

## Answer Writing Focus Group 2025

### Generic Booklet

Test Name/Code/No. : .....

Name	Bhavika Chopra		
Email ID.			
Roll No.	1910096095		
Mobile No.	Date	25/07/2025	

Allotted Time : 60 Minutes

#### Key Objectives of the Program / कार्यक्रम के मुख्य उद्देश्य:

**#1 Coverage of Syllabus** - The questions will cover relevant static portion and related contemporary issues in the news. It is expected that student by attempting these questions will be able to revise their syllabus holistically. It will enable student to understand what topic to focus upon. Let's not be a frog in the well - unaware of "what to study" or "what to prepare".

**पाठ्यक्रम का कवरेज** - प्रश्न प्रासंगिक स्थिर भाग और समाचार में संबंधित समकालीन मुद्दों को कवर करेंगे। यह उम्मीद की जाती है कि इन प्रश्नों का प्रयास करके छात्र अपने पाठ्यक्रम को व्यापक रूप से संशोधित करने में सक्षम होंगे। यह छात्र को यह समझने में सक्षम करेगा कि किस विषय पर ध्यान केंद्रित करना है। आइए कुएं में मेंढक न बनें - इस बात से अनजान कि "क्या पढ़ना है" या "क्या तैयार करना है"।

**#2 Answer Writing Practice** - It will provide students answer writing practice and enable them to strategize how to cover paper within time limit.

**उत्तर लेखन अभ्यास** - यह छात्रों को उत्तर लेखन अभ्यास प्रदान करेगा और उन्हें समय सीमा के भीतर पेपर को कवर करने की रणनीति बनाने में सक्षम करेगा।

**#3 Stay ahead of the competition** - Laser Beam focus on answer writing and covering syllabus holistically will enable student stay ahead of the competition.

**प्रतिस्पर्धा में आगे रहें** - उत्तर लेखन पर लेजर बीम फोकस और समग्र रूप से पाठ्यक्रम को कवर करने से छात्र प्रतिस्पर्धा में आगे रह सकेंगे।

Q. No.	Score
1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	
7	
<b>Composite Score</b>	

**NOTE :** We only provide grading and not detailed evaluation in AWFG Tests for speed and guidance. No macro or micro comments are given. Comments, if any are solely at the discretion of the examiner. Only a relative, indicative composite score out of 10 will be provided to you. Students must aspire to reach the score of 9 in all the answers. A score of 9 means your answer was amongst the best in what the examiner checked. It does not correspond to 9 marks out of 10 in the actual Mains examination. Candidates must refer to solutions and best copies to make improvements.

हम केवल हम केवल AWFG परीक्षणों के लिए स्पीड और मार्गदर्शन के लिए अंक प्रदान करते हैं, और विस्तृत मूल्यांकन नहीं करते हैं। कोई भी व्यापक या सूक्ष्म टिप्पणियाँ नहीं दी जाती हैं। टिप्पणियाँ, यदि कोई हैं, तो यह पूरी तरह से परीक्षक के विवेक पर निर्भर करती हैं। आपको केवल एक सांकेतिक संयुक्त अंक 10 में से दिए जाएंगे। छात्रों को सभी उत्तरों में 9 अंक प्राप्त करने का प्रयास करना चाहिए। 9 अंक प्राप्त करने का मतलब है कि आपका उत्तर परीक्षक द्वारा जांचे गए सर्वश्रेष्ठ उत्तरों में से एक था। यह मुख्य परीक्षा में 10 में से 9 अंक के बराबर नहीं है। उम्मीदवारों को सुधार के लिए समाधान और सर्वोत्तम प्रतियों का संदर्भ लेना चाहिए।

#### FOR OFFICE USE ONLY :

EG = ① ② ③ ④ ⑤

ECN =

ANSWER WRITING FOCUS GROUP 2025

TEST #21 – (Test Code: 880061)

**Instructions to Candidates -**

- There are 7 Questions in this Question paper.
- All Questions are Compulsory.
- For all updates, please visit the noticeboard <https://forumias.com/blog/awfg2025/>

**अभ्यर्थियों के लिए निर्देश -**

- इस प्रश्न पत्र में 7 प्रश्न हैं।
- सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
- सभी अपडेट के लिए कृपया नोटिसबोर्ड देखें – <https://forumias.com/blog/awfg2025/>

**Allotted Time : 1 Hour**

**Total Marks : 95**

**Q.1)** Write a short note on the following:

(10 Marks, 150 Words)

- Balfour Declaration
- Cuban Missile Crisis
- October revolution

निम्नलिखित पर एक संक्षिप्त टिप्पणी लिखें:

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

- बालफोर घोषणा
- क्यूबा मिसाइल संकट
- अक्टूबर क्रांति

**Q.2)** How did the American and French Revolutions, through their principles and consequences lay the groundwork in shaping the modern world? Elucidate

(10 Marks, 150 Words)

अमेरिकी और फ्रांसीसी क्रांतियों ने अपने सिद्धांतों और परिणामों के माध्यम से आधुनिक दुनिया को आकार देने की नींव कैसे रखी? स्पष्ट करें।

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

**Q.3)** Examine the various factors that led to the declaration of the Emergency in India. Also, discuss its lasting significance for the country's political discourse.

(10 Marks, 150 Words)

उन विभिन्न कारकों की जाँच करें जिनके कारण भारत में आपातकाल की घोषणा हुई। साथ ही, देश के राजनीतिक विमर्श पर इसके स्थायी महत्व की भी चर्चा करें।

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

**Q.4)** Analyze the circumstances that led to the Shimla Agreement in 1972. Discuss the highlights of the agreement.

(10 Marks, 150 Words)

उन परिस्थितियों का विश्लेषण करें जिनके कारण 1972 में शिमला समझौता हुआ। समझौते की मुख्य विशेषताओं पर चर्चा करें।

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

**Q.5)** Examine the philosophical, scientific, and rational advancements of the 14th-17th centuries in Europe and their direct role in catalyzing the Industrial Revolution. (15 Marks, 250 Words)

यूरोप में 14वीं-17वीं शताब्दी की दार्शनिक, वैज्ञानिक और तर्कसंगत प्रगतियों और औद्योगिक क्रांति को उत्प्रेरित करने में उनकी सीधी भूमिका की जांच करें। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

**Q.6)** "The seeds of the Second World War were sown in the aftermath of the First World War." In this context, discuss the primary causes of the Second World War and its major political consequences. (15 Marks, 250 Words)

"द्वितीय विश्व युद्ध के बीज प्रथम विश्व युद्ध के बाद बोए गए थे।" इस संदर्भ में, द्वितीय विश्व युद्ध के प्राथमिक कारणों और इसके प्रमुख राजनीतिक परिणामों पर चर्चा करें। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

**Q.7)** "Beyond political negotiations, the integration of princely states posed formidable administrative and socio-cultural problems for India." Comment. (15 Marks, 250 Words)

"राजनीतिक वार्ताओं से परे, रियासतों के एकीकरण ने भारत के लिए विकट प्रशासनिक और सामाजिक-सांस्कृतिक समस्याएं खड़ी कीं।" टिप्पणी करें। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

## Start Writing Here

### (a) Balfour Declaration

1. made in 1917 for Jewish people to establish homeland in Palestine.
2. led to rise in Zionist nationalism
3. gave behind settlers in Palestine and West Bank.
4. Indirect cause behind 'Intifada' or ousting of Palestinians → Arab-Israeli conflict.
5. Betrayal as seen by Arabs by Britain.
6. Fuels Israel-Arab conflict even in today's time.
7. Cultural measure of Palestinians - only in Gaza strip and West bank.

### (b) Cuban missile crisis

1. During <sup>(USA Pres)</sup> Kennedy's time - 13 day stand-off between US and USSR in 1962
2. Regarding deployment of nuclear missiles by USSR in Cuba (close to US coast)
3. led to comprehensive arms control agreements.

4. Closest to war during cold war tensions.
5. culminated in agreements between USSR and USA.
6. Fidel Castro's government received USSR support → Cuba still sanctioned partially by USA.

### (c) | October Revolution |

1. Russian Bolshevik revolution took place in 1917. under Vladimir Lenin.
2. Against decision of Alexander Kerensky to stay in world war I.
3. Took place as Lenin promised bread, freedom and land to people.
4. Bolshevik government in power, distribution of private resources.
5. Established a Communist state in Russia via bloody Revolution - as troops diverted from WWI to civil war within.

#### Overall Grading (√)

Poor			Average			Good		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

The French monarchy funded the American Revolution of 1776 and it became a cause of debt and a reason for the French Revolution of 1789.

1. Concept of rights:

Declarations by both revolutions

2. Concept of equality: these truths to be self evident - that all men created equal?

Principles upheld by the Revolutions

3. Ideas of democracy in Jacobins and Boston Tea Party → no taxation without representation

4. Concept of liberty, free will and separation of powers  
↓  
Jefferson, Voltaire, Montesquieu, Lincoln

5. Concept of private property  
USA and France; state could not interfere

4. Idea of a republic:  
① no aristocracy allowed in USA & right to bear arms.  
② French execution of monarchs via guillotine

Consequences shaping modern world:

1. Concept of government by, of and for the people - a democracy.
2. groundwork for industrial capitalism flowering. Eg: consumerism, factory based production - linked to private property.
3. Concept of individualism - from rights
4. secularism ideas - withdrawal of religion from state
5. modern nation-state ideas - national consciousness via idea of republic.
6. separation of powers - concept of just state, against monarchy and autocracy

Thus, both revolutions sought to change how societies were governed - even though slaves were considered property in USA and the Reign of Terror existed in France. However, the ideas that fuelled them still remain relevant.

Overall Grading (✓)

Poor			Average				Good		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	

The Emergency imposed from 1975-78 by then PM Indira Gandhi was seen as a dark period for India's democracy.

Factors leading to imposition:

1. Political Crisis → arising out of Allahabad High Court verdict (Raj Narain) declaring PM's election invalid.
2. Economic upheaval → Two successive wars left coffers depleted, raised inflation.
3. Agricultural distress → caused by a bad monsoon and drought.
4. Rise of opposition → under J.P. Narayan was seen as threat to dispensation.

Impact of  
India's  
Emergency

- ① Fundamental rights not enforceable
- ② Democratic backsliding
- ③ Press censored
- ④ Judicial powers curtailed

Lasting significance for Discourse :

1. Value of democracy : Indian voters vote out undemocratic leaders (1980 elections - Congress lost)
2. Fundamental Rights - Articles 21, 22 always enforceable → new value to civil liberties
3. Precedence against press censorship → fourth pillar of democracy.
4. Curbing power of internal emergency → check on abuse of power (42nd Amendment over turned by 44th Amendment)

Thus, the Emergency left a lasting impact on the political discourse, strengthening roots of democracy.

## Overall Grading (√)

Poor			Average			Good		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

4) The Shimla agreement was signed by Indira Gandhi and Benazir Bhutto after the 1971 war for liberation of Bangladesh.

(1) Prisoners of war in India - financial burden

Circumstances

(2) Establishment of Bangladesh

(4) Refugee crisis and burden for India

(3) Benazir Bhutto surrender - 'face to voters' - concession by Indira Gandhi

main highlights

(1) mutual consent for arbitration in bilateral disputes

(2) line of control established

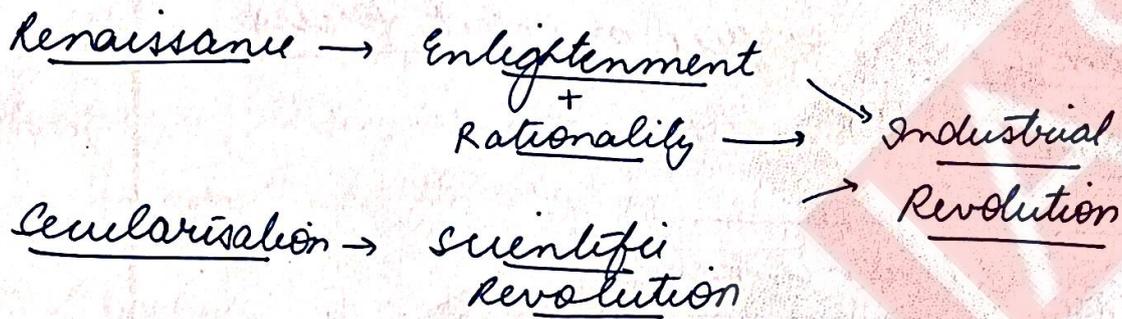
- Lacunae →
- ① Kashmir issue unresolved
  - ② Leads to India - Pakistan Hyplexation
  - ③ Indus-water Treaty not appropriately discussed
  - ④ Territorial gains in Kashmir Cost.
  - ⑤ Lack of clarity on LoK and international border.

Thus, border disputes remain unsettled even after 50 years.

Overall Grading (✓)

Poor			Average			Good		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

5) With the advent of the age of reason, the Renaissance and the enlightenment came the scientific revolution in Europe:



### Philosophical Advancements:

1. De-centering of Catholic Church from public life.
2. Focus on Humanism. Eg: Marx and Aristotle
3. Change in way of thinking — reasoning and rationality in natural sciences.
4. Ideas of revolutionaries — free will, democracy, concept of rights.

5. Political ideas → Montesquieu's  
 separation of powers  
 ↓  
 questioning divine  
 right of kings.      John Locke: social  
 contract

6. Economic ideas of free market forces  
 (Adam Smith)

### Scientific Advancements:

1. Invention of Steam Engine for coal mine  
 water removal.
2. Spinning jenny - for making yarn

(In Britain) cheaper  
 fuel (coal)      efficient  
 machines } cycle of  
 progress

3. Empiricism and testing in science - Eg:  
Scientific method by Bacon & René Descartes

### Rational Advancements:

1. Questioning Catholic Church's worldview:  
 Eg → Galileo and Copernican Revolution  
 of heliocentric universe / solar system.

2. Questioning salvation via donation ships.
3. Ideas of liberty and equality among men. eg: inequalities as an artificial creation.

However, other reasons persisted too for the Industrial Revolution:

1. Presence of coal in abundance in Europe.
2. High labour wages in Europe created demand for capital intensive production.
3. market competition from India (cotton) created incentives for more efficient cloth production.
4. Free-or markets in Europe
5. Strong IPR regime
6. Concept of private property

Thus, many factors led to the rise of the Industrial Revolution, changing the course of humanity.

Overall Grading (✓)

Poor			Average			Good		
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Q.6) The first world war ended in the Treaty of Versailles, in which Germany had to pay reparations and lost its productive coal fields.

### Primary causes of second world war

1. Economic crisis in Germany - as a result of payments for damages.
2. Great Depression - 1929 : WWI had left Europe dependent on USA. USA crash meant Europe also suffered.
3. Hitler's need for Lebensraum - Poland, Ukraine and Eastern Russia → to feed people and settle farmers.
4. Hitler's invasion of Poland in 1939.
5. Japan's imperialist ambitions → attack on Manchuria in 1931 and China in 1937
6. Rise of fascism - Italy's Mussolini → creation of rigid nationalist identities.
7. Clamour for resources - eg: food for Britain and Japan - wanted to settle

farmers in Korea.

8. Clash of ideologies of axis and allied powers. (democracy v/s authoritarianism)

Thus, the second world war re-inforced the Roman adage of 'Homo Homini Lupus' i.e. man is a wolf to man.

Major Political consequences of WW II:

1. Rise of USA as a superpower on the global stage. (Entered WW II after Pearl Harbour attacks in 1941)
2. Beginning of cold war - USSR and USA based on (communist v/s capitalist ideologies)
3. Rise of de-colonisation process - independent nation states arose in South Asia
4. Fall in the British Empire's hegemony
5. Berlin stand off - East and West Germany partitioned.
6. myth of 'white man's burden' of civilisation busted.

7. Rise of United Nations and Security Council (P-5 members to retain significance)
8. Further integration of world. Eg: Argentina supplied 40% of Britain's meat in WWII
9. Era of nuclear Deterrence. Eg: USA's power ~~enter~~ exerted after Hiroshima - Nagasaki.
10. Famines and loss of lives led to rise of democracies. Eg: Bengal famine orchestrated by Churchill, Vietnamese famine etc, Holocaust

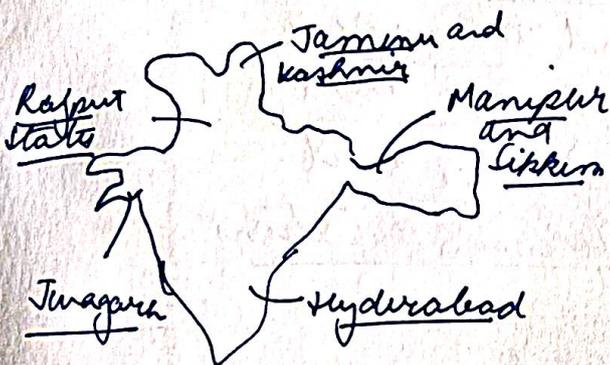
Thus, the second world war changed civil and military distinctions - where industrial capitalism involved the whole economy going to war, as opposed to an army.

The first world war left powers unsettled and thus called for 'the war to end all wars'

Overall Grading (✓)

Poor			Average			Good		
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7) Sardar Patel was responsible for integrating close to 570 princely states after the British lapse of paramountcy post Indian Independence.



Princely states difficult to integrate in Indian Union

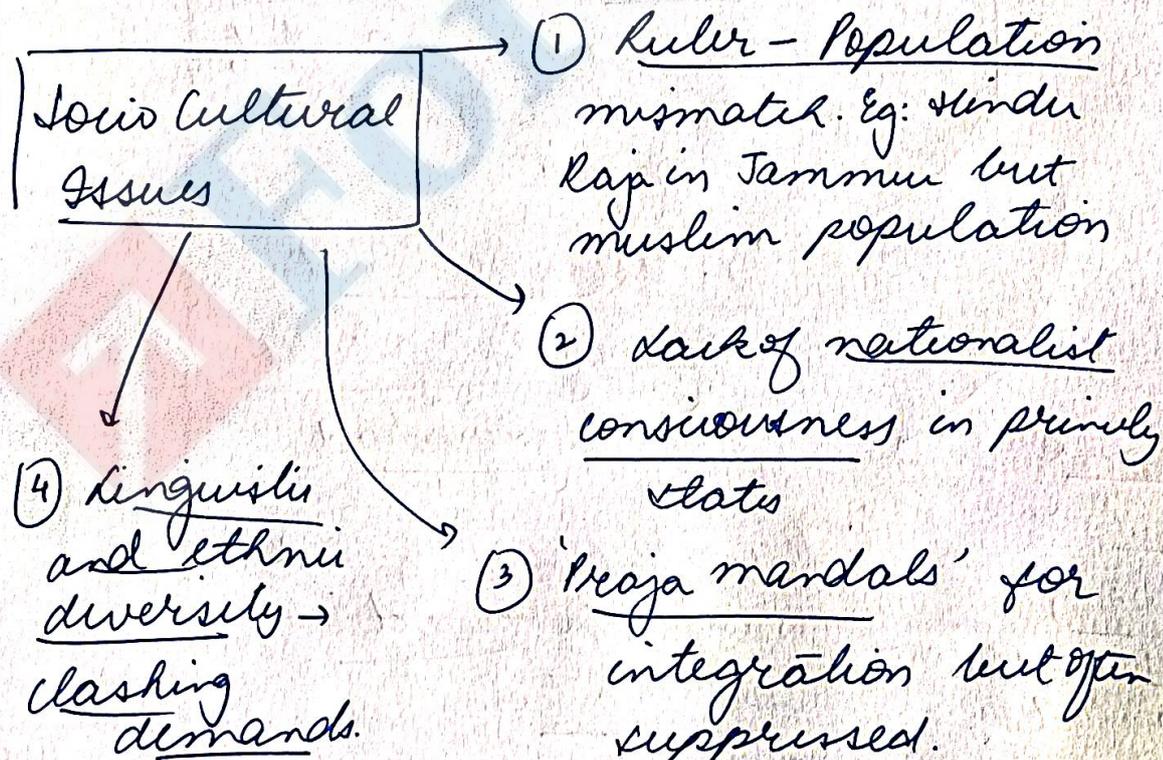
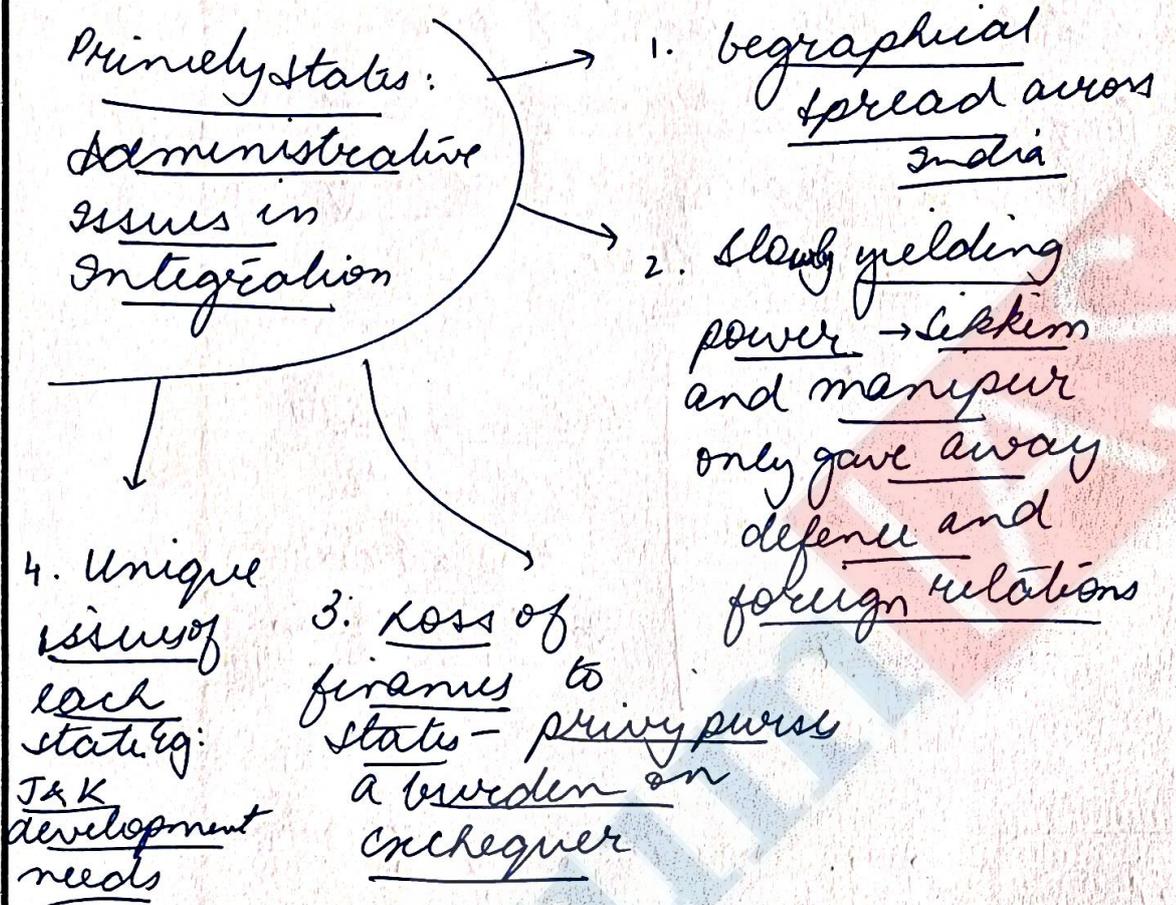
Political negotiation issues

1. multiplicity of rulers - had option to remain independent, join Pakistan or India

2. use of violence  
Eg: by Rozzakers in Hydrabad

3. Security issues Eg: J&K makaraja faced infiltration

4. Junagadh plebiscite as decisive of union integration - not wanted by ruler.



Thus, the integration by then Home minister involved a policy of carrots and sticks:

1. Privy purses for maintenance of lifestyle (abolished by Indira Gandhi)
2. use of Army in Hyderabad
3. Plebiscite in Jammu and Kashmir
4. Instrument of Accession by Raja Hari Singh for support against infiltrators.  
(J&K)

Thus, India's challenging terrain and diversity posed issues handled deftly, leading to an integrated union of the 'holding together' model, based on a 'coming together' strategy.

## Overall Grading (✓)

Poor			Average				Good	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9