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FIAS - MGP 2021 (QCA) - GS Test #1

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| ForumIAS | | | |
| GENERAL STUDIES | | | |
| Name Of Candidate | YATIN SHARMA | | |
| Roll No. | 1910060352 | Date: | 13 Nov, 2021 |

Time Allowed: Three Hours

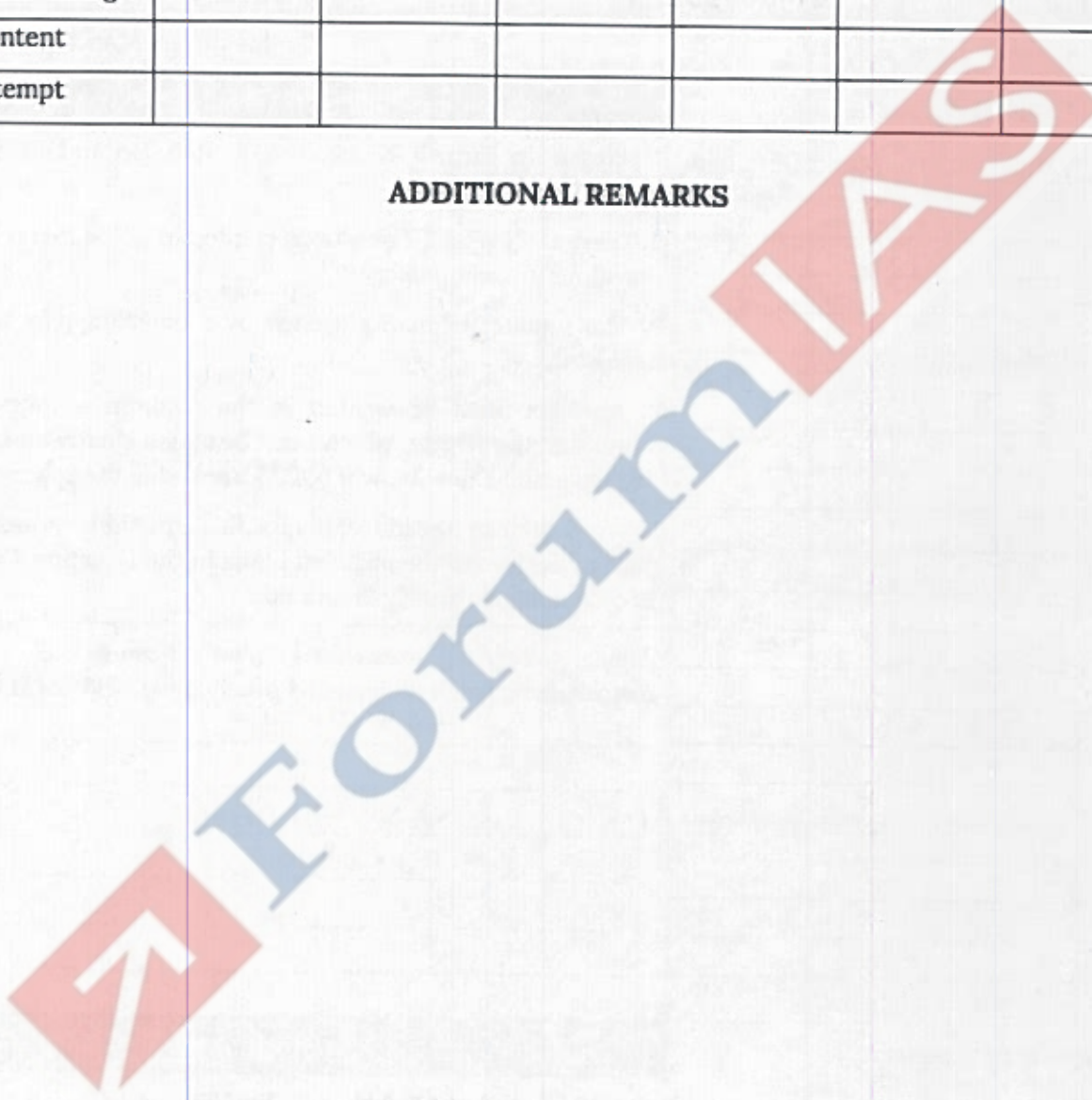
Maximum Marks: 250

| 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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| Evaluator's Discretion: | | | For Student Only |
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| | | | Online <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 |
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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 |
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ADDITIONAL REMARKS



Q.1) The third battle of Panipat did not decide who would rule India but rather who would not. Discuss. (10 Marks, 150 words)

पानीपत की तीसरी लड़ाई ने यह तय नहीं किया कि भारत पर कौन शासन करेगा बल्कि कौन शासन नहीं करेगा। चर्चा कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Third Battle of Panipat was between the Marathas and forces of Ahmad Shah Abdali in 1761. It resulted in the defeat of Marathas.

It is argued that the third battle of Panipat, while not deciding the eventual ruler of India, played an important role in eliminating a large number of players from being potential rulers which is justified by -

- Weakening of the Maratha rule amidst progressive fragmentation of polity across India
- British East India Company had already defeated Sikandar Shah ud-Daulah at the Battle of Plassey in 1757
- Progressive degeneration of Mughal empire after the reign of emperor Aurangzeb leading to loosening of their hold across India
- Further, the following years were marked

by emergence of and consolidation of power in successor states like Hyderabad, Awadh etc and independent states like Mysore and Travancore.

Thus, the Third Battle of Panipat hastened the process of further weakening and fragmentation of the subcontinent paving the way for a strong power to consolidate its rule over India.

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Q.2) The Nehru report 1928, the first effort to frame a constitution, was nothing more than a bunch of uneasy compromises. Critically analyse. (10 Marks, 150 words)

नेहरू रिपोर्ट 1928, संविधान बनाने का पहला प्रयास, असहज समझौतों के एक समूह के अलावा और कुछ नहीं था। समालोचनात्मक विश्लेषण कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

The formulation of Nehru Report in 1928 was an attempt by Indians to counter the claims of Lord Bickenhead, the conservative Secretary of State, of inability of all sections of Indians to develop and agree on a single constitution.

It was a reaction to the all-white Simon commission which was appointed to look into further constitutional advances for India.

However, the report and attempts to develop a consensus over the constitutional scheme fell into disarray due to opposing demands put forward by Congress, Muslim League and Hindu Mahasabha

Nehru report initially accepted demands of League such as —

- Joint electorates with reserved seats in all provinces

→ One-third representation of Muslims in Central Legislature

→ Separation of Sindh from Bombay and creation of Muslim majority provinces of Baluchistan and North West Frontier Province.

However, under pressure from Hindu Mahasabha, most of the demt concessions were dropped or modified in the final report.

Thus, it is rightly said that though Nehru report tried to hammer out a compromise between opposing interests and demands, it was largely unsuccessful as it led to alienation of moderate section of Muslim League led by Jinnah culminating immediately in Jinnah's 14 demands and ultimately into Partition of India.

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Q.3) The six days war was not only a humiliation for Arab states, but it also turned Israel's status from being a small state to one of the most powerful regional powers. Elaborate.

(10 Marks, 150 words)

छह दिनों के युद्ध न केवल अरब राज्यों के लिए एक अपमानजनक था, बल्कि इसने इजरायल को एक छोटे से देश से सबसे शक्तिशाली क्षेत्रीय शक्ति बना दिया। विस्तृत वर्णन कीजिए।

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

The origin of 6 days war of 1967, between Israel and Arab states led by Egypt, Syria among others was driven by the larger Israel-Palestine conflict and Arab states'

Support to Palestine's cause against Israel

→ Israel launched pre-emptive strikes on the Arab-states which resulted in war being shortlived and an easy Israel victory.

→ Further, as a consequence of Israel's victory, West Bank (Jordan territory), Sinai Peninsula (Egypt territory) and Golan Heights (Syrian territory) came under control of Israel

→ Defeat of Egypt which was a major military power of the region alongwith its allies also had geopolitical ramifications.

From the above consequences, it can be inferred that the 6 days war established Israel as an important regional power inspite of being a territorially small state.

Not only was it a complete humiliation of larger Arabian states who were comprehensively defeated, it also reflected the importance of technological advancement and weapon modernisation in the modern warfare.

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Q.4) India shaped World War I as much as World War I shaped India. Analyse.

(10 Marks, 150 words)

भारत ने प्रथम विश्व युद्ध को उतना ही प्रभावित किया जितना की प्रथम विश्व युद्ध ने भारत को। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

World War I was a total war whose consequences extended to a global scale with important events which ~~sp~~ shaped India. This can be observed through the following points:

- India contributed immensely in terms of troops, manpower and other resources. Indian troops suffered serious casualties to the extent that the decade of 1911-21 was marked by a population degrowth.
- Russian Revolution, which occurred in the backdrop of the First World War influenced emergence of a new socialist trend and rise of Marxist and Communist parties in the Indian polity.
- Consequences of the war such as Paris Peace Conference and Treaty of Versailles as well as propoganda by participants to the war eroded the myth of 'white superiority'.

At the same time, India also actively shaped the World War which is reflected in -

→ Support by various sections of Congress to the British war effort in hope of realising their differing aspirations.

→ Recruitment of Indian troops in support of British war effort was actively encouraged.

The period of world war I in India was marked by increasing industrialisation, revolutionary activities within India and abroad in the form of Ghade party, Home rule league agitation demanding self government along the lines of British or its colonies.

Thus, from the above, it can be inferred that not only did World War I and its events shaped India, but India also had an effective bearing upon the war and growing interconnectedness between the two took the shape of Non-cooperation - Khilafat movement after the war.

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Q.5) Though both Europe and the USA were imperial powers, the way they practiced imperialism differed. Examine. (10 Marks, 150 words)

यद्यपि यूरोप और संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका दोनों ही साम्राज्यवादी शक्तियाँ थीं, लेकिन उनके साम्राज्यवाद के व्यवहार का तरीका भिन्न था? परीक्षण कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

The ideology of imperialism advocates the ^{extension of} political and economic control over areas apart from one's own nation to further the national interests.

There are various ways in which such a dominance is established by the imperialist powers, with the differences in the ways clearly highlighted by differences in European and American approaches to imperialism -

- European powers took the route of colonialism which involved occupation of the territories acquired by conquest or otherwise and reducing them to dependencies.
- This model involved exploitation of raw materials to fuel industries in their own countries and flooding the markets of colonies with cheap machine made products.

- The policy of colonialism involved a direct intervention and control over political affairs of the colonies while changing the economic organisation of colonies so as to suit their interests
- Imperialism by USA, rather than acquisition of colonies, involved extendedⁿ loans i.e. dollar diplomacy to exercise control over the affairs of the dependent states, as was visible after the First World War.
- Its subjugation of dependent states was contingent upon increasing production and highly unfavorable trade policies on the dependent states rather than physical occupation.
- It was a method of indirect intervention through which, America provided material and moral support to install regimes favorable to its interests.

Thus, though both European and American powers were imperialist, their methodology and practice showed significant differences.

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Q.6) Women with low levels of education and from rural areas are relatively more active in the labour market compared to women with middle or high school education and from urban areas. What explains this anomaly? (10 Marks, 150 words)

निम्न स्तर की शिक्षा वाली और ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों की महिलाएं मध्य या उच्च विद्यालय शिक्षा प्राप्त करने वाली और शहरी क्षेत्रों की महिलाओं की तुलना में श्रम बाजार में अपेक्षाकृत अधिक सक्रिय हैं। यह विसंगति क्या वर्णित करता है?

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Of late, a trend is being observed of a greater

Labour force Participation Rate among women with lower levels of education from rural areas compared to their urban counterparts with middle or high school education.

This anomaly can be explained through following points -

1) Agrarian distress in rural economy leading to urban migration of males in search of more productive enterprises resulting in what has been termed as Feminisation of Agriculture

2) Rural women, from lower castes who are accorded a lower social status often do not face similar level of patriarchal restrictions which their more educated counterparts from urban areas may face

3) Self-exclusion from the labour market with increasing income of husbands has also been argued as a reason for decline in labor force participation of urban females. This argument was put forth by Economic Survey as well.

4) Further, rural women, with low education levels may find a greater diversity of occupations in rural as well as urban areas as suitable while urban women with relatively higher levels of education may not be inclined to practice occupations which they regard as inferior.

Thus, we see, that the above anomaly is a result of intersection of a wide variety of factors, which produce complex results and creation of better paying, regular salaried jobs may help in arresting the above trend.

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Q.7) Discuss desirability of Uniform Civil Code (UCC) in a multi-culturally diverse country.
(10 Marks, 150 words)

बहु-सांस्कृतिक रूप से विविधतापूर्ण देश में समान नागरिक संहिता (UCC) की वांछनीयता पर चर्चा कीजिए।
(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Uniform - Civil code refers to a codification
(UCC)
of personal laws relating to adoption, marriage
'divorce, maintenance and inheritance which
are uniformly applicable across different
religious groups.

At present, different religions in
India have their own personal laws which
regulate the behaviour of their followers
regarding above matters.

Desirability of UCC in a country like India

- may serve to eradicate social evils prevalent
in religions like child and early marriage,
female genital mutilation.
- are generally concerned with matters of a
secular and non-religious nature.
- may promote human dignity, keeping up with

present notions of propriety and modernity.

Issues

- may curb the vibrancy arising out of diversity in a multi-cultural nation like India
- Fears of majority impositions upon minority
- may resort to intervention in the personal sphere of citizens, religion being a highly personalised affair.

Based on the above contentions, it can be argued that fears regarding UCC are highly misplaced. They mostly deal with secular sphere rather than acting on religious domain and may not impact the diversity in a multicultural society like India. Further,

Article 44 of Indian constitution places an obligation on the state for implementation of UCC.

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Q.8) How have extended periods of pandemic induced lockdown and work from home impacted marriage and family as institutions? (10 Marks, 150 words)

महामारी प्रेरित लॉकडाउन के विस्तार और घर से काम करने ने विवाह और परिवार रूपी संस्थाओं पर क्या प्रभाव डाला है? (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Extended periods of pandemic induced lockdown and work from home had a significant impact on various social institutions including marriage and family, which are as follows :

* Impact on Marriage

- Remote participation in marriages through use of video conferencing
- Decrease in expenditures increased
- Increasing use of portals like Shaadi.com to search for potential partners.
- Delay in the age of marriage in some cases

* Impact on Family

- Increasing burden of childcare and elderly on women.
- Shift towards a more equitable household distribution of work

- * Increase in the reported cases of domestic violence
- * Greater unity in households resulting from remote working. At the same time, it has also led to aggravation of forces promoting family disintegration

The extended periods of pandemic induced lockdown and remote working had varying impacts upon institutions of marriage as well as family, which were both negative as well as positive in character depending upon different contexts

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Q.9) Fixing a notional income for a homemaker becomes a recognition of their work, labor and sacrifices and is a reflection of changing attitudes. Critically Examine. (10 Marks, 150 words)

एक गृहिणी के लिए एक अनुमानित आय तय करना उनके काम, श्रम और त्याग की पहचान बन जाता है और यह बदलते दृष्टिकोण का प्रतिबिंब है। समालोचनात्मक परीक्षण कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

The recent arguments favoring fixing a notional income for a homemaker to acknowledge the work, labor and sacrifice has been supported as well as opposed by different sections.

Arguments in support

- Quantification of work, labor and sacrifices will enhance the value of homemaker
- Failure of traditional indicators like GDP to take into account unpaid domestic work
- Will lead to a greater agency to homemaker regarding decision making within the household

Arguments against

- will not lead to material improvement unless such an income is actually credited to the homemaker.

- may undermine familial bonds by equating domestic sphere with official work.
- may lead to contractualisation of even the most intimate relationships.

Thus, there are arguments on either side of the spectrum which are not easy to reconcile, one thing that such a debate reflects is the changing attitudes in the current society. This has resulted in increasing demands for gender equality and undermining of structures of patriarchy though the process is far from complete

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Q.10) Poverty is as much a social phenomenon as it is an economic condition. Discuss. (10 Marks, 150 words)

गरीबी उतनी ही सामाजिक घटना है जितनी कि एक आर्थिक दशा। चर्चा कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Traditionally, poverty has been observed as an economic condition reflected in lack of adequate income to sustain oneself and his/her family.

The above view often traces the cause of poverty to individual characteristics and putting forth reasons like idleness, laziness, lack of talent and effort which are attributed as causes for poverty.

However, poverty is as much a social phenomenon as it is an economic condition -

→ Lack of access to healthy, nutritious diet resulting in food and nutritional scarcity impacts individual productivity in the labor market

→ Lack of opportunities and exclusion from education prevents individuals to from

acquiring skills necessary to sustain oneself.

→ System of social stratification results in members from lower castes, minority religions etc systematically excluded from a full participation in different spheres of the society.

Thus, the social phenomenon of poverty, more often than not, takes that shape of inequality of opportunity which assumes a vicious cycle character and reinforces the economic condition of poverty.

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Q.11) What were the conditions that led to alliance of Khilafat and Non-cooperation movement? Also, discuss the impact of this step on future course of national movement. (15 marks, 250 words)

वे कौन सी परिस्थितियाँ थीं जो खिलाफत और असहयोग आंदोलन को गठबंधन की ओर अग्रसर किया? साथ ही, राष्ट्रीय आंदोलन के भावी कार्यक्रम पर इस कदम के प्रभाव की चर्चा कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Khilafat and Non-cooperation movement in 1919-20 were born out of different causes which were:

→ Khilafat

- Turkey's defeat in First World War
- Dismemberment of Turkey under Treaty of Sevres by British among other colonial powers
- Taking over control of Muslim religious places from Caliphate

→ Non-cooperation

- Against the Jallianwalla Bagh Massacre
- British refusal to accede to nationalist demands for Swaraj.
- High post-war inflation, and general public difficulties

In the backdrop of the above conditions, the Congress leadership led by Gandhi and League dominated by radical Pan Islamists

Like Ali Brothers, Maulana Azad etc decided to make a common cause and put up a united Hindu-Muslim front to oppose British treatment of Turkey and Caliphate as well as its response to Jallianwala Bagh episode and demands for swaraj.

However, the above step signified alliance with Muslim league by Congress on a religious rather than a secular issue and was opposed by nationalists like Tilak as well.

Further, though a large scale participation of Muslims was witnessed, this was not replicated in later national struggles as the leadership of the movement failed to raise the religious political consciousness of the masses to the level of secular political consciousness.

Thus, it can be argued that it had the effect of communalising

the future course of national movement to a large extent as the Muslim League and Congress were seen as parties representing interests of different sections rather than advancing secular national interests.

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Q.12) Discuss the contribution of socio-religious movement during pre-independence period in:

a) Creation of national consciousness

b) Emancipation of women

(15 marks, 250 words)

स्वतंत्रता पूर्व अवधि के दौरान सामाजिक-धार्मिक आंदोलन के योगदान पर चर्चा कीजिए :

a) राष्ट्रीय चेतना का निर्माण

b) महिलाओं की मुक्ति

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Socio-religious reform movements in the pre-independence era were primarily centred around two themes -

→ alleviation of discrimination and disabilities suffered by the lower castes

→ women empowerment by elimination of practices like purdah system, prohibition on widow remarriages, Kulinism, child marriage etc

(a)

Socio-religious movements like Ramakrishna mission and Arya-samaj had the effect of creation of national-consciousness among the people and removing the humiliation resulting from subjugation created by foreign conquest.

→ Ramakrishna mission and Swami Vivekananda gave a call for action, arousing the national consciousness in the minds of the youth.

- It also encouraged service of the poor and removal of social ills like caste discrimination.

- Adoption of a humanist, secular and rational approach to unify different sections of the society was preached.

→ Arya Samaj and Swami Dayanand Saraswati portrayed a picture of Indian past which was completely out of sync with the contemporary ^{degraded} social situation.

Thus, their messages instilled a pride in Indian past and culture and a hope in India's future which served to ignite national consciousness.

B Role of socio-religious movements in emancipation of women

→ Sati declared illegal in 1829 - efforts of Brahmo Samaj and Raja Ram Mohan Roy

→ Movements like Brahmo Samaj and enlightened individuals resulted in Bengal regulations of 1795 and 1804 degrading female infanticide

Illegal .

→ Efforts of IC Vidyasagar - Widow Remarriage Act 1856

→ Efforts of BM Malabari - Age of Consent Act, 18

raising the minimum age at marriage to 12 years for girls

→ Further, efforts were made in the direction of women education (by IC Vidyasagar),

Widow Homes (by BM Malabari, M G Ranade),
education of lower caste women (by Jyotibha Phule and Savitribai Phule)

Thus, from the above, we can infer that socio-religious movements attempted to raise the women's issues and improve their conditions resulting in various legislations for women emancipation

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Q.13) Apart from a commonly shared resentment for the alien rule, the rebels of the 1857 revolt had no political perspective or definitive vision of the future. Do you agree? Give reasons for your arguments. (15 marks, 250 words)

विदेशी शासन के प्रति सामान्यतः साझा आक्रोश के अलावा, 1857 के विद्रोह के विद्रोहियों के पास कोई राजनीतिक दृष्टिकोण या भविष्य की निश्चित दृष्टि नहीं थी। क्या आप सहमत हैं? अपने तर्कों के लिए कारण दीजिए।

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

→ The revolt of 1857 was a first significant challenge to the rule of British East India Company in India

The various reasons for the revolt were -

- * Destruction of rural economy and progressive deindustrialisation of towns.
 - * British annexation of Awadh and its appropriation of lands belonging to Awadh Taluqdars
 - * Policy of 'Doctrine of Lapse' under which various states like Jhansi were annexed
 - * Immediate causes such as disregard for social and religious practices of Hindu and Muslims sepoys employed by them in their army.
 - * Interference by Britishers in social matters
- In general, the revolt arose from a

commonly shared resentment against the British rule which was considered as alien as a major reason for decline in economic, political and social situation of the country.

However, the rebels in the revolt of 1857 lost because of some of the inherent & causes -

- They lacked a unified political perspective, were fighting for their own individual causes rather than a common cause.

- Awadh taluqdars retreated once promises of restoration of confiscated lands were spelt out.

- They did not have an alternate societal perspective and were in many ways feudal in character.

- They were steeped in medievalism, with firm practice of caste and based inequalities.

• Further, they lacked the vision of and a sense of nationalism

Thus, often their rebellion did not go beyond achieving the pre-colonial status-quo

Due to this they lacked support from a large section of Indian population and lost in face of a superior, technologically advanced, intellectually and materially progressive European power.

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Q.14) Present a comparative analysis of interventions of USA and USSR in Vietnam and Afghanistan respectively during the cold war era. How far do you think that the present Afghan crisis is an outcome of cold war rivalries?
(15 marks, 250 words)

शीत युद्ध काल के दौरान क्रमशः वियतनाम और अफगानिस्तान में USA और USSR के हस्तक्षेप का तुलनात्मक विश्लेषण प्रस्तुत करें। आप कहीं तक सोचते हैं कि वर्तमान अफगान संकट शीत युद्ध प्रतिद्वंद्विता का परिणाम है?

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Intervention of USA in Vietnam and USSR in Afghanistan during the cold war era reflected an attempt to spread their own ideology while containing the spread of ideology of the other.

- USA's intervention in Vietnam post 1954 after supplantation of French rule from Indo-china was an effort to contain and check spread of communism from North to South Vietnam.

• Initially, it involved indirect military and leadership support to the puppet regime of Ngo Diem & ruling with American assistance.

• Later, it involved direct military intervention under presidency of Lyndon Johnson and Richard Nixon.

- Failure of American policy to check the spread of communism and victory of Ho Chi Minh ultimately resulted in withdrawal of USA from Vietnam.
 - USSR's intervention in Afghanistan from 1979 was also an effort to expand the sphere of influence of communist ideology to Afghanistan.
 - It was a reflection of 'Brezhnev doctrine' as against 'Truman Doctrine' of America.
 - However, similar to US's intervention in Vietnam, USSR also had to withdraw in face of fierce militia in the form of Taliban which was propped up by USA.
- ∴ In ^{both} the wars, opposing powers intervened by ~~promoting~~ ^{providing} material and ideological resources to the rebel regimes which resulted in withdrawal of USA from Vietnam and USSR from Afghanistan.

The Afghan crisis can be seen as an extension of cold war rivalries as the Taliban forces, which were held responsible for 9/11 U.S attacks were created by US military to counter Soviet expedition in Afghanistan.

Thus, though such a situation could not have been envisaged back then, it can be inferred that the cold war rivalry definitely had a role to play in the currently unfolding Afghan crisis.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/
Presentation

Question
Interpretation

Content

Value
Addition

Total

Q.15) Much of the history of 19th century Europe lies in undoing what was done in the Congress of Vienna. Explain. (15 marks, 250 words)

19वीं सदी के यूरोप का अधिकांश इतिहास वियना कांग्रेस द्वारा किए गए कार्यों की भरपाई करने में निहित है। व्याख्या कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Congress of Vienna was convened in

1815 by Prussia, Russia, Austria and Britain after the defeat of Napoleon in France

Its various objectives were -

- maintain peace and stability by keeping a check on aggressive tendencies of France and other nations.

- avoid revolutions and maintaining the principle of legitimacy of divine rule i.e. advancing rule of monarchies

To achieve these ends, it reinstated

Bourbon dynasty in France, rule of Orange in Holland

- Further, Belgium was merged with Holland to check French aggression in future.

But events in the latter part of the 19th century reflect that it was the failure of Congress of Vienna and its objectives that resulted in

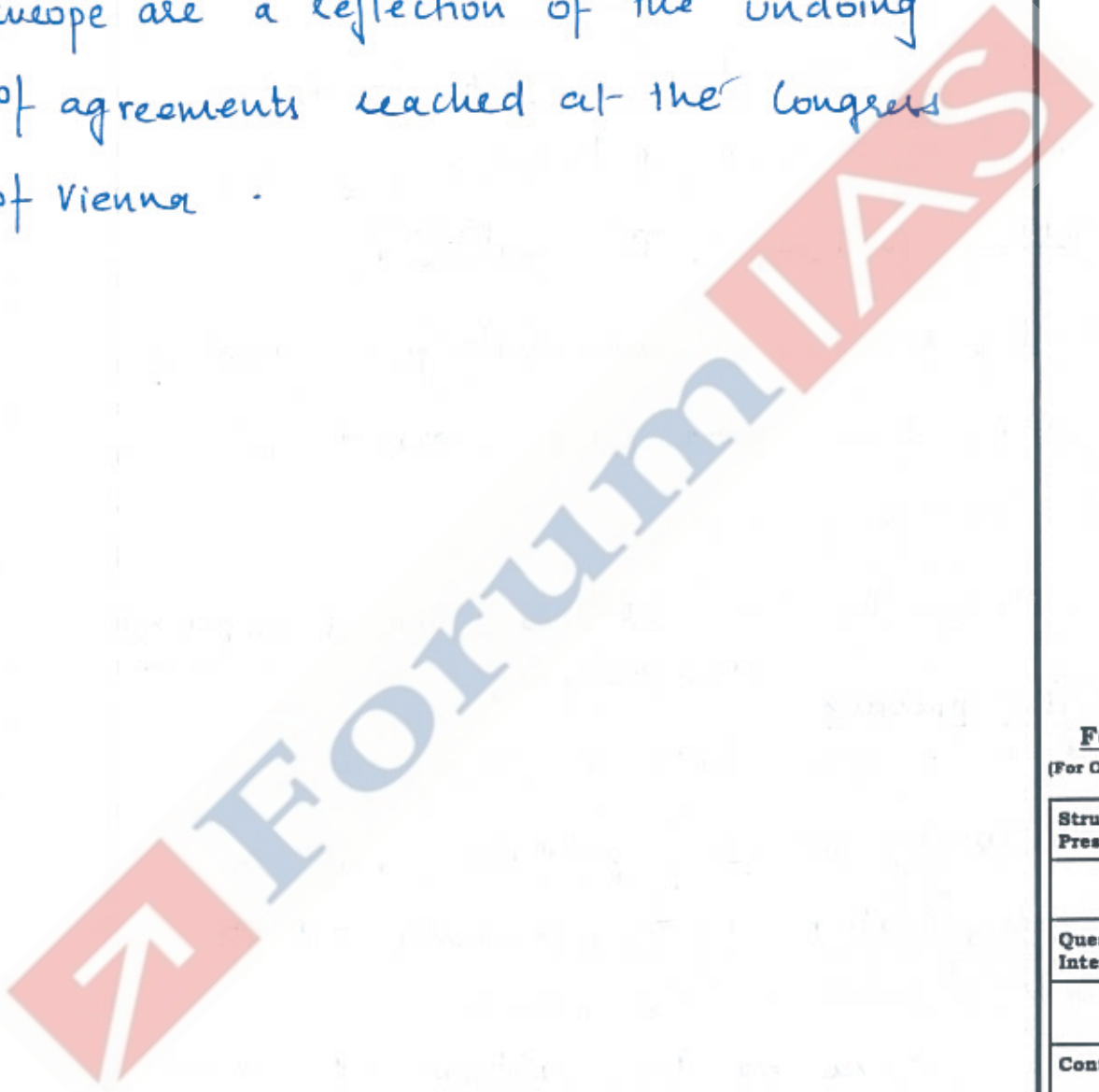
- revolution of 1848 in which Von Metternich, main architect of the Congress of Vienna was overthrown

• Unification of Italy and Germany reflected the failure on the part of Congress of Vienna to check nationalist tendencies which it attempted to do by placing 38 German states under Austria's control

• overthrowing of monarchy in France in 1870 and various wars and intrigues between the participants to the Congress of Vienna reflected the failure to achieve the aims of relative peace and stability and perpetuate

Role of monarchy in different nations .

Thus, various events in the 19th century Europe are a reflection of the undoing of agreements reached at the Congress of Vienna .



Feedback

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| Structure/ Presentation |
| Question Interpretation |
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Q.16) How have policies concerning family planning evolved in India? Is there a need to implement a two-child policy? Justify your viewpoint. (15 marks, 250 words)

भारत में परिवार नियोजन से संबंधित नीतियां कैसे विकसित हुई हैं? क्या दो बच्चों की नीति लागू करने की जरूरत है? अपने दृष्टिकोण का औचित्य सिद्ध कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

India was the first country in the world to adopt a family planning policy in 1951. The ~~process~~^{policies} of family planning have undergone various changes since then and evolved in the following manner -

- Initially in the 1950s → clinical approach was adopted
- CAMP approach later in the 1960s and early 1970s, the family planning policies came to be dominated by Targets assigned to state officials by the centre
 - marked by widespread forced male sterilisations
- From, 1978 onwards, when Janata Party came to power, the forcible sterilisation

policies were abandoned

→ India was a participant at International Conference on Population and Development

at Cairo → admitted and recognised the role of individuals and families in reproductive health and family planning and committed not to take a coercive approach.

→ National population policy, 2000 aimed at stabilisation of population and reducing TFR through increasing awareness and education

→ In the context of population explosion and declining quality of life, there have been demands for a two child policy.

Need to implement such a policy -

→ Though India's TFR (Total Fertility Rate) has reached close to replacement levels according to National Family Health survey 5, population momentum would mean that it would still take time for population

stabilisation -

- Lack of economic resources, declining quality of life.
- No impact of state interventions as the resources are thinly spread out
- Increasing impact upon environment

Thus, though the need for a two-child policy may be justified, however experience of nations like China show that it may result in increasing proportion of elderly in demographic structure, creating own needs on economy. Further the success or failure of such a policy may depend upon the methods adopted and our past experience shows that coercion may not be the best way forward

Feedback

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| Structure/ Presentation |
| Question Interpretation |
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| Value Addition |
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Q.17) Unity without uniformity and diversity without fragmentation is the essence of unity in diversity. Elaborate. Also explain why diversity is considered an asset for Indian society.

(15 marks, 250 words)

समरूपता के बिना एकता और विखंडन के बिना विविधता, विविधता में एकता का सार है। विस्तृत विवेचना कीजिए। यह भी बताएं कि विविधता को भारतीय समाज के लिए एक संपत्ति क्यों माना जाता है।

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

The essence of unity in diversity lies in coexistence and positive interactions between diverse elements reflected in different languages, religions, culture etc

This form of unity does not aim to impose uniformity which will deprive the society of vibrancy, creativity and critical thinking

Further, while maintaining diversity, it has to be ensured that it does not lead to fragmentation as witnessed in regionalism, communalism etc

Thus, we need 'multiculturalism' marked by both cultural pluralism as well as positive interactions between the

plurality of cultures without undermining national consciousness

In this context, diversity is often considered an asset for the society due to following reasons -

- encourages critical thinking
- engenders tolerance, respect for others
- challenges selfish and parochial thinking
- checks on unlimited state power
- contributes to vibrancy of society
- fosters linkages with the past - and respect for cultural traditions

Thus a society marked by diversity has inherent advantages while properly cultivating and promoting such diversity may serve

to check divisive tendencies and promote the nation



Feedback

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Structure/
Presentation

Question
Interpretation

Content

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Addition

Total



Q.18) 'Cities are economic powerhouses but they also act as ecological blackholes.' In light of this statement, discuss how the positive and negative aspects of urbanization interact with each other. (15 marks, 250 words)

'शहरें आर्थिक शक्ति के केंद्र हैं लेकिन वे पारिस्थितिकीय ब्लैकहोल के रूप में भी कार्य करते हैं।' इस कथन के प्रकार में, चर्चा कीजिए कि शहरीकरण के सकारात्मक और नकारात्मक पहलू एक दूसरे के साथ कैसे व्यवहार करते हैं।

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Urbanization refers to the process of transformation of rural towns and villages into cities

Often, the process of urbanisation is accompanied by various positive and negative impacts which are as follows:

Positive Impacts

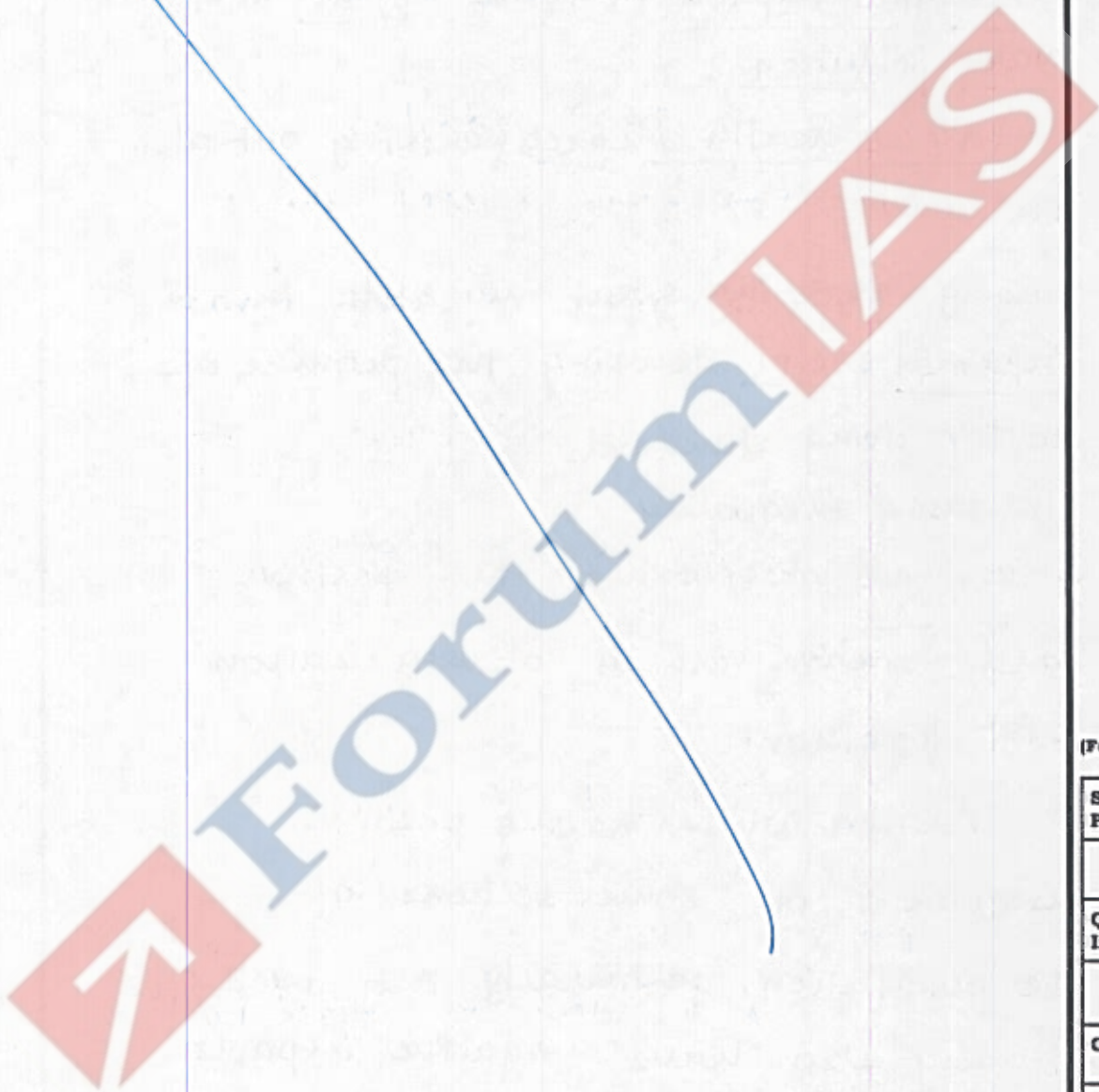
- Provides employment and educational opportunities
- Marked by improvement in standards of living
- challenges parochial mindsets reflected by caste system, communalism etc by providing veneer of anonymity

Negative Impacts

- Development of slums to accommodate unplanned migration
- Ecological impacts in terms of air and water pollution
- Adverse health impacts arising out of the above
- Largely absorbing rural migrants in informal sector denying the promise of better living standards
- Increased inequality

Thus, we observe that the positive and negative aspects of urbanisation exist together.

Further while having positive consequences on some sections of the population, particularly the well off, it may also have negative impact upon others, thus highlighting the interaction between the two.



Feedback

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**Structure/
Presentation**

**Question
Interpretation**

Content

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Addition**

Total



Q.19) Social media is characterized by paradox of more and more information, and less and less meaning that creates illusions in public while also making public disillusioned. Explain.

(15 marks, 250 words)

सोशल मीडिया की विशेषता अधिक से अधिक सूचनाओं के विरोधाभास और कम से कम अर्थपूर्ण सूचनाओं की उपलब्धता है, जो लोक में भ्रम पैदा करते हैं साथ ही लोक का भ्रम निवारण भी करते हैं। व्याख्या कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Advent of social media^{'s} marked by what has been termed as infodemic or an epidemic of information

The consequence of this infodemic are:

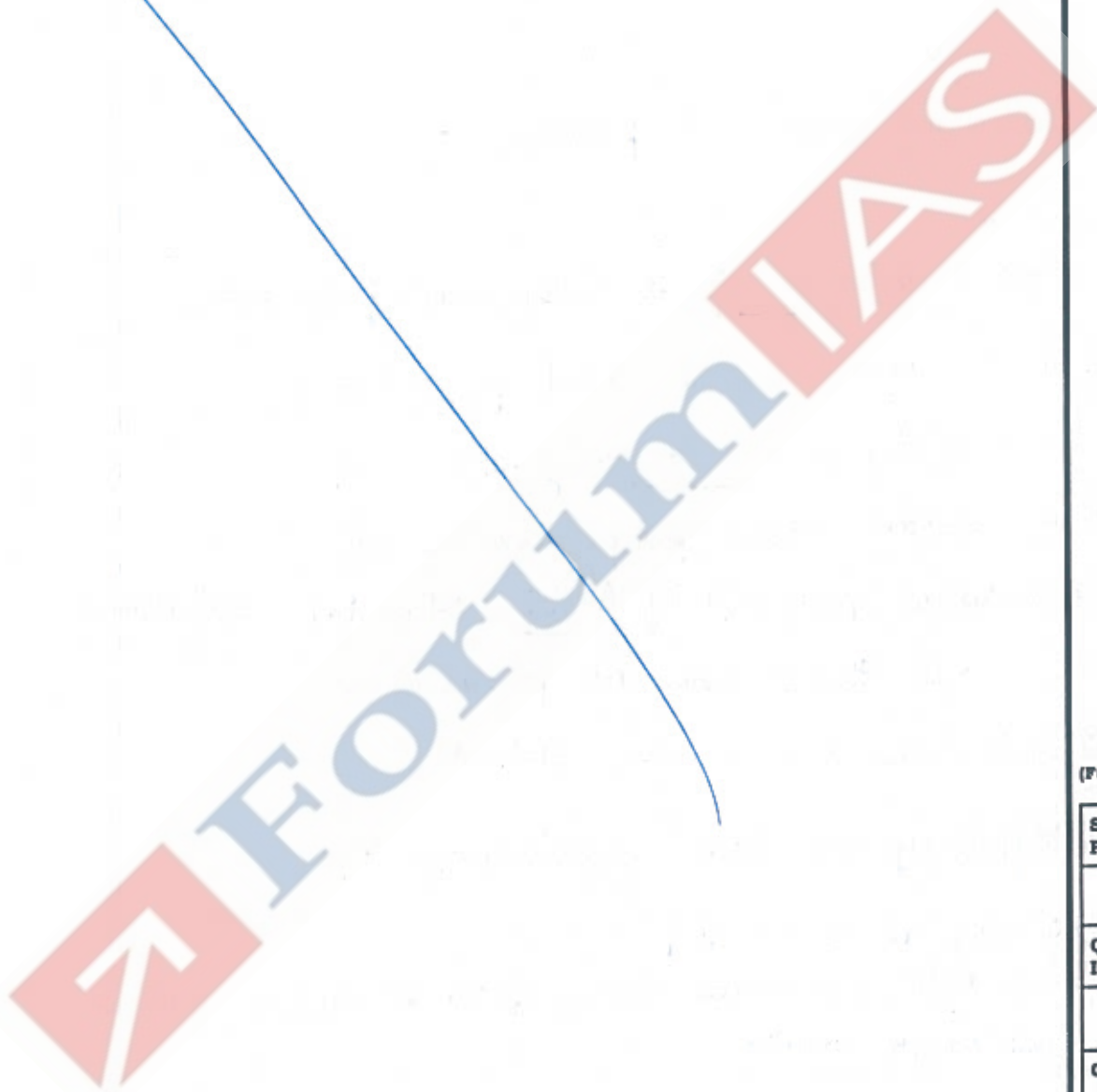
- increase in availability of choice to consumers
- creating indecisiveness by placing several options in front of the public
- Inability to penetrate opinions as people are often confused by different interpretations.
- Creating social biases and narrow mindedness with social media used to advance divisive information.

This has had a two fold impact

- while one section of population has got been lured by illusions created by the social media, moving away from the reality and indulging more and more into consumerism.

' for another section, it has been uncertainty and disillusionment who look and observe the world of others and feel a sense of relative deprivation.

Therefore, while some people are living more and more in the digital space, others are displaying features of abandonment and turning to other avenues to find meaningful life.



Feedback

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Q.20) The juxtaposition of a caste-less upper caste group and a caste-defined lower caste group is one of the central aspects of the institution of caste in the present. Illustrate with examples.

(15 marks, 250 words)

जाति-विहीन उच्च जाति समूह और जाति-परिभाषित निम्न जाति समूह का मेल वर्तमान में जाति संस्था के केंद्रीय पहलुओं में से एक है। उदाहरण सहित समझाइए।

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

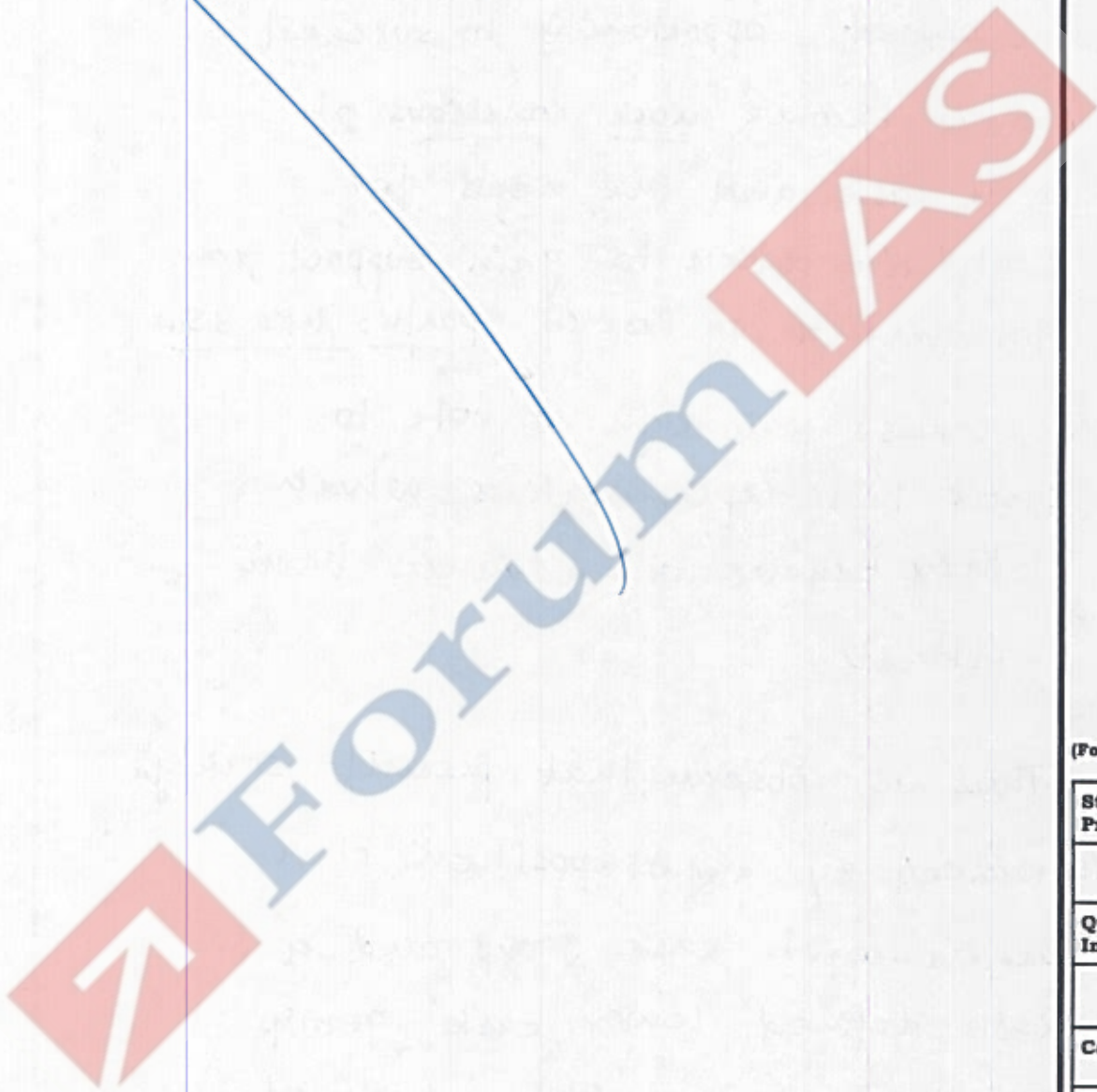
→ Institution of caste at present -

- upper caste group → displaying ignorance of the caste system and preaching for equality, meritocracy etc and doing away with programmes of affirmative action. Eg Anti-Mandal agitations
 - is the section of population which has been the primary beneficiary of the institution of caste as it evolved.
 - often excludes itself from electoral process
- Low caste group
 - have increasingly come to see their position in terms of the exploitation perpetuated historically

as well as presently against them

- see the arguments of the upper caste groups for a caste less society as a clever scheme to deny them an opposit opportunity to succeed
- have become more conscious of their caste and the need for collective action to gain support from governments. eg Rise of parties like BSP
- exercise their right to vote to choose those representatives which they believe will advance their interests

Thus we observe that present society, is marked by a juxtaposition of a classless-upper caste group and a caste defined lower caste group as one of the central aspects of the institution of caste.



Feedback
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| Structure/ Presentation |
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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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