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19 AUG 2023

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UGP 2023 - Cohort 13 Alt - GS Paper 1 FLT #1

Forum IAS
ACADEMY

Maximum Marks : 250

अधिकतम अंक : 250

Time Allowed : Three Hours
समय : तीन घंटे

Forum IAS

GENERAL STUDIES / सामान्य अध्ययन

Name Of Candidate परीक्षार्थी का नाम	SAYEM RAZA		
Roll No./अनुक्रमांक	1910126143	Medium/माध्यम	English <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> हिंदी <input type="checkbox"/>
Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र	1902	Date/दिनांक	19/08/2023

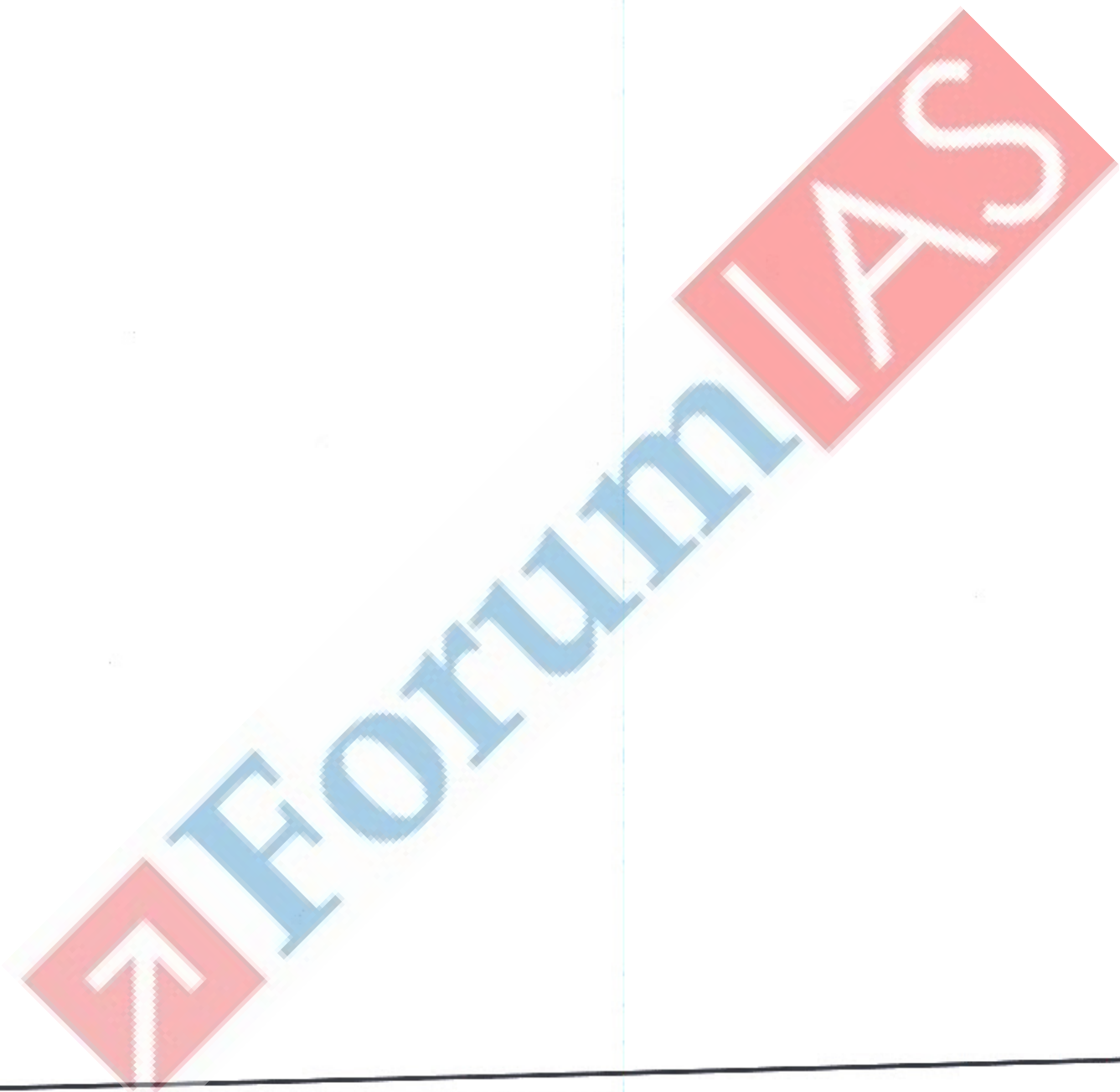
*Center Code : For Online - 1900 / Delhi : Karol bagh - 1901, ORN - 1902, Mukharji Nagar - 1903 / Patna : Boring Rd. - 2001 / Hyderabad : Jawahar Nagar - 2101

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 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 समय रूप किसी अन्य विषय वस्तु, जो मूल्यांकन कर्ता को आपकी कॉपी में पसंद आयी के आधार पर (लेकिन इन्हीं तक सीमित नहीं) पर दिए गए अंक हैं।			For Office Use Only / केवल कार्यालय प्रयोग हेतु	
			ECN CODE/ ईसीएन कोड :	Evaluation Date/ मूल्यांकन तिथि :
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Note: Students are expected to incorporate suggestions from the solution provided in the answers. Discussion classes for the tests are also available online in your portal to aid in your preparation. Further, students are requested to see the good copies of the tests and learn from them. You can also discuss your copy with a Mentor and discover ways and means to improve your answers, or if you have any issues with this test / copy. Asks specific questions, to get specific answers.

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)

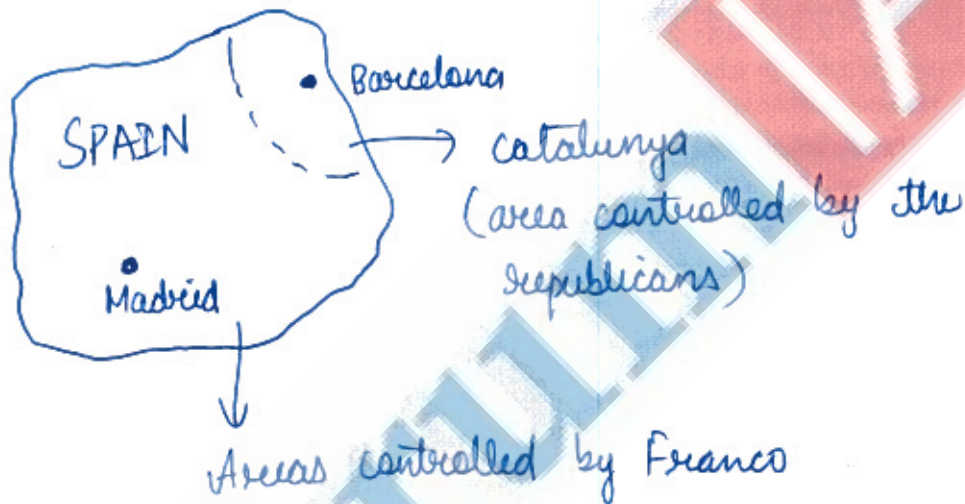
Spanish civil war was a conflict between the fascist forces led by military dictator General Franco and the Republicans in Spain starting in 1937.

Spanish civil war as opening act of WWII

- 1) It was a conflict between authoritarianism and democracy (reflected later between Axis and Allied powers)
- 2) Spanish civil war drew other countries into the conflict giving it an international effect (Germany and Italy supported Franco)
- 3) The conflict also had an ideological component (Franco - right wing capitalism
Republicans - anarcho - communism)

4) Violence spread to other parts of Europe (where conservatives were trying to stop the socialists)

5) Persecution of dissent increased in authoritarian regimes as a result of civil war



Therefore, Spanish civil war initiated a struggle between authoritarianism and democracy in Europe which later got morphed into the second world war.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

#	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)

Buddhism and Jainism were two major Shramana movements that emerged in the 5th - 6th century B.C. India.

Different fate of Jainism and Buddhism

- 1) Buddhism received more royal patronage than Jainism
- 2) Buddhism travelled far across the world (to Central Asia and Gandhara in the West and South East Asia in the east) while Jainism remained confined to India
- 3) Buddhism had a large following while Jainism remains a minority religion in India
- 4) Buddhism had more impact on art, architecture and education (Ajanta caves, Gandhara Art, Nalanda Mahavihara)

Factors behind different fates

- 1) Buddhism adopted a more organised missionary movement (through formation of Sanghas)
- 2) Buddhism, compared to Jainism, was easier to follow due to its moderation (Such as the Madhyamika school of Nagarjuna)
- 3) Buddhism was more organised and bureaucratic in functioning (~~So~~ Vinaya Pitaka has elaborate rules for monks)
- 4) Buddhism received patronage of large and powerful empires such as Mauryans, Jainism early patrons were smaller kings such as Kharvada of Kalinga

Therefore, it was a combination of theological, political and social factors that Buddhism and Jainism had different fates despite emerging around the same time.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

#	(C)	(A)	(P)
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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.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 one of the first pan-India anti-colonial struggle which saw participation from different wakes of life.

Democratization of freedom struggle

1) Included new actors in the national movement

↳ Khilafat movement included the Muslims

↳ large scale participation of women

↳ Working class and peasant participation increased

2) Popular control of the movement

↳ local leadership became crucial in non-cooperation movement (Madari Pasi in United Province)

↳ People made decisions at village level.

3) Inclusion of marginalised sections

(Alluri Sitaram Raju started Rampa rebellion among tribals in conjunction with the NCM)

4) Constructive work led by common people

(National education, Swadeshi, prohibition)

However, NCM suffered from several limitations

1) Loss of control of central leadership

(Violence broke out in Chauri Chaura)

2) Failed to address the question of caste

(untouchables remained largely outside)

3) Did not address the domestic contradictions

(Peasants vs Zamindars; Workers vs. Factory owners)

Therefore, the non-cooperation movement was suffering from several limitations. However, it laid the foundations of future mass struggle against colonial rule.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

#	G	A	P
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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.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)

State Reorganization Act, 1956 acknowledged the linguistic homogeneity of various regions while reorganising the states in independent India.

Success of linguistic reorganisation

- 1) Provided cultural safeguard to various linguistic groups (Tamil, Andhra Pradesh (Telugu))
- 2) Administrative convenience - governments could mould administration based on language
- 3) Reduced linguistic conflicts (Marathi-Gujarati conflict in the Bombay State)
- 4) Served as a template for preserving the "mosaic model" of Indian multiculturalism

However, it also created several problems:

- 1) Linguistic political assertion and opposition to Hindi (Tamil Nadu)
- 2) Increased regional protectionism (Reservations in jobs)
- 3) Inter-state disputes increased
 - ↳ River water disputes (Kaveri dispute between Karnataka - Tamil Nadu)
 - ↳ Border dispute (Maharashtra - Karnataka dispute over Belgavi)
- 4) Regional politics increased regional cleavages (Anti-immigrant rhetoric in Maharashtra)

Therefore, linguistic reorganisation did create several social and political tensions. However, there are enough safeguard mechanisms in our constitution to ensure federalism is maintained.

Feedback

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

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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)

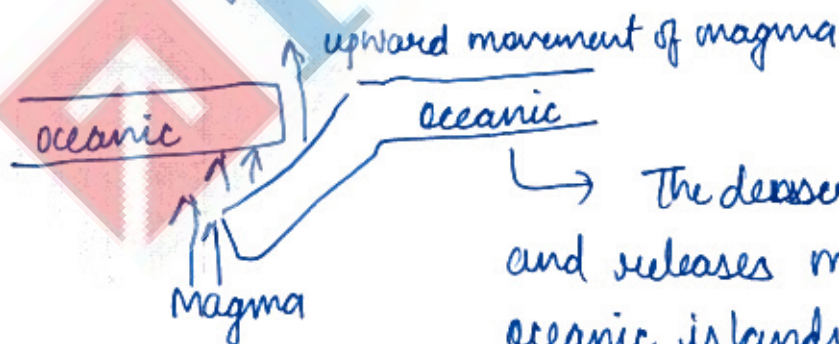
Plate tectonics refers to the movement of lithosphere chunks (called plates) which create variety of landforms on earth.

Volcanic formations in plate tectonic theory

~~There are~~ types of plate interactions

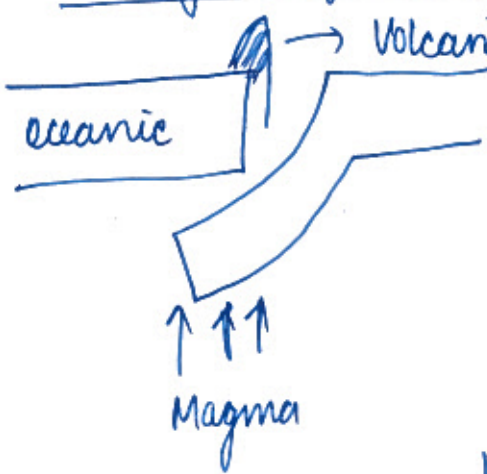
Following types of tectonic activity can create volcanic landforms

1) Convergence of Oceanic and Oceanic plate



↳ Philippines island is an example

2) Convergence of oceanic and continental plates



Here, continental plate remains unaffected and oceanic plate subducts creating volcanic mountains

↳ Rockies mountain is an example

3) Flood Basalt province



Here, basaltic lava flows through a mantle plume creating a plateau

↳ Deccan plateau is an example

Multifarious impacts

Possible explosion of volcanoes (Indonesia)

↳ Earthquakes (Circum-pacific zone)

↳ Formation of new islands (Hongi-Tunga island in Pacific)

Hence, volcanism leads to multidimensional impact on the region.

Feedback

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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)

Aspirational Block Programme (ABP) is an initiative by the NITI Aayog to develop the backward blocks of the country.

Aspirational Block Programme

Key areas

- ↳ Health & Nutrition
- ↳ Water management
- ↳ Education
- ↳ Employment

The ABP programme thus has two major objectives

1) Growth

- ↳ Identify blocks with high demographic potential
- ↳ Create human development
- ↳ Provide opportunities for employment

↳ Helping small farmers and micro family based enterprises

2) Prevent stress migration

↳ Create enough employment opportunities

↳ Provide right and quality education

↳ Ensure clean water and sanitation

↳ Provide a healthy life

ABP is a more decentralised approach than the ADP and is likely to create larger impact.

Reform measures required

1) Empower the institutions of Panchayati Raj

2) Financial support

3) Social audit of programme

4) Robust monitoring measurement

Therefore, the ABP has the ability to change the developmental approach in the country.

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 located mainly in the western countries such as USA, Russia and France.

Critical factors for location of defense industries

1) Historical factors: Industrialised nations who fought two world wars developed defense industry first (US, UK, France, Germany, Russia)

2) Security factor: Countries such as Israel developed defense industry because it is crucial for security

3) Technology and skill : Mainly dominated by western countries

4) Export infrastructure : developed well in USA and Russia

Recent development of defense industry in

India :

↳ Development of indigenous weapons such as LCA Tejas, Akash and Agni missiles

↳ Increasing export of defense equipments

↳ Support to local manufacturing companies under defense indigenisation programme

Therefore, there are various changes going on in the location of defense industries due to changes in geopolitical scenario.

Feedback

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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)

Socio - Economic - Caste census (SECC) seeks to enumerate people, their caste and their socio-economic status.

Importance of SECC

- 1) Evidence based policy making (most welfare policies are based on older data or guess work)
- 2) Data driven affirmative action (quotas in jobs can be given based on socio-economic status of a group)
- 3) Re-evaluate the reservation scheme (SECC can help evaluate how much benefit has been received by communities availing reservations)
- 4) Help in identifying backward communities, regions or new dimensions of exclusion

Challenges with SECC

- 1) Caste is difficult to identify and harmonise (same caste can have different names and different castes can have same names)
- 2) Create rigid caste identities (increase the politicization of caste)
- 3) Socio-economic status may be difficult to determine (surveys are disputed in capturing social indicators)

Way forward

- 1) Devise a methodology that can effectively incorporate needs of survey
- 2) Ensure data protection and privacy of individuals
- 3) Use the data strictly for policy and welfare purpose

Therefore, if conducted properly SECC can be very effective in targetted welfare.

Feedback

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

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

Indian society can be termed as a sainforest containing a variety of cultures co-existing while also maintaining its distinctiveness.

Common values of Indian society

- 1) co-existence of modernity and tradition
 - ↳ Modern political and economic institutions
 - ↳ Traditional structures of family, caste, religion and kinship
- 2) Public morality and ethical conduct
 - ↳ Indigenous ideas of public morality continue to inform our socio-political culture.
- 3) Cultural conservation - will to conserve religion, language and culture. Pats break on hasty passages.

4) Hierarchies - social hierarchies of caste and gender operate across the country

Presence of diversity

- 1) Linguistic diversity - Thousands of languages spoken as mother tongue
- 2) Religious diversity - various religions co-existing together
- 3) Diversity in food, dress and art
- 4) Diversity of social and political ideologies

Therefore, Indian society is a mosaic of various cultures that share a common foundation but maintains their distinctiveness creating a sense of heterogeneity.

Feedback

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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)

According to UN World Population Prospect, India is set of overtake China to become the most populous country of the world.

Factors influencing population growth

- 1) Fertility and mortality (current TFR = 2.1)
- 2) level of healthcare
- 3) Education standards
- 4) Family planning (use of contraceptives)
- 5) Migration (Migration outside the country is very low compared to population growth)
- 6) Economic growth and standard of living

Need for raising the minimum age of marriage

- 1) late marriage \Rightarrow More education \Rightarrow Better family planning
- 2) Early marriage has detrimental impact on maternal health
- 3) Better economic status

However, only raising the minimum age will not help unless there is:

- 1) Effective education opportunity
- 2) Good employment for women
- 3) Change in patriarchal values

NFHS-5 surveys shows a positive association between education and fertility and health.

Therefore, raising the standards of education should be the top priority for sustaining the 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)

Tribal rebellions began in the British India during the early days of revenue farming with the Mal Pahariya revolt of 1773 in the Rajmahal hills.

Reasons behind tribal unrest

1) Change in tribal economic system

↳ Tribal lands were given to the absentee landlords

↳ Tribal artisans were reduced to casual labourers

↳ They became tenants on their land

(These grievances stimulated the Pahariya revolt)

2) Loss of forest control

↳ Government declared ownership of forests

↳ Forest laws enacted to ban Jhum cultivation
(Indian Forest Act, 1864)

↳ Forest Department established to avenge tribal activities

3) Threat to religion and culture

↳ Missionaries were resented

↳ Forest was worshipped as sacred spirit

(Munda rebellion acquired a distinct religious orientation)

4) Mistrust of colonial government

↳ Government settled retired military officers on fringes of forests to keep tribals under control

↳ Demarkation of tribal areas and their isolation from larger society.

Reasons for limited success

- 1) Highly localised movement \Rightarrow easier to crush and subjugate
- 2) Primitive weapons and warfare methods
- 3) Lack of any support from intelligentsia or mainstream leaders.
- 4) less organised structure \Rightarrow often centred around a messianic personality such as Birsa Munda or Alluri Sitarama Raju
- 5) British often received support of local elites and zamindars (during Munda rebellion)

Therefore, the tribal uprisings during British rule could achieve limited success. However, their continuous struggle made crucial contributions to larger national movement.

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.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)

India achieved independence in 1947 from the British as a result of various factors that evolved out of the national movement.

Limited success of Quit India Movement (QIM)

QIM sought to upset the colonial empire by a popular upsurge. It was successful in creating pressure on British empire by:

- 1) Collapsing colonial structures in several regions
- 2) Establishing indigenous structures and institutions such as Tatya Saheb in Satara
- 3) Violent uprising during the second world war

However, it died down by the end of 1943 and the entire national leadership was put in jail. But various other factors emerged which gave impetus to freedom movement:

1) Domestic politics

- ↳ Royal Indian Navy revolt ⇒ Created a suspicion of revolt in other institutions
- ↳ Trial of INA soldiers ⇒ Created new sense of fraternity and enthusiasm
- ↳ Increasing conflict and violence over demand for Pakistan

2) International factors

- ↳ Atlantic charter created pressure of decolonisation

↳ British were in huge debt after second world war

↳ Focus shifted to reconstruction of Europe

↳ American pressure to increase democracy in a bid to counter Soviet Union

↳ Cold war threat ⇒ Soviet Union's support to the colonies in national struggle

Therefore, though the GIM was a major upsurge (greatest since the 1857 revolt), it was a combination of domestic politics and global circumstances that pushed Britain to agree for transfer of power.

Feedback

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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 is an ascetic and mystical strand of Islam which is based on the idea of devotion as the path of salvation.

Factors behind deepening of roots of Sufism

1) It created a blend of Hinduism and Islam

(Sufi order of Bayazid is known to have been inspired by Upanishads; Kashmir Sufism is a blend of Islamic and Saurite traditions)

2) Use of indigenous languages (Islamic clergy

used Arabic and Persian, Sufis such as Amir Khusro used Awadhi)

- 3) Proximity to the Bhakti movement (salvation through devotion to God)
- 4) Reformist orientation (rejected the caste taboos and ethnic hierarchies)
- 5) Community service (Sufi saints preached service through events such as langar)
- 6) Incorporation of local cultural elements such as festivals, idioms, dress, food, etc.

Impact of Sufism in Indian society

- 1) Syncretic culture (poetry of Amir Khuseo, Hindustani classical music)
- 2) Communal harmony and peaceful co-existence
- 3) Impact on art and music (Sufi music as a distinct genre)

- 4) Influence on indigenous religions
(Guru Granth Sahib contains sayings of Sufi saints)
- 5) Impacted reformist orientation of Bhakti movement (saints such as Kabir were influenced)
- 6) Tradition of building mausoleums of Sufi Saints which have become major pilgrimage centre for all communities

Therefore, Sufism adapted to the local conditions in India which led to the creation of a new syncretic culture creating a new tradition of Indian Sufism.

Feedback

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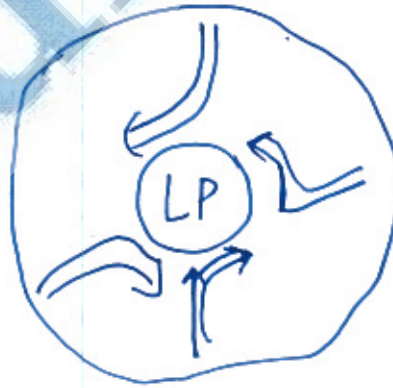
Q.14) Enumerate the reasons behind rising intensity and frequency of cyclones in the Arabian Sea in recent years. Giving special reference to NDMA guidelines, recommend measures to check the adverse impacts of cyclones. (15 marks, 250 words)

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

Cyclone is a large air mass circulating around an intense low pressure region formed over the sea.

Conditions for formation of cyclone

- 1) Sea surface temperature above 26°C
- 2) Intense low pressure
- 3) Closed isobars
- 4) Coriolis force



Reason behind rising intensity and frequency of cyclones in the Arabian sea

- 1) Rising sea temperature \Rightarrow A consequence of global warming

2) Marine heat waves \Rightarrow exacerbated by climate change

3) El Nino can create mini-global warming
 \Rightarrow Increasing sea surface temperature

Measures to check the adverse impacts of cyclones

About 5100 km of Indian coastline is vulnerable to cyclones. National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) has released following guidelines for dealing with cyclones:

1) An effective early warning system
 \Rightarrow Proper information dissemination system

2) Creating connectivity infrastructure for coastal communities to facilitate evacuation

- 3) Create shelters and cattle mounds
- 4) Structural solutions \Rightarrow Creating bio-shields such as Mangroves
- 5) Community awareness and participation in adaptation
- 6) Skill and capacity development

Increasing intensity and frequency of cyclones on India's western coast demands a specialised focus on preparing communities to deal with the disaster.

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)

Climate change refers to changes in the patterns of global climate due to increasing temperature of the atmosphere.

Impact on hydrological cycle

1) Exeric monsoon pattern \Rightarrow Pressure belts may not shift as per known patterns causing intense draughts and flood.

2) Flooding and eventual drying of rivers
 \hookrightarrow Himalayan rivers to receive lots of water due to glacier melting (ICIMOD predicts 2/3rd glacier melting by 2100)

↳ Rivers to eventually dry up due to lack of replenishment

3) Lowering of water table ⇒ less water to percolate downward

4) Untimely rainfall and hailstorms ⇒ Reduce crop yield ⇒ Impact food security.

Suitable mitigation and adaptation strategies

1) Mitigation

↳ Reducing GHG emission to meet Paris agreement target

↳ Global cooperation to phase out inefficient fuel

↳ Finance mechanisms for technology transition

↳ Consumption behaviour changes (Mission LiFE)

2) Adaptation

- ↳ Revive traditional water bodies (Jal Shakti Abhiyan)
- ↳ Water conservation (Rainwater harvesting, watershed management)
- ↳ Regulating groundwater extraction
- ↳ Climate smart agriculture (reducing water footprint)
- ↳ Sustainable mountain development to save Himalayan-Hindukush glaciers
- ↳ Awareness and preparedness at community level.

Therefore, the changes in hydrological cycle demands slow reforms involving mitigating and adaptation.

Feedback

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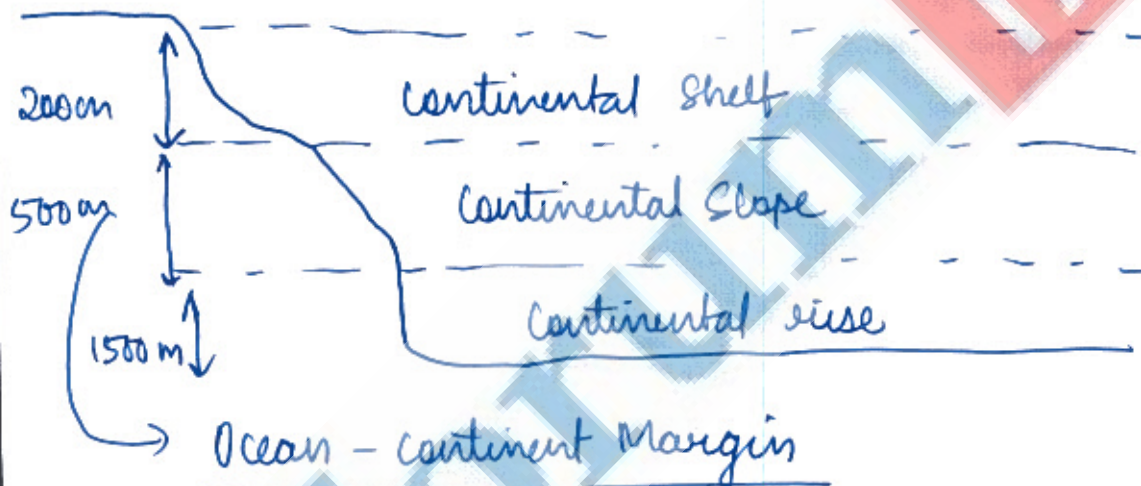
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TOTAL MARKS	
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Q.16) Defining continental shelf, highlight its resource potential and ecological significance. (15 marks, 250 words)

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

Continental shelf is a part of continental land-mass which is submerged under water upto a depth of 200m.



Resource potential of continental shelf

Continental shelf is full of sediments and terrestrial deposits creating several resources:

1) Petroleum : 90% of crude oil resource found in continental shelf (Persian Gulf,

Gulf of Chambat, etc.)

2) Sulfur : found primarily in the ocean
(Gulf of Mexico)

3) Other minerals :

↳ Gold found in Alaska

↳ Kerala monazite sand contains Thorium

↳ Zirconium found in continental shelf.

Ecological significance

1) High biodiversity ⇒ Because of high solar energy ⇒ Good fishing ground

2) Coral reefs ⇒ Rainforest of the ocean

3) Susceptible to small changes ⇒ Marine organisms are sensitive to small changes ~~and~~ in temperature & salinity

- 4) Shelter for seagrasses and seaweeds
 ⇒ Provides habitat to endangered species such as Dugong.

Measures to safeguard continental shelf

- 1) Responsible and sustainable mining
- 2) Improved fishing techniques (replace bottom trawlers with sea cage culture)
- 3) Green Shipping
- 4) Measures to prevent oil spills, garbage dump and marine pollution

Therefore, there is a need for responsible use of continental shelf so that its services are not hampered.

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)

According to National Family Health Survey - 5 (NFHS-5), about 30% of women of age group 15-49 years have experienced violence.

Patriarchal roots of gender-based violence

- 1) Power concentrated in the hands of men
- 2) Women coerced to believe they deserved to be punished
- 3) Justice system dominated by men
- 4) Restrictions on mobility and empowerment of women
- 5) Women's duty restricted as wives and mothers

6) Women as financial liability hence need to dutifully serve men

Antithetical to societal growth

1) Women make up 50% of the population. Half the population, if oppressed, will stagnate social growth.

2) Inhibits realisation of India's demographic dividend. (Female LFPR in India very low ~26%)

3) Bad maternal health translates to bad health of children \Rightarrow High prevalence of Anaemia among women and children (NFHS)

4) Against constitutional values of equality and social justice

Reform measures required

- 1) Strengthening of laws dealing with gender based violence
- 2) Empowering National Commission of Women to make it an autonomous institution
- 3) Women's education and health should be the focus of govt. policy
- 4) Gender budgeting should be mainstreamed at all level.
- 5) Govt. should invest in teaching self defense
- 6) Empowering SHGs to create financially empowered women

Therefore, gender violence can be dealt with through empowerment & education which will weaken patriarchal values.

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 is a hierarchical social stratification, unique to Indian society in which groups are placed and ranked in reference to each other with different rights and privileges.

Caste calculus in modern society

1) Social sphere

↳ Prevalence of caste endogamy

↳ Clustering of migrants in urban areas around people of their caste

↳ Rural habitation based on caste dynamics

↳ Instances of untouchability found against people from lowest caste

2) Political Sphere

- ↳ caste based political parties, pressure groups
- ↳ caste mobilization for vote bank
- ↳ Political competition among dominant castes
- ↳ Demand for caste based reservations
- ↳ caste census demand for politicisation of caste.

3) Economic sphere

- ↳ 98% of manual scavenger come from the so called untouchable castes
- ↳ landownership among Dalits is merely 10% compared to 40% among people of higher castes

↳ Dalit women are likely to die younger

↳ Among entrepreneurs, Dalit representation is abysmally low.

Thus, caste continues to keep its hold on almost all aspects of Indian society. However, there are several changes such as:

- 1) Increasing representation of Dalits in politics and administration (due to affirmative action)
- 2) Rural Dalits have delinked themselves from agriculture and involved in non-farm jobs.
- 3) Dalit political assertion has also increased since 1980s

Therefore, though caste calculus remains predominant, there are changes in social, economic and political milieu as well.

Feedback

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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)

According to NITI Aayog 600 million Indians were facing water crisis in 2017.

Factors contributing to water crisis in cities

- 1) Encroachment of traditional water bodies (traditional lakes encroached in Bangalore)
- 2) Overgroundwater extraction (India extracts 25% of global groundwater)
- 3) Concreteization (prevents groundwater discharge)
- 4) Population pressure, water wastage, behavioural issues

- 5) Water pollution (Yamuna among most pollution sources in the world)
- 6) Climate change (erratic rainfall patterns, heatwaves, drying up of lakes)

Complexities in implementing water management plan

- 1) Balancing growth, industrialization and urbanization with ecosystem preservation
- 2) Slums developed over encroached river floodplains
- 3) Agricultural groundwater use is difficult to regulate (will put additional financial stress on farmers)
- 4) Difficult to inculcate behavioural changes

Reform measures required

- 1) Implementation of Jal Shakti Abhiyan in spirit :
 - ↳ Rainwater harvesting
 - ↳ Watershed management
 - ↳ Reviving traditional water bodies
 - ↳ Clean water & sanitation
- 2) Agricultural reforms
 - ↳ Crop diversification
 - ↳ Use of drip irrigation
- 3) Behavioural reforms - promote reuse of wastewater, collaborate with civil society.
- 4) Better urban planning - create sponge cities (using permeable materials)

Therefore, through proper vision and planning, water woes of Indian cities can be reduced.

Feedback

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

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Q.20) Though important elements of group identity, religion and region also run the risk of deepening communal cleavages. Comment. (15 marks, 250 words)

हालांकि समूह की पहचान का एक महत्वपूर्ण तत्व, धर्म और क्षेत्र भी सांप्रदायिक दरार को गहरा करने का जोखिम उठाते हैं। टिप्पणी कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Social identity is effective claim of belonging to a social category. It can be based on religion, region, language or ethnicity.

Religion and region as important elements of group identity

1) Religion

- ↳ Provides a unified moral identity to a group
- ↳ Social cohesion through congregational worship, festivals, etc.
- ↳ Aesthetics to cope up with the homogenising effect of modernity
- ↳ Strengthens family and kinship relations

2) Region

- ↳ Helps in developing collective interests
- ↳ Creates regional brotherhood and fraternity
- ↳ Helps organise to demand issues and policy of collective well being

However, religion and region can deepen the communal cleavages

1) Religion

- ↳ Threats of conversion and demographic change
- ↳ Prosecution of religious minorities for politics
- ↳ Cultural differences can create moral conflict (beef eating)
- ↳ Fight over public space or place of worship (Ram Mandir - Babri Masjid dispute)

2) Region

- ↳ Regional protectionism (quotas for locals)
- ↳ Inter-state disputes (Assam - Mizoram)
- ↳ Linguistic assertion (Hindi - Tamil controversy)

However, despite such issues there are enough constitutional provisions to maintain fraternity :

- 1) Freedom of conscience, religion and faith
- 2) Right to conserve culture
- 3) Mechanism to resolve inter-state disputes
- 4) Special status to backward regions.

Hence, Indian constitution is emblematic of the mosaic model of Indian multiculturalism thus saving India from deepening of religious and regional communal cleavages.

Feedback

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Mentor Feedback Questions

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Test Goal

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		

* Subject to change without prior notice.

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