

Test Code: 21098

FIAS - 2019 - GS1H/5G/9E/11D

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GENERAL STUDIES

Name Of Candidate

Himani Singhal

Email Id.

Roll No.

Mobile No.

Date:

Time Allowed: Three Hours

Maximum Marks: 250

INDEX TABLE			INSTRUCTION		
Q. No.	Max. Marks	Marks Obtained	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Email, Roll No, Mobile).2. There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH.3. All questions are compulsory.4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.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.6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum Answer Booklet must be clearly Struck off.		
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Total Marks:					
Remarks:			Start Time 9:50 a.m.	End Time 12:50 p.m.	
			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						
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Content						
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ADDITIONAL COMMENTS



Q.1) Discuss the evolution of mural paintings under the patronage of the Pallava, Pandava and Chola Kings. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

Paintings in ancient and medieval India were a rich part of tradition.

Mural paintings are large paintings done on walls, roofs etc.

Evolution of mural paintings under:

I Pallava

1) murals were developed under patronage of Mahendravarman, Mahamalla.

2) They were primarily formed in temples eg in Mahabalipuram, Shore temple of Talchayana swami.

3) Themes were mainly religious, stories from Sangam Age.

Pandava kings also patronised

murals in Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh.

Chola Kings

Chola art is considered high watermark in Indian art and architecture.

Murals are seen in Brihadishwara Temple in Tanjore. Kings like Raja Raja I, Rajendra Chola patronised mural art.

It had themes like Gods and goddesses, royal life etc.

Thus, murals are rich legacy of Indian heritage. They form part of Indian traditions.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	



Q.2) "To what extent Stupa's sculpture and architecture is a reflection of Buddhist Ideals and Philosophy?" (10 Marks, 150 Words)

The foundation of Stupas was laid down by Ashoka. He divided the body relics of Buddha to store in stupas.

Stupa sculpture as a reflection of Buddhist ideals :

- 1) Stupa ex - Sanchi stupa, Bharhut stupa contain Buddhist sculptures from Hinayana and Mahayana phase.
- 2) Ideals from Buddha's life like Sharmechara parivartan, Sharme have been depicted.
- 3) Jataka stories are also depicted.

Architecture as a reflection of Buddhist ideal :

- (1) Architecture as in Sanchi

stupa reflects ideals of equality of men and women, equal importance to all living beings like trees, animals.

2) Buddhist image in various mudras like dhyana mudra, Abhaya mudra reflect Buddhist ideals.

Though later Stupas incorporated other themes also. Mahayana Buddhism, vajrayana Buddhism ideals were incorporated, but to a great extent Stupas represented Buddhist ideals.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	



Q.3) Do you agree with the view that the Jalianwalla Bagh massacre acted as a turning point in the India's National Freedom struggle? (10 Marks, 150 Words)

Jalianwalla Bagh massacre happened in 1919 on Baisakhi Day. General Dyer had ordered firing upon innocent people who had gathered to celebrate Baisakhi and protest arrest of their leaders Sayyid, Ritchlu and Dr. Satyapal.

Jalianwalla Bagh massacre as a turning point in freedom struggle

- ① Exposed brutal face of the British.
- 2) It arose sentiments against British rule in the masses.
- 3) Gandhiji started non cooperation movement against the massacre.

4) It saw participation of hitherto untouched sections - peasants, poor, women

5) Hunter commission report aroused anger as it was an eyewash

6) Thus, it can be said that Jallianwala Bagh massacre proved to be a turning point. British were exposed and Indians were rising unitedly against them.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	



Q.4) If the Battle of Plassey established British as a de-facto power in India, its sequel Battle of Buxar established it as a de-jure power in India. Elaborate.

(10 Marks, 150 Words)

Battle of Plassey occurred in 1757 between British and Siraj-ud-daula, the Nawab of Bengal.

Battle of Plassey established British as de-facto power

- 1) British victory over Bengal marked important landmark in British rule in India.
- 2) Resistance from a strong state was averted.
- 3) British had started interfering in Bengal court and administration.

Battle of Buxar established British as de-jure power

- 1) Battle of Buxar removed all resistance to British rule,
- 2) British could consolidate their power in the subcontinent.
- 3) Power to collect revenue from Bengal.
- 4) Treaty of Allahabad allowed Awadh to be used as a buffer.

Thus, it can be said that Battle of Plassey and Buxar were essential for British in India.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	

Q.5) There is a common understanding that the decolonisation process in Africa is yet to be completed. Discuss. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

Decolonisation refers to the process of granting independence to erstwhile European colonies. It began after world war II.

Decolonisation in Africa is yet to be completed.

- ① Africa was divided in large number of colonies : Scramble of Africa
- ② European powers like Britain, France, Italy had stakes.
- ③ Decolonisation process began with independence to Natal province.
- ④ Then from southern part, the process spread to middle and north Africa.

⑤ But European powers ~~is~~ still hold considerable hold on African matters.

⑥ Disturbances like Arab Spring in Tunisia, Libya are result of incomplete decolonisation.

⑦ lack of powers and recognition to Africa in UN. Ex in UN security council

⑧ other matters like racial discrimination, poverty in Africa ~~the~~ ^{can} be properly tackled only when decolonisation is complete.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	



Q.6) Give an account of the social factors responsible for juvenile delinquency in India. Enumerate the steps taken by the government to address juvenile delinquency. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

Juvenile delinquency though accounts for small proportion of total crime, but is rising at a fast pace.

Social factors behind juvenile delinquency

- ① Changing value system with greater modernisation. Ex decrease in empathy, compassion.
- ② Broken family ties leading to inadequate attention to juveniles.
- ③ Media: social media, internet, television exposing them to new things.
- ④ Rising burden of education, peer pressure in schools.
- ⑤ Poverty with major proportion

of juveniles from poor backgrounds
steps taken to address juvenile delinquency :

- ① Juvenile Justice (Amendment) Act 2016 to treat juveniles as adults in heinous crimes.
- ② child care adoption Act made more stringent.
- ③ Schemes like MID Day meal, Sarva Shiksha Ashrayan to attract them to school.

other steps like value education, counselling, proper growing environment are needed. They need to be given special attention under National Child Policy.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

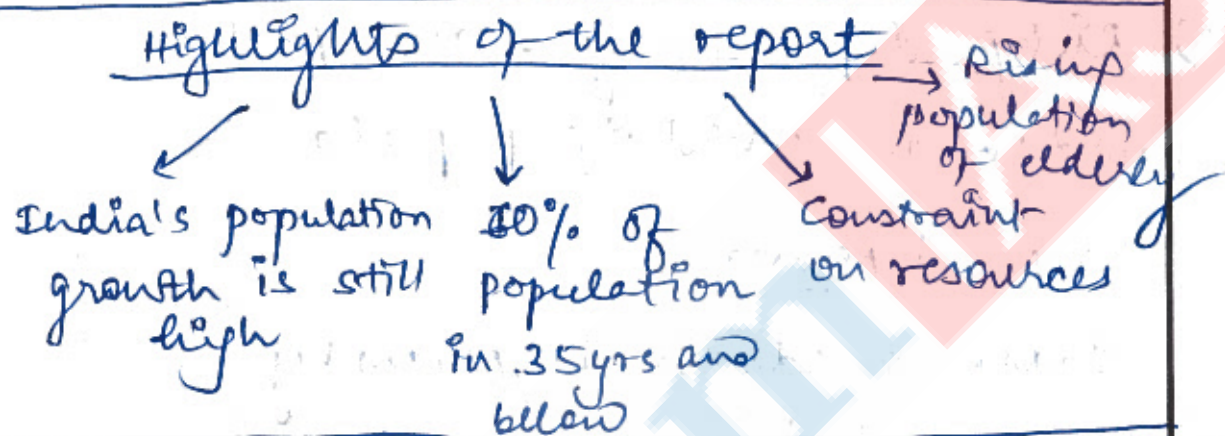
Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	



Q.7) In the light of the recent report by the United Nations on World Population what are the social and economic challenges before India to develop its populace?

(10 Marks, 150 Words)

UN World population prospects 2018
highlights that India's population will outpace China's by 2027.



① Social challenges before India

- challenge of rising poverty in society.
- Rising population of elderly has implications for geriatric care.
- Youth bulge needs to be properly channelled to reap demographic dividend.

Economic challenges before India

- 1) Rising unemployment among youths
- 2) It may lead to social conflicts disturbing growth process.
- 3) Rising dependency ratio puts burden on working populations

Way forward

India needs to rigorously implement schemes like family planning, Mission Parivar & Nikas to fulfill objective of National Population Policy, 2000.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	



Q.8) "Patriarchy issue surrounds women at the workplace but their effect is highly influenced by their class background." Critically Discuss. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

Women's issues in India though in education, work are rooted mainly in patriarchy.

Patriarchy issue at workplace

Women have to face issues like male dominated workspace, wage discrimination, lack of social security benefits.

Issues at workplace influenced by class background:

- ① Prejudice against women employees regarding their performance, working style
- ② Women from poor classes face more discrimination.
- ③ Tribal women, dalit women are particularly discriminated

thus facing double burden.

Issues at workplace not due to class background

① Issues like wage discrimination, gender inequality are faced by almost all women.

② Lack of sensitivity in employers regarding women employees.

③ Lack of maternity benefits.

Thus, there is still a long way to go before we see true gender equality at workplace. Steps like ITC BOX, Equal Remuneration scheme will help women to break the glass ceilings.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	



Q.9) In light of population explosion in cities assess the importance of land use planning in assuring sound urban transport. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

Population explosion in cities is reflected with rapidly rising trend towards urbanisation, as highlighted in recent UN World Urbanisation prospects.

Importance of land use planning in assuring sound transport

- ① Proper planning will lower conflicts due to land use.
- ② Insure proper last mile connectivity.
- ③ Land use planning will free critical space for urban transport.
- ④ Innovative systems like Busrapid Rapid Transit in Ahmedabad,

monorail can be used.

(5) Increase efficiency by allotting space for every activity.

Land use planning will also help in developing climate resilient urban transport infrastructure. It will help fulfill vision of National Urban Transport Policy.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	



Q.10) Discuss the concept of Polar Vortex and explain its impact on the Indian Climate. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

Polar vortex refers to low pressure, cool air system in North and South Polar areas.

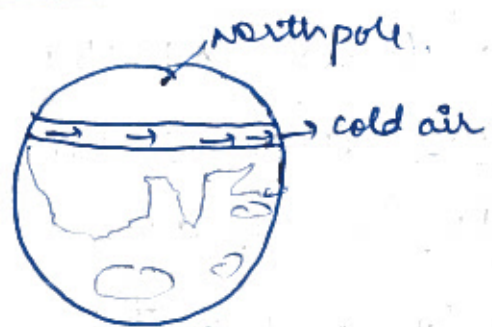


Fig: Polar vortex

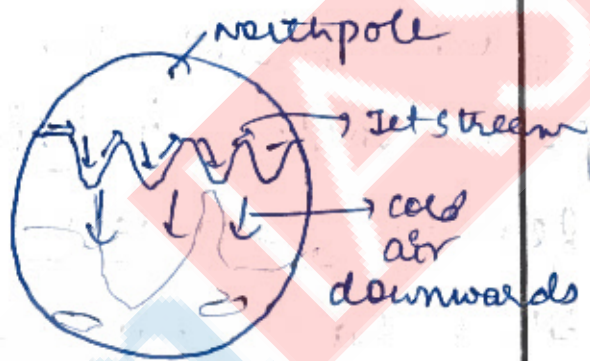


Fig: breaking of polar vortex

① Polar vortex is formed in polar areas. It allows cold air to move horizontally in poles.

② But due to rising Arctic temperatures, polar vortex have become unstable.

③ wavering vortex sends cold

air downwards towards plains.

Impact on Indian climate

Stable
Polar vortex leads to moderate climate in India.

But recent break down of the polar vortex in sister vortices has led to cold climate in India.

This has also led to lower than usual temperatures in North America.

The effect of climate change should be controlled especially in light of Paris Agreement to prevent above instances.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	



Q.11) Traditional theatres in India incorporates common man's interest as well as regional, local and folk colouring derived from classical elements. Substantiate with suitable examples. (15 Marks, 250 Words)

Traditional art forms of India includes music, dances, theatres. These contain the essence of common man's interest and local elements.

Traditional theatre incorporates

I Common man's interest

This is seen in the themes like religion, dances, food, clothing, issues of common man. For eg theatre in Kolkata highlighted the elements of freedom struggle in 19th, 20th centuries.

II Regional and local colours

Traditional theatres are practiced by tribes. For ex scroll painters, Patua artists in Odisha narrated

local stories of people, gods, traditions.
Theatre form in Rajasthan incorporates local food, dances like Kalbelia and local clothes.

iii Folk colours

Folk colours were evident in stories, themes ex in Jharkhand Chau dance, Odia dance. These are dances with theatrical elements.

Odia Dance, Bharatnatyam especially obtained themes from classical elements.

All these traditional theatres had classical elements like

- 1) The stories from ancient times of Panchtantra, Kalidas's

plays like Meghdoot, Raghuvansham,

2) stories like Gita Govinda of Tai
Dev were acted ex-in Bengal,
Rajasthan.

Thus, Indian theatre form could
be said to be a great blend of
regional and folk colours. This art
needs to be preserved with rapid
rise of Bollywood and other modern
arts.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	

Q.12) Indian Renaissance Movement paved the foundation of national consciousness in the 19th century India. Analyse. (15 Marks, 250 Words)

Indian Renaissance movement of 19th century was a socio-religious reform movement. Factors like discrimination against women, lower caste were behind it.

Indian Renaissance paved the foundation of national consciousness.

(1) Raja-Ram Mohan Roy was the father of Indian Renaissance. His several works:

- Started Atmiya Sabha in 1825 to raise consciousness of Indians.
- Abolishment of sati Act in 1829 - consciousness about rights of women.
- Brahmo Samaj - to oppose complex rituals and propagate monotheism.

(2) Iskwar Chandra Vidyasagar took many steps for upliftment of

women like widow remarriage Act, 1856, opening girls school in Bengal.

(3) Leaders like Raja Ram Mohan Roy, Vivekanand also talked about equality, human dignity.

4) They rose consciousness about rights of dalits, lower caste.

(5) There were also efforts for political education. For ex- by Raja Ram Mohan Roy.

6) Jyotishikal movement raised consciousness about India's rich traditions.

7) Other reform movements like Alipark movement by Sir Syed

Ahmed Khan were aimed at modernisation and imparting scientific knowledge to Muslims.

8) Movements like Parsi - Rehnumai Mazdayasan Sabha were aimed at Parsis.

Thus, the Indian Renaissance movement removed the fear borne out of conformity of religious traditions and made religion a more personal affair.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	



Q.13) "Do or Die. We shall either free India or die in the attempt; we shall not live to see the perpetuation of our slavery." In the light of this statement critically analyse the role of Quit India Movement in India's Independence.

(15 Marks, 250 Words)

The above statement was given by Mahatma Gandhi who led the Quit India movement in 1942.

Role of Quit India movement

Quit India movement was aimed at posing a heroic resistance to British rule. Thus, despite the main leaders getting arrested initially itself, the movement was led successfully by the people.

Positive role of Quit India

- (1) Masses had lost fear and posed robust resistance to British.
- (2) Goal of British Quitting India was very clear from the

beginning.

3) It sent Britishers a strong message that Indians would not live under British rule.

4) Many groups participated - women like Usha Mehta, Aruna Asaf Ali, traders, peasants.

5) There was no communal violence.

Shortcomings of Quit India

1) leaderless from beginning as leaders were arrested.

2) Muslim League did not support, this Muslim support was less.

3) leaders like Subhash Chandra

Bose did not participate due to internal conflicts in congress.

4) Quit India led to establishment of a constituent assembly, but it did not have powers of defence, external affairs.

But overall, Quit India was a strong and huge movement. Along with RIN mutiny, it put the last nail in the coffin of British empire in India. India got Independence on 15th August, 1947.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	



Q.14) "What do you mean by Nation-States? The emergence of these states or the aspirations for one led to overlapping and at times conflicting interests, which led to the World War I. Discuss. (15 Marks, 250 Words)

Nation-states is a term used to refer to a geographically and politically united entity with a feeling of nationalism towards it.

Emergence of nation-states led to world war I:

- ① In 19th century, states like Germany rose in Europe. German unification in 1871 led to rise of feeling of nationalism in Europe.
- 2) Other nation-states in Europe like Britain, Italy, France started competing for stakes in various colonies.

(3) These imperialistic rivalries were borne out of the overlapping interests of nations for power and glory of their nations.

4) Other countries or regions which aspired for a nation-state led to more conflicts.

5) There were military camps in Europe - Britain, France on one side, Germany - Austro-Hungarian empire on the other.

6) The various military camps were preparing for war to achieve their interests.

7) Small confrontations like Moroccan crisis of 1904 were

averted through agreements.

- 3) But eventually, the Balkan crisis of 1912 and 1913 led to World War I.
- 4) The giving of Albania to Serbia by Britain and consequent protest led to murder of Austrian Prince Ferdinand that ultimately caused WWI.

Thus, nation-states were at fight with each other and this caused WWI.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	



Q.15) A "free" India would be a model democracy that redistributed power to the marginalised, and purged society of oppressive social institutions, beliefs and practices. Critically examine in context of post-independent India.

(15 Marks, 250 Words)

"Free" India adopted democracy as the form of Indian polity. The challenge was to ensure governance for all so that "no one is left behind".

A model democracy is one which strives to attain good standard of living for all and especially its marginalised population.

Redistribution of power

① Article 15, Article 16 attempt to end discrimination and grant positive affirmation to the marginalised.

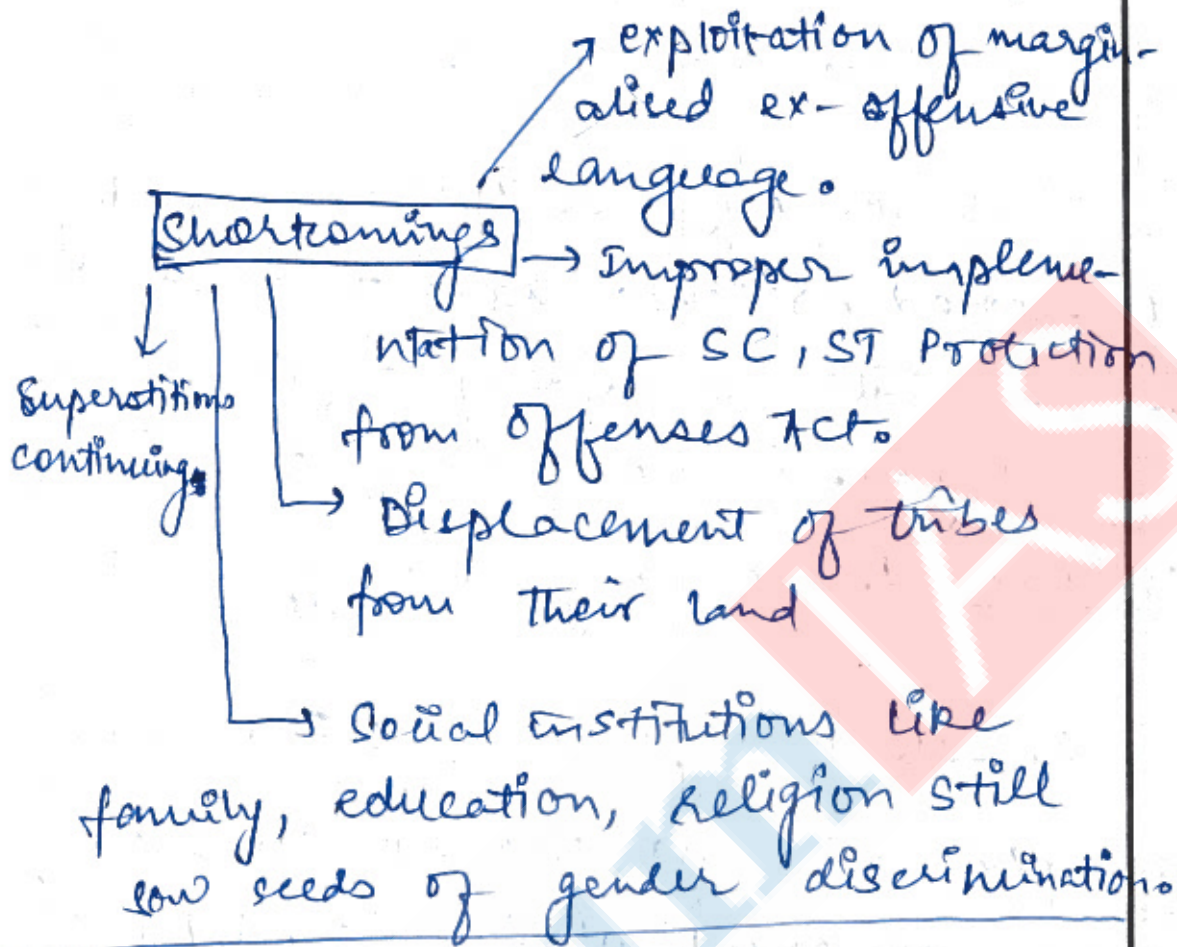
2) Schemes like NAI ROSHNI for minority girls, HAMARI BHAROHAR

aim at providing level playing field to marginalised.

social institutions, beliefs and practices

- 1) oppressive social institutions like patriarchy, laws that undermine rights of women, dalits were to be removed.
- 2) Steps like Article 39(b) and (c) of equitable distribution of resources, Minimum Wages Act, 1976 are in this direction.
- 3) Recent steps like Muslim Women (Rights on Marriage) Act to abolish Triple Talak are noteworthy.

But there are certain shortcomings in this model democracy



But still, democracy in free India has attained equality and freedom of expression (Article 19) for many. More steps are needed.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	



Q.16) What do you understand by the term regionalism? "Despite persistent regional inequalities, it is increasingly becoming less important for India." Critically evaluate. (15 Marks, 250 Words)

Regionalism refers to spreading feeling of hatred, violence against other regions while demanding rights for own region. For ex-son of soil doctrine spreads regionalism.

Persistent regional inequalities can be seen in disparities in income between different states (eg UP and Gujarat), differences in social indicators like literacy, child mortality (Bihar, Kerala).

Regionalism less important for India now

1) The demands for separate state, region are lesser now.

for ex- DMK in south has given up on it.

2) lesser protests especially in states like UP, Bihar where large population has migrated.

3) The linguistic separation of states has taken care of regional aspirations.

4) Different tribal groups able to retain their culture, traditions.

still, the monster of regionalism is not gone because:

① Demands like for separate Vidarbha, Gorkhaland still not addressed.

② Recently, Andhra Pradesh became first state to reserve 75% of

state jobs for locals.

(2) The regional inequalities lead to conflicts, unfulfilled aspirations.

4) Rise of various groups like Marathas, Jats for quotas in jobs, education.

Thus, regional demands are part and parcel of Indian democracy. The aim of egalitarian growth must be balanced with regional aspirations.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	

Q.17) Who are Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs)? What is criteria followed for determination of PVTGs? Also, enumerate the government measures taken for their upliftment. (15 Marks, 250 Words)

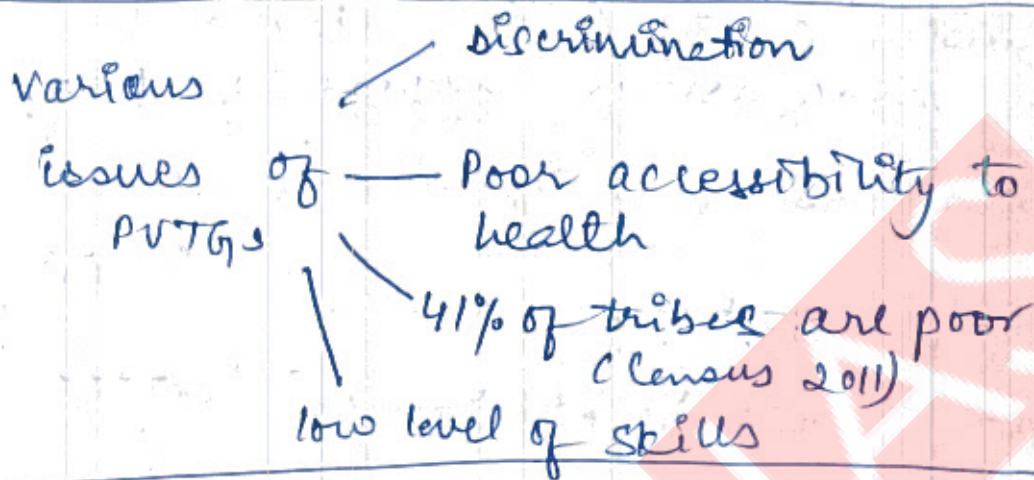
Indian society is characterised by diversity. Tribes are essential part of this diverse land of the country.

Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs) are tribal groups notified to be so by the government. The Home Ministry has notified 25 tribal groups in 18 states and Andaman and Nicobar Islands as PVTGs.

Criteria for determination

- 1) Low level of literacy
- 2) small population
- 3) Distinct language
- 4) Isolated
- 5) Resist outside contact

6) Primitive occupation and ways.



In the light of above issues following measures have been taken :

- ① Restricted Areas Permit Order and foreigners (Prevention of entry) order to restrict entry in PVTG's areas.
- ② Access to healthcare and education. Eg SEARCH initiative in Gadchiroli.
- ③ Eklavya model residential schools.

- 4) skill development under schemes like Rashtriya Vitikas Yojana.
- 5) Tribal art is encouraged through exhibitions, fairs.
- 6) State specific schemes for PVTGs.
- 7) women being organised in self help groups.

Other measures like apportioning 8.6% of proposed 2.5% rise in health expenditure suggested by committee of Ministry of Tribal Affairs, focus on children (Salunkhe committee) are needed.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	

Q.18) Discuss the mechanism of monsoon in Indian Subcontinent. Assess its ecological, economic and social impact. (15 Marks, 250 Words)

Monsoon is the seasonal reversal of winds in Indian Subcontinent. Almost 55% of rained agriculture is solely dependent on monsoons

Mechanism of monsoon

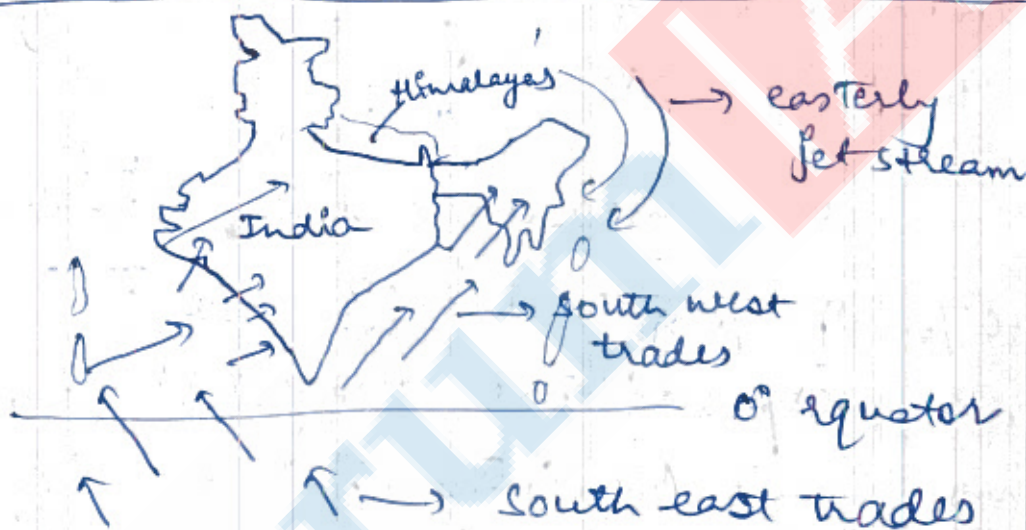


Fig 1: Monsoon mechanism

- ① In summer season, the Inter Tropical convergence zone (ITCZ) shifts to 20-25° N latitude.
- ② This low pressure zone attracts south ^{east}-west trade winds from

across the equator.

③ On crossing equator, south east trade winds are deflected towards right under Coriolis force.

4) It gets divided into Arabian sea branch striking western coast and Bay of Bengal branch striking ^{North} east India.

5) Himalayas and Tibetan Plateau also contribute to attracting monsoon to India.

Impact of Indian monsoon

I Ecological

• Indian monsoon rain leads to various types of forests, grasslands in the country. for ex- rainforests in western

Ghats and desert in Rajasthan

- Rich biodiversity with variety of flora and fauna.

II Economic

(i) Affects Indian agriculture on which 50% of population derives its livelihood.

2) Variety of occupations.

iii Social

1) Differences in clothes / food ex in Kashmir and North East.

2) Different festivals ex-harvest festivals like Onam.

Thus, Indian monsoon is the axis around which the country revolves.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	

Q.19) The ideal solution of water stress in India requires transition from 'supply-and-supply-more water' to improve water use efficiency, reduce leakages, restore local water bodies as well as apply higher tariffs. Analyse. (15 Marks, 250 Words)

Water stress in India can be gauged from the NITI Aayog Water Management Index. According to it, 600 million people will run out of drinking water by 2030.

Water stress causes

- ① High and inefficient use of water - ex in industry, agriculture
- ② Improper policies - ex- power subsidy in agriculture that incentivise inefficient use.
- ③ low level of awareness about rising water issues.
- ④ Inadequate utilisation of traditional water bodies.

⑤ Improper pricing of water

6) Surface runoff

Solution to water-stress

1) Lower inefficient use of water
ex- through proper pricing.

2) ^{free} Supply of water through especially groundwater needs to be restricted.

3) Reduce leakages by retrofitting taps, pipelines.

4) Rainwater harvesting be made mandatory as suggested by Parliamentary Standing Committee.

5) Water bodies need to be restored
ex traditional water structures like bawadis, khadins in Rajasthan

These steps will ensure efficient use of water. Steps like development of soak pits as in a village in Punjab, less water intensive crops, water in concurrent list as suggested by Mishra Shah committee are also needed.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	

Q.20) What do you understand by the term Geo-heritages? Safeguarding the geo-heritage sites in India requires a need to have it properly protected as part of larger bio-diverse landscapes and form part of tourism circuits. Comment.

(15 Marks, 250 Words)

Geo-heritage sites are places, monuments which are an important heritage of the country. Archeological Survey of India designates geo-heritage sites.

Safeguarding geoheritage sites is essential because :

- ① They can act as important hub of economic activities especially tourism.
- ② For preserving tangible geo-heritage for future generations.

Protection as part of bio-diverse landscapes :

- 1) Constructing the geo-heritage

sites as large bio-diverse landscapes will help in proper protection.

2) The It will protect the flora and fauna of the area, thus ensuring effective protection to the site.

3) It will also protect rights of indigenous communities in the area. ex- livelihood, tradition.

4) Support from private sector.
Protection by forming a tourism circuit

1) Tourism circuit will lead to efficient protection as rise of economic activities will lead to preservation

2) Attract tourists leading to preservation of recreation and aesthetic beauty.

② Steps by government like Swadesh Sarsam scheme, Hamari Dharohar for minorities are in this direction.

Government has also launched Iconic Heritage scheme to attract private sector in geo-heritage preservation. Common people need to be made more aware about the importance of the sites.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	

Mentor Feedback Questions

- 1
- 2
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Test Goal

- 1
- 2
- 3

Outcomes

-
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-

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

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