

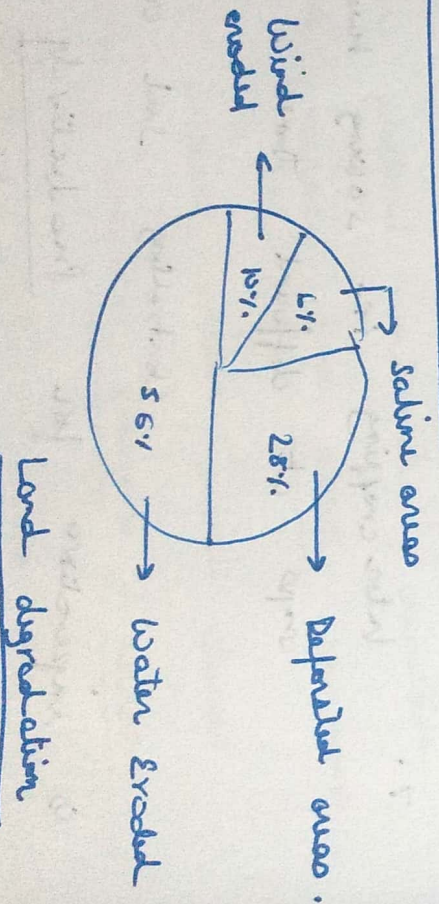
Q1) Describe various forms of soil erosion.  
 What measures can be taken to prevent it.

Soil erosion is denudation of top soil cover and subsequent washing down.

Various forms of soil erosion are:-

1. Wind Erosion - Wind removes top layer of soil. It is common in deforested areas & deserts.
2. Sheet erosion - Erosion of top fertile layer of soil by slow moving water. Eg - over plains
3. Gully erosion - formation of gullies due to regular flow of water <sup>along</sup> slope.

Eg - Ravines in Chambal



## Solutions to prevent it

1. Mulching - by ~~water~~ covering soil by leaves.

2. Counter Terrace Barriers - Using rock, soil to build barriers to check flow of water.

3. Check Dams and Rock Dams to check water erosion.

4. Terrace farming in hills by making terraces.

5. Contour Ploughing - ploughing across slope to check soil formation.

6. Shelter belts to check wind movement

7. Inter cropping i.e. sowing two crops at different times.

Controlling soil erosion is imperative for productivity of agriculture, food & nutritional security.

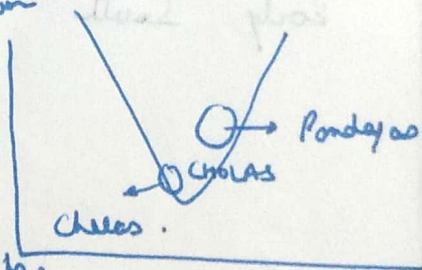
Q2. Discuss the importance of Sangam literature in political and socio-cultural realities of early south India.

Sangam literature was compiled in collage/creamy of Tamil poets held under patronage of kings in 4<sup>th</sup> - 5<sup>th</sup> century AD. It

reflects on political & socio-economic & realities of southern India.

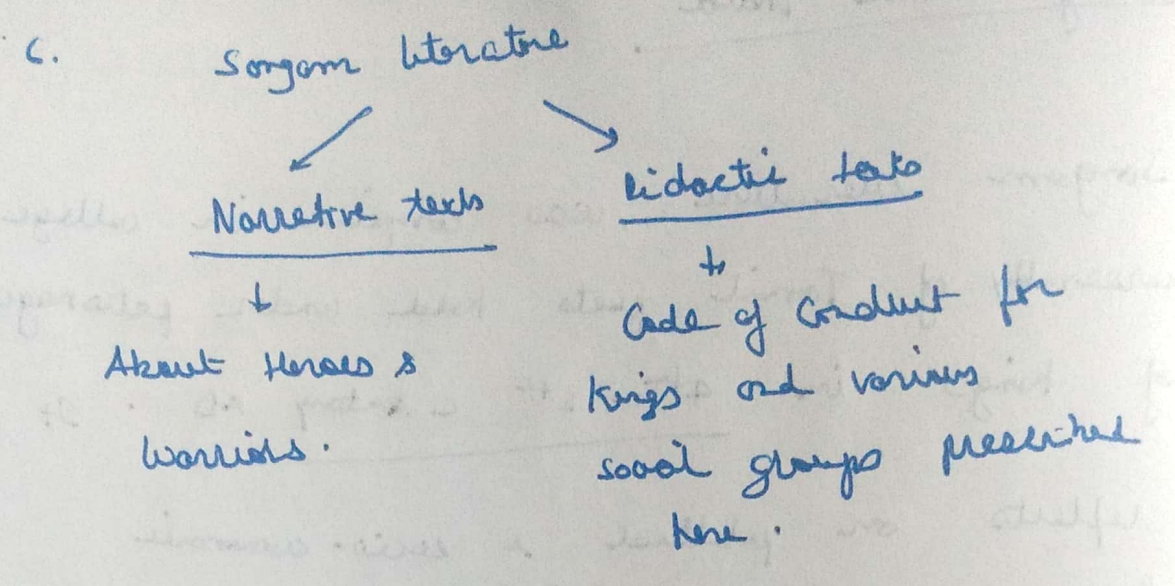
Socio-cultural and.

Political aspects revealed by Sangam literature

1. It mentions 3 kingdoms ruling southern India. as shown
2. Early South India has Megalithic culture. Megaliths were pastoralists, herders and primitive agriculturists.  


The diagram is a triangle with three vertices. The top vertex is labeled 'Pondyao', the bottom-left vertex is labeled 'Cholas', and the bottom-right vertex is labeled 'Cheras'. Arrows point from the text 'Pondyao', 'Cholas', and 'Cheras' to their respective vertices in the triangle.
3. They practiced inhumation, cremation and raised hero stones on graves..
4. It describes various social classes like Vellalar - peasants, Kadaiyalar - slaves, Enadi - Army chief.
5. Deep social inequalities were present.

in Sangam Age.



7. Thus Sangam literature provide us evidence for studying socio-economic & political life of Early South India.

Q7. Differentiate between agro-climatic zones and agro-ecological zones of India. Also enumerate need for such zoning.

Agro-climatic zones are demarcated on basis of difference in climatic conditions across country. While agro-ecological zones are based on distinction in ecological factors across the country.



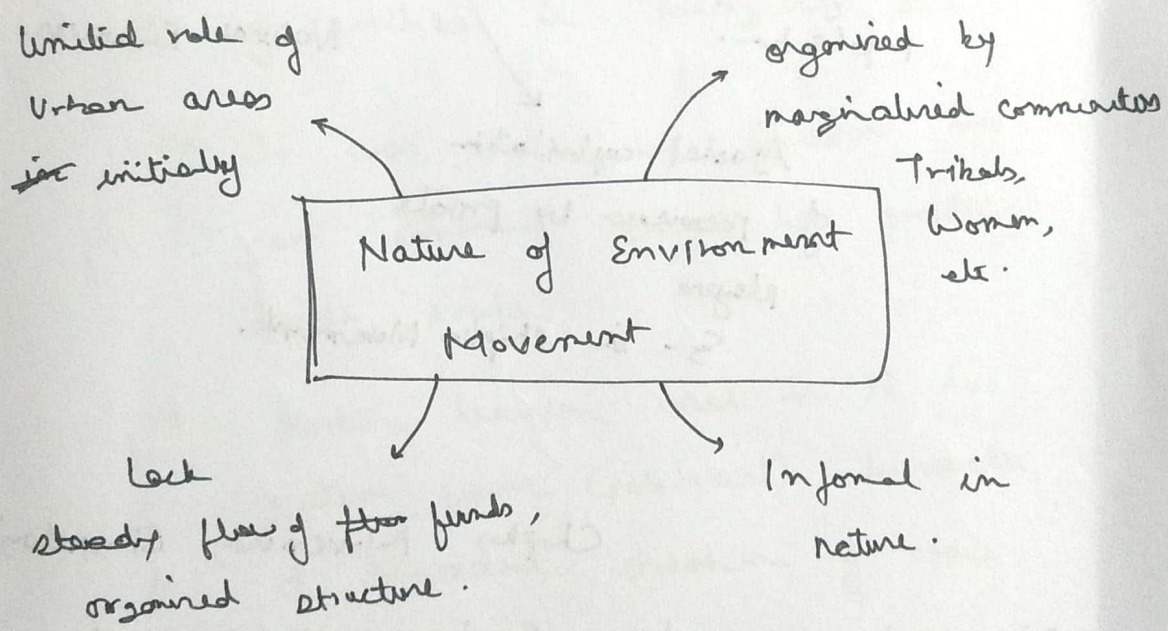
4. The American Revolution wasn't really a revolution in true sense. Critically examine.

in place of the ...  
... ..

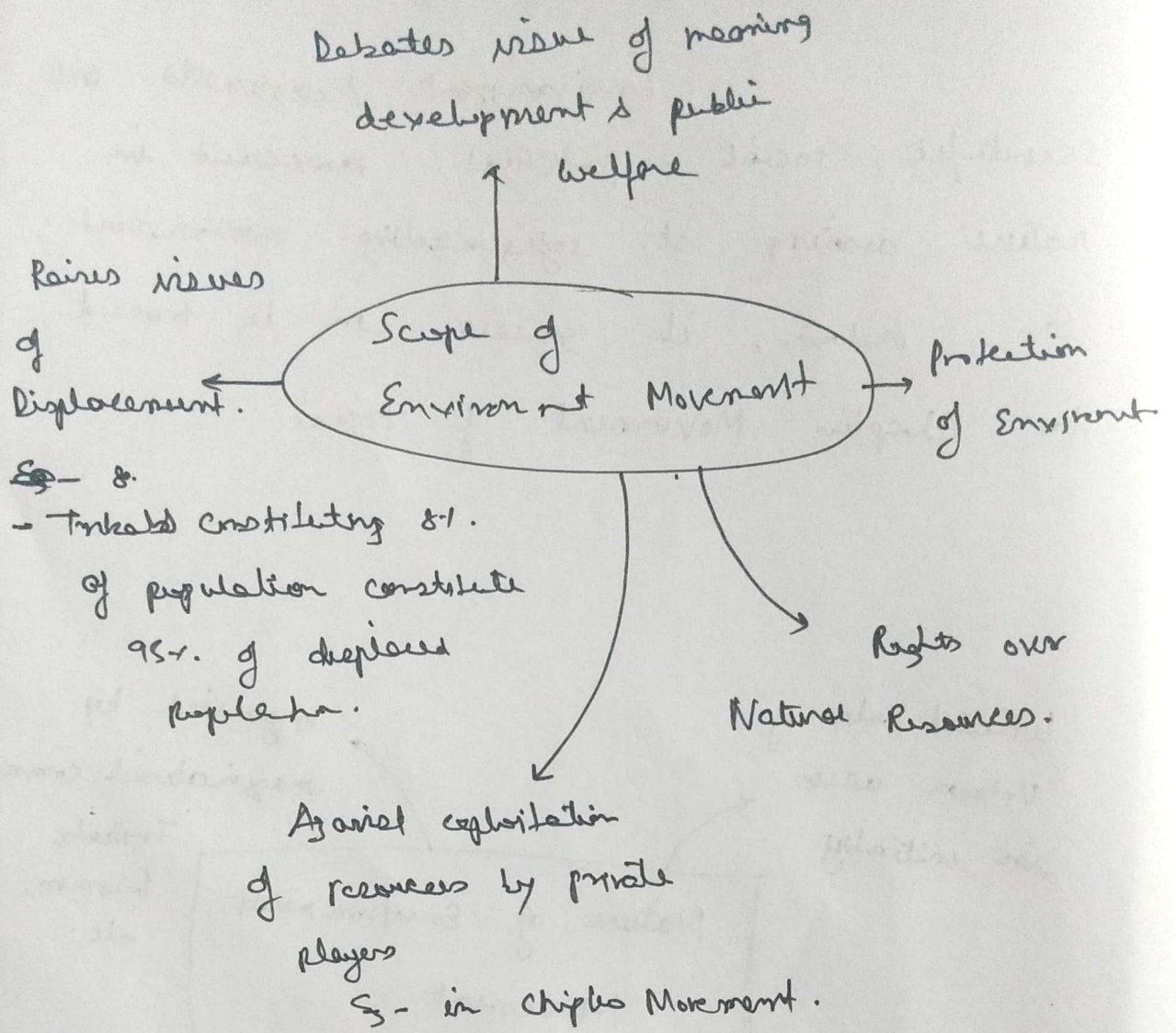


5. Critically examine the nature and scope of Environment Movements in Independent India.

Environment Movements are scientific, social, political, ~~part~~ in nature arising at safeguarding environment. In India, its genesis can be traced to Chipko Movement of 1970s.



However, urban environmental consciousness is now rising. As seen in protests in Delhi in 2018 to against felling of trees for construction of residential complexes for ~~poor~~ politicians.



Chipko Movement, Bhasidani  
Movement, Narmada. Bachao Andolan etc  
have brought issues of marginalized  
sections to limelight. Participative  
development can address these issues  
of develop inequitable development.

6. Do you think Communalism in India is more political than social? Justify.

Communalism is overzealousness towards one's community - defined by region, religion, language etc. In India, it is defined by Religion.

Communalism in India is more political than social. Bipin Chandra Ray Communalism is a study of politics in Religion. as -

→ It was used by Britishers to gain political control by practicing divide and rule.

→ Muslim League used it to gather power (political) & demanded creation of new state.

→ Post, independence, vote bank politics fuelled Communalism & Regionalism

Σ - West Bengal & Assam.

→ App

→ Khatlon Movement was aimed at getting established separate nation based on Religion.

→ ~~Communist~~ Violence given Communal Color during election is a testament of political feeling, Communalism.

It is biggest threat to Indian Unity & integrity. Political parties should refrain from using religion as a tool to mobilize people. Election Commission role is imperative in this regard.

7. The movement for linguistic reorganization of states in post independent India has its roots in freedom struggle as well. Discuss.

Linguistic reorganization of states occurred started in 1956 with creation of Andhra Pradesh. The Constitutional Amendment, 1956 created 14 states and 6 union territories on linguistic lines.

### Linguistic Movement & Freedom Struggle

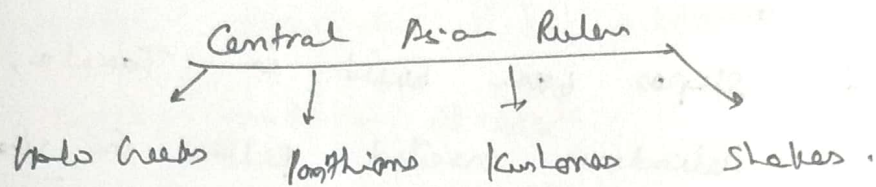
1. Congress provincial Committees were organized on linguistic basis (1920 Boycott session)
2. Home rule league, laid down for linguistic states  
Movement, 1916.
3. It resounded in Nehru Report, 1928 as well
4. Leaders used local languages to mobilize people.
5. Only when people were aware of

regional issues, they could relate  
to freedom struggle.

This regionalism and  
territorial freedom struggle aided one  
another. ~~Similarly~~, Accommodating demands  
of regions with has ~~shortened~~  
India and removed cause of fissures.

8. Assess the influence of Central Asian invasions on Indian Art and Culture.

Central Asian Rulers ruled India from ~~1st~~ 100 AD to 300 AD.



### Impact on Indian Art & Culture

1. Gandhara & ~~Mathura~~ Mathura & Amravati School of Art developed.
2. Gandhara
  - Greek, Roman, Hellenistic influence
  - life like bodies of Buddha were built.
  - used Grey stone.
3. Not merged in Indian Society.
4. Patronised Mahayan Buddhism, Vaishnavi,
5. Literature
  - Inscription - Rudradama's Junagarh, inscription in charita sanskrit has exquisite poetic style.

- Ashvaghosh wrote Buddhacharita  
↳ Sandarbhasa.

- Development of Hyind Sanskrit

↳ - Mahavyasa & Divya vedome  
were written in it.

C. Stupas were built in Taxila,

Heliiodorus created relief in Vesudra

in name of Vesudera



9. Discuss, how with the advent of Gandhi, women's involvement in the nationalist movement took a giant leap.

Gandhi came back to India in 1915, after ~~struggle~~ As he led freedom struggle, he galvanized women with freedom struggle.

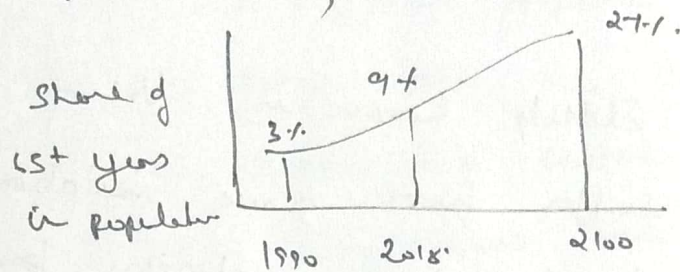
1. Women took participation in picketing shops, boycotted foreign goods.
2. They broke foreign bangles, which otherwise is ~~has~~ cultural pride for them.
3. Women like Bambadani Chattopadhyay urged Gandhi to involve more women in Non-Cooperation.
4. Women like Sarojini Naidu broke salt law in Dhanore. She also became INC President in 1925.
5. Women like Nani Ben, Sarla Ben, Kasturba Bai led from front & provided leadership to men.

... of ...  
... for Women Cause.

This advent of health  
had a ~~the~~ liberating influence on  
Women.

10. Feminization of old age is an emerging issue in India's current stage of demographic transition. Comment.

As per World Population Prospects Report, 2019,



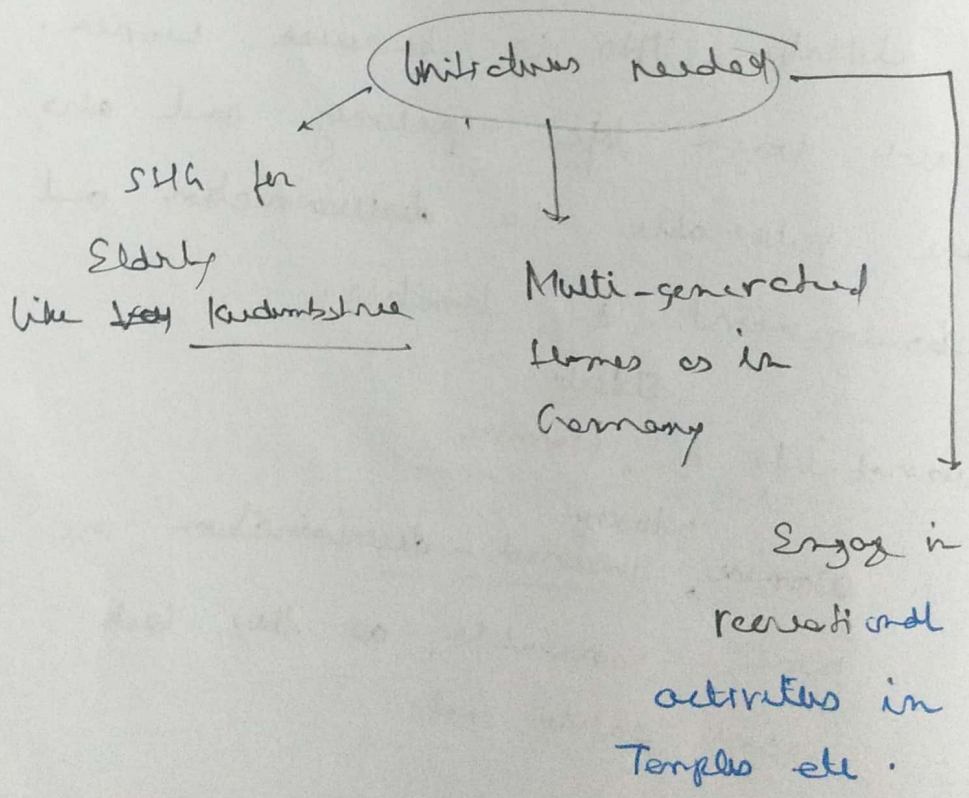
The increase in elderly population is marked by increase in female population of elderly. This is because women have longer life expectancy and also are vulnerable to discrimination and abandonment by families.

#### Vulnerability of Elderly Women

1. Women, <sup>and</sup> gender - discrimination are more vulnerable, as they lack social safety net.
2. They lack ownership of assets, and are financially dependent.
3. They are ~~more~~ more likely to drop out of welfare schemes.

because of high level of illiteracy & unawareness

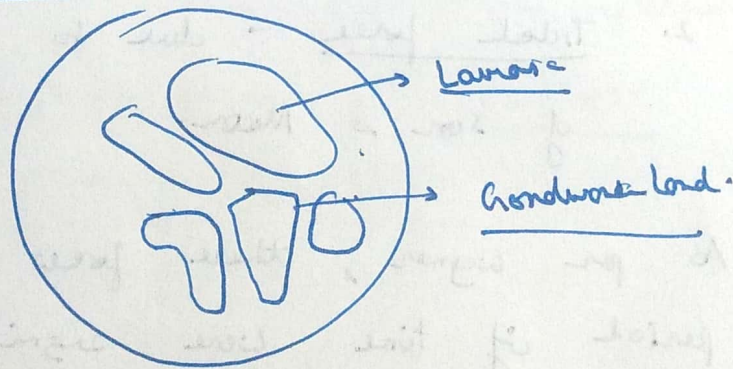
- 4. Widowed women ~~has~~ been bigger brunt of Negligence.
- 5. Elderly Women in Urban areas suffer from grave isolation due to technology & changing familial values



11. Explain with evidence, how continental drift theory explained the shifting of world continents over the earth's surface. Also highlight its limitations.

(CDT)  
Continental Drift Theory was proposed by Alfred Wegner. It states that all the continents were a single unit called Pangaea & similarly all oceans were one unit called Panthalassa.

Pangaea broke into 2 parts called Laurasia and Gondwana land. It further broke & the continents drifted apart.



Various evidences for CDT are

1. Jigsaw fit of continental shores of South America and Africa.
2. Fossils of animals - lemurs & Mesacornus found across continents Africa, Asia, America.

3. Presence of tillite - a sedimentary rock at base of all continents
4. Some Age of Continents
5. Placer deposits in shore coast have their source rock in Brazil.

The forces responsible for movement of continents -

1. Pole fleeing force i.e. the centrifugal force due to rotation of Earth.

2. Tidal force - due to attraction of Sun & Moon.

As per Wegner, these forces over a period of time were significant to cause the shift in Continents.

However, CDT suffers from various limitations, because of which it was discarded. i.e.

1. Inadequate explanation for forces

causing movement of continents. later

i) Convictional Continental Theory found radioactivity in Earth's mantle as source of force.

ii) Continents ploughing over oceanic crust was during movement was not accepted.

iii) CDT didn't account for difference in ages of oceanic crust & continental crust (220 mya) (2200 mya)

(mya - million years ago)

Then CDT, was replaced by Plate tectonic theory & sea floor spreading proposed by Hess.

Haly.

SM-1012

Colonial Powers  
An Fall.

Chaps

Marshall

Interference

12.

League of Nations was an <sup>(im)</sup> effective mechanism in resolving conflicts, where the League of Nations failed, United Nations faltered.  
Critically analyse.

League of Nations was formed after 1st World War (1914-1918) as proposed by Woodrow Wilson's 14 point programme. It's objectives were to resolve conflicts amongst nations, to maintain peace and prevent war.

However, it failed to meet its objectives because -

1. Membership - Germany weren't included whereas India, China which were not independent were included. This made it ineffective tool to be used by Britain & France.

- Us, proposed it but didn't join.

2. It recognized redistribution of colonies amongst imperial powers.

3. It had power to issue sanctions. However despite its sanctions, conquests took place. Eg - Ethiopian conquest



of stability.

4. New Nomenclature for interference in form of Mandates & protectorate.

Eg - Palestine was protectorate of Britain.

United Nations, succeeded the League of Nations. However, its efficacy in handling issues on which the League failed is checked - as analysed below.

### United Nations - successes

1. It expedited the destruction process
2. It has secured peace by establishing various bodies like International Court of Justice etc for resolving disputes.
3. UN peace keeping forces have done commendable job in various conflict areas.

### United Nations - where it faltered.

1. Issue of interference - Military of West continues to interfere in ~~part~~ domestic affairs of other countries.

↳ - USSR, US in Afghanistan, US in Syria & Libya.

2. Mandates of League of Nations have translated into military bases across world.

for US Naval base in Chagos

This has denied Right to self determination to people.

3. Similarly, Refugee crisis due to perpetual conflicts has not been handled effectively by UN.

4. While League failed to check Arms race leading to 2nd World War, UN has built mechanisms like Space Treaty, Nuclear Proliferation Treaty to prevent Arms race but has been ineffective.

Reform in UN to suit present <sup>global</sup> order is imperative for it to succeed.

17. It was under Gandhi's guidance and tutelage that Nehru emerged as the future leader of India. Yet, their ideological issues on various issues were never a secret.  
Comment.

Gandhi & Nehru were two prominent leaders of freedom struggle. They grew as a leader under guidance of Gandhi. However, both of them had ideological differences on various issues.

### Ideological differences

1. ~~Nehru's~~ ~~other~~  
1. Struggle Truce Struggle Strategy vs Struggle Victory Strategy → Gandhi believed struggle by means should be followed by period of negotiations as mass movements can't be sustained for long. But, Nehru believed in sustained - continuous struggle against imperialist forces.
2. Gandhi offered unconditional support to Britain during 2nd World War against fascist aggression. But Nehru, stood for no Indian participation until

India was free. He also supported  
no immediate struggle to take  
advantage of Britain's weakness.

3. Gandhi believed in bottom up planning.  
Village industry and recognized evils  
of mass production, but Nehru stood  
for state-planned industrialisation.

4. Nehru believed ~~force~~ force was  
necessary evil to maintain internal  
order & external order unlike  
Gandhi who believed in Non  
violence.

5. Education. Gandhi had stress on  
technical & vocational education,  
handicrafts unlike Nehru who had  
emphasis on Technical Education.

6. Gandhi believed in utopian state  
where individual responsibility will  
reduce role of state; while Nehru  
stood for full-blown state led  
development.

7. This development was to ~~secure~~ secure  
as freedom where Gandhi believed

freedom to come from within.

8. Tribal Policy - Nehru viewed integrationist policy of mainstreaming tribes while Gandhi stood for Tribal - village swaraj model where tribes had autonomy to govern

Despite their differences, they had similarities on use of passive resistance, non-violence, for freedom struggle. These ideals reflect in Constitution of India, aiming to make our country inclusive, equitable and prosperous

Explain  
Self Rule

19. "At no time was British vision of India ever informed by a single coherent set of ideas", on the contrary ideas sustaining the empire was shot through contradictions and inconsistencies. Explain.

Britishers came to India as traders in 1600. Through various exploitative policies, they ~~used~~ drained the wealth of India to England. While the primary purpose was profit, British's goal in India kept evolving over a period of time. It is beset with various contradictions and inconsistencies. This is argued below-

→ They come as traders but subsequent Constitutional Acts, 1753, 1859, 1907, increased control of British Crown on Companies' East India Company's possessions.

→ Initially policy of Conquest was followed by Dalhousie, Wellesley but post 1857 - Revolt, policy of Conquest was abandoned

→ There were differences in inclusion of Indians in administration.

College at Fort William established by Wellesley to train civil servants was negated by Board of Directors.

→ Inclusion of Indians in administration was, thus, checked by White superiority in Civil services, Army, Police.

→ Difference between Orientalists & Radicalists & Conservativists over Education:

Orientalists praised Indian culture, language & civilization, while Conservativists & Radicalists looked down upon everything Indian. The debate settled in favour of Education in English language .. ~~not prior~~

→ Difference between British & Missionaries in Social Reform

British undertook reforms at pressing of Indians & Missionaries but abandoned such initiatives post 1857 to garner support of orthodox class.

→ Contradictions in devolution of power

In 1919, Montagu Chelmsford said, responsible govt was aim of British in India. ~~but~~ demands of self-rule & dominion status. were offered as late as 1940s

→ Factory Reforms undertaken post industrial revolution to protect interests of capitalists class in England.

Despite these contradictions & inconsistencies, all measures were taken in order to maximise revenue from India. This had disastrous impact on social, economic conditions of people, impact of which reverberates till today.



15. The artistic achievement of Gupta age, is exhibited in their coins, monuments and sculpture. Comment.

Gupta age from 4<sup>th</sup> century AD to 600 AD is called as Golden period in history of Indian art, architecture, literature. Its artistic achievement is exhibited in Coins, Monuments & Sculpture.

### Coins

1. Guptas issued Gold coins in largest number.
2. This was symbol of prosperous trade with Roman Empire.
3. Some coins with motifs of Kang, Vespa-type coins were issued.
4. Silver coins issued were intricately carved. They are known for their purity and artistic style.

### Monument Sculpture

→ Gondhara, Mallara, Amravati school of Art which developed under Central Asian rulers, reached their zenith during Guptas.

→ Gandhian art has influence of great Aksharam, and most are

stage. 3-4 - Kumbhar - leading statue.

→ Madhwa was indigenous school, which made various statues of Krishna,

Buddh, Yakshas, yakshinis

→ Amaravati & Nagarjunaconda also preserved

traces of art

→ Udaygiri caves in Madhya Pr

various sculptures

→ sculptures in stages Agarta &

Bagh caves, from Gupta times

depicting Maya divine dream,

Ruru-Jataka,

→ Various stages of Buddha, life

are depicted in stages.

Chaire → Sermon

Lotus - form

empty seat - Meditation

Monuments.

1. Stupa Cave-Architecture

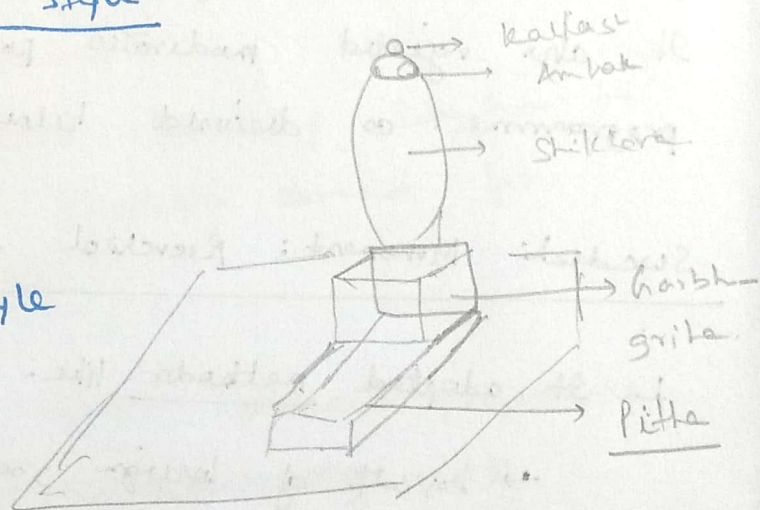
- Agarta & Bagh Caves have various designs, which are dedicated to Buddhism.

- Carved out of rocks they still have various kinds of Buddhist art, Buddha.
- Maha-vijaya - scene of Buddha  
Conquering Maya is depicted in Ayodhya.

## 2. Temple Architecture

- Early temples were first built in this period.
- Temples built in North were in Nagara style.

Fig: Nagara style  
Temple.



- Saint built temple was Dagark  
temple in Panchpatana style.

This art & architecture reminds us of the exquisite skills of Craftsmen. Various efforts like USTAAD, Humor lead, are welcome steps to preserve & promote these invaluable skills.

16. Explain how Swadeshi Movement marked a total reversal of earlier nationalist approach of 'petition and praying' to the Raj, as well as virtual rejection of moderate political programme.

Swadeshi Movement was organised against decision + partition of Bengal. in 1905. It marked reversal of earlier approach of petition and prayers. It also rejected moderate political programme. as discussed below.

Swadeshi Movement: Reversal of Old Norms

1. It adopted methods like.

→ boycott of foreign goods - Manchester cloth & Western salt.

→ formation of Volunteer Corps & Samitis.

→ Use of festivals like Ganapati & Shivaji to mobilise masses. This enhanced the geographical reach of Movement.

→ It laid stress on revival of literature, art & science.

a) Rabindranath Tagore wrote

Amar Bangla.

b) Bharat Mata painting was & others.  
draw from Indian art rather than  
Victorian Art.

c) JC Bose made advances in science.  
R. Ray established Swadishi  
Chemical store

→ Reform of Education on India lines

a) Bengal Institute of Technology was  
established

b) National Council of Education to  
send students abroad for  
studies.

2. Further it, rejected political programme  
of Moderates by experimenting with  
passive resistance.

3. Major trends which emerge later evolved  
in Swadishi Movement → ~~from~~ i.e.  
from Conservative Moderation to Eschmann,  
Revolutionary terrorism to incipient socialism,  
~~progress~~

4. Further, ~~my~~ emphasis on masses and  
their capability to sacrifice - women &  
students participated in large number.

Thus, Swadeshi movement  
laid foundation for politicisation of  
masses to be amalgamated in  
freedom struggle later led by Gandhiji.

17. Why is there demand for separate time zones in our country. Discuss its pros & cons. Also explain how it is different from daylight saving.

India extends from  $68^{\circ}$  East to approximately  $98^{\circ}$  East. This translates to 2 hour hours in total. The people in North East experience an early sunrise but follow time of Indian standard time ( $82^{\circ}$  E).

To utilize daylight hours effectively, there is demand from North East for separate time zones.

### Pros of separate time zone

1. Energy savings

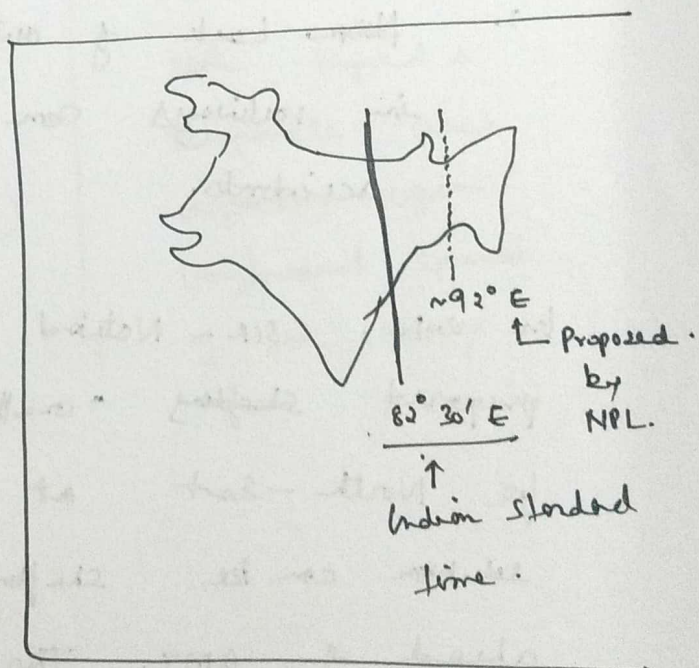
as daylight hours will be used.

2. Psychological & biological

impact of adjusting circadian rhythms to solar clock

3. General convenience in commute &

work to people. especially safety of



Worries in commuting in day light.

1. Increased productivity of Workers
5. Productivity of industries due to energy savings  $\rightarrow$  consequent economic benefits

### Cons

1. Administration Challenges in working of Railways, broadcast, banks etc.
2. Alienation of an already alienated North-East.
3. ~~Risk~~ Lack of automated signalling in railways can lead to severe accidents.

In 2018, CSIR - National Physical Laboratory prepared ~~study~~ "another time zone for North-East at  $92^\circ E$ . Another solution can be shifting of IST +6:00 hrs ahead of GMT. This will address concerns of North East while limiting administrative challenges. More research needs to be done on this aspect.



## Difference between Daylight Savings & two time zones

### Daylight Savings

1. It is practice of shifting advancing clock in Spring to benefit from extra ~~to~~ twilight hours during summer. And subsequent retreating in winter autumn.
2. It is ~~due~~ is relevant for temperate areas not for tropical areas (less duration of twilight)

### Different two time zones

1. Country uses two different times for different regions.  
Eg - US, Russia have multiple time zones.
2. It is relevant for both tropical & temperate areas depending upon longitudinal spread of the country

18. Had it not been for B.R. Ambedkar's vision, nationalist movement from dalit perspective would have taken a much different turn. Discuss.





19. Subnationalism can be a tool for social welfare but it can also breed social conflict. Comment.

Nationalism is devotion to interests & culture, values of a Nation.

Sub-Nationalism is aspiration of community to assert its identity via various means (flag, festival, etc) as distinct from an Indian identity.

In India, it is seen in regional aspirations gaining foothold in states like Karnataka demanding separate flag. India has suffered from regional aspirations translating in secessionist tendencies as in case of Jammu & Kashmir, Chhattisgarh Movement etc. Thus, so, sub-nationalism is a cause of worry for National unity & integrity of India. Other ways in which it breeds social conflict are-

1. Translates to secessionist tendencies by demanding separate state.  
Eg- Demand for Bodoland, Nagalim

2. Emergency in North-East is a vivid example of threat of subnationalism.
3. Assertion of cultural identity of a community might tend to undermine that of other.
4. Domino Effect  
↳ Demand of flag from Karnataka can spur similar demand from other states.

However, loyalty to Nation is not singular but is indeed a hierarchy of loyalty to Community, culture, state etc. Thus, subnationalism can also aid in social development as

⇒ A level of solidarity in individuals collectivises their effort towards development of state.

For eg- Kerala has developed as state has preserved its cultural identity throughout the development process. This provided reason for solidarity of Keralites to excel.

→ Absence of such solidarity and presence of fault lines keep possibility of polarisation open.

Eg → In North India, US & Bihar have low development indicators which is correlated with divided or society on caste lines.

Thus, conventional nationalism based on singular identity should be replaced by civic nationalism which celebrates the plurality & diversity of Indian Society.

20. Give an account of changing nature of India's approach towards persecuted communities and associated illegal migration since independence.

Indian subcontinent has been beset with various security issues since decolonization started. This encouraged led to inflow of persecuted communities and illegal migrants in India.

Act India's approach towards persecuted & illegal migrants : An Account.

- i) In 1950s : Buddhist refugees including Dalai Lama were from Tibet following Chinese occupation were sheltered in Dharamshala, Ladakh etc.
- ii) Even Indian citizenship were granted to children born in India.
- iii) This 1987 Amendment to Citizenship Act : One of the parent must be Indian to get Indian citizenship. However India continued to shelter Tamil Refugees from Sri Lanka (1980s), Chakmas & Hajongs from Bangladesh. etc.



- (iv) Post-independence of Bangladesh; influx of Bangladeshi refugees created social conflict in North-East, particularly Assam.
- v) Political parties used their illegal ~~immigrants~~ migrants as vote bank for winning multi-cornered elections.
- vi) The Assam struggle to guard its indigenous identity led to Assam Accord.  
It provided for deletion, deportation, of ~~refugee~~ illegal migrants from Bangladesh.  
National Register of Citizens is being created to ~~put~~ address this.
- vii) Thus, challenges of ~~populus~~ people's ~~needing~~ needs to large population, dilution of cultural identity, sense of economic deprivation fueling regionalism has changed India's ~~approach~~ approach towards migrants.
- viii) ~~It~~ This reflects in decision to not allow Rohingya refugees in India, coupled with severe concerns.

(x) A significant change is seen in Citizenship Bill, 2019. It provides citizenship to persecuted ~~minor~~ communities from Afghanistan, Pakistan, Bangladesh, belonging to Hindu, Christian, Jew, Parsi, Buddhist religion residing in India since 2014. This has created quarrels in Assam & North-east. Religious order to grant citizenship is also being debated.

Thus, there is need to evolve of Migrant policy both for the country & region to address the issue of migrants in a sustained manner.

## Mentor Feedback Questions

- 1 .....
- 2 .....
- 3 .....
- 4 .....
- 5 .....

### Test Goal

- 1 .....
- 2 .....
- 3 .....

### Outcomes

- 1 .....
- 2 .....
- 3 .....

## Marking Scheme

Marks	Good	Average	Below Average
<b>10 Marker</b>	3.75 – 5.0	3.0 – 3.5	< 3.0
<b>15 Marker</b>	5.75 – 7.0	4.0 – 5.5	< 4.0

\*Subject to change without prior notice.

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