

TEST CODE : 5 1 0 5 1

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

ForumIAS

GENERAL STUDIES

Name Of Candidate	B. Akshaya		
Roll No.	1910049951	Date:	20/6/22

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>
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Total:	250		
Evaluator's Discretion:			For Student Only
			Start Time 2:25 pm
			End Time 5:30 pm
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 seeds during 1857 Sepoy mutiny and was gained impetus after establishment of INC in 1885.

Growth of movement as a response to British policies

- ① Establishment of INC itself was a result of 'safety valve theory' of Dufferin.
- ② Swadeshi / Boycott movement was launched as response to partition of Bengal in 1906.
↳ Brought extremist ideas of boycott, mass nationalism and leaders such as Lala Lajpat Rai, Tilak, B.C. Pal, into the mainstream.
- ③ Gandhian phase was powered by Rowlatt Satyagraha & Jallianwala Bagh Massacre led to ~~the~~ launch of Non-Cooperation Movement (1919)
↳ Era of satyagraha as mass struggle emerged.
- ④ Brutal oppression of revolutionary nationalism antagonised youth to take up violence against British.

- ⑤ British lack of willingness to provide pure Swaraj led to quit India movement and freedom in 1947. (further strengthened by INA, RIN mutinies).

National movement led to changes in British policy

- ① Moderates & extremists struggle led to Indian Councils Act of 1892/1909 → greater power sharing, inclusion into executive council.
- ② Unity among Hindus & Muslims led to vigorous divide & rule policies → communal electorates.
- ③ Home rule movement led to Montague Statement, accepting self rule, the spirit was continued during Gandhian era.
- ④ Reforms to peasants, trade unions, press, etc were effected due to national struggle.
- ⑤ Finally, when loyalties of army & bureaucracy fell, the British decided to leave India.

The national movement constantly pressed with British to ensure freedom in 1947.

Feedback

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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)

Although India was a land of united religions and cultures, British's divide & rule policy caused a wedge between the two major religions.

Reason	Nationalism	Communalism
Socio-religious reform movements (mid 19th century)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ① Provided leadership to national movement (ex: B.R. Ambedkar) ② Rationalism & reform was preached to masses. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ① Revivalist organisations highlighted own religions & strengthened orthodoxy.
Swadeshi movement (1907-09)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> → New forms of struggle by masses → Firebrand leaders who inspired future 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> → Relationship between political and religious struggle established (ex: Tilak used Ganapati festivals)
Non cooperation movement (1919-1922)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> → Start of Gandhian non-cooperation & boycott. → All India character of struggle 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> → Khilafat agitation united Muslims, but political consciousness was absent.

Reason	Nationalism	Communalism
Formation of organisations Hindu Mahasabha, Muslim League	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mobilised individuals to participate in movements. → Representation of diverse needs during struggle. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> → Further alienated groups → 2 nation theory, gained impetus
British policies - Communal electorate, Acceptance of partition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> → Consolidate mass anger - INA, RIN, Revolutionary nationalism, Quit India. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> → Partition with violence.

Ultimately, by end of 1947, "there had been communalisation of the people" as noted by M.K. Gandhi. Hence, freedom with partition could not be avoided.

India faces the effect of communalism to this day, threatening our social fabric.

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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 largely confined to their homes until social movements of Raja Ram Mohan Roy, Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar and such, improved their status.

Ultimately, they played major role in national movement.

Stories of sacrifice, selflessness & bravery

- ① Begins all the way when Dobi Chaudhari participated in a violent revolt (Sanyasi rebellion) against British land revenue policies.
- ② During 1857 revolt, brave women such as Rani Laxmi Bai, Begum Hazrat Mahal, fought.
 - ↳ "Here lays the woman who was the only man among the rebels" - Hugh Rose on Rani Laxmi Bai after she was killed.
- ③ Women's organisations led by Annie Besant, Ramabai Ranade, etc fought against British policies & bettered women's status simultaneously.
 - ↳ Eg: Besant was Arrested for Home rule

Movement in 1916.

- ④ Women such as Sarojini Naidu, Kamla Devi Chattopadhyay undertook non-violent struggle and faced lathi & arrests.
- ⑤ Brave women such as Rani Gaidinliu, the "Daughter of the Hills" was captured by the British during civil disobedience movement.
- ⑥ During Quit India (1942), Azma Asaf Ali, Usha Mehta & Sucheta Kripalani braved their lives for freedom & led the movements.
- ⑦ Patilatha Wadodkar, Bina Das, took up arms.



Pre-independence saw Indian women break barriers to prepare ground for a transformative Constitution that upheld their rights.

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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)

USSR emerged as a world power post World War 2 (1945) and was engaged in a cold war with USA till 1991 when it collapsed.

Collapse as a consequence of:

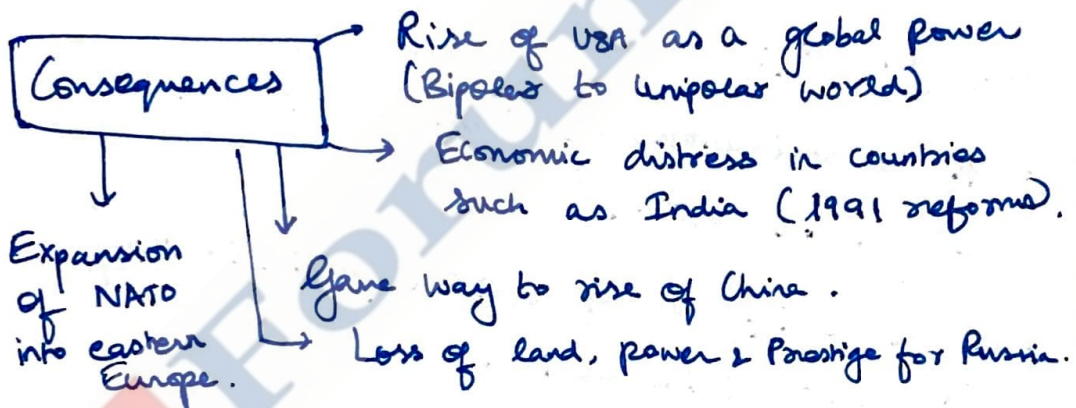
Internal unrest:

- ① Weak consolidation of USSR states due to weak central power.
- ② Internal strife among political parties in USSR led to split within factions.
- ③ Reforms announced by Mikhail Gorbachev backfired, as it led to liberal ideas spreading to a disgruntled populace.
- ④ Smaller nations such as Poland, Hungary, announced independence, prompting others.
- ⑤ Economic downfall → closure of industries → workers' revolts.

External factors :

- ① Fall of Berlin Wall was an immediate cause as it signalled weakening of USSR.
- ② growing power of USA which dominated every sphere of global scenario.
- ③ Inadequate funds to maintain Soviet states or conduct proxy war.

In all, Soviet union collapsed in 1991.



The fall of USSR changed global dynamics in a permanent way.

Feedback
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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 started in England in 1736, which changed the political, economic, social scenario of the entire world.

Landmark event

① Political :

- (i) Led to colonialism & imperialism in Asia & Africa → changed dynamics.
- (ii) Dominance of Britain as a world power.

② Economic :

- ① Capitalism became central to creation of wealth but led to exploitation.
- (ii) Laissez faire & mercantilism, free market dynamics were ~~from~~ encouraged.

③ Social :

- (i) Urbanisation and rise of materialism in Europe.
- (ii) Emergence of a middle class and inequality.
- (iii) Exploitation of women & children.

④ International:

(i) ~~spurred~~ spurred industrial revolution in other European nations → race for markets → world wars.

Factors responsible for revolution in Britain

- ① Political stability with a parliamentary system.
- ② Economic - had access to colonies which acted as - source of raw materials & markets for finished goods.
Plus, Bank of England gave loans to capitalists.
- ③ Land, Labour was available due to population growth, and education.
- ④ Inventions - such as spinning Jenny, steam engine by James Watt, flying wheel, etc.
- ⑤ Social - enlightenment spirit of science and reason fuelled progress.

Industrial revolution introduced new means of production in factories that changed the world forever.

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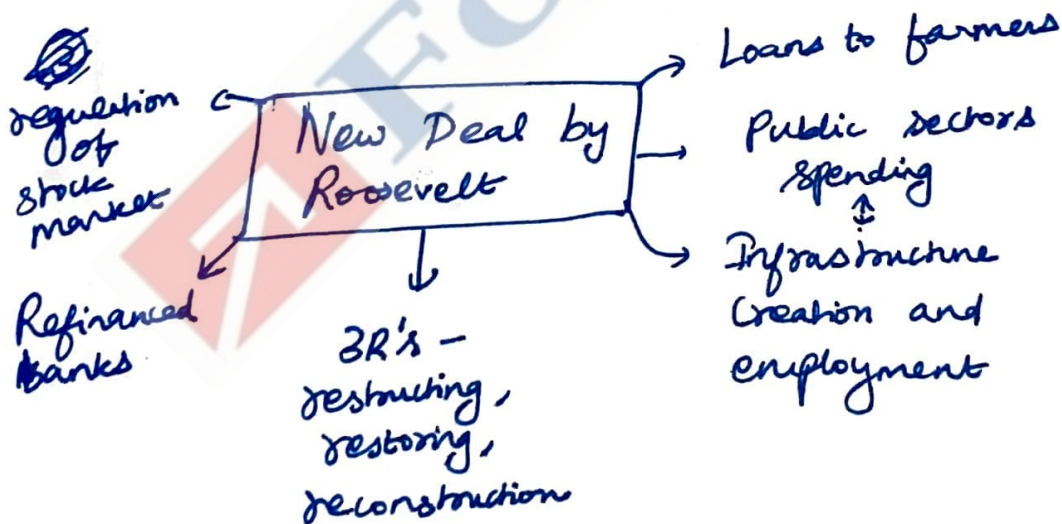
Q.6) How far was the New Deal effective in addressing the challenges of great economic depression of 1929? Discuss. (10 marks, 150 words)

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 in the backdrop of global great depression (1929) in the USA.

Reasons for economic depression

- ① Inability of borrowers - Britain, France, Germany to repay loans to USA.
- ② USA speculated demand → loans given → greater production → loss → fall of companies → stock market crash → depression.



Effectiveness

- ① Sustained economy till world war 2.
- ② Built national infrastructure - rails, roads, bridges.
- ③ Boosted patriotism and morale.
- ④ Employment was given in core sectors.
- ⑤ Moved towards welfare state model.

Yet, it was only after world war 2, when demand for products increased, that USA recovered from depression.

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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 refers to liberal, new values of humanity, rationalism, scientific thinking, globalisation and such which characterises the modern age.

It was socio-religious reform movements led by Raja Ram Mohan Roy that laid foundation for modern age.

Indian society is modern

- ① Progressive constitution - reflecting equality, fraternity, liberty, dignity, which is a beacon for the country.
- ② Governed by a democratic government, representing people's interests.
- ③ Exsting caste divisions challenged by urbanisation & globalisation.
↳ eg: inter-caste marriages, eating food

in the same table.

④ Empowerment of women - access to education, health and employment.

↳ eg: Terry Thomas, Tanya Shergill, etc.

⑤ Adopted technological and scientific progress brought from around the globe.

↳ eg: 2nd largest internet users (TRAI).



India can modernise by adopting new practices as well as preserving traditional ones.

Feedback
(For OFFICE use)

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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)

Digital technologies are the tools of the internet age, which has transformative potential in our lives. Relevant for women, as India ranks 140/153 in Global Gender Gap Index, 2022.

Role of technologies

- ① Digital literacy - can empower women with internet access.
 ↳ eg: JAM trinity brought cash transfers under Jan Dhan Yojana.
- ② Financial inclusion - as digital tools have ensured 78% of women have bank accounts (NSSO).
- ③ Economic prosperity - supports entrepreneurship, skill training and 'gig' economy.
 ↳ eg: Digisaksham has improved skills.
 ↳ eg: women are employed in swiggy, Zomato, etc.
- ④ Can tide over patriarchy by providing equal

Platform for men & women.

↳ eg: women used social media to voice #metoo movement.

⑤ Multiplier effect on small women - who are cutoff from mainstreams.

Dependency on men for basic access.



Cyberbullying, harassment online (eg: Bulki Bai app)

Digital divide (only 2 in 3 women have used internet as per NFHS)

poverty will further exacerbate divide

Digital tools have power to close gender gap.

"Development is not possible until the condition of women is improved" - Swami Vivekananda.

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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 refers to a community with shared customs, name, practicing endogamy, and exist as a homogenous group. India has more than 50,000 castes (census 2011).

Changes in Caste System along with reasons:

- ① Urbanisation → breakdown of traditional division of labour.
↳ eg: Brahmins as traders.
- ② Globalisation has led to new values of equality, liberalism and intermingling.
↳ eg: inter-caste marriages.
- ③ Greater communication has broken down psychological barriers.
- ④ Sanskritisation among lower castes has adopted practices of upper castes.

⑤ Emergence of Class differences, from caste differences.

Yet, caste remains present

- ① Politicisation has made caste into a pressure group.
↳ eg: Vote bank politics demanding reservations.
- ② Stereotype & prejudices exists in the Indian psyche. → eg: 2 tumbler systems in Tamil Nadu.
- ③ Caste based violence further marginalises one from another → eg: Manoj Babi honour killing case.
- ④ Intra caste identity - MBC, Dalit, etc.

Caste has changed in some forms, yet remains. It is a mark of diversity, not a tool of oppression.

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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)

Poverty refers to lack of access to resources to ensure sustainable livelihoods (UNDP).

"Poverty is the worst form of violence" - MK Gandhi

Lack of resources

As lack of resources will sustain the vicious cycle of poverty.

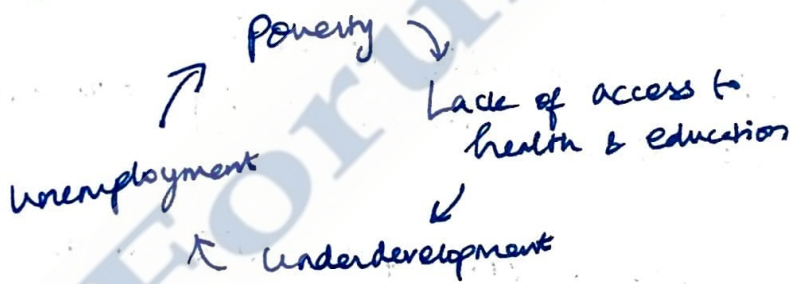


Fig: Poverty's vicious cycle.

- ① Lack of resources as in agricultural land (only 15% of women own land).
- ② Excluded from education
↳ eg: ~~only~~ only 2 in 4 children have access (census)
- ③ Political exclusion

Lack of opportunity

- ① Due to societal structures / disabilities:
 - Ⓐ Patriarchy → keeps women poor
 - Ⓑ Lower castes - about 40% of ST are below poverty line.
- ② Anaemia, malnutrition → decreases opportunities for healthy development.
- ③ Exclusion from welfare schemes → lack of resources.
- ④ Informal sector employment → no social security → vulnerability to crisis
 Ex: migrant workers during COVID 19.

Govt steps such as PDS, TPDS, RTE, MDM, JAM, MGNREGS, Ujjwala Yojana are steps to eradicate poverty. Should be implemented in mission mode to achieve SDG 1.

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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)

Lord Lytton & Ripon were viceroys around the ^{late} 19th century, which saw changes in British policy towards India, ever being in a state of constant flux.

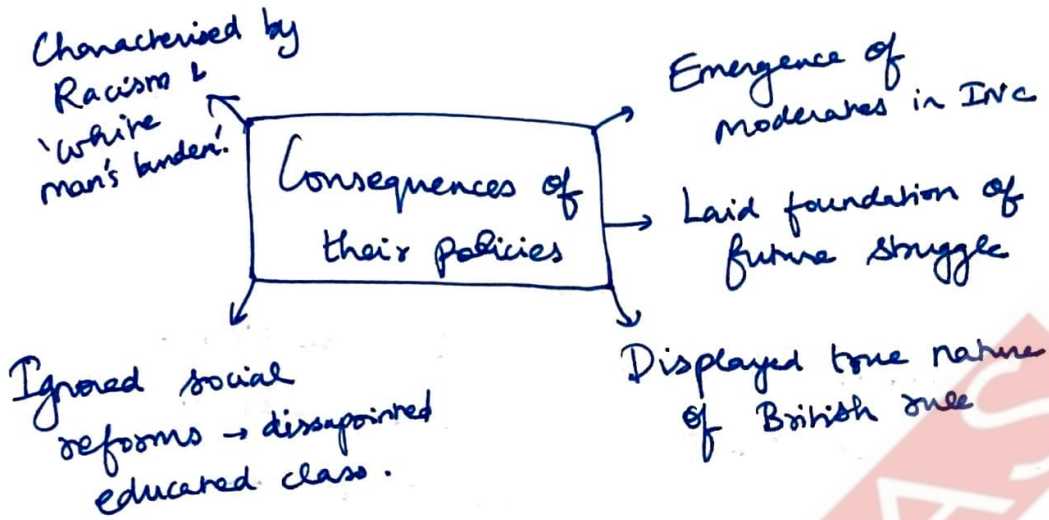
Lord Lytton Policies

- ① Vernacular press Act which restricted power of newspapers by bringing them under government control showed the repressive nature of the rule.
- ② Annexation of Mysore under doctrine of Misgovernance, which had to be reversed by Ripon - displayed the fickle, unpredictable policies.
- ③ Conducted Delhi Durbar when the country was under grip of a severe famine - showed British apathy towards subjects.

- ④ 'Policy of proud reserve' towards Afghanistan and ensuing war - showed British policies were in its colonial interest, not that of India.

Lord Ripon policies

- ① Illbert Bill controversy where Europeans agitated to prevent equal judicial status with Indians → displayed the inherent bias and inequality underlying rule.
- ② Decentralisation of power to the local bodies - as Ripon is called "father of local governance", but was devoid of any real powers proved to be an eyewash.
- ③ Reversal of policies - Vernacular press Act, Restoration of Mysore, etc showed the partial willingness to appease Indians.
- ④ Increased exam age for civil services, which was reduced by Lytton, yet remained at 21 yrs → displayed unwillingness to share power.



Post Ripon, other viceroys followed Brutal suppression of revolts which ultimately led to India's freedom struggle & independence.

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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)

During the 1940s, Mahatma Gandhi chose Nehru as his successor to further lead and represent the national movement under his ideals.

Reasons for choosing Nehru

As documented by historian Rajmohan Gandhi:

① Gandhi felt Nehru was truly an all India leader - who related himself to different parts of India.
↳ eg: Respected in South India, despite being from the north.

② Nehru embodied patriotism in an inclusive sense - treating all sections equally, hence as a symbol of unity of India.

③ Did not take hardline political positions as other Congressmen did.

Differences during freedom struggle

Gandhi	Nehru
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> → Supported British during world wars 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> → Pacified and tried to draw a middle path between supporters and rebels (such as <u>Boxer</u>).
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> → Strict adherence to non-violence. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> → Had no such adherence, yet preferred non-violence
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> → Believed in struggle - force - struggle strategy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> → Believed in struggle - victory strategy.

Different visions for independent India

Parameter	Gandhi	Nehru
Political	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> → Wanted '<u>Gramraj</u>' and did not believe in power of the state. → Focused on decentralised power to panchayats/self-rule. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> → Believed in parliamentary form of government with elected representatives → Legislative and executive on lines of British system.

Parameter	Gandhi	Nehru
② Economic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> → Denounced both Capitalism & socialism → wanted self sufficient villages economy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> → Believed in industrialisation to be the solution to problems of poverty.
③ Religion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> → Deeply believed in his own version of God. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> → Did not prefer to take any religious stance.
④ Depressed classes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> → solution came from societal change 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> → socialism as a panacea for upliftment

Despite difference, Gandhi chose Nehru and he successfully saw the transition into an Independent India, with a "Boyst with Destiny".

Feedback

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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)

A) The INC was founded in 1885 by Lord Dufferin and his associate A.O. Hume to consolidate Indian position on several issues concerning the masses.

Safety valve strategy - Believed by leaders

such as Lala Lajpat Rai. Because:

- ① British needed a buffer between angry masses and themselves - to preserve their position.
- ② British felt INC could be their 'allies' on lines of Zamindars who professed loyalty to the crown.
- ③ Scenario of rising discontent displayed under 1857 revolt shook the British.

④ British was confident on following a divide and rule policy within INC, to ensure its weakness.

⑤ Frequent 'doles' as Indian Councils Act were given to keep INC happy.

Hence, the British consolidated organisations such as Landlords association, Indian Association, Poona Sarvajanik Sabha, Madras Mahajan Sabha, etc into the INC.

But, instead INC became the principle enemy of the British by acting as a lightning

lightning conductor :

① Greater coordination between the leaders, led by Gopalakrishna Gokhale → gave structure and organisation to struggle.

② Grievances all over India came to be represented by INC, even abroad.
↳ eg: Fought for better condition of Indian plantation workers.

- ③ Leader of movements - Swadeshi (1906), Non-cooperation (1919), civil disobedience (1932) and Quit-India.
- ④ Principle negotiator of transfer of power into Indian hands by 1940s.
- ⑤ Organisation could unite peasants (Eka movement, Moplah rebellion), represent socialists (Congress socialist party), encouraged women (such as Sarojini Naidu) and even took efforts to prevent communalism.



Overall, British safety valve theory proved to be a failure, by laying the foundation for Indian independence.

Feedback

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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)

World War I was fought between Allied powers of Britain, France, ~~USA~~ ^{Russia} and ~~Axis~~ ^{Central} powers of Germany, Italy, Ottomans/Turks, Austria which ultimately lost. (1914-1919).

Background of appeasement policy

- ① Treaty of Versailles - which humiliated Germany.
 - (i) Dismembered army, navy
 - (ii) Gave Alsace, Lorraine to France
 - (iii) Territories of Poland, Latvia, Lithuania given away.
 - (iv) Colonies under Trusteeship.
- ② Treaty of Sèvres which abolished Caliphate and imposed indemnity on Turkey.

Reasons for appeasement policy now

- ① spread of communism from Russia

aka "Red Threat" was dreaded by Allies.

- ② Recognised threat of Nazism & Fascism in Germany & Italy.
- ③ Allies allowed Germany to default on loans and did not condemn internal policies.
- ④ Provided financial packages for reconstruction.
- ⑤ Gave Sudentland back to Germany, bolstering Hitler's "Lebensraum" ideas.

Ultimately led to world war 2, when Germany invaded Poland in 1939.

Responsibility of policy

- ① Overlooked the economic crisis in Germany, that led to rise of Hitler.
- ② Inadequate use of League of Nations to prevent another war → Hitler walked out of disarmament treaty.
- ③ Allied powers did nothing to atone for Germany's humiliation, even when Hitler tore up Treaty of Versailles.

- ④ Apathy failed to predict alliances between Germany, Italy & Japan.
- ⑤ Appeasement was also due to the Great Depression (1929) in USA, which needed another war to pull itself out of crisis.

Overall, the Allies themselves were majorly responsible for Germany's road to world war 2.

- x - x -

Feedback

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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.

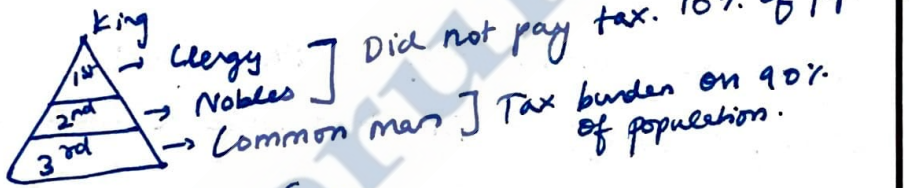
(15 marks, 250 words)

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)

A) French revolution in the 18th century challenged existing feudal order, giving way to liberal enlightened ideas.

World dominated by

→ Aristocratic privileges - reflected in feudal order



→ Monarchical tyranny - where political repression, economic crisis and social inequality were a result of unaccountable tyrannical rule.

↳ eg: Louis XVI plunged France into economic crisis.

French revolution as beacon of light

① Proved that power lied with masses -

Bastille Bombardment, National Assembly, etc.

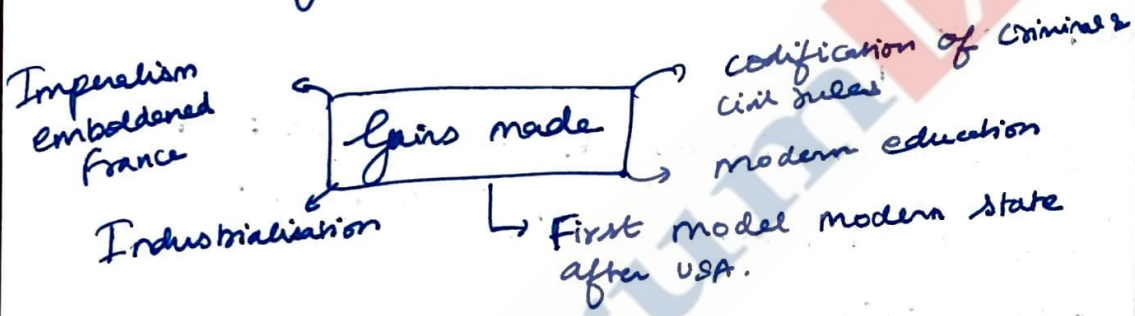
- ② Popularised ideas of intellectuals :
- (i) Montesque - separation of powers.
 - (ii) Voltaire - freedom of expression.
 - (iii) Rousseau - social contract.
- Even American revolution borrowed from these ideas.
- ③ New age concepts of secularism, equal rights for women, were implemented.
- ④ Revolutionary ideas of liberty, equality and fraternity was given → enshrined even in America's declaration of independence.
- ⑤ Ideas of nation-state which led to Germany & Italy's unifications were a beacon.

Failed to liberate France itself

- ① France was opposed by neighbouring countries, who waged wars & emptied the coffers.
- ② 'Dark rule' by Robespierre who carried on mass executions, opposing French revolutionary ideals.
- ③ Rise of Napoleon gave a respite, but

brought new challenges → constant wars with Britain, Austria.

- ④ Continental system led to blockade & further economic crisis for France.
- ⑤ Post Battle of Waterloo, Louis XVIII was made king by the Vienna Congress (1815) → reversing the gains of the revolutions.



French revolution ideals inspired India, and liberty, equality & Fraternity form a major ideal in our constitution, enshrined in the Preamble.

Feedback

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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)

A) Vietnam was became a playground of the cold war powers who fought to undercut each other for dominance in the region.

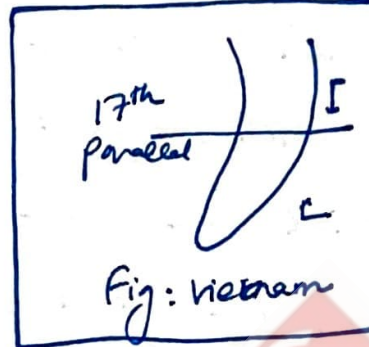
Vietnam was

- ① Started when Vietnam got independence from France, when Japan overran it during 2nd world war.
- ② Ended with Vietnam as a unified country under Communist rule.

Anti-colonial struggle

- ① Once Japanese retreated, the French re-established claims over Vietnam.
- ② Guerrilla force under Ho-Chi-Minh was formed to resist colonisation.

③ USA supported Ngo-Din-Dem to challenge Ho-Chi Minh's Communist rule → 17th parallel.



④ National assembly was formed to unify Vietnam, under Communists, but was not accepted by the USA.

Humiliation of Capitalist block

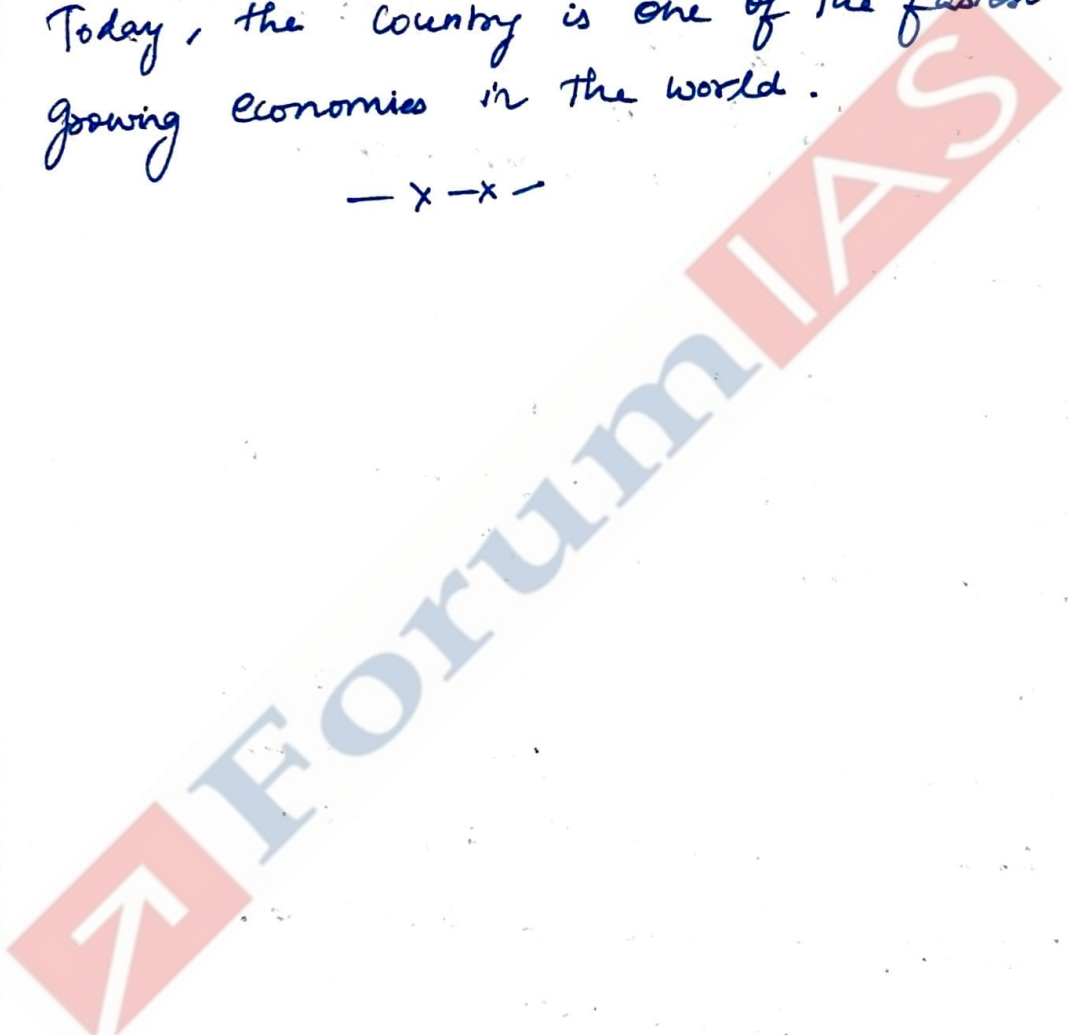
- ① USA started 'Vietnamization' - i.e. sending troops to resist "red wall".
- ② War saw use of Agent orange, a poisonous gas and My Lai massacre, which angered the world public.
- ③ Capitalist block received backlash for atrocities in the war.
- ④ Ho-Chi-minh was favoured by USSR as well as local populace.
- ⑤ Finally, public pressure in USA led to its withdrawal.

(Don't Write anything in this)

Vietnam stands as an example of how a nation fought with resolve against colonial rule and against cold war.

Today, the country is one of the fastest growing economies in the world.

- x - x -



Feedback
(For OFFICE use)

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)

A) India is a land of unity in diversity, a home of 200 languages, 50,000 castes and 6 major religions (census 2011).

Unlocking the value of diversity

will result in:

- ① Enriching Indian society and re-establishing Values such as Vasudeva Kudumbakam.
- ② Enhancing human interaction through a psychological benefit - eg: multiculturalism and bilingualism is proved to result in cognitive well being.
- ③ Preventing uniformity - as it will lead to stagnation and hence, decline of society. Further, it can lead to secession (Pakistan) or revolt (Sri Lanka).
- ④ Preserving our ancient art forms, languages and culture from extinction.
↳ eg: UNESCO declared Targam script of

Arunachal as endangered.

- ⑤ Ensure peace, harmony, fraternity and brotherhood of 1.7 billion Indians.

Managing Contradictions & conflicts

Arise due to :

- ① Communalism - where religious differences lead to conflict & violence.

↳ eg: Politicisation of classroom led to Hijab controversy (observed SC).

- ② Regionalism - people's loyalties shift to region over national identity.

↳ eg: Diversity was enlarged during Anti-Hindi agitations in Tamil Nadu.

- ③ Prejudice & stereotypes in society leading to discrimination & conflicts.

↳ eg: North East youth feel alienated due to racism from mainland.

- ④ Economic inequalities are flared as relative deprivations, being caused by differences.

↳ eg: Conflict between Bodos and Bengalis in Assam due to inequality.

- ⑤ Role of external / non-state actors who radicalise youth creating conflicts. (eg: in J&K)

Measures to manage contradictions & conflicts to strengthen diversity

- ① Implementing schemes such as 'Ek Bharat, Shreshtha Bharat', Azadi Ka Amrit Mahotsav celebrations in national spirit.
- ② Enduring cooperative & competitive federalism between states.
- ③ Responsible political leadership who act as role models of diversity.
- ④ societal values of respect should be taught in homes & schools.

This way, we can ensure "Diversity which strengthens Indian unity. When we work as Team India" - PM Modi.

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)

A) Total fertility rate refers to number of live births per healthy female in her lifetime. Recently, it has reached replacement level of 2.0. In India, as per NFHS-5.

But, regional variations exist

Reasons:

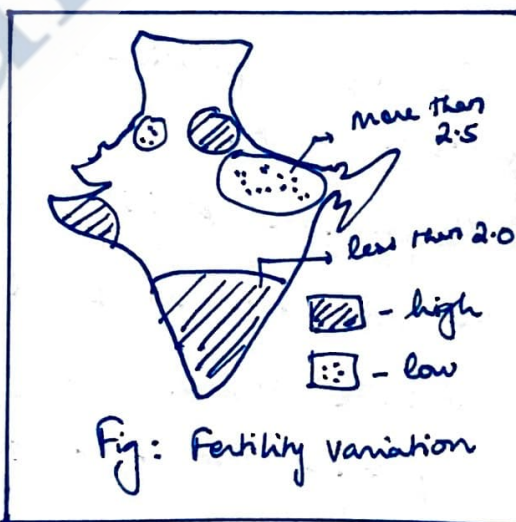
① Health access -

where institutional births, access to contraceptives, are lower in northern states.

② Greater women empowerment - in richer

southern state → awareness → education → access → lower TFR.

③ Policy priorities - where dedicated schemes using AASHA, Anganwadis launched in southern states.



↳ Eg: Contraceptive delivery via PDS.

④ Economic status - of the states as
 Poverty $\begin{matrix} \curvearrowright \\ \curvearrowleft \end{matrix}$ population growth.

⑤ Societal preference for 'metasors' led to
 higher TFR and lower sex ratio in northern states.
 ↳ Eg: Kerala has highest sex ratio & the lowest TFR.

Socio-cultural consequences

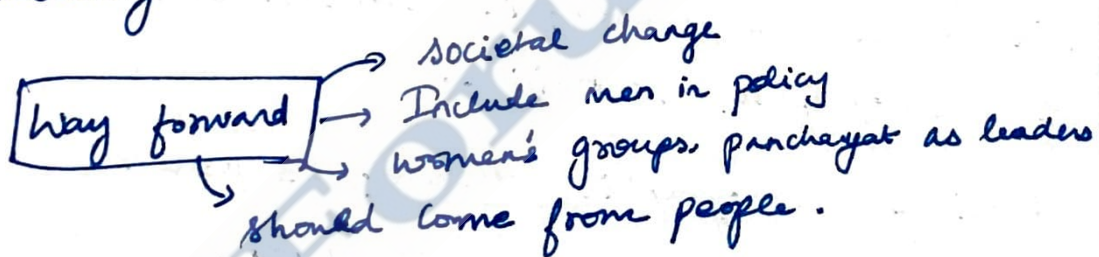
- ① Imbalance in population growth as higher TFR states are already in advanced stages of demographic transition.
- ② Possible demographic disaster as population growth in poorer states \rightarrow migration.
- ③ Greater burden of old age care in some states, where youth will face unemployment in another \Rightarrow confuse policies.
- ④ Greater representation (political) of great populous states \rightarrow already flagged by 15th Finance Commission.

Need for a population control law

As done in UP recently. Needed to:

- ① Educate the population towards urgency of population control.
- ② Nudge policies towards behavioural change:
 - Adopt contraceptives → Remove taboos
 - 2 child policy (as in Maharashtra)
- ③ Dedicated political push can bring social changes.

Issues lie in uncontrolled policy as it can become forceful. Moreover, it can skew child sex ratio (already at 930) due to matron preference.



"An educated, enlightened population is needed to ensure healthy democracy"
- Nelson Mandela.

Feedback
(For OFFICE use)

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)

1) Urbanisation is defined by OECD as a phenomena of growth where large number of individuals become concentrated in cities. Nearly 30% of India's population lives in cities (Census 2011).

Old problems of urbanisation

- still persists

① Inequalities within cities → slums (20% of urban population).

② Urban-rural wage disparity, and stark difference in standard of living.

③ Very few urban centers - only in cities.

④ Underfunded municipalities - only 2% of GDP.

⑤ Choked infrastructure, of poor quality.

Nature of urbanisation in India has been rapid, unplanned and hastily. Reflected by

cities forming 3% of area, but contributing to 60% of GDP (Census 2011).

Social Challenges

- ① Overcrowding → proliferation of peri-urban areas & urban sprawl, with lack of access to basic resources.
- ② Crimes such as cyberbullying, harassment, rape, eve teasing, even on the rise.
↳ Eg: Bulli Bai app 'auctioned' women.
- ③ Centers of competition leading to stress, obesity and poor lifestyles → increased diseases.
- ④ Ever increasing informal sector - employing mostly the backward classes (70%).
- ⑤ Rise of materialism and individualism challenging traditional spiritualism & collectivism.

Ecological challenges

- ① Pollution of land, air and water.
↳ 2/3rd of world's most polluted cities are in India (World Air Quality report).
- ② 'Urban heat island effect' due to concretisation.
- ③ Loss of biodiversity & tree cover → vulnerable

to floods and draughts brought by Climate Change.

- ④ Exploitation of resources
- ⑤ Urbanisation in sensitive ecologies such as Himachal → Landslides, earthquakes.

Solution lies in-

- ① Decentralised planning by participative methods
Strengthening local bodies.
- ② Establishing satellite cities, Tier 2 cities.
- ③ Best practices can be followed -
 - (i) Indore model for waste management
 - (ii) Chennai Corporation Carbon trading model.
 - (iii) Mumbai Climate plan.
- ④ Vertical expansion with green roofs to hide over land constraint.
- ⑤ Preserve heritage & culture → Sustainability.

This way, India can achieve Sustainable, resilient cities (SDG 11) for a new India.

Feedback

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Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total



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)

Children form about 35% of India's population as per Census 2011. Recent trend of cases of molestation, child pornography, abduction, harassment, trafficking are on the rise.

Reflect declining moral standards

- ① Protectors turning predators.
↳ Nearly 70% of crime against children are by known persons (NCRB).
- ② Declining ethical values of means over ~~ends~~ ends.
Children are being used as sexual objects.
- ③ Deteriorating family and societal safety nets.
- ④ Poor moral policing of deviants.

Reasons for rise

- ① Economic - as trafficking yields huge sums of money (150 children trafficking every day).

- ② Declining check over schools - rising case of harassment by teachers.
↳ eg: Girl committed suicide in Tamil Nadu.
- ③ Rise of internet → anonymity → lower fear of punishment for offenders.
↳ eg: Demand for viewing child pornography, highlighted by etc.
- ④ Nuclear families lead to isolation of children, Commitment of crimes become possible.
↳ eg: Boy's locker room case in Delhi, where obscene comments were passed on fellow classmates.
- ⑤ Poor conviction rates by law has put poor deterrence.

Measures to tackle

- ① Awareness about crimes - using social media, TV, cinema, etc → bring social consciousness.
- ② Tools at children's disposal - such as 'SOS buttons' in apps → increase reach of police.
- ③ Education in schools about concepts of

"inappropriate touch".

- ④ Community policy involving children to keep vigilance ⇒ Eg: Balpanchayat in TN.
- ⑤ Stringent punishment against offenders.
- ⑥ Internet surveillance to protect vulnerable children.

Children are India's future and they must be safeguarded to ensure a bright future for the country.

Feedback

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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		

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