

TEST CODE 6 1 1 3 0 2

FIAS – MGP 2023 – GS PAPER 1\_FLT #5

Time Allowed : Three Hours  
समय : तीन घंटे

Forum IAS

Maximum Marks : 250  
अधिकतम अंक : 250

## GENERAL STUDIES / सामान्य अध्ययन

Name Of Candidate परीक्षार्थी का नाम	Kunal Rastogi		
Roll No./अनुक्रमांक	1910096599	Medium/माध्यम	English <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> हिंदी <input type="checkbox"/>
Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र	Online	Date/दिनांक	10.09.2023

\*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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Examiner's Discretion/मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक :			Start Time/प्रारंभ करने का समय :	End Time/समाप्त करने का समय :
			8:00 am	11:00 am
Total Marks/कुल अंक :			Mode Of Examination/ परीक्षा की विधि :	Online/ऑनलाइन <input checked="" 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 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 :	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 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.

2.4) In many ways  
Key

## 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.



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if you are unseries

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 started on September, 1939 when Hitler declared war on Poland and in turn Britain declared war on Germany. However, Spanish Civil war was also major determinant

## Spanish Civil war

fought between <u>nationalist (left)</u> and <u>Republicans (pro Church)</u>	<u>Franco</u> was a republican against rising <u>communism</u>	variant of <u>Benito Mussolini</u> fascism	Great powers indulged in war
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## Spanish Civil War opening Act

① Start of ideological warfare between Capitalist (France) and Communism (Nationalist)

② Germany (Hitler), Italy (Mussolini) openly supported the regime of Franco with



arms, ammunitions and artillery fire. →  
Infamous Rome bombing by Hitler.

③ The Western Allied Powers, France and Britain did not support directly, but were involved using arms and ammunition.

④ Stalin openly supported the Nationalist who sought to replace Church & Franco.

⑤ War as method of dispute resolution was openly endorsed.

Limitation to above thesis

① Franco remained aloof during WW-II as he did not enter the war.

② Britain/France were also against Communist spread of nationalist like Hitler.

Nevertheless, Spanish Civil War was one of major determinant that divided Europe into warring camps based on ideology that was starting point of WW-II.

Q.2) How will you explain the differences in the two relations?

**Feedback**

(For OFFICE use only)

#	G	A
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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 were both Shramana traditions that started during 6th century BC, to give alternative path to the Hegemonic Hinduism in the Subcontinent.

### Similarity between Buddhism / Jainism

① Rejected the concept of infallibility of vedas that was propounded by Samkhya, Vedanta school of philosophy

② Both believed in Self-Penance rather than elaborate rituals.

③ Both mainly started and targeted the Kshatriya Varna & Vaishya Varna

④ Against elaborate animal sacrifices.

⑤ Preached against the Rigid varna system, and did not indulge in debates



Regarding metaphysical abstraction.

Used Common language: Buddhism (Pali), Jain (Prakrit)

Reasons for different fates

① Although Buddhism was very popular during Ancient & early medieval era it got eliminated by medieval (10th century), while Jainism continued its relatively local spread.

→ Buddha held that entry of woman into Sangha would corrupt the Religion, while jains did not allow it

→ Reduced Royal patronage on Buddhism, but for jains patronage continued by traders.

↳ Extreme flexibility of Mahayana Buddhism was exploited (jains → rigid)

↳ Buddhism started incorporating Hindu traditions like Sanskrit, which Jainism did not

In short the rigid and dedicated nature of Jainism allowed it to continue beyond Buddhist tradition in India.

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-3) Non-Cooperation M  
ent limitations. Disc  
असहयोग  
था।

**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 was started by Gandhiji in 1920 as means to not cooperate with a ruler who misrules. Nagpur Resolution (1920) held Non-cooperation to be extralegal method that used non-compliance as means of protest

broad based participation.

Non-cooperation

Satyagraha (Peaceful protest)

due to Khilafat movement +

Jallianwalla bagh

+ world war I economic depression.

Non-Cooperation Movement democratized Struggle

① Innovative methods like Satyagraha, Picketing allowed the woman to participate in large numbers. eg Sarojni Naidu joined

② Flexible methods of protest allowed  
 Students, govt servants, farmer, lawyers  
 ↓ ↓ ↓  
 leave college leave jobs no rent leave practice

③ New found Hindu-Muslim unity due to



incorporation of Khilafat struggle (opposite treatment to Caliph of Turkey)

④ Allowed tribals to also participate or get inspired from it. eg → Alluri Sitaram Raju

⑤ Expanded Congress based on Linguistic provincial committee (Lala Lajpat Rai)

NCM suffered from inherent struggles

① Marriage of convenience & not conviction between Hindu-Muslims post Lucknow Pact

② Communal hatred spreading. eg → Moplah Rebellion

③ Less backward Caste participation. → Ambedkar against NCM.

④ No support from Industrialist who started Anti-non-cooperation movement [Pardit Bhargava]

⑤ violent Chauri Chaura incident stifled cause.

Nevertheless, NCM was a game changer as it demonstrated congress is not microscopic minority [Duffrin]. Success like boycott Prince of Wales visit further boosted Gandhian status

### Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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TOTAL MARKS

...4) Critically analyse the reasons for linguistic d...

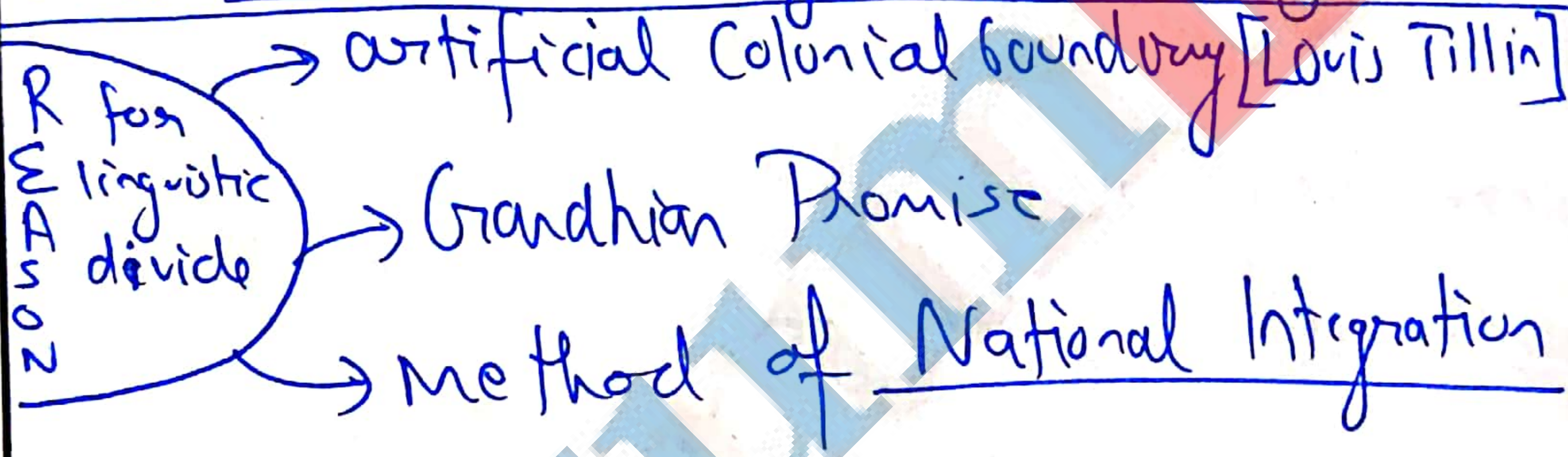
संविधान के अन्तर्गत



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 were taken via 7th Constitutional Amendment Act, 1956 based on Fazl Ali Commission which redistributed India to 14 States and 6 Union territories [Earlier 4 groups]



Efficacy of linguistic Reorganisation: Positive

- ① Ramchandra Guha highlight reorganisation prevented balkanisation of India like the case with Pakistan.
- ② Helped embrace India's unity without uniformity and diversity without difference.



③ Regionally balanced development helped promote spirit of cooperative federalism

④ Safeguarded Indian Composite Culture by promoting various languages. PLSI → 700+ lang.

Limitation of linguistic Reorganisation

① Could not allay fear of South regarding imposition of Hindi mentioned in Constitution.

② Supported Regionalism led to growth of divisive politics. eg → Dravida Nadu Movement.

③ No national lingua franca except English perpetuates the Colonial mindset

④ Promoting different language without common → makes administration difficult

In this regard, Atul Kohli highlights more democratic decentralisation rather than

len based on celebrating linguistic diversity is the solution for EK Bharat Shresth Bharat

...5) Briefly discuss the role of the state in the development of India. So, explain the multifarious role of the state.

**Feedback**

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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.

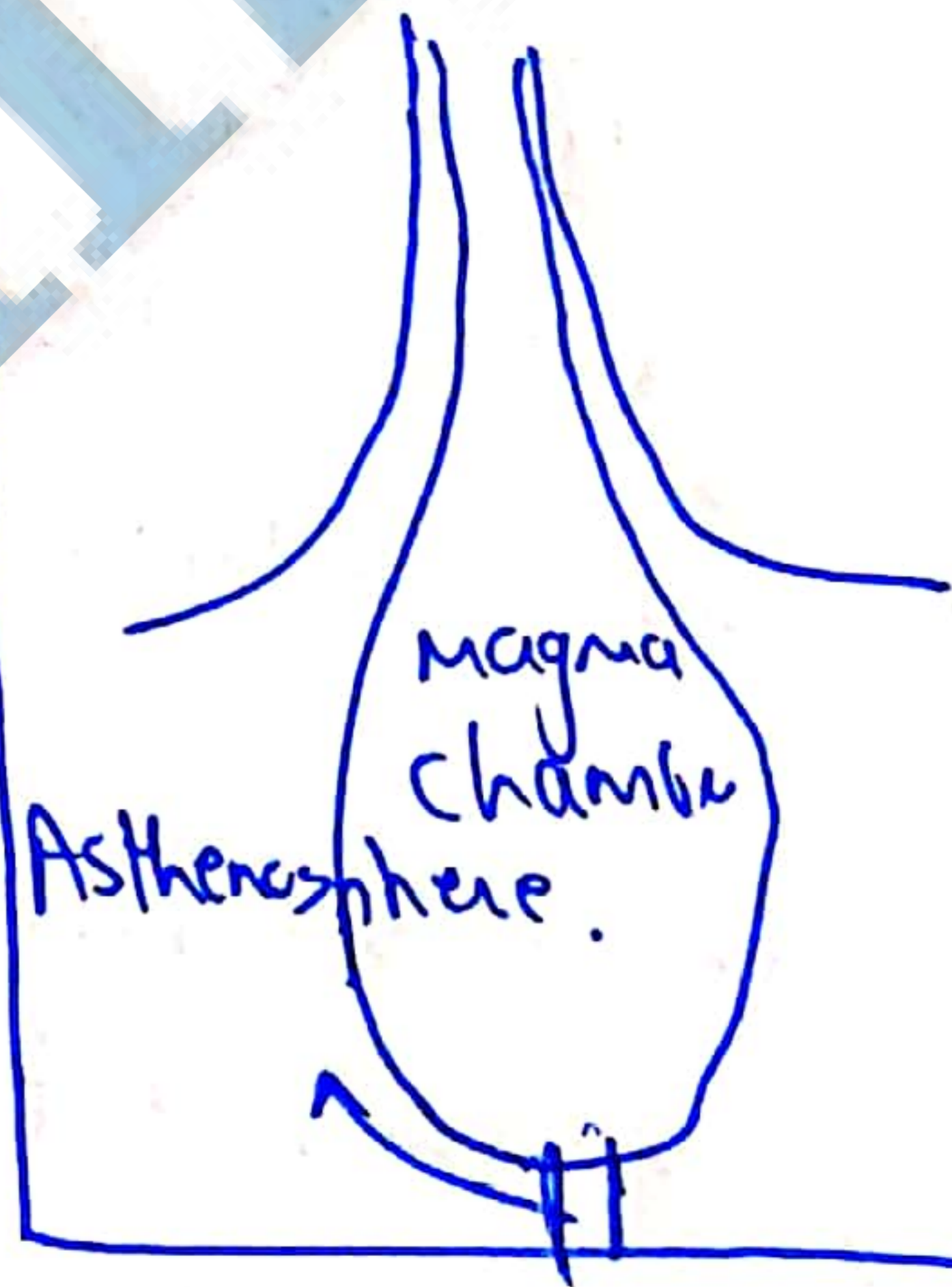
(10 marks, 150 words)

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)

Plate tectonics theory was given by WJ Morgan & Mackenzie. It is extension of Alfred Wegener theory that seeks to explain role of endogenous forces in earthquakes, volcano etc.

Role of plate tectonic theory in volcanoes

① Fissures in Continental plates are zones of volcano formation. as it allows a hot plume to connect earth from Asthenosphere - source of magma



② Convectional current & sea floor spreading explain reason behind rise of magma.

③ Convergent plates give rise to volcano formation. eg Pacific ring - Pacific plate & Eurasian plate



④ divergent Plates give rise to fissure volcano. eg → Mid-Atlantic Ridge

⑤ Unstable fissure give rise to intra plate volcano. eg → Deccan plateau → fissure volcano

Multi farious Impacts of volcano

Positive

Negative

① Creates new landforms  
eg → Hunga tonga explosion.

① Disastrous earthquake & tsunami. eg → Krakatoa explosion.

② Creates new enriched soil for agriculture.  
eg → Mt Rainer in Washington

② Lahars destroy Human Habitation  
eg → Mt Pelee (Harruban)

③ Aerosols like Sulphur spewed by volcano act as reflector against global warming - albedo

③ Ash fumes ground can travel & disrupt communication  
eg → Iceland volcano (2010)

Volcanoes thus have both a positive-negative role in altering the local environment and evolving the geomorphological features

6) Taking further the success help achieve the twin...

**Feedback**

(For OFFICE use only)

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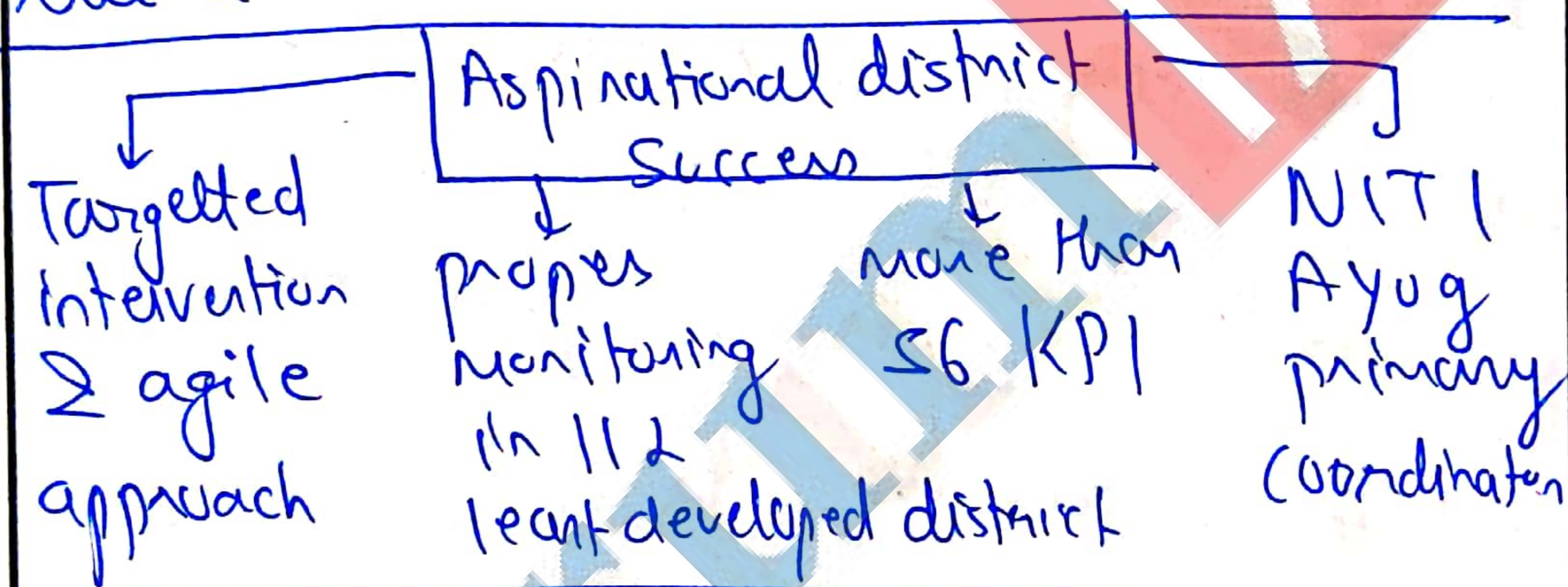


Q.6) Taking further the success of Aspirational Districts Programme, Aspirational Blocks can help achieve the twin objectives of balanced growth and checking stress migration. Comment. (10 marks, 150 words)

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)

Budget-2023 has launched the Aspirational Block programme as measures for reaching Sapta-rushi Principle - Reaching the last Mile.



Aspirational Block : balanced growth

① decentralising the development process - by localising development at block levels.

② Proper & optimum utilisation of resources that complements the natural advantage.



③ Informed decision making based on data  
 Input → for regional inclusivity

④ Help design proper Outcome-output based budgetting → inclusive growth

Checking Stress Migration

① Help undertake Rurbanisation Mission  
 that promote industry in rural areas.

② check push factors by promoting better education & Health facility

③ Help transfer disguised employment to productive Sectors of Economy

④ better monitoring of Service delivery  
 Ensure - regionally equitable Quality of Services

Above would Ensure that gap between Bharat & India is reduced and thus

promote tenets of EK Bharat Sreshth Bharat

Describe the critical factors to overcome the challenges.  
 रसा उद्योगों के सुझाए.

**Feedback**

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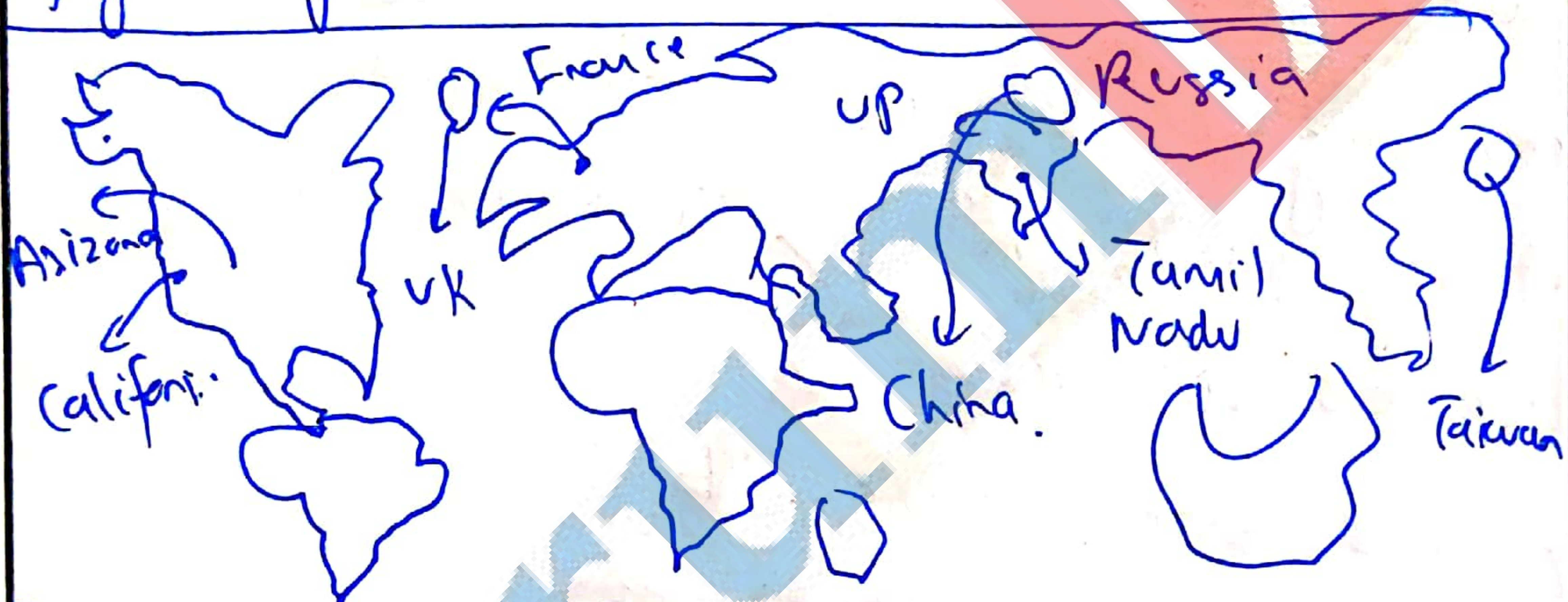
TOTAL MARKS	
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Q.7) Describe the critical factors for location of defense industries and suggest measures to overcome the challenges. (10 marks, 150 words)

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

Defense industries are large military industrial complex that specialise in creating defense equipments like Tanks, fighter jets, ammunitions



Critical factors for locating defense Industry

① Availability of trained Human Capital for advanced weaponry. eg → Lockheed Martin HQ in USA

② Congerial Regulatory framework that allows for weapon testing. eg →



Q) To what extent can Socio-economic development be a justifiable resource allocation.  
 सामाजिक-आर्थिक -  
 आने वाली

China's North-western Region

③ Good transport & logistic connectivity

④ Continuous supply of critical materials like water, energy and

Critical minerals

Measures to overcome challenges

① Promoting integral multimodal connectivity paradigm - eg → Tamil Nadu defense corridor.

② Clear defense Procurement Policy to boost Private investment.

③ Connectivity to global supply chains

④ Robust mining sector to provide the necessary raw material

Further, Industry-Academic linkage could help tap the benefits of Defense Industry which is seminal in National Security

**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 was first organised in 2011 to tabulate data regarding economic, social and basic health data across population mapped against their caste. It is conducted by Home Ministry

SECC aid in achieving	
equitable resource allocation	targetted welfare
<p>① Help in subcategorisation within caste to weed out <u>inclusion exclusion error</u>.</p> <p>② Help in regional distribution of resources.</p> <p>③ Aid in taking Agile</p>	<p>① Help in making better schemes and policy for particular section. eg → POSHAN</p> <p>② better resource allocation - eg → PM Awas</p> <p>skewed toward Dalits</p>



approach.

① Help govt. in collaborating with specific NBO based on Utilitarianism

③ Prioritising the development process. eg → Jal Jeevan Mission in Tribals of Vidarbha.

Limitation to above

① SECC results in further demand of reservation - vicious cycle

② Quality of data collected is under question eg → Pronab Sen Committee

③ Veracity of data as well as frequency is less - no real time updates

④ ~~Large~~ SECC data is highly confidential - lack of transparency

Above can be addressed by ensuring timely updation, digitisation of process and better methodology of data collection

Indian society is premised on some diverse practices that are different from the West. भारतीय समाज कुछ कुछ विविध प्रथाओं से युक्त है।

**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.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)

"Har ek Kos be badle Paani [Highly diverse society]  
Har do Kos me badle baani"

Indian society is a complex and diverse social milieu which is a unique mixture of various practices & values which gives its unique Composite Culture

Some Common Values : Composite texture

① Pluralism of Indian ethos premised on Sarv dharmam Sambhava

② Believing in Universal Humanism and living in Harmony with nature - eg) Apatani tribe (Sacred grove) (NE) & Kattunayakan (7 Nade) (Elephant)

③ Guru-Shishya parampara and respect for elders.



④ Fundamental belief in victory of Good over Evil. eg) Ramayana & Mahabharat

④ Excessive Emphasis on Spiritualism and Vana Sharan division of labours

Diverse practice that deepens Heterogeneity

① Patrilineal & Matrilineal marriages where some society are matrilineal while others patrilineal. eg) Khasi (matrilineal)

② Natural forces as basis of religion and not some divine god.

③ diverse living practices  
 → architecture - Dravida & Nagara  
 → music - Carnatic & Hindustani

④ Diverse festivals. eg) ONAM, Sankranti etc

Thus, Indian Culture is Syncretic & Eclectic fusion of diversity but bounded by unity of civilizational - Unity in Diversity ethos

10) What are the factors that examine the relevance and development.

**Feedback**

(For OFFICE use only)

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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)

Population growth refers to the continuous increase in population. According to world Population Prospect, 2022: India is most populous country in world

Factors affecting Population growth

- ① birth Rate
- ② death Rate
- ③ Rate of immigration.
- ④ Rate of emigration.

Recently, Jaya Jaitley Committee recommended to increase the marriageable age from 18 to 21

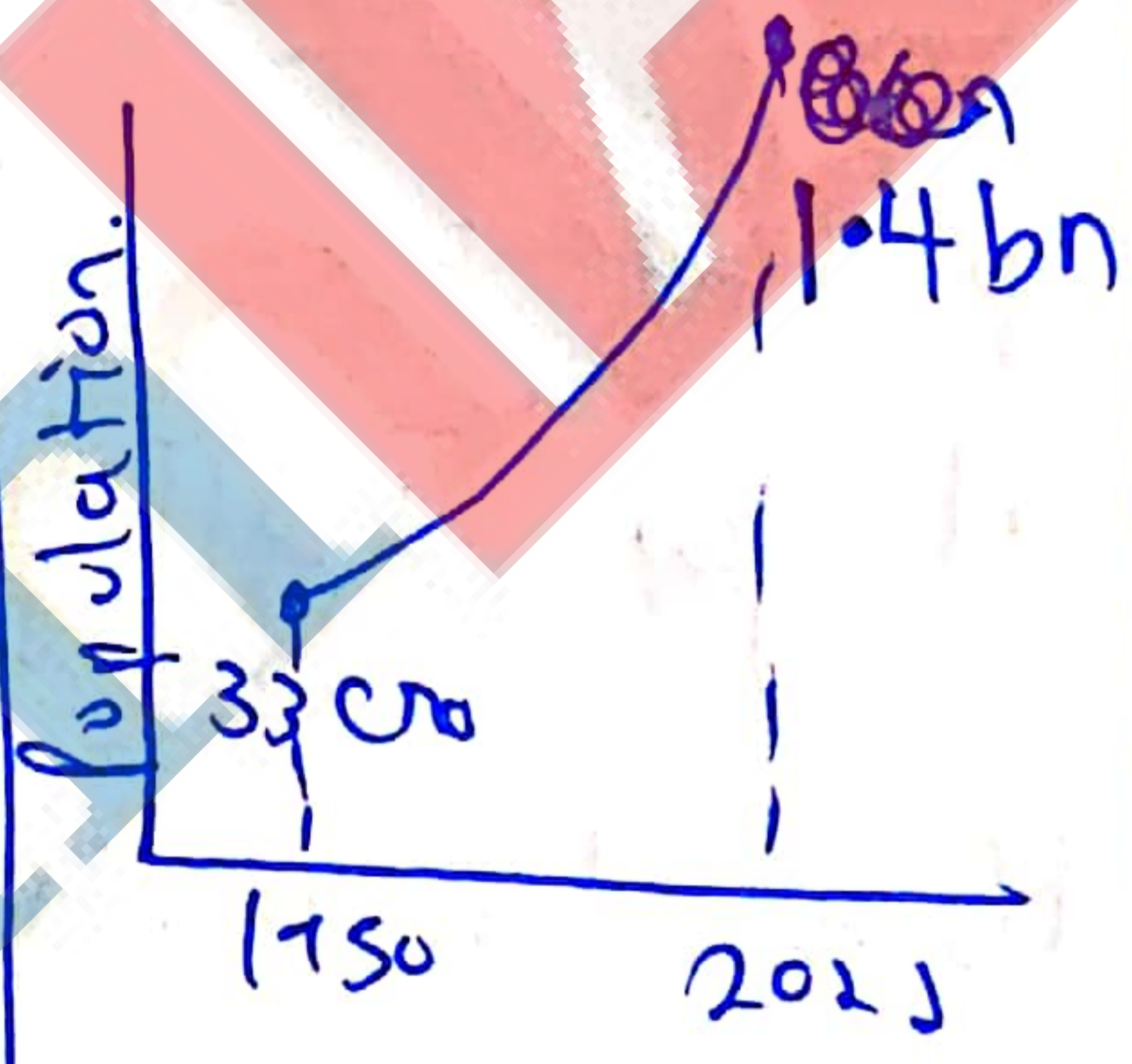


Fig 1: Population



Bring out the reasons behind their limited success.  
 ब्रिटिश भारत में जनसंख्या वृद्धि का कारणों का भी

help decrease the total fertility rate  
 help for training  
 give sexual autonomy to girls  
 as mandated under Art-21 (Sucheta Kripalani case)  
 Help reduce Maternal Mortality Rate (around 97, NFHS)

Relevance in increasing marriageable age

① Help woman get necessary Human Capital for holistic empowerment

② Reduce the population growth as sexually active phase is reduced

③ Help reap demographic dividend as young woman would be able to join the work force [FLFPR → only 25%]

However other steps, like woman education, proper nutrition and health checkup are also important to check in population growth.

**Feedback**  
 (For OFFICE use only)

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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)

Oyanendra Pandey in his Subaltern Historiography highlight autonomous tribal movement during British India as means of Safeguarding their traditional culture against foreign invasion.

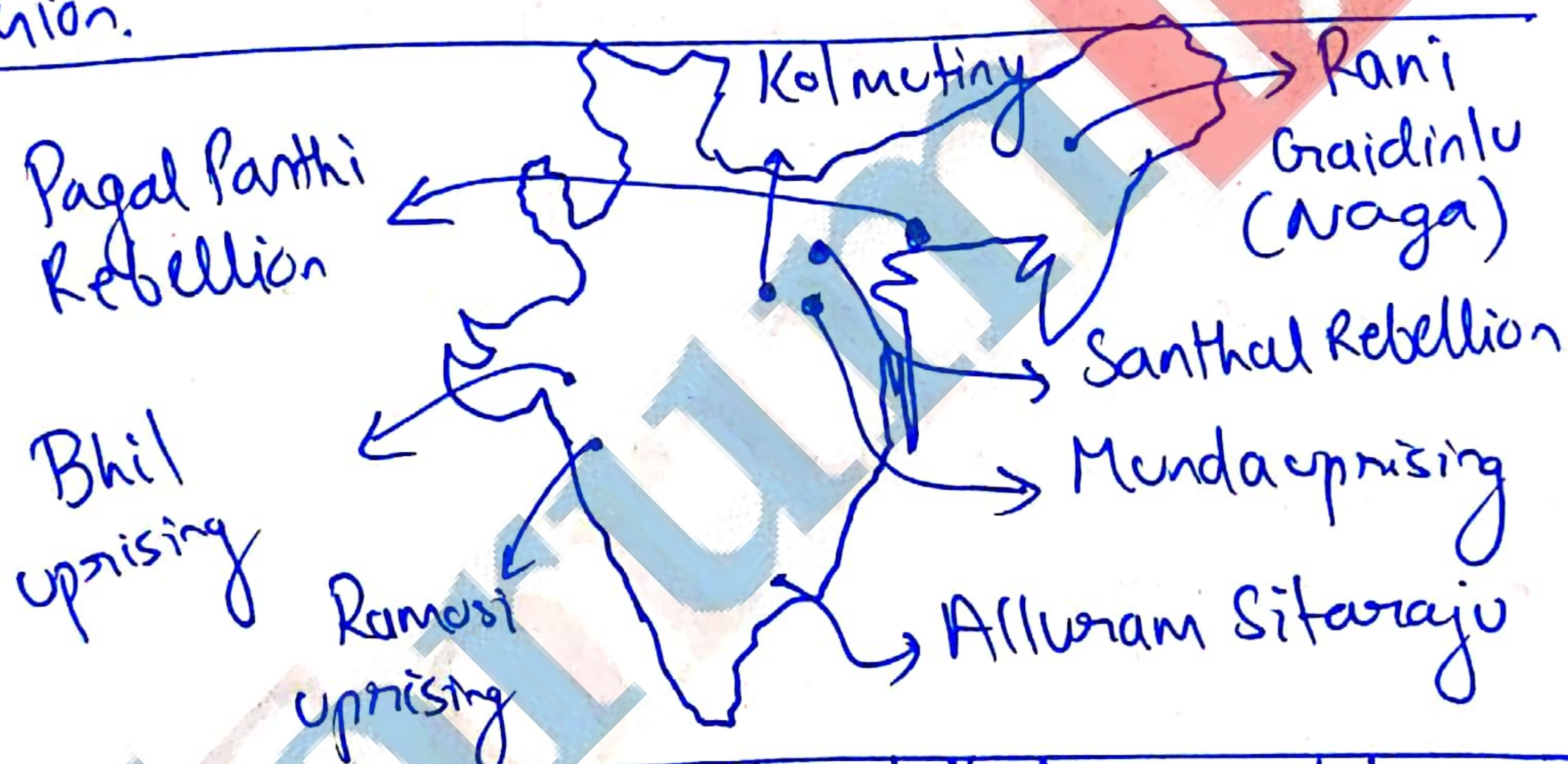


Fig 1: Map of India → tribal movement

Reasons for tribal unrest in India

① Political Reason

Excessive interference by British in their tribal polity and system of administration.  
 eg) Alluram Sitaraju → against Madras Forest Act.



② Introduction of alien judicial system  
eg) Cornwallis Code → Kolmuting

③ Dividing the lands by the British artificially  
eg) Sarkhal pargana → Grand muting

b) Social Reasons

① Interfering activity by the Christian missionary → Proselytising activity

② Abolishment of tribal activity like Human sacrifices etc.

c) Economic Reason

① land settlement system of British  
eg) Ahom mutiny

Zamindari  
- Ryotwari  
Mahalwari

② Impoverishment of traditional tribal landed class. eg) Ramosi uprising

↳ Indian national movement participation against British. eg) Rani Gardulu.

Reasons for limited success

① lack of coherent leadership and common consciousness. eg) Sidho & Kanho  
(two leaders)

for the so  
@back



for the Santhal rebellion

② lack of effective military equipment  
 eg) British - enfield, artillery, Santhal → only sticks & pikes.

③ limited goal without any overarching ideology. eg) Munda Rebellion

④ lack of support from the other caste people against the british. eg) Kol meeting

⑤ chilling effect of the massacres undertaken by the british. eg) Rajanthan Mangarkh massacre

⑥ Pre dominance of liberal ideology that believed in constitutional rather than violent method. eg) Sbanarjee <sup>British</sup> Blending in disguise.

Although tribal movement were relative failure, it helped in broadbaring the fundamental belief of drain of wealth by british which ultimately helped in creating unified force.

**Feedback**

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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)

The August Revolution or Quit India movement was launched in 1942. Grandhiji gave the mantra Do or Die that is "Do, not bow your heads & suffer blow, raise your sticks & defend yourself."

Quit India Movement: forced Expulsion

① Used violence as means to throw off the bigger violence by british. eg) Pratiya Sarkar in Pune

② destruction of Colonial Heritage like building, railway lines, telegraph. eg) Jatiya Sarkar. Tamruk → Swadesh Bandhab Samiti

③ Mobilize all sections of society for british expulsion. eg) Usha Mehta Underground Radio

Grandhiji  
Solidarity



④ Gandhiji demanded  
 ↳ Soldiers to leave their post  
 ↳ Police to stop firing  
 ↳ Farmers to stop paying taxes  
 to immobilise the British administration.

⑤ Take Self-governance in Indian own hands. eg → Chitto Pandey → Balia.

Independence was rather confluence

a) domestic Politics

① Rising Polarization between Hindu & Muslim after Pakistan declaration made civil war outside British control possibility

② INA trials — ASDhillon  
 — Prem Sahgal along with  
 — Shah Nawaz

RIN mutiny exposed that British could not rely on army

③ Growing Situation of Revolutionary Zeal due to failure of Cripps mission Plan and ensuing economic crisis due to WW-II



made domestic situation volatile.

b) Global Circumstances

- ① growing pressure from USA and USSR for decolonisation
- ② Reduced British prestige after end of ww-II & start of pax Americana
- ③ Formation of U.N which called for accelerated removal of new imperialism
- ④ Tough financial situation at home for the British during the war.
- ⑤ Returning Indian Soldiers after war demanded for independence.
- ⑥ growing calls for warm water port in Pakistan to counter Socialist India

Although global factors and domestic factors had a role, yet Quit India movement acted as a catalyst to hasten independence process

..13) Explain why Sufism, a liberal an sub-continent, despite Islam Indian society.  
 ब्राह्मण कि स्वरूप  
 उच्छेद-...

**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 started by Al-Junaid in 8th Century AD was a mystical offshoot of Islam that promoted ideas of Fanaa, Ishq, Ruhu and personalised interpretation of universal god

Sufism

- Christi Silsilah
- Suhrawadi Silsilah
- Naqshbandi Silsilah
- Bukharwadi Silsilah

Sufism deepening its roots in India

① Lower Caste people wanted a liberal religion that could help them escape the Rigid Brahmanical System - eg) Wahat-Al-wajood (Unity of Existence)

② Plural nature of Indian society allowed for foreign ideas to take roots.



• new forms  
/ music - e.g.

③ Sufism preached in the common language and promoted philanthropic activity, eg  
Gharib Nawaz → Chishti (Moinuddin)

④ Royal patronage of Sufism. eg  
Aurangzeb → Naqshbandi, Tughluq → chishti

⑤ Syncretic fusion between Sufism and  
Bhaktism helped give holistic ideas.  
eg Sikhism → Baba Farid  
Kabir → Doha - Sufism  
- Bhaktism.

⑥ Simplified the process of enlightenment which had been complicated by Hinduism after decline of Buddhism / Jainism

## Impacts of Sufism on Indian Society

### ① Positive Impact

- helped in liberation of poor households.
- novel format of language
- eg Hindustani, Urdu

### Negative Impact

- slow decline of indigenous Hindu Sanatan dharma.
- forceful conversion



- new forms of music - eg Amin Khusra Ghazal.

- new style of painting eg Akbar naturalistic & court painting

- Started the pilgrimage culture in Islam.

- eg Chisti pilgrimage (Ajmer)

- promoted values of Zakat & charity

- eg Ajmer Dargah.

- Inspired Bhaktism in Hinduism

- Promoted Universal brotherhood & Oneness.

under pretext of sufism by Mughal rulers.

- further accelerated the decline of Buddhism & Jainism

- Initial patronage to Hindustic songs

- like Canaric music, temple architecture

- (Dravida) declined.

- Helped spread foreign culture of Persian & Middle

- East Arab → led to Hegemony over mind.

Although it had limitation, Sufism was a breath of fresh air that democratised Indian public and inspired the likes of Ramananda, Ramanyacharya, Guru Nanak etc

### Feedback

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③ More weak trade winds

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)

According to IMD, the erstwhile ratio of 4:1 cyclones in the Bay of Bengal to Arabian sea has changed to 3:25:1 combined with rising strengths.



Fig 1: Cyclone In India

Reasons for rising intensity

① Higher surface temperature of Arabian Sea due to global warming

② Existence of pre-cyclone low pressure depressions due to positive IOD / La Nina Conditions



③ More weak South-western monsoon trade winds - decrease vertical wind shear

Rising frequency of Cyclones in Arabian sea

① Preferable planetary wind direction that steers cyclone away from East Coast of Africa to Indian west Coast

② Favourable Tropical Easterly Jet Stream direction

③ decreased frequency of Madden Jullien oscillation → increases the precyclonic depression → due to less wind shear.

④ Confluence of Arabian & Bay of Bengal sea → precyclonic depression travelling from Bay of Bengal to Arabian sea.

NDMA guidelines to check adverse impact of cyclone

① Hazard Zoning and vulnerability mapping



15) Examine the impacts of climate change on coastal regions and adaptation strategies for the same.  
 हाइड्रोलॉजिकल चक्र पर जलवायु परिवर्तन के लिए उपयुक्त रणनीतियाँ

to understand the risk

② Improve the disaster risk governance by Strengthening national communication disaster network

③ Structural measures → Shelter homes  
 retrofitting of vulnerable areas.

④ Non-structural measures such as awareness creation & installation of public address system.

Other measures

① Use Bioshields like Mangroves

② installation of Doppler Radar for better prediction.

③ National monsoon mission & supercomputer for better modelling

④ Better buoy distribution for real time data collection.

Above steps based on Sendai framework would enable in mitigation & adaptation to cyclone thus enabling Citizen centric disaster relief

**Feedback**  
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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 refers to complete journey of water through Lithosphere and atmosphere that enables isostatic equilibrium of water on earth

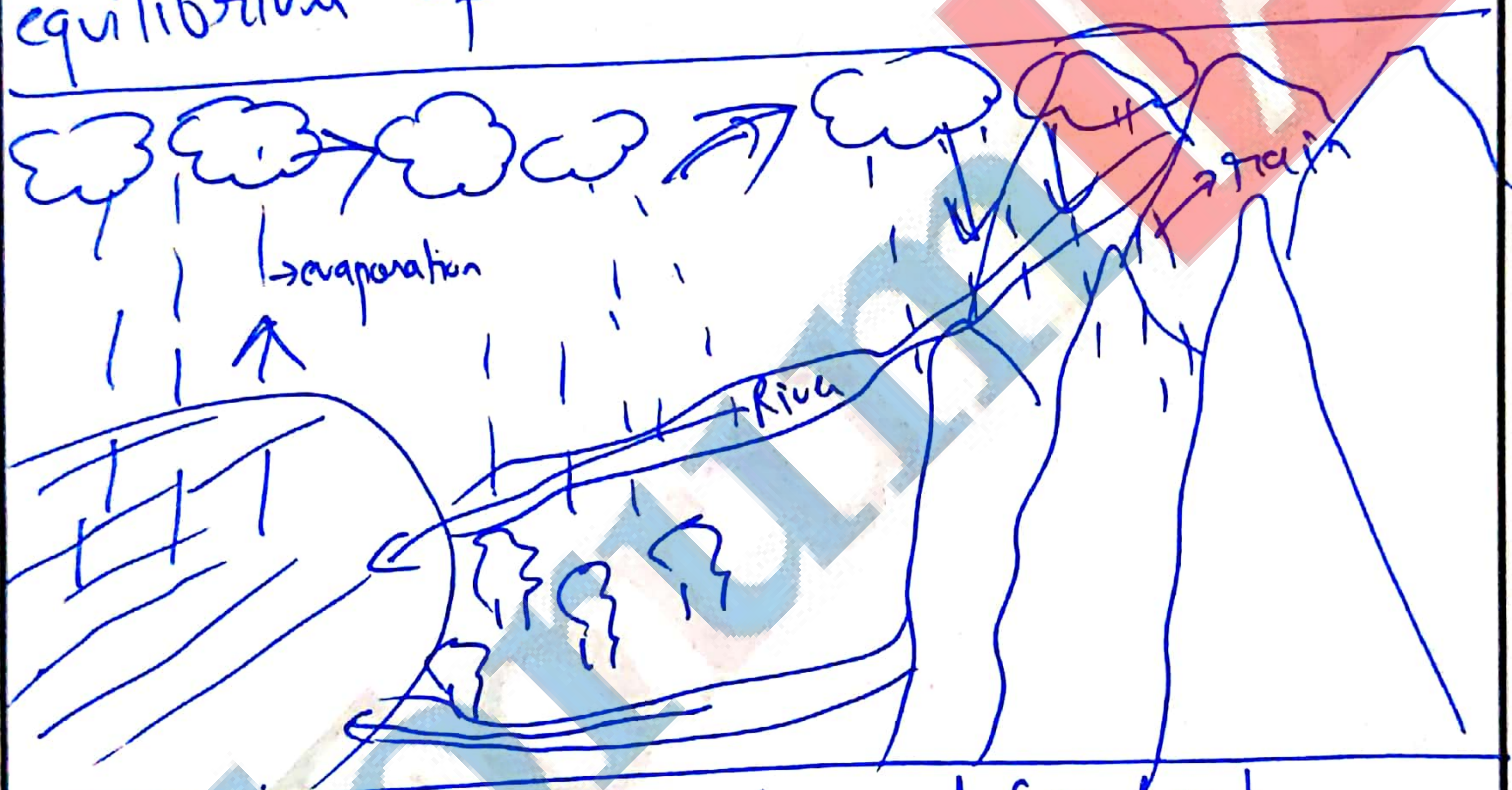


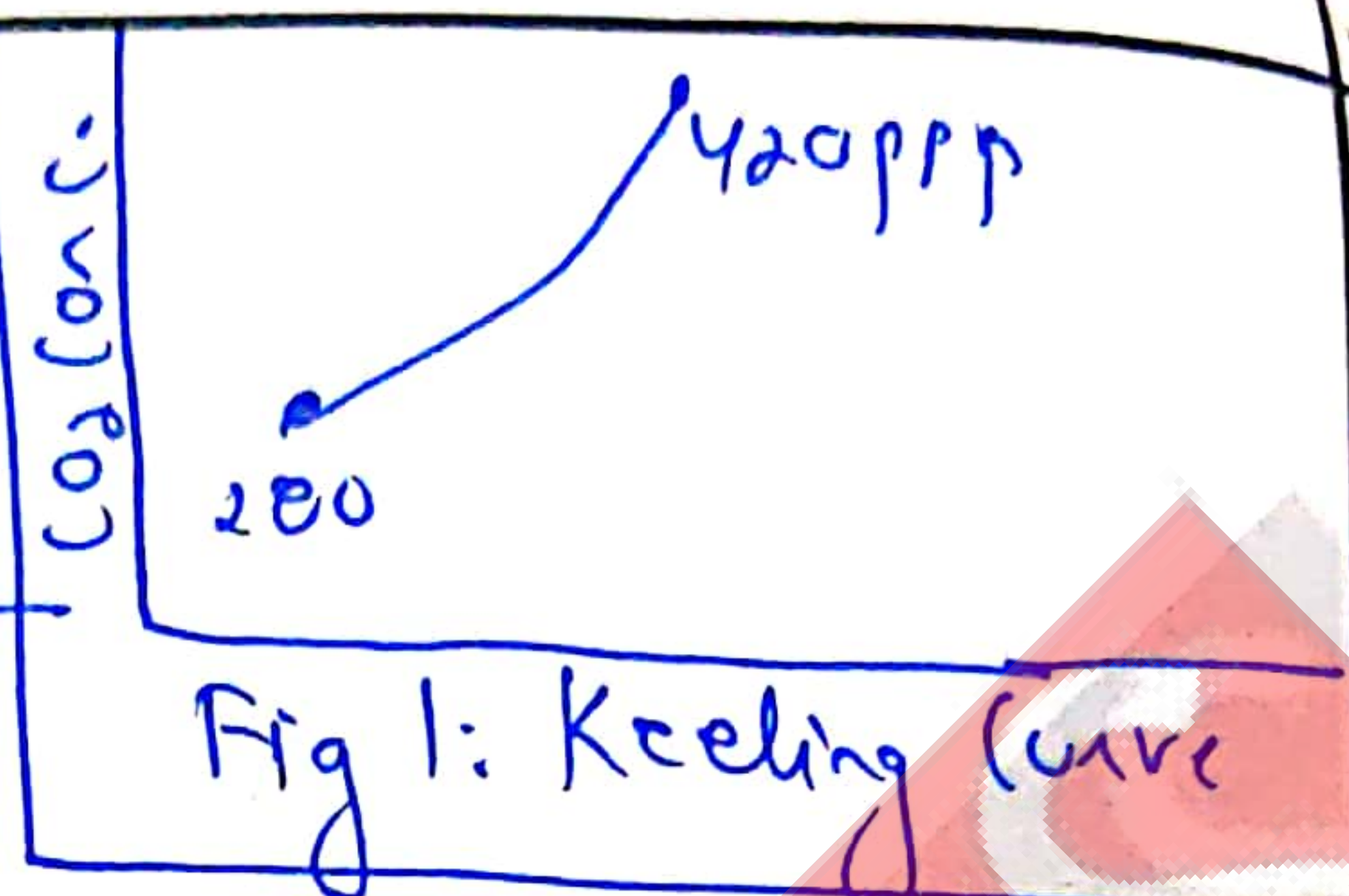
Fig 1: Hydrological Cycle

Climate Change - UNFCCC defines climate change as long-term change in temperature, rainfall pattern and other meteorological parameters. It is mainly caused due to Anthropogenic Green house



intensity of w...  
Suitable

gas effect  
Impact of Climate Change  
on Hydrological Cycle



① Shifting rainfall patterns

thereby disrupting rainfall pattern. eg Greening of Ladakh, Rajasthan

② Change in frequency & intensity of rainfall.  
eg convectional rainfall → Atacama desert (Peru)

③ More freshwater addition increases evaporation → increases rainfall.

④ Carbon fertilization of plants increases evapotranspiration → more rainfall.

⑤ High temperature increases relative humidity of atmosphere → increases water holding capacity → reduces rainfall.

⑥ Higher glacier melting → results in floods

⑦ Increased groundwater extraction → increases



intensity of water in atmosphere.

Suitable mitigation strategy

- ① Adopting Paris climate change Conference Pact of reducing temp below 1.5°C
- ② UNREDD+ & Bonn climate change Pact to use forest as antidote to climate change.
- ③ Mission LIFE & using more renewable energy for decreasing CO<sub>2</sub> content.

Suitable adaptation Measures

- ① Using artificial cloud seeding to alter to change rainfall pattern
  - ② Flood proofing and Zoning
  - ③ Cyclone mitigation Project.
  - ④ Avalanche reduction mechanism.
  - ⑤ Better climate predictable model
- Such measures could help bring back the disequilibrium caused by Anthropogenic activity and help in achieving SDG-13, 14 & 15

**Feedback**  
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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 an extended piece of land adjoining the terrestrial lithosphere but is submerged under water - USGS

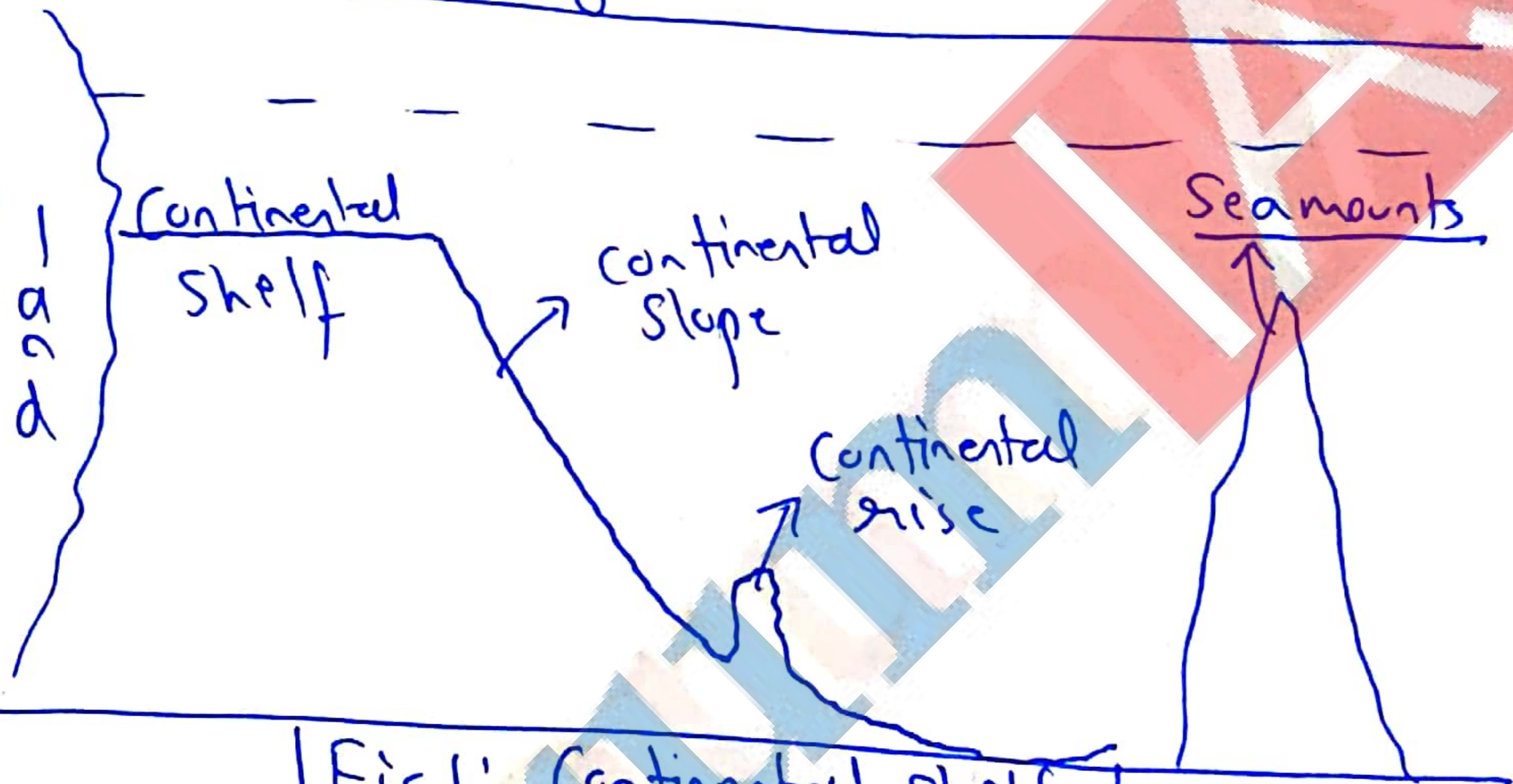


Fig 1: Continental shelf

Features of Continental Shelf

- ① Majorly formed via Silicon, feldspar, Aluminium
- ② depositional features from rivers and deltas
- ③ Carved out Submarine Canyons

Extremely accurate



④ Extremely plain with a slope of around  $(1^{\circ}-2^{\circ})$

### Resource Potential

- ① Presence of Polymetallic nodules that contain Cobalt, Manganese
- ② Rich source of Calcium Carbonate from marine animals. eg Coolithophores.
- ③ Site for ecotourism, and ports.
- ④ Place for largest fishing banks  
eg Grand Banks (Canada)
- ⑤ Site for Rare earth Metals like Lithium, Cobalt, palladium.
- ⑥ Important source for Silicate mining and Coral reefs, seagrass & sea meadows

### Ecological Significance

- ① Ecosystem services like site for



Coral reefs - habitat for ecosystem.

eg) Great Barrier reef

② Houses critically endangered animals and fauna. eg) Dugongs - in Gulf of Mannar

③ Helps as storm breakers to incoming

Tsunami & Cyclones - protect the Coastal zones.

④ Aid in recycling of water by sedimenting plastic waste - cleans up deep ocean

Ways to tap potential

① Indian - deep ocean mission.

② World Biodiversity Beyond Natural Seas.

③ 30x30 of Kunming Protocol

There are certain steps that could be used in sustainable consumption and responsible usage of continental shelf for Blue Economy

Q.17) Rooted in patriarchal value to societal growth. Explain.  
 विपुलतात्मक मूल्यों में  
 है। व्याख्या करें

**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)

"One is not born, but made a woman"  
- Simone de Beauvoir

According to [NHS-5], in India more than 37% of women face gender based violence in some form or other resulting in a [Shadow Pandemic]

→ faulty primary socialisation.  
→ extended infanticide of woman  
→ Hegemonic Superiority Complex  
→ Unequal opportunity from womb to tomb

Gender-based violence → Antithetical to growth

## ① [Political violence]

→ Not allowing woman to participate in politics by using fear. eg) Bhanwari Devi Rape Case.



b) Sexual assault during war crimes. has permanent effect on growth. eg) Bucha massacre (2022)

c) Partial legislation deteriorates Social Capital. eg) not criminalising Marital Rape.

2) Social Violence

a) discrimination at work opportunities and accessibility to public places. eg) Sabrimala issue.

b) female infanticide. eg) <sup>Anantya</sup> Sen → 63 mn missing woman

c) lack of access to healthy food, services creates intergenerational inequity. eg) Angus Deaton → Nutri puzzle → NFHS-5 → 27% anemic

3) Economic Violence

a) Period Poverty, Motherhood Penalty and glass ceiling effect.

b) Sexual Harassment at work places.

c) lack of access to proper education

for jobs. eg



for jobs. eg) ASHE → 401. GER for woman

Other forms of violence

- a) Symbolic violence as demonstrative effect. eg) Manipure woman sexual assault
- b) Using Rape, Acid Attacks to discipline & domesticate women. eg) Nirbhaya Case.

Way forward

- 1) Value based Education without any ideological colouration. eg) Chitokutei (Japan)
  - 2) Strict policing eg) SHE Box, Himmat App (Delhi) Community policing → Kerala Janmayathi.
  - 3) Regulation for social media that promote cyber bullying. eg) IT Rules 2021
  - 4) Skill development. eg) Mahilla ShashaktiKaran. Abhigan.
  - 5) woman Reservation in parliament
- Above would aid in nipping patriarchy at Bud and create condition for woman led inclusive development for all.

**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 forms the Mosaic of Indian Society"

- Christopher Jaffrelot.

GS Oshure defines Caste as system of Social stratification that Heterarchically arranges people in closed endogamous group, where contact is restricted and mobility is theoretically impossible.

Caste in Society remains Predominant

Yes

Social

No

- Intercaste marriages is still very low. eg IDRC data → 1% marriage.

- Still restricted inter-dining between various Caste. eg Ghettoization.

- Honour Killings sanctioned by Khap panchayat.

- Urbanisation, Secularisation and Rationalisation has reduced social milieu of caste in Urban areas.

- Common residence in urban areas due to dilution of Caste identities. eg Dharavi



Political

• Politicization of Caste for vote banks. eg BSP → dalit votebank

• Benefits based on caste. eg Reservation policy

• Political violence based on ascriptive identity. eg Mol lynching in Rajasthan.

• Constitutional protection like Art 14, 15, 17 gives caste protection - helps eliminate caste-violence

• laws like SC/ST atrocities Act, 1989 create deterrence against political marginalisation

• SC in Abhiram Case → caste based appeal is corrupt practice in election.

Economical

• less representation of lower caste in startup sector. eg CSOs → only 10% dalits

• lack of Access to formal credit lines for lower caste.

• Caste based organisation like DICCI for dalits

• Washington Consensus only rewards merit & not caste identity

• large scale govt schemes like Stand-up India to

promote dalit Capitalism



Economic empowerment • Secularization of caste  
 • PSL loans by RBI | benefits [Rajni Kothari]  
 for lower Caste.

However, in reality Caste still remains  
 the predominant factor in society

## Way forward

- ① Inclusive Education System
- ② Constitutional protection by empowering NCSC/NCST
- ③ Behavioural and attitudinal change at political level. Nudge theory [R. Thaler]
- ④ Promoting inter marriages & inter dining [Social Endosmosis - Ambedkar]

Above steps would ensure that caste based Bahishkrit Bharat is converted into a modern Prabuddha Bharat via Sabka Saath Sabka Vikas.

**Feedback**  
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Q.19) Discuss various factors complexities in implementation



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)

According to NITI Aayog water Composite index and Fellhenmarks index around

450mn people - 60% of which in urban areas are facing water shortages



water shortage  
 • Availability decreased to 1301 bcm from 1927(2000) bcm

Factors Contributing to water woes >

① Political factors

- a) lack of overarching policy framework in distribution or conservation of water
- b) Reactive approach in water harvesting

② Social factors

- a) large scale wastage of water due



improper personal habits.

b) lack of pipied drinking water supply at homes.

### ③ Economic factors

a) Inadequate resources of government in modernising water distribution.

### ④ Natural factors

a) skewed monsoon distribution pattern  
eg) 85% in 4 months.

b) changing intensity/frequency of monsoon due to climate change.

### ⑤ Urbanisation factors

a) Sealing of soil due to concretisation.

b) lack of water bodies for rainwater storage.

c) Pollution of Existing resources.

To address above, comprehensive management plan is required which also has challenges:-

① To much vagaries in geomorphological water resources from one place to other.



(Don't write anything in this area / इस पर कुछ न लिखें)

(Don't Write anything in this Area / इस पर कुछ न लिखें)

eg) Jaipur different from Bangalore One Size fit all solution not feasible.  
② Black of adequate data of Hydrological resources and mapping

③ lack of private sector and Civil Society participation in planning

④ Extent of climate change still evolving so difficult to make plan based on speculative prediction

## Way forward

① Customised local based solutions  
② Focus on core issue - requirement of Blue-Green Infrastructure. eg) water body

③ Focus on water use efficiency by bringing altitudinal change.

Govt has launched Jal Shakti Abhiyan, PM Jal Jeevan Mission to tackle above and help India achieve SDG-6 - Clean water

### Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

#	G	A
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)

Communal Cleavages refer to polarisation of society based on political mobilisation of people which creates disharmony, distrust leading to erosion of social capital. [Louis Dumont] .eg Muzaffar Nagar Riots.

Important elements of group identity

Religion

- Helps foster sense of cohesion.
- Gives common consciousness and feeling of oneness.
- Help in better collaboration.
- gives sense of unity via common festivals, habits of life etc.

Region

- loyalty towards region which have similar socio-political and cultural homogeneity.
- Helps in primary socialisation.
- Helps in promoting the composite culture of India.



(Don't Write anything in this Area / इस पर कुछ न लिखें)

(Don't Write anything in this Area / इस पर कुछ न लिखें)

# Group identity leading to Communal Cleavage

## Religion

## Region

• Political mobilisation based on religion creates Riot like situation. eg Tripura violence on Masjid.

• Creates situation of mutual antagonism where people perceive secular interest to be divergent as well. eg Babri Masjid Snowballing to Godhra Riots

• Creates mutual apathy  
• leads to gruesome acts of barbarism that further divide society. eg Mob lynching of Pehlu Khan.

• Excessive loyalty to Region creates secessionist tendency

eg Kashmir Separatism

• breeds organised violence in society

eg Khalistan.

• creates a state of war that delegitimises state. eg Naga movement.

• leads to Alienation of people thus permanently dividing society.



ways to Counter above

① MCRWC promotion of Peace Committee at district/block level to create conditions of dialogue.

② Civil Servants should walk extra-mile in diffusing constitutional values like fraternity. eg Tamboli Ayaaz work in Naxal areas

③ Inclusive Education at school level that promotes Scientific temper.

④ Introducing bills like MASUKA, Communal Harmony bill to create stringent action against such cleavages

⑤ Reforming the political Process of Electioneering

Above steps would help in Safeguarding the rich ethos of Vandaveva Kutumbakam in India

**Feedback**  
(For OFFICE use only)

#	(C)	(A)
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

- 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		

\* Subject to change without prior notice.

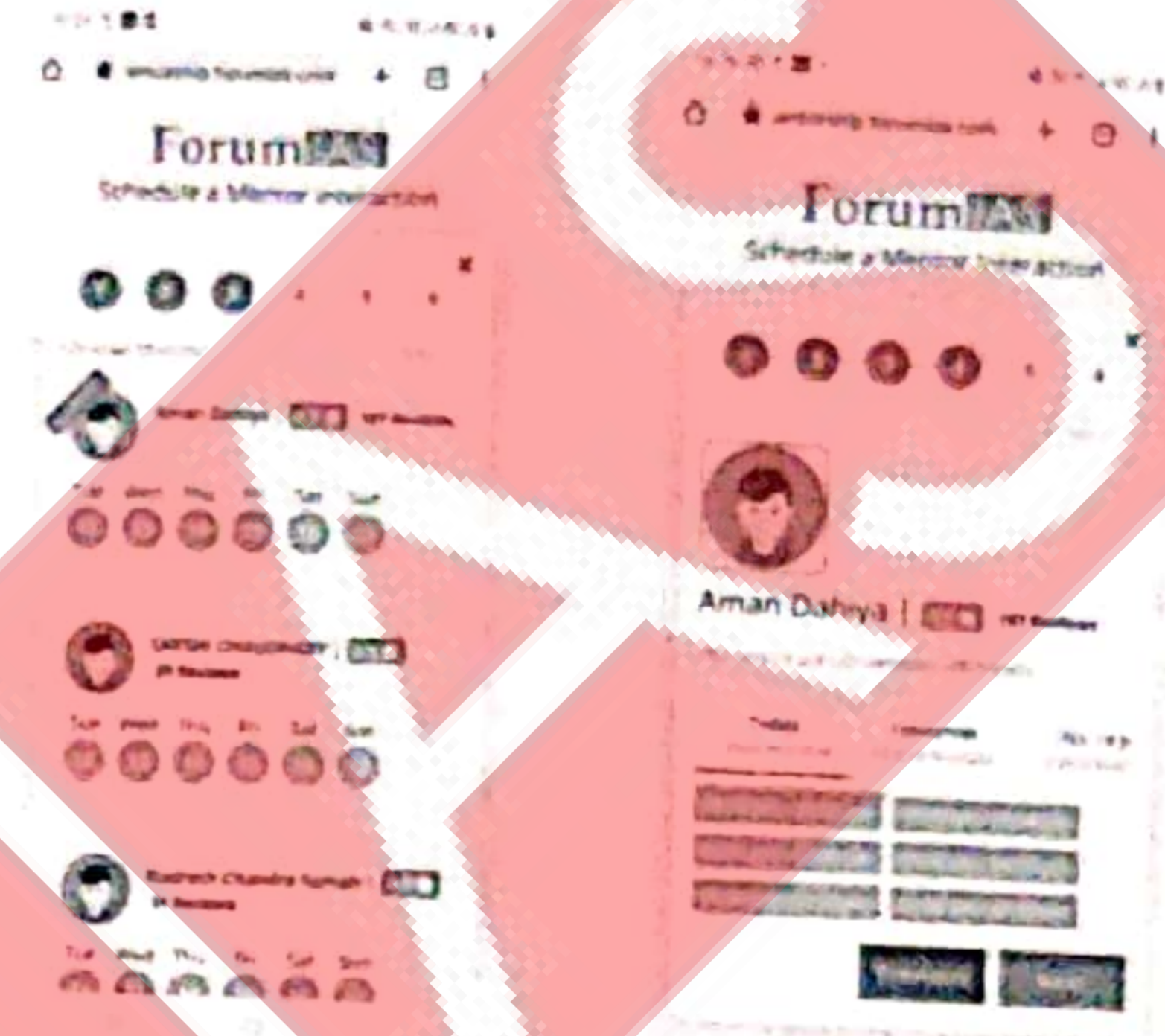


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