

MAINS 2023

TEST CODE 6 1 1 3 0 2 URGENT 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	Rahul Kamwata		
Roll No./अनुक्रमांक	1910041241	Medium/माध्यम	English <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> हिंदी <input type="checkbox"/>
Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र	1901	Date/दिनांक	6/9/23

*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 :	2:00 PM	End Time/समाप्त करने का समय : 5:00 PM
Total Marks/कुल अंक :			Mode Of Examination/ परीक्षा की विधि :	Online/ऑनलाइन <input type="checkbox"/>	Offline/ऑफलाइन <input checked="" 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 आदी के आधार पर (लेकिन इन्हीं तक सीमित नहीं) पर दिए गए अंक हैं।			For Office Use Only / केवल कार्यालय प्रयोग हेतु		
ECN CODE/ ईसीएन कोड :		EG/ईजी :		Evaluation Date/ मूल्यांकन तिथि :	
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Note: You can discuss your evaluated copy with the Mentor. Raise a ticket from your portal to schedule a mentor call or visit the offline centre to meet mentor (all 7 days, Timings - 11 AM to 6 PM). Further if you are unsatisfied with the evaluation, you can seek re-evaluation of the copy.

EXAMINER'S REMARKS

CRITERIA FOR THE FEEDBACK SECTION AT THE END OF EACH QUESTION

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

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

(10 marks, 150 words)

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

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Spanish civil war was one of many
reasons of WW II.

It is known as opening act due
to following reasons:

1) It provided excuse to Hitler to
attack over Poland.

2) There was alliance b/w Germany
& ~~Poland~~ other countries to Austria
to protect each other from threat

3) Spanish civil war created condition
to gain leverage to Germany

But it is only an opening event
not reason for war.

Reasons for WW II

- 1) Hitler policy of expansionism.
- 2) Treat of versailles was harsh
- 3) Policy of appeasement by UK
- 4) Miscalculations by Germany

Feedback

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

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

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

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

Jainism & Buddhism were ~~anti~~ Samkhya philosophy based religion originated & flourished during 6th CE BC.

Similarities

- ① Both were anti-vedic tradition
- ② Anti-caste - caste based discrimination
- ③ follower were mostly Vishya community
- ④ originated at same time
- ⑤ Buddha & Mahavira were Samkhya clan
- ⑥ follow Non-violence & truth

Why fate was not same

① Jainism followed Extreme penance

So common man cannot practice it

Buddhism → Madhyam Marg → easy to follow

② Caste

Jainism did not directly challenge
Buddhism - was against caste system

③ Missionary zeal was in Buddhism
not in Jainism - (spread to southeast asia)

④ Jainism follow pluralism - Anekantvada
Buddhism does not believe in God.

⑤ Royal Patronage ⇒ was more to
Buddhism - Asoka,

Jainism → Rastrakuta, Kadambas

⑥ Buddhism was later assimilated
by Hinduism ⇒ as 9th reincarnation.

Jainism is confined to few areas like Rajasthan, Gujarat, & Karnataka but Buddhism spread to southeast asia, sri Lanka, Java etc..

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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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 (NCM) was during 1919-20's emerged against Jallianwallah, Rowlatt and Khilafat issue..

It was first major mass movement.

How it democratized India's freedom struggle

- ① Involvement of both Hindu & Muslims
- ② Students, women were also participated
- ③ Method of non-cooperation - boycott schools college, picketing were followed
- ④ Peasants were also involved.
- ⑤ Involvement of mass in movement was significant departure from earlier movement

How it suffered from limitation :

- ① Consensus over issue of Muslims → dismemberment of Khilifa of Turkey
- ② Dalhs were not actively participated
- ③ leaders were not united over issue of Khilafat andolan.
- ④ Communal overture occurred later in the movement
 (e.g.) Mappila revolt
- ⑤ Influence of 1919 G.O.R Act.
 Though N.M. was watershed movement in the history as these methods were followed later during Chil disobedience movement in 1930s (C.D.M.)

Feedback

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Please put tick marks in the above table.

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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 reorganization of states was a major issue during 1950s when demand for Andhra was raised

Reasons for linguistic divide:

1) States were inhibited by major language speakers (e) Madras, Andhra - Telugu, Tamil

→ Punjab, Haryana - (Hindi @ Punjab)

2) Language provide sense of identity to the language speaker

Andhra was first state in 1956 based

on State reorganization commission under Fazl Ali in 1954

How effective it was:

1) It remove major grievance of language demands.

- ② Prevented major regionalism issue that could happen later
- ③ Accommodated the demand \Rightarrow sense of belongingness & accommodation

However few issues remain

- ① Punjab & Mysore was divided on basis of administration but major factor was religion & language. In 1966
- ② Division of Maharashtra & Gujarat
son of soil theory (regionalism)

India is state of pluralism has 124 major language & 1654 dialect so issue of language which could become major problem was removed by leadership to make India inclusive & united.

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS

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

(10 marks, 150 words)

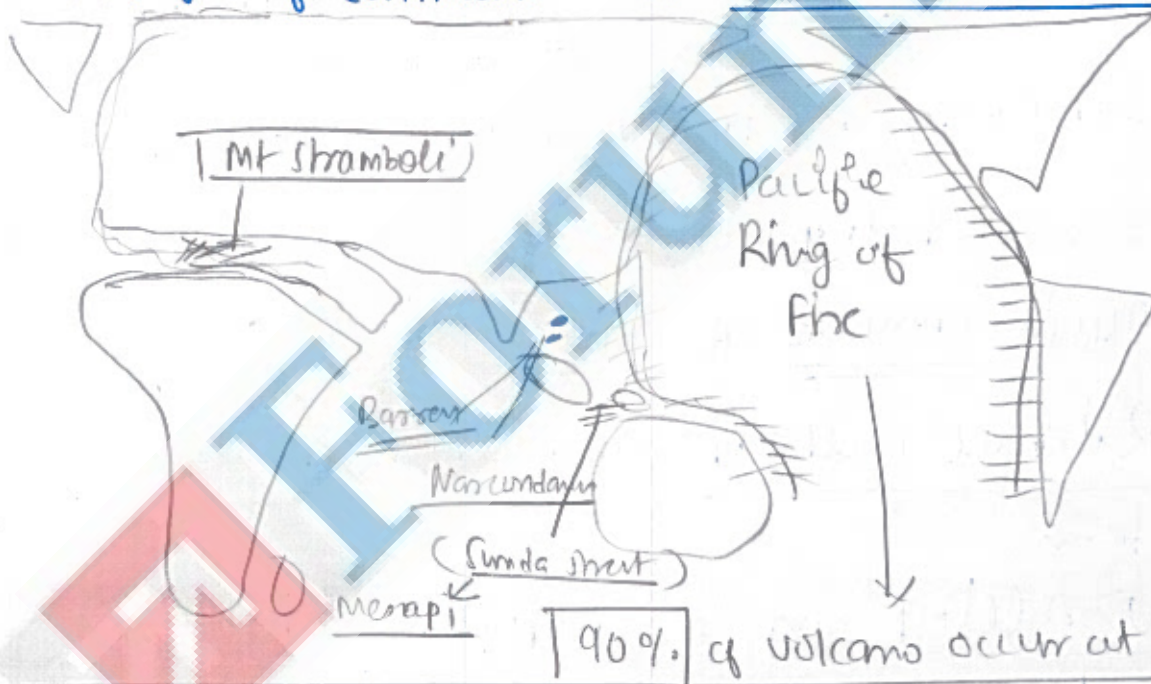
ज्वालामुखियों की अवस्थिति को समझने में प्लेट टेक्टोनिक सिद्धांत की भूमिका पर संक्षेप में चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, आसपास के क्षेत्रों पर ज्वालामुखियों के विविध प्रभावों की व्याख्या कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Plate tectonic theory give by Mackenzie & Parker & it explains formation of all landforms & future prediction also.

Role in explaining location of volcano

(0-1)

Margin of continents where ocean-continent converge



Volcano are located at Mid Oceanic Ridge (MOR)

When heat generated in the earth it need path to escape and it is called

MOR → at Plate boundaries

Convection current along \bar{c}
 Plate tectonic theory
explains volcano location



Impact of multiferrous

Volcano emit gases like SO_2, NO_x, CO_2 etc

- 1) Can decrease temperature of surrounding area
- 2) Can cause health issues to \Rightarrow asthma, itching etc (gases) - death of human
- 3) Affect climate of area.
- 4) Rainfall pattern could change in long

5) visibility can be impacted \rightarrow issue in transport & connectivity

Volcano can provide valuable information regarding interior of earth & influence weather of local area

Feedback

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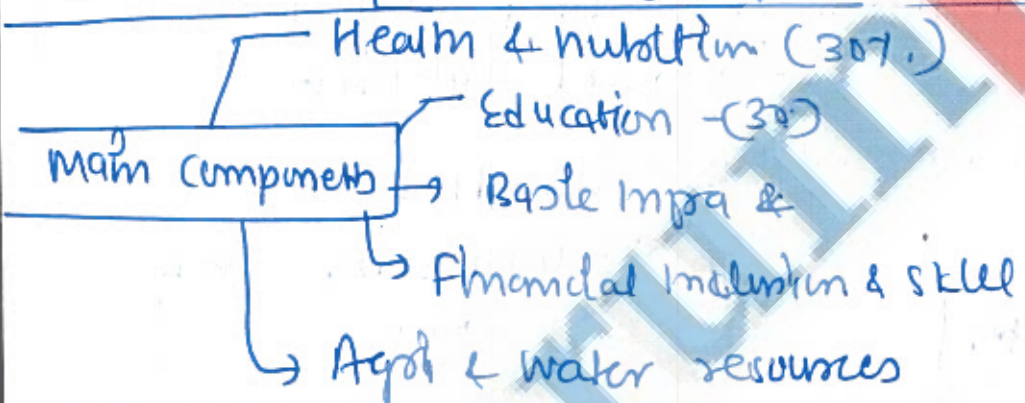
Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.

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)

Aspiration district programme (APP) was initiated for social economic development of 112 most backward districts of country through focusing on low hanging fruits:



Based on Competition, Convergence, Cooperation } blw center state and various schemes

By following success of it Aspirational Block programme in 500 blocks started: it can help in achieving the objective of twin - it follow area specific approach

Balanced Growth

1) Regional inequalities can be tackled
 b/w rural-urban areas

2) most areas are in Naxal affected

3) Gender inequality reduced

④ Gajapati Odisha - SHG formation & financial inclusion

3) social inequality → education

④ Unnayan banks smart class room

Health

④ Kanya shiksha yojana

Shoes migration

1) Provide employment to rural population
 in Agriculture ④ Kupwar Hyderabad family

2) skill development → more opportunities

3) improve infra in rural areas

4) Health & education facilities will improve

ABP is step in right direction for Inclusive growth (SDG) & Sabka saath

Feedback

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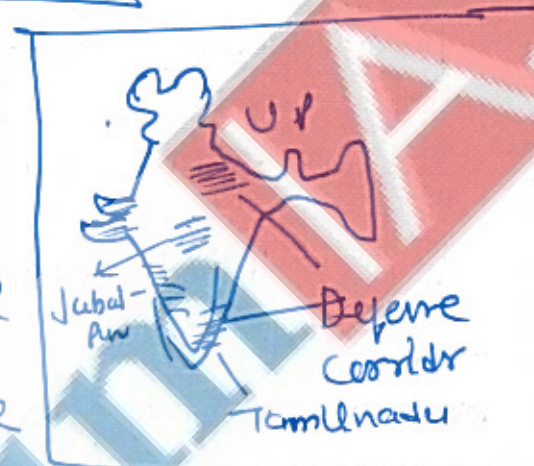
TOTAL MARKS

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 manufacturing is giving impetus under Atmanirbhar Bharat.

Most of
Factors for location



1) Raw material: we import most of defense equipment → so should be near ports

2) labor: need of skilled labor. so near urban areas

3) market ⇒ no such need to be near market

4) Can be ~~near~~ away from coast to protect threat from climate change & costal area - sea level rise.

Challenges:

- 1) Import dependent + from outside
Israel, USA -
- 2) low investment in R&D \Rightarrow only 4% of total defense budget
- 3) low private sector participation

How to overcome:

- 1) Private participation: through Promotion of startups
- 2) Putting items in positive indigenisation list (import)
- 3) SRIPAN Portal \Rightarrow for online procurement
- 4) Defense acquisition policy 2020

PLI scheme should be used to realise goal of Atmanirbhar Bharat \leftarrow domestic production.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

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TOTAL MARKS	
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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)

SECC is census which collect data based on socioeconomic deprivation & classified them into categories. conducted in 2011.

How it can achieve equitable resource & targeted welfare

- 1) evidence based policy on data basis to tackle problem
- 2) Targeted intervention on basis of caste gender, region, specific.
- 3) Providing public welfare services like
 (eg) Ayushman bhavut based on SECC
- 4) Can reduce regional inequalities:
 (eg) Aspirational district programme
- 5) Improve outcome of programme
 (eg) MUNRECA - local ownership

Challenges :

- 1) SEEC data still not in public
- 2) Can be misused for vested political interest to influence decision
- 3) Data privacy & security

Way ahead

- 1) Involve public in implementation of Policy & evaluation
- 2) Data security - Personal digital data Protection Act 2023
- 3) Use data as public good (Economic Survey)

Census should be used to reform the policies so it could achieve inclusive, equitable & sustained growth & welfare of all (Kartavya Yojakshensis - welfare state)

Feedback

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

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

Indian society is multicultural, ~~multicultural~~ & multireligious based on unity in diversity

Common values of society

- 1) Respecting elders
- 2) equal treatment to all (equality)
- 3) universal brotherhood
- 4) Religious tolerance etc

How it give composite texture:

- 1) Common food pattern & mixing of culture
 - (e.g.) Masala dosa famous in North,!
- 2) Festivals celebrated commonly
 - (e.g.) Harvesting festivals (all over India)
- 3) Common religious values
 - (e.g.) Helping others (in all religion)
- 4) Common dressing pattern in various areas

Diverse practices :

1) Festivals celebrated in different manner

Harvesting → Uttarayan - Gujarat
 (ways are different) → Pongal - in south
 → Lohri in Punjab

2) Wearing is also different

① lungi in south, Safa (turban) & in Rajasthan (dhoti)

3) Language - regional language like Tamil, Telugu, Marathi etc

4) Food pattern - ① Dosa - south india
 Vada pav (Maharashtra), Dhokla (Gujarat)

India being diverse nation have both unity & diversity and it is deepening its heterogeneity. we follow the ideas of constitution & Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam.

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS

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

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

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

India is most populous country (142 crore)

(World population report 2022)

Factors influencing population growth

- 1) Literacy level → lesser in Kerala
more in UP/Bihar (more educated)
- 2) Cultural practices ⇒ Religious significance given to children → so more population
- 3) Age of marriage → early marriage → more children
- 4) Fertility depend upon Poverty, IMR rate etc. → poor - more children → more no. of hands to work.

Recently a committee under Jaya Jaitely formed for increasing marriage age to 21

years for gbl

Relevance in controlling population

1) late marriage → more educated

Healthy mother

more chances of employment

Healthy children

Reproductive autonomy

lesser number of children

Victious cycle can control the problem of population

Other benefit

→ could redu domestic violence more easily

→ economic empowerment

→ gender equality (SDG 5)

This is step in right direction to achieve women empowerment, gender equality and controlling population.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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P & R			

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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)

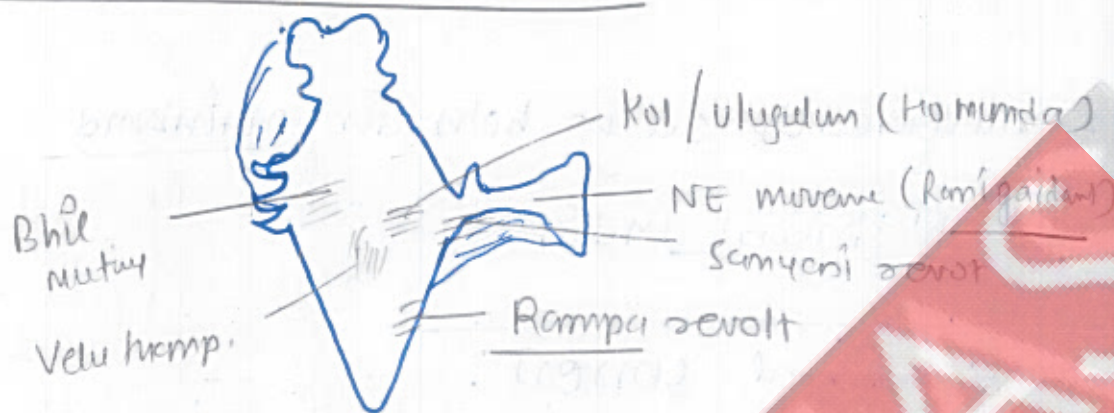
ब्रिटिश भारत में जनजातीय अशांति के पीछे के कारणों पर प्रकाश डालिए। साथ ही, उनकी सीमित सफलता के कारणों का भी विश्लेषण कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Tribal movements occur both in mainland India & Northeast India

Reasons for tribal unrest:

- ① loss of control over forest due to
declaration of reserve forest
- ② Invasion of outsiders in such area
- ③ Illegal eviction & exorbitant price
of land revenue policies
- ④ encroachment of land by outsiders
Zamindari etc.
- ⑤ In northeast area → fight for
autonomy & rights

Various tribal movement



Reasons for limited success

- 1) Their reason & grievances were local in nature
- 2) Backward looking in ideology
- 3) Not concerned with colonialism
- 4) Not a single unified movement
- 5) weapon & tools to fight were outdated
- 6) Not concerned with national movement

7) Scattered in both time & place

Though these succeeded to some extent

- 1) Bhisa munda uprising → give them much needed boost to fight
- 2) later they participated in national freedom movement
- 3) set the path for post independent reforms like tribal panchsheel

Tribal movements were mostly outdated, backward looking & local in character but they all fought for identity, self-respect and autonomy which left the legacy as we today celebrated the Jaijantiya gansaw (Fest on bhisa munda's Jayant).

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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Please put tick marks in the above table.

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

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

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

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Quit india movement was started in 1942 to expell the British empire from india. It started after failed ripps mission.

Objective of quit india

- ↳ to expell the british
- ↳ use of force & violence abo.
- ↳ create the mass pressure

However it was not only reason but other mayor factor like

Domestic politics

- 1) It organised the people to fight for cause
- 2) inviability of creation of Pakistan
so accepted cabinet mission plan

- 3) British lost their authority
- 4) Failed in the election where Congress came to majority
- 5) Failure ofripps mission & Wavell Plan.

Global Circumstances

- 1) After world war - England was not Super power any more
- 2) Pressure from both USA & USSR
- 3) England already exhausted their resources & military personnel were not in position to fight
- 4) Threat of Japan coming from South Asia side.

s) Condition around the world was in favor of dismantling colonialism

India was first country after World War-2 to become independent.

Both domestic politics as well as global circumstances played role in achieving independence to India.

Indian independence act 1947 :

— India divided into 2 parts

India & Pakistan

→ gained freedom on dominion status

It was efforts of freedom fighter &

Congress which lead to freedom in

1947

Feedback

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Please put tick marks in the above table.

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TOTAL MARKS	
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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 was liberal reform movement within Islam which was influenced by bhakti tradition during medieval period.

Why it able to deepen its roots

- 1) Focus on inner purity
- 2) based on love & devotion
- 3) anyone could join it regardless of caste, class, religion ⇒ open for all.
- 4) criticized the orthodoxy practices of Islam
- 5) Provided a simple form of practice to common mass

6) Believe in equality & egalitarian society

7) Teaching of Pr & Guru

8) Chisti silsila, Suhrawardi etc

Impact of sufism on society

1) Impact on music ⇒ Sufi songs revered by most of people

2) Impacted bhakti tradition of later Period - Kabir, namak, etc

3) secularism ⇒ follow principles of Sarna Dharma Sam Bhan

4) Elevation of marginalised like women, dalits etc

i) All religion follow sufism → Ajmer dargah - chisti

ii) Helped in tackling radicalism & wahabi ideology.

Sufism was propagated by people like

- Nizamuddin auliya
- Amir Khusrow etc

Every cultural aspect like music, dance, language we can see its input

It was due to its liberal, love & egalitarian nature that it deepens its roots in modern society.

Feedback

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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)

Intensity & frequency of cyclone are

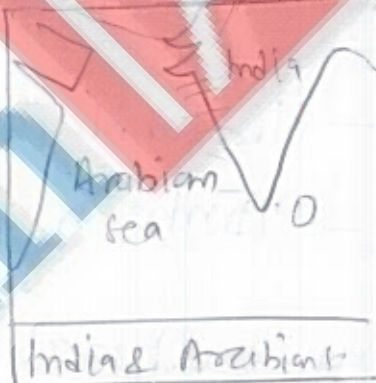
increasing in Arabian sea

① Recent Biparjoy, (Assam)

Nisarga (Maharashtra)

Tauktae (Gujarat)

Cyclone is low pressure area
which move at fast speed



Reasons

① Increasing global warming (Green house gases)

↓
Sea surface temp > 27°C

② closed nature of Arabian sea

↓
more evaporation → more rainfall

- ③ Role of Indian ocean dipole (IOD)
 ↓
 more monsoon & rainfall & cyclone
 movement
- ④ lack of Fresh water → no moderating
effect
- ⑤ Vertical wind shear weak
- ⑥ Impact of El-Nino, El-Nino modoki

NDMA guidelines

- ① Early warning system based on 4 color
coding system Red, orange, green, yellow
- ② Structural & measure & Nonstructural
 - ↳ Cyclone shelters, dyke, sea wall et
 - ↳ Rehabilitation to safe areas
 - ↳ Cyclone risk mitigation strategy
 - ↳ Cyclone abatement program = state
 of art facilities

- ↳ Prepositioning of NDRF forces
- ↳ Identify location to rehabilitation
- ↳ adequate Psychological support
- Cyclone monitoring cells which monitor movement of cyclone.

Along with above :

- 1) Community based disaster management
- 2) PM 10 point agenda for disaster risk reduction
- 3) CDRI, SENDRA

Best practice ⇒ WE for waynad

24 hr monitoring & Coordination cell

Odisha's mission zero casualty & SATARK
Protocol should be followed.

Feedback

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

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

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

Climate change is long term change in

weather - precipitation, temperature etc

Impact on Hydrological cycle

- 1) Ground water depletion → low recharge
- 2) evaporation of soil moisture ↓ ↑ increase global temperature
- 3) Impact on quality of water. -
Polluted water
- 4) slow recycling of water & hydrological recharge system
- 5) Surface water & groundwater are treated separately.

Countries are facing water stress

Harmful implications :

- 1) Drinking water crisis
- 2) Pollution of water
- 3) threat to food security
- 4) water related disease
- 5) water scarcity
- 6) water related disaster etc

How to mitigate :

- 1) use of renewable energy
- 2) sustainable agriculture practices
- 3) Green transport policy - vehicle
- 4) Precision agri, micro irrigation
- 5) Lifestyle changes [LIFE movement]
avoid use of RO, Washby machine
- 6) Aforestation

Adaptation measures:

- 1) Avoid water intensive crops like sugarcane, Rice
Banana, millets, Pulses
- 2) Recycling of water
(Israel model)
- 3) Rehabilitation from coastal area
- 4) follow circular economy ⇒ Reuse & recycle water

India adopted various strategies like Atal bhojal mission, Jal Shakti Abhiyan
we need to adopt Mishra Shah Committee
recommendation along with one water
approach & rainwater harvesting to
achieve SDG-6 clean drinks water

Feedback

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Please put tick marks in the above table.

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

TOTAL MARKS	
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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)

Continent shelf is extension of ocean toward continent & shallowest part of sea (upto 500 meter depth)



eg) Siberian shelf, Bombay High

Resource potential

① Petroleum ⇒ most of petroleum found on the shelf of continents

eg) Bombay high basin
Perthal Gulf

② Stelifer ⇒ found mostly in Gulf of Mexico (other seas also)

③ Minerals like calcium, cobalt etc

④ Cold → at ghama coast

⑤ Zirconium

⑥ Thorium → monazite sand is found in shelt

Ecological significance

1) Protect Biodiversity of animal & plankton

2) Provide food to animal species
Fisheries →

3) source of kelp & other resources

- 4) mitigate impact of floods & tsunamis
- 5) Help in understanding climate change

Continental shelf is providing useful resource for economic growths and also protecting from ecological damage by protecting the shoreline.

It is important in achieving SDG 14 Blue economy & SDG 13 climate action.

Feedback

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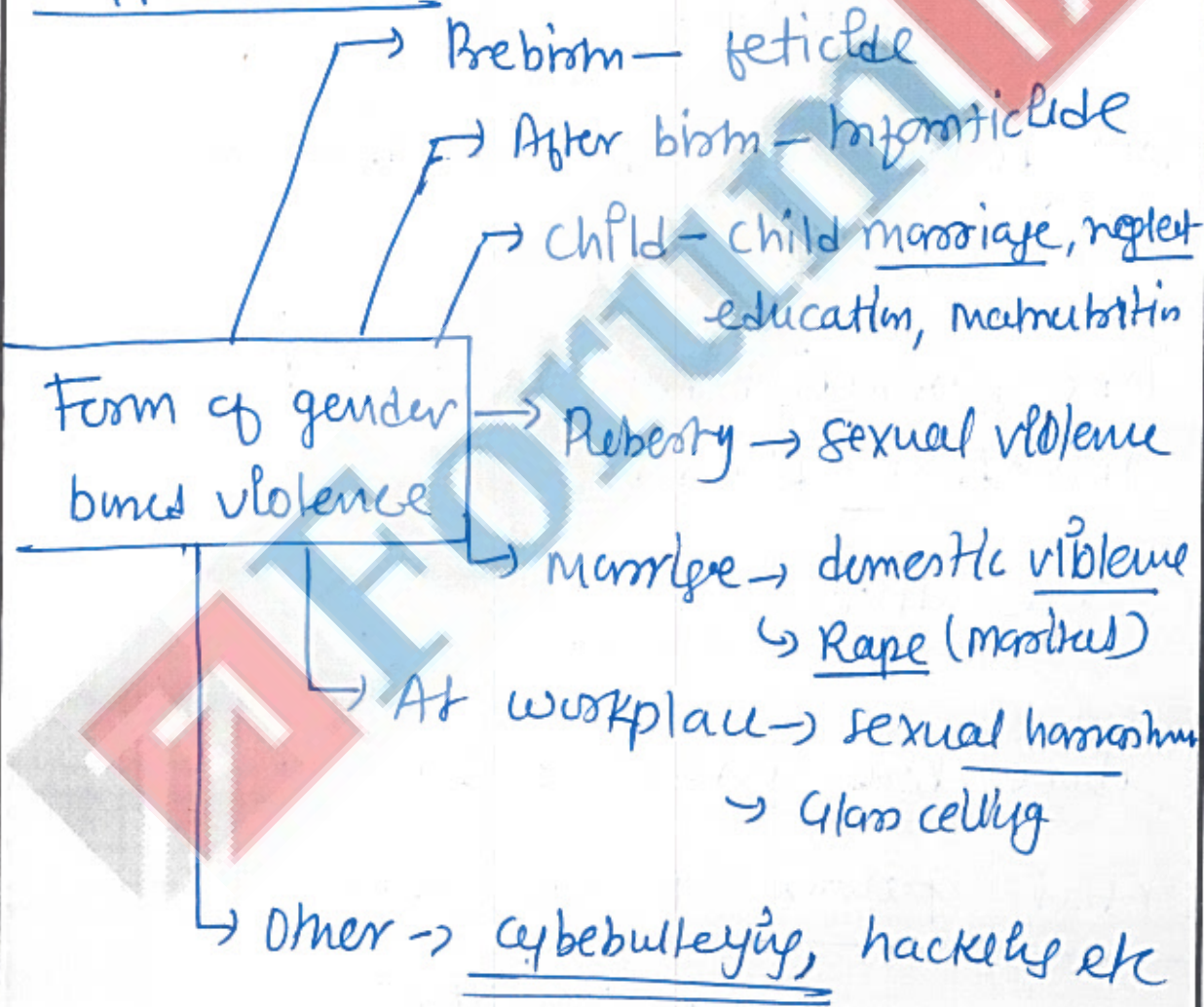
Please put tick marks in the above table.
Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.

TOTAL MARKS	
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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)

Gender based violence is manifestation of patriarchy which follow the dumbarton of men over women & denies equal opportunities.



Gender based violence & its manifestation

How it is antithetical to society's growth

- 1) lack of inclusive growth
- 2) no social cohesion & social capital
- 3) Prevent from education ⇒ cannot get employment
- 4) low female labor participation rate
(around 19.2% ILO)
- 5) intergenerational impact over the nurturing of child
- 6) more division of society.

all above have actly as barriers to societal growth so we need to focus on gender equality

Way ahead

1) Education opportunities

⊕ Beti bacho Beti padhao

2) Political participation

⊕ Revive 108th amendment bill

PRDs ⇒ Capacity building

3) Increase awareness against child marriage

4) Effective implementation of existing laws → POSH act, 2012, Domestic violence act 2005, PCPNDT 1994, etc

India need womenled development & need of hour to give equal opportunities & ensure gender justice & empowerment

SAGS

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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Please put tick marks in the above table.

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

TOTAL MARKS

Q.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 calculus is important aspect of Indian social, political & economic sphere..

Caste is deciding factors in all of these spheres.

How caste calculus decide social domain

1) Pattern of occupation - mostly caste based - polluting work - dalits

2) Pattern of social habitation:

still we can see caste based

Pattern of living in rural areas

3) social capital: networking more strong in caste groups

4) social practices are similar

Impact on political

- 1) Caste based political parties
(e) SP, BSP
- 2) Caste most important factor during voting - voting in caste lines
- 3) Politicisation of caste ⇒ during 1980s
Cooptation of caste by parties
- 4) Decide candidates on caste dominance of region

Economic domain

- 1) Business network of same caste in market (e) Baniyas have strong business network - easy for thriving
- 2) Agriculture - mostly by dominant caste (e) Jat, Yadavs etc.
- 3) Few workers like safai karchari are

mostly by JCs.

So caste calculus impact all domains that's why political parties demands

Caste based census to leverage it

Benefit of caste calculus

- ↳ longer policies could be adopted
- ↳ evidence base policy
- ↳ more acceptance among citizens

However it could be misused for vested political interests.

Caste is an important institute of Indian society which determine the social, political & economic sectors. We need to remove casteism to make India inclusive & developed by 2027 (PANCH PRAN)

Feedback

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

TOTAL MARKS	
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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)

Indian cities facing various water related issues like → water pollution
 ↳ urban floods
 ↳ water scarcity etc.

Factors responsible for these:

- 1) Unsustainable lifestyle ⇒ use of RO, ~~RO~~ washing machine. etc
- 2) Urban floods ⇒ increase concretisation, no permeable surface, no regular desilting, unplanned urbanisation
- 3) No effective solid waste management
 ⇒ Delhi Yamuna flood. etc
 ⇒ Gazipur landfill
 ⇒ water pollution in area

- 4) No steps taken for Rainwater harvesting
- 5) No afforestation ⇒ lack of green infra.
- 6) Encroachment of river floodplains

Comprehensive water management plan

Complexities in it are.

- 1) No coordination b/w various bodies related to water
- 2) lack of citizens' response to follow sustainable life-style
- 3) Simultaneous efforts for afforestation also needed
- 4) Surface & groundwater treated differently
- 5) lack of technology, manpower & skills.

Need of hour to adopt

- 1) Blue green infrastructure
- 2) Sponge city mission
- 3) Flood diversion system (networked)
- 4) Miyawaki method of afforestation
- 5) Compulsory rainwater harvesting by Tamil Nadu (in new building)
- 6) Early warning system like IFlows
- 7) Citizen's response → HARRO mission of Hyderabad
- 8) Restoration of water bodies ⇒ Amrit sarovar initiative

We need to follow above initiatives to achieve SDG 11 sustainable cities & communities

Feedback

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Please put tick marks in the above table.

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

TOTAL MARKS

Q.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)

India is land of regional & religious diversity. Region & Religion provide group identity to person.

Importance of group identity

- 1) It provide social safety & security
- 2) Provide sense of belonginess
- 3) Pride in their groupings
- 4) Get help in time of need

How it is risk to deepen communal cleavages:

Religion

- 1) Can be used by people for vested political interest
(eg) Communal polarisation

2) Communal politics is against the secularism principle

3) People of group have 'more loyalty to their group

↓
So follow even without thinking of consequences

④ [Nuh] communal violence

④ Religion based group on social media also acting as threat when misused

④ Fake news led to violence

Region

→ Regional loyalty ⇒ good for society but extreme loyalty when mixed by people with vested interest can become threat.

1) son-of-soil theory : opposition of 'locals to outsiders

(e) Masama't is Behari

3) ~~sense~~ sense of alienation on the basis of regional identity.

Though region & religion are providing group identity to citizens but sometimes it act as cleavage to communal violence & discrimination.

Need of how P₁ to follow the constitutional values of secularism, unity, equality & fraternity as envisaged by PREAMBLE.

Feedback

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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		

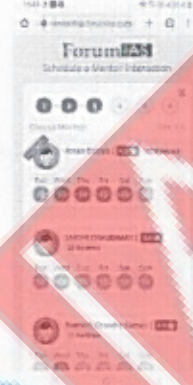
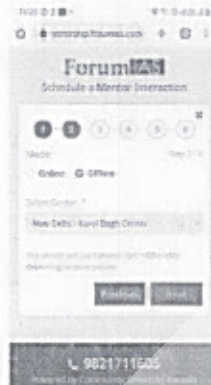
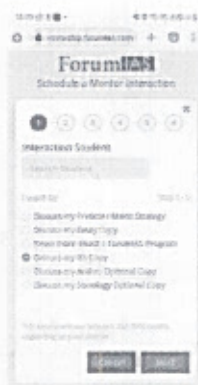
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