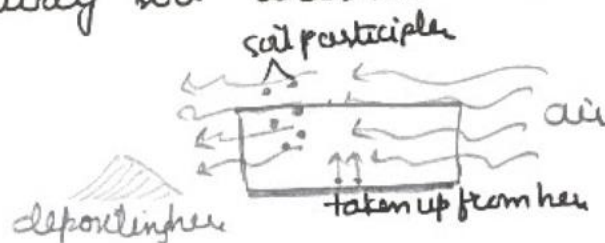
Various forms of soil erosion →

① Water Erosion: It happens when water takes away soil with it.

formation of Rills, Gullies etc



② Air Erosion: It is when air application takes away soil with it.



③ Due to Gravity → When the support of some underlying rocks is removed, the soil under the gravity, moves downward.

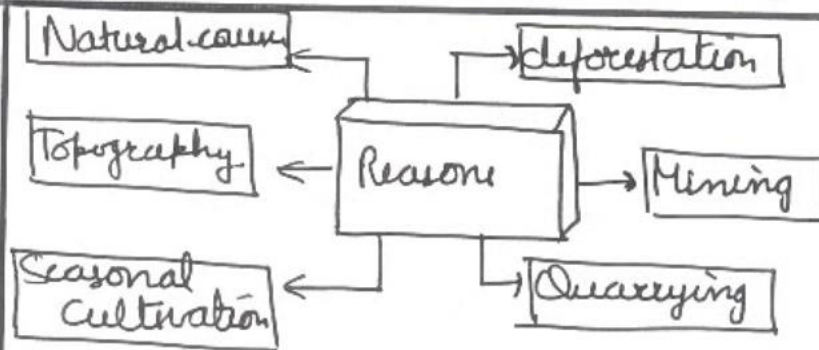


Fig. Reasons of soil erosion

## Measures to prevent soil erosion:

- ① Forestation of land: which is left fallow
- ② Creating a band of trees around the field
- ③ Forming Farm Ponds to collect eroded soil.
- ④ Not using multiple cropping, so that at least one crop remains on the field.
- ⑤ Mulching can be done either using husk or biotextiles.
- ⑥ Non-tillage farming.
- ⑦ Lessening of mining, quarrying etc in fragile regions.

Soil erosion is creating a loss of the most productive soil layer, which is most beneficial for agriculture.

Feedback ( For OFFICE use only )

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	





Q.2) Discuss the importance of Sangam literature in understanding the political and socio-cultural realities of early South India.

(10 Marks, 150 Words)

Sangam Literature, which was collected during the 3 centuries between 300 BC-300 AD in which around 2000 poets participated.

Sangam Literature mainly consisted of Ettutoghai which is

an anthology consisting of 8 parts. And it is divided up into → Patinentanakku  
→ Pattupattu [songs of 10 poets]



Understanding of Political realities ⇒

- ① It has aham and Puram, 2 elements. And under puram, it mentioned about political realities
- ② The kind of rule prevailed during the period.

- ③ It was region ruled by monarch
  - ▶ Village democracy was present <sup>at</sup> some place.
  - ▶ People could participate in political activities.
- ④ An elaborate system of officials, bureaucracy was there.
- ⑤ Law & order was maintained.

## Socio-Cultural realities →

- ① Sati was there → but was not compulsory  
foreg: By the reference of a widow of an official.
- ② All other facets of life were importance-  
love, romance, devotion etc.
- ③ People starting worshipping some Gods from the Northern region.
- ④ Lord Murugan (Kartike) was mentioned.
- ⑤ Brahminism had reached there.

Sangam provided a detailed insight into the life, culture, politics etc of that period.

Feedback ( For OFFICE use only )

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	



Q.3) Differentiate between agro-climatic zones and agro-ecological zones of India. Also enumerate need for such zoning.

(10 Marks, 150 Words)

The agro-climatic zones and agro-ecological zones are the zoning done to demarcate certain regions according to their suitability for a particular agriculture pattern and their ecological fragility.

## Agro-Climatic zones

① They are the zones which determine agriculture suitable for a particular climate.

② They are 13 in number in India.

③ The agro-climatic zone in Punjab & Haryana is suitable for less water intensive crop for example - Cotton.

## Agro-Ecological zones

① They are the zones which are ecologically fragile but agriculture also to be done.

② They are divided into coastal ecology, mountain ecology related ecological zone.

③ Kuttinad in Kerala is the below sea level area (coastal) doing rice cultivation.



Need for the zoning: →

① Protecting environment:

▶ Doing agriculture according to the climate helps avoiding unnecessary stress on environment

② Preventing adverse consequences of

- water table lowering.
- draught.
- exploitation of natural resources.

③ Streamlining policy making

- ▶ They formalise corrective measures
- ▶ More likely to be inculcated in decision making.

The agro-climatic and agro-ecological zones are thus providing a means to connect agriculture with sustainability as mentioned in SDG goals.

Feedback ( For OFFICE use only )

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	





Q.4) The American Revolution was not really a revolution in its true sense. Critically examine.

(10 Marks, 150 Words)

Revolution refers to the movement in which the participants try to overthrow the old system and replacing it with a new one.

The American Revolution of the 18<sup>th</sup> century was a <sup>movement by</sup> newly formed territory of migrants. It was not really a revolution; Reason:-

- ① There was no old system to overthrow
- ② They were not united by any particular traits  
- They were people from all rungs of life.
- ③ Collective leadership was missing.
- ④ Unconnected events were at the heart of the movement.
- ⑤ They weren't driven by any ideology and intellectual  
As in the French revolution, their poets & intellectuals guided.

## American revolution a revolution :->

- ① Common Aim of Democracy
  - "No tax without representation"
  - Representation in the decision making was demanded.
- ② They ~~had~~ were the 2<sup>nd</sup> generation migrants who were ~~so~~ aware of their European roots. This united them.
- ③ They were aware of their potential, and the opportunities they were devoid of.
- ④ They were zealots, and had the energy to bring out a revolution.

The American revolution, which led to the establishment of democracy in America, is now a torchbearer for the later independent nations.

### Feedback ( For OFFICE use only )

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	



Q.5) Critically examine the nature and scope of environmental movements in independent India.

(10 Marks, 150 Words)

Environmental Movements are the movements for the preservation of environment and prevention of deterioration of ecology.

for example: The Narmada Bachao Andolan under Medha Patkar.

Nature of environmental movements →

- ① More Organized in their approach  
for example: The 2<sup>nd</sup> Chipko movement in Uttarakhand
- ② International influence  
for example: The preservation of Chilka Lake by the nation, after it was kept in Montreal record.
- ③ More stress on rights & legal measures  
eg: Using constitutional safeguards as provided under Art 47 & using Right Forest Rights Act.



## scope of environmental movement →

- ① Taking tribals in the movement  
eg: That in Orissa against TATA plant
- ② Involving the international NGOs, domestic voluntary workers, natives etc.
- ③ Extending to both flora & fauna.

## Limitations of the movements →

- ① Political-Industrial nexus → leading to bad results despite environmental movements.
- ② Superficial efforts → Lack of informed efforts, natives are not aware of their rights.
- ③ Use of force & legal measures → Bringing laws, responsible for environmental degradation, so no movement can do anything.

Environmental harm, should not become a habit, but an exception in extraordinary circumstances. Environmental movements to be given more voice.

Feedback ( For OFFICE use only )

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	





Q.6) Do you think communalism in India is more political than social? Justify.  
(10 Marks, 150 Words)

Communalism refers to the concept of a community treating itself as superior and not aligned with the ongoing pattern of the nation.

for example: The Babri Masjid Case (1992) is a result of communal tensions.

More political than social →

## ① Politicization of caste

(i) Due to majority party rule, the politicians patronise only the dominant castes.

for eg: Hindus in Uttar Pradesh

(ii) Use of money & muscle power to gain control over certain vulnerable castes.

(iii) Using caste & religious connect to ~~are~~ encourage communal feelings

for eg: Medieval of Muslims & Ancient of Hindus

- ② Lack of awareness and information, is utilized by the political parties for their interests.
- ③ Sense of false pride is encouraged in lower caste to vote for a particular candidate.
- ④ The promises for preservation of one's culture is extended to degradation of others.

### Not much social

- We had lived peacefully for years.
- Medieval period was peaceful before Aurangzeb
- We have adopted each other's culture.

Communalism should be tackled by awareness generation & by showing positive examples like "Amn & Ekta Sammelan" and "Un Gaon Ki Ramlila" type events.

Feedback ( For OFFICE use only )

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	



Q.7) The movement for the linguistic reorganization of states in post independent India has its roots in the freedom struggle as well. Discuss.

(10 Marks, 150 Words)

The linguistic reorganization of states, formally talked about after the Indian freedom struggle. But its roots were started even before during the organisation of Indian national Congress itself.  
(INC)

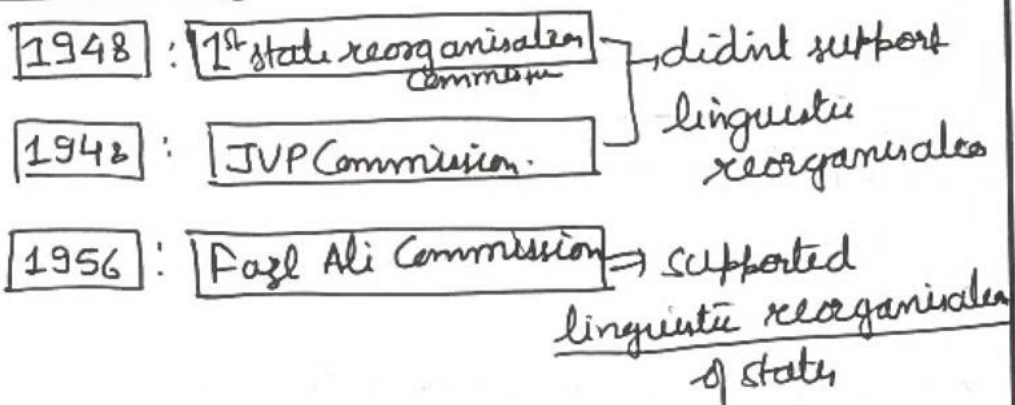


Fig: Committees for linguistic reorganisation

## Roots in the freedom struggle →

### ① The INC organisation:

- ▶ The regions were divided on the basis of language differences.
- ▶ They were not based on the administrative convenience.



- ② Grandhiji & other party leaders also were in support of linguistic reorganisation.
- ③ The political mobilization by different leaders were done in regional leaders.  
for eg: Tilak in Marathi [his Marathi newspaper tesari]

## Post Independence

- ① First it took to formation of 2 linguistic state reorganisation committees in 1948 itself.
- ② The formation of Andhra Pradesh then acted as an eye opener. (in 1949)
- ③ Later Fazl Ali Commission (1958) supported it.

The process is still ongoing, the 2014 segregation of Telangana and Andhra Pradesh epitomize the same.

Feedback [ For OFFICE use only ]

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	





Q.8) Assess the influence of Central Asian invasions on Indian art and culture.

(10 Marks, 150 Words)

Central Asian invasions started in the 10<sup>th</sup> c, with the advent of Muhammad Gauri, later the establishment of Delhi Sultanate & Mughal Empire signify the same.

## Influence

### ① Indian Art & Culture

- ↳ (i) Persian elements in paintings.
- ↳ (ii) They brought Persian elements in architecture as well -  
decoration  
eg: arabesque  
kirtimukuta  
Calligraphy
- ↳ (iii) Monuments also changed -  
↳ Dome

- Decorative Dome (Lodhi)
- Arches were used



## ② Indian Culture

- Purdah system was introduced as a counter measure against 'beggars' & 'hijabs'.
- Mughal cuisines were famous among Rajputs
- Dressing (Salwar & Achkan) were accepted by rulers.

The Central Indian influence played an important role in defining the present identity of art & culture in India -

Feedback ( For OFFICE use only )

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	



Q.9) Discuss how, with the advent of Gandhi, women's involvement in the nationalist movement took a giant leap.

(10 Marks, 150 Words)

Gandhiji also encouraged the participation of masses, more specifically the vulnerable ones - like women and harajans.

1920s → Non-Cooperation movement

women → picketing (peaceful)  
→ Boycott of foreign goods  
→ Movement against liquor shops.

1930s → Women participated aggressively.

in Salt Marches

→ They provided nursing facilities.

→ Sarla Devi persuaded Gandhi to include women in

Civil Disobedience movement

1940s → During the Quit India movement

Gandhi called everyone to participate in the Individual Satyagrah in the Quit India movement

Women also participated in many Constructive activities under Gandhi

Feedback ( For OFFICE use only )

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		<b>Total :</b>	





Q.10) Feminization of old age is an emerging issue in India's current stage of demographic transition. Comment.

(10 Marks, 150 Words)

Feminization of Old age refers to the higher prevalence of older women than older men.

Emerging issue : Reason →

① Child marriage

↳ women outlive men, due to difference in age.

② Biological reasons

↳ because women inherently have more life period.

③ Professional difference

↳ More stress of professional life throughout working age

↳ After retirement stress because  
 ↳ They lose financial power  
 ↳ find themselves unproductive.

How to tackle

- ① Welfare programme for older women,
- ② Policy making to include the fact.
- ③ Giving them avenue to use their potential.

Feminization of old age should be tackled to make India truly an inclusive society.

Feedback ( For OFFICE use only )

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	



**Q.11)** Explain with evidence, how continental drift theory explained the shifting of world continents over the earth's surface. Also, highlight its limitations.

(15 Marks, 250 Words)

Continental drift theory, as highlighted by Alfred Wegner in 1915, is the phenomenon behind the shifting of world continents.

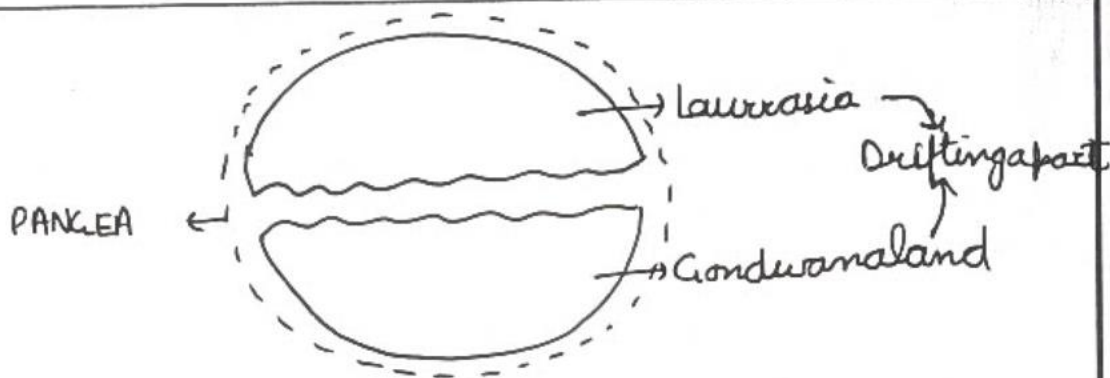


Fig: Continental Drift

Evidences explaining the shifting →

⊕ According to it the Earth was first a bigger landmass called PANGEA which got broken up into smaller pieces called LAURASIA and GONDWANALAND.

They started moving ~~off~~ away from

each other: Thus, forming the places for continents as we see today.

For example: The presence of Coal in Eurasian region, it is only possible if ~~it~~ the region was somewhere near the Equatorial region at some point of time

For example: India has snow & glaciers only in the Himalayan region, but scientists find evidence of glaciation also in the central India. It is as if the entire central Indian region or peninsular plate was in the colder regions, near the poles.

There are other evidences also, for example → The similar presence of fossils (of lemurs) along the South-America (Eastern) and Western Africa. And also the veins of gold, found in Ghana, similar to those in Brazil.



## Limitations of Continental Drift Theory

- ① It couldn't determine the force behind the movements.
- ② Alfred Wegner was himself a climatologist, therefore his theory had low credibility before other geologists.
- ③ He couldn't mention about the driving force which is inside Earth.
- ④ ~~It~~ There was not just one PANGAEA but Earth's history is a history of multiple PANGEA.

Thus, to substantiate the theory, there came other theories like Plate Tectonics theory in 1950-60s and then the SuperContinent Hypothesis by Tuzo Wilson.

Feedback ( For OFFICE use only )

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		<b>Total :</b>	



Q.12) League of Nations was an effective instrument in resolving conflicts; where the League of Nations failed, the United Nations faltered. Critically Analyse.

(15 Marks, 250 Words)

League of Nations was formed as a peace-generating organisation after the World War-I. And, a similar institution called United Nations replaced it after World War II.

League of Nations as an effective instrument →

- ① It could advice peace-treaties between the rival parties after the war.  
eg: Treaty of Versailles.
- ② It could determine the terms of reference and standard operating procedure for the different agreement.
- ③ Reconstructive work and rehabilitation work could be expedited.

- ④ Placing world nations at the responsible position for humanitarian work.

League of Nations still failed in many aspects. Some of the instances are →

- ① Level playing field: It couldn't maintain a level playing field for all players.  
for eg: Countries like Germany had to pay the highest price.
- ② Biasness towards winning powers;  
for eg: Britain and France were highly patronized by the league in decision-making.
- ③ The issue of Turkey: ~~was~~ couldn't be resolved and it became a bone of contention between the West and the East.
- ④ The reconstruction and humanitarian works were not carried out equally in all land effected.



The formation of United Nations aimed towards filling the drawbacks. Its positive outcomes are -

- ① Greater representation of the world community.  
for eg: The United Nations General Assembly has the near-universal membership.
- ② Supports humanitarian aids through its peace ambassador.  
for eg: UN Peace keeping force is playing a greater role in that.
- ③ More voice to the smaller nations  
for eg: in leading the organisation.

But, certain certain limitations still remain -

- ① Veto powers of the Permanent-5
- ② Dominance of the more donating rich nations.
- ③ Unable to address issues eg: Guinean issue

Thus, there is a need to have a consensus oriented model, as the world of today is a multi-polar world with multiple powers.

Feedback ( For OFFICE use only )

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	





Q.13) It was under Gandhi's guidance and tutelage that Nehru emerged as the future leader of India. Yet, their ideological differences on various issues were never a secret. Comment.

(15 Marks, 250 Words)

Nehru and Gandhi had worked together from the 1920s till the freedom of the country. The relationship was full of admiration but also they shared differences, which were resolved amicably.

Gandhi's guidance & Nehru's emergence as future leader:

① Gandhi's Ideals:

(i) of Ahimsa, ~~was~~ also became a foundational brick of the principles followed by Nehru.

(ii) of Satyagraha, was also followed by Nehru for example: the Individual Satyagraha of the 1940s or the various peasant related causes.

- ② The Gandhijis inclination for Involvement of the masses was also adopted by Nehru.
- ③ The presidentships of Nehru in the Indian National Congress sessions of Lahore, Lucknow and Faizpur ~~here~~ were also under the guidance of Nehru.
- ④ The 1936 session of Faizpur, adopted resolution related to farmers' welfare, the first such session doing it, was also a glimpse of Gandhi's principles - it.
- ⑤ During the World War II, they both agreed on not to take advantage of the situations of British for the freedom of India.

Yet, there are certain ideological differences, which defined their relation, some are →,

- ① During the 1923 Gaya session of Congress, Gandhi was not in support of both Changars and No-changers. He wanted a dynamic organisation. Whereas, Gandhi was a Nochanger.
- ② After the Nehru Report, Nehru didn't want just the Dominion status, but a complete swaraj.
- ③ Nehru wanted the declaration of Complete swaraj immediately whereas Gandhi wanted to give it 2 years.
- ④ During World War II:  
Gandhi: No protest but full support.  
Nehru: No protest and no support

Despite ~~or~~ many differences, they both lead the country on the similar foundation, and gave a new face to the Indian freedom struggle in the 20<sup>th</sup> century.

Feedback ( For OFFICE use only )

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	





Q.14) "At no time was British vision of India ever informed by a single coherent set of ideas, on the contrary, ideals sustaining the empire was shot through contradictions and inconsistencies". Explain.

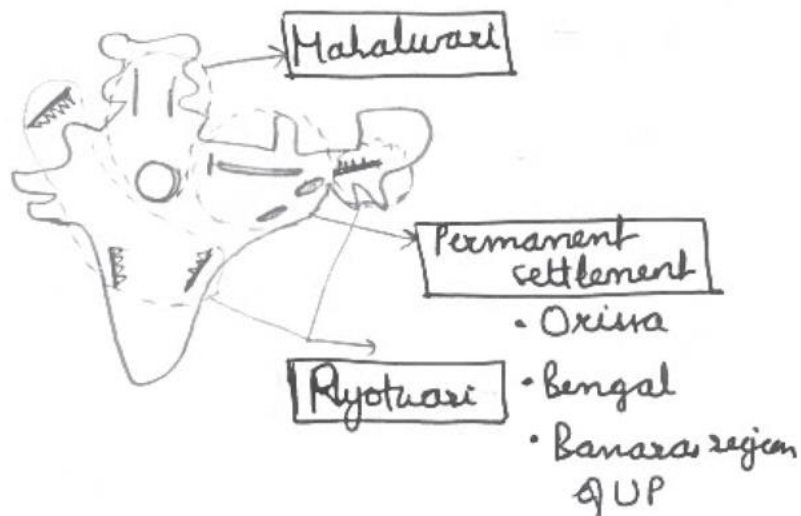
(15 Marks, 250 Words)

Proper Britishers occupation of Indian started in the 18<sup>th</sup> century with the commercial phase, later the relations turned political and India became a colony of the Britishers.

Vision of India: shot through contradictions, :-

## ① Agriculture sector

(i) They followed different policies for different regions of the country.





Permanent settlement → where zamindars were regarded as owners of land

- Orissa, Bengal, Banaras region of UP
- Land revenue fixed; Highly Exploitative.

Ryotwari System: Ryots/peasants were owners of land

- (i) in Sindh, Bombay, Madras, some regions of Assam.
- (ii) Revenue revised periodically

Mahalwari system ∴

- (i) Revenue collected by Mahals
- (ii) in Punjab, North West province, Central India
- (iii) Revenue revised periodically

② Political Control -

- (i) Some regions are Princely states
  - Native rulers were given powers.
  - Not under direct control of Britishers.
  - But ultimate power of Crown prevailed.
- (ii) ~~Some~~ Others were Provinces
  - Under direct control of Britishers
  - British law, order, judiciary prevailed

### ③ Education:

- (i) On the one hand, they wanted to devoid Indians of resources
- (ii) They also wanted to create an army of Indians which are British in taste through education.
- (iii) Whereas, the Madrasa school, Sanskrit College (Dumaulin) were contradictory to it.

### ④ Economic control:

- (i) They didn't support Indian business.
- (ii) Patronized provinces which had started business of their own.

### ⑤ Suppression of freedom movement

- (i) Suppressed moderates, since their start.
- (ii) Patronized them, in order to suppress the extremists.

The British rule, was not guided by a single set of ideals, but the contradictory ones such as above.

Feedback ( For OFFICE use only )

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	

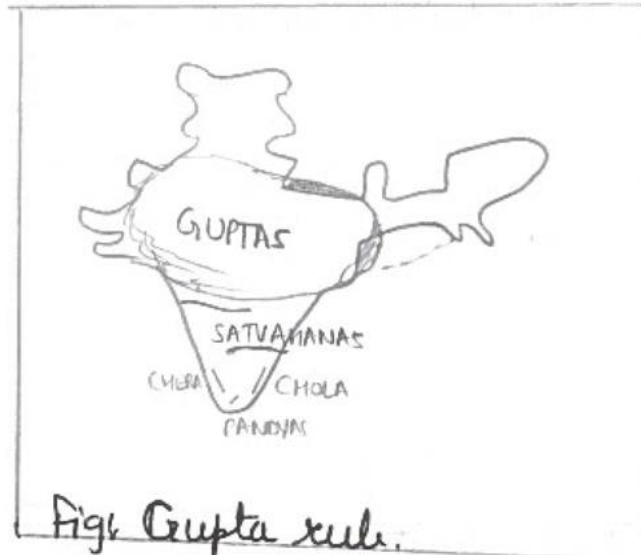


**Q.15)** The artistic achievements of the Gupta age is exhibited in their coins, monuments and sculpture. Comment.

(15 Marks, 250 Words)

Gupta period started around 200 - 550 BC. They captured a sizeable part of India under their reign. The art & architecture took a different turn during this period.

The Gupta period is marked by their distinct style of coins, monuments and sculpture. The details of which are as under →



## ① Monuments

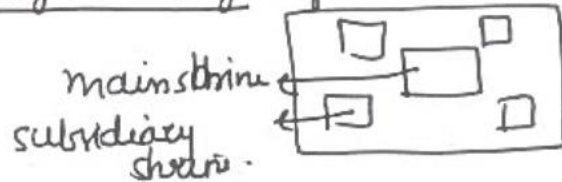
② This period first saw the emergence of temples.

for example: (a) Near Sanchi (Madhya Pradesh) - without a shikhar.

(b) ~~1~~

(b) Dashaastara temple

↳ Panchayatana style of temple



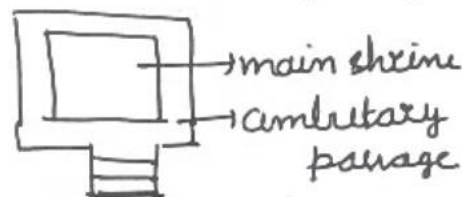
(c) Bhitargoon temple (near Kanpur)

↳ First brick temple

(d) Nachana kuthara temple

↳ HQ of Parvati Goddess

↳ Sardana style of temple (ambulatory passages)



## II Sculptures

(1) The sculptures were mainly in the forms of inscriptions.

(2) The Mehrauli pillar Inscription, which belonged to the period of Chandragupta I.



(3) The inscription on Allahabad Pillar by Harsena during Samudragupta I.

(4) Rhitari Pillar inscription during the period of Chandragupta II.

### III Coins

(1) The Kumar devri type of coin, issued during the Chandragupta I.

(2) More prevalence of gold coins during the period called the DINAR.

(3) Later, the gold coins became less prevalent and later ones called GAADHARVA.

(4) Showed rulers doing VEDIC exercise.



→ Ruler doing Ashwamedha, Vajpayee etc.

Thus, Gupta period was truly a golden period as far as sculpture, monuments, coins are concerned.

Feedback ( For OFFICE use only )

Structure		Content	
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Q.16) Explain how Swadeshi movement marked a total reversal of the earlier nationalist approach of "petitioning and praying" to the Raj, as well as a virtual rejection of the moderate political programme.

(15 Marks, 250 Words)

Swadeshi movement started in 1905, after the Lord Curzon's declaration of the partition of Bengal in Oct 1905.  
 The 1905 session under Gopal Krishna Gokhale, accepted the declaration of the movement.

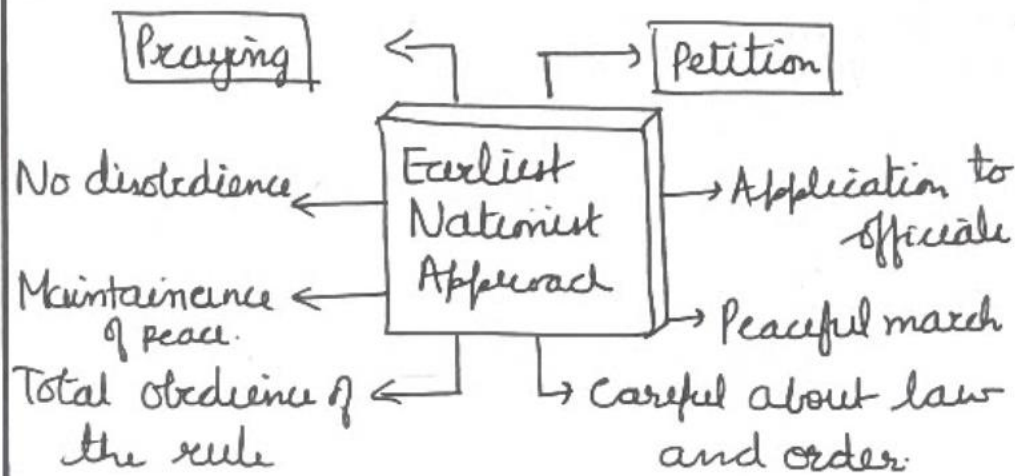


Fig: Earlier Nationalist movements.

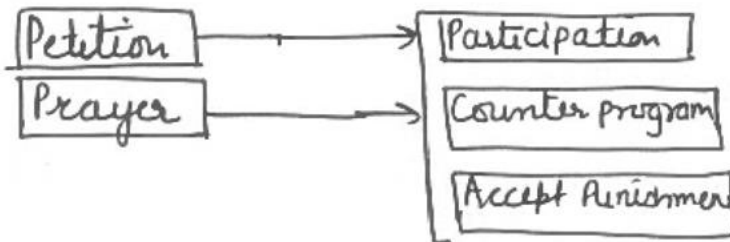
Swadeshi movement : Total reversal →

- ① Not accepting the order  
 ↳ Having / showing an eagerness to act.

- ② Taking counter actions under the guidance of Indian National Congress.
- ③ Protest :  
The protests were taken in the form of Swadeshi and Boycott movement more vigorously.
- ④ Nature of the movement
- ▶ Participant approach with involvement of women, students etc.
  - ▶ Boycott of colleges, schools etc, the British led institutions.
  - ▶ Ready to accept punishment for the movement.
- ⑤ Acceptance of the idea of Swaraj upto certain extent.
- ⑥ Leadership of Gokhale and Padalhai type leaders provided a collective front against the 1905 Curzon's Order.

## Virtual rejection of moderate politics:

### ① Change in nature of programme



- ② Not shying away from showing dissent with the government orders.
- ③ The means like boycott, peaceful picketing, strikes etc were never used before at such a scale.
- ④ The Swadeshi movement added a touch of dynamism in the moderate approach.

The Swadeshi movement created pressure and led to the declaration of annulment of partition during 1911.

#### Feedback ( For OFFICE use only )

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	





**Q.17)** Why is there a demand for a separate time zone in our country? Discuss its pros and cons. Also, explain how it is different from daylight saving.

(15 Marks, 250 Words)

The time zones, are in total 24 in number. Each having a span of 15° with 7.5°-7.5° on both sides. It gives a difference of 1 hour in the adjacent time zones.

for example: Russia has 11 time zones

### Demand for a separate time zone →

⊕ The North East region of the country is demanding a different time zone Reasons:

① One time zone for the 30° expansion of India is not right.

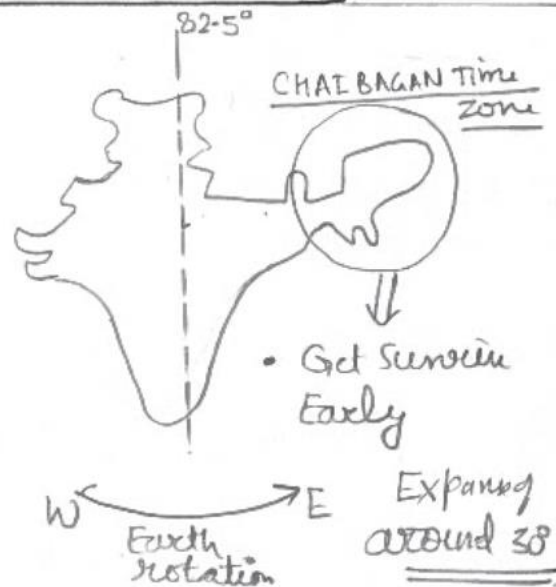


Fig:- Time zone in India.

② There should be two time zones, 15°-15° each according to the international standards.

- ③ The Eastern part receives Sun early,  
thus results in less of sunlight time.
- ④ More use of energy in order to work till  
late.

### Pros of having 2 time zones

- ① Energy saving may result, because they  
will start working early.
- ② Work during the natural light.
- ③ Greater safety as work completes during  
the sunlight period.
- ④ Children come home early during natural  
light.

### Cons of having 2 time zones

- ① Complexity of regulating two time zones
- ② Maintaining coordination with the rest  
of the country.
- ③ More cases of drinking prevalence because  
of early closure of work.

## Difference from day light saving time →

- ① Daylight saving time is seasonal, whereas extra time zone will be permanent.
- ② It refers to the process of forwarding the watch say 1 hour, before the start of the summer, so as to use that extra one hour.
- ③ It is practical only in European nations or regions near the poles.
- ④ Daylight saving time is only to save the daylight for a particular season. India, ~~is~~ in some of its regions will benefit if a different time zone is introduced. Until then, we can introduce a temporary measure like day-light saving.

Feedback ( For OFFICE use only )

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	



Q.18) Had it not been for BR Ambedkar's vision, nationalist movement from the dalit perspective would have taken a much different turn. Discuss.

(15 Marks, 250 Words)

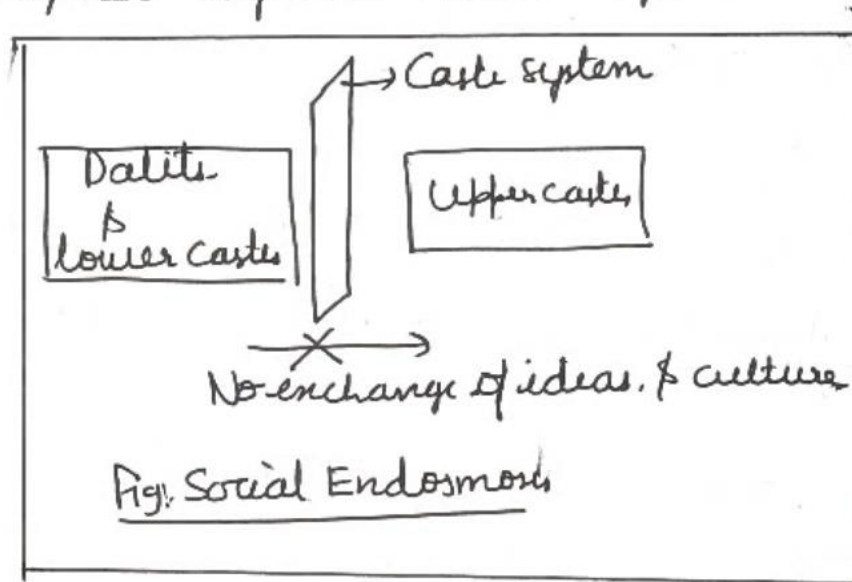
B.R. Ambedkar called the father of the Indian constitution. He himself belonging to a dalit community, provided leadership to the nationalist movement especially to the dalit community.

B.R. Ambedkar's vision :->

- ① He wanted not just political rights, but also social change. Because without it, there will be no change.
- ② He was against the Gandhi's idea of removing untouchability.
- ③ He wanted the turning over of the entire Varna system.



- ④ His idea of Social Endosmosis, is hampered by the caste system.



- ⑤ He wanted dalits to realise their potential to develop and prosper.
- ⑥ He wanted to boost their self-respect for example: By referring to the Mahars revolt against Maharathas.
- ⑦ He always wanted the constitution and laws to be responsible in its ideals and implementation for the Dalits.

The different turn for dalit perspective:

- ① Their political and social rights may not be realized by them.
- ② The role-modelling quite of well epitomised by Ambekar, wouldn't be available.
- ③ The constitution & laws may not be as responsible to them as today.
- ④ They may not realize their Right of Equality continue to accept subjugation before the upper castes.
- ⑤ They may not be organized in the way they are today.

B.R. Ambekar gave a new life to the dalit movement in India and without him, the ~~to~~ present organization of dalits is unimaginable.

Feedback ( For OFFICE use only )

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	



Q.19) Subnationalism can be a tool for social welfare but it can also breed social conflict. Comment.

(15 Marks, 250 Words)

Subnationalism, refers to the concept of considering a state or a region as a separate national identity ~~diff~~ within the the nation as a whole.

for example: The demand of a formal state flag by Karnataka.

Subnationalism: As a tool for social welfare →

## ① Sense of Identity.

- ▶ They work for their good, good of the people in the region.
- ▶ Associate themselves with the subnation and work for its prosperity.

## ② Tailored form of development

- ▶ As they treat themselves as a sub-nation, they realise their differences in needs and then plan accordingly.

### ③ Political mobilization:

- ▶ Political parties need to address the specific needs of the people.
- ▶ They are not subjugated easily at the whims of the political masters.

④ They are more participatory in the overall organization of the region.

Also lead to social conflict: →

① It increases separatist tendencies

for example: Those seen related to demand for "Greater Nagalim".

② Deterioration of law & order situation

for eg: demand for a greater Bodoland in the darjeling & southern parts of Sikkim.



- ③ They want their symbols of state identity  
for example: The flag of Jammu & Kashmir.
- ④ Make it difficult to implement developmental programmes.
- ⑤ Use of force to pacify the protests.
- ⑥ Human rights violations in the process.

Thus, subnationalism, as the two sides of a coin, has both positive and negative, but India to be retained as a secular, united identity keeping the identity of their states intact along with it.

Feedback ( For OFFICE use only )

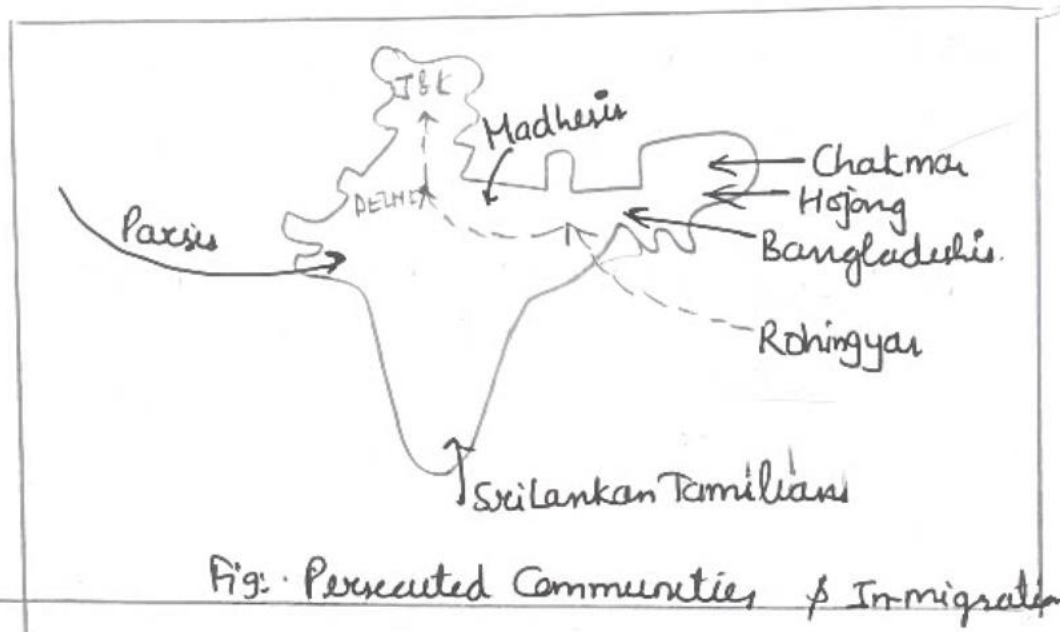
Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		<b>Total :</b>	



Q.20) Give an account of the changing narrative of India's approach towards persecuted communities and associated illegal migration since independence.

(15 Marks, 250 Words)

India has been a melting pot of different cultures, especially for the persecuted communities. India's approach is changing today.



India's approach is guided by →

① Humanitarian grounds according to the values prevalent in India.

② India accepted almost all the persecuted communities as and when they arrived

### Changing approach:

It got mainly highlighted in the light of recent response of India to Rohingyas.

① India's case-by-case basis decision making

② The new approach has its basis in -

(1) Not signatory to UN resolution of the refugees.

(2) Greater importance to the International relations.

for example: Relations with Myanmar  
in case of Rohingya crisis.

③ India still taking measures in participating in UN type organisations to rehabilitate people back

④ Still the humanitarian ground remains

for eg: Project Incaniyat started by India to help Bangladesh in category catering to the immigrants.

⑤ Helping in rehabilitation

for eg: India ~~sending~~ donating 250 prepared houses to Rakhine region.

⑥ Internal Issues are also affecting

for eg: The ongoing NRC in Assam is showing attitude towards immigrants.

Thus, India approach has changed due to changing international dynamics, but India hasn't fully turned its face towards away from the immigrants.

Feedback ( For OFFICE use only )

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	



## Mentor Feedback Questions

- 1 .....
- 2 .....
- 3 .....
- 4 .....
- 5 .....

## Test Goal

- 1 .....
- 2 .....
- 3 .....

## Outcomes

- .....
- .....
- .....
- .....
- .....

## Marking Scheme

Marks	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

\*Subject to change without prior notice.

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