

Test Code: 21090

FIAS – 2019 – GS1E/21B/13C

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ACADEMY

GENERAL STUDIES

RECEIVED

23 JUL 2019

Name Of Candidate	Ayush vikram Singh		
Email Id.	ayushvikramsingh29@gmail.com	Roll No.	1910033186
Mobile No.	8447247326	Date:	20/7/19

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>	
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Total Marks:				
Remarks:			Start Time 11:00 am	End Time 2:00 pm
			Mode Of Examination :	Online <input type="checkbox"/> Offline <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
			ECN CODE:	Evaluation Date:

Parameters	Excellent	Very Good	Good	Average	Poor	Very Poor
Language						
Structure						
Presentation						
Handwriting						
Content						
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ADDITIONAL COMMENTS



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

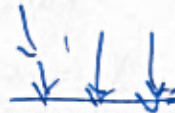
(10 Marks, 150 Words)

Soil is the upper veneer of the Earth surface. It takes 1000's of years to form soil, however erosion can remove the upper in a very short period of time.

Soil erosion is defined as the removal of soil by natural or manmade agents. eg water, Air,

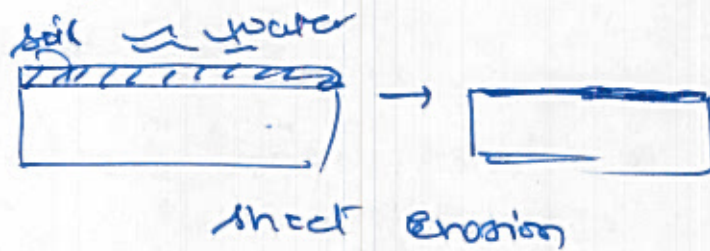
Forms of soil erosion

1) Splash Erosion - Soil is removed by falling rain particles, falling rain particles loosen up the soil, makes it easy for water to take it away

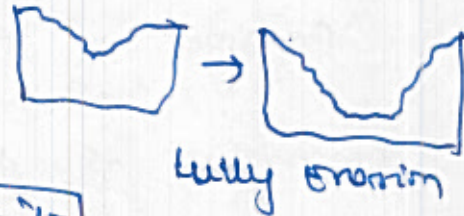


2) Sheet erosion → further aggravation of erosion results in removal of the

Upper layer of soil



(3) Gully erosion → It leads to creation of deep channels



Measures to Prevent it

- Contour Ploughing
- Contour Bunding
- Terrace farming
- Using micro irrigation
- Precision irrigation
- Not leaving land fallow
- Use of cover crops
- Afforestation
- Reduce overgrazing etc.

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 are set of literary document that gives us insight about ~~Sangam~~ Political and socio cultural realities of early South India.

Political

- It informs us about the dynasties and kings ruling at that time eg Pandayas were mentioned
- Centralized government was the norm during Sangam period
- A number of wars, fights, victories of kings have been mentioned in Sangam literature
- How kings were elected (Monarchy, succession) are also given in Sangam literature

Social and Cultural

- Life style of locals have been depicted in Sangam literature
- They were fond of music and dance
- Women were allowed to marry as their own will
- various festivals, rituals and religious practices have also been mentioned eg Hero worship, worship of Murugan
- What crops they grew, the agricultural practices prevailing at that time, division of land on the basis of fertility has been shown in Sangam literature eg Kurinji, Muvai
- Status of women was much better as compared to rest of India, though Patriarchy was the norm

Thus Sangam literature helps in showcasing the life of early south India.

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)

Agroclimatic zones are the zones that have been demarcated on the basis of climate. According to this zone, agriculture of a region should suit the climate of that region. ~~eg~~ Sugarcane should not be grown in arid regions as it is not suited for these areas.

Agro ecological zones are the zones demarcated by planning commission to support agroclimatic zones. A crop growth depends upon several factors like local bioclimate / microclimate, soil, precipitation etc. Since an agroclimatic region may have different conditions in different areas so to suit the needs of the farmers, agro ecological zones were formed.

Need for such zoning

- To reduce wastage
- To increase productivity
- To increase income of farmers
- To preserve biodiversity
- To reduce farmer suicide rate of Vidharba farmers growing sugarcane
- To provide certainty in agriculture
- To reduce the impact of vagaries of monsoon
- To save exchequer money
- Act as a social security measure
- To improve standard of life of farmers

India has rich agroclimatic and agroecological zones which makes it highly agricultural diverse country in the world.

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)

American Revolution is defined as a period between 1770s - 1780s when America fought for its freedom from British and became independent.

A number of reforms were taken along with the struggle for freedom, which is why it was considered as revolution.

Eg Bill of Rights was passed, freedom from slavery, Equality for all, etc.

however it was not a revolution in true sense

- Slavery still remained in practice
- Women were not given voting rights (India gave before freedom)
- Rights of indigenous tribes and local were not considered
- Created division in the society (Agricultural vs Industrial State)

which led to ^{an} war.

- freedom and rights were based on Property
- Despite its short coming it was a revolution because
- for the first time a colony got freedom.
- Britishers were defeated for the first time
- Fundamental Rights gave inspiration to other countries eg India
- They overcame their failures later on eg Civil war

American revolution is a revolution in true sense because it helped in spreading the ideas of equality, freedom and prosperity all over the world.

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)

After Independence, state needed a lot of forest resources for its development, which led to wide scale deforestation as trees were cut for making Railway Berth.

This has led to a number of environmental movements

- CHIPKO MOVEMENT
- APIKO MOVEMENT
- SILENT VALLEY MOVEMENT
- NARMADA BACHAO ANDOLAN.

Nature of Environmental Movements

- It was totally Non political in nature unlike western countries
- It was of non violent in nature
- Started with peoples participation
- Mass mobilization was main feature

Scope

- In most places scope was limited to protect the local livelihood and culture
- To reduce environmental pollution
- To get better standard of living
- To prevent displacement. eg Narmada Bachao Andolan
- To get compensation from government for their loss eg Narmada Bachao Andolan
- To provide sustainable future for future generation
- To spread awareness
- To attract attention of the government eg Chipko Movement.

These environment movements played an important role in protecting environment and its impact can be seen even at present.

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 is defined as a feeling where one religious/^{non religious} community believes that their interests are not only different but are antagonistic to other communities.

Communalism is more political than social - :

- There are differences among religions which may not complement each other eg Jains - Vegetarian, Muslims - Non Vegetarian.
- But there were never an incident of communal violence earlier eg Ancient, Medieval time. eg Mughal Period, there is no record of communal violence.
- Communal violence, started with the advent of Britishers.
- They pitted one community against

the other, eg Divide and Rule Policy

o They favored one community over other as per their requirements

eg formation of Muslim League, Communal voting rights, while they supported Hindu Mahabha when Muslim went against them

o Recent times, communalism has become a vote bank politics for politician, they gain trust and sympathy by inciting one community over other through hate speeches

Hence it would be safe to say that communalism is more political than social in nature.

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)

Linguistic reorganization was a major issue post-independence however the root of it lies in the freedom struggle.

o During 1919 Government of India Act Congress Party supported the cause for reorganization of states on linguistic basis

o In Karachi session, Congress leaders like Nehru, gave assurance of reconstituting states on the basis of language.

However after freedom, Leaders refused to reorganize states on linguistic basis

→ It would lead to balkanization

→ Was against unity & integrity of the country

◦ The partition and violence had led them to rethink again..

However a movement started for linguistic reorganization of states

→ Many states like Bombay, Gujarat, Punjab, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh were demanding reorganization on the basis of linguistic lines

→ Andhra Pradesh was the first state created on the basis of language, after the death of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel.

Hence the movement that started before independence had led to linguistic reorganization of states in post independence.

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)

A number of dynasties tried to invade India, among them Central Asian invasions were most prominent, which left deep imprint on India's Arts and culture

Influence on Arts

- New techniques were developed in architecture
- Polished stones. use in temple, pillars.
- Use of bell ~~metadendro~~ capital of Ashoka Pillar
- Depiction of Roman and Greek gods in Indian architecture
- New scripts were developed of Kharosthi script
- Gandhara style architecture, was the influence of Central Asian invasions

Culture

- Use of Horses saddle
- Use of Hats, Cap
- Country became more tolerant
- They started using images on coins
- Different types of coins were introduced because of central Asian Invasions eg Kushanas
- Theatre started with the advent of Kushanas
- Spread of Hinduism and Buddhism eg during Kushanas, a number of temples of both were developed eg Ajanta cave
- Paintings ~~were~~ also flourished of Ajanta paintings.

The impact of central Asian Invasions can be felt even today in our surroundings.

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)

Before Gandhiji, the participation of women was very marginal in the national movement.

But after the involvement of Gandhiji the participation of women took a giant leap in national movement.

The reasons are -!

① Gandhiji supported Satyagraha and Nonviolence, which suited the style ~~of~~ of women.

② Gandhiji raised issues that was affecting women eg Liquor, excessive price of salt

③ Gandhiji believed in equality of women and men, his wife Kasturba Gandhi was an example of this and

that inspired many women.

- o Gandhiji's style of struggle gave plenty of time for women to prepare and mobilize themselves.

- o Leaders like Sarojini Naidu, who led the Dharwad strike further inspired more women to come. (Sarojini Naidu was encouraged by Gandhiji to lead the cause.)

Thus Gandhiji's ~~stern~~ ~~stern~~ ~~stern~~ ^{encouragement} to women had given new life to the National movement that led to increased participation of women in the National Movement and has resulted in the freedom of India from colonial powers.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	



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

(10 Marks, 150 Words)

Women constitute 48% of the total Indian population however when it comes to old age the share of women increased to more than 60%.

Women biologically suppose to live long life as compared to men however it has become an issue in India's current stage of demographic transition.

- They are financially dependent on their kin
- very few old age women possess skills to sustain themselves
- often pensions ~~are~~ ^{is} stopped once husband dies.
- Most of them are illiterate and

Unaware of the government schemes

- Health is another major issue, lack of Geriatric Doctors creates Problem of accessibility as well as affordability
- Price of medicine is also not affordable to many
- Psychological impact also remains very high among old age women of lack of family support
- Destitution rate is very high among poor old age women

Way forward

- Continuation of pension after husband death
- Separate social security schemes
- Create more old age homes with sufficient infra
- Use Ayushman Bharat scheme.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	



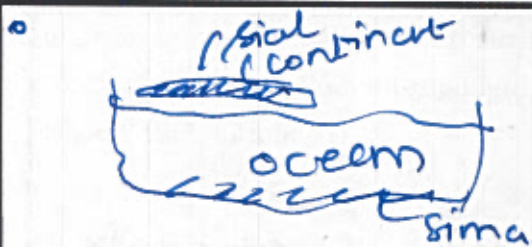
Q.11) Explain with evidence, how continental drift theory explained the shifting of world continents over the earth's surface. Also, highlight its limitations.

(15 Marks, 250 Words)

Formation and evolution of continents, oceans, mountains has been a matter of debate for several years. A number of theories have been proposed to support the reason for formation of continents. Among this, Wegener's was the first one to propose continental drift theory.

According to Wegener's continental drift theory

- o Continents are made up of sial i.e silicon and aluminium while oceans have been made from sima. i.e silicon and magnesium.
- o Sial is less denser than sima, hence it floats over the oceans.



- The continental drift theory traces history of continents from the formation of Pangea.

- It says continents move due to pull of the moon

- While moving, the continents tend to scrape bottom of ocean, this leads to accretion of materials → formation of mountains eg Andes Mountains, Rocky Mountains ~~and~~ are found near the ocean-continent boundary



- Wegner used Euler's theorem, to show the movement of continents. According to this the gravity of Earth and Moon's attraction tries to balance out this leads to movement of continents across a particular

Centre.

- Asymmetry towards Ridge axis due to movement of continents

Limitation

- Wegner traced history from Pangea, Before that what happened, he could not explain
- formation of mountains, He could not give reason for formation of mountains in inner continents eg Himalaya Mountain
- He could not explain how sial can scrap SIMA (a lighter one scraping the denser one)
- He failed to explain causes of vulcanisms.
- Plate tectonic has proven most theory wrong Despite its weakness, Wegner is still credited for his foresightness and has led to various discoveries, theories. (only started after Wegner)

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	



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 Nation was created with Versailles Treaty - to establish peace and prosperity in the world and to avoid any further world war I like situation.

Effective instrument in Resolving Conflict

- It helped in playing the role of mediator between countries
- solved dispute between Finland & Sweden
- Helped in transferring/exchange of Prisoners of war in World war I
- ^ However it is often criticized that League of Nation failed to do its allocated task
- failure in Corfu incident
- Could not stop Japan, Italy from

aggression

- Germany became a menace → resulted in 2nd world war because of failure of League of Nation
- It didn't have its own force, did not have funding mechanism in place
- Russia, Japan, Germany - USA were not part of it (some joined later then left - eg Germany)

After 2nd world war, United Nation was created to overcome the failures of League of Nation.

- UN had its own force (UN Peace Keeping force though contributed by member countries)
- Participation of almost all countries in the world (Universal membership)
- Has been able to avoid many incidents - war etc eg Korean war etc
- UNSC plays important role in maintaining peace.

However some places even UN has faltered

- Unilateral actions of countries like US for UN could not do anything
- UN still faces funding shortage
- Veto power has made it a toothless tiger
- Does not reflect the modern democratic structure of world i.e. power is shared arbitrarily in favor of 5 countries
- Germany, Japan still not the member of UNSC
- New threats like Terrorism, Climate change UN has failed to tackle it
- Biases shown in favor of few countries Israel accused UN to favor Palestine

Nonetheless, despite its weaknesses, UN has been able to maintain peace for more than 70 years and would continue to do so.

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 considered Gandhiji as his guru, for Gandhiji Nehru was like his child, disciple.

Nehru became true leader only in the shadow of Gandhiji.

However despite that, there were some ideological differences that arose between them from time to time and that was never a secret.

① During Non Cooperation movement, Nehru was earlier against Gandhiji idea of not entering into council, he also opposed the method of Satyagraha, Initially

② Nehru wanted to continue ~~Non-~~ Non-cooperation movement even after Chauri Chaura incident, was against Gandhiji suspension of movement-

③ Went to join Swaraj Party to enter into

could

- Nehru followed socialist ideology and was in favor of industrialization while Gandhiji was against industrialization and believed in cottage industry
- Nehru rejected Gandhiji's idea of giving time to Britishers, and wanted to start civil disobedience at once, while Gandhiji wanted to give time & opportunity to Britishers
- Nehru was also against giving seats to backward caste on the basis of separate joint electorate
- Nehru opposed Casteism, while Gandhiji believed in Casteism
- Nehru was against the partition of country, while Gandhiji supported partition

- Gandhiji was in favor of vernacular language
Nehru was in favor of English as main language
- Gandhiji ~~believed~~ was against western culture, Nehru supported western culture

Though there were ideological differences between two, but the ideology never clashed, both of them maintained healthy relation and have managed to overcome their differences on minor issue. Their contribution played and immense role in gaining freedom from British and world can never forget that.

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)

British vision of India kept on changing from time to time, as per their convenience and motive.

for eg India was considered a land of spices, gold earlier by British traders.

When they setup their company, the nation again changed, it changed from source of raw material, to source of market and then became an important stronghold to control other colonies in the world.

The ideals sustaining the empire were full of contradiction and inconsistency.

- ① They established company to trade but later involved themselves in political activities, fought war.

- ② They setup industries, saying would provide employment and develop country but in result has led to impoverishment destruction of industries
- ③ Divided states for administrative convenience but in truth were dividing people community to weaken the national movement
- ④ Brought education not for welfare but for creating servants, clerks who can serve them
- ⑤ Translated ~~the~~ Indian literature, but not to preserve the culture, but with a mentality to understand it so that they can rule over it
- ⑥ Brought forest acts not to protect tribes, but to capture resources
- ⑦ Regularised revenue system not for people but for themselves to increase their revenue

① Setup railways to link part of the country, established Telegram, not for benefits of people but maintain control over colonies, ease of deployment of troops is

② They established rule of law, but the rule ~~itself~~ were against people, was there only to silence people, revolutionaries, eg Trade Act 1927

Thought the ideas of British were contrary and were full of contradictions and inconsistencies, but the same ideas helped revolutionaries, freedom fighters to fight against them and with freedom =

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 is considered as Golden Period, because of its artistic achievement and the achievements can be shown through their coins, monuments and sculptures.


Coins

- Gupta introduced various coins depicting their images on the coin.
- Chandragupta used coins containing image of his wife Kumaraditi.
- Samudra Gupta used coins depicting himself as playing veena.
- The standard of the coin was much better than what were used earlier.

Monuments

- Gupta period is renowned for their monuments.

They constructed several monuments

- Devagarch Temple
- Temple at Nachra Kutharav
- Brick and Stone temples were built during their time, eg Bhitari Temple
- Panchayana style temple developed during their time 

→ They also supported Buddhism, so lot of work were also done, many stupas were constructed during their time, eg Nalanda University, Vikramshila University

→ Nagara style developed during their time

→ Many pillars were erected eg Mehaurik Pillar, Pillar in Aulatabad (Samudra Gupta)

In Sculpture

→ They patronised various sculptures of gods in temples

- Ajanta cave also depicts some sculpture
- Udaygiri Caves also have evidence of sculpture being supported by Gupta
- Vishnu in sleeping pose (shayana) style developed, became part of many temples

Due to these reasons (mentioned above) cultural activities reached at new height in Gupta period hence called as Golden period.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	



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)

Moderates played an important role in generating awareness among people regarding the consequences of British rule eg Dada Bhai Naoroji ~~exposed~~ exposed drain of wealth

Moderates believed in the praying and petitioning approach.

They believed that Britishers are essentially good by nature, believe in Law rule of law, but are unfamiliar with the situation prevailing in India, so once they are aware then all problems faced by Indian masses would be resolved.

This did play some role as Britisher ~~for~~ inducted Indians into Council.

- Expanded the Legislative Council
- 1891 Act gave them power to ask questions

However in late 19th century situation became so much so adverse that Extremist ideology prevailed over moderate and Swadeshi Movement was a total reversal of earlier nationalist approach,

→ Extremist approach,

- Leaders like Bal Gangadhar Tilak used festivals like Ganpati, Shivaji to mobilize masses
- Extremist- believed in mass participation
- They were openly criticizing British policies, and were favouring boycott of British goods as a method against Britishers. While Moderates were opposed to it
- Partition of Bengal was the turning point, Extremist- supported Boycott of foreign goods and embrace Swadeshi Products.
- Moderates were forced to support it as their method has literally failed

to give any result. (They petitioned against partitioning Bengal, still govt went ahead)

→ Directly criticizing Britishers, picketing of foreign goods, Boycott all methods were used in Swadeshi movement, all were totally opposed to moderate method/style

It was Extremist who played important role in Swadeshi movement, forced Britishers to give concession to Indian congress through successive acts eg Expanding legislature, conducting civil services in India etc.

However the method of Extremist were also not foolproof, it created a ~~turner~~ tumor called communal electorate that turned into cancer later on.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
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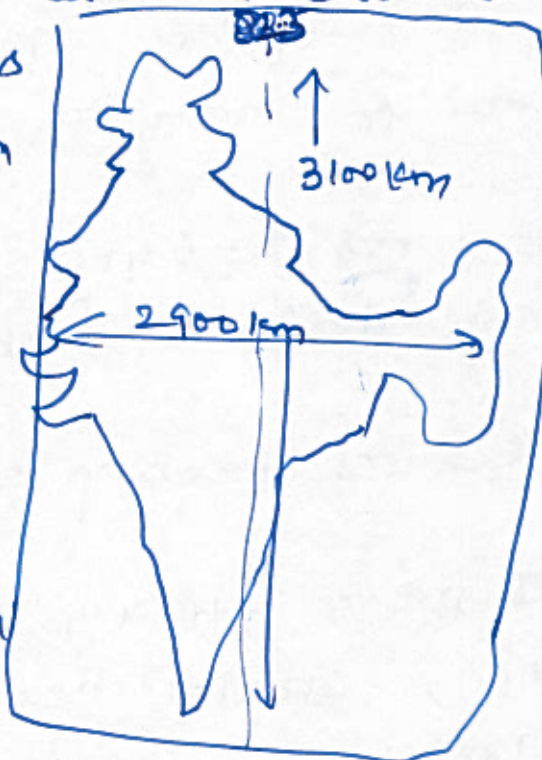


Q.17) Why is there a demand for a separate time zone in our country? Discuss its pros and cons. Also, explain how it is different from daylight saving.

(15 Marks, 250 Words)

India is the 5th largest country in the world. The North South and east-west expanse of country is almost around 3000 km each:

Despite having such a large expanse India follows only 1 time zone, that passes through Mirzapur @ 2.3°.



This results in a difference of almost two hours between the two extremities of the country (on East West)

Demand has been raised by North East India for separate time zone, before independence, they were following Assam Tea zone.

~~But~~

The main necessary ^{advantage} for separate time zone is -!

- ① Saves energy - as can work in day light
- ② Convenience to people → To manage time in the offices they have to get up early or have to work late
- ③ Ensures security of women, they won't have to work in dark
- ④ Reduces feeling of alienation, regionalism
- ⑤ Improves efficiency, productivity of people, creates healthy work life balance

Cons

- May create coordination problem among offices,
- May lead to demand by other states may lead to regionalism
- Separate time zone just to save time is not a valid cause

Daylight saving

In day light saving people adjust their clock, to utilize the daylight, people wake up early in the morning and finish up work during daylight this way they save energy.

The time zone remains same during daylight saving

While in separate time zone they would start working at normal routine hours, would lead to better coordination.

Government should look into the issue, a feasibility study can be carried out to check whether its feasible or not to give them separate time zone.

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)

BR Ambedkar is considered as a pioneer for raising the cause for Dalit movement -

BR Ambedkar brought the issue faced by Dalits on national platform

He fought for the rights of Dalits since the very beginning, He raised their cause in all 3 round table conferences, was able to get Communal Award in their favor.

Fought with Gandhiji and was able to negotiate with him for more number of seats for Dalits in legislative assemblies

He established number of forums, published dailies and weekly papers for Dalits.

It was due to his efforts Article 17 was introduced and reservation was provided to Dalits.

However it ~~was~~ we can't ignore the efforts of other leaders in espousing the cause for Dalits.

- Gandhiji since the very beginning opposed untouchability
- He campaigned against untouchability
- Gandhiji coined the word Harijan for Dalits
- Give extra seats to them in council to prevent division in the society
- Gandhiji campaigned for temple entry movement
- Gandhiji also launched a paper especially for Dalits

It's true that Ambedkar has raised

the issue and cause for Dalits but the role of officers are equally important, in raising the status of Dalits in the society.

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 is a feeling of proud
Prestige, towards ones region, cultures.

Subnationalism can help as a tool for
social welfare eg

- Helping old age population, children in conflict. to boost image, to follow ones culture
- Cleanliness can also be associated with subnationalism, one likes to show ones place better than others
- Women security can also be increased by subnationalism for eg Gujarat always boast its state for women safety, same is sikkim.
- Poverty, impoverishment can also be countend and reduced, states tend to ask companies to invest in their

- states, that also generates employment.
- They can preserve their language
 - Recent economic survey also insist on raising subnationalism for welfare of people eg safety, girls education etc

However too much focus on subnationalism can become a cause of concern also

- It may turn into regionalism
- May lead to secessionist tendencies
- May create problems like song of soil of Maharashtra
- Attack on other ethnic groups.
- Communalism is another major issue
- Create disparity in the country
- Language may become a basis for protest eg Karnataka, Tamil Nadu or Hindi.

- would create problems in policy making of education policy
- would threaten the unity and integrity of the country

Thus Subrationalism though can be a tool for ~~social~~ welfare but a proper check and balance should be maintained over it to prevent it from turning into a menace

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	



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 is always known for its tolerance and its welcoming attitude. Since ancient time it has provided refuge to many persecuted communities. Jews made India their home after their persecution.

Since independence many communities choose India to protect themselves from persecution eg Tibetans came to India in late 1950s and have remained in India since, many have now been integrated into the Indian society.

Similarly many Bangladeshi, Afghans have also chosen India as their home.

However in recent time a change in attitude has been witnessed in India.

towards illegal migrants.

g Assam movement against illegal migrants from Bangladesh

Court refused to give shelter to Rohingya Refugees.

The reasons for change in attitude is

- ① Population → Increased population of India, can't shelter any more communities
- ② Pressure on resource → Already pressure on resource are very high, have high poverty rates, unemployment, can't support any more
- ③ Threat to culture → Illegal migrants threaten local culture, they make the original habitants minorities
- ④ Threat to internal security → Internal security is another major reason for change in attitude of India, it's difficult to trace illegal migrants

India has always believed in helping those who are in needs, it has recently constructed houses for Rohingyas, but it has to be understood that India has problem of its own, and has responsibility towards its citizens, which cant be ignored.

A refugee policy would go long way in cleaning indias instance

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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