

TEST CODE : 5 1 0

FIAS – MGP 2022 (C-5) - GS Test #14

ForumIAS

GENERAL STUDIES

Name Of Candidate

Anubhav Singh.

Roll No.

Date:

25/06/22

Time Allowed: Three Hours

Maximum Marks: 250

INDEX TABLE			INSTRUCTION	
Q. No.	Max. Marks	Marks Obtained	1. Please do furnish Name, Email, Roll No and Mobile in the answer sheet.	
1			2. There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI, all questions are compulsory.	
2			3. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.	
3			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.	
4			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.	
5			<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> <p>.....</p>	
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15			<p>For Student Only</p> <p>Start Time 3:30 PM End Time 6:30 PM</p> <p>Mode Of Examination: Online <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Offline <input type="checkbox"/></p>	
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17			<p>For Office Use Only</p> <p>ECN CODE: EG: Evaluation Date:</p>	
18				
19			<p>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.</p>	
20				
Total:	250			
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			ECN CODE:	EG:
			Evaluation Date:	

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

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS



Q.1)

A1) Harappan civilization (mature phase between 2500 BC - 1750 BC) was one of the most sophisticated and evolved civilizations of the past.

Archaeologic evidences to support the rich social, economic and religious life: -

- 1) Great Granary ~~and so~~ at Mohenjo daro and row of granaries in Harappa - evolved agriculture production and storage of surplus.
- 2) Citadels and grid pattern: at almost all sites show sophisticated urban planning.
- 3) Similar burnt bricks: suggests centralization of production.
- 4) Seals from Mohenjo daro and other sites: flourishing trade and commerce.

- 5) Bronze dancing girl and sandstone bearded priest: regard and evolution of arts.
- 6) Water drainage and soak pits: concern for sanitation.
- 7) Fire altar worship at Kalibangan and Pashupati seal throws light on religious life.
- 8) Bead making in Lothal and Surkotada.
- 9) Terracotta toys and figurines and pottery.
- 10) Humped bull and other animals and trees were worshipped.

These discoveries pushed back the antiquity of Indian civilization by 2,000 years.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	



Q.2)

A2) When India became Independent, it was predicted by many doomsayers that India would fail as a democracy. India, however, has not only proved them wrong but evolved as a shining example.

Reasons for such predictions

- 1) Highly diverse nationalities.
- 2) Largely illiterate at the time of independence.
- 3) Unindustrialized and outdated agricultural means.
- 4) Political rights to all.
- 5) Geographical size.
- 6) Lack of a common understanding of nationality and nationhood.

Mechanisms adopted to

counter it: -

- 1) Promotion of national tendencies.

- 2) Asymmetric Federalism.
- 3) Increase~~d~~ in socio-economic indicators.
- 4) Strong centre.
- 5) No rights of state to secede from the Union.

Thus, India has evolved from a precarious position with no common conception of nationhood to a place where it has emerged as a shining example of procedural and substantive democracy. Indian citizens are working towards to achieve the common goal of reclaiming its rightful place in the world comity of nations and a resurgent Asia.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	



Q.3)

A3) The Indian National Movement, the beginnings of which can be traced to the formation of various anti-colonial associations in the 2nd half of nineteenth century, shaped and responded to the British policies of the time.

Indian National Movement

as a response: -

- 1) Opposition of oppressive and discriminatory acts like Vernacular Press Act, 1878 or the Rowlatt Act, 1918.
- 2) Separation of Bengal on ^{flimsy} grounds led to induction of Swadishi agenda.
- 3) All white Simon commission led to formation of a constitutional committee under M L Nehru.
- 4) Opposition to exploitative policies

against Peasants & mill workers etc.
(Champaran Satyagraha etc).

5) Policy to tax ^{items} like salt led to civil disobedience.

Indian National Movement as a reason for change: -

1) Greater inclusion of Indians in legis-
-lature and executive.

2) change in social laws like
Sarda Act, 1929.

3) Greater equality in services.

4) Abolition of Secretary of State's
council in 1935.

5) Eventual end of colonialism
(India Independence Act, 1947).

Thus, Indian National Movement evolved and adapted to achieve the goal of constitutional freedom.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	



Q.4)

A4) USSR collapsed in 1991 which was symbolized by the fall of the Berlin wall. It led for the US to emerge as a unipolar world leader in the immediate future.

Internal causes for the fall-

- 1) Dictatorial tendencies of the rulers of the Soviet party.
- 2) Inability to lead like previous charismatic leaders like Stalin.
- 3) Gorbachev's policy of Glasnost and Perestroika which completely opened the fissures.
- 4) Rising socio-economic deprivation.
- 5) Increasing prosperity of capitalist bloc of nations.

External causes: -

- 1) Cold war.

- 2) National fissures and movements for political self determination.
- 3) Bailout packages by west.

Impacts:

- 1) Unipolar world order.
- 2) Precarious security condition with dispersed nuclear weapons.
- 3) Rising struggles for nationhood.
- 4) Precarious condition of USSR allies.
- 5) Economically, Washington consensus was accepted.

The fall of USSR ended the cold war and showed the world the limitations of not adapting to changing times.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	



Q.5)

A5) Rising instances of communal acts and rising hate groups over social media has brought concerns about the secular fabric of the nation to the forefront.

Modernization and economic development are believed to increase secularization as: -

- 1) Wider world view and more mature understanding.
- 2) Greater vested interests that would lead to prudent economic decisions.
- 3) With greater modernization, relevance of religion is relegated to private space.
- 4) Absence of religious identities with increasing markets.

Limitations of this belief:

- 1) Modernization can also instigate those not in the fold.
- 2) Those not doing well hark on earlier belief systems.
- 3) Lowering relevance of religion can lead to a reactionary reaction from ecclesiastical class.

Thus, while ~~the~~ modernization and economic development has led to greater secularization, it wouldn't be complete unless it ensures equity and the welfare and development of all the sections of the society.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	



Q.6)

A6). Caste system is an intrinsic feature of Indian social system. changes in caste system and their reasons: -

- 1) Abolition of untouchability: post inclusion of article 17.
- 2) Affirmative action policies have led to improvement of caste position.
- 3) Modern education and ~~to~~ arts have led to dissolution of barriers.
- 4) Growth of caste agnostic urban centres.
- 5) Greater instances of inter caste marriages.
- 6) Reservation of political

posts has led to political empowerment.

7) Caste is no more a way of life.

8) Complex supply chains have necessitated cooperation.

9) Caste as a source of identity and not discrimination.

10) No more a basis to decide functional specialization.

Thus, though caste continues to be a reality of the Indian social system, its nature and qualities have undergone a significant change.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	



Q.7)

A7) Digital solutions have come to play a significant role in alleviating social issues.

Digital interventions in bridging gender gap: -

- 1) Access to education even in remotest corners.
- 2) Monitoring health of pregnant and lactating women through smartphones with ANMs and Aasha's.
- 3) Delivery of medicines.
- 4) Sharing stories of success of women through social media.

- 5) Raise complaints online.
- 6) Monitoring of PCPNDT Act.

Thus, technology is the solution and an essential part of bridging gender gap in India.

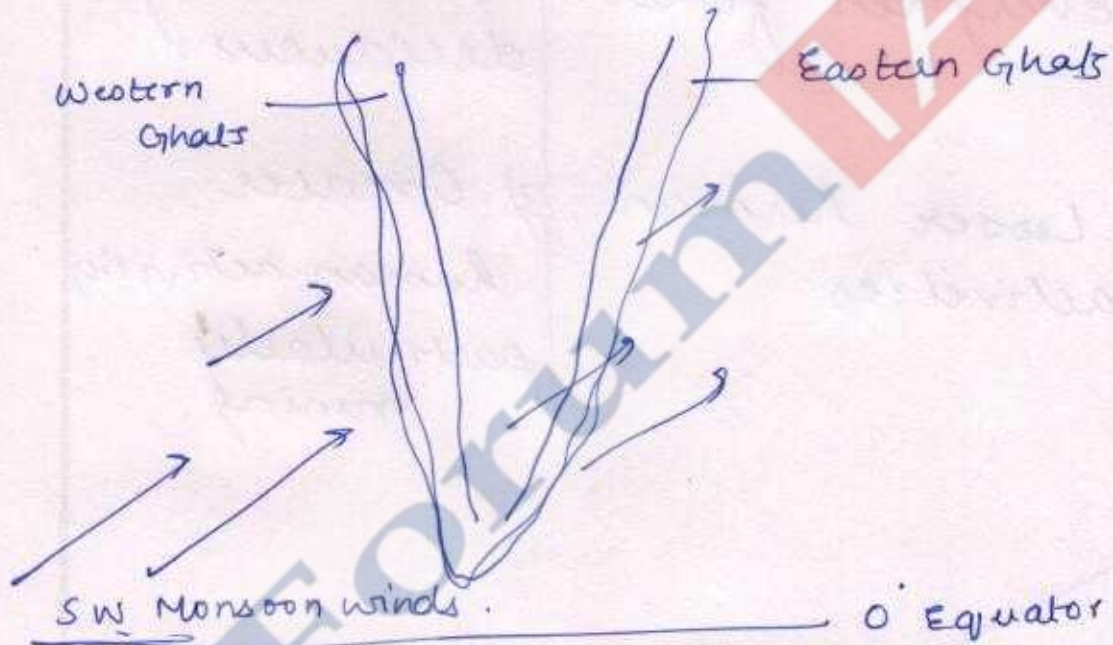
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Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	



Q.8)

A8) Western Ghats and EG are two important geophysical zones of Indian subcontinent.



- WG receive $>$ rainfall :-
- 1) EG fall on leeward side.
 - 2) SW monsoon winds blow parallel.
 - 3) EG aren't that high and contiguous.

Variations -

WG

EG

- | | |
|----------------------------------|---|
| 1) More rich in flora and fauna. | 2) Less rich. |
| 2) Evergreen forest | 2) Semi-dry deciduous. |
| 3) Lesser human activities | 3) Greater human activities, particularly mining. |

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	

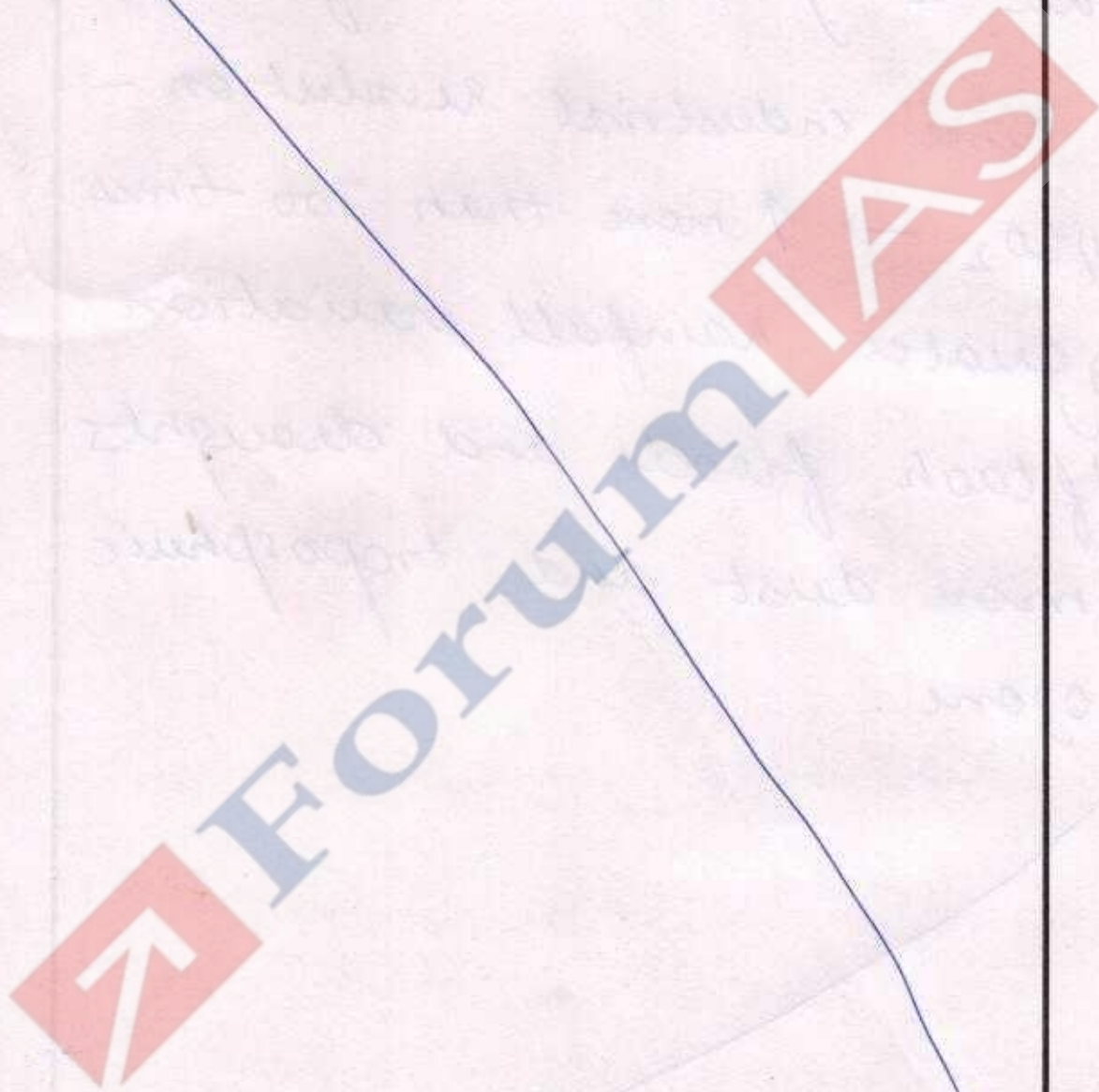


Q.9)

A9) Anthropological changes
are a great cause of concern.

Since industrial revolution -

- 1) $\text{CO}_2 \rightarrow \uparrow$ more than 300 times
- 2) greater rainfall variation
- 3) flash floods and droughts
- 4) more dust and tropospheric
ozone.

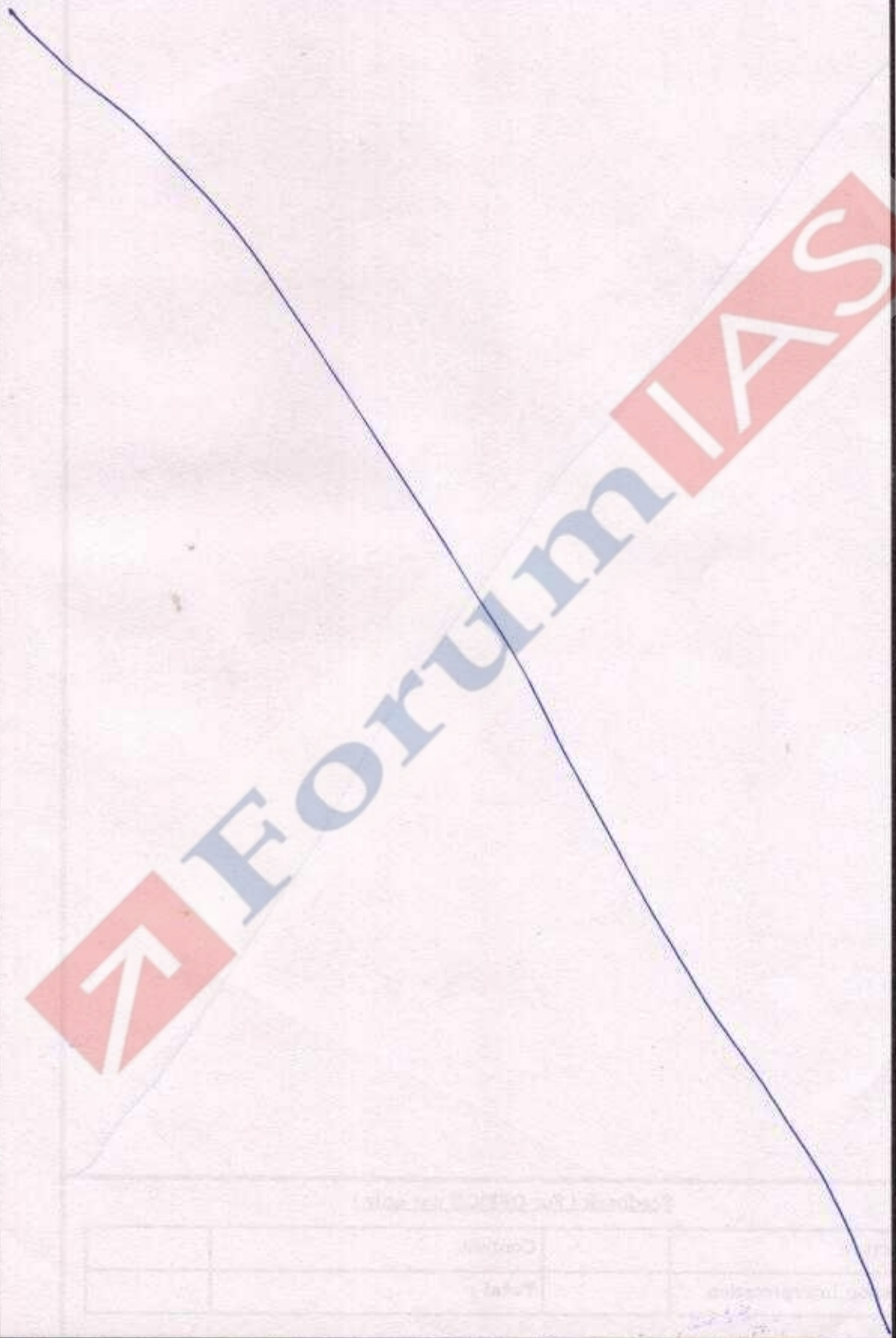


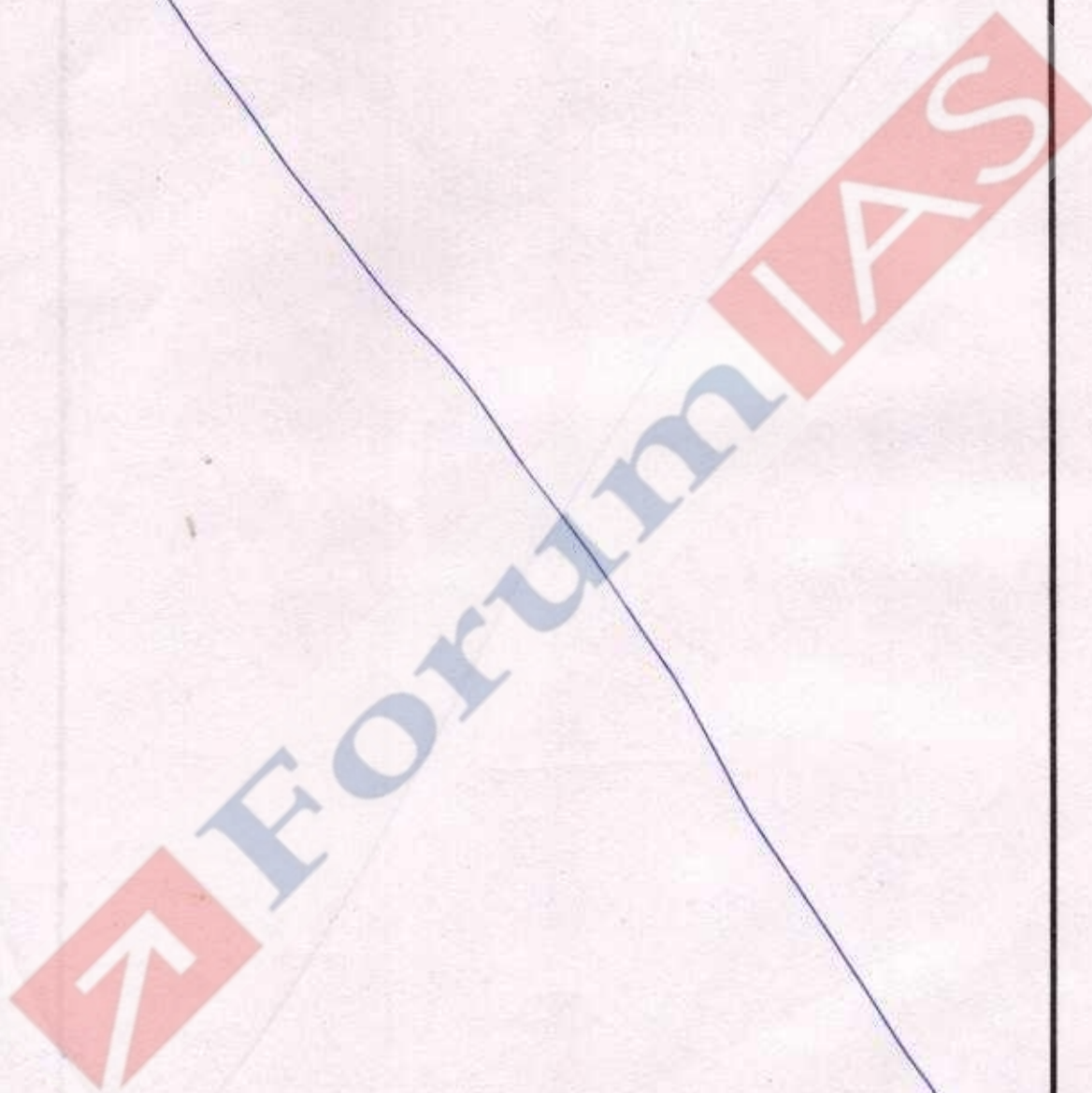
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Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	



Q.10)





Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	



Q.11)

A11) Trade between nations, since ancient times, has served as a medium of bolstering economic prosperity as well as a means, through traders, of facilitating an exchange of ideas and social, cultural and political value systems. This has served in the growth and build up of new cultures and ways of life.

Trade in ancient India was carried on through the following major trade routes: -



Trade as an economic activity-

- 1) Prosperity of harappan civilization and of early parts of Gupta empire was based on flourishing trade with the Greek Roman empire respectively.
- 2) Decline of trade resulted in decline of centres of production so economic activity was essential for growth in other areas.

Trade for Social consequences of

trade -

- 3) The influx of Indo-Greeks, Parthians, Shakas etc. led to rise in social castes and classes as they assimilated.
- 4) Brought new ideas of social structures. like

Cultural consequences of

trade -

- 5) New instruments of music and

- elements of celebrations/dances introduced
- 6) With the advent of Aryans, new languages were developed.
 - 7) Intra-country trade led to development of texts and languages.

Political consequences:-

- 8) New political units like stratages by Indo-greeks.
- 9) New elements of warfare like mail and chain and eventually of chariots.
- 10) Nobility grew.

Thus, trade has impacted all facets of life and continues to do so as is manifested by the importance of "soft power" in modern international relations.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	



Q.12)

A12) The nature of relationship between India and Britain is a colonial one as India served as a source of raw materials for Britain's goods and markets for Britain's finished goods. In essence, India was governed, not for its welfare, but to satiate the greed of Britain.

Impact of colonial rule on India: -

- 1) Commercialization of agriculture.
- 2) Impoverishment of peasantry.
- 3) No patronage for Indian artists with the decline of kingdoms.
- 4) Death of artisanal class.
- 5) Alienation of the rural peasantry and also landed aristocracy as they could be evicted at any time.

Viceroyalty of Lord Lytton
was marked by -

- 1) First factories Act, 1881 to repress Indian production under pressure from Manchester mill owners.
- 2) Vernacular Press Act, 1878 to curb the growth of Indian nationalism.
- 3) Local bodies were given the right to tax and punish in case of non-payment.
- 4) Excess drain of wealth and growing tariffs of goods manufactured in India.

Plantation workers were exhumed of rights to serve colonial interests.

Lord Ripon's viceroyalty
included: -

- 1) Albert Bill controversy: It was

revoked which allowed a European to be tried by an Indian judge. It supported colour supremacy.

2) Age of Indians appearing for ICS was reduced to make it more unapproachable.

3) Indian industry was actively discouraged.

4) Support for British goods and industry.

5) Lucrative investment opportunities for British businessmen.

While a free nation would have protected its own interests and welfare, policies in colonial India were framed for its ruthless exploitation and drain of wealth by its colonisers.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	



Q.13)

A13) The second half of the Indian freedom struggle, particularly 1920 onwards, operated under the charismatic leadership of Mahatma Gandhi and J.L. Nehru. While they were united in their desire to see India unfettered from the bounds of colonialism, they differed on various occasions.

Differences between Gandhi and Nehru during freedom struggle:-

<u>Mahatma Gandhi</u>	<u>J.L. Nehru</u>
1) Halted non-cooperation movement post Chauri Chaura incident.	Was not in favour as the movement was at its peak.
2) Didn't press upon the release of Bhagat	Was in the favour of release of Bhagat Singh.

Singh as a condition for halting civil disobedience.

3) Coined the term Harijans and worked for their emancipation.

4) Advocated working on the society.

5) Against partition.

6) Supported war efforts of Britain against Fascism.

Nehru preferred a socialistic way and divorced state from religion.

Advocated constitutional reforms.

Saw partition as a necessary evil.

6) Wanted to cripple Britain's war efforts.

On question of vision for independent India: -

7) Stateless society.

Was a socialist. Advocated state led socio-economic change.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 8) Labour intensive growth model. | 9) Capital intensive modern growth model. |
| 9) Advocated village based model | Urban; import-substitution-industrialization. |
| 10) Society to work on secularism and caste. | Strong constitutional rights and laws.
(Objective resolution) |

Thus, while in Gandhi and Nehru were united in their efforts for a free India, their modus operandi differed on occasions. They also had different roadmaps to seat India on the grand table of major nations.

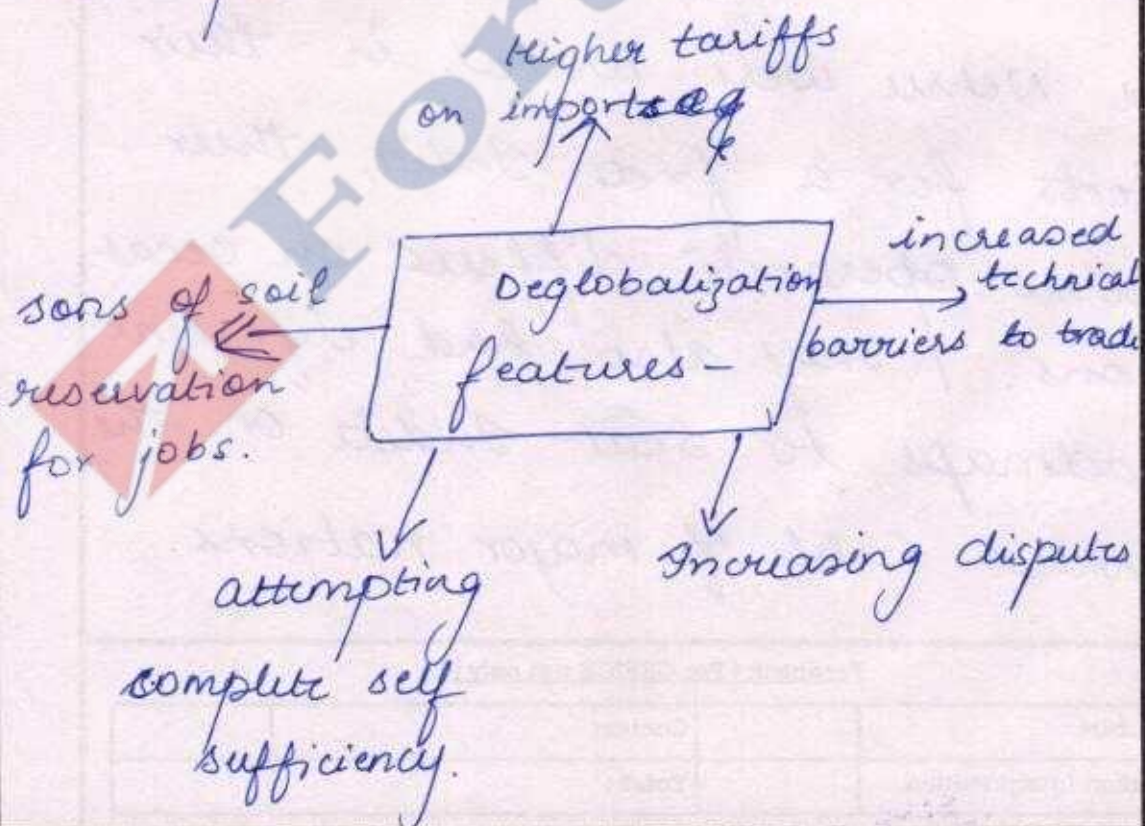
Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	



Q.14)

A14) Globalization can be understood as the growing interconnectedness of the world. De-globalization is an anti-thesis of that where nations attempt to de-link and reduce their dependency on other nations. They prioritize their immediate well being through high tariffs and import substitution.



Reasons for deglobalization
wave -

1) Economic deceleration: In the wake of Lehmann crisis in 2007-08 and the ~~the~~ negative impact of the pandemic.

2) Growth of populist leaders: Peddling fake promises of jobs only for the citizens.

3) Jingoistic sentiments: With economic vulnerability and smaller pie size, citizens are falling prey to it.

4) Migration pressures: Increasing refugees and lower resources are creating tensed situations.

5) Strategic concerns: like sanctions on Iran or blocking choke points are forcing countries to be inward looking.

6) Unnecessary technical barriers imposed on developing world are causing countries to move out of WTO fold.

Impact on Indian society:

- 1) Loss of jobs for Indian diaspora.
- 2) Loss of jobs can lead to reduced remittances.
- 3) Social and cultural insecurity.
- 4) Increase in cases of hate crimes.
- 5) Loss to exchequer with declining tourism.
- 6) Positively, increasing self sufficiency.
- 7) Animal spirit to prove themselves on the world stage.
- 8) Greater job opportunities in the local market.

While deglobalization has some immediate advantages, it must be curbed for a harmonious construction of a world society.

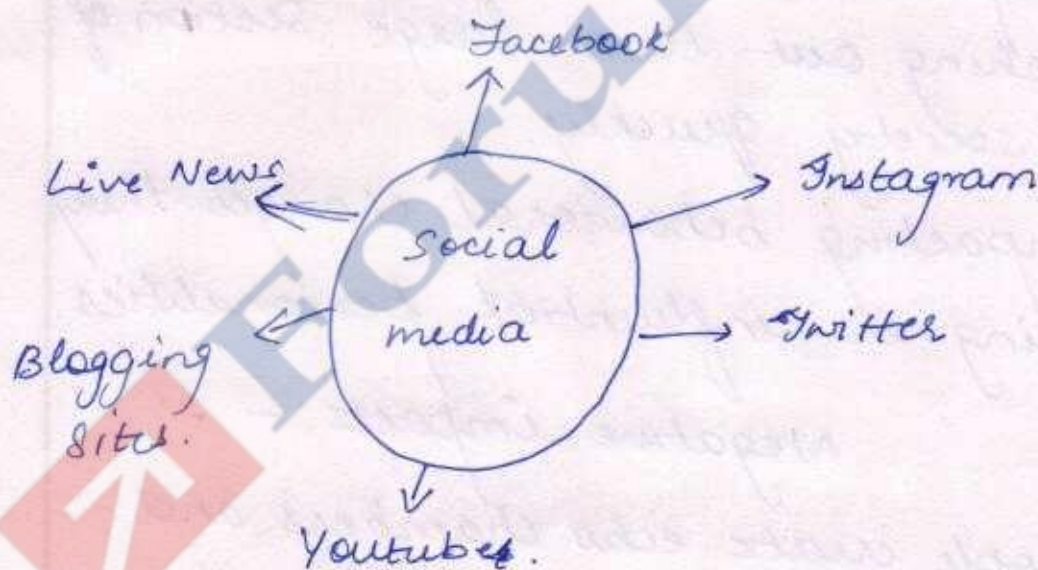
Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	



Q.15)

Ans) Media is considered to be the fourth estate in a democracy. With technological innovations and in the growth of accessible internet, social media has come to enjoy the role of an important platform which deeply impacts the everyday life of ~~everyone~~ everyone.



Impact of social media:-

Positive impacts: -

- 1) Greater connectivity amongst people.

- 2) Faster access to events and news around the world.
- 3) Help in opinion building through reading differing views.
- 4) As a great medium for expression. Growth of several artists like - standups, comics etc.
- 5) As a platform for sale of ideas and products.
- 6) Reaching out to a large section of the society quickly.
- 7) Impacting behavioural changes through roping in influential personalities.

Negative impacts: -

- 1) People create echo chambers and lead a blinkered life.
- 2) Fake news and posts are leading to uninformed and misled citizenry.
- 3) Online commercial frauds:

- 4) Supply of pornographic and other banned materials to young children
- 5) Breakdown of communication in families.
- 6) Perpetuation of hate.
- 7) Inability of Regulatory to filter all the content.
- 8) Unequal access leading to increasing social friction between haves and have nots.

While social media is a potent tool for ushering in an informed and globalized citizenry, if left unregulated or ill regulated it can serve as a platform for perpetuation of socially divisive ~~and~~ activities like communalism, etc.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	



Q.16)

A16) India has achieved the fertility rate of 2.0 according to NFHS-5 which is lower than 2.1 replacement level fertility rate. However, it shows wide variance in states' performance.

Reasons for regional variation

1) Education: More literate states have lower TFR. Eg - Kerala, Pondicherry

2) Social Factors: Matrilineal social structures don't lead to unnecessary need for boys and hence lower TFR.

3) Economic well being: States with higher GDP have lower TFR.

4) Overreliance on agriculture: States which have less industrialization. Eg - Bihar.

5) Gender Index: More gender sensitivity leads to lower TFR.

- 4) Supply of pornographic and other banned materials to young children
- 5) Breakdown of communications in families.
- 6) Perpetuation of hate.
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Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	

Social consequences:-

- 1) ~~Less~~ more children leads to lower qualitative growth.
- 2) Lower health and nutrition standards with more mouths to feed.
- 3) Increasing crimes born out of frustration.
- 4) Lower living and sanitary conditions (Growth of slums etc).
- 5) ~~Q~~ Uninformed citizenry making poor political choices.

The Population Control

Law: -

Advantages

- 1) Greater state's share for each citizen
- 2) Qualitative improvements in social and health indicators

Disadvantages

- 1) Curbing of individual freedom and liberty (Ar. 21)
- 2) Eventual ageing of citizenry and lack of productive workforce (eg - Japan)

- 3) ^{Lessening} ~~leak~~ of pressure on natural resources.
- 4) Educated and literate citizenry.
- 5) Better quality of life.
- 3) India is overwhelmingly agricult-
-ure and labour intensive. It can lead to a decline in agricultural productivity.
- 4) Loss of demographic dividend.
- 5) Restricted access to easy labour, FDI might fall.

Population, if used meticulously, can turn into demographic dividend and act as a catalyst in energizing India's growth and achieving its target of being a 5 trillion dollar economy.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	



Q.17)

A17.) Urbanization can be understood as the growth of urban centres in a country where people's main employment is in the secondary and tertiary sectors rather than the primary sector. India has an urbanization of around 31% which is scheduled to cross 50% by the mid of this century.

Social Challenges that have arisen due to uncontrolled urbanization

- 1) Unplanned cities leading to unsanitary living conditions for the working class.
- 2) Unplanned infrastructure — ~~traffic~~ jams.
- 3) Insufficient public transportation — leading to huge traffic jams.

- 4) Increasing crime rates in urban areas.
- 5) Lack of social ties and break up of joint families.
- 6) Alienation from work and no emotional support from families.
- 7) Lower quality of life as property rates are very high.

Ecological challenges -

- 8) Worsening air quality that leads to several premature deaths and loss to GDP.
- 9) Water crises in urban centres.
- 10) Unmitigated deforestation to provide for land.
- 11) Encroachment of aquifers that is preventing ground water recharge.

Two illustrations that highlight the challenges: -

1) Urban Floods in Chennai, Bombay - problem of encroaching on aquifers, clogged drains, population pressure, insufficient drainage infrastructure.

2) Frequent fires in buildings in Delhi - unchecked construction activities and unsanitary working conditions.

Thus, while urban centres are the major engines of growth of the economy, they should be planned to ensure that a dignified life is made available to every citizen and is simultaneously ecologically sustainable.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	



Q.18)

A18) 70% of the earth's surface is covered by Oceans. Oceans serve as an important lifeline for world trade, home to flora and fauna and support many economic activities. An understanding of oceans is pivotal for our lives.

Oceanic temperature varies at different depths and in different areas due to the following reasons: —

- 1) Depth of Photic zone: Insolation is absorbed.
- 2) Flow of currents and the areas from which they are being brought. (Eg — Gulfstream is warm and Labrador is cool).

- 3) The salinity content of the ocean
- 4) Mid oceanic ridges magmatic activity.

~~Q~~ - Oceanic temperature variation impacts: -

- 1) Cool nutrient rich water are a source of great nutrients for planktons. Wherever there is upwelling, it becomes a great ~~source~~^{site} for fishing (Eg - Newfoundland - land).
- 2) Impact El-Nino and La-Nina which has bearing on weather conditions and agricultural productivity.
- 3) ~~Caraceros~~ impact the lives of continental communities.

- 4) Play a pivotal role in ecological balance.
- 5) Oceanic flora and fauna have narrow temperature tolerance, so it supports niche ecological niches for important species.



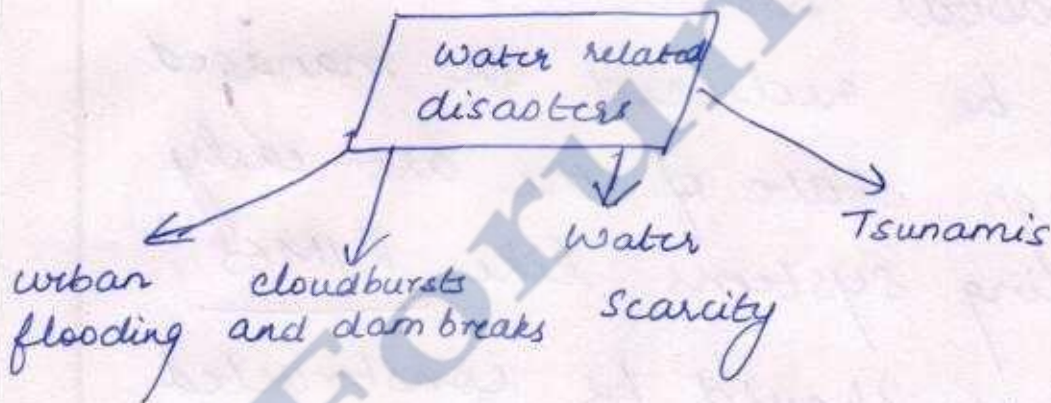
Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	



Q.19)

A19) Water ~~scarcity~~ ^{disasters} have turned out to be one of the biggest social and ecological challenge of the 21st century that needs to be addressed at the earliest to prevent widespread impacts.



Steps to be taken:-

- 1) Urban flooding can be prevented by judicious planning of urban infrastructure.
- 2) Aquifers and groundwater recharge basins should be left unencroached.

- 3) Greater plantation drives in urban and mountainous areas.
- 4) In hilly areas, landslide prone zones should be identified and monitored.
- 5) Better dam management through programs like DRIP.
- 6) Coastal water related disasters can be reduced or managed through state of the art early warning systems like RIMES.
- 7) Dams should be constructed after extensive research and a thorough EIA.
- 8) Water scarcity needs to be addressed through limiting groundwater extraction, innovative techniques like

drip and micro irrigation.

- 9) Greater recycling of water.
(Indore has become first water surplus city).
- 10) Social and attitudinal change regarding water conservation.
- 11) As a signatory to Sendai Framework, build back better.
- 12) Greater rehabilitation of people impacted.

Water related disasters are a thing of reality with greater global warming. Effective use of technology coupled with adaptive social changes is necessary to tackle the challenges faced by it.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	



Q.20)

A20) Heat waves can be understood as episodes of intense heat above and beyond the normal temperatures experienced in those geophysical regions. Evidences of increasing heat waves with increasing global warming have become an area of concern.

Heat waves in plains: temp. $> 40^{\circ}\text{C}$
for consecutive period of 5 days or more.

Heat waves in mountainous areas:

temp. $> 30^{\circ}\text{C}$ for 5 days.

Heat waves in coastal areas: temp $> 35^{\circ}\text{C}$
for 5 days.

Apart from these, abysmally high temperatures are also recorded as instances of heat waves.

Reasons for rising frequency and intensity:-

- 1) Global warming
- 2) Unmitigated deforestation.
- 3) Lack of agro-forestry and monoculture crops.
- 4) Urban heat island effect.
- 5) Lack of social forestry in urban areas.

and economic

Environmental impacts:-

- 1) Can lead to crop failures.
- 2) Death of flora and fauna (examples of birds dropping from the sky).
- 3) Impact rainfall pattern and thereby influence agricultural productivity as almost 50% agricultural land is dependent on monsoons.

4) Can lead to death of important pests and pollens.

5) Can lead to death of agricultural labourers and other workers.

Heat waves has become an important issue in both urban and rural areas. Greater plantations should be considered in farmlands and in urban landscapes. Early warning systems should be put in place for timely messaging so that people take appropriate measures.

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

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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