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FIAS - MGP 2023 - FORUMIAS FLT #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	AYUSH SHROTRYA		
Roll No./अनुक्रमांक	1910101465	Medium/माध्यम	English <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> हिंदी <input type="checkbox"/>
Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र	1902	Date/दिनांक	2 Aug 2023

\*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 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।		
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	250		For Student Only / केवल परीक्षार्थी प्रयोग हेतु		
Examiner's Discretion/मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक :			Start Time/प्रारंभ करने का समय :	End Time/समाप्त करने का समय :	
			10:40	2:35	
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 आंकड़ों या समय 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		
			ECN CODE/ ईसीएन कोड :	EG/ईजी :	Evaluation Date/ मूल्यांकन तिथि :
				① ② ③ ④ ⑤	

**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.

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## EXAMINER'S REMARKS



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### 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)

World War II, a 'total war' as per Eric von Ludendorff had many trigger points, one of them being the Spanish civil war.

Spanish Civil war - opening act of WWII

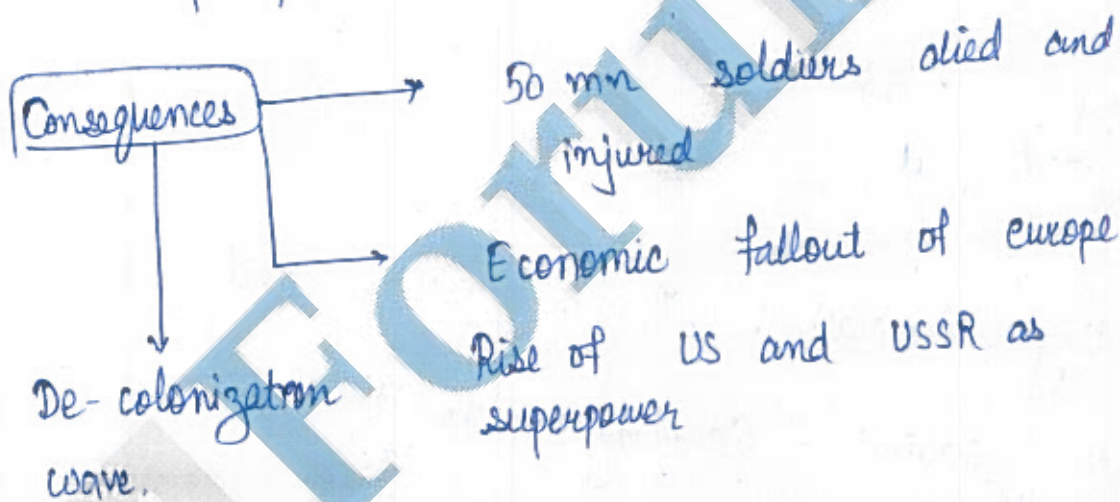
(1). The appeasement policy bolstered the Germany which tried to intervene in Spanish civil war.

(2). Starting of clash: Brought Britain and France against Germany who till then were following appeasement doctrine.

(3). Alliance formation: Spanish civil war brought Germany and Italy together which together formed the Axis power.

(4). Initial Front of Ideological Clash - Democracy, Capitalism versus Fascism, dictatorship → General Franco in Spain.

Though, it was the opening act, the unfolding of it started when Hitler invaded Poland in September after Molotov-Ribbentrop pact.



Spanish civil war was indeed a tipping point for the modern historical pivot-world war II.

**Feedback**

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#	G	A	P
AWIS			
CD & VA			
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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 प्रारम्भ की व्याख्या कैसे करेंगे? (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Buddhism and Jainism are part of shraman tradition which developed in Mahajanapad period.

Similarities between the two religions

- (1) Belief in Karma doctrine, renounced ritualistic practice of religion.
- (2) Advocated non-violence, non-stealing, not speaking lie. Both made religion more personalistic and devotion based.

Despite similarities Buddhism and Jainism saw different fates:

- Buddhism in India got merged with Hinduism.
- Jainism followers declined but it

maintained continuity.

## Reason behind different fates

- (1) Buddhism got divided into several sects. Many of these, later on, had similarity with Hinduism. Eg. Idol worship
- (2) Hinduism with its integration - assimilation style included both eg. Buddha as 9th reincarnation of Vishnu.
- (3) Jainism survived due to its strict conduct approach and continuation of patronage after Guptas Eg. Solankis, Dilwara Temple, Rashttrakutas

The two religions despite similar origins, approach had different fates. Today, they continue to enrich 'unity in diversity' motto of India.

### 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

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 resolution was passed by congress in Calcutta special session (held in Nagpur) to achieve the goal of swaraj.

## Democratized freedom struggle

- (1). Involvement of different sections which were left untouched → Peasants (who were not in Swadeshi) → High participation of Muslims.
- (2). Shifted the locus of struggle towards masses → Gandhian impact → Brought the rural, illiterate population in movement.
- (3). Increase role of voices of weaker sections → labour upsurge during non-cooperation.
- (4). Khadi program, constructive work → self-reliance

Inherent Limitations

- (1). The goal of correcting Punjab wrongs and Khalifa issue was far-fetched.
- (2). Non-cooperation in itself has limitations and is untenable without further development.
- (3). Merging of religious and political issue polarized the masses → Thrust to communalism.
- (4). Mass movement on a high pitch has short time period. Turkey was secularized by Mustafa → In light of this, Gandhi's goal of Swaraj within a year was a limitation.

Despite inherent limitations, Non-cooperation left an indelible mark by awakening the hitherto masses and advancing the struggle in next phase.

**Feedback**  
(For OFFICE use only)

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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)

The state reorganization act 1956 and recommendation of Dhar commission ensured linguistic reorganization of India.

Efficacy of linguistic reorganization

(1). Unified the states and subsequently India by harmonising <sup>one of</sup> the <sup>prime</sup> identity → language.

(2). Ensured democracy deepening and prevented intra-state conflicts ~~for~~ separation of Gujarat from Maharashtra.

(3). Inclusion of languages in 8<sup>th</sup> schedule, official language act 1963. made sure that linguistic divisions do not escalate.

However, certain shortcomings are there in linguistic reorganization:

- Inter-State conflicts over boundary regions Eg. Belgavi dispute between Maharashtra and Karnataka.
- Thrust to regionalism Eg. Defacing of Hindi symbols in Bengaluru metro.
- It was also the reason behind separatist movements like Dravidian against Hindi.

National education Policy 2020 advocates use of regional language till 5<sup>th</sup> and preferably till 8<sup>th</sup>. Its three language formula is one of the attempts to harmonise linguistic divisions.

### Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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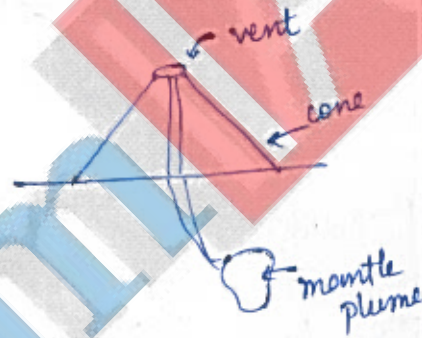
TOTAL MARKS

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)

The formation, movement and eruption of magma results in formation of volcano <sup>which</sup> is a opening in earth's crust.

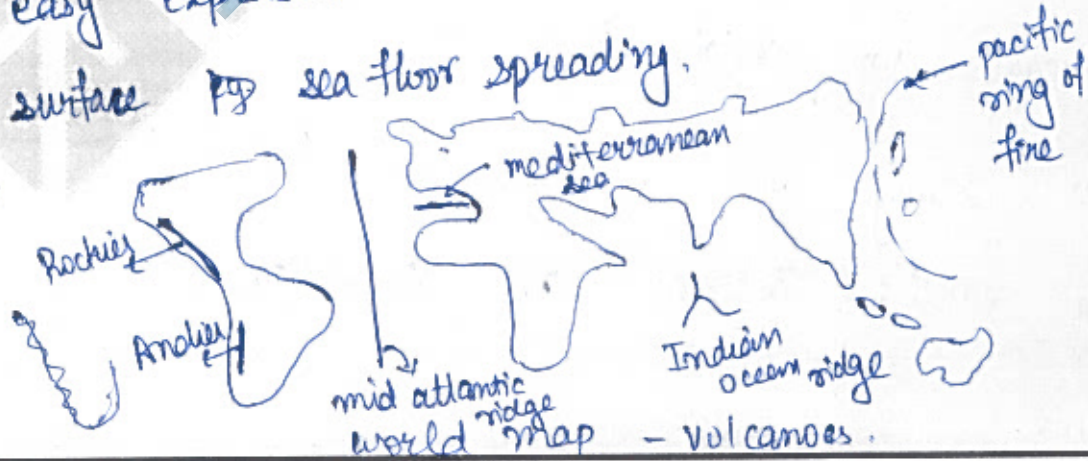


## Plate tectonics theory

↳ **Convergent boundary:** Subduction of plates creates the magma chamber resulting in volcanic eruption. **Ex: Rockies, Andies**



• **Divergent boundary:** weakens the crust → easy expression of mantle plume over surface. **Ex: sea floor spreading.**



Multifarious impacts of volcanoes

- (1). Acid rain ( $pH < 5.6$ ): Due to ejection of greenhouse gases like  $CO_2, N_2O$  in atmosphere
- (2). Muddy rainfall (Lahar) due to resurvous volcanoes.
- (3). Occurrence of geysers and water fountains  
eg Old faithful in Yellowstone.
- (4). Cooling effect: Aerosols injection in upper atmosphere can have cooling effect over surrounding regions.
- (5). Topography eg Reunion hotspot raised the Deccan trap height in west.

Volcanoes study and understanding, help us in studying earth's interior and formation of landforms.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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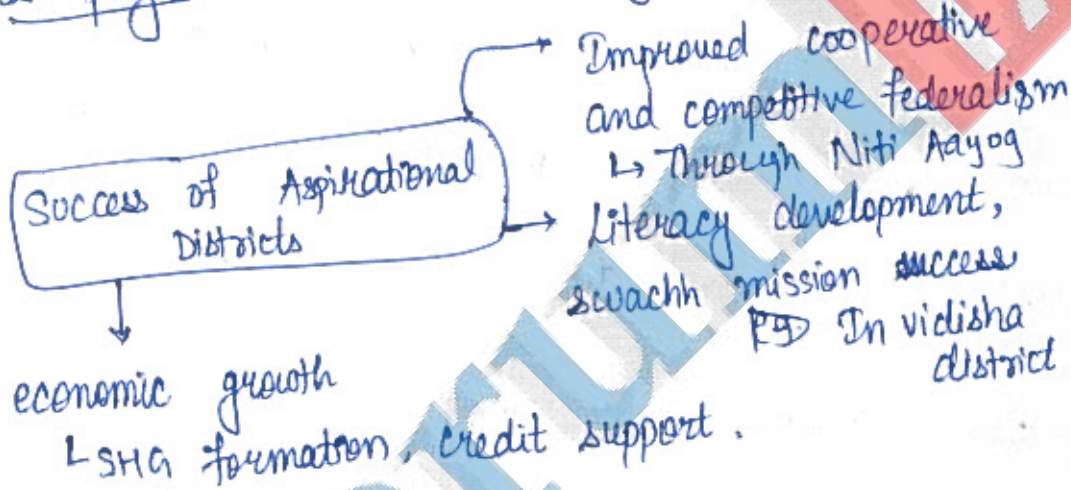
Q.6) Taking further the success of Aspirational Districts Programme, Aspirational Blocks can help achieve the twin objectives of balanced growth and checking stress migration. Comment.

(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)

After the Aspirational District Programme (17 districts) <sup>success</sup>, Budget 2023-24 envisaged aspirational blocks program to achieve growth and development.



Aspirational Blocks Significance

- Balanced Growth : most underdeveloped
- (1) Covers 500 blocks and ensures their growth through policy coordination and monitoring (on lines of Community Development program).

(2). Cater to development of education and healthcare facilities

(3). Region-based natural resource planning → economic growth.

• Checking stress migration:

(1). Through transformation of agriculture into enterprise, boost sustainability by developing organic and natural farming.

(2). It also exhorts development of infrastructure, basic urban amenities → Rural development.

Balanced regional development is the key to equitable and inclusive growth. Aspirational Block programme is a welcome step in this regard.

### Feedback

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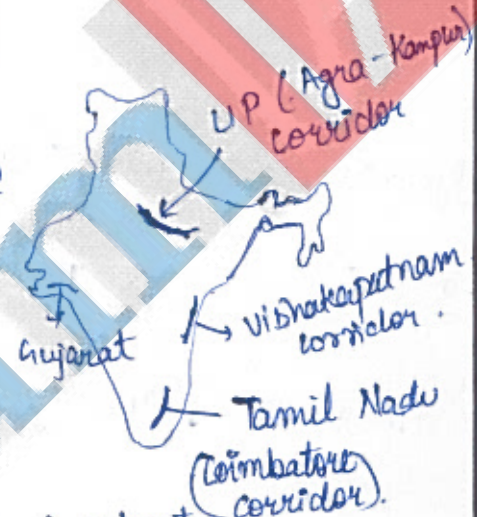
Q.7) Describe the critical factors for location of defense industries and suggest measures to overcome the challenges. (10 marks, 150 words)

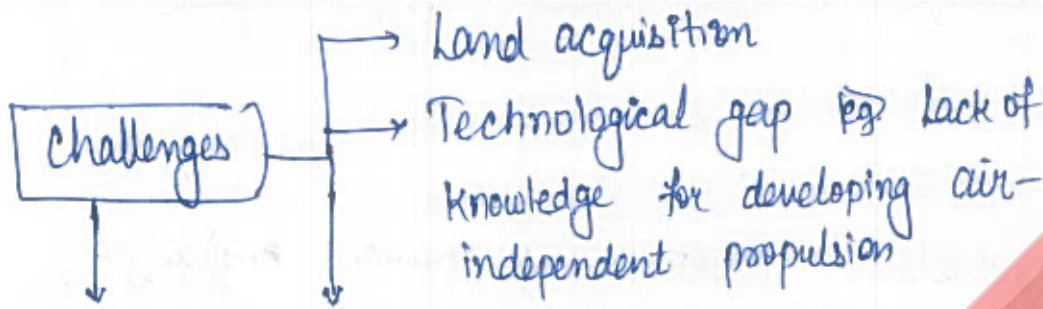
रक्षा उद्योगों के अवस्थिति के लिए महत्वपूर्ण कारकों का वर्णन कीजिए और चुनौतियों पर काबू पाने के उपाय सुझाइए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

India's industrial corridor programme emphasizes on development of defense industries sector.

Critical factors for location

- (1). Government Policy : Ease of business and policy support
- (2). Foreign investment and technology eg. South Korea's investment in Tamil Nadu
- (3). Raw material and Market accessibility : Import and export ease
- (4). Labour : Skilled labour in designing equipments, modelling parameters (in aviation).





Dependence on imports

Availability of skilled labour

## Suggestions

(1) Effective collaborations with advanced nations  
 eg Recent US promise to share F4U engine technology  
 → Improves technology, competitiveness, military strength

(2) Budgetary support to research agencies → Improves production; DRDO can share its experimental results

(3) Focusing on development of subsidiary and allied industry as well → spare parts development, reconfigurations, repairing.

Defense industries catalyzed the US progress during Great Depression. Follow-up on such suggestions can ensure indigenous development of this sector.

### Feedback

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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)

Socio-Economic - Caste census enlists the social, caste and economic status along with other parameters in census. It is the mandate of Ministry of Home Affairs. (last SECC census - 1931).

Extent to which SECC can achieve targeted welfare :

- (1). It will ensure effective data collection  
↳ Data-led governance → Balanced development
- (2). Surveys have inherent limitations of low sample size, variance → It can replace this (SECC)
- (3). Equitable resource allocation: Identification of backward sections and areas → Judicious resource deployment.

- (4). Targeted welfare → It can prevent horizontal proliferation of reservation enabling sub-classification
- (5) Can be beneficial in correcting inclusion-exclusion error → 'last mile' delivery of schemes like PDS, MUDRA yojana.

**Challenges**

- Deepening of fault lines based on caste can result in caste-based politics
- Administrative burden for accounting the additional parameters
- Diverse castes and sub-caste, limitations in verification → endangers integrity of data.

SECC can be a great tool to assess ground realities. Ensuring its sound methodology, data collection and implementation is the way ahead.

**Feedback**

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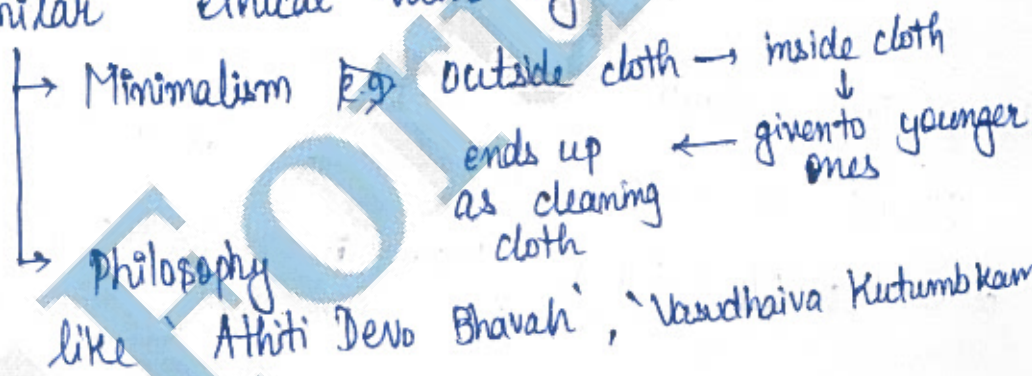
Q.9) Indian society is premised on some common values that give it a composite texture as well as some diverse practices that deepen its heterogeneity. Elucidate. (10 marks, 150 words)

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 encompasses certain common values due to its continuity as well as ~~extra~~ diversity due to integration and assimilation of various ~~practices~~ elements.

## Common Values

(1). Similar ethical value system



(2). Syncretism and tolerance

↓  
 Arabic + Hindavi gave urdu

↳ Acceptance of all sections eg. Kushans, Shakas.

(3). Hierarchical arrangement eg. caste system in muslims → in hindus

as well (Ashraf, Ajlat, Aozal)

## Diverse Practices deepening heterogeneity

- (1). Different cultural elements eg Festivals like Holi, Christmas and associated practices with them; languages (~20,000 dialects)
- (2). Diverse lifestyles → eg Tribals living natural isolation lifestyle.
- (3). Religious practices - Indian society has presence of all religions → Buddhism, Jainism, Zoroastrianism, etc
- (4). Variance in customs within a religion  
eg Diwali is more significant in North-west while Durga Puja in eastern Indians.
- (5). Presence of multi-cuisines, dressing styles like turban, dhoti, etc. enrich the diversity.

India is a great example of 'unity in diversity'. Equitable development without impositions of uniformity will ensure sustenance of diversity.

### Feedback

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Please put tick marks in the above table.

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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)

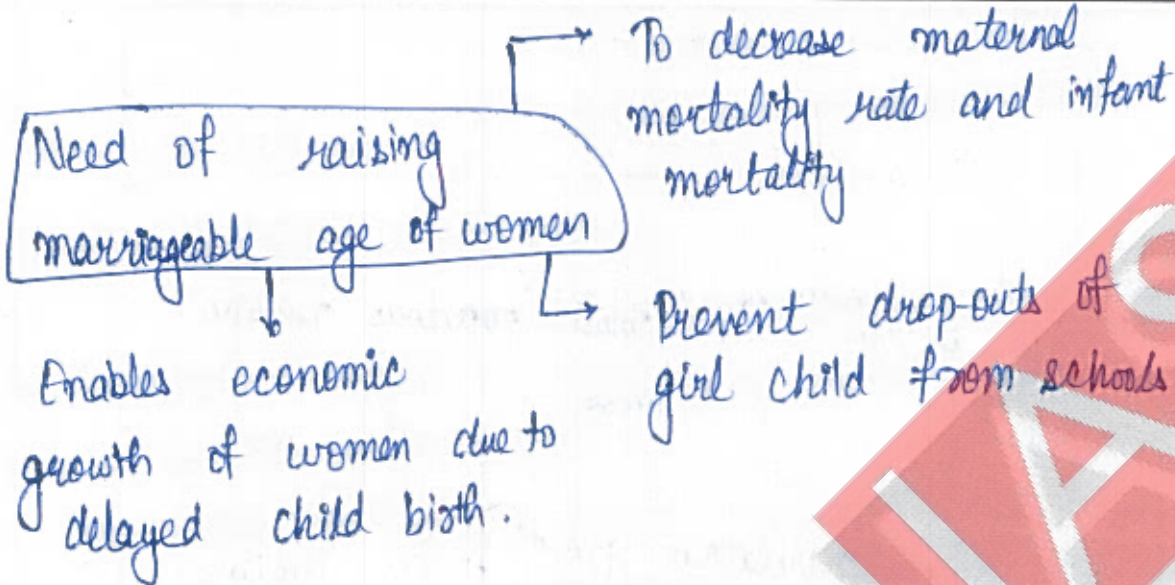
देश में जनसंख्या वृद्धि को प्रभावित करने वाले कारक क्या हैं? इस परिप्रेक्ष्य में, जनसंख्या विकास के लिए महिलाओं की न्यूनतम विवाह योग्य आयु बढ़ाने की प्रासंगिकता और आवश्यकता की परीक्षण कीजिए।

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Recently India became the most populous nation in the world.

Factors influencing population growth

- (1). Poverty: ~~Each~~ children are seen as asset.
- (2). Cultural lag: Avoiding use of contraceptives
- (3). Lack of family planning system
- (4). Balance between birth rate and death rate :  
Improvement in healthcare → Decline in death rate  
↓  
Steady population growth
- (5). Economy of nation: Developed nations see a fall in birth rate eg Japan.
- (6). Women empowerment: As per NFHS-5, girls who attended 12 years of schooling had a TFR of 1.0.



**Relevance of raising age**

- (1). Reaping demographic dividend: Labour force participation of women will increase → Higher demand, productivity → economic growth
- (2). Autonomy with respect to reproductive rights → tackles son-meta preference, positive externalities like child nutrition.

National Population Policy 2000 envisions population as asset and exhorts population development.

Raising women's age for marriage can be one of the steps towards it.

**Feedback**

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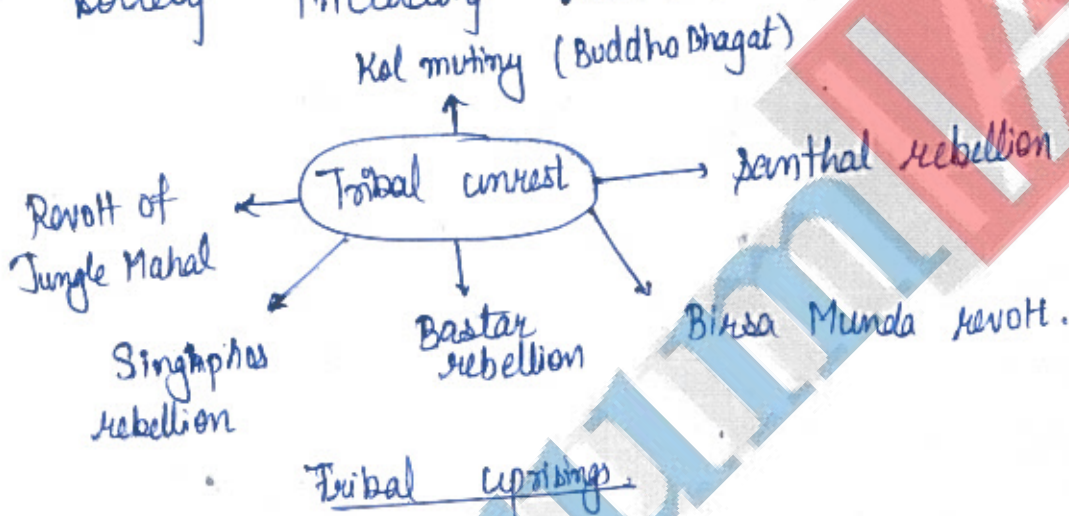
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Q.11) Bring out the reasons behind the tribal unrest in British India. Also, analyze the reasons for their limited success. (15 marks, 250 words)

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)

Colonization of India impacted all sections of society including tribals.



Causes of tribal unrest

- (1). Encroachment by British: They entered the forests land for commercial needs like timber.
- (2). Displacement of tribals by British from their ancient lands.

- (3). Exploitation by zamindars, Police lit the fire of revolt
- (4). Proselytization: Activities of missionaries which threatened their culture.
- (5). Persecution of tribals: British declared certain tribes as criminals under 1871 retributition.

All such factors antagonized tribals which culminated into several revolts.

Success of their unrest

→ British passed the pargana regulation for santhals

→ certain tribes were rehabilitated in villages and were given livelihood options



Limited success reasons

- (1). local, sporadic uprisings were forcibly suppressed with no results.
- (2). Tribes failed to understand the colonial structure : Attack on zamindars did not help their cause.
- (3). Uprisings led by messiah like figures, outdated arms, lack of intelligence and planning  
 ↳ British paid no heed to demands and suppressed them mercilessly.

The anti-colonial feeling enabled several tribes participation in freedom struggle. The PESA Act, forest rights act, etc are certain attempts of government to restore their rights and livelihood.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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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 of Aug. 1942 was launched to oust the British forcibly which did not happen till 1947.

Independence not a forced expulsion

(1). British were able to suppress the Quit India movement → leaders were arrested, press gagged, deployment of army

(2). The Cripps mission, Wavell plan indicated British attempt to preserve colony.

Independence was a confluence of domestic policies and global circumstances:

## • Domestic Politics :

- Every strata of society was politicized.  
Quit India and further protests reminded  
British of 1857.
- Politics had moved ahead : Poona swaraj  
resolution, failure of crops mission indicated  
independence in near-sight.
- The failure of administration in enforcing  
British hegemony : RIN ratings revolt,  
ministries work in giving rights to people,  
police refusing to open fire on people.
- Domestic polity had reached a point  
where congress acquired an equal standing  
and any negotiation without transfer of  
power will be a failed cause.

• Global circumstances :

→ World war left Britain economically shattered. Militarily also it suffered huge consequences.

→ The rise of superpower USA and its exhortment to end colonialism. USSR

→ Globally, there was a wave against colonialism. Nationalism and sovereignty gained prominence.

The global support along with domestic political progress and struggle culminated into India's independence.

**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 arrived in India during late 12<sup>th</sup> century with the arrival of sufi saints.

Reason behind Sufism flourishment in India

(1). Sufism tenets of devotion, equality, etc resonated with ongoing Bhakti movement during that period.

(2). Sufism advocated a simple religion based on a pir-murid system (teacher-student) which found relevance in medieval Indian society.

(3). Several lower caste people converted to Islam to gain equality. Sufism found

- a followership in these people.
- (4). Patronage of Turkish and later on Mughal rulers e.g. Bahauddin Zakariya - Shrawadi Saind, Alauddin Khilji constructed Salim Chisti tomb.

### Impact of Sufism on Indian Society

- (1). Enriched the cultural elements e.g. Lal Ded Vahs (Lalla Aarif as per Muslims) who synthesized Bhaktism and Sufism
- (2). Reinforced ideals of equality in society.
- (3). Gave thrust to regional languages as well as Urdu.
- (4). Communal Harmony e.g. Reverence of Kabir by Hindus as well as Muslims.

(5). Architectural inspiration ~~reg~~ Mausoleum of Hamdani saint , Ashai din ka Thepra in Ajmer

Sufism has a profound impact on Indian society. Various sects like ~~Sh~~ Suhrawardi, Shattariya inspired medieval personalities like Tansen enriching cultural aspects.

**Feedback**

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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)

Cyclone Biparjy was one such example which indicated rising cyclogenesis in Arabian sea.

Reasons behind rising intensity and frequency of cyclones in Arabian Sea:

- (1). Global Warming: Rising temperature ticks off the cyclone formation conditions (minimum temp  $> 27^{\circ}\text{C}$ )
- (2). Rising time period of western disturbances and late onset of tropical easterly jet stream  $\rightarrow$  reason for cyclogenesis in Arabian sea.



- (3). Intense development of cyclonic winds due to energy brought by Somali current along with summer season of Northern Hemisphere.
- (4). Delay in monsoon (reversal of S-W winds) along with 'breaks' have increased the frequency.

Measures to check adverse impacts of cyclones

- (1). Use of early warning systems, data from satellites like Oceansat to disseminate update.
- (2). Regular update on GEMINI APP to caution fisherman.
- (3). Evacuation before 24 hours to prevent any casualty.
- (4). Continuous real time monitoring as cyclone

can change directions (Coriolis effect).

(5). Underground cable network to build resilience of infrastructure → electricity, communication.

(6). Community Capacity Building - to recover quickly.

The zero casualty during cyclone Biparjoy is a laudable achievement. Adherence to NDMA guidelines along with resilient infrastructure can check the adverse impacts of cyclones.

**Feedback**

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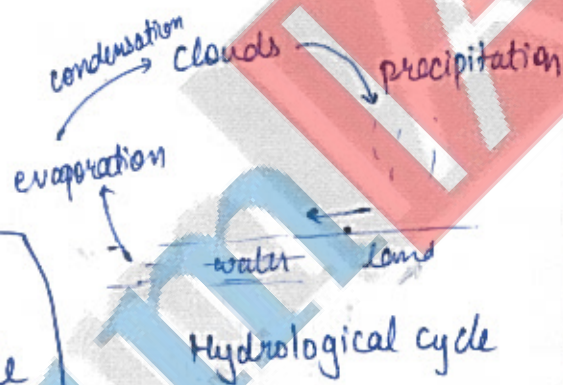
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Q.15) Examine the impacts of climate change on the hydrological cycle and suggest suitable mitigation and adaptation strategies to contain the harmful implications. (15 marks, 250 words)

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)

Climate change implies change in the long-term average of temperature and precipitation change parameters.



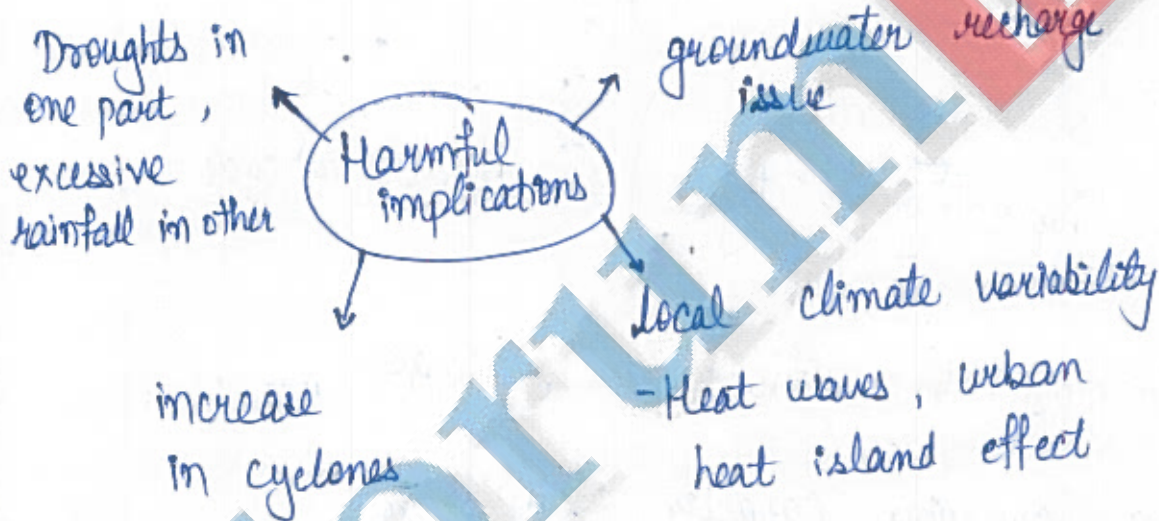
Impacts of climate change on hydrological cycle

(1). Increase in temperature increases water carrying capacity of air → Intense rainfall in short time period  
eg in Himachal Pradesh

(2). Increase in evapo-transpiration rates decrease the ground water recharge.

(3). Formation of cyclones → Rising intensity and frequency

(4). The variance in cloud formation, precipitation impact local geo-hydrological cycle → Deficit rainfall in western ghats



Mitigation and adaptation strategy

(1). Limit the greenhouse gases emission through greening the economy.  
 ↳ It will contain the build-up of global warming

- (2). Reviving the water body, check on land use management → Regulates local climate, local hydrological cycle and buffer in case of flood. AMRUT is a welcome step.
  - (3). Installing weather radars, dissemination of IMD updates to aware the citizen
  - (4). Prevent concretization to enable seepage of water.
  - (5). Capacity Building - local reservoirs, Healthcare facilities, Infrastructural retrofitting.
- Adopting Biophilic urbanism along with mitigation of emissions can pave the way for adaptation and mitigation of <sup>changes</sup> ~~changes~~ in water-cycle.

**Feedback**

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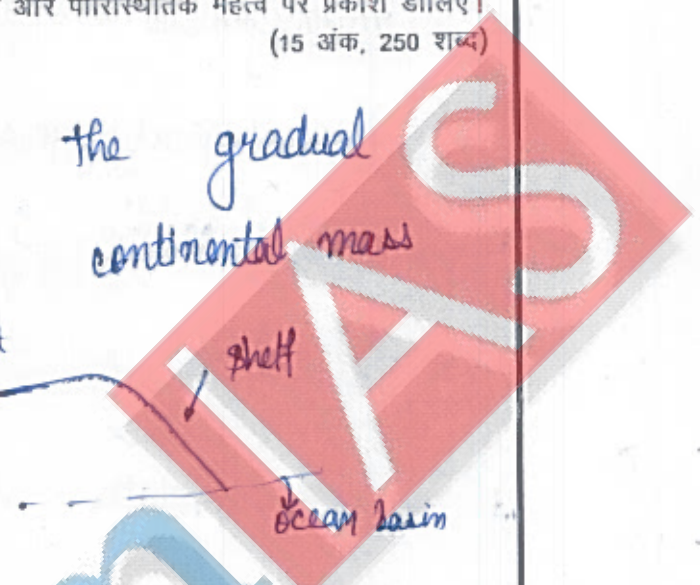
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Q.16) Defining continental shelf, highlight its resource potential and ecological significance. (15 marks, 250 words)

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

Continental shelf is the gradual sloping boundary delineating continental mass from ocean basin.



Resource Potential of continental shelf

- (1). Development of Blue economy - Source of fisheries, river deposits.
- (2). Oil and natural gas presence → petroleum products and industry development
- (3). Port and Harbour development → Low stretch of continental shelf on western coasts of India provides natural harbour development.

(4). Emerging coast, i.e., continental shelf provides the land resource ~~for~~ Bangladesh developed due to deposition by Ganga and Brahmaputra over several ~~million~~ <sup>thousands</sup> years.

(5). The trenches in continental shelf can serve as the source of poly-metallic nodules.

## Ecological Significance

(1). Higher diversity of flora and fauna due to nearby ecotone area.

(2). Facilitates upwelling of nutrients → benefits for marine organisms on surface.

(3). The gradual sloping continental shelf breaks the tsunami wave (depth < half of wavelength), thus, saves ecology from damage.

(4). The geothermal heat from vents in certain shelf is a source of microecosystem of bacteria and marine organisms.

The issues like rising sea levels, surface runoffs, marine biota conservation, etc. have necessitated better understanding of continental shelf.

**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)

As per NCRB, there was 16.3% increase in violence against women between 2020 and 2021.

Gender-Based violence - Rooted in patriarchy

- (1) Female foeticide due to son-preference  
↳ Belief that son is the heir and social security to old age
- (2) Domestic Violence ('Shadow Pandemic') is based on female (wife) subversion to husband
- (3) Conversion therapy faced by LGBTQIA+ community is manifestation of patriarchal norms.

Gender-based violence antithetical to societal growth

(1). Female foeticide cause 'missing women' phenomenon → Reason behind 'Bride Price' Hinders societal growth

(2). It results in lower female labour force participation rate → subjugation of women → poverty trap.

(3). Gender-based violence reinforce parochial values hindering development of equality and fraternity in society.

(4). It restricts the societal mobility → Thwarts individual development and society remains stagnant eg. 18th century Indian society.

**Suggestions**

• legislative and its execution:

→ Strict enforcement of prevention of dowry act, PCPNDT act, rape cases to bring justice in society.

• Societal awareness : Gender-sensitivities right from childhood, avoiding gender stereo types in school books and education.

→ Nudging affected individual to report cases <sup>eg</sup> Domestic violence.

• Role of civil society : They have ground knowledge and can serve as catalyst for social change.

Sriami Vivekananda - "welfare of world is not possible without welfare of women. It is not possible to fly on one wing". In this spirit, curbing of gender-based violence is quintessential.

**Feedback**

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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)

Caste system refers to the ~~structural~~,  
hierarchical arrangement of society based on  
purity and pollutions.

Caste Calculus remaining predominant

- Organisations of caste groups on lines of labour unions eg. Agrawal Samaj
- Certain occupations are performed by chosen castes only eg. Manual Scavenging
- Vote bank politics during elections involves caste calculations.
- Caste equations still remains prevalent in rural India.

Caste calculus shadow

• Social :

- Acts of vigilantism eg Dalit man beaten due to horse-riding during his marriage
- Separate residence, discrimination continues to remain eg Indra Meghwal case
- India ranks 76/99 in social mobility index (WEF, 2020)
- Prevalent endogamy

• Economic :

- Marginalization of lower caste eg 61% dalits are landless labourers
- The top bureaucratic positions in public or private companies have upper caste in high proportion.

• Political → "we don't ~~vote~~ cast our vote, we vote our caste".

However, the light of reforms by government and visionary people have diminished the shadow of caste:

- Stand-up India to support startups of STs and SCs.
- Political upliftment of dalits during BSP. Collaborations are seen between parties across castes (eg BJP with 'Apna Dal')
- Globalization and urbanization has tended to replace caste with class.

Caste system in modern day has seen reduced relevance (Inter-caste marriage, 'middle class' title, etc). However, it has sustained itself due to transformation in its practice.

### Feedback

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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)

India falls into category of 'water stressed' nation. Home to ~18% of population. It has only ~4% of freshwater sources.

Factors behind water woes faced by cities

- (1). Urban sprawl and unplanned urbanization, unabated rural-urban migration → Rising water demand without supply
- (2). Inter-state water disputes → No consensus over water sharing formula.
- (3). Concentration of surface, encroachment upon wetlands → Twin burden of water

Scarcity and urban flood.

- (4). Pollution → Discharge of waste into water bodies reduces supply of potable water  
 eg. Froth formation in Yamuna water.

Complexities in water management plan

- (1). Infrastructural Gap : Hinders treatment of water and its efficient utilization.
- (2). Project Viability : Lack of funding  
 eg. 60,000 crore required for Godavari-Krishna linkage.
- (3). Societal support in implementation of program remains unaddressed.



14). Federalism का फुल्ले ओवर नेशनल प्रोजेक्ट स्टेटस टो ईस्टर्न राजस्थान कानल प्रोजेक्ट

Suggestions

- Discharge of waste, polluted water should be carried out only after treatment.
- Rejuvenation of urban water bodies.
- Land use changes should be informed and drainage network needs to be augmented.

Jal Teeran Mission is an attempt to provide piped water supply. Water conservation and management should be the goals that need to be focused upon.

**Feedback**

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

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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)

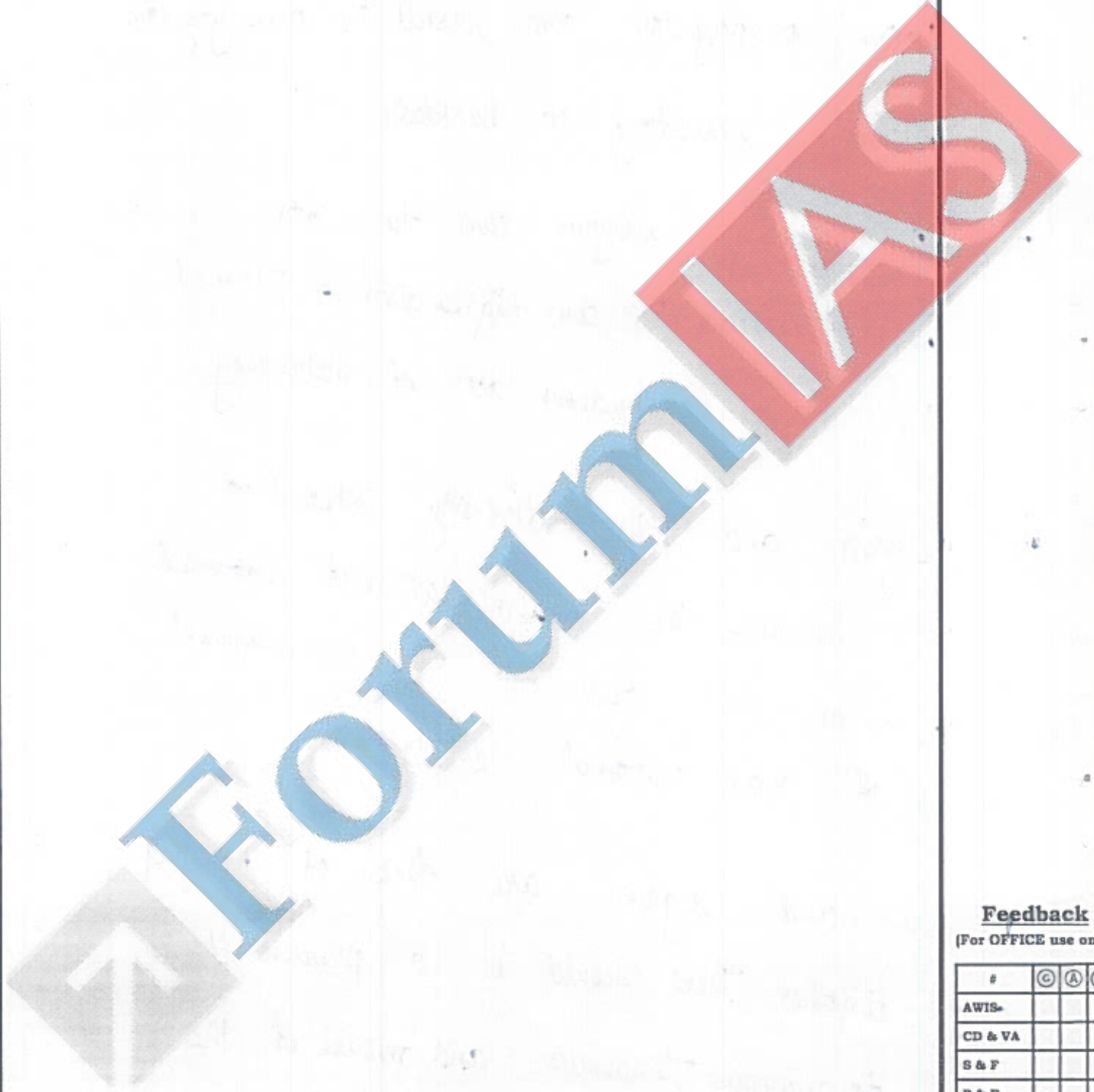
Communalism implies an excessive devotion towards one's own religion which can cause ~~severe~~ conflict with other religion.

Religion and Region - Elements of group identity

- Facilitates cohesiveness ~~eg~~ People of Garhwal region came together for forest conservation.
- Religion facilitates solidarity, hence, group identity ~~eg~~ Festivals like Holi, Ramzaan pood
- Regional identity is a positive force of sub-nationalism ~~eg~~ Safeguarding regional culture.

Risk of deepening cleavages

- (1). Active propagation can result in proselytization activities resulting in backlash.
  - (2). Safeguarding religion can turn into moral policing ~~by~~ cow vigilantism - termed by SC as horrendous act of mobocracy
  - (3). Religion and the diversity inherent in it hinders the implementation of ~~universal~~ uniform civil code → Hinders development of pan-national identity.
- Religion and region are forces of bonding people together. There should be a prudent check over fissiparous tendencies and misuse of these tendencies.



**Feedback**

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**Mentor Feedback Questions**

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**Test Goal**

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**Outcomes**

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**Marking Scheme**

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

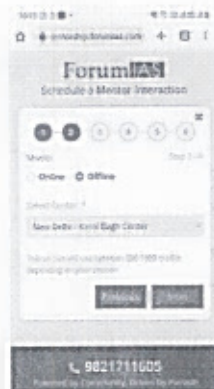
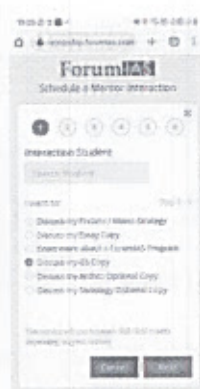
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