

RECEIVED

22 AUG 2023

TEST CODE 6 1 1 3 0 2

FIAS - MGP 2023 - GS PAPER 1 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	Harshankar Gansan		
Roll No./अनुक्रमांक	11910091201	Medium/माध्यम	English <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> हिंदी <input type="checkbox"/>
Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र		Date/दिनांक	21/8/2022

*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।	
5				
6				
7				
8				
9				
10				
11				
12				
13				
14				
15				
16				
17				
18				
19				
20				
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 :
			9:40	12:40
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 समग्र रूप किसी अन्य विषय वस्तु, जो मूल्यांकन कर्ता को आपकी कॉपी में पसंद आये 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 :	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.

EXAMINER'S REMARKS

FORUMIAS

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)

Spanish civil war against the the
rest while monarch of the Spanish
Confederacy and its tacit support to
repress the revolt by Italy and
Germany paved the way to World Warⁿ

Spanish civil war as opening act of
ww II

- 1) Fascist Berlusconi of Italy which
neighbours Spain considered it
as attack on monarchical form of
government ⇒ extended support
- 2) German Nazi under Adolf Hitler
supported the King because of support
to Italian ruler
- 3) Framing of the war as Democracy Vs
Autocracy

4) led to theory of policy of appeasement by Neville Chamberlain
 ↳ Britain and France did not intervene

Impact on the Spanish civil war on
feather war

- 1) 1938 → Germany entered into Munich Pact after intruding Hungary
- 2) 1939 → Invasion of Poland by Germany and Russia combined.
- 3) 1939 → World war 2 begins

Impact of Spanish civil war → divide world in autocracy & democracy
 → emboldened autocrats

However, The King of Spain did not extend support directly to Italy and Germany in war which led to prolonged resilience of dictatorship even after the

World War 2.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

#	G	A	P
AWIS			
CD & VA			
S & F			
P & R			

Please put tick marks in the above table.

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

TOTAL MARKS

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 both Shramana traditions which began in the 6th century BC but while Jainism continues to be resilient though small in India, Buddhism has diminished from its glory in 1000 AD.

Similarities in 2 religions

- anti-hierarchical
- based on wandering and asceticism
- no theory of rebirth

Reasons for different fates

- 1) Patronage to Jainism by large traders eg) Rich temples in Nepalwara Rajasthan while Buddhism lost patronage to Hinduism (North West India)
- 2) Role of Bhakti and Sufism → created alternative to Buddhism

in North India

- 3) Internationalisation of Buddhism
 - ↳ eg) Hsuan Tsang of Si Yu Ki book from China as Buddhist
 - ↳ Jainism stayed mostly in India
- 4) Persecution by rulers of Buddhism
 - ↳ eg) Pallava Kings and Pata Gauda Kings destroyed Buddhist centers
- 5) Resurgence of Buddhism (neo Buddhism) under Dr. B.R. Ambedkar
 - ↳ conversion
- 6) Decline of Buddhist Learning Centers like Nalanda Mahavihara.

The religions are both minority (SC declared Jainism as minority) and are protected in Article 25, 26 of Indian constitution

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

#	C	A	P
AWIS			
CD & VA			
S & F			
P & R			

Please put tick marks in the above table.

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

TOTAL MARKS	
-------------	--

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 of 1920
 launched on August 1 1920 was the
 front of Hindu Muslim unity as put
 up a united front against British
colonialism

Reasons for
 launch of NCM

- Alienation of Muslims after Khilifa deposed
- Failure of Chelmsford Reforms
- Jallianwala Bagh (1919)

Democratization of Non Cooperation Movement

- 1) Regional democratization
 eg) Alluri Sitaram
Raju in Andhra



- 2) Hindu Muslim Unity

↳ eg) Gandhi made
 President of All India Khilafat
conference in 1920

- 3) Democratisation of economic base
 - ↳ wide participation of poor agriculturists
 - ↳ Nagpur session → Congress
- 4) Women's participation → in Picketing
- 5) Students left college → New National College Established

Inherent limitations of NCM

- 1) India had not internalised non-violence as tool
 - ↳ Feb 10 1922 → Chauri Chaura incident
- 2) Premature call off by Gandhiji when movement was picking up.
- 3) Steering towards Religious direction
 - ↳ divided Congress as Tilak and other Hindu leaders did not support.
- 4) Based on Non-Indian cause of Turkey Khalifa → Mustafa Kemal Pasha overtook - resolved

NCM served as the base for future movements and introduced India to Satyagraha

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

#	G	A	P
AWIS			
CD & VA			
S & F			
P & R			

Please put tick marks in the above table.

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

TOTAL MARKS	
-------------	--

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 reorganisation of states was first demanded by Telak in his Home Rule League agenda of 1916. This has not been fully accepted under the sovereign India.

Reasons for linguistic division of states

- popular revolt eg Potti Saramulu of Andhra
- calls for secession eg Tamil Nadu 1960s

Therefore, while Dhar Commission and JVP fully dismissed the linguistic states [Fazal Ali Commission] partially accepted along with administrative efficiency and unity.

Analysis of efficacy of reorganisation

1) Achievements

a) ended secessionist movements

- eg) Tamil secession movement of 1960s
- 2) Preservation of diversity →
- eg) Bhojika Mithili languages of Bihar
- 3) Regional aspirations fulfilled - Federalism
- 4) Administrative efficiency maintained
- eg) UP undivided with many languages

Drawbacks of reorganisation (Insufficiency)

- Snowballed demands → continuous
- eg) demand for separate Tulu speaking state
- Intra state issues created eg/ Belgaum
dispute between Marathi speaking
Karnataka state people → Administrative challenge
- 3) Reinforced division in Identity
eg) NEP protests in Tamil Nadu
- Unfulfilled ambitions → eg) Tribals
fragmented - did not get separate state

State Reorganisation Act of 1956 has been largely successful in creating unity without uniformity

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

#	G	A	P
AWIS			
CD & VA			
S & F			
P & R			

Please put tick marks in the above table.

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

TOTAL MARKS	
-------------	--

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.

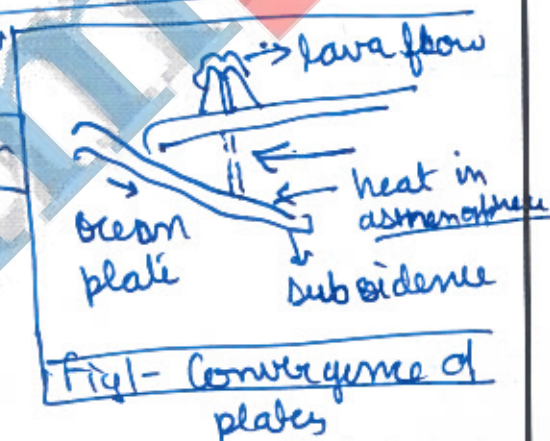
(10 marks, 150 words)

ज्वालामुखियों की अवस्थिति को समझने 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)

Volcanoes are Endogenic caused land formations which spew lava on the basis of a sudden seismic events

Role of plate tectonics in location of volcanoes

1) Plate tectonics theory suggest constant motion on plates in lithosphere



2) When ocean-ocean or ocean-land plate convergence happens, the heavier plate descends submerges and the moves to Asthenosphere

3) Submergence and subsidence leads to creation of lava under intense heat and pressure
 → convergence zone in Pacific = Ring of Fire



Impact of volcano on surrounding regions

- 1) Geographical impact
 - ↳ Creation of black soil and basaltic region (eg) basaltic Deccan traps
- 2) Human life impact → submergence under lava of surrounding regions
(eg) Mt. St. Helens burst → 100's killed.
- 3) Economic impact → flights cancelled
(eg) Icelandic invasion halted traffic movement
- 4) Temperature cooled down due to cloud cover of the ash spread.
- 5) Biodiversity loss due to forest fires induced by volcanic eruption

Need for vulnerability zoning and rapid action Golden Hour evacuation to reduce impact. Hazard can be prevented from becoming disaster.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

#	ⓐ	ⓑ	ⓒ
AWIS			
CD & VA			
S & F			
P & R			

Please put tick marks in the above table.

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

TOTAL MARKS

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)

The Economic Survey (2021) gave the Barbell approach of resuscitation and growth which can be achieved under the Aspirational Block Programme.

Successes of Aspirational District program

(106 districts targeted)

→ improved institutional delivery in Orissa
eg. Kalahandi

→ Nutritional improvement

→ Education intervention
eg. Pehalgam in J&K

Aspiration Block program will further decentralise decision making by focused targeting of blocks rather than whole districts. →

Role in achieving growth

1) Improve capability under Amma's Den's approach → better school infra

- 2) Reduce health care OOPe → reduce poverty
- 3) Improved investment due to promotion of Self employment @ PM NRLM
- 4) Improved targetted neo welfarism @ PMAWAs higher spend

Role in checking stress migration

- 1) RURBAN approach of providing urban facilities in rural areas
@ School and each Block to have higher secondary
- 2) Micro management of district's block level needs by Collector
- 3) Timely relief measures → @ loan waivers for distressed farmers in ABP Blocks
Demand based measures @ PM POSHAN as per Local needs

Aspirational Block Programme can usher new era in Socialism of India with truly Agile approach

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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

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 industries are the blood and vein of the sovereignty and integrity of nation.

→

Critical factors for location of defense industries

1) Human resource - Skilled manpower eg Tamil Nadu has Automobile Industry → Skilled Engineers



Fig - Defense industries

locations (India)

2) Strategic location → inside the frontiers eg Factory in North East is vulnerable to Chinese attack

3) Government policies favourable → eg UP Defense Industrial Corridor cheap land

4) Location of armed forces proximity

(eg) MAL in Bangalore as close to Yelahanka air base of Bangalore

5) Technology transfer (eg) USA selects region in India for production of L295 aircraft

Measures to overcome Challenges

- 1) Prioritise ready areas like Chennai for large projects like BrahMos
- 2) MSME sourcing of spare parts for a decentralised growth strategy.
- 3) Defence acquisition policy to prioritise procurement from various regions
- 4) decentralised growth of ordinance factories for reducing risk
- 5) PPP model promotion for wider production (eg) Tata tanks in Mumbai

India has increased defence exports to \$2bn and reduced import dependence to 35% of budget due to above measures taken.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

#	G	A	P
AWIS			
CD & VA			
S & F			
P & R			

Please put tick marks in the above table.
Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.

TOTAL MARKS

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 was undertaken in 2011 census but not released due to Data Related errors.

Justice Rohini Committee is in process of evaluating the merits of SECC and sub categorisation of castes. At

Role of SECC in achieving equitable resource allocation and target welfare

1) Need based reservation of subcategories
↳ low representation of most backward SC's due to poor access to facility

2) Prevent concentration of benefits
↳ indicative report of 95% reservation accumulated by only 10% castes

3) Reduce inter generational poverty
↳ right now empowering the empowered

- 4) Improved targetting of new welfare schemes → eg) Bihar SECC upheld by High Court for basis of
- 5) Evolution of affirmative action (75 years old process)

Challenges of SECC

- 1) Difficult to capture the genius of castes → different names
- 2) Political polarisation on caste lines
- 3) Slippery slope as breach of 50% reservation (Indira Sawhney 1992) called.

Recommendations

Federal census (at state level not center level)

Consensus building towards acceptance

Peace meal approach to introduction of subclassification

As upheld by Supreme Court in Davinder Jingh case (2020) subclassification based on data is beneficial towards data backed governance

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

#	G	A	P
AWIS			
CD & VA			
S & F			
P & R			

Please put tick marks in the above table.
Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.

TOTAL MARKS	
-------------	--

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 reflects the Vishishtadvaita philosophy of unity in diversity (qualified monoclism). While the culture is heterogeneously diverse, it has common threads of ethical values binding us.

Common values that give composite texture

1) Assimilation and Tolerance → e.g. Both Akbar (Din-i-Ilahi, Dharm-i-Kul) and Ashoka (All men are my children - Rock Edict 13)

2) Family orientation → based on concept of parivar against Western individualistic expression.

3) Values of debate and deliberation
↳ Amartya Sen's book "Argumentative Indian"

- 4) Agriculture as the unifying greatest culture @ Pongal, Bihu, Sankranti all agri festivals
- 5) Some negative cultural aspects like women discrimination is also ubiquitous to whole of India

Diverse practices → Heterogeneity

→ Linguistic diversity → 750+ languages recognised and 15000+ dialects as per UNESCO

→ Culinary practices → @ Idli in South, Thepla in Gujarat

→ Dance forms → Kuchipudi in Andhra and Kathakali in Kerala

⇒ Diverse dress across country - Mongpa in North East vs Dhoti (veshti) in Tamil Nadu

"Mahatma Gandhi said that the success of our country will be measured by ability to preserve diversity"

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

#	G	A	P
AWIS			
CD & VA			
S & F			
P & R			

Please put tick marks in the above table.

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

TOTAL MARKS	
-------------	--

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)

India has emerged as the most populous country surpassing China in 2023 as per UNDP.

Factors influencing population growth

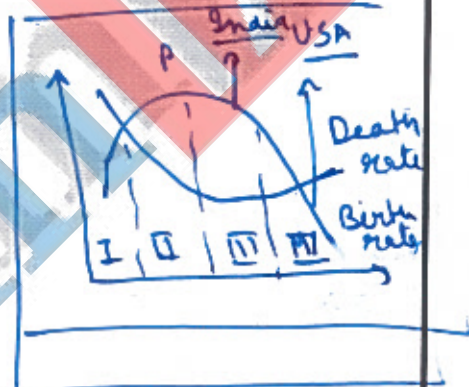
a) Birth Rate → India's fertility rate is 2.0.

↳ This driven by
a) Means of education of girl child

b) Family planning ca 67% of women use contraceptives as per NFHS

c)

b) Death rate → life expectancy of India at 70 years



c) Migration rate → India has net emigration
↳ India has largest diaspora

Recently, the marriage age ↑ to 21 years under Age of Consent Bill. This is under consideration by Jaya Prakash Commission.

Benefits of raising age towards birth control

- 1) Reduce the child bearing gap window
- 2) Educational opportunity for women
↳ higher education → ↓ fertility
- 3) Reduce Maternal Mortality rate from 113 Cas Per NFHS to 100 (Reduce child carriage)

Demerits of policy

- 1) 237 marriages are under age of 18 → difficult to implement
- 2) Rising unintended consequences
↳ Dem. meta preference due to delayed marriage
- 3) Insuff Fertility rate already at Replacement = 2.0

The step is laudatory but must be complemented with integrated family welfare

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

#	G	A	P
AWIS			
CD & VA			
S & F			
P & R			

Please put tick marks in the above table.
Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.

TOTAL MARKS

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 unrest in the central and frontier parts of the country played a central role in resisting British colonial settlement in India. These have been termed "unrest over resource claims".

Reasons behind unrest.

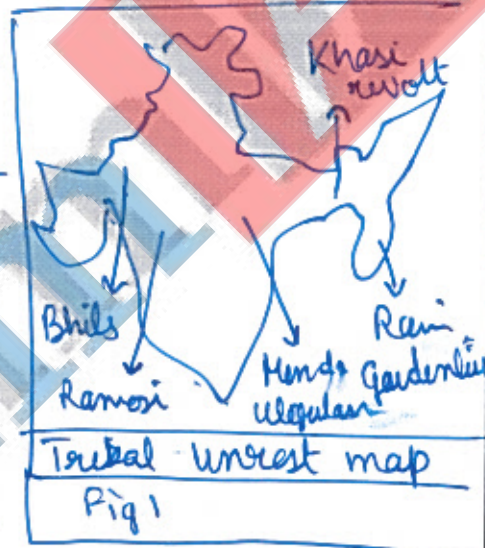
1) Land settlement related unrest
 a) Permanent settlement of Kol area

↳ Budho Bhegyat movement killing many Bengali settlers.

2) Ideological resistance of Sanskritisation on colonial teachings (Jesuits)

a) Raini Gaidinlii Haroka (1930)

3) Inspiration from National Struggle
 a) Koya Aluri Sitaram Raju



inspired by Mahatma Gandhi's
Non cooperation movement (1921)

- 4) Revolt on basis of religious cult
↳ Ulgulan in 1899 by Bhambhani
as the incarnation in tribes
- 5) Against migration of other tribes
↳ migrants fear Railway line construction
- ↳ Frontier regions like Manipur also
unrest against mainstream areas

Achievements of the tribal movements

- ↳ Creation of Dam-Ikol regions for Pahariyas
- ↳ Settlement by Britishers through creating buffer zone territories
- ↳ Frontier region remained sovereign
(Eg) Manipur under Cherband Maharij

Reasons for limited success

- 1) Localised issues → related to tribal land not independence
- 2) Lack of unity and infighting.
eg) Kols fought with Pahariyas
- 3) Pre-modern weaponry → most tribals fought with bow & arrow
- 4) Cult and religious bases → eg) Kareka based on cult followership → not logical
- 5) Violent uprisings → easy to suppress by Britishers by use of force eg) Bersa Mendra killed.

The contamination of tribal unrest has been scarcely documented hitherto. Need for more cultural projects like Oscar award winning RRR (on Alluri Sitab Ram Raju life)

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

#	⊙	Ⓐ	Ⓟ
AWIS			
CD & VA			
S & F			
P & R			

Please put tick marks in the above table.

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

TOTAL MARKS

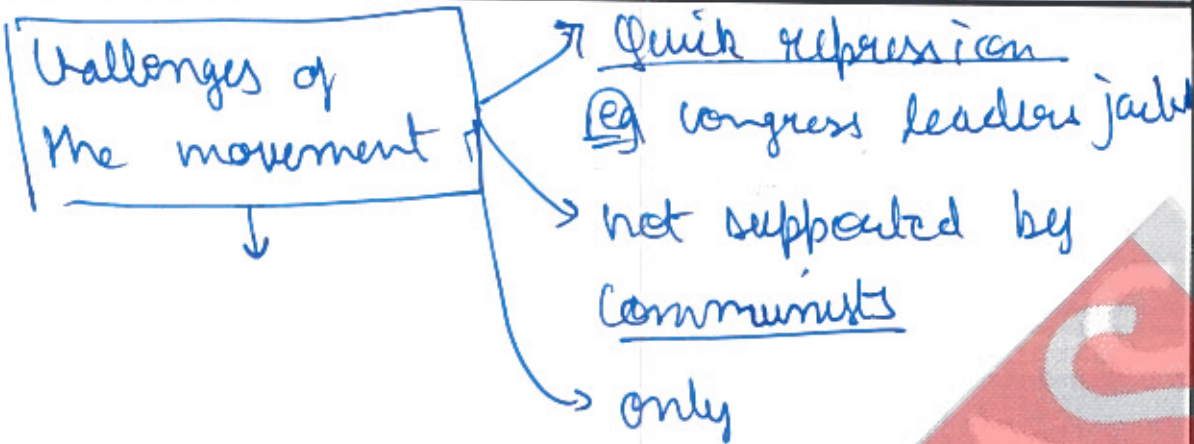
Q.12) The independence of India was not a result of a forced expulsion of the Empire, as desired by the Quit India Movement; it was rather a confluence of domestic politics and global circumstances. Analyze. (15 marks, 250 words)

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)

On August 10 1942, when Gandhi gave slogan of "Do or die" in Gwalior tank Bombay, It sprung towards British the last push towards Pravara Swarajya.

Impact on Quit India on expulsion of empire

- 1) Participation of wide masses including businessmen like RP Goenka
- 2) Base for future movements @ RIN meeting wrote "Quit India" on INS Talwar
- 3) New generation of leaders created @ Suketa Kripalani
- 4) Slowly built up momentum starting with individual Satyagraha



Role of domestic politics in getting freedom → apart from Quit India

- 1) INA trials of Gurbaksh Singh, Premzada ~~was~~ and Bahadur were helpful in unifying struggle.
- 2) Mutinies of 1946 by Royal Naval switched allegiance of the loyal armed forces to India.
- 3) Mass movements led by students in Calcutta and Bhaka
- 4) Negotiations with British
 - 1940 - August offer
 - 1945 - Wavell
 - 1946 - Cabinet Plan.

Role of Global Circumstances

→ Pressure from USA & allies to provide more troops from India → needed to reverse the abstinence from war

→ 2) Focus on decolonisation Independence by Roosevelt

→ 3) Negotiations due to advancing Japanese threat who had taken Indo-China.

→ 4) Creation of United Nations and focus on equality of nations and reconstruction (1945)

Therefore, we can conclude that while Quit India movement created

the first blow, it was beginning of and helped by national and international measures

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

#	G	A	P
AWIS			
CD & VA			
S & F			
P & R			

Please put tick marks in the above table.
Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.

TOTAL MARKS

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 as against the conservative form of Islam is a more liberal and affection oriented reform movement

Reason for spread of Sufism despite Islam as foreign religion

1. Assimilative tendency of India
↳ tolerance of Indian masses towards Sufi philosophy
2. Message of love given by Sufism → "Sama" concept created a cultural interface of music
3. Role of Bhakti Nigama school which upheld god without form
↳ acceptance of non idolatrous Sufi

- 4) Ideological Cross pollination
 - eg) Kabir interaction with the Sufi saints.
- 5) Patronage by Rulers in Delhi Sultanate and Mughals
 - eg) Anisa Kustas under Khilji rule
- 6) Cultural fairs
 - based on Gangah
 - music and fana (dance)
- 7) Reformist attitude of Sufi against Ahmadiya conservatism

Impact of Sufism on Indian Society

POSITIVE

- 1) Musical influence → Sufi songs like "Khawaja Mere Khawaja" by AR Rahman
- 2) Further tolerance and love → concept of Daar - at - Islama (region of love)

- 3) Pir Muashid concept created a system of Gharanas → Hindustani
- 4) Influence on Bhakti thinkers like Kabir and Jnan Manak
- 5) Spread of Urdu language led to widespread concept of "Shayari"
- 6) Concepts of "Wajchat al Wajood" created a more tolerant Islam in India (U/S) Ahmediya Islam in Pakistan

Negative influence

- Mysticism promoted → variational
- thought end of Buddhism patronage
- dilution of core tenets of Islam

Sufi movement has been the cornerstone along with Bhakti in creating a vibrant and ever evolving rather than rigid social fabric

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

#	G	A	P
AWIS			
CD & VA			
S & F			
P & R			

Please put tick marks in the above table.

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

TOTAL MARKS

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)

While historically the Arabian Sea has only 16% of the cyclones of Bay of Bengal (due to saline, thermal conditions) this ratio has been rising.

Factors for rising intensity and frequency of cyclones in Arabian Sea

- 1) Global warming related sea level rise and creation of adverse events
- 2) Reducing salinity of Arabian Sea due to heavier monsoons → caused by intense heating → frequent cyclones
- 3) Recent La Nina events have increased the intensity of cyclones

→ 4) Area mass creation of hot pockets in Arabian Sea due to heat dome phenomenon



75% of Coastline vulnerable

Recent cyclonic events in Arabian Sea

↳ Cyclone Tauktae (2020)

↳ Cyclone Nisarga (2019)

→ However as per IPCC AR 6, such localised events can't be directly linked to climate change only.

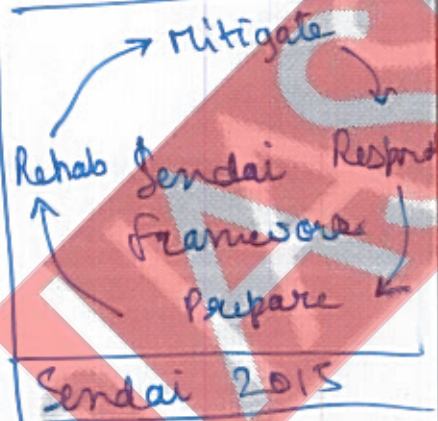
Measures to check adverse impacts of cyclones

→ As per NDMA guidelines (2005) and National Cyclone DRR policy (2012)

→ 1) Timely evacuation as response in the prior landfall period

→ 2) Colour coded early warning system

- a) Red colour → 12hr to landfall
- 3) Zonation based development → follow Coastal Regulation Zone
- 4) create cyclone resilient infrastructure → roads and
- 5) Use of satellite communication and plasma cutter technology



Other measures

- Bio barriers → Mangroves as first line of defence
- Global warming mitigation under Panchayat goals
- Decentralised disaster Management → Panchayat plan

Being a tropical country, India must take precautions to reduce vulnerability to cyclone damage

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

#	G	A	P
AWIS			
CD & VA			
S & F			
P & R			

Please put tick marks in the above table.
Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.

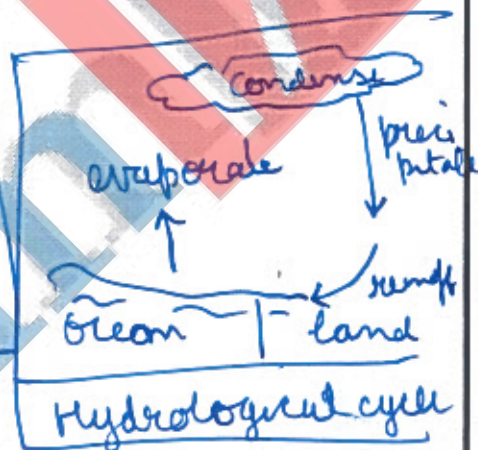
TOTAL MARKS	
-------------	--

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 refers to the movement of water across atmosphere, lithosphere and oceanosphere due to change in state of water.

Impact of climate change on hydrological cycle



→ 1) Rising evaporation due to hotter climate (as per IPCC AR6 → 1.1°C hotter)

→ 2) Rising extreme weather events due to precipitation rise

eg) Arabian sea cyclones

→ 3) Rise in sea levels by 1.08 cm

- 4) Melting of ice in glaciers and poles at 2x rate → (8.2 to 8.1) of water
- 5) Reducing PH levels of water
↳ ocean acidification → reduces cloud formation
- 6) High temperature leads to higher humidity levels and water vapour retention levels.

Mitigation Strategies

- Net 0 targets to be met by 2050 → India has targetted 2070 under Panchamrut → climate change
- 2) Preserve glaciers under concepts like Ice stupas
- 3) Reduce evaporation rate by reducing hygroscopic nuclei →

Cleaner air.

- 4) Climate change prevention
- Industry - LEAD IT
 - Transport - Electric Vehicle (FAHE II)

Adaptation Strategy

→ 1) Condition for Disaster Resilient Infra (CDRI) for more sustainable infrastructure

→ 2) Coastal Regulation Zone for reducing vulnerability

→ 3) EIA in mountains where Geographic rainfall is high
 eg Himachal floods and disaster
 ↳ 100 lives lost

→ 4) Create Crops which can be grown in flood conditions for Food security

Climate change mitigation is the only solution as earth is now boiling not warming

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

#	G	A	P
AWIS			
CD & VA			
S & F			
P & R			

Please put tick marks in the above table.

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

TOTAL MARKS	
-------------	--

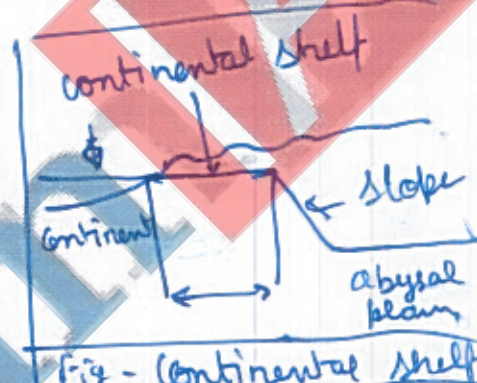
Q.16) Defining continental shelf, highlight its resource potential and ecological significance. (15 marks, 250 words)

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

Continental shelf is the extension of the continent submerged in the oceanic waters lying before the point of convergence or continental slope

Features of Continental Shelf

- gradual slope of 1° angle
- varying in length \rightarrow 1500 km
in Siberia vs 0 in South America
- Sediments from rivers creates slow and smooth slope
- ↳ formed due to
 - submergence (western ghats)
 - emergence (eastern ghats)



Resource potential of continental shelf

- 1) Natural resources → placer deposits of metals found in continental slopes
- 2) Petroleum and crude oil resource → 20% of world's oil from continental shelf (eg. Bombay)
- 3) Fishing zone → eg. Grand Bank in North America is a zone of intermixing of cold and warm water → ↑ fishery
- 4) Form the EEZ → exclusive economic zone for gas exploration

Ecological significance

- Niche for corals → only in photic zone
eg. Great Barrier Reef

→ 2) Biodiversity in form of turtles, game fish etc → olive ridley turtle on Gahirmatha

→ 3) Carbon sequestration @ Kelp
forests in shelves are high Carbon absorbers

→ 4) Source of resources for the deep sea creatures (Benthic)
 ↳ region of continental shelf

→ 5) Zone of disturbance also as harbors, ports, high degree of fishing and shipping

As per Kunming Montreal Protocol, 30% of the shelves are also undertaken to be preserved by major countries

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

#	G	A	P
AWIS			
CD & VA			
S & F			
P & R			

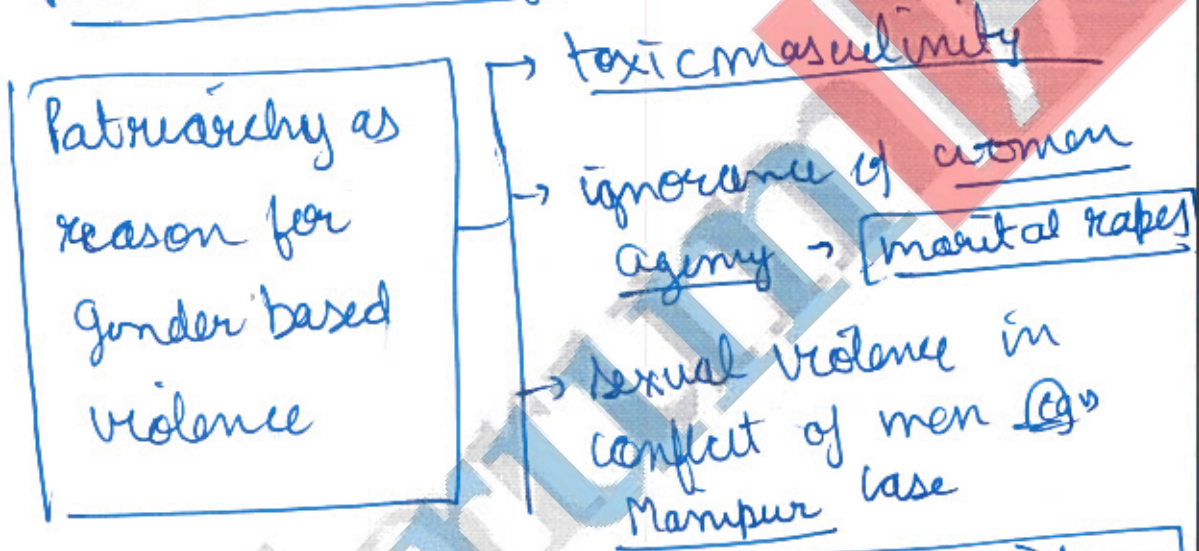
Please put tick marks in the above table.
 Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.

TOTAL MARKS	
-------------	--

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)

Gender based violence has been described by Simone De Beauvoir (Radical feminist author) as the "oppression of the world's largest minority"



Manifestations of gender based violence

- abortion of girl child → womb manslaughter
- 2) Microaggressions in home and school
 - ↳ threats, gaslighting
- 3) Domestic violence in marriage
- ↳ 4) Sexual Harassment at work

- 5) Stalking at workplace and on streets (eg) Disha rape case
- 6) Cyber bullying (eg) Bulli Bai case
- 7) Elder abuse against mother
↳ as per ICAER, 23% face physical abuse

Antithetical to societal growth

- 1) Removal of voice of women
↳ (eg) mansplaining and micro aggression lead to self censorship by women
- 2) Creation of violent society → demonstration effect of father beating wife on child
- 3) Unsafe society → hinders economic and social progress (eg) →

→ 4) low rates of literacy among female child due to threat of gender violence

→ 5) creation of secondary class of citizen creates a sense of subversion of democratic interests of society

→ 6) shakes collective conscience (eg) Mamupur rape case

→ 7) Political decay → due to violence against women preventing women to become politicians (only 14% of 17th Lok Sabha as women)

Way forward

→ Genderisation of Domestic rape

→ strict adherence to POSH Act 2013 (violation in wrestler case)

→ #He for she for men to

Violence against the female gender should be met with Tolerance approach.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

#	ⓐ	ⓑ	ⓒ
AWIS			
CD & VA			
S & F			
P & R			

Please put tick marks in the above table.

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

TOTAL MARKS

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 Ugal Omvedt, a sociologist, Caste calculus is deeply entrenched in nexus with economic social and political character of Indian society.

Caste calculus predominance in Indian Society

→ 1) Caste based voting → @ Valmiki caste in UP voting same caste leader

→ 2) Prevalence of caste based violence @ Rohit Verma suicide case

→ 3) Vestiges of untouchability still present in India @ Rajasthan Indira Meghwal case

→ 4) Intersectionality of caste calculus with

→ 5) Caste relevance in Reservation and Affirmative action

→ 6)

Shadow on other domains

1) Social

→ Prevalence of caste based lanes and residence in rural areas

→ Spread of caste consciousness even in foreign countries (eg USA) declared caste as basis of discrimination

2) Political

→ Reservation of seats under Article 330 of constitution for SC

→ Political polarisation based on caste (eg BSP in UP)

→ Caste as Campaign plank → eg SECC
Census in Behar

Economic

- Capital poverty of lower castes
 - ↳ easy credit available to higher caste
eg Agarwal / Baniya
- Most jobs cornered by few empowered castes
- No reservation in private sector (99% of jobs)

Measures and way forward

Economic

- Loans under Standup India scheme

Social

- ↳ strict implementation of Prevention of Atrocities Act
- ↳ Reform movements led by Ralit leaders
eg Kanshi Ram

Political

→ sub classification of castes

Caste in India is a healthy need to take progressive steps to reduce negative impacts

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

#	⊙	Ⓐ	Ⓟ
AWIS			
CD & VA			
S & F			
P & R			

Please put tick marks in the above table.

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

TOTAL MARKS	
-------------	--

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 60% of Indian cities will face water crisis by 2030. Tamil Nadu Chennai faced 0 day in 2019.

Factors for water woes of Indian cities

→ 1) Poor redistribution eg. Golf in Delhi while slums don't have water

→ 2) Faulty rain water harvesting → lack of implementation despite lofty scales

→ 3) Excess usage and wastage → free water in Delhi → 80 litres per day → wastage of water

→ 4) Pollution of rivers → leads to poor source availability.

→ 5) Leaky pipes in archaic pipelines as per Central Water Commission 20% of water supply wasted in transit.

→ 6) Groundwater depletion → 80% rural, 20% urban.

Complexities in implementing comprehensive water management plan

→ 1) Behavioural change to reduce wastage and judicious use of water

→ 2) Infrastructural challenges on cost of recycling grey water to blue water

→ 3) Changing the pipeline infra

is a long-term phenomenon

- 4) Rain water harvesting in concrete urban plans difficult to achieve.
- 5) Agricultural groundwater usage is sensitive for food security needs
- 6) Reformation → reducing aquifer

Way forward

1) Suggestions of **Mishra Shah Commission**

- ↳ Blue green economy
- ↳ Central single water body
- ↳ merge aquifer mapping

2) creation of traditional water bodies

eg. Koti Garami, **Mission Kakatiya**
Telangana

3) decent realised recycling plant (NRMC)

4) **Smart metering** for accurate recording of resource use -

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

#	G	A	P
AWIS			
CD & VA			
S & F			
P & R			

Please put tick marks in the above table.
Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.

TOTAL MARKS	
-------------	--

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)

While the country is diverse in region and religion it can not be allowed to develop differences (cleavages).

Important elements of ~~religion~~ group identity

→ Region

→ 1 feeling of belongingness

eg) Tamil pride of language

→ 2 Preserve diversity of the region

eg) Masala cuisine preserved

→ 3 Competitive federalism

↳ competition under the Niti Aayog rankings.

Religion

- 1 Preservation of Minority Rights (under Article 25, 26)
- 2 Preservation of heritage culture and festivals (eg) Kheerbhawani festival
- 3 Provide support system rather than marginalisation

Cause of cleavage in society

- Creation of otherisation → "son of soil" in Maharashtra on Biharis
- secessionist movements (eg) Sikh militancy of Khalistan
- Ghettoisation and communal violence (eg) Nuh in Haryana
- Reduces social capital → Reduces trust.

→ 5) Political polarisation due to cleavages →

→ 6) Economic unity of India disturbed due to blockades eg. Kuki Meitei issue

Way forward

→ Follow Sachar committee recommendation for minority representation

→ Inter faith Council of Venkateshiah committee

→ Article 263 → Inter State Council helps in debate and deliberation

→ Article 301 → Free movement of trade insured

Need a "Sabka Saath Sabka Vikas" attitude in this "Amrik kaal".

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

#	G	A	P
AWIS			
CD & VA			
S & F			
P & R			

Please put tick marks in the above table.

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

TOTAL MARKS

Mentor Feedback Questions

1

2

3

4

5

Test Goal

Outcomes

1	<input type="checkbox"/>
.....	
2	<input type="checkbox"/>
.....	
3	<input type="checkbox"/>
.....	

Marking Scheme

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

* Subject to change without prior notice.

Availing Mentorship - Now made easy & seamless via mentorship.forumias.com

Dear Students,

You can now avail Mentorship in both online & offline mode seamlessly. All you need to do is login to below URL and pick up a date and time and your Mentorship is scheduled at the designated time.

Visit the URL <https://mentorship.forumias.com> or Scan the QR code



When must you seek mentorship? When you are unable to fully comprehend the directions given by the evaluator in the MGP copy. A Mentor will help you understand the nuances of your evaluated MGP copy. He / She will also be able to make suggestions, if needed, on improvements that you could make.

If we are already doing well, a reinforcement from the Mentor will further assist us in following the right path. A Mentor may also be able to give valuable inputs with respect to time management, presentation, structure etc. He may recommend you clearly to work on content or may suggest you to take courses / read books in case he feels you lack content that may be quickly improved with a course at ForumIAS or elsewhere, or some study material.

To download topper's copies, visit the link <https://blog.forumias.com/testimonials>

Topper's Testimonials and Test Copies

CSE 2021 Topper's Testimonials and Test Copies

- CSE Rank 1, Shruti Sharma, Download MGP Copies + Testimonial [Click Here](#)
- CSE Rank 5, Utkarsh Dwivedi, Download MGP Copies + Testimonial [Click Here](#)
- CSE Rank 8, Ishita Rathi, Download MGP Copies [Click Here](#)
- CSE Rank 9, Preetam Kumar, Download MGP Copies [Click Here](#)
- CSE Rank 12, Yasharth Shekhar, Download MGP Copies [Click Here](#)
- CSE Rank 14, Abhinav J Jain, Download MGP Copies [Click Here](#)
- CSE Rank 17, Mehak Jain, Download MGP Copies [Click Here](#)
- CSE Rank 19, Diksha Joshi, Download MGP Copies [Click Here](#)
- CSE Rank 20, Arpit Chauhan, Download MGP Copies + Testimonial [Click Here](#)
- CSE Rank 23, Ashish, Download MGP Copies [Click Here](#)
- CSE Rank 24, Pusapati Sahitya, Download MGP Copies [Click Here](#)
- CSE Rank 25, Shruti Rajlakshmi, Download MGP Copies + Testimonial [Click Here](#)
- CSE Rank 26, Utsav Anand, Download MGP Copies. [Click Here](#)
- CSE Rank 28, Mourya Bharadwaj Mantri, Download MGP Copies + Testimonial [Click Here](#)
- CSE Rank 30, Naman Goyal, Download MGP Copies + Testimonial [Click Here](#)
- CSE Rank 33, Jaspinder Singh, Download MGP Copies. [Click Here](#)
- CSE Rank 37, V Sanjana Simha, Download MGP Copies. [Click Here](#)
- CSE Rank 39, Vishal Dhakad, Download MGP Copies. [Click Here](#)
- CSE Rank 40, Kushal Jain, Download MGP Copies. [Click Here](#)