



TEST CODE 6 1 1 3 0 1

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

Time Allowed : Three Hours
समय : तीन घंटे

ForumIAS

Maximum Marks : 250
अधिकतम अंक : 250

GENERAL STUDIES / सामान्य अध्ययन

Name Of Candidate परीक्षार्थी का नाम	SHAHIDA BEGUM S.	Medium/माध्यम	English <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> हिंदी <input type="checkbox"/>
Roll No./अनुक्रमांक	1910091018	Date/दिनांक	25/8/23
Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र	1901		

*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 : 9 : 10	End Time/समाप्त करने का समय : 12 : 10
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 कौपी 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 :			EG/ईजी : ① ② ③ ④ ⑤	Evaluation Date/ मूल्यांकन तिथि :



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

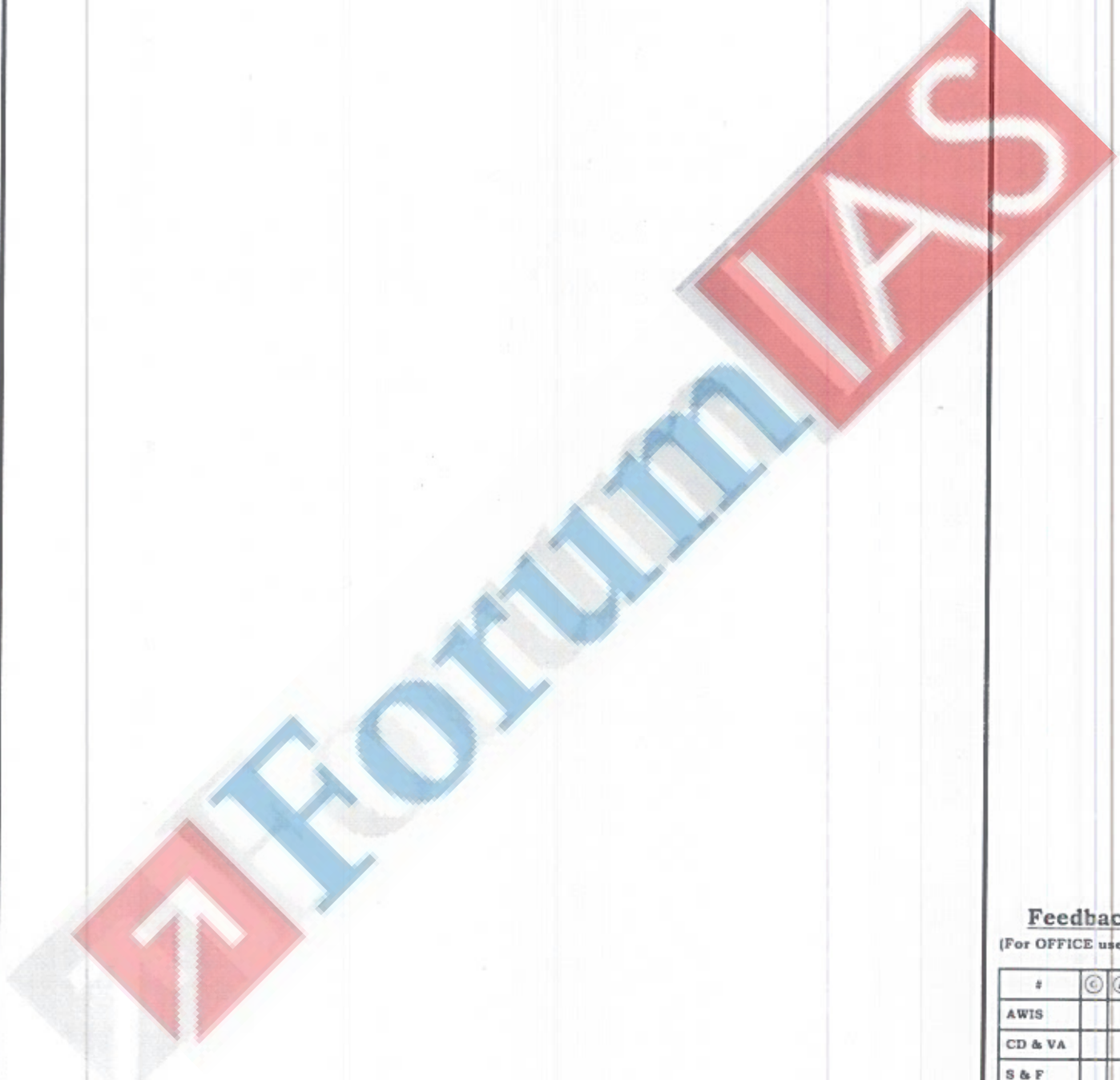
1. **AWIS = Answered What is Asked.** This means whether you have addressed the core demand of the question or not. Addressing the core demand of the question gets you an objectively fair score. It is examiner's perception if you have understood the question and if you know the answer in the first place. 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)



Feedback

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Please put tick
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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 प्रारब्ध की व्याख्या कैसे करेंगे? (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Buddhism & Jainism are important heterodox sect that emerged in 6th BC as a result of anti-shamanic movement

Similarities between them:-

- (i) Both emerged against Brahmanical orthodoxy.
- (ii) Rejected elaborate rituals.
- (iii) Rejected the authority of Veda.
- (iv) Both emphasised on Non-violence, Ahimsa & truth (satya).
- (v) Gave elaborate code of conduct & ethics for people in society.

eg) Buddhism => 8 - code of conduct (madyamarg)

Jainism => 5 codes

Differences :-

Buddhism	Jainism
(i) preached middle path (No extreme austerity/ penance)	(i) lived in <u>austerity</u> (eg) Shed all clothes <u>Digambaras</u>
(ii) rejected <u>caste system</u>	(ii) Accepted <u>caste system</u> ⇒ result of <u>previous karma</u> .
(iii) No <u>conclusive belief</u> in <u>god</u>	(iii) rejected idea of <u>god</u> or <u>plaud</u> below <u>jina</u> .
(iv) Presently it's followed by very minimal no. of people	(iv) widely <u>practised</u> in <u>society</u> .

Nevertheless, both the religion attached the fate of society to good.

Feedback

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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 (1920-1922)

1st mass movement under Gandhi, with focus on swadeshi, boycott & passive resistance techniques.

NCM - democratized India's freedom struggle:

- (i) Born of two causes of NCM by khilafat issue.
- (ii) "swaraj" - goal during Nagpur session.
- (iii) Unity between Muslim League & INC seen.
- (iv) Unified demand (eg).
 Village Council - Indians 50%.
 Legislative Council 5 years.
- (v) Higher participation of people from all level.
 (eg) Peasant at large level



- (eg). Lawyers gave up practice
- Bihar Vidyapeeth, Kashi Vidyapeeth merged.
 - All India khilafat conference - by Lyadhi.

Inherent limitations :->

- (i) Internal squabbles among leaders
(eg) swarajist v No chauras.
- (ii) Rampant violence => Chauri Chaura.
- (iii) Increased activities of revolutionaries.
(eg) HRA.
- (iv) Muslim cause - worn out easily.
- (v) Government - not mood for talks.

Nevertheless NCM, laid foundation for eventual demand of 'purna swaraj' x CDM in Indian freedom movement

Feedback

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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)

The states reorganisation act of 1956 - reorganised states on the basis of language to address the linguist divides.

Benefits of the act:-

- (i) It acted as basis for National integration in post-independent India.
 (eg) Madras state → Tamil Nadu & Andhra state
- (ii) It helps to preserve the cultural identities of individuals.
- (iii) Effective method of administration
- (iv) protects the livelihood of the people. (eg) Dravidian movement.

(v) Preserves the unity of the country (eg) No one state one language formula.

Shortcomings of the act-

(i) Created a domino effect.
 (eg) maratha movement;
sauva movement;

(ii) Did not address the concern of nationless - state (eg) Bodoland issue;
Jaitland issue.

(iii) Created feverous movements.
 (eg) death of Potti siramulu.

(iv) Livelihood of linguistic minorities in states - not addressed.
 (eg) Kannada people in Kerala border.

Nevertheless, Linguistic margabation paved way for cooperative federalism in post independent India.

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 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)

Plate tectonic theory explain the process of plate movements which creates endogenic forces result is creation of geomorphological structures.

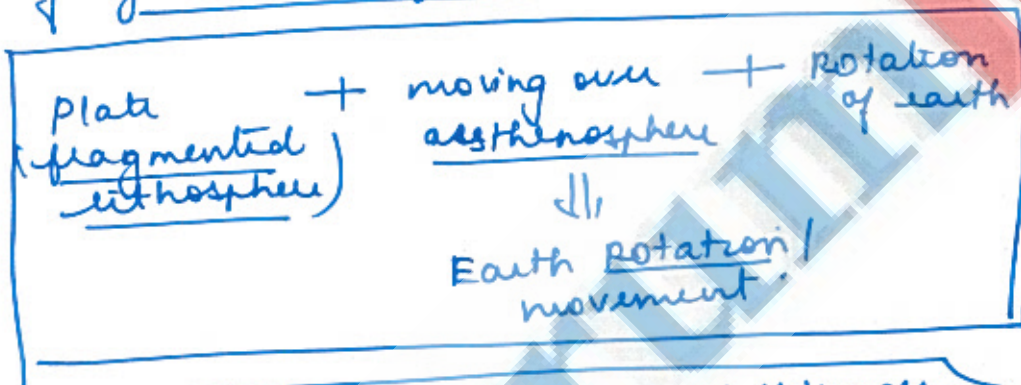
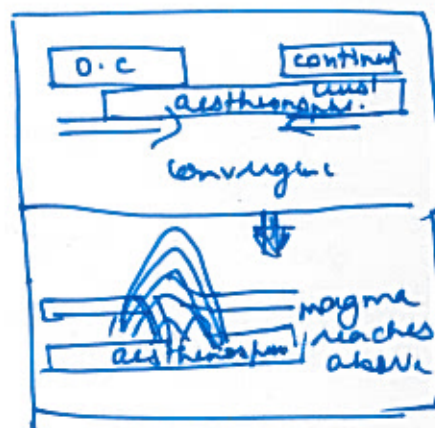


Plate tectonic & location of Volcanoes :-

(i) Destructive volcanoes - located on convergence of two plate boundaries.

(eg) Pacific fire ring of Mt. Sinabung

(ii) Ocean - ocean convergence also create volcanic islands (eg) Iceland.



(iii) Divergent plate boundary \Rightarrow result in creation of ridges \Rightarrow active volcanoes.
 eg) mid-ocean ridge.



Multifarious impact of Volcanoes:-

positive impact

Negative impact

(i) Boost tourism
 \Rightarrow mt. Kilimanjaro.

(i) Loss of life & property

(ii) Reduces global temperature
 \Rightarrow aerosol - absorb / scatter light

eg) mt. Tonga

(iii) Formation of fertile soil
 eg) Deccan plateau India.

(ii) Disrupts structures

(iii) Alters the geomorphology

eg) course of river.

Thus plate tectonics reveal great deal of information about spread & growth of volcanoes.

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS	
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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 district programme of

NITI Aayog is a flag ship programme with the aim the increase the growth of development prospects of backward region

Aspirational Blocks:-

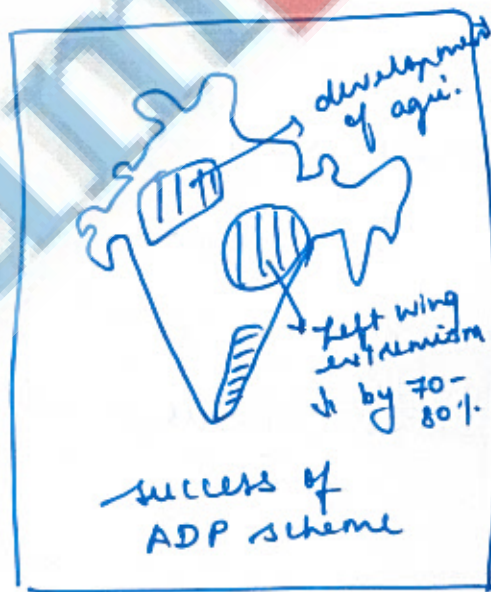
(A) Balanced growth:-

(i) creates multiplier effect

(ii) Boost production & consumption (eg) PLI scheme.

(iii) Address the regional growth deficits.

(eg) western area - agri - non - remunerative



(iv) tailor made approach → create employment opportunities for all.

(B) check stress migration:-

Intrastate migration - 4X than inter-state migration
(बिना राज्य)

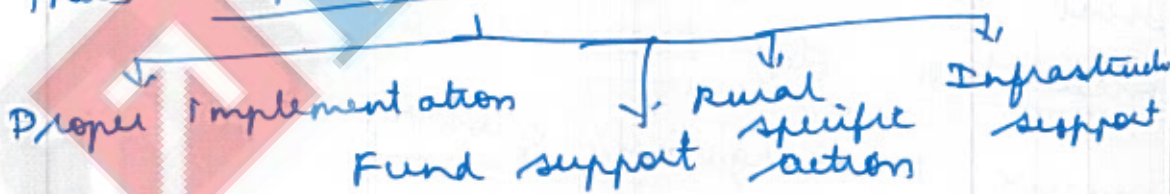
(i) create rural capital industries

(ii) ⇒ (eg) Food processing industries

(iii) creates efficient durable assets
(eg) mangroves ⇒ community water infrastructure

(iv) creates employment by skill development

Thus aspirational block



can help in achieving the twin goal of growth & migration issues

Feedback

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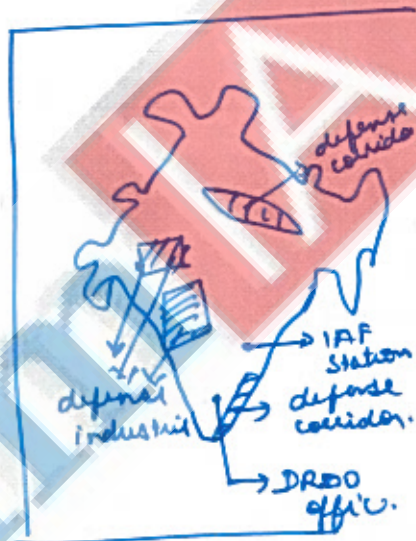
TOTAL MARKS	
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Q.7) Describe the critical factors for location of defense industries and suggest measures to overcome the challenges. (10 marks, 150 words)

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

With Increase in budget expenditure to Defense over 3%, India - consistent importance to growth of defense industry.

Factors determine the location:-



(i) presence of state of art infrastructure facilities (eg) plg of play in Tamilnadu. Defense corridor.

(ii) availability of skilled labour force in the region.

(iii) Provision of connectivity for quick mobilisation.
(eg) Mumbai - port

(iv) Lyography of the region \Rightarrow give critical & strategic advantage

(v) Availability of quality raw materials
(eg) Uttarpradesh.

Measures to overcome \rightarrow

(i) High infrastructure expenditure for potential state.

(eg) US \rightarrow > 20% expenditure

(ii) Make in India provision to reduce import (eg) IDEX, positive procurement

(iii) Encourage private players
(eg) Ashtak ligland \Rightarrow vehicles & automobile.

Thus Atma Nirbhar Bharat strategies should be view expanded to defense sector as well

\rightarrow

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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 - aims to understand the demography of the nation in terms of quality, structure, cultural & social aspects

SECC => Equitable resource allocation & targeted welfare.

- (i) Understand the economic status of population in region.
- (ii) Targeted beneficiary identification.
- (iii) Evidence based policy making
- (iv) help to implement policies without leakage.
- (v) Higher resource allocation in low developed area
eg) Left wing extremism affected region.

(vii) SECC - achieve in redistribution of income by growth prospects
 eg) high welfare expenditure on BIMARU states.

Shortcomings :->

- (i) public availability of data ↓
profiling of population
 eg) caste based, race based
- (ii) used as tool for vote bank politics - affect free by fair election.
- (iii) treasonal populist measures can be taken.
 eg) freebie culture.

Thus SECC, despite its negatives can help in targeted development if utilised ethically.

Feedback -

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TOTAL MARKS

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

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

Indian society is often referred to as salad bowl of the India due to its immense cultural tapestry by mosaic diversity.

Common values ⇒ composite texture

(i) value of Joint family system

↳ collectivism ↳ economic division of labour.
↳ strong hold to familial values.

(eg) census - no concept of Nuclear family in India.

(ii) Religiosity ⇒ more than 100 different types of religion found but all express same values.

↳ love & tolerance

(iii) Caste system - for organic division of labour in society.

Diverse practices \Rightarrow heterogeneity:-

- (i) Linguistic diversity \Rightarrow with more the 533 languages / dialects in India.
- (ii) Different cultural beliefs
(eg) Tribes - animistic beliefs.
- (iii) Geographical diversity \Rightarrow different cultural systems.
(eg) Transhumance creating
- (iv) Festivals & traditions

Thus India is a country of "Unity in Diversity" which makes it the cultural capital of the world.

— x —

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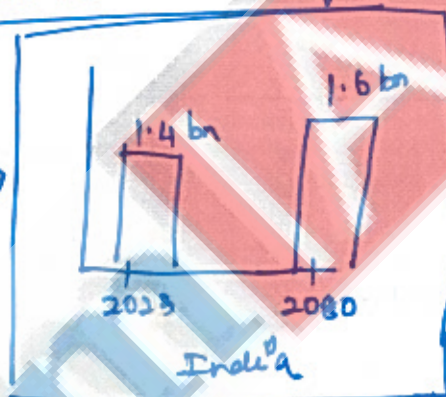
Q.10) What are the factors that influence population growth in the country? In this perspective, examine the relevance and need of raising the minimum marriageable age of women for population development.
(10 marks, 150 words)

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)

UNDESA report \Rightarrow India recently overtook

China as the most populous country

Factors influence population growth:



(i) High birth rate -

determined by TFR

(a) Bihar - $\boxed{TFR = 3.2}$

Tamil Nadu $\Rightarrow 2.0$

(ii) Increasing life expectancy

\approx 70y female \approx 68 - male.

(iii) Lower death rate due to improved medical facilities.

(iv) Increasing immigration seen in past decade.

(v) Easy availability of contraception etc)

Need for increasing minimum marriageable age for women:

⇒ Bill in parliament required marriage age for both men & women ⇒ 21 years

- (i) Reduces marriageable age window
- (ii) Increases educational opportunities
↓
high employment ⇒ low reproduction
- (iii) Reduces child marriage (≈ 36%)
- (iv) provision of adequate skills for women
↓

reap benefits of demographic dividend.

Limitation → average marriage today 21
→ not necessarily increase education.

Thus, government through schemes like start-up, stand-up, shiksha abhiyan aims to develop women's capital to reap benefits of Demographic dividend

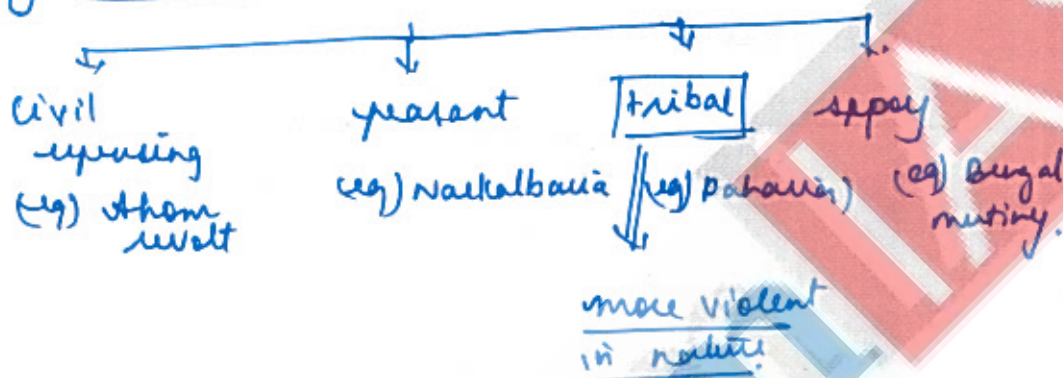
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TOTAL MARKS			

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)

Series of sporadic outbreaks occurred during 1700s - 1857 - called as people's resistance



Reasons for tribal unrest

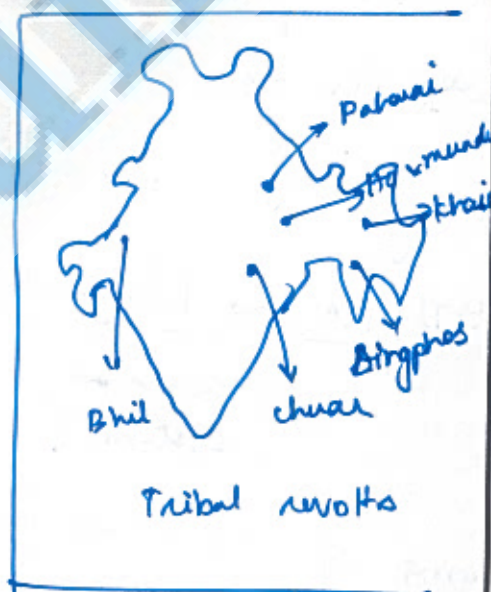
Economic

(i) Establishing land revenue settlement

(eg) pahardiyas in Chotanagpur

(ii) Forcing settled agriculture system.

(iii) Curbing of shifting agriculture
(eg) Chuar revolt.



(iv) Restriction on forest rights

(eg) reserve forests.

(v) Prohibition of grazing, use of forest produce by tribes

↳ For British commercial use.

Social

(i) Influence of christian missionaries
(eg) Lex Loci act ⇒ Forced conversion

(ii) Involving in customary rights

(eg) Ho ⇒ Chunkatti land system
(customary land holding system).

(iii) Curbing of their religious practices

(eg) Chond - "maria" practice (human sacrifice).

(iv) Rapid desanskritisation of tribes in border areas.

(eg) Chasi revolt.

Success → tall leaders like - Binsu munda emerged
 → got concession from British (Assam - revolt).
 Post 1857 - practice of non-interference

Limitations:

- (i) Localised in nature (eg) central by North-east concentration.
- (ii) Outdated weapon system (eg) Bow & arrow.
- (iii) Unity - based on ethnic ties ↓ weak link.
- (iv) Easily accepted for concessions. (eg) Coya revolt.
- (v) British - powerful weapons by communication.
- (vi) No unified ideology / goal.

Nevertheless, tribal unrest - laid foundation for the 1st war of Indian Independence (1857).

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)

Indian Independence is the result of various approach, ideologies that was shaped over a period of 100 years.

Not a result of forced expulsion — by Quit India movement:— (QIM)

(i) QIM of 1942 can be seen as watershed movement in Indian freedom struggle.

(ii) However it did not led to expulsion of power

- movement short lived
- No conclusive decision were taken.
- leaderless most of the time.

(iii) No negotiations were made

Independence — confluence of domestic policies :-

(i) Moderate demands of 'No taxation without representation'

(ii) Exposing the economic drain of the country.

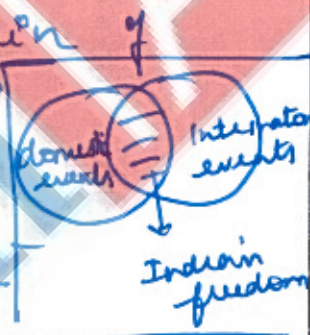
(iii) Extremists — Idea of extra constitutional struggle.

(eg) swadeshi or boycott movement.

(eg) Demand for "swaraj".

(iv) swarajist → outwitted "public safety bill".

(v) Demand of pure swaraj in Lahore session of 1929.



(vi) creation of CDM by people's resistance.

all the above shape the repulsion.

Independence \Rightarrow confluence of global circumstance

(i) 1917 - Russian Revolution - instilling pride of Nationalism.

(ii) WWI & Paris Peace Conference exposing white supremacy

(iii) support of US & European post WW II in granting independence to India & other colonies.

(iv) India's non-violent struggle at International Press (CDM)

All these mutually played great role in achieving the complete independence of the country

— x —

Feedback

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#	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

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 - medieval liberal reform movement of Islam that emerged around 12-13th Century AD in North India.

Reasons for deepened roots in Islam:-

- (i) Basis of movement - Love & unity
- (ii) Focussed on Devotion to God.
- (iii) Rejected ritual & elaborate practices.

(eg) Brahmanism ⇒ derogatory practices - caste & varna system.

(iv) Included all sections of society including untouchables.

(v) Received high political patronage

(eg) Akbar - Salim Chisti's tomb for sufi saint.

(eg) Qutub Minar - for Bhatiyar Chaki.

(vi) Lived on simple & ascetic means

(eg) Voluntary begging → simplicity.

(vii) Focus on Monothism → conducive for all to practice.

Impact of Sufism on society :-

(i) Music → Elaborate music tradition

(eg) Amir Khusau's - Ghazals

→ New instruments were introduced (eg) sitar.

- (ii) Dance - persian dance like Kathak gained prominence.
- (iii) Established equality in society
↳ including untouchables & lower castes.
- (iv) Created spirit of 'Universal Brotherhood'
- (v) Rejection of superstitions & rituals
- (vi) Also included women & voted against their discriminatory practices.
- (vii) Followed Burial instead of cremation practices.

Thus reform along with Bhakti created long-lasting impact on society and all its facets.

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS

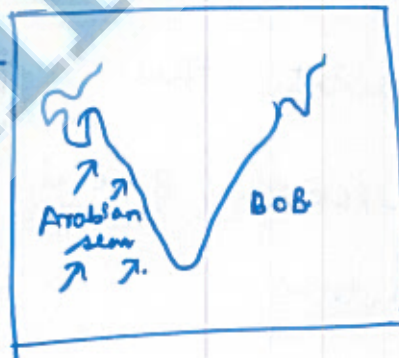
Q.14) Enumerate the reasons behind rising intensity and frequency of cyclones in the Arabian Sea in recent years. Giving special reference to NDMA guidelines, recommend measures to check the adverse impacts of cyclones. (15 marks, 250 words)

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)

Cyclones are intense low pressure areas where marginal warm water gets intensified creating severe storms w/ rainfall

Reasons for increased cyclone in Arabian sea region :-

(i) Increasing sea surface area temperature
 $\approx 35-37^\circ\text{C}$



(ii) Climate change - causing erratic interseasonal change.

(iii) Influx of water by large number of rivers (≈ 600 river streams in Arabian sea).

- (iv) Increasing Intensity of EL-Niño in recent days. in Australian region
- (v) shifting of trade winds → getting stronger.
- (vi) Higher intensity of Coriolis force.
eg). Asani in Gujarat.
. Biparjey

measures to check cyclones :-

NDMA guidelines:



- (i) creation of Natural barriers.
- (ii) Flood proofing & flood plaining of Zones.

- (i) Installation of Early Warning system
- (ii) community mobility to

(iii) Use of nature based solution

reduce impact

(iv) mangroves afforestation along the plain area.

(iii) Use of ICT to disseminate information

(v) creation of natural cyclone break
eg) Odisha.

(iv) creation of backup of essentials

(a) food, fuel, water etc.

(v) reduce risk of fire.

These cyclone - getting severe due to impact of climate change, which should be addressed in priority using Sendai framework & NDMA guidelines.

— x — .

Feedback

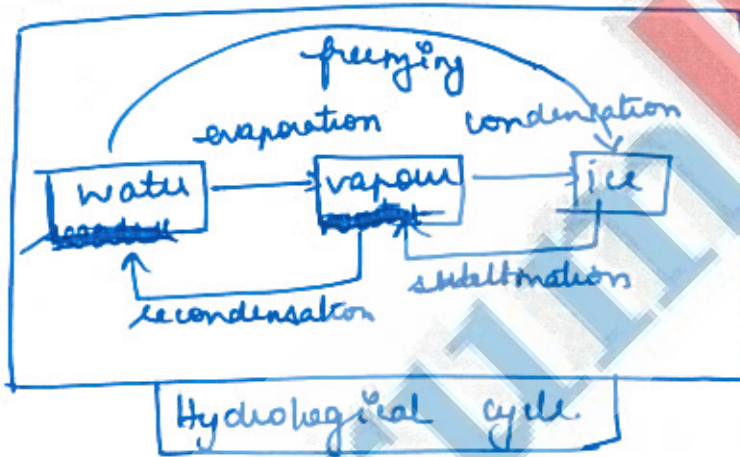
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Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.			
TOTAL MARKS			

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

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

Hydrological cycle refers to the cyclical movement of water in various forms in earth's biosphere

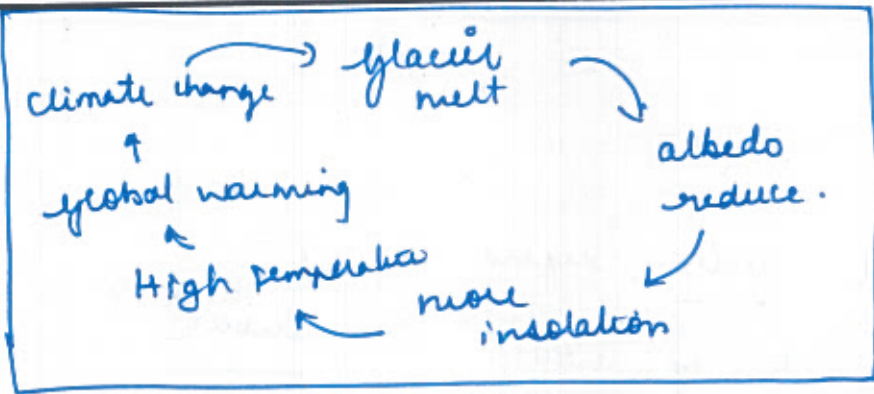


Impact of climate change on hydrological cycle:

(1) glacier - melt

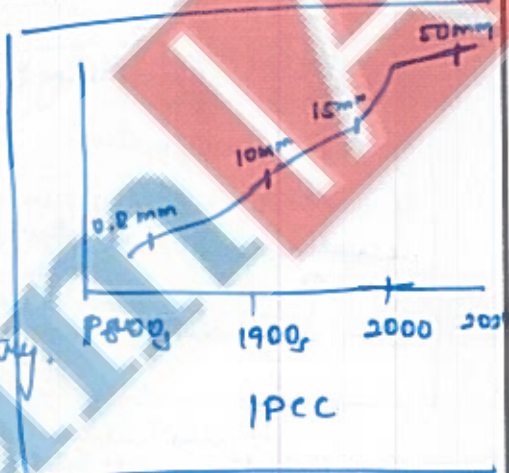
↳ IPCC → rapid melting of glacier seen in 2022 (⇒ 10x faster than last decade)

↳ Result in reduced albedo effect

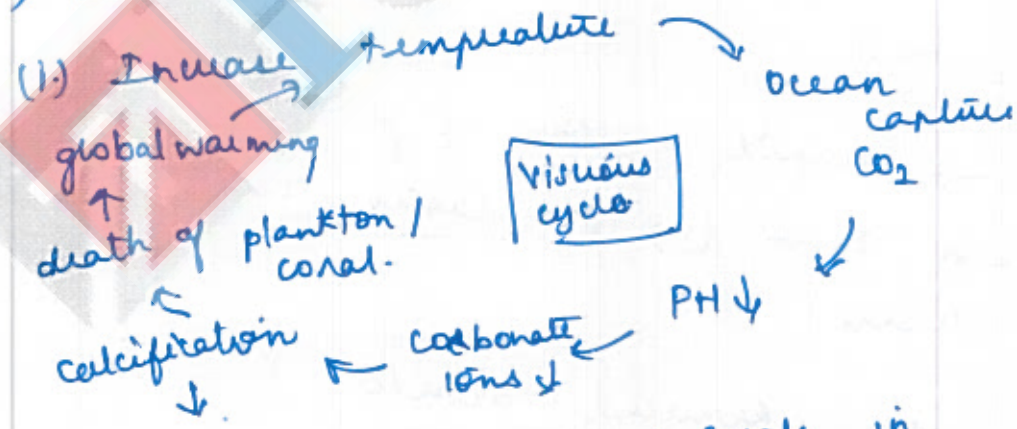


(i) Increase in sea level:

- affects the coastal region
- submergence of coastal areas.
- creates food insecurity.
- death of marine animals (eg) corals.



(ii) Ocean acidification:-



(eg) Mass scale death of corals in Great Barrier Reef.

(iv) It also increases the risk of weather extremes (eg) soil district \rightarrow swapping trends.

Adaptation & mitigation:

- (i) WOP27 - created loss & damage fund to prevent disastrous effect.
 - (ii) UN ocean conference \Rightarrow special effort to mitigate oceans.
 - (iii) India \rightarrow NPACC - 2008 \rightarrow special focus of ocean
 - \rightarrow river water interlinking projects to reduce manca
 - \rightarrow use of renewable fuels
- WOP26 \Rightarrow NetZero \Rightarrow 2070 (parliament strategy to reduce CO₂ & fossil fuel effect.)

Thus, climate change actions are needed at high level to reduce its overall impact.

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.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 - an area near the coast where the continental crust meets the oceanic crust.

Characteristics

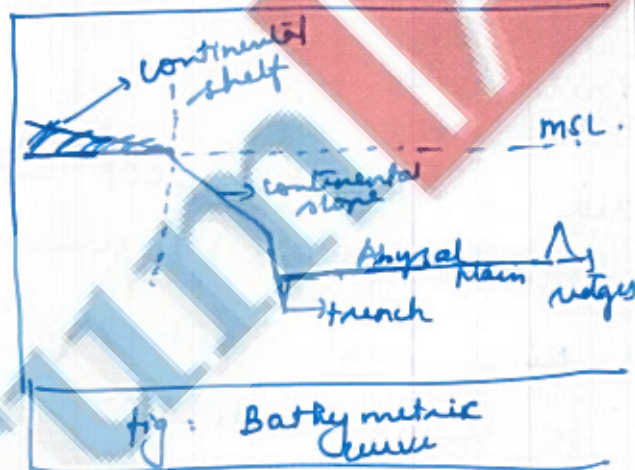
(i) gentle sloping region.

(ii) gradient 1-2°

(iii) merge with continental slope ⇒ from where true oceanic features begin.

(eg) Siberian region - wide continental slope.

(eg) India ⇒ Arabian side broad continental slope.



Resource potential

(i) Biotic resources

- excellent fishing ground.
 - merging of palearctic & neartic water
 - zone of upwelling by downwelling creates high catchment potential.
- (eg) Grand bank - Canada.

(ii) Mineral resources

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p><u>Energy</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • source of tidal & wave energy. • huge <u>hydro-electric</u> potential can be created. <p>(eg) <u>Gulf of Khambat</u>.</p> | <p><u>minerals</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reserves of <u>polymetallic nodules</u>. • <u>oil</u> resource region <p>(eg) <u>Kutch region</u></p> |
|---|---|

Ecological significance :-

- (i) Act as a barrier to Natural disasters (eg) Cyclone decimates on reaching land (continental shelf).
 - (ii) Help in preventing coastal erosion by creating Barriers, bars.
 - (iii) High scope of tourism (eg) Beaches, Backwaters - Kerala
 - (iv) Negative effect \Rightarrow Backwash during tsunami - most dangerous.
- Government with CRZ guidelines & Inland water rules helps to protect the pristine ecology of continental shelf region.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

#	G	A	P
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Please put tick marks in the above table.
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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)

The highest form of patriarchy is manifested through violence against women. (Images survey)

Gender based violence ⇒ rooted in patriarchal values

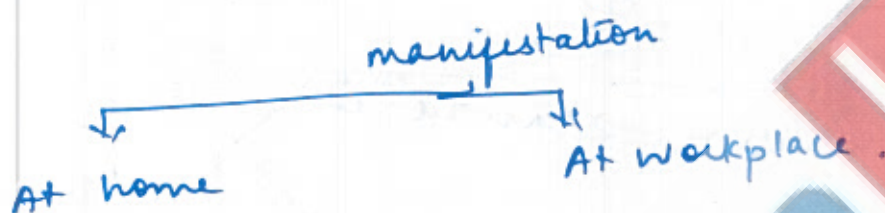
(i) patriarchy : value system where male - dominated by female - subjugated in all sphere

ii) Patriarchy regards women

- weak (physically) ⇒ violence (marital rape)
- Docile ⇒ harassment at workplace.
- emotionally weak. ⇒ pornography by blackmail
- nurturing by care. ⇒ pink collar jobs.
- irrational. ⇒ glass ceiling

Manifestation of gender based violence

(i) NCRB - report : crime against women : initiated by 30-45% (between 2021-23).



(i) Domestic violence
(80% of women face some form of domestic violence at in-laws place)

(i) sexual abuse in workplace.

(ii) Marital rape
(still considered legal under IPC).

(ii) Rape
eg Nirbhaya case

(iii) Physical Abuse
(due to alcoholism & adulteration by male)

(iii) groping,
stalking,
sexting

(iv) Harassment
include physical, verbal & sexual.

(iv) pornography
⇒ it's considered to be Quid pro quo at workplace.

Antithetical to societal growth →

- (i) Inhibit women empowerment.
- (ii) Creates glass ceiling at workplace.
- (iii) keeps women financially dependent on male.
- (iv) patriarchal values → assented to next generation.
- (v) McKinsey survey if equal access to resources given to female → GDP will grow by 60%.

Steps taken



Thus women/gender based violence should be addressed to achieve SDG - 5 - gender equality.

Feedback

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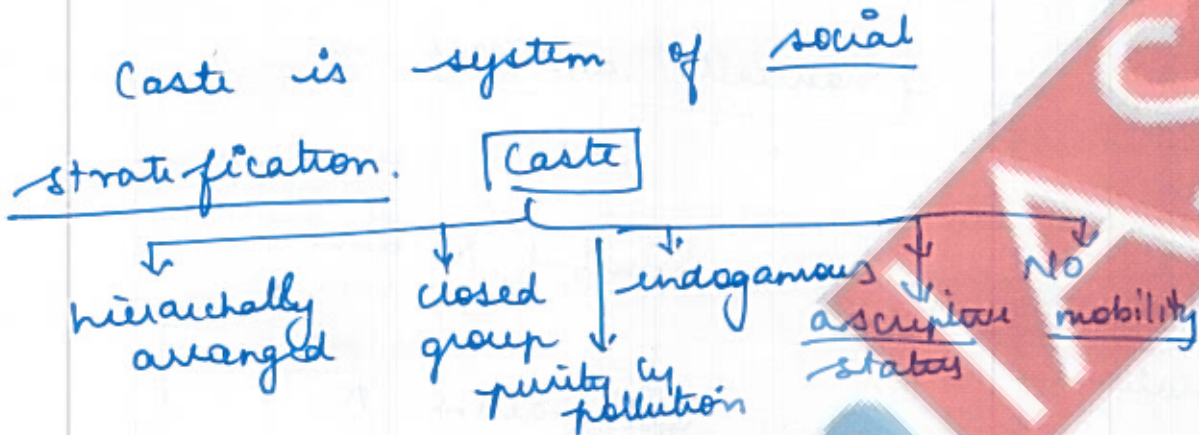
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Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.

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 still predominant & continues in society:

(1) social aspect:-

- only 5% marriages - Inter-caste.
- existence of untouchability in rural parts
 - (eg) two tumbler system
 - vedangaiyayi village - TN.
- caste-based violence
 - (eg) Hathras rape case.

→ Caste councils in villages
 (eg) Khas panchayat - Haryana

(ii) Political domain:-

- politicisation of caste
 (eg) vote bank politics.
- Casteisation of politics
 (eg) Caste based political parties
BSP
- Caste identity - growing stronger in political aspects
 (eg) Demand of OBC by dominant caste groups..

(iii) Economic domain:-

- Caste based economic associations
 (eg) FICCI.
- Creation of elitism in society.
- Caste based occupation (eg) Dhobi Nai.

Changes witnessed

i) urbanisation → increased migration
 → skill based employment opportunity.
 → secular pattern of living (eg) apartment
 → Restaurant culture → democratic eating.

(ii) modern education ⇒ idea of secularism, rationalism & modernisation.

(iii) Constitution of legal forces
 → article - 17 : abolition of untouchability
 → article - 14 : Equality.
 • SC / ST - prevention of atrocities Act 1989.

Thus, though caste manifests itself, the intensity is seen to reduce in modern times.

Feedback

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#	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			

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)

NITI Aayog - composite water management index status 22 Indian cities - brink of extreme water crises.

Various factors contributing :-

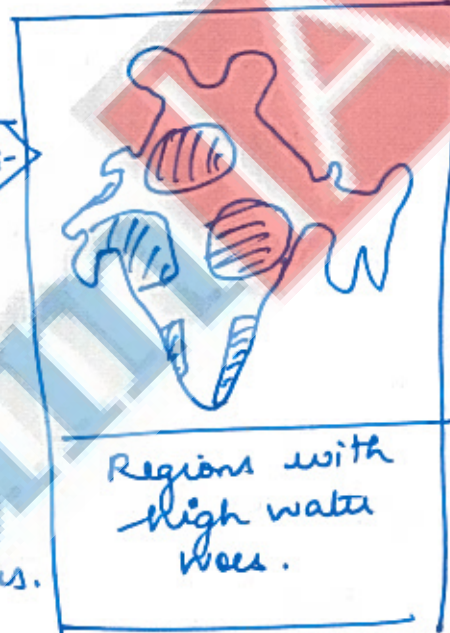
(1) Improper water management system.

→ Poor rain water harvesting techniques.

→ Improper sewerage & drainage system.

→ poor surplus & deficit manner

UN water report: There is enough water for all, deficit is due to inefficient governance.



Regions with high water woes.

(ii) Over extraction:

→ more than 70% ground water extracted (eg) Punjab, Haryana.

→ improper mix of water sources

(eg)

Groundwater 70%	Surface 10-20%
--------------------	-------------------

→ land use pattern change.

(iii) Agriculture

→ cultivation of water intensive crops
Rice-wheat-sugarcane system,
more than 70%.

→ poor irrigation facilities

water-use efficiency ⇒ less an 40%.

Complexities in implementing comprehensive
plan

Political

1) water - state subject, creates

federal issue

(ii) Interlinking of river - not usually cooperated by state (Ken river).

Economic

- (i) Huge cost of implementing water plans.
- (ii) Low short term economics of scale
- (iii) High corruption

Social

(i) poor urbanisation planning.

(ii) 40% cities - in water flowing areas.

(iii) Ineffective changes in agriculture

(iii) issue of climate change (erratic monsoon)

Steps

one water approach

Kisshi Snehai Yojana

mission kakatiya - Telanga

are some measures taken to contain the issue and achieve SDG 6 - Clean water.

Feedback

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#	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

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)

Indian society - mosaic of diversity

people attach themselves with various group identities like religion, region, caste, race etc.)

Religion & Region \Rightarrow Important group identity:

- (i) It gives sense of cultural & livelihood opportunities.
 - (ii) Due to its ascriptive nature of the status.
 - (iii) It ~~when~~ gives a sense of purpose & in-group & high use feeling to community.
- (eg.) Sons of Soil - MP, MH.

Religion ⇒ Risk of communal cleavage :-

Political → Polarisation of community on religious factors. (eg) Muzaffar riots.

↳ Religion based politics

(eg) Jinnah ⇒ Direct action day.

Economic → poor employment, educational opportunities

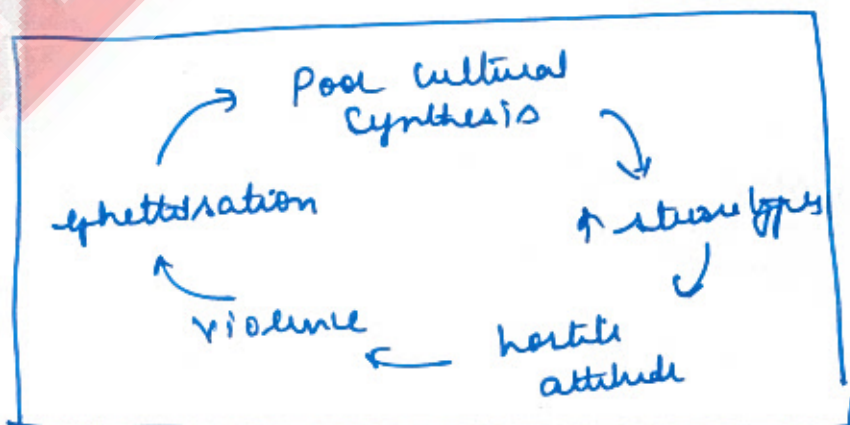
(eg) muslims ⇒ < 5% in civil service.

↳ high poverty & inequality.

Social → poor cultural synthesis

↳ Increasing secessionist demand
(eg) Khilistan movement

↳ Increasing stereotypes
(eg) gheta riots.



Region → communal cleavage:

- (i) Important to preserve one's culture, language by livelihood.
- (ii) Region based politics - means the risks of
- (iii) → sons of soil ideology - (eg) maharashtra (Maratha issue).
- (iv) → separate state-hood demand (eg) Bodo land issue.
- (v) → secessionist ideologies

Thus to curtail this, steps taken



With scheme like Ek Bharat Shrestha Bharat government aims to address these issues.

Feedback .

(For OFFICE use only)

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TOTAL MARKS			

Mentor Feedback Questions

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5

Test Goal

- 1
- 2
- 3

Outcomes

-
-
-
-

Marking Scheme

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

* Subject to change without prior notice.

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