

TEST CODE 6 1 1 3 0 2

234775_611302_1910067188 (2023-09-08 14:20:44)

Time Allowed : Three Hours

समय : तीन घंटे

ForumIAS

Maximum Marks : 250

अधिकतम अंक : 250

GENERAL STUDIES / सामान्य अध्ययन

Name Of Candidate परीक्षार्थी का नाम	AKANCHA SINGH		
Roll No./अनुक्रमांक		Medium/माध्यम	English <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> हिंदी <input type="checkbox"/>
Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र	ONLINE	Date/दिनांक	07-09-2023

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INDEX TABLE / अनुक्रमणिका			INSTRUCTION / अनुदेश	
Q. No. प्र स	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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			8:15 A.M.	
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, प्लोचार्ट, तथ्यों और आंकड़ों या समग्र रूप किसी अन्य विषय वस्तु, जो मूल्यांकन कर्ता को आपकी कॉपी में पसंद आयी के आधार पर (लेकिन इन्हीं तक सीमित नहीं) पर दिए गए अंक हैं।			For Office Use Only / केवल कार्यालय प्रयोग हेतु	
			ECN CODE/ ईसीएन कोड :	Evaluation Date/ मूल्यांकन तिथि :
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Note: You can discuss your evaluated copy with the Mentor. Raise a ticket from your portal to schedule a call or visit the offline centre to meet mentor (all 7 days, Timings - 11 AM to 6 PM). Further if you are unsatisfied with the evaluation, you can seek re-evaluation of the copy.

EXAMINER'S REMARKS

CRITERIA FOR THE FEEDBACK SECTION AT THE END OF EACH QUESTION

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

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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 प्रारम्भिक कारण था। टिप्पणी कीजिए।
(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

The Spanish civil war took place between 1936-39 as a proxy war between forces of tyranny and freedom.



Global forces like Britain & France did not participate

↓
gave ground for expansion of war

↓
new military strategies tested

↳ German Blitzkrieg, Carpet bombing, use of Tanks

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→ Division of world into power blocs

However, Spanish civil war was

- Confined to Spain
- not extended to global stage
- less casualties

The world war 2 ~~was~~ saw direct involvement of world powers -
USA, UK, USSR, France.

The direct cause or trigger
of world war 2 - joint invasion of
Poland by Germany & Soviet Union.

The Spanish civil war set the stage
for geo-political conflict based
on ideology which was later
manifested in world-war-2.

Feedback

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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)

Born Jainism and Buddhism resulted as a reformation movement from within the fold of Hinduism.

Slew of similarities between Buddhism & Jainism

- Rejected idea of God
- stood against authority of vedas
- emphasized the role of 'self' - in spirituality
- against ritualistic practices and priesthood

→ Born religions originated from Bihar

→ Buddha & Mahaveera were contemporaries for a short time.

→ Thus Buddhism, Jainism emanated from same spacio-temporal context.

in this ...
पर कुछ ...
इस ...
वे

Different fate of Buddhism & Jainism

- ↳ Buddhism - spread far and wide - (Ashoka's Shalva - spread to Sri Lanka, SE Asia, Japan & East Asia)
- ↳ The doctrine of Buddhism - flexible in approach - (eg) Eight fold path, four noble truths
- ↳ on the otherhand - doctrine of Jainism - relatively 'extreme' - Ahimsa (non-violence), aparigraha, anaharicharya
- ↳ Unlike Buddhism, Jainism did not get political patronage from kings during the time.

Thus, the flexible nature of Buddhist philosophy & unmoderated or strict code of Jain philosophy led to different fates of two religions.

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)

The Non-cooperation movement launched in 1920 after the Rowlatt Satyagraha.

The Rowlatt Satyagraha (1920-22) democratized India's freedom struggle

- wide spread participation of Hindus & Muslims
- Participation of women
- participation of labour, capitalist elite
- focus on non-violent constructive work - spinning the charkha, boycott of schools, colleges, law courts as democratic means of protest
- linking India's freedom struggle to global events - like issue of Turkey's Khalifa deposition.

However at the same time, the struggle suffered from inherent limitations.

- no clearly defined goals of movement.
- The Non-cooperation movement was launched abruptly - with issue of Turkey-Khalifa.
- As the Khalifa was deposed, the NCM lost relevance.
- Sinergizing interest of labour & capitalist class.
- Communalisation of national movement.

The abrupt withdrawal of Non-cooperation movement - led to demoralisation of radical groups - like Bhagat Singh & Chandrashekhar Azad. This further, distanced extremists from Gandhiji's ideology.

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)

The demand for linguistic reorganisation can be traced back to Nagpur session of 1920 - when Congress provinces were organised on linguistic lines.

Further, in post independence India, the death of Potti Sriramulu in 1952 - agitating for separate state of Andhra Pradesh ignited debate regarding linguistic reorganisation.

Subsequently, Dhar Committee (1948) & JVP Committee were set up to look into the matter of linguistic reorganisation.

In 1955, Linguistic Reorganisation of States Act was passed.

Efficacy -

① Assertion of regional identities

- ② Strengthening the spirit of federalism
 - ③ greater trust in Centre and its policies
 - ④ states assumed a greater sense of independence and autonomy as a result of linguistic reorganisation
- ↳ Punjab, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh

Drawbacks

- 1) Identity erosion
- 2) weakened nationalistic sentiments
rise of parochial tendency
- 3) The conferment of linguistic states gave rise to domino effect
- demand for more 'sub regions' to become independent states.

Linguistic reorganisation was one of the ways to recognise diversity of India and successfully checked the secessionist tendencies for the time being.

Feedback

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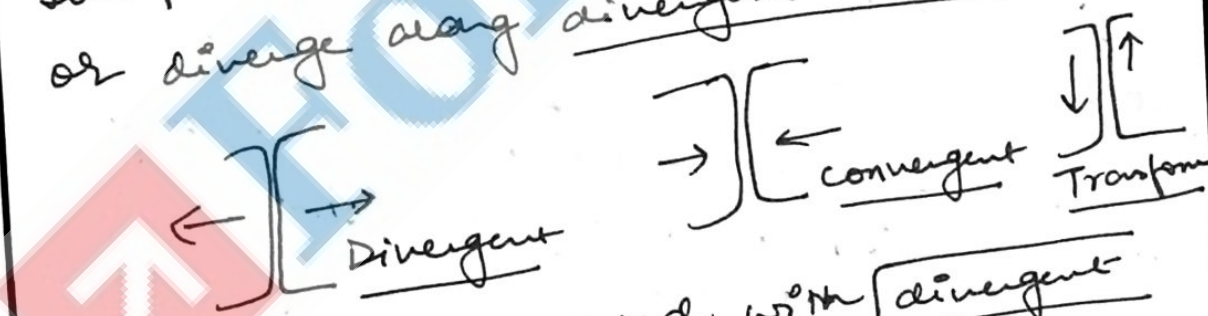
Q.5) Briefly discuss the role of plate tectonics theory in explaining the location of volcanoes. Also, explain the multifarious impacts of volcanoes on the surrounding regions. (10 marks, 150 words)

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

The plate tectonic theory was propounded by scholars like J.T. Wilson, McKenzie & Parker, Tracy & Hayes, Arthur, W.J. Morgan & Le-Pichon gave final shape to theory in 1968.

Role of plate tectonics in explaining location of volcanoes.

Plates are rigid lithospheric masses which move over weak asthenosphere. The plates may collide along convergent or diverge along divergent boundaries



Volcanoes are associated with divergent plate boundaries - where there is continuous upwelling of molten lava from below and new oceanic crust is formed continuously.



Convergent plate boundaries give rise to deep focus earthquake, while shallow focus earthquake are formed at divergent plate boundary.

Effect of volcano on surrounding areas.

- Destruction due to moraine land outpour.
- Changes in temperature and precipitation
- Conditions ↳ Kharekha
- giving rise to primary succession
- volcanoes may be accompanied by earthquakes and Tsunamis.

Volcanicity is a natural endogenous process.
we need adequate hazard mitigation in vulnerable areas.

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)

आकाशी जिला कार्यक्रम की सफलता को आगे बढ़ाते हुए, आकाशी 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)

The Aspirational Districts Programme was a flagship scheme of NITI Aayog (2018). 118 districts were identified which performed poorly on socio-economic ~~class~~ indications.

Success of ADP

- ① → Composite index to install competitive federalism
- ② → Registration of pregnant women - increased in West Singhpur
- ③ → Creation of social infrastructure

Union government launched Aspirational Block Programme in line with 500 blocks, launched in 2023 union budget-

The aspirational block programme works on a multi-pronged strategy to

- Development at micro-level
 - Health & Nutrition
 - Agriculture
 - Skill development -
 - Financial Inclusion
- Senders from premier institutes to monitor the success of programmes
- no "one size fits all"
 - ↓
 - greater decentralization
 - Panchayat + civic society + academia to work in close collaboration
- collection of baseline data is robust. Additionally, follow up on program conducted.

All the above contribute to creation of opportunities within blocks and Panchayats. This arrests migration and contributes to equitable development and balanced regional growth.

However, selection of blocks, indicators of development are being challenged.

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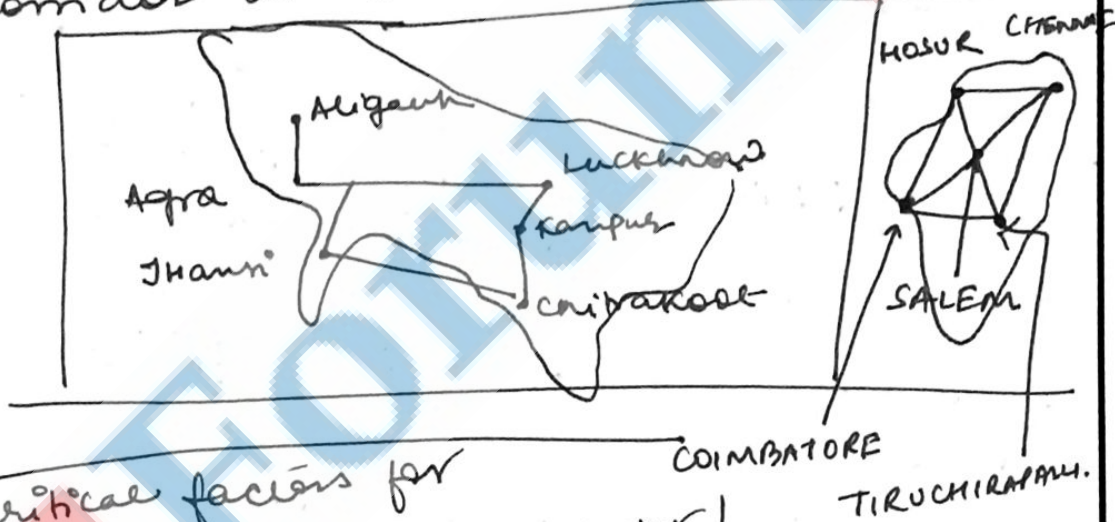
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Q.7) Describe the critical factors for location of defense industries and suggest measures to overcome the challenges. (10 marks, 150 words)

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

The growing demand of defence industry has given rise to indigenisation of defence industry. It has become an important sunrise sector.

The government announced Industrial corridor in UP & TAMIL NADU.



Critical factors for location of defense industry

- ① Availability of land
- ② Access to efficient transport network
↳ Ports, Roads, Railways, Airports

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- ③ Backward and forward linkages
with industries -
for raw material
- ④ skilled labour availability
- ⑤ Special/ Exclusive economic zones
with tax holidays
- ⑥ Proximity to research institutions
and eg DRDO, CDR,

Challenges

- 1. Land acquisition
- 2. Technology transfer
- 3. Bureaucratic red-tapism
- 4. Largely public sector driven
- 5. Outdated ordnance factory board

Measures.

- Compensation in line with LAAR-2013
- Promoting SEZ, EEZ
- Need for PPP.
- Corporatization of ODF.
- Improve comp of defence ministers

The target for India is to sell defence equipment worth ₹ 40,000 crore by 2026 & defence industry promotion is therefore central.

Feedback
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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)

Recently, the state of Bihar has shown keen interest in conducting socio-economic caste census. (about for a sample population).

SECC in addressing challenges of equitable resource allocation

- ① Identify vulnerable caste groups and tribes
- ② Assess which caste groups ~~are~~ have appropriated the benefits of reservation
- ③ It will make sub-categorisation of castes easier (Rohini Commission)
- eg 100/2600 castes have appropriated maximum benefit of reservation
- ④ It will enable targeted policy making.

- ⑤ Besides SECC will allow for evidence based policy with scope for regular changes & upgradation

Challenges in implementing case census.

- ① Difficulty in documentation of caste - thousands of sub-caste
- ② politicisation of caste demand for reservation by maneros & Jats
- ③ may deepen caste divides - give rise to social unrest as fruits of reservation are not equitably distributed
- ④ The data from SECC can be mis-used for water bank politics

Thus, while SECC may have potential benefits, it can also deepen societal fault lines.

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

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

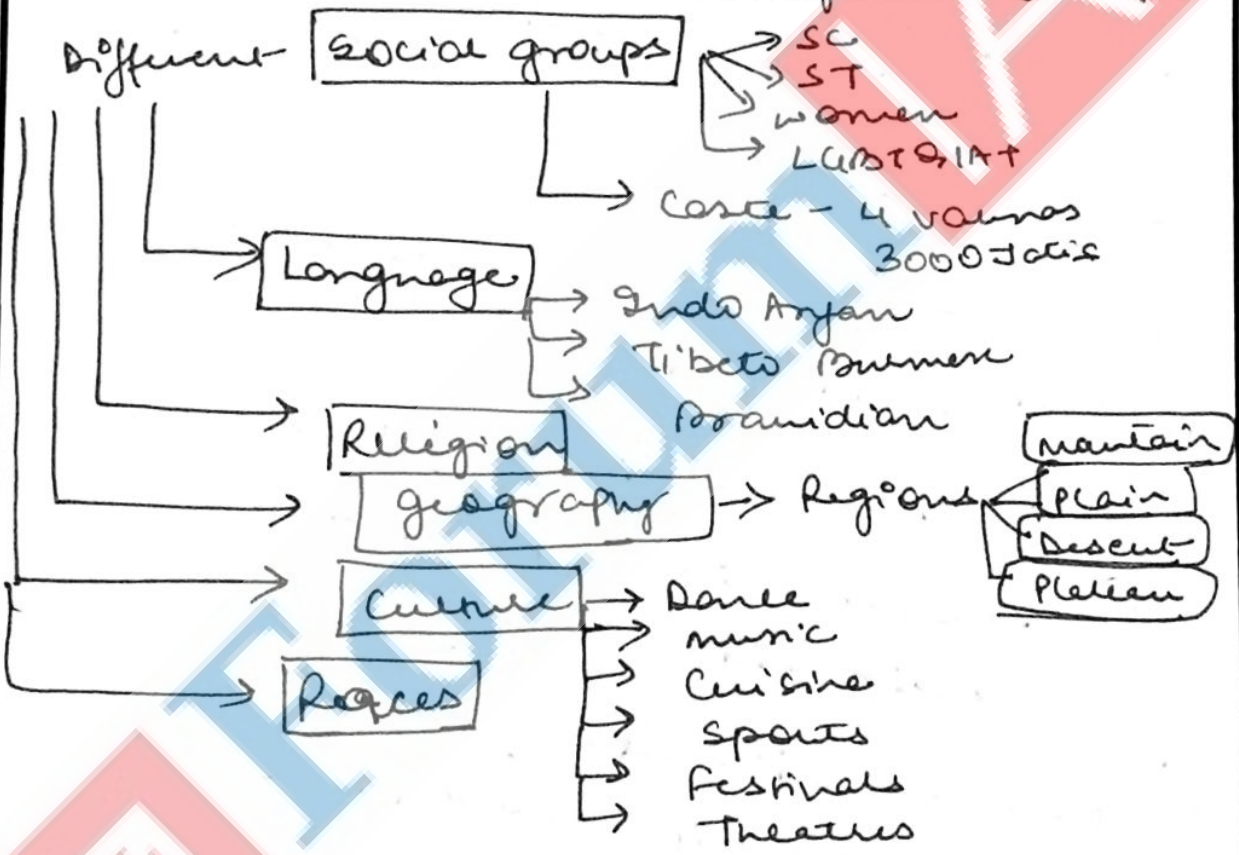
Indian society is an example of a grand synthesis of "multi-cultural", "multi-ethnic" and "multi-ideological" construct. Amidst diversity and complexity, all sections of Indian society carry the ethos of "Indian-ness".

Common values.

- ↳ ① Emanating from our fundamental duties - Art 51 (A)
- ② Philosophical heritage - (Indian School of philosophy - ethos regarding birth & death.
- ③ Harmony with nature
→ Name worship among tribals, Hindus, Muslims.
- ④ Family values - regard for extended and love family providing social safety nets

- ⑥ Ideas of Vasudhaiv Kutumbakam and Atithi Devo Bhava
- ⑦ Patriarchy - Oceans religion
- ⑧ Triple Talaq - Islam and Ban on women - Hindu. (Sahrinda)

Diverse practices deepening heterogeneity



India's unity in diversity implies -
unity without uniformity and diversity
without fragmentation.

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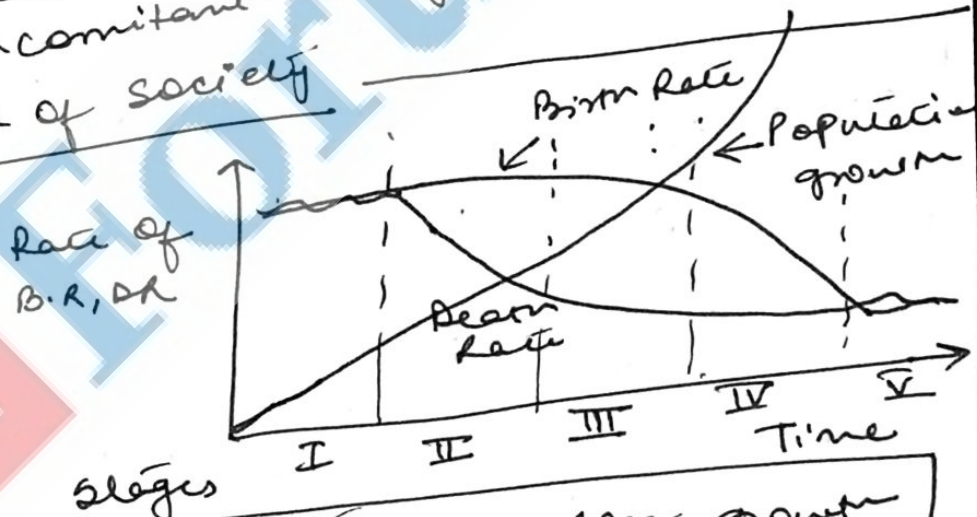
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Q.10) What are the factors that influence population growth in the country? In this perspective, examine the relevance and need of raising the minimum marriageable age of women for population development. (10 marks, 150 words)

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)

The question of population growth has been heavily contested by scholars like Malthus, Maria, Double Day to Notstein & Thompson.

The most accepted model for population growth is the Demographic Transition Model which explains changes in fertility & mortality rates with concomitant changes in socio-economic structure of society.



Factors influencing population growth
 1) Religious practices - nations allow fertility, abortion
 eg) Islam, Christianity

- ② access to contraceptives & modern family planning methods
- ③ poverty - Malthus' theory on population
poor people - more children
- ④ Age of marriage - declining fertility
with advanced age
- ⑤ Culture - children seen as an "insurance"
or as an "option".
- ⑥ Autonomy of women - Education + employment - financial status.

Need to raise minimum marriageable age of women

- ① Teenage pregnancy - negative impact on girls health
- ② High IMR, MMR
- ③ Lack of awareness about child rearing.
- ④ Scope for women desisting more time to education, laws.

It would be a positive step towards uniform civil code leading to women empowerment [SDG 5 - gender equality].

Feedback

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

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

Numerous tribal revolts characterized Indian freedom movement, much before organised struggle by Congress took place.

Reasons for tribal unrest in British India

- ① Denial of forest rights to tribals. - Tribal communities live in close association with nature and are dependent upon it for livelihood.
- ② Unholy nexus between -
 Revenue farmers, Zamindars, money lenders.
- ③ Proselytizing activity, religious conversion.
- ④ Extension of agriculture into hinterland.

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- ⑤ Customs / traditions of tribals
were outlawed
like - human sacrifice
- ⑥ Declaration of reserve forest
curtailing rights of tribals. of
shifting cultivation.

Reasons for limited success of tribals.

- ① relative isolation of
tribals groups - ~~no~~ little
support from outside.
- ② uprisings localized in nature
 - eg → Santal uprising - 1856 } Jharkhand
 - Munda uprising - 1899 }
 - (Uduguan)
 - Rampa Rebellion - Andhra Pradesh
 - (1922)
 - Chuar uprising - Bengal - 1770s
 - Singpos - Assam - 1830s.

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- ③ outdated weapons - against
well stocked & trained
British might
eg Bow & Arrow, stones,
guerrilla warfare
- ④ NOT a struggle for independence
rather a resistance against
infringement of economic &
customary rights
- ⑤ Tribal leaders were semi-
feudalistic in nature.
- ⑥ Result was sporadic & not organised
long term rebellion

However, the tribal uprisings later
influenced peasant & civil uprisings.
These results were symptomatic of
larger simmering discontent with
British policies.

Feedback

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Q.12) The independence of India was not a result of a forced expulsion of the Empire, as desired by the Quit India Movement; it was rather a confluence of domestic politics and global circumstances. Analyze. I 2 3 (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)

After the failure of British to gain India's support in war efforts, through Cripps Mission, Gandhi launched the Quit India Mission and gave a call for 'do or die'.

The Quit India Mission

- ① all prominent leaders were jailed
- ② movement was left to masses - who were unexperienced
- ③ Violence broke out
- ④ large scale unrest across India - impatience with British rule
- ⑤ Hindu Maha Sabha, Muslim League all distanced themselves from the movement.

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Domestic politics

- ① → Revolta by Indian Ratings
(INS Talwar)
- ② → Public trial of INA prisoners
Shah Nawaz Khan, Prem Singh
Gumbaksh Singh Shillon
- ③ → Communal Out breaks
→ Demand for Pakistan (Direct
Action Day)
- ④ → Experience of Congress with provincial
government - Taste of power &
Self rule (1937-39)
- ⑤ → Subhash chandra Bose & INA

Global circumstances

- ① Reverses faced by British forces
in SE Asia & Japan
- ② Threat of Japanese attack on
India
- ③ Decolonisation in Africa
- ④ Pressure on British from USA

- to garner India's support in war efforts
- ⑥ Post-war inflation
- ⑦ Labor government was sympathetic to cause of India
- ⑧ Political instability in UK - urge to solve India's case at the soonest
- ⑨ Creation of democratic countries, premised on freedom & liberty in Europe.

Thus, the Quit India Movement was a flashpoint, when global geopolitical events & domestic politics came together to force expunction of British empire from 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)

The Sufi movement arrived in India -
during 11th Century A.D. It was a religious
reform movement in Islam and became
widely popular in India -

Reasons -

- ① It was a progressive
movement - which did away
with superstitious
practices.
- ② The movement found patronage
in leaders like Akbar (Chishti),
Dara Shikoh (Qadiri).
- ③ The use of dance, songs,
poetry, dhawals - led to
instant connection with even
the non-muslim masses.
- ④ The Bhakti movement - (8th - 16th
century)
reinforced ideas of Sufi
movement.

③ It made Islam - less authoritarian -
more liberal and easy to emulate.

④ The connect with divine was now
more personal.

Impact of Sufism on Indian Society

- ↳ ① popular portrayal in Hindi
Cinema
- ② Dawasli's are popularly
performed - eg Jashn-e-rahata
- ③ Synergy between Hindus &
Muslims - Syncretic culture
and gave rise to religious
pluralism.
- ④ mystical religion
↳ healing of physical ailment
↳ mental healing
↳ spiritual well-being
- ⑤ Enriched Indian culture
eg Baba Farid - verses
in Guru Granth Sahib

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- Bulley Shah - poetry
- Foundation stone of Haramandir Sahib - by Mian Mir
- Amir Khusro → poetry
→ 'Khayal' poetry

⑥ The impact of Sufi saints on Emperors like Akbar - influenced the State's outlook on religion

↳ Din-i-Ilahi

The Sufi movement along with Bhakti movement gave rise to progressive liberal ideas which can be a panacea for communal discords and hate crimes in present times.

Feedback!

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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)

India is particularly vulnerable to cyclones given its long coastline - 7516 km.

The frequency and intensity of cyclones in Arabian sea is rapidly increasing -

- Increasing sea-surface temperature - $1.2 - 1.4^{\circ}\text{C}$
- Low pressure is getting intensified
- (eg) Cyclone Maha - 2019 - extremely severe on west coast
- increased rate of sea - more evaporation due to high temperature
- Increase in aerosols - 6 fold increase - weakens monsoon
↓
inhibits cyclone formation
- Indian ocean dipole - oscillation in sea surface temperature

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Besides, 40% of India's population
lives within 100 km of Coast -
Vulnerability is heightened

Guidelines of NDMA - regarding Cyclone mitigation

- ① National cyclone Risk mitigation
measures
- ② Institutional mechanisms
- ③ working on Early warning
System - cyclone forecasting

NDMA
↓
SDMA
↓
DDMA

 - ↳ yellow alert
 - ↳ orange alert
 - ↳ red alert
- ④ Communication & dissemination
of warning
- capacity building
- ⑤ structural mitigation method
 - ↳ cyclone shelter building
 - ↳ Retrofitting of roads, culverts,
bridges
 - ↳ canals, drains, dams
 - ↳ embankments construction
 - ↳ implementation of IS codes.

Management of coastal zones.

- Creation of bioshields.
- mangrove & shelter belt plantation
- management of coastal flood plains.
- protection of crops & livelihood, livestock protection
- Creation of village knowledge networks

Better awareness, through capacity building rooted in community based disaster management is key to mitigation of cyclone.

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)

The hydrological cycle illustrates the movement of water in different forms/states through hydrosphere, atmosphere, biosphere.

Climate change is altering the hydrological cycle:-



Hydrological cycle has witnessed changes in

- i) Rate of evaporation (increased rate of evaporation due to high temperature)

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(ii) Increased runoff in water bodies

(iii) Increase of dew point

(iv) Increased evapo-transpiration

↓
Soil acidity

↓
Climate induced desertification
Change

(v) Warmer temperature - changes in pattern of global circulation.

Thus intensity of precipitation increases, cyclones increase.

monsoon variability increase.

(vi) ocean warming - loss of habitats - changes in circulation

(vii) cryogenic atmosphere - glaciers are melting

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Inland Seas are drying up
 ↳ Aral sea

Mitigation measures

- ① vulnerability reduction
- ② Disaster mitigation
 PM MISHTI - Mangrove
 Amrit Dheer - wetlands
- ③ Lifestyle for environment - (Life)
- ④ UNCCD - land degradation neutrality.
- ⑤ Promote dryland farming
- ⑥ Sponge city mechanism + creation of urban lakes.

Need for carbon neutrality and carbon negative economy to achieve SDG-13 (Climate Action). in order to reverse hydrological cycle.

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)

The continental shelves are marginal areas of land - submerged in water.
It is a gently sloping surface - 1-3° inclination.

Continental shelf's width varies, depends on reliefs of coastal areas.

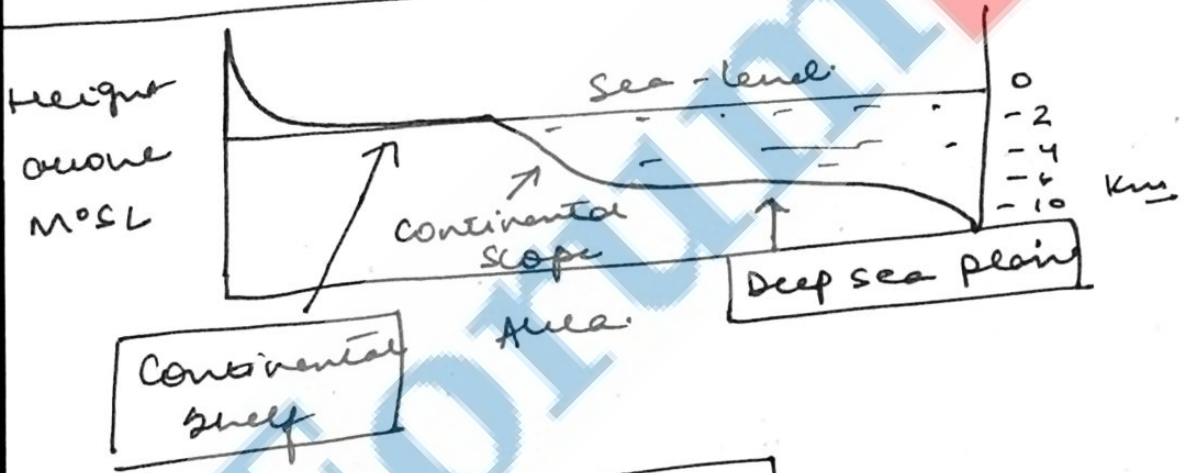


Fig- bathymetric curve

Issues
Resource potential and Ecological significance

- Continental shelf presents transition area - hence there is high species diversity.

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edge effect (continental and
marine transition areas)

ecotone - mixing of biomes

② Dogger bank (off UK) and
Grand banks (off New foundland)
provide fishing grounds

③ Continental shelf - for oil drilling

eg numerical high.

④ Due to low depth, quite shallow
area - resource/mineral extraction
is easy.

eg Sand mining, copper, cobalt, natural gas

⑤ Continental shelf provide shelter
harbours for ships to park

⑥ factories, 40% of India's population
lives in coastal cities. They are

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dependent on Shallow fishing for
livelihood

7) Besides, mangroves in coastal areas,
corals in continental shelf -
provide attractive tourist
destination.

eg) Sandewans - mangroves
eg) Andaman & Nicobar - corals

The continental shelf shelters us
against vagaries of climate
change. It acts as a buffer between
coastal communities and deep sea.

Sustainable usage and management

of continental shelf is essential
to preserve Life below ~~land~~ water

(SDG-14).

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, unfortunately, is a unifying thread across Indian society, barring only a few exceptions of North East (tribal communities) and S. India.

Gender based violence as a result of Patriarchy

- ① Domestic violence
- ② Honour killing
(by Khasap Panchayat - Kanyasa)
- ③ Female foeticide -
"meta son-preference"
- ④ Dowry deaths
- ⑤ Marital rape
- ⑥ Mental abuse & Torture

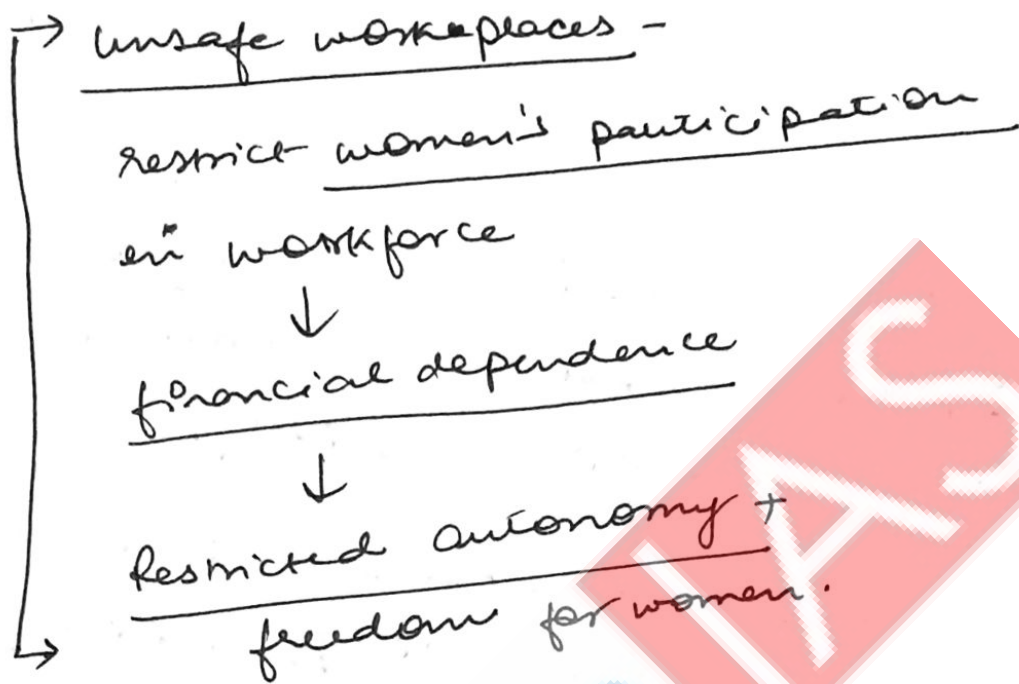
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- ⑦ child marriage
- ⑧ human trafficking and
flesh trade
- ⑨ forced abortions.
- ⑩ Prostitution led exploitation

Gender based violence is anti-thetical
to societal growth :-

- inequality across gender groups
- societal unrest
(eg) patriarchy muzzles
voices of third gender
+ LGBTQIA+
- increase in crime
- domestic violence -
leads to broken families,
unhealthy relationships

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Thus patriarchy not only disempowers women but also restricts their capabilities and life chances (Amanya Sen).

In order to achieve SDG 5 (gender equality) and SDG 10 (reduced inequalities) we have to eliminate patriarchal mindsets.

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)

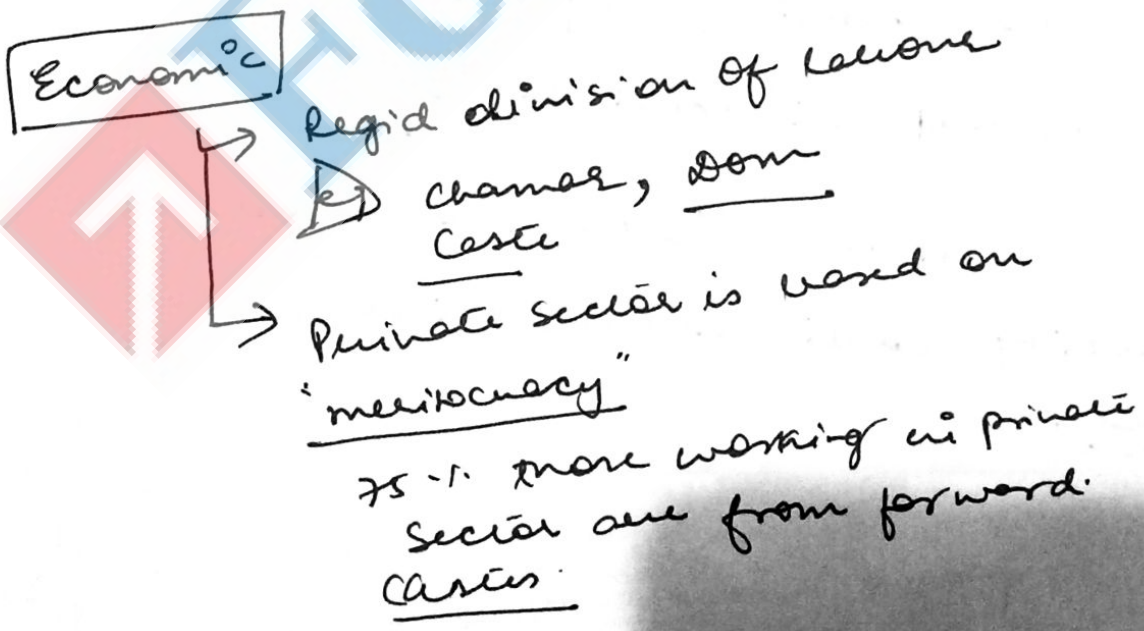
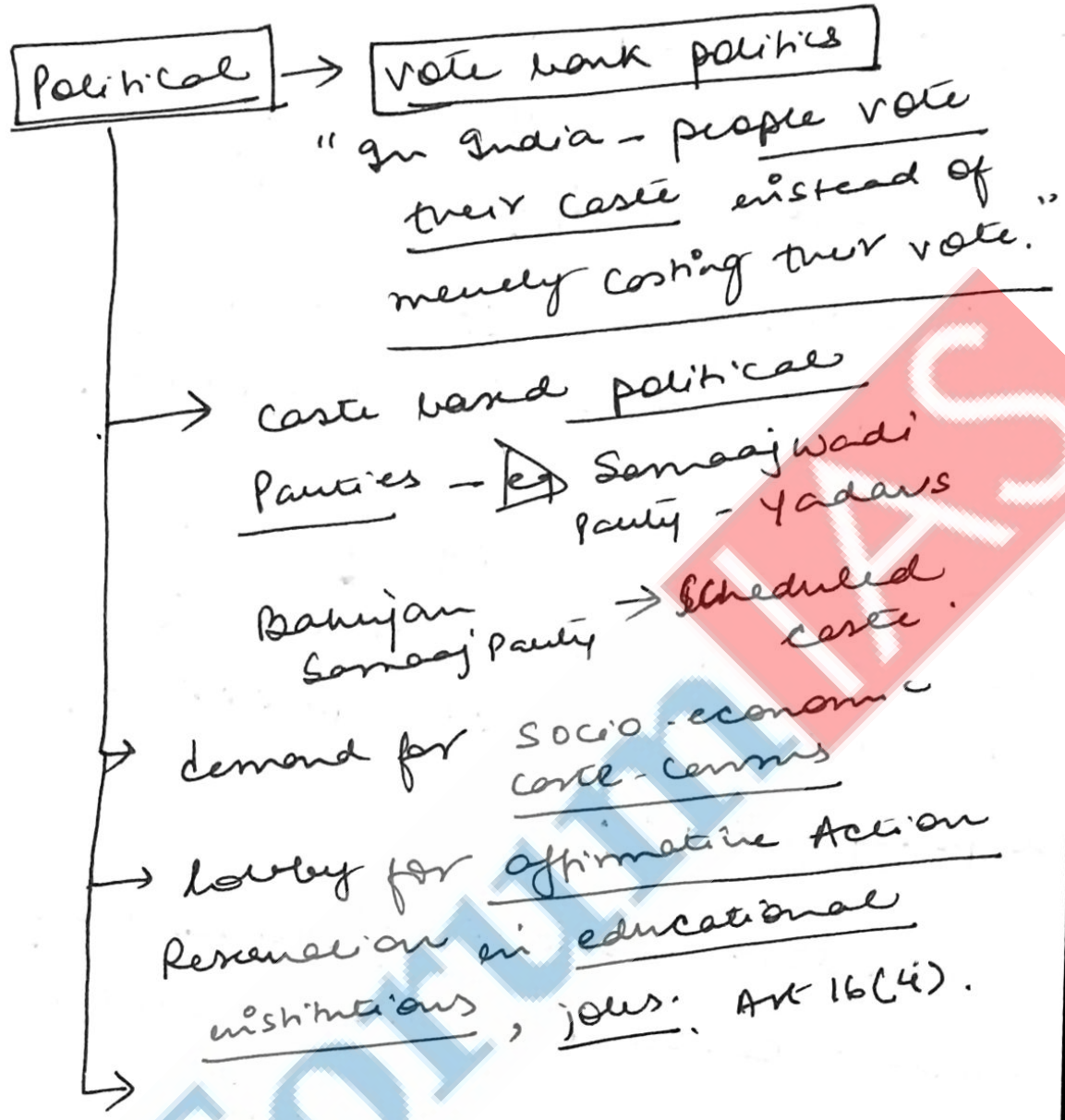
भारतीय समाज में जातिगत गणना प्रमुख बनी हुई है और सामाजिक, राजनीतिक और आर्थिक क्षेत्रों पर अपनी छाया डालती रहती है। क्या आप सहमत हैं? अपने उत्तर को प्रमाणित कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Caste - is an ascribed category at birth, which cannot be changed. It restricts our social mobility.

The caste calculus of Indian society shapes our society, politics and economy. Besides, caste is not just a feature of Hindu society but permeates other religions as well.



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- Income disparity
- poor ownership of assets/
- land ownership.
- access to health, education
opportunities is also restricted.

The urge towards having SECC is
to have current caste statistics in
hand which can guide politicians
and policy-making.

Modern urbanisation, globalisation
have made caste boundaries blurred.
More caste agnostic opportunities
have come up in recent times.

However, caste as a marker
of identity continues to dominate social
life.

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)

It is said that the third world war will be fought for control over water resource.

The NITI Aayog's composite water management index illustrates that

256 districts are 'critical' in ground water availability.

Factors contributing to water woes.

I → AVAILABILITY

(i) → ground water is 'overexploited' in 14.1% of all districts

(ii) Cities like Delhi, Mumbai, Kolkata are on the verge of exhausting their ground water reserves.

II QUALITY

According to NITI Aayog 70% of our ground water supply

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is contaminated

eg Arsenic, mercury, Cadmium,
(Kolkata) Lead

due to leaching of minerals.

III

AFFORDABILITY

Impotable water has made it
mandatory to make use of

RO technique.

Besides bottled water comes at
a price; municipality also charges
fees for water supply.

IV

ACCESSIBILITY

Slums, jhuggis do not have
access to safe drinking water

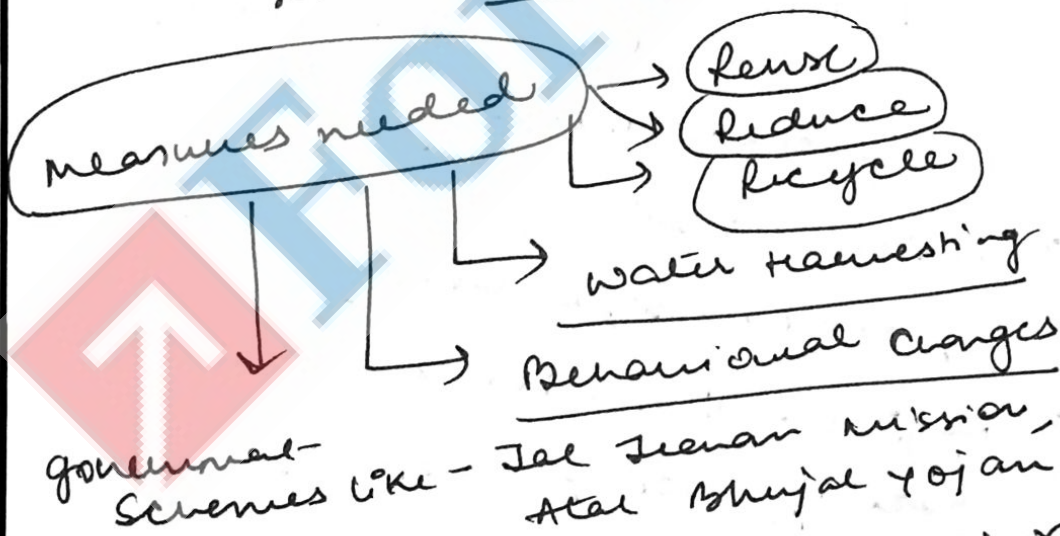
Old "Payan" system is also vanishing
dependent on tanker supplies of
water

Therefore we need a comprehensive
water management strategy.

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Complexity of water management strategy

- ① Competing demands from industrial, residential, domestic, agricultural sectors.
- ② Only a small fraction (28%) of total water used is treated. Rest flows as runoff into streams.
- ③ Lack of green spaces, concretization of city - increases water percolation.



The creation of Water Council (Ministry level committee) can help better management, resource & create sustainable cities (SDG 6, SDG 11).

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)

India's diversity is a result of its regional variations and religious plurality among various other factors.

How are religion and region are elements of group identity

→ Creation of culture

↳ Ganga Jamuni Tehzib.

→ interaction among individuals

↳ Tribal's association with natural environment
Sacred groves

→ unique lifestyle

↳ North East, Ladakh

→ Region - gives birth to

Racial, Social, Cultural
identities

↳ Rice eating culture of Eastern & Southern Indians.

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Sons of Soil movement in Maharashtra

② Perception of antagonistic interests of religious groups

eg Hindus x muslims (Muzaffargarh Riots), NE Delhi Riots

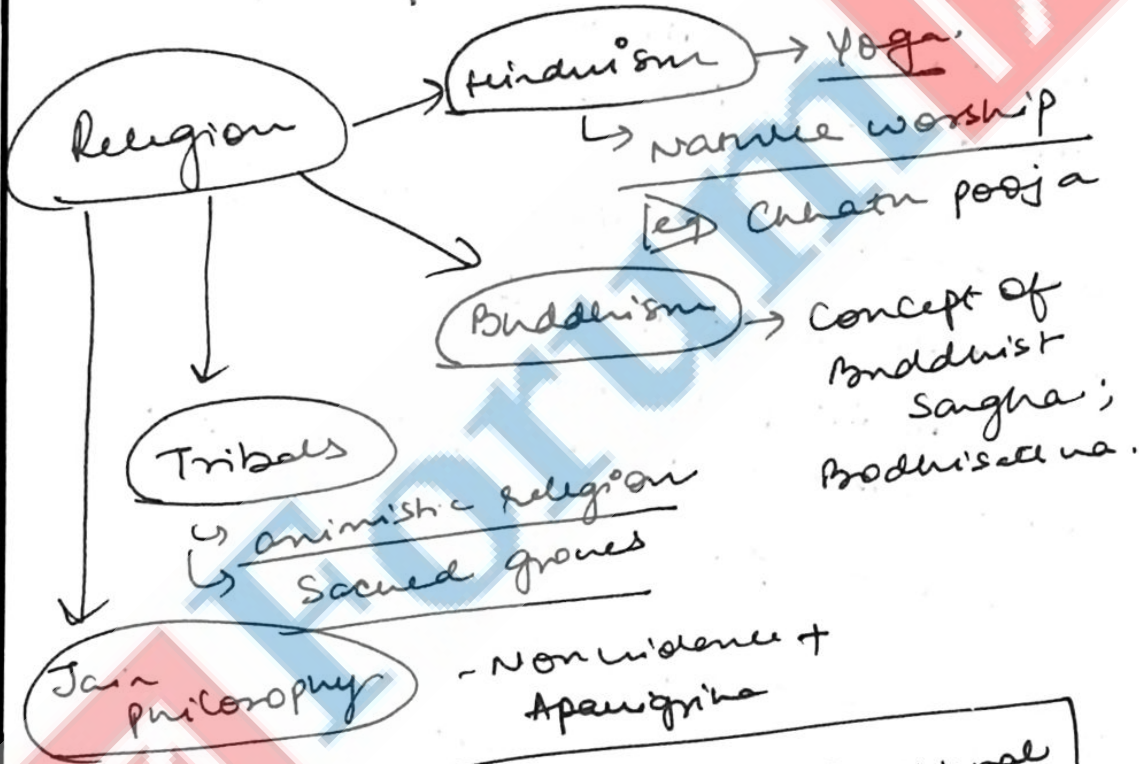
③ vote bank politics that foments religious, regional identities. eg AIMIM, Sironani, Akai Dal, Swi Sena

④ alienation of religious / regional identities may give rise to secessionist tendencies. eg Khalistan movement; epistat Nagalim; Cookland.

In order to curb regionalism & communalism we need cooperative federalism, cross cultural dialogue to promote balanced regional growth.

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- mongloid race of NE² India
- Region shapes economy
agriculture dominance in Ganga-Yamuna plains
- Region - unique adaptation
 - ↳ Desert tribes
 - ↳ Mountainous tribes
 - ↳ Those living in flood plains.



Region & Religion deeply communal changes

- ↳ (i) perception of insider x outsider
- ↳ North East India,

Feedback

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