

TEST CODE 6 1 1 3 0 2

FIAS – MGP 2023 – GS PAPER 1_FLT #5

Time Allowed : Three Hours
समय : तीन घंटे

ForumIAS

Maximum Marks : 250
अधिकतम अंक : 250

GENERAL STUDIES / सामान्य अध्ययन

Name Of Candidate परीक्षार्थी का नाम	AAYUSH BANSAL		
Roll No./अनुक्रमांक	1910129312	Medium/माध्यम	English <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> हिंदी <input type="checkbox"/>
Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र	Online	Date/दिनांक	16/08/2023

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INDEX TABLE / अनुक्रमणिका			INSTRUCTION / अनुदेश	
Q. No. प्र.सं.	Max. Marks अधिकतम अंक	Marks Obtained प्राप्तांक	1. Please do furnish Name, Email, Roll No and Mobile in the answer sheet. कृपया उत्तर-पुस्तिका में नाम, ईमेल, रोल नंबर और मोबाइल नंबर भरें।	
1			2. There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI, all questions are compulsory. उत्तर पुस्तिका में अंग्रेजी/हिंदी में बीस प्रश्न दिए गए हैं, सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।	
2			3. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it. प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए निर्धारित अंक उसके सामने अंकित किए गए हैं।	
3			4. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. उत्तर प्रवेश पत्र में अधिकृत माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जो कि दिए गए स्थान में इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के कवर पर स्पष्ट रूप से लिखा जाना चाहिए।	
4			5. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum Answer Booklet must be clearly Struck off. प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, यदि निर्दिष्ट हो, का पालन किया जाए। प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गये किसी भी पृष्ठ या पृष्ठ के भाग को स्पष्ट रूप से काट दें।	
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Total Marks/कुल अंक :			Mode Of Examination/ परीक्षा की विधि :	Online/ऑनलाइन <input checked="" 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 आकड़ों 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	
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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.

Q.1) In mar

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EXAMINER'S REMARKS

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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 fought between fascist militarist regime of General Franco on one hand & communists & socialists on other.

Spanish civil war → opening act of WWII

① Fascist aggression → Germany & Italy supported Franco in war.

② British & French appeasement to Germany by inacting on appeals of Spanish communists.

③ Russian (Soviet USSR) appeals to support communists were discarded

↳ This emboldened Nazist & fascist regimes.

④ This created further consolidation of Axis Powers (Germany + Italy + Japan) + Militarist Spain generals

⑤ However, other factors apart from Spanish war led to WWII

- ① Other acts of fascist & Nazist aggressions
 - Italy vs Ethiopia war
 - German militarisation against Treaty of Paris
 - Japan's attack on China

② Non Aggression Pact between USSR & Germany → finally created Allied Bloc.

These factors together led to WWII between Axis Powers & Allied Powers leading to emergence of USA & USSR as superpowers in the end.

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)

Buddhism and Jainism emerged as reformist, heterodox religions against Brahminical religious orthodoxy.

Slew of similarities

- ① Both were against rigid caste system based on birth.
- ② Both led by charismatic personalities (Buddha and Mahavira)
- ③ Both were open to women & lower castes.
- ④ Supported by other Varnas than Brahmins
 - ← Buddhism →
 - ↓
 - Kshatriyas
 - ← Jainism →
 - ↓
 - Vaishyas

Different fates of Buddhism & Jainism

Initially, Buddhism spreaded more & was accepted by many Kingdoms (eg Ashoka, Mauryas)

Later, Buddhism almost ended, while Jainism continued - mainly Gujarat, Rajasthan

Reasons for different fates

- ① Brahminical practices like strict rituals in Buddhism started; image worship (Mahayana)
- ② Luxury & moral corruption in some monasteries.
- ③ Persecution by later rulers → eg Shungas → Shashanka cut Bodhi tree
- ④ Jainism supported by leaders → continued.
- ⑤ ~~Asa~~ End of Palas (Bengal) → almost ended Buddhism prevalence

Govt has started Buddhist Circuits to revive Buddhism's soft power potential.

Feedback

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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)

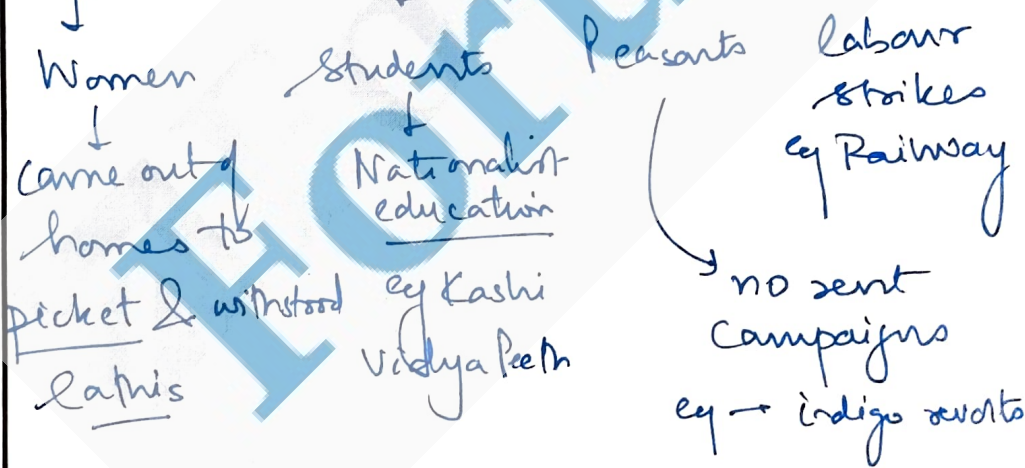
असहयोग आंदोलन ने भारत के स्वतंत्रता संग्राम का लोकतंत्रीकरण किया लेकिन अंतर्निहित सीमाओं से पीड़ित था। चर्चा कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Non-Cooperation Movement (NCM) was led by Mahatma Gandhi starting in 1921.

NCM - democratized freedom struggle

① shifted attention to masses → movement by different sections

② Expanded reach



③ Inclusion of Muslims → merging of Khilafat Andolan

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- ④ Wider extent in geographical reach
(reached even Sindh, Gujarat areas)

Limitations of NCM

- ① Mixed political with religious →
Khilafat cause was for Caliph
(religious leader).
- ② Lack of participation in urban centres of Madras, Bombay, Karachi
- ③ Resulted in sporadic cases of violence → eg Chauri Chaura
- ④ Sudden withdrawal
↓
demoralised extremists section → increase in revolutionary activity due to lack of productive channelization of youth energy

Despite limitations, NCM was the first major step, bringing freedom struggle to masses

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)

Andhra State for Telugu Speakers was the first linguistic state formed post Potti Srisaiah's death.

This was followed by Fazl Ali Commission (States Reorganisation) → 14 States + 6 UTs (Linguistic Reorganisation)

Efficacy of linguistic reorganisation in addressing linguistic divide

- ① Gave self ~~se~~ determination in form of statehood to different languages
eg → Gujarat (Gujarati Speakers) from Bombay
- ② Reduced linguistic conflicts

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- ③ led to development & preservation of various languages. eg →
- ④ Preserved ~~territory~~ territorial integrity of the country by satisfying representative demands.

However, it was also ineffective

- ① Minority languages within states allege dominance of majority.
- ② Continued demands for more state formation.
- ③ Inter state disputes among states.

Linguistic reorganisation must be followed by equitable & balanced development.

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			

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

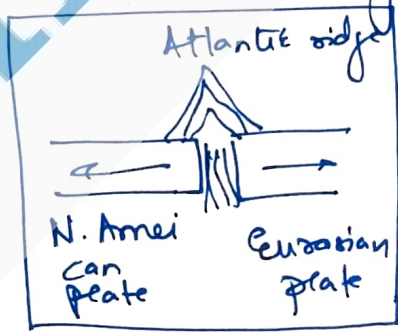
(10 marks, 150 words)

ज्वालामुखियों की अवस्थिति को 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)

Volcanoes are the landforms formed due to release of lava (molten magma) & other debris (pyroclast) from inside of the earth through a vent.
 (eg) → Hawaiian volcanoes

Role of plate tectonics theory

① Divergent plates → Ocean-ocean divergence leads to formation of ridges.



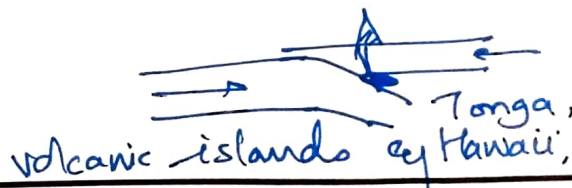
(eg) → Atlantic mid oceanic ridge

② Convergent plates →

Ocean-continent

Ocean-ocean

(eg) → Rockies, St. Helens



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Q.6) Take help

Two plates come towards each other.
Submergence of denser plate (oceanic)
↳ melting of plate → eruption of magma.

Impacts of volcanoes

- ① Acid rain → release of nitrous & sulphur oxides by ~~the~~ sulphates
- ② Ashes → covers nearby areas
↳ Crop losses (can't photosynthesise) ↳ increase soil fertility
- ③ Formation of igneous rocks (cooling of lava)
- ④ Landforms → craters, composite volcanoes, flood basalts (eg Deccan traps) → black soil

Volcanoes as a landform are mostly found around Pacific ring of fire as explained by plate tectonics.

Feedback

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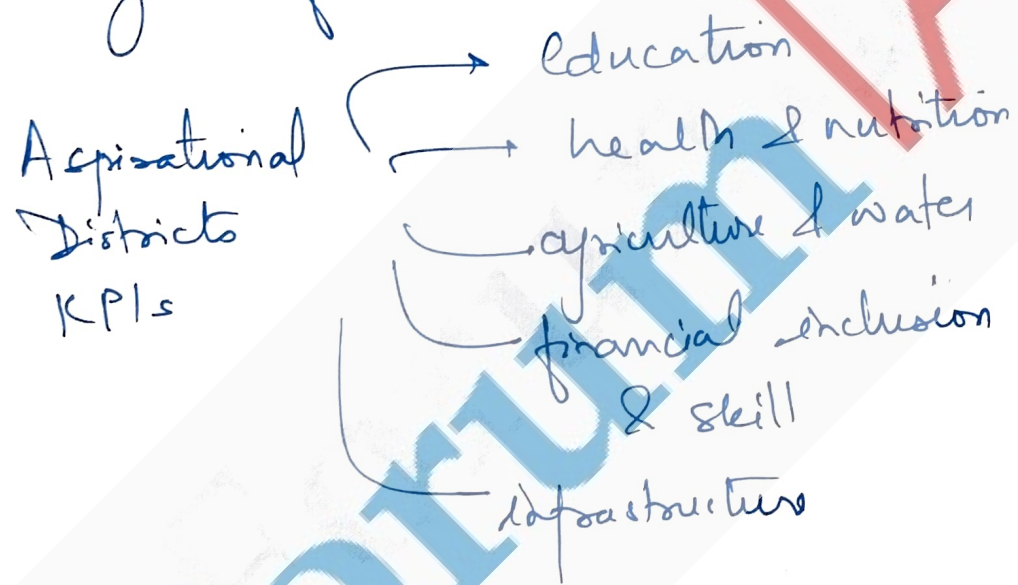
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Q.6) Taking further the success of Aspirational Districts Programme, Aspirational Blocks can help achieve the twin objectives of balanced growth and checking stress migration. Comment.
(10 marks, 150 words)

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 Blocks focusses on 500 most under-developed blocks based Key Performance Indicators (KPIs)

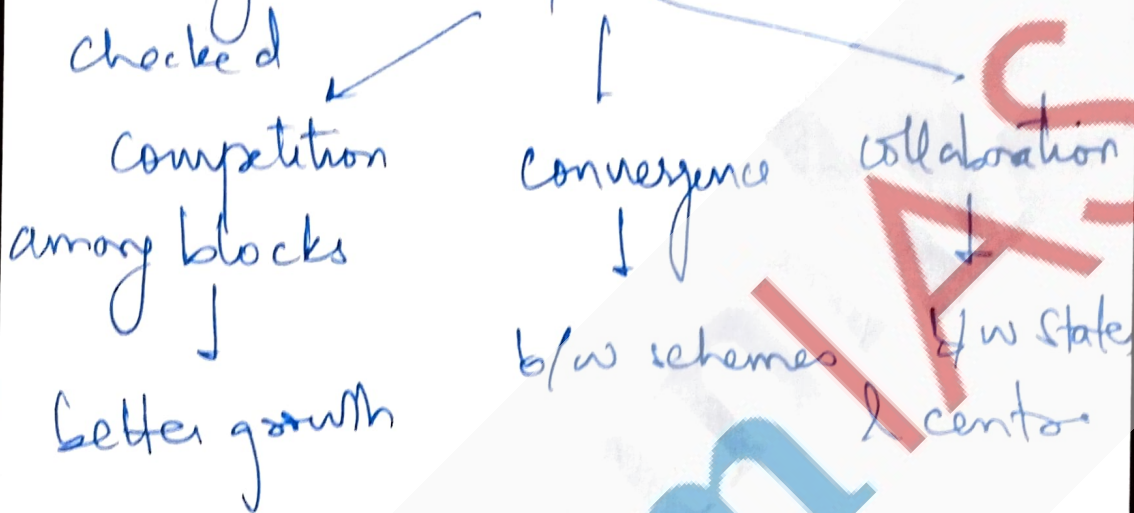


Aspirational blocks → balanced growth & stress migration checked

① Local development of resources based on regional strength.

① - one district one product (ODOP)

② Regional disparities can be



③ Local employment opportunities to prevent stress migration

④ → education → teachers jobs
 → health → nurses & doctor.

④ 'Whole of Government' approach
 can help to reach from aspirational to inspirational.

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)

Defense industries are associated with production of critical defence technology & manufacturing of different parts
eg → engines, ships etc.

Factors for location of defence industries

- ① Away from border areas due to security concerns.
- ② Near availability of suppliers for parts eg → high amount of steel for ships & carriers.

③ Availability of testing ranges
eg → tech for navy near coast

④ Near already located critical & major manufactures to achieve synchronisation (eg) → HAL

Measures to overcome challenges

① Decentralization via higher participation of defence startups (eg Defence Expo)

② Building of testing range in different locations.

Defence industries with higher indigenisation are the way to achieve Atmanirbhar Bharat goal.

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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)

SECC was done in 2011 to ascertain social, educational, economical status of different caste groups.

Addresses challenges of equitable resource allocation & targeted welfare

- ① Evidence based decision making
- ② Assess impact of existing welfare schemes to improve on ~~targeting~~ targeting of beneficiaries.
- ③ Subcategorization within castes ~~to~~ for equitable allocation to most backward.

④ Planning of schemes based on assessing needs of those at the bottom

SECC - challenges

- ① Inclusion & exclusion errors.
- ② Lack of caste list → multiple names of same caste in survey.
- ③ Can lead to excessive politicization of issue.

Way forward

- ① Usage of existing surveys like NFHS, PHS.
- ② Sample studies to gather evidence on policy impacts.

Feedback

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Here G is Good, Average and P is Poor.

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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 a unique example of unity in diversity.

Common values — composite texture

① Accommodation → diverse religions, regions, caste, language, foreigners etc. accommodated in a 'salad bowl' model
[multiculturalism]

② Tolerance & pluralism towards different practices & people.

③ Value community - family over individual.

④ Fraternity, → sense of brotherhood

Diverse practices → heterogeneity

① Different personal laws →
diversity in marriage, adoption etc.
eg → marriage as sacred in Hindus
→ marriage as contracted in Muslims

② Different linguistic regions

③ Different cuisines, dance, drama,

art, paintings etc.

eg →
→ dosa → South
→ dhokla → Gujarat
→ Rasogulla → Bengal

Indian society accepts diversity as its strength to provide unity.

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)

By India recently became the most populous nation in the world.

Factors - population growth

- ① Female literacy & education → more empowered females delay marriage & childbirth
- ② Access to contraceptives →
NFHS - 5 → 15-19 → ~18% unmet need
- ③ Family planning → planned children reduced unexpected pregnancies
- ④ Income levels → higher prosperity reduces fertility

⑤ Infant mortality → Lower IMR
prevents people to go for more
children (so that at least one is
saved)

Need & relevance of raising minimum
marriageable age for women

① ~~Re~~

Relevant

Not relevant

○ delay marriage &
child birth

○ may impact
vulnerable

○ more time for
education &
employment.

SC/ST
negatively.

○ need education
& male contraception

○ TFR already 2.0

We need women empowerment to
~~reach~~ reap demographic dividend.

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			

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

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

Tribal unrest was there in pre-British times but it was only sporadic. It escalated heavily during British period.

Reasons for tribal unrest during British

- ① Central India
- ① Diversion of forest resources & restrictions on tribal usage of forest resources via Forest Act.
- ② Interference in traditional customs.
- ③ Displacement from traditional forests & mountains.
- ④ Entry of outsiders → high interest
→ sale moneylending
→ exploitation

② North-East region

- ① Struggle for tribal political autonomy.
- ② Unchecked entry of outsiders from plains in hills & other regions
- ③ Against religious interference & conversions

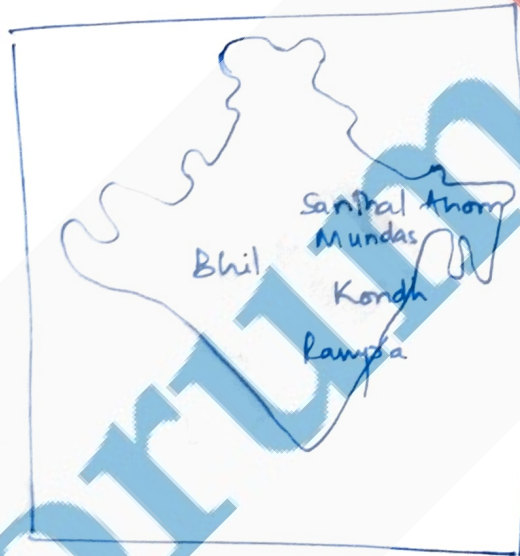


Fig:- Major tribal revolts during British

Reasons for limited success

- ① Localised in extent.

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- ② Outdated use of arms → eg sticks & spears against modern British arms.
- ③ Brutal Suppression by British state.
- ④ Lack of organisation & political leadership
eg → farmers had Kisan Sabha
- ⑤ Lack of a united tribal pan Indian unrest → mostly fragmented revolts in different parts

In post-independent India, many measures were taken for tribal welfare like 5th & 6th schedule, PESA Act, Tribal Sub Plan, Forest Rights Act, 2006.

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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)

Independence achieved in 1947 came after multiple movements in the background of global changes.

Independence → result of domestic politics & global circumstances

Domestic Politics

- ① Non-violent struggles like Non Cooperation & Civil Disobedience raised the stature of Indian National Congress (INC).
- ② INC won both Central & Provincial Elections → making it voice of masses
eg → 1937 elections
- ③ Gandhi - Jinnah Pact, and Round

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Table Conferences made INC, an equal party in negotiation to British.

All these factors put pressure on the British to leave.

Global circumstances

① World Wars required Indian support

↳ Concessions to get support
eg → August Offer, 1940

↳ narrative of responsible govt, self rule, democracy of Allied forces → required it to be implemented in colonies

② WW II led to emergence of USSR & USA as super-powers → created pressure for decolonisation

③ Lack of economical resources & British bureaucracy commitment post war

④ British needed graceful exit to maintain good diplomatic relations & Commonwealth membership with India.

However, Quit India movement also played a role

- ① Spontaneous struggle by masses → ultimatum to British
- ② Erosion of loyalty to ^{British} Govt servants during movement
- ③ QIM → inspired Indian National Army (INA) of Mohan Singh → later led by Subhash Bose

It was the ultimate supreme sacrifices of many during freedom struggle which gave us independence in 1947.

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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 emphasised on love and devotion to God.

Sufism → could deepen its roots because

① Sufis preached and sang in local languages → attracting local population

eg → Malik Mohammad Jaisi wrote Padmavat in Hindi

② Ideas of love, devotion, brotherhood were appreciated.

③ Many rulers & nobles were 'murid' (disciples) of Sufis

④ Tolerant atmosphere created during Akbar's reign further helped in its acceptance.

⑤ It's reformist ideas, against religious orthodoxy, appealed to different sections.

⑥ Their methods like singing ('Sama') widened reach.

Impacts of Sufism on Indian society

① Literature → Syncretic merger of local ideas with Sufi traditions.

② Sufism together with Bhakti created tolerance in society.

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③ Art & culture → Sufi form of singing, impact on dance forms.

Forum IAS

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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 intense low pressure zones, with high wind speeds & torrential rainfall.

Rising intensity & frequency of cyclones in Arabian sea by Biparjy

① Increasing sea surface temperature in Arabian sea during global warming (rise of 1.1°C in global temperature - IPCC)

② Rising temperature \rightarrow increasing moisture holding capacity of air \rightarrow higher intensity of convective precipitation

③ changing nature of upper atmosphere circulation (eg Jet streams)

Check adverse impacts of cyclones

NDMA guidelines

① Structural measures

- embankments, walls to prevent ingress of storm surges
- early warning systems → better predictions

② Non structural measures

↳ creation of temporary shelters for faster evacuation

↳ awareness on cyclone warnings & safety drills in vulnerable areas.

Other measures

① Lesser constructions in high vulnerable zones

② Response

↳ faster & risk based evacuation

↳ special protection to women, children, elderly, disabled



Fig: cyclone affected zones.

③ Recovery → focus on building infrastructure (power & drainage infra) & preventing water based diseases.

Cyclones as a hazard must be prevented to become major disasters.

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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)

Hydrological cycle refers to circulation of water in atmosphere, hydrosphere, lithosphere & biosphere.

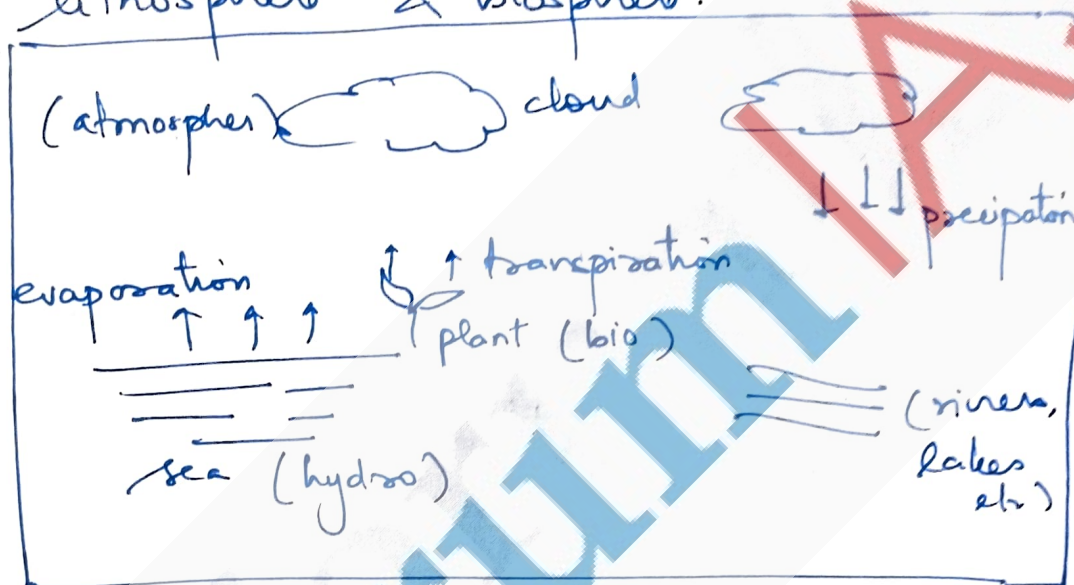


Fig:- hydrological cycle.

Impacts of climate change on hydrological cycle

① Rising global temperature → higher evapo-transpiration

② Higher moisture holding capacity of air → cumulonimbus clouds

↓

strong convectional rainfall

→ more intense precipitation

③ Higher intensity cyclones formation
eg → Taalite, Amphan.

④ Cases of flash floods = &
cloud bursts ⇒ high rain within
a short duration in a concentrated
area (> 10cm/hour).

⑤ Eccentric rainfall → droughts &
flash droughts

(eg) → Chennai faces both drought
& urban floods.

Mitigation strategies

- ① Contain green house gas (GHG) emissions
 - ↳ fossil fuel reduction
 - ↳ renewable energy (solar, wind)
- [Paris climate goal of 1.5°C]

- ② Carbon capture, use & storage (CCUS)

Adaptation strategies

- ① Disaster management
 - ↳ embankments & drainage network for floods
 - ↳ watershed development for drought
- ② Use of mulch, solar panels etc to prevent excess soil evaporation

Climate change must be halted & reversed to save lives & livelihood, highly dependent on water.

Feedback

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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 the transitional zone between continent & ocean.

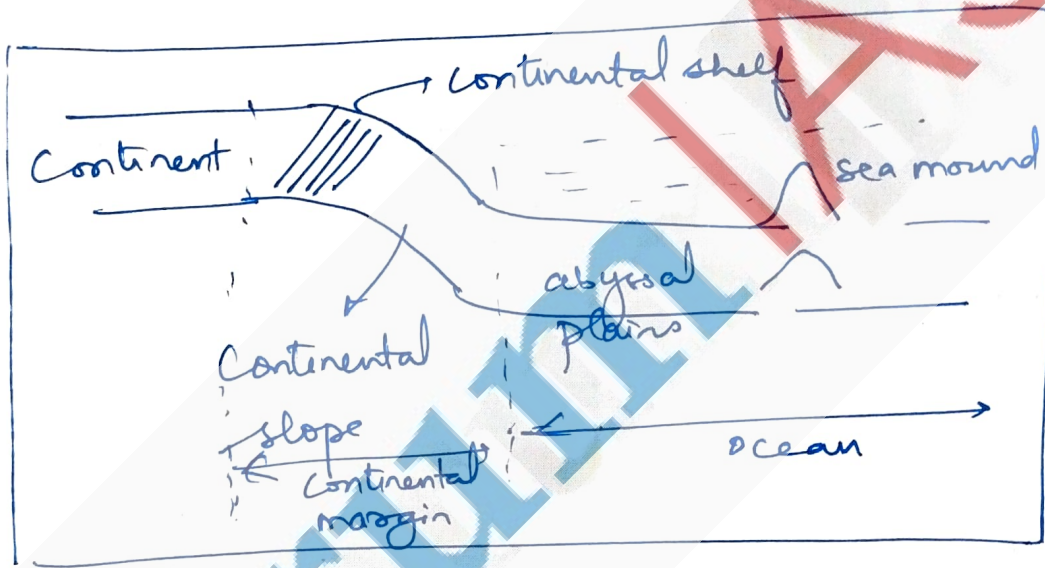


Fig:- Continental shelf.

Here, continent (sial) slowly goes
→ away to (sim) ocean.
→ It can be gradual & wide (Eastern coast)
or steep (submergent)
& deep → western coast (emergent)

Resource potential of continental shelf

- ① High productivity zone due to mixing of nutrients from sea & land \Rightarrow important fishing zone
- ② Hydrochemical minerals
eg \rightarrow petroleum in Mumbai high, Kaneri basin
- ③ Energy potential
 - Tidal energy due to difference between low & high tide
 - Ocean thermal energy - difference between temperature of top & lower layers
- ④ steep shelves \rightarrow formation of natural harbours

Ecological significance of continental shelf

- ① Zone of formation of deltas →
mangroves (eg Sundarbans)
- ② Ecosystem services
↳ self cleaning of pollution
from land
- ③ Species in transitional zones
(eg) → estuaries & brackish water
fishes

This zone of transition provides for important resources for human.

Feedback

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

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

Patriarchy is a system of structures & values in which women are perceived inferior than men and are dominated & oppressed by them.

Manifestations of gender based violence → patriarchal values

① Female foeticide & infanticide → due to meta son preference to parent giving dowry idea of 'paraya dhan' (someone else's capital)

② Poor nutrition to girl child → give the share to son

③ Mental violence

excessive objectification in media \Rightarrow expectation to uphold societal beauty standards

④ Lack of education, financial independence

⑤ 'Housewifization' (private patriarchy)

against working in productive sectors

reproductive work paramount

domestic violence (wife beating & marital rape)

⑥ Obstetric violence during pregnancy

abusive words during delivery

lack of care & nutrition - eg high anaemia

⑦ Sexual harassment at workplace.

- ⑧ Emerging forms → cyber-violence, tech assisted violence
- ⑨ → 'Sulli deals' → ~~app~~ auctioned Muslim women (intersectional form of violence)

Antithetical to societal growth

- ① Erodes values of equality & social justice.
- ② Prevents economic growth → poor women labour force participation (PLFS → 32.5%)
- ③ Prevents public participation of women in politics, urban spaces etc.
- ④ Against Constitutional morality of Govt has enacted POSH Act, PCPNDT Act ~~stand~~ & schemes like standup India for women empowerment, required to achieve SDG-5.

Feedback

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

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

Caste is endogamic social group, arranged in hierarchy, based on ~~idea~~ ideology of purity & pollution.

Caste calculus - remains predominant

① Social domain

① Endogamy → less than 5% of marriages are inter-caste.

→ Cases of 'honour killing' if inter-caste marriage.

② Discrimination → caste atrocities, discrimination in universities, colleges

→ (e.g.) → suicides in IITs have been due to caste discrimination at times allegedly.

b) Political

- ① Caste based political parties
- ② Voting as per caste affiliations
- ③ Mobilisation via caste based pressure groups
- ④ Agitations for reservations

c) Economic

- ① Higher landlessness among Dalits.
- ② Lack of representation in private sector. Studies show caste based recruitment in IT jobs.
- ③ Caste based occupations forced.

However, caste calculus has also eroded to an extent

d) Social

- ① Focus on class more than caste.

'Classification of caste' → one aspires to rise to middleclass & not Sanskritize

② Urbanization → close contact in buses, hotels etc doesn't allow following purity, pollution.

b) Political

① Parties seek across caste support

② Agitations over economic issues like farmers protest.

c) Economic

① Breakdown of occupational restrictions due to education & industrialisation.

② Rise of Dalit entrepreneurs.

Casteless society, with equality for everyone must be the goal.

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)

Indian cities are facing multifold water crisis in the form of ^{urban} floods, flash droughts & erratic rainfall.

Factors — water woes of Indian cities

① Unplanned urbanisation →

encroachment on wetlands

floodplains, leads to poor

absorption capacity.

(eg) → Tanana floodplains encroached in Delhi

② Rise in population density →

stress on infrastructure.

③ Poor storm water drainage network
 can't handle high flash floods load
 lack of retrofitting & planning.

(ex) → Bangalore floods

④ Lack watershed & water harvesting
 → droughts in times of scarcity

⑤ High groundwater extraction & water pollution by industries
 ex in Delhi Yamuna near Okhla.

Complexities in implementing a water management plan

① High cost of retrofitting infrastructure of drainage.

- ② Removal of encroachments → possible displacement of vulnerable.
- ③ Revival of wetlands & green spaces (blue-green infrastructure) is cost & time consuming
- ④ Limited land resource
 - ← accommodate dense population
 - blue infra.

Way forward

- ① Planned expansion going forward
- ② Water-harvesting to be made compulsory for commercial & industrial spaces.
- ③ strict pollution norms.
- ④ Rehabilitation plan for vulnerable.

We need quality water accessibility & disaster management in place.

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)

Religion & region provide a sense of group solidarity & identity.

Group identity → religion & region
important elements

(a) Religion

① Religious practices & beliefs create a form of collective conscience.

② Community festivals promote in group togetherness.

③ Gives norms, sanctions leading to social control.

✍

b) Region

a) Coincides with other cultural markers like language

b) sense of belonging & origin.

c) Local traditions bind people

eg → local cuisine, dance, art, literature

eg → Sangam literature in South India

Communal cleavages

a) Religion

① Vested interests can exploit religious identity to gain power.

② Relative deprivation & lack of development, coinciding with religion can fuel divide.

③ Colonial policy of divide & rule
 eg → separate electorates in CoI Act 1909
 created divisions

b) Region

① 'sons of soil' syndrome to keep local resources for region's people only.

② Perceive: Perceived internal Colonialism → subjugating local culture eg Jharkhand

③ Used by regional political parties for vote bank.
 → lack of development eg Vidarbha, Maharashtra

One must be guided by values of secularism & nationalism to preserve unity in diversity.

Feedback

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