

TEST CODE 7 1 1 1 0 3

FIAS – MGP 2024 (C-5) – Half Length Test #3

Time Allowed : One and Half Hours
समय : डेढ़ घंटे

ForumIAS

Maximum Marks : 125
अधिकतम अंक : 125

GENERAL STUDIES / सामान्य अध्ययन

Name Of Candidate परीक्षार्थी का नाम	AJAY. R. RAJ.		
Roll No./अनुक्रमांक	1910131723	Medium/माध्यम	English <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> हिंदी <input type="checkbox"/>
Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र		Date/दिनांक	30/07/23.

*Center Code : For Online - 1900 / Delhi : Karol bagh - 1901, ORN - 1902, Mukharji Nagar - 1903 / Patna : Boring Rd. - 2001 / Hyderabad : Jawahar Nagar - 2101

INDEX TABLE / अनुक्रमणिका			INSTRUCTION / अनुदेश	
Q. No. प्र.सं.	Max. Marks अधिकतम अंक	Marks Obtained प्राप्तांक	1. Please do furnish Name, Email, Roll No and Mobile in the answer sheet. कृपया उत्तर-पुस्तिका में नाम, ईमेल, रोल नंबर और मोबाइल नंबर भरें।	
1			2. There are TEN questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI, all questions are compulsory. उत्तर पुस्तिका में अंग्रेजी/हिंदी में दस प्रश्न दिए गए हैं, सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।	
2			3. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it. प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए निर्धारित अंक उसके सामने अंकित किए गए हैं।	
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. उत्तर प्रवेश पत्र में अधिकृत माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जो कि दिए गए स्थान में इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के कवर पर स्पष्ट रूप से लिखा जाना चाहिए।	
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. प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, यदि निर्दिष्ट हो, का पालन किया जाए। प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गये किसी भी पृष्ठ या पृष्ठ के भाग को स्पष्ट रूप से काट दें।	
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Total/कुल अंक	125		For Student Only / केवल परीक्षार्थी प्रयोग हेतु	
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Total Marks/कुल अंक :			Mode Of Examination/ परीक्षा की विधि :	Online/ऑनलाइन <input type="checkbox"/> Offline/ऑफलाइन <input type="checkbox"/>
*Examiner's Discretion is the marks awarded at the discretion of the examiner 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. मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक अंक, आपकी लिखावट, प्रस्तुति, आरेखों के उपयोग, फ्लोचार्ट, तथ्यों और आकड़ों या समग्र रूप किसी अन्य विषय वस्तु, जो मूल्यांकन कर्ता को आपकी कॉपी में पसंद आयी के आधार पर (लेकिन इन्हीं तक सीमित नहीं) पर दिए गए अंक हैं।			For Office Use Only / केवल कार्यालय प्रयोग हेतु	
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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.

EXAMINER'S REMARKS

CRITERIA FOR THE FEEDBACK SECTION AT THE END OF EACH QUESTION

1. **AWIS = Answered What is Asked.** This means whether you have addressed the core demand of the question or not. Addressing the core demand of the question gets you an objectively fair score. It is examiner's perception if you have understood the question and if you know the answer in the first place.



Q.1) Why is Indus Valley Civilization considered an urban civilization? Can you identify some of the elements of IVC that have influenced the present-day culture of the Indian subcontinent?

(10 marks, 150 words)

सिंधु घाटी सभ्यता को नगरीय सभ्यता क्यों माना जाता है? क्या आप सिंधु घाटी सभ्यता के कुछ तत्वों की पहचान कर सकते हैं जिन्होंने भारतीय उपमहाद्वीप की वर्तमान संस्कृति को प्रभावित किया है? (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Roughly emerged in 2500 BCE, the Indus valley civilization is regarded as an urban civilization compared to its contemporaries such as Mesopotamian.

Proof for the Urban Character

- ① Planned cities :- Good pattern of roads,
- ② Emergence of cities based on production :-
eg:- Chanhadoro - production of shell related goods.
- ③ Effective Drainage System :-
- ④ Common urban gathering centres :-
eg:- Great bath in Mohenjodaro
- ⑤ Trade with other civilisations :-
eg:- Mesopotamia, Greece etc.

Along with these urban pattern, IVC also contained agrarian pattern such as cultivation of wheat & Barley, iron plough, domestication of animals.

Elements of IVC in Present Day Indian Culture

- ① Religious worship of nature such as the Mother Mother Goddess.
- ② Worship of animals such as cow (Pashupati Seal in IVC)
- ③ Cultural interaction with outside world such as the Arabians, Europeans similar to IVC Culture
- ④ Belief in superstition
- ⑤ Cosmetic practices such as wearing Jewellery, similar to the amulet culture in IVC.

Although IVC, in its historical sense is over, the cultural continuum, still has an impact in our every day life even after centuries.

Feedback
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TOTAL MARKS			



Q.2) Vijayanagar was syncretic society and it made immense contribution to the development of art and literature in the region. Substantiate with examples. (10 marks, 150 words)

विजयनगर समकालिक समाज था और इसने इस क्षेत्र में कला और साहित्य के विकास में बहुत बड़ा योगदान दिया। उदाहरणों के साथ इसकी पुष्टि कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Established in 14th Century, through the Sangama Dynasty, Vijaynagara empire was a syncretic society.

Vijaynagara as a syncretic society

- ① Islamic influence through Deccan Kingdom
- ② Various sections of people based on different occupation
- ③ Presence of foreign travellers - Abdul Razak
- ④ Trade with various cultures of world eg: china

Apart from these syncretic nature, Vijayanagar also contributed to art, architecture and literature.

Contribution in Art & Architecture

- ① Tall ~~gopuram~~ ^{gateways} known as Rai gopuram inspired from dravidian architecture
- ② Decorated Pillared Halls known as Kalyana Mandapa - influence of Nayaka Architecture.

- ③ Mixture of Islamic Architecture
eg: Lotus Mahal.
- ④ Decorated walls with mural paintings
- ⑤ Contribution in literature
 - ① Development of Vernacular languages (Telugu)
 - ② Promotion of Vernacular literature
eg: Krishna Deva Raya's Amuktamalyada
 - ③ Rich foreign literature
eg: Abdul Razak's account on Vijaynagara
 - ④ Promotions of ~~literature~~ scholarly writings through Ashtadiggaja
eg: Allasainapada

The splendid contribution of Vijaya nagara in art and literature is a continuum of the rich traditions of Pallava and Chola empires. This tradition was even followed post Vijaya nagara empire such as Kakkatya, Bijapur etc.

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Q.3) Describe any three important problems that India faced during early years after independence. How were these problems resolved? (10 marks, 150 words)

किन्हीं तीन महत्वपूर्ण समस्याओं का वर्णन कीजिए। जिनका भारत ने स्वतंत्रता प्राप्ति के आरंभिक वर्षों में सामना किया। इन समस्याओं का समाधान कैसे किया गया? (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

The independence of India also came with several challenges to the new nation. The major challenges were.

Challenges before India

① Partition and minority question

-The birth of nation was also accompanied by wound of partition. Large migration of people, the violence involved in this migration and the protection of citizen's were pertinent challenges before the Country. Apart from these immediate challenges, the long term questions of minority protection was fundamental, for the secular fabric of the Country.

② Demand for linguistic reorganization of State

:- After Independence, linguistic reorganization became a popular demand. Despite of the 1920 INC decision of linguistic reorganization, The nation builders rejected state reorganization due to the fear of further internal partition.

S.K Dhar committee cemented this view However popular protest went on.

③ Economic Development of the Country

For centuries of colonial rule, had depleted the resource of the country and economic development was fundamental to uplift millions of population out of poverty. Hence Economic development was an imperative challenge.

Resolution of the Challenges

① Minority question :- Extending Constitutional protection and strong adherence to the secular principle built confidence among minorities

② State Reorganization :- Recognizing the popular demand, state Reorganization committee was formed in 1956 & subsequently 14 states were formed on the basis of language in 1956

③ Economic Development :- Adoption of mixed economy and planned Model tried to address various fears of economic development such as Agriculture, industry etc.

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Q.4) What are the criteria used to identify tribals in India? Assess the efforts made towards the integration of tribal communities after independence. (10 marks, 150 words)

भारत में आदिवासियों की पहचान करने के लिए किन मानदंडों का प्रयोग किया जाता है? स्वतंत्रता के बाद जनजातीय समुदायों के एकीकरण की दिशा में किए गए प्रयासों का आकलन कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Constituting 8% of Indian population, the tribal population is located mainly Central, and eastern India.

Criteria used to Identify tribals

- ① Historical background's :- such as denotified tribes during colonial era,
- ② Primitive characteristic such as life style, eg:- Sentinel in Andaman
- ③ Cultural uniqueness such as scheduled tribes in Lakshadweep - the only muslim scheduled tribe due to geographical & cultural uniqueness.
- ④ Vulnerable status :- such as reduced population, language
- ⑤ Socio economic backwardness such as poor education. eg:- Santhal & Munda tribes in Central India

On the basis of such criteria, the Government of India assigned Scheduled tribes and PVTG status to tribal groups,

apart from these, Governmental classification, social scientist also make classification on the basis of Permanent & acquired traits, Integration Vs Isolation from main stream culture etc

Efforts After Independence

After diverging views such as integration as backward tribes, isolation as unique social groups the government of India adopted controlled integration maintaining uniqueness of tribal culture and empowerment of tribal population

Steps taken

Tribal Panchayat, tribal sub-plan, Commission such as Dhebar Commission, legislations such as Protection of Civil rights Act, SC & ST protection against atrocities 1988

Despite of these efforts, tribals are still facing issues. The recent violence in Manipur against Kuki tribe is a living example to it

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Q.5) Analyze the roots and manifestations of regionalism in India. Is regionalism always a threat to unity and integrity of the country? (10 marks, 150 words)

भारत में क्षेत्रवाद की जड़ों और अभिव्यक्तियों का विश्लेषण कीजिए। क्या क्षेत्रवाद हमेशा देश की एकता एवं अखंडता के लिए खतरा होता है? (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Regionalism refers to the preference for one own region and its people over others. It involves a sense of othering towards the perceived enemy regions.

Roots & Manifestation of Regionalism

- ① Resource crunch leads to a thought of other regions exploiting the resources.
 - Inter-state eg:- water disputes :- Karnataka-Tamil Nadu on Kaveri
- ② Reduction of employment opportunity, due to the influx of people from other states. eg:- state employment reservation bill passed by Telangana and Haryana states.
- ③ Skewed development resulting in demand for development activities :-
 - eg:- Formation of Telangana due to skewed development in erst while Andhra Pradesh.

④ Political neglect of existing government
 eg:- Regionalism in siligudi region of Darjeeling, due to political negation from rest Bengal

⑤ Political Mobilization for Meeting Demands
 eg:- Seperatist movement for Bodoland & Gorkhaland

However, regionalism cannot be generalised as threat to democracy always due to following reasons:-

- ① Helps in getting the voice of the marginalized heard in the public
 eg:- state reorganization in Northeast
- ② Addressing the issues of skewed development
- ③ Strengthening the spirit of federalism
 eg:- Assymetric federalist Model of India
- ④ Helps in more political distribution of power to grass roots. eg:- Autonomous district's in schedule 6.

India has witnessed both good and bad episodes of regionalism such as diavidian model of Development and son of the soil movement respectively. Hence the spirit of regionalism should not undermine the Constitutional value of unity & integration of the Country.

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Q.6) Examine the influence of regional and local traditions on temple architecture of ancient India. Also explain how ancient temple architecture impacted the architectural style and design of later periods. (15 marks, 250 words)

प्राचीन भारत के मंदिर वास्तुकला पर क्षेत्रीय और स्थानीय परंपराओं के प्रभाव का परीक्षण कीजिए। साथ यह भी स्पष्ट कीजिए कि किस प्रकार प्राचीन मंदिर स्थापत्य ने बाद के काल की स्थापत्य शैली एवं डिजाइन को प्रभावित किया।

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Following the text of Shulpastra, the Temple Architecture in India is broadly classified as Nagara & Dravida. However, the influence of regional architecture gave birth to a diversity of temple architecture model in the country.

Local Climatic factors

① Climatic factors such as snowfall lead to pointed Garbhagriha's in Kashmir region

② Hanging balcony (Jharokha) in Rajput and eastern Indian architecture is attributed to Monsoon factors

③ Inclusion of local Designs

(a) availability of soft stones and architects lead to the development of more advanced Temples.

eg:- Stellate Model of Hoysala Temples.

④ Mixture of Nagara and Dravida :-
Vesara architecture of Chalukya tried to incorporate Nagara and Dravida style.

⑤ Decoration with local Deities :-
The Gate doors of temples, carried with the decoration of local deities
eg:- Goddesses of Ganga and Yamuna in
North India
Dvarapalaka's in South India

This temple architecture of ancient India influenced later ~~temple~~ architecture in following ways :-

① Multistoried Garbhagriha :-

eg:- Brihadeeswara Temple, in the early medieval period

② Elaborate Decoration of Boundary walls
as seen in Chola architecture.

③ Pillared Mandapa's found in
Nayaka & Vijayanagara architecture

④ Establishment of Gate ways attached
to boundary walls
eg:- Rai Gopurams in Vijayanagara

- ③ Intricate mural paintings as found in Vijayanagara and Nayaka architecture
- ④ Influenced the development of Sculptures. eg:- Nataraj sculpture in chola architecture
- ⑤ influenced Decorations of walls in Islamic architecture
eg:- Pietra Dura Technique
- ⑥ Influenced architecture of Christian churches ~~in form of~~ with Flagstaff and lamp

The Temple Architecture in India is an amalgamation of synthetic cultures such as Hindu, Jain, Buddha, Islam and Christian.

Feedback

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Q.7) Gandhara art was a hybrid school that reflects the cultural contact between India and the Hellenistic world. Elaborate. Also discuss the unique features of Gandhara art viz-a-viz Mathura and Amaravati school of art. (15 marks, 250 words)

गांधार कला एक मिश्रित कला शैली थी जो भारत और यूनानियों के बीच सांस्कृतिक संपर्क को दर्शाती है। विस्तार सहित वर्णन कीजिए। साथ ही गांधार कला की अनूठी विशेषताओं जैसे मथुरा और अमरावती मूर्ति की भी चर्चा कीजिए।

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)





Q.8) Critically examine the conditions that necessitated the imposition of National Emergency in 1975. What were its short term and long-term impacts for the country? (15 marks, 250 words)

1975 में राष्ट्रीय आपातकाल लागू करने के लिए आवश्यक परिस्थितियों की आलोचनात्मक मूल्यांकन कीजिए। देश के लिए इसके अल्पकालिक और दीर्घकालिक प्रभाव क्या थे? (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Widely regarded as a dark episode in India Democracy, 1975 imposition of National Emergency was a convergence of long term and short term factors

Long Term Factors

- ① Subsequent wars with china and Pakistan created economic strain in India
- ② The drought of 1969, exacerbated the situation
- ③ Political factors such as Indira Gandhi Vs senior leaders in Congress drift

Short Term Factors

- ① Growing unemployment in the 70's
- ② Social movement such as student movement from Gujarat and Bihar

③ Misuse of state Machinery by Indira Gandhi in elections - verdict of Allahabad High Court in *Ray Narayan vs Indira Gandhi*

Two years of emergency made a huge impact both in short term and long term.

Short Term Impact

- ① Executive autocracy over parliamentary rule
- ② Violation of fundamental rights eg:- Imprisonment of opposition leaders
- ③ Violation of Press freedom through censoring
- ④ Forced sterilization and demolition of slum's

Long Term Impacts

- ① Reversal of the changes, through 44th amendment, protecting the democratic and constitutional existence of state.

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- ② Defeat of Indira Gandhi, after emergency elections proved people's preference for democracy.
- ③ Improved administration in southern parts of India

The episode of emergency, and the subsequent restoring of democracy was the reinforcement of the democratic character of India state

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Q.9) Why is the decade of 1960 known as 'dangerous decade'? How did India surmount the challenges faced during this era? (15 marks, 250 words)

1960 के दशक को 'खतरनाक दशक' क्यों कहा जाता है? भारत ने इस युग के दौरान आने वाली चुनौतियों का सामना कैसे किया? (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

After the immediate years of independence, the Indian state confronted similar set of challenges in the 60's decade.

60's challenges before India

International challenges

- ① War with China in 1962 breaking the principle's of Panchsheel.
- ② War with Pakistan in 1965
- ③ Pressure from America over the import of wheat.

Political challenges

- ① Death of two Prime ministers in succession [J.L Nehru and L.B Shastri]
- ② Young and inexperienced leadership of Indira Gandhi

Economic challenges

- ① Lack of food safety leads to dependence of America for wheat.
- ② Rolling out the five year plan due to subsequent war's.
- ③ Drought of 1960's.

Despite of these Dangerous challenges, the Government of India responded proactively and provided immediate and long term solutions for these challenges.

- ① Defeated Pakistan and entered into Tashkent agreement in LOC.
- ② To achieve food safety and self sufficiency, green revolution was introduced under the leadership of M.S Swaminathan.
- ③ Help in reduction of dependency over U.S
- ④ Also provided international independence

⑤ Indira Gandhi, introduced socialist policies with the slogan "GARIBI HATAO"

⑥ Introduction of annual plans, between 1966-69; to cover up the 5 year plans.

Apart from these achievements the defeat before china still as a implication in Indo-china relations given till now.

However, green revolution inspired other agricultural revolution such as white Revolution and strengthened, Indian economy later.

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Q.10) Globalization has been selective of social sections and economic sectors in sharing its boons and banes. In light of this statement, discuss the impact of globalization on Indian society.

(15 marks, 250 words)

वैश्वीकरण अपने वरदानों और अभिशापों को साझा करने में सामाजिक वर्गों और आर्थिक क्षेत्रों में चयनात्मक रहा है। इस कथन के आलोक में भारतीय समाज पर वैश्वीकरण के प्रभाव की विवेचना कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Globalization refers the process of interconnection among countries in relation to their economic, cultural, social spheres etc. India, formally entered into Globalization, in 1990's through the rolling of LPG reforms.

Despite of its interconnection, the process of globalization has been selective in its outcome and consequences.

SELECTIVE NATURE OF GLOBALISATION

- ① Employment creation is limited to white collar jobs such as IT professionals
- ② The Access to Global Goods is limited to upper class of the society. eg:- Branded wearings

- ③ The digital Technology in globalization is restricted to privileged sections
- ④ Globalization has lead to neo-colonization
eg:- MNC's exploitations in third world countries
- ⑤ Looting the resources of third world countries in the form of brain drain.
- ⑥ Creation of political instability due to international groups
eg:- Sikhs for Justice and Khalistani movements in India.
- ⑦ Marginalization of local brands.
- ⑧ Cultural changes and ^{conflict b/w} generation
eg:- legalisation of same sex Marriage while, registering these challenge,
Globalization also helped in shaping indian society in following ways:-
- ① Cultural adaptations of MNC's.
eg:- McDonaldisation

- ② Spread of Global movement such as women's environmental movement
- ③ Cultural interactions
- ④ Globalization of Indian Brands
eg:- Growing demands for Sula wine's in international market

Instead of a centralised globalization where western values get spread in third world countries India stands for a decentralized Globalization where values and ideas flow bi-directionally. India's Atma Nibhar policy encapsulates this spirit of globalization

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

#	G	A	P
AWIS			
CD & VA			
S & F			
P & R			
Please put tick marks in the above table. Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.			
TOTAL MARKS			



Mentor Feedback Questions

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5

Test Goal

- 1
- 2
- 3

Outcomes

-
-
-
-

Marking Scheme

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

* Subject to change without prior notice.