



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	RUHANI		
Roll No./अनुक्रमांक	191 0059018	Medium/माध्यम	English <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> हिंदी <input type="checkbox"/>
Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र		Date/दिनांक	3.09.2023

\*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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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 :	
			2:00 PM	5:00 PM	
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 इन्हें तक सीमित नहीं) धर दिए गए अंक हैं।			For Office Use Only / केवल कार्यालय प्रयोग हेतु		
			ECN CODE/ ईसीएन कोड :	EG/ईजी :	Evaluation Date/ मूल्यांकन तिथि :
			① ② ③ ④ ⑤		

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Request :- Please point out where I am over-writing and under-writing I have speed issues and I feel that I am writing more than required in 10 markers. How to improve?

**Note:** You can discuss your evaluated copy with the Mentor. Raise a ticket from your portal to schedule a mentor call or visit the offline centre to meet mentor (all 7 days, Timings – 11 AM to 6 PM). Further if you are unsatisfied with the evaluation, you can seek re-evaluation of the copy.

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## EXAMINER'S REMARKS

FORUM IAS

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### CRITERIA FOR THE FEEDBACK SECTION AT THE END OF EACH QUESTION

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

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

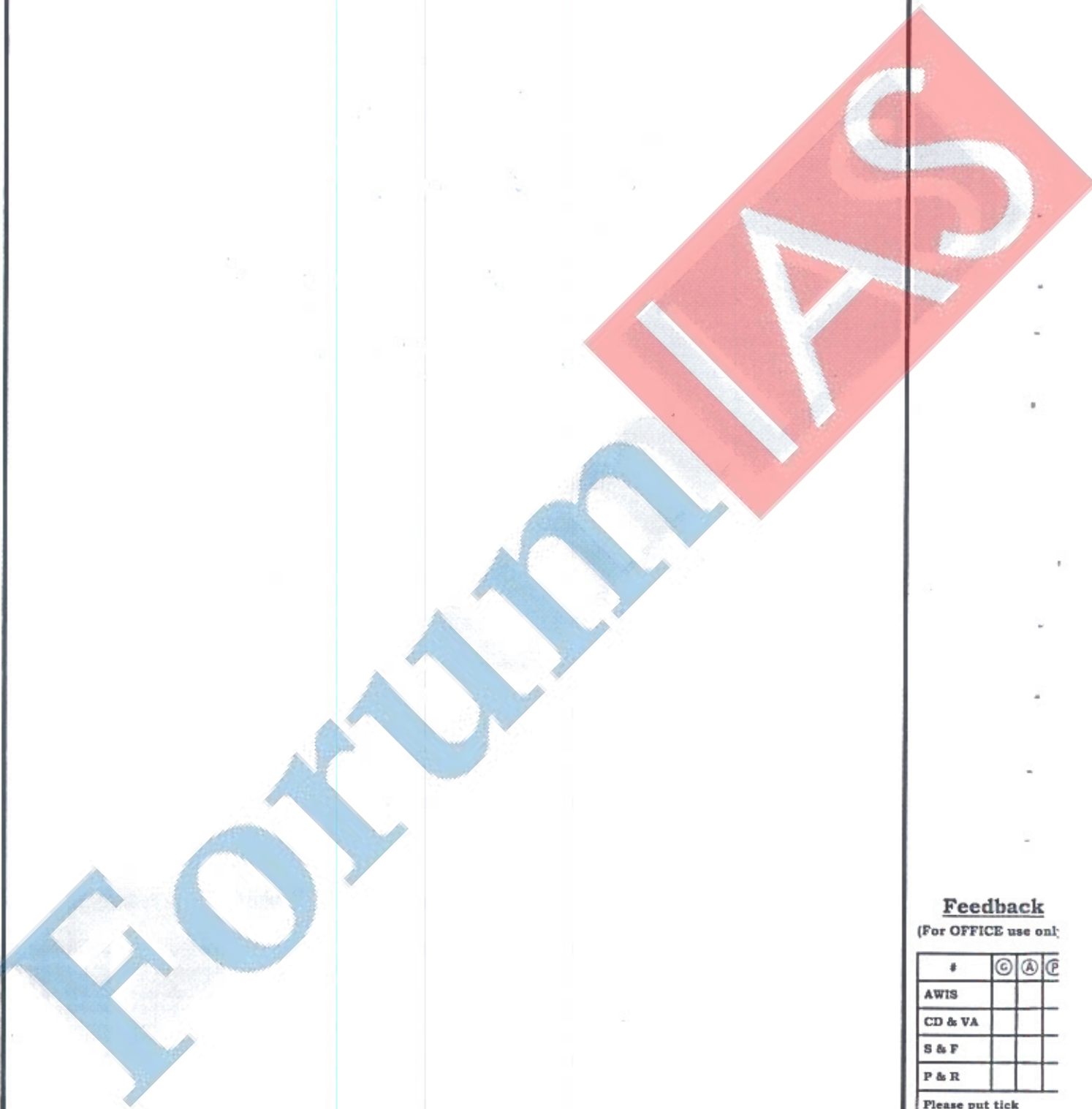
(10 marks, 150 words)

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

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

The spanish civil war  
occurred during the 1938.

It led to opposition of spanish  
monarchy and dictatorship.



**Feedback**

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#	G	A	P
AWIS			
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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)

Both Buddhism and Jainism were heterodox religions that rose in prominence as a counter to the orthodox Brahmanical religions.

However, Buddhism lost its popularity in India but Jainism survived, despite their similarities.

### SIMILARITIES :-

- Both promoted non-violence.
- Against rituals.
- Emphasized on inner enlightenment.
- Emphasised truth and non-attachment.

## DIFFERENT FATES :-

### Buddhism

- lost patronage after Ashoka
- was attacked by invaders
- Internal feuds and division of Buddhism into different sects weakened its mass appeal.

### Jainism

- received patronage from Chandragupta Maurya
- The disciples kept the religion alive.
- It was closer to Hinduism.

Thus, although both religions were similar, yet Jainism thrived much more than Buddhism.

### Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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Please put tick marks in the above table.

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

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

Non-Cooperation movement began from the Khilafat struggle and it democratized India's freedom struggle as it involved people from all sections of society like:

- Muslims (protected against removal of Khalifa)
- Women (started picketing of liquor shops)
- Peasants (Awadh Kisan Movement, Eka, 1921)
- Students (who joined the National School)
- Lawyers (who gave up practice)
- Workers (of industries)

However, the movement suffered from inherent limitations.

## LIMITATIONS :-

• **VIOLENCE** :- People had not been sufficiently trained in non-violence. Hence, the movement became ~~violent~~ <sup>violent</sup> at Chauri-Chaura and Mahatma Gandhi had to call off the movement.

• **COMMUNAL** :- Moplah revolt became Communal and thus, Hindu-Muslim unity could not remain alive for a long time.

Despite these limitations, NCM paved the way for future movements which brought India independence in 1947.

### Feedback

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

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

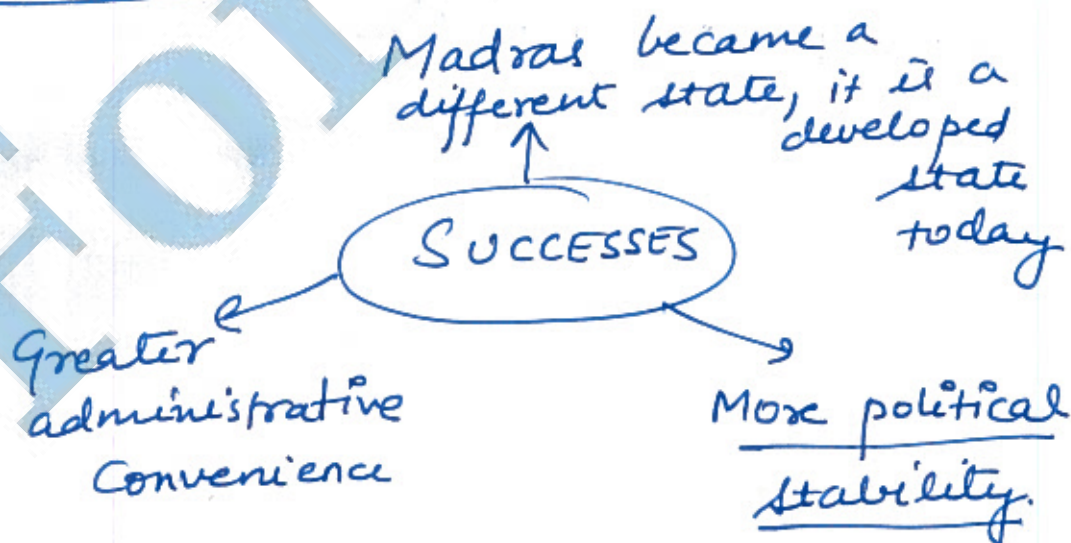
स्वतंत्रता के बाद के भारत में भाषाई विभाजन के कारणों को संबोधित करने में राज्यों के भाषाई पुनर्गठन की प्रभावकारिता का आलोचनात्मक विश्लेषण कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Linguistic reorganization of states was done to combine linguistically similar states into one region.

REASONS FOR LINGUISTIC DIVIDE

- ↳ Administrative inconvenience due to different languages.
- ↳ Linguistic regionalism.

EFFICACY OF REORGANISATION :-



## Failures

- Inter-state river disputes exacerbated  
Eg:- Punjab, Haryana dispute on Satluj Yamuna Link Canal
- Andhra Pradesh got further bifurcated into Telangana
- Many parts of Bombay state are still underdeveloped
- Regionalism

Thus, although linguistic reorganization brought political stability, yet much more needs to be done to improve economic condition and remove regional sentiments to achieve the vision of 'Ek Bharat, Sreshth Bharat'

### Feedback

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

The plate tectonics theory explains the movement of lithospheric plates and their impact in formation of landforms like volcanoes.



Fig 1:- Convergent Plate Boundary

- The oceanic plate is subducted below the continental plate when the 2 plates collide
- This leads to melting of oceanic plate and rise of magma to form a volcano.

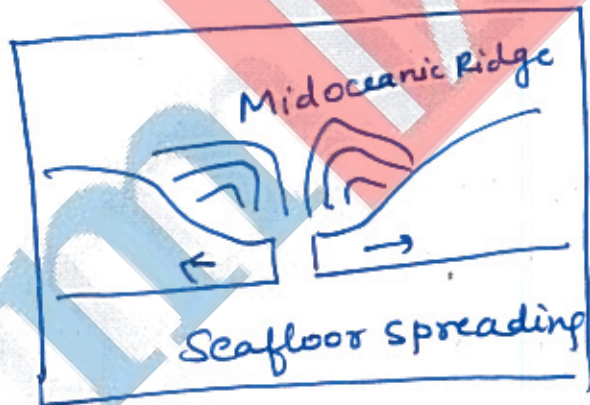


Fig 2:- Divergent Plate Boundary

- Diverging plates lead to rise of molten magma which spreads on either side of rift between the two plates and leads to scaffloor spreading, forming volcanoes.

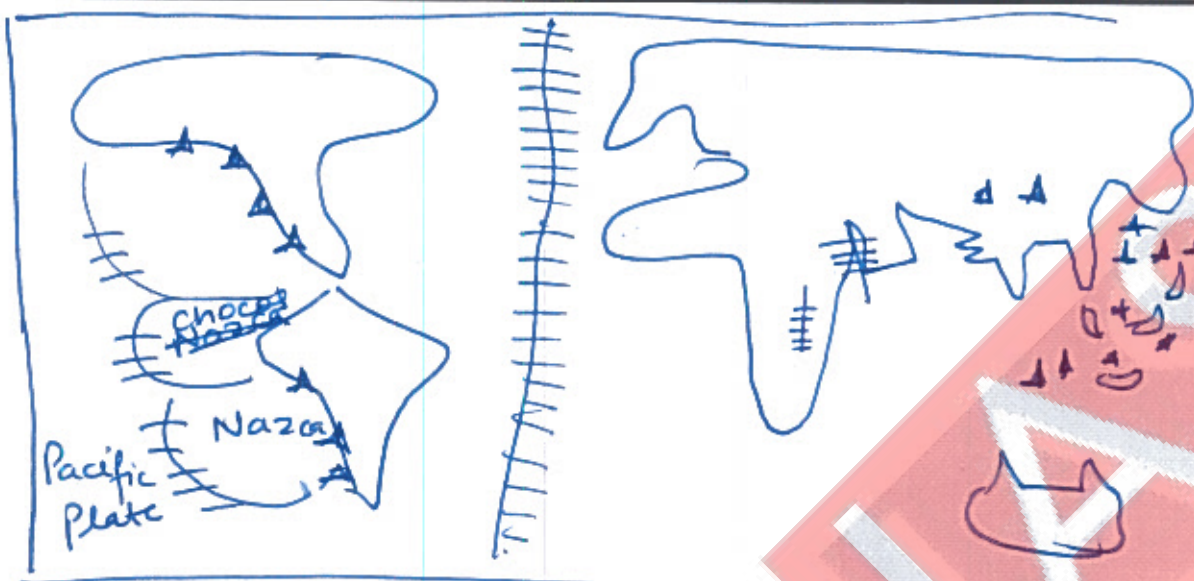


Fig 3:- Location of volcanoes

Thus, volcanoes are located on convergent plate boundaries (denoted by  $\blacktriangle$ ) and divergent plate boundaries (denoted by  $\equiv$ )

IMPACT OF VOLCANOES

- Sulphur dioxide produces, cools the atmosphere, lowers global warming
- Minerals, eg:- Basalt, diamond found
- Black soil found, eg in Deccan traps (cotton cultivation)

Thus, volcanoes although bring destruction, yet they can be useful.

**Feedback**

(For OFFICE use only)

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Please put tick marks in the above table.

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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)

NITI Aayog has introduced Aspirational Blocks program to further cement the success of Aspirational Districts program.

→ Blocks within each district will now be identified.

→ More granular monitoring now possible, at Block level.

Success of Aspirational Districts

- Delta ranking of districts
- Helped districts to identify their shortcomings
- Collaboration between Centre, state and district administration improved.

Balanced Growth

Aspirational Blocks will identify most backward blocks in each district.

- Blocks will be monitored in various parameters of health, education, nutrition
- This will promotes balanced growth i.e. growth of backward regions or blocks along with the district

## CHECKS STRESS MIGRATION :-

- ↳ will prevent stress migration to cities
- ↳ More urban amenities will be provided to backward blocks.

Thus, Aspirational Blocks can be a gamechanger provided districts provide resources, manpower and technology to change the face of backward blocks.

### Feedback

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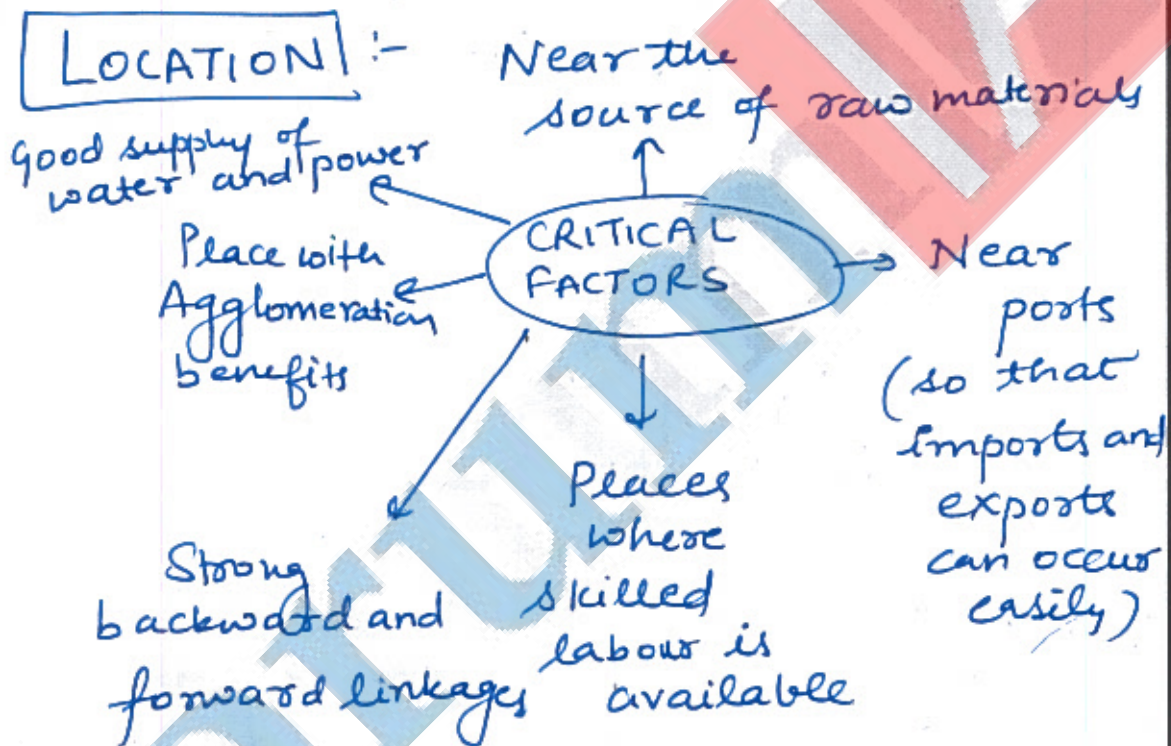
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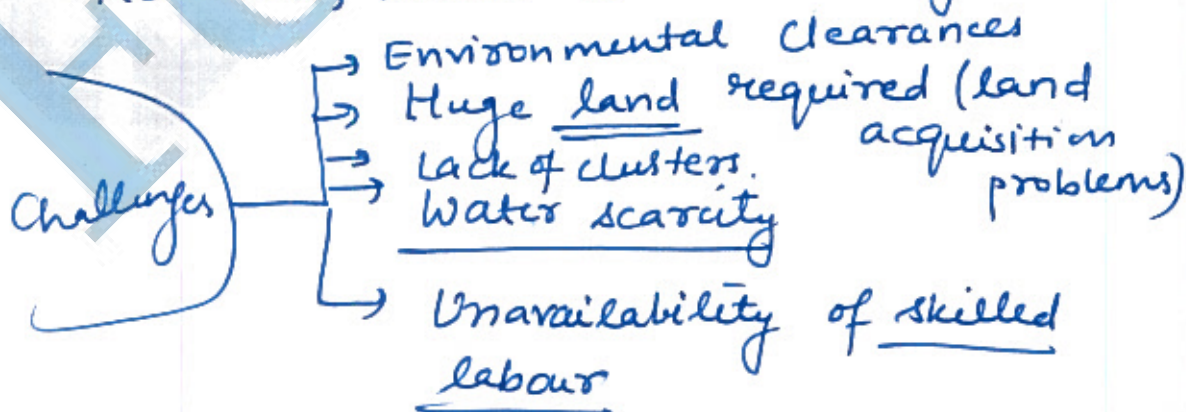
Q.7) Describe the critical factors for location of defense industries and suggest measures to overcome the challenges. (10 marks, 150 words)

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

Defence Industries must be located strategically to ensure safety and security of the nation.



However, there are challenges.



## MEASURES NEEDED:-

- Faster clearances after due environmental impact assessment
- Speedy land acquisition
- Water conservation to improve water availability
- Make defense manufacturing clusters.
- Skilling of labour under Kaushal Vikas Yojana.

Thus, given the rising security challenges, it is crucial that the problems faced by defense industries in setting up their units, is addressed urgently.

### 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)

SECC is a census that records and categorises the details of the population based on their social, economic and caste parameters.

SECC CAN ENSURE SUITABLE RESOURCE ALLOCATION AND TARGETED WELFARE:

ARGUMENTS IN FAVOUR:-

- ↳ SECC can help in identification of beneficiaries for schemes
- ↳ Lead to targetting of beneficiaries for availing scheme benefits (money shall go where it is needed the most).
- ↳ Minimize Inclusion and exclusion errors
- ↳ Prevent misutilization of funds

ARGUMENTS AGAINST SECC:

- ↳ It will further lead to division of society based on caste.
- ↳ caste-based politics
- ↳ New Demands for reservation might emerge.

Thus, although SECC has the potential to drive evidence-based policy making, yet it can lead to widening of Caste Inequalities.

**Feedback**

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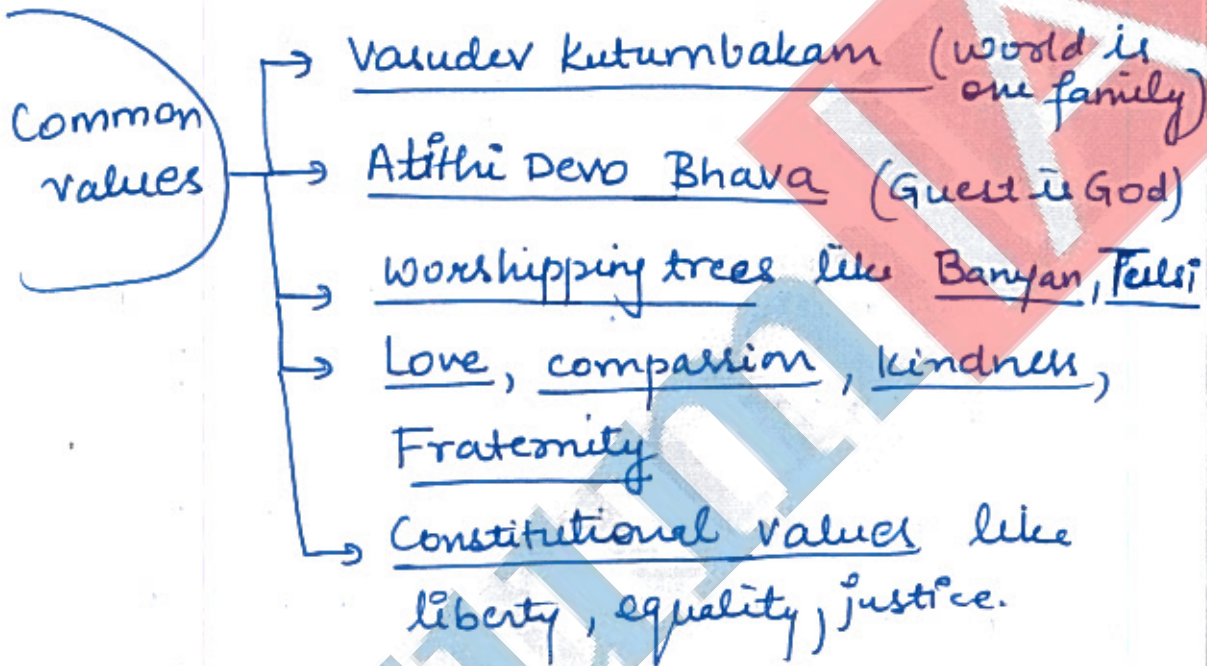
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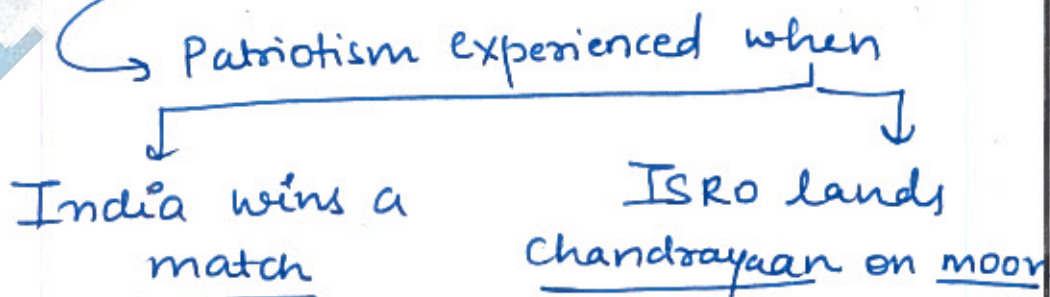
Q.9) Indian society is premised on some common values that give it a composite texture as well as some diverse practices that deepen its heterogeneity. Elucidate. (10 marks, 150 words)

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 has homogeneity or uniformity in many values like:-



These common values give it a composite texture and strengthen the unity and bonding among citizens. For eg:- Oneness or



HETEROGENEITY is also experienced, like:



These diversities in language, religion, region give rise to linguistic separatism, communalism and regionalism.

Thus, we must ensure that we take pride in our diversity, but not at the cost of unity and security of the nation.

### Feedback

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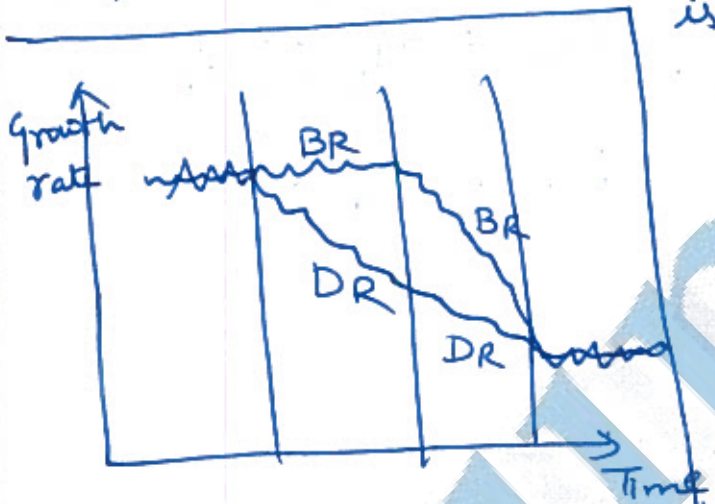
Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.

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

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

Population growth refers to the rate of increase in the population of a country. The growth of population is influenced by



- Birth Rate (BR)
- and
- Death Rate (DR)

(as shown in Fig 1.)

Fig 1: Demographic Transition

BR FACTORS WHICH INFLUENCE :

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <p><u>BR</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>→ <u>Contraception</u></li> <li>→ <u>Family planning</u></li> <li>→ <u>Institutional Delivery</u></li> <li>→ <u>Antenatal care</u></li> </ul> | <p><u>DR</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>→ <u>Public Health facilities</u></li> <li>→ <u>Reduced diseases</u></li> <li>→ <u>Less mortality due to disaster / climate change.</u></li> </ul> |
|---|--|

RAISING MINIMUM MARRIAGEABLE AGE OF WOMEN

**RELEVANCE :-**

- India's population is rising.
- 60% of India's population belongs to working age (15-64 years) which can be seen by the bulge in population pyramid.

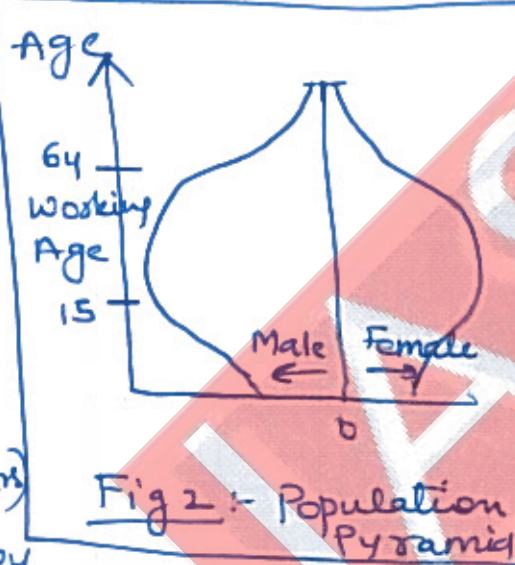


Fig 2 :- Population Pyramid

**NEED :-**

- to ensure that maternal mortality reduces
- to ensure that women complete their education before marriage
- to prevent ~~child~~ early marriage
- to promote gender equality (21 years is the age for men, hence for women too)

However, as per NFHS-5, 23% of women are still married before 18 years. This needs to change so that new policy works effectively.

**Feedback**

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Please put tick marks in the above table.

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

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

Tribal unrest occurred in India due to the coercive and exploitative policies of the British.

## REASONS FOR TRIBAL UNREST

- ATTACK ON LOCAL CULTURE of tribes.

Eg:- Khond tribe in Odisha protested against the British suppression of the tribal practice of human sacrifice.

- LAND TRANSFER :- Land was transferred to moneylenders and outsiders. Eg:- Chuar Uprising by Durgan Singh, Pattaraya Pahariya rebellion in Rajmahal hills.

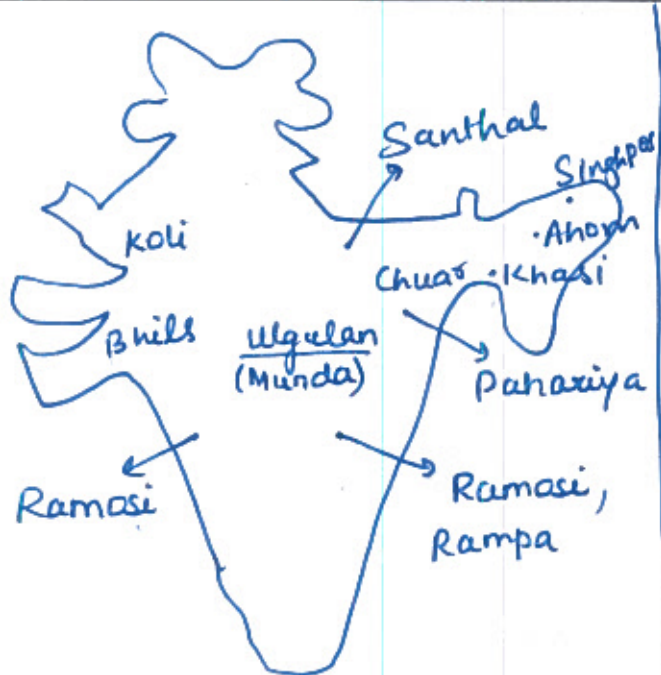


Fig 1 :- Tribal Protest

- Exploitative forest law like Indian Forest Act, 1927 led to eviction of tribals

- Unfulfilled promises :-

Eg:- Ahoms revolted because

British failed to fulfil their promises of Burma war.

- Protests against Outsiders (dikus) led to Khasi revolt and Mundas revolt (Ulgulan) led by Birsa Munda.

### REASONS FOR LIMITED SUCCESS

- Limited legal knowledge with tribals
- Obsolete technology and weapons



- British suppressed them with force most of the time.
- Failed leadership
- Failed to include masses
- Failed to expand pan-India.
- Protests were mainly against moneylenders, nationalist feelings against British were missing.

Despite these shortcomings, tribal protests paved the way for bigger movements like revolt of 1857, Non-cooperation movement that culminated in Indian Independence in 1947.

### 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.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 Independence of India in 1947 was not a result of forced expulsion of Empire, as desired by Quit India Movement (QIM)

This is because in the QIM,

- violent protests were suppressed
- Leaders like Gandhi, Nehru were jailed.

INDEPENDENCE AS A RESULT OF DOMESTIC POLITICS

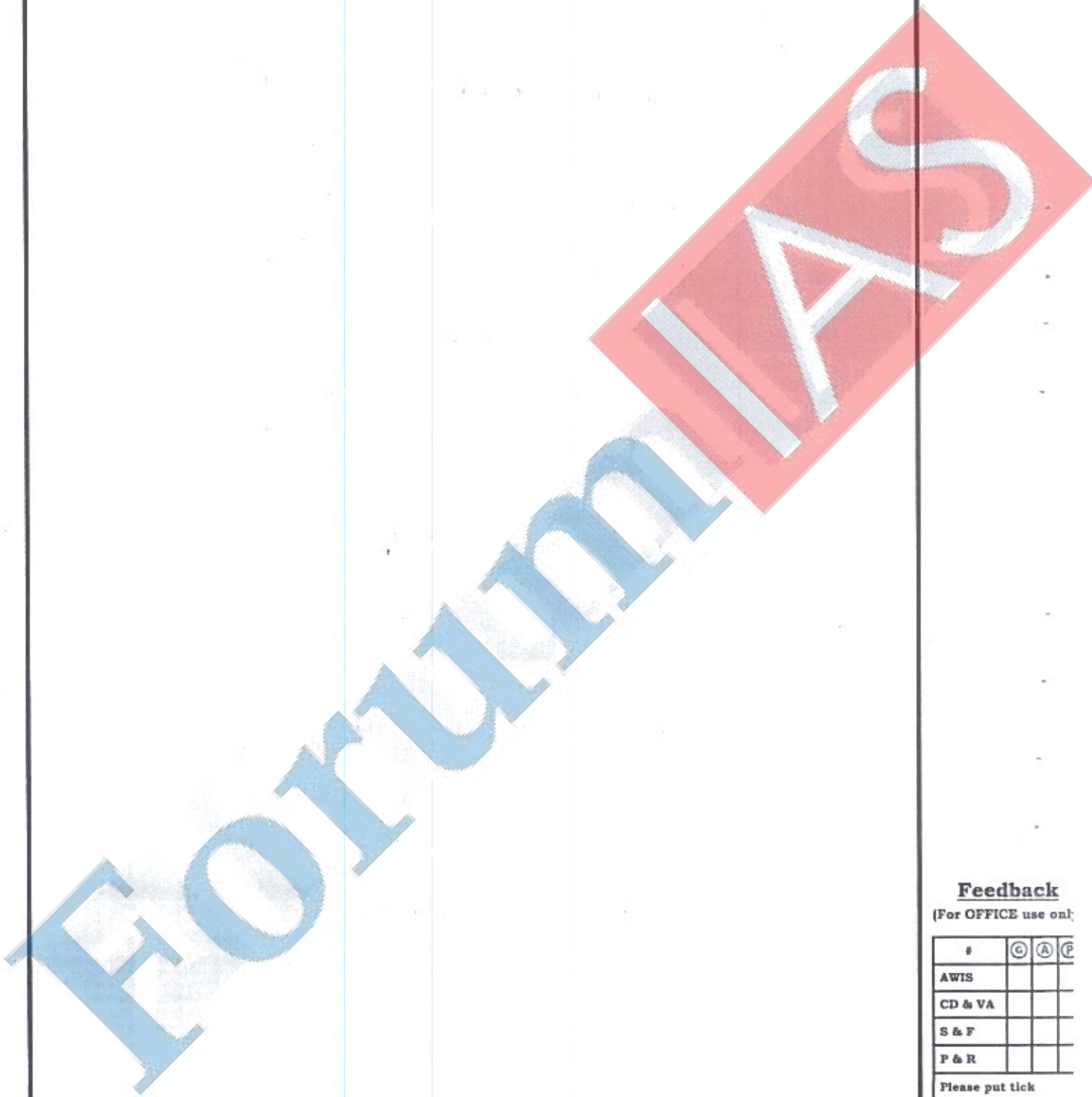
- Congress Ministries in 1937 demanded political reforms in legislatures.
- Rejection of Cripps Mission
- Negotiation for Cabinet Mission Plan

INDEPENDENCE DUE TO GLOBAL CIRCUMSTANCES

- Second world war had just ended
- USA persuaded Britain to give up its colonies.
- Cost of running a colony exceeded the benefits.

- OTHER FACTOR
- Naval mutiny
  - Demand for Purna Swaraj by Indians
  - Army refused to fire at Indians

All these factors led to achievement of independence in 1947.



**Feedback**

(For OFFICE use only)

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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 a liberal reform movement in Islam, which preached values of unity and brotherhood.

Despite Islam being a foreign religion brought by Turks in India, Sufism was able to deepen its roots in India.

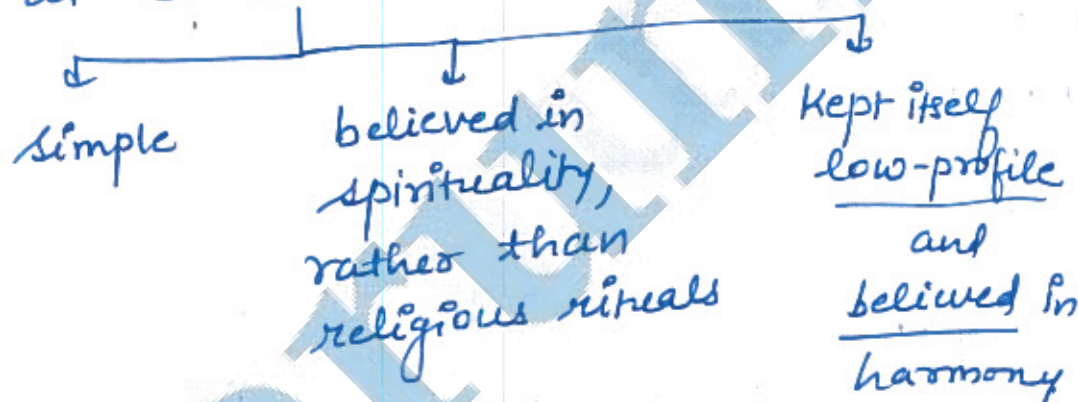
REASONS :-

- Philosophy of Sufism was inspired from Bhakti movement in Hinduism which denounced Brahmanical rituals and promoted 'oneness'
- Philosophy of 'Tawassuf - ul - wajud' (Oneness in being) was preached by Sufism.

→ Buddhism, Jainism also preached similar values of tolerance and social harmony.

→ The Indian kings were influenced by the Chishtis, Baba Farid, Moinuddin Chisti.

Gradually, Sufism expanded and deepened its roots in Indian continent as it was:-



## IMPACT OF SUFISM IN INDIAN SOCIETY

- Tolerance was promoted
- Rigidity in Islam was lowered

- Spiritual traditions got a boost
- Gender and Caste inequalities within Islam got diluted.
- Sufi poets and writers like Data Shikoh wrote Sufi literature which inspired the masses.

Thus, Sufism made Indian society more tolerant, flexible and peaceful.

### Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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

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

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

Cyclones are low pressure systems which occur in warm oceanic surfaces. Eg:- Biparjoy cyclone in Arabian Sea.

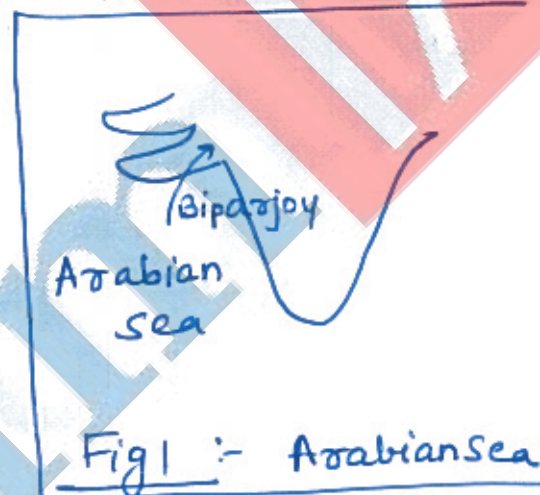
## REASONS BEHIND

## RISING INTENSITY

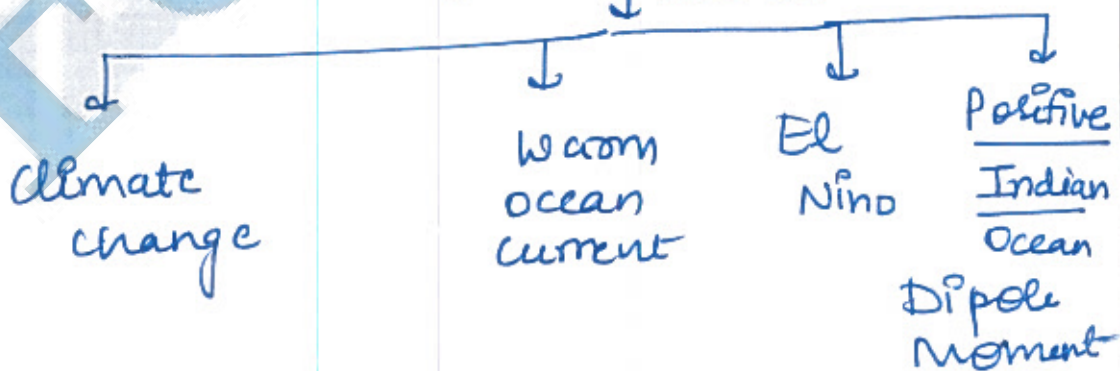
## AND FREQUENCY

## OF CYCLONES IN

## ARABIAN SEA :-



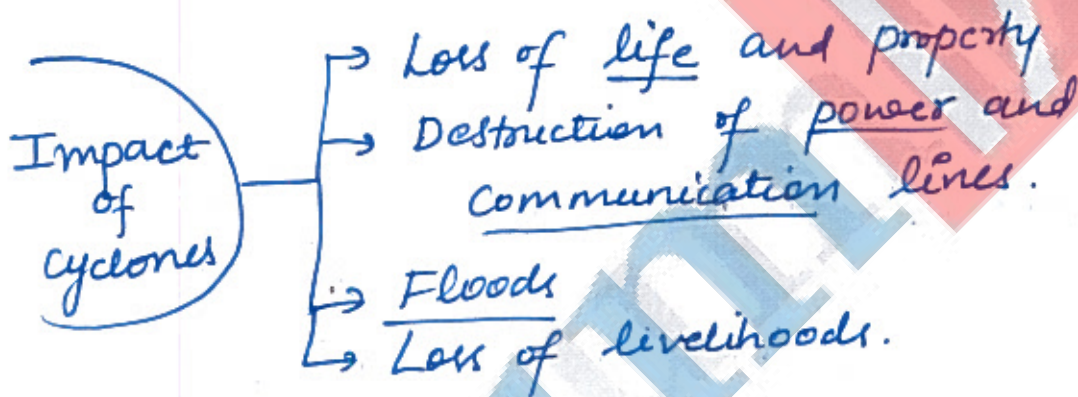
→ Rising sea temperatures  
↓ due to





→ Movement of weak depressions into Arabian Sea from South China Sea, Andaman Sea and Bay of Bengal

→ Intensification of trade winds due to global warming.



MEASURES TO CHECK ADVERSE

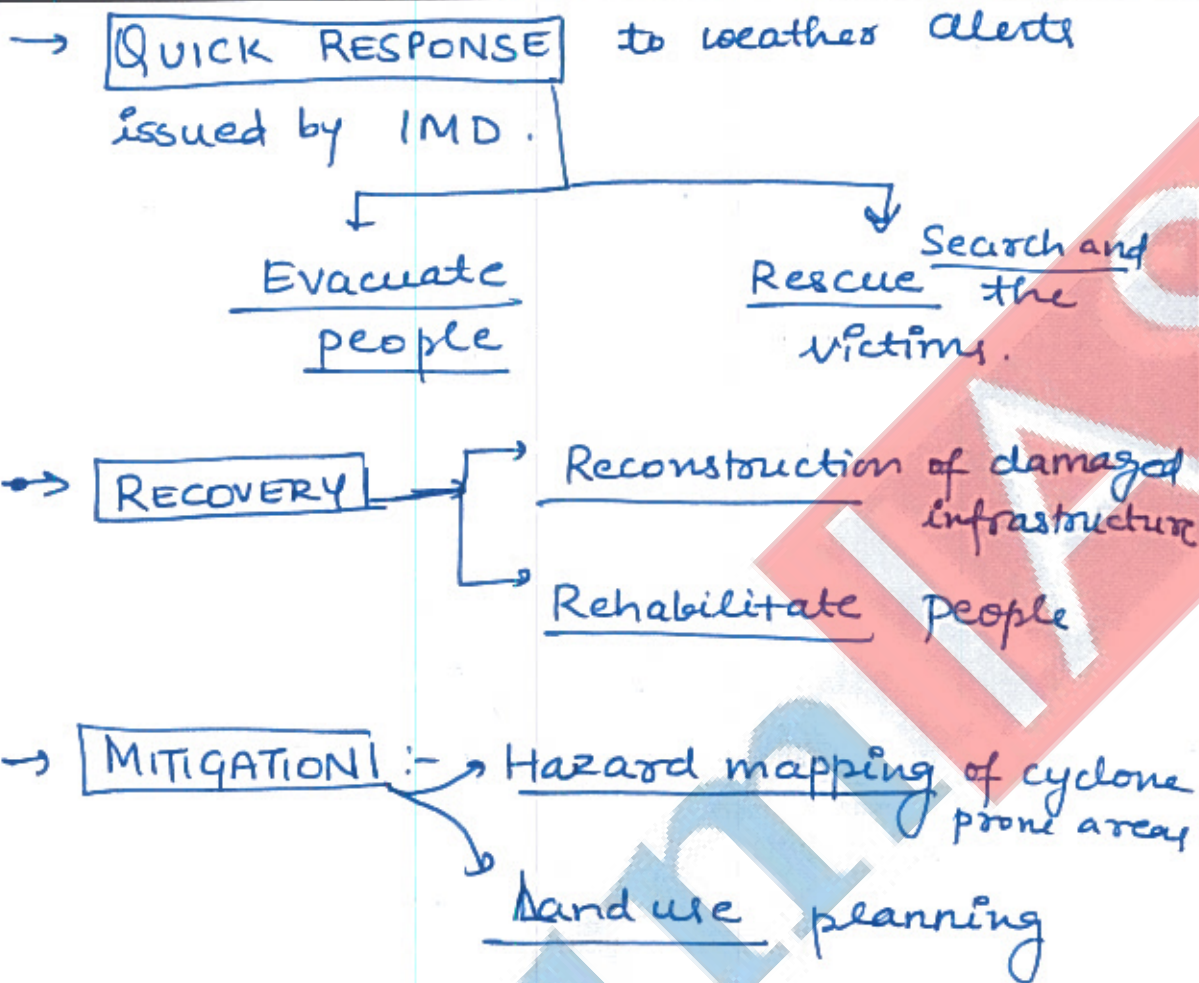
IMPACT OF CYCLONES (as per NDMA guidelines)

Enhance PREPAREDNESS :-

↓ via

Early Warning systems

Colour coding of strength of cyclone



Thus, the impact of cyclones and loss of lives can be minimized if the above measures are adopted timely.

### 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.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 refers to the natural rise in the average temperatures of the Earth's atmosphere.

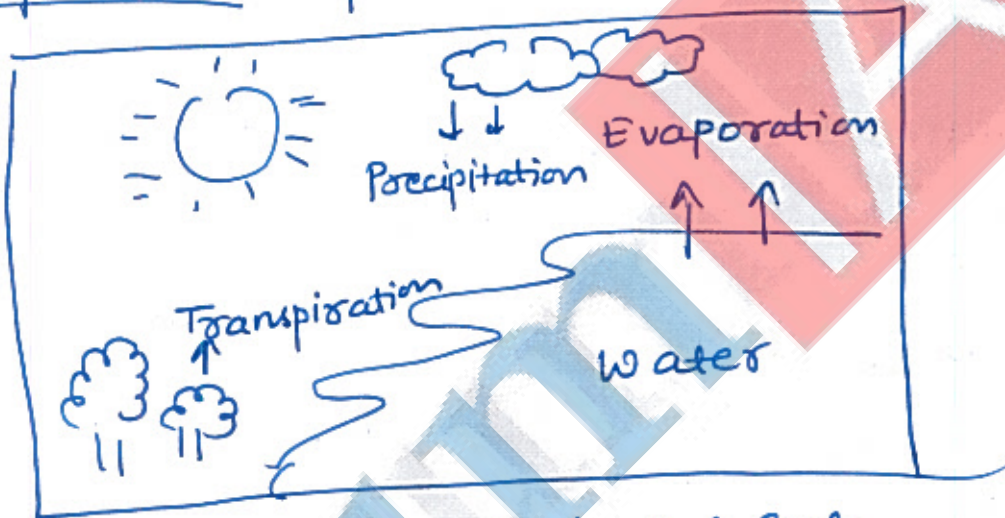


Fig 1 :- Hydrological cycle

## IMPACT OF CLIMATE CHANGE ON HYDROLOGICAL CYCLE

- Faster evaporation
- Faster transpiration
- Extreme weather events
- Cloudbursts, floods
- Droughts — meteorological and hydrological

- Reduced groundwater recharge due to drought conditions
- Melting of glaciers (in Himalayas, Arctic)
- Methane emissions from permafrost in the glaciers region.
- Methane will further absorb heat and exacerbate global warming.
- Snowfall will reduce albedo effect of ice and intensify climate change.

Afforestation

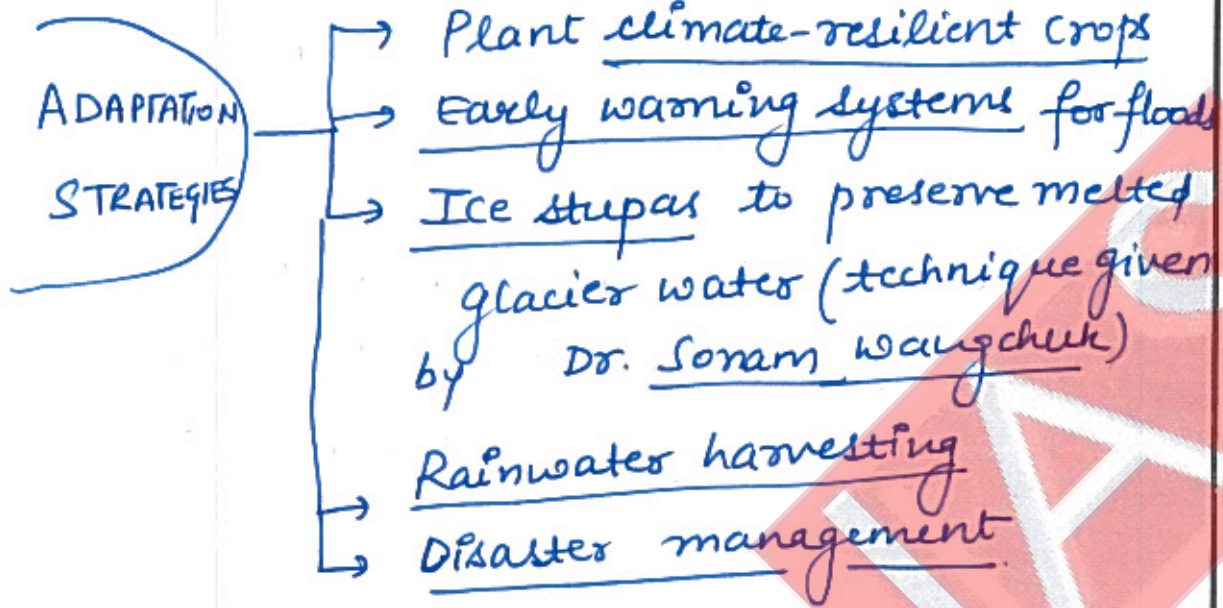
Rejuvenation of rivers



Reduce pollution

Energy efficient buildings

Reduce methane emissions from livestock sector



Thus, a ~~conv~~ multi-pronged approach to required to mitigate and adapt to impact of climate change.

**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.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 refers to the area besides the coast which has lithospheric crust before the oceanic crust begins.

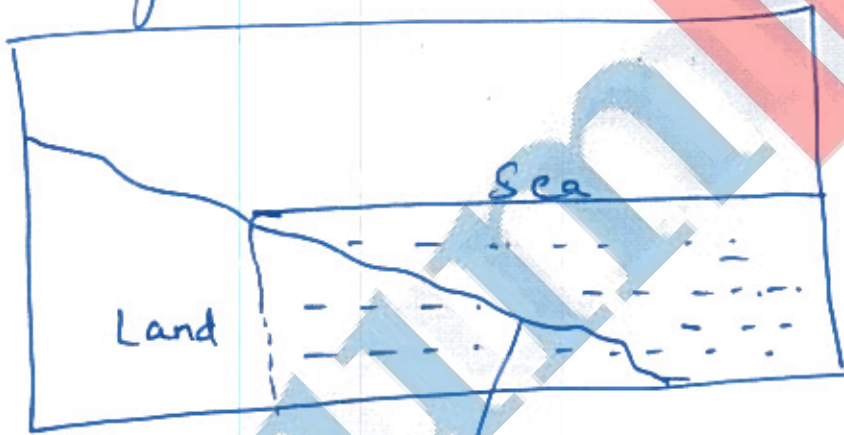


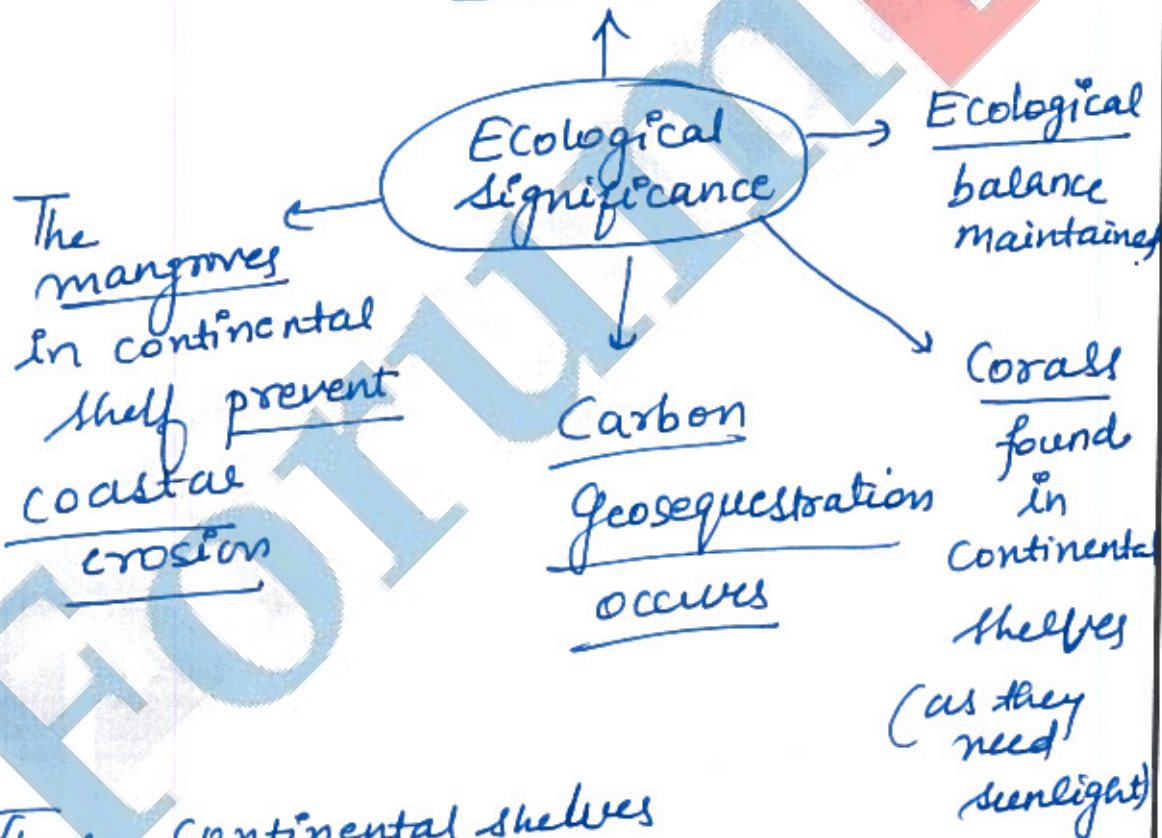
Fig 1 :- Continental Shelf.

Resource Potential

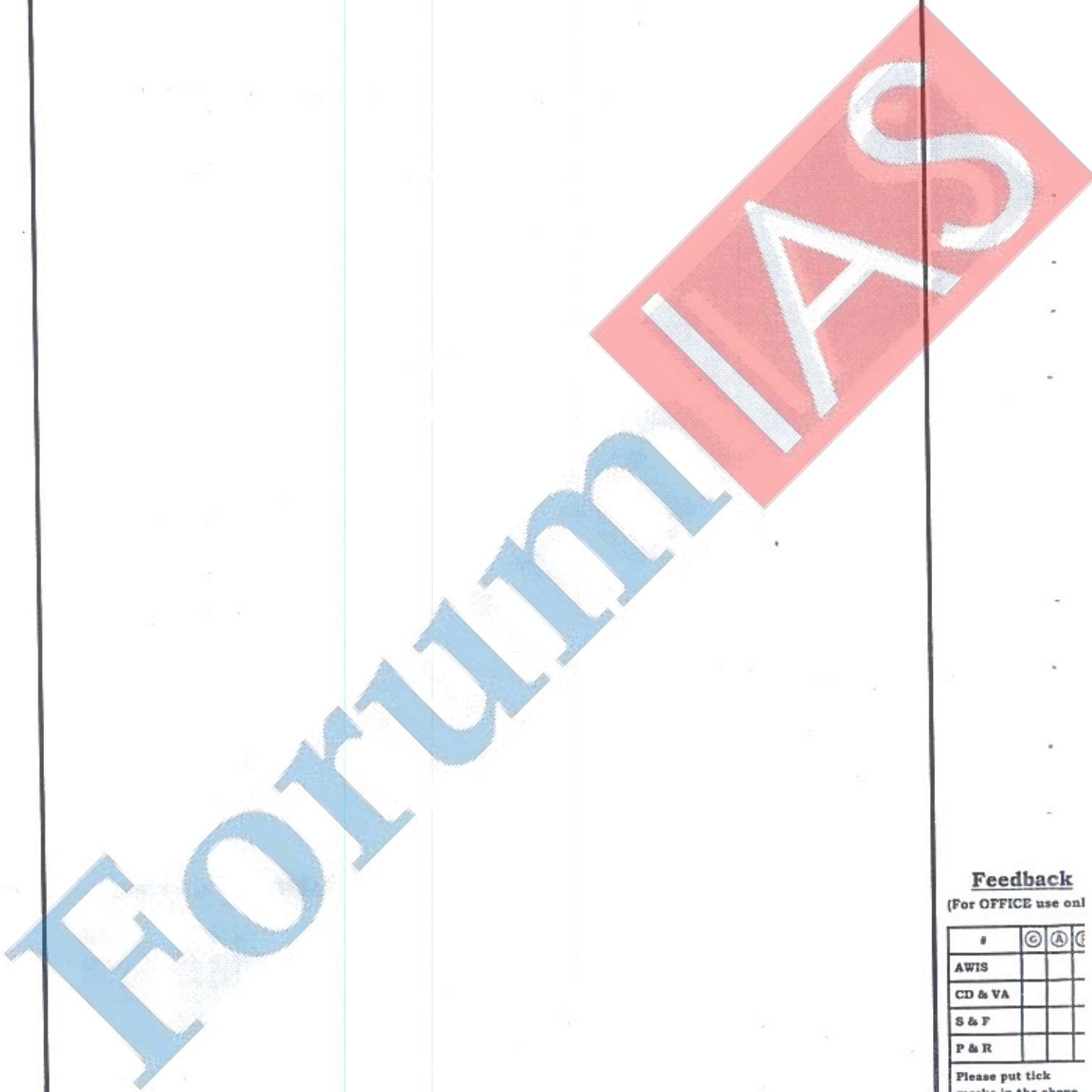
- Minerals like Cobalt, Nickel found
- Sand (useful for sand mining) found
- Fossils (like coal, petroleum, natural gas) found.

- Energy resources like offshore wind energy found.
- Shale gas, coal bed methane is found.
- In the Monazite sands of Kerala, thorium is found.

Habitat of fishes, crabs, molluscs.



Thus, continental shelves are valuable and need to be preserved.



**Feedback**

(For OFFICE use only)

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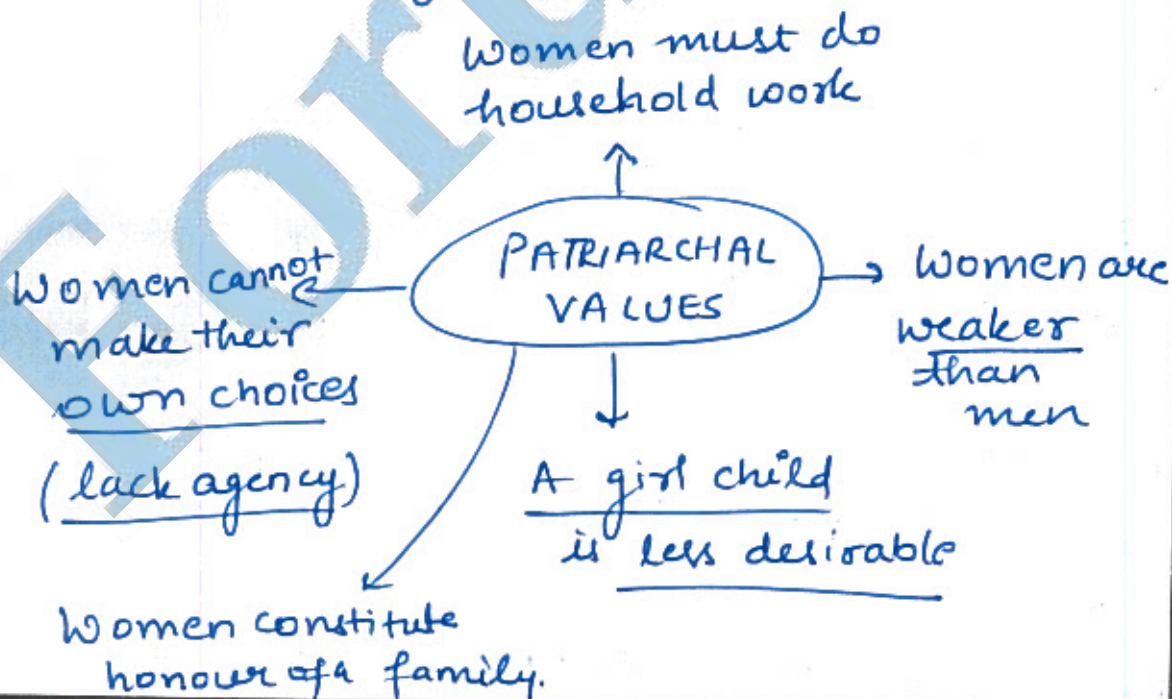
Q.17) Rooted in patriarchal values, gender-based violence, in all its manifestations, is antithetical to societal growth. Explain. (15 marks, 250 words)

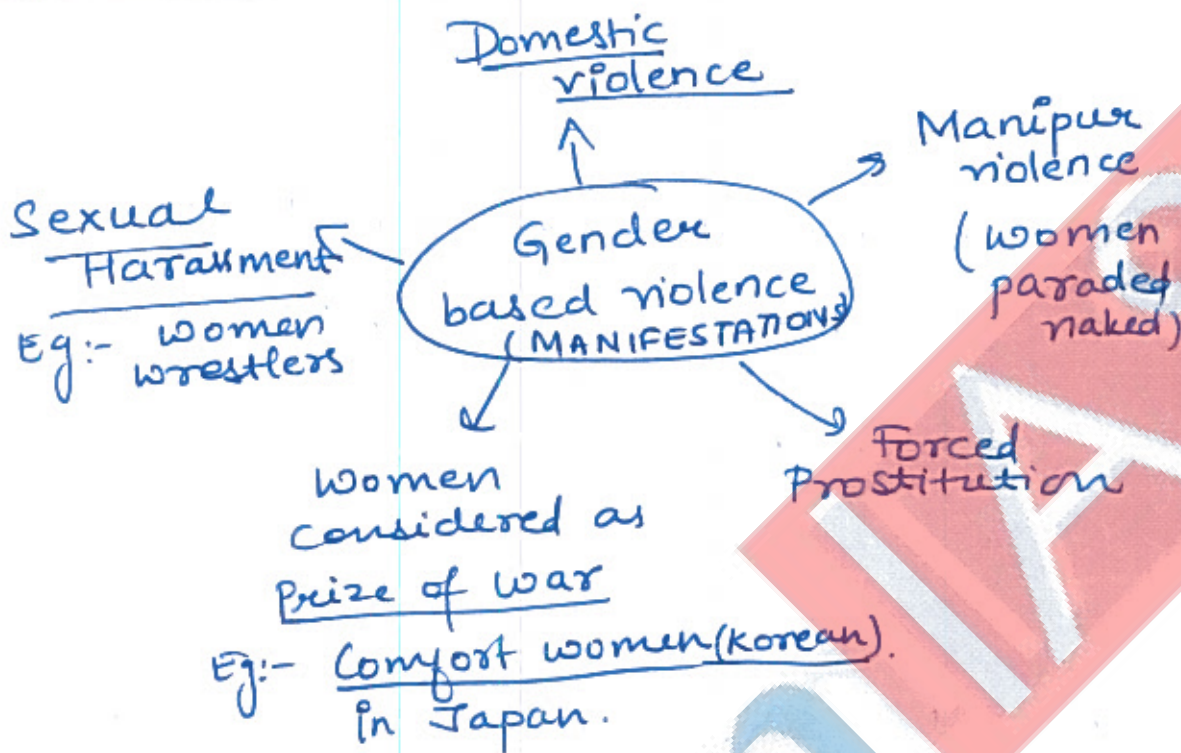
पितृसत्तात्मक मूल्यों में निहित, लिंग आधारित हिंसा, अपनी सभी अभिव्यक्तियों में, सामाजिक विकास के प्रतिकूल है। व्याख्या कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Dr. B.R. Ambedkar said - "I measure the progress of a nation by the progress its women have made."

Thus, a society's growth is truly contingent on gender equality and women empowerment.

However, patriarchal values are entrenched in our society.





## GENDER VIOLENCE : ANTITHETICAL TO GROWTH

- Confidence of women shaken
- Self-respect of woman is destroyed
- Perpetuation of violence if voice is not raised
- Enmity between communities like Kukis and Meiteis increased after violence with women.
- Reduces women-labour force participation rate
- Adverse impact on women's children and family.

## MEASURES TO COUNTER VIOLENCE

- Strict enforcement of laws on domestic violence, POSH, rape laws
- Quick punishment to guilty to create deterrence in society
- Sensitisation of police to women issues
- Behavioural change regarding gender equality.

Thus, safety and security of a woman is essential for her as well as society's productivity and growth. For this, patriarchy must be nipped in the bud lock, stock and barrel.

### Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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

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

(15 marks, 250 words)

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

The caste calculus remains predominant in the Indian society despite abolition of untouchability by Article 17 of the Constitution.

### ARGUMENTS IN FAVOUR:-

- **SOCIAL**
  - Caste important in marriages
  - Honour killings still happen  
eg:- Shajhar
  - Khap Panchayats perpetuate Casteism.
  - SC colonies in villages.
- **POLITICAL**
  - Caste-based voting occurs
  - Casteist comments in media, speeches of politicians
- **ECONOMIC DOMAINS**
  - Dalit Capitalists are rare
  - Dalits still involved in menial jobs like manual scavenging.

→ Caste-based discrimination has been reported in corporate sector too.

However, with globalisation and modern ways of thinking, caste calculus is diluting.

## DIMINISHING ROLE OF CASTE :-

- SOCIAL
  - Inter-caste marriages are becoming common.
  - Caste no longer matters much in urban areas.
- POLITICAL
  - People now vote based on merits, and work done
  - Promoting enmity within castes is punishable under RPA, 1951.
- ECONOMIC
  - Dalit entrepreneurs now emerging
  - Corporate sector recruits on the basis of merit, not caste.

Thus, although caste is a deeply entrenched concept in Indian society, however with modernisation and coupled with progressive laws like Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 and Prevention of Atrocities Act (against SC and STs), 1989, ~~cast~~ the shadow of caste calculus is gradually diminishing.

**Feedback**

(For OFFICE use only)

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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)

The water woes of Indian cities are deepening day by day in the form of water scarcity, reduced water quality and waterlogging at the time of floods.

## FACTORS CONTRIBUTING TO WATER

### WOES :-

- Climate Change :- Global warming has adversely affected cities due to the Urban Heat Island effect in the cities.
- Lack of ~~water~~ rainwater harvesting :- has increased the surface run off of water on the concrete materials and roads in cities.

- GROUNDWATER RECHARGE has reduced due to concretisation
- ENCROACHMENT OF DRAINS has reduced the water-carrying capacity of drains, resulting in floods.
- CONSTRUCTION DEBRIS and improper waste disposal chokes the stormwater drains, leading to urban floods, eg:- in Guwahati, Bengaluru, Chennai.
- LACK OF LAKES reduces the possibility of preserving water.

Thus, a comprehensive water management plan is needed. However, it is complex.

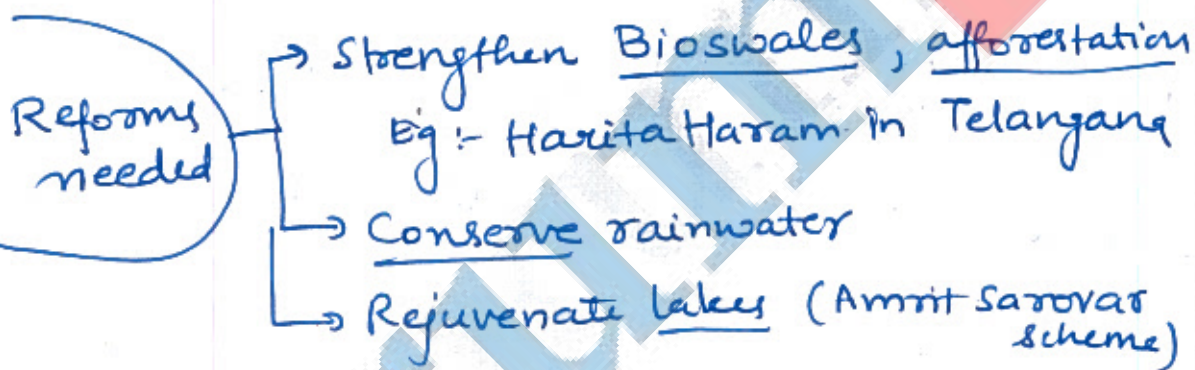
## COMPLEXITIES INVOLVED :-

- Widening of stormwater drains is complex, given the reduced space availability in cities.
- Rejuvenation of rivers and lakes is



costly and Involves intensive monitoring.

- Mandating rainwater harvesting is necessary but it has high costs.
- Monitoring of industries that pollute water bodies is Complex
- Waste water treatment and grey water management need new units to be set up.



Thus, cities can be cured of their water woes if we make comprehensive plans to achieve SDG 6 and SDG 11.

### 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.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 चलाते हैं। टिप्पणी कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Communalism refers to antagonistic feelings of one group against another.

An identity of a group may be defined in terms of :-

- ↓ ethnicity
- ↓ economic status
- ↓ religion
- ↓ region

All these different identities give rise to communalism.

• Ethnicity → Eg:- Kukis vs Meiteis in Manipur

→ Nagas vs Meiteis.

→ These ethnic clashes occur due to fear of loss of land or threat to one's culture due to influx of immigrants.

- Economic Status**

  - Deprived farmers always resent the rich landlords and moneylenders
  - Backwardness of muslims (as pointed out by Sachchar Committee) strengthened communalism.

- RELIGION**

↓

Eg:- Nuh violence in Haryana

  - Different religious practices, (eg:- Beef is allowed in Islam but not in Hinduism) lead to Communalism
  - Demand for Sikh state (Khalistan)
  - Partition woes between Hindus and Muslims.
  - Lack of tolerance

- REGION**

  - Linguistic differences (eg:- Gorkhas are against imposition of Bengali language)
  - Ethnicity (eg:- Demand for Nagalim)

- **REGION**
  - Historical differences  
(eg :- Demand for Dravidaland)
  - Khalistan demand
  - Fanning of sentiments by political parties
  - Eg :- Son of Soil Movement by Shiv Sena in Maharashtra
  - Anti-migrant attitude.  
Eg :- Haryana offering reservation only to locals

**BRIDGING COMMUNAL CLEAVAGES**

- Persuade people to be tolerant
- Strict action against communal speech
- Promote spirituality

Thus, it is important to bridge communal cleavages for peace and harmony in the nation.

**Feedback**

(For OFFICE use only)

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

TOTAL MARKS	
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**Mentor Feedback Questions**

1 .....

2 .....

3 .....

4 .....

5 .....

**Test Goal**

1 .....

2 .....

3 .....

**Outcomes**

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**Marking Scheme**

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

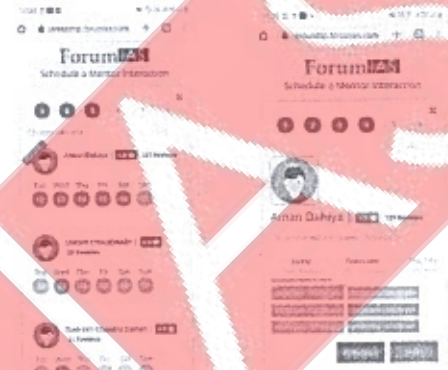
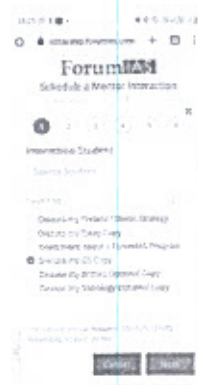
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