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FIAS - MGP 2021 - GS paper #1

ForumIAS			
GENERAL STUDIES			
Name Of Candidate	Jasprender Singh		
Roll No.	1910071355	Date:	15/12/21

Time Allowed: Three Hours

Maximum Marks: 250

INDEX TABLE			INSTRUCTION
Q. No.	Max. Marks	Marks Obtained	
1			<p>1. Please do furnish Name, Email, Roll No and Mobile in the answer sheet.</p> <p>2. There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI, all questions are compulsory.</p> <p>3. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.</p> <p>4. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided.</p> <p>5. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum Answer Booklet must be clearly Struck off.</p>
2			
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12			<p><i>Any specific messages for ForumIAS Mentors/Evaluators with respect to your copy? Write it here.</i></p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p>
13			
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20			
Total:	250		

Evaluator's Discretion:	For Student Only	
	Start Time 11:30 AM	End Time 03:00 PM
Total Marks:	Mode Of Examination:	Online <input type="checkbox"/> Offline <input type="checkbox"/>

Evaluator's Discretion: This is the marks awarded at the discretion of the evaluator based on your overall impression, on the basis of (but not limited to) your handwriting, presentation, use of diagrams, flowcharts, facts and figures or absolutely anything that he/she liked in your copy.	For Office Use Only	
	ECN CODE:	EG:

Note: You can discuss your evaluated copy with the Mentor. Raise a ticket from your portal to schedule a mentor call or visit the offline centre to meet mentor (all 7 days, Timings – 11 AM to 6 PM). Further if you are unsatisfied with the evaluation, you can seek re-evaluation of the copy.

Parameters	Excellent	Very Good	Good	Average	Poor	Very Poor
Language						
Structure						
Presentation						
Handwriting						
Content						
Attempt						

ADDITIONAL REMARKS

Q.1) The Individual Satyagraha was not only a well thought out strategy by Mahatma Gandhi given the social and political conditions of that time, but it also set the stage for the Quit India Movement.
Comment. (10 Marks, 150 words)

उस समय की सामाजिक और राजनीतिक परिस्थितियों को देखते हुए व्यक्तिगत सत्याग्रह न केवल महात्मा गांधी द्वारा एक सुविचारित रणनीति थी, बल्कि इसने भारत छोड़ो आंदोलन के लिए भी मंच तैयार किया। टिप्पणी करें। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Individual Satyagraha was started after August Offer of 1940 failed to give Poorna Swaraj as demanded by Congress. Gandhi announced it in 1941.

Social & Political Conditions of that time

- ① Rising divide between Hindus & Muslims after Shahriif & Lirpen Report of 1937 came into fore front.
- ② War in Europe between Fasist Germany & Nazi and Italy against Britain that was supporting democracy.
- ③ Entry of Japan via South East India was threat to Indian leaders as North-East Society was to become land of foreign power fighting in India, i.e. against Idca & sovereignty of India.

Keeping Above factors in mind Individual Satyagraha was started in 1941 so that

~~Single~~ Attention of British don't stop from war, at the same time India registers

its demand for independence and idea of not taking permission from Indian legislature to take part in war.

Struggle Individual gave speeches against British Govt. with prior notice
 ⇒ Either arrested or marched to Delhi
 7/11 Arrested.
 ⇒ It was wild - Jail Bhoro Andolan with people being adren

Ground for Quit India Movement 1942

① Gandhi is prepared masses as they were given lectures by leaders in Individual Satyagrah (first Vinobha Bhave, then JL Nehru)

② It was Jail Bhoro & Delhi Chalo Satyagrah where people were made aware that in future leaders can get arrested, then new leaders come to forefront

③ Women & youth were prepared.

This led to Cripps Mission, which again failed leading to 'do or die' moment of Quit India Struggle of 1942. Masses were ready waiting for Gandhi, is not, that they got on 8th August 1942.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/
Presentation

Question
Interpretation

Content

Value
Addition

Total

Q.2) The contributions of Bhakti movement towards the development of a body of devotional literature in vernacular languages is as significant as its liberal social-religious teachings that had a moderating influence on medieval history. Discuss. (10 Marks, 150 words)

भक्ति आंदोलन का योगदान स्थानीय भाषाओं में भक्ति साहित्य के एक निकाय के विकास की दिशा में उतना ही महत्वपूर्ण है जितना कि मध्ययुगीन इतिहास पर इसकी उदार सामाजिक-धार्मिक शिक्षाओं का एक संयमित प्रभाव था। चर्चा करें।

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Bhakti Movement of Medieval India took the masses away from dogmas of tough rituals that prevailed in religion of time. Similarly Social Religious Teachings teach the society to deal with dogmas like caste, gender inequality as done by modern India's Social Reformers.

Development of Devotional Literature in Vernacular Languages

Alwar & Nayanars in South India ⇒ Ramanayana in Tamil Nadu led to Vishishtadvaita and Advaita school of Bhakti.
Shankaracharya from Kerala

This literature spread to India by mid 13-14th centuries leading to vernacular literature :-

- ① Ramcharit Manas of Tulsid Das
- ② Ramananda's Bija Bhasha literature (Hindi)
- ③ Kabir Das' Kabirpanthi sect & Vaakya Vani in Hindi & Bija
- ④ Burdas's literature done in Hindi

5) Guru Nanak Dev - vernacular language - Brajani in hugabi & hindi found in Guru Granth Sahib

6) Jyaneswari & Jyanshwar in Maharashtra followed by Tukaram & Aknath in Warkari Movement

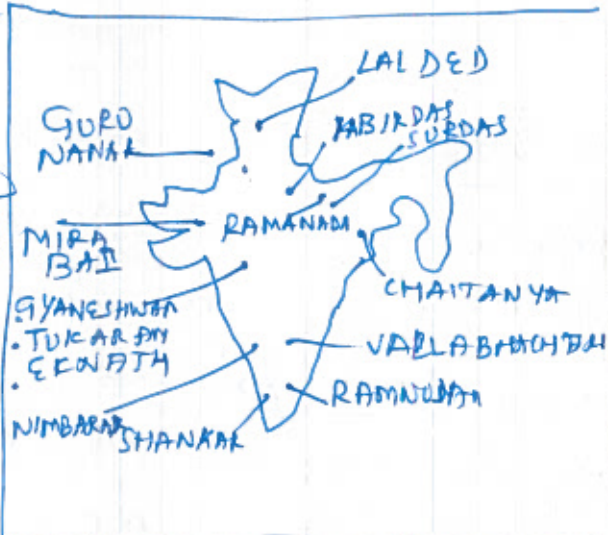


Fig: India & Bhakti Movement Propounder.

Above literature talked of ① Love & devotion for God

② Doing away dogmas & rituals

③ Hindu-Muslims are humans & must unite humanity (Kabir and Nanak)

There are ideas of socio-religious teaching leading to ① doing away of Caste Dogm

② True qualities & no discrimination

③ gender Equality: Guru Nanak said

So kyu Mandi Aakhye nit Jammu Rajan (to register) (Women)

④ Love for nature - Creation of god.

So, Bhakti Movement spread the ideals of socio-religious movements ~~like~~ that were later picked up and

improved by leaders like Raja Ram Mohan Roy and Swami Vivekanand

Feedback

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Q.3) Operation flood gave credence to Gandhian ideas of production by masses and village swaraj, with far reaching impact for post independent India. Discuss the statement and highlight various reasons for success of operation flood. (10 Marks, 150 words)

स्वतंत्रता पश्चात भारत के दूरगामी प्रभावों के साथ दुग्ध क्रांति या ऑपरेशन फ्लड ने जनसमूह और ग्राम स्वराज द्वारा उत्पादन के गांधीवादी विचारों को बल दिया। इस कथन की चर्चा कीजिए तथा ऑपरेशन फ्लड की सफलता के विभिन्न कारणों पर प्रकाश डालिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Operation Flood of 1970s was the result of efforts of Varghese Kurien, which made India surplus in Milk Production

Varghese Kurien - worked in Gujarat after his study in Columbia University

Ideas of Gandhiji

- ↳ Trusteeship - Production by Masses.
- ↳ Village swaraj re Self-sufficiency through Collective production & Cooperation

These Ideas used by Varghese Kurien for Milk production & Co-located :-

Cooperatives of Villagers = AMUL was established & today it is flourishing in world.

Ideas of White Revolution / Operation Flood

- ↳ Collective & Cooperative Production
- ↳ Pooling the milk - sending to Cities
- ↳ This gives greater bargaining power in market.

Reasons for success

- It was bottomed - Approach
 - All villagers including Women and labours participated i.e. 'means of Relations' were put to use to fullest
 - It was not intensive like green Revolution
 - Based on Indian Concept of rearing 'Indian Breeds' along with American Breeds but with Indian ideology of Distly resources as cluster
 - Proper Marketing as it is done by AMUL today
 - Social Capital of Cooperatives used to the fullest
 - Education & Awareness caused in Gujarat state helped it a lot.
- This operation floods must be imitated in Agriculture for 2nd Green Revolution ~~for~~ by Cooperative farming over Intensive-Cultivation.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/
Presentation

Question
Interpretation

Content

Value
Addition

Total

Q.4) Cold war started after the second world war; however, its seed were sown right after the Russian Revolution 1917. Do you agree? (10 Marks, 150 words)

शीत युद्ध द्वितीय विश्व युद्ध के बाद शुरू हुआ; हालाँकि, इसके बीज 1917 की रूसी क्रांति के ठीक बाद बोए गए थे। क्या आप सहमत हैं? (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

"Cold war" was ~~type~~ after 2nd World War, when ideology of Communism & Capitalism were fighting not with weapons, but with spread of ideology to other lands. [from 1945 to 1991]

Seeds sown after Russian revolution 1917

→ It was success of Communists to topple Tsarist Govt.

→ America, Britain were still supporting Tsar & not the Bolshevik - rule

→ Lenin's idea of "Comrade" holding resources was not liked by America & Britain

Great Depression of 1930 made Russia rising power even during distres.

⇒ America saw a downfall.

⇒ Seen their rivalry in Munroe and Marshall Plans of aligning

Common defense partners before 2nd World War

Note seeds were sown

This is supported by fact that Russia America & Britain was on same side in World War II to fight against Nazi Germany & Fascist Italy.

Though the 2nd World War didn't have much of Cold War, but victory of Bolsheviks during Russian Revolution & use of Nuclear Weapons by America were 2 major causes that brought division of Ideologies \Rightarrow manifested as Cold War

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/
Presentation

Question
Interpretation

Content

Value
Addition

Total

Q.5) How does plate tectonic theory help in explaining the causes of earthquakes and volcanoes? Discuss and give an account of various volcanic landforms. (10 Marks, 150 words)

प्लेट विवर्तनिकी सिद्धांत किस प्रकार भूकंप और ज्वालामुखियों के कारणों की व्याख्या करने में सहायता करता है? विभिन्न ज्वालामुखीय भू-आकृतियों की चर्चा कीजिए और उनका विवरण दीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Plate Tectonic theory of Morgan says that Earth's lithosphere is divided into major tectonic plates, which are under constant motion due to internal & well as external forces.

Causes of Earthquakes & Volcanoes

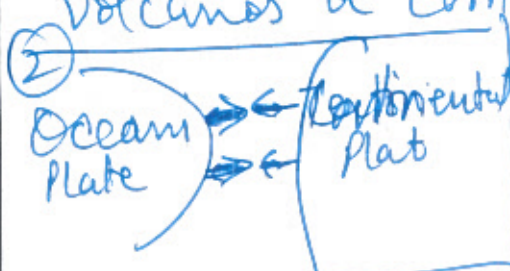
① Divergent Plate boundaries (Oceanic-Oceanic, Oceanic-Continental, Continental-Continental)



It leads to formation of Mid-Oceanic Ridge when both plates are Oceanic.

Divergent Plate An

→ This causes earthquake and volcanoes i.e. coming up of magma as lava



CONVERGENT Plate Boundaries

→ This leads to formation of region where trenches as well as mountains

→ The movement of plates leads to earthquake volcanoes.

Volcanic Landform of 2 kinds → Extreme
- Intrusive

Intrusive = Inside the Earth - When molten magma solidifies



They are then covered by Erosion and removal of layers of soil.

Extreme - Outside Earth



⇒ It leads to volcanic mountains like Mt Kilimanjaro - South Africa
Mt Fuji in Pacific/Ocean

⇒ The Black Rocks later are converted into Black soil as in Deccan region good for Cotton (after process of weathering)

Feedback	
(For OFFICE use only)	
Structure/Presentation	
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Q.6) The growing interest of India in Russian Far East is not only economic but also strategic. Examine. (10 Marks, 150 words)

रूस के सुदूर पूर्व में भारत की बढ़ती दिलचस्पी न केवल आर्थिक है बल्कि सामरिक भी है। परीक्षण करें।

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Russian Far East comprises of less explored Russia - Especially area around Vladivostok

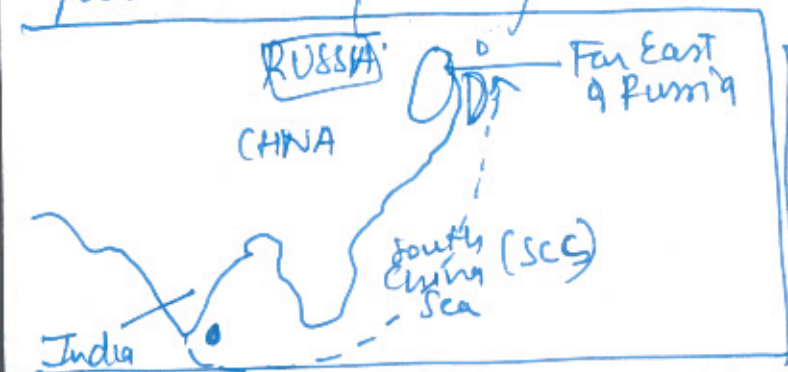


Fig: Russia (Far East) - India via SCS

Economic Interest of India

- ① Presence of Minerals & Resources esp. Rare Earth metals

good for super conductor & chips

Energy Resources like fossil fuels including natural gas & methane hydrates can be explored (Energy Crisis can be solved)

Investment by Indian Industry for economic gain & market in Russia

Trade Route via South China Sea connecting South India and Russia for East (Sister States + People to People Connect)

Strategic Interest

① → Near Arctic Sea (which might be new region to explore after Climate Change - It is richly - New resources → New Opportunities

② → Neighbors to Japan - India's Partner in QUAD

③ → Passes through South China Sea } Freedom of Navigation as Innocent passage to have rules based - world order

⇒ This will check China's Expansionist Policy
 ⇒ India will follow UNCLOS in the Region

④ → Neighbors to South Korea - India's CEPA Partner

This can happen if India's realised "Look & Act East" and takes it forward to "Look - Far - East" as Russia is time tested Strategic Partner of India as said by Putin

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)	
Structure/ Presentation	
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Q.7) It was not till the 1990s that stubble burning practices emerged as a widespread practice in the farming community. Elaborate on the factors for the same. Evaluate the effectiveness of the government measures that have been taken to contain the practice. (10 Marks, 150 words)

1990 के दशक तक पराली जलाने की प्रथा कृषक समुदाय में एक व्यापक प्रथा के रूप में सामने नहीं आयी थी। इसके लिए उत्तरदायी कारकों का विस्तृत वर्णन करें। इस प्रथा को नियंत्रित करने के लिए उठाए गए सरकारी उपायों की प्रम. (10 अंक, 150 शब्द) अवशीलता का मूल्यांकन करें।

Stubble Burning is practice of burning of crop residue after harvest. It emerged after 1990s when LPG Reforms were opened and more intensive Agriculture started in North India

Factors for Stubble Burning

- 1) Lack of Infrastructure & Funding with farmers to manage stubble
- 2) Paddy Stubble cannot be used as feed due to Stubble Content - Sulphur.
- 3) Early Sowing of wheat immediately after harvesting Rise demands it
- 4) Lack of facilities with farmers to manage stubble.

Government Measures → Law: 2021 AQM Act for synergy of Punjab
 Haryana, NCR Delhi, Rajasthan UP
 to manage Environment Pollution in New Delhi

- ② Incentive & Sub-Mechanistic Mission for Agriculture
- ③ Happyseeder for direct sowing
- ④ Combine harvester as SMS-manager & bubble system attached to harvester
- ⑤ Custom Hiring Shops for farmers by Govt.
- ⑥ PUSA decomposer by Delhi Govt.

Effectiveness of Measures

- ① Farmer not aware
- ② The cost of Inputs i.e. too high (SMS Keeper)
- ③ Custom Hiring Shops have less instruments that cannot cater to large needs of large number of farmers at same time
- ④ Hesitancy to use PUSA decomposer as it's fungus
- ⑤ Lack of Coordination among States of Delhi, Haryana and Punjab.
- ⑥ Lack of Activation of CAQM which has not taken immediate step to go.

Idea is to aware farmers & to shift towards sustainable practices in long term by replacing water-guzzling & polluting crops.

Feedback

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Q.8) Fertility behavior of couples is a calculus of conscious choices; hence, solution to population control lies in expanding choices and not in coercive state policies. Give your opinion.

(10 Marks, 150 words)

दम्पतियों का प्रजनन व्यवहार सचेत विकल्पों की गणना है; इसलिए, जनसंख्या नियंत्रण का समाधान विकल्पों के विस्तार में निहित है, न कि राज्य की दमनकारी नीतियों में। अपना तर्क दीजिये। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Recently Report of NFTIS-5 → India's Fertility rate is 2 less than 2.1 that Replacement rate of fertility.

Obstacles to Population Control needed → Tremendous increase in Population
 → By 2026 India to surpass China - UNDP Report in Population
 → Limited resources
 → Fragmented Land

Coercive State Policy

Benefits

- Population control as done in China
- Incentives for population control helps the to be parents to make choices
- Child marriage stops

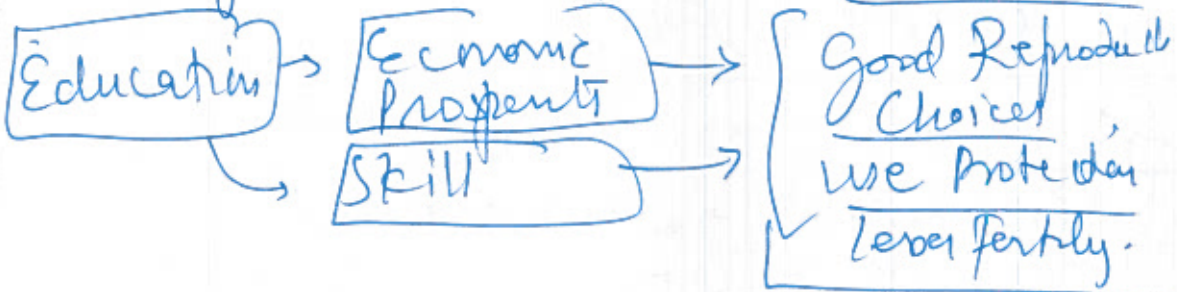
Demerits

- Less Democratic
- Freedom of Reproductive Choice is at harm
- Freedom of right to life of child to be form and right to procreate
- Population is result of poverty to have more feeding hands.

Fertility behaviour of couples is Calculated & Conscious Choice

- ① Aware couples → use reproductive products and safety measures
- ② It flows through Family Planning
- ③ Poverty leads to high fertility rate
- ④ High Income → Choice is to have less children
Reason ⇒ poverty needs more hands to feed.

High Income ⇒ More Allocation of Resources & Wealth.



Idea is to aware, not curb the freedom.
UP Act to control population is right in short run, but it must come with sm-set clause to make sure that freedoms are protected.

Feedback	
(For OFFICE use only)	
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Q.9) In your opinion, whether regional identities enrich the societal diversity or dilute national identity? Justify. (10 Marks, 150 words)

आपकी राय में, क्या क्षेत्रीय पहचान सामाजिक विविधता को समृद्ध करती हैं या राष्ट्रीय पहचान को कमजोर करती हैं? औचित्य सिद्ध करें। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Regional Identity means, when one identifies himself to his region ~~(more than as a nation)~~
 Eg: Punjabi, Marathi, etc. are regional identities

It Enriches Social Diversity Because :-

- ① More diversity is acknowledged
- ② leads to thriving of democracy
- ③ Economic opportunity to all diverse regions
- ④ Political participation of all diverse regions lead to Balanced regional growth

Diversity → leads to tolerance
Unity among the groups
Cooperation in society

Dilute National Identity

- ① US vs THEY [Eg: Bihari labour exodus from Gujarat]
- ② Son of soil mentality = Region comes before Nation. [Maratha Son of soil]

③ Creation of Walls - like Private Job Reservations in States like Karnataka, Haryana & Andhra Pradesh.

④ might lead to secessionist tendencies like Dravidian Movement of 1950s due to identification with region that dilutes national Identity.

In my opinion, "Regional Identity" encourages the idea of "Unity in diversity", provided that love for nation is maintained in same spirit as the nation demands.

because A "Punjabi" or "Marathi" is "Indian" because he is "Punjabi" or "Marathi", the identities that "Indian Culture" has given us i.e. "Vasudeva Kutumbakam".

Feedback

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Q.10) Explaining the concept of patriarchal bargain, discuss how patriarchy denies opportunity for development to women in overt and covert ways. (10 Marks, 150 words)

पितृसत्तात्मक सौदेबाजी की अवधारणा की व्याख्या करते हुए, चर्चा करें कि पितृसत्ता प्रकट और गुप्त तरीके से महिलाओं के विकास के अवसर को कैसे नकारती है। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Patriarchal Bargain ⇒ The phenomenon when bargain power is in favour of males i.e. patriarchy.

Patriarchy ⇒ Ideology that males are superior and females are inferior.

Patriarchy Denies opportunity for women in Overt way

① Socialisation

Girls

Think colored into crying is normal
doing domestic chores
(Seeing through role of mother)

② Boys ⇒ to fight
= show courage
= Never cry
⇒ Earn for family

Thought Role of Father / Male Kant of family

② Society / Polity

Less number of women at higher position

Less number of women at public places like fairs (etc.) due to patriarchy

Covert ways

- ① Women as Sales girls → Commodification of Women
- ② Men → as fighters in Army
→ Combatant positions
→ Permanent Commission in Army
- ③ Economy → ~~Due to~~ Due to Maternal Benefits to be given to Women, Companies try to lesser the number of Women.

Idea is to change society through Education
matriarchal bargain can be collection
 by giving women representation in
Economic — through Reservation
Politics → pass the Women Reservation Bill in Parliament (33%)

To educate boys & girls to do away with gender stereotypes at the same time respecting 3rd gender Transgender & LGBTQIA

Feedback

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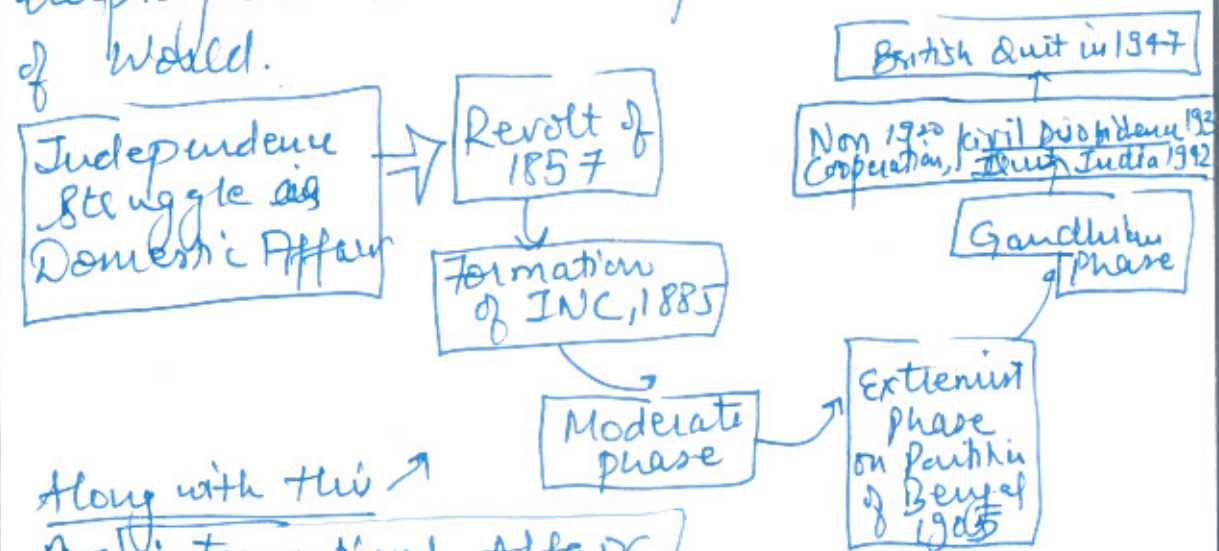
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Q.11) Indian national movement was not only a domestic affair of the Indian subcontinent, rather it was an international affair that extended beyond her shores. Elaborate. (15 marks, 250 words)

भारतीय राष्ट्रीय आंदोलन न केवल भारतीय उपमहाद्वीप का घरेलू मामला था, बल्कि एक अंतरराष्ट्रीय मामला था जो उसकी सीमा के परे भी विस्तारित था। विस्तृत वर्णन करें। (अंक 15, शब्द 250)

Indian national Movement, with the idea of 'Swaraaj' and 'Satyagrah' was battle against colonial and imperial British Govt; the nationalists not only used Indian ground, but took the struggle at international level, ~~not~~ This along with helping India, also helped colonised nations of World.



Along with this international Affair this struggle extended beyond shores.

- After 1857 Revolt, the leaders like
- ⇒ Dadabhai Naoroji went abroad to study as well get moral support in natives of Britain. This led to:
 - ① Formation of East India Association 1861 in England.

② India House was formed by leaders like Krishnaoacharya, Veer Savarkar Madam Bikaji Karna. This was rest house and discussion club for Indian students in Britain

③ Other European Nations :-
 + Madam Bikaji Karna in Britain and France
 + National struggle in Germany

Extremists and Revolutionaries

After 1905 - Extremist came to England and USA :-

① Gadar Party formed in New York, San Francisco. Baba Sohan Singh Bhaini, Lala Hardaya, Barkatullah
Newspaper like 'Gadar'
 - Idea was to collect "Indian soldiers" support in abroad.

② Mahendra Pratap Singh Raja gained the support of Turan and Central Asia

③ Vij Savarkar's Ashvini Bharat also had branches in Europe

Communists like MIN Roy attended 2nd Comintern (International) in 1920s, vowed to fight Capitalist Imperialism in India.

Support from Foreign nations

↳ Balauzky and OLKast started Theosophical Society: Julie Besant was Irish woman - who stood for Indian freedom in Home Rule League (1917-1920) (Newspapers - Common Weal)

Socialists like Jawaharlal Nehru attended All Party Conference of Commonwealth Countries in 1927.

⇒ Met Coment Attlee in 1930s, got his support and friendship.

Subash Chandra Bose - Japan & Germany Episode

↳ formed INA with POWs like Captain Mohan Singh
↳ Indian govt in exile 1943

likewise various events like Rountable Conferences I, II, III was in foreign land; attended by Dr. BR Ambedkar. (IInd by MK Gandhi)
Not only did India struggle in foreign shores but it impacted countries like African nations to fight against the vices of Colonialism and Apartheid.

Feedback

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Addition

Total



Q.12) The reconciliation of divergent voices and visions was the greatest challenge for emergence of a united India after the independence. Discuss. How were these challenges resolved?

(15 marks, 250 words)

आजादी के बाद अखंड भारत के उदय के लिए अलग-अलग आवाजों और दृष्टिकोणों का मेल सबसे बड़ी चुनौती थी। चर्चा करें। इन चुनौतियों का समाधान कैसे किया गया? (अंक 15, शब्द 250)

When India got independence in 1947, there were plethora of ideas from Gandhian to Communists, Capitalist to Communalists which were to be accommodated. This demanded strength of character and Charisma of these leaders like Nehru and Patel ji.

Challenges of Reconciliation

- Cause → ① British Policy of Divide and Rule
- ② Divergence of Partition between Hindus and Muslims ^(Princely States)
- ③ Parties like Hindu Mahasabha, wanted India to be Hindu-nation
- ④ Different kind of ideologies of different freedom fighters - Communist, Socialist, Gandhian, Capitalist (MN Roy, Nehru, MK Gandhi, Sardar Patel, respectively.)

DIVERGENT VOICES & VISION :

① POLITICAL : - Large number of Princely States, which wanted

Independence like Jammu & Kashmir, Hyderabad and Jammu & Kashmir

② States on the basis of language - protest by Srisaibaba Poti for separate Andhra Pradesh.

ECONOMIC → State based on American Capitalism (like C. Rajagopalachari)

③ Socialist and Communist State (Communist Party of India)

③ SOCIAL DIVERGENCES

① Religion based Country's demand of Hindu Mahasabha and RSS i.e. Hindu Rashtra

② Secessionist tendencies of South India based on language.

③ National language of country.

Resolving Challenges

① Partition Rehabilitation Commission, under 'Captain Singh' for land re-allocation to refugees in Delhi Punjab, Gujarat and Maharashtra

② POLITICAL Solution → Sardar Patel and J.L. Nehru's smart diplomatic and strategic negotiation with

- ⇒ Jammu & Kashmir (Instrument of Accession)
- ⇒ Jharkhand (Role of Plebiscite) ^{Oct, 1947}
- ⇒ Hyderabad (Role of Police against Marcan)
- ⇒ Princely States given right to being 'State' under Constitution (which was later amended)

② Language ⇒ After Dhar and Fazl Ali Committee recommended States can also be formed on language basis (not as sole basis) ⇒ Part A, B, C, D States to UTs and States in 1956 Constitutional Amendment

Economic Solution → Choosing Mixed Economy Model

- ↳ Social States → Major Share Industry by Govt
- ↳ Small Industry for Private.

SOCIAL → Constitution declared India to be secular Country.

② Hindi and English recognised as Official Language in Constitution and later extended by Official Lang. Act 56

Idea is to have Integrated India based on 'Unity and Dignity of all', democratic Principles and 'Sovereign of State' as one Preamble tells (Constitution of India 1950)

Feedback

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Q.13) Real-politick of Bismarck was a result of dogged pursuit of national interests with an objective evaluation of the political situation of the time. In the light of the given statement, discuss the strategies employed by Bismarck to leverage the prevalent conditions in favour of German unification. (15 marks, 250 words)

बिस्मार्क की वास्तविक राजनीति उस समय की राजनीतिक परिस्थिति के वस्तुनिष्ठ मूल्यांकन के साथ राष्ट्रीय हितों की हठधर्मिता का परिणाम थी। दिए गए कथन के आलोक में, जर्मन एकीकरण के पक्ष में प्रचलित परिस्थितियों का लाभ उठाने के लिए बिस्मार्क द्वारा नियोजित रणनीतियों पर चर्चा करें। (अंक 15, शब्द 250)

German Unification in 19th C with the vision of "BISMARCK" was based on "Blood and Iron Policy".

Real Politic of Bismarck

↳ It understood the - then - conditions of Germany Europe :-

- (1) Fight and humiliation of France
- (2) Struggle for Power (Geo Politics in Europe)
- (3) Britain's idea of ruling Europe
- (4) Rift between Austria, Denmark, France

Above was used for National Interest in his Blood & Iron Policy

For this he also understood prevalent conditions of Germany :-

- ① King Kaiser William's idea to expand his kingdom.
- ② Economic Cooperation through Zollverein

③ Social-Community together through trade and commerce of Germans - who were then divided into small kingdoms.

Strategy of Bismarck

① Helping one country and asking the other not to interfere.

Example ⇒ "Holland" and "Austria"
⇒ "Denmark" and "Austria"

② Later on he understood "Austria" and asked France for help in return of territories.

⇒ Battle between "France & Austria" with "Germany supporting France"

③ Last Battle in 1871 - Battle of Sedan led to final unification of all territories - this was fight with France, Britain was diplomatically asked not to intervene.

Idea of Unification → led to coming up of New Bosses i.e. Germany
Also Italy was born. This led to

"Industrial Revolution" i.e. Policy demands "Economy". Appreciation of Bismark is must for Strategic Policy i.e. "Real Politic" came into beginning in International Relation. "Vienna-Congress" in 1878 consolidated Germany as Real-Power of Europe"

Feedback

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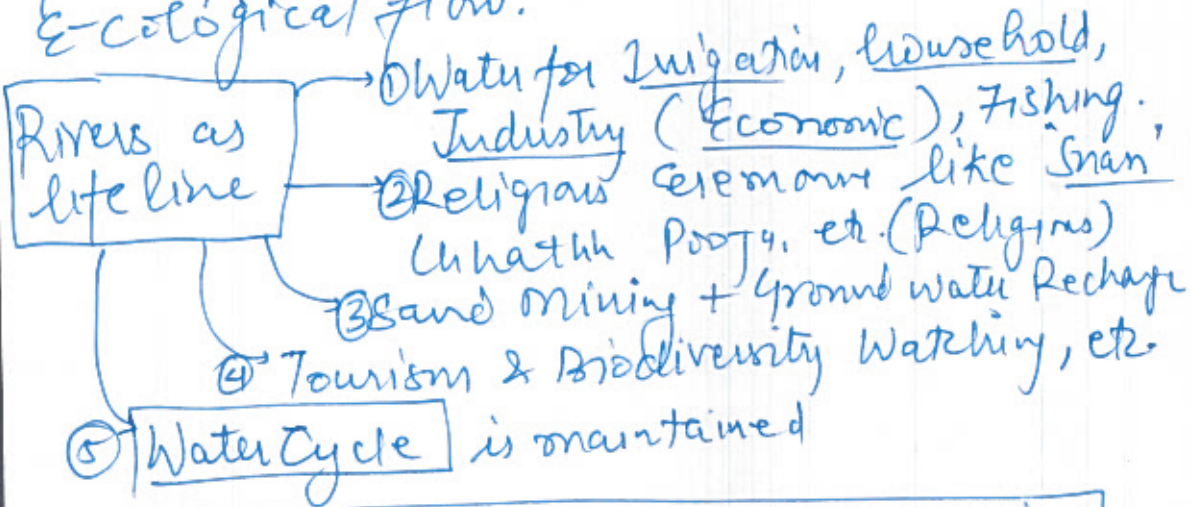


Q.14) Centrality of rivers to cultural and economic activities also make them vulnerable to pollution and overexploitation. Enumerate various reasons for river pollution in the country. Why have successive government efforts failed to make significant dent in river pollution problem?

(15 marks, 250 words)

सांस्कृतिक और आर्थिक गतिविधियों के लिए नदियों की केंद्रीयता भी उन्हें प्रदूषण और अत्यधिक दोहन के प्रति संवेदनशील बनाती है। देश में नदी प्रदूषण के विभिन्न कारणों का उल्लेख कीजिए। नदी प्रदूषण की समस्या में महत्वपूर्ण संघ लगाने में सरकार के लगातार प्रयास क्यों विफल रहे हैं? (अंक 15, शब्द 250)

River Pollution is defined as adding of unwanted pollutants into the water of river, which not only harms quality of river water but also its Ecological flow.



Causes of / Reasons for River Pollution in Country

Data: River Yamuna (Delhi stretch) and River 'Sabarmati' of Ahmedabad are the most polluted river stretches ⇒ Centre for 'Science and Environment'

Causes

- ① Industrial Toxics : Effluents are discharged untreated into Rivers
- ② Domestic Sewage flows into Rivers Untreated
- ③ Agricultural Runoffs : (90% water used by Agriculture) - Runoff ~~carry~~ carry fertilisers, nitrogenous compounds which causes Eutrophication and Chemical, Biological Oxygen Demand (BOD) of water increases.
- ④ Mining activities : Beas stretch in Kullu & Manali (MC Mehta v. Kamal Nath case)

Religious Activities

- ① Dead Bodies discharged into Rivers
- ② Dead Bodies after Cremation (Dead Remains)
- ③ Flowers & other Organic waste during Pooja & Archanas
- ④ Festivals like Ukhaath Pooja - disposal of Packets of Prasad & other paraphernalia

Efforts by Govt.

- ① Acts like Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution Act, 1974)
- ② Institutions like Central & State Pollution Control Board (CPCB, SPCB)

③ Schemes like = Avtal Dhara, Nirmal Dhara of Ganga, Ganga Action Plan 1986, National Mission for Clean Ganga 2015, Ganga Grama, Nirmal Tatra.

Lack of success / Failure of Government Efforts

- ① Lack of Involvement of People
- ② Lack of Monitoring of these Schemes
- ③ Lack of Use of ICT tools like Geotagging, Satellites, Radar, etc.
- ④ Funds not released on time (Lack of Funds)
- ⑤ No proper Utilisation of Funds.
- ⑥ Bureaucratic Buggage and lack of Political Will
- ⑦ Coordination between Riparian States is lacking → Blame game between Haryana, Delhi & UP for Yamuna

Need of the Hour: Water & River Cleaning as Jan Andolan

- ② Best Practices like 4-stages Sewage Treatment Plant like Delhi Govt started for Yamuna
- ③ ICT tools like Geotagging & Radar
- ④ Coordination between Centre & States (National Ganga Council is step in right direction → Need to implement it in better way)

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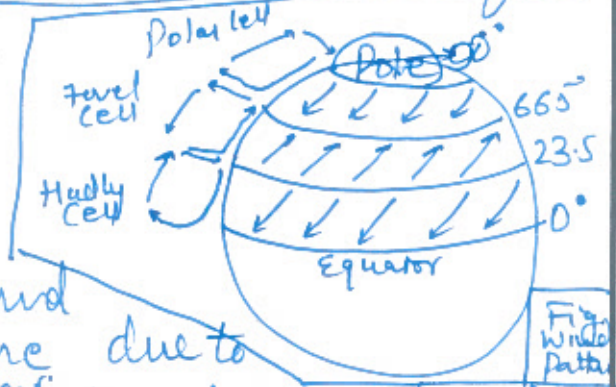
Q.15) Closed wind circulations in the form of cells aids and abates transportation of heat in atmosphere as well as determine the global weather pattern. Explain. (15 marks, 250 words)

कोशिका या सेल के रूप में बंद वायु का परिसंचरण वातावरण में ऊष्मा के परिवहन में सहायता और उसको न्यून करने के साथ-साथ वैश्विक मौसम पैटर्न को भी निर्धारित करता है। वर्णन करें। (अंक 15, शब्द 250)

"Heat Budget" of Earth (land and oceans) is maintained with the help of wind circulations. i.e. heat from heat surplus areas is carried to heat-deficit areas.
Eg: Polar Cells, Ferrel Cell and Hadley Cell.

Aiding Transportation

The Prevailing Winds blow in Northern and Southern Hemisphere due to divergent heating and dynamics of Air.



⇒ 3 Cells are formed:

① Polar Cell - Cold Winds flows to sub-Polar low" which rise up. ~~are~~ upper circulation carries warmth back to Poles.

② Ferrel and Hadley Cell :- Warmth from Equator carried to sub-tropical Regions, which is further carried to Temperate (sub-Polar Region) through these 2 cells. respectively.

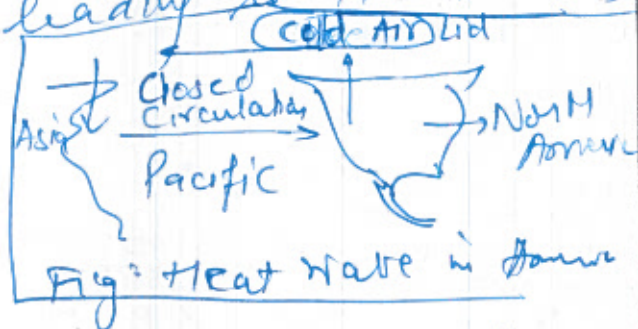
This helps in transfer of heat & maintains heat Budget. They are Closed Atmospheric Circulation.

Abating Transportation of Heat

Recent phenomenon seen of Heat Wave Done in America is example of abating the heat transfer.

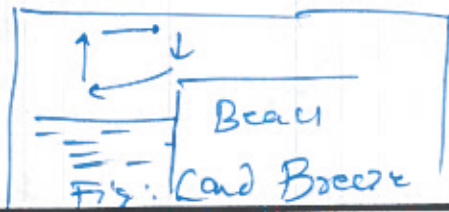
* Closed Wind Circulation cell was formed between North America and East Asia over Pacific.

* Cold Wind in upper Atmosphere trapped it for several days leading to Heat Waves in America



Similarly:

Temporary cells are formed like land breeze and Sea Breeze to aid the transfer of heat and moisture (Night & Day time, respectively)



Determination of Global Weather Pattern

- 1) The above given Polar, and Ferrel and Hadley cells maintain ① warmer in temperate region → Melted Norwegian Sea for Navigation
 - ② Moderate the sub-tropical temperature in mid latitudes
 - ③ Carry Moisture when passes over sea & Brings tropical Rain / Cyclones in Tropical Region (Eg Monsoon in India)
 - ④ Responsible for Ocean-currents and Exchange of Heat in Ocean.
 - ⑤ Phenomenon like El Niño and La Niña also change these Circulatory Cells of wind - changing Climate Pattern (Heat / Excessive Rain (Australia vs India) Curry La Niña Respectively)
 - ⑥ Sea & Land Breeze moderate the temperature of Coastal Regions (like Indian Coast have moderate temp)
- This way Global Wind Circulation abates and in transportation of heat and hence changes Climate Pattern.

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Q.16) Highlight the factors that determine location of nuclear power plants. Also, discuss the challenges and significance in development of nuclear energy in the country, keeping in mind India's climate action commitments at COP 26, Glasgow. (15 marks, 250 words)

परमाणु ऊर्जा संयंत्रों के स्थान का निर्धारण करने वाले कारकों पर प्रकाश डालिए। इसके अलावा, सीओपी 26, ग्लासगो में भारत की जलवायु कार्यवाई प्रतिबद्धताओं को ध्यान में रखते हुए, देश में परमाणु ऊर्जा के विकास में चुनौतियों और महत्व पर चर्चा करें। (अंक 15, शब्द 250)

Nuclear Roadmap-2031 of India is to get 22 GW energy from Nuclear Power by 2031 as per NITI Aayog. Nuclear Power plants convert energy from nuclear fission (Uranium, Thorium etc) into energy. ~~currently only 2 nuclear energy nuclear~~

Factors that determine location

- ① Availability of Nuclear Material - i.e India imports them, so near Port
- ② Infrastructure is huge, so Ease of Development of Infra - Eg: Vishakhapatnam ports for importing, Chennai Port for importing Technology.
- ③ Where large population is not concentrated - for safety reasons. (Eg: Goindwala is Haryana)
- ④ Far from Hostile Neighbour Borders

⑤ Nearness to Sea - ~~for~~ desert/land for underwater or underground disposal of Nuclear Waste (Fukushima in Japan)

⑥ Far off from Agricultural Areas to check the uncalled-nuclear effect on crops and human.

Challenges → III stage process yet into making
 → India don't have enough technology for converting Monaurite Thorium into Energy.

② Lack of Uranium (fissile) in India
 ↳ dependent on Imports
 (Co. trades with Kazakhstan, Japan, Russia, Canada).

③ Transfer of Technology → Demands
 ↳ NOT part of NSG Group negotiations.

④ Cost and Infrastructure ⇒ very high cost of funding.

⑤ Fear of Nuclear Accident
 ↳ Chernobyl, Fukushima's episode

⑥ Discharging Nuclear Waste
 is a barrier for countries because

it is radio active.

Climate Commitments of COP26 take us to

Panchamrit of India = ① Reducing Carbon Emissions Intensity by 45% by 2030

② Net-zero Emission by 2070

③ Non fossil based Energy = 50%

Above 3 Commitments makes Nuclear Energy in India significant: -

① Lesser Pollution => Clean Energy.

② Zero or Keyless Carbon footprints

③ Radio active waste can be treated and discharged off in a planned way as done by Japan.

④ Energy-Security & High Energy Density So growing population's needs can be taken care of.

⑤ Enough of Thorium from Monazite ores in India for Stage - III focus of Nuclear Energy Doctrine of Homi Bhabha

So, having in mind the Innovation Campaign of India, focusing on Research as well as diplomatic transfer of Technology, India can be Energy Secure using Nuclear Power in future.

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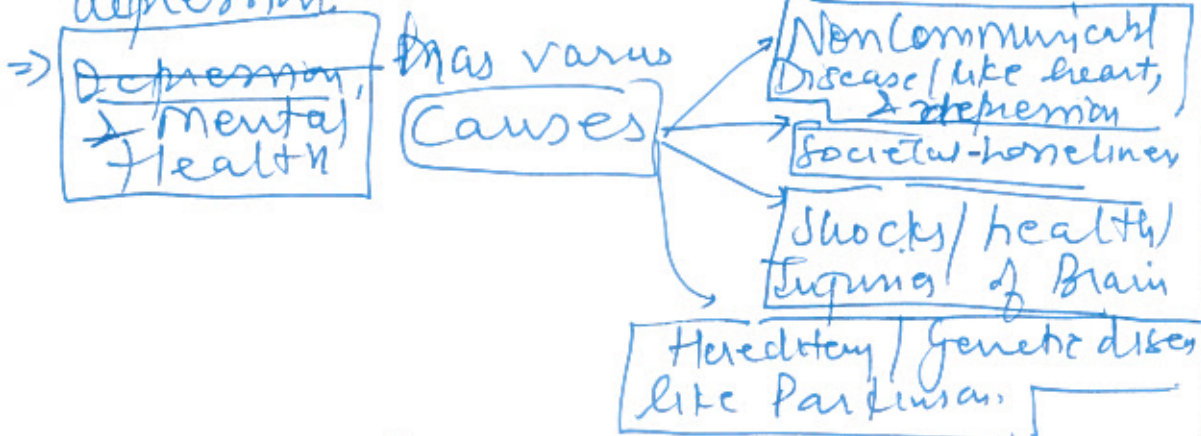
Q.17) The Covid-19 crisis has highlighted the need to broaden public discourse for mainstreaming the so far neglected issue of mental health. Discuss this statement and highlight the role of family and society in dealing with mental health issues. ✓
(15 marks, 250 words)

कोविड-19 संकट ने मानसिक स्वास्थ्य के अब तक उपेक्षित मुद्दे को मुख्यधारा में लाने के लिए सार्वजनिक संवाद को व्यापक बनाने की आवश्यकता पर प्रकाश डाला है। इस कथन की चर्चा कीजिए और मानसिक स्वास्थ्य के मुद्दों से निपटने में परिवार और समाज की भूमिका पर प्रकाश डालिए।
(अंक 15, शब्द 250)

Covid-19 has led to lockdown which along with economic & health issues, had mental repercussions of loneliness and stress. This led to more discussions of Mental Health at Govt. and Society level.

NCRB data 2020 → No. of suicides are on rise
↳ This points towards high mental stress.

⇒ Mental Health is wellbeing of mental health i.e freedom from stress and depression.



⇒ Covid-19 highlighted it as everyone was at home —

① Children - out of school - not getting out for playing

② Adults = stressed due to Economic Crisis / Job loss

③ Women = Domestic Violence
↳ = Extra Care homes

④ Elderly = Already 20% suffer from mental health disease.

⑤ Suicides of Actors like Sushant Singh Rajput & many students

so Mental Health became into public acknowledgment

Steps taken → National Mental Health Act 2017.

↳ Manodhan - MHRD / Min of Education for children / Parents of teachers to share their mental issue

↳ NIMHANS guidelines during COVID-19

↳ ICMR and Ministry of ^{Family} Health & Welfare Guidelines for Mental Health Checkup

Role of Family ① Family is first stage of socialisation for all the children / persons.

② People can share better with ones they have personal relations.

⑤ Family understand people better than anyone else

⑥ Need is to talk more among family members; avoid domestic violence esp. before the children; take the disturbed member seriously, so that such member can be cured in time.

Role of society

① Stigma is attached to those who suffer from mental issues

② Aware Society can help fight against this stigma.

③ Society can help those in need by or through Societal organisations like NGOs.

④ Aware society → means aware people
→ Better health talks and discussion

⇒ Peers from society can personally help.

Rest of society - can campaign for mainstreaming the health issues.

The idea is to recognise the problem of mental health at early stage. Family & Society, if aware can help fight the menace of mental health problems and it like suicide, drug abuse, substance violence etc.

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Q.18) Secularism, as a basic structure of the constitution, will hold value only as long as it remains a basic structure of the society. Comment, highlighting the importance and challenges to secularism in Indian society. (15 marks, 250 words)

संविधान की एक मूलभूत संरचना के रूप में, धर्मनिरपेक्षता तभी तक मूल्य धारण करेगी जब तक यह समाज का एक बुनियादी संरचना बनी रहेगी। भारतीय समाज में धर्मनिरपेक्षता के महत्व और चुनौतियों पर प्रकाश डालते हुए टिप्पणी करें।

(अंक 15, शब्द 250)

"Secularism" is ideology where by economic, political and social interests are kept ~~far~~ away and distinguished from Religion. India's Constitution has secularism as its basic structure held in SR Bommai v. Union of India AIR 1993.

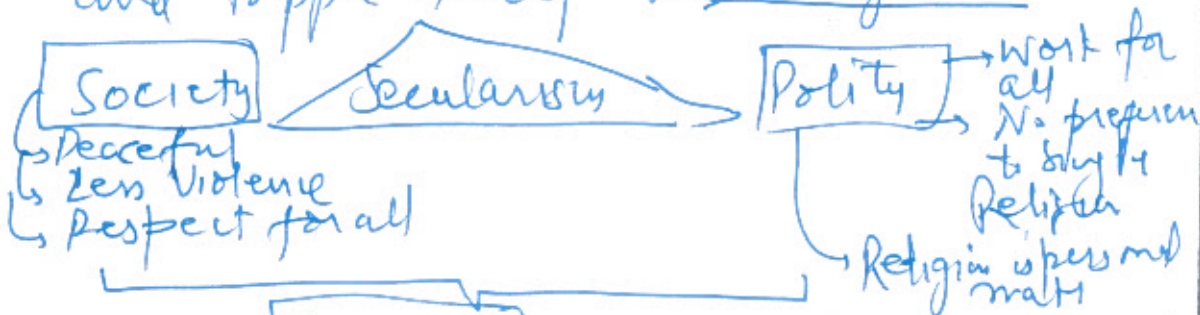
Constitutional secularism will hold if Society's Basic structure remains secular =>

Cg: Multiple identities, unity in diversity
and multiple religion thrive of society
follows => respect and dignity of all
=> freedom based on equality as
=> enshrined in Indian Constitution.

=> "We the People" of India gave to ourselves this Constitution => This ideology of Constitution can only prevail if "We the People" of India follow secularism in society as its basic part.

Importance of Secularism

- ① It helps maintain Unity in Diversity and hence peace in society; therefore refraining violence.
- ② Respect the Right to profess, propagate at practice religion of all (Art 25 & 28 of Constitution)
- ③ Cultivate Confidence in minds of majority as well as minority to respect each other & their religions - which are not anti-theistic to each other.
- ④ To reform the dogmas of all religions, the secular ideas like equality, fraternity, liberty must be upheld by society. This will lead to reforms based on Justice - like doing away with Untouchability and triple talag. like dogmas.



↳ It gets uplifted due to peace and lesser conflict in society.

So, Secularism is of utmost importance

as upheld in case of Shri Bano v. Union of India

Challenges to Secularism

in India:

① Divergent Religions

② Minority's Majority

↳ fear in the minds of minority of getting overpowered by majority

③ Ideology of various parties which have aim to break "lundu rashtra" "Hindutva" based politics bring the secularism into red zone in minds of minority (said by Prof Faizan Mustafa)

④ Lack of Education + Rigid Religion which I don't wish to change their dogmas (Eg:- Multiplication of nikah Muslim genitals)

⑤ Politicians mix religion to get votes (AJMM asks for Muslim votes) BJP focus on Hindu votes) AKALI Dal focus on Sikh votes)

⇒ Solution lies in Education based on Values & Justice. Constitution must be kept above all. Ideals of "Sarva-Dharam-Sambhava" that belong to Vedas & Upanishads must be taught in schools and

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Q.19) Drug abuse not only harms the user and causes distress in their family, but also, eats away the productive demographic dividend of the country. Discuss and suggest remedial measure to tackle the menace of drug abuse in society. (15 marks, 250 words)

मादक पदार्थों का दुरुपयोग न केवल उपयोगकर्ता को नुकसान पहुंचाता है और उनके परिवार में संकट का कारण बनता है, बल्कि देश के उत्पादक जनसांख्यिकीय लाभांश को भी नष्ट करता है। समाज में मादक पदार्थों के दुरुपयोग के खतरे से निपटने के लिए उपचारात्मक उपायों पर चर्चा करें और सुझाव दें। (अंक 15, शब्द 250)

"Drug Abuse or Substance Abuse" is the habit of having narcotic & psychotropic substances and drugs, when not prescribed by doctor; Youth of India is suffering from this issue as highlighted by Draft Youth Policy & Drugs Policy of Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment.

- Causes**
- ① connects to Drug Triangle and Drug Crescent (Afghanistan/Pakistan & South East Asia)
 - ② Distress in Family & Social Issues - Broken families
 - ③ Bad Company / Peer Pressure
 - ④ Lack of Enforcement of laws
 - ⑤ Connivance / Indulgence of those who are in charge of prevention (Doctors / Police / etc.)

Drugs Harm User

① It makes user addict
 ② His health is harmed - Mentally stressed, becomes dopamine-addict - mental disorder;

- ③ Nicotine leads to various cancers
- ④ His social life becomes mess leading to vicious circle of intake of more drugs.
- ⑤ Ends up in Police Station lock-up and crimes for money to do drugs i.e. Carer is wasted

Impact on families

- ① Broken Families i.e. Divorces are at rise (Reported by The Hindu)
- ② Domestic Violence Cases (Women feel the Repression)
- ③ Family Income reduces as the person who is addict becomes a liability rather than asset
- ④ Family Shame & Stigma of society borne by family
- ⑤ Expelled from family property / Person has to leave house
- ⑥ Ultimate pain borne by women and children & elderly in family who are abused and their dignity is hurt.

Impact on Demographic Dividend

- ① Asset converts into liability - Not able to earn - rather dependent on family
- ② Mind indulges into crimes to get money - criminal rate increases.

- ③ Delhi is facing rise in abusive and short tempered Cops leading to murders & knife attacks - Police of Delhi reports Drug-menace to be one of the reasons.
- ④ Entire State of Comptia is named & Shamed = Delta-Punjab - which leads to less investment in State. Parents refrain to send their children to study in such cities of States.
- ⑤ Similarly fear of parents - harm other children's future, who cannot study in large Universities due to fear of drug addiction.

Remedies → Draft guidelines prepared by Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment

- ① Secure Borders to stop drug flow.
- ② Active & Efficient Police to hold the big fishes behind drug peddler.
- ③ Cooperation of State Police (Eg Punjab, Haryana & West Bengal holding up Gangsters)
- ④ Effective laws (Amend NDPS for commercial holding)
- ⑤ Small Holdings → Councillor → Treat the children as mental-healthy victim
- ⑥ Efficient & more Rehabilitation Centres in all districts.
- ⑦ Awareness Campaign in India like Done for No-Tobacco to stop drug abuse and proper Institute to treat the Abusers are the solution to this menace.

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Q.20) Although looked with suspicions and distrust migration is an equalizing force that reduces regional disparities. Discuss. (15 marks, 250 words)

हालाँकि इसे संदेह और अविश्वास की दृष्टि से देखा जाता है, फिर भी प्रवास एक संतुलनकारी शक्ति है जो क्षेत्रीय विषमताओं को कम करती है। चर्चा करें। (अंक 15, शब्द 250)

Migration is phenomenon whereby migrants move from place of origin to new places of residence for long period of time or not temporarily. There are more than 450 million internal migrants in India as per Estimates.

Causes of Migration

Push Factors of origin

↳ Poverty, less opportunities for employment, Pollution, lack of freedom etc.

Pull factors of destination

↳ Job opportunity + Health, Education facility
↳ Ease of living
↳ Modern facilities like Transportation Infrastructure

Migration can be within country or outside

Sometimes migration looks with suspicion & distrust

↳ Change in demography of Place

Eg: Assam has now large number of Bengalis speaking Muslims of Bangladesh & Miz.

↳ Rise in competition for employment leads to fall in overall wages of labour

↳ Development of Slum areas in Urban cities

- ④ Unplanned Expansion of Cities
- ⑤ Social Harm includes - increase in crimes of the place.
- ⑥ Xenophobia in West - crime rates are at rise - because those at destination feels that their culture & employment is under threat. (Eg. Attack on Punjabi & Tamil in USA)

Migration as Equalizing Force

- ① It leads to reduce regional disparities.
 - ① Remittances are sent to destination for uplifting of their families (Eg. From Delhi, Bihar)
 - ② This gives economic power to families at place of origin to invest in food, shelter and education, health
 - ③ Demand in both place of origin & place of destination rises. due to inflow of income & remittances
- ② Cheap labour is available in urban areas for Industrialisation
- ③ Cosmopolitan Culture - emerges leading to more shared values & unity

① Cultural festivals are shared. The Place of Origin, which gets remittances has more demand, which helps it to rise in Education & Health

So, Migration is a demographic phenomenon which brings change in economy and society of a place. This helps Indians to have balanced regional growth as well as realistic right to freedom of movement, residence and employment provided by Art 19(1)(d)(e)(f) of Constitution.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/
Presentation

Question
Interpretation

Content

Value
Addition

Total

Mentor Feedback Questions

1

2

3

4

5

Test Goal

1

2

3

Outcomes

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.....

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Marking Scheme

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

* Subject to change without prior notice.

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