

Time Allowed : Three Hours
समय : तीन घंटे

ForumIAS

Maximum Marks : 250
अधिकतम अंक : 250

GENERAL STUDIES / सामान्य अध्ययन

Name Of Candidate परीक्षार्थी का नाम	VIVEK YADAV		
Roll No./अनुक्रमांक	1910009287	Medium/माध्यम	English <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> हिंदी <input type="checkbox"/>
Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र	1901	Date/दिनांक	16/08/2023

*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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			9:00 AM	12:00 PM
Total Marks/कुल अंक :			Mode Of Examination/ परीक्षा की विधि :	Online/ऑनलाइन <input type="checkbox"/> Offline/ऑफलाइन <input type="checkbox"/>
*Examiner's Discretion is the marks awarded at the discretion of the examiner based on your overall impression, on the basis of (but not limited to) your handwriting, presentation, use of diagrams, flowcharts, facts and figures or absolutely anything that he/she liked in your copy. मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक अंक, आपकी लिखावट, प्रस्तुति, आरेखों के उपयोग, फ्लोचार्ट, तथ्यों और आंकड़ों या समग्र रूप किसी अन्य विषय वस्तु जो मूल्यांकन कर्ता को आपकी कॉपी में पसंद आयी के आधार पर (लेकिन इन्हीं तक सीमित नहीं) पर दिए गए अंक हैं।			For Office Use Only / केवल कार्यालय प्रयोग हेतु	
			ECN CODE/ ईसीएन कोड :	Evaluation Date/ मूल्यांकन तिथि :
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Note: You can discuss your evaluated copy with the Mentor. Raise a ticket from your portal to schedule a mentor call or visit the offline centre to meet mentor (all 7 days, Timings – 11 AM to 6 PM). Further if you are unsatisfied with the evaluation, you can seek re-evaluation of the copy.

EXAMINER'S REMARKS

CRITERIA FOR THE FEEDBACK SECTION AT THE END OF EACH QUESTION

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

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

(10 marks, 150 words)

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

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

World war II started with invasion of Poland by Germany on 1st September, 1939. However in many ways the Spanish civil war was actual beginning of it a world war with the involvement of major players

Spanish civil war as an opening act of WWII.

- ① Involvement of major players like France, Britain in the civil war.
- ② Germany supporting rival factions in the civil war
- ③ Fight for the colonial scramble in Africa between major players

④ Spanish civil war also started the state persecution of minorities an evident of truth of Jewish persecution by the Germans.

Feedback

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Please put tick marks in the above table.

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

TOTAL MARKS	
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Q.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 developed as a response to the orthodox religious practices during 5-6th century BC

Similarities between the two religion

- ① Egalitarian in nature
- ② Inclusion of all section
- ③ Favoured teaching in local languages
- ④ Against superstitions and rituals
- ⑤ Countered the brahmanic notion of purity and pollution

Despite having many similarities both the religion had different fates.

① Buddhism - It survived to much later time due to
① patronizing by leaders like Ashoka, Dharmapala, Kanishka.

② Spread to other parts of the world like Sri Lanka, Japan, South-east Asia

③ Had many scholars and preachers like Nagasena etc.

④ Written evidence, inscriptions etc.

⑤ Support of merchants

Fate of Jainism

① Declined after 1st century AD

② Had no major ruler patronage

③ Limited spread in terms of reach and followers

④ Few religious scripts and inscriptions

⑤ Due to strict rituals and practice couldn't gain fame among the masses

(eg) - the practice of Sallekhana

Thus, both the Shramani religion had different fates

Feedback

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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 started in 1920 after the passage of Rowlatt Act and the brutal Jallianwala Bagh massacre.

Democratizing effect of NCM

- ① Spread over many parts of India from North to South (Kerala)
- ② Participation of different sections of society like Peasants, Traders, Students, women
- ③ Local issues also gained prominence in the movement like high rent, inflation
- ④ Support of industrialist, business men
- ⑤ Hindu muslim unity
- ⑥ Khilafat an Indian part of

NCM.

⑤ 1st mass movement in India
 ④ Swadeshi movement
 However the movement has certain limitations

- ① Limited to urban areas
- ② limited participation of women
- ③ Masses not adhering to the principles of non-violence.
 eg. - chauri-chaura incident
- ④ limited support of industrialist participated only for their own benefits
- ⑤ cracks in hindu-muslim unity
 eg. seen in malabar rebellion

Thus, NCM has a certain limitation however it made a masses aware of their unified strength against the british.

Feedback

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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 reorganisation of states started with the formation of state of Andhra Pradesh in 1953. Then, the government passed the state reorganisation act, 1956, further creating states on the basis of language.

Positives of linguistic reorganisation

- ① Fulfilled the regional aspiration of people
- ② Reduces the scope of secession after partition
- ③ Strengthened deepening of federalism and democracy
- ④ Strength the idea of unity in diversity
- ⑤ Administrative efficiency.

⑤ Respecting linguistic diversity of the country

Limitations of linguistic reorganisation

- ① More demands for state formation on the basis of identity like ethnicity, religion, etc.
- ② Started the language politics and Anti-hindi movement in south.
 - ↳ against integration of country
- ③ Started the son of soil movement
- ④ Created friction between centre and states on the basis of language.

Thus, the linguistic reorganisation was both integrating as well as major force for new state's demand and regional autonomy

Feedback

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

(10 marks, 150 words)

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

As
Plate tectonic theory was given by Alfred Wegener who said that earth's lithosphere floats on different plates leading to different geophysical events.

Location of volcanoes

→ Found at intersection point of two different plates

For -- eg. Pacific ring of fire has different plates intersecting like



Pacific plate, Australian plate, Eurasian plate.

② Inland presence of volcanoes on island like Hawaii, etc.

③ Mt. Etna, Mt. Kilimanjaro found at plate faultlines of smaller plates.

Impact of volcanoes

① Formation of new land forms due to volcanic activity

② huge amount of smog, ashes, gases in the surrounding

③ Heating effect in the region.

④ Fertile plain created from lanas

⑤ Constant threat of volcanic eruption

Thus, the phenomena of volcanoes has different impact on overall environment

Feedback

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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)

Aspirational block programme ~~was~~ is started on the lines of Aspirational District programme. to promote balanced growth and development in a district

- Started in 500 blocks
- coordination among different departments in the block.

Promoting balanced growth

① Identifying lacking block and implementation of policies through 3C approach (collaboration, convergence and coordination)

② Better implementation of policies and resource allocation on a priority basis

② Community participation in policy making

↳ Panchayats role in a block

④ Dashboard based monitoring of targets

Checking stress migration

① Employment opportunities in rural areas

② Better implementation of rural development scheme like MGNREGA, PMAY, NRLM, & PMEGP.

③ Focus on agricultural development and rural industries

↳ jobs in rural areas

④ Skill development and MSME growth in blocks

This ABP would usher in an equitable rural growth

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)

Defence industries forms an important part of industrial strategy of a country.

Factors

① Presence of basic industries like steel, Aluminium etc

② Presence of critical minerals like sulphur, potassium etc.

③ Located near port for export

④ Away from human ~~existence~~ residence

⑤ Constant supply of power, better internet connectivity



Measures to overcome challenges

- ① An integrated defence-industrial policy
 - ↳ basic industries & near defence setups
- ② Facilitate land acquisition, constant supply of power and other critical minerals
 - ↳ land bank, SEZ etc
- ③ Handhold startup and new age defence industries like drones, AI, Robot & warfare (IDEX)
- ④ International collaboration and higher educational linkage
 - ↳ manpower, research etc

Thus, a holistic defence production policy and collaborative approach can enhance defence capability.

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)

Last time, socio-economic caste census data was published in 1931. Successive government policies and welfare measures are based on that data. Various political parties are demanding for a new SECC.

Benefits of SECC

- ① Better targeting of beneficiary
- ② Equitable resource allocation
- ③ Exclusion of already developed social groups.
- ④ Checking the authenticity of demand of reservation from dominant caste group.

③ Reframing the reservation policies keeping in view the changed socio-economic reality

④ Inclusion of new social groups like transgender, LGBTQ affirmative action policy

Issues.

- Lack of manpower, staff
- Can fuel caste based politics and reorganization on caste lines
- Utilization of data in better management

↳ no future policy

→ Issue in collection (exclusion, migration etc).

Thus, SECC as a tool of policy can help in better targeting of schemes.

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 is an enigmatic society with different cultures, religions, languages etc

Common values of Indian society

- multi-religious (Sam Dharma Sambhava)
- multi-linguistic
- multi-ethnic
- Respect for elders (Family values)
- Compassion, empathy

As a source of composite culture

- ① As a source of communal harmony
 - ↳ Ganga-Jamuni Tahzeeb
- ② Respect for each language (8th schedule, 3 language formula)
- ③ Family value system
- ④ multi-ethnic society. (Unity in diversity)

- ⑤ Humanism, Tolerance and respect for each community
- ⑥ Respect and reverence for the national ideals and pride
↳ constitution, har ghar tiranga (flag)

Diverse practices

- ① Lack of inter-caste, inter-religious marriage
- ② Linguistic hegemony and segregation
- ③ ethnic diversity leading to insurgency, nationalism
- ④ Different religious practices, food, cultures, cuisines
- ⑤ Different family values
Matrarchal nature in Garhwal tribes
- ⑥ Distinct tribal identity

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)

India has become the most populous country of world. (UNPFA)

Factors responsible

- High birth rate, low death rate
- presence of better health facilities
- Economic growth and development
- Lack of contraceptive use among female
- Lack of family planning. (low female autonomy in reproduction)

Relevance of raising minimum marriageable age

- ① Would reduce child marriage
- ② Would extend the conception time → less pregnancy

② Economic and educational empowerment of women.
 ↳ Decision making ability

Need

- ↳ High child marriage among poor family
- ↳ lack of educational, economic opportunities
- ↳ legal deterrent
- ↳ Health. impact on women (high maternal mortality)

However, only legal measures are not sufficient, need supportive measures like

- ↳ Awareness about family planning
- ↳ Health benefits
- ↳ Skilling of women
- ↳ Employment opportunities (SHG.)

Feedback

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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 regions were the last frontier of British incursion in India.

Different def tribals revolts makes the late 18th and ~~early~~ 19th century

Ex - 1 Santhal revolt, Munda, Jainsari, Naga, Bhils etc.

Reasons for tribal unrest

① Social causes.

→ Tribals seen as barbarians
→ proselytization attempt by Christians

→ British tried to ban different tribals practices and rituals

→ Exploitation through bonded labour

② Economic reason

→ Prohibiting their movement
hindering sale of forest produce.

- Conquering forest land by British
- Western product coming in market hindering their trade
- Breaking the mutual cooperation between native landlords and tribals.

③ Political reasons

- Rule of tribals areas of British
- Different act like Forest Act, communal tribes act regulated their movement
- No role in local government

④ Identity reasons

- Fight for identity
- Against alien culture imposition
- Spiritual reasons.
 - ↳ worshipping forest gods

Limited success

- ① could not match the organisational and military capabilities of British.

- ② Guerilla tactics not favourable in the long terms
- ③ Solely dependent on tribal leaders. Death of leader means dissipation of unrest
- ④ Very limited aerial spread. concentrated in the forest region
- ⑤ Lack modern fighting equipment and techniques
- ⑥ Lacked support of other native population. Saw them as supporter of British rule

Thus, Tribal unrest, in British India, showcased the exploitation and discrimination faced by them and resulting fight for their freedom.

Feedback

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

भारत की स्वतंत्रता साम्राज्य के बलपूर्वक निष्कासन का परिणाम नहीं थी, जैसा कि भारत छोड़ो आंदोलन की इच्छा थी; यह घरेलू राजनीति और वैश्विक परिस्थितियों का संगम था। विश्लेषण कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Indian independence is considered as peaceful transfer of power from the British to Indian nationalist

It was different from Quit India movement as the forceful expulsion of Britishers ^{what envisioned}

British left India after 15th August, 1947 through administrative and legal measures like Cabinet Mission and independence act.

Domestic politics as a factor

- ① Demand for another nation of Pakistan by Muslim League.
 - ↳ Divided priorities of different groups
- ② Revolt by the navy personnels e.g. Royal Navy Mutiny

↳ Declining credibility of armed forces

- ① Protest by the Indian nationalist and demand for self-determination and constitution making
- ② Revolt by administrators
- ③ Declining legitimacy of British rule among the masses.
- ④ The economic hardship caused by the war

Global circumstances

- ① Pressure from other allied powers like US on UK to grant independence to India
- ② Declining economic and military capability of UK to maintain overseas colony
- ③ Threat from Japan over possible invasion on India

④ Establishment of international bodies like which favoured self-determination

⑤ Formation of labour party government in UK.

↳ Sympathetic towards India's independence

⑥ Rise of super power rivalry between USA and USSR.

↳ Demand of new satellite states and supporters

⑦ Increasing awareness among people

↳ returned soldiers from the WW II saw the rights enjoyed in western countries

Thus, a combination of domestic and global factors led to India's independence.

Feedback

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

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, an integral component of Islam religion started by liberal preachers like Muhammad ibn Idris al-Shafi'i, Suhrawardi, etc

Sufism is a liberal movement which postulates love, empathy, compassion, aims for an egalitarian setup

How & Sufism deepened its root in India

- ① It was inclusive in nature never discriminated against other people
- ② Against orthodox religious practice and rituals.

- ③ Individualised conception of integration with God.
↳ practice of saqs (muwa) sama etc.
- ④ Practice of khanqah, where followers of different religion met and dialogued and deliberated
- ⑤ Sufi - saints moved from place to place leading to its spread.
- ⑥ Picked up by trader community who further spread among the masses
- ⑦ Patronised by local rulers

Impact of sufism in society

- ① Inclusion of lower caste people in Islam.
eg Dalit convert, christian converts
- ② More individualised version of religion

③ Practice of devotion and bhakti adopted in other religion

eg: Chaitanya, Meera Bai

④ Preaching of religious value in local language.

↳ Relevance of scriptures decreased

⑤ Intermingling of different faiths and their value system

⑥ Democratised other religions.

↳ egalitarianism started in other religion

⑦ Active support of rulers towards religious participation

Thus, the sufi-movement made religious map of India more inclusive, individual centric and non-confrontationalist.

Feedback

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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 regions of low pressure system formed in the tropical seas due to low sea-surface temperature



eye cyclones in Arabian sea

Reasons behind high intensity and frequency of cyclones

- ① Increasing sea surface temperature of arabian sea .

more heating → more low pressure condition

(2) Formation of positive ocean dipole heating around the eastern africa

(3) Strengthening of Arabian sea - Tibet pressure system.

(4) Changing oscillation Atlantic ocean meridional impact the sea-surface temperature in Arabian sea

Measures to check Adverse impact of cyclones NDMA.

(1) Structural measures

→ strengthening coastal infrastructure embankments etc

→ watchtowers to monitor cyclones

→ cyclone shelters for the affected population

② Non-structural measures

- Early warning system
eg. IMD alert, INCOIS
- International collaboration with littoral states
- Building disaster resilient infrastructure and community participation
- Evacuation of people from landfall regions
- Focus on supplying essential items like food, shelter, clothing to affected population
- Restoration of critical infrastructure like roads, communication lines etc
- Awareness generation among the people

Thus, cyclone preparedness requires multi-stakeholder approach

Feedback

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

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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)

Due to climate change, 70% of India's water resources would face severe stress leading to mass scale migration, food loss and economic adversity.

Impact of climate change on hydrological cycle

- ① Erratic monsoon and rainfall leading to deficit in water in lakes and rivers
- ② High temperature → more evaporation and transpiration
↓
more loss of water
- ③ Climate change leading to melting of glacier → rise in sea level
↓
impact on sea temperature and impact on water cycle

- ④ More frequent El-nino effects leading to situation of drought and water scarcity
- ⑤ Reducing the speed of hydrological cycle due to climate change.
- ↳ slow onset of monsoon and early withdrawal leading to water crisis.

Mitigation measures

- ① Reduce use of water.
eg- water credit, water metering
- ② Reducing greenhouse gases emission which is impacting the overall climate change.
- ③ Scientific experiments and use of big data, AI in analyzing the long term changes in hydrological cycle.

Adaptation measure

- ① Rainwater harvesting mandatory on all building
- ② Increasing blue and green infrastructure
eg. Amrit Dargah
- ③ Cultivating less water intensive crops like millet
- ④ Practicing water efficient farming techniques like micro-irrigation, playa etc
- ⑤ Reviving old water structures like lakes, wetlands etc
- ⑥ Focus on efficient water governance and active participation of local community in that.
(Mihir Shah committee)

Thus, a decentralized water governance and foresight water policy is the way forward.

Feedback

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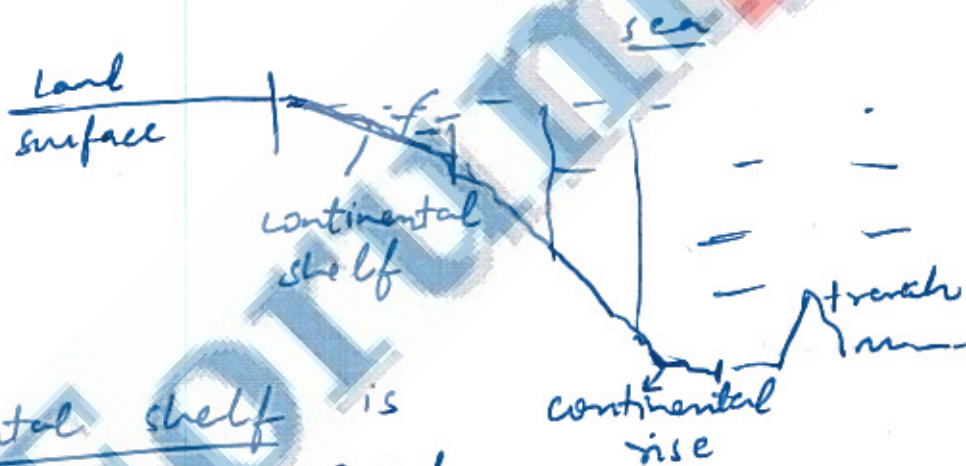
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TOTAL MARKS	
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Q.16) Defining continental shelf, highlight its resource potential and ecological significance.
(15 marks, 250 words)

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

Continent shelf is the intermediate region between land and sea surface having immense economic and ecological significance



Continental shelf is the region of upraised platform from the sea to the land. It varies in depth from place to place. It is a shallow region. Covers a distance of 80-200 km depending on the coastal topography and sea

Resource potential

① Various petrochemical resources like oil, natural gas found in continental shelf.

eg. - Bombay high

② Rich source of resources like Sulphur, thorium, etc

eg. Gulf of Mexico monazite sands in Kerala

③ Source of polymetallic nodules which contains important minerals like manganese, potassium etc

④ Region of fishing and other sea animals

↳ important for fishing community

⑤ Tidal energy and other ocean energy potential.

Ecological significance

- A region of rich biodiversity because of sunlight and oxygen penetration
- helps in regulating ocean and land interaction
↳ terrigenous, hydrogenic resources
- Maintains sea surface temperature and salinity which is crucial for biodiversity
- An active region for coral growth and result marine biodiversity

Thus, the continental shelf hold immense potential in terms of economic resources and ecological maintenance.

Feedback

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

TOTAL MARKS

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)

A society's progress is measured by the way how it treats its women.

- B.R Ambedkar

According to NCRB data, there is a spurt of gender based violence like, domestic violence, sexual assault, outraging modesty of women

Reasons for gender based violence

- ① Patriarchal mindset of people
 - ↳ head of family as male
 - ↳ lack of decision making
 - ↳ Khet panchayats
- ② lack of strict enforcement of laws
- ③ Inadequate presence of women in public life
 - eg - 14% MP in parliament

- ④ Intimidative behaviour of police personnel towards women
- ⑤ Lack of sex-education in schools
no-respect for females
- ⑥ Lack of economic opportunities
↳ FLPLR rate - 211.

Manifestation of gender based violence

- ① Domestic violence in family
- ② Sexual harassment at workplace
↳ low participation
- ③ Sexual assault, eve-teasing, molestation, outraging modesty
↳ Reduces public space for women
- ④ Psychological violence
↳ lack of confidence, self esteem respect in women
↳ hamper career growth and ambition achievement

Antithetic to societal growth

- ① Reduces economic growth of country
 ↳ IMF says that India can increase its GDP by 27% by full participation of women
- ② Demographic skewed
 ↳ non participation of one gender
- ③ Inter generational poverty and inequality
 ↳ lack of incentives for next generation
- ④ Various discrimination, perceptions against another gender
 ↳ women reduced to care economy etc
 ↳ barriers against larger participation in the economy

Thus, to fully leverage the power of Matri-Shakti, we need to enhance the social and economic empowerment.

Feedback

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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 forms the mosaic of Indian society.

- M. N. Srinivas

Caste plays a predominant role in Indian society. Caste is a basis of hierarchical separation of people among the different castes based on graded inequality and discrimination.

Social manifestation

① Discrimination against lower caste people

eg - violence against sporting mustache, riding horse during wedding

② Social sanction against inter-caste marriage.

③ Low literacy and health benefits among the SCs

④ Lack of inter-dining, interaction during festival
↳ social exclusion and isolation

Political manifestation

① Caste-based political parties like BSP, SP etc

② Mobilisation of people on the basis of caste

③ social engineering during election to add different caste votes

④ Reservation benefits to particular caste
eg OBC - politics

⑤ Demand for caste census and lack of creamy layer among SCs

Economic manifestation

- ① Lower caste people engaged in traditional jobs like scavenging, manual labour, landless labourer.
- ② Lack of economic opportunities for lower castes
 - ↳ Forced to migrate to bigger cities (80% of migrants - dalits)
- ③ Lack of land ownership to dalits
 - ↳ economic power in rural society
- ④ Various trading groups formed on caste basis
 - ↳ increase caste solidarity and segmentation among different caste

Thus, caste is a social reality which have mixed impact in political and economic landscape of the country

Feedback

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#	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.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 central ground water board around 27% of Indian cities face severe water crisis

Factors for water woes in cities

- ① High usage and extraction of groundwater leading to shortage and pollution
- ② Concretisation of Indian cities leading to less percolation of rainwater
- ③ Reclamation of natural water bodies like lakes, rivers, a wetland
- ④ Construction on floodplains
- ⑤ Inadequate water governance framework leading to policy issues, implementation

- ⑥ Lack of rainwater harvesting practices by the residents
- ⑦ Inadequate water management especially sewage and waste water.

Complexities in formulating a comprehensive water plan

- lack of coordination between centre and states
 - water is a state subject
- Inadequate funding in water governance
 - ↳ Inadequate private participation
- Inefficient implementation of water laws
 - ↳ misuse of water, rainwater harvesting not followed
- Silos approach in water management
 - ↳ lack of water policy,

- Scientific • disengagement and more bureaucratic handling of issues
- Lack of community participation in water governance

Thus, to implement a comprehensive policy we need a multistakeholder approach.

- Integrated and decentralized approach (Mishra Shah)
- Sponge cities
- Water-metering, water credit
- Removal of traditional structures like lake, wetland etc

Thus, a dynamic and visionary water policy is need of hour

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	
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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)

India is a multi-religious, multi-linguistic and multi-ethnic country. Religion and Region plays an important role in integrating and unifying group and sometimes also acts as a divisive force.

Religion and Region as a group identity

- An ascriptive identity, important factor of group identity and group members
- Religion
 - religious membership
 - participating in festivals
 - religious sanctions like marriage, child birth
 - Homogeneity between members

Region -

- Regional identity
- pride over regional symbols like language, culture
- Demand of regional autonomy
- Formation of regional parties, strengthening of federal axis.

Religion and society Region dividing

Religion

- communal violence, not perceived hate or threat against particular religion
- fundamentalism or chauvinistic practices of religious rituals

Region

- succession, insurgency
- son of soil movement
- language issue
- centre - state tussle
- inter-state conflict
eg - Assam - Mizoram
- Fight for resources. PDI
- Populist measures adopted by parties to woo voters

Thus, religion and region casts an inherent shadow of dividing society on ascriptive identities and a potential threat of larger unity and integrity 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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Mentor Feedback Questions

1

2

3

4

5

Test Goal

1

2

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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		

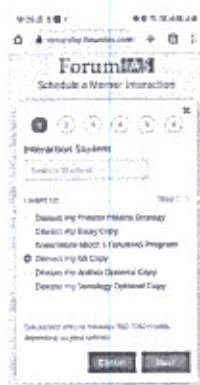
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