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FIAS - MGP 2023 - GS PAPER 1 SET #5

Time Allowed : Three Hours

समय : तीन घंटे

ForumIAS

Maximum Marks : 250

अधिकतम अंक : 250

GENERAL STUDIES / सामान्य अध्ययन

Name Of Candidate परीक्षार्थी का नाम	Amulya		
Roll No./अनुक्रमांक	1910107433	Medium/माध्यम	English <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> हिंदी <input type="checkbox"/>
Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र	PATNA	Date/दिनांक	21-08-2023

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INDEX TABLE / अनुक्रमणिका

Q. No. प्र.सं.	Max. Marks अधिकतम अंक	Marks Obtained प्राप्तांक
1		
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Total/कुल अंक 250

INSTRUCTION / अनुदेश

- 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।
- There are **TWENTY** questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI, all questions are compulsory.
उत्तर पुस्तिका में अंग्रेजी/हिंदी में बीस प्रश्न दिए गए हैं, सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
- 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।
- 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।
- 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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Examiner's Discretion/मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक :	Start Time/प्रारंभ करने का समय : 3:30	End Time/समाप्त करने का समय : 6:30
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Total Marks/कुल अंक :

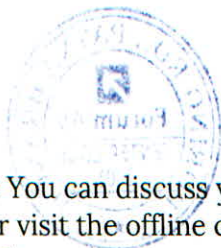
Mode Of Examination/ परीक्षा की विधि :	Online/ऑनलाइन <input type="checkbox"/>	Offline/ऑफलाइन <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
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*Examiner's Discretion is the marks awarded at the discretion of the examiner based on your overall impression, on the 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 आंकड़ों 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।

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ECN CODE/ ईसीएन कोड :	EG/ईजी : ① ② ③ ④ ⑤	Evaluation Date/ मूल्यांकन तिथि :
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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

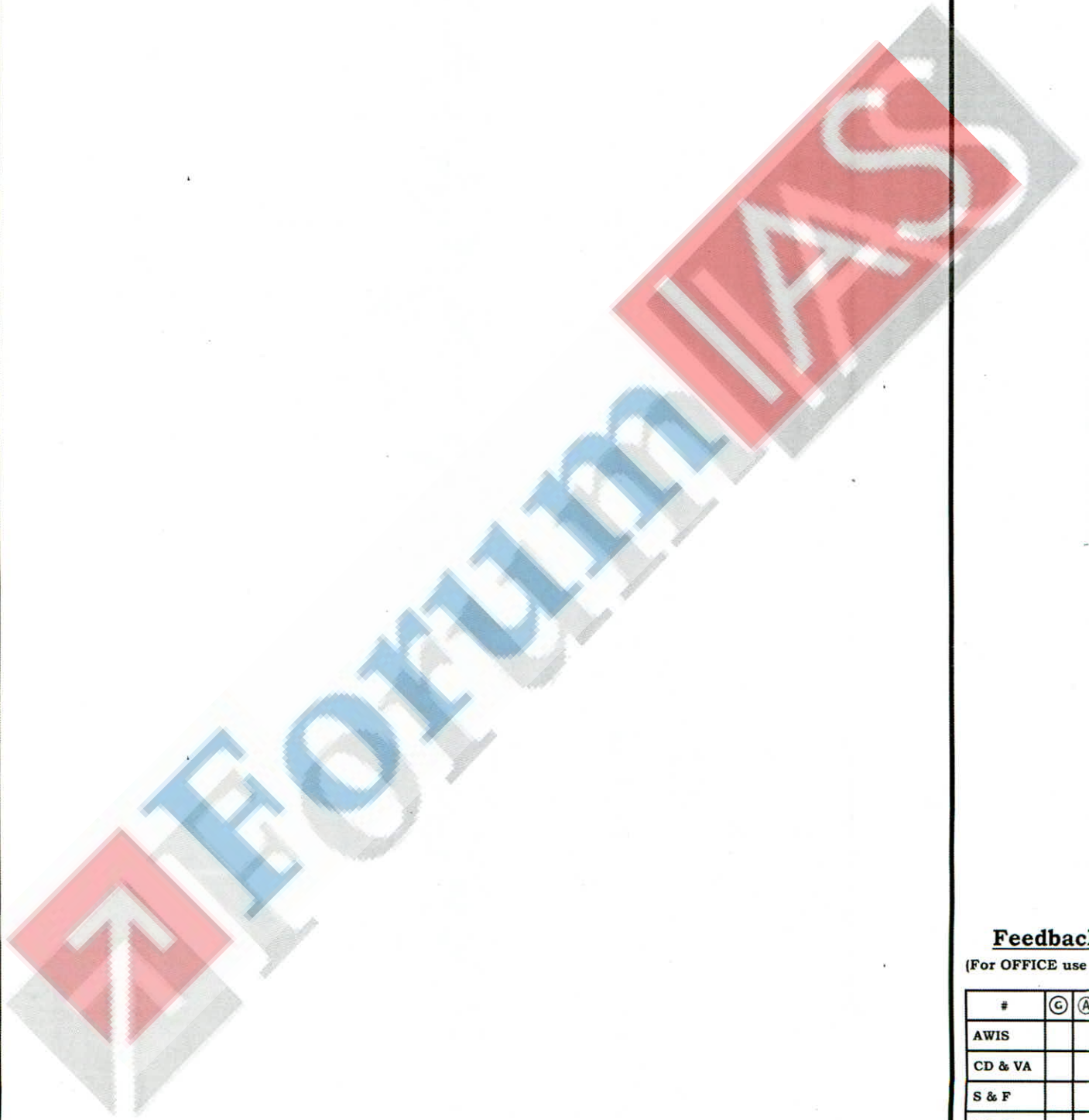
1. **AWIS = Answered What is Asked.** This means whether you have addressed the core demand of the question or not. Addressing the core demand of the question gets you an objectively fair score. It is examiner's perception if you have understood the question and if you know the answer in the first place. Creative answer writing, sometimes missing the core demand, may fetch very high or very low scores, and exposes your answer to the subjectivity of the examiner.
2. **CD & VA = Content Density & Value Addition.** Examiner will evaluate the quality and quantity of your content in the answer. In the same word limit and space limit have you (a) written what is asked (b) gone beyond what is asked (c) enriched answers through combination of (but not all!) suggestions, ideas, quotes, flowcharts, diagrams, facts and figures, data etc. This affects objective components of assessment.
3. **S & F = Structure & Flow =** Whether you have structured your answer properly or not. Whether the answer has been broken into parts and sub-parts and each part has been addressed appropriately or not. Whether the flow of the answer is maintained. Affects both subjective and objective components of assessment.
4. **P & R =** How your answer performs on the criteria of **presentation, ease of read, clarity and apparent effort** in writing the answer. This affects the subjective components of assessment.

Q.1) In many ways, the Spanish civil war was the opening act of WWII. Comment.

(10 marks, 150 words)

कई मायनों में, स्पेनिश गृहयुद्ध द्वितीय विश्व युद्ध का प्रारंभिक कारण था। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)



Feedback

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#	G	A	P
AWIS			
CD & VA			
S & F			
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Please put tick
marks in the above
table.

Here G is Good, A is
Average and P is
Poor.

TOTAL MARKS	
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Q.2) How will you explain the different fates of Buddhism and Jainism despite a slew of similarities in the two religions? (10 marks, 150 words)

आप बौद्ध धर्म और जैन धर्म में समानता के बावजूद दोनों धर्मों के अलग-अलग प्रारब्ध की व्याख्या कैसे करेंगे? (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Buddhism & Jainism both were offshoots of Shramana movement during the decline of Hinduism in 6th century BC.

Similarities

- ① Authenticity of Vedas - Both rejected
- ② Personal interpretations of scriptures
- ③ Attainment of Nirvana & Kevalya
by knowledge
- ④ Gender equity, against any social division
- ⑤ This worldly viewpoint

Different fates

- ① On god: Buddhism was agnostic while Jainism believed but god below "JINA"

- ② On soul → Buddhism did not believe but Jainism
- JIVA - believed in soul
 - AJIVA
- ③ Jainism rejected Varna system while Buddhism did not
- ④ Middle path of Buddhism vs Jainism (madhyam) vs Extreme penance (Asceticism)
- ⑤ Buddhism got internationalized due to its missionary zeal
- Thailand in Tibet, Myanmar in Southeast
 - East Asia
- While Jainism remained in India.
- Thus, both religions having different fates yet in essence were revolutionary in liberating the concept of religion and making it a personal affair.

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS

Q.3) Non-Cooperation Movement democratized India's freedom struggle but suffered from inherent limitations. Discuss. (10 marks, 150 words)

असहयोग आंदोलन ने भारत के स्वतंत्रता संग्राम का लोकतंत्रीकरण किया लेकिन अंतर्निहित सीमाओं से पीड़ित था। चर्चा कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Non-cooperation movement began in the background of Jallianwala Bagh massacre and Khilafat issue.

Ncm Democratized India's freedom struggle

- ① Mass participation for first time at a national level
 - ② Wide social base - women, youth, peasants participated in great number
 - ③ Hindu-Muslim unity on democratic lines
 - ④ Constructive work, boycott of foreign goods by every household, picketing of liquor shops by women, many left jobs, colleges
- ↓
- For the 1st time everyone felt like equal partners in the freedom struggle.

Inherent Limitations

- ① Lack of Nationalist ideology - a shared vision among Hindus-Muslims
 ↳ movement got weakened after "Treaty of Sevres" - leftist issue faded.
- ② Communal riots in many places
 ↳ Mopilla rebellion, 1921
- ③ Peasant class → poor participation, more linked to middle class participation
- ④ Not widespread vs-a-vs civil disobedience, Quit India movement
- ⑤ Movement turned violent - Chauri Chauri incident.

Thus, despite its limitations NCM was a watershed moment in Indian freedom struggle in showcasing the might & power of mass struggle and set the stage for future struggles.

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS	
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Q.4) Critically analyse the efficacy of linguistic reorganization of states in addressing the reasons for linguistic divides in post-independent India. (10 marks, 150 words)

स्वतंत्रता के बाद के भारत में भाषाई विभाजन के कारणों को संबोधित करने में राज्यों के भाषाई पुनर्गठन की प्रभावकारिता का आलोचनात्मक विश्लेषण कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Linguistic reorganization of states was done on recommendation of Fazl Ali Commission and passage of States Reorganization Act of 1956.

Positives of linguistic reorganization → Addressing linguistic divides.

- ① protected the constitutional vision of Article 29, 30 - preserving distinct linguistic of Southern states.
- ② Prevented linguistic riots, violence
 → Kennedy - Tamil issue in Belgaon region.
- ③ In sync with Unity in diversity principle
 - led to cooperative federalism
 - regional growth → Exemplary performance of Southern states
 ← social & economic
- ④ Regional parties on language basis → AIADMK, TDP etc.
 - one-men, one-news (regional growth)

Issues

① Regionalism on language basis was fuelled

eg. Currency Water Dispute
 {
 Kanne
 Tamil
 }

② Centre-State Issues, demand for autonomy
 {
 Recent Tamil Nadu Governor
 wishes
 }

③ More demands for division, border disputes

 {
 Belagavi Region
 }

④ Narrow language based politics \Rightarrow creates issues in diplomacy

 {
 Tamil Nadu - Tamil issue in
 Inter-States Cmt.
 }

Suggestions \rightarrow leverage Inter-State Council (Article 263) to resolve disputes

\rightarrow Restrain imposing Hindi (one Nation one language)
 Thus, cooperation and coordination

is needed while protecting distinct languages but keeping Nation above language.

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS

Q.5) Briefly discuss the role of plate tectonics theory in explaining the location of volcanoes. Also, explain the multifarious impacts of volcanoes on the surrounding regions.

(10 marks, 150 words)

ज्वालामुखियों की अवस्थिति को समझाने में प्लेट टेक्टोनिक सिद्धांत की भूमिका पर संक्षेप में चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, आसपास के क्षेत्रों पर ज्वालामुखियों के विविध प्रभावों की व्याख्या कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Plate Tectonics theory was given by McKenzie and Parker, based on Convectional Current Theory which considered (Earth) as crustal convection of 7 major plates.

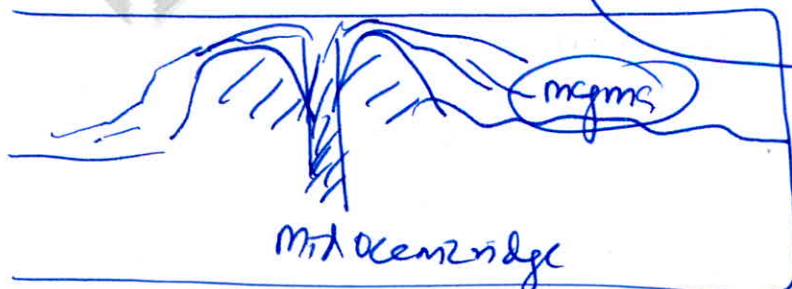
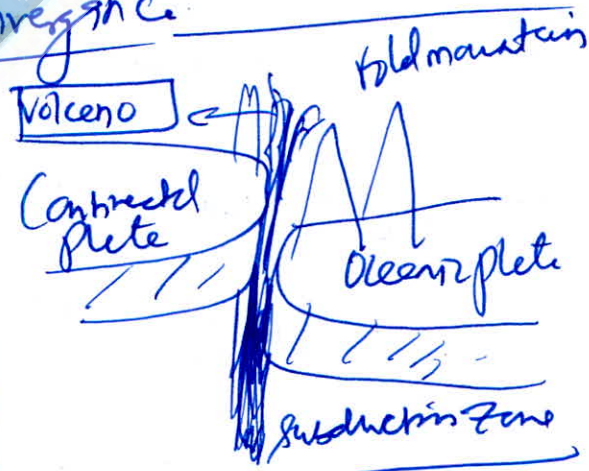
Location of volcanoes: by plate tectonics theory

① Volcanoes are formed at convergent boundaries where subduction causes huge heat generation melting rocks to magma and volcano formed.

eg Ocean-continental convergence

② Divergence of plates

eg mid-oceanic ridges are formed



Ring of fire



Effects of volcanoes on surrounding regions

Social → Displacement of people, threat to life
 ↳ Eruption of Mt Vesuvius
 ↳ Air pollution, dust → poor living conditions

Economic → volcanoes are source of energy
 ↳ Geyser, fumarols
 ↳ Thermal Energy

Ecological Impact → threat to flora, fauna
 ↳ Descriptions of land

Thus, volcanoes are a major geographic phenomenon with great impact on climatic and social life on Earth.

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS	
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Q.6) Taking further the success of Aspirational Districts Programme, Aspirational Blocks can help achieve the twin objectives of balanced growth and checking stress migration. Comment. (10 marks, 150 words)

आकांक्षी जिला कार्यक्रम की सफलता को आगे बढ़ाते हुए, आकांक्षी ब्लॉक संतुलित विकास और संकट रोधी प्रवासन के नियंत्रण के दोहरे उद्देश्यों को प्राप्त करने में मदद कर सकते हैं। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Aspirational blocks programmes has been announced as part of Budget 2023 to develop 500 most backward blocks in spirit of Suble Saath, Suble Vikas.

Aspirational blocks & Balanced growth

① Inclusive growth by landholding
backward areas

⊕ In Paschim Singhbhum, the registration of pregnant women in 1st trimester increased from 31% to 85% after successful implementation of Aspirational Districts programme

② Reduce regional disparities

⊕ South states vs BIMARU states.

③ Decentralised, bottom up approach

⊕ Localising SDGs

④ Resolving the last mile ← Education, Health, Financial Inclusion.

Aspirational blocks & Smart migration

① Dr. Jyoti Employment generation, leveraging MGNREGS, MSME etc.

② Social infrastructure ← health, education, skills ^{need}

home

③ Strengthen SHGs, cooperatives for inclusive

participation of SC, ST, women to curb stress migration.

④ Infrastructure creation for ease of mobility, access to government services

⑤ Digital penetration for DBT, digital financial inclusion, access to schemes

Challenges → poor connectivity in difficult terrains of hilly areas
Digital divide etc.

Thus, Aspirational Block is a positive step for a inclusive & developed India @2047.

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS	
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Q.7) Describe the critical factors for location of defense industries and suggest measures to overcome the challenges. (10 marks, 150 words)

रक्षा उद्योगों के अवस्थिति के लिए महत्वपूर्ण कारकों का वर्णन कीजिए और चुनौतियों पर काबू पाने के उपाय सुझाइए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Defense industry is one of the most potent industry for security and strategic autonomy.

Factors for location

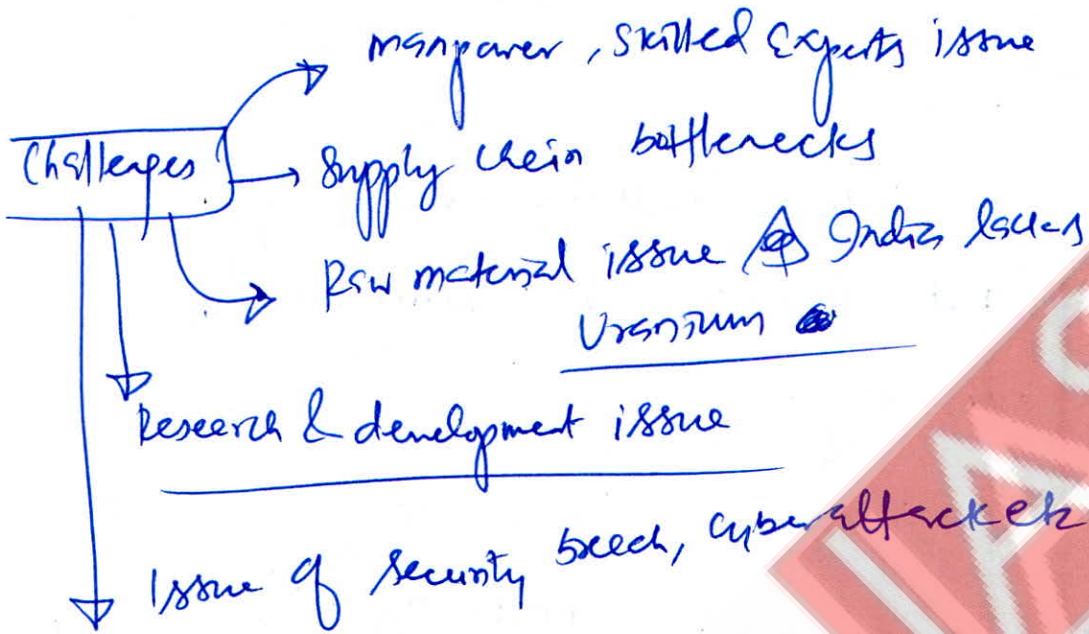
① Skilled workforce: is most important since it is highly technical and cutting edge.
 ex: Israel, US, Russia.

② Secure location - to conduct tests
 ex: Nuclear test in Texas - US (Manhattan Project)

③ Raw materials & supply chain
 - proximity with Iron & steel Industry,
Semiconductor Industry.

④ Separate space from civilians for safety and security

⑤ Agglomeration with other industries - ex: knowledge industries - GPS, radar systems IT sector.



Measures Needed

- Invest in R&D (currently only 0.67% of GDP)
 - Stop Brain drain to boost DRDO efficiency & innovations.
- Technology Development fund should be merged
- Indigenization for self reliance
 - @ 43% defence imports from Russia (SIPRI)
- Policy support to DRDO
 - funds
 - facilities
 - incentives
- Involve Private Sector in procurement approach
- Resolve Lead Issues, fast clearance T&M.

Thus, Defence Industries are backbone of National Sovereignty.

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS

Q.8) To what extent can Socio-Economic-Caste Census (SECC) address the challenges in achieving equitable resource allocation and targeted welfare? (10 marks, 150 words)

सामाजिक-आर्थिक-जाति जनगणना किस हद तक समान संसाधन आवंटन और लक्षित कल्याण प्राप्त करने में आने वाली चुनौतियों का समाधान कर सकती है? (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Supreme Court has recently allowed SECC in Bihar (after HC stay) considering it vital for equity and justice.

SECC: importance for resource allocation & targeted welfare

Equity in reservation benefits

only 1.5% of dominant caste capture more than 50% reservation benefits

(Justice Rohini Commission Report)

Resource Allocation

Antidotes: Receding the most deserving and disadvantaged sections

curb agitations of reservation by dominant caste groups (Jh, Bihar problem)

Ensure social justice in jobs, education

Inclusive participation

SECC : Targeted Welfare

- ① Designing ~~see~~ Schemes based on data for the benefit of most Excluded groups
- ② Will bring down freebies and public expenditure \Rightarrow only needy will avail benefits
- ③ Efficiency in welfare measures & initiatives such as Aspirational Blocks, Distorts

Challenges \rightarrow Will perpetuate caste based politics and fuel caste ideologies

\rightarrow Further demands : may breach 50% Cap of Indira Shekhawney Judgement.

\rightarrow Efficiency of data : reluctance of people to reveal caste ideologies.

Thus, SECC should be ensured to be completed in a transparent manner and it should not be patronised but used for "Antodaya" in spirit of Gandhiji's spokesman

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS	
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Q.9) Indian society is premised on some common values that give it a composite texture as well as some diverse practices that deepen its heterogeneity. Elucidate. (10 marks, 150 words)

भारतीय समाज कुछ सामान्य मूल्यों पर आधारित है जो इसे एक समग्र संघटन प्रदान करते हैं और साथ ही कुछ विविध प्रथाएं भी हैं जो इसकी विविधता को गहन करती हैं। व्याख्या कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Indian society is based on common values of Sarva Dharma Sambhava, Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam, tolerance and respect for others giving it a composite and diverse outlook.

Common values → Composite texture

① National unity - nation first ethos

△ Steady up whole national Anthem across regions, religions.

② Respect for diversity → Constitutional

values of freedom of religion (Article 25/26)

③ Laissez faire & welfare Economic values

⇓
across states

④ Common values of love for sports, games

⇓
△ Cricket binds Nation in composite culture.

Diverse practices - space for heterogeneity

① Traditions & customs vary
 ⊕ matrilineality among Khasi Tribes

② Federal units : States → represent diversity in Indian socio-politics.

③ Food
 Rice based in South
 Wheat based in North.

④ Marriage
 Polygamy in Islam
 Monogamy in Hinduism.

Thus, we can see in the diversity of National unity, heterogeneity is as important as composite culture.

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TOTAL MARKS

Q.10) What are the factors that influence population growth in the country? In this perspective, examine the relevance and need of raising the minimum marriageable age of women for population development. (10 marks, 150 words)

देश में जनसंख्या वृद्धि को प्रभावित करने वाले कारक क्या हैं? इस परिप्रेक्ष्य में, जनसंख्या विकास के लिए महिलाओं की न्यूनतम विवाह योग्य आयु बढ़ाने की प्रासंगिकता और आवश्यकता की परीक्षण कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Perce, UN Population fund report,
 India has become the most populous of the
 world.

factors : Population growth

① Economic factors

- Developed Economies have lesser growth rate
 ex West Europe vs Africa.

② Social factors

- Autonomy to women → financially secure
 women have more say in child bearing
 ↓
 restrain on population Explosion.

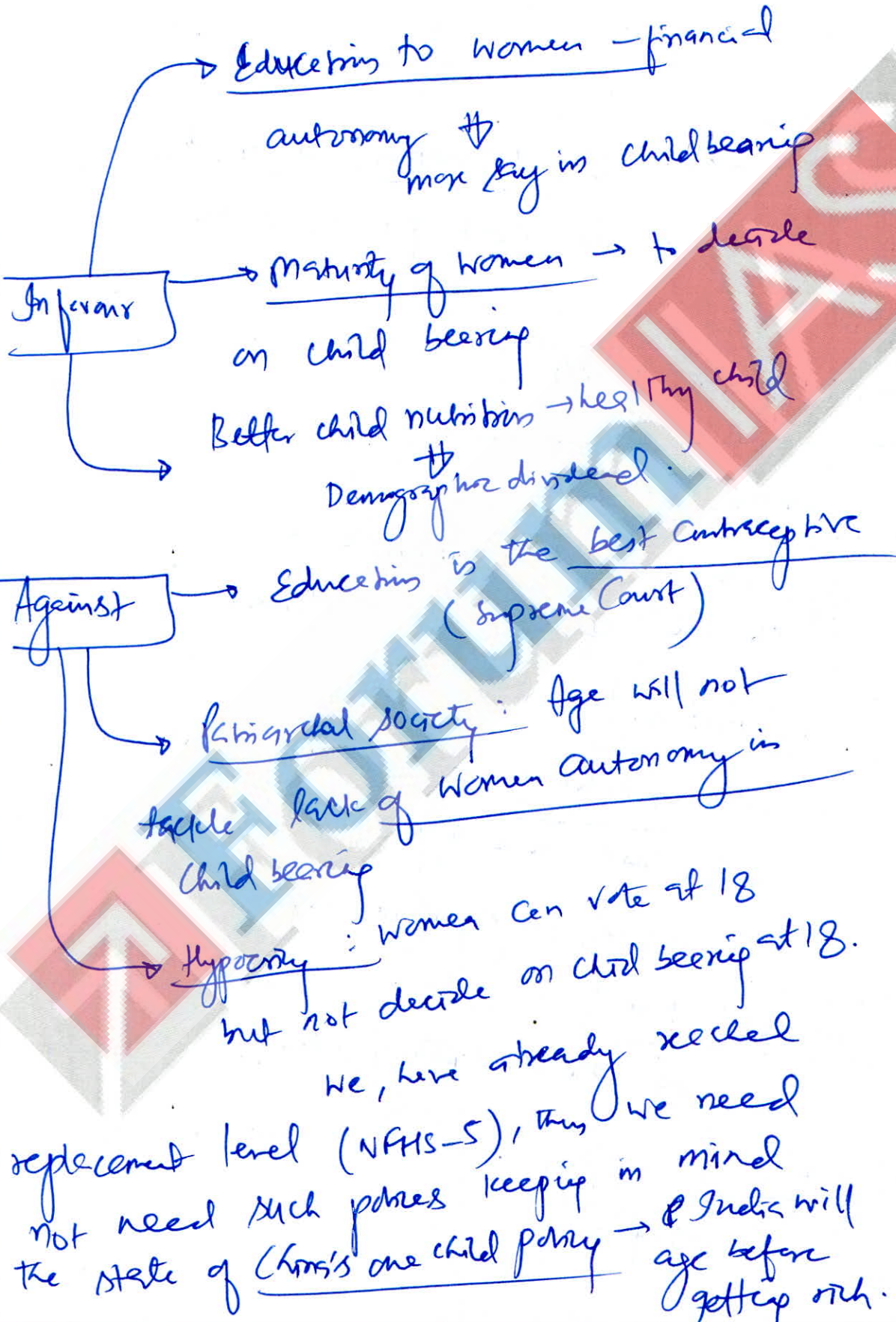
③ Political factors

- ex one child policy, etc.

④

Migration - plays a role in changing demography

Increasing marriage Age to Control population



Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS	
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Q.11) Bring out the reasons behind the tribal unrest in British India. Also, analyze the reasons for their limited success. (15 marks, 250 words)

ब्रिटिश भारत में जनजातीय अशांति के पीछे के कारणों पर प्रकाश डालिए। साथ ही, उनकी सीमित सफलता के कारणों का भी विश्लेषण कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Tribal revolts were a common feature ^{in reaction to} of British oppressive policies in collusion with moneylenders and zamindars.

Reasons behind Tribal unrest

- i) Traditions and customs of tribal people were violated by British
 Community leadership among Mundas was replaced by private ownership
- ii) Exploitation by moneylenders & Dikarus
 - Debt traps, summary evictions
- iii) Attack on their dignity
 - Humiliation of women
 - forced labour, begar
- iv) Oppressive forest Acts, curbing their right to movement.

v. Draconian laws such as Criminal Tribes Act, 1871 - jailed, killed, tortured

vi. Displacements - caused by forced laws to work in rail roads etc.

Reasons for limited success

- ① Lack of unity among different tribal groups - lack of communication and planned attack
- ② Technological disadvantage - used bows, arrows against cannons.
- ③ They lack common futuristic ideology against Britishers
- ④ violent repression by Britishers - created a sense of fear
 eg Tribals were killed by crushing with elephants during Scattered revolt.

⑤ Highly dependent on few leaders - once leaders killed/captured → revolt subsided
 → Mughal Revolt, Tamar Revolt.

⑥ Lack of organized army, connected with telegraph

However, despite this they succeeded -

i) In rising against tyranny → inspired future Nationalists

ii) ~~the~~ Forests Acts were repealed to give them autonomy

Thus, tribal revolts were a symbol of resistance against subjugation of man by man and fight for Justice and Jameen which trigged us till today.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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Please put tick marks in the above table.

Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.

TOTAL MARKS	
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Q.12) The independence of India was not a result of a forced expulsion of the Empire, as desired by the Quit India Movement; it was rather a confluence of domestic politics and global circumstances. Analyze. (15 marks, 250 words)

भारत की स्वतंत्रता साम्राज्य के बलपूर्वक निष्कासन का परिणाम नहीं थी, जैसा कि भारत छोड़ो आंदोलन की इच्छा थी; यह घरेलू राजनीति और वैश्विक परिस्थितियों का संगम था। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Quit India movement raised the slogan of "Do or Die" in order to gain independence and drive out the empire from our motherland.

Not a forced Expulsion

Indians have strengthened themselves in councils and administrations (eg) 1937, 1939 elections.

Role of Domestic Politics

Government of India Act, 1935

set the base for self governance

Rise of radical elements in domestic politics (eg) for the 1st time since 1857 loyalty of Army was shifting

Indian National Army (INA) by Subhas Chandra Bose.

Global Circumstances' Role

① Pressure from United Nations and allies - US

② Economic & military weakening of Empire after World War II

③ Rise of Communism under Stalin
 Threat of Stalin supporting India and India becoming a Communist state
 Threat to Capitalism itself.

④ Principle of Self Determination of Yaks
 and Potsdam conference

Yet, Quit India movement was critical to forced expulsion since -

i) It was a spontaneous and violent struggle

- F.G. HUTCHINS says it became evident that British cannot control such struggles

(ii) Wide participation, underground work
(PT Ushe, Jyprakesh Narayan)
and parallel governments
(Jays & Pambur-Sarker) posed
stiff resistance to British might.

(iii) movement became violent under slogan
of fight for death & do or die

- most Ungandhim movement

Shook the British empire

Thus, Quit India movement was
one of the reasons but not the only reason
for the Independence of India which
had become inevitable.

Feedback

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Q.13) Explain why Sufism, a liberal reform movement in Islam could deepen its roots in the Indian sub-continent, despite Islam being a foreign religion? Also, bring out the impacts of Sufism on Indian society. (15 marks, 250 words)

बताएं कि इस्लाम में एक उदारवादी सुधार आंदोलन, सूफीवाद, एक विदेशी धर्म होने के बावजूद, भारतीय उपमहाद्वीप में अपनी जड़ें क्यों गहरी कर सका? साथ ही, भारतीय समाज पर सूफीवाद के प्रभावों पर भी प्रकाश डालिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Sufism is a Persian word which means "Suffi" → "PURE" and it used to purify religion (Islam) from dogma and superstitions. It traces its origin in medieval India and deepens its roots across the subcontinent.

Reasons: Sufism deepens roots in Indian subcontinent

- ① Liberal interpretation of scriptures gave liberty and autonomy to Indian Muslims.
- ② Secular character of Sufis attracted devotees from other religions as well.
 - eg) Miramadeen Chisti Dargah in Ajmer.
- ③ Connect with the masses, propounded personal connect with god.
 - eg) Sherif Nazamudeen Auliya.

4. Also participated in poetry & administration
 ↳ Nakshabadi Silsila and
 Suhrawadi Silsila

5. Beshara form of Sufism rejected the
 shariyat and Ulemas - found support
 among radical sections of
 ↳ Heidees, Malangs, Quedes.

6. Religious revivalism during that period by
 Black movement - synergy with Sufism

Impacts of Sufism on Indian Society

1. Syncretic culture - peaceful coexistence
 with Hinduism, was against Dar-ul-Islam

2. Respect and dignity of women - women
 allowed to visit darogaah.

3. Liberalsed the orthodox and
 rigid views
 - diluted the power of Ulemas, Malangs.

④ A symbol of Hindu-Muslims unity
 ▲ Sufism and sufi culture of Jammu and Kashmir.

⑤ Devotion to god became personal

Thus, Sufism liberalised Islam and brought cultural syncretism in India of Medieval times which still finds resonance in our culture.
 "Jiva Dharma Samblers - Sulh-i-kul"

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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Q.14) Enumerate the reasons behind rising intensity and frequency of cyclones in the Arabian Sea in recent years. Giving special reference to NDMA guidelines, recommend measures to check the adverse impacts of cyclones. (15 marks, 250 words)

हाल के वर्षों में अरब सागर में चक्रवातों की बढ़ती तीव्रता के कारणों को गणना कीजिए। NDMA दिशानिर्देशों का विशेष संदर्भ देते हुए चक्रवातों के प्रतिकूल प्रभावों को रोकने के उपायों की सिफारिश कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Cyclones are low pressure centres formed in tropical oceans which cause great destructions to life and property. Despite historically, being more frequent in Bay of Bengal, due to several factors they have become more frequent in Arabian Sea.

Reasons behind Rising Intensity and Frequency in Arabian Sea.

- ① Global Warming - has led to warming of the Arabian Sea more in comparison to Bay of Bengal.
- ② Climate change induced El-Niño events
- ③ Slowing down of global conveyor belt - Atlantic Meridional Ocean Current
- ④ Prolonged stay of Madden-Julian Oscillation over Arabian Sea.

Measures to check Adverse Impacts - NDMA guidelines

- ① Early warning system - doppler radars to ensure time for preparedness and evacuation.
- ② Multihazard approach - Multihazard early warning system
eg cyclone - cloud burst - urban flooding etc.
- ③ Prompt action by NDRF - filling vacancies (currently 27% vacancy - CAZ report)
- ④ Community level approach - involving NGOs
eg Kudumbshree - Kerala Aapade mitras.
- ⑤ Blue green Infrastructure - to absorb the cyclonic shock
eg PM-MUSHTI Centre
- sponge city - levellers.
- ⑥ Recovery effective rehabilitation of affected people in low lying areas

⑦ Reconstruction in affected areas, leverage PPP eg Catastrophe Bonds in Kerala.

Thus, cyclone impact can be reduced by following NDMA guidelines and SandS framework and in long term Climate Action - mission LIFE, NDCs will go a long way to tackle climate change nature of cyclones.

Feedback

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Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.

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Q.15) Examine the impacts of climate change on the hydrological cycle and suggest suitable mitigation and adaptation strategies to contain the harmful implications. (15 marks, 250 words)

हाइड्रोलॉजिकल चक्र पर जलवायु परिवर्तन के प्रभाव की जांच कीजिए और हानिकारक प्रभावों को रोकने के लिए उपयुक्त शमन और अनुकूलन रणनीतियों का सुझाव दीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Hydrological cycle means the journey of water from Oceans, rivers etc. by evaporation to clouds and precipitation → back to Earth. Climate change has weakened havoc on this cycle.

Impact of climate change on Hydro-cycle
caused due

- ① Rapid rate of evaporation to global warming
- ② Erratic nature of precipitation
- blathtoods and droughts simultaneously in many parts of India.
- ③ Erratic monsoon - abrupt El-NINO, LA-NINA events → Type of rain year.
- ④ Cloudbursts frequency has increased.
- ⑤ Increased frequency and intensity of cyclones in Arabian Sea.

- ⑥ Slowing down of Atlantic Conveyor belt (AMOC)
 ↓ less rainfall in western Europe
- ⑦ Increased Drought frequency
 Drought in Number Reports : more than $\frac{2}{3}$ of India suffered droughts in last 2 years.
- ⑧ Permafrost Thawing due to global warming
 ↓ Decreasing in ocean salinization and thickening of ocean water → upwelling will temper.

Mitigation measures

- ① Net zero & achieving NDCs to avert climate change.
- ② Blue green infrastructure, sponge city - to catch the rain
- ③ Curbs on desertification to harmonise the hydrological cycle.
- ④ Afforestation and Carbon sequestration.

Adaptation Measures

- ① Disaster resistant infrastructure against cloudbursts, flashfloods.
- ② Early warning system against tsunamis, cyclones etc.
- ③ Rainwater harvesting, Aquifer recharge to fight water stress.
- ④ Cloud seeding; for artificial rains.

Thus, climate change needs to be fought holistically to protect the hydrological cycle otherwise —

Waterwater Everywhere, (sea level rise)
 But not a drop to drink (water stress)
 — Rome of Ancient Mexico.

Feedback

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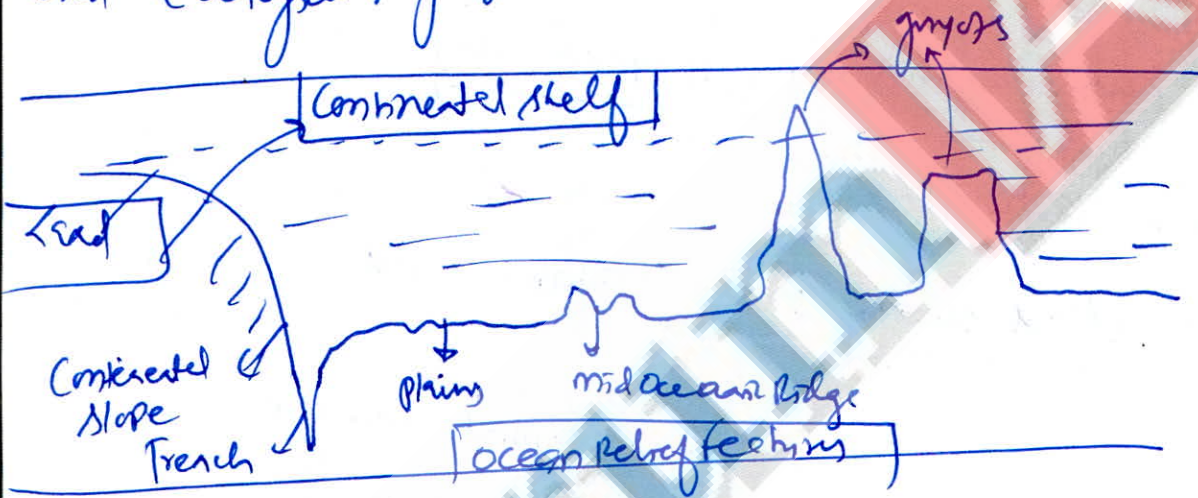
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TOTAL MARKS

Q.16) Defining continental shelf, highlight its resource potential and ecological significance. (15 marks, 250 words)

महाद्वीपीय मग्नतट को परिभाषित करते हुए इसकी संसाधन क्षमता और पारिस्थितिक महत्व पर प्रकाश डालिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Continental shelf is an Oceanic relief feature (having a mild slope) which holds great economic and ecological significance.



Resource Potential

① Critical minerals like Lithium, Cobalt, Nickel etc. are found
 eg. Western Continental shelf of India
- Durgam Region.

② Ocean Thermal Energy generation
 A recent project in Gujarat C-shelf.

③ Great fishing grounds - boost to Blue revolution 2.0, Aquaculture
 ⊕ Grand Banks, Gujarat leading fish producer.

④ Polymetallic nodules are found

- rich for IR. H₂O

⑤ Pharmaceuticals raw materials are found
 ⊕ Seaweeds

⑥ Supports Coastal Economy ⊕ keeps fishermen.

Ecological significance

① Biodiversity hotspots. - flora and fauna

are found in gargantuan diversity

⊕ Marine National Park Gulf of Mannar

② Supports mangrove, coral ecosystem

③ Absorbs disaster induced by cyclones
- Early landfall

④ Ecological Tourism — sustainable development

eg) Gulf of Kutch

Thus, Coastal shelf are

great geographical assets, they need to be
 utilised in sustainable manner to achieve
 the SDG-12 (Sustainable Consumption) and
 protect life below water (SDG-14)

Feedback

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Q.17) Rooted in patriarchal values, gender-based violence, in all its manifestations, is antithetical to societal growth. Explain. (15 marks, 250 words)

पितृसत्तात्मक मूल्यों में निहित, लिंग आधारित हिंसा, अपनी सभी अभिव्यक्तियों में, सामाजिक विकास के प्रतिकूल है। व्याख्या कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Recent NCRB report 30% rise in gender based violence since pandemic.

Gender based violence rooted in patriarchal values

① Son-Mets Preference - girls are killed in Womb.

② - if they are born → considered undesirable by many families eg NAKUSHA - Unwanted
 Pet names in many societies.

③ Identity is not individual but linked with husband, father

↓
 violence in form of romantic paternalism

↓
 if marry by own choice

→ marital rape mandated by law.

④ Dowry → based violence causes suicides

⑤ Lack of financial autonomy, not allowed to work in many high caste families
 - Poverty \Rightarrow a form of economic violence.

⑥ Sexual Exploitation, rape, acid attack

\Downarrow
 Patriarchal values of considering women weak, an object

⑦ Old age \rightarrow Vrindavan widow phenomenon

\Downarrow
 Feminisation of Ageing

\Downarrow
 Neglected, discarded by families

Antithetical to social growth

① Lack of social cohesion and trust between genders

② Stigmatisation of Society - patriarchal mindset, breeds intolerance and violence
 \triangleq Recent killings in Shekher Dary, Shraddha Walker case.

- ③ Perpetuation of intergenerational poverty of women → fear of sexual harassment at workplace.
- ④ Degradation of family as a unit
 - High Courts across India has declared most dangerous place for women as "HOME"
 violence/beast by brother / father / husband
- ⑤ Economical stagnation of society
 ⚠️ McKinsey report, if women participate as much as men, India's GDP can grow by 60%.
- Women need freedom not protection and violence. They hold up half the sky, they need to be given respect and dignity as -
"Yatra Naryastu Puyate, Pemevate Taks Devata."

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS	
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Q.18) The caste calculus in the Indian society remains predominant and continues to project its shadow on social, political, and economic domains. Do you agree? Substantiate your answer.

(15 marks, 250 words)

भारतीय समाज में जातिगत गणना प्रमुख बनी हुई है और सामाजिक, राजनीतिक और आर्थिक क्षेत्रों पर अपनी छाया डालती रहती है। क्या आप सहमत हैं? अपने उत्तर को प्रमाणित कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

As per BR Ambedkar, Caste is a notion, state of mind not some physical object which needs to be pulled down. Yet this state of mind is still perpetuating creating social divides.

Caste calculus remains predominant

Social domain

i) Lack of mingling, social mobility

Only 5% intercaste marriages - India Human dev. Society Report.

ii) Caste based violence prevalent
Recent suicides in IIT Bombay - Caste discrimination

iii) Social attitude still intact especially in rural areas

Children refusing food cooked by Dalit Bhojanistas.

Political Domain

① Race to the bottom: agitation for

Caste based reservation

⇒ Jai - Jai - Jai - Markets (Andhra)

② Caste based politics

"We don't caste our vote, we vote our caste"

③ Proxy representation of SC/ST members

- MLA, MP, local governance.

Economic domain

① Issue of slow-Economic mobility in rural areas

⇒ "Market scavenging" - NCSK Report

98% died in last 29 years

- forced labour, beggar (karnal grave diggers)

② Vacant posts of SC/ST teachers in universities

- discrimination at workplace, Educational Institutes

⇒ Slang "KOTA (QUOTA) se kaun kaunte hai"

Yet caste calculus has diluted due to many factors -

① Globalisation and Urbanisation

- has turned caste hierarchy into class hierarchy in cities

② Secularisation of caste due to modernisation

△ NRI Bride grooms.

③ Social attitude is changing → "Personality"

△ Dalits allowed in Temples Temple
Aparth Temple training Dalit forests

④ Constitutional & legal equality

△ Tribal President - Draupadi Murmu.

Thus, caste based division is still prevalent but positive signs are rampant in our society.

"Jaati Nahin Puchho Sadhu Ki"

Puchh lejo Gyan - Kabir.

Feedback

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Please put tick marks in the above table.

Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.

TOTAL MARKS

Q.19) Discuss various factors contributing to the water woes faced by Indian cities. Also, explain complexities in implementing a comprehensive water management plan. (15 marks, 250 words)

भारतीय शहरों में जल की समस्या में योगदान देने वाले विभिन्न कारकों पर चर्चा कीजिए। इसके अलावा, एक व्यापक जल प्रबंधन योजना को लागू करने में आने वाली जटिलताओं की व्याख्या कीजिए।

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

As per NITI Aayog CWMI report, more than 21 million+ cities of India are on verge of groundwater exhaustion affecting more than 100+ million citizens.

Factors: Water woes in Cities

① Unplanned Urbanization → slum proliferation
↓
104 million (census 2011)
↑
"Water stress"

② Concretisation stops groundwater recharge
⊕ 40cm/yr groundwater depletion (CGWB report)

③ Pollution (Water) — more than 70%.

ground & surface water polluted
⊕ mercury, lead, manganese etc. (CPCB & CGWB report)

④ Lack of effective water supply network

5) Infrastructural bottlenecks - Connectivity with canals, water reservoirs

↙ Tamil Nadu.

6) Industrial use of water - overexploit and pollute ↙ Kanpur tanneries, Okhla, Delhi

Complexities in implementing water management plan

1) No master plan for many cities
- pointed out by Urban 20 department

2) Narrow lanes, lack of infrastructure in slums ↙ Dongri Mumbai

Water vehicles cannot move easily.

3) Viability of River Interlinking projects is in question.

4) Flouting of Nations water policy 2002
regulations by Industries
↙ still lumpsum payment against quantum charge.

Suggestions

- Sponge city, Blue-green Infrastructure as recd. by Mishra Shah Committee
- Rainwater harvesting at every roof top
- Infrastructure - reservoirs, tanks, pipelines etc.
- Leverage AMRUT, Smart city & Jal Jeevan mission
- Natural Aquifer water management Policy can be used.

Thus, cities are engines of economic growth and without water they will merely be concrete jungles.

Feedback

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Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.

TOTAL MARKS	
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Q.20) Though important elements of group identity, religion and region also run the risk of deepening communal cleavages. Comment. (15 marks, 250 words)

हालांकि समूह की पहचान का एक महत्वपूर्ण तत्व, धर्म और क्षेत्र भी सांप्रदायिक दरार को गहरा करने का जोखिम उठाते हैं। टिप्पणी कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Religion and region provide distinct geographical, cultural identity to us but they often turn into two hydra-headed monsters

- Regionalism and Communalism

Importance of Religion and region

Region ① Sense of one-ness and We-ness

⇕
unity without uniformity and diversity
without fragmentation.

② Voice for own rights and protection of their distinct culture

⇕ eg. Tamil, Telugu demand in South.

③ brings in diverse viewpoints

⇕ In parliament

Religion

- value and ethics in group identity

eg Langar by Sikhs during COVID.

- cultural connect across geographies

eg Diaspora - middle East (muslims)
- Hindus (Caribbean) etc.

Risk of Communal Cleavages

① Narrow Interests and hobby

towards other groups

eg Separatism - pro khalistan movement
Cow Vigilantism, love Jihad etc.

② Supremacy complex of one's region,
region keeps Nations at brisect

③ Social unrest and violence → Internal

Security issue eg Sikh riots, 1984
Muzaffargarh riots

④ Inter-state, Centre-state dispute

eg Cauvery dispute ← Tamil Nadu
Karnataka.

Suggestions

- ① Organise identity rather than mechanised identity.
- ② Tolerance and peaceful coexistence.

In Indian society, one can be a good muslim, a good keralite, a good Indian - all at once. This should be the philosophy of society for a vibrant India.

Feedback

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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		

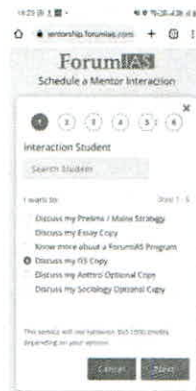
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