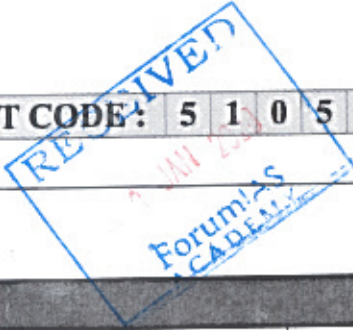


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FIAS – MGP 2022 (C-11) – Sectional Test #1



GENERAL STUDIES

Name Of Candidate

POOJA YADAV.

Roll No.

1910048231

Date:

2nd July, 2022

Time Allowed: Three Hours

Maximum Marks: 250

INDEX TABLE			INSTRUCTION	
Q. No.	Max. Marks	Marks Obtained	1. Please do furnish Name, Email, Roll No and Mobile in the answer sheet.	
1			2. There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI, all questions are compulsory.	
2			3. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.	
3			4. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided.	
4			5. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum Answer Booklet must be clearly Struck off.	
5			<i>Any specific messages for ForumIAS Mentors/ Evaluators with respect to your copy? Write it here.</i> ----- ----- ----- ----- ----- ----- ----- ----- ----- -----	
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14				
15			For Student Only Start Time 11:30 am. End Time 2:30 pm.	
16				
17			For Office Use Only ECN CODE: EG: Evaluation Date:	
18				
19			Mode Of Examination: Online <input type="checkbox"/> Offline <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
20			Total Marks:	
Total:	250		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.	

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)

The Indian National ^(begin in 1885 as a concrete form) movement which is regarded as the largest freedom movement in the world was risen both as a result and as a of British policies and the British policy also acted as a factor behind it.

BRITISH POLICY AS REASON.

- Reactionary ~~to~~ Unification of nation.
Through growth of transportation (Railways in 1853) and communication (Telegram by Dalhousie)
- Economic unification
By creation of single market.
- Growth of educated middle class

- Indians learnt the art of protests and raising voices in legitimate manner from British. (Ex. Ilbert Bill Controversy)

RESPONSE TO BRITISH POLICY

- Reactionary policies of Lytton (1876-1880)
 - Vernacular Press Act
 - Arms Act
 - Reducing the age of ICS.
- Economic exploitation
 - Destruction of self sufficient economy of rural India
- Interference in traditions and culture
 - Widow Remarriage Act
 - Sati Abolition

Hence, it can be inferred that though the INM was both a result and response of British policies but the British policies aiding INM was just accidental rather intentional.

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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)

Though the Indian National Movement in pre-independence period was largely a secular movement but it was marred by communal undertones.

REASONS for parallel development of Nationalism and Communalism

→ 1) Socio-Reform Movements

The reform movements take form of revivalist movements and resulted in communal developments.

↳ Shuddhi movement resulted from
• Arya Samaj

→ 2) Peasant and Zamindars conflict

The peasants and landholders were

present in such manner that even there was division based on their class and religion, resulting in conflict. (1920)

Ex. Malabar region — MAPILLA Rebellion
Muslim peasant and Hindu zamindars

→ 3). Formation of religion based political organisations

Ex. Muslim League (1906)
Hindu Mahasabha (1915)

→ 4) British policies act as a 'Divide & Rule policy

Separate Electorate in (1909 Morley-Minto Reforms

→ 5). The Revolutionary nationalists though incited nationalist feelings also excluded Muslims from the fold.

Ex. Hindu traditions such as Ganesh festivals quoted by Tilak.

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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)

The freedom struggle of India was one such movement which took all sections of society in its fold. Women participation in huge numbers was one cherishable aspect of our freedom struggle.

→ Participation in 1857 Revolt.
Rani Lakshmi Bai of Jhansi, even appreciated by her enemy Hugh Rose for her bravery and valour.

→ Participation in Non-Cooperation Movement (1920)

→ Swadeshi Movement (1905)
 women in huge numbers boycott foreign goods.

- Civil Disobedience Movement:
Chittagang Armoury Raid (1930) under Surya Sen involved many brave women; such as Priti Waddaliddar, Bina Das.
- Usha Mehta : organising underground radio in Quit India movement.
- Kasturba Gandhi leading Pharsane raid after arrest of Gandhi.
- Sarojini Naidu ~~was~~ leading women organization
- The women regiment in Indian National Army (INA) under Lakshmi Nath Sehgal.
- Kamla Devi Chattopadhyay in INA.

Hence, the examples are proof of significant contribution by women in Indian freedom struggle.

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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)

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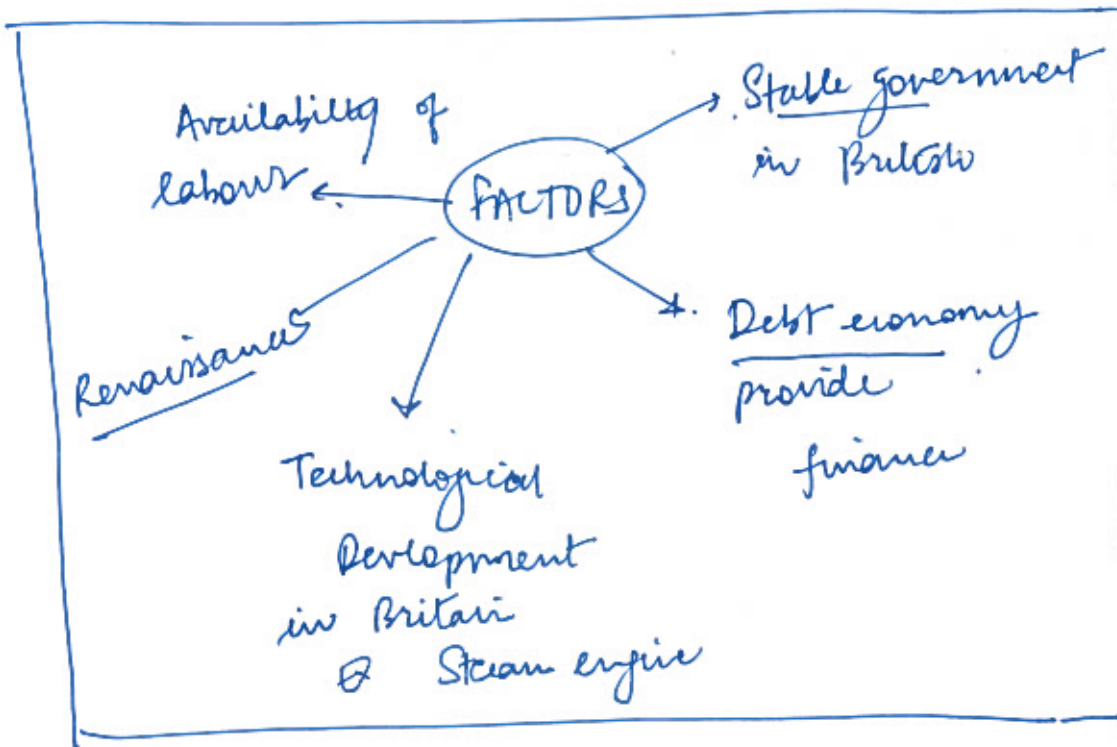
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Q.5) Why is industrial revolution considered a landmark event in the world history? Discuss the factors that were responsible for beginning of Industrial revolution in Britain. (10 marks, 150 words)

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 is a defining moment in history of mankind. It began in Britain, due to various factors.



considered a landmark event in world history:

- Result in spread of colonialism for search of raw materials.

- Expansion of imperialism resulting in world wars.
- More technological advancement,
- ~~Rev~~ Give rise to slavery in later time.

Hence, it can be said that all the major historical events are in one way or other was result of Industrial Revolution.

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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)

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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)

Modernization is the development of progressive modern beliefs, thoughts and adoption of modern technology in our lives.

But in recent times, modernization is often misinterpreted as westernization (blind following of western culture).

Indian society is a unique case of traditionalism and modernity existing together.

- a. Religious society with ^{modern} reforms
 - ↳ Abolishing child marriages, Triple talac.
 - While practising religious customs.

- celebration of western festivals such as valentine Day along with traditional festivals
- Increase in love marriages against the traditional notions but still believing in sacredness of marriages.
- Ayurveda with Allopathy.
- Yoga with Gyms.
- Western food with Indian flavour
Ex. Masala Tikki Burger

But still Indian society suffers from various lacunae making it more backward than modern

- ↳ Caste discrimination
- ↳ Orthodox practices
Ex Menstruation as impure

hence, it to call Indian ~~to~~ society completely modern will be as wrong as calling it traditional. It is best a mosaic grand synthesis of ideas.

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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 Technology is the ^{present, &} future of science and technological development. ~~is~~
COVID-19 have further expanded the scope of digital technology in different spheres

Gender trap, is the

Digital Technology in bridging gender gap

- Access of information ~~try~~ to women
- Digital education.
 Through courses like Swayam Prabha can access education at home.
- Work From Home (WFH)
 helps women in becoming economically independent.

But digital technology have also created new challenges such as digital divide which further increased gender gap.

~~In COVID~~ only 23% women have children access to digital devices to access school lectures in covid-19.

Hence to benefit the most from digital technology, first the underlying challenges need to be tackled.

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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 is a social hierarchical structure in India consisting of homogenous endogamous group.

Caste system have undergone various changes since its origination from 'varna system' as division of labour.

→ Class within Caste.

Reservation in pre-independent India given to backward castes have created the class within so inequalities within caste.

→ Politicization of caste

Use of caste as political currency to gain electoral dividends.

- Reducing relevance of caste
Occupational mobility due to skill based employment.
 'Worth' and not 'Birth' as criteria.
- Separation of contact eliminated to certain extent
 Urbanization, MNC culture responsible for it.
- Caste based violence increased
 Assertion of rights by Caste based groups.
- Untouchability removed.
 Legal sanction against untouchability.
 Better education system have lead to slow socio economic development of caste.
 But still caste remains a hegemonic feature of Indian society

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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 is often defined as lack of resources and income in conventional sense but it ~~also~~ is much more than just that.

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Q.11) The vicereignty 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 colonial relation between India and Britain though largely seen as an exploitative relationship, it also have some positive things.

The vicereignty of Lord Lytton and Lord Ripon can be used to depict the contrasting features.

LORD LYTTON

1876-1880

Known for various reactionary policies and represent the Radical British ideology which saw Indians as a lesser beings than themselves.

→ Vernacular Press Act, 1878

Impose ^{restrictions} _{discriminatory} on press of local languages.

→ Delhi Durbar

Despite famine, spending money on extravagance.

→ Reducing age of for Indians applying to Indian Civil Services to 19 years

This largely excludes Indians from the service.

→ Arms Act

Prohibits acquisition of arms by Indians.

→ Afghan policy

on the contrary to Lytton, ~~see~~ RIPON

under his viceroyalty (1880-84),

there were many positive steps taken.

He & represents the Britishers who saw Indians as different but not
inferiors.

- Repealing discriminatory Vernacular Press Act
- Factory Act, 1881
Relief to child labourers and better working conditions.
- Hunter Commission (1882)
on primary education
- Ilbert Bill Controversy
Allowed Indian judges to trial Britishers
Though it was repealed later.

Hence, through various examples of policies of Lytton and Ripon, we can be clearly seen the British rule represents two facets.

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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)

Mahatma Gandhi accepted Jawahar Lal Nehru as his successor citing his ability to take different sections of society with varied ideologies together, in late 1920s.

Both Gandhi and JLN have remarkable differences in their approaches towards the freedom struggle of India.

→ S-T-S (Struggle - True - Struggle) approach by Gandhi versus the Struggle - Victory (S-V) approach by Nehru.

→ The sudden withdrawal of Non-Cooperation Movement was a matter of different views. Whereas Gandhi was not in

favour of a long drawn struggle, Nehru was in favour of utilising the people's aggression.

→ During WWII ~~and 1947 II~~.

Gandhi was in favour of unconditional support to Britain by India against the fascist forces.

Nehru wanted to not oppose and fight Britishers but was not in favour of supporting without conditions.

→ Nehru along with ~~Gandhi~~ Subhash C. Bose were in favour of socialist movement.

Gandhi have given the trusteeship model.

Both share different vision for an Independent India too :-

→ Democratic State of Nehru versus

Stateless Society of Gandhi.

Gandhi considers state as an exploitative entity.

- Secularism
Gandhi stated that politics and religion need not be separated, whereas Nehruvian secularism was different.
- Mechanization / Heavy industries development vision of Nehru versus village economy of Gandhi.
- Modern education versus Nayi Taleem

Although differences between Gandhi & Nehru are remarkable, they share a common view of cosmopolitanism and togetherness of different sections in a larger context.

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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)

The Indian National Congress was formed in 1885. by retired Civil Servant, A.O Hume.

many theories were given behind the formation of INC as an organization.

Some call it a Safety valve. (Lala Lajpat Rai).

Reasons

- INC was formed at a time when there was a huge anger against the British government (policies of Lytton). An popular uprising against the rule was near possibility.
- INC transformed the unorganised national struggle in an organised form. 3P (Petition, Protest, Prayers)

- Exclude the masses from the movement.
(Moderates do not believe in the capacity of masses).
- It was argued that INC will serve British interests better than Indians.

Against

Although the Safety Valve Theory have its own arguments, A lightning conductor Theory was given against it citing that INC will act as a aggravator in the voices of freedom struggle.

- INC will consolidate different views and demands to put ago in front of Britishers.
- Can enter the legislative process and contest elections.
- INC was criticised by Britishers.
Dufferin call it a group of minorities.

hence, it will be incorrect to call INC as mere a safety valve, as it was clear from the outcomes of formation of INC: that

- Indian Council Act, 1885-1891;
- Satyendra P. Sinha becoming member of Indian Viceroy Council.
- Economic Drain Theory, criticising British economic policy.

INC was. is an inseparable part of Indian National Movement.

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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)

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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)

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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)

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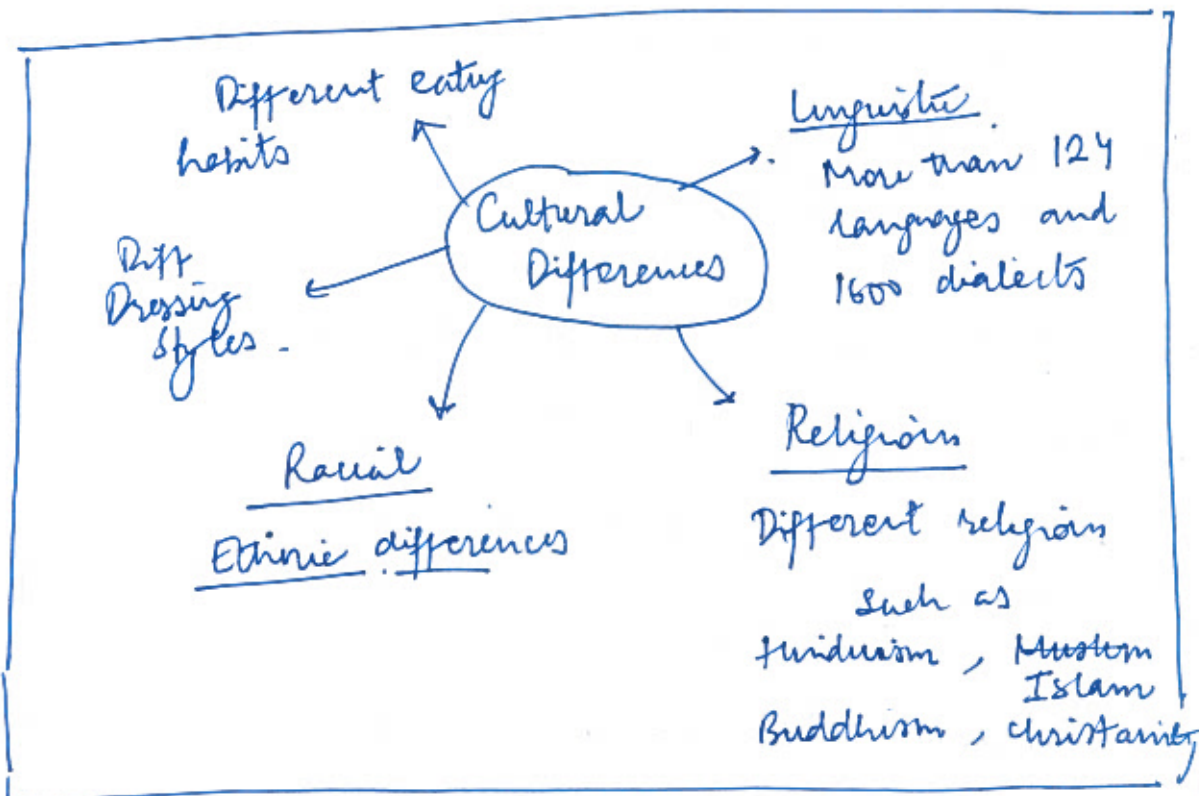
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Q.17) Fully unlocking the value of India's diversity will depend on the ability to manage contradictions and conflicts arising out of cultural differences. Discuss. (15 marks, 250 words)

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 pluralistic society with complex social structure and varied diversity.

The conflicts and contradictions are rooted in Indian diversity.



Cultural differences result in conflicts when one set of principles are anti

to other set of beliefs / principles.

Examples of Conflicts due to cultural differences

- Language controversy
South Indian States protesting against the imposition of Hindi.
- Cow is considered sacred in Hinduism whereas Beef eating is tradition in Islam.
- Hijab Ban controversy
Muslim girls wearing Hijab not allowed in educational institutions.

Although India have long been the example to world of nation depicting 'UNITY IN DIVERSITY', the conflicts arising out of differences are a threat:

Steps to manage the cultural differences

- Schemes such as "Ek Bharat, Shresthe Bharat"

↳ Non interference in personal beliefs and private sphere.

↳ Giving legal safeguards to different A cultural beliefs and diversity.

Article 29, 30

↳ Fostering sense of brotherhood (Fundamental Duty).

Indian Diversity holds an unlocked huge potential which can only be tapped with proper management of differences, resulting in 'Unity without Uniformity and DIVERSITY without FRAGMENTATION'.

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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)

According to UNFPA, India will surpass China to become the most populated nation of world by 2030:

Although India being a populated nation, there are stark variations in the population within India. The stark variation is a result of varied fertility rates.

REASONS for variations

• Social indicators / HEALTH

There is a strong relations between the indicators such as maternal mortality Rate (MMR), Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) and fertility rate.

The states performing better in social indicators perform better in population

control.

Ex. Kerala with low MMR and IMR have low fertility rate ($TFR = 2.0$) even less than replacement ~~total~~ fertility rate (TFR).

Bihar with poor MMR and IMR and have high TFR. ($TFR = 2.3$)
NFHS-5.

• EDUCATION

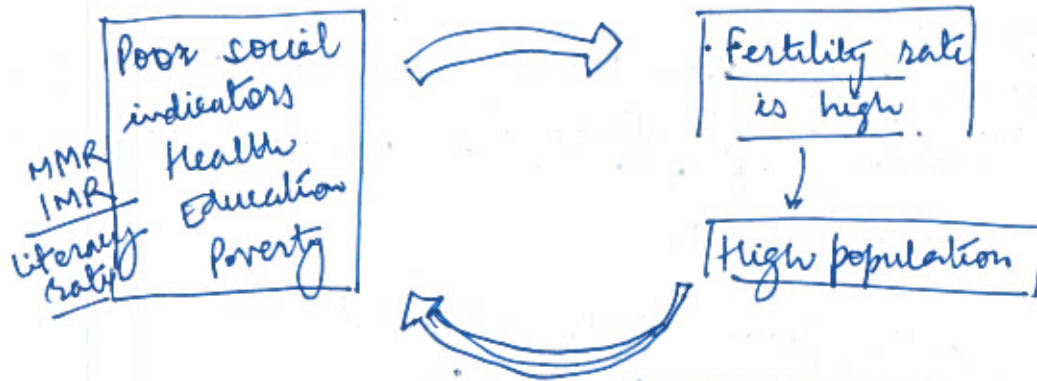
Strong co-relation of better education and low fertility rates.

• Poverty

Poor households see more population people as more earning hands.

Social Consequences of Regional variations in fertility rate

↳ The factors which result in a high fertility rate are also the ~~to~~ the consequence of high population. Hence, it is a vicious cycle.



Need for population control law.

PRO

- Help in population control.
- Reduce burden on the resources
- Creates a better and Stringent environment
- The population policies in past have not been successful.

CONS.

- Interference in private sphere by govt.
- Social reforms are needed first.
- Will result in exploitation of minorities
- Can result in promotion of sex selection

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)

Urbanisation have resulted in ~~both the~~ huge influx of people in urban areas, creating both social and ecological challenges. It is stated by government, that more than 60% of Indian population will live in urban areas by 2050.

Urbanisation was seen as a solution of problems like:

- Excessive dependency on agriculture
- Unemployment
- Better education opportunities
- Better infrastructure facilities.
- Improvement in standard of living.
- Spread out effect of development in neighbouring areas.

Though urbanization was not able to solve the challenges of past, it creates new challenges such as:

SOCIAL CHALLENGES

- Overpopulated colonies/cities.
- Increase in crime rate due to poverty in cities
- Slum development
- Increased inequalities
- Feminisation of agriculture

ECOLOGICAL CHALLENGES

- Deforestation of urban forests.
Ex. Aarey forests in Mumbai cut to build metro shed.
- Urban flooding
Ex. Chennai, Mumbai, Gurgaon.
- Loss of Biodiversity

House Sparrows becoming extinct in cities due to mobile towers.

Pollution

India have 8 out of 10 most polluted cities in world.

Vehicle } causing air pollution.
Factories }

∴ Hence, urbanization have created more problems than it solved..

But with "planned urbanization" and initiatives like, Mass Transit System, Smart cities, AMRUT Programme,

the government is trying to do a major revamp in the type of urban development in country.

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)

According to National Crime Research Bureau
NCRB Survey:
there is a rise of 7% in crimes against
children.

Though, all crimes against children are despicable, sexual violence ~~is~~ in particular shows how morality in society have touched new lows.

REASONS for rise in cases of sexual offences
against children :

→ Increase in vulnerability of children

- Working mothers
- Disintegration of joint families
- Single parents
- Increased presence in social Sphere

- ↳ Objectification of children especially girl child in media (cinema, songs etc.)
- ↳ Lack of strong examples of legal, judicial pronouncements.
- ↳ Backward looking Court Judgements
Ex. Bombay HC: recently Excluded an ~~sex~~ act without skin contact from sexual offence.
- ↳ Rise in violent psychology among people.
- ↳ Child pornography

Although government had ~~not~~ made laws like POCSO Act (Prevention of Sexual Offences against Children), there is a still long road ahead to tackle this problem.

MEASURES needed

- Moral education in Schools.
'Catch them young' is need to inculcate proper values, morals in young children.
- Fast track judgements against ~~sexual~~ perpetrators of sexual offence against children.
- Children friendly environment in public places
- Proper surveillance.
- Creating awareness among young children
Eg. Educating about 'Bad touch' and 'Good touch'
- More stringent punishments.

children are the future of our nation and they need to be protected against such crimes at any cost.

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

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Marking Scheme

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

* Subject to change without prior notice.

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