

TEST CODE 6 1 1 3 0 2

FIAS - MGP 2023 - GS PAPER I 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	ANSHUL HINDAL		
Roll No./अनुक्रमांक	1910102832	Medium/माध्यम	English <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> हिंदी <input type="checkbox"/>
Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र		Date/दिनांक	10/08/2023

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

INDEX TABLE / अनुक्रमणिका			INSTRUCTION / अनुदेश	
Q. No. प्र.सं.	Max. Marks अधिकतम अंक	Marks Obtained प्राप्तांक	1. Please do furnish Name, Email, Roll No and Mobile in the answer sheet. कृपया उत्तर-पुस्तिका में नाम, ईमेल, रोल नंबर और मोबाइल नंबर भरें।	
1			2. There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI , all questions are compulsory. उत्तर पुस्तिका में अंग्रेजी/हिंदी में बीस प्रश्न दिए गए हैं, सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।	
2			3. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it. प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए निर्धारित अंक उसके सामने अंकित किए गए हैं।	
3			4. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. उत्तर प्रवेश पत्र में अधिकृत माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जो कि दिए गए स्थान में इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के कवर पर स्पष्ट रूप से लिखा जाना चाहिए।	
4			5. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum Answer Booklet must be clearly Struck off. प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, यदि निर्दिष्ट हो, का पालन किया जाए। प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गये किसी भी पृष्ठ या पृष्ठ के भाग को स्पष्ट रूप से काट दें।	
5				
6				
7				
8				
9				
10				
11				
12				
13				
14				
15				
16				
17				
18				
19				
20				
Total/कुल अंक	250		For Student Only / केवल परीक्षार्थी प्रयोग हेतु	
Examiner's Discretion/मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक :			Start Time/प्रारंभ करने का समय : 3:00 P.M	End Time/समाप्त करने का समय : 6:00 PM
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 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 :
			① ② ③ ④ ⑤	

Note: You can discuss your evaluated copy with the Mentor. Raise a ticket from your portal to schedule a mentor call or visit the offline centre to meet mentor (all 7 days, Timings - 11 AM to 6 PM). Further if you are unsatisfied with the evaluation, you can seek re-evaluation of the copy.

EXAMINER'S REMARKS

CRITERIA FOR THE FEEDBACK SECTION AT THE END OF EACH QUESTION

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

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

(10 marks, 150 words)

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

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

spanish civil war was a result of inner contradiction in Spain as well as the outcome of international events



It was opening Act of WWII because

① All the major powers influenced civil war in Spain in one form or the other

Republican party → supported by Russia

& other group by Germany

② Rise of facist ideology in Spain

→ their dislike for communism represented

by Republican party

③ Germany & Italy: Hitler poured arms and ammunition to the nationalist to fight the war.

④ Outcome of the war: Nationalist leaders overthrew the government → practice ground for Hitler

⑤ It facilitated the Anti communist pact to free communist ideology

⑥ Axis power became aware of the force of fascism & Nazism → took steps to prevent it in their country

other factors → Invasion of Poland was the precipitating factor of WWII

→ Rise of Axis and partnership before the war

Thus Spanish war served as an arena to decide the might and power of opponent

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

#	G	A	P
AWIS			
CD & VA			
S & F			
P & R			

Please put tick marks in the above table.

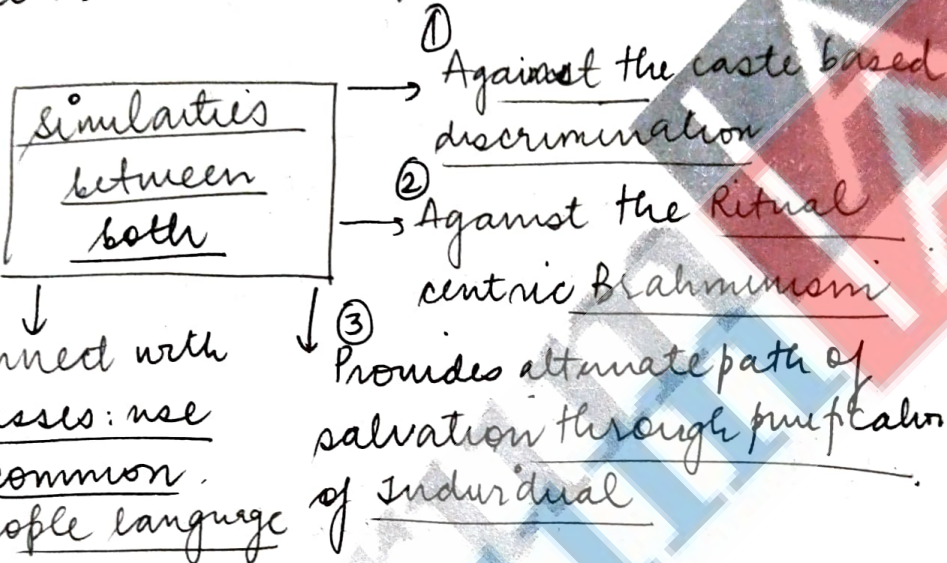
Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.

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 & Jainism are considered two shramanik religion which started at same time in India but followed different paths



Reasons for different fates

Political

① Buddhism was patronized by various kings. Eg: Ashoka, Harsha, Kanishka while Jainism was not

② Some kings of pallavas dynasty have persecuted Jainis

- ③ Kings sent embassies for the spread of religion
 eg: Ashoka → Sri Lanka
 Kanishka → China
Jainism did not sent such embassies

Economical

- ④ Jainism was not adopted by large population of agriculturist due to its emphasis on soul (Even insects have soul)
- ⑤ Buddhism spread along trade routes : Edicts of Ashoka.

Cultural

- ⑥ Extreme suffering associated with Jainism → eg: Sallekhana
- ⑦ Madhyam Marg followed by Buddhism

Thus Buddhism spread to other countries while Jainism ~~rep~~ remained confined to India

Feedback

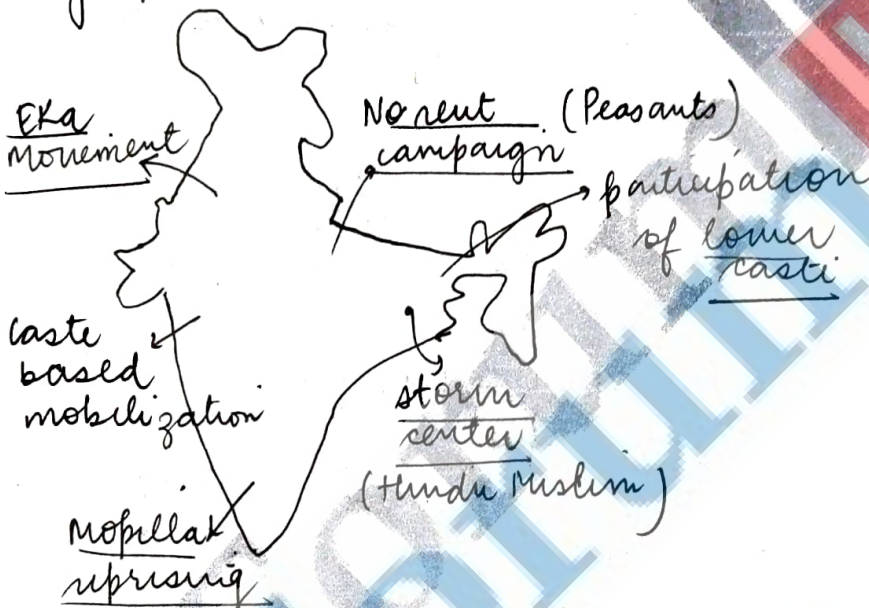
(For OFFICE use only)

#	G	A	P
AWIS			
CD & VA			
S & F			
F & R			
Please put tick marks in the above table.			
Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.			
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 was the first movement involving masses participation and was a manifestation of Gandhian way of struggle



It democratized Indian freedom struggle

- ① Active participation of the Hindus & Muslim which was not seen before
- ② A large number of women participated in the movement for the first time.

- ③ Anti zamindari movements in United province got alined with the movement
- ④ Issue of lower caste peasants in Bihar against the upper caste
- ⑤ Eka movement in punjab which talked about the unity of people
- ⑥ Tribal people grievances were accommodated

Inherent limitations

- ① Mixing of a religious cause with National movement → Bal Ganga Dhar Tilak
- ② Khilafat issue affected only Muslims
- ③ localised revolts without any coherent ideology → redressal of local grievance
- ④ People have not understood the meaning of satyagraha : violence at chauri chaura

Non cooperation movement showed the power of masses and made them a crucial part of National movement

Feedback

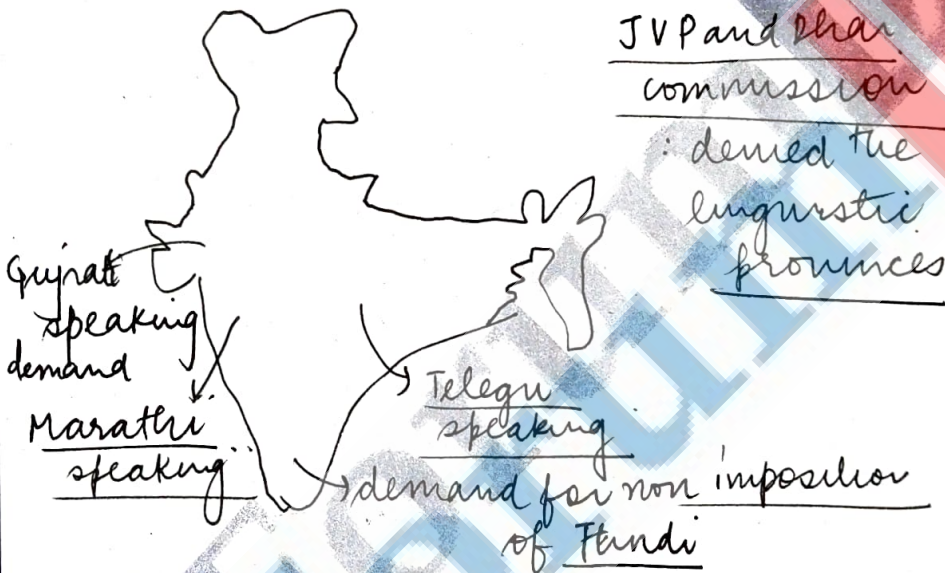
(For OFFICE use only)

#	G	A	P
AWIS			
CD & VA			
S & F			
P & R			
Please put tick marks in the above table. Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.			
TOTAL MARKS			

Q.4) Critically analyse the efficacy of linguistic reorganization of states in addressing the reasons for linguistic divides in post-independent India. (10 marks, 150 words)

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

linguistic reorganisation of states was demanded by various regions after independence. Potti Sreeramulu fasted until death for his demand of separate Telugu speaking state.



Positive Impact

- ① Rise of regional identities within the identity of India as a nation: more tolerance.
- ② Helped to established and protect the linguistic diversity of the country.

- ③ gave political representation to people
eg: Telegu Desam party, DMK etc
- ④ Reduced social conflict and sense of security
eg: conflict between Marathi & Gujrati speaking in Mumbai
- ⑤ promotion of local culture
eg: odia culture

Negatives

still the issues have not been resolved

eg: discrimination faced by Telegu speaking people in Maharashtra

Act as a pressure groups.

It has no administrative based as recommended by JVP committee

Rise of regional identity over above national identity

eg: ~~Tamil~~ Dravida Identity

Therefore both linguistic & administrative aspect needs to be taken care

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

#	G	A	P
AWIS			
CD & VA			
S & F			
P & R			
Please put tick marks in the above table. Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.			
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 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 advocates that the lithosphere is broken into many major and minor plates. Movement of these plates cause earthquake.

Location of Volcanoes

① ocean / continental collision

→ Andesitic lava flows → presence of conical volcanoes

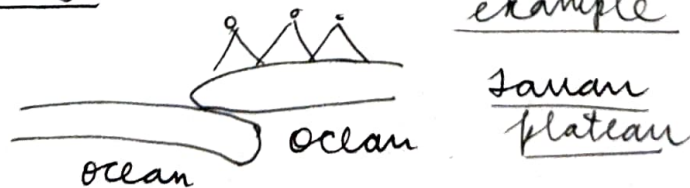
eg: Rockies mountain



② ocean / ocean collision

→ presence of volcanic chains → shield volcanoes

example



Savann plateau

③ hot spot volcanoes : movement of plate over a magma chamber

→ chain of volcanoes Eg: Hawaii Volcanoes

④ presence of multiple fault lines

eg: Mount Vesuvius along Mediterranean Sea

Steps

Economic

→ source of rich minerals
eg: sulphur compounds

→ determine the location of cities / habitations

Geographical

→ presence of lava soil
→ Black cotton soil can be found
→ good water retentibility of soil

Impact of volcanoes

climatic

→ significant contributor to Green house emission
→ major source of SO_2, CO_2

Thus volcanoes have a dynamic operating mechanism explained by plate tectonic theory.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

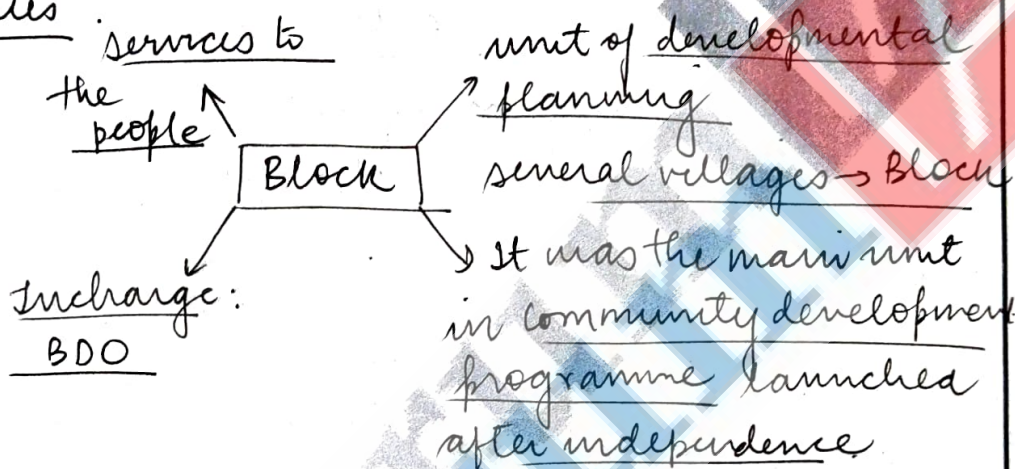
#	G	A	P
AWIS			
CD & VA			
S & F			
P & R			
Please put tick marks in the above table. Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.			
TOTAL MARKS			

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

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

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

On the lines of Aspirational district NITI Aayog has launched Aspirational Block programme to further decentralise the development of cities



It can check balanced growth

- ① Blocks are composed of villages also thus focus would shift from cities to villages → reduce the urban rural divide
- ② Better mobilisation of the local resources in development programmes
eg: local MGNREGA labour

③ Active participation of local government in the developmental plans

④ Ranking of NITI Aayog → at block level → more scope for improvement

⑤ would direct government funding to distressed blocks → address problem of water crisis, low income etc



challenges

- corruption at block level
- institutionalized corruption
- difficult to create skilled jobs

This block programmes serves Gandhian model of development

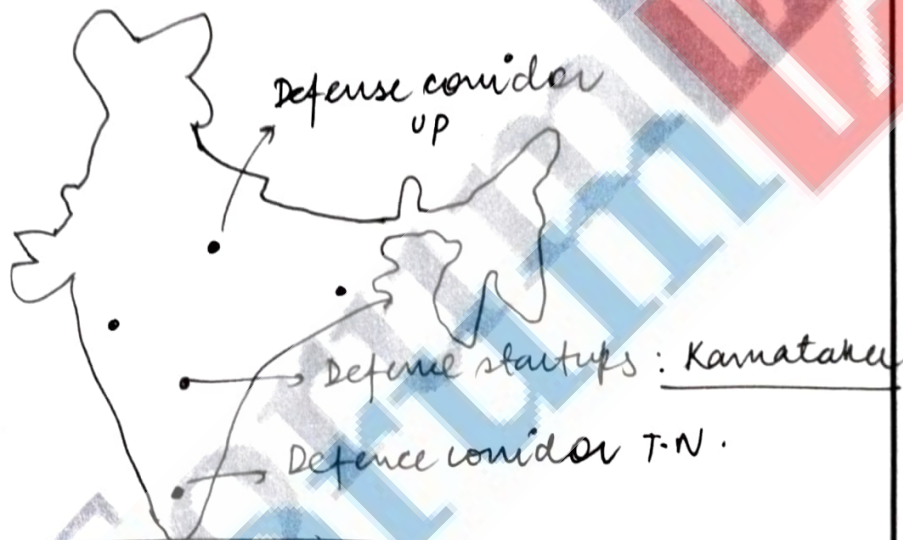
Feedback
(For OFFICE use only)

#	G	A	P
AWIS			
CD & VA			
S & F			
P & R			
Please put tick marks in the above table. Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.			
TOTAL MARKS			

Q.7) Describe the critical factors for location of defence 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)

Indian defence industries has expanded many fold. It is producing of internal consumption at the same time for exports to countries like philippines, Africa etc.



factors for location

① Geographical factors

→ location near the ports → easy export and import

→ plains are preferred for testing the defence equipments

eg: Airstrips required for plains

② Economic factors

- a) states offering more tax benefits → Startups at Karnataka's Bengaluru organisation of Defence Expo
- b) cheap availability of raw materials, electricity eg: steel industry, rubber industry etc
- c) backward & forward linkages are well established



Therefore the defence industry has the potential to ~~lose~~ make India a net exporter of products

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

*	G	A	P
AWIS			
CD & VA			
S & F			
F & R			
Please put tick marks in the above table. Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.			
TOTAL MARKS			

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 is conducted by NSO (last one in 2011)
to identify the conditions of SC/ST population
and their economic vulnerabilities.
Recently the demand of SECC
in Bihar: Validated by the court.

Equitable Resource Allocation

- ① Identification of the beneficiary who are marginalised & who are well off.
- ② Defences in the reservation system could be resolved
eg: only few caste have benefitted
reservation
- ③ check the impact of the government policies like Stamp UP India, PDS, SDY
- ④ updation of the data → removal of the bogus caste beneficiary

eg: Justice Rohini commission → Proliferation of new castes has happened



Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

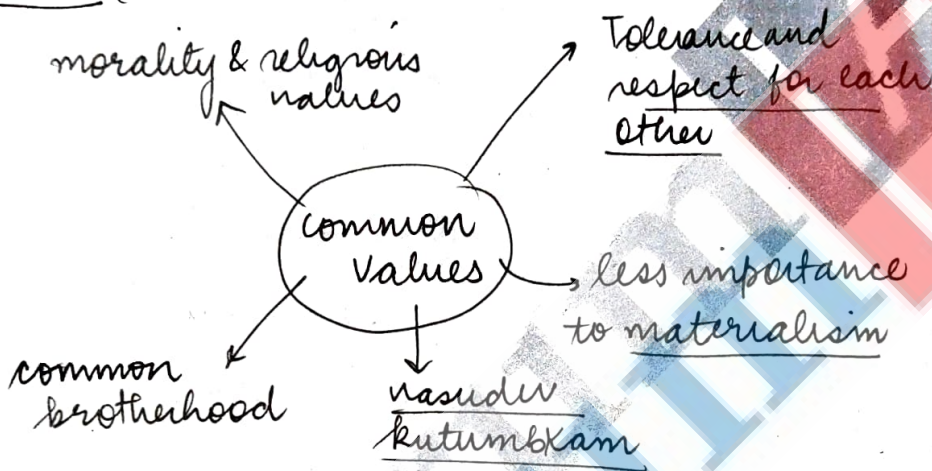
	G	A	P
AWIS			
CD & VA			
S & F			
P & R			
Please put tick marks in the above table. Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.			
TOTAL MARKS			

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)

GS Ghurye ('father of Indian sociology') advocated that Indian society is based on the values of

TRIAD (common culture)



① Tolerance and mutual respect for each other has led to the development of many religions in India. It is home to major religions of the world.

Eg: Hinduism, Buddhism originated in India

② values are shared by everyone irrespective of religion. Ex: Ganga - Yamuna Tehzeeb

③ Different and contradictory philosophies have developed in Indian society → this has not resulted into antagonism.

Ex: Charvaka philosophy

④ Different food habits have developed in the different parts of the country. Also different ways of dressing yet sharing common value.

⑤ Indian culture has been described as syncretic culture by many - combination of all cultures. It is not a melting pot culture.

Ex: Nature worship in Indian society
 → borrowed from tribal culture

⑥ Value system have maintained the joint character of Indian family, institution of marriage still relevant.

Thus Indian culture is a rainbow culture which makes it distinct.

Feedback

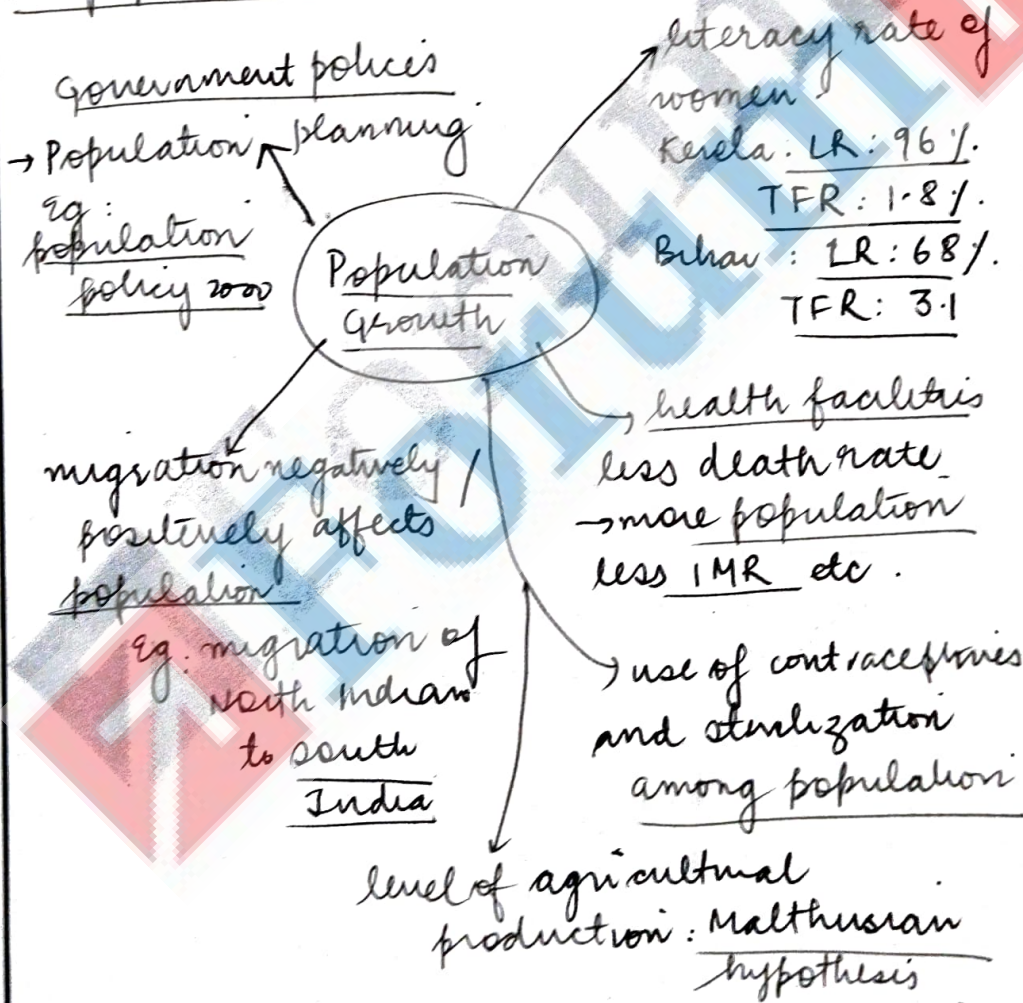
(For OFFICE use only)

#	G	A	P
AWIS			
CD & VA			
S & F			
P & R			
Please put tick marks in the above table. Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.			
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)

India is the most populous country with an estimated population of 1.4 billion. Population affects the institution of marriage. Age of marriage conversely can have a bearing on population.





in parity with Boy's
Age of marriage

Positives of Increasing Age of Marriage

- ① Better educational opportunities for women
eg: most of the women are married before graduation
- ② Better health outcomes
→ less chances of miscarriages, maternal mortality
- ③ social mobility for women → less gender bias when independent

Negatives

- ① Core issue of women problem is not the age of marriage but patnarchy
- ② It may increase discrimination against women → considered a burden
- ③ May not correct fertility behaviour which has other reasons also - religion sanction, poverty etc

may forward → better opportunities for women
→ addressing patnarchy, glass ceiling.
Thus ~~the~~ women population could be leveraged as productive resources for economic development

Feedback

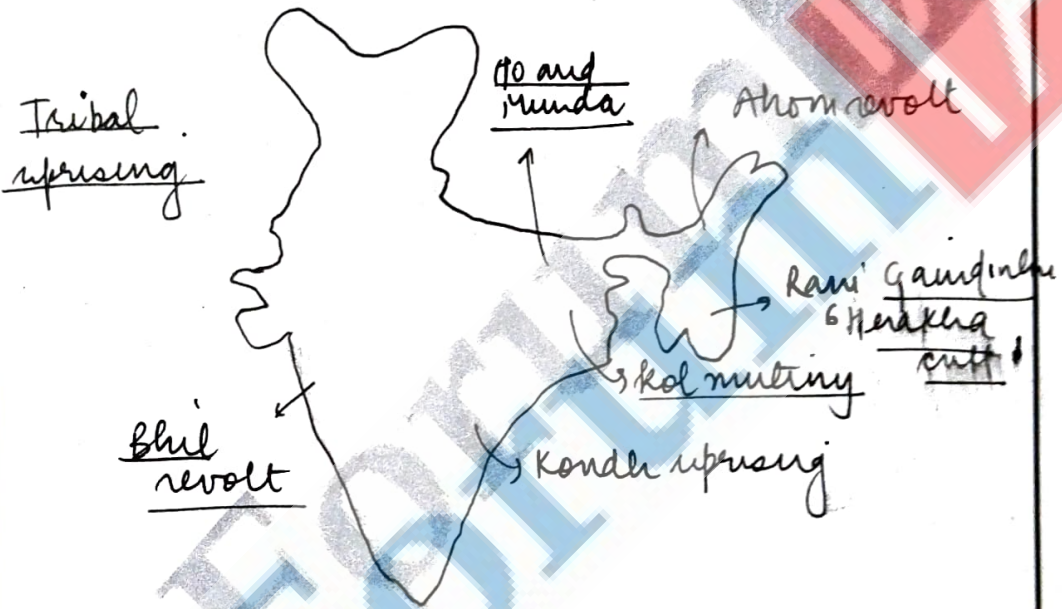
(For OFFICE use only)

#	G	A	P
AWIS			
CD & VA			
S & F			
P & R			
Please put tick marks in the above table. Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.			
TOTAL MARKS			

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

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

British period was marked by several tribal uprising whose foundation lied in the colonist policies of britishers which led to the destruction of tribal way of life



Reasons for tribal Unrest

Political

① Implementation of the New forest policy

1865

It divided the forest land into

a) Reserve forest

- b) Protected forest } No entry for tribals
- c) Village forest } in forest to collect fuelwood

② Heavy construction in tribal areas leading to displacement

Ex: Railway lines were laid

Social

③ Presence of the tribal missionaries in the tribal areas

Allowed after Charter Act 1813 resolution

④ disregard to tribal customary law and tradition

EX: categorisation into criminal tribes

⑤ Tribal leaders were detained by colonial scholars in large number

Ex: Birsa Munda, Ram Ghandini



Reason for limited success

- ① used traditional methods of protest i.e. revolutionary acts
- ② efficient and powerful military of Britishers
- ③ based on localised issues Eg. Cult movement in Manipur
- ④ lack of participation of Nationalist leaders unlike in peasant movements
- ⑤ lack of coherent ideology
eg. based on regional identities

still they were instrumental for exposing the real character of Britisher policies

tribal people fought for their freedom

awareness about national movement in tribal areas

Therefore tribal revolt were instrumental in awakening consciousness of tribal people

Feedback

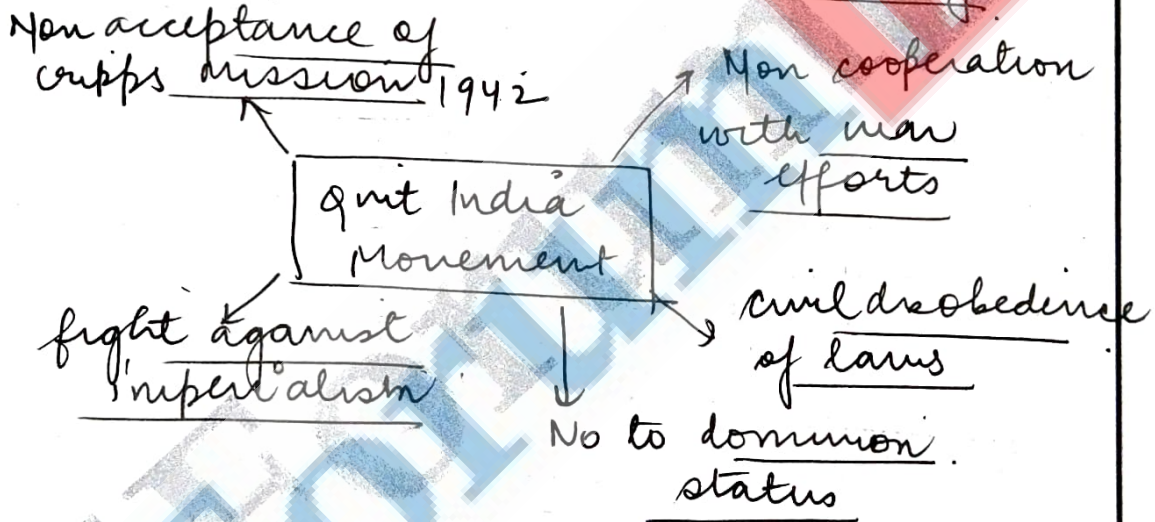
(For OFFICE use only)

#	G	A	P
AWIS			
CD & VA			
S & F			
P & R			
Please put tick marks in the above table. Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.			
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।

Quit India movement demanded the immediate withdrawal of Britishers and transfer of power to India but this did not fructify as various national & international factors were at play.



Domestic policies

① War time crisis: Various Acts were passed by the British government to control situation in India
 Ex: Press censorship Act

② High time inflation in the country leading to famine of 1943 : due to mismanagement of food grains

③ failure of cripps Mission 1942, then wavell plan also failed to take shape

④ Unability of the Britishers to control the explosive situation of communal violence

Eg: Raddiff Award was not made public till independence to escape the responsibility

⑤ Appeasement policy followed by Britishers towards muslims : unable to bring them into agreement

Ex: Muslim League backed out of Cabinet Mission

International Circumstances

① Weakened economy of British after the war :- cannot hold colonies longer

A wave of decolonization.

- ② Rise of new power centers: USA and Russia and declining role of England in world politics.
- ③ New international institutions like UN, IBRD which talked about equality, no to war.
- ④ Huge debt on the Britain and a demotivated army to fight.
- ⑤ Rise of nationalistic sentiments throughout the world → exposing true nature of colonialism.

But Quit India Movement

played important role

Mass participation

Revolt in Army

⑥ Nationalism spread to each & every sphere

Bureaucracy unhappy with British

Thus Quit India movement also played a very important role in India freedom movement.

Feedback
(For OFFICE use only)

#	G	A	P
AWIS			
CD & VA			
S & F			
P & R			

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

TOTAL MARKS	
-------------	--

Q.13) Explain why Sufism, a liberal reform movement in Islam could deepen its roots in the Indian sub-continent, despite Islam being a foreign religion? Also, bring out the impacts of Sufism on Indian society. (15 marks, 250 words)

बताएं कि इस्लाम में एक उदारवादी सुधार आंदोलन, सूफीवाद, एक विदेशी धर्म होने के बावजूद, भारतीय उपमहाद्वीप में अपनी जड़ें क्यों गहरी कर सका? साथ ही, भारतीय समाज पर सूफीवाद के प्रभावों पर भी प्रकाश डालिए। (15 अंक., 250 शब्द)

Sufism in the medieval period spread in India due to its liberal nature and its emphasis on eradication of social evils which plagued the country



It deepened root in India because .

Political

① patronage provided by various kings to the sufism

Eg: Akbar to ~~Salim~~ chisti

② It did not challenge the rulers i.e. did not teach revolutionary things to people

Social

③ Attacked the orthodoxy present in Indian society and opened its door to all people irrespective of caste, religion etc.

④ practices in sufism are similar to Guru-shishya Parampara

eg: practice of writing letters between pir and murids

⑤ Attacked the lower caste people who strived for social mobility

eg: Virashiva tradition in Karnataka
→ believe in single god

⑥ Emphasis on relationship between God and people through music

& dance: widely attracted people

eg: sufi practice of sama

Impact of sufism

Positive Impact

- ① Reform in the religion
: less orthodoxy and
arrival of rational
thought
- ② caste system
underwent a change
: rise of new caste
→ sanskritisation
- ③ Growth of Music
& literature
- ④ Bhakti movement
in Hinduism got a
momentum
Eg. tingayat
Rambhadr

Negative Impact

- ① some traditions
did promote
orthodoxy Eg.
Nashqbandi tradition
- ② Threat perception
of the religion
→ leading to
religious revivalism
- ③ Did not spread
to south India

Thus sufism has developed
and contributed to the syncretic tradition
of Indian culture.

Feedback

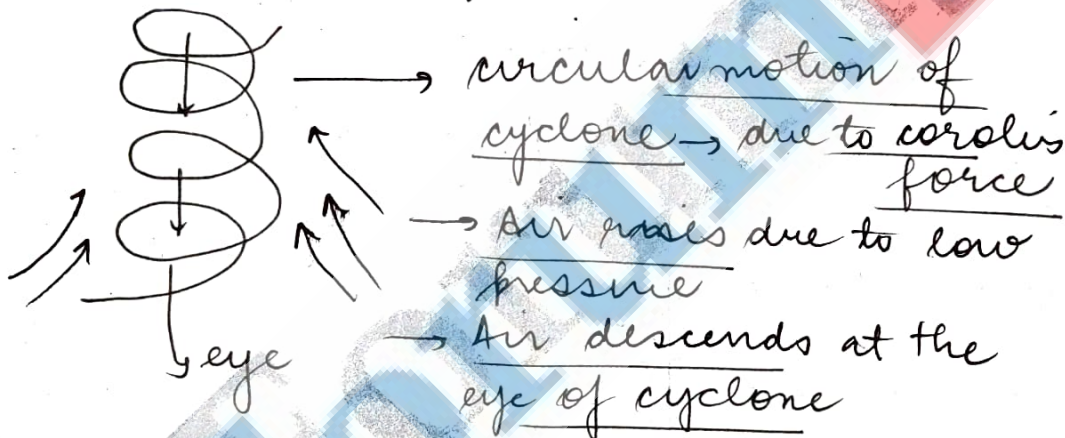
(For OFFICE use only)

*	G	A	P
AWIS			
CD & VA			
S & F			
P & R			
Please put tick marks in the above table. Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.			
TOTAL MARKS			

Q.14) Enumerate the reasons behind rising intensity and frequency of cyclones in the Arabian Sea in recent years. Giving special reference to NDMA guidelines, recommend measures to check the adverse impacts of cyclones. (15 marks, 250 words)

हाल के वर्षों में अरब सागर में चक्रवातों की बढ़ती तीव्रता के कारणों को गणना कीजिए। NDMA दिशानिर्देशों का विशेष संदर्भ देते हुए चक्रवातों के प्रतिकूल प्रभावों को रोकने के उपायों की सिफारिश कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Tropical cyclones are caused when the sub surface temperature of ocean water rises leading to unstable conditions. This phenomenon is being observed in Arabian sea more nowadays



Reasons

Natural

① changing Atmospheric circulation

eg: Somalia Jet stream which pushes more water at the surface towards Arabian Sea

- ② Development of Indian ocean gyre; no mixing of water \rightarrow more heating \rightarrow formation of cyclone
- ③ Negative Indian ocean dipole: Arabian sea become more hot than Bay of Bengal
- ④ Not mixing of some low pressure cells with ITCZ.

Anthropogenic

- ⑤ Global warming \rightarrow leading to climate change \rightarrow more intense heating.
- ⑥ Development of marine heat waves due to Green house effect \rightarrow due to more pollutant into atmosphere
- ⑦ oil spills and eutrophication \rightarrow ocean acidification, more ocean traffic in Arabian sea.

Forum IAS
 10/10/2023
 10/10/2023

Measure to control

- ① NDMA guidelines on cyclone → use of Early warning system → INCOIS at Hyderabad
- ② Preventive
 - Mock drills in vulnerable areas
 - vulnerable mapping and hazard identification
 - risk assessment
- ③ Response
 - early deployment of NDRF and SDRF for quick response
 - mobilisation of resources effectively to control epidemics etc.
- ④ Recovery
 - Rehabilitation
 - Reconstruction of damaged buildings etc.

Therefore along with NDMA, Sendai framework to prevent disaster should be followed

Feedback

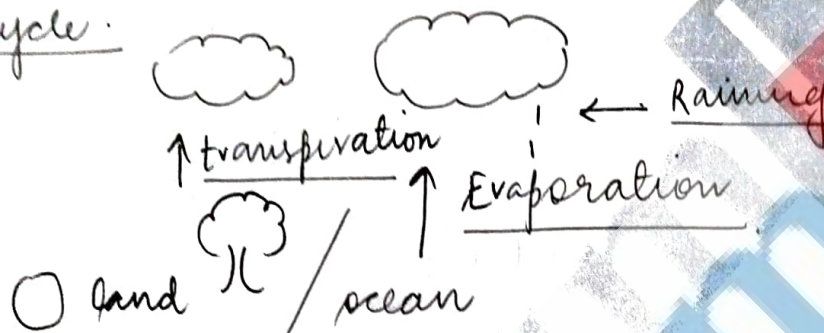
(For OFFICE use only)

	1	2	3	4
AMIS				
SD & VA				
S & F				
F & R				
Please put tick marks in the above table. Mark 1 is Good, 2 is Average and 3 is Poor.				
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)

Climate change is the occurrence of extreme weather events over a short period of time. It has negatively impacted the hydrological cycle.



Impact of climate change

- ① Increasing sub surface temperature
→ more evaporation of water from land
→ drying up of water storage systems.
- ② Increase in the incidence of extreme weather events : flooding of North India in this monsoon, while drought in other part.

- ③ Unequal and skewed distribution of rainfall
- ④ Increasing incidence of events like cloudbursts eg: Kedarnath cloudburst 2014
- ⑤ Disturbed the already established water cycles
Ex: excessive rains in pantagonia-desert
More LA Nina, EL Nino Incidents

Mitigation strategies

- ① Efficient use of water and use rain water harvesting to save water
- ② Minimize use of water in Agriculture
eg: Drip irrigation, climate smart agriculture
- ③ Ban the use of pollutants which has greenhouse potential
eg: N_2O , SF_6 etc

- ④ Community participation and awareness generation to conserve water
- ⑤ solar parks on dams to prevent excessive evaporation

Adaptation

- ① Insurance of food crops to deal with crop loss and income of farmers
- ② Risk adaptation : Understanding the risk and hazard, → preparing the population
- ③ More funding from government to deal with climate related disasters
- ④ Training to NDRF / SDRF in dealing with hydrological disaster

Therefore increasing climate change would require more adaptation measures

Feedback

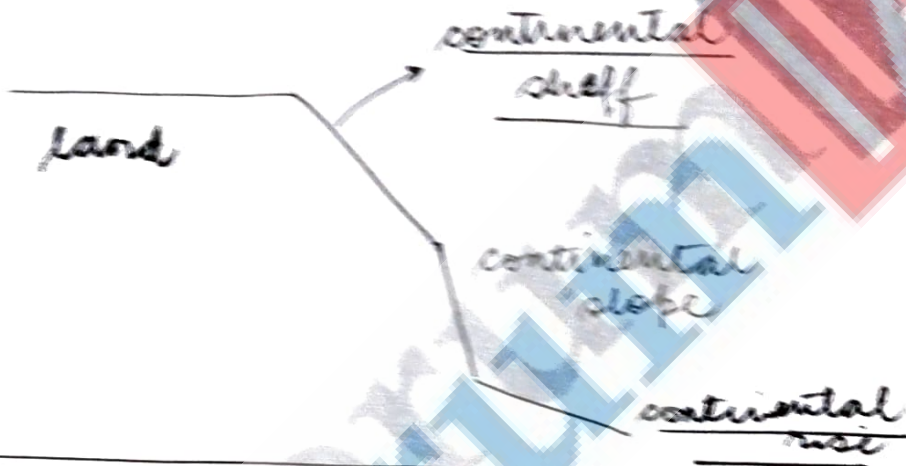
(For OFFICE use only)

#	G	A	P
AWIS			
CD & VA			
S & F			
P & R			
Please put tick marks in the above table. Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.			
TOTAL MARKS			

Q16) Defining continental shelf, highlight its resource potential and ecological significance. (5 marks, 20 words)

महाद्वीपीय मन्थार को परिभाषित करते हुए इसकी संसाधन क्षमता और पारिस्थितिक महत्व पर संक्षेप लिखिए। (5 अंक, 20 शब्द)

continental shelf is defined as the margin of land which makes the transition between terrestrial and aquatic land.



Resource potential

- ① Most of the fossil fuels of the world are found along the continental shelf eg. petroleum from Bombay huge
- ② sulfur which is not found on land can be found in continental shelf

eg: presence of sulfur in gulf of Mexico

③ In African continental shelf there are
are reserves of gold and diamond

eg: Diamond mining from shelf
in South America

④ South African American continental
shelf: Reserves of rare earth minerals

⑤ Indian continental shelf: reserves
of ~~the~~ thorium in the Kerala coast

⑥ Good for the development of ports and
shipping industry
eg: JNPT port

Ecological significance

① Presence of large number of corals
in the shelf → indicator species

eg: Great Barrier reef in
the Australian shelf

- ② Provides habitat for large number of species Eg: mangrooves, ~~for~~ all nektons etc
- ③ Area of photic zone: essential for photosynthetic activity of phytoplankton
- ④ Great region for thriving population of fish: upwelling of water bringing nutritious food & nutrients
- ⑤ Home to vulnerable species: Eg: sea grass and dugong in Tamil Nadu coast

but faces threat → overexploitation of resources
→ eutrophication
→ construction along the shelf: Eg: Palm islands

continental shelf provides us with such resources which should be preserved according to SDG (life below water)

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

	C	A	P
AWIS			
CD & VA			
S & F			
P & R			
Please put tick marks in the above table. Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.			
TOTAL MARKS			

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

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

Gender based violence has been increasing in the country, According to NCRB report 7 rapes per hour happen in the country out of which only few are reported.



It is antithetical to societal growth

- ① It denies equal opportunity for women.
eg: Gender gap in India in wages is 27%. - [IMF].
- ② Reduces them to sub citizens
→ they have political rights still

denied social equality

③ Violence at home driven by patriarchal values of marriage, family leads to no reporting of the violence despite legal provision

eg: Domestic violence Act 2005

④ It promotes glass ceiling at workplace
eg: sexual violence at workplace

⑤ Patriarchal Bargain: Women only justify violence against other women. eg: Incidence of daughter in law / mother in law → justifying patriarchy

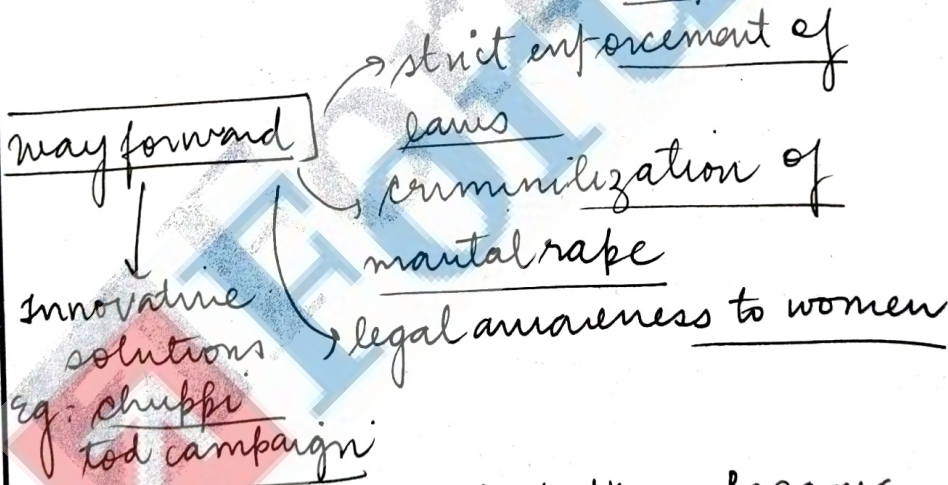
⑥ Goes against the values of constitution & against the constitutional morality
eg: Against: Article 14, 15, 16

etc.

7) Perpetuates a sticky floor syndrome: A form of situation where women are forced to be in the lower position
 eg: 90% of women in informal sector

8) Violence at public places make them unsafe for women therefore denying mobility to women
 eg: Acid attacks

9) women are the first victims of ethnic & communal violence: eg: Meitei Kuki conflict



BR: Ambedkar: Progress of society is measured by progress of women

Feedback

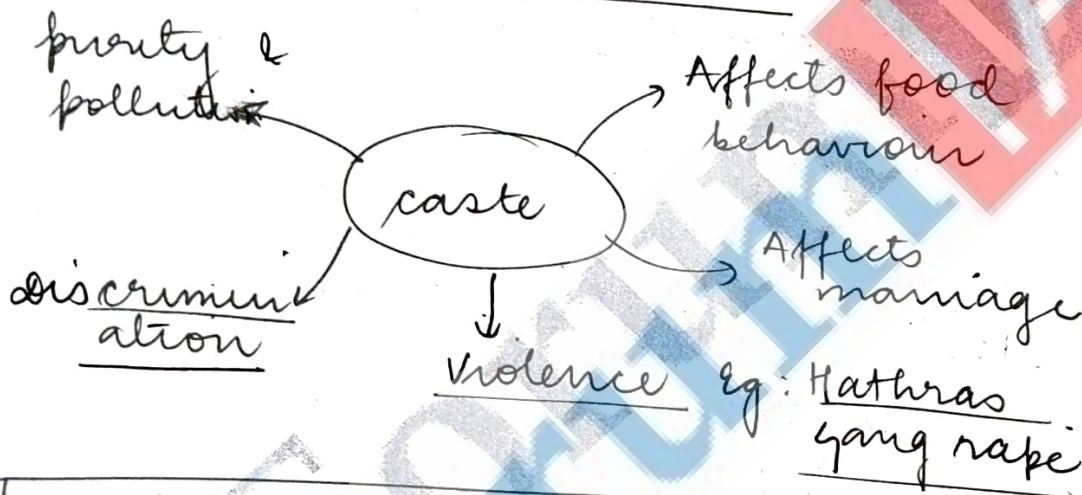
(For OFFICE use only)

#	G	A	P
AWIS			
CD & VA			
S & F			
P & R			
Please put tick marks in the above table. Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.			
TOTAL MARKS			

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

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

caste is a form of identity in India based on pollution and purity. It has associated itself with certain occupations which are considered pure and impure



[social Impacts of caste]

- ① Marriage is still associated with caste. Inter caste marriages are a taboo in India eg: over 80% marriages are same caste marriage
- ② caste gives identity in the society

Eg: A Brahmin is respected
↳ Brahmin given identity of warriors
in Odisha (warriors & distillors)
↓
lower caste.

③ caste is leading to social conflict in
society eg: Backward class movement
in south India, Nadar caste
mobilization in Andhra

④ caste based mobilization of people
eg: Mahadalits in Bihar

Political

① use as a tool to gather votes, caste based
political parties are a reality.

② Policy of reservation → reinforces
caste identity eg: Jats agitation for
reservation

③ caste & politics have made rural
India hotbed of conflict
eg: conflict between Yadavs,
Rajputs & Brahmins in
Awadh region

Economical

- ① Lack of Dalit entrepreneurs → caste comes into play in Business
- ② caste based social relationship work in business this is called 'social Network' by Andre Bertelle
- ③ Discrimination at workplace eg: usco
caste based discrimination case

At the same time condition have improved

- Class replacing caste in urban cities
- Merit based identity over shadowing caste based identity
- Rise of Dalit consciousness

~~How~~ Therefore caste continues in India because it has not outlined its functionality

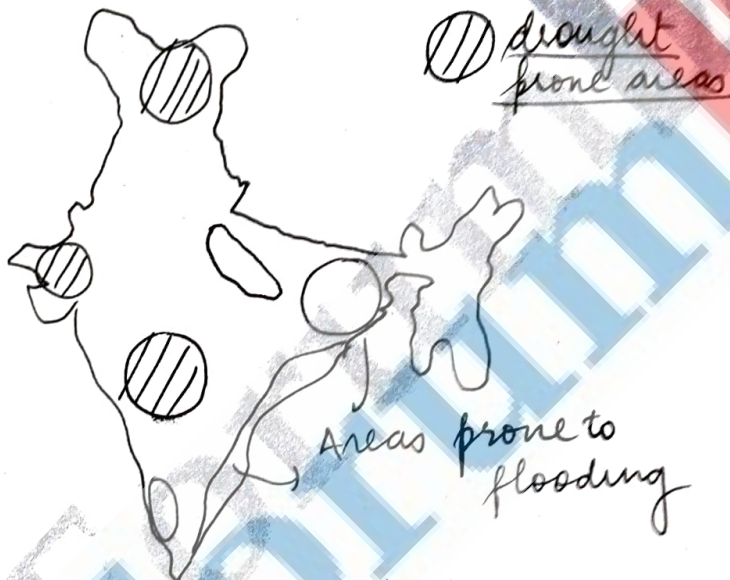
Feedback
(For OFFICE use only)

#	G	A	P
AWIS			
CD & VA			
S & F			
P & R			
Please put tick marks in the above table. Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.			
TOTAL MARKS			

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)

India has been experiencing water crises.
more than 52% of the areas ~~has~~ is rained
in India. current availability is 2000 c/p/y
By 2050 it is requirement would be 3000



Factors for water crises

Geographical

- ① Karnataka region lies in the rainshadow area of the Arabian sea branch therefore receives very low rainfall

- (2) Rajasthan Thar Desert : No effective barrier to stop moisture laden winds. Eg: Arabian ^{Aravalli} ~~sea~~ parallel to the movement of winds
- (3) slope due to which lack of natural storage capacity in North east
- (4) Marine transgression in coastal regions . Eg: Chennai, Kerala

Anthropogenic

- (5) construction of dams, canals, diverting sources of water → water deficient zones
→ water surplus zones
- (6) climate change: increase in extreme weather events → increase flooding in North India
- (7) Urban heat island effect: lack of drainage and storage capacity
- (8) Agriculture: Heavy withdrawal of groundwater: over 50% from tubewells

Issues in implementing Water Management Plan

Political → Inter state water dispute
 eg: Kerala, Tamil Nadu

→ Lack of international cooperation
 eg: lack of sharing of data by china on Brahmaputra

Financial → lack of funding mechanism
 eg: River interlinking could cost 100 trillion Rs

→ unviability of the projects: No loans

Human induced issues → construction of dams, canals
 → issue of Rehabilitation
 → lack of awareness among people

Unplanned construction → Water as a free resource.
use in agriculture

UN HABITAT principles should be followed in addressing the water crisis

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

#	G	A	P
AWIS			
CD & VA			
S & F			
P & R			
Please put tick marks in the above table. Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.			
TOTAL MARKS			

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

हालांकि समूह की पहचान का एक महत्वपूर्ण तत्व, धर्म और क्षेत्र भी सांप्रदायिक दरार को गहरा करने का जोखिम उठाते हैं। टिप्पणी कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Religion and Regional identities are a part of diversity of Indian society. They increases the beauty of India but sometimes they provide base for communalism

prevents
authoritarianism

promotes
diversity

Religion &
Region
identity

regionalism
can promote
cooperative
federalism

ensures that
interest of
particular group
not neglected

promotes
culture and language

eg: North eastern
culture at Indrai
Haat

They can develop communal cleavage due
to following reasons

(social Reasons)

① A sense of threat perception among

the community. This ideology promotes the separatism in society

② People may associate themselves to regional & religion identity more than national identity

③ Rise of fundamentalism as a basis of religion identity eg: Buddhist fundamentalism in Myanmar

④ Rise of antithetical communalism: Secular interest of the different community is also different

Political

⑤ Mobilization on the basis of religion, region eg: Dravida movement → DMK

⑥ Religion based politics: It is present in India → lack of legal backing to model code of conduct

⑦ lack of effective political representation from all religion, regions could rise to communalism.

Economic

⑧ Resource / Relative deprivation between communities eg: Maharashtra: Marathwada issue

⑨ lack of economic opportunities → give rise to stiff competition
eg: sachar committee report on Muslims

⑩ Underdevelopment → feeling of left out
eg: North east

Way forward

- Development of All
- Antyodaya through Sarodaya
- legal backing to MCC
- Increase education awareness

⑪ Bhivandi Mohalla communities should be replicated in whole country; they have equal participation from all community

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

	G	A	P
AWIS			
CD & VA			
S & F			
P & R			
Please put tick marks in the above table. Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.			
TOTAL MARKS			

Mentor Feedback Questions

1 _____

2 _____

3 _____

4 _____

5 _____

Test Goal

1 _____

2 _____

3 _____

Outcomes

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.