

RECEIVED

TEST CODE : 5 1 0 3 1

FIAS - MGP 2022 (C-7) - Full Length Test #1

ForumIAS
ACADEMY

ForumIAS

GENERAL STUDIES

Name Of Candidate

Rishabh Shukla

Roll No.

1910047534

Date:

19-12-21

Time Allowed: Three Hours

Maximum Marks: 250

INDEX TABLE

INSTRUCTION

Q. No.	Max. Marks	Marks Obtained
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		
6		
7		
8		
9		
10		
11		
12		
13		
14		
15		
16		
17		
18		
19		
20		
Total:	250	

- Please do furnish Name, Email, Roll No and Mobile in the answer sheet.
- There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI, all questions are compulsory.
- The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
- 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.
- 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.

Any specific messages for ForumIAS Mentors/Evaluators with respect to your copy? Write it here.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Evaluator's Discretion:

For Student Only

Start Time | 12:40 PM

End Time | 3:45 PM

Total Marks:

Mode Of Examination:

Online Offline

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:

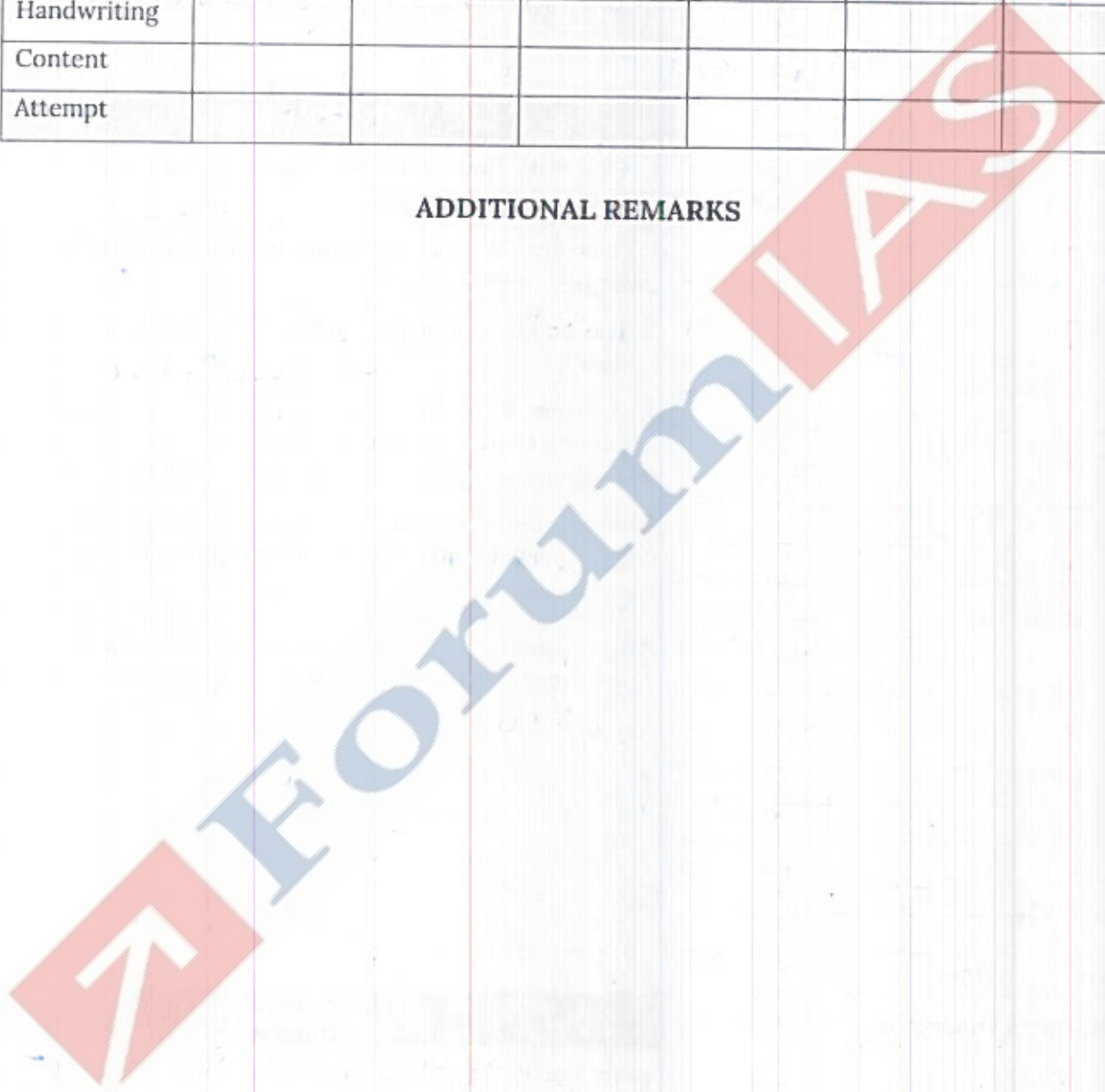
EG:

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) Battle of Plassey was a watershed moment in history marking the end of middle ages and beginning of modern phase in India. Comment. (10 marks, 150 words)

प्लासी की लड़ाई भारत में मध्य युग के अंत और आधुनिक चरण की शुरुआत को चिह्नित करते हुए इतिहास में एक महत्वपूर्ण ऐतिहासिक क्षण था। टिप्पणी कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Battle of Plassey is considered to be ~~the~~ end of Mughal Rule (Medieval age) and beginning of modern phase in India.

Battle of Plassey as end of middle ages

① End of Mughal rulers (only titular kings remained thereafter with minimal powers).

② End to medieval administration
↳ Civil Code, civil services, police, judiciary etc were introduced which were equal for all.

③ End to medieval towns like Surat, Murshidabad, Dhaka etc.

④ End to medieval economy of arts, handicrafts, textiles etc

⑤ End to self sufficient economy.

Battle of Plassey as Beginning of Modern Phase

- ① Polity → Charter Acts were introduced post this war on how the provinces to be governed.
- ② Modern Administration, Police, Judiciary which is followed till date.
- ③ Modern Western Education (Charter Act 1813)
- ④ Railways, Telegraphs, postal system for communication.
- ⑤ Modern ammunition, artillery etc for army and navy.
- ⑥ Use of financial institutions, stock exchange to fund capital investment.

Conclusion

Battle of Plassey marked the British domination of India which continued till 1947

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/
Presentation

Question
Interpretation

Content

Value
Addition

Total

Q.2) Satyagraha of Gandhi dispelled fear from the minds of masses and sealed the fate of imperialism in the country. Discuss. (10 marks, 150 words)

गांधीजी के सत्याग्रह ने जनता के मन से डर को दूर कर दिया और देश में साम्राज्यवाद के भाग्य को अवरुद्ध कर दिया। चर्चा कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Gandhi's satyagraha - truth and non-violence had mass participation at its center which boosted confidence of masses.

↳ Champaran Satyagraha was the first civil disobedience which resulted in acceptance by British of their faulty Indigo policy. This boosted peasants confidence.

↳ Ahmedabad mill strike → used Gandhiji used hunger strike as a means to win rights of labourers.

This dispelled fear from minds of masses and there was immense participation during

- ↳ Non-Cooperation Movement
- ↳ Civil Disobedience Movement (Dandi March)
- ↳ Quit India Movement etc

This sealed fate of imperialism due to following reasons

↳ repression of masses wasn't well received internationally so they couldn't crush protests.

↳ Britishers couldn't attack non-violent ground

↳ labour movements - strikes, students, lawyers, women, musicians etc participated. Thus we could portray a wired strength.

↳ Mass participation at Quit India movement and brutal repression by Britishers sealed the fate of British imperialism in India.

Conclusion

Apart from satyagraha, one must always appreciate the role of revolutionaries like Subhas Chandra Bose, Bhagat Singh, Azad etc

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/
Presentation

Question
Interpretation

Content

Value
Addition

Total

Q.3) The Moplah rebellion 1921 was an expression of agrarian and political discontent which got intensified by religious identities. Examine. (10 marks, 150 words)

1921 का मोपला विद्रोह कृषि और राजनीतिक असंतोष की अभिव्यक्ति था जो धार्मिक पहचान से उग्र हो गया था। परीक्षण कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Moplah rebellion started as agrarian and political discontent which later took communal turn.

Agrarian and Political discontent

↳ It was the discontent of peasants (majority were muslims) against zamindars, moneylenders (majority were Hindus).

↳ It was a peasant rebellion where land records and other records were burnt.

However, clear communal divide of two classes led to the communal clashes in Kerala.

Thus, the whole movement got derailed (it had earlier

became part of Non-cooperation movement.

Later leaders like Gandhiji was invited to pacify the masses and put a stop to communal riots.

Conclusion

Like many other peasant rebellion, Moplah rebellion was also localised and directed against immediate enemies - zamindars and money lenders

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/
Presentation

Question
Interpretation

Content

Value
Addition

Total

Q.4) The six days war not only changed the power equations in middle east but also added fuel to the cold war. Elaborate. (10 marks, 150 words)

छह दिनों के युद्ध ने न केवल मध्य पूर्व में सत्ता समीकरणों को बदल दिया बल्कि शीत को युद्ध और बढ़ावा दिया। विस्तृत विवेचना कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Six days war was declared by combined armies of Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon, Syria, Iraq and Algeria on Israel which changed power equations in middle east.

Result of six Days war

↳ Israel occupied Sinai Peninsula from Egypt

↳ Golan Heights from Syria

↳ West Bank from Jordan

↳ whole Jerusalem came under Israel.

↳ Israel also openly went against UN regarding returning of conquests of war

This made Israel more powerful in middle East. with USA backing it.

Six Days war fuelled Cold War

① USA was backing Israel and thus it was seen by Russia as an act of containing Communism.

② Russia supported Syria with modern arms (later used in Yom-Kippur war)

Thus two powers were actively involved in middle East.

③ Suez blockade was also a part of Cold War.

Conclusion

~~The~~ Israel-Palestine issue has not yet resolved. However, middle East still has problems due to role of external players (Syrian civil war, Yemen crisis etc).

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/
Presentation

Question
Interpretation

Content

Value
Addition

Total

Q.5) The American revolution was in essence a pursuit for economic freedom. Comment. (10 marks, 150 words)

अमेरिकी क्रांति मूल रूप से आर्थिक स्वतंत्रता की खोज थी। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

American Revolution which started as opposition to British mercantile policy culminated in American Independence in 1783.

American Revolution was a pursuit for economic freedom

- ① British appointed Governors to follow their mercantilist policies.
Governors, army troops were paid by colonial exchequer.
- ② Controlled exports and imports which colonists opposed.
- ③ Not allowed to expand to West of America.
- ④ War reparations (Six Years War) were to be paid by American colonies
- ⑤ Stamp Duty, Sugar Duty, Townshend Acts etc further enraged americans

and they came up with "No Taxation Without Representation"

American Revolution was more than mere economic freedom

- ① Representation in assembly and formulation of own policies was at the heart of revolution
- ② Sons of Liberty symbolised the liberty of trade, choice and way of life.
- ③ Bill of Rights in American Constitution highlights social demands.

Conclusion

• Term revolution is a misnomer in this case as there was no new order established.

• Also, gender inequality and racism still persisted which later was abolished after civil war.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/
Presentation

Question
Interpretation

Content

Value
Addition

Total

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 कहीं तक प्रभावी रही? चर्चा कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Great Economic Depression was caused due to loss of external and internal market of USA in 1929.

- | External market | Internal market |
|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • war torn • couldn't pay interests. • speculations of stock market. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • inequalities and poverty • unemployment |

⇓
Loss of market

Thus to deal with Economic Depression, Roosevelt came up with New Deal

↳ Deficit financing ⇒ this led to influx of liquidity in economy

↳ Public works ⇒ roadways, railways and other infrastructure projects created employment and had multiplier

effect to economy,
 ↳ Social Welfare ⇒ Government incentivised capitalists to focus on social infrastructure.

↳ focus on agriculture investments
 ↳ deposit insurance which incentivised savings in banks.

This all led to revival of American Economy.

However, major boost came with the rise of market in Europe with start of world war-II.

Conclusion

- Great Depression and New Deal led to Keynesian model
- State intervention in market and social infrastructure is followed worldwide.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/
Presentation

Question
Interpretation

Content

Value
Addition

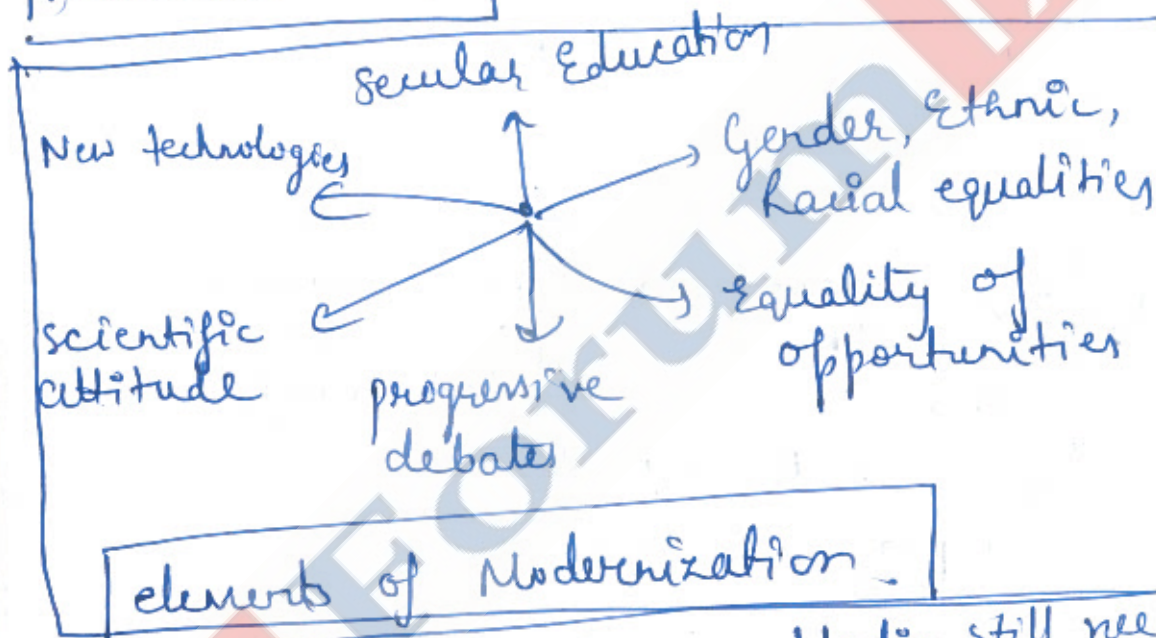
Total

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)

Modernization is the prevalence of liberal ideologies, progressive deliberations, equality, secularism etc.

Modernization



Elements of Modernization	India is modern	India still needs to work on these issues.
① Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Article 21 A • almost 100% gross enrolment at primary level. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • poor quality highlighted by ASER - PRATHAM
② Gender Equality.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Education at similar levels 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • higher dropouts • infrastructure lacking.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Highest female politicians since independence • positive discrimination under Constitution Article 15. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ranked 140 in gender inequality index. • infanticide • child marriage • fatwas
<p>③ Secularism</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Article 44, 14, 15, 25-28, 29-30 etc. in Constitution • Ganga-Jamuni Tehzeeb • focus on secular education 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • communal roots • vote bank politics
<p>④ Technology</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gaganyaan and other achievements by ISRO • focus on AI, super-computers. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • far behind China, US on tech adoption.
<p>⑤ Democratic Polity</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We are islands of democracy in South Asia. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • lack of police reforms, colonial mindset of politicians is an issue.

Conclusion India has come a long way from Independence and we must not derail from our progress.

Feedback
(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total

Q.8) Though women face discriminations everywhere, their manifestations and consequences vary from region to region. Discuss. (10 marks, 150 words)

हालांकि महिलाओं को हर जगह भेदभाव का सामना करना पड़ता है, लेकिन उनकी अभिव्यक्तियाँ और परिणाम एक क्षेत्र से दूसरे क्षेत्र में भिन्न होते हैं। चर्चा कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Gender Inequality is a reality and even a democratic country like India ranked 140 in latest Gender inequality Index.

However, gender discrimination isn't confined to India or South Asia. But manifestations and consequences vary.

North America → glass ceiling
 → abortion rights (in some states of USA)
 → equal pay etc

South America → Apart from above issues, women are prone to physical abuse, prostitution etc due to narcotics crime

↳ female ~~feticide~~ ^{killings} of Mexico is a horrific event that lasted for decades

Asia ⇒ Middle East → no reproductive rights, ban on certain clothes, representation in media, clothes, driving etc.

East Asia ⇒ countries like Japan, China and South Korea too have patriarchy and son-meta preference

India ⇒ child marriages
 ↳ stalking, bullying, acid attacks
 ↳ son-meta preference, missing and unwanted women.
 ↳ infanticide

Apart from this universal discrimination leads to following consequences

- ↳ rapes, sexual assault
- ↳ gender stereotypes
- ↳ low wages to women
- ↳ women as liabilities in jobs.

Conclusion ⇒ social awareness through legal provisions is required to change the above scenario.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use on)

Structure/
Presentation

Question
Interpretation

Content

Value
Addition

Total

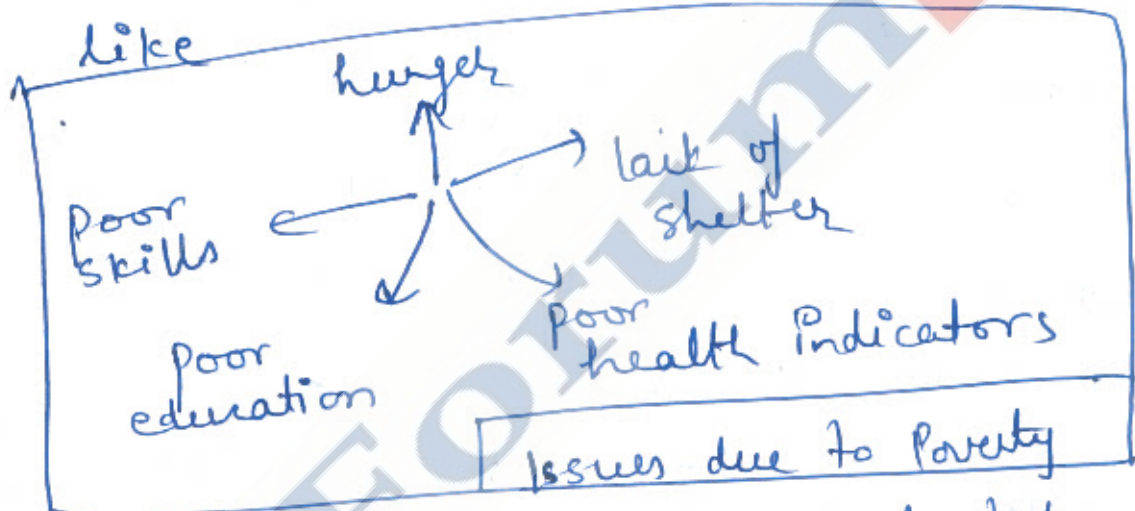
Q.9) Poverty is not only lack of resources but also lack of opportunity to improve one's standard of living and acquire resources. Elaborate. (10 marks, 150 words)

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)

Amaritya Sen said that poverty is lack of opportunity, besides lack of resources.

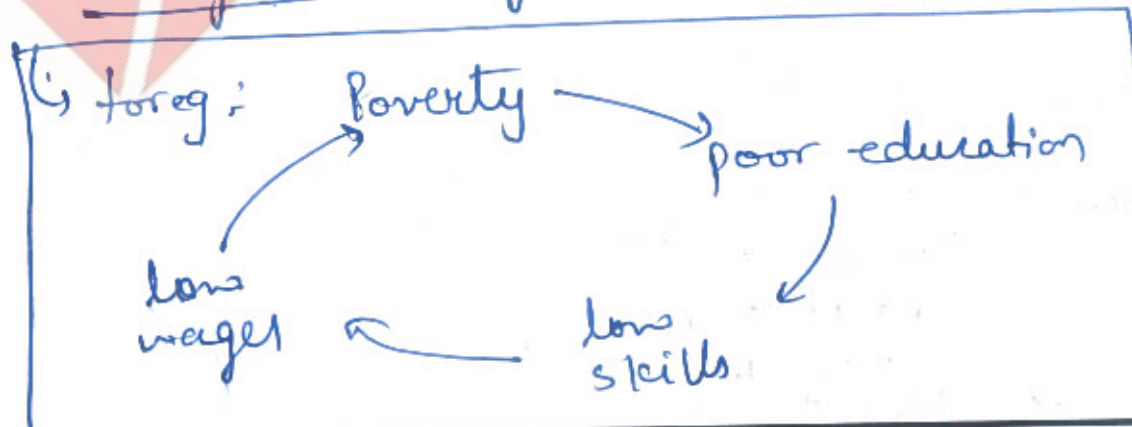
Poverty as lack of resources

↳ lesser resources led to issues

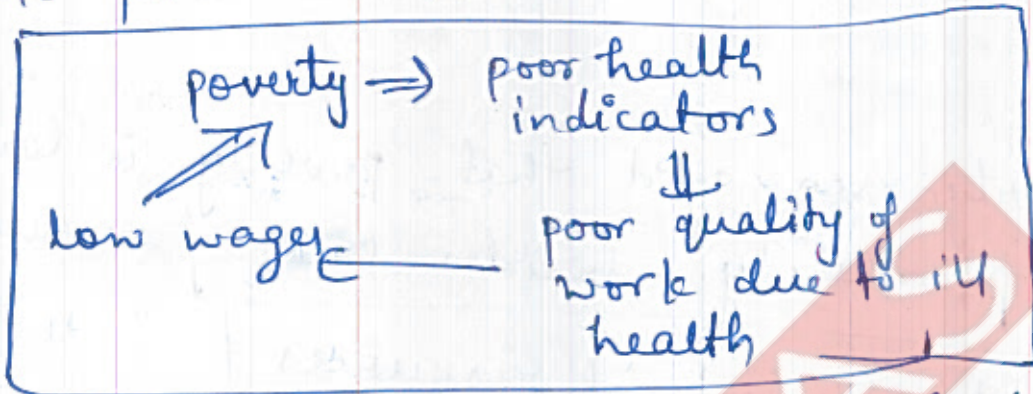


Issues due to Poverty

thus the lack of resources lead to lack of access of to to opportunities.



Lack of resources lead to lack of opportunity due to poor health,



↳ This lack of opportunities are also created by social rigidities -

↳ like caste, race, gender etc

• According to Virginias Saxa report, education and health indicators of STs in India are poor.

• Similarly, women face Time Poverty as they don't get time for leisure or upgrading their skills due to skewed household burden

Conclusion ⇒ Reservation policies, Article 14-A
 ↳ NFSA, PDS
 ↳ PMKISAN
 ↳ PM Awas Yojana are steps in right direction

Feedback

(For OFFICE use on

Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total

Q.10) Shrinking population is greater concern for a modern economy than heavy welfare burden. Discuss this statement keeping in mind India's demography. (10 marks, 150 words)

वृहद कल्याणकारी बोझ की तुलना में जनसंख्या का संकुचन आधुनिक अर्थव्यवस्था के लिए अधिक चिंता का विषय है। भारत की जनसांख्यिकी को ध्यान में रखते हुए इस कथन की विवेचना कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

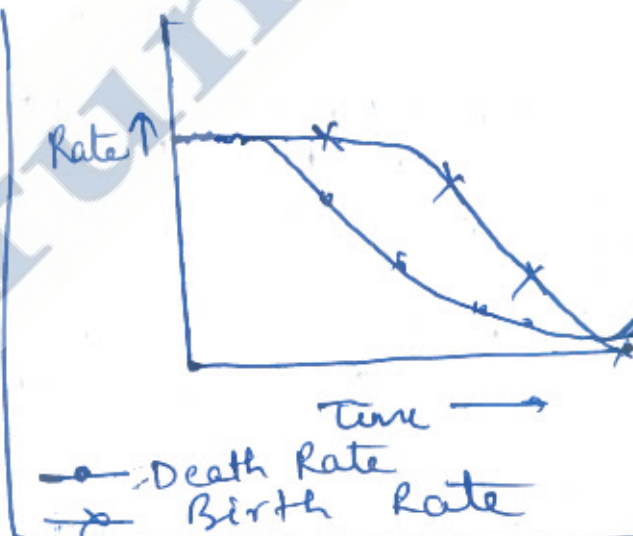
Shrinking of population is a phenomenon of Stage V of Demographic Transition with certain negative consequences to economy

Shrinking population as concern for modern Economy

① When population shrinks, the proportion of elders increase (greying of population)

∥

Its consequences are:



- Economic**
- increased dependency ratio
 - loss of demographic dividend.
 - more expenditure on health, pensions etc.

- Others**
- loss in geopolitical stature
 - migration policies which may result in xenophobia.

This is greater concern than welfare burden because welfare burden is productive investment

↳ multiplier effect → boost to economy
 ↳ employment

Concern for India

- India's elder population (2011) is around 9% which is set to increase to more than 20% by 2050.
- However, India hasn't fully utilised the demographic potential.
- Use of AI, robotics will further create polarisation of job market which will increase unproductive welfare burden.

Way forward

- Skill India for skilled labour.
- Atmanirbhar Bharat, MUDRA, Startup India to boost economy.
- Focus on social infrastructure to boost modern economy of India.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/
Presentation

Question
Interpretation

Content

Value
Addition

Total

Q.11) Desire to create institutions and systems conducive for economic interests of Britain shaped the British policies in India. Elucidate. (15 marks, 250 words)

ब्रिटेन के आर्थिक हितों के अनुकूल संस्थाओं और प्रणालियों के निर्माण की इच्छा ने भारत में ब्रिटिश नीतियों को आकार दिया। विस्तारपूर्वक स्पष्ट करें। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Driven by mercantilism, ~~economic~~ ^{labelled} colonialism started of India. for this Britain created various institutions and systems to serve their purpose.

Economic Systems in India

↳ India was exporter of raw material and importer of finished goods.

↳ forceful Indigo cultivation

↳ high ~~export duty~~ ^{import duty} in Britain and low import duty in India

↳ railways served for transportation of raw materials to ports.

This led to deterioration of local industries and decline of Mumbai, Surat etc

Police and Military

→ These were required to protect Indian colony from external and internal threat

This in turn ~~is~~ protected economic interests

Civil Administration and Judiciary

↳ Civil Services led to economic colonialism and then to full political colonisation of India

(Eg. not respecting diktats of farmers, Battle of Plassey, Treaty of Allahabad etc)

↳ Permanent Settlement, ryotwari, mahalwari etc served British economic interests only.

↳ Judiciary → lengthy procedure

↳ Biased against Indians
This also served British economic interests

Financial Institutions

↳ British capitalists were guaranteed returns for investment (eg railways)

This disincentivised Indians

Investments.

What started as economic imperialism took turn as total imperialism post Battle of Plassey.

Conclusion

Indian leaders learnt to use these systems for their benefits but these institutions led to Drain of wealth from India.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total

Q.12) Why did Jawaharlal Nehru compare Government of India (GOI) Act of 1935 with a "machine with all brakes but no engine"? (15 marks, 250 words)

जवाहरलाल नेहरू ने 1935 के भारत सरकार (GOI) अधिनियम की तुलना "इंजनविहीन सभी ब्रेक वाली मशीन" से क्यों की? (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Government of India Act 1935 ~~could never~~ was brought for reforms and to bring in more responsible government. However, it had inherent issues.

GoI Act → machine with all Brakes

This Act aimed for more responsiveness and curtailment of powers with Governor-Generals.

⇒ provincial autonomy

⇒ three lists ⇒ federal, provincial and concurrent. This would lead to division of power.

⇒ federal Polity → the council of ministers (for transferred subjects) were accountable to federal Assembly

⇒ Federation was proposed to avoid unnecessary unitarian government

However, there were inherent issues which could not take the reforms further.

↳ Govt Act had no engine

↳ Accountability ⇒ In federal Assembly, almost ~~80~~ eighty percent budget was couldn't be voted upon.

↳ Governor Generals and Viceroy had retained veto powers as well as important portfolios.

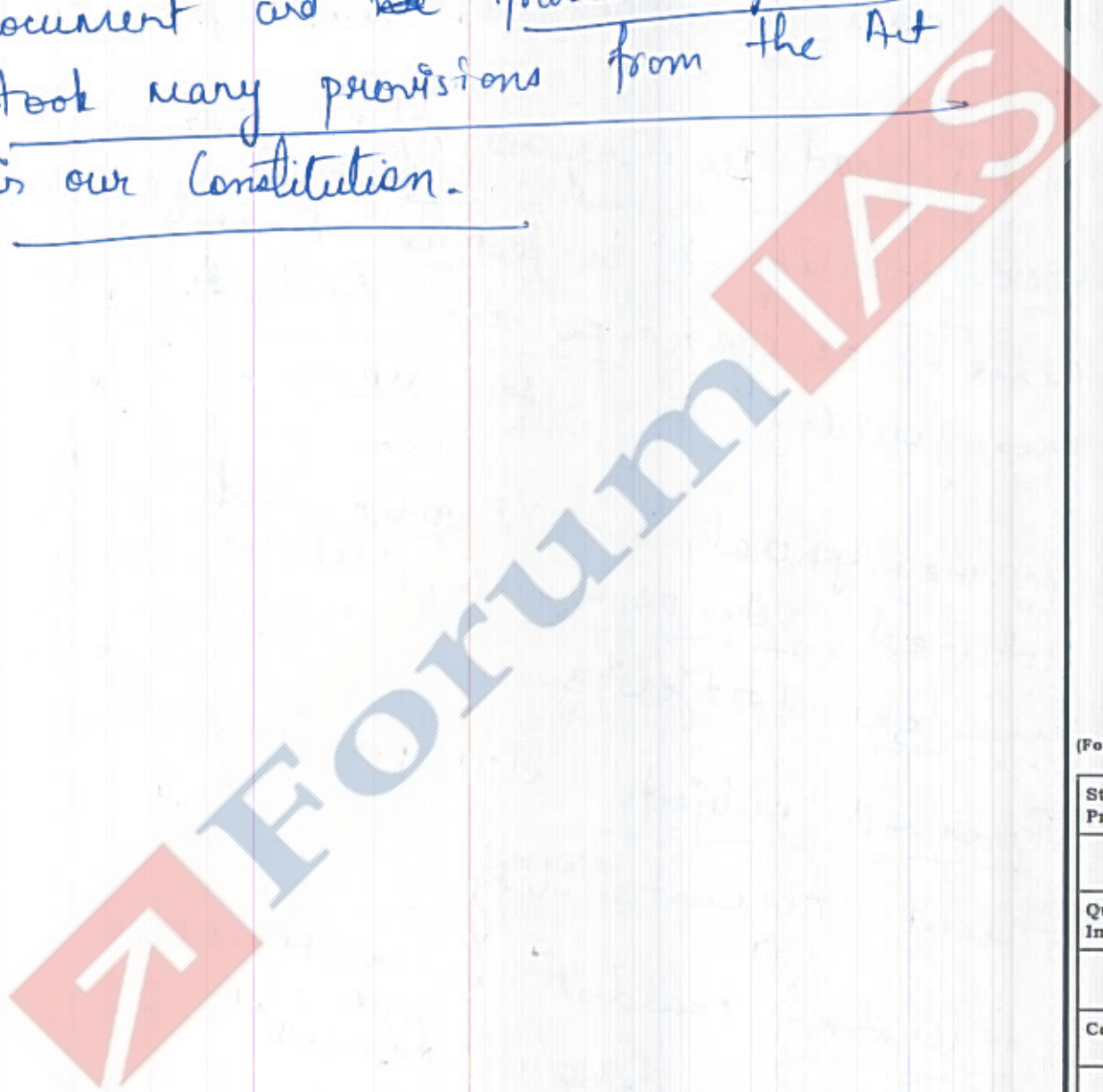
↳ Reserved subjects still persisted without accountability.

↳ federation couldn't be materialised because of stringent clauses and lack of interest among princely states

↳ separate electorates had widened.

Conclusion

Although Govt Act 1935 couldn't materialise, it was a comprehensive document and ~~was~~ framers of Constitution took many provisions from the Act in our Constitution.



Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total

Q.13) Although the revolt of 1857 came at first as a mere military mutiny, it speedily changed its character and became a national insurrection. Discuss. (15 marks, 250 words)

यद्यपि 1857 का विद्रोह शुरुआत में केवल एक सैन्य विद्रोह के रूप में उभरा, लेकिन इसने तेजी से अपना चरित्र बदल लिया और एक राष्ट्रीय विद्रोह बन गया। चर्चा कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

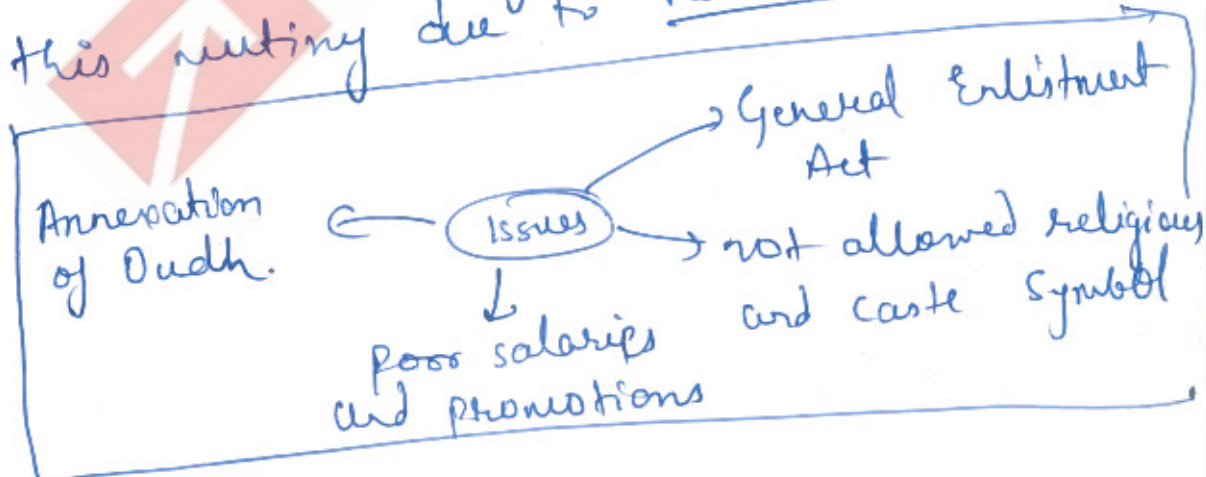
Revolt of 1857 started as a military mutiny in Meerut after contingent protested against using cartilage made of beef and pork.

1857 revolt - a mere military mutiny

↳ The military of United Provinces, Oudh etc participated.

↳ They marched to Delhi and proclaimed Bahadur Shah Jafar as India's emperor.

↳ This military was at forefront of this mutiny due to various issues.



However, the mutiny speedily changed its character

- ↳ Involvement of public in United Provinces, Bihar, Bareilly, Lucknow, Delhi etc.
- ↳ Old Zamindars (victim of Permanent Settlement, ryotwari etc) took part in revolt.
- ↳ Princely states and their leaders took part → Rani Lakshmi Bai, Begum Harat Mahal, Tantia Toppe etc.
- ↳ Peasants who lost land and were impoverished burnt records of zamindars, moneylenders etc.

Thus it was attack on

- ↳ Britishers
- ↳ moneylenders, zamindars etc.

1857 mutiny - a national insurrection?

↳ military of Punjab helped in crushing the movement.

↳ Zamindars, moneylenders acted as breakwaters to the revolt.

↳ public in South India, Bengal, Punjab etc was relatively non-participatory

Conclusion

↳ To call revolt of 1857 a mere military mutiny would be as wrong as to call it a national insurrection.

↳ lack of clear political, social order in mind of revolutionaries led to fast depletion of revolt.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/
Presentation

Question
Interpretation

Content

Value
Addition

Total

Q.14) The partition of Bengal was a momentous occasion in national awakening that the nationalists failed to reap. Comment. (15 marks, 250 words)

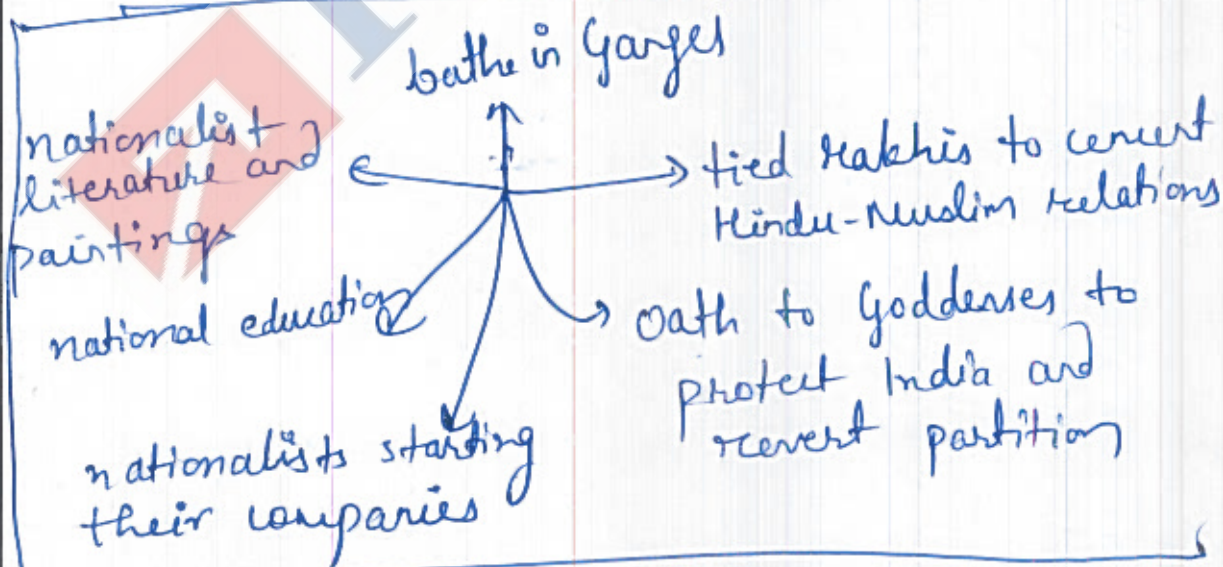
बंगाल का विभाजन राष्ट्रीय जागृति का एक महत्वपूर्ण अवसर था जिसे राष्ट्रवादी भुनाने में विफल रहे। टिप्पणी कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Partition of Bengal in 1905 led to mass movements and national awakening. However, political rifts and divided rule policy of Britishers created hurdles.

Partition of Bengal led to National Awakening

↳ Political struggle till the partition was considered the forte of only Moderates.

However, mass participation under extremists leadership led to national awakening and pride in being Indian.



- In 1906, a resolution on Swaraj as well as national education was passed
- Partition of Bengal ~~led~~ laid the foundation of mass movements.
- People from all spheres → religion, gender, students, lawyers etc participated in Boycott of foreign goods.
- Demand for Swadeshi rose leading to national awakening.

Nationalists failed to reap dividends of ~~the~~ national awakening

- ① Political Rift between Moderates and Extremists led to Surat Split.
- ② Britishers washed extremists (stick) and rewarded Moderates (Morley-Minto Reforms)
- ③ Nationalists failed to realise the divide and rule policy (Muslim League and separate electorates)

This led to dwindling of momentum which was later revived by Tilak (Home Rule), Lucknow Pact.

However, the scenario changed completely for the good post arrival of Gandhiji

Conclusion

Although we couldn't reap national awakening immediately but the positive elements of passive resistance were used by Gandhiji in his later movements.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/
Presentation

Question
Interpretation

Content

Value
Addition

Total

Q.15) Write a short note on the factors that led to rise of socialist movement in 19th century Europe. Also, discuss the significance and limitations of first and second internationals in bringing about socialist revolution. (15 marks, 250 words)

19वीं शताब्दी के यूरोप में समाजवादी आंदोलन के उदय के कारणों पर एक संक्षिप्त टिप्पणी लिखिए। साथ ही, समाजवादी क्रांति लाने में प्रथम और द्वितीय अंतर्राष्ट्रीय सम्मेलन के महत्व और सीमाओं की चर्चा कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Rousseau said that poverty and property caused discontent. This discontent led to Rise of socialist movements in Europe.

Factors for socialist movements in 19th century Europe

① Standard of living after Industrial Revolution didn't change much for workers, peasants etc.

This led to discontentment among have-nots.

② Loss of Jobs due to capital investments (like assembly line). This led to Luddite movements, where workers burnt factories.

③ Wars seen as to serve capitalist interest, and thus there was

discontent

④ Role of Intellectuals

Robert Owen talked about cooperative movement and labour rights

Babeyf → equal distribution of wealth.

Marx and Engel released Communist Manifesto (1848) which called for violent overthrow of capitalism.



- ✗ standard of living of Haves
- standard of living of Have nots

Significance of Communist Internationals

- ① Created debate on equitable distribution of wealth
- ② Labour rights were focussed.
- ③ It highlighted the issue of surplus

value which is due to labourers but utilised by capitalists for further investment.

④ They highlighted how imperialism and colonialism is result of capitalism

↳ The impact was so high that French and German people were against participating in franco Prussian wars of 1870s

Limitations of Communists

① Historical materialism was a rigid ideology

② Rigidity by Marx and Engel ⇒ Eg. Ferdinand of Germany wanted democratic socialism but Marx wanted a violent overthrow. Thus less support worldwide

Conclusion

↳ the communists had huge impact on Indian freedom struggle and led to inclusion of 'Socialist', Article 39, 43 etc in our constitution

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/
Presentation

Question
Interpretation

Content

Value
Addition

Total

Q.16) Surrender of Germany and her allies was secured on assurances of Wilson's 14 points, but Treaty of Versailles was a betrayal of that assurance. Compare Wilson's 14 points with Treaty of Versailles. How far do you think that Treaty of Versailles was responsible for World War II?
(15 marks, 250 words)

जर्मनी और उसके सहयोगियों का समर्पण विल्सन के 14 सूत्रीय आश्वासन पर किया गया था, लेकिन वर्साय की संधि उस आश्वासन के साथ विश्वासघात थी। विल्सन के 14 सूत्रों की वर्साय की संधि से तुलना कीजिए। आप कहीं तक सोचते हैं कि वर्साय की संधि द्वितीय विश्व युद्ध के लिए जिम्मेदार थी?
(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Wilson's 14 points were formulated for future political, military, economic relations among countries and about emerging global order.

However, Treaty of Versailles betrayed the assurances in Wilson's 14 points.

Wilson's 14 points

① All round disarmament

Treaty of Versailles

① Only Germany was told to disarm. Other countries on the contrary increased arms and military strength.

② Political boundaries to be made on Interest

of people.

② Austria-Germany weren't merged despite many Germans living in Austria. Similarly, Poland, Estonia etc had German population

③ Based on economic reparations and financing

③ Rather than equitable, whole guilt and economic burden was put on Germany (due to pressure from France)

④ No secret diplomacy

④ Germany wasn't included in negotiations later Arab regions were divided in spheres of influence

Treaty of Versailles responsible for World War-II

↳ Humiliation to Germany → which Hitler highlighted for national awakening.

↳ Economic distress which was further augmented in 1929 depression. This created grounds for Nazism.

↳ This created grounds for World War-II. But other reasons are equally important.

↳ Charismatic expansionist leaders ⇒ Hitler, Mussolini.

↳ Appeasement Policy of Britain and France to Germany and Japan.

↳ Protection of colonies by imperial powers led to power struggles, distrust etc.

Conclusion

Extra burden on Germany in Treaty of Versailles and over-appeasement in 1930s led to world war-II.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/
Presentation

Question
Interpretation

Content

Value
Addition

Total

Q.17) The seeds of USSR's downfall had been planted long ago; Gorbachev's policies only hastened the ripening of the fruit. Comment. (15 marks, 250 words)

USSR के पतन के बीज बहुत पहले बोए जा चुके थे; गोर्बाचेव की नीतियों ने केवल इसके पतन की गति को तेज कर दिया। टिप्पणी कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

USSR disintegrated in 1991 and this led to the end of Cold War. The reasons for its downfall are given below.

Reasons for USSR Downfall

↳ Communism ideology wasn't clear. This led to late industrialisation and lesser economic power than Rival USA.

↳ Iron Curtain of Stalin was rigid and prevented openness in trade, technology transfer etc.

↳ Armament → Atom Bomb, Hydrogen Bomb, ICBMs, MIRV etc led to huge defence expenditure

↳ this caused impoverishment of USSR satellite states

↳ Economic crisis in Eastern Europe.
 ↳ East Germany used only for exploitation of resources while West Germany thrived

↳ Rejection of Marshall aid by Stalin to protect communism

↳ Crushing freedom of speech & Expression by USSR

↳ Killings of prime ministers, arrests etc in Bulgaria and other Eastern European countries

↳ Stalin advocated only Russian communism. Later Khrushchev allowed flexibility.

Gorbachev's policies only allowed the downfall.

↳ Allowing freedom of speech led

to many dissents, rebellions,
↳ faulty economic policies created disintegration.

Conclusion

fall of Berlin wall was a symbolic defeat of USSR and world emerged unipolar (USA) post cold war.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/
Presentation

Question
Interpretation

Content

Value
Addition

Total

Q.18) Bring out any two elements of 'unity in diversity' in the country? Also discuss how diversity has enriched and strengthened Indian society. (15 marks, 250 words)

देश में 'अनेकता में एकता' के किन्हीं दो तत्वों को उजागर कीजिए? यह भी चर्चा कीजिए कि कैसे विविधता ने भारतीय समाज को समृद्ध और मजबूत किया है। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Indian society is diversified due to historical, geographical, economic factors etc yet it is a united country and an island of democracy in South Asia.

Elements of Unity in Diversity in India

① Constitution → our constitution has recognised the diversity (secularism, minority federalism, asymmetric federalism etc) and this way it has led to a united country bound by similar constitutional ethos.

② Sports, army, participation in international platforms → we always stand as a united front despite diversity in their tempo composition.

Diversity has enriched and strengthened Indian society

Geographical Diversity



Thus geographical diversity leads to economic, social, ethnic, political diversities.

This makes all the above factors comprehensive.

Language ⇒ India has more than two hundred language and thousands of dialect.

↳ this has enriched our literature

Ethnic Diversity → This has led to diffusion of culture and way of life

Economic Diversity → It has provided us with comparative advantages - agriculture, mining, industries, Blue Revolution etc.

Diversity can sometimes lead to rift in society

↳ communal riots, class and caste conflicts.

↳ vote bank politics

↳ exploiting resource rich regions - Naxalism, demand for separate state/ country.

↳ ethnic clashes, racism, son-of-soil issues.

Conclusion

Social Diversity is an asset and India must invest on social capital to earn dividends in the form of India being a global power

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/
Presentation

Question
Interpretation

Content

Value
Addition

Total

Q.19) Highlight the critical impact of covid-19 pandemic on children with special emphasis on their education, physical and mental wellbeing. (15 marks, 250 words)

बच्चों पर उनकी शिक्षा, शारीरिक और मानसिक कल्याण पर विशेष जोर देते हुए कोविड 19 महामारी के गंभीर प्रभावों पर प्रकाश डालिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Covid-19 pandemic had an adverse impact on the education, physical, mental and social well being of children.

Impact of Covid-19 on children's education

↳ Flaws and have-nots → digital education couldn't be afforded by poor children. Children from government schools faced issues.

↳ Zero Academic Year due to repeated lockdowns. Syllabus wasn't completed and offline education couldn't commence.

↳ Drop out rates are seen to be rising due to economic distress brought to family.

↳ Extra curricular activities were down to negligible and holistic personality development is affected.

↳ Extra screen time leading to impact on mental and social well being too.

Physical wellbeing of children

↳ Online education, quarantine and lockdowns led to staying at home with repercussions to physical wellbeing

↳ No physical exercise

↳ Junk food (reports of higher consumption of sweets and processed flour during lockdowns).

↳ lack of Vitamin D

This led to malnourishment of children, children from poor families

↳ No mid day meal

↳ more exposure and vulnerability to virus

Thus, it increased hunger and undernourishment of children.

mental well being of children

- ↳ lockdowns
- ↳ extra screen time → cyber bullying, frustration etc.
- ↳ tension related to college admissions, placements etc caused depressions
- ↳ Poor Vitamin D levels have direct link to depression.
- ↳ Physical Abuse at home, increased child marriages etc could also cause poor mental and physical well-being

Conclusion

- Pro-active steps by Government
- ① Education → DTH channels, Swayam portal etc utilised
 - ② Physical → NGOs helped in for food distribution, ~~free water~~ Yoga and meditation awareness.
 - ③ Mental well-being ⇒ by creating awareness among parents.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/
Presentation

Question
Interpretation

Content

Value
Addition

Total

Q.20) Urbanization in India is said to be slow, messy and hidden. Examine. What steps would you suggest to tackle the negative aspects of urbanization? (15 marks, 250 words)

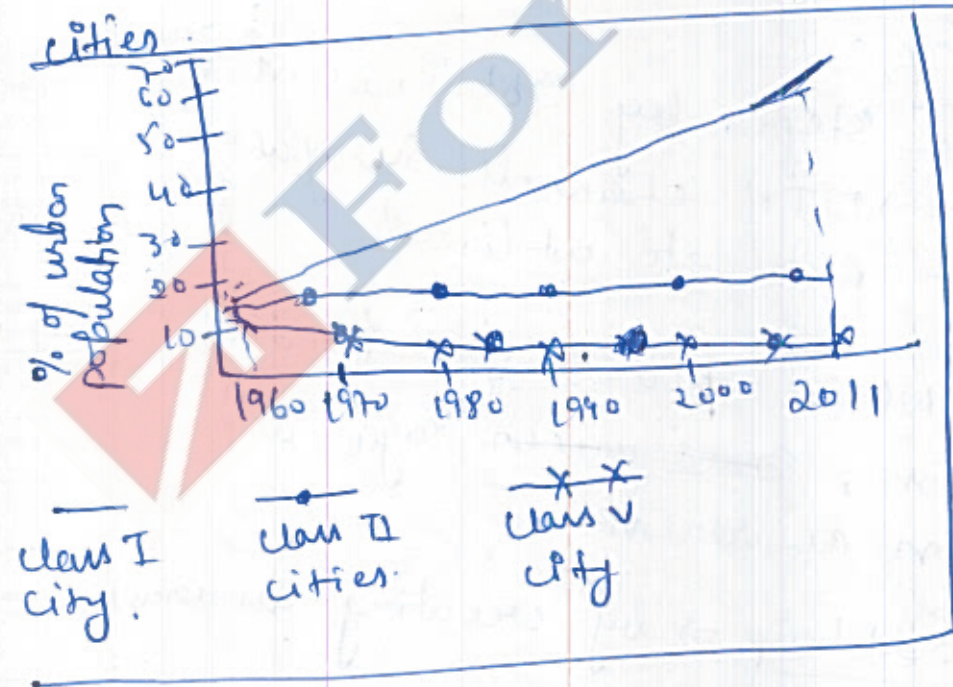
भारत में शहरीकरण को धीमा, अव्यवस्थित और प्रचन्न कहा जाता है। परीक्षण कीजिए। शहरीकरण के नकारात्मक पहलुओं से निपटने के लिए आप क्या उपाय सुझाएंगे? (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Urbanisation in India at 31.16% (2011) is characterised as slow, messy and hidden due to following reasons.

Slow Urbanisation

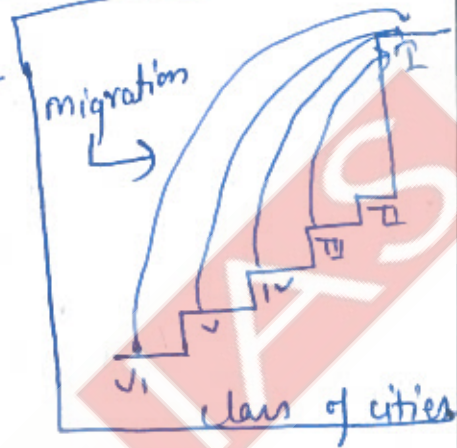
↳ Urbanisation in 1960 was 17.97% and in 2011, it is mere 31.16%.

↳ However, there is faster metropolisation which has stopped growth of class IV, V, VI cities.



This has led to polarisation and cumulative causation whereby capital, skilled labour etc all move to Class I cities and by pass stepped migration

This leads to messy urbanisation



- ↳ pollution
- ↳ congestion
- ↳ slums
- ↳ urban floods
- ↳ unauthorised colonies
- ↳ urban sprawls etc.

Hidden Urbanisation

- ↳ Strict Definition for census towns has led to lower rates (Acc to UK definition, India's urbanisation is 37%)
- ↳ Not accounting for urban sprawls
- ↳ Not creating municipal towns or delays
- ↳ Many villages have urban amenities.

Steps to tackle negative aspects of Urbanisation

- ① Creation of counter magnets → Smart city mission, AMRUT etc will lead to controlled migration.
- ② Balanced regional development (this will reduce migration of unskilled labourers).
- ③ Vertical Sprawl to accommodate more people in lesser area.
- ④ Planned Urbanisation → metros, roads, drainage etc
- ⑤ Transit Oriented Development
- ⑥ Provision of Urban Amenities in Rural Areas (PURA)
- ⑦ Create Growth Poles and Growth Centres in Class IV, V, VI cities.

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

.....

.....

.....

.....

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, We have brought some changes to you send your copies to us.

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

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