

TEST CODE 6 1 1 3 0 1

FIAS - 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	Alifa Khan		
Roll No./अनुक्रमांक	1910114096	Medium/माध्यम	English <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> हिंदी <input type="checkbox"/>
Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र	1901	Date/दिनांक	

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

INDEX TABLE / अनुक्रमणिका			INSTRUCTION / अनुदेश		
Q. No. प्र.सं.	Max. Marks अधिकतम अंक	Marks Obtained प्राप्तांक	1. Please do furnish Name, Email, Roll No and Mobile in the answer sheet. कृपया उत्तर-पुस्तिका में नाम, ईमेल, रोल नंबर और मोबाइल नंबर भरें।		
1			2. There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI, all questions are compulsory. उत्तर पुस्तिका में अंग्रेजी/हिंदी में बीस प्रश्न दिए गए हैं, सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।		
2			3. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it. प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए निर्धारित अंक उसके सामने अंकित किए गए हैं।		
3			4. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. उत्तर प्रवेश पत्र में अधिकृत माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जो कि दिए गए स्थान में इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के कवर पर स्पष्ट रूप से लिखा जाना चाहिए।		
4			5. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum Answer Booklet must be clearly Struck off. प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, यदि निर्दिष्ट हो, का पालन किया जाए। प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गये किसी भी पृष्ठ या पृष्ठ के भाग को स्पष्ट रूप से काट दें।		
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Total/कुल अंक	250		For Student Only / केवल परीक्षार्थी प्रयोग हेतु		
Examiner's Discretion/मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक :			Start Time/प्रारंभ करने का समय :	End Time/समाप्त करने का समय :	
			9:00	11:55	
Total Marks/कुल अंक :			Mode Of Examination/ परीक्षा की विधि :	Online/ऑनलाइन <input type="checkbox"/> Offline/ऑफलाइन <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
*Examiner's Discretion is the marks awarded at the discretion of the examiner based on your overall impression, on the basis of (but not limited to) your handwriting, presentation, use of diagrams, flowcharts, facts and figures or absolutely anything that he/she liked in your copy. मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक अंक, आपकी लिखावट, प्रस्तुति, आरेखों के उपयोग, फ्लोचार्ट, तथ्यों और आंकड़ों या समय रूप किसी अन्य विषय वस्तु, जो मूल्यांकन कर्ता को आपकी कॉपी में पसंद आयी के आधार पर (लेकिन इन्हीं तक सीमित नहीं) पर दिए गए अंक हैं।			For Office Use Only / केवल कार्यालय प्रयोग हेतु		
			ECN CODE/ ईसीएन कोड :	EG/ईजी :	Evaluation Date/ मूल्यांकन तिथि :
				① ② ③ ④ ⑤	

Note: Students are expected to incorporate suggestions from the solution provided in the answers. Discussion classes for the tests are also available online in your portal to aid in your preparation. Further, students are requested to see the good copies of the tests and learn from them. You can also discuss your copy with a Mentor and discover ways and means to improve your answers, or if you have any issues with this test / copy. Asks specific questions, to get specific answers.

EXAMINER'S REMARKS

CRITERIA FOR THE FEEDBACK SECTION AT THE END OF EACH QUESTION

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

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

(10 marks, 150 words)

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

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Spanish civil war was spearheaded in Spain by the military regime against the government of Spain

- Spanish Civil war
↓
Opening act of WWII
- ① It involved the participation of Japan and Germany supporting the cause of military
 - ② It involved conflict between various powers within Spain
 - ③ It acted as a feud; which later on culminated in the world war 2
 - ④ It led to widespread loss to life &

property of the ~~sp~~

However, despite of these instance, Spanish civil war cannot be said as opening of WW II, this is because:-

- 1) English & french remained aloof from the war & did not join hands
- 2) World war II was fought all over the Europe involving various powers. However, Spanish civil war was limited to Spain.

Thus, the civil war in Spain can be said as one of the factor rather than the only cause of opening of World War II.

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.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)

Around 6th BCE; the rise of Buddhism and Jainism as a religion took place; this acted as a major relief for the hitherto marginalised & down-trodden section of Varna system i.e. Shudras.

Differences between Buddhism & Jainism

Buddhism	Jainism
<p>1) It focused more towards <u>Astangika Marga</u> i.e. middle path avoiding extremes</p> <p>2) Buddhism <u>did not</u> provide any insights regarding the <u>existence of god</u></p>	<p>1) It focused upon <u>austerity</u> measure i.e. extreme non-indulgence.</p> <p>2) It recognised the existence of god; however <u>below</u> the position of <u>Tirthankar</u>.</p>

3) Buddhism involved 3 types of schools namely - Therayana, Mahayana & Vajrayana

4) It was patronised by kings such as Ashoka; Kanishka

3) It involves 2 types of school - Shwetambara and Digambara

4) It was patronised by Kharavela King; Ashoka; Chandragupta Maurya

Despite of these differences; both have various similarities, such as:-

1) Both focused upon formation of Sangha

2) Both condemn caste system / varna system

3) Both emphasised upon upliftment of marginalised factor women, slaves - etc

Thus; both buddhism & Jainism are major contribution to the world with respect to religion, which still survives in small pockets of world.

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)

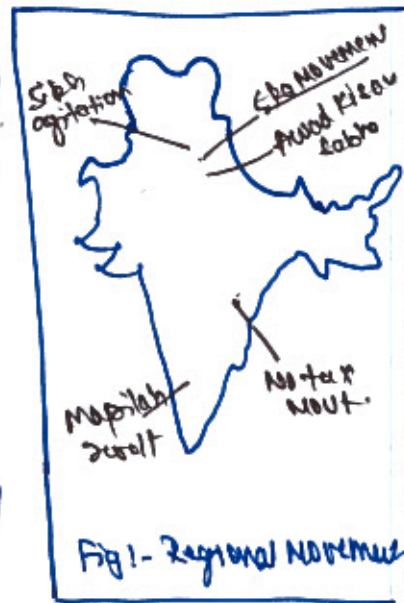
Mahatma Gandhi launched Non-cooperation Movement during 1920's in order to undo the wrongs & to reduce Khilafat issue

Non-cooperation Movement democratized the freedom struggle

① Wider participation → It led to increased participation of women; students; Muslims etc

eg) 90,000 students boycotted; women contributed their Jewellery to strike fund

② Wider reach → It spread to every nook & corner of India; leading to regional movements



③ Protest forms → Non cooperation involved wide variety of forms including boycott of shops goods; picketing of liquor shops; boycott of legislative council etc.

However; despite of these; Non-cooperation movement suffered from following Limitation

1) Chauri chaura incident → It made the movement non-violent leading to withdrawal of movement in Bardoli session.

2) Communal divide → The issue of Khilafat led to Communalisation of issue which further led to wider divide between Hindus & Muslims

3) Khilafat issue → The issue of Khilafat was disrupted with Kamal Mustafa Pasha making turkey a secular nation.

Thus; Non cooperation movement though had Limitation; but contributed significantly in awakening patriotism

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)

After Independence, the government formed various commissions including Dhar Commission; JVP Commission & Fazl Ali Commission to address the issue of linguistic organisation of states.

Efficacy of linguistic reorganisation in addressing linguistic divides

Significance	Limitations
<p>① Fazl Ali Commission allowed for linguistic reorganisation to ensure <u>greater cohesion</u></p> <p>② It helped in ensuring <u>greater assimilation</u></p>	<p>① Linguist state demands led to strike by various regions 'individual', thereby aggravating the situation</p> <p>② Strike by <u>poti Garamulu</u> leading to formation of Andhra.</p>

- Integration within India:
- 3) It also ensure greater administrative convenience
 - 4) It helped in upholding the multi-diversity & multi-lingual nature of India
 - 5) It helped in ensuring Salad bowl approach

- 2) It increased & fuelled the feeling of regionalism within Indian state
- 3) It led to North-South divide in India.
- 4) Linguistic reorganisation was based on one state - one language formula was not recommended by Fazl Ali Commission \Rightarrow Revolt

Thus; one of the biggest challenge which India faces even today is demand for linguistic states \rightarrow Telangana; Jharkhand etc. were formed due to language issues.

The need is to ensure linguistic diversity and to ensure respect for different lingual community to ensure integration.

Feedback

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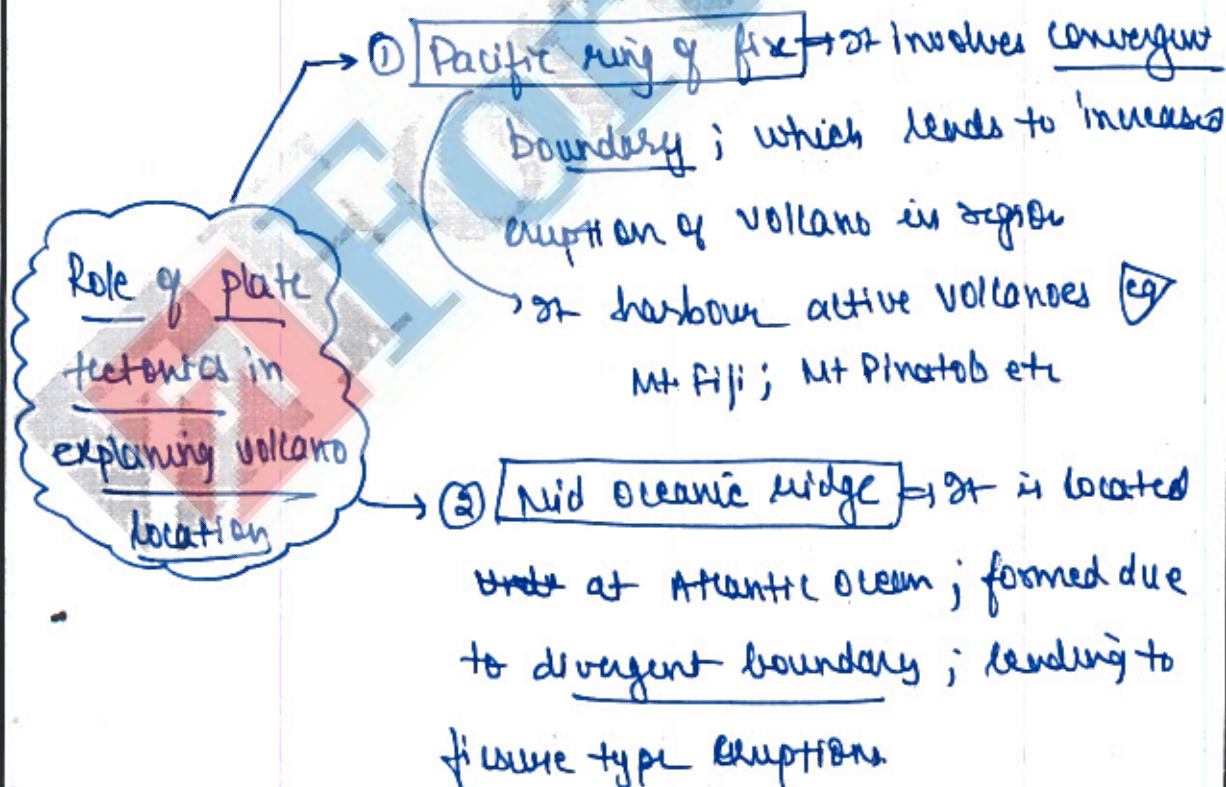
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Q.5) Briefly discuss the role of plate tectonics theory in explaining the location of volcanoes. Also, explain the multifarious impacts of volcanoes on the surrounding regions.

(10 marks, 150 words)

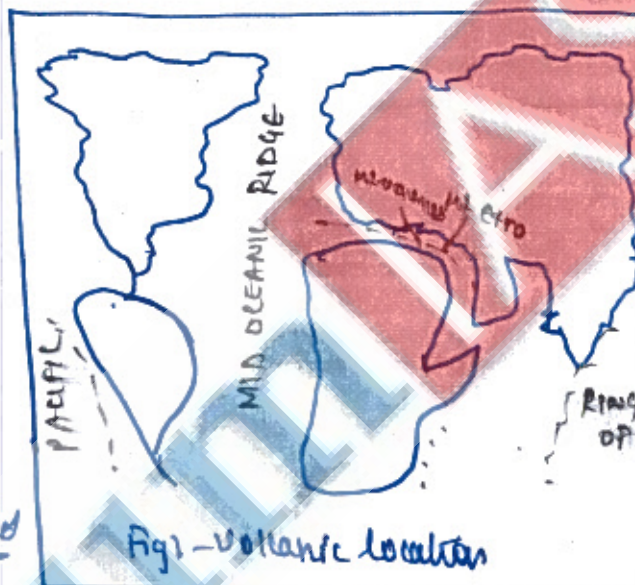
ज्वालामुखियों की अवस्थिति को समझाने में प्लेट टेक्टोनिक सिद्धांत की भूमिका पर संक्षेप में चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, आसपास के क्षेत्रों पर ज्वालामुखियों के विविध प्रभावों की व्याख्या कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Plate tectonics theory was advocated by Parker and Mckenzie; according to this theory, the earth's crust is divided into various lithospheric slabs; whose movement results into formation of various boundaries i.e. convergent, divergent & transform.



↳ ③ Mediterranean Region → It involves convergent boundary leading to Centripetal eruption
 Active volcanoes include Mt Etna; Mt Stromboli

Multi farious impact of volcanoes on region



① Pollution → volcanoes causes widespread release of sulphur dioxide in atmosphere ⇒ increased Acid Rain

② Lava Flow → It leads to destruction of nearby biodiversity; thereby hampering ecological balance

③ Mineral deposits → volcanoes bring various minerals on the surface; thereby making it mineral rich

④ Rock cycle → lava when consolidated forms igneous rocks which further leads to rock cycle

Thus; volcanoes despite being disruptive; have a significant impact in sustaining the ecosystem.

Feedback

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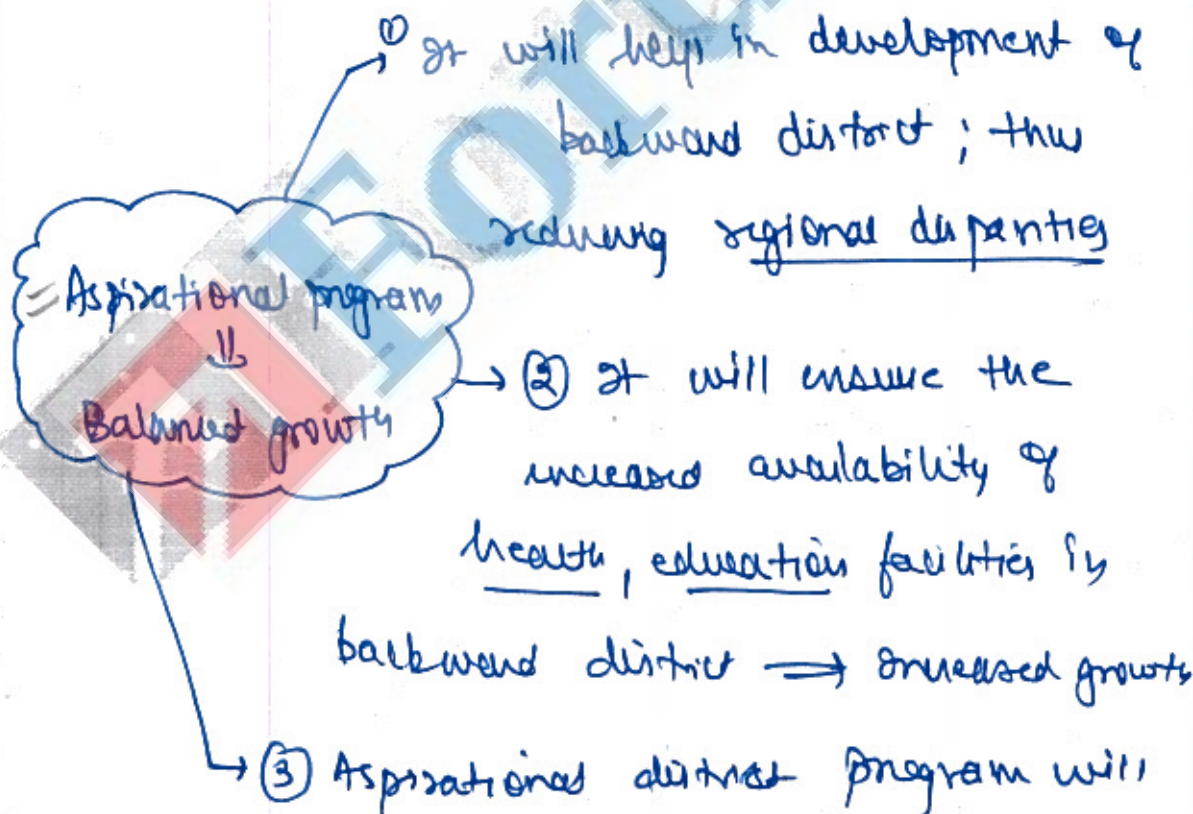
Q.6) Taking further the success of Aspirational Districts Programme, Aspirational Blocks can help achieve the twin objectives of balanced growth and checking stress migration. Comment.

(10 marks, 150 words)

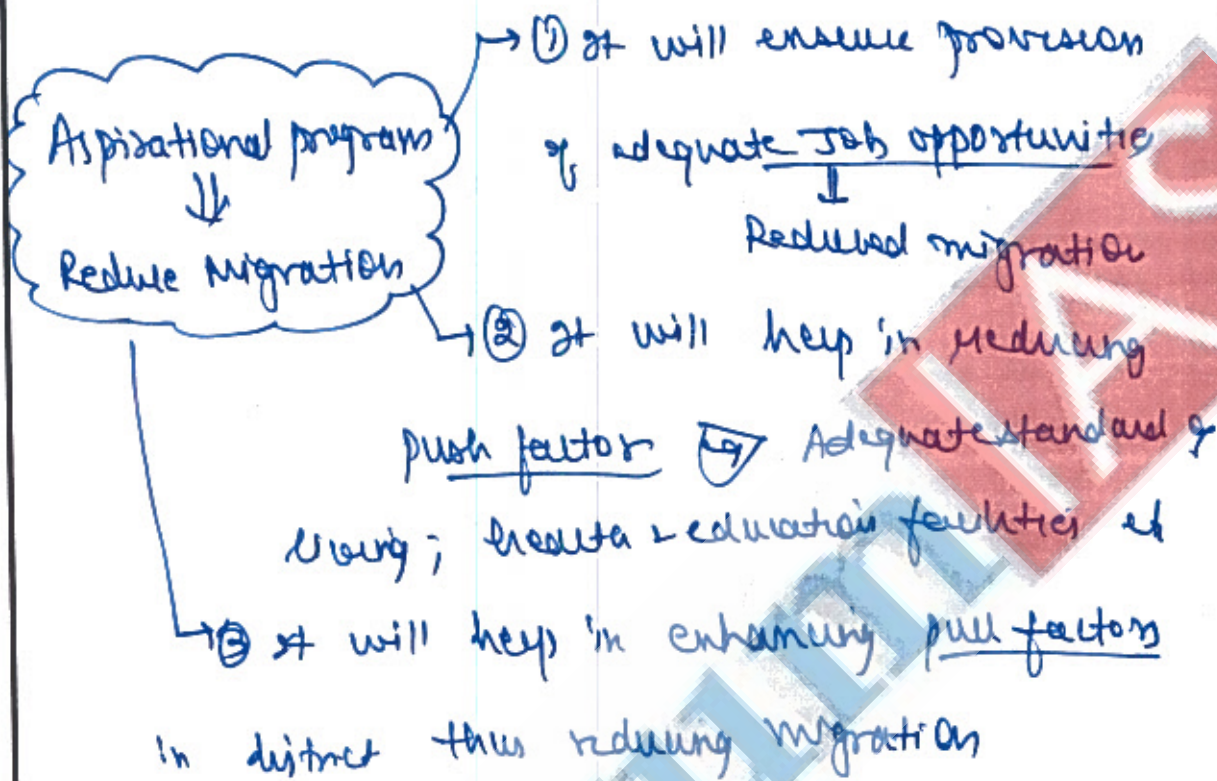
आकांक्षी जिला कार्यक्रम की सफलता को आगे बढ़ाते हुए, आकांक्षी ब्लॉक संतुलित विकास और संकट रोधी प्रवासन के नियंत्रण के दोहरे उद्देश्यों को प्राप्त करने में मदद कर सकते हैं। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Aspirational district program was started by NITI Aayog to ensure the holistic and comprehensive development of the most backward and marginalised communities.



help in building human capital \Rightarrow increased growth



Despite of having significance; the aspirational district program is marred with certain

challenges including

- ① Lack of proper implementation
- ② Bureaucratic apathy & nepotism
- ③ Inability to attract investment

Thus; need is to ensure increased implementation and to increase awareness which will further enhance bureaucratic accountability leading to effective decision.

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 काबू पाने के उपाय सुझाइए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Recently, the government has decided to establish defense parks in states of Tamil Nadu & U.P.. This highlights the significance of ensuring defense indigenisation & defense production in order.

Factors for location of defense industry

- ① **Raw Material** → It involves availability of various material used for defense production
- ② **Skilled labor** → Defense production involves the need for highly skilled & trained manpower
 → Thus; location of 'industry' must ensure easy access to manpower
- ③ **Market access** → In order ensure increased information

exchange; information about demand & supply etc

④ **Ports** → Adequate transport facilities; so as to ensure faster delivery & connectedness

→ Connectivity to ports must be ensured to increase export (Geo survey → Defense export amount for around \$2 billion)

The defense industries are mired with various challenges; thus need for measures to overcome it:-

Challenges	Measures to Overcome
1) lack of availability of skilled & trained manpower (eg) As per skill order report only 2% Indians went for formal training	① Need to enhance the availability, accessibility & affordability of requisite skills
2) Lack of technology transfer	② Need to enhance defense diplomatic relation to increase access to technology (eg) India-US I-INDEX
3) lack of availability of adequate capital	③ Need to attract various investors & to enhance defense ecosystem

Defense sector has potential to realize aim of Atmanirbhar Bharat

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS	
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Q.8) To what extent can Socio-Economic-Caste Census (SECC) address the challenges in achieving equitable resource allocation and targeted welfare? (10 marks, 150 words)

सामाजिक-आर्थिक-जाति जनगणना किस हद तक समान संसाधन आवंटन और लक्षित कल्याण प्राप्त करने में आने वाली चुनौतियों का समाधान कर सकती है? (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Socio-economic caste census is conducted

in order to accumulate various information

regarding various demography of India; their

economic status & caste enumeration

Evaluation of SECC

Ensuring equal allocation

① It helps in providing adequate information regarding various communities ⇒ evidence

Not able to address

① SECC has not been able to provide adequate accurate information regarding different

based policy decision

② As advocated by Economic Survey evidence based policy ensures targeted delivery of government services

③ It has helped providing information regarding situation of poor and marginalised section

Targeted policy making

④ It has also helped in ensuring economic redistribution

Caste in India

① The SECC of 2011 are outdated & irrelevant for present-day policy making

② Inaccuracy in the data further hinders the trickling down of benefits of scheme to down trodden

④ SECC leads to increased rift among caste & can lead to Casteism in society

Thus; SECC despite having challenges has

significant role in ensuring "last mile delivery"

as envisaged by Budget 2023

Feedback

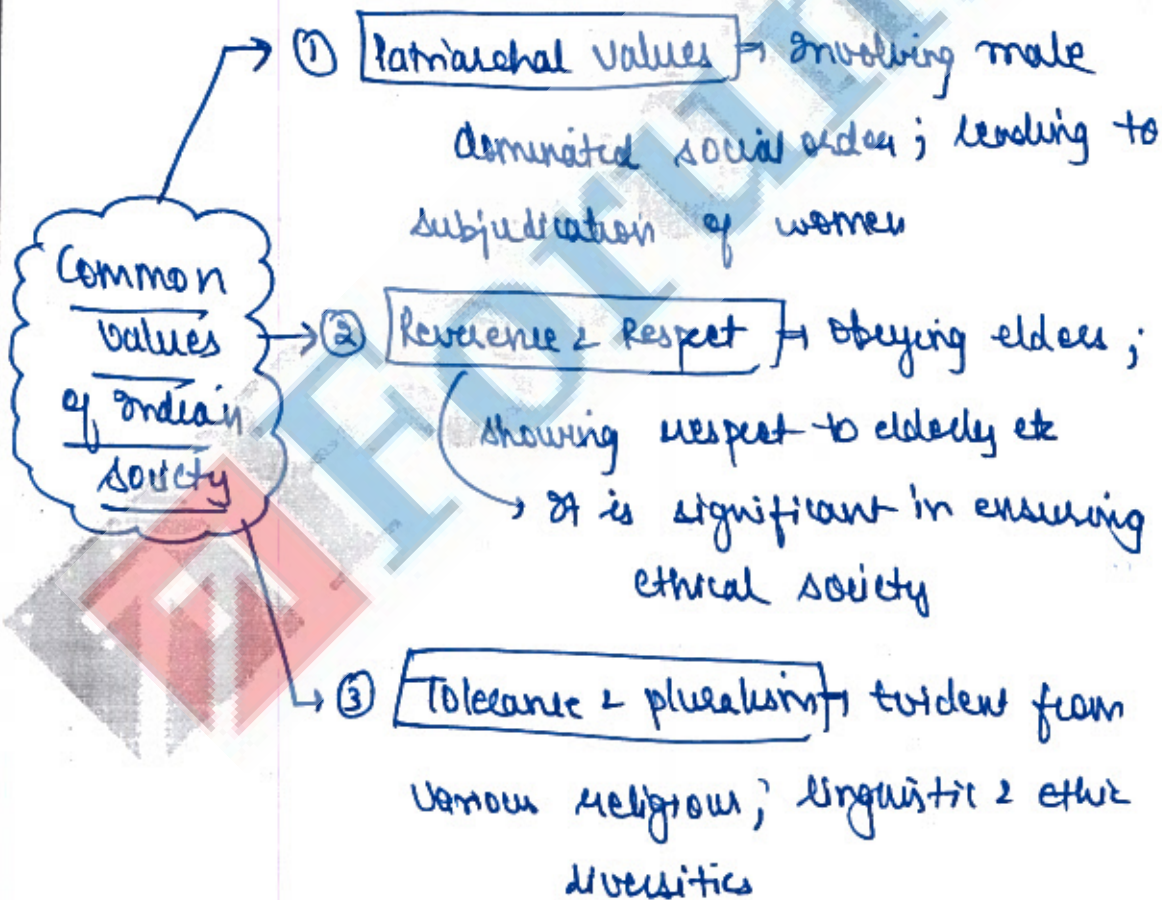
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TOTAL MARKS			

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)

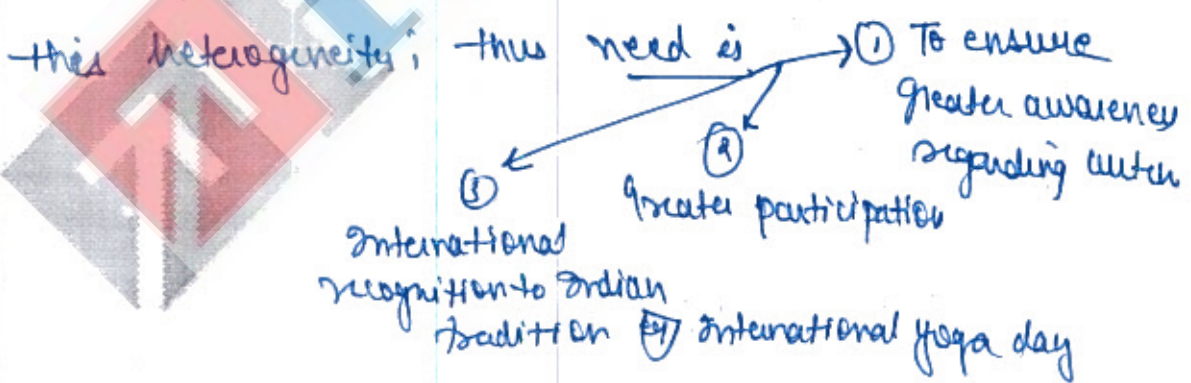
India is called as a "Boquet of flowers" due to its multi-diverse & multi-faceted society. The Indian society is based on some values & practices which further emboldens its heterogeneity.





Thus; Indian society with its common values & diverse practices helps in deepening heterogeneity.

However; the advent of globalisation has threatened



Thus, it is significant to ensure salad bowl approach rather than melting pot to enhance greater assimilation.

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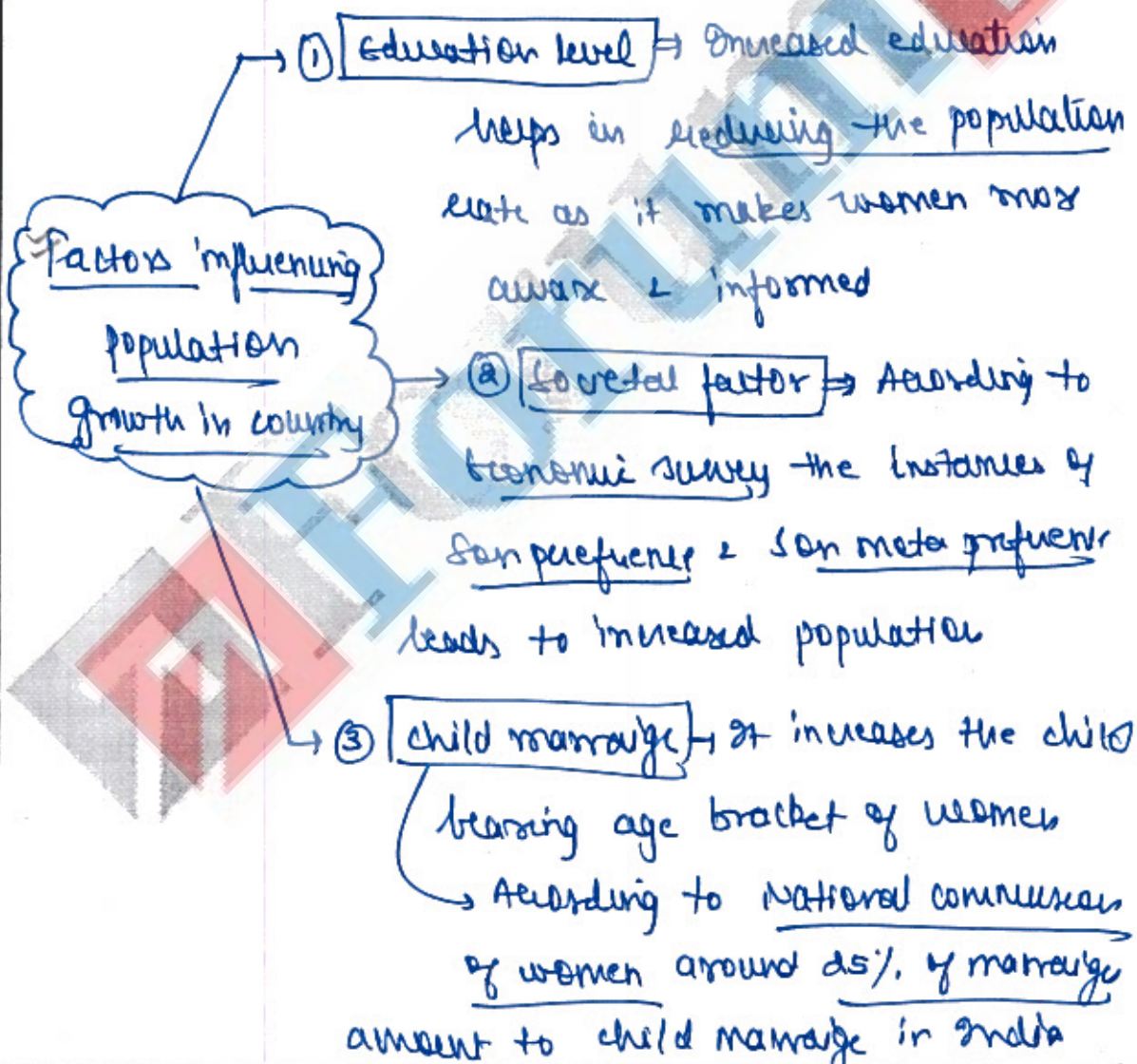
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Q.10) What are the factors that influence population growth in the country? In this perspective, examine the relevance and need of raising the minimum marriageable age of women for population development. (10 marks, 150 words)

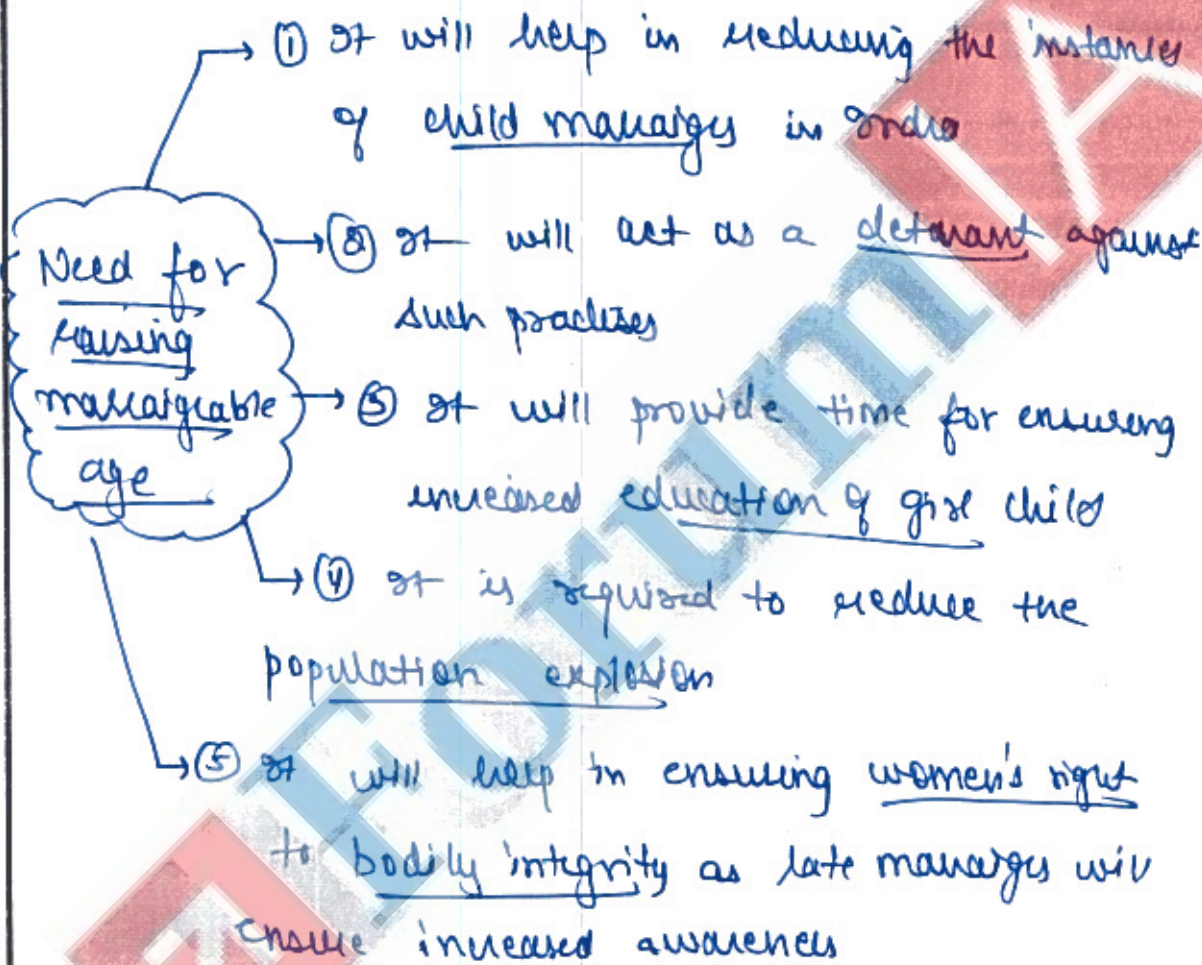
देश में जनसंख्या वृद्धि को प्रभावित करने वाले कारक क्या हैं? इस परिप्रेक्ष्य में, जनसंख्या विकास के लिए महिलाओं की न्यूनतम विवाह योग्य आयु बढ़ाने की प्रासंगिकता और आवश्यकता की परीक्षण कीजिए।

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

According to UNFPA; India overtook China to become world's most populous country with around 1.42 billion population i.e. 18% of world's population



↳ ④ **Accessibility of Contraceptives** ⇒ Increased availability helps in reducing the population growth rate; however in case of inaccessibility it leads to population explosion



India's aim is to realise AMHT KAAL by leveraging its youth power (around 66%); thus it can be ensured by providing greater space to its women to liberate from shackles of early marriages

Feedback

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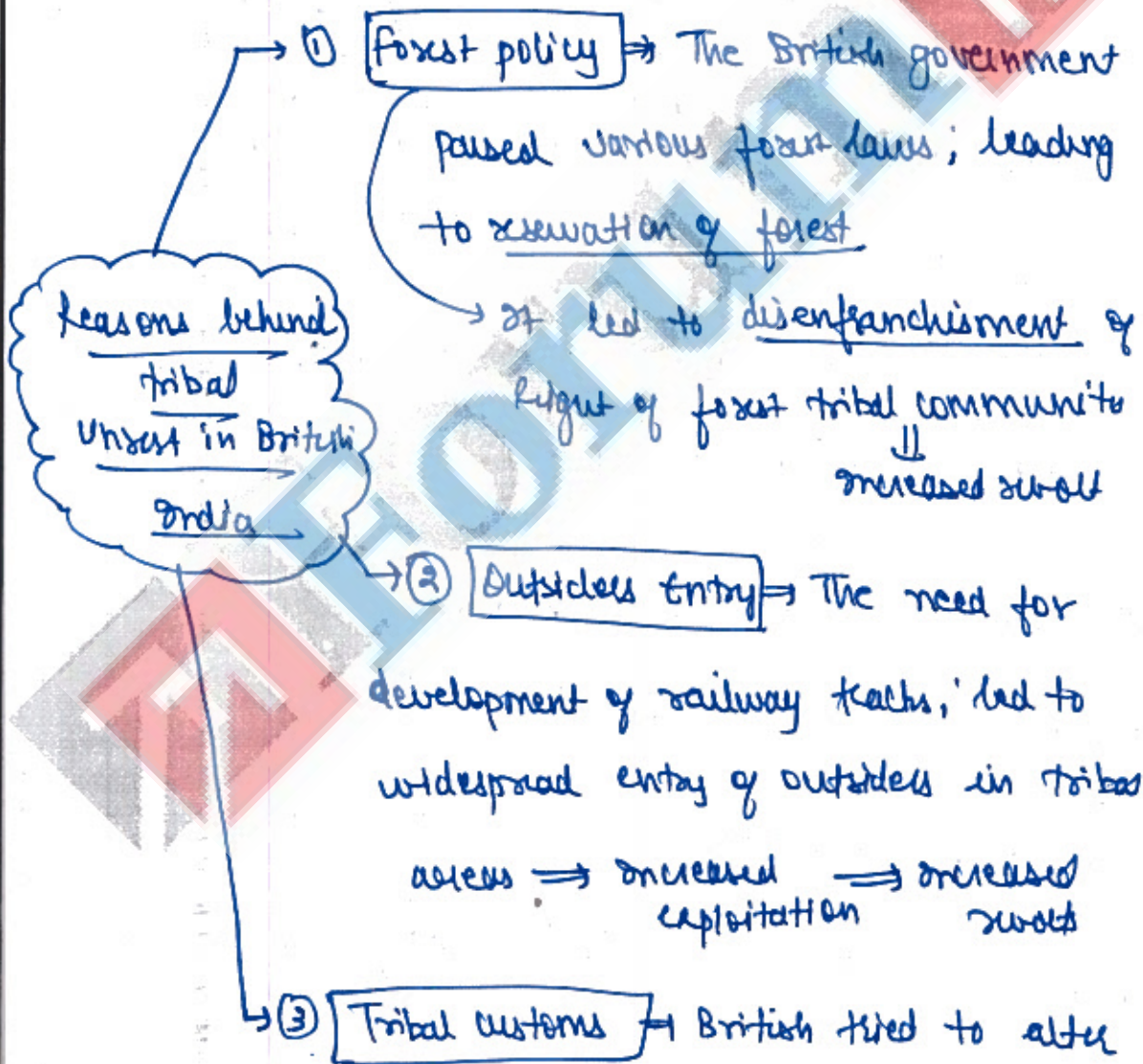
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TOTAL MARKS	
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Q.11) Bring out the reasons behind the tribal unrest in British India. Also, analyze the reasons for their limited success. (15 marks, 250 words)

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

The tribal unrest in India started from as early as 18th C-E; challenging the authority & the oppressive policies of British government



various tribal customs & rituals; this led to fear of loss of cultural identity \Rightarrow increased revolts

eg) Ban of practice of human sacrifice \Rightarrow Khond revolt.

④ Revenue policy \rightarrow The extraction of revenue & tax from tribal areas; led to widespread revolt in tribal areas.

⑤ Increased exploitation \rightarrow mainly by local moneylender; zamindar etc led to revolt by



tribals eg) Santhal rebellion by Jharkhand & Kanha 'in 1855

The revolts led by tribals led to met with success. eg) Santhal rebellion led to formation of 24 parganas in west Bengal. However; despite of their success; it has limited success due to:

- ① The tribal movements were restorative in nature i.e. need to restore the earlier order
- ② It was directed towards their immediate enemy \Rightarrow Moneylender; zamindar et
- ③ The weapons used were of low quality & less technical as against enfield rifles used by British
- ④ It lacked consistency & organisational setup
- ⑤ It was region & cause specific
- ⑥ It was not meant to rebel against the British rule as feeling of nationalism was

miserable

Despite of these; tribal revolt acted a major roadblock & deterrent toward furtherance of British rule. \Rightarrow Paharinya revolt created deterrence which led to isolation of the area by British

Feedback

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Please put tick marks in the above table.

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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।

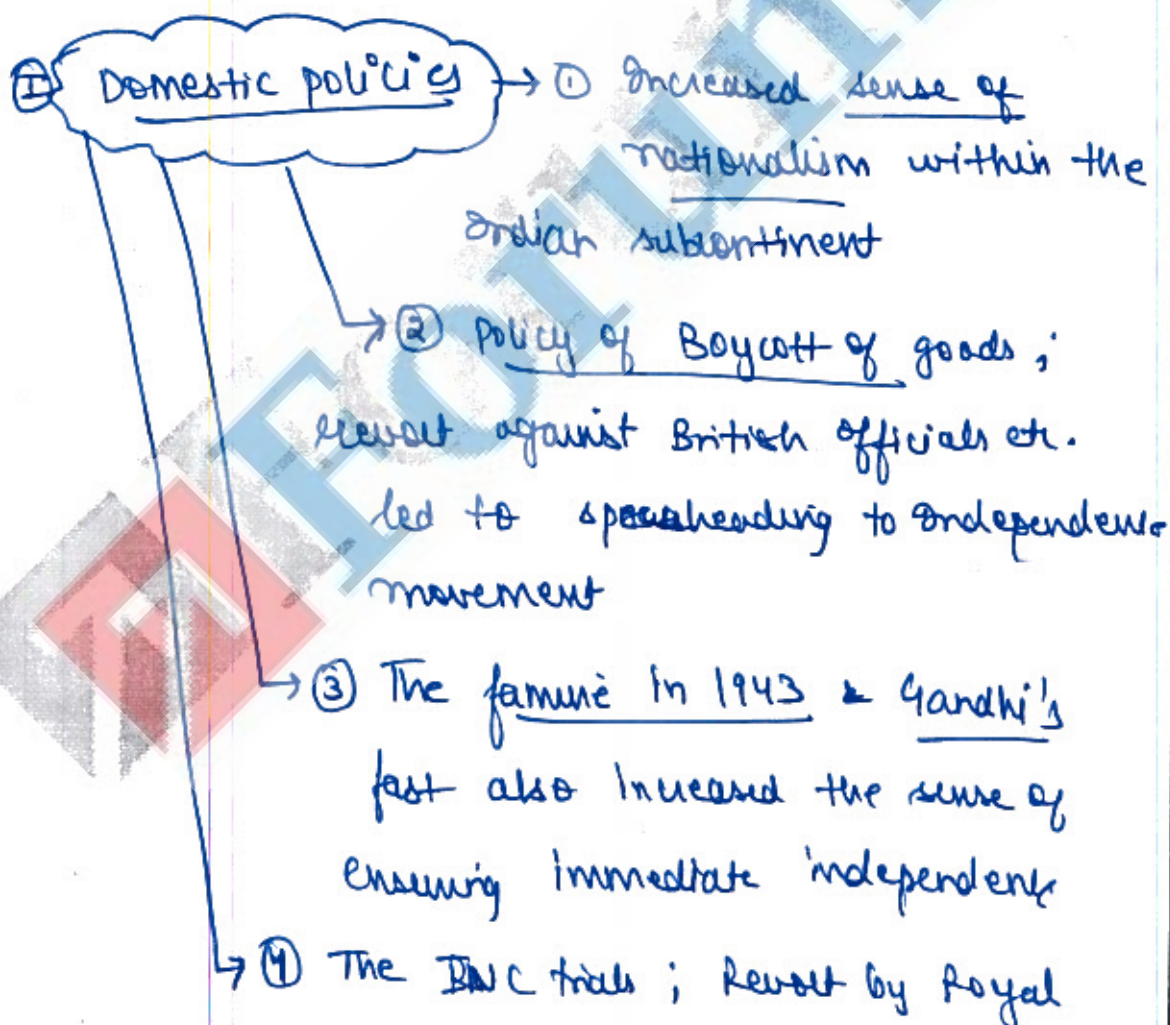
(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

The Quit India Movement was launched during 1942 when the advent of Wipp Mission failed to satisfy the demand for "Purna Swaraj".

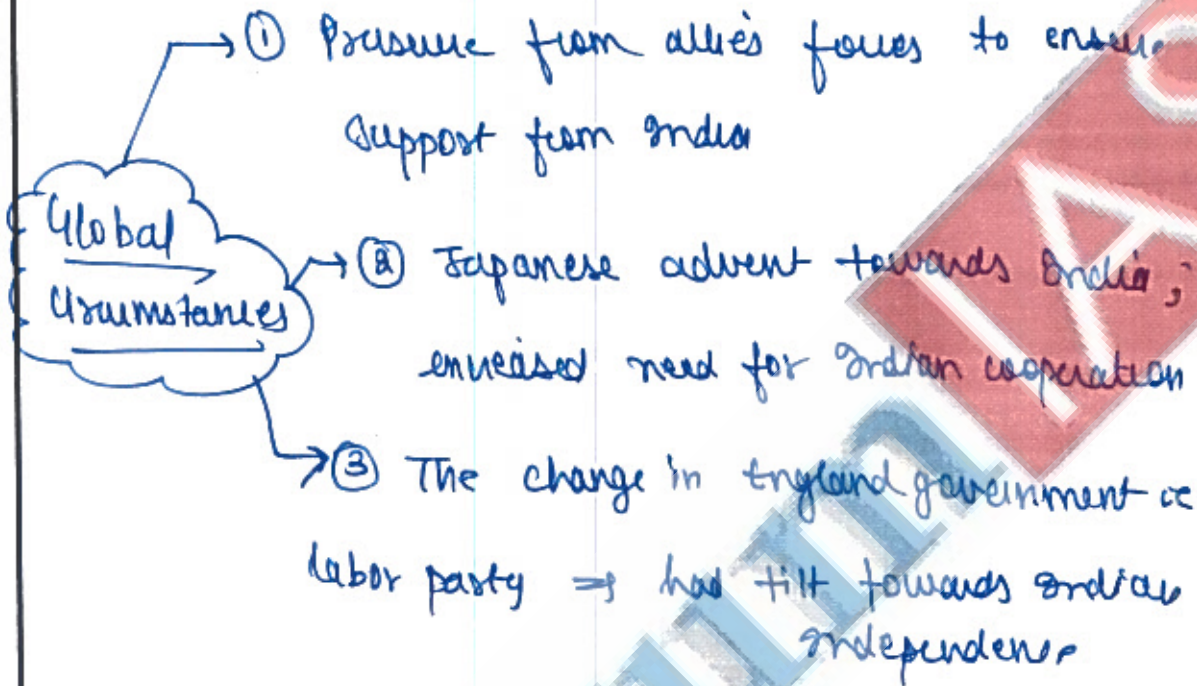
- Objectives & aim of Quit India Movement
- ① It ~~was~~ aimed at complete overthrow of British rule from India
 - ② Quit India movement aimed at ensuring complete independence from British rule & gave slogan 'Do or Die'
 - ③ It aimed at establishing provincial government after the immediate expulsion of British government.

However; Quit India movement failed to survive for longer & was ~~not~~ a short lived movement

Quit India movement ~~is~~ regarded that aimed for ensuring 'independence' was not able to materialise. And independence of India was regarded as ^{result of} confluence of domestic policies & global circumstances as:-



Indian navy was regarded as "last nail in coffin of East India Company"



Thus; from above it can be said that though East India movement aimed at ensuring complete independence; however; it was the confluence of the domestic & global circumstances which ultimately ensured independence to India

Feedback

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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 in India flourished during

7th-8th CE AD. It was widely prevalent in

India & was accepted due to its focus on devotion to god without any intervention

of caste or class.

① It discarded caste inequalities & focussed on equality of all

② It helped in increased patronage of various down-trodden sections of society

Sufism deepens its roots due to

↳ ③ Sufism began during time of Bhakti movement which further gave impetus to the Sufism in India.

↳ ④ It was patronised by various king of medieval India Salim chisti patronised by Akbar

↳ ⑤ It preached self devotion to God; thus increased its acceptance in wider society.

Impact of Sufism on Indian society

① It helped in ensuring tolerance among

various religion

② It was against the Shariat Law & focused on incorporating liberal instances in

Islam

③ It helped in ensuring holistic touch various musical impact on

music ∇ Qawali etc

Thus, Sufism has widespread

impact on society; which is evident even

in today's contemporary society.

Feedback

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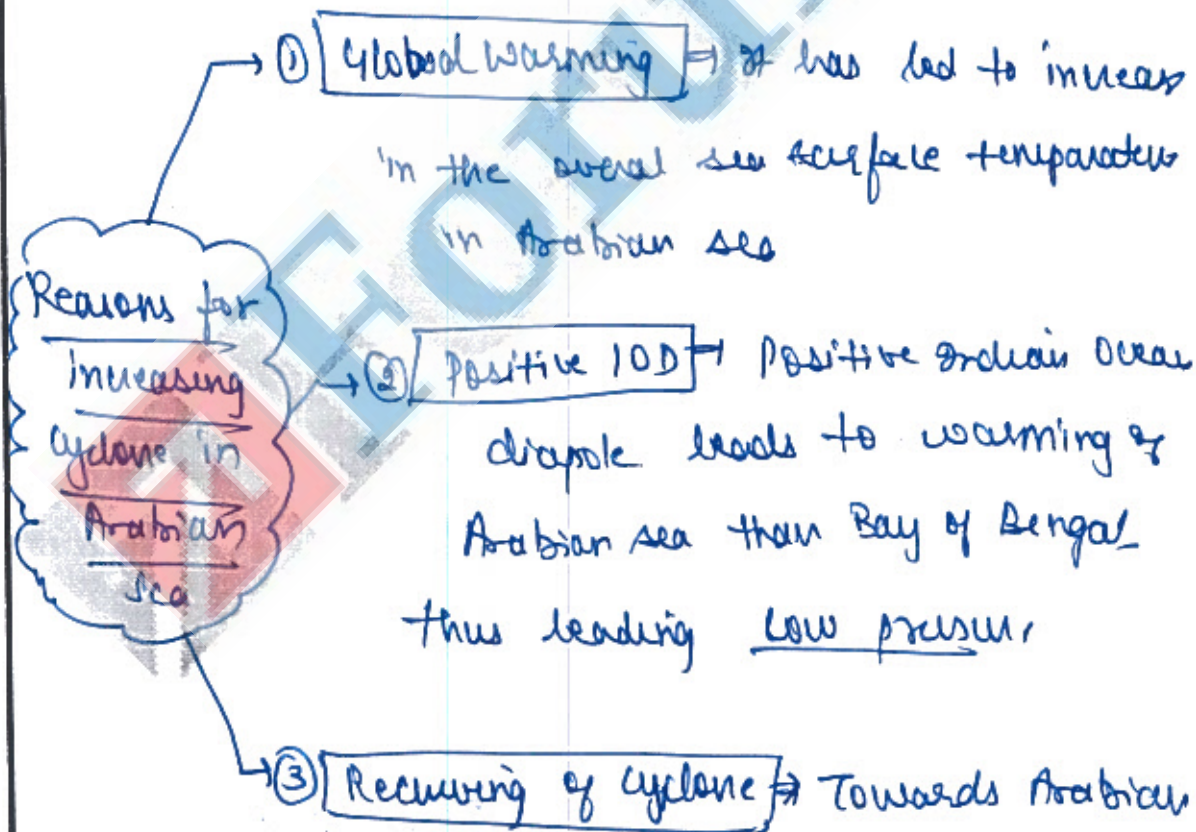
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TOTAL MARKS	
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Q.14) Enumerate the reasons behind rising intensity and frequency of cyclones in the Arabian Sea in recent years. Giving special reference to NDMA guidelines, recommend measures to check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

Cyclone refers to a low pressure area formed within the tropical oceans, leading to spiralling wind energised by latent heat of condensation making it even more intense.



Sea has led to increased frequency of cyclones at Arabian sea.

- ① Reduced vertical wind shear ⇒ It has led to increased oceanic stay of warm water, thus enhancing intensity & frequency of cyclones.

Measures to check adverse impacts of cyclones (NDMA)

- ① Early warning system ⇒ It must provide real time accurate forecast regarding the intensity & direction of cyclone
→ Immediate warning to nearby coastal states, fishermen etc

- ② Bio shelters ⇒ To ensure rescue & rehabilitation

of victim of disaster

③ **Mangrove plantation & Afforestation** → mangroves act as first line of defense against the cyclone.

→ cyclone Amphan in Bengal

→ Thus; steps must be taken to enhance green cover at coast

④ **Air drones** → To ensure adequate information

regarding movement of cyclone

→ It should also be used to supply essential supplies to victims & to ensure adequate rescue

⑤ **Cyclone resilient building** → So as to reduce the

overall loss & damage to life & property

→ It must adhere to Building Code and must be monitored adequately & regularly

Cyclone ^{loss} can be prevented if disaster response & mitigation is done adequately as evident from cyclone Biparjoy in Gujarat.

Feedback

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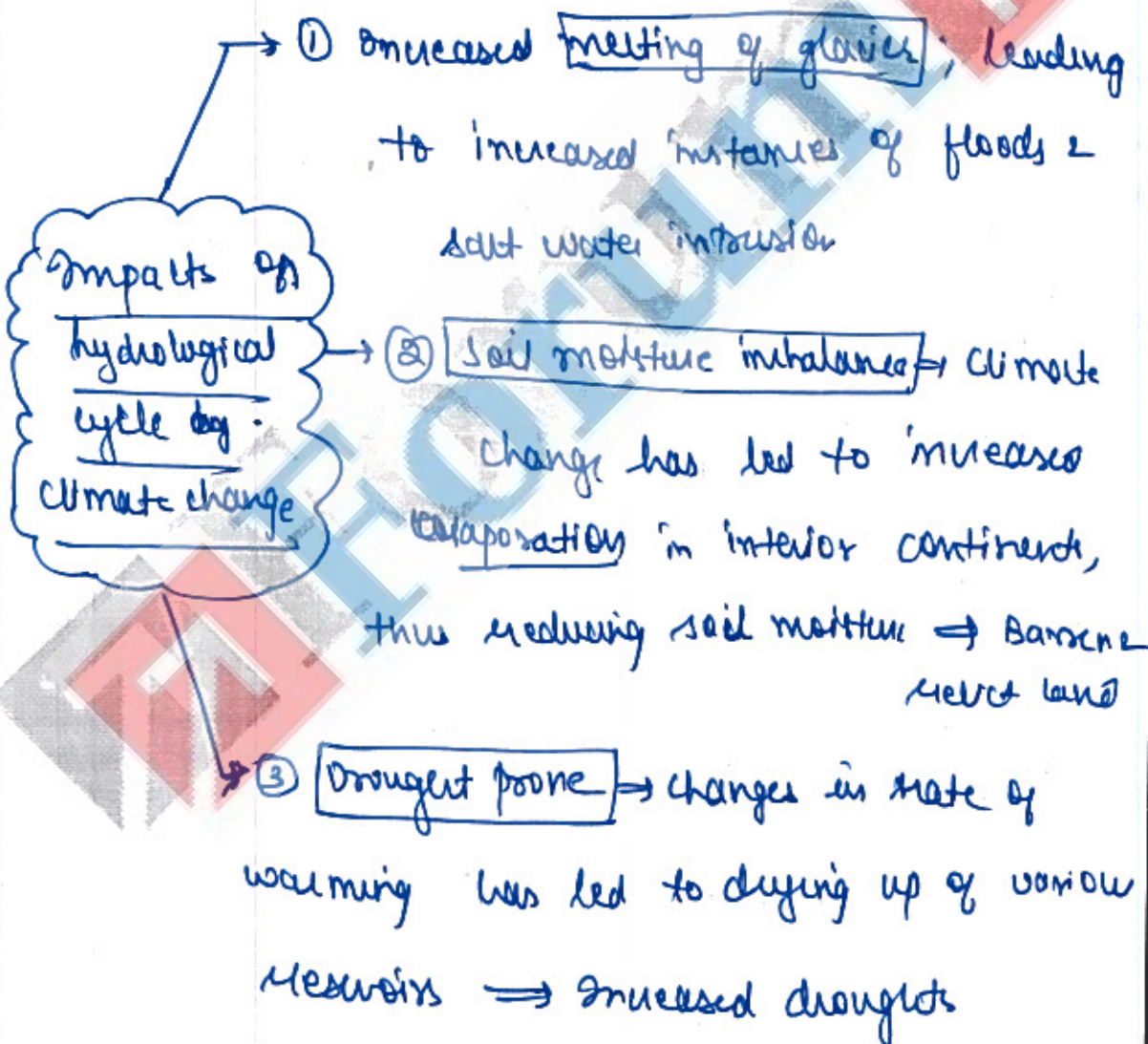
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TOTAL MARKS

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)

According to ISRO; the groundwater table in India is reducing at rate of 0.3m per year due to adverse impact of climate change.

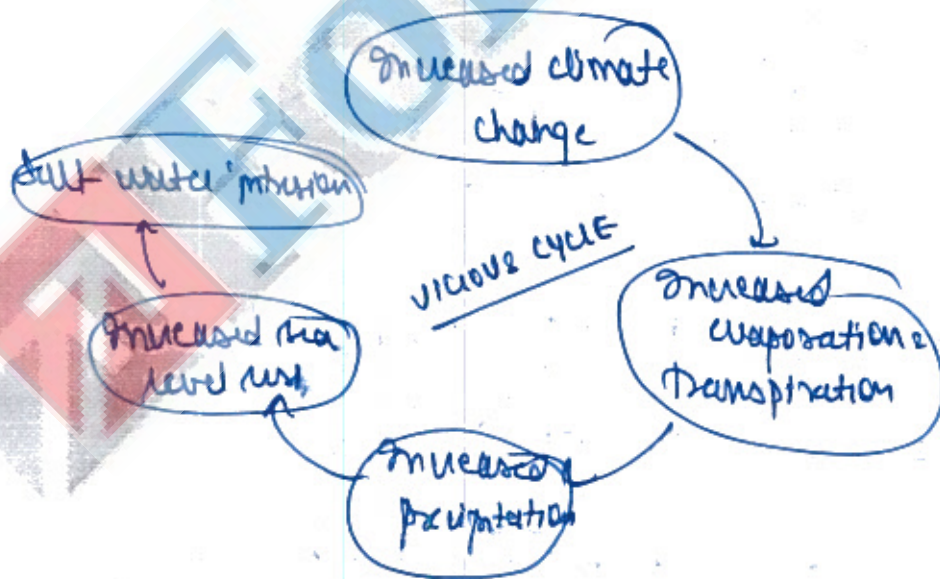


④ **Changing river course** \Rightarrow Due to increased melting of glaciers \Rightarrow increased flow in river \Rightarrow changing course at lower course

\Rightarrow Kosi, Brahmaputra

⑤ **Increased evapo-transpiration** \Rightarrow climate change has led to increased rate of transpiration; thereby impact overall water cycle

⑥ **Increased precipitation** \Rightarrow increased evaporation & transpiration; enhances the rate of precipitation thus altering cycle.



Mitigation & Adaptation Strategies

- ① Shift towards more renewable energy to reduce use of fossil fuels
- ② Focus more upon regular recharging aquifers & water table to maintain balance
- ③ emphasis upon watershed management to ensure adequate development of river & river basin
- ④ Use of micro-irrigation techniques in order to ensure water use efficiency
- ⑤ Rainwater harvesting and repairing & rejuvenating of traditional water harvesting measure
- ⑥ Use of Polluters pay principle; water tax in case of excessive water footprint

According to NITI Aayog, around 600 million people are water stressed in India, they need for ensuring adequate connection

Feedback

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Please put tick marks in the above table.

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

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

Continental shelf is a transition zone between land/continental plate & oceanic plate. It is present in certain continental margin extending to larger distance eg Siberian shelf; however it is absent in certain boundaries eg Chile coast.

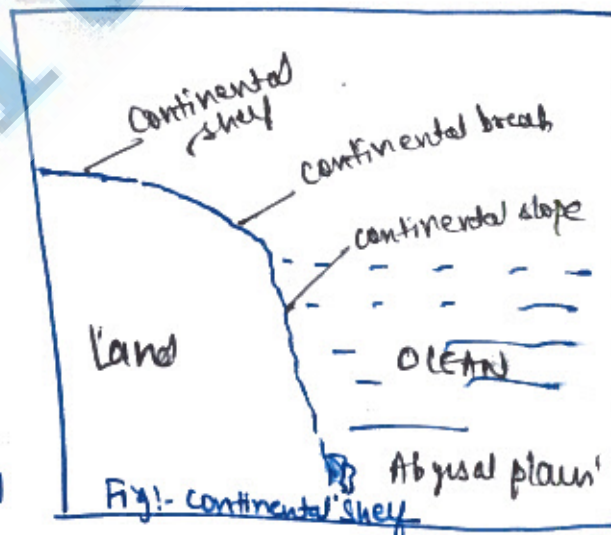
Resource potential of Continental shelf

① Nutrient Availability

Continental shelf involves various nutrient availability

leading to growth of various fishes & phytoplankton

② Petroleum deposits → Around 60-70% of petroleum



reserves are found in continental shelves

- ③ **Polymetallic nodules** ⇒ It is major source of metals like iron; zinc; manganese etc. significant for overall economic development
 → Continental shelf harbors various polymetallic nodules

- ④ **Fossil & coal reserves** ⇒ It also have presence of various fossils leading to formation of coal reserves

- ⑤ **Calcium reserves** ⇒ The coral reefs helps in production & accumulation of calcium carbonate, thus ensuring increased availability of continental shelf

Ecological significance of Continental Shelf

- ① **Fishing ground** ⇒ Continental shelf comes within

photic zone ; thus ensuring increased production of phytoplankton \Rightarrow increased growth of fisheries

② Marine Ecosystem \rightarrow Continental shelf harbors such

Variety of marine flora & fauna

\rightarrow Help in maintaining ecological balance in aquatic ecosystem.

③ Coral & Mangrove \rightarrow Continental shelf act as substratum

for the development of Corals & mangroves

\rightarrow It further helps in ensuring biodiversity and its sustainability.

④ Shipping ports \rightarrow Continental shelf are best location

for formation of ports

Thus, continental shelf plays significant

role in ensuring biodiversity & at same time

economic development & growth of nation.

Feedback

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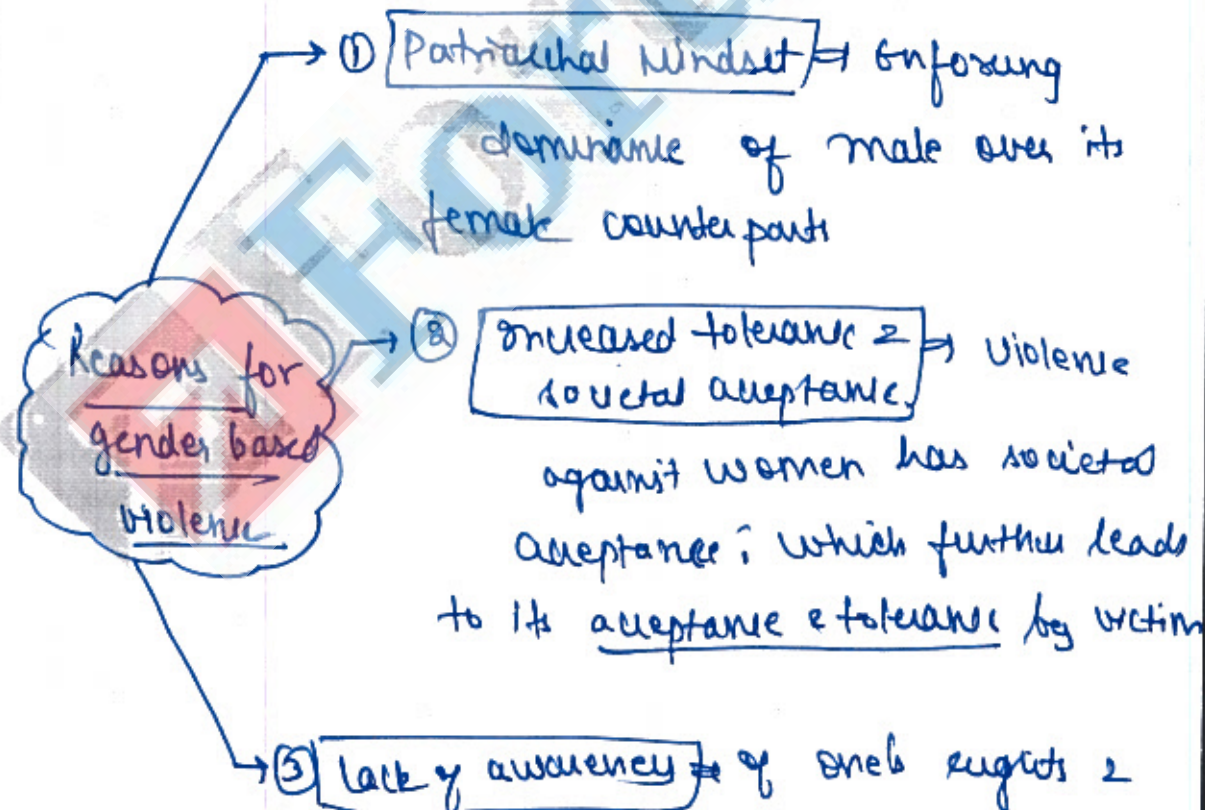
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TOTAL MARKS	
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Q.17) Rooted in patriarchal values, gender-based violence, in all its manifestations, is antithetical to societal growth. Explain. (15 marks, 250 words)

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

Gender based violence refers to an act of aggression & violence against an individual by virtue of its gender. According to NCRB; Out of total violence committed against women, 30% accounts for domestic violence.



lack of availability & accessibility towards legal recourse to ensure justice

Gender based violence ⇒ Antiethical to Society
growth

① Graded inequalities ⇒ violence based on gender accentuates inequalities; thereby leading to widening of gap between different individuals

② Hampers social cohesion ⇒ Due to increased instances of violence; the feeling of social bond and affiliation is reduced ⇒ increased suspicion & distrust in society

③ Impact on Third gender ⇒ Recent instances on increased violence against transgender; hampers their complete & adequate assimilation within society

As per NITI Aayog around 90% of transgender

are deemed to be ⇒ Economic violence.

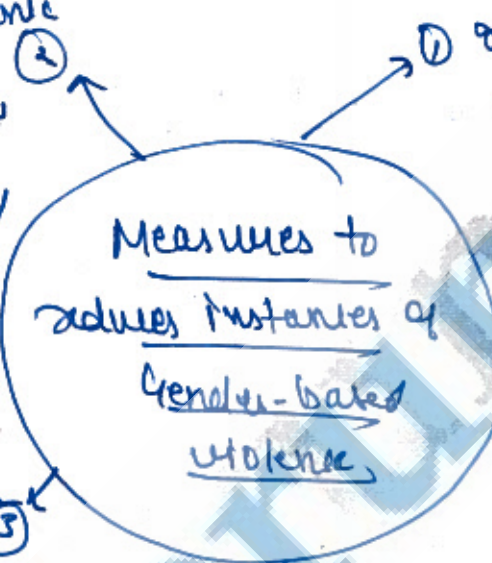
④ Stress & anxiety ⇒ It leads to increased psychological

Stress & anxiety ⇒ issue of mental health
 ↓
 Reduces societal growth

Increased monitoring of any violence

Based instances

↓
 Strict penalty/punishment to offender



① increased sensitisation of citizen towards other genders

⑤ increase participation of male members in enhancing awareness

③ Proper and funded implementation of government policies

④ increase awareness regarding various rights of women etc

Thus; there is need to ensure gender equality

In order to achieve SDG-5 i.e. enhancing gender equality

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS	
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Q.18) The caste calculus in the Indian society remains predominant and continues to project its shadow on social, political, and economic domains. Do you agree? Substantiate your answer. (15 marks, 250 words)

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

The caste system in India is based on the principle of purity & pollution leading to entrenched & graded inequalities among the members of different castes.

The caste system in India has percept in various spheres; as discussed below:-

① Increased discrimination against SC & ST's in society
 → Teacher beating dalit student to death

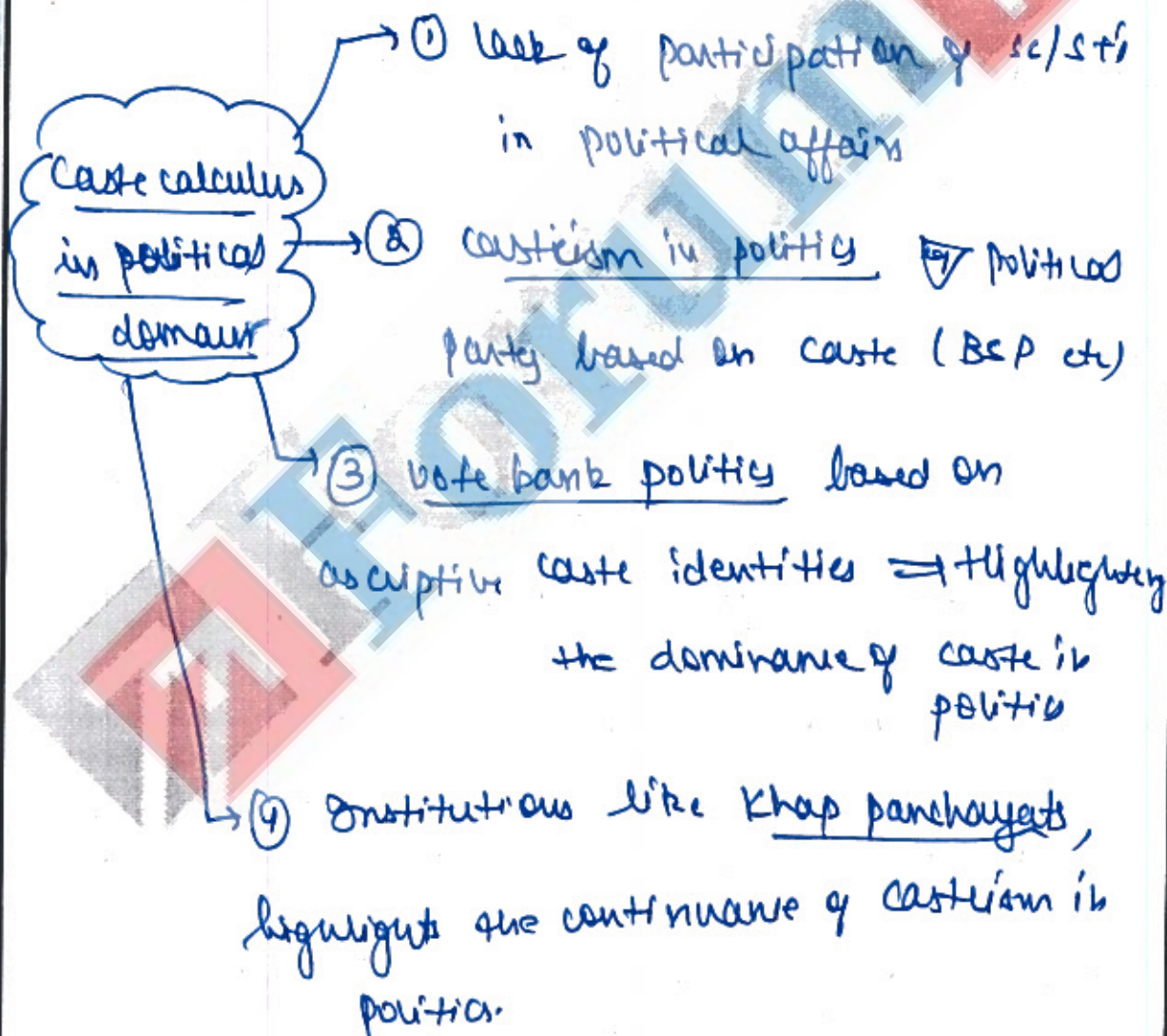
② Fixed occupations & institutionalised occupation based on caste. → Manu

Caste calculus
 in social
 domain

Scavenging done by dalit in India. According to census data, ~~is~~ more than 50,000 manual scavengers in India.

↳ (3) Honor killings highlighting the increased sense of casteism in society

↳ (4) Instances of mob lynching ⇒ Aggravating casteism



Economic domain of caste calculus

- ① Increased inequalities between members of different caste & communities
- ② Reduced access to health, education facilities (eg) Gross enrollment ratio of SC in primary education is just around 80%
- ③ ~~but~~ increased vacancy based on reservation in higher education 'institutes' \Rightarrow highlighted lack of adequate opportunities
- ④ Lack of decent job opportunities

Thus, caste system still survives in India, though with varied form & degree. Need is to ensure adequate implementation of laws; constant monitoring & increased awareness & to ensure social endemness (social mobility) as advocated by Ambedkar

Feedback

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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)

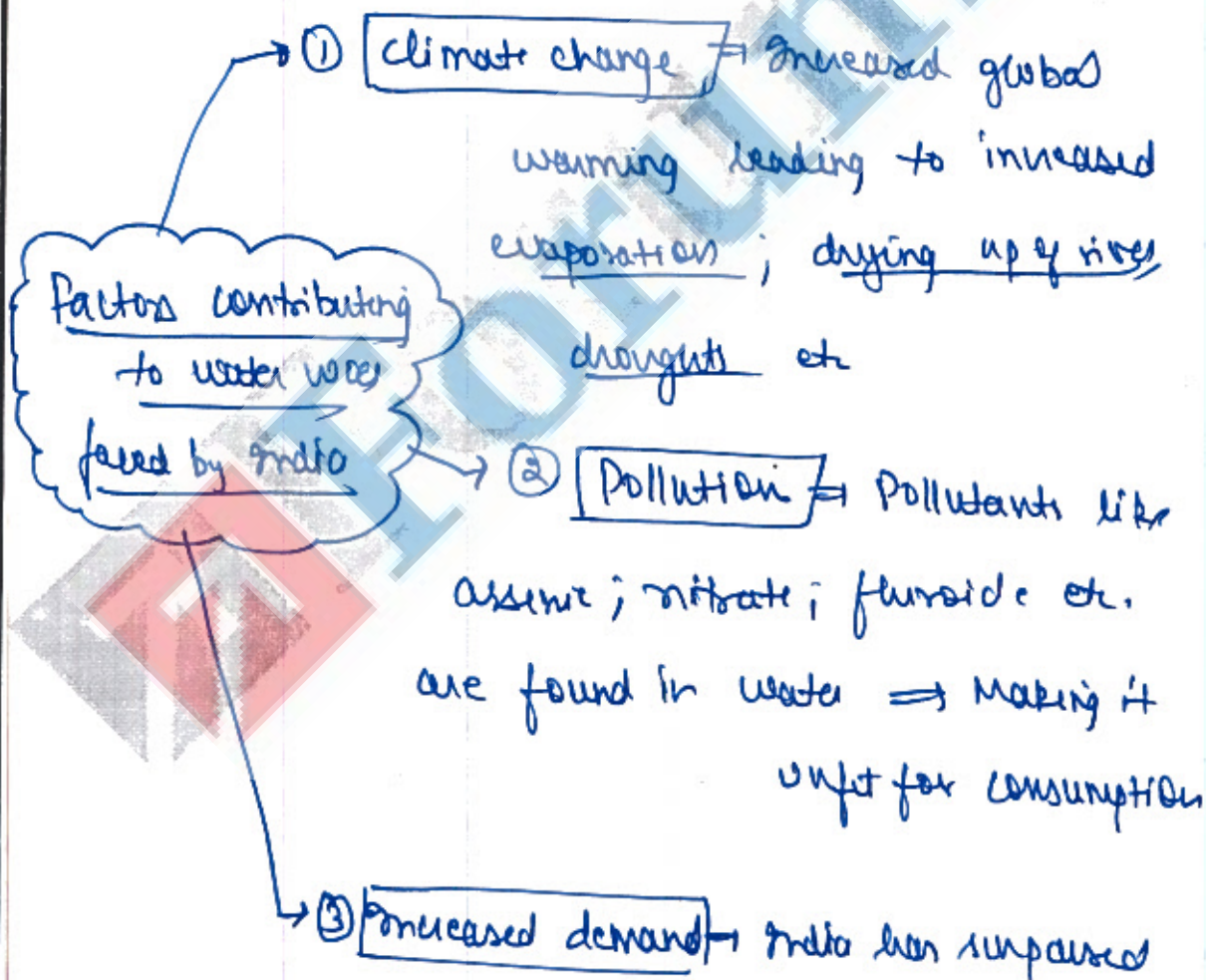
भारतीय शहरों में जल की समस्या में योगदान देने वाले विभिन्न कारकों पर चर्चा कीजिए। इसके अलावा, एक व्यापक जल प्रबंधन योजना को लागू करने में आने वाली जटिलताओं की व्याख्या कीजिए।

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

According to NITI Aayog around 600 million

Indians are water stressed and around 70% of

Water is contaminated in India.



China is becoming most populous country in world \Rightarrow increased water demand.

④ Water wars \rightarrow construction of dams by China on Brahmaputra \Rightarrow Reduced availability in north east \Rightarrow increased water stress.

⑤ Industries & Agriculture \rightarrow Water intensive crops as well as industries has led to increased use of water in such sector \Rightarrow shortage in other areas

Challenges in implementing comprehensive water management plan

① Lack of Awareness \rightarrow Regarding the increased demand - reduced availability of water leading to increased wastage.

② Agriculture mismatch → Lack of cultivation as per Agro climatic zone; leading to unsustainable production

③ Inter Linking rivers → Dispute over among states regarding sharing river water ⇒ Delay in interlinking of rivers

④ Implementation challenge → Due to bureaucratic apathy & difficulty in ensuring behavioural changes among citizens

Thus, the above challenges calls for :-

(i) Increased awareness + participation of civil society, citizen etc

(ii) Full hearted implementation of various policies
 ⇒ Jal Shakti Abhiyan etc

The need is to ensure adequate water management in order to achieve SDG-6 i.e. clean water.

Feedback

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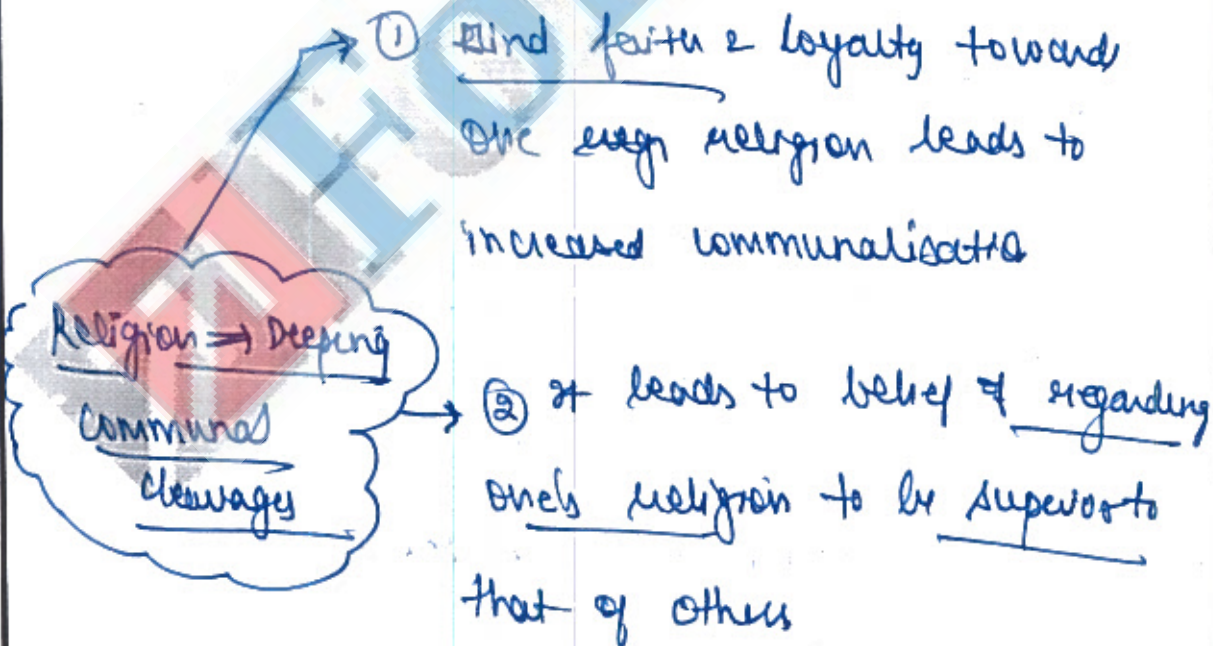
Q.20) Though important elements of group identity, religion and region also run the risk of deepening communal cleavages. Comment. (15 marks, 250 words)

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)

The communalisation of Indian society

is ~~to~~ regarded as worst legacy of the British

rule in India ; leading to widening of gap between religious communities & deepening communal cleavages



↳ (3) It leads to reduced acceptance & tolerance by the community

↳ (4) Religion make increased use of violence to protect one's religion

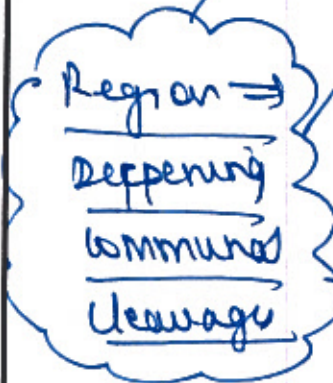
↳ (1) It leads to increased feeling of regionalism

↳ (2) It enhances cultural anxiety within particular region

↳ (3) The concept of ethnic essentialism further embolden the differences ⇒ increased communal cleavages

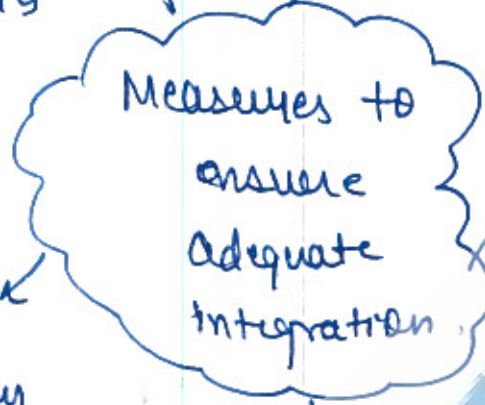
↳ (4) It enhances the use of threat & violence to protect one's regional identity

↳ violence against migrants



Full hearted implementation of various laws & policies

Increased sensitization of people so as to ensure increased acceptance



Use of school gurus to spread tolerance & peace

Efforts must be taken to enhance cooperation & assimilation

Increased awareness regarding rights, values of fraternity etc

There is need to ensure adequate assimilation because to reduce any rift between community

and to reach aim of SABKA SAATH, SABKA

DIKAS & SABKA ULTIWAS

Feedback

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Please put tick marks in the above table.
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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		

* Subject to change without prior notice.

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