



TEST CODE 6 1 1 3 0 1

ForumIAS
IAS/UGC 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	ADITYA HRIDAY UPADHYAY		
Roll No./अनुक्रमांक	1910090775	Medium/माध्यम	English <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> हिंदी <input type="checkbox"/>
Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र	1902	Date/दिनांक	11/09/2023

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

INDEX TABLE / अनुक्रमणिका

Q. No. प्र.सं.	Max. Marks अधिकतम अंक	Marks Obtained प्राप्तांक
1		
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INSTRUCTION / अनुदेश

- 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।
- 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।
- 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।
- 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।
- 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।

Total/कुल अंक 250

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Examiner's Discretion/मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक :	Start Time/प्रारंभ करने का समय : 11:10 AM	End Time/समाप्त करने का समय : 2:20 PM
Total Marks/कुल अंक :	Mode Of Examination/ परीक्षा की विधि :	Online/ऑनलाइन <input type="checkbox"/> Offline/ऑफलाइन <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

*Examiner's Discretion is the marks awarded at the discretion of the examiner based on your overall impression, on the basis of (but not limited to) your handwriting, presentation, use of diagrams, flowcharts, facts and figures or absolutely anything that he/she liked in your copy.

मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक अंक, आपकी लिखावट, प्रस्तुति, आरेखों के उपयोग, फ्लोचार्ट, तथ्यों और आंकड़ों या 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।

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ECN CODE/ ईसीएन कोड :	EG/ईजी : ① ② ③ ④ ⑤	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 took place during Mid 1930s and was struggle between Right faction led by Franco and left wing led by communists, socialists.

Now it was start of WWII

①

Hitler and Mussolini Indulgence: Armed support of Hitler including bombings to support right led by Franco alarmed allies powers.

②

Failure of League of Nations: League of Nations failed to quell Spanish violence and also did not ably act against Hitler for bombings.

③ **Italy - Germany Proximity**: After Invasion of Abyssinia

Mussolini grew away from west and went closer to Hitler by pledging support to Hitler.

④ **Appeasement by Allies**: Reluctance by Allies to

act against Hitler emboldened him to acquisition of Russia and invasion of Poland.

Other Factors that led to WWII

- Unfair Treaty of Versailles on Germany
- Japan invasion of Manchuria
- Anglo-German Naval Agreement and breaking sea front
- Anschluss of Austria & Poland invasion.

Spanish Civil War represented growing worldwide turbulence and signalled the atrocious policy of Hitler and Mussolini.

Feedback

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	(C)	(A)	(E)
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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 represent two religions that grew out of Hinduism as a response to its shortcomings and discriminatory towards disadvantaged.

Similarities between Religions

- ① Origin out of Hinduism - Both Gautam Buddha, Rishabhdeva were Kshatriya.
- ② Focus on Truth, Non-violence, Celibacy, awareness to greed and private property.
- ③ Call to give up materialistic life and aspire for salvation.
- ④ Do not recognised Vedas as ultimate authority.

Buddhism	Jainism
→ By Gautam Buddha around 400-500 BC	→ Much earlier by Rishabhdeva.
→ Do not believe in soul	→ Believe that each individual has soul even inanimate things.

→ Focus on 'Middle Path' for salvation

→ Division
 ↓
 Mahayana
 Hinayana
 Vajrayana

→ Do not believe in God

→ Consider everyone eligible for salvation - women, Shudra

→ Focus on extreme austerity.

→ Division
 ↗ Swetambar
 ↘ Digambar

→ Believe in God but consider them below Tirth.

→ Digambar do not consider women eligible for salvation.

Buddhism and Jainism enriched Indian Society and Culture and also provided a pathway to population disenchanted with oppressive practices of Hinduism.

Feedback

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Please put tick marks in the above table.
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TOTAL MARKS

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

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

Non-Cooperation movement started on Aug 21, 1920 as a response to Khilafat wrongs and Rowlatt Act followed by Jalliamwala Bagh Massacre.

How it democratized India's freedom struggle

Religious Harmony: This saw largest participation of Muslims all over country. They were among highest arrests.

Women, Children - Women engaged in peaceful protest, picketing of shops and boycott of foreign cloth. Children left - out schools and colleges and joined. Vidyapeeth, Jamia Millia.

Peasants Peasants identified with movement and used it to voice their grievance against landlords and British. Eka Movement, Mappila Revolt took place during movement.

Workers: Worker section also became part of movement with strikes in mills led by Subramium Siva, V.O Pillai. Also Strikes in plantations in Assam and Railway Dept.

Limitations of Movement

- ① Middle class intellectuals not enthusiastic and reluctant to give up posts, benefits by government.
- ② Peasants protest often took communal overtones such as in Mappila riot in Kerala.
- ③ Demand was very narrow - "self government" and redressal of "Khalafat and Jallianwala Bagh wrong". No Purna Swaraj.
- ④ Momentum of movement affected with attempt to drive wedge between Gandhi and Ali Brothers.

Noncooperation Movement despite limitations was critical in shattering invincibility of British and helping Indians believe in ability to drive out British.

Feedback

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Please put tick marks in the above table.

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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)

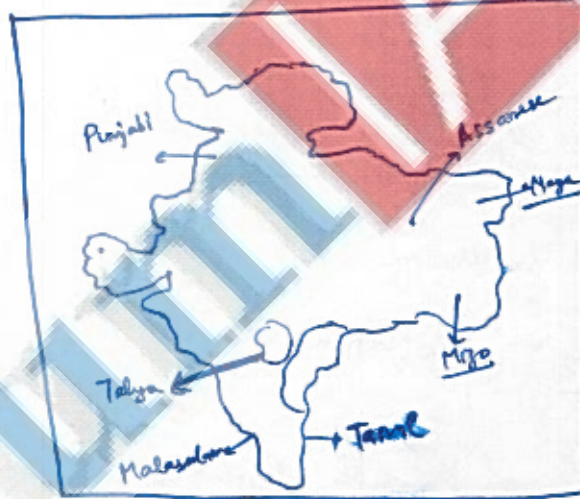
स्वतंत्रता के बाद के भारत में भाषाई विभाजन के कारणों को संबोधित करने में राज्यों के भाषाई पुनर्गठन की प्रभावकारिता का आलोचनात्मक विश्लेषण कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

As per States Reorganization Act, 1956 Indian States were divided on linguistic, administrative and above all criteria of National Interest.

Success of linguistic reorganization

① Identity of Dravidian Languages

It helped in protecting identity of Dravidian language - Tamil, Telugu, Kannada and Malayalam and end to intense protest led by Potti Serrimulu.



Indian states based on language

② North-East Autonomy

separate states and Sixth Schedule are significant in satisfying demands of Naga, Mizo, Assamese and Bodo groups.

③ Punjab Movement

Punjab formation in 1966 satisfies religious demand of Sikh and separate state for Punjabi speaker.

③ Telangana : For long Andhra resident wanted a separate state for Telugu speakers → Telangana in 2014.

④ Marathi-Gujarati Conflict addressed by division of Bombay into Maharashtra & Gujarat. Also Kannada speaker got separate state.

Failure of linguistic reorganization:

- ① No check on demands to impose Hindi as National Language — "One Nation One Language"
 - ② Naga demands of Greater Nagalim continue including formation of NSCN(IM) — terrorist group
 - ③ Conflict between Maharashtra - Karnataka over Belgaum region.
 - ④ Assam violence against Bengali, Hindi speakers and counter consolidation of Bodo Speakers — Bodoland.
- ⑤ Apart from linguist reorganization, need of hour is to allow diversity, autonomy and socio-economic development so as to quell issue of linguistic divide.

Feedback

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

(10 marks, 150 words)

ज्वालामुखियों की अवस्थिति को 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 theory stipulates Earth composed of 7 major and several minor plates and ocean continent part of those plates. All geographic phenomena a result of movement of those plates.

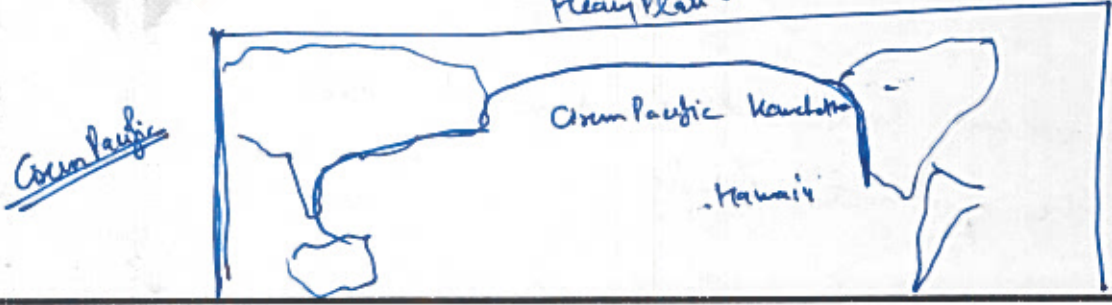
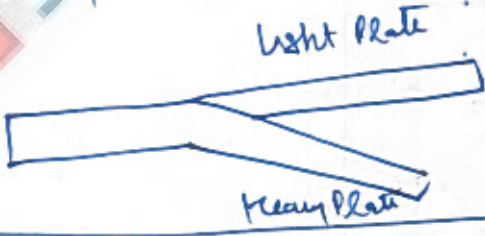
Volcano location.



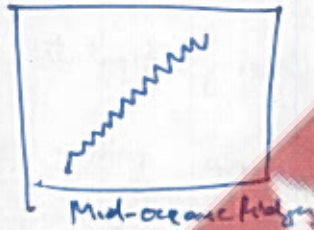
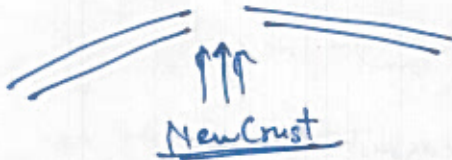
Volcano are primarily located at zone of ocean-ocean convergence

Antarctic plate Major plate

where heavier ocean plate subducts under lighter plate. These areas are primarily located along Circum-Pacific Region.

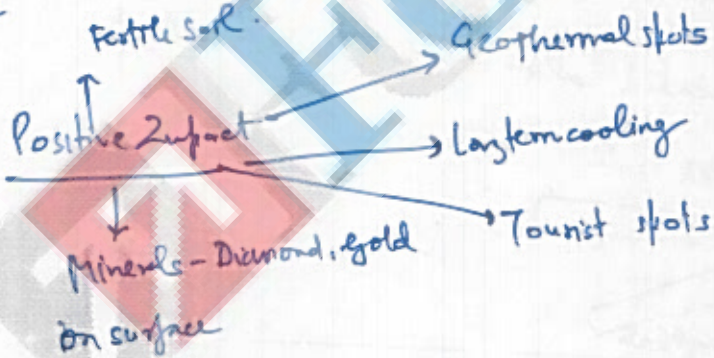


② They are also located at site of formation of new ocean crust along Mid oceanic ridges.



Destructive Impact of Volcano

- ① Loss of life - Humans, Animals such as in Mt Vesuvius and Etna.
- ② Destruction of critical infra : Roads, Railways, Health Education, Infra.
- ③ loss of agricultural lands, emission of heat near fertile soil.



Understanding volcano and railways disaster to life should be the foremost priority.

Feedback

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Please put tick marks in the above table.
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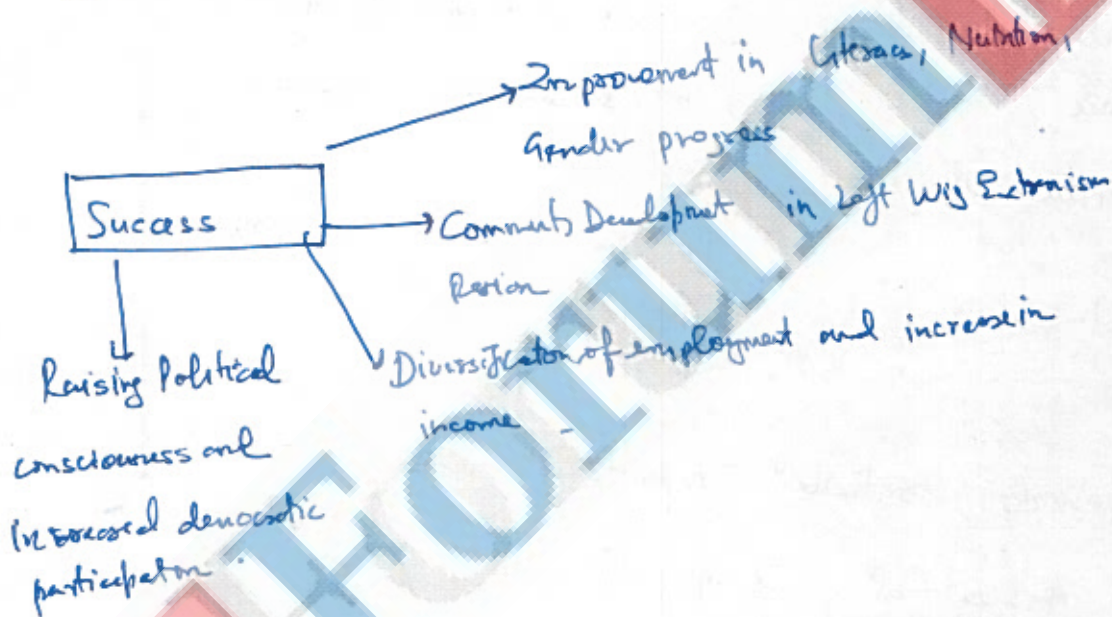
TOTAL MARKS	
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Q.6) Taking further the success of Aspirational Districts Programme, Aspirational Blocks can help achieve the twin objectives of balanced growth and checking stress migration. Comment. (10 marks, 150 words)

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 was flagship programme implemented by NITI Aayog in around 112 most backward District of the country.



Aspirational Block Development Programme

- ① To be implemented in 500 most disadvantaged blocks of the country.
- ② Regions to be monitored across 15 indicators under various categories.

③ Work towards Bottom-Up approach to Policymaking

④ Implementing International Best Practice from MITI using

Think Tank.

Two objective -

Balanced Growth

Migration

① Focus on Education, Nutrition
Social Justice

② Sustainable Model of growth

③ Focus on both genders

① Viable economic opportunities

② Skill Development for self
Employment

③ Provision of Credit, Capacity
Building

With transparency, continued monitoring and
improvement Aspirational Block Programme holds
great promise for the future.

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS

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

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

Defense industries are engaged in production of strategic defense equipment, transport and also specific technologies.

Critical Factors

- ① Government Policy: FDI, PLI, Interest Subvention. benefits provided incentivise defense industries.
- ② Labour: Requirement of skilled labour is critical to success of defense industry. India lacks in this aspect.
- ③ Security: Defense industries are critical to sovereignty of Nation. They are located in stable region free from naxalites insurgent threats.

④ Purpose: Industries producing warships, aircraft carriers are located near sea. Ex: IHS ~~Indira~~ Vignani by Cochin Shipyard Ltd.

⑤ Raw Material: require large amount of capital raw material, hence located near manufacturing industries. Ex: Recent Defence Corridor in Lucknow, Jaipur

Overcoming Challenges

① Bilateral cooperation for tech transfer and capacity building of functionaries.

② Government should use PPP to build flexible defence ecosystem in country.

③ Defence curriculum - key part of graduates to developable engineer.

④ FTA, Pact to source required raw material.

Defence indigenisation is key to 'Atmanirbhar' and Developed Country by 2047.

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.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 refers to enumeration of population on basis of caste and economic status. It was last conducted in 2011 but results not in public.

Help in resource allocation and targeted welfare

① Schemes like Aashwasan Dhanat, PM-KISAN, NFSA decide beneficiaries based on Socio-economic caste census.

② Targeted Programs: PM-Svanidhi for street vendors, PM-Ladhu Ujalon Man Dhan, Targeted PDS better implemented.

③ Complement Affirmative Action based on caste with assistance based on multidimensional poverty.

④ Also inform the grants by Central Government to disadvantaged region & Grant to BIMARU STATES -

Farlex of Socia Economic Caste Census

- ① Sub-castes excluded which remain avorse of benefit of Gout policy as per 9 Rohini Commission
- ② Inclusion/exclusion error due to improper record keeping and maintenance practices.
- ③ Lack of transparency: Present accountability of government efforts.

Socio-economic Caste Census needs to be backed by transparency and holistic policy making to achieve objective of welfare state in Constitution.

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 multi-religious, multi-linguistic, and diverse in caste, culture and practice.

Common values that give it composite texture

- ① Respect to National Flag, Ideals of Freedom struggle which bind India in single thread.
- ② Epics of Ramayana, Mahabharat famous from Kashmir to Kanyakumari to Sattriya sects of Manipur.
- ③ Cinema, Sports especially cricket unite country towards a common cause - entertainment and nationalism.
- ④ Agriculture of entire country - linked to monsoon is also source of unity to each other concern, practices.

Heterogeneity in India

- ① 23 Scheduled Languages and \rightarrow 1500 Dialects reflect diversity of India.
- ② Hinduism, Islam, Buddhism, Jainism, Parsi, Jews also live in India \rightarrow - practice religion freely.
- ③ Bhawalbajam Vs Kathak, Hindustani Vs Carnatic different music forms each with own specialty.
- ④ Same festivals of new year celebrated as Navroz, Ugadi, Gudi Parva in different regions of country.

India's diversity should be contained within common values for unity and progress of nation.
Respect to diversity is essential -

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS

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

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

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Recently Indian surpassed China to become most populated country in the world.

Factors influencing Population Growth.

- ① Fertility Rate: 2.1 is Replacement rate. Above that Population increases.
- ② Life Expectancy: As Medical facilities increase, Life Expectancy increase leading to increase in old population.
- ③ Migration: Emigration reduces population while immigration increases the population.
- ④ Education level: As per studies higher education level is linked to low population growth.

⑤ Government Policy: Family planning policy reduce population growth of country. Ex: One-child Policy of China.

Need for raising Minimum Age.

For

- ① Education of girl critical to responsible mother.
- ② Prevent anaemia, gynaec issue in young women
- ③ Allow women to work and be independent
- ④ Maturity of girl child in sex education.

Against

- ① Increased illegal marriage.
- ② May lead to unclaimed children due to irresponsible intercourse
- ③ Resistance from social groups in Rajasthan, Karnataka.

A responsible, well educated women population is key to balanced population growth. This age modification is a welcome step but needs consensus of all stakeholders.

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.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)

Tribals played a key role in organizing resistance against British Rule and ending their

imperialist policies over course of their rule.

Es: Birsa Munda Revolt, Santhal, Rampa.

Reasons behind Tribal Unrest

Acquisition of Land

British forcefully gained control over tribal land which was basis of their survival. Also they prevented practice of shifting cultivation.

Moneylenders - Dikus

Growth of Moneylenders due to British tax led to tribals engaged in Debt Trap from high interest rate of moneylenders. This led to protest by Tribals.

Unfair Laws

: Rampa Rebellion was in response to the exploitative Deccan forest laws. This was led by Alluri Sitaram Raju. Eg: Forest Laws, 1897

Attempts of Conversion

Also British promoted missionary activities leading to attempt to convert tribals. This was one of reason behind Ulgulan (Birsa Munda) Revolt.

Forest Resources

Tribals considered themselves as guardian of forest resources - wood, fruits, leaves. British control of it enraged tribals.

Reasons for Limited success of Tribals

①

Primitive methods

Tribals only had primitive tools - hand axe against cannon, gun and rifles.

- ② Leadership Apart from Birsa Munda, Alluri Sitabam Raju Tribal Movement lacked great leaders.
- ③ Local support to British Local landlords, moneylenders and even rulers supported British in exploitative practices.
- ④ No Clear Vision Tribal Movement lacked clear strategy / vision for taking on British and alternative offer.
- ⑤ Cut from Mainstream Due to diversion from mainstream politics, they did not fetch enough support from Congress, Muslim League.

Tribals were vital in mounting challenge to British Rule.
 A recognition of this government demand birthday of Birsa Munda - "Jan Jatiya" Gramv Dinak.

Feedback

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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 got independence on 15th Aug 1947 as per Indian Independence Act formulated by Lord Mountbatten.

Quit India Movement

Launched on 8th Aug 1942 after failure of Cripps Mission to drive British out of India. It demanded complete independence and consisted of - violent protest, mass arrests, underground attacks, parallel govt etc.

Result of Domestic Politics.

① Quit India Movement: Convinced British of inability to govern India without cooperation from locals.

② Royal Navy Mutiny INS Talwar mutiny against misgovernance and INA Trial were one of the last nails in coffin of British reflecting mass dissent.

③ Bengal Famine Famine of 1943

claiming thousands of lives invited huge British Criticism. even on International Forum and led to widespread demands of withdrawal.

④ Muslim League Demands Growing demands of

Muslim League with violent protest - direct action led to fear among British of disasters of communal violence with British being responsible.

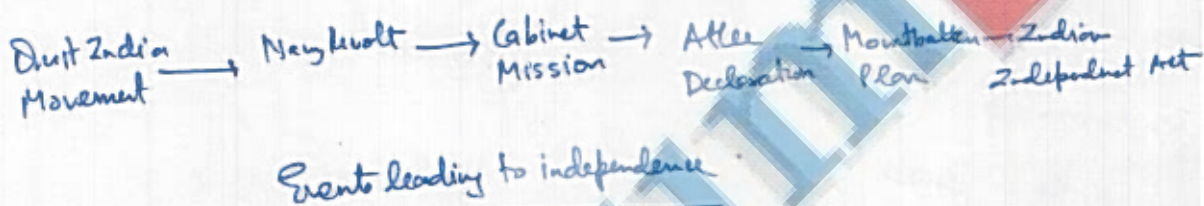
Global Circumstances

① WWII consequences: WWII had placed huge economic debt on Britain which could no longer engage in draining wars & invasion.

② Rise of US and USSR :- US and USSR were against imperialistic ambitions of Europe and pushed for decolonization.

③ United States Nations Formation of United States Nations
 key to demand of independence of Colonial States

④ Growing struggle in Africa, South-East Asia also led British to concede demand of leaving India



Hence India's eventual independence was both a consequence of domestic struggle and global circumstances

Feedback

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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 movement in Islam believed in method of prayers, music and meditation to achieve Salatun. It was led by Chisti, Qadiri Schools etc.

Why Sufism deepen roots in India.

① Similarity to Bhakti Movement with focus on music such as Qawali to express devotion to God.

② Led to Liberal Ruler: King Akbar deeply influenced by Sufi Philosophy was liberal and took welfare initiatives for all. This resulted in support for Sufism.

③ Monarchical leaders such as Muzahiddin Chisti, Bakhtiyar Kaki, Muzahiddin Auliyah found support among general population helping each other.

- ④ Universal values of: Truth, Non-violence, Kindness, Austerity found in Sufis similar to Buddhism, Jainism.
- ⑤ No forced conversion: Sufis did not engage in forced conversion attempts on Indian society.

Impacts of Sufism on Indian Society.

- ① Dargah: Dargah of Sufi Saints - Chisti, Naqshbandi, Qadiri, etc. huge devotional centers in India with worldwide popularity.
- ② Music: Khayals, Ghazals, Dhrupad were all inspired from Sufi Sages. Current Movie also heavily take inspiration from Sufi Sages. Ex: Maulana na Maula.
- ③ Dress: Sufi Dress became popular among general population and represent sense of detachment to the society.

④ Religious Harmony Sufis also led to proximity between Hinduism & Islam and greater understandings of both for general people.

⑤ Literature Persian Literature, Contemporary Bhakti Literature and Saints such as Kabir's Doha and Bijaak were inspired from Sufis.

Sufis Movement enriched Indian culture and contributed to proximity of religions providing better understanding of either of them.

Feedback

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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)

Tropical cyclone are low-pressure systems characterized by high speed winds and very high rainfall occurring in 0° - 30° N/S region of Earth.

Rising intensity and frequency in Arabian

① Growing temperature due to global warming as illustrated by IPCC AR 6.



② Western disturbances originating in Arab Mediterranean sea and travelling to Arabian sea often form cyclones.

③ Impact of Indian Ocean Dipole and Southern Oscillation changes contributing to formation of cyclonic depression

④ Marine Heat Waves in Arabian sea also lead to increase temperature, evaporation and cyclone.

NDMA guidelines on Cyclone.

- ① Early Warning: Use of Doppler Radar, Stages, Stochastic models to detect and predict cyclones early.
- ② Dissemination of Warning: Use of point to point, digital media, community radio, PM-10 point programme to ensure timely deliver of info to all affected.
- ③ Structural Measures:
 - i) Cyclonic tents away from affected region to place affected
 - ii) Refitting Zofra as per IS-875 to prevent damage by Buildings.
- ④ Non-Structural Measure:
 - i) Hazard Zonation Mapping to detect the vulnerable areas and ensure relocation of people from region.
 - ii) Training and Capacity Building of local population using mock drill, education and Gram Panchayat Level Disaster Plans.

⑤ Climate Change Risk Reduction: Decreased dependence on fossil fuel, use of green energies to progress towards net zero and limit temperature increase.

Cyclones are huge damage to infra, life. They need to be managed so as to minimize destruction and also steps should be taken to reduce their occurrence.

Feedback

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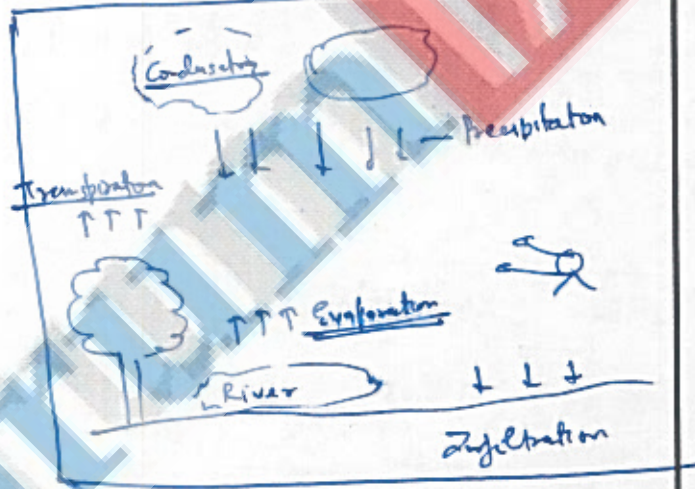
Q.15) Examine the impacts of climate change on the hydrological cycle and suggest suitable mitigation and adaptation strategies to contain the harmful implications. (15 marks, 250 words)

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 is a increase in temperature of earth (1.05°C) leading to alteration of weather, rainfall pattern and increased frequency of disasters.

Change in Hydrological cycle

① Increase in temperature has led to increased evaporation and hence altered rainfall.



Hydrological cycle.

② Transpiration: shift of plant changes leading to deficiency of water, nutrients leading to loss of biodiversity.

③ Cloud formation affected due to increase in overheat temperature contributes to droughts in region.

④ Atlantic Meridional Circulation has weakened leading to change in Ocean Currents and alteration of evaporation, precipitation pattern.

⑤ Increased Low-Pressure, cyclonic systems in Tropical region - Bihar causing storms in sea and rise frequent disasters on India Coast.

Mitigation Strategies

① Afforestation and Social, Farm forestry to decrease GHG concentration and also provide oxygen.

② Rain Water Harvesting Measures - rooftop, Kul, community based and storage as groundwater enriching soil.

③ Disaster mapping and relocation of people to prevent impact of cyclonic, drought related disasters.

④ Technical Initiatives such as aerosol spray to combat global warming & cloud seeding to combat deficient rainfall.

⑤ Renewable Energy: Solar, Wind Energy to decrease GHG emissions and adopt sustainable energy model.

⑥ International Collaboration: COP21, OSO, Solar Alliance, IRIS, IFC to combat climate change related impact.

Climate change is most pressing issue facing world which needs coordinated effort and urgent redressal.

Feedback

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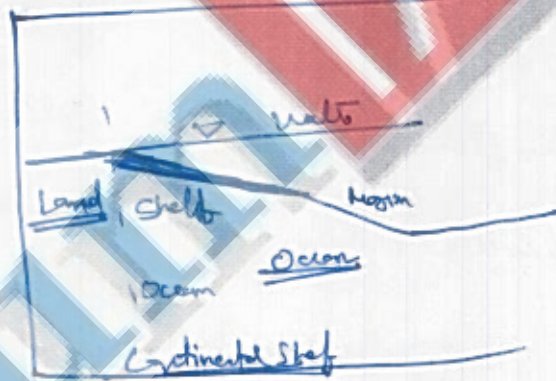
TOTAL MARKS

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 is transition from continent to oceans with gentle slope and immense economic, geographic and geopolitical significance.

Resource Potential



① Mineral Resource: North Central

Pacific, Perm Basin expected to be rich in Polymetallic Nodules - cobalt, nickel, manganese etc.

② Biotic: Ideal condition for growth of planktons which help in development of fishes crucial to fishing industry all over the world.

③ Continental Shelf also rich in aquatic plants which are often medically and economically significant.

④ often rich in Rare Earth Mineral such as Scandium, yttrium, neodymium application in clean energy, transport, industry.

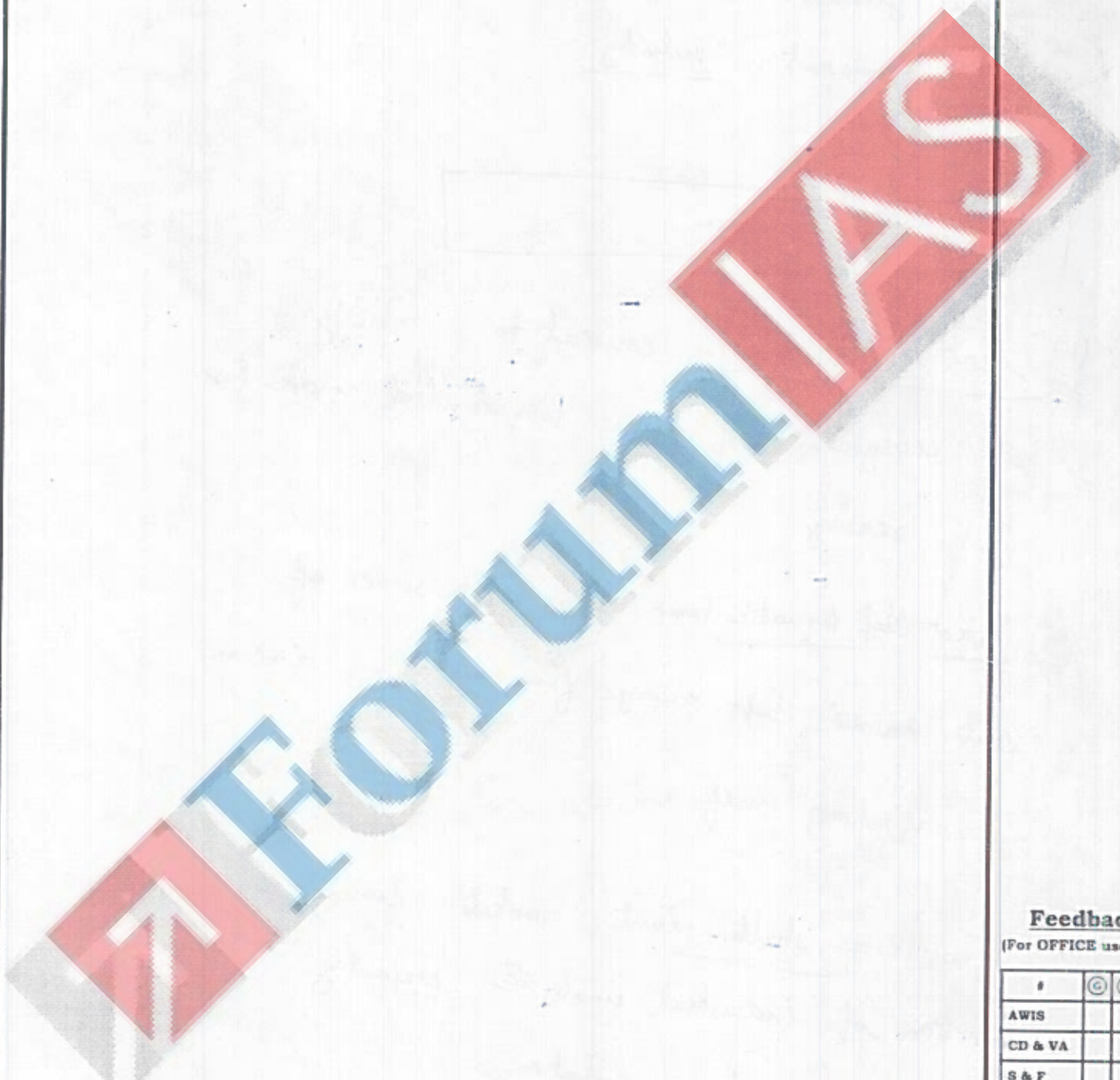
Ecological Significance.

① Seat of fisheries - crucial to stability of ecosystem of oceans. Provide ideal conditions for fish rearing.

② Protect Deep Aquatic Fauna: The exotic species of plants, animals kept away from coast by division by continental shelf.

③ Growth of shelter plants protects from intrusion of industrial waste & preventing biomagnification, bioaccumulation

11



Feedback

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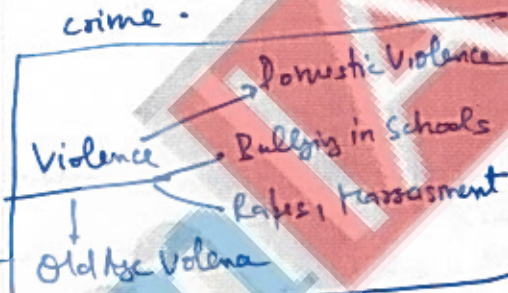
TOTAL MARKS	
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Q.17) Rooted in patriarchal values, gender-based violence, in all its manifestations, is antithetical to societal growth. Explain. (15 marks, 250 words)

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

India ranks 135th among 146 countries in Global Gender Gap Index with one of main reason being poor record in gender based crime.

Rooted in Patriarchal values



① Originate from religious belief that women sub-servient to men.

② Disregard status of human and treating women as objects meant for enjoyment and labour.

③ Do not recognised autonomy and bodily integrity of women.

How This is antithetical to societal growth.

① Social : 1) Social evils of sati, widow exploitation, infanticide push society backwards.

2) A feeling of fear and sadness among women which is detrimental to their growth.

3) Youth get wrong values which leads to vicious cycle of patriarchy

② Economic 1) Loss of economic value of women's ability in technical, artistic work.

2) Rapes, Harassment deter economic investment due to instability.

3) Dependence of women on spouse, family due to inability to work freely.

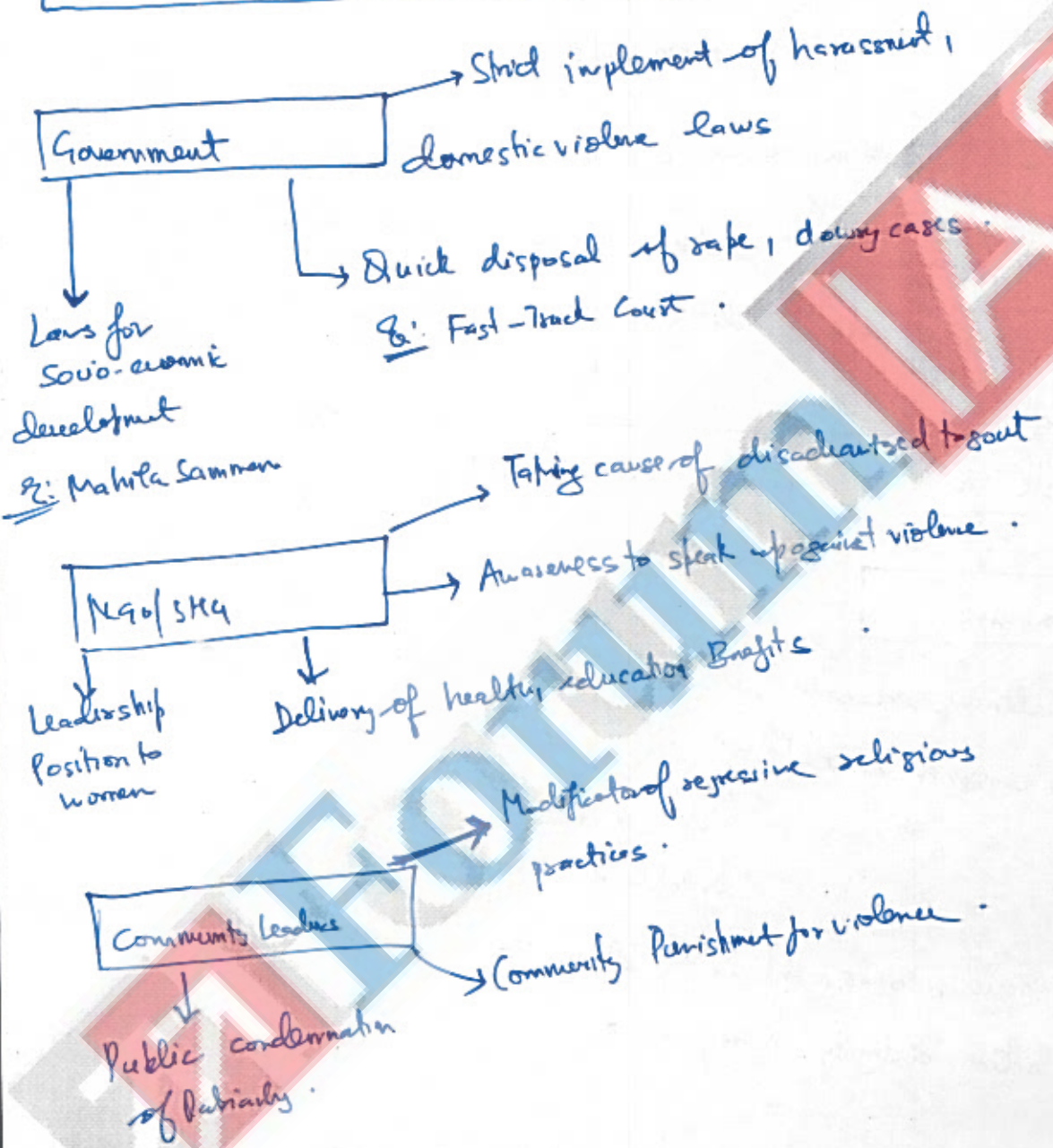
③ Diplomatic / Image

1) Paint picture of backward society - "Poor Rankings"

2) Deter International Tourism to the country.

3) Erosion of soft power in the world loss of diplomatic leverage.

How to Rectify Gender Based Violence.



Achieving SDG-5 and entering Amrit Kaal calls for end to gender violence in all forms.

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

Q.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 refers to endogamous group which decides occupational and social status based on birth.

Eg: Brahmin, Thakur, Dalit etc.

How Caste Calculus remains Predominant.

Social Domain

1) Health and education level of lower caste much below higher caste. For eg: 59% ST women anaemic vs 57% Aungse.

Only 20% GER for ST student.

2) Religious Rituals continue to deny dalit with restricted entry in many areas.

3) Inter-caste marriages not completely accepted with pattern of honour killings as observed in NHHS.

Political Domain

- 1) Alliances such as Maha gathbandhan based on Caste Calculus (Bihar)
- 2) After Axis my India more than 40% voters based on caste preference in Rural Regions.
- 3) Allocation of Ministry done after Caste demographic of region. Sri Dalit CM in Punjab during last term.

Economic Domain

- 1) Per Capita Income of SC, ST believed to be lower than general OBC category.
- 2) Gold-Collar Jobs - Professors, Company Head still dominated by upper caste sections
- 3) Judiciary especially SC: >50% of 39 judges belong to upper caste and affluent class.

How Caste System has declined

Social	Political	Economic
<p>① Growing intercaste marriages especially in political leaders.</p> <p>② Urbanisation leading to proximity and intermixing of Caste</p> <p>③ Globalisation has led to liberal values - openness, equality</p>	<p>① Last Two President have been Dalit and Tribal</p> <p>② Reservation of 15%, 7% granted to SC, ST. Give them representation</p> <p>③ Political Parties have Dalit, OBC factions - better representation</p>	<p>① Affirmative Action has raised socio-economic level</p> <p>② Increase in GER of SC Sections</p> <p>③ Growth of Engineers, Doctors Democratic</p> <p>④</p>

Despite significant progress we need to do better to realize Social and Political Democracy envisaged by BR Ambedkar.

Feedback

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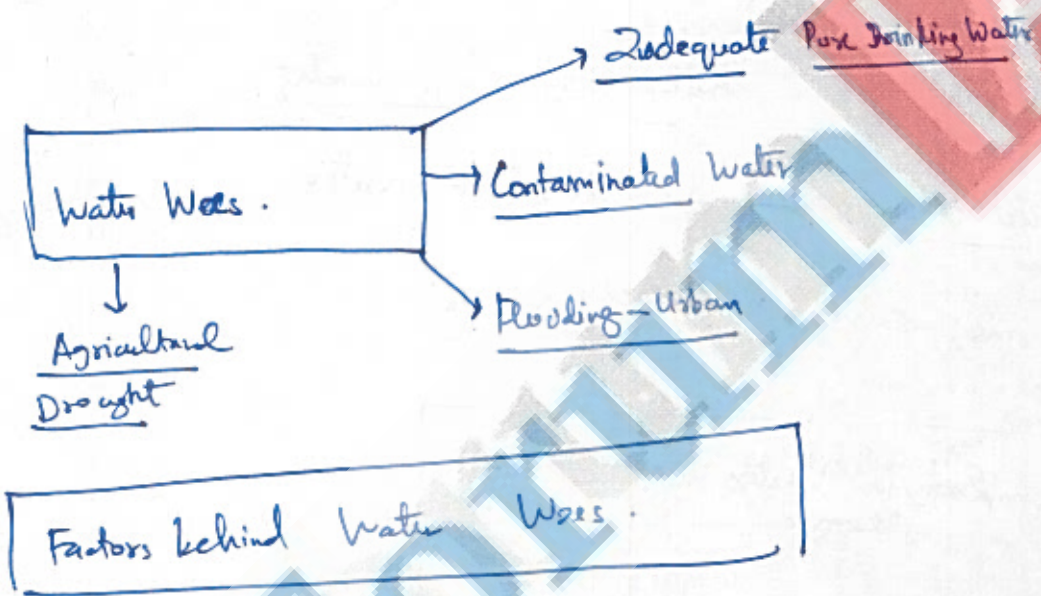
Q.19) Discuss various factors contributing to the water woes faced by Indian cities. Also, explain complexities in implementing a comprehensive water management plan. (15 marks, 250 words)

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)

As per Composite Water Management Index by NITI

Approx 2 Lakh people lose their life every year due to water crisis.



① Global Warming: This has altered rainfall pattern often leading to drought and excess rainfall - floods.

② Industrialisation - Canyon Topography & Paved surfaces decreasing infiltration and lowering water table.

③ Water Subsidy - Ex: In Delhi leading to indiscriminate use of ground water without limits.

④ Poor Sewerage System: This leads to floods without proper draining of water away from city.

⑤ Municipal Crisis of funds, functionalities: Poor water treatment facilities of people leading to water containing germs, sand, dust etc.

Complexity in Water Management

① Unplanned cities: Absent uniform policy implementation and monitoring. Dehatory of slums and towers lead to poor policy making.

② Growing Population: Rural-Urban Migration hand high fertility lead to pressure on water resources.

③ Outdated Zofia: ~~Zofia~~ ~~drp~~ machinery not equipped with UV, RO to disinfect and purify water

④ El-Niño, Dipole related rainfall variation are outside control and mgt. management difficult.

Comprehensive Management Plan .

① Rain water harvesting mandatory with strict compliance.

② Sewage / Drainage system to drain out excess water .

③ Pre-paid water use system ← ban on submersible system .

④ Implement RO, UV+ to disinfect water (allocate funds).

⑤ Use of N90, S169 to implement Watershed Management Plan.

⑥ Learn from best practice of Israel via bilateral cooperation agreement -

Feedback

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Please put tick marks in the above table.

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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)

Religion is inherent to ideology, belief of an individual while region shapes economic, identity and self-interest of individual.

Religion runs risk of communal cleavages

- ① Clash of Supremacy: Contain religion may lead to clash violent/non-violent for supremacy often leading to riots, wars. Ex: Islamic Invasions during Medieval.
- ② Political Polarization: Use of religion to polarize votes by planting wedge between religion. Ex: 2001 Riots Gujarat 2013 Hyderabad.
- ③ Unresolved historical clashes: Indian subcontinent history of Islamic Rule often is a cause of riots. Ex: Babri Demolition due to alleged temple destruction.

Region leading to Communal Ceasefires -

① Naxalite Movement: In Eastern India Naxalites use their regional identity to justify their violence against state.

② NSCM(K) led insurgency in Nagaland - demand of greater Nagalim and separate flag, Constitution and death of numerous people.

③ Backward region of Bundelkhand in U.P., Vidarbha in Maharashtra engage in violent protest against govt.

④ Punjab Khalistan movement inspired from separatist sentiment in region for a separate identity and greater autonomy.

Best Course of Action

① Principle Distance from all religion and depoliticisation of religion by steps of ECJ and Judiciary.

② Building Communal Harmony right from school onwards.

③ Sachar committee - recommender for upliftment of minority religion.

④ Region → Development Ministry of North-East
 → Democracy and Limited Autonomy
 → Borderland Council
Security forces to quell disruptions.

Bridging Communal Cleavages of Region and Religion is key to achieving goal of developed land 2047.

Feedback

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Mentor Feedback Questions

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Test Goal

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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		

* Subject to change without prior notice.

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If we are already doing well, a reinforcement from the Mentor will further assist us in following the right path. A Mentor may also be able to give valuable inputs with respect to time management, presentation, structure etc. He may recommend you clearly to work on content or may suggest you to take courses / read books in case he feels you lack content that may be quickly improved with a course at ForumIAS or elsewhere, or some study material.

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