

TEST CODE : 5 1 1 2 3

FIAS – MGP 2022 (C-9) – Sectional Test #1



GENERAL STUDIES

Name Of Candidate	Kanika Goyal		
Roll No.	3517201	Date:	17-08-22

Time Allowed: Three Hours

Maximum Marks: 250

INDEX TABLE			INSTRUCTION
Q. No.	Max. Marks	Marks Obtained	<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> <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> <p>-----</p>
1			
2			
3			
4			
5			
6			
7			
8			
9			
10			
11			
12			
13			
14			
15			
16			
17			
18			
19			
20			
Total:	250		
Evaluator's Discretion:			For Student Only
			Start Time 6:05 PM End Time
Total Marks:			Mode Of Examination: Online <input checked="" 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: Evaluation Date:

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) Growth of the Indian National Movement was both a response to and a reason for changes in the British policy in the country. Elaborate. (10 marks, 150 words)

भारतीय राष्ट्रीय आंदोलन का विकास देश में ब्रिटिश नीति में बदलाव की प्रतिक्रिया और कारण दोनों था। विस्तृत विवेचना करें। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Indian National movement saw the diverse and interlinked process and reasons in its growth story.

As a Response

① To the policy of divide and rule
 ↳ The Satyagrah — Partition of Bengal (1905)

② To the policy of restricting Indians entry to the legislative councils and civil services

↳ formation of Indian association under SN Banerjee in 1875.

- ③ To the policy of restricting the Vernacular paper and sedition cases against BG Tilkak (Chiplunker Brother — Young India) (Anushilan Samiti)
- ④ As a response to Rowlatt Act → Non-cooperation movement

Reason for change

- ① Adoption of separate electorate — unity in Bengal partition
- ② Adoption of Montague Declaration → self government as Government Policy
- ③ Grandhi-Bruin Pact : equal leaders.

Thus, both like dialectics were shaping as from ~~ignore~~ → ignore → tangibility → fight → finally non?

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total



Q.2) Account for the reasons that led to parallel development of nationalism and communalism in pre-independence period. (10 marks, 150 words)

स्वतंत्रता-पूर्व काल में राष्ट्रवाद और साम्प्रदायिकता के समानांतर विकास के कारणों का वर्णन कीजिए।

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

National freedom struggle was inclusive of diverse contributors and contributions, ideas and ideologies espoused during that era.

Growth



Reasons for parallel development of Nationalism and Communalism

- The violent and overtested policy of Divide and Rule of British colonialism
 eg Sir Syed Ahmed Khan's loyal Mohammedans' → Place in Imperial Council

② The message of division created out of revolt of 1857
 → as a Muslim led revolt
 → started organising military on caste lines.

③ Change of Nationalism from civic to ethnic Nationalisms

- Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay → Bharat Mata
- Gangadhar Tilak - 'Shivaji Festival'
- Evocation of Goddess Shakti by Aurobindo Ghosh

④ Home Rule League also using Religious evocations

⑤ Khilafat Movement and Non-cooperation

⑥ Civil disobedience Movement and Muslim League Demand Separate Pakistan at Round Table Conferences

However, INA and Quit India though

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total

tried to act as unites, but the violence of by hearts
 Calcutta and Amritsar finally divided those united

Q.3) The history of freedom struggle is replete with the saga of sacrifice, selflessness, bravery of women. Illustrate through examples. (10 marks, 150 words)

स्वतंत्रता संग्राम का इतिहास महिलाओं के बलिदान, निस्वार्थता, वीरता की गाथा से भरा हुआ है। उदाहरणों के माध्यम से स्पष्ट कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Women, were the 'unsung' yet integral heroes of our freedom struggle

- Rani Lakshmi Bai
- Begum Hazrat Mahal
- Mahsani of Chittoor (1857)
- C.B. Muthulakshmi Amma
- Kadambini Ganguly (1890)
- Kamabai Kanade
- Saradei Chaudhary (1900)
- Anand Asha Ali (1920s)
- Chandrashekhar Sankar
- Sargini Naidu
- Pritilata Wadkar
- Madam Bikaji Cama Annie Besant (1910s)
- Suchitri Kripani
- Rani Gandhika (1930s)
- Binay Das (1920s)

Fig 1: Prominent female leaders.

Saga of Sacrifice

* Rani Lakshmi Bai : fighting the Britishers bravely

* Matrangini Hazra : during the violence of Partition stood strong protecting all

of Selfless ones

- Bikeji Cama : Unfurled Indian flag

In Paris, worked beyond the life leisure for the dream of Independence

- Ramesai Ranade : National Women Conference : to bring all together

of Bravery

- Bina Das : before the Governor of Bengal (shooting him on stage)

- Saropini Naidu : leading Satyagrah after Gandhi's arrest (civil disobedience)

Thus, women shine the tale of freedom as we celebrate 75 years of Indian Independence

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total



Q.4) Collapse of the USSR was as much a consequence of internal unrest as of external factors. Analyze this statement and discuss the impacts of fall of USSR. (10 marks, 150 words)

USSR का पतन उतना ही आंतरिक अशांति का परिणाम था जितना कि बाहरी कारकों का। इस कथन का विश्लेषण कीजिए तथा सोवियत संघ के पतन के प्रभावों की विवेचना कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

United Soviet Socialist Republic (USSR) ⁱⁿ disintegrated 'like a house of cards' in 1991, it was hailed as victory of the United States and 'end of history' (Francis Fukuyama)

Internal Unrest

- i) dissatisfaction from closed economy
- ii) huge expenditure on defense as Ronald Reagan had unleashed star wars
- iii) Absence of choice in the market
- iv) Undue influence → growing unrest in the constituents (Poland → Lech Walesa) (Baltic states)
- v) Political coming of Gorbachev → Glasnost and Perestroika (open economy)

(open government) and adoption of 'sinatra way' → freedom to the constituents in economic matters.

External factors

- ① Ronald Reagan STAR wars
- ② failure of Soviets in Afghanistan (1969 → 89)
- ③ Failure of NAM economies and 3rd world → huge fiscal deficit → reduced support

The Impact of disintegration was:

1. Unipolar world order → Americanisation
2. Globalisation (expansion of capitalism)
3. Shock Therapy in the eastern european economies
4. Inclusion of former states to the EU → faultlines within EU
5. Boris Yeltsin puppet regime → Vladimir Putin (2005) → aggressive Russia

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/ Presentation	
Question Interpretation	
Content	
Value Addition	
Total	



Q.5) Why is industrial revolution considered a landmark event in the world history? Discuss the factors that were responsible for beginning of Industrial revolution in Britain. (10 marks, 150 words)

विश्व इतिहास में औद्योगिक क्रांति को एक ऐतिहासिक घटना क्यों माना जाता है? ब्रिटेन में औद्योगिक क्रांति की शुरुआत के लिए उत्तरदायी कारकों की चर्चा कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Industrial Revolution 4.0 is all set to begin with 2020. The IR 1.0 was a landmark event because:-

1. Change in economic system: from feudalism (lords and serfs) to Capitalism (Capitalists and workers)
2. Paved way for Mercantilism: export out of Europe, transformed from a Net Importer from India and China.
3. Way to Imperialism: for resources, raw material, cheap labour and later finance capitalism
4. Interlinked the world economy: paved way for globalisation.



Q.6) How far was the New Deal effective in addressing the challenges of great economic depression of 1929? Discuss. (10 marks, 150 words)

1929 की महान आर्थिक मंदी की चुनौतियों से निपटने में न्यू डील कहाँ तक प्रभावी रही? चर्चा कीजिए।

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

New Deal, was introduced by Roosevelt in ~~America~~ United States of America as the ideas of JM Keynes (Model of welfare economy) it did :-

- i) Increased the control of the federal government over the economy of USA
- ii) Provided for welfare measures to take unemployment.
- iii) Created provision of social security and taking the demand from people
- iv) provided concessions to the Industries to increase production
- v) Control over \$ was strengthened of the federal Reserve
- vi) The demand for committed Judiciary in National programme was hailed.

Effect of the New Deal Acts

1. Transformed depression to a slowdown and eventually created demand
2. Attracted New players to the industries in the Americas
3. Re-boostered the stock market
4. Unemployment from as high as 40% \rightarrow 10% in the economy

As a result by 1935-36, had recovered from the effects however other places continued with different responses



Feedback
(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total

Q.7) What do you understand by modernization? Is Indian society a modern one? Justify your answer. (10 marks, 150 words)

आधुनिकीकरण से आप क्या समझते हैं ? क्या भारतीय समाज आधुनिक है? अपने उत्तर का औचित्य सिद्ध कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Modernisation is a process of transformation and progression. It has been interpreted as :-

- i) Technological adoption
- ii) Inclusive participation of all
- iii) Open economy. Globalisation
- iv) Decision making and choice of individual
- v) Separation of religion and politics
- vi) Absence of Discrimination

~~It~~ Indian society has been argued by western scholars as a Medieval society because :-

- i) ~44% of population is still in agricultural sector
- ii) Female labour workforce participation is just 21% (avg ~50% world)

- iii) Casteism and Communitism
- eg) Recent MP Sconi Violence against Dalit
 - eg) Nupur sharma controversy → Riots
↳ Killings
- iv) huge interference of state in Politics
— allowed via 25A of the constitution
- v) The society allow little decisions making to women and marginalised

however, India is a modern society in the sense:-

- ① Plural culture: of fusion and unity in diversity (Inclusive of all)
- ② Cosmopolitan outlook of Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam
- ③ Existence of various regions and constitutional safeguards to all of them
Multiculturalism
- ④ Presence of Affirmative Actions

They, for a New India @75 and @100

We have to follow the 'Panch Plan' ensure true modern and developed society by 2047.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/ Presentation	
Question Interpretation	
Content	
Value Addition	
Total	



Q.8) Analyze the role of digital technologies in bridging gender gap in India. (10 marks, 150 words)

भारत में लैंगिक अंतर को पाटने में डिजिटल प्रौद्योगिकियों की भूमिका का विश्लेषण करें।

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Q8.

Global Gender Gap 2022,
has put India at 135 / 142 countries and
says that it would take another 130 years
to bridge the gap.

Role of Digital Technologies : Periphery

① Increase accessibility : Cheapest rates of
Internet in the country with ~50% of
women accessing ensure that :-
• education • digital literacy • social
awareness increases.

② Increases affordability : faced with
financial insecurity, digital revolution
will ensure that females can access it
greater with Bharat Net
PM-WANI

- ③ Political participation increases → online poles; decision making
- ④ economic opportunities through
work from home, flexible working hours, greater accessibility to Interviews and Test participation
 (NTA for RRB) (SSC)
- ⑤ Health spectrum widens as already seen through :- RMNCH portal registering women at early stage of pregnancies and follow up with regular automated calls by Dr. Anita under Project Kilkari
- ⑥ Direct Benefit Transfers under PM-JDY, MNREGA, Mudra loans have already shown results.
 'Let's empower women because as we empower them, we empower a whole generation?' Bighans Singh

Feedback
(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total



Q.9) Caste system is a dynamic reality that is acquiring a greater degree of flexibility in the modern society. In light of this statement, elucidate how the caste system has changed since independence along with the underlying reasons for these changes. (10 marks, 150 words)

जाति व्यवस्था एक गतिशील वास्तविकता है जो आधुनिक समाज में अधिक से अधिक लचीलेपन को प्राप्त कर रही है। इस कथन के प्रकाश में, इन परिवर्तनों के अंतर्निहित कारणों के साथ-साथ स्वतंत्रता के बाद से जाति व्यवस्था कैसे बदली है, स्पष्ट करें। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Caste system is the peculiar feature of Indian society which has affected all religious groups on this land.

Changes since Independence

1. Caste entering other religions (eg. Majhadi Sikhs, Pasmanda Muslims (Azlaqs), Dalit Christians)
2. 'Sanskritisation' of Caste (MN Srinivas), phenomenon of lower caste adopting upper caste customs and practices (eg. Upayan Sanskar (Thread ceremony))
3. 'Secularisation' of Caste: Resultant of affirmative action (Reservation policy of A.15 & A.16)

- used for secular benefits
• Jobs and admissions

4. Political Transformation : Yogendra
Yadav → State reorganisation →
emergence of 'Dominant castes' at these
levels (eg. Kammas and Reddis
Andhra Pradesh).

5. Caste Identity assertion 1990s :-
Liberalisation promoting urban
dominance of the upper caste.

Thus, the caste system has
transformed but it is also waning
as Urban areas acquire anonymity, as
standup India promote Patit Entrepreneurship
and strict provision under AIT and
PCR 1955 showing results, and also with
Young generation realising the irrelevance of
Identity.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total

Q.10) Poverty is not only lack of resources but also lack of opportunity to improve one's standard of living and acquire resources. Elaborate. (10 marks, 150 words)

गरीबी न केवल संसाधनों की कमी है बल्कि किसी के जीवन स्तर को सुधारने और संसाधनों को हासिल करने के अवसरों की भी कमी है। विस्तृत वर्णन कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

~21.2% people are still below poverty line in India (UNDP).

As a lack of Resources

1. Income Inequality : Absence of adequate income for 2 square meals a day
2. Gender Inequality : ^{Poverty} absence of financial security to women → greater incidence of domestic violence ~44.8% (NFHS-5)
3. Access to land → land poverty → ~30% of the population working as casual labourers.
4. Access to credit facility : NABARD Agricultural census 2017 ~54% Rural India under ~74,000 ₹ debt → Debt trap poverty (money lenders)

- As a lack of opportunity
- * opportunity to access healthcare →
 - 85% services concentrated in the urban India
 - yet to be covered by insurance
 - * opportunity to education and skilling: affected by Unemployment and Underemployment.
 - * Opportunity to digital space → digital divide → Further aggravation in COVID-19 (few research)

Thus, as Dr. Amartya Sen says poverty is "deprivation" and we have to ensure "capability" to all with equal resource access and opportunity to achieve goals of preamble

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

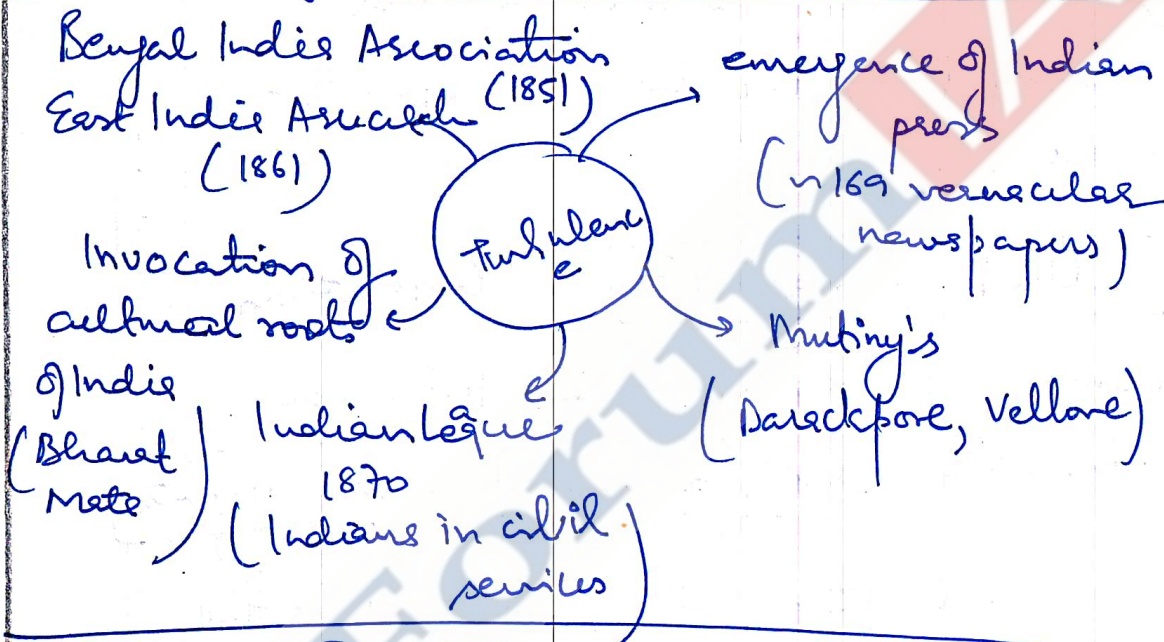
Structure/ Presentation	
Question Interpretation	
Content	
Value Addition	
Total	



Q.11) The viceroyalty of Lord Lytton and Lord Ripon was marked by the full display of colonial relation between India and Britain. Elucidate. (15 marks, 250 words)

लॉर्ड लिटन और लॉर्ड रिपन के काल में वायसराय को भारत और ब्रिटेन के बीच औपनिवेशिक संबंधों के पूर्ण प्रदर्शन द्वारा चिह्नित किया गया था। स्पष्ट करें। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

The later half of the 18th century was time of turbulence in India, whereby



Lord Lytton adopted a highly reactionary policy to the growing developments.

1. Vernacular Press Act, 1874 : ban on several Indian vernacular Newspapers (Som Prakash) (Gyan Prakash) → increased

censorship

2. Ulbert Bill Contravention: Different courts for trying Indians and Europeans upheld.

3. Indian Council Act: Miscellaneous loyalists allowed to the council — Kristodes Pal, Rajshiv Narayan of Bareilly.

4. Delhi Durbar of 1877: Coronation ceremony in Delhi when India was witnessing mass famine and droughts.

5. Discriminatory policy imposed in the Indian Army — Regiments on Caste-Religious lines (eg) 37th Infantry Punjabi Muslim forces

6. ~~Raising~~ lowering the age for entering Civil services from 24 → 22
(creation of Indian League (Sisirkumar Ghosh))

Lord Ripon, tried to take back these policies, which further evidenced the face of the colonial power in India: further he:-

i) Tried to introduce separate electorates at the lowest level (villages) (community caste divides)

ii) 1881 census further strengthened the divide and rule policy → Tensions in Awadh (Urdu-hindi controversy)

iii) Took a step back from any interference in the social structures.

Thus, it was this time that colonial 'Blessing in Disguise' Mindset started breaking down paving way for Congress in 1885 and was further strengthened by Lord Dufferin.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total



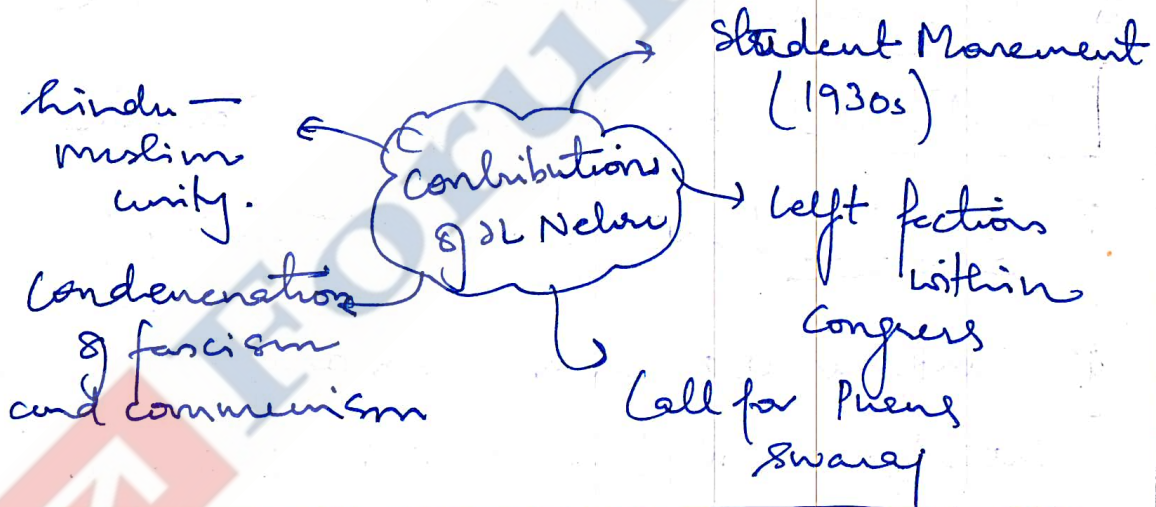
Q.12) Although Mahatma Gandhi accepted Jawahar Lal Nehru as his successor, the two had marked differences during the freedom struggle and in their vision for independent India. Elaborate.

(15 marks, 250 words)

हालांकि महात्मा गांधी ने जवाहर लाल नेहरू को अपने उत्तराधिकारी के रूप में स्वीकार कर लिया था, दोनों ने स्वतंत्रता संग्राम के दौरान और स्वतंत्र भारत के लिए उनके दृष्टिकोण में मतभेदों को चिह्नित किया था। विस्तृत विवेचना करें।

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

It was in 1929, at the Lahore session, it started becoming evident that Nehruji was the obvious choice of Mahatma Gandhi to lead India post independence



The differences During the Freedom struggle

1. Strategy for Mahatma Gandhiji was of struggle - Truce - Struggle

2. For J.L. Nehru, it was a strategy of continuous struggle

2. Focus on constructionist programmes like Khadi, Charkas, Indigenous education

2. Focused more on Urban India in Mumbai, Kolkata, Karachi and upper education.

3. Participated in the Round table conferences

3. Was against any such participation by Indians

4. Against any Institutionalism

4. Wanted to raise as a strong leader (including students)

5. Didn't support workers and Princely states till long (people)

5. Already collaborating with them from 1920s

Diffrence in vision for Independent India

1. Notion of Statelers model: Oceanic circle

considered Utopians - wanted congress and top-down approach for transformation.

2°	Nill late was working for <u>reuniting</u> India and <u>Pakistan</u>	Had <u>given up</u> on that vision
3°	<u>Sarvodaya</u> through <u>Cottage Industries</u> and village led economy	<u>Nehru-Mahalanabis Model</u> going for 'Massive Industrialisation'
4°	<u>Trusteeship model</u> reflecting a <u>Compassionate</u> approach	Model of <u>Socialism</u> (socialist) and <u>command economy</u>
5°	' <u>Individual</u> ' led Transformation	' <u>State</u> ' led Transformation.

Today, as India celebrates 75 years, the vision of both from the root of India we know 'to keep our windows open, but not let ourselves be uprooted by the winds'

Feedback
(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total



Q.13) Birth of Indian national Congress in 1885 was nothing more than a British strategy aimed at creating a safety valve for forestalling an imminent popular uprising among the colonial subjects. Critically examine. (15 marks, 250 words)

1885 में भारतीय राष्ट्रीय कांग्रेस का उदय एक ब्रिटिश रणनीति से ज्यादा कुछ नहीं था जिसका उद्देश्य औपनिवेशिक प्रजा के बीच एक आसन्न लोकप्रिय विद्रोह को रोकने के लिए एक सुरक्षा वाल्व बनाना था। समालोचनात्मक परीक्षण कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Indian National Congress was created in 1885, by a Retd. British official A.O. Hume under the orders of Lord Dufferin.

The safety valve theory argues:—

① It is given by Lala Lajpat Rai, who belonged to the extremist camp within the Congress.

② It argues:—

a) The rippers of 1857 were again being re-organised thus to stall them INC was created

b) The reactionary policies of Dufferin

had led to :-

- increased realisation of alien rule of the Britishers
- Absence of reform to the system.

- c) The liberation struggles of Latin America had sent the ripples to India.
- d) The access to literature of John Locke, Milton, Shelley, was putting in open the gross contradiction in the way Indian and British societies are organised
- e) The idea of ethnic Nationalism was gaining strength
- Swami Vivekananda - Neo-Vedantism
(convergence of east and west)
- f) The rise of Japan after the 1867 Meiji Restoration had sent the

signals of strength to the elite and upper class Indians.

However as the Agenda of the Congress created in 1885 reflect :-

- i) to increase political consciousness
- ii) to unify people all over India
- iii) to argue for greater representation, reforms and strength to industry
- iv) to bring more and more people to the fold.

It was not a mere safety valve, but as GK Golchale put it a lighting conductor to take the India to Independence as he puts it 'the early congress should be satisfied with its failures'.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/ Presentation	
Question Interpretation	
Content	
Value Addition	
Total	

Q.14) Why did the allied powers follow the policy of appeasement towards Germany? How far this policy was responsible for the second World War? (15 marks, 250 words)

मित्र देशों ने जर्मनी के प्रति तुष्टीकरण की नीति का पालन क्यों किया? द्वितीय विश्व युद्ध के लिए यह नीति कहाँ तक उत्तरदायी थी? (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

EH Carr says that in '20s of Crisis' between WWI and WWII the Europe was continuously preparing for war, one such way was appeasing Germany.

Reasons for Appeasement

① 1917 - Soviet Revolution

i) Increased threat to Capitalism

ii) Expansion

through Comintern's (Communist International)

iii) Growing workers movement in Europe
(eg labour emergence in UK and France)



(iv) Increased revolts in the colonies
— 1920s Independence of Afghanistan,
Iran, South Africa.

(2) Heavy German humiliation

* War Reparations of \$6.2 bn
 — No submarine in Navy
 — Rhine land to France
 — Army limited to 100,000 soldiers
 — colonies captured

* led to the overthrust of Pacifist
government — huge depression and
the rise of Hitler → gave a
fascist argument of Lebensraum,
superiority of Aryans.

(3) The approach was followed because:
(i) As a Bullwork against Communism

iii) to attack Russia (capture of Gecherlovakia and further Poland).

This approach, was however backfired by Blichking and the Molotov - Ribbentoff Pact, and soon with the opening of second front and the capture of power

This policy culminated to the weakening of whole Europe and shift of Balance of Power to Bipolar and later resultantly to Unipolar world.

Today, as the Germany's stance against Russia in the Ukraine conflict, continue to reflect as the scenario the way they are Geopolitically intertwined.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total



Q.15) French revolution was a beacon of light that gave a world dominated by aristocratic privileges and monarchical tyranny a hope of freedom but failed to liberate France itself. Comment.

(15 marks, 250 words)

फ्रांसीसी क्रांति एक प्रकाश पुंज थी जिसने अभिजात वर्ग के विशेषाधिकारों और राजशाही अत्याचार के प्रभुत्व वाले विश्व को स्वतंत्रता की आशा प्रदान की, लेकिन खुद फ्रांस को मुक्त करने में विफल रही। टिप्पणी कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

French revolution took place
(1789)*
in 1789 with the capture of Bastille, the
power shifted from Aristocracy to the
people in the France.

Acted as a beacon of light

1. The principle of Equality: People all across
rose against the feudal lords, demanding
equal right to vote \rightarrow chartist movement
in the UK, equal representation \rightarrow
rise to the socialism (Charles Fourier,
Robert Owen)
2. Principle of Liberty: Evident that
people can dethrone the Monarchs and

Nobility thus 'Divine Right theory of the King' was demolished with the revolution leading to → Liberation struggles in the Latin America, also the colonies

↳ In India Raja Ram Mohan Roy celebrated French Revolution's victory.

3°

Idea of fraternity : Strengthened Nationalism across Europe based on linguistic lines impacted the Unification of Germany and Italy.

4°

Revolutionary Ideals : Social contract theory of Rousseau → Popular Sovereignty.

However, the French, was still to be caught in convulsions for further 150 years. —

1. Rise of Robespierre (Jacobins):
extreme surveillance, communism,
unbeashed "Reign of terror"
2. Rise of Napoleon, and his policy of
extreme Imperialism → Battle of
Cannes (Unified administration)
3. Power to the elite classes after the
Battle of Waterloo of in 1814
4. Napoleon Bonaparte II reign in 1830
was of "powerful state" and extreme
inequality → Paris commune (1831)
5. It was only in 1861, France could
have a government of popular
sovereignty on the ideas of Rousseau
and Montesquieu.

Thus, though ideas came and
spread, France itself reflected how
difficult is pronouncement of socio-economic
equality.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total

Q.16) The Vietnam War was a prolonged military conflict that started as an anticolonial resistance and ended with the humiliation of the capitalist bloc. Discuss. (15 marks, 250 words)

वियतनाम युद्ध एक लंबे समय तक चलने वाला सैन्य संघर्ष था जो उपनिवेशवाद विरोधी प्रतिरोध के रूप में शुरू हुआ और पूंजीवादी गुट के तिरस्कार के साथ समाप्त हुआ। चर्चा कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

After the 2WW, the world stood divided between the ideologies of Communism and Capitalism. Vietnam as a part of 3rd world was :-

i) colonised unit in Indo-China under French (weakened post the WW2)

ii) was closer to China (under influence of communism)

iii) wanted to come out from colonisation → as a free state.



Thus, anti-colonial struggle began there with Nationalist (pro-US) and communist parties (Ho-chi-Min) fighting against French.

soon, as Communist party under Ho-Chi-Min was gaining more weight, the Capitalist bloc under the United States unleashed the war in 1959.

Resultantly:-

1. The forces were sent from Soviet Union and China as well.
2. The North was dominated by Communist forces and the south by Nationalist and US Army.
3. Along the 17° N parallel Vietnam was divided into North and South Vietnam (similar to division of Korea)

Though, liberated from colonialism division pierced the hearts of people.

Humiliation of the Capitalist bloc

- ① Absence of knowledge of Geography of Vietnam → Marshy land
 - Thus, a huge ^{gruelling} warfare → loss of life of American forces
- ② Rise of Vietnam peace movement in the United States and the assassination of John F. Kennedy.
- ③ The withdrawal of forces → Capture by the communist forces of Hoo-chi-min and capital being named as Hoo-chi-min city.

Soon, US to ensure that its help is not lowered started with a Reapproachment policy of 1972 with China, to turn crisis to opportunity.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/ Presentation	
Question Interpretation	
Content	
Value Addition	
Total	



Q.17) Fully unlocking the value of India's diversity will depend on the ability to manage contradictions and conflicts arising out of cultural differences. Discuss. (15 marks, 250 words)

भारत की विविधता के मूल्यों का पूरी तरह से उपयोग सांस्कृतिक मतभेदों से उत्पन्न होने वाले अंतर्विरोधों और संघर्षों को प्रबंधित करने की क्षमता पर निर्भर करेगा। चर्चा कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

India is a land of Unity and diversity, the feature eternal to the rise of India and fulfilment of goal of Atman Nishch Bharat.

Emergent-contradictions

1. Religious contradictions : The value to take forward as India move ahead.

Conciliation

↓
guided by
Ideas of
Kehar

- The value of 'Plurality'
- The value of "Sarva Dharma Samsthe"
- of collective celebration of each other festivals
- of acceptance of divergent practices and customs

2. Ethnic contradictions : Presence of different races — Indo-Aryan, Dravidian, Austro-Asiatic, Tibeto-Burmese may give rise to → Regionalisms

Conciliation → Nehruvian Panchsheel

* Respect for all, and choice to all

* Respecting each other cultures and enriching India

▶ Honorable PM's speech (15th Aug) highlighting the significance of diverse cultures — habits in enriching India

▶ Bridging gap b/w different impact of development (Hydropower) policies (Finance Commission allocations)

Conflicts

1. Caste Bared violence - Mujjafaragar
Riots, recent killing of delit boy in
Jaipur Rajasthan.

- assuring strict action
- assuring proper support

2. Communal violence - strong
condemnation and enquiry.

The Idea of India is
necessarily that of pluralism and
togetherness. The value it upholds to
unlock :-

- i) Fraternity (under the Preamble)
 - ii) Equality for all
 - iii) Pluralism
 - iv) Cosmopolitanism
- in the vision.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total

Q.18) Identify the reasons for regional variations in the fertility rate across the country and its social consequences. Examine the need of a population control law in the country.

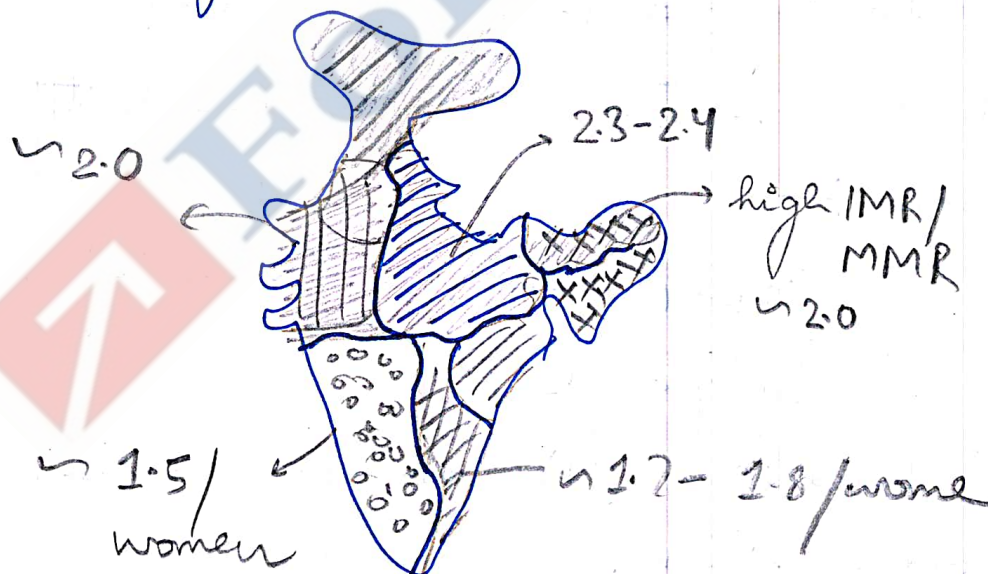
(15 marks, 250 words)

देश भर में प्रजनन दर में क्षेत्रीय भिन्नताओं के कारणों और इसके सामाजिक परिणामों की पहचान करें। देश में जनसंख्या नियंत्रण कानून की आवश्यकता का परीक्षण कीजिए।

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Recent survey by NFHS-5 (2019-20) has highlighted —

- The achievement of replacement rate of 2.1.
- Women looking forth to have 1.7/1.8 (for 1000 women average) in lifetime.
- The regional variations evident were



- Northern part ~ 2.0
- Central India - UP-Bihar $\sim 2.3 - 2.4$
- Eastern India - ~ 2.0 (But high MMR/IMR)
- South India : below replacement rate
 ~ 1.7 to 1.8 (AP-TN) (~ 1.5)
 (MH-KR-KL)

Social consequences

1. Increased participation of women in Public sphere in Northern-western and Southern India
2. Increased and continued burden though deduction from previous high of ~ 3.2 (TFR) in eastern region signifies
 - percolations of PM-JAY
3. Continued absence of Quality Health care provision in the North east
4. Political consequences as seen with 15th FC division may become further stark with 2026 reorganisation & delimitation exercise.

Need for a population control law

Why need

- To stabilize in the regions of eastern India (contributes vicious cycle of poverty)
- leading to high outmigration
- also low child sex ratio can be tackled

Why not

- Already have come a long way with continued effort through SAMAN, PM-MVY
- Behavioural change required
- southern societies show the role of economic growth and financial independence and education of women (Kudus here) (100% literacy Kerala)

Thus, the measure has to be of social and behavioural change, but incentives under schemes like Satya, Samsiddhi, Ladli Laxmi should be promoted, as seen the education of women (>12 years) automatically brings

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total

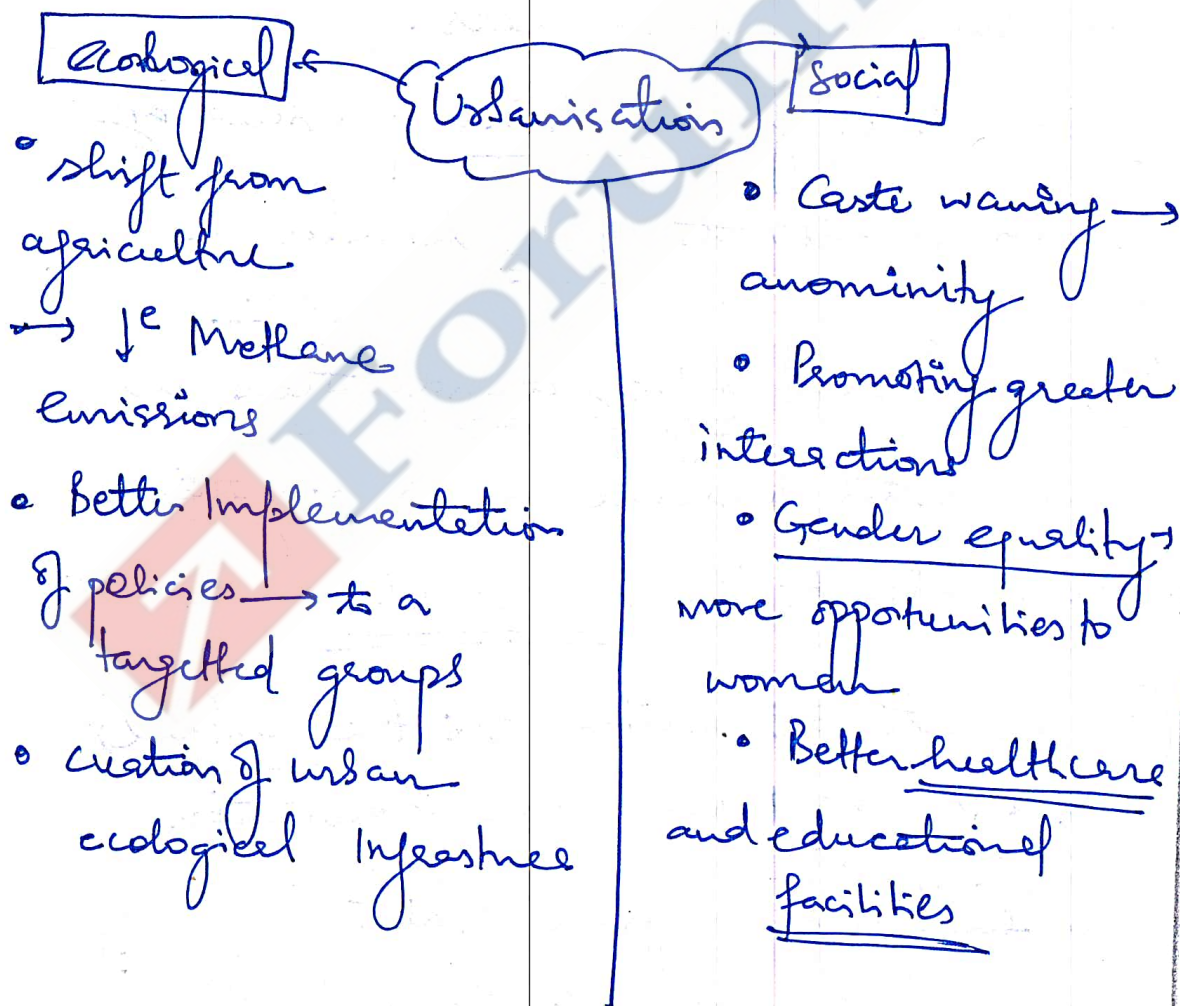
Q.19) The nature of urbanization in the country has given rise to new social and ecological challenges, instead of solving the old ones. Examine with suitable illustrations. (15 marks, 250 words)

देश में शहरीकरण की प्रकृति ने पुराने को हल करने के बजाय नई सामाजिक और पारिस्थितिक चुनौतियों को जन्म दिया है। उपयुक्त दृष्टान्तों के साथ परीक्षण कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Presently approximately ~40%.

8/10 Indians live in cities (Population Foundation of India)

It was seen as a solution :-



Rise to Social challenges

- ① The dominance of the upper caste as the private sector is marked by → absence of reservation
- ② Division between rich and poor habitation \Rightarrow 60% of people live in slums in urban areas.
 \Rightarrow division of amenities provided by municipalities to posh localities and other
- ③ Increased safety considerations as crime rates increase → relegation of females to the four walls
- ④ Greater attraction to the cultural ethnic marker in the population away as ~~out~~ from original states
 \Rightarrow grouping rise to Regional notes

▶ Song of soil crisis in Maharashtra in 1980-90 against south India

⑧ Increased mental health and depression with greater incidence of NCD in urban areas.

Ecological challenges

① Creation of urban heat islands

② status symbol and Rush → greater reliance on Private Transport

③ Encroachment of wetlands

④ Encroachment of forests ▶

western ghats in Kerala ; ▶
Pune landslide of 2002

⑤ Open dumping of waste → new diseases ▶ Bhalswa Dumping yard affecting nearby residents with skin rashes.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total

Thus, its pertinent to ensure that smart cities and smart villages develop for equitable growth.



Q.20) Increase in sexual violence against children is a reflection of declining moral standards of the society. Highlighting the reasons for rise in cases of sexual offences against children, suggest measures to tackle this problem.

(15 marks, 250 words)

बच्चों के खिलाफ यौन हिंसा में वृद्धि समाज के गिरते नैतिक मानकों का प्रतिबिंब है। बच्चों के खिलाफ यौन अपराधों के मामलों में वृद्धि के कारणों पर प्रकाश डालते हुए इस समस्या से निपटने हेतु उपाय सुझाएं। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Recent cases in Delhi, Gurugram, Tamil Nadu have sent chilling waves across the Nation.

Reasons for rise

- ① Increased access to sexual, child pornographic content online through VPN and banned websites (even post ban in 2017)
- ② Continued religitation of self defence education in the school and college
- ③ Increasing cyber vulnerability of the children → laying honeytraps

④ COVID-19 increasing mental stress → mental depression → ↑ in tendencies to commit crimes with Internet normalising the banality

laws in place to tackle

1. Prevention of children against sexual offences (POCSO, 2012)

- below 12 years → death penalty
- w/s 375 of IPC takes a broader view of sexual assault

2. Regulation of the access to content on Internet w/ IT Act, 2000

- with 69A allowing to block the accounts putting prohibitory content.

3

Measures to tackle

- ① Ensure that children are educated against
 - online crimes
 - safe access enablement.
- ② Creation of strong legislation and controlling presence of any such content in public domain.
- ③ Curb on challenges such as Blue whale which may give rise to such things
- ④ Inherence of counsellors
- ⑤ Ensuring effective 'Teeth' to the law with better and faster implementation.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total

Mentor Feedback Questions

1

2

3

4

5

Test Goal

Outcomes

1	<input type="checkbox"/>
.....	
2	<input type="checkbox"/>
.....	
3	<input type="checkbox"/>
.....	

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.

IMPORTANT : We've made some changes to MGP

Dear Friends, Now uploading your copies for evaluation has become simpler than before.

- 1. Upload your copies on the academy portal itself.** Now you **no longer need to submit your copies by email to us**. You can login to your account and just upload your copy on your academy.forumias.com portal. Read more at <http://support.forumias.com/how-do-i-send-my-attempted-mgp-copies-to-forumias-academy/> or Google "forumias how to upload mgp copies".
- 2. Please compress your files.** If you are going to submit copies online, and we need to quickly download them, please use a compressor like PDF compressor to ensure that you file size is within the range of 7-10MB. This will help us hasten your copies. We recommend using the free windows software. Available here : <https://www.pdfcompressor.net/>
- 3. Support :** We have streamlines support for MGP / MGP copy Delay / Mentor Calls. You do not need to any longer send us emails for support. You can raise a ticket with respect to any issues that you are facing, and we will resolve your issue within 3 working days. You can raise a ticket at <http://academy.forumias.com/mytickets> . In case your issues are not addressed, you can email us at helpdesk@forumias.academy
 - * It is advisable to raise a ticket after the copy has been evaluated**
- 4. You can see all the good copies of your Tests at**
MGP 2020: <http://blog.forumias.com/goodcopies2021>
MGP 2021 : <http://blog.forumias.com/goodcopies2022>
- 5. Help us help you by doing these** (1) Use your real name when you create an account on <http://academy.forumias.com> (2) Update your real name by visiting <http://one.forumias.com> (3) Raise only one ticket for all your needs at <http://academy.forumias.com/mytickets> . Re-open old tickets even for new issues.



ForumIAS, 2nd Floor, IAPL House, 19, PUSA Road, Karol Bagh, New Delhi.